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VOLUME TWO.

PROSOPOGRAPHY.

1. Q. ACILIUS FUSCUS. Thibursicum Bure.

VIII 1439 = 15255 = ILS 1430: Q(uinto) Acilio C(ai) f(ilio) Papir(ia) Fusco, v(iro) e(gregio) proc(uratori) annonae Auggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrorum) Ostiensium, proc(uratori) operis theatri Pompeiani, fisci advocato codicillari stationis hereditatium et cohaerentium, cur(atori) Laurentium vico Augustanorum, sacerdoti Laurentium Lavinatium, resp(ublica) municipi Severiani Antoniniani lib(eri) Thib(ursicensium)Bure civi et patrono.

XIV 154 = ILS 1431 (Ostia): Q(uinto) Acilio C(ai) fil(io) Pap(iria) Fusco, v(iro) e(gregio), procurat(ori) annon(ae) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum), p(atrono) c(oloniae) Ost(iensis), proc(uratori) operis theatr(i) Pompeian(i), fisci advocat(o) codicill(ari) stationis hereditat(ium) et cohaerent(ium), sacerd(oti) Laurent(ium) Lavinat(ium) corpus mesorum frument(ariorum) adiutorum et acceptorum Ost(iensium) erga se benignissimo.

cf PIR2 A 58; CP 291. Severan.

Acilius Fuscus entered the procuratorial service by way of the post of advocatus fiscus rather than through the equestrian militiae. He was a native of Thibursicum Bure, and the appointment as advocatus fisci by codicil may imply imperial favour to a fellow African. Both procuratorships are sexagenarian appointments in Rome, so that Fuscus seems to have been destined for a 'civilian' career - as we might expect from the initial appointment; but the fact that he held two sexagenarian appointments suggests that he was not expected to have a distinguished career.

2. M. AEDINIUS IULIANUS.

i. IX 338 = ILS 6121 (part only in ILS; Canusium). ii. XIII 3162. iii. Pap. Flor. iii, 382 = i, 57. iv. Pap. Oxy. i. 35.
cf Stein in PIR2 A 113 (inadequate); P. Thorigny; Stein, Egypt, pp. 127-8; CP 297 - perhaps the best discussion; Howe 38; Barbieri 923; RE I 464 - 465 (von Rohden; unsatisfactory). Third century.

Iulianus was clarissimus vir in 223, when he is recorded as patron of Canusium. The most important source is inscription ii, set up at Thorigny in honour of T. Sennius Sollemnis, chairman of the provincial council of the

Three Gauls immediately after the governorship of Ti. Claudius Paulinus, who left Lugdunensis for Lower Britain in 220. The inscription records a reference given for Sollemnis by Iulianus. The principal face of the inscription gives us the following information:

> lines 20 - 22: 'Fuit (i.e. Sollemnis) cliens probatissimus Aedini Iuliani leg(ati) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lugd(unensis), qui postea praefectus praet(orio) fuit'.

The letter of Iulianus is given on the left side of the stone. The most interesting portion is the beginning:

> 'Exemplum epistulae Aedin[i] Iuliani, praefecti praet(orio) ad Badium Comnianum pr[o]cur(atorem) et vice praesidis agen[t(em)]. Aedinius Iulianus Badio Comniano sal(utem). In provincia Lugduness(i) quinquefascal(is) cum agerem ..... '

In lines 14 - 15 of the same side of the text, Iulianus describes Claudius Paulinus as 'decessor meus'.

Certain points about the career of Aedinius Iulianus are clearly fixed. He is recorded as prefect of Egypt in 222 and 223 (Stein, Egypt, p. 127). He was vir clarissimus and patron of Canusium in 223, having become praetorian prefect in July of that year. By 238 he had certainly died or retired from office. He had been in Lugdunensis in 220.

The chief problem is to decide whether Iulianus was by origin a senator or an equestrian; whether in governing Lugdunensis he was legatus Augusti or procurator agens vice legati, like Badius Comnianus, to whom he wrote about T. Sennius Sollemnis.

For the former view, we may argue that Sennius Sollemnis describes him as legatus in the same breath as he mentions the praetorian prefecture; as a contemporary, would not Sollemnis have realised the apparent improbability of a senator becoming praetorian prefect ? We have moreover the evidence of the Album of Canusium, which describes Iulianus as clarissimus in 223; this may refer either to the prefecture of Egypt or to the praetorian prefecture, which Iulianus reached in July of that year. Both prefectures were equestrian but in the third century praetorian prefects were regularly

and prefects of Egypt occasionally made clarissimi. We may however be justified in asking whether this was one of the cases in which Elagabalus transferred senators to equestrian posts and vice versa - this was one of the causes for complaint against him.

Of the view that Iulianus was an equestrian until he became praetorian prefect, M. H.G. Pflaum is the chief exponent. His discussion of XIII 3162 (in Thorigny) does not deal adequately with the problem of whether a procurator deputising for a legatus Augusti could legitimately be described as quinquefascalis. The suggestion of M. Pflaum is that at no period was Iulianus a senator, and that in Lugdunensis he was procurator acting in the absence of a regular legate (presumably upon the departure of Paulinus). He emphasises the use of the verb agere, suggesting that it implies a temporary governorship, while a permanent governorship would have necessitated the word esse; but this is not in fact true. The word agere is regularly used elsewhere to denote the performance of a magistracy or similar office - of Ammianus 26, vi, 8: agere praefecturam.

The word decessor suggests that Paulinus and Iulianus were of the same standing as governors of Lugdunensis: and Paulinus was indisputably a senatorial legate. The suggestion that Iulianus was ducenarian procurator of Lugdunensis and Aquitanica is supported by the evidence of his career; for two years later he is recorded as prefect of Egypt, and in the year following as praetorian prefect. This is suggestive of a common promotion pattern to the highest offices; several men after being procurator of either Lugdunensis and Aquitanica or of Belgica and the Two Germanies became secretary a rationibus at Rome, praefectus annonae and then prefect of Egypt. (cf C. Iunius Flavianus and M. Petronius Honoratus). This seems to me to be the most important agument in favour of the view that Iulianus was originally an equestrian.

I have, however, grave doubts as to whether this argument, even coupled with the suggestion that as prefect of Egypt Aedinius Iulianus was adlectus inter praetorios is sufficient to counter-balance the evidence suggesting that he was a senator, perhaps transferred to equestrian appointments by

Elagabalus, who took little account of such matters. Despite this, I have included Iulianus in the list of procurators because of his appointments as prefect of Egypt and praetorian prefect.

By contrast, the evidence that Iulianus was of African origin is relatively simple and satisfactory. Of the Aedinii recorded in CIL, three come from volume X, four from volume VI and twenty-four from volume VIII; Aedinius Iulianus is recorded in IX and XIII, but clearly neither represents him as being of local origin. The four Aedinii from Rome can be discounted, since Rome was too cosmopolitan to have any significance for a study such as this. We are therefore left with eight times as many Aedinii from Africa as from Italy, and the inference that M. Aedinius Iulianus was an African is clear.

3. P. AELIUS PRIMIANUS Auzia.

VIII 9045 = ILS 2766: P(ublio) Ael(io) P(ublii) f(ilio) Q(uirina) Primiano, eq(ues) R(omano), trib(uno) coh(ortis) IIII Syng(am)b(rorum), a mil(itiis), primop(ilo), trib(uno) coh(ortis) IV vig(ilum), ex dec(urione) al(ae II Augustae) Thrac(um), pr(ae)p(osito) vex(illationum) eqq(uitum) Mauror(um), defensori prov(inciae) suae, dec(urioni) III colll.(= coloniarum) Auz(iensis) et Rusg(uniensis) et Equiz(etensis), P(ublius) Aelius Primus, dec(urio) col(oniae) Auz(iensis), prius morte praeventus quam ded(icaret) pat(ri) piissimo, Ael(ia) Audi f(ecit) fil(ia) pat(ri). d(e)d(icavit) XIII Kal(endos) Mar(tios anno) p(rovinciae) CCXVI.

cf. PIR2 A 233; Dobson 15, Third century.

The date of this inscription is 16th February, 255, so that the whole career of Primianus must have fallen in the third century. The inscription seems to indicate that he was a native of Auzia.

Clearly this career does not fit into any pattern known to us. There are elements of an equestrian officer's career, intermingled with what we should expect from a centurion. Then there is the most puzzling item of all, the decurionate of an ala. In addition there is the command of a vexillation, and the decurionate of three towns in Mauretania Caesariensis,

as well as the defence of the province. It is not possible to say with certainty in what order these posts occurred. Direct order in the inscription is impossible; no man could become tribune of a cohort at Rome from the decurionate of an ala. Nor can the order be indirect, since it was equally impossible to advance to the primipilate from such a tribunate - in fact the promotion would normally be in the opposite direction. Dr. Dobson has put forward several ideas which may help to clarify the issues; but his suggestions are not capable of proof.

In a seminar discussion of this inscription in March 1955, Professor Birley suggested that the career started as decurion of an ala, in many ways the equivalent of a centurion in a non-legionary province like Caesariensis; this might lead to a post on the staff of the provincial ogvernor, from which Primianus may have become a centurion and eventually primus pilus and tribune of a cohort of vigiles, before retiring to Auzia. At this stage, at latest, he would become decurion of the town. In an emergency he might be recalled to serve as tribune of an auxiliary cohort stationed in the area, IV Syngambrorum, retiring with the title a militiis which appears to have been granted to all equestrian officers upon leaving the militiae. Later still he would command the vexillations of Moorish cavalry in the territory of Auzia, in which command he was noted for his military defence of the province.

On the same occasion I proposed a rather different interpretation of the career. I suggested that as decurion of an ala (stationed in his home province), he may well have become praepositus of a cohort. This might provide a convenient stepping stone to the equestrian militiae, in which he commanded cohors IV Syngambrorum; after this command he will have been a militiis, and probably applied for and obtained a direct commission as centurion ex equite Romano, and eventually became primus pilus and tribune of a cohort of vigiles. At this point he would retire and return to Auzia, where he had probably obtained the decurionate when he commanded a cohort in Caesariensis. The command of the vexillations of Moorish cavalry may have occurred at any time during the career, though on the analogy of the

career of Q. Gargilius Martialis we may suggest that Primianus was in retirement when he commanded these local units.

We are unable to place the position in the career of the title defensor provinciae. It would normally imply legal defence - cf RE 2365 ff, defensor civitatis, and the case of M. Cocceius Romanus, defensor patriae. In the career of Primianus however, the term may well imply military defence, for which his career seems to have afforded plenty of opportunity. It may well refer to the command of the moorish vexillations undertaken after his retirement. Q. Gargilius Martialis seems to have been recalled to take command of these units in the emergency of a rebellion not long before 260. It is quite possible that a few years earlier a similar call had been made on Primianus. It is noteworthy that decurions still had the responsibility of defending their city even under the empire; should the need arise, they would naturally call upon the primipilaris or the former equestrian officer to act as commander of the local militia. It seems that the vexillations of Moorish cavalry may have served some such purpose; they were 'in territorio Auziensis praetendentes'. It is conceivable that the political situation which led Severus to make the small municipium of Auzia into an important colony of veterans may have led also to the establishment of this militia unit in the neighbourhood.

4. Q. AELIUS RUFINUS POLIANUS — Batna.

29. T. ATILIUS IUVENALIS. — Batna.

VIII 4292 = ILS 2761: d(is) m(anibus) Q(uinto) Aelio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Rufino Poliano, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) (I) Nur(r)itanor(um) tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), T(itus) Atilius P(ublii) f(ilius) Quir(ina) Iuvenalis praef(ectus) coh(ortis) VI Comm(agenorum) amico et municipi fraternae adfectionis dilecto.

Second century.

Despite the fact that both these men were commanding units in the African provinces, it seems clear that they were natives of Batna, since they

were fellow-townsmen and no other town is mentioned. Cohors I Nurritanorum is attested on a diploma for Caesariensis of 107 (XVI 56). Cohors VI Commagenorum equitata was stationed in Numidia. The date of the inscription is uncertain, but the mention of tribe and filiation suggests that it is not likely to be later than the beginning of the third century.

5.	-. AELIUS RUFUS IANUARIUS	Lambaesis
92.	HORATIUS PARITOR.	Lambaesis.

VIII 2757: [.....] Aelio Rufo Ianua[r]io, v(iro) e(gregio), fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), duumviralicio DORP curatori ad fisci advocationes ter numero promoto Thevestinam Hadrumetinam Thamu[g(adensem)] ad annonam perp(etuo), a mili(tiis); Victorinus fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus), IIvir et Hor(atius) Paritor a mil(itiis) IIvir concordissimo fratri.

Third century.

The inscription is one which has not yet yielded a satisfactory reading. The first difficulty is encountered with the letters DORP CURATORI. CIL suggests that the reading be amended to d(efensori) r(ei)p(ublicae), curatori (sc. reipublicae). This would be an encouraging interpretation, did it not involve altering the generally accepted reading of the text. At the same point, one of Mommsen's footnotes suggests that we should read: d(omino) o(rdinante) r(ei) p(ublicae) curatori; this has some elements which are satisfactory, but is not completely convincing. If the phrase domino ordinante exists, and may be applied to the office of curator rei publicae, we should expect to find it in the fourth century, when men had already ceased to call themselves a militiis; moreover, by that period the curatorship appears to have become a regular elective office, and not an occasional imperial appointment. Again the phrase is almost always curator reipublicae and not reipublicae curator. This again detracts from the probability of Mommsen's interpretation. It is however the best available at present, and must therefore be accepted provisionally.

Mommsen also points out that it does not seem likely that curatori is

to be taken with what follows. Here we can follow him without reservation. The next clause must be ad fisci advocationes ter numero promoto Thevestinam, Hadrumetinam, Thamug(adensem). After this we have (promoto) ad annonam perp(etuo), a militiis, ending the account of the career of Aelius Rufus Ianuarius.

It is even more difficult to interpret this career than it is to make out a reading of the text of the inscription. Clearly, at the time the inscription was set up, Ianuarius was ranked as egregius. This title presumably appertained to some of the uncertain appointments recorded in the middle of the career. (However it should be noted that Memmius Valerianus was a IV militiis, vir egregius. I have suggested that to describe the man as egregius may be a convenient way of showing that he held minor procuratorships, which have not been specified.) These posts appear to be with the fiscus in Africa, and with the annona. It will be remembered that the Album of Timgad contains a group of men in officio prefect(i) annon(a)e. Perhaps Ianuarius was a predecessor of these twenty-three men. Before this service in Africa or Numidia, Ianuarius had been a militiis, after serving in one or more of the equestrian militiae. At some stage of his career, though the confused nature of the inscription will not permit us to say when, he was duovir, flamen, and imperial curator of the city of Lambaesis, where the inscription was set up. It would be easy to suggest that the whole of the career is to be interpreted as one in strictly indirect order, and this cannot be disproved. But far more men became equestrian officers after being municipal magristrates than returned from the army to attain distinction in local government. We should normally expect the office of curator to follow rather than precede the posts of duovir and flamen.

Victorinus can be dealt with more briefly. He was successively duovir and flamen. Horatius Paritor, like Rufus Ianuarius, saw equestrian military service. He was also duovir of Lambaesis, but had not held the flaminate.

6. P. AELIUS SILVANUS. Timgad.

AE 1946, 70: Plutoni et C[e]reri [Augg(ustis) sacra P(ublius) A]elius Silvanus a trib[us militiis, fl(amen) perpetuus, c]um Silvano [e]t V[ ]ano filis votum solvit.

AE 1946, 71: Neptuno [et Ge]nio loci Augg(ustis) sacra, P(ublius) Aelius Si[lvanus a tri]bus militiis, fl(amen) perpetu[us] cum Sil[vano et V]ano filis votum solvit.

Severan ?

The elder Silvanus clearly served as a magistrate at Timgad - the completion of the municipal cursus is implied by the flaminate - and as an equestrian officer in each of the tres militiae. The term a militiis does not seem to be in use before the reign of Severus; in any case it is unlikely that a family granted the citizenship under Hadrian - this is implied by the names P. Aelius - would reach equestrian status before the end of the second century. VIII 2790 may record an earlier stage in the rise of this family; it is the tombstone of P. Aelius Silvanus, centurion of III Augusta.

7. M. AEMILIUS CLODIANUS — Theveste.

ILAlg. I 3063; less satisfactory versions in VIII 16542 = ILS 1439: M(arco) Aemilio C[lodiano, e(gregio) v(iro), proc(uratori) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) pat]rimonii reg(ionis) Leptininensis [item privatae] reg(ionis) Tripolitanae ob singularem eius innocentian Oeenses publice.

ILAlg. I 3062; less satisfactory version in VIII 16543: M. Aemilio Clodiano, e.v. proc. Augg. nn. patrimonii reg. Leptiminensis item privatae reg. Tripolitanae ob insignem eius [innoc]enti[am] Sabrathenses publice.

VIII 11105 (Hr. Ksibat, nr Thysdrus): [proc(uratori)] patrimoni(i) per regionem Leptitanam, proc(uratori) ration(is) privatae per reg(ionem) Tripolitanam, [o]mnium virtutum [et t]otius iustitia[e] viro, [prae]posito incompar[abili lib]erti et famil[ia] Caesar(um) nn(ostrorum).

cf PIR2 A 339; CP 302. Severan.

M. Pflaum concludes that Clodianus was a native of Theveste, where the first two inscriptions were set up. He regards the first appointment recorded, that of procurator privatae regionis Tripolitanae, as sexagenarian. After this, Clodianus became procurator of Caracalla and Geta patrimonii regionis Leptiminensis, which M. Pflaum regards as another sexagenarian

appointment. In his discussion of the same post in the career of T. Iulius Sabinus Victorianus he rates it as centenarian, as he does in the analytical tables at the end of his 'Procurateurs' (p. 349). This seems to be a more likely suggestion. We do not know what posts Clodianus held before becoming a procurator, but entrance as advocatus fisci to a section of the administration of Africa seems not improbable.

8. AEMILIUS CRISPINUS (Thysdrus).

VII 344 (Old Carlisle): I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo) pro salute imperatoris M(arci) Antoni Gordiani, p(ii) f(elicis) invicti Aug(usti) et Sabiniae Furiae Tranquill(inae) coniugi eius totaque domu divin(a) eoru ala Aug(usta) Gordia(na) ob virtutem appellata posuit, cui praeest Aemilius Crispinus, praef(ectus) eq(uitum) natus in pro(vincia) Africa de Tusdro, sub cur(a) Nonii Philippi leg(ati) Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore) pr(ovinciae) Brit(anniae Inferioris). Attico et Praetextato co(nsulibu)s.

Third century.

This inscription recording a praefectus equitum from Thysdrus is dated by the consuls to the year 242. It is probably one of a series of altars dedicated annually to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus, perhaps on the anniverary of the emperor's accession, or on New Year's Day. (See Wenham, in CW2, xxxix, p. 21, quoting Tacitus, Histories i, 55 and Pliny, Epistles, x, lii, liii). It is worth noting that by 242 the use of a praenomen had ceased for both the governor and the equestrian prefect.

9. Q. AEMILIUS LAETUS Thaenae.

11. - AEMILIUS PUDENS Thaenae.

AE 1949, 38:[ ]Aemilio Q(uinti) fil(io) Pap(iria) Pudenti, centurioni legionis III Aug(ustae), iterum leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), iterum leg(ionis) VIII (?) Aug(ustae), it(erum) leg(ionis) XI Claudiae, adlecto in comitatu imp(eratoris) Commodi Aug(usti) Pii Fel(icis) II viro q(uin)q(uennali) col(oniae) Thaenitanae, fratri Q(uinti) Aemili Laeti praef(ecti) praet(orio) ob singularem innocentiam et in promerendis singulis universisq(ue) civib(us) examinatam adfectionum ordo Thaen(itanorum) statuam equest(rem) ponendam de pub(lico) dec( ) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf PIR2 A 358; von Rohden in RE I, 550, no 57; Howe no. 13: all earlier than the finding of inscription.

Second century.

Of the two brothers mentioned here, Laetus was probably the elder. He was praetorian prefect under Commodus, and was in office by late 192. He obtained a consular province for Severus in 191 or 192 (SHA Severus iv, 4). He was responsible for the murder of Commodus and for the election of Pertinax (Dio lxxiii, 1; Herodian ii, 1, 3; SHA Commodus xvii, 1. SHA Pertinax iv, 5f; v, 1; x, 9). Later he was responsible for the death of Pertinax (Dio lxxiii, 9f; SHA Pertinax x, 8 ff.). Under Didius Iulianus he was replaced (SHA Iulianus iii, 1) and put to death (SHA Iulianus vi, 2; Dio lxxiii, 16).

It is not known what posts Laetus held before he became praetorian prefect. There appears to be no room for him as prefect of Egypt in the years immediately before 192, so that he may perhaps have been promoted from praefectus vigilum. It is quite possible that he started his career as an equestrian officer, while Pudens, the younger brother became a centurion ex equite Romano. (Compare the case of Iulius Fidus Aquila and his brother C. Iulius Aquila.) It seems clear that Pudens owed his adlection in comitatu Commodi to the position of his brother, and there is nothing to show that he even rose to be primus pilus. The possibility must be considered that Laetus was not an equestrian officer before he became a procurator, but rather a legionary centurion, primus pilus, tribune at Rome and primus pilus bis. This might provide a better explanation of his undoubted influence over the praetorian guard, which played such an important part in the troubled events preceding the accession of Severus. Neither suggestion has any evidence to support it.

10. L. AEMILIUS MARCELLINUS — Lambaesis.

13. L. AEMILIUS SALVIANUS — Lambaesis.

VII 986, cf EE ix p 611 (Risingham): L(ucius) Aemil(ius) Salvianus trib(unus) coh(ortis) I Vangi(onum) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)

VII 1003 = ILS 2618 (ib.): [Impp. Caess. L. Sept. Severo Pio Pertinaci Arab. adiab. Parthico Maxi. cos. III et M. Aurel. Antonino Pio, cos.

II Augg. et P. Sept. Getae nob. Caes. portam cum muris vetustate dilapsis iussu Alfeni Senecionis,v[illegible].c., cos., curante Oclatini(o) Advento proc. Augg. nn. coh(ors) I Vangion(um) m(illiaria) eq(uitata) cum Aemil(io) Salviano trib(uno) suo a solo restit(uit).

VIII 2758: L(ucio) Aemilio Salviano, eg(regiae) m(emoriae) v(iro), fratri L(ucius) Aemilius Marcellinus p(rimi)p(ilaris) secundum verba testamenti posuit, curantibus trib(us) Aemiliis Festo, Curio, et Chresto libertis.

AE 1939, 37: [L. A]emilius Marcellinus p(rimi)p(ilaris) aedem cum porticibus sua pecu[nia fe]cit et praeterea ad exornandam eam ..... [columnas or]natas n(umero) sex secundum voluntatem L(ucii) Aemilii Salviani eg(regiae) m(emoriae) [v(ir) fra]tris sui ob amorem civium posuit et dedicavit.

cf PIR2 A 385 & 401; Dobson no. 22. Severan.

It is not certain that Aemilius Salvianus and his brother are of African origin, since the inscriptions from Africa are set up at Lambaesis, where Marcellinus was stationed as primuspilus of III Augusta (cf VIII, 2598, 2682). Unless however he and his brother were natives of Lambaesis, there seems little point in setting up a memorial there. We may suppose therefore that they were natives of the town, and that the appointment of Marcellinus as primuspilus at Lambaesis was fortuitous - though he may well have started his service in III Augusta. The phrase ob amorem civium supports this view; Marcellinus was presumably the younger brother, entering the centurionate by direct commission; Salvianus by contrast became an equestrian officer, including among his militiae the command of cohors I Vangionum in 205 - 208. After his militiae Salvianus must have become a procurator, since at his death he held the title egregius.

L. Aemilius Marcellinus was primus pilus of III Augusta; we have no knowledge of his earlier or later career. As we have suggested above, he presumably received a direct commission as centurion ex equite Romano.

11. -. AEMILIUS PUDENS. See no. 9.

12. M. AEMILIUS RESPECTUS — Leptis Minus.

14. M. AEMILIUS SUPER — Leptis Minus.

VIII 58 = 11114: M(arco) Aemilio L(uci) f(ilio) Pal(atina) Supero, praef(ecto) fabr(um), flam(ini) divi Aug(usti) perp(etuo), fratri optimo, M(arcus) Aemilius L(uci) f(ilius) Pal(atina) Respectus, praef(ectus) fabr(um), flamen perp(etuus) divi Aug(usti) trib(unus) Mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), fratri suo piissimo post mortem eius fecit.

First century ?

It is uncertain whether anything is missing before the beginning of the inscription as here recorded. The sense does not seem to require it, but the stone is so damaged that the top of the first line of the text has been lost, and it is impossible to say whether more is missing.

This inscription is almost certainly to be dated to the first century. The tribe Palatina indicates a family from Rome settled at Leptis; sooner or later the Aemilii would be assimilated to the tribe in which Leptis was enrolled, and Palatina would die out. The solitary tribunate, not preceded by the command of a cohort, could occur at any period, but is more likely to be early than late (RBRA 138 - 139). The absence of the formula dis manibus - assuming it is genuinely absent, and not on a lost portion of the text - makes it virtually certain that this inscription was set up in the first century.

Both brothers appear to have attracted attention from a prominent senator. Both were praefecti fabrum, and in this case it is likely that the appointment was to a proconsul of Africa; as we have already seen, the indications are that praefecti fabrum were the social cream of the municipal dignitaries. After this, both men have become flamines, thus reaching the highest post in a strictly municipal career; presumably they had been duoviri before becoming praefecti fabrum. Respectus then became tribunus angusticlavius of III Augusta, the legion stationed in Africe. This was probably a short appointment, more judicial than military, of the type designated semestris; such appointments usually went to men with the highest

civilian qualifications, like Respectus, or like many members of the Spanish provincial councils.

13. L. AEMILIUS SALVIANUS — See No. 10.

14. M. AEMILIUS SUPER — See No. 12.

15. L. ALFENUS SENECIO I — Cuicul.

X 3334 = ILS 8391 (Misenum): [In his] aedificis et locis [adi]acentibus aedificis, sive is locus ager est, [P(ublii)] Aeli Rufini militis [omni]bus se possesorem esse ex causa emptionis P(ublii) Aeli Abascanti, patris sui, Alfenio (sic) Senecioni subpraef(ecto) class(is) pr(aetoriae) Mis(enatis) probavit et meruit sententiam, quam iussu eiusdem Senecionis subpraef(ecti) huic titulo proscripsit. Senecio c(um) c(onsilio) c(ollocutus) dixit .....

XIV 4509, lines 3 - 8 (Ostia): Titus Afri[c]us Serapio mile(s) coh(ortis) III v(igilum) 7 (centuria) Maximi, miles factus VII Idus Iulelias pre(fecto) Aemiliano, supprefecto Sene(cione); M(arcus) Atteius Primit[ivu]s, miles factus VII (Idus) Iulias, Umbricio Emil[ia]no pref(ecto), supprefecto Senecione, accipit fru[me]ntu(m), accipit die primo ostio XVI.

VIII 9046 (Auzia): L(ucio) Alfeno Senecioni, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ob egregiam tanti viri industriam proque singulari eius innocentia, decreto decurionum omnium primo respublica muni[cipi] Auzien[sium].

AE 1911, 112 = ILS 9489: L(ucio) Alfeno M(arci) filio Quir(ina) Senecioni, sacerdoti Neptunali, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) provinciae Belgicae, Cuiculitani, quod promptissima benignitate sua utilitates coloniae suae splendidissime iuvit nuper cum provinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensi praeesset, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf PIR2 A 520; CP 176.

AE 1911, 112 shows us that L. Alfenus Senecio was a native of Cuicul. M. H.G. Pflaum has shown that he must have been procurator of Caesariensis during the reign of Marcus Aurelius alone (169 - 176). He must have been in Caesariensis during the early part of this period, for he was procurator of Belgica and the Two Germanies before Commodus was associated with Marcus. His son of the same names was to become consular governor of Syria Coele by 200.

We are justified in supposing that Senecio began his career in the emperor's service as an equestrian officer. His further career, as far as we know it, implies military experience. His earliest recorded appointment is as sub-prefect of the Misenum fleet, a sexagenarian post. This was followed by the centenarian sub-prefecture of the vigiles, attested by XIV 4509.

Senecio must have held two ducenarian posts, even if he did not hold another one at a lower grade, before he reached the third echelon ducenarian post of procurator-governor of Mauretania Caesariensis. From it he was appointed to the fourth echelon procuratorship of Gallia Belgica and the Two Germanies, the last post of which we have record.

The lack of evidence makes it impossible for us to assess the career of L. Alfenus Senecio. It is clear that he was regarded as a military specialist; the only non-military post recorded is the procuratorship in Belgica and the Germanies, in a grade in which no military posts were available.

16. L. ALFENUS SENECIO II (Cuicul)

cf PIR2 A 521; Barbieri 25. Second century.

The inscriptions relating to this man are listed in PIR2. He is known only as governor of Syria Coele before 200 and as governor of Britain c 205 - 208. It is unlikely that he owed his promotion to Severus; his father was at least a ducenarian procurator, and it would be normal practice for the son of such a man to be a senator throughout his public life. Degrassi dates his consulship to a year before 205 - 207, overlooking the fact that Syria Coele was consular, so that Senecio must have been consul c 198.

17. Q. ANCHARIUS FELIX. Lambaesis.

Ti(berio) Iulio Po[l]lieno Auspici lega[t(o)] Augusti pr(o) pr(aetore) c(larissimo) v(iro), co(n)s(ulari), praesidi rarissimo, Q(uintus) Ancharius Felix a militiis.

Third century.

Ti. Iulius Pollienus Auspex was governor of Numidia c 217. - 220. (Birley in JRS xl p. 63). There is nothing to show how many equestrian militiae Felix held before he was a militiis.

18. L. ANNIUS FABIANUS. Caesarea.

VIII 9374: L(ucio) Annio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Fabiano, aed(ili), IIvir(o), flamin(i), adlecto in quinq(ue) decuriis, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) IIII Gallor(um) in Raetia.

Second century.

After holding the usual municipal magistracies, and sitting on the provincial council as flamen, Fabianus was privileged to serve on the quinque decuriae at Rome. As in so many cases, this was the prelude to equestrian military service. Fabianus served in only one of the militiae, as prefect of a quingenary cohort. Cohors IV Gallowum is attested on Raetian diplomata for the years 107 - 166.

Two men of these three names are recorded in PIR2. One was IIIvir capitalis and became legate of X Fretensis after 135 and praetorian legate of Dacia before 159 (PIR2 A 643; cf Stein, Dacia p. 26). Groag in PIR2 and Stein both suggest that this man was the grandfather of the consul ordinarius of 201, who bore the same names (PIR2, A 644). No relationship can be proved between either of these men and the equestrian officer from Caesarea; it is just possible that he was the father of the IIIvir capitalis, but it is not at all likely.

19. C. ANNIUS FLANIANUS Timgad.

VIII 17900 = ILS 1436: C(aio) Annio Flaviano, equo public(o exornato), proc(uratori) tractus Karthaginiensis, procur(atori) Alpium Atrectinarum, subpraefec(to) classis praet(oriae) Misenens(is), praef(ecto) alae I Fl(aviae) Sabastenorum (sic) trib(uno) leg(ionis) III Italic(ae), praefec(to) cohortis IIII Raetorum, donis militarib(us) donatus bello Ger[ma]nico II[.....

VIII 17899: [C(aio)] Annio Arminio Do[nato claris]simo puero C(ai) Anni Flaviani pro[c(uratoris) August]i tractus Karthaginiensis fi[lio Anni]Armini Donati flaminis [perpetui] nepoti concilium pr[ovinciae] Africae.

AE 1901, 195: [C(aio)] Annio Armenio Donato c(larissimo) p(uero) C(aius) Vibius Marinus p(rimus) [p(ilus) leg(ionis III Au]g(ustae) [ami]cus et munic[ep]s patris eius.

Unpublished, given in CP 202: Arminiae Paulinae c(larissima) f(emina), coniugi Anni Flaviani proc(uratoris) c(entenarii) tractus Karth(aginiensis C(aius) Vibius Marinus 7 (centurio) le[g(ionis) III]Aug(ustae) amicus et municeps mariti eius.

BCTH, 1907, p. 277: Arminiae Paullinae c(larissima) f(emina) sacrum.

cf PIR2 A 647; CP 202. Second century.

Annius Flavianus began his career in the imperial service with a grant of the equus publicus from Marcus Aurelius. He was appointed to the command of cohors IV Raetorum about A.D. 175. This unit is recorded by diplomata for Upper Moesia dated to 93 and 100 (XVI 39, 46). All other records are in Cappadocia. M. H.G. Pflaum follows Wagner (p. 180, with notes 736 - 738) in saying that the regiment was transferred from Moesia to Cappadocia by Trajan. The next post was as tribune of III Italica, which under Marcus was the one legion of Raetia. In this post, Flavianus was decorated in the second German war of Marcus (177 - 180). This is the only dating evidence we have for the career. After this tribunate Flavianus completed his three militiae with the command of ala I Flavia Sebastenorum, part of the garrison of Mauretania Caesariensis, stationed at Caesarea itself.

After his militiae, Flavianus became a procurator, starting with the sexagenarian sub-prefecture of the praetorian fleet of Misenum. This was followed by a centenarian governorship, that of the small province of the Atrectine Alps. His last appointment was also centenarian, as procutator tractus Karthaginiensis.

The career of Flavianus is not particularly notable in itself, but is of considerable interest as a portion of a family history. His father

(VIII 17899 and PIR2 A 1064) never rose higher than the post of flamen perpetuus. As we have seen, in the next generation Flavianus became a procurator; he married the daughter of a senator, Arminia Paulina, who was perhaps a relative. She continued to call herself clarissima after her marriage, although she had forfeited her right to that title (Ulpian, Digest I, ix, 8: cf VII 1054 and RBRA pp. 130 ff.). The son of Flavianus, Annius Arminius Donatus (PIR2 A 634, and two of the inscriptions above) was of senatorial rank, though nothing is known of his career. This family history shows something of the prospects for a man who could aspire to the magistracy of a chartered town; if he got no further himself, he might yet live to see his grandson in the Senate.

20. -. ANNIUS POSTUMUS. Saldae.

XIV 5352 (Ostia): [ ]Annio C(ai) fil(io) Postumo, procur(atori) Pannoniae Infer(ioris), proc(uratori) annonae, proc(uratori) promagisteri XX heredit(atium), proc(uratori) bibliothecarum divi Traiani, colleg(ium) fabr(um) tignuar(iorum).

VIII 20864: [ ]Annio Postumo, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) a bybliothecis, proc(uratori) vicesimae et magistro, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ad annona(m) Ostis, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) Pannoniae Inferioris, [ ] Horatius Marcianus amico indulgentissimo ob beneficia quae in se contulit p(osuit) dedicavitque.

cf PIR2 A 681; CP 132. Second century.

The procuratorship of the libraries left by Trajan dates the beginning of this career to the reign of Hadrian at earliest. Comparison with other inscriptions set up by the same college at Ostia suggests that XIV 5352 is not to be dated late in the second century, when the names of officials of the college normally appear on similar dedications. This inscription was found on the same stone as XIV 5351, which records a procurator who was probably the predecessor of Postumus; M. Pflaum regards this man also as an African, but I have shown in discussing the career that there is no satisfactory evidence for this.

The career of Postumus does not seem to be prefaced by service as an

equestrian officer or as a centurion, but opens with three sexagenarian procuratorships in Rome or its neighbourhood, in the libraries of Trajan, in the office of the vicesima hereditatium and in charge of the unloading of grain at Ostia. Only after this prolonged service as a sexagenarian was Postumus allowed to move into the centenarian as procurator of Lower Pannonia. Such lengthy apprenticeship was unusual at such an early date; M. Pflaum explains it by the lack of experience as an equestrian officer.

21. L. ANTISTIUS LUPUS VERIANUS (Sicca Veneria)

VII 373 (Maryport): I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo), coh(ors) I Hisp(anorum) eq(uitata) cui praeest L(ucius) Antistius L(uci) f(ilius) Quirina Lupus Verianus, praef(ectus), domu Sicca ex Africa.

Second century.

This altar is one of a well-known series of official dedications to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus by the commanders of the garrison at Maryport. The dedications appear to have been made annually (cf Wenham, CW2 xxxix, p. 21 ff.). A comparable series exists for cohors I Aelia Dacorum, the garrison of Birdoswald in the third century. The series from Maryport reveals three regiments in succession garrisoning that fort in the second century; of these I Hispanorum was at Maryport under Trajan and Hadrian; after c 130, the unit was commanded by tribunes and not prefects, so that we have a convenient terminus ante quem for the career of Antistius Lupus Verianus. We may note in passing that this prefect had two cognomina - a relatively common feature in the African provinces.

22. TI. ANTISTIUS MARCIANUS (Circina)

XIII 1680 = ILS 1390 (Arae Romae et Augusti, Lugdunensis): Tib(erio) Antistio Fausti fil(io) Quirina Marciano, domo Circina, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Hispanae, trib(uno) leg(ionis) XV Apollinaris piae fidelis, praefecto alae Sulpiciae c(ivium) R(omanorum) secundum mandata impp(eratorum) dominor(um) nn(ostrorum) Augg(ustorum), integerrim(o) abstinentissimoque procur(atori), tres provinciae Galliae, primo umquam eq(uiti) R(omano) a censibus accipiendis ad aram Caesarum statuam equestrem ponendam censuerunt.

cf PIR2 A 761. Severan.

Marcianus is the only man of any importance known to have come from the island of Circina, off the coast of Tunisia. The imperial titles in the inscription imply that it is to be dated to the reign of Severus and Caracalla.

The career begins with the command of a quingenary cohort, II Hispana. This unit is to be distinguished from the cohorts with the title II Hispanorum. ILS 9471 = AE 1911, 161 also refers to this unit, and informs us that it was part-mounted, and bore the title civium Romanorum. It is recorded on an army list for Tingitana for 109, and has been restored in a military diploma for the same province datable to 121 - 128 (XVI 73).

The second appointment was as military tribune of XV Apollinaris, one of the legions of Cappadocia. This transfer was followed by another move, to Upper Germany, where Marcianus became commander of the ala Sulpicia civium Romanorum.

From this third militia, Antis[t]ius Marcianus entered the procuratorial service with sexagenarian rank. His appointment was as procurator ad census accipiendos in the Three Gauls. It was in this capacity that the council of the Three Gauls set up an equestrian statue to him at its meeting place at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone. As far as we know, Marcianus obtained no further procuratorial appointment.

23. -. ANULLIUS GETA. (Castellum Celtianum ?)

VIII 9371 = ILS 1355 (Caesarea): Q(uinto) Sallustio Mac[ri]niano, proc(uratori) Augg[g(ustorum)] utriusq(ue) prov(inciae) Mau[re]taniae, praesidi suo, et Q(uinto) Sa[llu]stio Mac[ri]niano c(larissimo) v(iro) filio eius commilito[ni] rarissimo et Q(uinto) Sallustio Macr[in]iano c(larissimo) p(uero) nepoti eius, ob insignem [eo]rum erga se hunamitatem, [ ]Anullius Geta ex praef(ecto) [al]ae Parthorum.

Severan.

The inscription is dated by the three Augusti, of whom one had been erased, to the period 198 - 211. (In Africa Geta was frequently known as Augustus before his official assumption of the title in 209). The ala Parthorum

of this inscription is almost certainly that of Caesariensis, but despite this it is clear that Anullius Geta was of African origin. M. H.G. Pflaum has shown that while only two Anullii are known in Africa as a whole, there are another nine recorded on unpublished inscriptions from Castellum Celtianum in the Cirtan federation. Clearly the name is a rare Italian one which was imported into Africa with one of the Sittian colonists, and became commoner there than in Italy. It is therefore very probable that Anullius Geta was a native of Castellum Celtianum or of some other place in the Cirtan confideration.

24. -. APONIUS ROGATIANUS

VII 543 = JRS xxxiii 37 (Rudchester): Soli Apollini Aniceto
[Mithrae] Apon[i]us Rogat[i]anus [praef(ectus) v.s.l.m.]

cf Birley in AA4, xxxi, 212 - 213. Third century.

While the nomen Aponius is common throughout the empire except in the Celtic provinces, the cognomen Rogatianus is restricted to the African provinces (Dean p. 112; cf list on p. 263). Professor Birley has shown that Aponius Rogatianus must have been commander of the third century garrison of Rudchester. C. Apo[n]ius Rogatianus is recorded as a legionary veteran at Lambaesis; he could be the father of this prefect, but need not be any relative.

25. C. ARRIUS CALPURNIUS LONGINUS Avioccala.

VIII 23831: C(aio) Arri[o] C(ai) [f(ilio) Quir(ina)] Calpurnio Longino c(larissimo) v(iro), co(n)-s(uli), leg(ato) Karthaginis, auguri, pr(aetori) urb(ano), quaestori, trib(uno) leg(ionis), triumviro a(ere) a(rgento auro) flando feriundo, Avioccalensis civi et patrono.

cf PIR2 i, p. 214, for genealogical table. Second century ?

The genealogical table in PIR2 shows that this man was descended from a senatorial family; there is nothing to coynect him with the municipal upper classes, and he must therefore be left out of consideration.

26. M. ASINIUS SABINIANUS (Acholla)

VI 1067: Magno et invicto imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Aurellio (sic) Antonino Pio Fel(ici) Aug(usto) Parthic(o) Maxim(o) Brit(annico) Max(imo) Germ(anico) Max(imo) pont(ifici) max(imo), trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) XVII im[p(eratori) III, co(n)s(uli) IIII, p(atri) p(atriae) proco(n)s(uli). M(arcus) Asinius Sabinianus v(ir) c(larissimus) ob insignem indulgentiam beneficiaque eius erga se.

cf PIR2 A 1251; Barbieri 956. Third century.

The inscription is dated to A.D. 214 by the imperial titles and tribunician power of Caracalla. Three milestones record Sabinianus as proconsul of Asia (IGRR IV, 1313, 1315, 1364). They are of the reign of Gordian III, and between his first consulship (A.D. 239) and his second (A.D. 241). From this proconsulship in 239 - 240, we may deduce that Sabinianus held the consulship c.225 (Degrassi p. 63).

Apart from this we know nothing of the career of Sabinianus; presumably the 'indulgentia et beneficia' marks some special favour bestowed by Caracalla, but we have no evidence to show what sort of favour it was.

Groag in PIR2 suggests that the daughter of Sabinianus was Antonia M. f. Tertulla Valeria Asinia Sabiniana. She is more likely to be the daughter of this man than of M. Asinius Rufinus Valerius Verus Sabinianus, since she appears to be considerably later than the reign of Commodus.

27. SEX. ASINIUS RUFINUS FABIANUS (Acholla)

ILA 10 297 (Abbir Cella): Sex(to) Asinio M(arci) fil(io) Hor(atia) Rufino Fabiano, pr[ae]tori, aedili cereali, ab actis senatus co(n)s(ulum), [q]uaestori ur[b]an(o), sacerdo[ti La]uren[t]ium, d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf PIR2 A 1247. Second century.

This man is almost certainly the son of M. Asinius Rufinus Valerius Verus Sabinianus. The father was a native of Acholla, and it seems reasonable to suppose that Fabianus was also a native of the town, possibly with business

interests in Abbir Cella; in view of the tribe Horatia, we may ask whether the family originated at Uthina, not far from Acholla, one of the two African towns known to be enrolled in this tribe. The tribe of Acholla is not known, and it is possible that it should be added to the list of those enrolled in Horatia.

The career starts with an equestrian priesthood, presumably held before the adlection of his father into the Senate in 183 - 185; after that there is a typical senatorial career as far as the praetorship. The post in the vigintivirate is omitted from the inscription, a feature common from the late second century onwards. The urban quaestorship was held, followed by the post of ab actis senatus - involving responsibility for producing the official reports of the meetings of the Senate. In this case it is specified that the appointment was held in the office of the consuls; we may suppose that this was a regular practice, for a junior senator would scarcely be allowed uncontrolled responsibility for the acta. The aedilate and the praetorship followed in the usual course.

It is not clear whether Fabianus held any imperial appointments; none are specified, but the tribunate of a legion was often omitted on senatorial careers of this period. It is possible that this was a career in the imperial service, the inscription being set up on the occasion of the praetorship, before any further appointments. It is more likely that Fabianus belonged to the majority of senators who did not seek, or at least did not obtain, appointments in the imperial service.

28. M. ASINIUS RUFINUS VALERIUS VERUS SABINIANUS. Acholla.

AE 1954, 58: M(arco) Asinio Sex(ti) fil(io) Hor(atia) Rufino Valerio Vero Sabiniano, adlecto inter praet(orios) ab imp(eratore) M(arco) Aurelio Commodo Antonino Aug(usto) Pio, exorn(ato) sacerd(otio) fet(iali), curat(ori) viae App(iae), co(n)s(uli), cultores domus ob merita.

cf Picard, in Karthago iv, pp. 121 ff. Second century.

The only discussion of this inscription or of its object is that by M.

G-Ch. Picard following on the original publication. M. Picard points out that the imperial titles of Commodus imply a date between 183 and 185, for he only became Pius in 183, and added the title Felix in 185. Picard points out that Asinius Rufinus is only one of a number of Africans adlected into the Senate at this period. He further asserts that he must have been consul in 184 - 185, but the point is not proved.

Unfortunately we know nothing of the previous career of Asinius. Picard suggests that he and other new African senators from the coastal area were merchants seeking to add honours to riches, and that membership of the Senate amounted to virtual retirement. The inscription comes from the sumptuous villa of Asinius, built at the time of his consulship according to Picard. If he was one of the African merchants who became very rich as a result of the wars of Marcus (archaeology shows that it was during the second century that the coastal towns of Africa prospered, and II 1180 shows the importance of African oil at this period) it is quite possible that he had no interest in a career in the imperial service. Picard suggests that to enter the Senate with the rank of ex-praetor, Asinius ought to have been a procurator; as no such service is specified, it is more likely that he was given this rank as a mark of his age and wealth, and perhaps in cancellation of government debts to him.

We must inevitably regard Asinius as a man who would have served as a magistrate in his home town of Acholla. The tribe Horatia is known to have belonged to two towns in Africa, Assuras and Uthina - both Julian colonies; we cannot escape the possibility that it was also the tribe of Acholla. Whatever the answer to that question, it is probable that Asinius was descended from one of the original colonists. Specifically, his nomen suggests that he may have been a descendant of one of the soldiers of the Asinius Pollio who was a distinguished contemporary of Caesar. The direct line of Pollio's descendants died out under Trajan, but it is not without significance that the last one was named Rufus, and that Rufinus was a common cognomen among the African Asinii. Descendants of M. Asinius Rufinus etc. include Sex. Asinius Rufinus Fabianus, M. Asinius Sabinianus and Antonia Tertulla Valeria Asinia Sabiniana. The two men are discussed separately.

It is clear that M. Asinius Rufinus etc in entering the Senate had no desire for a career in the imperial service; the only senatorial posts which he held were a priesthood, the curatorship of one of the roads of Italy - almost certainly a sinecure - and the consulship. It is noteworthy that the priesthood and consulship are recorded in order, and not at the beginning of the inscription. He was probably a middle-aged man by the time of his adlection into the Senate. A man who might be his grandson became consul in 225. There is absolutely no evidence to suggest that he earned his place in the Senate by distinguished service as an equestrian. The suggestion of Picard is far more probable.

29. T. ATILIUS IUVENALIS. See no. 4.

30. SEX. ATILIUS ROGATIANUS. Carthage.

VIII 12579 : Sexto Atilio Rogatiano, p(rimo)p(ilaris), heredes eius, curante P(ublio) Nonio Felice, pr(imi)p(ilari), e(gregio) v(iro), socero eius.

cf Dobson 65. Second century.?

The cognomen reveals that this man must be of African origin; the form e.v. rather than v.e. suggests the late second century, rather than a later date. We do not know in what unit Rogatianus served; presumably, since he was not egregius, although P. Nonius Felix was, he held no appointments after the primipilate.

31. C. ATTIUS ALCIMUS FELICIANUS. Mun. Aurelium Commodianum.....

VIII 822 = 12345 = 23963 = ILS 1347: [ ]nes[ ]idi[ ]C(aio) Attio Alcimo Feliciano, p(erfectissimo) v(iro), vice praeff(ectorum) praet(orio), praef(ecto) annonae, vice praef(ecto) vigulum, magistro summae privatae, magistro summarum rationum, curatori operis theatri, proc(uratori) hereditatium Romae, proc(uratori) sacrae monetae, proc(uratori) ferr(ariarum), proc(uratori) ann(onae) prov(inciae) Narbonens(is), proc(uratori) priv(atae) per Salariam, Tiburtinam, Valeriam, Tusciam, proc(uratori) per Flaminiam, Umbriam, Picenum item vice proc(uratori) quadrag(esimae) Galliar(um), proc(uratori) alimentor(um) per Transpadum, Histriam, Liburniam, advocato fisci provinciar(um) XI, ob eximiam amorem in patriam splendidissimus ordo civit(atis) patrono.

VIII 23948 (Abbir Cella): C(aio) Attio Alcimo Feliciano, p(erfectissimo) v(iro), praef(ecto) annonae, vice praef(ectorum) praet(orio) vice praef(ecto) vig(ilum), magistro summae privatae, magistro summarum rationarum, cur(atori) operis amphitheatri, proc(uratori) hereditatium Romae, proc(uratori) sacrae monetae, proc(uratori) ferr(ariarum), proc(uratori) ann(onae) prov(inciae) Narbon(ensis) proc(uratori) privatae per Salariam, Tiburtinam, Valeriam, Thusciam, proc(uratori) per Flaminian, Umbriam, Picenum [.....]

XIII 1797 (Lugdunum): Attio Alcimo, v(iro) e(gregio), proc(uratori) ferrarium, Cogitatinius Iuvenis, b(ene)f(iciarius) leg(ati) leg(ionis) I M(inerviae) Alexandrianae patrono.

cf PIR2 A 1349; CP 327; Howe no. 39; Third century.

In view of the thorough discussion of this career in CP, I do not propose to consider it in detail. It is a career of a type which we may designate 'civilian'. It includes no provincial post further away from Rome than Lyons (apart from the post of advocatus fisci in eleven unspecified provinces), and no military posts except the interim prefecture of the vigiles. M. Pflaum indeed seems to believe that he actually held the prefecture of the vigiles rather than an interim prefecture, but this is not what we are told by the inscriptions. Both describe C. Attius Alcimus Felicianus as vice praef. vigilum. Apparently he was acting-prefect while prefect of the annona, though perhaps on a different occasion from that on which he deputised for the praetorian prefects.

The career is related by Pflaum to the reigns of different emperors. Under Severus Alexander, Felicianus rose at least to the procuratorship of the mines of Gaul, in which post he is attested by the third inscription. Howe suggests that Felicianus was a relative of M. Attius Cornelianus, praetorian prefect in or soon after 230, and himself a native of the African town of Uchi Maius. Felicianus would have received promotion through this relative. The theory is plausible enough, though no direct relationship can be proved. But if we accept Howe's dating of the prefecture of Cornelianus, we shall be unable to attribute to him the promotion of Felicianus to deputise for the praetorian prefects. Even if Felicianus had held the centenarian post of procurator ferrariarum at the beginning of the reign of

Severus Alexander, it is unlikely that he could have reached the post of prefect of the annona by the end of the reign - when Cornelianus certainly ceased to be praetorian prefect.

We may think that it is best to interpret this as an extremely rapid career, entirely within the reign of Severus Alexander after the post of procurator ferrariarum, but such an explanation is not supported by the evidence, and is unacceptable to M. Pflaum. He has shown that after the post of advocatus fisci, Felicianus held five sexagenarian appointments, two centenarian, three ducenarian and one trecenarian before the appointment as praefectus annonae. He suggests that the first appointment as a centenarian came late in the reign of Severus Alexander, and that the later rapid promotion was due to the accession of different emperors who formed a higher opinion of Felicianus. Eventually he would become deputy prætorian prefect, during the absence from Rome of the regular prefects. Pflaum dates the later portion of this career to the reign of the two Philips. He is led to this suggestion by the fact that the word 'magister' is used; this he suggests is an archaism revived in the period of the millenial games. The suggestion does not carry conviction, though no evidence can be quoted to disprove it.

In view of this, we may be justified in supposing that Felicianus was a relative of M. Attius Cornelianus, and in suggesting that he owed some early promotion to this man.

C. Attius Felix Postumus is recorded at Aubuzza. There is nothing apart from the name to suggest relationship, and we must pass over his claim to be related as possible but not proved.

32. M. ATTIUS CORNELIANUS. Uchi Maius.

VIII 15454 = 26270 = ILS 1334: M(arco) Attio Corneliano, praefecto praetorio, eminentissimo viro, civi et patrono, ob incomparabilem erga patriam et cives amorem respublica coloniae Marianae Augustae Alexandrianae Uchitarorum maiorum, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

VIII 26271: L(ucio) Attio E[x]orato [p]atri Atti Corneliani ob singularem amorem in patriam et simplicem vitam, universus ordo Uchitanorum [m]aiorum d(edicavit) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

cf PIR2 A 1353; Howe no. 39. Third century.

We know from VIII 15447 that Uchi Maius, despite its title 'Mariana' became a colony in 229 - 230. It is the view of Howe that Cornelianus was probably praetorian prefect at this time, and that he was responsible for the elevation of his home town. It is however possible that he was able to obtain a grant of colonial status for Uchi even before he became praetorian prefect. He must have held this office not long after this date, for he was prefect before the death of Severus Alexander in 235. Nothing is known of the route by which he reached the prefecture, but since he came from Proconsularis he probably held a civilian type of career, since by the third century few men from his province were prepared to serve in the army.

33. C. AUFIDIUS MAXIMUS. Cirta.

VIII 7079 = ILS 5549: C(aius) Aufidius C(ai) fil(ius) Q(uirina) Maximus, praef(ectus) cohort(is) IIII Bracar (augustanor)um in Iudaea, trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XII Fulminatae in Kappadocia, porticum et zothecas ob homorem pontificatus inlatis rei publicae legitimis HS (=sestertium) [illegible] (milia) num(mum), primus dedit idemq(ue) dedicavit.

Second century ?

Both the equestrian commands of Aufidius Maximus were in the eastern provinces. Cohors IV Bracaraugustanorum equitata is attested on diplomata from Syria for 88 (XVI 35), and for Syria Palaestina for 139 (XVI 87). The service of Maximus with this unit must therefore be after A.D. 88, but before the Jewish War of Hadrian (132 - 135), after which Judaea ceased to exist as a province, being included in the new province of Syria Palaestina. Legio XII Fulminata was in Cappadocia from the reign of Vespasian onwards.

A man of the same names, tribe and filiation died at the age of sixty,

and was buried at Thibilis (VIII 18943). Another C. Aufidius Maximus died at the age of seventy or more and was buried at Carthage (VIII 1033). For the position of pontifex, cf no. 52.

34.-AVITIUS RUFUS. Sabratha.

IRT 96: [ ]Avitio Q(uinti) fil(io) Quir(ina) Rufo, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VII Gem(inae) Fel(icis), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Aug(ustae) Thrac(um), proximo tertiae militiae, II vir(o), decret(o) ordin(is) ob merit(a) eius erga rem publicam eximia Q(uintus) Avitius Lucanus pater titulo et honore contentus, sua pecunia posuit.

Second century.

It appears that Rufus had served as duovir at Sabratha before becoming prefect of cohors I Augusta Thracum. This unit is attested in Syria (AE 1928, 154) and Arabia (III 109); by 167 it formed part of the garrison of Lower Pannonia (XVI 123). Legio VII Gemina Felix was stationed in Tarraconensis. The style of the inscription suggests a date in the ~~fourth~~ second century, and there is nothing in the text of the inscription to contradict this. The inscription was set up by Lucanus, father of Rufus, in advance of his son's gazetting to the third militia, the prefecture of an ala.

35. T. BEBENIUS IUSTUS. (Seressi)

III 14537 = ILS 9174 (Stojnik, Moesia Sup.): Valetudinarium coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) nov(ae) equit(atae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), T(itus) Bebenius Iustus, praef(ectus), imp(eratore) Co[mmodo]II et Vero II co(n)s(ulibus).

Second century.

This inscription is dated by the consular year to 179. The only other example of the nomen is Bebenia Paulina, a woman of wealthy family at Seressi. Her brother was C. M[ ]Felix Armenianus; by his will, public benefactions of twenty-five thousand sesterces were made; he had earlier been granted the equus publicus. Bebenia Paulina may be of the time of Caracalla (VIII 11214). The prefect of cohors II Aurelia nova milliaria

equitata civium Romanorum was almost certainly one of her forbears. His unit is also recorded on AE 1910, 98 from Stojnik, datable to the reign of Caracalla, since it gives the regiment the title 'Antoniniana'. At some period the first cohort in this series I Aurelia nova Pasinatum c.R. milliaria. was also stationed at Stojnik, where it set up an official dedication to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus (AE 1901, 23).

36. BULLATIUS FESTUS

Wilcken, Chrest. 202 = Sel. Pap. 220 = P. Lond. 904.
Βουλ[λατίῳ] Φήστῳ ἐπάρχω[ι] εἴλης, ὃν ἐπὶ το[ύτῳ] ἔταξα
First - second century.

This papyrus is dated to 104 A.D., and mentions C. Vibius Marinus as prefect of Egypt. The distribution of the nomen Bullatius suggests that it was found mainly in Africa. Six instances are recorded in volume VI of CIL; the only others are in CIL VIII. The name is Italian (LE p. 350), and is presumably one of the large category of Italian nomina which reached Africa with an early colonist, and became more common there than in Italy.

If Bullatius Festus was an African, then we may add another to the small group of Africans who entered the imperial service under Domitian or Trajan. It is however possible that Professor Birley's restoration is wrong, and that the name should be read as Bullanius, Bullenius or Bullonius; none of these names has the same African connection as Bullatius, and any of them would imply Italian origin (LE p. 350). We must therefore place this praefectus equitum on the list of doubtful Africans.

37. Q. BULLATIUS SABINUS. Lambaesis.

[M]emoria patronis et dominis meis, Q(uinti) Bullati Sabini patris [ ]vi et QQ(uinti) Bullati (sic) Sabini et Donati filiis eius et [Bull]atiis Sabino et Honoratae nepotibus eius, [Q. Bu]llatius Sabinus trib(unus) cohor(tis) I Syrorum.

Third century ?

The only way to make this inscription intelligible is to restore the names of all except the tribune Bullatius Sabinus to the same case - presumably the genitive, since the inscription begins with the word memoria. The tone of the dedication suggests that the tribune must be the son of a freedman of Q. Bullatius Sabinus senior. The others mentioned are all related to the first Sabinus, being his sons and grandchildren. Unfortunately we do not know who these Bullatii were. They must be persons of some consequence, equestrians at least, to have been patrons of an equestrian officer. Freedman origin alone would scarcely explain the use of the term patronis et dominis meis.

Cohors I Surorum sagittariorum milliaria is attested on a diploma for Mauretania Tingitana for the period 121 to 128 (XVI 73). Presumably Sabinus had already commanded a quingenary cohort before receiving this appointment. There is no attempt to record more than the current post on this inscription. The style suggests that the inscription should be dated to the third century.

38. M. CAECILIUS AFRICANUS.

AE 1940, 176 (Gardun, Dalmatia): Imp(eratori) Caesari T(ito) Ael(io) Hadriano Antonino Aug(usto) Pio, p(atri) p(atriae), co(n)s(uli) III coh(ors) VIII Vol(untariorum) turrem ad aquam tollendam fecit, Sex(to) Aemilio Equestre leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), M(arco) Caecilio Africano praefecto.

Second century.

This inscription is datable by the styles and titles of Antonimus Pius to the years 140 - 144. It is probable, but not certain, that the prefect was of African origin. The nomen Caecilius occurs in numbers throughout the empire, but is relatively common in Africa. The cognomen need not indicate African origin, although the only four examples in Dean are men from III Augusta. M. Caecilius M.f. Q. Afrikanus died at the age of sixty-five and was buried at Rusicade. He need not be the same man as the prefect of VIII Voluntariorum. This unit is recorded on numerous inscriptions from the province of Dalmatia.

39. L. CAECILIUS ATHENAEUS. Sufetula.

VIII 11340, cf p. 2304: L(ucio) Caecilio L(ucii) f(ilio) Athenaeo, aedilicio, II virali, iuveni munerario, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), eq(uiti) R(omano), a militiis, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) n(ostri) ab studiis Lat(inis), ob insignem morum clementiam et erga singulos universosque cives liberalitatem et administrationem II viratus innocuam et singularem voluptatum editionem obque fili eius Caecili Donati Aufidiani, fl(aminis) p(er)p(etui), honorem splendidissimus ordo et universus popul(us) curiarum col(oniae) Sufetulensis aeternum gratiarum suarum testimonium posuit idemque dedicavit.

cf PIR2 C 23; CP 319. The underlined portions of the inscription have been damaged or erased.

Third century.

This career is the only procuratorial career of the third century which records municipal posts before service as an equestrian officer. Athenaeus held all the principal municipal magistracies in the normal order. The post of quaestor is not mentioned on the inscription, but this is not unusual. The post of munerarius is not often mentioned on inscriptions, although gladiatorial spectacles seem to have been the regular Roman equivalent of the Lord Mayor's Show. It is not clear whether the man who was munerarius had provided gladiatorial contests in addition to those expected of him as magistrate.

After the completion of his municipal career, L. Caecilius Athenaeus became an equestrian. It is noteworthy that this is no longer described as a gift of the equus publicus; apparently the phrase was no longer in use (although Mr. B. L. Cooke has suggested to me that it continued in use in the Danube provinces to at least the middle of the third century). This was followed by equestrian military service in one or more posts, summarised in the phrase a militiis.

After his military service, Athenaeus became a procurator. The post recorded, that of a studiis Latinis is otherwise unknown, and M. Pflaum therefore wishes to amend the reading to ab epistulis Latinis. In whichever department Athenaeus served, it is clear that he must have been only an

assistant, probably at a salary of 60,000 sesterces. He could not have reached the directorship of either bureau without experience in many other departments; both ab epistulis Latinis and a studiis were of trecenarian rank in the third century. Despite M. Pflaum's interpretation, it is by no means impossible that a studiis Latinis should have existed. Two assistants in this department are known, P. Messius Saturninus and M. Aurelius Hermogenes, who served both as sexagenarians and centenarians. It is possible that a studiis Graecis was another junior procurator in the department, or that there were by this date two departments - as there were two departments ab epistulis or a declamationibus. The third possibility is that this title represents a de facto division, the head of the department dealing with business from the eastern provinces while his assistant dealt with matters from the west.

This was the last appointment of Athenaeus in the imperial service. He might well have been beyond middle age by this date. He had been duovir, for which the minimum age was thirty, and then had held two more appointments at Sufetula before becoming an equestrian officer; he might have been serving as an equestrian officer for some eight or ten years before becoming a procurator. The fact that his son had become flamen perpetuus probably implies that he was in his fifties when this inscription was set up. The tardy recognition of his duumvirate seems to imply that Athenaeus had been away from Sufetula in the imperial service and had only just returned when that inscription was set up. The date is clearly the third century, but there is nothing to give a closer dating. If we are correct in reading a studiis Latinis, it is likely that the inscription was set up under Severus Alexander at earliest.

40. L. CAECILI[A]US CAECILIANUS. (Thaenae).

XIII 11783 (Stockstadt, Upper Germany): I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) D(olicheno), L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) Quirina Caecili[a]nus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I [Aq]uit(anorum) domo Th[aenis] Afric[ae .....]

Second century.

XIII 11782 is a similar, more complete, dedication, but it does not record either filiation or tribe. The cohort is cohors I Aquitanorum veterana equitata; it is recorded on diplomata for Upper Germany for the period 74 - 134. Drexel (Germania viii, 1924, pp. 13 ff) suggests that the cohort moved to Stockstadt about the middle of the second century. It is attested there as late as 249 (XIII 6658). It is likely that Caecilianus was prefect in the second half of the second century, since he records filiation, tribe and origo.

41. SEX. CAECILIUS CRESCENS VOLUSIANUS. Thuburbo Minus.

VIII 1174 = ILT 1159: Sex(to) Caecilio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Crescent[i] Volusiano, praef(ecto) fabrum, sacerd(oti) curioni sacris faciendis, advocato fisci Romae, proc(uratori) [X]X her(editatium), ab epistu[l(is) di]vi Antonini, ab [ep]istu[l(is)] Augustorum, patrono municipi, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf PIR2 C 37; CP 142. Second century.

M. Pflaum suggests that Volusianus was of African origin though domiciled at Rome. After being praefectus fabrum (certainly in view of his later career to a consul or praetor in Rome), he did not serve as an equestrian officer, but instead obtained an equestrian priesthood. This in itself implies that he was well known to the emperor. The first appointment in the imperial service was advocatus fisci in Rome. This post was centenarian, as is proved by the next appointment, the ducenarian procuratorship of the vicesima hereditatium.

After this post, supervising the collection of the five per cent tax on inheritances, Volusianus was promoted to the post of ab epistulis to Antoninus Pius. This must have been towards the end of his reign, for he continued to hold the office under Marcus and Verus. This post implies that the emperor had complete confidence in Volusianus, for it involved responsibility for many appointments in the army and civil service. The career is one of startling rapidity. The initial appointment as advocatus fisci Romae suggests that Volusianus must have had considerable experience as a lawyer in private practice before entering the imperial service. It

is a mark of the capacity of Volusianus that he was not replaced immediately after the death of his patron, Antoninus Pius.

The son of this man was a senator, Sex. Caecilius Volusianus, as was his grandson, Sex. Caecilius Aemilianus. The former became consul, and the latter at least legate of Africa and praetor; Groag suggests that he may be equated with the Caecilius Aemilianus who was praetorian proconsul of Baetica, and who was put to death by Caracalla (PIR2 C 16). The daughter of Aemilianus, Caecilia Petroniana Aemiliana, was commemorated on an inscription from Thuburbo Minus.

42. M. CAECILIUS DONATIANUS.

VII 759 (Carvoran): ..... Marcus Caecilius Donatianus, militans tribunus in praefecto dono principis .....

Second century; the text above is part of a much longer dedication.

Of some thirteen hundred Caecilii recorded in the indices of CIL, about five hundred come from Rome, and over four hundred from the North African provinces. By itself, this nomen is not conclusive of African origin. Taken with an indisputably African cognomen it is quite clear that this tribune came from one of the provinces of North Africa, although we cannot be more specific about his origo.

It is almost certain that Donatianus was commanding cohors I Hamiorum sagittarriorum. Apart from the first Antonine Wall period (c 140 - 160), when it was at Bar Hill, this unit was at Carvoran throughout the second century. We may assign Donatianus to this unit, because the inscription is part of a verse dedication to dea Suria, the patron of the regiment.

The rank of Donatianus is one of interest. He had the rank of a tribune, though commanding only a quingenary cohort; he was promoted to the higher rank 'dono principis'. Possibly he had already served as prefect of a

cohort, had merited promotion, but could be found no tribunate at the time. Or possibly he had shown such competence in the skilled work of commanding a unit of archers that he was maintained in that command while receiving the pay and seniority of a tribune. We do know that cohors I Hamiorum was one of the few regiments in Britain which continued to receive recruits from its province of origin, even though that was in the eastern part of the empire. Perhaps skilled commanders were as difficult to obtain as archers, and Donatianus held this appointment for longer than usual. The princeps was presumably Marcus or Commodus, since the unit does not appear to have reached Carvoran until late in the reign of Hadrian, and at least one other prefect is recorded at the end of that reign.

45. C. CAECILIUS GALLUS. Rusicade.

VIII 7986: C(aius) Caecilius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Gal(eria) Gallus, hab(ens) equum pub(licum), aed(ilis) hab(ens) iur(is) dic(tionem) q(uaestoris) pro praet(ore), praef(ectus) pro IIIvir(is) IIII, praef(ectus) fabr(um) co(n)s(ulis) II et praet(oris) II, hab(ens) orn(amenta) quinq(uennalicia) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum), ex V decuriis dec(uria) III (= tertia), quinquennalis, praef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo) Rusicadi, flam(en) divi Iuli, nomine suo et Proxiniae M(arci) f(iliae) Proculae uxoris suae, et fil(iorum) Gallae et Galli et Coruncaniae et Nigellinae, tribunal et rostra s(ua) p(ecunia) f(acienda) c(uravit).
REVERSE: C(aius) Caecilius Q(uinti) [f(ilius)] Gal(eria) Gallus s(ua) p(ecunia)

VIII 7987: Dis manib(us). Caeciliae Nigellinae Caecili Galli flamin(is) provinciae filiae.

cf ILAlg. II, 36 for discussion by M. H.G. Pflaum.

First century.

Hardy (Studies in Roman History I, p. 250) assumes that Gallus is to be regarded as flamen provinciae Numidiae; such an assumption would mean that he could not have held office until after the creation of that province by Severus in 198 (Platnauer, Severus, p. 192). Until that date, Numidia was part of Africa Proconsularis, and its flamines were members of the provincial council of that province; the chairman of that council was sacerdos

not flamen, provinciae. In chapter ten, it has been suggested that from the reign of Vesparian until a date early in the reign of Trajan the chairman of the council of Africa was flamen provinciae. In view of other evidence from the career of Gallus, it is suggested that he was flamen provinciae Africae late in the first century.

Apart from the post of flamen provinciae, evidently the last one in the cursus; Gallus had a long and varied career. He records first the grant of the equus publicus: since he does not mention the emperor who made the grant, it may well have been Domitian, whose memory was officially condemned by the Senate. The next post is unparalleled at Cirta or elsewhere: 'aedilis habens iuris dictionem quaestoris pro praetore'. It is difficult to see what this means. A number of aediles from the Cirtan complex are known to have held quaestoria potestas; but the municipal quaestorship is something different from the quaestorship pro praetore, which is the senatorial office held in a proconsular province - e.g. Africa. But no senatorial aedile ever had the jurisdiction of a quaestor, and the senatorial aedile had certainly no place in the provinces where the quaestor pro praetore acted. Nor, as far as we can tell, did the municipal quaestor have any jurisdiction; his functions were financial, not judicial. We must assume that Gallus was aedile with quaestorian power, the words pro praef. being perhaps a mason's error caused by the words praef. pro which follow, unless an anomalous Sittian institution is recorded by this single text.

The next post is that of praefectus pro triumviris, which was held four times. It is discussed in Appendix One. It is followed by the post of praefectus fabrum, which was held four times in all. In each case the appointment was at Rome, and not on the staff of the proconsul of Africa. The four occasions of service may have been spread over a number of years.

At this stage, although he had not yet held the triumvirate, Gallus was granted the ornamenta quinquennalicia of the four colonies of the Cirtan federation. He then served on the third of the five decuriae at Rome; under Augustus at least the first three decuriae had apparently been reserved

for equestrians - cf JRS xlv, 9 ff. After this he became triumvir quinquennalis, without ever serving in a normal year; this was followed by the prefecture iure dicundo at Rusicade, and then the flaminate. His highest post, that of flamen provinciae had not been reached when the first inscription was set up.

It is difficult to evaluate a career which contains so much that is unusual. It seems clear however that Gallus was a man of considerable importance in municipal and provincial affairs, even though he never entered the imperial service.

44. L. CAELIUS PLAUTIUS CATULLINUS. Sufetula.

VIII 11332 = ILS 6836: L(ucio) Caelio Plautio Catullino c(larissimo) v(iro), tribunicio, curatori rei publicae, ob insignem eius clementiam et circa singulos universosq(ue) cives praestantia innocentia quam circa frumentariae rei largam moderationem et prestantiam singularem, omnium virtutem viro, curiae universae statuarum honorem pro meritis suis hac tituli aeternitate signarunt.

cf Groag in PIR2 C 139; and in RE III, 1266; Barbieri 1983.

Third century.

Catulinus is included by Barbieri in his list of senators of uncertain (third-century) date. The discussions by Groag contribute nothing useful to our knowledge of this man. The phraseology of the inscription is reminiscent of that popular in the fourth century, though examples as early as the reign of Severus are known. The tribunate of the plebs does not give a firm date to the career, although it suggests that an early third century date is more likely than one later. The curatorship of the town of Sufetula does not imply that he was a native; almost certainly he was not, for local origin would probably have been mentioned on an inscription like this. It is likely that he was African by birth. At least two local senators served as curatores at Sicca Veneria, Valerius Romanus in the third century and M. Valerius Gypasius in the fourth. Perhaps we are to see an intervening stage in the development of the curatorship. In the

second century the curator was a senator specially appointed by the emperor to a town with which he had no previous connection; in the fourth century he was elected by the ordo from amongst its own number. Perhaps in the third century it was customary to appoint a senator normally resident in the vicinity of the town.

45. L. CANINIUS IANUARIUS FLAVIANUS. Gillium.

AE 1936, 36 = ILT 1367: D(is) m(anibus) s(acrum). L(ucius) Caninius Ianuarius Flavianus, d(ecurio) K(arthaginis), eq(ues) R(omanus), a mi(litiis), mag(ister) sag. (= pagi ?), pius [vixit annos .....]

Third century.

It is noteworthy that there are three distinct elements in this career. First there is the beginning of a municipal career at Carthage, although Flavianus never proceeded to any magistracy. After that there is service as an equestrian officer, in one or more posts, summarised in the phrase a militiis. After that, Flavianus returned to Gillium, where he became magister of a pagus. It does not seem that this pagus was Gillium, since it had decurions of its own (VIII 26222 seq.). Whether the pagus in question was a dependency of Carthage or of Gillium, we do not know. The phrase a militiis indicates that this career is to be dated to the third century.

46. C. CASCELLIUS OPTATUS. Lambaesis.

Second century.

The name occurs in a list of dedicators to L. Novius Crispinus, legatus, in A.D. 150, as [C.] Cascellius C.f. [Optatus] (VIII 18273). All the dedicators are apparently tribuni militum of III Augusta. VIII 18062 was set up by a man called Cascellius Optatus, and VIII 3512 is the tombstone of C. Cascellius C.f. Arn. Optatus; both these inscriptions are also from Lambaesis.

Professor Birley has suggested to me that the nomen Cascellius is primarily African in distribution, but this is not borne out by the evidence. Assuming the three inscriptions from Lambaesis to refer to the same person, there are only nine Cascellii recorded in CIL VIII. Twelve are recorded in Italy (apart from Rome) and four in Narbonensis. Even in conjunction with the cognomen Optatus (twenty out of thirty-five instances recorded by Dean are men who served with III Augusta), it is by no means certain that this man was an African. Nor is it certain that the tribunus militum of VIII 18273 was the same man as is recorded on VIII 3512. I have therefore classified this man as too doubtful for inclusion in the list of equestrian officers from North Africa.

47. M. CASCELLIUS ..... Sicca Veneria.

VIII 15871: D(is) [m(anibus) s(acrum)] M(arcus) Cascelliu[s]
praef(ectus) equitum, vi[xi t annis .....]

Second century.

We cannot say whether M. Cascellius ..... was related to C. Cascellius Optatus, tribune of III Augusta. The post of praefectus equitum implies that he had previously held at least the second militia. The inscription appears to be of the second century, for the gap after nomen provides plenty of space for filiation and tribe, as well as cognomen, the phrase dis manibus is used, and there is little abbreviation in the title praef. equitum.

48. Q. CASSIUS AGRIANUS AELIANUS. Ksar-bu-Fatha, near Mactaris.

VIII 23601: Q(uinto) Cassio Agriano Aeliano, c(larissimo) v(iro), co(n)s(uli), praetori, tri[bu]no candida[to, q(uaestori)] candidato, [tri]umviro capi[ta]li, seviro tur[ma]rum deducend[a]rum, cur[at]ori reip(ublicae) col(oniarum) Mactaritanorum, Zamensium Regiorum.

cf PIR2 C 480; Barbieri 120; Lambrechts II, no. 95; Degrassi, p. 164; Brassloff, in Jahreshefte, viii (1905), p. 70.

Third century.

Groag in PIR2 and Lambrechts concur in saying that there is no doubt

of the African origin of Q. Cassius Agrianus Aelianus. Degrassi places the consulship in the first half of the third century. Groag suggests that he was related to Agrius Celsinianus, consular, and patron of Bulla Regia and Thuburbo Minus. The mother of Celsinianus was Aelia Celsinilla, consularis femina; Groag suggests that she was the daughter of the Aelius Celsus who was killed by Severus. But if she was, a descendant of herself and her son (since he bears the cognomina Agrianus Aelianus) can scarcely be dated to the early third century. Degrassi (p. 146) dates the consulship of Agrius Celsinianus 'sec. III ?'. The simplest suggestion is that Agrianus Aelianus was no relative of this man, for his career cannot be dated after the first half of the third century; it will be easier to place it in the Severan period.

His senatorial career contains no post in the imperial service except the curatorship of two towns in Africa. We cannot therefore disagree with the view of Groag that he was himself of African origin. Despite his starting post on the bottom rung of the vigintivirate, Q. Cassius Agrianus Aelianus received imperial commendatio for the posts of quaestor and tribune of the plebs. This is most unusual, although it can be paralleled in the career of A. Platorius Nepos. The senatorial cursus was crowned by the consulship, probably at some date early in the third century. We cannot help suspecting that the imperial backing for the quaestorship indicates a change of emperor; it is possible that it was the accession of Severus which enabled a fellow-African to receive commendatio despite his lowly position in the vigintivirate.

49. P. CASSIUS ..... Cuicul.

AE 1912, 20: P(ublio) Cassio[donis] militaribu[s donato]
p[ ]trib (uno)[ ]praef(ecto) ala[e]
mil(li)ar(iae), pro[c(uratori) ad cens(us) Ar]meniae, proc[(uratori)
sub praef(ecto) vi]gilum, praef[(ecto) vehicul(orum)
proc(uratori) ad bona in] Africa c[ogenda, ...]

cf CP 223. Second century ? ? (CP says Severan; this has been accepted in the chapter on procurators.)

The reading suggested is that proposed by M. H.G. Pflaum in CP. It is quite unsatisfactory, although it is extremely ingenious. It depends on M. Pflaum's interpretation of the career, which is dubious, and does not take into account the length of the lines of the original inscription.

The first point to notice is that the first line can only have recorded the name - probably with tribe and filiation and a long cognomen, or with two cognomina; it is in letters which are larger and more widely spaced than those of the rest of the inscription. The second line opens with a mention of dona militaria; these must have been removed to the first place in the career, away from the post in which they were merited; they could have included a mention of the emperor who granted then, the war in which they were earned, and a detailed account of the number of crowns, vexilla etc. awarded. It is unlikely that the inscription recorded so much, but it must have recorded more than the mere grant. The third line is missing, as are the first six or seven letters of the fourth line; this then begins 'trib'. The text immediately before will therefore have recorded at least one cohort command, and probably two, unless the record of decorations spread to the third line. The legions or cohorts in which Cassius served as tribune will have been specified in the missing portion of line four.

Line five begins with the prefecture of an ala, although the name of the unit is now lost. Line six begins with the word miliar, clearly referring to a milliary ala, and follows with the first procuratorship recorded. Lines five and six must therefore have included references to two alae, one quingenary and the other milliary; the titles of both must have been recorded in line five; the extant portion of the inscription records only the words praef. alae.]in line five. The amount of abbreviation used suggests that there must have been at least twice as much more of the line in the portion now lost. It is from this that we can deduce that the name in line one and the decorations in line two must have occupied considerably more space than M. Pflaum allowed for them. Probably not more than one third of the inscription is now extant.

This in turn will allow us to clarify the interpretation of the

procuratorships. M. Pflaum suggests that after his fourth militia, Cassius held at least two sexagenarian posts, including the procuratorship ad census in Armenia, before reaching centenarian rank with the sub-prefecture of the vigiles, followed by the centenarian (or ducenarian under Severus) post of praefectus vehiculorum. The career would then end with the ducenarian procuratorship ad bona in Africa cogenda, created by Severus.

As an alternative, which he regards as less probable, M. Pflaum suggests that the first procuratorship was the centenarian procuratorship of Armenia and Cappadocia, followed by a ducenarian post (now missing), and the prefecture of the vigiles and then the annona.

It is quite clear that the career began with service in the four militiae. Professor Birley has shown (RBRA 148 - 149) that the prefecture of a milliary ala would follow that of a quingenary ala from the time of Hadrian; it was not regarded as the equivalent. There were only about a dozen alae a thousand strong, and the command of one of them would only be given to an exceptionally competent equestrian officer. M. Pflaum has followed this up by noting that men holding the quarta militia very frequently held a centenarian procuratorship immediately afterwards (CP 169). In this connection he quotes five examples in a footnote.

This being so, we can scarcely give credence to his suggestion that Cassius held at least two and possible three sexagenarian posts (as spacing seems to indicate if I am right in my earlier suggestions as to the length of the lines, and if M. Pflaum's designation of the post in Armenia is correct). Far more probable is that he held none at all. M. Pflaum put forward the career of M. Rossius Vitulus to indicate that the prefect of a milliary ala need not have a swift procuratorial career. But there is no evidence to suggest that the ala in which Rossius Vitulus served was milliary; the career of T. Annius Maximus Pomponianus indicates that it was not. Pomponianus served in a second ala which was described as milliary, while his career inscription attaches no such designation to the ala praetoria civium Romanorum in which Vitulus also served. All the indications are that a man who became prefect of a milliary ala would achieve real eminence. L. Iulius Iulianus became praetorian prefect; Macrinius Avitus etc. held a

procuratorship and was adlected into the Senate, becoming consular governor of two provinces before the age of forty-two; M. Valerius Maximianus held three procuratorships, was adlected into the Senate, and became legate of five legions in succession before appointment to III Augusta and promotion to the consulship; Titinius Clodianus became 'multarum ducenarum vir' and eventually prefect of Egypt; the unknown man of III 14195.37 became ducenarian procurator of Belgica and the Germanies at least. This was a fourth ducenarian post, in a career in which sexagenarian posts were omitted, and in which only one centenarian post was held. ILS 9012 = VIII 23068 records a man who held three centenarian appointments in succession after the militia quarta. The holding of a plurality of sexagenarian posts for such a man would be without parallel.

The financial procuratorship of Cappadocia, Armenia and the associated provinces was ducenarian in the second century (CP 157, 167, Procurateurs, pp. 345, 346). Cassius will presumably have held a centenarian post before holding that procuratorship, as the spacing of the inscription will allow. This leaves room for two more ducenarian procuratorships before the prefecture of the vigiles and the two prefectures which followed it. The word Africa in the last line might then indicate that this inscription was set up by the provincial council of Africa. The suggested restoration follows:

P. CASSIO p. f. pap. ---------

donis MILITARIBUs ab imp. commodo antonino aug.
donato, praef. coh. praef.
coh. TRIB. leg. trib. leg.
PRAEF. ALAe praef. alae
MILIAR PROC. proc. cappadociae et ar
MENIAE PROC proc. praef vi
GILUM PRAEF annonae, praefecto praetorio
prov. AFRICA C

It is of course possible that the career ended with the prefecture of Egypt, rather than the praetorian prefecture; nor is it necessary to accept the reading of the last line. The word 'Africa' might refer to merchants trading with that province, who did set up other dedications to the

praefectus annonae - though usually at Ostia or Rome, not in the provinces (cf ILS 1342). The dating of this career is uncertain; the Severan dating depends on the interpretation given in CP. It is likely that the emperor who granted dona militaria was Commodus, whose name was occasionally not restored on inscriptions where it had been erased immediately after his death; but this is uncertain, since the erasure may be accidental.

50. TI. CLAUDIUS HELVIUS SECUNDUS. Caesarea.

AE 1925, 44: Ti(berio) Claudio L(uci) f(ilio) Helvio Secundo, praef(ecto) fabr(um) Romae, adlecto a divo Nerva in quinque decuriis, praef(ecto) co(hortis) equitatae II Bracaraugustanorum, iterum pr[ae]f(ecto) coh(ortis) I Flaviae c(ivium) R(omanorum) equitatae, trib(uno) leg(ionis) IIII Scythicae, iterum trib(uno) leg(ionis) XII Fulminatae, praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae Ph[y]gum, iterum praef(ecto) alae II Gallorum, scribae decuriarum quaestoriae et aedilium curulium, Caesariensi, quem absentem cives sui omnibus magistratu[u]m honoribus publico decreto exornaverunt, Caesarienses d(ecurionum) d(ecreto).

First - second century.

This is the career of a man from Caesarea who served in six different equestrian military commands, as well as in other posts at Rome. During that time he held the magistracies of his home town in absentia. The holding of offices while in the army is not without parallel. A dedication to Minerva was set up by Q. Iulius Q. f. Quir. Martialis of Cirta, who was at Lambaesis as a veteran of III Augusta, ob honor(em) flam(oni) perpet(ui) quem in se absentem contuler(unt). No other instance has occurred of a man receiving all his municipal offices while away from his home town.

Claudius Helvius Secundus had a career which was here recorded in direct order. The first post was as praefectus fabrum to a consul or praetor at Rome; it implies selection by a senator. This senator cannot have been in Caesariensis, since this province was governed by procurators. Most probably Secundus was recommended to the attention of his senatorial patron by a procurator of Caesariensis.

It is possible that it was the same senator who appointed Secundus to the command of a cohort after he had served on one of the five decuriae during the reign of Nerva (96 - 98). He must then have been at least twenty-five years old. His first cohort command was with cohors II Bracaraugustanorum equitata, probably in Lower Moesia. This suggests that Secundus may have served as praefectus fabrum to Q. Pomponius Rufus, consul in the last months of 95 (Degrassi p. 28); he would be a member of the quinque decuriae in 96, and might then go with Rufus to Lower Moesia in 98 or 99 (Stein, Moesia p. 59).

The second appointment was again in command of a quingenary cohort, I Flavia c.R. equitata. This unit is attested on a Syrian diploma for 88 (XVI 35) and on a diploma for Syria Palaestina for 139 (XVI 87). It was still in Palestine at a late date (N.D. Or. xxxiv.).

After these two appointments in the first militia, Secundus held two military tribunates. The first was served with IV Scythica, one of the legions of Syria. From this appointment, Secundus was transferred to Cappadocia, serving as tribune of XII Fulminata.

The first prefecture of an ala was served in the ala Phrygum. This regiment is recorded on XVI 87, a diploma for Palaestina dated to 139. It also occurs on XVI 103, a diploma dated to 134 - 154, probably for the province of Syria. M. Valerius Propinquus Grattius Cerealis served with this regiment in Syria; his career is nearly twenty years earlier than that of Secundus, since he had been given the equus publicus by Titus. The final appointment was in another quingenary ala, II Gallorum. Of the two regiments of this title, the one intended must be that in Cappadocia, rather than that in Spain.

The career ends with two appointments in Rome, scriba decuriae quaestoriae and scriba decuriae aedilium curulium. It is not clear whether the two posts were held together or separately, although it is unlikely that either involved much work.

We have seen that the career of Secundus probably started under Domitian,

as praefectus fabrum in the last months of 95. In view of his service on the quinque decuriae he cannot have been born later than c A.D. 71. By the end of his career he must have been about 45 at least. It would appear that he then retired to his home town, where he could enjoy an honourable retirement; it seems most unlikely that he held further imperial posts as a procurator.

51. TI. CLAUDIUS HISPANUS. Maduaros.

ILAlg. I, 2194: Diis manibus sacr(um). Ti(berius) Claudius TI(berii) f(ilius) Quir(ina) Hispanus, trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae) scr[iba q(uaestorius)], prae[f(ectus) f]abr(um), flam(en) p[e]rp(etuus), pius vixit annis XXX[ ]III, h(ic) s(itus) est.

Second century.

It is most probable that this career is in indirect order. After holding the usual municipal magistracies and the flaminate - which implies that the duovirate has been held - Hispanus became praefectus fabrum. This appointment was presumably at Rome, since the next post was that of secretary to the board of quaestors. The final post was as tribunus angusticlavius of III Augusta, in his home province of Africa.

Clearly Hispanus belongs to that group of men whose appointment as tribune was judicial rather than military (cf RBRA 138 - 139). We have noted in chapter five that there is a close connection between such men and men who held office as praefectus fabrum. From his appointment as praefectus fabrum, and from the recording of diis manibus in full, we infer that Hispanus is to be dated to the early second century.

52. L. CLAUDIUS HONORATUS Cuicul.

VIII 20144 + an(unpublished fragment: Genio Populi Cuiculitan(i), L(ucius) Claudius Ti(berii) * fil(ius) Quir(ina) Honoratus, trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II Adiutricis, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Aug(ustae) Pan(noniorum), equo publ(ico) exornat(us) ab imp(eratore) Antonino Aug(usto) Pio, in quinq(ue) dec(urias) adlect(us) col(oniae)

Cirt(ensium) dec(urio) et aed(ilis), col(oniae) Cuic(ulitanorum) dec(urio) et aug(ur), exed[ra]m cum statua et column(is) marmoreis quam Cl(audius) Modestus, pater suus, ob honor(em) pontif(icatus) s[i]ne taxatione promiserat, ex decreto Fontei Frontiniani leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), c(larissimi) v(iri), ampliata pec[u]nia sua fecit dedicavitque.

*AE 1892, 39 give the reading M(arci) fil(ius).

Second century.

It appears that Ti. Claudius Modestus, the father of Honoratus, had died before completing the public works promised at his nomination to the office of pontifex. It is possible that Modestus is to be equated with the prefect of cohors IV Gallorum recorded on an inscription from Castlesteads on Hadrian's Wall (VII 878). Such equation depends on Bruce's reading of the name of the prefect, which has been questioned by R. G. Collingwood (CW2, xxii, p. 207). Professor Birley has also suggested to me that the inscriptions of IV Gallorum from Castlesteads are to be dated to late in the second century; in this case, equation with the man from Cuicul would be quite impossible.

Claudius Honoratus records his career in indirect order. He evidently had property at both Cuicul and Cirta, for he was a decurion of both colonies. His tribe Quinina is that of Cirta rather than Cuicul, which was enrolled in Papiria. But the upper classes in the two towns were so closely linked, and so many men served on both ordines, that it is now impossible to use the tribe as a reliable guide to the town of origin.

Honoratus had been augur at Cuicul. This priesthood normally occurs at the close of a distinguished municipal career, and we are justified in supposing that Honoratus had been duovir at Cuicul, even though he rose no higher than the aedilate at Cirta (cf Appendix Two.) He was then made a member of the quinque decuriae at Rome, and given the equus publicus by Antoninus Pius. This grant was immediately followed by equestrian military service.

The first military appointment was as prefect of cohors I Augusta

Pannoniorum. This unit is recorded on diplomata for the province of Syria for 88 (XVI 35) and 157 (XVI 106). As Honoratus set up this inscription in 160 (Fonteius Frontinianus is not recorded as governor before that year) or 161 (the year Antoninus Pius died), we can be certain that he served with this cohort in Syria. After his prefecture, he served as tribune of legio II Adiutrix in Lower Pannonia. He is not recorded in any higher military post, and had presumably returned to Cuicul at the time when this inscription was set up - perhaps resigning his commission on the death of his father. It is certain that he was one of those men who became equestrian officers in their thirties after completing their municipal careers; the fact that Honoratus was presumably a wealthy man - he was decurion of two large colonies-may lead us to suppose that he would not seek for a prolonged military career, although there is no definite proof. It is conceivable that his retirement was necessitated by the death of his father, and the need to administer the family property.

53. M. CLAUDIUS RESTITUTUS. Cirta.

VIII 7039 = ILS 1437: M(arco) Claudio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Restituto, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) dioceseos regionis Hadrumetinae et Thevestinae, et ludi matutini, et ad putandas rationes Syriae civitatium, trib(uno) leg(ionis) VII Geminae, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Gaetulorum, Alexander Aug(usti) lib(ertus) tabul(arius) d(edit) d(edicavit).

cf PIR2 C 996; CP 158.

Second century.

The first appointment in this career is that of prefect of cohors I Gaetulorum. Pflaum follows Cichorius (RE IV, 287) in thinking that this cohort may have been on the Euphrates. The Greek career of T. Ant. Alf. Arignotus, who was trib. coh. I Cilicum praep. coh. I Gaetulorum indicates that this unit was stationed in one of the Moesias. Since I Gaetulorum was a quingenary cohort, commanded by a prefect, it would not have as its temporary commander a man who had just vacated the tribunate of a milliary cohort; Arignotus must have been commanding the two units at the same time.

We know from diplomata that I Cilicum was in Moesia in 78 (XVI 22); in Upper Moesia in 93 and 100 (XVI 39; 46); and in Lower Moesia in 134 (XVI 78). There is nothing to suggest that it ever moved to the east. From the prefecture of I Gaetulorum, Restitutus became tribune of VII Gemina in Hispania Tarraconensis.

His next appointment was an ad hoc sexagenarian post in Syria ad putandas rationes civitatium - checking the finances of the cities of the province. The fact that Syria is mentioned without qualification dates the inscription to the second century, before the Severan division of Syria into Coele and Phoenice.

From Syria, Restitutus was appointed to take charge of the ludus matutinus - a gladiatorial school in Rome. This post was probably sexagenarian until it was up-graded by Commodus; since M. H.G. Pflaum regards the procuratorship which follows as a centenarian post of the mid-second century, we may assume that in this instance the ludus matutinus was a sexagenarian post.

54. TI. CLAUDIUS SUBATIANUS PROCULUS. Cuicul.

AE 1911, 107 = ILS 9488: Ti(beriae) Cl(audiae) Subatianae Aquilinae et Ti(beriae) Cl(audiae) Dignae, Subatiae Saturninae cc(larissimis) pp(uellis), filiabus Ti(berii) Cl(audii) Subatiani Proculi, legati Auggg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae) splend(didissimae) Numid(iae), c(larissimi) v(iri), co(n)s(ulis) desig(nati), leg(ati) leg(ionis) VI Ferratae fidelis constantis, curatoris Atheniensium et Patriensium, praetoris urbani candidati, tribuni candidati, q(uaestoris) urbani, sub praefecti classis praetoriae Misenatium, praefecti alae Constantium, tribuni coh(ortis) VI civium Romanorum, praef(ecti) cohortis III Alpinorum, respublica Cuiculitanorum, hominis boni, praesidis clementissimi, ob insignem eius in patriam suam praestantiam d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf CP 242; Birley in JRS xl, p. 62.

Second century.

AE 1916, 29 is a dedication as consul-designate dated to April 210. Other inscriptions are given in CP, but add nothing to our knowledge.

Proculus began his career as an equestrian officer, serving in one appointment in each of the three militiae; he then held the sexagenarian sub-prefecture of the Misenum fleet before being adlected into the Senate. His senatorial career involved posts in the emperor's service, and he rose at least to the consulship. He was a native of Cuicul, which is described as his patria.

The career begins with the prefecture of cohors III Alpinorum equitata. This unit was stationed in Dalmatia in A.D. 93 (XVI 38). Numerous inscriptions from sites in Dalmatia also attest members of the regiment, although none is dated. The next dated reference to this cohort is in the Notitia Dignitatum, which records two such units, one at Arnona in Arabia (N.D. Or. XXXVII, 35) and the other, with the additional title Dardanorum in Pannonia Secunda (N.D. Oc. XXXII, 53). This latter is more likely to be the unit from Dalmatia, but nothing is known of its date of transfer. Subatianus Proculus served his military tribunate in a milliary cohort, cohors VI civium Romanorum ingenuorum. References to this unit are few. It may have been stationed in Lower Germany - at least a soldier, D. Senius Vitalis, was buried at Cologne. After this command, Proculus became prefect of the ala Constantium; this regiment is also recorded on XIV 5351. We have no indication of the province in which it was stationed, unless it is the ala Constantiana of N.D. Or. XXXIV, 34, stationed in Palestine. From the command of this ala Proculus was transferred to the sub-prefecture of the praetorian fleet of Misenum, a sexagenarian post.

Subatianus Proculus was then adlected into the Senate, and presumably excused the vigintivirate and tribunate of a legion on the ground of his earlier service. The urban quaestorship must have been held in the early years of Severus, since it was presumably that emperor who adlected Proculus into the Senate. The speed of the career does not make this impossible or even unlikely. As he had held the tres militiae and the sub-prefecture of a fleet, Proculus was probably well over thirty when he became quaestor. There is no reason why he should not have been quaestor, tribune of the plebs (not a magistracy, and therefore tenable immediately after the quaestorship and immediately before the praetorship) and praetor in successive years. The fact that he was candidatus for the two latter

appointments shows that he was highly regarded by the emperor.

It is not necessary to assume such unusual speed of promotion. His predecessor as governor of Numidia, Claudius Gallus, was consular governor of the Three Dacias by 209; he may well have left Numidia as early as 205, and had an unknown successor before Subatianus Proculus (JRS xl, p. 62). Proculus cannot have been governor as early as 205, for he did not leave to become suffect consul until 210; since the curatorship of the towns of Athens and Patraea might last no longer than a year or two, and since he is not recorded as legate of Numidia before 208, he may have been praetor as late as 203. His command of the ala Constantium must be placed before or after the governorship of Pescennius Niger in Syria, and his attempt to make himself emperor; officers who had served in the east at that period would scarcely commend themselves to Severus, unless they had actively opposed Niger; this is scarcely to be expected of the prefect of an ala. If Proculus was sent out to Palestine immediately after the defeat of Niger in 194, he must have become quaestor in c 198. If he left Palestine before 193, his career must have been fairly slow, despite the indications of imperial favour; he will presumably have been sub-prefect of the Misenum fleet at the accession of Severus, quaestor c 195 - 196, leaving about fifteen years between the quaestorship and consulship. This is not what we should expect of a man of his age and experience, who had attracted imperial attention sufficiently to be adlected into the Senate and to be candidatus twice.

Subatianus Aquila, the brother of Proculus, was prefect of Egypt, c 203 - 210; M. Pflaum suggests that Severus transferred the younger brother, Proculus, to the Senate in order to prevent the family monopolising the great prefectures. It is notable that Cuicul could produce two men of such importance at the same period as L. Alfenus Senecio II, The appearance later in the third century of L. Titinius Clodianus, another prefect of Egypt, emphasises the importance of this town in the late second and early third centuries. It is noteworthy that Proculus named one of his daughters after his elder brother, Subatianus Aquila.

55. M. CLODIUS FAUSTUS SECUNDUS. Muzuc.

VIII 12066. M(arco) Clodio M(arci) fil(io) Quir(ina) Fa[us]to
Secu[ndo, curatori ad com]parationem frumenti in provin[cia
ob bellum] Maurorum, in expeditione Germ(anica) p[raef(ecto) coh(ortis)
] vexillo et hasta p[u]ra donato et C.[Clodio]
Quir(ina) Secundo Iucundiano eq(uiti) R(omano) et Q(uinto) C[lodio.....]

Second century.

Mommsen in CIL suggests that the inscription should be read as:

Secundo praefecto cohortis (or tribuno legionis) ..... misso ob comparationem frumenti ex provincia ad Romam mittendi ob bellum Maurorum.

He adduces no parallels, and the construction does not inspire any confidence in such a restoration.

I have preferred to restore the first recorded post as curator ad comparationem frumenti by analogy with the career of T. Flavius Macer, who was curator frumenti comparandi in annonam urbis; this latter post M. H.G. Pflaum rates as sexagenarian. I have not restored the name of the province because it is not possible to assess the amount of abbreviation used. The post was almost certainly held in Numidia (cf later procuratorships) which produced more corn than Caesariensis.

This ad hoc procuratorship was probably preceded rather than followed by the command in which Secundus received his rather meagre decorations; the extent of the decorations - even allowing for the fact that a crown was probably recorded on the portion of the inscription now lost - suggests that Secundus can have been no more than prefect of a cohort in the German War which began in 160.

It must be emphasised that the interpretation here suggested is based on the current reading of the text; the reading is such as to suggest that it might be amended if a close study were made of the inscription.

56. CLODIUS LUCIFER. Lambaesis.

AE 1939, 38: M(arco) Aurelio Cominio Cassiano leg(ato) Augg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore), c(larissimo) v(iro), praesidi, genio virtutum omnium, Clodius Lucifer praefect(us) classis, v(ir) e(gregius).

Third century.

This inscription is dated to c 244 to 249 by the governorship of Cominius Cassianus (cf E. Birley in JRS xl, pp. 60 ff). It is difficult to find any explanation of the presence of a praefectus classis at Lambaesis except that he was a native of the place; in view of the junior status of the prefectures of fleets (except for the two praetorian fleets), we may assume that if this man had a regular approach to his position he had been an equestrian officer and not primus pilus. It is not possible to say which fleet Lucifer had commanded, but the inscription was presumably set up after his retirement from active service. Although the evidence is not conclusive, I have included this man in the lists of equestrian officers and procurators from North Africa.

Two other Clodii Luciferi are recorded on VI 15749 and a freedman of the same names on IX 1461 from Ligures Baebiani. None of these can reasonably be equated with the praefectus classis.

57. M. COCCEIUS ROMANUS. Tipasa (M.C.)

VIII 9290 = 20869: M(arco) Cocceio Romano, eq(uiti) R(omano), p(rimi)p(ilari), ob insignem erga remp(ublicam) amorem et defensionem quam patriae ac civibus suis exhibet, decc(uriones) col(oniae) Tip(asae), ex decreto ordinis p(ublice) d(edicatum).

cf Dobson 167. Later than Hadrian.

There is little to add to the discussion by Dr. Dobson. Seeck points out that the term defensor civitatis implies legal rather than military defence (RE IV 2365 f). Dr. Dobson suggests that Romanus was of an equestrian family, obtaining a direct commission as centurion. Tipasa did not become a colony until the reign of Pius (Libyca iv, p. 270 ff) so that the inscription is to be dated later than the reign of Hadrian.

58. M. COCULNIUS QUINTILIANUS. Cirta.

VIII 7041 = 19423 = ILS 6857: M(arco) Coculnio Sex(ti) fil(io) Quir(ina) Quintilliano, lato clavo exornato ab imp(eratore) Caesare L(ucio) Septimio Severo Pertinace Augusto Pio Parthico Adiabenico, quaestori desig(nato), post flamonius et honores omnes quibus in colonia Iulia Iuvenali honoris et virtutis Cirta, patria sua, functus est. Florus, Labaeonis fil(ius) princeps et undecimprimus gentis Sa[boi]dum amico merenti de suo posuit [ide]m(ue) dedic(avit) l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

cf Groag in PIR2 C 1234 and in RE IV 158 - 159; Barbieri 186.

Severan.

VIII 7042 seems to be a fragmentary dedication to the same man; he set up VIII 19508 to his wife Vitruvia L. fil. Maxima and VIII 6993 = 19417 ob honorem IIIviratus when he was omnibus honoribus functus. VIII 6995 = 19416 seems to be a dedication by Quintilianus to Commodus. Barbieri dates the grant of the latus clavus to the year 195 without giving any reason for suggesting a precise year; the imperial titles of Severus indicate a date between 195 and 198. Quintilianus must have been one of the new senators created by Severus to fill the gaps caused by the execution of those who had supported his rivals.

The sole ground for promoting Quintilianus to the Senate seems to have been his municipal experience (though he must have been a loyal supporter of Severus, and presumably had the necessary property qualification). He must have been at least in his later thirties at the time of his adlection, for he seems to have been triumvir of the Cirtan federation under Commodus. It is by no means unlikely that this inscription was set up on the occasion of his adlection; presumably he became quaestor-designate at the same time. It is noteworthy that he was the friend of a peregrinus who was important in one of the tribes of Numidia. Nothing is known of the career of Quintilianus beyond the quaestorship.

59. SEX. CORNELIUS DEXTER. Saldae.

VIII 8934 = ILS 1400: Sex(to) Cornelio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Dextro,

proc(uratori) Asiae, iuridico Alexandreae, proc(uratori) Neaspoleos et mausolei, praef(ecto) classis Syr(iacae), donis militarib(us) donato a divo Hadriano ob bellum Iudaicum hasta pura et vexillo, praef(ecto) alae I Aug(ustae) gem(inae) colonorum, tribuno leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) V Raetorum, praef(ecto) fabrum III, patrono coloniae, P(ublius) Blaesius Felix, 7 (= centurio) leg(ionis) II Traian(ae) fort(is) adfini piissimo ob merita.

VIII 8925: Neptuno Aug [(usto) sac(rum)]. Sex(tus) Cornelius Sex(ti) [f(ilius)] Arn(ensis) Dexter, iuridicus Alexandreae d(edit) [d(edicavit)]

cf III 553 (Athens): Iul(io) Men[e]nio Vi[cto]ri b(ene)f(iciario) Cor[neli] D[e]xtri proc[ur(atoris)] Gal(lia Belgicae) et Ger(maniarum).

cf PIR2 C 1344; CP 137.

Second century.

Dexter is first recorded as praefectus fabrum three times, presumably at Rome since there were no senators in his own province. This may imply that he had attracted attention in municipal office at Saldae, or that his father had also been a man of importance. He was certainly a native of Saldae, since it was enrolled in Arnensis, and since Dexter set up a dedication to Neptune there.

After being praefectus fabrum, Dexter became prefect of cohors V Raetorum. This unit is attested in Britain in 122 (XVI 69); it was probably a few years later that Cornelius Dexter became its commander. It is possible that he was given this opportunity of military service by a man who had employed him as praefectus fabrum a few years before. The next appointment was as military tribune of VIII Augusta, one of the legions of Upper Germany. After this he became prefect of the ala I Augusta gemina colonorum, stationed in Cappadocia. In this post he was decorated by Hadrian for his part in the Jewish War, which started in 130; the decorations are on a low scale for the prefect of an ala. M. Vettius Latro, decorated by Trajan for service as prefect of a cohort in the Dacian War, received a corona muralis in addition to the decorations received by Cornelius Dexter as praefectus equitum.

After the completion of the three equestrian militiae, Dexter became

prefect of the fleet of the province of Syria; this prefecture was the equivalent of a sexagenarian procuratorship. M. Pflaum dates this appointment to 135, after the end of the Jewish War, but there is nothing to show that Dexter was involved in that war until its conclusion.

The next appointment held by Sex. Cornelius Dexter was the centenarian procuratorship of Neapolis and the mausoleum; this procurator was in charge of the granaries of the dock area of Alexandria, whence corn was shipped to Rome. By 15th February, 139, Dexter had vacated this post, as Lusius Sparsus is attested in office on that date (RE XIII 1890, 10).

After only the one centenarian post, Dexter was made a ducenarian as iuridicus of Alexandria. A further ducenarian post, as procurator of Asia, followed. If we are correct in attributing III 553 to this man, he later became procurator of Gallia Belgica and the Two Germanies. It is noteworthy that like several other Africans, Cornelius Dexter spent most of his active life in the east. Only his first two militiae and his last recorded procuratorship were in the west. Not one of his appointments was in any of the African provinces.

Sex. Cornelius L. f. Dexter Maximus and Sex. Cornelius Sex. f. Dexter Petronianus restored equestrian statues of their great-uncle at Saldae (VIII 8935 = ILS 5484). Maximus was an equestrian who had completed his municipal cursus; nothing is recorded of the status of Petronianus. It is likely but not certain, that the statues restored were of the procurator Sex. Cornelius Dexter; but they might be of his father, if he were a man of importance. The Cornelius Dexter of VI 32321, a patrician and salius Palatinus might still be the grandson of our procurator, as Stein suggests (PIR2 C 1343), even though another branch of the same family (not direct descendants) was still holding municipal office in the same generation.

60. CORNELIANUS EGRILIANUS. Theveste.

III 103 (Bostra, Arabia): Valenti, alumno simplicissimo Corn(elii) Egrilian(i) 7 leg(ionis) III Cyr(enaicae).
A Greek version follows:

VIII 1858: Testamento C(ai) Corneli Egriliani, praef(ecti) leg(ionis) XIIII Geminae, quo testament(o) ex HS CCL mil(ibus) n(ummum) arcum cum statuis Iunonis et Minervae quae in foro fieri praecepit, praeter alia HS CCL mil(ia) n(ummum) quae reip(ublicae) ita ut certis diebus gymnasia populo publice in thermis praeferentur. legavit datasque ad kapitol(ium) arg(enti) lib(ras) CLXX id est lances IIII ..... et auri lib(ras) XIIII id est pihal(as) III scyphos II fieri iussit, quae omnia diligenter secundem voluntatem eius in contione recitatam, Corneli Fortunatus et Quinta fratres et heredes cosignaverunt et opus perfecerunt.

cf Dobson 173. Second century ?

Dr. Dobson calls attention to the wealth of this African primipilaris. In addition to his enormous bequests to his native city of Theveste, he has had enough to make his brothers his heirs. There is no direct dating evidence for this career; a terminus post quem is provided by the transfer of III Cyrenacica from Egypt to Arabia in the 120s (RE XII 1509 - 1510). The career is practically lost; a solitary centurionate in III Cyrenaica and the prefecture of XIV Gemina are all that remain to us, although we can restore a primipilate in between these posts, not necessarily in direct relation to either.

61. C. CORNELIUS FLACCUS. Thubursicu Numidarum.

VIII 4879: C(aius) Cornelius C(ai) f(ilius) Papir(ia) Flaccus, praef(ectus) cohor(tis) I Musulam(orum) in Maur(etania), IIvir desig(natus), pius vixit ann(is) XXXV, h(ic) s(itus) e(st) o(ssa) t(ua) b(ene) q(uiescant).

Second century.

Cornelius Flaccus clearly undertook equestrian military service before completing his municipal career. Cohors I Flavia Musulamiorum is mentioned on a diploma for Mauretania Caesariensis for the year 107 (XVI 56); it is attested at Ain Temouchent in western Algeria in 119 (AE 1913, 157). From the absence of the formula 'd.m.s.' it would appear that this career is to be dated to the early second century; the tribe Papiria presumably indicates that Thubursicu received a charter from Nerva or Trajan. It is noteworthy that at the age of thirty-five Cornelius Flaccus was only duovir-designate, though the minimum age for the post was thirty; as with the consulship, the minimum age was not necessarily the normal one.

62. SEX. CORNELIUS HONORATUS. Portus Magnus.

VIII 9757: P(ublio) Septimio Getae Caesari Severi Aug(usti) filio. Antonini Aug(usti) fratri, ex test(amento) Sex(ti) Corneli Honorati proc(uratoris) eorum, e(gregiae) m(emoriae) v(iri), M(arcus) Caecilius Caecilianus heres.

VIII 9760 = ILS 1368: Sex(to) Cornelio Sex(ti) fil(io) Quir(ina) Honorato, Port(umagnensi), milit(iis) equestrib(us) exornato, proc(uratori) sexagenario prov(inciae) Mesopotamiae, e(gregiae) m(emoriae) v(iri), ex testament(o) eiusdem M(arcus) Caecilius Caecilianus heres.

cf PIR2 C 1372; CP 281. Severan.

The origo is specified as Portus Magnus, in Caesariensis, from which town both inscriptions come. After completing equestrian military service, presumably rising to the prefecture of an ala, Honoratus became financial procurator of the newly conquered province of Mesopotamia, with sexagenarian rank. By the time Geta became Augustus in 209, Honoratus was dead. We do not know how long he had been in retirement before he died, or whether he held municipal office before becoming an equestrian officer.

63. G. CORNELIUS PEREGRINUS. (Saldae)

VII 370 = ILS 3657 (Maryport): Genio loci, Fortun(ae) reduci, Romae aetern(ae) et Fato bono, G(aius) Cornelius Peregrinus trib(unus) cohort(is) ex provinc(ia) Maur(etania) Caes(ariensis) domo Sald[i]s, d[e]c(urio), v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) [l(ibens)] m(erito,

ON REVERSE: Volanti vivas.

Third century ?

This inscription is on one of the largest and most ornate altars ever found in Britain. The reading of the last two lines (from domo) has recently been resolved by Mr. R. P. Wright (JRS xliv, p. 105). It is not certain what cohort Peregrinus commanded. The garrison of Maryport is known under Hadrian, Pius and Commodus, but at no other period. The only unit known to have been commanded by tribunes is cohors I Hispanorum equitata, which seems

to have become milliary about the year 130. If Peregrinus commanded this unit, he can be dated to c 130 - 140. He may have been commanding an unknown milliary cohort under Marcus, or during the third century. The absence of filiation and tribe might support a third century date, but nothing is certain about the date of this tribunate.

64. C. COSINIUS MAXIMUS. Cuicul.

AE 1916, 32: C(aio) Cosinio, L(uci) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Maximo, aed(ili), q(uaestori), praef(ecto) i(ure) d(icundo), IIviro q(uin)q(uennali), pont(ifici), in quinque decurias adlecto, bigam quam expostulante populo sanctissimus ordo Cuiculitanorum ei ponendam censuerat, titulo contentus remisit et sua p(ecunia) p(osuit) idemque dedicavit p.p. - (almost certainly for d.d. = decurionum decreto, as on AE 1916, 33, a similar text from the covered market built by his brother).

cf AE 1916 33 - 36, Libyca, iii, pp. 169 - 171.

Second century.

The other inscriptions referring to Maximus add nothing to our knowledge of his career. Like his elder brother, L. Cosinius Primus, Maximus had a distinguished municipal career at Cuicul, although his tribe, Arnensis reveals the fact that he was a native of Carthage; unlike Primus, he was not a member of the ordo in his home town. In the discussion of Primus it is suggested that he was the head of a family business with offices in Carthage and Cuicul. His absence from Cuicul when the market was completed suggests that he was normally resident in Carthage, and that the Cuicul office was managed by Maximus.

After being aedile and quaestor, Maximus was called upon to deputise for a duovir who was absent or incapacitated; though it is just possible that, as in the Cirtan federation, the post of praefectus was a regular magistracy. We do not know who the missing duovir was, but it is tempting to suggest that it was L. Cosinius Primus, and that in this, as in other matters, Maximus was called upon to act for his brother. After this prefecture,

Maximus became duovir quinquennalis; it is not clear whether this means that he never served as duovir in an ordinary year, or whether such service is implied by the fact that he was quinquennalis. Maximus then became pontifex; he was never flamen, since pontifices were rarely elected to the flaminate (cf Appendix Two,).

Imperial recognition followed, and Maximus became a member of the quinque decuriae at Rome. Pius was presumably the emperor responsible for this adlection, since he adlected L. Cosinius Primus, and was still alive when Primus built his market (cf AE 1916, 34). Groag (PIR2 C 1531) suggests that the son of Maximus was the senator Cosinius Maximus recorded on an inscription from Cuicul.

65. COSINIUS MAXIMUS. Cuicul.

PIR2 C 1531.

The only inscription relating to this man is published in BCTH 1894, p. 346, no. 25, so that PIR2 provides the most convenient reference. Cosinius Maximus is recorded as clarissimus vir, but is not known to have held any senatorial office. Groag quite rightly suggests that he was probably the son of C. Cosinius Maximus. Two senatorial Cosinii occur in the third century, but there is nothing to connect them with this family.

(Barbieri 720 and 1010).

66. L. COSINIUS PRIMUS. Cuicul

Cosinio

AE 1916, 34: L(ucio) L(uci) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Primo, aed(ili) q(uaestori), IIvir(i) q(uin)q(uennali), pon(tifici), f(lamini) p(erpetuo), praef(ecto pro) IIvir(is) imp(eratoris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani Antoni (sic) Aug(usti) Pii, p(atris) p(atriae), dec(urioni) col(oniae) Iuliae Concordi(ae) Karthaginis, aed(ili), auguri, in quinque decurias adlecto; cui, cum populus et ordo sanctissimus Cuicul(itanus) ob munificentiam statuam decrevisset, C(aius) Cosinius Maximus frater, tituli honore contentus, sua pecunia posuit idemque dedicavit d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

cf AE 1916, 35-37 and Libyca iii, pp 169-171. Discussion by Cagnat in CRA 1916, pp. 316 - 323.

AE 1916, and 35 and 36 prove that the elegant covered market was built at the expense of Primus to mark the occasion of his flaminate; the cost was more than the thirty thousand sesterces at which he had been assessed. Clearly money was not stinted in the provision of this monument, for AE 1916 36 tells us that it was built columnis et statuis et ponderario et tholo, The official standard of measure remains (though of course the actual weights have gone), but the cupola has disappeared; yet enough remains of the market to show that it must have been a very impressive building in its heyday. AE 1916, 37 reveals that the principal statue, in the centre of the courtyard and beneath the cupola, was of Mercury, the god of Commerce. Round the courtyard, beneath the colonnade, were seventeen shops or offices. Such a market must have been a common feature in the towns of North Africa, but this market of Cosinius is one of the few which remain to give an impression of their size and quality. Even in a province of many rich cities, this market of Cosinius was probably unusually sumptuous; Cosinius Primus was clearly, from his assessment of thirty thousand sesterces, a very wealthy man; his career reveals that he was also an important man with business interests in Carthage as well as Cuicul; from such a man we should expect a market of more than usual magnificence.

The career is straightforward, although offices at Cuicul and Carthage will have been held during the same period; it is most unlikely that Primus was augur at Carthage before holding any office at Cuicul, or conversely that he had completed the municipal cursus at Cuicul before becoming even a decurion at Carthage.

Probably the reason for his presence in Cuicul is that he was a merchant, perhaps concerned in the corn trade from the high plateau of Numidia to Rome or to the many towns of the Bagradas valley - where little corn was grown in the second century, due to overcropping in the first. That he or his father was a native of Carthage is revealed by his tribe - Arnensis - which is unknown in Numidia. That his interests in Carthage continued is suggested by his absence from Cuicul at the time when the market was dedicated; his brother deputised for him, though there is no suggestion that Primus was dead. In fact, AE 1916, 36 implies that he was

still alive, for speaking of the building of the market, it says that Primus 'fecit idemq. dedica[vit curante C. Cosinio Ma]ximo fratr[e]'. Probably Maximus, who held no office in Carthage although he was enrolled in Arnensis and clearly a native of that town, was head of the Cuicul office of the Carthage business of which Primus, the elder brother, was the head.

At Carthage, Primus was decurion, aedile and augur - this priesthood appears to have been held before the duumvirate at Carthage though not in most towns. At Cuicul he was aedile, quaestor, quinquennalis, pontifex and flamen, before acting as prefect for Antoninus Pius for a year in which the emperor had been elected as honorary duovir, holding office without a colleague. It was prbbably at this stage that Primus was made a member of the quinque decuriae: in discussing the career of L. Septimius Severus I, Trajan's prefect at Lepcis Magna, it has been suggested that adlection to the quinque decuriae might follow automatically for a man who had been praefectus for the emperor.

The career is one of considerable distinction; it will be seen in Appendix Four that magistracies at Carthage were regarded as more important than those in other coloniae: if the reasoning above is correct, we have here the crucial evidence. For Primus, a native of Carthage, rose no higher than the augurate in his home town, but much higher in an important provincial colonia where he had business interests - apparently even becoming quinquennalis without serving as duumvir in an ordinary year.

67. DECIANUS CATUS.

Tacitus, Annals xiv, 32: petivere a Cato Deciano procuratore auxilium, ille haud amplius quam ducentos sine iustis armis misit; et inerat modica militum manus..... quaclade et odiis provinciae quam avaritia eius in bellum egerat trepidus procurator Catus in Galliam transiit.

Dio LXII, ii, 1 (Loeb ed., vol viii p. 83): An excuse for the war was found in the confiscation of the sums of money that Claudius had given to the foremost Britons; for these sums, as Decianus Catus, the procurator of the island, maintained, were to be paid back. This was one reason for the rising.

cf. PIR2 C 587. Pre-Flavian.

The nomen Decianus is of extreme rarity. I have only been able to trace two other examples of it - L. Decianus M. fil. Arn. Extricatus, a native of Carthage, and Decianus Melissus, a soldier in the vigiles in the third century, and therefore possibly an African. The only Catus recorded in Dean is a legionary from Lambaesis, of unknown origin; the fact that he is dated to A.D. 218 suggests that he was almost certainly an African.

As will be well known to all students of Roman Britain, Decianus Catus was the man who was responsible for the rising of Boudicca, widow of Prasutagus, king of the Iceni. His brutal treatment of her and her daughters, and his oppressive financial measures led to the revolt which almost put an end to Roman rule in Britain.

Despite the indications of nomenclature, it is extremely unlikely that Decianus Catus was of African origin; procurators were not normally of provincial origin at such an early date. The nomen is presumably one of those Italian names which later were found only in Africa (cf LE p. 415).

68. P. DIVIUS ITALICUS. (Caesarea ? ?)

III 6257 (Eulaka, Dacia): [I(ovi)] o(ptimo) m(aximo), coh(ors)
IIII Hispa(norum) eq(uitata), cui praeest P(ublius) Divius Italicus,
domi Mauretania Caes[a]r(i)e[n]s(is) v(otum) [s(olvit)] l(ibens) m(erito).

Second century.

It is not certain from what town of Caesariensis Italicus came; possibly Caesarea itself. Another prefect of IV Hispanorum was from Tipasa - ..... Annianus, whose career is discussed separately. IV Hispanorum is attested in Dacia in 144 and 158 (XVI 90; 108). This career is presumably to be dated to the second century.

69. Q. DOMITIUS VICTOR. Calama.

VIII 5363: Q(uinto) Domitio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Victori,

praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VI Britton(um), trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) X Fretensis, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae, Calamenses patrono aere conlato.

Second century.

It is noteworthy that the tribe here recorded is not that of Calama, which as a Trajanic foundation was assigned to the tribe Papiria. It does not indicate that Domitius Victor was not a native of Calama; tribe alone is never a sufficient indication of origo. He may well be of a family which had come to Calama from another town, or which had received the citizenship during the Flavian period.

It is likely that cohors VI Brittonum was stationed in Upper Germany. XIII 12423 attests its presence at Xanten; it is a tile stamped 'COH. VI BR'. This can scarcely be cohors VI Breucorum, since that unit is attested in Upper Moesia (AE 1905, 162). Legio X Fretensis was stationed in Judaea or Syria Palaestina; III Cyrenaica was at Alexandria in Egypt until the early years of Hadrian; is later attested as the single legion of Arabia.

Nothing is or can be known of Domitius Victor's career at Calama. The fact that he was made patron of the town does not necessarily mean that he had served as a magistrate there, though this is quite likely. The inscription is presumably to be dated to the second century.

70. L. EGNATULEIUS SABINUS. Thysdrus.

VIII 10500, cf p. 2313 = ILS 1409: L(ucio) Egnatuleio P(ublii) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Sabino, pontific(i) Palatuali, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) XXXX Galliarum, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ad epistrategian Thebaidos, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ad census accipiendos Macedoniae, praef(ecto) gentis Cinithiorum, trib(uno) leg(ionis) IIII Scythicae, tr[ib(uno) leg(ionis)]Geminae, [lam(ini) Aug(usti) c[oloniae] Egnatuleia P(ublii) f(ilia) Sabina f[ratri]L(ucius) Egnatuleius Sabinus t[utori] Calidius Proculus avoncu[lo].

cf PIR2 E 44; CP 217.

Second century.

This career is that of a man who held two legionary tribunates before three sexagenarian and one centenarian procuratorships. The whole career is recorded in indirect order.

Before his military service, Sabinus had presumably completed his municipal cursus in his home town of Thysdrus, the only town in Africa belonging to the tribe Galeria. This is shown by his holding the flaminate, a post normally held after the duovirate. I have preferred my own interpretation to that of M. H.G. Pflaum at this point, reading flam(ini) Aug(usti) rather than flam(ini), aug(uri). It would be useless to claim certainly for either interpretation. But relatively few men record the flaminate without some qualification, the augurate is not usually mentioned save in the fullest municipal careers, and at Cuicul at least was not held in addition to the flaminate (cf Appendix Two).

M. Pflaum dates this career to some time after the reign of Commodus, when, de Laet suggests, the post of procurator quadragesimae Galliarum was introduced (Portorium p. 410). In view of the post of praefectus gentis, I would suggest that an earlier date is likely - perhaps earlier than the granting of a municipal charter to Gigthis by Antoninus Pius; the gens Cinithiorum was probably included in the territorium of Gigthis. If de Laet's dating of the quadragesima Galliarum is correct, then some at least of the Cinithii will have remained outside the control of Gigthis. In any case, we must assume that the career is of second century date, since praefecti gentium are declining in numbers throughout that century, and were probably not appointed after the reign of Commodus.

71. FABIUS HONORATUS.

VII 588 (Chesters): D(is) m(anibus) s(acrum). Fabie Honorate, Fabius Honoratus tribun(us) coh(ortis) I Vangion(um) et Aurelia Ecletiane fecerunt filie dulcissime.

Third century ?

The cognomen Honoratus suggests that this man was of African origin.

Though known elsewhere, it is most common in Africa; twenty-six out of thirty examples quoted by Dean were members of III Augusta. The phrase dis manibus sacrum suggests origin in either Africa or Spain.

The style of the inscriptions suggests a third century date; no praenomen is recorded, and the letter 'e' is used instead of the dipthong 'ae'. From the time of Severus, cohors I Vangionum milliaria equitata was stationed at Risingham; the garrison of Chesters was ala II Asturum: it is therefore suggested that Fabia Honorata was on a visit from Risingham to friends at Chesters when she died. The position is not simplified if we date the inscription to the second century, since during that century I Vangionum cannot have been at Chesters. Under Hadrian the fort was built for (and presumably occupied by) a quingenary ala. Under Pius, Hadrian's Wall was not occupied in strength. From 160 - 197, cohors I Vangionum seems to have been at Benwell further east.

Another Fabius Honoratus occurs at Giufi in Africa Proconsularis (VIII 12377) and Q. Fabius Honoratus at Rome (VI 1343). There is nothing to connect either of them with the tribune from Chesters.

72. M. FABIUS METTIANUS. Segermes.

AE 1935, 35 = ILT 261: Iovi depulsori, M(arcus) Fabius M(arci) f(ilius) Papir(ia) Mettianus, fl(amen) p(erpetuus), praef(ectus) coh(ortis) III Bracar(augustanorum), trib(unus) leg(ionis) XXX U(lpiae) V(ictricis), praef(ectus) eq(uitum) alae Flaviae II H(ispanorum) c(ivium) R(omanorum), voto dedicavit cum Lartidia uxore et Optata filia.

Second century.

This inscription gives the career of a man serving in the first three equestrian militiae. Cohors III Bracaraugustanorum may be the unit attested in Syria Palaestina in 139 (XVI 87); or that in Raetia from at least 107 to 166 (XVI 55; 121; 125 and others); or that attested in Britain in 103 - 146 (XVI 48; 69; 70; 93). On the whole it seems likely that a man from Africa would serve in one of the units in the west, especially when his later militiae were served in Germania Inferior and Hispania Terraconensis respectively.

It should be noted that before becoming prefect of III Bracaraugustanorum, Mettianus was flamen perpetuus. This post was normally held after the duumvirate, for which the minimum age was thirty, so that by the time of retirement, Mettianus was probably in his forties.

The only dating evidence for this inscription is the mention of legio XXX Ulpia Victrix, which implies that the career is post-Trajanic. It contains every indication that it is to be dated to the second century rather than later. M. Pflaum has shown that Iuppiter Depulsor was a Pannonian deity, worshipped especially by the provincial council of Upper Pannonia. * There is no suggestion that Mettianus was Pannonian - he was clearly a native of Segermes; we may therefore suggest tentatively that he served in Pannonia in one of the German wars of Marcus Aurelius. There is no other inscription which mentions a tribe; many towns in Africa were enrolled in Papiria, and it is likely that Segermes is to be added to their number, being presumably town chartered by Trajan.

* cf Jupiter Depulsor by H.G. Pflaum in Annuaire de l'institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves, xiii (1953) 445 ff; for M. Fabius Mettianus, p. 449.

73. T. FLAVIUS GALLICUS. Thisiduo.

VIII 1269 = 14763 = ILS 6781: T(ito) Flavio T(iti) fil(io) Quir(ina) Gallico, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Afric(ae) tract(us) Kart(haginiensis), [pra]e[f(ecto)] classis F[lav(iae) ..... seven lines with only fragments of the text remaining ....] decuriones c(ives) R(omani) et [mun]icipes [T]hisiduenses.

cf PIR2 F 276; CP 192. Second century.

Two divergent views of this career are set forth in PIR2 (Stein) and in CP. The former suggests that Gallicus was prefect of one of the praetorian fleets after holding the centenarian procuratorship of the tractus Karthaginiensis. CP suggests that the fleet was one of the classes Flaviae of the Danube provinces. This view is more likely, since Stein's suggestion would mean that the only posts recorded were centenarian and ducenarian - in direct order; anything which followed in the missing portion of the text would presumably be senior to the prefecture of one of the praetorian fleets. This is difficult to accept, especially as the command of either of the praetorian fleets was normally a senior ducenarian post. M. Pflaum's view would make the procuratorship of the tractus Karthaginiensis the last post in the recorded career, preceded by a sexagenarian fleet prefecture; this would allow for earlier service as an equestrian officer, which must be assumed. It is clear, as M. Pflaum points out that Gallicus was a native of Thisiduo; one of the missing lines he would restore as '[communi]c[ip]ib[us]'.

M. Pflaum has been able to show that mention of the tractus Karthaginiensis implies a date before the reign of Severus, who reorganised procuratorships on the African estates. It appears that Hadrian was mentioned in one of the missing lines - though we cannot say whether he was alive or dead - which provides us with a convenient terminus post quem.

74. T. FLAVIUS MACER. Ammaedara.

VIII 5351 = ILS 1435 = ILAlg. I 285 (Calama): T(ito) Flavio T(iti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Macro, II vir(o), flamini perpetuo Ammaedarensium, praef(ecto) gentis Musulamiorum, curatori frumenti comparandi in annona[m] urbis facto a divo Nerva Traiano, proc(uratori) Aug(usti)

praediorum saltum [Hip]poniensis et Thevestini, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) provinciae Siciliae, municipes municipi.

cf PIR2 F 310; CP 98. Second century.

M. Pflaum shows that Macer was a citizen of the Flavian colony of Ammaedara; his names indicate that he obtained the citizenship at the same period. He had either, as M. Pflaum suggests, taken up residence at Calama, or had been made an honorary citizen in recognition of his services in one of his procuratorial appointments. He cannot be the Flavius Macer of XVI, 123, dated to 167, who was commander of ala I Thracum; this man could be the son of our procurator, but is more likely to be the duovir recorded at Stuhlweissenburg in Lower Pannonia in 172 (III 3347).

After completing the municipal cursus at Ammaedara, Macer was made prefect responsible for the administration of the tribe of the Musulami, in the area round Theveste and Thubursicu Numidiarum (cf Syme, Tacfarinas, p. 124). This post would be of sexagenarian status (RO p. 164). It was followed by two more of the same grade, as curator frumenti comparandi in annonam urbis (presumably in what was to become the province of Numidia) and as procurator of the imperial estates in the region of Hippo Regius and Theveste. The former of these two posts is described by M. Pflaum as 'une curatele extraordinaire'; it was held at the end of Trajan's reign. It is certainly the ancestor of the procuratorships a frumentis tractus Numidiae, held under Severus by M. Herennius Victor and L. Iulius Victor Modianus. It may also be connected with a somewhat similar post which occurs in the fragmentary cursus of M. Clodius Faustus Secundus. If that post is not connected with the bellum Maurorum we may here be in the presence of a regular appointment, perhaps created by Trajan, and lasting until Commodus or Severus made it into the procuratorship to which we have referred.

After these sexagenarian posts, Macer became a centenarian on his appointment to the procuratorship of Sicily. Sicily, like Africa, was one of the principal corn-growing areas of the empire. Throughout his administrative career, Macer appears as a man concerned with agriculture, and is an early instance of specialisation in one aspect of the procuratorial service.

75. T. FLAVIUS SECUNDUS. Cillium.

VII 748 = ILS 2551 (Carvoran): Fortunae Aug(ustae), pro salute L(uci) Aeli Caesaris, ex visu T(itus) Fla(vius) Secundus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Hamiorum sagittar(iorum) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Second century ?

The complete family tree, ~~as~~ in recorded on VIII 211, ~~is given with the other genealogies.~~ q.v. It is amplified by the addition of certain persons mentioned on VIII 214 - 216, who clearly belong to another branch of the same family, but cannot be firmly linked in any way. The principal dedicator rose to be flamen perpetuus; his daughter married a man who rose to the same position. In view of this, and of the unusual length of service, it is difficult to suppose that the elder Secundus was anything but a legionary centurion. Equation with the prefect of I Hamiorum is therefore impossible.

We cannot rule out the possibility that this prefect was the younger T. Flavius Secundus of VIII 211. He makes no attempt to give a complete cursus honorum and in the second century there was no convenient way of summarising equestrian military service. The equation is by no means certain, for the name T. Flavius Secundus is not at all rare.

The date of the inscription from Cillium is uncertain. The latter portion, from line twenty-three (T. FLAVIUS T. FILIUS etc) is a later addition, though not necessarily much later. The first member of the family to receive Roman citizenship clearly did so through one of the Flavian emperors, and like the imperial house the family standardised the praenomen Titus for all its menfolk. The first man to receive the citizenship was at least one generation earlier than the elder Secundus; the inscription might therefore have been set up at any time after the middle of the second century.

76. -. FLAVIUS ------- Carthage.

XIII 8269 (Cologne): [.....] Carthaginens(is), pref(ectus)

leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae) militavit an(nis) XLV, Fl(avius) Rufinus filius et h(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

cf Dobson, 200. Severan ??

Dr. Dobson notes that the length of service in this case reveals why some men might be aged seventy on attaining the primipilate. He also raises the question of why the prefect of III Augusta should be at Cologne, when he was a native of Africa, and his legion was stationed in Numidia. There is no evidence for dating the inscription. The mention of the origo (if it was an origo, and not part of a procuratorial title) suggests that it was not later than the early third century. The abbreviation of the nomen Flavius suggests that it will not be much before the third century, and it has therefore been suggested that the inscription is Severan.

77. L. FULVIUS KASTUS FULVIANUS. Mustis.

VIII 1578: [pro salute Imperatoris] Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonin[i Pii Felicis Aug(usti) et] Iuliae Soaemiadis [matris Aug(usti) et castr]orum, Maria Lucina, flam(inica) et L(ucius) Fulvius Kastus Ful[vianus, fisci advocatus patrimoni tr]actus Kart(haginiensis) et Galliae Narbo[nensis et L(ucius) Fulvius] Britanniae Inferior(is) fili eius cum ob honor(em) e[iusd(em)[promisissent adiectis ex li]beralitate sua amplius [HS] X m(ilibus) [n(ummum) fecerunt ob dedicationem sp]ortulis decurionibus et epulis civibus datis.

cf CP 311. Third century.

The restoration is that given in CP. The names of Elagabalus and his mother had been erased, and that of Severus Alexander carved over them. The elder of the two sons of Maria Lucina, L. Fulvius Kastus Fulvianus, had a career which began as advocatus fisci to the patrimonium of the tractus Karthaginiensis, followed by a similar appointment in Gallia Narbonensis.

M. Pflaum suggests that the younger brother was a military commander or tribune of VI Victrix in Lower Britain, pointing out that there is no known procurator of Upper or Lower Britain, the grading rather than the province being normally specified (cf Sex. Varius Marcellus, proc. prov.

Brit. CC.). Pflaum's evidence is not entirely satisfactory - there are too few procurators known for either of the British provinces. We cannot therefore include the younger Fulvius as an equestrian officer, though the probabilities are that he was.

78. C. FULVIUS PLAUTIANUS. Lepcis Magna.

cf PIR2 F 554; Howe p. 69. Second century.

The latest and best discussion of Plautianus is that by Stein in PIR2. While much might no doubt be said about the career of this man, who was the most powerful man in the empire under Severus, and who was certainly far more powerful than any praetorian prefect of his generation, such a study would be too great for this present work. Plautianus has himself been the subject of doctoral dissertations; where so much might be said, I propose to follow Stein without discussing in detail any of the issues which arise.

It is not certain how the career of Plautianus began; by the accession of Severus he must certainly have been in an important equestrian post. It is likely that he started as an equestrian officer, but he may have been a centurion ex equite Romano; he was almost certainly of the equestrian order, since he was related to Severus, no doubt through the emperor's mother, Fulvia Pia. He was to be still further connected with the emperor by the marriage of his daughter Plautilla to Caracalla. He was the chief agent of Severus when he obtained the throne, and as such was made praetorian prefect, an office he certainly held by 197 (cf Howe), and which he probably received soon after the accession of Severus. He remained as prefect until his death in 205, being sole prefect from at latest April 1st, 200, and probably from the murder of his colleague, Q. Aemilius Saturninus in 199 or early in 200. His power was such that even the emperor's brother Geta was afraid of him.

As praetorian prefect, Plautianus received consularia ornamenta, becoming clarissimus at the same time. In 203 he was consul ordinarius with Geta,

the emperor's brother; scandal was caused by his terming this his second consulship, although previously he had only held the ornamenta consularia. After the marriage of Caracalla and Plautilla, Plautianus became necessarius Augusti, a further title added to that of praetorian prefect (A.D. 202). He was given other titles, and enrolled among the patricians. Severus alone of the imperial family seems to have regarded Plautianus with favour; Caracalla hated him because he disliked Plautilla, and Severus's brother Geta was responsible for denouncing his colleague in the consulship when himself upon his deathbed. Whether he had more serious grounds for this than his jealousy of Plautianus, who had risen to be the emperor's right-hand man where Geta had failed, is uncertain; but it seems likely that Geta saw that his brother's throne was threatened by the presence of one all-powerful prefect. Geta had learnt the lesson of the death of Commodus and his successors where Severus had not; only after the murder of Plautianus did Severus see the necessity of appointing two prefects; Plautianus was put to death in January 205, and by May of the same year Q. Maecius Laetus and Aemilius Papinianus were joint praetorian prefects.

79. -. FULVIUS - --------- Lepcis Magna.

AE 1931, 2 = IRT 572: [ ]Fulvio[ ]praef(ecto) vehiculorum, proc(uratori) XX her(editatium), fratri pio, Fulvia Nepotilla soror cum Q(uinto) Fulvio Didabibuliano marito et Q(uinto) Fulvio Didabibuliano et Q(uinto) Fulvio Seve[r]o Iuniore, sacerdotio Caeninense ornato liberis posuit.

cf PIR2 F 522; CP 238. Severan ?

The family of Fulvii recorded on this inscription is almost certainly that which produced Fulvia Pia, mother of Septimius Severus and also C. Fulvius Plautianus, praetorian prefect. It was therefore closely related to the imperial family, and achieved distinction with the triumph of Severus. This particular member of the family cannot be more closely identified; he could be a distinguished ancestor of Plautianus, or he could be Plautianus himself, rather than a protégé as assumed by CP. There is no possibility of dating the career apart from the known history of the family.

80. Q. GARGILIUS MARTIALIS. Auzia.

VIII 20751: Q(uinto) Gargilio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Q(uirina) Martiali, vet(erano), fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), curatori et dispunctori reip(ublicae), et Iuliae Primae eius, Q(uintus) Gargilius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Q(uirina) Martialis, eques Romanus, militiae petitor, col(oniae) pat(ronus), filius eorum parentibus dignissimis.

VIII 9047 = 20736 = ILS 2767: [Q(uintus) G]argilius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Q(uirina) Martialis, eq(ues) R(omanus), [pr]aef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Asturum pr(ovinciae) Britta[n]iae, trib(unus) coh(ortis) Hisp(anorum) pr(ovinciae) Maur(etaniae) Caes(ariensis), [a] mil(itiis), praep(ositus) coh(ortis) sing(ularium) et vex(illationum) [e] qq(uitum) Mauror(um) in territorio [A]uziensi praetendentium, dec(urio) d(uorum) coll(oniarum) Auziensis et Rusguniensis et pat(ronus) prov(inciae), ob insignem in cives amorem et singularem erga patriam adfectionem, et quod eius virtute ac vigilantia Faraxen rebellis cum satellitibus suis fuerit captus et interfectus, ordo col(oniae) Auziensis insidiis Bavarum decepto p(ecunia) p(ublica) f(ecit) d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) VIII Kal(endas) [A]pr(ilis) anno pr(ovinciae) CCXXI.

cf PIR2 G 82; RBRA p. 170. Third century.

The father of the equestrian officer, Q. Gargilius Martialis, was a legionary veteran; he possibly settled at Auzia when the colony was founded by Severus, since his son's career was completed by A.D.260, when the second inscription was set up. Since he became flamen and curator of Auzia, he must have enjoyed a full municipal career after his retirement. It appears that by this date the curatorship had become an office to which members of the ordo were elected after the duovirate; there are indications at other towns that the ordo did not elect its own curator until the end of the third century. Possibly the office had been elective at Auzia from the reign of Severus, when the colonia was established. The office of dispunctor, held with the curatorship, does not occur on the Album of Timgad. Lucas (JRS xxx p. 64, note 1) says that the dispunctor was 'an official in charge of the supervision of the accounts of the community'.

The younger Martialis set up VIII 20751 at the beginning of his career, when he was applying for a commission as an equestrian officer. The phrase 'militiae petitor' is an interesting and an unusual one. It suggests that there were certain conditions required before a militia could be sought;

presumably the necessary property qualification for an equestrian and some relevant experience, either as a local magistrate or, as in this case, as the son of a soldier. It is significant that Martialis petitioned for only one militia - the first grade, as prefect of a cohort. Beyond this first appointment, his career would depend solely on the emperor, and on the reports sent to the emperor by his superior officers; he might at any time be returned to civilian life without compensation.

Serving first with cohors I Asturum in Britain, Martialis then returned to his home province as tribune of cohors II Hispanorum civium Romanorum equitata, the most likely of all the cohortes Hispanorum to be found in Caesariensis. Under Hadrian it had been in Tingitana (XVI 73). It is not known where cohors I Asturum was stationed; ND Occ. xl, 42 records it at Greatchesters, but this seems to be a scribal error for the second cohort of the same series, which we know to have been at Greatchesters in the third century. First cohorts are recorded in Noricum and Upper Germany. If the unit in Britain in the third century was one of these, it was probably the unit from Upper Germany, which is not attested after the late second century in that province. After this Martialis left the equestrian military service; it should be noted that although he retired, or was retired, after only two appointments, he was a militiis; this phrase did not necessarily imply that its holder had risen to the prefecture of an ala.

Later, Martialis was recalled to active life as the commander of units stationed in the area of Auzia. This command may have been no more than a temporary one, in the absence of a regular officer. It was at this period that he was responsible for crushing a rebellion in the neighbourhood. It may well have been due to the emergency caused by this revolt that Martialis was recalled to service; at such a time it may have been impossible to wait for a new commander to be sent from the provincial capital; in any case, the ordo would have a responsibility for defence which it could not overlook in a time of crisis; it is possible that the ordo of Auzia normally provided a commander of the irregular troops in the region of the town, for P. Aelius Primianus also seems to have commanded them after his retirement.

In addition to his military service, Martialis had a career in the local government of his town and province. He had been elected as a patron of Auzia before starting his military career. At some later period, presumably between his official retirement from the army and his temporary recall, he became patron of the province, in addition to being a decurion of Auzia and at Rusguniae on the coast. This membership of the council in two towns implies property and perhaps business interests in both. There is nothing to show that Gargilius Martialis was ever a magistrate in either of these towns. His status as patron would imply that he had either completed his municipal <u>cursus</u> at Auzia, or that he was not expected to become a magistrate.

There is a further interesting possibility connected with this man. He 'is probably to be equated with the writer Gargilius Martialis, whose work on horticulture, the cultivation of olives, the treatment of diseases in cattle and other subjects, has been compared, not unfavourably, with that of the elder Pliny (RE VII 760 f.), and he is cited by the Augustan Histories (for what that may be worth) as author of a history of Severus Alexander in the manner of Suetonius (SHA Sev. Alex. 37, 9 and Probus 2.7);' (RBRA p. 170). To this statement there is little to add. The equation of the two men of the same names is incapable of exact proof. But the close coincidence im dating, and the opportunities for the study of the olive in North Africa make it highly probable. The name Gargilius, though of Italian origin (LE 172), is far more common in Africa than in the rest of the Empire.

81. -. <u>GARGILIUS VENATOR.</u> Bulla Regia.

VIII 14471 = ILS 2643: [ ]Gargilio T(iti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Venatori, p(rimo)p(ilio) praerogativo tempore facto a divo Hadriano, praef(ecto) [ ]cum[.....

cf. Dobson 225. Second century.

Dr. Dobson points out that the inscription implies a minimum age for the primipilate, from which Gargilius Venator was exempted. The combination of the tribe Quirina with the <u>nomen</u> Gargilius at once suggests an African

origin, and Bulla Regia is of course the most likely place. Venator appears to have retired after holding the post of praefectus castrorum. Dr. Dobson suggests that the real favour bestowed by Hadrian may have been to allow an early primipilate and thus an early retirement. We cannot exclude the possibility that the early primipilate was expected to precede a procuratorial career; perhaps it was only the death of Hadrian which prevented this.

82. GEMINIUS CLEMENS. Auzia.

VIII 9048 is a lengthy monument to two children, Clemens and Vincentia, killed on the same day by 'pestis acerba'. Their father was 'Geminius Clemens, a mil(itiis), col(oniae) pat(ronus).' The inscription is clearly of the third century; it records Auzia as a colony, and describes Geminius Clemens as a militiis. The fact that his son died at the age of six suggests that Clemens was no more than middle aged when he retired from the equestrian service.

83. Q. GEMINIUS MARCIANUS. Thibilis.

VIII 5528: [Q(uinto) Cor]nelio M(arci) fi[li]o Quirina Rustico, equo publico exornato, Q(uintus) Geminius Q(uinti) fil(ius) Quir(ina) Marcianus, c(larissimus) v(ir), quaestor candidatus a domino nostro invictissimo imp[p](eratori) designatus, magis[t]ro fidelissimo et karissimo posuit.

cf. Groag in RE VII, 1025, no 11; PIR2 G 147.

Severan.

This is the only inscription referring to Marcianus. Cornelius is also recorded on his tombstone, VIII 5529. It is clear as Groag pointed out that Marcianus must be a descendant of P. Iulius Geminius Marcianus and a relative of Geminius Modestus (ii), two senators whose home was at Cirta.

The inscription is dated by the alteration of the imperial titles from plural to singular. This must have been done at the death and damnation

of Geta, and is paralleled by the erasure of his name from inscriptions where it occurred. Beyond this we know nothing of Marcianus; his selection as imperial candidate for the quaestorship implies some distinction; but this might be social rather than political. An ancestor, P. Iulius Geminius Marcianus was consul in c 170, and it is possible that the selection as emperor's quaestor implies not more than a recognition of the social importance of the family.

84. GEMINIUS MODESTUS (i)

cf Pap. Oxy. xvii, 2131, 15; PIR2 G 149.

Severan.

The papyrus records Modestus as κράτιστος (i.e. egregius), and as epistrategus VII nomae a little before 207. It is suggested by Stein in PIR2 that he was the father of the praetorius vir of the same names recorded at Cirta, and as proconsul of Achaia at Thisbe.

The similarity of names is insufficient evidence for relationship in this case, for neither nomen nor cognomen is particularly rare or localised in occurrence. There is not enough evidence to bear out the suggestion of African origin for this procurator. Moreover, if we accept Groag's suggestion (Achaia col 79) that the proconsul held office at the beginning of the third century, it is unlikely that he could be the son of a man serving in a junior procuratorship in 207.

85. GEMINIUS MODESTUS (ii). Cirta.

VIII 7054: Seiae M(arci) f(iliae) Gaetulae uxori Naevi Censiti, matri Naeviarum Marcianae et Naevillae c(larissimae) m(emoriae) f(eminae), nuptae Fulvio Faustino praetorio viro, aviae Sabiniae Celsinae c(larissimae) f(eminae), nuptae Geminio Modesto praetorio viro, eadem Gaetula d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) s(ua) p(ecunia) p(osuit).

cf IG VII, 747 no. 10; Stein in PIR2 G 150; Groag in RE VII 1026, no. 15 and Achaia col. 79; Barbieri 1058;

Third century.

IG VII 747, no. 10 records a proconsul of Achaia named [ ]minius Modestus. Groag (Achaia) equates him with the praetorius vir from Cirta. though he does not mention this possibility in PE. He suggests that the proconsulship is to be dated to early in the third century, perhaps as the direct successor of M. Ulpius ---------- . He points out that the Geminii of Cirta had been a senatorial family since the reign of Pius, when P. Iulius Geminius Marcianus must have entered the Senate. Stein suggests that the praetorius vir was the son of the Geminius Modestus who was a procurator in Egypt c 207. In view of the senatorial family at Cirta, and the dating evidence, I have rejected this suggestion.

We have too little evidence to evaluate this career; it seems unlikely that Modestus was following a career in the emperor's service; if he was, the praetorian proconsulship of Achaia implies that it was a slow career. Barbieri places the proconsulship late in the reign of Severus Alexander, making it dependent on a Severan dating for his uncle, Fulvius Faustinus. This is completely unsatisfactory, as Faustinus was still alive and still praetorius at a time when Modestus was also praetorius; if Faustinus was Severan, there is no obvious reason why Modestus should not have been proconsul of Achaia under Severus or Caracalla; the five years standing as an ex-praetor necessary to qualify him for the proconsulship would not take him to the last years of the reign of Severus Alexander. We can however reach no certain conclusion on the dating without further evidence, and must be content to place the career in the early third century, without being more precise.

86. Q. GEMINIUS SABINUS. Vicus Annaeus.

AE 1923, 28 = ILT 778: Q(uinto) Geminio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Sabino, 7 (= centurioni) leg(ionis) VII Gem(i)n(ae), 7 leg(ionis) VI Fer(ratae), 7 leg(ionis) XIV Marc(iae) Gem(inae) Victr(icis), 7 leg(ionis) X Gem(i)n(ae) p(iae) f(idelis), 7 leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), p(rimo)p(ilo) et principi peregrinor(um) d(onis) d(onato) ab imp(eratore) Caes(are) Traiano Aug(usto) Germanico, corona vallari, torquibus et armillis et phaleris bello Germanico, praef(ecto) leg(ionis) X Fretensis, vicani vici Annaei quam idem Geminius Sabinus ab iis testamento suo fieri iussit posuerunt idemque dedicaverunt, anno mag(istratus) D(ecimi) Annaei Arn(ensis) Advenae.

cf ILT 779 (minor textual differences): VIII 825 = 12232 = 23841 (fragmentary); Dobson 230.

First century.

The decorations given in the German War of 97 - 98 are the only dating evidence; the scale of the decoration indicates that at the time Sabinus must have been a centurion. Legicnary service was in Tarraconensis, Syria, twice in Upper Pannonia, Numidia, Tarraconensis and Upper Pannonia, as centurion, before appointment to the prefecture of X Fretensis in Judaea. The decorations were presumably gained while Sabinus was serving with one of the Pannonian legions. If they were given while he was with I Adiutrix, it is likely that his earlier service with XIV Gemina Martia Victrix and X Gemina p.f. was before the division of Pannonia by Domitian in 86.

NB

87. C. HELVIDIUS DIOGENES. Timgad.

AE 1901, 193: d(is) m(anibus). C(aio) Helvidio C(ai) fil(io) Diogeni, C(aius) Helvidius Diogenes pater, praef(ectus) equitum.

Second century ?

Despite the appearance of the cognomen Diogenes, it is almost certain that these two men were Africans. CIL indices record twelve Helvidii in Italy and eight in Africa; apart from this there is one example from Thrace. It is therefore probable that they were natives of Timgad. The date is uncertain, but probably second century.

88. M. HELVIUS CLEMENS. (Carthage)

XI 2699 = ILS 5013 (Volsinii): .....] M(arcus) Helvius M(arci) f(ilius) Clemens Arnensis, domo Carthagine, praef(ectus) eq(uitum) alae primae Cannanefat(i)um, praesidi sanctiss(imo) et rarissimo, cura agente L(ucio) Aconio Callisto, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XIIII Gem(inae) Sev(erianae).

Third century.

This inscription is datable to the reign of Severus Alexander, 222 - 235, by the description of XIV Gemina as Severiana. We know nothing of the previous career of Helvius Clemens, though we may assume that he had been prefect and tribune. Ala I Cannanefatium civium Romanorum is attested by military diplomata for Upper Germany down to A.D. 90. and for Upper Pannonia from A.D. 116. It was presumably in the latter province in the third century, since Clemens was associated with a tribune of one of the legions of the province in a dedication to a praeses who was a native of Volsinii.

89. M. HELVIUS MELIOR PLACENTIUS SABINIANUS SAMUNIANUS. Althiburus.

VIII 1827 = 16472 (cf p. 2722) = ILT 1647: Cominiae Paterculae T(iti) fil(iae), uxori M(arci) Helvi Melior(is) Placenti Sabiniani Samuniani, equo publico, in V dec(urias) adlecti, fl(aminis) p(er)p(etui), sacerdotal(is) prov(inciae) Africae, proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) bis, matri Q(uinti) Helvi Melior(is) Placenti Cominiani, curiales curiarum X ob merita posuerunt; ob quam dedicationem epulaticium curialibus dederunt.

Second century.

The reading of this inscription is not entirely satisfactory. In particular, the phrase proc. Aug. bis has proved difficult to read on the stone. The version originally given by CIL was sacerdoti Aug. bis. Even now, the reading is not one which carries complete conviction.

The career however is not inconsistent with the holding of two procuratorships. It presumably began with a municipal career in the Hadrianic municipium of Althiburus. After the duumvirate, M. Helvius Melior etc received the grant of the equus publicus, and was nominated to the five panels of jurors in Rome. He returned to Africa and became a member of the provincial council as flamen perpetuus. Later he was made chairman of that council, sacerdos provinciae. This shows that Helvius was a man of considerable importance in his province, and we shall not be surprised to find him in the imperial service as a procurator.

The date of the career is not completely certain. The two unspecified

procuratorships might suggest a date in the first half of the first century; but it appears that the post of sacerdos provinciae is not recorded before 109 (cf chapter Ten). There is of course no certainty that Melior served as a magistrate at Althiburus, so that there is no need to place the career after the reign of Hadrian.

90. Q. HERENNIUS MARTIALIS. Saldae.

VIII 20685: d(is) m(anibus) s(acrum). Q(uintus) Herennius L(uci) f(ilius) Arn(ensis) Martialis, equo pub(lico) exorn(atus), vixit annis XXXVII, in tribunatu decessit, h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

Second century.

From his age, we may infer that Martialis belonged to that group of equestrian officers who had previously served as magistrates in their home towns. If he had been duovir just after the age of thirty, he could then have served as prefect of a cohort and as military tribune by the age of thirty-seven. The career is presumably of the second century.

91. M. HERENNIUS VICTOR. Thibilis.

VIII 18909 = ILS 9017: M(arco) Herennio M(arci) fil(io) Qu[ir(ina) Victo]ri, v(iro) e(gregio), proc(uratori) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) ad fu[nct(ionem) fru]menti et res populi per tr[actum] utriusque Numidae, pro[c(uratori) regio]num sacrae urbis, proc(uratori) [XX heredi]tatium per Umbriam, Tu[sciam, Pice]num et tractum Cam[paniae, proc(uratori)] ad studia, advocato [fisci Romae] dec(urioni) et III viro IIII c[oloniar(um), praef(ecto) i]uri d(icundo) col(oniae) Rusica[densis sace]rdoti[ ]

VIII 18892: Fortunae Aug(ustae) sac(rum). M(arcus) Herennius M(arci) fil(ius) Quir(ina) Victor, v(ir) e(gregius), monitu eiu[s] p(ecunia) s(ua) d(edit) d(edicavit).

BCTH 1917, p. 336: M(arcus) Herennius M(arci) fil(ius) Quir(ina) Victor, v(ir) e(gregius), p(ecunia) s(ua) d(edit) d(edicavit).

cf Gsell, Khamissa etc. III, p 17 no. 6; CP 274.

Severan.

It is virtually certain, as Mr. Pflaum assumes, that M. Herennius Victor was a native of Thibilis, which was one of the pagi of Cirta until the reign of Gallienus. The career cannot be earlier than the reign of Severus, since it includes the procuratorship a frumentis, and refers to the sub-division of the vicesima hereditatium.

Since the municipal posts (presumably the earliest portion of the career) are specified in direct order, M. Pflaum suggests that the procuratorial appointments are also listed in direct order. The career would then consist of three sexagenarian procuratorships, one which might be either sexagenarian or centenarian (the post ad studia) and one centenarian (advocatus fisci Romae). The spacing of VIII 18909 suggests that the word 'Romae' must have been lost after advocatus fisci, so that M. Pflaum's hypothesis seems probable.

It should be noted that the only service of Victor before becoming procurator was as a magistrate in the four colonies of the Cirtan confideration. He presumably attracted the attention of the provincial governor while serving as a magistrate.

92. HORATIUS PARITOR. See no. 5.

93. IULIUS ANTONINUS. Caesarea.

VIII 10982 = VIII 20991; Memoriae Aur(elii) Zenonis Ianuari, c(larissimi) v(iri), Iul(ius) Antoninus a milit[iis] ob merita (posuit).

cf PIR2 A 1638; 1639; (Stein); Stein, Egypt pp. 130 - 131

Third century.

We presume that Iulius Antoninus was a native of Caesariensis, if not of Caesarea itself. Nothing further is known about him.

Aurelius Zeno Ianuarius is included in the Fastes as a governor of uncertain date. Stein refuses to equate him with the man of the same names who became prefect of Egypt c 229 - 231; it is however probable that Ianuarius, a native of Asia, went on to become prefect of Egypt after being procurator-governor of Mauretania Caesariensis, becoming clarissimus as a result of his service in Egypt. The inscription quoted above need not mean that he died in office as praeses of Caesariensis; only that he was still remembered at the time of his death. He would presumably have been praeses of Caesariensis c 220 - 225.

Q. IULIUS AQUILA. See no. 99.

94. C. IULIUS BARBARUS.

VII 726 (Greatchesters): Victoriae Aug(ustae). coh(ors) VI Nerviorum cui praeest C(aius) Iul(ius) Barbarus, praefec(tus) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Second century.

The cognomen Barbarus is more common in the African provinces, than elsewhere, for in Africa there was always a strong Punic element even in the most highly Romanised areas. So common was the name that it has left us the word 'Berber'. Men of the same three names appear on three inscriptions from the North African provinces. One of them was an aedile at Cirta, and is dated to 224. It would be tempting to equate this man with the prefect from Greatchesters, especially as VII 726 reveals stylistic points suggestive of the third century. In spite of the abbreviation of the nomen, and of the numerous ligatures, the inscription must be assigned to the second century. The third century garrison of Greatchesters is known to have been cohors II Asturum, attested there in 225 (VII 732). It was still there when the Notitia sub-section per lineam valli was compiled, though a scribe has called it cohors I Asturum (ND Occ. xl, 42). Under Severus, VI Nerviorum was at Brough-by-Bainbridge. It is therefore likely that Barbarus made his dedication at Greatchesters during the reign of Commodus, since the style demands a date as late as possible in the second

century. The equation with the aedile from Cirta will thus be impossible.

An inscription from Sila marked the tomb of a man called C. Iulius Barbarus, who died at the age of eighty-five. Like the aedile, he was the son of a Gaius, and of the tribe Quirina, and could conceivably be the aedile himself. The third C. Iulius Barbarus is recorded at Lambaesis, where he set up the tomb of Manilius Fuscus, a veteran, 'optimo civi bene merenti'. There is no reason to suppose that either of these men was the prefect who served on Hadrian's Wall.

95. C. IULIUS CORINTHIANUS. (Theveste).

III 1193 = ILS 2746 (Apulum): C(aio) Iul(io) C(ai) Fil(io) Thevest(e) Corinthiano, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VII Gall(orum), tribun(o) coh(ortis) I Britt(onum), item vexil(lationis) Dacor(um) Parthic(ae), cui ob virtute(m) sua(m) sacratissimi imper(atores) coronam muralem, hastam puram et vex[il]lum argent(eum) insignem dederunt, praef(ecto) alae Campag(onum), idem (I Batavorum) & (= milliariae), vixit annis XXXVIIII, Marcius Arrianus et Iuli Clinius et Pisonianus heredes f(aciendum) c(uraverunt).

Second century.

Corinthianus is the only equestrian officer known to come from Theveste. The career is recorded in direct order, and the command of vexillations and later of a milliary ala reveal a man of considerable military ability. At the age of thirty-nine, when he died, he was serving in the militia quarta. This shows that he must have started his military career at about the age of twenty-nine at latest, and probably a year or two earlier.

The career is dated by the command of the vexillation from the Dacian provinces, and by the decorations given by two emperors. These can only be Marcus and Verus, and the Parthian War must be that of Verus in 162 - 165. The appointment as prefect of cohors VII Gallorum can then be dated to c 156 - 158. (I am not following ILS in assuming that the command of the vexillation is contemporaneous with that of cohors I Brittonum), VII Gallorum is attested in Syria in 157 (XVI 106), perhaps at the time when Corinthianus was its commander. Cohors I Brittonum milliaria was in Upper Moesia from the time of Trajan onwards (XVI 54).

After service in the Parthian War, Corinthianus was appointed commander of ala I Hispanorum Campagonum, attested as part of the garrison of Upper Dacia in 157 and 158 (XVI 107; 108). It was apparently stationed at Veczel (cf III 1342, 1343, 1377, 1378, 7871). After this appointment to the fourth militia was made. This was clearly to ala I Batavorum milliaria, attested on the diplomata for Upper Dacia which mention I Campagonum.

The appointment to the command of a milliary ala indicates that Corinthianus had unusual military ability. The troubled condition of the period suggest that like his contempory M. Valerius Maximianus he might well have risen to senatorial rank and been the commander of several legions had he survived. At the age of thirty-nine he might have expected another twenty years of active service. Alternatively he might have become a procurator - he almost certainly would have become a procurator - with the prospect of rising to the top of the equestrian career as praetorian prefect, like L. Iulius Iulianus, ~~Valerius Gratus~~.

96. L. IULIUS CRASSUS. Thugga.

VIII 26475 = 15519 + EE vii 279 = ILT 1393: I(ovi) o(ptimo) [m(aximo) sa]crum. L(ucius) Iulius L(uci) f(ilius) Cor(nelia) Crassus, aed(iliciis) orn(amentis), tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXI Rapacis in Germ(ania), praef(ectus) fab[r(um)], II vir, aug(ur), II vir quinq(uennalis) des(ignatus), patr(onus) pagi, de[d(icavit)] C(aius) Pomponius L(uci) f(ilius) Restitutus d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

ILA 520 = AE 1914, 173 + VIII 1478 = 15503 = 26519: Imp(eratori) Ti(berio) C[l]audio Caesari Aug(usto) [Germa]nico, pontific[i] maximo, tribunicia pot(estati) [II imp(eratori) III, co(n)s(uli) i]ter co(n)s(uli) desig(nato) III. L(ucius) Iulius L(uci) f(ilius) C[o]r(nelia) Crassus, aedil(iciis) ornam(entis), tr(ibunus) m[il(itum) leg(ionis) XXI Rap(acis) in Germania], praef(ectus) fab[r(um), I]I vir, augur, II vir quinque[nnalis, desig(natus) ded]icavit. C(aius) Caesetiu[s] C(ai) f(ilius) Arn(ensis) Perpetuus, sacerd[os Acsculapi et Iovi]s, praef(ectus) iur(e) dic(undo) c(oloniae) C(oncordiae) I(uliae) K(arthaginis), patro[n]us pagi Thuggensis nom[ine suo et filior(um) Ho]norati et Perpetui arcu[m d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) f(ecit)].

cf Ritterling in Germania i, p. 170; de Laet in Rev. Belg. 1941, pp. 511 ff.

Pre-Claudian.

This is the earliest known equestrian officer from North Africa. The second inscription in its present form dates from A.D. 42, but the reference to Claudius has been added on the erasure of the name and titles of Caligula, emperor 39 - 41. Ritterling infers from this that Crassus must have served with XXI Rapax under Caligula, but de Laet regards him as tribune under Tiberius. He is the only man from North Africa included by de Laet in his lists of equestrian officers under Augustus and Tiberius.

On both inscriptions the career is recorded in indirect order after the post of praefectus fabrum, but the municipal career which preceded this was given in direct order. The earliest recorded post is that of duovir, followed by the augurate; it is not certain whether these posts were held at Carthage, in whose territorium Thugga lay, or at Mustis, which may well have been the original home of Crassus, since it was the only African town enrolled in Cornelia. (The post of duovir quinquennalis did not follow until after Crassus returned from his service with XXI Rapax).

After this, Crassus became praefectus fabrum and received an appointment as tribune of XXI Rapax, one of the legions in Germany. Before the reign of Claudius, this was the first post in the equestrian military cursus; it seems that Crassus may have belonged to that class of tribunes whose function was magisterial as much as military (RBRA, 138 - 139), since he held no other appointment in the imperial service. This was almost certainly in 39 - 40 (cf Ritterling). As a result of his distinction in battle he was given aedilicia ornamenta by Gaius. He then returned to North Africa to become quinquennalis in 41 or 42.

It is clear that the aedilicia ornamenta must have been senatorial, and must have been granted for service to Caligula. They would not imply admission to the Senate.

97. C. IULIUS CRESCENS DIDIUS CRESCENTIANUS. Cuicul.

VIII 8318; 8319. AE 1913, 21; 1916, 13; 1920, 115; 1925, 23 = 1949, 40; 1946, 104.

cf Cagnat in Rev. des ét anc. xxii pp. 97 - 103. Second century.

C. Iulius Crescens, the grandfather of this man, was flamen Augusti provinciae Africae. This chairmanship of the provincial council can be dated to A.D. 71 to 108, the only years when the title flamen Augusti provinciae seems to have been in existence (cf chapter Ten). Another member of the family, Q. Iulius ---------, held the office with the later title of sacerdos provinciae. If the inscription which refers to him is correct, he was the maternal grandfather of either Crescentianus or his wife Naevia, since he was the great-grandfather of their son, C. Iulius Maximus. It seems to me possible that a mistake was made in setting up AE 1916, 13; P. Naevius -------- had already been described as the grandfather of Maximus; the mason therefore assumed wrongly that Q. Iulius --------- was the great-grandfather. We have other evidence to show that the paternal grandfather of Maximus was called Quintus, and since the title sacerdos is later than that of flamen, we may be justified in supposing that Q. Iulius ------- was the father of Crescentianus, rather than his or his wife's maternal grandfather.

Crescentianus was in any case descended from at least one chairman of the African council, and possibly from two. We should therefore expect him to achieve some distinction in municipal and provincial affairs, even if he did not enter the ranks of imperial administrators. By 160, when he made additions to a dedication by his grandfather, he was flamen perpetuus of the four colonies of the Cirtan confederation and of Cuicul; later inscriptions record him as omnibus honoribus functus in the same five colonies, and since the flaminate was normally held after the principal magistracy which was the last of the honores, we may reasonably assume that he had already served as duovir at Cuicul and as triumvir at Cirta.

Other inscriptions record the gift of the equus publicus by a single emperor. Only one of these inscriptions is dated VIII 8319 (VIII 8318 is a parallel dedication, now in fragments); it was set up after the death of Lucius Verus, but still in the year 169; the emperor who granted the equus is not mentioned, but the phrase ab imp(eratore) exornatus suggests that the emperor in question was still alive; in such case, it could only be Marcus. We have however to take into account the case of C. Iulius Maximus,

son of Crescentianus, who received the equus publicus from Marcus and Verus as joint emperors - that is between 161 and 169. While not impossible, it is unlikely that a son would be given the equus some years before his father; it therefore seems preferable to assume that Crescentianus received the equus under Pius.

After the grant of the equus, Crescentianus became praefectus iuventutis Cirtensium, and then tribune of cohors (II) Sardorum, a unit stationed in Mauretania Caesariensis. There is no evidence that this unit was milliary in strength; it was frequently commanded by decurions of alae acting as praepositi; we have a disproportionate number of such commanders recorded. The remaining inscriptions of the cohort give the impression that it was of no more than second-rate standing, though this may not be true.

Nothing further is known of the career of Crescentianus. We should note that his family probably came from Cirta, for his tribe was Quirina; like so many other men, he held magistracies at both Cirta and Cuicul. Most of these men serving in both towns appear from their tribe to have been natives of Cirta, and it is possible that Cuicul provided a popular resort for the wealthier men of Cirta. In the next generation, C. Iulius Maximus was enrolled in Papiria, the tribe of Cuicul.

Two daughters of Crescentianus are known; Iulia Cornelia married a senator, for she was clarissimae memoriae femina; nothing is known of the other daughter, Didia Cornelia Ingenua, though she may well have been related to the Iulius Crescentianus and Iulia Ingenua whose marriage may have been saved from disaster by the birth of a child (AE 1946, 104).

98. L. IULIUS CRISPUS. Mascula.

111. -. IULIUS ------- DIANUS. Mascula.

VIII 2248: d(is) m(anibus) s(acrum). [Iul(ius)] M(arci)
f(ilius) Papir(ia) Nundinarius aedil(is), II vir quin[q(uennalis),

fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus), pater eqq(uitum)] Roman(orum); L(ucii)
Iul(ii) Crispi [in] mil(it)ia equestri defunc[ti; Iul(ii)
]diani a militis; Iuliae Honorat(ae) filiae; Q(uintus)
Iul(ius) Rog[atianus im memo]riam eorum et Demetriae Hieae rarissima
fem[inae suae]manib si[bi et fil(iis)] suis
superstitib(us), Iul(io) Demetriano et Iul(io) Sallu[stiano fecit].

Third century.

The reading and interpretation here given differs substantially from that of CIL. By the basic test of the sense it makes, the version above is much better. Clearly the editor of CIL had been able to make little of the inscription. He was forced to add after L. Iulius Crispinus '[fa]milia equestri defunc[to in Hispania]'. Such a restoration scarcely inspires confidence, and of this reason attention was drawn to the inscription. It became clear that the phrase eques Romanus need not be applied to Nundinarius, although he was the father of two equestrians. The phrase pater equitum Romanorum occurs on other inscriptions from North Africa. Q. Vetidius Iuvenalis, for example, was 'pater III equitum Romanorum'.

A slight emendation of the CIL reading occurs earlier, where I have preferred to restore 'quin[q., fl. pp. ....], rather than 'quin[quennalis.. the amount of abbreviation used in the inscription does not suggest that quinquennalis would have been written in full, and it is unlikely that a man would become quinquennalis without being also flamen.

It seemed clear that the restoration of L. Iul. C[rispi]no fa]milia equestri, defunc[to in Hispania] could not stand. There was not the slightest evidence or probability to support it. It seemed that the best reading of 'milia' was as a misreading by mason or epigraphists for 'militia'. Such a reading makes better sense of the whole of this portion of the inscription. Not only does it make the position of Crispus more intelligible; it also provides a neat contrast with the other son of Numdinarius. Crispus died while still serving as an equestrian officer; ------ dianus was already a militiis when he died.

The name read by CIL as "Crispinus' must in fact be 'Crispus'. It will have been in the genitive, as was the name of the younger brother; there seems to be no room for more than two letters on the break in the stone. In the restoration proposed, and in that of CIL, two letters are needed to complete the phrase which follows, and so there is no room for a longer name.

It appears that the whole inscription was set up by Rogatus, his agents being Demetrianus and Sallustianus. He describes Nundinarius as the father of two equites Romani, who are specified. The inscription then becomes an ordinary dedication, mentioning persons in the dative. These are Iulia Honorata and Demetria Hiea. Rogatus (or more probably Rogatianus, since the word pos(uit) will have to be omitted) will have been in the nominative. He was probably another son of Nundinarius, and a good case could be made for supposing that Demétrianus and Sallustianus were his sons. The name of the former is presumably derived from the nomen of Demetria Hiea, wife of Rogatianus.

The inscription to be dated to the third century. The use of the phrase a militiis does not seem to occur before the reign of Severus, and the amount of abbreviation used - e.g. in nomina - again suggests a third century date. The tribe Papiria is that to which Kubitschek assigns Mascula.

99. -. IULIUS FIDUS AQUILA. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 15872: Q(uinto) Iulio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Aqu[i]lae, equo publico, adlecto in quinq(ue) decurias, 7 (= centurioni) leg(ionis) I Adiutricis, 7 leg(ionis) XXX Ulpiae Victricis, 7 leg(ionis) X Fretensis, Iulius Fidus Aquila, fratri optimo decreto ordinis posuit, p(ecumia) p(ublica) remissa.

cf IGR I, 1141 (130 +); III 45 (22 May, 134); Puchstein P. 43 no. XX = Wilhelm II, 276 - 278; III 13796 (A.D. 140); CP 123.

Second century.

Iulius Fidus Aquila must have entered the equestrian service by way of the militiae, perhaps after being a magistrate in his home town of Sicca Venerzia. His first recorded post is as epistrategos Thebaidos in Egypt,

a sexagenarian procuratorship attested by the inscriptions from IGR, and Puchstein, as well as by III 45, which shows that he was in office in May 134. By 140 he had become procurator-governor of Lower Dacia. If the transfer was direct, we must follow M. Pflaum in supposing Lower Dacia to have been centenarian under Pius. If between the post in Egypt and that in Dacia another post was held, then the Dacian post may have been ducenarian. An intervening post is virtually certain, unless in 134 Fidus Aquila had only recently been appointed to the post of epistrategos, and in 140 had already been for some time procurator of Lower Dacia.

Q. Iulius Aquila appears to have entered the imperial service at an earlier date than his brother. He received a grant of the equus publicus, was adlected to the quinque decuriae, and then obtained a commission as centurion ex equite Romano, serving in three legions. I Adiutrix was in Upper Pannonia, XXX Ulpia Victrix in Lower Germany and X Fretensis in Judaea. It would seem from VIII 15872 that at this stage his brother had not yet entered the imperial service. In view of this we may be justified in suggesting that Q. Iulius Aquila was the elder brother, that he received the grant of the equus publicus and promotion to the quinque decuriae on the strength of his father's wealth and position, and that he was fairly young on his entry into the imperial service, perhaps no more than the minimum age of twenty-five when called to Rome to serve on the quinque decuriae. If Iulius Fidus Aquila was the younger brother, he may well have had to make his way into the imperial service by way of municipal magistracies. We may infer that he was an equestrian officer from his procurator-governorship of Dacia Inferior.

100. Q. IULIUS FRONTINUS. Timgad.

AE 1954, 145: .Donum deae patr[i]ae suae, Q(uintus) Iulius Frontinus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) VII Volu[n]tarior(um) d(edit).

Second century.

This is the only inscription relating to cohors VII Voluntariorum. Since this is not a career inscription, it would appear that Frontinus was

still prefect when the inscription was set up. The corollary would be that the unit was stationed in Numidia. We do not know whether Frontinus proceeded beyond the first equestrian militia. There is nothing in the inscription to suggest a date after the second century.

101. P. IULIUS GEMINIUS MARCIANUS. Cirta.

III 96, (Bostra, Arabia): P(ublio) Iulio Gemin[i]o Marciano leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), co(n)s(uli) des(ignato), C(aius) Iul(ius) Germanus 7 (= centurio) leg(ionis) III Cyr(enaicae).

VIII 7050 = ILS 1102: [P(ublio) I]ulio P(ublii) fil(io) Quir(ina) [Ge]minio Marciano [co(n)s(uli)], sodali Titio, proco(n)s(uli) provin[cia]e Macedoniae, leg(ato) Augg(ustorum) su[per] vexillationes in Cappa[do]cia, leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) X Geminae, [leg(ato)] pro pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Africae, [pra]etori, trib(uno) pleb(is), quaestori, [tri]buno laticlavio leg(ionis) X [Fr]etensis et leg(ionis) IIII Scy[th]icae, III viro kapitali, [op]timo constantissimo, [-. D]urmius Felix, primi[pi]laris leg(ionis) III Cyreneicae, [st]rator in Arabia maioris [te]mporis legationis eius [h]on(oris) caus[a] d(ecurionum) d(ecreto).

Arabia

VIII 7051, 7052 = ILS 1103, 1104 are inscriptions in Greek set up at Cirta by the ordo of Petra. VIII 7934 seems to be a fragmentary cursus honorum. None of these has anything to contribute to our knowledge of Marcianus. IGRR IV, 406 and CIG 2742 record him as proconsul of Asia, the latter dated to the reign of Commodus.

cf Waddington, p. 158; PIR I 227; Degrassi p. 47.

Second century.

The career begins with the post of triumvir capitalis, the least promising in the vigintivirate. The military tribunate followed, with X Fretensis in Palaestina and IV Scythica in Syria. The posts of quaestor, tribune of the plebs and praetor follow in the customary order, with no qualifications specified.

From the praetorship, Marcianus returned to Africa as legate to the proconsul for one year; he then obtained command of X Gemina in Upper Pannonia and while commanding that legion was transferred to Cappadocia in command of vexillations from Upper Pannonia in the emergency created by the death

in battle of M. Sedatius Severianus, governor of Cappadocia; He probably remained in Cappadocia for the remainder of the Parthian War, which ended in 164.

After this, Marcianus became proconsul of Macedonia, a post implying that he was of at least five years standing from the praetorship. This was followed by the senior praetorian post of governor of Arabia, with command of its legion, III Cyrenaica. He received this appointment during the joint reign of Marcus and Verus, and still held it after the death of Verus, for III 96 mentions him as legate of only one emperor; while still in Arabia, he was designated for the consulship, and like his predecessor in the post may have held the consulship while actually serving in Arabia.

As we expect of a man whose career began as triumvir capitalis, Marcianus held no imperial consular appointment; the consulship was intended to be the climax of his career, not a qualification for more important commands. Quite unexpectedly, after some fifteen years in retirement, Marcianus became proconsul of Asia. Degrassi places the consulship in 167, and the proconsulship of Asia in 181 - 183; Waddington dates the proconsulship to 185 - 186. This date seems more likely, as the consulship cannot be earlier than late in 169 or 170, as Dessau (PIR) pointed out. It was perhaps the fact that Commodus was suspicious of the Senate as a whole which led to this appointment; the emperor may not have had a more suitable senator of the requisite standing available. For the career apart from this consular proconsulship is that of a man who was not highly rated at the beginning of his senatorial career, and who never rose above his initial grading. The consulship must have been held at least ten years after the praetorship, and conceivably more. He was consul-designate in 169 at the earliest, and possibly in the following year; he cannot have been suffect-consul before the latter part of 169; his transfer to Cappadocia with vexillations from Upper Pannonia cannot have been later than 162, and he was presumably with X Gemina before the transfer, since a campaign is not a likely time to change the commanders of a legion. Before this appointment, but after the praetorship, he had been legate to a proconsul of Africa; he cannot have been legate in Africa later than the year 160, for appointments in senatorial

provinces, while nominally running for the calendar year, usually lasted from March or April until the same time in the following year, since sailing during the winter was relatively dangerous and inconvenient.

The post of legate to a proconsul implies that the emperor is able to dispense with the services of the holder for a year; it is by no means improbable that he was willing to dispense with his services for longer, and where appointments in senatorial provinces occur between the praetorship and the consulship, it may mean that the holder was not employed by the emperor for longer than one year - cf the case of P. Septimius Geta, no 143. At latest, Marcianus was praetor in 159, and he may well have held the office some years before. He held four posts between the praetorship and consulship, whereas the man who was urgently required for consular posts would only have held two.

Marcianus is important to our present study because he was the first member of his family to enter the Senate - or at least the first one known to have been a senator. A descendant, Q. Geminius Marcianus (perhaps his grandson) was chosen as the emperor's quaestor by Caracalla and Geta, and another relative, Geminius Modestus, was to reach at least the praetorship and the proconsulship of Achaia.

102. Q. IULIUS MAXIMUS DEMETRIANUS. Sidi Amor el Djedidi.

VIII 12020: Q(uinto) Iulio Maximo Demetriano, e(gregiae) m(emoriae) v(iro), fisc(i) adv(ocato) XL Galliaru[m], proc(uratori) XX hereditatium per Umbriam et Tusciam, praef(ecto) vehic[u]lor(um) per Belgicam et duas German(ias), singularis integritatis viro, pat(rono) pub(lico), L(ucius) Munatius Saturninus [a]vunculo, loco ab or[din]e inpetrato, s(ua) p(ecunia) p(osuit).

cf CP 282.

Severan or later.

The sub-division of the bureau of the vicesima hereditatium and of the prefecture vehiculorum indicates a date after the reforms of Severus. Entry

into the procuratorial service came not from the equestrian militiae but from the post of advocatus fisci. It was followed by two sexagenarian procuratorships. Demetrianus held no further appointments, for he was dead when this inscription was set up out of piety. The use of double cognomina is a practice common in Africa. There seems no reason to doubt that he was a native of the town given by CIL as Zama Regia. He was patronus publicus of the town, and the place for the inscription was procured from the local ordo.

103. C. IULIUS PUDENS. (Caesarea).

III 6758 = ILS 2760 (Ancyra, Galatia): d(is) m(anibus). C(aio) Iul(io) Quir(ina) Pudenti Q(uinti) fil(io), domo Caesa(rea) Mauretaniae, trib(uno) coh(ortis) XXX Volum(tariorum) (sic.) in Ger(mania) sup(eriori), item trib(uno) leg(ionis) XII Ful(minatae) c(ertae) c(onstantis), vix(it) annis XXXVII mens(ibus) VI die(bu)s XX.

Third century.

Ritterling (RE XII, 1708, referring to a paper by himself in Rh. Mus. LIX, 1904, pp. 196 ff), dates the title certa constans of XII Fulminata to the reign of Marcus, although Professor Birley has suggested to me that it was given by Commodus. The fact that the age recorded is in months and days as well as years suggests that the inscription is to be dated to the third century, so that the legionary title is of no real relevance to us. Before appointment to the tribunate of XII Fulminata, Pudens was tribune of cohors XXX Voluntatiorum in Upper Germany. This tribunate was in the first equestrian militia, for despite the fact that they were commanded by tribuni cohorts of Volunteers were normally quingenary units, and the evidence suggests that the tribunate of such a cohort was the equivalent of a cohort prefecture.

I have chosen to restore the origo as Caesarea, rather than as the province of Mauretania Caesariensis; there is no mention of the word provincia, and I know of no precedent for reversing the order of the two elements in the provincial title. Caesarea appears to have been enrolled in Quirina (cf Kubitschek). The fact that Pudens was serving with XII Fulminata at his death makes his age of interest to us; as he was thirty-seven when serving in his second military appointment, it appears that he was

probably a municipal magistrate before becoming an equestrian officer.

104. C. IULIUS ROGATIANUS.

XIII 11759 = AE 1912, 124 = ILS 9179b (Oehringen, Upper Germany):
[I(n)] h(onorem) d(omus) [d(ivinae)], nymphis perennibus aquam
Gordianam, coh(ortis) I Sep(timiae) Belg(arum) Gordi[ana]e multo
tempor[e interm]issam sub cura[ ]ani co(n)s(ularis),
C(aius) Iul(ius) Roga[tianus e]q(ues) R(omanus), [pr]aef(ectus)
coh(ortis) e[iusdem] n[ov]o [a]quaed [uctu] pe[rd]uxit p[er p] edes
VDCC[C]VII qu[od] a[l]ere in[stit]uit in[ges]in praet[orio huiu]s
et in balin[eo], dedicata pr(idie) Non(as) Dec(embres), imp(eratore)
d(omino) n(ostro) Gorgiano Aug(usto) II et Pompeiiano co(n)s(ulibus).

Third century.

This inscription is dated to 4th December, 241. The cognomen indicates that the prefect of the cohort must be of African origin (Dean pp. 45 - 46; 85; 263). A man of the same three names occurs at Cuicul, as decurion of the ala Flavia under M. Aurelius Cominius Cassianus, legate of Numidia from c 244 - 249 (cf Birley in JRS xl, pp. 60 - 62; 65). The decurion had previously been cornicularius. He cannot of course be the same man, and was probably no relation.

105. C. IULIUS SABINUS. Rusuccurru.

VIII 9002: T(ito) Fl(avio) Sereno [p(erfectissimo) v(iro), a
co]gnitionib[us Aug(usti)], utrubique p[raesi]di optimo, pa[trono]
incomparab[ili, CC(aii)] Iulii Sabinus [a mi]litiis [et]
Pontianus [ex de]curione a[lario v]et(eranus) strator eius.

cf PIR2 F 366; CP 298; VIII 21662.

Third century.

The reading is that proposed in CP. M. Pflaum's interpretation of VIII 21662 places the governorship of Serenus in the reign of Elagabalus. However, T. Aelius Decrianus is attested as governor of Caesariensis under Macrinus and Severus Alexander (cf PIR2 A 167, and Fastes I, pp. 503 - 504),

so that Serenus cannot have been procurator under Elagabalus. Stein in PIR2 and Pallu de Lessert both place his governorship under Severus Alexander.

Sabinus can therefore be dated provisionally to the reign of Severus Alexander - though this inscription, set up when Sabinus was a militiis, and when Serenus had become a cognitionibus, may well be later. It is worth noting that Sabinus was an equestrian officer, while his brother was only decurion of an ala; but in a province without legions, like Caesariensis, the decurions of alae seem to have almost the same position as legionary centurions; this is illustrated by the case of C. Iulius Pontianus, who became strator to the governor of Caesariensis. The phrase patrono incomparabili presumably implies that Sabinus received his commission as an equestrian officer, or possibly promotion to the military tribunate, through the agency of Flavius Serenus. Professor Birley has shown that the influence of a provincial governor might be of considerable importance (RBRA pp. 141 ff); in a forthcoming paper in the Carnuntum Jahrbuch he shows that there is good reason to suppose that promotion to the prefecture of an ala was the responsibility of the emperor, not of the provincial governor.

106. T. IULIUS SABINUS VICTORIANUS. Madauros.

AE 1920, 17 = ILAlg. I, 2118: T(ito) Iulio Sabino Victoriano, eq(uiti)
R(omano), fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), centenario, viro gloriosae innocentiae, probatae fidei; Q(uintus) Calpurnius Honoratus, fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus); [Fl]avi[us] Victorianus;[F]laviu4[s]ianus, fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus); [ ] Iuliu[s Ve]nustus[;] Cornel(ius) Salvius Cha[ereas, p]arentes laudabil[i et a]vo et [avonculo]

AE 1907, 238 = ILAlg. I, 2035: Aedem Con[cordiae, quam Iul(ius)] Vitalis libe[ralitate sua promiserat,] T(itus) Iul(ius) Sabinu[s Victorianus, eq(ues) R(omanus), fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus),] procurato[r patrimonii regionis] Leptiminen[sis, procurator] tractus Biz[aceni]ex quad[raginta m(ilibus) n(ummum)] dedicant[e]legato Num[idiae].

On side: D[e Val]entiorum familia.

cf CP 245.

Third century.

There is little to add to the discussion by M. H.G. Pflaum in CP. As only two centenarian procuratorships are mentioned, in addition to the municipal service implied by the flaminate, we must assume that we have not a complete record of the career of Victorianus. It is most likely that he began his career as advocatus fisci in Africa, but he may have been an equestrian officer. As M. Pflaum points out, there is no real doubt that he was a native of Madauros, where both inscriptions were set up. The inscription is dated to the reign of Severus or later by the mention of a legate of Numidia in the second inscription.

107. SEX. IULIUS SEVERUS. Caesarea.

AE 1952, 98: Sexto Iulio Bruti filio Quir(ina) Severo, eq(uiti) R(omano), p(rimi)p(ilari), patri piissimo atque indulg[enti(ssimo)], Iulii Pompil[ius] et Bassinus equites Romani, patroni [coloniae].

cf Dobson 275.

Second century -- ?

Dr. Dobson suggests that Severus was a centurion ex equite Romano, but it is by no means impossible that he only became an equestrian as primuspilus. In the last line I have chosen to follow the reading of AE, rather than M. H. Doisy and Dr. Dobson; they prefer to read 'patron(o) i[ncomparabili] '; if Dr. Dobson is right in suggesting that Severus received a direct commission as centurion ex equite Romano, there is nothing improbable in the view that his sons were patrons of Caesarea at an early age. In such a case, Brutus, the father of Severus, will almost certainly have been a decurion, in view of the wealth which would be necessary for his son to start life as an equestrian.

108. M. IULIUS SILVANUS. (Thubursicu Numidarum)

EE vii, p. 458: Pridianum coh(ortis) I Aug(ustae) pr(aetoriae) Lus(itanorum) ..... praefectus M(arcus) Iulius M(arci) f(ilius) tribu Quir(ina) Silvanus, domo Thubursica, militare coepit ex IX Kal. Maias Commodo et Laterano co(n)s(ulibus), loco Aeli Pudentilli.

cf Watson I, p. 160 ff. Second century.

The whole of this document, dated to August 156, is treated at length by Mr. G.R. Watson. This portion of the papyrus informs us that Silvanus had been prefect of cohors I Augusta praetoria Lusitanorum equitata since April 22nd, 154. Another portion of the document informs us that the cohort had been at Contrapollonospolis since 131. In A.D. 88 it had been in Judaea (XVI 33).

There are two towns which could conceivably be the home of Silvanus; Thubursicu Numidarum, enrolled in Papiria, and Thibursicum Bure, enrolled in Arnensis (Kubitschek). This difficulty is less real than apparent, since Thubursicu Numidarum has produced numerous examples of the tribe Quirina, in which Silvanus was enrolled, while Thibursicum Bure has revealed none. It is therefore virtually certain that Thubursicu Numidarum was the origo of M. Iulius Silvanus.

The use of the verb militare for an equestrian officer is noteworthy; we are accustomed to its use in connection with veterans from the legions and from auxiliary units; but its official use for equestrian officers is less usual, although the noun militia is regularly used.

109. Q. IULIUS SILVANUS. Cuicul.

AE 1916, 14: Divo M(arco) Antonino Pio patri imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aurelii Commodi Antonini Aug(usti), statuam quam M(arcus) Iulius Rogatus p(ontifex), fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus), nomine Q(uinti) Iuli Silvani fr(atris) sui, proc(uratoris) Augg(ustorum) ob honor(em) pon(tificatus) eius ex SS (== sestertiis) IIII (milia) n(ummum) promiser(at) adiectis a se SS (= sestertiis) III n(ummum) posuit dedicavitq(ue).

Second century.

Iulius Silvanus appears to have entered the imperial service after a municipal career at Cuicul in which he rose to the position of pontifex. This priesthood was normally held after the duumvirate (cf Appendix Two). It therefore implies that Silvanus had a distinguished municipal career before receiving imperial recognition. In what capacity he entered the imperial service we do not know, nor do we know what procuratorship he held.

Presumably he served during the joint reign of Marcus and Commodus (176 - 180), since he was procurator of two emperors. His brother Rogatus is one of the few men from Cuicul who are known to have held the post of flamen in addition to that of pontifex.

110. L. IULIUS VICTOR MODIANUS. Thagaste.

VIII 5145 = ILAlg. I, 875: L(ucio) Iu[lio L(uci) f(ilio)] Papi[ria] Vict[ori] Modi[ano], e(gregio) v(iro), proc(uratori) Au[ggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrorum)] splendi[dissim(us)] ordo mu[nicipi] Thagast[ensium] patr[ono d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)].

AE 1942/43, 105 (Kbour-Klib, nr Zama Regia): L(ucio) Iulio L(uci) f(ilio) Pap(iria) Victori Modiano, e(gregio) v(iro), proc(uratori) ddd(ominorum) Auggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrorum) tractuus Numidiae a frumentis ob eximiam erga se benevolentiam [et] integritate[m].

VIII 7053 = ILS 1438 (Cirta): L(ucio) Victor[i] Modiano, v(iro) e(gregio), proc(uratori) Auggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrorum) per Numidiam v(ices) a(genti), proc(uratori) tractus Thevestini, Fortunatus, Vindex et Diotimus Auggg(ustorum) lib(erti), adiut(ores) tabul(ariorum) fusae amore eius semper et dignatione protecti.

cf CP 275. Severan.

There is no need to do more than summarise the conclusions of M. Pflaum concerning this career. The procuratorship a frumentis tractus Numidiae was sexagenarian, and that of the tractus Thevestinus (in which Modianus acted as deputy) was centenarian. The suggestion by Platnauer (p. 192 and note) that the procurator tractus Numidiae was appointed to replace the quaestor of Africa when Numidia became a separate province, and that Modianus was the first holder of the post, is wholly unsatisfactory. It is not certain where Modianus had his home, but Thagaste is the most likely claimant.

111. -. IULIUS ------- DIANUS. See no. 98.

112. -. IULIUS ---------- Caesarea.

VIII 21037: [d(is) m(anibus)]Iuli[ ]aedil(i),

II vir(o), [p]raefeq. (= praefecto) coh(ortis) III Ulpiae Pa[ph]lagonum, trib(uno) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae, [p]raef(ecto) alae Flavianae Gallorum, [L]onginia Saturnina, uxor, heres ex testamento.

Second century ?

This man clearly held municipal office before entering the equestrian military service. Since the minimum age for the duumvirate was thirty, he was probably in his thirties on receiving his first appointment. The cursus is clearly in direct order. The cohort is attested on a Syrian diploma for A.D. 157 (XVI 106) as cohors III Ulpia Paphlagonum sagittariorum equitata, and on III 600, from Byllis in Macedonia, recording a vexillation from the unit as serving in Mesoptamiae. Legio III Cyrenaica was in Egypt until at least 119, although by 128 it had been replaced; its next appearance was in Arabia under Pius. The ala Flaviana Gallorum is attested on diplomata for 99 and 105 for Lower Moesia (XVI 44 and 50) and on a diploma of 160 for Upper Moesia (XVI 111). The career must begin at earliest under Trajan, since the first appointment was as commander of coh III Ulpia Paphlagonum; there is nothing to indicate that it is to be dated later than the second century.

113. M. IUNIUS PUNICUS. Lepcis Magna.

AE 1940, 95 = IRT 392: Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) L(ucio) Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci Aug(usto) Arabico Adiabenico Parthico max(imo), pont(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia) pot(estate) VIIII, imp(eratori) XI, co(n)s(uli) II, p(atri) p(atriae), proco(n)s(uli), M(arcus) Iunius Punicus, proc(urator) sexagenarius provinciae Thraciae, centenarius Alexandriae ad Mercurium.

cf CP 244. Severan.

There are three companion dedications, of the same year, 200 - 201, to Iulia Domna, Caracalla and Geta respectively. As they contribute nothing to our knowledge, I have not reproduced them. They are given in CP. It is highly probable that M. Iunius Punicus was a native of Lepcis Magna, like the emperor Severus. M. H.G. Pflaum suggests that he owed his promotion entirely to the favour of Severus, and therefore started his career as

sexagenarian procurator of Thrace, without any previous experience. Numbers of adventurers from Lepcis must have travelled to Rome once Severus was established on the throne; quite probably Punicus was one of them. We know nothing of the man or of his family, and he may have had little except his birth-place to commend him to the emperor. But it would be unwise to suggest that because no previous experience as a municipal magistrate or as an equestrian officer is recorded, Punicus had no qualification for the imperial service. If Severus favoured Africans for the imperial service, that does not prove that he chose unsuitable men; it seems fairly clear that there must have been many men qualified for procuratorships by equestrian military service who never rose beyond the third militia, and it may have been such men who were promoted by Severus.

114. P. LICINIUS AGATOPUS. Gadiaufala.

VIII 4800: d(is) mm(anibus). P(ublius) Lic(inius) Agatopus, veteranus, praefectus in Britania eq(uitibus) alari(i)s, militans Brauniaco, dismissus repetens Gadiaufala pat[riae] suae vix[it ann(is)] LXXXI [ ] fili ips(i) P(ublii) Li[ci(nii)] Ianu(a)rius [----------

cf Birley in CW2 xxxiv, pp. 116 ff.

Third century.

The terminology employed in this inscription makes it clear that Agatopus was a legionary or praetorian veteran, recalled to serve as an equestrian officer at a time when the normal supply of equestrian officers from municipal sources was drying up. The date is clearly the third century, and probably not earlier than the middle of that century.

In the discussion cited, Professor Birley suggested that Agatopus was merely a retired praefectus equitum; this view he has now abandoned. He clearly showed that Brauniacum must be the Braboniacum of ND Oc. XL, 27 and the Ravonia of Ravenna Cosmography 123 (cf Richmond and Crawford, in Archaeologia xciii, p. 44). Iter II of the Antonine Itinerary, British Section, enables us to see that this fort must be Kirby Thore; it is described as Brovonacis. By the time that ND Oc. XL dealing with the command

of the dux Britanniarum was compiled, the garrison had become a numerus defensorum; we do not know the name of the ala in garrison during the third century, though it is mentioned on EE VII, 955.

115. P. LICINIUS PAPIRIANUS. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 1641 = ILS 6818: P(ublio) Licinio M(arci) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Papiriano, procur(atori) Augg(ustorum) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonini Aug(usti) Germanic(i) Sarmatici Maximi, p(atris) p(atriae), et [di]vi Veri a rationibus, cui splendidissimus ordo Siccensium ob merita eius et cu[---------- more than half the inscription has been lost ---------]

The left side of the stone records at some length the creation by Papirianus of a fund to be administered by the duoviri of Sicca. The interest from the fund was to be used to feed three hundred boys and two (or more likely, three, if we assume a mason's error with CIL; they receive the same amount of money as the boys) hundred girls.

Second century.

The scale of his benefaction seems to indicate that Papirianus had been able to acquire a substantial fortune while in the emperors' service. His service as a rationibus is dated to the joint reign of Marcus and Verus (161 - 169), the benefaction to 169 - 180, since between the two Verus had died. In this period, this was the only procuratorship graded at three hundred sesterces. To reach it, Papirianus must have been a procurator for many years, although we have no knowledge of his previous career.

116. Q. LOLLIUS URBICUS. Tiddis.

VIII 6706 = ILS 1065: Q(uinto) Lollio M(arci) fil(io) Quir(ina) Urbico, co(n)s(uli), leg(ato) Aug(usti) provinc(iae) Germ(aniae) inferioris fetiali, legato 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, IIII viro viarum curand(arum), patrono, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf VIII 6705; VII 1041 (High Rochester); VII 1125 and EE IX 1390 (Balmuildy); JRS xxvi, p. 264 (A.D. 139) and EE IX, 1146 with JRS as

cited (A.D. 140) (Corbridge), all attesting him as governor of Britain: VI 28 = ILS 3220; VI 10707, attesting him as praefectus urbis. Apuleius, Apologia ii, 26, 29; Fronto, Epistulae ad amicos, ii, 7. PIR L 240, RE XIII 1392 (Miltner) are both unsatisfactory, as is Lambrechts I, no 86. Hüttl, Antoninus Pius ii, 191 - 192.

Second century.

VIII 6706 was clearly set up before Q. Lollius Urbicus was transferred from Lower Germany to Britain, soon after the accesion of Antoninus Pius. His British governorship is well known to students of Roman Britain; it marked the advance of the frontier from the Tyne-Solway line to that of the Forth-Clyde isthmus, and the building there of a wall of turf (SHA, Pius, v, 4). The British inscriptions as a group have been discussed by Dr. Brenda Swinbank (D. & N.X, 382 ff).

Lollius Urbicus was the only man of his family who achieved any distinction; as far as we know his father and brothers were not even equestrians. VIII 6705 is a dedication by Urbicus to his parents, two brothers and a maternal uncle; none of them is accorded any distinction, but Urbicus is described as praefectus urbis. He was clearly the youngest son, for one of his brothers took his father's cognomen and another his praenomen, while Urbicus had neither. Yet this youngest son of an undistinguished family in an unchartered castellum rose to the highest post open to a senator, that of prefect of the city. Our knowledge of the working of the Roman Empire suggests that he must have had at least one powerful patron, probably one serving as proconsul of Africa.

The career starts with the post of quattuovir viarum curandarum; as Professor Birley has shown (PBA xxix, pp. 202, 204), the quattuovir was usually a man marked out for military responsibilities, but not necessarily rated as the best in his own year - the cream of the entry into the senatorial service started as triumviri monetales. The grading does however imply that much was expected of Urbicus when he started on his senatorial career in the early years of Hadrian. After service as tribune of XXII Primigenia in Upper Germany, he became quaestor urbanus; the two most

promising quaestors - not always candidates for the emperor's service, but often patricians - were made quaestores Augusti, and the next two were urban quaestors; when these four had been appointed, the rest drew lots for service in the senatorial provinces. It is therefore clear that Hadrian still thought highly of Urbicus.

The next appointment was as legate to a proconsul of Asia; this no doubt constituted valuable training for a young man who would otherwise have only the routine business of the Senate to occupy him. It also implies that he had now obtained the backing of another important senator, for only those ex-consuls who enjoyed the emperor's favour could hope to obtain either of the consular proconsulships - as Agricola had found to his cost. After the legateship of Asia, Urbicus proceeded to the posts of tribune of the plebs and praetor, in each case with imperial commendatio - further proof that Hadrian regarded him as one of the most promising of the young senators.

After the praetorship, Lollius Urbicus was given the command of X Gemina, one of the legions of Upper Pannonia. Instead of the usual senior praetorian post as governor of a province with command of its one legion, he was next appointed as legate on the staff of Hadrian during the Jewish War of 132 - 134, where he received decorations appropriate to a centurion or an equestrian officer - one hasta pura and one crown, adequate proof of Hadrian's miserliness with decorations at this stage of his reign. An ex-praetor might reasonably have expected to receive three hastae purae, three crowns and three vexillae.

This post led to the consulship, which probably came in 134 or 135; Degrassi (p. 39) says that the date must be before 138, when Urbicus was governing Lower Germany. As he is attested in Britain in 139, it is likely that he had been appointed to Germany c 135 or 136, immediately after the consulship. Lambrechts follow Ritterling in dating the governorship of Lower Germany to 137 - 140 and that of Britain to 140 - 145; this view has of course been outdated by the inscriptions from Corbridge. Clearly, Urbicus will have left Britain well before 145 - six years tenure of a

provincial command is without parallel at this period. We may presume that Urbicus was out of employment after his post as imperial legate in Britain until he became praefectus urbis. Miltner's interpretation of Apuleius is the only source which suggests that he ever became proconsul of Africa, and this is difficult to accept; Apuleius makes no mention of the proconsulate. At this period, consular proconsuls were normally of at least fifteen years standing from the consulship; in other words, Urbicus could not expect to be proconsul before c 150. But in that year he is twice attested as praefectus urbis (cf Hüttl), and it is most likely that he was appointed in direct succession to Sex. Erucius Clarus, who died in February 146 (as Professor Birley points out in his draft on Urbicus in the 'Fasti of Roman Britain'). As praefectus urbis, a post which he would hold for life, Lollius Urbicus would no longer be a potential candidate for a proconsulship.

117. -. LONGEIUS KARUS. Choud-el-Batel.

VIII 25846: [ ]Longeio Q(uinti) Longei Festi f(ilio) Quirina Ka[r]o, equo publico adlecto, praefecto co[hort]is scutatae civium Romanorum Alexandriae, [Peduc]aea Q(uinti) Peducaei Spei f(ilia) Sextia, mater eius, flaminica perpe[tua K]arthaginiensium pio optimo sanctissimo dignissimo filio fecit.

Second century.

Longeius Karus appears to be a man in whose career the grant of the equus publicus was followed immediately by equestrian military service. It probably followed a municipal career, though we have no record of it. Military service started in cohors scutata civium Romanorum, stationed at Alexandria. The regiment was one of considerable antiquity, being attested in the career of M. Tarquitius Saturninus, who was decurion in his home town of Veii in A.D. 26. It remained in being down to the time of the Notitia Dignitatum at least, when it was stationed at Thebes (ND Or. XXXI, 59). There is no evidence for the unit serving outside Egypt.

It should be noted that Q. Longeius Festus, father of the equestrian

officer, had risen to be flamen perpetuus at Carthage; we may therefore presume that he was a man of some importance (cf Appendix Four). There is no evidence at present to suggest that Choud-el-Batel ever became a chartered town. The only offices recorded there are those of sacerdos maximus (an office outside the normal municipal cursus but possibly having some magisterial functions) and flamen, which need not imply local office.

118. M. MAECIUS MEMMIUS FURIUS BARBURIUS CAECILIANUS PLACIDUS.

X 1700 = ILS 1231 (Puteoli): M(arco) Maecio Memmio Furio Burburio Caeciliano Placido, c(larissimo) v(iro), pontifici maiori, auguri publico p(opuli) R(omani) Quiritium, quindecemviro sacris faciundis, correctori Venetiarum et Histriae, praefecto annonae urbis sacrae cum ivre gladii, comiti ordinis primi, comiti Orientis Aegypti et Mesopotamiae, iudici sacrarum cognitionum tertio, iudici iterum ex delegationibus sacris, praefecto praetorio et iudici sacrarum cognitionum tertio, consuli ordinario, patrono prestantissimo regio Palatina posuit.

cf RE XIV 236 - 237 (Kroll).

Fourth century.

The career of this important senator of the fourth century is given in direct order, although the three priesthoods are grouped together at the beginning, before the administrative posts. It will be noted that a large proportion of these posts are judicial in character - three times he was iudex sacrarum cognitionum, and the appointment as prefect of the annona had included supreme judicial power of life and death. The consulship was held in 343 (Degrassi, p. 81), and Kroll points out that he was to become praefectus urbis in 346 - 347.

The names Memmius Caecilianus Placidus reveal that this man (usually known as Furius Placidus) is descended from the Memmii of Gigthis. C. Memmius Caecilianus Placidus had been consul in the middle of the third century; the first members of the family to enter the Senate did so under Severus. The family is discussed in Appendix Six.

119
119A } The two sons of L. Marcius Victor. Tupusuctu.

VIII 20651: d(is) m(anibus) s(acrum). L(ucius) Marcius Q(uinti) f(ilius), SP Victor, dec(urio) allectus, aed(ilis), II vir, flam(en) pat(er) eqq(uitum) RR(omanorum) et a mil(itiis), vix(it) ann(is) LXXV, h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

Third century.

The tomb of a man who had risen to the flaminate at Tupusuctu after a typical municipal career. He was the father of two equestrians, both of whom served in at least one equestrian military post, before retiring with the title a militiis; this title dates the inscription to the third century. The letters SP after the filiation are attested by all who have seen the stone; they ought to tell us the tribe to which Victor belonged, but are in fact incomprehensible. We can only assume that they represent a mistake on the part of the stone-cutter.

120. M. MEMMIUS CAECILIANUS. Gigthis.

VIII 22718: M(arco) M[em]mio Caeciliano c(larissimo) v(iro), patrono, Gigthenses publice d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf RE XV, 622, no. 22 (Groag); Barbieri no. 366.

Severan.

Barbieri follows Groag in suggesting that this man and his relative Q. Memmius Pudens were adlected into the Senate by the emperor Severus. Caecilianus appears to be the father of C. Memmius M.f. Quir, Caecilianus Placidus, who was to become consul in the middle of the third century.

121. C. MEMMIUS CAECILIANUS PLACIDUS.

VI 31737: C(aio) Memmio M(arci) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Caeciliano Placido, co(n)s(uli), auguri, Sex(tus) Iulius A[ ]cus Florentius cum Sex(to) Iulio Arretio fec(it) amico incomparabili[----------

cf XI 5740 = ILS 3133 (Sentinum); Barbieri no. 1658; RE XV 623, no. 23 (Groag).

Third century.

There is no reasonable doubt that this man was the son of the Severan senator M. Memmius Caecilianus; he was thus a member of the family originating at Gigthis, though he may himself have lost all contact with the town. His career clearly falls within the first half of the third century, since filiation and tribe would not be recorded later. Degrassi (p. 129) places his consulship in the middle of the third century (the exact date is not known), and Barbieri includes him among the senators of the period 235 - 285; if anything, these dates are a little too late. Placidus could have been consul before 235, if his father was middle-aged when adlected into the Senate. We know nothing of the earlier career.

122. Q. MEMMIUS PUDENS. Gigthis.

VIII 22719 = ILT 32: Q(uinto) Memmio [P]udenti, c(larissimo) v(iro), [p]atrono [G]igthenses [p]ublice [d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)] p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf RE XV, 625, no. 27; Barbieri no. 368.

Severan.

Pudens was presumably closely related to M. Memmius Caecilianus, to whom a similar dedication was set up. He almost certainly owed his promotion to senatorial rank to Severus. Late in the second century, -. Memmius Messius Pacatus was still of municipal rank.

123. MEMMIUS VALERIANUS. Lambaesis ?

VIII 2732 = 18124 = ILS 1154: M(arco) Aurelio Cominio Cassiano, c(larissimo) v(iro), leg(ato) Augg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore), omnibus virtutis abundanti viro, Memmius Valerianus a IV militiis, v(ir) e(gregius).

Third century.

Cominius Cassianus was legate of Numidia in the period 244 - 249 (cf Birley in JRS xl, pp. 60 ff). The reading of VIII 18124 suggests that there may be only one Augustus mentioned on the inscription; in that case, the emperor will be Philip I, reigning alone 244 - 246. If two are mentioned the date will be 246 - 249, when Philip II had been associated with his father.

The title vir egregius ought to imply that after commanding a milliary ala (the fourth militia), Valerianus became a procurator. But the prefecture of a milliary ala seems to have been the equivalent of a sexagenarian procuratorship, since men were normally promoted from it to a centenarian post (cf no. 49), and may have carried the title egregius. There is no certainty that Valerianus was of African origin, and he has therefore not been included in the lists of equestrian officers or procurators.

124. P. MESSIUS AUGUSTINUS MAFCIANUS. See no. 126.

125. L. MESSIUS RUFINUS. Gigthis.

VIII 22720 = AE 1908, 124: L(ucio) Messio L(uci) f(ilio) Rufino
III vir(o) cap(itali), q(uaestori) provin[ciae ----------

cf RE XV, 1286, no. 12 (Groag); Barbieri 2057.

Second century ?

Groag dates this man to the third century, and Barbieri points out that the mention of filiation indicates a date not later than the first half of that century. He is probably to be equated with the man recorded on IRT 29, from Sabratha: [ ]Messius [R]ufinus c.m. [v]. This latter inscription is dated to 186 - 189. Barbieri is not happy about such an identification, and the evidence is too slight for certainty; but there is no certainty that L. Messius Rufinus is to be dated to the third century. The mention of filiation and of a post in the vigintivirate suggest an earlier date, so that there is no real obstacle to identification with the deceased

senator recorded at Sabratha. The Messii were one of the families which seem to have controlled Gigthis during the second century; Rufinus is the only member of the family we know, but they were related (probably by marriage) to the Memmii and Servaei, and through the Servaei to the Servilii.

126. P. MESSIUS SATURNINUS. Pheradi Maius.

124. P. MESSIUS AUGUSTINUS MAECIANUS. Pheradi Maius.

AE 1932, 34 = ILT 250: P(ublio) Messio Saturnino, p(erfectissimo) v(iro), trecenario a declamationib(us) Latinis, f(isci) a(dvocato) sacri auditori(i), a studi(i)s centenario et sexagenar(io), praef(ecto) alae c(ivium) R(omanorum), trib(uno) leg(ionis) secundae Adiutricis, et P(ublio) Messio Augustino Maeciano, c(larissimo) p(uero), equestris trib(us) honorib(us) functo, curiae universae civibus et patronis.

cf CP 231. Saturnirus is second century, his son Severan.

P. MESSIUS SATURNINUS. The career of Saturninus reached its highest stages under Severus, but service as an equestrian officer must have been under Commodus. A distinguished career began in a way which showed some promise; Saturninus became tribune of a legion without previous service as prefect of a cohort; probably he was not expected to hold any other military appointment, but found that military life was sufficiently attractive for him to wish to remain in the army. Accordingly, he was promoted from the tribunate of II Adiutrix in Lower Pannonia to the command of the ala I civium Romanorum in the same province.

After the prefecture of this ala, Saturninus started a distinguished procuratorial career which was entirely spent in legal posts. His first appointment was an assistant to the secretary a studiis, a post which he held as a sexagenarian and as a centenarian. He was then promoted to ducenarian rank as advocatus fisci sacri auditorii, a post connected with the imperial courts in Rome. The final post was trecenarian, as secretary a declamationibus Latinis, responsible for the Latin speeches of the emperor. This post was created by Severus, and carried the title perfectissimus; its

holder would need to be a man with considerable legal experience. In view of this, as Poinssot pointed out when the inscription was first published, we are justified in supposing that this is the man linked with Papinian in a passage in the Digest. 'Papinianus et Messius novam sententiam induxerunt' (Digest II, xiv, 50).

From his career it is evident that Saturninus was an outstanding man. Despite his service as an equestrian officer, the procuratorial career is essentially 'civilian', all posts being in non-military departments at Rome. Only one post in each grade was held, and as Poinssot and Pflaum have pointed out he probably owed much to the African emperor Severus, perhaps meeting him while serving in Lower Pannonia. The career serves to emphasise the importance of the African element in the upper grades of the imperial service at the end of the second century and the beginning of the third, and also to show that there were excellent prospects for the provincial with the right qualifications. That such a provincial could attain distinction as a jurist, and could be made responsible for the Latin speeches of the emperor, indicates the high degree of Romanisation which must have prevailed in Africa Proconsularis.

P. MESSIUS AUGUSTINUS MAECIANUS. The inscription does not tell us how Maecianus was related to Saturninus. The evidence of the same praenomen and of the wide difference in age suggests that they are to be regarded as father and son rather than as brothers. As in many similar cases, a distinguished equestrian was rewarded by the adlection of his son into the Senate, though in this case the son was not of age to take a seat, and was still technically puer.

In spite of his youth, Maecianus had already served in the three equestrian militiae. He must have been allowed to start at an early age, since at twenty-five he would have been eligible for a seat in the Senate. He must have completed his military service and have been raised to the standing of a son of a senator before he reached that age. Whether this is any indication of the quality of Maecianus, or whether it is merely a further token of imperial favour to his father, we cannot say.

127. M. MINTHONIUS TERTULLUS. (Mactaris).

VII 1083 = EE IX, p. 620 (Cramond): I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo), coh(ors) V Gall(orum), cui pr[a]eest [M.] Minthonius Tertullus, praef(ectus), v(otum) s(olvit) l(aet[o]) l(ibens) m(erito).

cf VIII 23420 (Mactaris): Liciniae Q(uinti) fil(iae) Antullae, M(arci) Minthoni Tertulli ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

Second century ?

The nomen Minthonius is of considerable rarity; it is of African origin, derived from the Punic name Mintho (LE 594), and never spread outside Africa. Of the six Minthonii recorded in Africa, four came from Mactaris, one from Cuicul and one from Hippo Regius. Thus it is certain that the prefect recorded at Cramond was an African, virtually certain that he came from Mactaris and very probable that he was the man mentioned on VIII 23420.

Minthonius Tertullus cannot have been serving at Cramond before the time of Pius. Cohors V Gallorum equitata is attested on British diplomata for 122 (XVI 69) and 135 (XVI 82). It was at South Shields in the third century, though the first dated inscription there is of A.D. 222 (EE IX, 1140). Tertullus could therefore have been in command of the unit as late as the time of Severus, when there is evidence that Cramond was still occupied. (RBRA p. 166).

128. P. NONIUS FELIX. Carthage.

cf VIII 12579, of which the text is given under no. 30; Dobson 314.

This man, and his father-in-law, Sex. Atilius Rogatianus to whom he set up the inscription, were both primipilares. The fact that Felix was also egregius probably implies that he continued in the imperial service after his primipilate, for Rogatianus was not accorded the title. Dr. Dobson suggests that since he was the son-in-law of an undoubted African,

and since the names Nonius and Felix are relatively common in Africa, and he was living at Carthage, there is no real doubt that P. Nonius Felix was of African origin.

129. M. OPELLIUS MACRINUS. Caesarea.

cf CP 248; Howe no. 25.

Severan.

The relevant inscriptions and literary references are given at length in CP. The discussion in CP is excellent, and this note will do little more than summarise it.

Macrinus was born at Caesarea (Cassius Dio, lxxviii, 11). He owed his entry into the imperial service to Plautianus; at that time he must have been at least thirty years old. He began his imperial career as advocatus fisci, after being steward of the property of Plautianus. This post was followed by that of praefectus vehiculorum per viam Flaminiam, a sexagenarian post. The next known appointment was a centenarian procuratorship in the imperial household, proc. aerari maioris. Further short procuratorships seem to have followed, though direct evidence for them is lacking.

His continued employment in Rome enabled Macrinus to gain an ascendancy over Caracalla which was later to stand him in good stead. In 212 he was probably appointed as praetorian prefect in succession to Papinian, apparently from the res privata. He can scarcely have reached the age of fifty, and was clearly much younger than most holders of this post. Macrinus never seems to have been sole prefect, and indeed this could scarcely be expected of a lawyer without the military experience necessary for the command of the guard. By 217 his colleague was the soldier M. Oclatinius Adventus. On the death of Caracalla, Adventus was asked to become emperor, but declined on the grounds of his age. Macrinus then succeeded (April 217).

M. H.G. Pflaum sees him as an excellent administrator and lawyer, who saw the need for economy and practised it. He was essentially a parvenu (scandal said that he was not even an equestrian by birth), who had made his way to the top by his own abilities as well as on the patronage of others (Severus retained him after the fall of Plautianus); it was only when he became emperor that it was seen that his qualities were not those which make a man popular or his rule acceptable. Named as consul (with Oclatinius Adventus) in 218, he was put to death on the 8th of June, his place as consul ordinarius being taken by the new emperor Elagabalus, although on some inscriptions the year was dated solely by the consulship of Adventus.

130. P. PETRONIUS FELIX. Thuburbo Maius.

AE 1916, 94 = ILA 271:[po]nt(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia) pot(estate) IIII[ ]totiusq(ue) divin(ae) dom(us) eor(um), P(ublius) Petronius Felix, p(rimi)p(ilaris) ex tribuno praetor(iano) et P(ublius) Petronius Felix Fuscus, fil(ius) eius, eq(ues) R(omanus), et P(ublius) Petronius Sev[er liberalita]te sua f[ece]runt, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) ob cuius operis dedicationem decurionibus denarios singulos et curis singulis denarios quinquagenos dederunt.

cf M. Merlin in BAC 1916, p. 159 f; Dobson 348.

Third century.

Merlin suggested, when he first published the stone, that the names erased from the early part of the inscription were those of Severus Alexander and Iulia Mammaea. There is nothing in the inscription to suggest a date other than the third century. The inscription was found in the summer baths of the city which had been built at the expense of Felix and his family. After his primipilate, Felix had passed through the three tribunates at Rome, retiring after being tribune of a praetorian cohort.

131. L. PETRONIUS FLORENTINUS. (Saldae)

XIII 6620 (Obernburg, Upper Germany): I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo),

L(ucius) Petronius Florentinus, domo Saldas, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) IIII Aq(uitanorum) eq(uitatae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

XIII 6621 = ILS 2602 (ib.): I(ovi) o(ptimo) m(aximo), Apollini et Aesculapio, Saluti, Fortunae sacr(um); pro salute L(uci) Petroni Florentini, praef(ecti) coh(ortis) IIII Aq(uitanorum) eq(uitatae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), M(arcus) Rubrius Zosimus, medicus coh(ortis) s(upra) s(criptae), domu Ostia, v(otum) s(olvit) l(aetus) l(ibens) m(erito).

Second century.

Cohors IV Aquitanorum was stationed at Obernburg during the Antonine period, and had possibly been there from late in the reign of Domitian, when it appears to have left Freidburg. By the reign of Severus it had been moved to Ingelheim, near Mainz, where it is attested in A.D. 210 (ILS 4596 = XIII 6742). AE 1923, 30 is a fragmentary dedication to Marcus and Verus from Obernburg by this unit, dated to A.D. 162.

The second inscription seems to imply that L. Petronius Florentinus had been seriously ill; there is perhaps a note of panic in the dedication to so many deities which might play a part in his recovery. From the letters v.s.l.l.m. we may assume that the intervention of these deities, combined with the skill of Zosimus, had produced a cure.

132. Ti. Plautius Felix Ferruntianus. Mactaris.

VIII 619 = 11780 = ILS 2747: Apollini Patrio Aug(usto) sacr(um). Ti(berius) Plautius Ti(beri) 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 aput Scythia(m) et Tauricam, praepositus vexil(lationi) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae) aput Marcomannos, donatus donis milit[aribus [---------- erasure of the name of Commodus ?]

cf CP 198.

Second century.

M. H.G. Pflaum suggests that the first post in this career (recorded last) is missing. It must have been the prefecture of a cohort, from which Ferruntianus was promoted to the tribunate of I Italica, stationed in Lower Moesia. While holding this establishment post, he was praepositus vexillationibus Ponticis aput Scythiam et Tauricam. We know from III 14214.34 that these vexillations were normally drawn from I Italica. Their function was the protection of the Greek trading posts around the Black Sea. After this, Ferruntianus was given the command of a vexillation from III Augusta which was serving on the Danube during the Marcomannic War of Marcus Aurelius (173 - 176). It was in this capacity that he was decorated, presumably when Marcus and Commodus celebrated their triumph in 176. Whilst in Rome for the triumph, he was given a procuratorship in the army quartermaster's department - procurator ad solaminia et horrea. This post was presumably sexagenarian. When war broke out again on the Danube, Ferruntianus was recalled to serve as the prefect of an ala. M. Pflaum comments that this is another reflection of the shortage of reliable officers in the reigns of Marcus and Commodus, seen in the number of men raised to senatorial rank in order to qualify them for legionary commands and in the many equestrian officers with prolonged careers.

The only difficulty in this interpretation is that of the decorations. The emperor whose name has been erased must be Commodus, who did not become sole emperor until 180, four years after the Marcomannic triumph. There can be no reason for the erasure of the name of Marcus, and it therefore appears that we should place the decorations in 180 or later. To do this is almost equally difficult, for they occur in the middle of the career, not at the end, and presumably in relation to the appointment immediately before or after them in order. If they were indeed awarded after the death of Marcus, they must have been earned for service as prefect of the ala I Thracum veteranorum sagittariorum, attested in Lower Pannonia for the period 150 - 167 (XVI 99, 112, 113, 123).

133. M. PLOTIUS FAUSTUS. Timgad.

VIII 2394. Sertio. M(arco) Plotio Fausto, eq(uiti) R(omano), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) III Ityraeorum, trib(uno) coh(ortis) I Fl(aviae)

Canathenorum, praef(ecto) alae I Fl(aviae) Gallorum Taurianae, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), sacerd(oti) urbis, Plotius Thallus alumnus, patrono benignissimo.

VIII 2398 Corneliae Valentinae Tuccianae fl(aminicae) p(er)p(etuae), bonae memoriae feminae, ad exornationem operis macelli quo patriae suae fecurunt, Faustus maritus posuit.

cf VIII 2395; 2396 = 17823; 2397 = ILS 2752; 2399 = ILS 2753; 17904 = ILS 2751; 17905.

Third century.

M. Plotius Faustus, signum Sertius, is a man whose career is not precisely dated despite the number of records. The use of signa is a relatively late development, but is known by the early third century at latest. The use of the phrase a militiis to describe him in VIII 2396, 2397, 2399 and 17905 also indicates a date in the third century. There is a significant qualification in VIII 2399, where it is a militiis III - a man might be a militiis before reaching the prefecture of an ala. VIII 2396 describes Cornelia Valentina Tucciana as honestae memoriae femina, an unofficial title of rank often applied to the upper classes of the towns.

The military service of Faustus is straightforward; he held one post in each of the first three militiae, and they are recorded in direct order. Cohors III Ituraeorum is recorded on a diploma for Egypt of the year 83, (XVI 29). None of the later records suggests that it left that province. The military tribunate was served in a milliary cohort, I Flavia Canathenorum milliaria sagittariorum. This unit is recorded on Raetian diplomata for the period 147 (XVI 94) to 166 (XVI 121). There seem to be no other records of it.

From this command, Faustus was promoted to the prefecture of ala I Flavia Gallorum Tauriana. Several diplomata indicate that this regiment was in Mauretania Tingitana throughout the whole of the second century.

After the prefecture of this ala, Faustus appears to have returned to Timgad, where he rose to be flamen perpetuus and sacerdos urbis. It is

likely that he had already completed some of his municipal cursus before obtaining a commission as prefect of a cohort. At Timgad, he and his wife built a fine covered market whose remains are still standing, and which appears to have been comparable in size and taste (but not in magnificence, if the photographs in the official guides are to be trusted) to the market built by L. Cosinius Primus at Cuicul. Such buildings illustrate well the desire to perpetuate one's own memory which was common in the ancient world as it is today; but they also illustrate the way in which much that would now be a legitimate charge on rates or taxes was then provided by the beneficence of individuals.

134. L. POMPEIUS ---------- IANUS. Sufetula.

ILA 138: L(ucio) Pompeio L(ucii) fil(io) Quirin[a]iano, [tr]ib(uno) [mil(itum)] leg(ionis) II [A]diu[tr]icis p(iae) f(idelis) sexmenstris, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), populus universus curiarum ob singularem ac novi erga se exempli liberalitatem innocentissimo civi statuam fecit.

cf RE XII, 1454 (Ritterling).

Second century ?

The reading here given is that proposed by Ritterling. That in ILA would make Pompeius a centurion, librarius legati and beneficiarius sexmenstris, a highly improbable combination, especially for a man who had served as a municipal magistrate. II Adiutrix was in Britain until about A.D. 85, and after that on the Danube. In the second century and later it was stationed in Lower Pannonia.

The description of the tribunate is unusual. The term sexmenstris is paralleled in a letter from Pliny to Sosius Senecio (Ep. iv, 4), in which he asks that a semestris tribunatus be conferred on Varisidius Nepos, nephew of a mutual friend. It appears that the term semestris is only applied to the tribunate when it is held as the sole militia. A similar tribunate was conferred upon T. Sennius Sollemnis by his patron, Claudius Paulinus, (cf XIII 3162 and Pflaum, Thorigny). Sollemnis received a salary of

25,000 sesterces. [Not denarii, as Lengle, RE VIA 2446, says; 25,000 denarii was the salary of a centenarian procurator, although of course the reckoning was always in sesterces, not in denarii. Lengle says nothing of relevance to the present discussion in his article on tribunus militum (RE VIA, 2439 ff).] Whether there is any precise force in the term sexmenstris, or whether it merely designates any tribunate held for less than the usual period of two or three years, we do not know. Our knowledge of men serving only as legionary tribunes suggests that they would probably not wish to serve for longer than a single season, for they were clearly men who had no desire for a military life as such.

135. Q. POMPONIUS CRISPINUS. Saldae.

VIII 8940: Q(uintus) Pomponius M(arci) f(ilius) Col(lina) Crispinus, II vir, praef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo), II vir quinq(uennalis), tr(ibunus) militum, v(ixit) a(nnis) XLV, h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

First century.

The tribe Collina was one of the urban tribes; Saldae was enrolled in Arnensis. The urban tribe, as in the case of M. Aemilius Respectus, points to an early date, probably in the first century; sooner or later all residents of Saldae would be assimilated to Arnensis. Saldae and Tupusuctu were the two Augustan colonies of Mauretania Caesariensis which were enrolled in Arnensis; Tupusuctu was a colony of veterans from an unspecified seventh legion (VIII 8837); conceivably the same legion provided settlers for Saldae, which was only a few miles away. The elder Pliny (V, ii, 20) refers to these two Augustan foundations. It is likely that Crispinus was a descendant of one of the original Augustan settlers whose home had been at Rome.

The career of Q. Pomponius Crispinus begins with an abbreviated form of the municipal cursus; the post of duovir probably implies that the quaestorship and aedilate had already been held. After the duumvirate, Crispinus was praefectus iure dicundo and duovir quinquennalis. The

prefecture implies that the duoviri were temporarily supplanted through illness or incapacity. It is unlikely that it implies the election of the emperor as honorary duovir, since the normal title for the prefect deputising for the emperor was praefectus imperatoris or praefectus publicus. The prefecture was not a normal part of the municipal cursus at Saldae, as the career of M. Pomponius Maximus, discussed below, proves. The fact that Crispinus was never flamen probably points to an early date, before the establishment of a provincial council in Caesariensis.

After being quinquennalis, Crispinus became military tribune in an unspecified legion. Service as tribune without any other military post before or after it is discussed by Professor Birley (RBRA pp. 138 - 139). It is clear that such men represent the social cream of the equestrian officers, men who had usually had a distinguished municipal career, and who had often served as praefectus fabrum to a senator or as chairman of the council of their province. They do not seem to be men who wished to make a permanent career in the army.

A passing reference has already been made to M. Pomponius Maximus. His funeral inscription in full reads:

> M(arcus) Pomponius M(arci) f(ilius) Col(lina) Maximus, II vir bis, pontif(ex), quinq(uennalis), vix(it) ann(is) XXXII.

The filiation and tribe indicate that he was a relative of Crispinus, probably his father or brother. It is noteworthy that in spite of the technical minimum age of thirty for duovirs, at the age of thirty-two Maximus had already been duovir twice, pontifex (a post normally held after the duumvirate) and quinquennalis. His first service as duovir must have been at about the age of twenty-seven, unless he died in office, and had held office continuously since he was twenty-nine.

Pomponia Crispina, almost certainly the daughter of Crispinus, died at the age of seventeen, apparently unmarried. Two dedicants to Antoninus Pius in 152, Q. Pomponius Saturninus and T. Pomponius Suavis, may also be members of this family, but there is no evidence apart from the nomen.

136. -. POMPONIUS L ------- MURIANUS. Sufetula.

VIII 11341 = 23219 = ILS 9016 = ILT 362: [P]omponio Gai filio Papir[ia] L[ ]muriano, e[gregio) v(iro), functo adv[oca]tione fisci Hispaniarum trium et patrimoni tract(us) Karthaginis, et a com[mentar]iis praeffector(um) praetor[io, pr]ocuratori ducenario Au[g(usti)] n[o]stri dioceseos Had[ru]metinae, L(ucius) Valgius Mauricus, v(ir) e(gregius), f(isci) [adv(ocatus)], ob eximiam condisc[ipu]latus adfectionem [pos(uit)] .

cf CP 320.

Second century ?

There is little to add to the discussion in CP. After two posts as advocatus fisci, Pomponius was made a centenarian as a commentariis (judicial assistant) to the praetorian prefects. Holding only the single centenarian post, he reached ducenarian rank as procurator of the imperial estates centred on Hadrumetum. Since he was at school with Mauricus (who appears to be at home at Sufetula), we may assume him to be a native of Sufetula. As M. Pflaum points out, in view of the record of filiation and tribe, the career cannot be later than the early third century.

137. M. POMPONIUS VITELLIANUS. Caesarea.

VIII 9327 = ILS 2750: Diis Mauricis, M(arcus) Pomponius Vitellianus, tribus militiis perfunctus,proc(urator) Aug(usti) ad curam gentium, praef(ectus) classis Germanicae.

cf CP 278.

Third century.

Origin in Mauretania, if not in Caesarea itself, is indicated by the dedication to di Maurici. The three equestrian militiae are summarised in an unusual phrase, tribus militiis perfunctus. This contains, as Mr. Pflaum points out, elements of two more common phrases, a tribus militiis and omnibus equestribus militiis perfunctus. We have no means of knowing where these militiae were held.

The first procuratorial appointment after completion of his militiae was as procurator ad curam gentium, 'certainement en Afrique' (Pflaum). Hirschfeld (KV2, p. 383, note 6), von Domaszewski (RO p. 136, with note 12) and Pflaum are agreed that this post is the later equivalent of the first century military post of praefectus gentium, involving the maintenance of law and order in a semi-Romanised tribe. It must have been a sexagenarian appointment, and was followed by a centenarian military post, that of prefect of the German fleet. At this point, Vitellianus probably retired after fifteen to twenty years in the imperial service. His career is dated to the third century by the summary of his equestrian military service.

138. C. P~~OR~~CIUS SATURNINUS IUNIOR. Thuburbo Minus.

VIII 1175: C(aio) Porcio C(ai) fil(io) Quir(ina) Saturnino Iuniori, trib(uno) leg(ionis) XIII Geminae, trib(uno) leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae) ob adsidua in rem publicam merita, d(ecurionum) d(ecreto).

Second century ?

VIII 11960 records a man called C. Porcius Saturninus at Uzappa, who died at the age of twelve. He need be no relation to this military tribune. Saturninus Iunior served as tribune in two legions in succession, without prior service as prefect of a cohort. XIII Gemina was in Germany from the time of Augustus to that of Trajan, when it was moved to Pannonia, and stationed in succession at Poetovio and Vienna. By the time of Pius it had been moved to Apulum in Dacia. Legio XII Fulminata was in Syria until the beginning of Vesparian's reign, when it was transferred to Cappadocia. There is no certain evidence for the dating of this career, but it is likely to be of the second century or earlier.

139. L. POSTUMIUS FELIX CELERINUS. Hippo Regius.

VIII 5276 = 17454: L(ucio) Postumio Felici Celerino, a mil(itiis), flam(ini) Aug(usti) p(er)p(etuo), pontifici, II vir(o) ----------
ob ---------- in patriam suam incomparabilem amorem ----------
l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

Third century.

The portions of the inscription indicated by dashes are not relevant to a discussion of the career. IILAlg. I, 96 is a parallel inscription. A date in the third century is indicated by the phrase a militiis. Since the municipal career is recorded in indirect order, we are justified in supposing that the equestrian military service took place after the municipal career had been completed.

140. P. QUINTIUS TERMINUS. (Sicca Veneria).

XIII 6449 = ILS 2604, (Benningen, Upper Germany): Campestribus sacrum, P(ublius) Quintius L(uci) fil(ius) Quir(ina) Terminus, domo Sicca Veneria, trib(unus) coh(ortis) XXIIII Vol(untariorum) c(ivium) R(omanorum).

Early third century ?

Cohors XXIV Voluntariorum civium Romanorum is recorded at Benningen in the third century, but never elsewhere or at any other period. The title civium Romanorum implies that the unit was in existence before 212, when Caracalla extended the citizenship to all freeborn men. The fact that filiation, tribe and origo are recorded on this inscription suggests that it is not to be dated to later than the early third century.

141. L. SALLUSTIUS PROCESSUS.

cf VI 25786; Dobson no. 393.

Dr. Dobson suggests that in view of the past-participle type cognomen, commonest in Africa (36 out of 48 examples in Dean are African), and the well-known nomen common in Africa, this primipilaris may be regarded as a probable African. The case is uncertain, and nothing is known as to date or career.

142. M. SEMPTONIUS LIBERALIS. (Acholla).

AE 1949, 73: (Banasa, Tingitana): ----- alae Taurian(ae) c(ivium) R(omanorum) cui praeest M(arcus) Sempronius Liberalis, Acholla .....

cf BGU I no. 26; ib no 372 (29 August, 154); EE VII 458 (August 156); Stein, Egypt, p. 84.

Second century.

The inscription from Banasa is part of a military diploma of c A.D. 130; Liberalis was then serving as prefect of an ala, in his third equestrian militia. He was recorded as a native of Acholla in Africa Proconsularis. By 154, Liberalis had risen to the prefecture of Egypt, in which office he is attested by the three papyri. The third one is discussed at length by Watson I, pp. 160 ff.

Unfortunate we know nothing of the career of Liberalis between these two posts. We cannot even guess his age; if he had served as a magistrate at Acholla, he might have been about forty when commanding I Gallorum Tauriana c.R. He would then be in his mid-sixties when prefect of Egypt. But he may equally well have entered the army at an earlier age, and have been little more than fifty when appointed to Egypt. There would be no difficulty in planning a career for him which would bring him to the prefecture of Egypt about twenty-four years after the command of an ala. Such a career would probably be about the average speed for a man destined for the highest posts in the equestrian administration. Stein points out that he remained prefect of Egypt until c 158 - 159.

143. P. SEPTIMIUS GETA. Lepcis Magna.

AE 1946, 131 = IRT 541: P(ublio) Septimio Getae, c(larissimo) v(iro), X vir(o) stlitibus iudicandis, trib(uno) latic(lavio) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), quaest(ori) provin(ciae) Cretae et Cyrenarum, aed(ili) ceriali, curatori rei pub(licae) Anconitarum, praet(ori) hastario et tutelar(io), sacerdoti fetiali, leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Italicae, proco(n)s(uli) Siciliae, les. [sic: = leg(ato)] Auggg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciae Lusitaniae, co(n)s(uli), leg(ato) Auggg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciae Mysiae inferioris, leg(ato) Aug[ggg(ustorum) p]ro pr(aetore) provinc(iarum) Daciarum, curia Dacica ex voto posuit.

cf PIR S 326, where most of the other inscriptions and literary references are listed; Stein, Moesia, pp. 81 - 82; Stein, Dacia, pp. 56 - 58.

Second century.

It is a well-known fact that imperial influence might play a big part in determining the career of a senator. This is certainly the case in the career of this brother of the emperor Severus. In the discussion of the Septimii in Appendix, I have shown that the two consular relatives mentioned in SHA Severus i, 1 must be ignored; there is no satisfactory evidence for any two such men in the Antonine period, and we shall see that there is a possibility that Severus began his career as an equestrian, not as a senator. Geta, as the elder brother, (he has the same names as his father), began his career as a senator, but started in the relatively unimportant college of the decemviri stlitibus iudicandis. The military tribunate was served in Britain with II Augusta, and was followed by a provincial quaestorship and the cerial aedilate - neither post implying any great distinction.

He was however allowed to hold the curatorship of a town - Ancona - before the praetorship, at a time when most senators were unemployed. The praetorship itself was one involving judicial responsibility, and was followed by a major priesthood. Between the praetorship and the consulship, geta held three appointments - legate of legio I Italica in Lower Moesia, proconsul of Sicily, and legate of Lusitania. He must have been unemployed for some years after the praetorship, for he would not be eligible to become proconsul of Sicily until of five years standing from the praetorship, and he would scarcely have served as legate of a legion for such a long period. At the accession of Severus, Geta appears to have been praetorian legate of Lusitania; when his brother became emperor, he was a provincial legate, and was told to go back and govern his province, instead of getting the promotion he expected (SHA Severus viii, 10). The consulship must have followed fairly quickly, for by 195 he was governing the three Dacias.

Stein (Dacia) has already shown that von Domaszewski's view, that in 192 - 193 Geta was governing Dacia, must be wrong. (Degrassi, p. 52 and Bersanetti in Epigraphica iv, pp. 105 ff.) both follow von Domaszewski's view that Geta was consul c 190). Apart from any other consideration, there is the inherent improbability that while Severus was governing Upper Pannonia his brother would be governing the Dacias; they would thus control five of the ten legions on the Danube, which would mean that they had irresistible

power at their disposal. Geta's appointment to Lusitania may perhaps have been the work of Q. Aemilius Laetus, the African who was the last praetorian prefect of Commodus, who was also responsible for the appointment of Severus as governor of Pannonia; at the same period another African was appointed to Britain (D. Clodius Albinus). It is possible that Laetus was pursuing a definite policy of appointing Africans to the highest posts, and it is noteworthy that two of three claimants to the Empire in 193 were of African origin. It is by no means impossible that Laetus was working for the accession of Severus from the time of his appointment as praetorian prefect; if he was, it is likely that it was planned for late in 193, when Severus would have had time to secure the allegiance of the troops of Pannonia, and when Geta might also have been appointed to a consular province; the unpopularity of Commodus and the need to take advantage of it may have meant that this time-table had to be altered, and Pertinax and Didius Iulianus had to be put on the throne until Severus was ready to move. But such a theory is at present ahead of the evidence.

Becoming suffect-consul in 193 or 194, Geta was governor of Lower Moesia for a short time before being made governor of the three Dacias, which he may have held for rather longer. After this he passed into retirement. He was allowed the distinction of a second consulship in 203, having as his colleague Plautianus, the praetorian prefect. If Cassius Dio is to be believed, this can have given little pleasure to Geta, for he claims that Geta hated Plautianus, and on his deathbed revealed the crimes of the prefect. The power of Plautianus is suggested by the same passage, for it says that it was only when he was dying that Geta spoke about Plautianus, because he now no longer feared him (Cassius Dio, lxxvi, 2).

This incident helps us to date the death of Geta; some time between his second consulship in 203 and the fall of Plautianus in January 205. His career is significant in that it shows how even a mediocre man might rise to distinction if he found the favour of the emperor. The mediocrity of Geta is clearly seen in the fact that although he was the elder brother of Severus, he received the consulship about four years later; Severus was about forty-seven at his accession, if we accept the date of his birth from

SHA, and Geta cannot have been less than about fifty when he became consul. The senators who were required for service as consular governors would normally be consul before or about their fortieth year. It is not improbable that Geta was unemployed for many years and that there was a gap of some fifteen to twenty years between the praetorship in the 170's and the consulship in 193. Even Severus found no permanent employment for him, and only after his death and the murder of Plautianus did Severus honour his brother with a statue in the Forum.

144. L. SEPTIMUS SEVERUS I. Lepcis Magna.

AE 1950, 156 = IRT 412: Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimi Severi Pii Pertinacis Aug(usti) Arabici Adiabenici Parthici Max(imi) t(ribunicia) p(otestate) X, imp(eratoris) XI, co(n)s(ulis) III, p(atris) p(atriae), proco(n)s(ulis), avo d(omini) n(ostri) L(ucio) Septimio Severo, sufeti, praef(ecto) publ(ice) creato cum primum civitas Romana adacta est, du(u)mviro, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), publ(ice) creato cum primum civitas Romana adacta est, du(u)mviro, fl(amini p(er)p(etuo), in decuriis et inter selectos Romae iudicavit, Lepc(i)t(ani) publ(ice).

cf AE 1950, 157 = IRT 413; Guey (details in Bibliography).

Second century.

The inscription is dated to A.D. 202 by the styles and titles of Severus. It relates to the emperor's grandfather, whose floruit may be placed under the emperor Trajan.

Guey quotes evidence to suggest that there was already a municipium at Lepcis, founded in c A.D. 62. Thus far his case is reasonable, but when he goes on to suggest that the municipium was governed by sufetes he is far less convincing, for no parallel can be adduced for such an irregular state of affairs. It is far more likely that Lepcis Magna was a double community in the first century, consisting of a chartered municipium, and an unchartered civitas of Punic origin. Guey quotes M. L. Poinssot (Revue Tunisienne, 1942) as saying that a double community normally included a colonia Iulia; I have been unable to consult Poinssot's paper, but if he made such a statement it would appear that he was wrong. To quote but one example, Thugga consisted of a pagus of Carthage and a Punic civitas. There seems to be no good reason

why a municipium and a local civitas should not exist together. As long as the municipium was founded from settlers already possessing the Roman citizenship, the idea is feasible; not so Guey's suggestion of a municipium with Punic sufetes (the mark of the unchartered community) as its principal magistrates. N. Degrassi is prepared to assume that Lepcis became a municipium in c 61 - 62, and admits that sufetes after that date are difficult to explain; he will not however accept the idea of a double community without further evidence (Epigraphica vii, pp. 3 - 22).

In the civitas, Severus held the chief magistracy as sufes. Then, upon the creation of a colony by Trajan in 110 (presumably by uniting the two communities) he was made the emperor's prefect. Trajan himself would be sole duumvir in the first year of the new colony; to carry out his duties Severus was appointed as prefect - apparently by election, rather than on the nomination of the emperor.

After this prefecture, Severus himself held the duovirate (probably in the following year - cf ILS 7201, from Antioch in Pisidia, where the prefect of Drusus was II vir. ann secundo - sc. coloniae) and then became flamen perpetuus with a seat on the provincial council. In addition, though not necessarily after the flaminate, he served as a member of the quinque decuriae at Rome, and as iudex selectus. These latter appointments may have come as a matter of course to a man who had served as praefectus for the emperor; but in any case there is nothing surprising in a man sufficiently distinguished to be chosen as praefectus being given these posts as well. Guey suggests that Severus may have died young, and thus have failed to become an equestrian after his service at Rome. Against this we must set the point made by Professor A.H.M. Jones (JRS xlv, p. 16) that the iudices inter selectos (in contrast to other members of the quinque decuriae) seem to have been equestrians, and to have served on the three older decuriae; and also the statement of SHA (Severus i, 2) in relation to the emperor Severus that maiores equites Romani fuere. If this statement has any truth in it, it is likely that both Severus and his son Geta, father of the emperor, were equestrians, though neither of them is recorded as such.

Guey draws attention to the fact that Statius (Silv. iv, 5) addressed a poem to a Septimius Severus who was clearly of this family. According to Guey, he received this poem in A.D. 95, having been born c 63. He was an equestrian, with an estate at Veia, but was a native of Lepcis. He had apparently lived in Italy for some time. Apart from the fact that Statius died in 96, I can see no evidence to support Guey's dating, and it is not impossible that under Trajan this man returned to Lepcis and held municipal office there; there is nothing to prevent his being the grandfather of the emperor Severus, rather than a first cousin of that man. Guey insists that a man like Statius's friend would not return to Africa to hold municipal office; I am not convinced by his assertion. If the imperial praefectus was nominated by the emperor, a wealthy man settled in Italy, but a native of Lepcis, would be the most likely person to become praefectus.

145. L. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS II.

The biography of the emperor Severus in SHA can be supplemented from various other sources. In particular, other historians are listed in PIR S 346. It is not the aim of this note to discuss these sources in detail; but merely to reconstruct the early career of the emperor.

The emperor's grandfather had been prefect of Trajan at Lepcis in 110, deputising for the emperor, who was honorary duovir in the first year of the new colonia. This man's son, P. Septimius Geta, is not known to have held any post in the imperial service, though despite what Guey says, he must have held at least municipal office; in view of the statement of SHA Severus i, 2 that all the ancestors of the emperor were equites Romani, it is likely that he was a member of the equestrian order. This would make the entry of his two sons into the Senate more likely. Such entry however does not prove that the emperor's father was an equestrian; we have only to compare the case of Q. Lollius Urbicus, whose family apparently achieved no distinction, though he himself became praefectus urbis.

SHA ad loc. states that Severus went to Rome, received the latus clavus

from Marcus Aurelius, and was permitted to pass directly to the quaestorship without holding the post of tribunus militum. This might indicate that he was not originally accepted for the emperor's service, but it might equally well be a fiction invented by the writer of SHA. Conceivably we are to link it with the statements of Eutropius (viii, 18) and the Augustan History's lives of Caracalla (viii, 3) and Geta (ii, 4) that Severus began life as advocatus fisci. If this is true, and Severus was originally intended for an equestrian career (in contrast to his brother Geta, who certainly started as a senator), it is possible that he was permitted to move direct to the quaestorship, missing both the vigintivirate and the tribunate of a legion (cf RO p. 167, note 5). His later career is one which suggests that he was not regarded as a candidate for the consular appointments - there was a gap of some eleven years between his praetorship and consulship; during the latter part of this period he was unemployed except for a year as proconsul of Sicily. As Professor Birley points out (PBA xxxix, p. 211), there was nothing in his earlier career to suggest that he would be made governor of Upper Pannonia, or that he would become a successful general.

The career is in fact one of surprising mediocrity; it clearly indicates that no matter what the capacity of the future emperor, he was at no stage regarded as one of the promising senators of his generation. Apart from the possibility that he started as an equestrian, it is clear that the senatorial career was slow. The quaestorship was provincial, served in Sardinia (vice Baetica, which had temporarily become an imperial province during a Moorish invasion), and neither the tribunate of the plebs nor the praetorship was held as candidatus Augusti. With this negative evidence, we may take the positive fact that after the praetorship Severus was compelled to serve as iuridicus in Spain, before being given a legionary command in a province which was at the time free from trouble. Professor Birley has shown that an appointment as iuridicus probably indicates that the holder was insufficiently experienced to be given a legionary command at once (PBA xxxix, p. 209). After commanding IV Scythica in Syria, at the end of the reign of Aurelius, Severus became legate of Gallia Lugdunensis, an appointment which he probably held until c 185. After this he received

no further appointment except that of proconsul of Sicily before he became suffect consul in 189 or 190 (Degrassi, p. 53). He was then appointed as governor of Pannonia Superior in 191 or 192 through the influence of Q. Aemilius Laetus, the praetorian prefect, who was himself an African. It was from Pannonia that Severus became emperor, despite the fact that his army was smaller than those of either of his opponents; clearly his success was due in great part to his proximity to Rome and to his diplomatic skill.

146. Q. SERVAEUS FUSCUS CORNELIANUS. Gigthis.

VIII 22721 = ILT 33 = ILS 8978: Q(uinto) Servaeo Fusco Corneliano, c(larissimo) v(iro), leg(ato) provinc(iae) Galatiae, l[eg(ato)] leg(ionis) I Italic(ae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gemin(ae), pr(aetori) hast(ario) item ex deleg(atione) de liberalib(us) causis et supremar(um) iuridic(o) per Calab(riam) Lucani(am) Apuliam Brutt(ium), cur(atori) viae Salar(iae), tr(ibuno) pl(ebis) q(uaestori) urb(ano), cur(iae) universae libert(i) et libert(ae) eius et fili eorum alimentis annuis foti.

cf VIII 11028 = ILT 12, a similar dedication (fragmentary) by the people of Gigthis; Barbieri no. 2102; Stein, Dacia p. 98; Sherk, 84 - 85.

Severan ?

A discussion of the Servaei will be found in Appendix Six. While the senator under discussion is clearly a member of this family, which was prominent in municipal affairs at Gigthis during the second century, we cannot relate him directly to any other member of the family. It does not seem likely that he is Q. Servaeus L.f. Fuscus (VIII 11040, 22722), since the inscriptions relating to this man do not suggest that he was to become a senator; the same is true of the other Fusci known in the family. This man is the only Servaeus from Gigthis known to have become a senator

Assuming that the career is recorded in indirect order, it should be noted that between the tribunate of the plebs and the praetorship Cornelianus held the curatorship of one of the roads of Italy - a post which usually occurs later in the career, when it is desired to give a man paid leave in Italy

after long service in the provinces. The praetorship involved judicial responsibility, and seems to have been followed immediately by the post of legatus iuridicus in part of Italy; while such a post might normally be given to a man who had not had judicial experience as praetor, in this case it seems to have been given on the basis of judicial experience.

The praetorship was followed by two legionary commands in succession - XIII Gemina in Dacia and I Italica in Lower Moesia. From these commands, Cornelianus passed to the governorship of Galatia, the highest post which he is known to have reached.

While not among the most prominent of senatorial officers, it is apparent that Cornelianus was a man of some legal talent; his command of two legions in succession suggests that the emperor may have wished to give him more military experience before promoting him to consular governships. The only senator known in his family, it seems likely that he should be dated to the early third century; conceivably he was one of the Africans promoted by Severus. Barbieri includes him in his list of senators of uncertain date, but thinks that he cannot be later than Severus Alexander, since he held the office of tribune of the plebs. Stein places his command of XIII Gemina under Severus Alexander at latest, but suggests that the ommission of vigintivirate and military tribunate from the inscription probably indicate a date as late as the end of the second century. We do not know whether the fortunes of this family continued to prosper after the death of Cornelianus; a family which became senatorial at the same time, the Memmii, was to become prominent in the senatorial aristocracy of the fourth century, but we do not know whether the Servaei offer a parallel case.

147. C. SERVILIUS SERENUS. Gigthis.

VIII 22741: Serviliae [ ]me C(ai) Servili Sereni
e(gregiae) m(emoriae) v(iri) fil(iae), C(ai) Servaei C(ai) f(ilii)
Quir(ina) Messi Pacati, eq(uitis) R(omani), f[l(aminis)]
p(er)[p(etui)] uxori optimae patronae, seniores domus eius.

cf RE XV 1809, no. 82 (Stein).

Second century. ?

Stein's note is really an excuse to discuss Serenus's son-in-law, and his possible relationship with L. Memmius Messius Pacatus, who was adlected into the quinque decuriae by Hadrian; this man must have acquired the names Messius Pacatus through his mother from a Messius Pacatus of the first century, or by adoption from a man flourishing in the early second century; this is less likely, since he has only one cognomen. Serenus was presumably a procurator, at some date later than the reign of Hadrian, when the title egregius first came into epigraphic use.

148. C. SEXTIUS MARTIALIS. Mactaris.

VIII 11813 = ILS 1410: C(aio) Sextio C(ai) f(ilio) Papir[ia] Martiali, trib(uno) mil(itum) legionis I[III] Scythicae, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ab actis urbis, p[roc(uratori)] Aug(usti) inter mancip(es) XL Galliarum et negotiantis, proc(uratori) Macedoniae, qui ob memoriam T(iti) Sexti Alexandri fratris sui, inlatis HS L mil(ibus) rei pub(licae) col(oniae) suae Mactaritanae epulaticium ex usuris curialibus die natali fratris sui quodannis dari iussit, ob quam liberalitate eius statuam universae curiae d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) pec(unia) sua posuer(unt).

cf CP 204.

Second century.

The designation of Mactaris as a colony enables us to date this inscription after the time of Commodus or Marcus Aurelius. M. Pflaum assumes that the inscription was set up late in the second century, and there is no reason to object to this dating.

He further suggests that in this and in nine other cases where only a military tribunate is mentioned before a series of procuratorships, the implication is that all three equestrian militiae had been held. This is not a theory which has any evidence to support it, and it seems most improbable. After being tribune of IV Scythica in Syria, Sextius Martialis was promoted to the sexagenarian post of procurator ab actis urbis - involving the editorship of the official gazette. A second sexagenarian appointment, as procurator inter mancipes XL Galliarum et negotiantis, acting as mediator

between the customs-farmers of the Gauls and private merchants, followed. The final post was the centenarian procuratorship of the province of Macedonia.

Sextia C.f. Fortunata of VIII 23523 might be the sister or daughter of Martialis, but need not be so closely related.

149. Q. SITTIUS CAECILIANUS.

VII 176 (Haddon Hall): Deo Marti Braciacae, Q(uintus) Sittius Caecilian(us), praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Aquitano(rum) v(otum) s(olvit).

Second century.

There can be little doubt of the African origin of this man. The name Sittius occurs more than two hundred and twenty times in CIL VIII, as opposed to some sixty times in the other volumes of CIL. The combination with a cognomen more common in Africa than elsewhere (cf Dean p. 147) makes it virtually certain that this prefect was of African origin. We cannot say where in the North African provinces he had his home, but the most likely area is the Cirtan federation, where the nomen of P. Sittius of Nuceria remained extremely popular. The M. Sittius P.f. Caecilianus from Algiers need not be a relation of the prefect of I Aquitanorum.

Q. Sittius Caecilianus was probably commanding cohors I Aquitanorum when it was stationed at Brough-on-Noe in Derbyshire. It is attested there under Cn. Iulius Verus, legate of Britain in the closing years of Pius (EE IX, 1108). Brough-on-Noe appears to have been re-occupied during this governorship, and EE IX, 1108 is a building inscription. It is therefore during the years that follow that Q. Sittius Caecilianus is likely to have been prefect of the cohort. If we follow Mr. J.P. Gillam's hypothesis, (D & N X, pp. 371-375), Brough will have been occupied from the time of Iulius Verus until the re-occupation of the Antonine Wall by Ulpius Marcellus made

it impossible to maintain a garrison as far south as Derbyshire. It is within the limits c 156 - 183 that the prefecture of Caecilianus must fall.

150. -. SITTIUS -------- Thibilis.

VIII 5532: [ ]equo publico exornato, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) primae fidae Vardulorum, M(arcus) Sittius Constans, fratri car(issimo) ac dulcissimo v(ixit) a(nnis) L.

Second century ?

Cohors I fida Vardullorum civium Romanorum milliaria equitata was stationed on the Antonine Wall, presumably c 140 to c 163 during the first occupation of that wall. By the legateship of Antistius Adventus (c 175) it was at Lanchester in County Durham (VII 440). Under Severus it was moved to High Rochester in Northumberland (VII 1043 and several other inscriptions). M. Sittius Martialis is recorded at Thibilis; he could, but need not, be the prefect here mentioned. The age of fifty is of no value to us in assessing the career of Sittius, as he was probably in retirement when he died.

We should expect that as a milliary cohort, I fida Vardullorum would be commanded by tribunes and not prefects; but it was milliary by 135 (XVI 82) and a prefect is recorded at Castlecary on the Antonine Wall (VII 1096 = JRS xix p. 216), presumably after 140. The unit is attested on several British diplomata from the year 98 (XVI 43 and others).

151. SUBATIANUS AQUILA. (Cuicul).

cf RE IVA 474 - 476 (Stein); Stein, Egypt, p. 111 ff; Reinmuth, p 137.

Second century.

The inscriptions and papyri relating to Subatianus Aquila are collected by all three secondary sources. He was recorded as prefect of Egypt in 203,

and was still in office in July 210. He was the brother of Ti. Claudius Subatianus Proculus, and like him a native of Cuicul. It was presumably to prevent the family monopolising the great prefectures that Severus transferred Proculus to the Senate after only one procuratorial appointment; even so, Proculus must have been governing Numidia at the same time as his brother was prefect of Egypt. Presumably, like his younger brother, Aquila began his career as an equestrian officer; but we have no evidence to show whether his rise to the prefecture of Egypt was through military or administrative posts. One may suggest that, like Proculus, he had the praenomen and nomen Tiberius Claudius, but we cannot escape the possibility that Subatianus was regarded as a nomen.

152. C. SULGIUS CAECILIANUS. Tuccabor.

VIII 14854 = ILS 2764: C(aio) Sulgio L(uci) f(ilio) Pap(iria) Caeciliano, praef(ecto) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae, p(rimo)p(ilo) leg(ionis) XX Valeriae Victricis, praeposito reliquationi(s) classis praetoriae Misenatium piae vindicis et thensauris domini[cis e]t bastagis copiarum devehendar(um), 7 leg(ionum) III Aug(ustae) et septimae Geminae et primae Parthicae et XVI Fl(aviae) f(irmae) et XIII G(eminae) in provincia Dacia, a navarch(o) classis praetoriae Mise[n]atium piae vindicis, optioni peregrinorum, et ex[erci]tatori mil[i]tum frumentarior(um), et Sulgiae [ ]ae et S[u]lgio Apro[S]ulgio [ ], patri et [c]oiu[gi].

cf X 3342 (Misenum); Dobson 427.

Third century.

A detailed study is given by Dr. Dobson, and there is no reason to duplicate his discussion. The emperor mentioned on X 3342 must be either Elagabalus or Severus Alexander. Sulgius Caecilianus is almost certainly from Tuccabor. At earliest the career can have started about 180, at latest about 200.

153. SER. SULPICIUS SIMILIS. (Carthage ?)

cf Dobson 428, which lists references to him.

Flavian.

Full discussion is given by Dr. Dobson. The career is one of unusual rapidity. Similis can have been no more than primipilaris in 98, was prefect of Egypt by August 107, and praetorian prefect by 112 or 113. The only other post he is known to have held is that of praefectus annonae, though the possibility of one or two short procuratorships cannot be excluded. He retired against the emperor's will in 119, and died in 126. He seems to have been an old man by this time, and was probably not young when he first attracted imperial attention. He is mentioned on VIII 24587, from Carthage, and had apparently been flamen perpetuus there. In any case there seems to be no obvious reason for mentioning him on an African inscription unless he had some connection with Africa; such does not appear in his known career, and it is likely that he was of African origin, probably a native of Carthage.

154. M. TANNONIUS BASSUS.

VI 2508: Dis man(ibus) Myroni M(arci) Tanoni Bassi, trib(uni) coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae) Popilia Xenonis fratri optimo bene merenti fec(it).

cf Dobson 430.

Second century or later.

The nomen Tannonius is found nine times in volume X of CIL, five times in volume IX and fifty-one times in VIII; three other instances are recorded in other parts of CIL. It is therefore probable but not certain that Bassus was a native of one of the African provinces. As Dr. Dobson points out, Rome is one of the few places which gives us no indication as to whether Bassus was a native of Africa or of one of the Italian towns where this nomen is found.

The tribunate of a praetorian cohort indicates that Tannonius Bassus had already been a centurion and primuspilus, and probably tribune of a cohort of vigiles and of an urban cohort. Without more evidence however, we can say nothing further about him or his career, and he must remain on the list of doubtful Africans.

155. L. TITINIUS CLODIANUS. Cuicul.

VIII 8328 (cf pp. 968, 1827) = AE 1912, 132 = AE 1941, 175: L(ucio) Titinio C[lodiano e(gregio) v(iro), mil(itiarum) IIII,] a commentar(iis) pra[eff(ectorum) praet(orio), eemm. (= eminentissimorum) vv(irorum)], praesidi et proc(uratori) [prov(inciae) Epiri, praesidi et proc(uratori) prov(inciae)] Alpium maritimaru[m, proc(uratori) quadrag(esimae) portus Asiae et] Bithyniae, proc(uratori) p[rov(inciae) Moesiae inf(erioris), proc(uratori)] partes praes(idis) agenti [pr]ov(inciae) Numid(iae), proc(uratori) quadr[a]g(esimae) Gal[liar(um)], proc(uratori) hereditat(ium) [p]roc(uratori) l[u]di magni, splendidissimus [ordo] col(oniae) Cuiculitanorum conlatione spo[rtu]larum facta posuit.

AE 1911, 100 = ILS 9490: L(ucio) Titinio Clodiano, e(gregio) v(iro), mil(itarum) IIII, a comm(entariis) praeff(ectorum) praet(orio), praesidi et proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Epiri item [Alpium maritim(arum)] et proc(uratori) quadrages(imae) portus Asiae et Bitiniae (sic.) proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Maesiae inferior(is) proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Numidiae partes praes(idis) agenti, C(aius) Pomponius Saturninus, actuarius al(ae) Panno(niorum).

AE 1918, 85 (Lambaesis): Consulti L(ucio) Titinio Clodiano, multarum duc(enarum) viro, nunc ducen(ario) ludi magni, C(aius) Vibius Maximus, eq(ues) R(omanus), fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus) f(isci) a(dvocatus), candidatus eius patrono rarissimo.

VIII 8329: Claudiae Salviae, coniu[gi] L(ucii) Titini Clodiani, e(gregii) v(iri), proc(uratoris) Aug[g(ustorum)] n[n(ostrorum)], splendidissimus ordo col(oniae) Cuiculitanor(um) conlatione p(ublica) sportularum facta posuit. L(ucio) Titinio Maximo Clodiano, fl(amini) p(er)p(etuo), filio L(ucii) Titini Clod[iani], splendidiss[ima] col(onia) Cuiculitanorum conlatione facta sportularum patrono posuit. Titiniae Clodiae, san[ctissimae] filiae Ti[tini Clodia]ni, s[plendidissima col(onia) Cuiculitanorum conlatione facta sportularum posuit ..... three lines lost, presumably containing a similar dedication to another daughter ..... L(uci) Titini Clodiani e(gregii) v(iri), proc(uratoris) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum)] splendidissimus ordo col(oniae) Cuiculitan(orum) conlatione sportularum facta posuit.

cf Pap. Oxy. XII, 1468, l.28; CP 292 = 331 bis; Birley in JRS xl, pp. 66 - 67; Stein, Egypt, p. 143.

Third century.

CP gives a full discussion of this career; Professor Birley deals especially with the dating; Stein, writing before the paper by Professor Birley was published, does not accept the identification of the procurator with the prefect of Egypt attested by Pap. Oxy., who must be dated between

230 and 258. The post as acting governor of Numidia can be dated securely to the period between the governors T. Iulius Tertullus Antiochus (attested in 242) and M. Aurelius Cominius Cassianus (attested 244 - 246 and 247). For the only other possible date would be after Cassianus left Numidia in 248 or 249, and this would not leave time for Clodianus to become prefect of Egypt before 258, as attested by Pap. Oxy. M. H. G. Pflaum, in commenting upon the ducenarian procuratorship of the ludus magnus, suggests that the post was abnormally highly graded when its holder was responsible for organising the millenary games in 247.

The career opens with equestrian military service, abbreviated on the inscription, as often in the third century. The phrase used is adjectival, 'militarum IIII', a form not usually encountered. The four militiae are discussed by Professor Birley (cf RBRA pp. 148 - 149). It will be sufficient here to note that the fourth militia, the command of a milliary ala, implies considerable military ability.

After his four equestrian military posts, Clodianus entered the procuratorial service. His first appointment was as a commentariis or legal assistant to the praetorian prefects in Rome. M. Pflaum asserts that in this case, the appointment was sexagenarian, but provides no real evidence to support this view. The only career in which it is clear that the post is sexagenarian is that of Q. Gabinius Barbarus. More usually it was centenarian, as von Domaszewski showed (RO p. 159 no. 5). M. Pflaum accepts this in discussing III 14195.37, and furthermore states that the prefecture of a milliary ala usually led directly to a centenarian procuratorship (CP 169; cf number 49 in this work); he quotes five cases in a footnote. There is therefore every probability that the post was centenarian in the career of L. Titinius Clodianus.

After this, Clodianus held two procurator-governorships, those of Epirus and the Maritime Alps. Both were centenarian posts, governing small provinces at no great distance from Italy.

These posts were followed by the procuratorship of the quadragesimae portus Asiae et Bithyniae. This also must have been of centenarian status. It involved the collection of the customs duty of one fortieth in the eastern provinces of Asia and Bithynia. It is not usual in the third century to find a man from the western part of the empire serving in the Greek-speaking east.

Clodianus's next appointment was again centenarian, as financial procurator of Lower Moesia. After this he returned to Africa, and to his home province of Numidia. Here, if we accept M. Pflaum's suggestion, he took up the centenarian appointment of procurator a frumentis, and while holding it became acting governor of the province, in the absence of the senatorial legate. As we have appointed out already, this is almost certainly to be dated to the years 242 - 244. In any case, it must be placed between 238 and 253, the period when III Augusta was disbanded, since if the legion were in existence the tribunus laticlavius would administer the province until a governor could be appointed.

From Numidia, Clodianus went to Gaul, where he took up an appointment similar to that which he had held in Asia and Bithynia, that of procurator quadragesimae Galliarum, responsible for the collection of customs duties in the Three Gauls. This post, graded by M. Pflaum as centenarian, was followed by the ducenarian post of procurator hereditatium. This in turn was followed by the procuratorship of the ludus magnus, which probably involved Clodianus in the arrangements for the celebration of the millenium of Rome. This post was again ducenarian, as is attested by the inscription from Lambaesis. But that same inscription describes Clodianus as multarum ducenarum vir; this is scarcely an accurate description of a man who has served in six or seven centenarian appointments, and only one of ducenarian rank; assuming that the dedicator was well-informed, we ought to consider whether one or two of the exceptionally large number of centenarian posts might not be better considered as ducenarian. If we look at these posts, we are at once struck by the acting-governorship of Numidia. The inscriptions seem to imply that the interim governorship was part and parcel of the Numidian post - that Clodianus was sent out as temporary governor; this

at least seems to be the best way of interpreting the phrase. There seems to be no attempt to separate the procuratorships from the acting-governorship, and I doubt whether we are justified in making such a separation. We know that in the first half of the third century it was becoming difficult to find suitable senators for all the posts in the emperor's service, and that it became increasingly common to appoint instead of senatorial legati, equestrian procuratores agens vice legati, like Badius Comnianus in Gallia Lugdunensis under Severus Alexander. Gallienus found so few senators willing to enter the imperial service that he ceased to employ them in military posts. Conceivably an intermediate stage is seen in this career, an equestrian appointed to a governorship which was still technically a senatorial post. Clearly as governor or acting-governor, Clodianus was likely to be of higher standing than a financial or administrative procurator, and as has been indicated, there is no real reason to regard this post as a regular procuratorship to which the governorship was temporarily annexed; it is far more likely to be an ad hoc appointment as interim governor. As such, we might from our knowledge of the procuratorial system postulate a salary of 200,000 sesterces; Mauretania Caesariensis was always a fairly senior ducenarian post, and Numidia was not likely to be placed on a lower grading. If we do this, we must also postulate that the procuratorship of the XL Galliarum had been upgraded to ducenarian rank. Since we have no other evidence for its third-century grading, this presents no insoluble difficulty. It appears from M. Pflaum's tables that this is the only career in which the post of proc. XL Galliarum occurs during the third century, so that no definite statement can be made as to its grading.

If we accept the view that Clodianus held at least two more ducenarian posts than M. Pflaum suggests, we are left with a difficulty. This is that the procuratorship hereditatium occurs three times as the first ducenarian post and once as the third in the period from Severus to Gallienus. Clearly it was normally regarded as a junior ducenarian procuratorship. The case is only slightly less difficult when we come to the procuratorship of the ludus magnus. This occurs once as the second ducenarian post, once as the fifth. The latter case may be regarded as more encouraging. It is the career of L. C. Iulius Pacatianus, and his next appointment after the ludus

magnus was the senior command of Mauretania Caesariensis, placed by M. Pflaum in the third ducenarian echelon. In fact the evidence is insufficient to make any final decision, though I believe that the solution proposed above is more probable than that of CP.

From the ludus magnus we lose sight of the career of Clodianus. He must have held one or two more posts, and probably one of the prefectures at Rome before becoming prefect of Egypt.

There is no evidence to suggest that Clodianus went beyond this to the highest equestrian post of all, the praetorian prefecture. It seems unlikely that he did, for he would be too old. He cannot have been born much after A.D. 200; far more probably he was born about 190 - 195. To place his birth in 204 would mean that he entered the imperial service as an equestrian officer at the age of twenty-two, served only two years in each of his first nine appointments and became interim governor of Numidia at the age of forty. It is far more likely, as Professor Birley has shown, that he would not obtain a commission as prefect of a cohort before the age of twenty-five at least (RBRA, p. 140). Again three rather than two years would seem to be a fair average time for each appointment; this would bring us to 192 as the year of his birth. He would then be fifty-two when acting-governor of Numidia and fifty-five when organising the millenary games. He can scarcely have become prefect of Egypt before the accession of Gallienus in 253, when he will already have been sixty-one. After his service in Egypt, he would almost certainly have been regarded as too old for further service, especially in the post of praetorian prefect.

Our assessment of this career will depend on whether we follow M. Pflaum's view, which gives Clodianus one sexagenarian post and six of centenarian rank, before attaining ducenarian rank as proc. hereditatium, or whether we accept the alternative proposed above, that he held five centenarian posts after being a IV militiis and then four of ducenarian rank. (Apart from the senior ducenarian post which must be postulated, but which is nowhere recorded). It seems to me that this latter view is more consistent with the early promise shown in the holding of the militia quarta and consummated in the prefecture.

of Egypt. It also seems to accord better with the description 'multarum ducenarum vir'. If we accept M. Pflaum's interpretation of the career, then we must assume that Clodianus was a capable man (since he was retained on the payroll), but not one with outstanding talents (since he did not rise more rapidly); his appointment as prefect of Egypt will in part be a reward for long service; and his career will illustrate the dearth of outstanding men in the third century empire.

155A. L. TURRANIUS HONORATUS. Tipasa (M.C.)

Libyca iv, pp. 272 ff. : [ ]Masculinae, rarissimae coniugi,L(ucius) Turranius Honoratus, a militiis, ob honorem debitum memoriae eius.

Third century.

As Colonel J. Baradez points out in publishing this inscription, the phrase a militiis is to be dated to the third century; nowhere does it occur before the reign of Severus (cf CP 229). A number of Turranii are known in Africa, most of them in Proconsularis. C. Turranius C.f. Honoratus is recorded at Thibica; there is no likelihood that he is a relative of the equestrian officer.

156. M. VALERIUS GYPASIUS. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 1633: Dominae nostrae [Fl]aviae Helenae Aug(ustae), M(arcus) Valer(ius) Gypasius, v(ir) c(larissimus), cur(ator) reip(ublicae) et d(uo)v(ir) devot(us) numini maiestatique eius.

cf RE VIIIA, 41, no. 196 (Ensslin).

Fourth century.

M. Valerius Gypasius was apparently a native of Sicca, and a member of the Senate, as is implied by his title clarissimus; appointed as curator of his home town, he also agreed to serve as duovir. Senators were exempt

from munera in the towns, but were allowed to accept honores, and Gypasius evidently took advantage of this law (Cod. Th. XII, i, 57; A.H.M. Jones, The Greek City, p. 194). The dedication to Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus, as Augusta, dates the inscription to 305 - 327. Ensslin makes no useful comment on Gypasius, and makes the mistake of saying that he came from Cirta, perhaps by confusion over the title of Sicca Veneria, which was 'nova Cirta'.

157. VALERIUS ROMANUS. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 15881 = ILS 5505: Mirae bonitatis adque integritatis viro, Valerio Romano, v(iro) c(larissimo), curatori reip(ublicae) col(oniae) Siccenssium et Veneris ob restauratum deae simulacrum quad (sic.) iamdudum a latronibus fuerit interrupta templi munitione sublatum statuam Venerii ad propagandam saeclis omnibus memoriam, patrono fido amore posuerunt.

cf RE IIA 2187 (Dessau); PIR V 125; Barbieri 2113.

Third century.

This inscription provides all the information we have about Romanus. Absence of praenomen as well as the style of lettering suggests a date in the third century. Barbieri places him among the third century senators of unknown date. It is not known that he ever held any senatorial appointments, and Barbieri suggests that he might be a native of Sicca. In discussing Flavius Valerius Theopompus Romanus, Barbieri suggests that he was related to Valerius Romanus (Barbieri no. 2025). But Theopompus was c(larissimus) p(uer), patricius natus, quaestor kandidatus designatus, and is recorded on an inscription from Rome (VI 6993 = ILS 1201); there is nothing except the combination of two common names to suggest kinship between the two men.

158. M. VALERIUS SEVERUS. Volubilis.

AE 1916, 42 = ILA 634 = ILM 116: M(arco) Val(erio) Bostaris f(ilio) Gal(eria) Severo, aed(ili), sufeti, II vir(o), flamini primo in municipio suo, praef(ecto) auxilior(um) adversus Aedemonem oppressum bello - huic ordo municipii Volub(ilitanorum) ob merita erga rem

pub(licam) et legationem bene gestam qua ab divo Claudio civitatem Romanam et conubium cum peregrinis mulieribus, immunitatem annor(um) X, incolas, bona civium bello interfectionum quorum heredes non extabant, suis impetravit - Fabia Bira Izeltae f(ilia) uxor, indulgentissimo viro honore usa inpensam remisit et d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) d(edit) d(e)dic(avit).

First century.

The reference to Claudius reveals that this inscription is of an early date. Since he is recorded as 'divus', it is likely that the inscription was set up under Nero. By that time Severus had been aedile and sufes at Volubilis before it was granted a municipal charter by Claudius; in the new municipium he had been duovir and flamen primus. This is an office to which it has not been possible to trace a parallel; it seems best to regard the word primus as referring to time rather than precedence.

The next post held by Severus is an unusual one, that of praefectus auxiliorum, in command of troops against one of the leaders of the Mauretanian resistance to the Romans. These troops were probably a local militia specially raised to assist in the fighting which followed on the murder of Ptolemy and the annexation of the Mauretanias by Gaius in 39. The elder Pliny refers to this disturbance, in which Aedemo seems to have played a leading part; Romana arma primum Claudio principe in Mauretania bellavere, Ptolemaeum regem a C. Caesare interemptum ulciscente liberto Aedemone (Pliny, Nat. Hist. v, 11.).

It should be noted that Severus was the son of a peregrinus and not of a Roman citizen; his tribe Galeria indicates that he received a grant of the citizenship before it was given to the town of Volubilis, for the town was enrolled in Claudia. The tribe is probably that of the M. Valerius through whom Severus received the citizenship, and would be adopted with the praenomen and nomen. The tribe Galeria is that of the only known magistrate from Tingi, Q. Aelius Verecundus, a man whose date is not known. Kubitschek assigns no tribe to Tingi. In view of the tribe, it is just possible that the auxilii commanded by Severus were supplied by the colony at Tangier, which had received a charter at an early date.

159. VALERIUS. Sitifis.

VIII 8490 = 20350: D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) Valerius Marcellinus eques de subcura Valeri [p]rae[f(ecti)] equitum Sta[bl]esianorum, Valerius Valerianus memoriam fecit parentis bene meriti.

Fourth century.

The equites Stablesiani appear to have been serving somewhere in the region of Sitifis in the fourth century. The inscription suggests a date in that century, or at least late in the third century. The unit is mentioned as a vexillation on V 4376, the tomb of an exarchus. Under the command of the vir spectabilis comes Africae, ND Oc. vii, places two such units, the equites Stablesiani Italiciani and the equites Stablesiani seniores (numbers 1 and 3). It seems clear that the man recorded on this inscription is too late to be regarded as an equestrian officer of the usual type.

160. M. VALGIUS AEMILIANUS. Sufetula.

Splendidissimus Sufetulensis ordo, M(arco) Valgio M(arci) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Aemiliano, eq(uiti) R(omano), tribuno n(umeri) Palmurenorum, ob eximiam in rem publ(icam) suam liberalitatem titulum hac aeternitate signavit.

cf Carcopino, in Syria VI (1925) pp. 136 - 138.

Third century.

Carcopino dates this inscription to the period 238 - 244. The numerus in which Valgius Aemilianus served was probably the one stationed in Numidia, though there may have been other units with the same title in the Roman army. The nomen Valgius is restricted in distribution to Italy and Africa, apart from one example recorded in CIL XII and another in XIII.

161. SEX. VERTEBLASIUS VICTOR. Lambaesis.

VIII 2776 = 18133: d(is) m(anibus) s(acrum), Sexto Verteblasio

Victori, primo du[u]mviro municipii Lambesis, v[i]xit an(nis)
LXXX[ ], Sex(tus) Verteblas[i]us Victor, pr[ae]f(ectus)
equitum [fil(ius)] patri raris[si]mo fecit.

Second century ?

The nomen Verteblasius is only recorded on this inscription. It is impossible to explain its origin, though it may be Italian (RBRA pp. 167 - 168). These two men are clearly Africans, even if their name was originally Italian. The father of our equestrian officer was the senior duumvir of the municipium which grew up outside the legionary fortress at Lambaesis. The fortress was established during the early years of Hadrian, and the civil settlement must have sprung up very soon afterwards. The date when it received an imperial charter as a municipium is uncertain. It is attested under Commodus (VIII 18247): VIII 18234 and 18214 = ILS 6847 may imply its existence in c 147 - 150.

The inscription under discussion could have been set up at some date in the third century, for all the evidence we have to the contrary, but it does not positively suggest a date after the accession of Severus. Since he was senior duumvir, the elder Victor may have been relatively old when he held office; possibly his seniority was gained by holding the magistracy for the second time.

162. M. VETTIUS LATRO. Thuburbo Maius.

AE 1939, 81 = ILT 720: M(arco) Vettio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina)
Latroni, flam(ini) divi Aug(usti), sacerd(oti) Cer(eris) an(no)
CXXXVII, equo publico et in quinq(ue) dec(uriis) adl(ecto),
(praefecto fabrum), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Alpin(orum) equit(ata),
donis don(ato) ab imp(eratore) Caes(are) Ner(va) Trai(ano) Aug(usto)
Ger(manico) Dac(ico) bello 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, procur(atori) Alpium Cottiar(um),
procur(atori) Mauretaniae Caesariensis, M(arcus) Vettius Myrinus,
lib(ertus) patrono opt(imo) d(ecurionum) d(ecreto).

cf ILT 721 (from which the post of praefectus fabrum has been restored); VIII 8369 = ILS 5961, recording Latro as procurator of Caesariensis in 128; CP 104.

It should be noted that the year of Ceres 137 corresponds with the year A.D. 93; taken together with the attestation as procurator of Caesariensis in 128, we have a convenient chronological framework for the whole career.

Although a native of Thuburbo Maius, Vettius Latro served as a magistrate at Carthage. The flaminate and priesthood of Ceres need not imply that he had held the duovirate; Q. Voltedius Optatus Aurelianus was duovir after being magister sacrorum Cerealium; much earlier he had been flamen of Nerva. While serving at Carthage, Vettius Latro must have attracted attention, no doubt from a proconsul of Africa in the first instance. He was given the equus publicus and adlected into the five jury panels at Rome immediately afterwards. This was almost certainly during the last years of Domitian, since the emperor is not named. After serving on the quinque decuriae, Latro became praefectus fabrum, probably to one of the praetors or consuls at Rome.

The first military appointment was as prefect of cohors I Alpinorum equitata. This unit is attested on numerous inscriptions and diplomata for Pannonia, and after the division of the province by Trajan, for Lower Pannonia. The most relevant of these for our purposes is the Pannonian diploma for 102 (XVI 47), which may have been issued while Latro was prefect. While in this command, Latro was decorated for his part in one of the Dacian wars. This is most likely to be the first Dacian war, ending in 103. The decorations are on the usual scale for the prefect of a cohort.

The second militia was performed as tribune of legio II Adiutrix, also in Pannonia, and in Lower Pannonia after the division of the province in 103. After this, Vettius Latro was promoted to the command of the ala Siliana civium Romanorum torquata armillata. This regiment is attested in Pannonia in 102 (XVI 47); it had been there for some twenty years. By 159 it was in Dacia Porolissensis. The most logical time for its transfer is during the reign of Trajan, when the province of Dacia was first constituted; but this can be no more than a hypothesis. The unit became bis torquata bis armillata, and M. H.G. Pflaum suggests that it received the first decorations in the first Dacian war of 101 - 103, and that they were repeated in the second

which lasted from 105 - 107. Since only one set of decorations is mentioned on this inscription, Vettius Latro was presumably prefect before 105. This is not a satisfactory solution, since we know that he was decorated as prefect of a cohort in the first Dacian war; he must have been with I Alpinorum at least until 102, in order to win his decorations. The normal period of service with a unit was three to four years (Wenham, CW2, xxxix, 23 ff; RBRA 137 f); it is therefore difficult to fit in two militiae completely between 102 and 105, and M. Pflaum's suggestion for this dating must be rejected. It is scarcely possible to believe that within four years of the promotion to the tribunate, Vettius Latro had also commanded an ala and relinquished that command, even allowing for more rapid promotion while on active service.

After the command of the ala Siliana, M. Vettius Latro became a procurator. His first appointment was the sexagenarian post of procurator annonae Ostiae et in portu. M. Pflaum follows Parabeni (Optimus Princeps, II, p. 109) in dating the creation of this post to the years 103 - 112, and suggests that Latro was the first holder; the implication is that he took office c 105. This must be rejected. If Latro became a tribune in 102 (which is the earliest possible date), he can scarcely have become a procurator much before 108.

The second procuratorial appointment was that of procurator of Sicily, a centenarian post like that which followed it, the procuratorship of the Cottian Alps. Latro must have been governing this province some time after 112, but probably not much after. His next recorded appointment is as procurator of Caesariensis in 128, during the visit of the emperor Hadrian. This was a senior ducenarian post, normally reserved for men who had held at least one ducenarian post before it. An explanation is therefore required for the appointment of Latro, and also for the gap in his career. M. Pflaum has an interesting and convincing solution to both of these problems; he suggests that Latro was retired ffom the imperial service after governing the Cottian Alps, and that he was recalled by Hadrian on the occasion of the imperial visit to Africa; he might well have been a friend of Hadrian during the Dacian wars.

We can perhaps go further than M. Pflaum, and suggest that like some of Hadrian's senatorial friends (and Hadrian himself), Latro was in disfavour during the latter part of Trajan's reign (cf Syme, in JRS xlvii, pp. 133 ff; the particular careers which seem to be affected are those of Hadrian, L. Minicius Natalis and Q. Pompeius Falco, all of whom seem to disappear from the emperor's service after c 108 or 109). The promotion to Caesariensis will indicate a special imperial honour, and show that Hadrian remembered a man who had been numbered among his friends - even if the recognition was tardy.

It is suggested by ILT, and accepted by M. Pflaum that a senator of the Antonine period (though he began life as an equestrian officer), C. Vettius C.f. Volt. Sabinianus Iulius Hospes, was a member of the same family as Latro. He is recorded on ILA 281, from Thuburbo Maius, as patron of the colony under Commodus. It is extremely unlikely that he is related to Latro; the tribe Voltinia is unknown in Africa, and must almost certainly indicate a man who was not a native of the province. It is difficult to see any reason why the Vettii should change their tribe from Quirina (which was not the tribe of Thuburbo, but which was common in Africa) to Voltinia, in which no African town was enrolled.

163. <u>L. Vibius Latinianus Valens.</u> Uzappa.

VIII 11925: Iunoni Aug(ustae) Sacr(um). L(ucius) Vibius Lat[i]nianus [Va]lens, trib(unus) leg(ionis) VI [Ferr(atae) s(ua) p(ecunia)] fecit.

Second century ?

It is not possible to give any accurate dating of this inscription; the suggestion that it is to be dated to the second century is merely based on the absence of anything typical of a later date, and is extremely tentative. The presence of a military tribune from <u>VI Ferrata</u> (stationed in Syria) or <u>VI Victrix</u> (stationed in Britain from 122) in Africa Proconsularis suggests that Uzappa was probably his home.

164. C. VIBIUS MARINUS. Timgad.

AE 1901, 195: [ ]Annio Armenio Donato, c(larissimo) p(uero), C(aius) Vibius Marinus, p(rimus)p(ilus) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), amicus et municeps patris eius.

Unpublished (CP 202): Arminiae Paulinae, C(ai) f(iliae), coniugi Anni Flaviani proc(uratoris) c(entenarii) tractus Karth(aginiensis), C(aius) Vibius Marinus, 7(= centurio) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), amicus et municeps, mariti eius.

cf CP 202; Dobson 481; no. 19 of the present work.

Second century.

Dr. Dobson points out that the second inscription is probably to be dated to c 190 - 238. It is likely that an early date in this period should be selected, for Annius Flavianus must have been a procurator under Commodus. Marinus probably became primuspilus at a date during the reign of Severus. Since there is no reasonable doubt that Flavianus was a native of Timgad, it follows that Marinus was also from that town, since he was municeps of Flavianus. The second inscription shows that he was centurion of III Augusta before becoming primuspilus of that legion. His friendship with the wealthy and important Annii suggests that Marinus may have been a centurion ex equite Romano, though the point is not capable of proof.

165. A. VITELLIUS FELIX HONORATUS. Thugga.

VIII 26582 = ILT 1424 = ILS 9018: Honor[ati]. A(ulo) Vitellio Pap(iria) Felici Honorato, eq(uiti) R(omano), f(isci) a(dvocato) at vehicula per Flaminiam, f(isci) a(dvocato per) Transpadum et partem Norici, f(isci) a(dvocato) at fusa per Numidiam, f(isci) a(dvocato) at patrimonium Karthag(iniense), p(rae)p(osito) agenti per Campaniam, Calabriam, Lucaniam, Picenum annonam curanti militibus Aug(ustri) n(ostri), sacerdoti Lanuvino, pro libertate publica voluntaria et gratuita legatione functo ob merita et obsequia eius in patriam et in cives amorem, resp(ublica) col(onia) Lic(inia) Thugg(a) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf CP 353.

Third century.

This career is datable to the years before the reign of Gallienus (253 - 258) by the title Licinia, used by the town of Thugga, though this title had been erased after the death of the emperor. Honoratus held a succession of posts as advocatus fisci to various government departments, all presumably at salaries of 60,000 sesterces, before being given the centenarian post of praepositus for the regions of Campania, Calabria, Lucania and Picenum. M. Pflaum points out that this post was concerned with the suppression of banditry, and cites other holders of similar posts. Its centenarian status is shown by the fact that it was held by primipilares (e.g. T. Aurelius Flavianus, M. Septimius -------). After this, Honoratus received another ad hoc appointment, involving responsibility for supplying the troops of the emperor stationed in the same region of Italy. The post of sacerdos Lanuvinos was normally reserved for equestrians resident in Rome, so it would appear that Honoratus had left Africa at some time during his career. The last clause of the inscription shows that he had not forgotten his home town, for the inscription was set up after he had performed some service of representation for the ordo of Thugga, (presumably at Rome; perhaps in legal proceedings, in view of his experience in this direction). Although not recorded as a patron of the town, he had performed this service of his own free will and without payment.

166. Q. VOLTEDIUS OPTATUS AURELIANUS. Carthage.

AE 1910, 78 = ILS 9406: Q(uinto) Voltedio L(ucii) [f(ilio) Arn(ensis)] Optato Aurelian[o, fl(amini)] divi Ner(vae), equo pub(lico) adle[ct(o)] a divo] Traiano, et in quinq(ue) dec(uriis) ab [imp(eratore)] Caes(are) Hadriano Aug(usto), trib(uno) mi[l(itum) leg(ionis)] VI Victricis p(iae) f(idelis), aed(ili), praef(ecto) i(ure) [d(icundo), mag(istro)] Cer(eris) sacror(um) ann(o) CLXXVII, [II vir(o)] II vi[r(o)] quinq(uennali), qui ob honorem ---------- spectaculum --------- dedit.

Second century.

The office of magister sacrorum Cerealium (which must be the same as sacerdos Cereris, cf Appendix Four, and Dessau, ILS 9403) was held in the year 133. This provides useful dating evidence for the career. So does the grant of the equus publicus at the end of Trajan's reign, followed by adlection to the quinque decuriae early in the reign of Hadrian. This was

probably followed closely by the tribunate of VI Victrix, which must have moved to Britain at about the time of his appointment.

After this the municipal posts are recorded in order; before the duovirate, the priesthood of Ceres was held, and is dated to 133. The flaminate is not recorded in its place - it is extremely unlikely that it was held before the aedilate, though it does frequently occur before the duumvirate at Carthage. The most probable order of posts is: aedile, praefectus i.d., flamen, equus publicus, V. decuriae, tribunus militum, magister sac. Cerealium, II vir, II vir quinquennalis. He had held both the duumvirate and the post of quinquennalis before the death of Hadrian in 138. By this time he must have been in his forties, for the minimum age for adlection to the quinque decuriae was twenty-five, and he was probably adlected at the beginning of Hadrian's reign. Since the magistracies of Carthage had a quasi-provincial significance (see Appendix Four), it is likely that they were held at a later age than those in other towns.

167. -. ------IUS ANNIANUS. (Tipasa).

III 945 (Eulaka, Dacia): [Di]anae Aug(ustae) [s]acrum
[ ]ius Annia[n]us dom(o) Tipasa, praef(ectus)
coh(ortis) IIII Hisp(anorum), v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

Second century.

Cohors IV Hispanorum equitata is attested in Upper Dacia in 144 and 158 (XVI 90; 108). Annianus is probably to be referred to the Tipasa of Caesariensis, rather than that of Numidia, though this point cannot be proved. At least one other prefect of this cohort (P. Divius Italicus) came from Caesariensis.

168. -. ----------LIUS -------- AQUILINUS. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 27572: [ ]lio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina)[A]quilino,
[e]quo publico, adlecto in V decurias, praef(ecto)[ ].

Second century.

After adlection on to the jury panels at Rome, for which the minimum age was twenty-five, Aquilinus became either prefect of a quingenary cohort or praefectus fabrum; if the latter, presumably to a consul or praetor at Rome.

169. -. ---------- -------NUS CASTUS. Lepcis Magna.

IRT 560: [ ]no Casto tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)
III Aug(ustae), cives b[ci]vi Lepcit[ano].

Second century.

The restoration of the last phrase is my own. It appears that, like many other men from North Africa, Castus had two cognomina; this is more probable than that he had one of the few nomina ending in -nus rather than -ius.

Castus served only as tribunus angusticlavius; like several other men from North Africa, he held this appointment with III Augusta in Numidia. We may assume with confidence, although it is not recorded on the inscription, that Castus had already been a magistrate at Lepcis. There is nothing to suggest a date after the second century, and Professor Birley has shown (RBRA pp. 138 - 139) that the number of direct commissions as tribune was declining from the first to the third century.

170. -. ------- CRESCENS LICINIANUS.

AE 1905, 240 (Carnuntum, Upper Pannonia): [ ]Crescens Licinianus, [trib(unus) c]oh(ortis) XVIII Vol(untariorum), domo M(a)urit(ania), vixit an(nis) X[L]V, Abudia M(a)urinilla uxor (posuit).

Second century ?

Most probably, Crescens Licinianus had not served as prefect of a quingenary cohort before appointment to XVIII Voluntariorum, since cohortes Voluntariorum were normally quingenary, and the command (despite its title) was normally in the first, not the second, equestrian militia. Cohors XVIII Voluntariorum is attested on diplomata of the years 138, 148, 149, and 154 for the province of Pannonia Superior (XVI 84, 96, 97, 104). We have no means of knowing the date of this inscription, or the town of Caesariensis to which Crescens Licinianus belonged.

The age of forty-five (if correctly restored), reveals that the man had probably completed his municipal career before entering the imperial service. It may also imply that he had been well over thirty when he reached the duumvirate. The ages of fourteen or twenty-five, which would also fit the spacing, are far less probable.

171. -. ----- HERIDIANUS.

AE 1912, 205 (Ammaedara): [ ]T(iti) f(ilius) Serg(ia) Heridianus, trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) X Fretensis.

First century ?

Despite the unexplained presence of a tribune of a legion stationed in Judaea at a town in Africa Proconsularis, it is most unlikely that Heridianus was a native of Ammaedara. It is most probable that he was serving in North Africa with a vexillation from X Fretensis during the first century, when Ammaedara seems to have been the headquarters of III Augusta before it moved to Timgad and then to Lambaesis.

172. -. -------- MARCELLUS. Auzia.

VIII 9023 = ILS 5417: Saturno [Aug(usto) sac(rum)], templum opere signin[o]Marcellus a milit(iis), coloniae [patronus nomine suo et]Sossiae coniugis libero- [rumque suorum fa]miliaeque suae, voto destin[ ]

Third century.

The phrase a militiis, and the fact that Auzia only became a colony late in the reign of Severus, make it clear that this inscription is to be dated to the third century. All the known equestrian officers from Auzia are to be dated to the third century. It is a sign of the changed condition of that period that though the army could no longer find sufficient officers from the more Romanised provinces, the frontier areas continued to produce such men for a generation or more.

The restoration of the word patronus is not certain, but may be paralleled in other inscriptions from Auzia. It appears that office of patron was almost the crown of a municipal career in third century Auzia. Q. Gargilius Martialis I was described as vet(eranus), fl(amen) p(er)p(etuus), col(oniae) pat(ronus), curator et dispunctor rei p(ublicae). Geminius Clemens was a mil(itiis), col(oniae) pat(ronus). T. Aelius Longinus described himself as col(oniae) patronus, omnibus honoribus functus. The inscription is dated to A.D. 210, soon after the foundation of the colony. More than a century later, in 320, Q. Clodius Clodianus was coloniae patronus, dispunctor, omnibus honoribus functus, presumably in the reverse order. It is noteworthy that even at this late date, the offices of dispunctor and patron had not been assimilated to the rest of the municipal cursus in such a way that they might be included in the omnes hŏnores. In the career of Marcellus, we can probably assume that the post of patronus implies the completion of his honores at Auzia, though there is no indication whether he was a magistrate before becoming an equestrian officer or not.

1763 ---------- NEPOTIANUS. Sicca Veneria.

VIII 27573 = ILS 9020:[ ]Nepotiano, e(gregio) v(iro), proc(uratori) sexagenario ab actis, proc(uratori) centenario primae cathedrae, ordo Siccensium civi et condecurioni, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica).

cf CP 243,

Severan ?

As M. H.G. Pflaum points out, this is one of a series of official dedications to members of the same family, whose nomen has unfortunately perished. Another member of the family was Victor, to whom VIII 1647 = ILS 9192 was dedicated; he is described as 'centurio legionarius ex equite Romano'. Clearly the family was one of some importance to produce two equestrians.

We have no knowledge of the career of Nepotianus before he became

a procurator. His decurionate at Sicca may have been conferred as an honorary distinction after his entry into the imperial service. His first known appointment was as sexagenarian procurator ab actis urbis, in charge of the official news-sheet or gazette. This was followed by a centenarian post, in what might be termed the 'chair of rhetoric in the University of Rome'.

The career is dated to the time of Commodus or a little later by the use of the abbreviation e.v. and of the words sexagenarius and centenarius. The career is clearly of the civilian type, and may well have begun with the post of advocatus fisci.

174. -. ------- QUADRATUS LAET------. Segermes.

VIII 908 = 11176 = p. 2335: [ ]avio Felici flam(ini) perp(etuo),
IIvir(o) q(uin)q(uennali),[ ]Quadratus Laet[ianus (?)
pr]aefectus coh(ortis) I I[t]u[rae]or(um) provinciae Ting(itanae)
[ ]Caeli[ ]r Secun[ ]
cf Pflaum, Castellum Arsacalitanum p. 166.

Second century.

CIL suggests that the nomen of Quadratus may have been Flavius Felix, by analogy with that of Felix. Neither is really certain. M. Pflaum has recently shown that there is every likelihood that Quadratus was never procurator of Mauretania Tingitana, as had previously been supposed. He suggests that the inscription is to be dated to the second century; certainly there is nothing in it to suggest a later date.

175. -. -------- SALLUSTIANUS. Thibursicum Bure.

VIII 15270: [ ]sio Sallus[tiano, proc(uratori) prov(inciae)
Iu]daae adlecto[magis]tro epistular[um]bus,
a militis, Ti(berius)[ ].

Third century.

I owe the suggestion that the first post recorded should be restored as proc. prov. Iudeae to Professor Birley. He suggests that although the title Iudaea ceased to exist under Hadrian, when it was merged into the new province of Syria Palaestina, it is by no means unlikely that it was used as a convenient simplification of the official title of the new province, especially in the third century. The post of magister epistularum implies a third century date, perhaps during or after the reign of the two Philips, as does the phrase a militiis. It does not seem possible to decide on the appointments held by Sallustianus without more evidence than is provided by this fragmentary inscription.

176. UNKNOWN.

III 6075, cf p. 1285 = ILS 1366 (Ephesus): [ ]s, proc(uratori) [Augg(ustorum) nostr]or(um) item prae[sidi Alpiu]m Cottiar(um) et ma[rit(imarum), praef(ecto) vehic]ulationis Panno[niae utriu]sque et Moesiae sup[erioris et N]orici, praef(ecto) alae pr(imae) A[sturum, tri]b(uno) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae, advoc(ato) f[isci, comiti]Fulvi Plautiani [pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio), c(larissimi)] v(iri), adfinis domin[orum nostr]orum Augustor[um Ly]cus Augusto[rum ser(vus), a]diutor tabul(ariorum) pr[ov(inciae) Asiae,]or arc(ae), mag(ister) o[fficialium]

cf CP 241.

Severan.

In his discussion of this career, M. H.G. Pflaum points out the dating evidence of a mention of the praetorian prefect Plautianus. He suggests that the whole career of six posts must have been completed in the twelve years between the accession of Severus and the downfall of Plautianus. He further suggests (and elsewhere seems to assume) that like Severus and Plautianus, this procurator was a native of Lepcis Magna. The case is by no means proved, any more than it is necessary to assume that this man was not in the imperial service before 193. It would indeed seem more likely that he was transferred from the civilian post of advocatus fisci to the military one of tribunus militum of XI Claudia at the accession of Severus. If not a native of Lepcis, he might well have attracted the attention of Severus or Plautianus while serving as advocatus fisci in the provinces.

The post of advocatus fisci was probably served in the provinces, since Rome is not specified, and since it was followed by the military tribunate; the post of advocatus fisci Romae was a centenarian appointment, and it is unlikely that its holder would be made tribunus militum. The tribunate of XI Claudia in Lower Moesia was followed by the prefecture of the ala I Asturum in Dacia. The sexagenarian praefectura vehiculorum for four of the Danube provinces was followed by the centenarian post of procurator-governorship of two of the alpine provinces, unusually joined on this occasion. M. Pflaum has been able to show that this was at once followed by the procuratorship of Asia, which was rarely a first ducenarian post as in this case. Clearly, in the later stages, after his first appointment as procurator, this man was promoted with unusual rapidity. This was no doubt due to the influence of his patron Plautianus, who was at the height of his power when this inscription was set up, between the years 202 and 205. It is not however necessary to suggest that the whole career is to be dated to the reign of Severus, that the patronage of Plautianus was apparent from the first, or that the man was a native of Lepcis Magna or any other town in North Africa.

177. UNKNOWN. Madauros.

VIII 4678 = 16870 = ILAlg. I, 2119: [ ]PACTUMERI[ ]
cohort(is) IV Del[matarum]p procurat[or u]r[banae
[ ].

Date uncertain.

As will be seen, this career is a difficult one to assess. It would seem that the word urbanae must relate to one of the urban cohorts, since there were no procuratorships which included this word in their nomenclature. But the prefects of urban cohorts were normally primipilares, and as such would not have held a post in an auxiliary cohort. The interpretation of the career is thus fraught with difficulties and uncertainties.

178. UNKNOWN. Auzia.

VIII 9018 = ILS 4428: A poem to Panthea, followed by: [ ]ianus, a militiis, de suplice voto[ ]facie renova[ns] dominamque biformen - ded(icavit anno) pr(ovinciae) CCVII.

Third century.

The inscription is dated to A.D. 246. The phrase a militiis, as we have seen elsewhere, need not indicate that its holder had held more than one of the equestrian militiae.

179. UNKNOWN. Caesarea.

VIII 9372: [trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II] Tra[ian(ae) f(ortis), praef(ecto) alae]donis donato ab [imp(eratore) Caes(are) M(arco) Aur(elio) Antonino Aug(usto)] Germ(anico) corona aurea [et corona ha]stis p[ur]s duabus [vexillis duobus in] bello Germanico, [proc(uratori) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) M]oesiae superior[is p]roc(uratori) Aug(usti)[- - - - -

cf RO p. 233; CP 199.

Second century.

It is difficult to interpret a career which is so fragmentary. It is likely that the prefecture of a cohort has been lost from the beginning of the text. It was followed by the tribunate of II Traiana in Egypt, and by the prefecture of an ala, in which he received military decorations for service in one of the German wars of Marcus Aurelius; these took place in 169 - 175 and in 177 - 180. M. H.G. Pflaum suggests that the war was the first one, and since it is described only as 'bellum Germanicum' this is most likely. The command of an ala was followed by the centenarian prefecture of Upper Moesia. M. Pflaum surmises that a ducenarian procuratorship followed, and that when the inscription was set up this man had become procurator of Caesariensis. While it would be impossible to claim certainty for this view, it is enough to cast considerable doubt on amy suggestion that this man was of African origin.

180. UNKNOWN. Thibaris.

VIII 15437: [ ]eq(uo) publ(ico) adlect(us) a div[o praef(ectus) coh(ortis)]num equitatae in[ ].

Second century.

The grant of the equus publicus is probably to be dated to the second century (cf Chapter Seven). After this, though not necessarily immediately

after it, came appointment as prefect of a cohort with a proportion of mounted men. If the inscription was one with very long lines, it is possible that between the two recorded posts came another appointment, e.g. as a member of the quinque decuriae. There is nothing to show that this man ever held any municipal office, though in a small town like Thibaris he must certainly have been on the ordo, and probably received the grant of the equus publicus on the grounds of service as a magistrate.

181. UNKNOWN. Thugga.

VIII 15529 = ILT 1381: [Min(?)]ervio, praefecto [eq(uitum) alae Gallicae vete]ranae in Syria[ ]c(oloniae) C(oncordiae) I(uliae) K(arthaginis), patrono pagi [et civitatis pa]gus Thugg(ensis) ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) [p(ecunia) p(ublica) f]ecit.

Second century ?

Cagnat, expands the letters C.C.I.K. as adlecto dec(urioni) a c(olonis) c(oloniae) I(uliae)K(arthaginis), by analogy with VIII 1413. Schmidt in CIL interprets the first 'C' as a 'G', reading flam(ini) divi Aug(usti) c(oloniae) etc., citing VIII 1494 for comparison.

The restoration of the name as Minervius is proposed by Poinssot NAM XXI, fasc viii, p. 209, no. 96, and is accepted by Merlin in ILT. Poinssot suggested that he was some relative of a man with the cognomen Minervianus, recorded on VIII 26592. But we should expect the man recorded on this inscription to have a cognomen, while Minervius, if it exists, is presumably a nomen. It is not recorded in Dean's lists of legionary cognomina (but cf LE p. 483). Moreover, the appointment recorded immediately after '-ervio' is as praefectus equitum; presumably the first two equestrian militiae were recorded before this, and Professor Birley has suggested to me that we should restore the phrase as [trib. leg. I.* Min]erviae.

Before his equestrian military service, this man had been a magistrate at Carthage, and also patron of the double community of pagus and civitas at

Thugga. The inscription is therefore to be dated before the establishment of the municipium at Thugga by Commodus. It is moreover dated by the regiment which this man commanded in Syria. This must have been the ala veterana Gallica, the only unit in Syria to which the title veterana was applied. It is attested on a Syrian diploma for A.D. 88 (XVI 35); by 199 it had been transferred to Egypt, where it made a dedication at Alexandria (III 14; 6581 = ILS 2543).

182. UNKNOWN. Hr. bu Atfan, Numidia.

VIII 16910 = ILAlg. I 562:[ ]Vic[t]or A[g]ri[pp]ianus, eq(ues) R(omanus), fl(amen) [p(er)p(etuus), sace]rdos dei Li[beri Patris filius]patris eeqq(uitum) RR(omanorum) et Iuliae Cel[sinae S]enioris, fl(aminicae) [p(er)p(etuae), filiae] viri militaris, n[e]poti (= nepos?) Domiti Victor[is fl(aminis)] p(er)p(etui), una cu[m] Felice, Victori[a]no, Nepote,[ ] sua [pec(unia) fec(it) idemq(ue) d(e)d(icavit)].

cf Dobson, 'Doubtful Primipilares' no. 34.

Uncertain date.

Dr. Dobson has included the unknown vir militaris in his list of doubtful primipilares because the term vir militaris is not otherwise known on inscriptions, though it is a frequent literary description of primipilares. Dr. Dobson's comment is 'If he is a primipilaris, we have a beautiful case of the inter-marriage of equestrian and primipilaris families'. The Q. Domitius Victor recorded on VIII 5363 as a patron of Calama was probably resident in that town if not a native; he could well be the Domitius Victor recorded on this inscription. He had served as prefect of a cohort, and as tribune of two legions.

183. UNKNOWN. Hippo Regius.

VIII 17415 = ILAlg. I, 9:[pr]aef(ectus) co[h(ortis) t]rib(unus) mil(itum) l[eg(ionis) p]raef(ectus) eq(uitum) [ ].

This inscription is clearly the fragmentary cursus honorum of a man

serving as an equestrian officer in at least one appointment at each of the three usual levels. In the absence of further evidence, we assume him to have been a native of Hippo Regius.

184. UNKNOWN. Caesarea.

VIII 21054: [ ]se[pr]aef(ectus) equi[tum]
praep(ositus)[ ].

This apparently represents the fragmentary cursus honorum of an equestrian officer, who was probably a native of Caesarea.

185. UNKNOWN.

XIV 5351 (Ostia):[f(ilio)] A[ ]quin[
proc(uratori) regio]nis Thebes[tinae p]roc[u]r(atori) annonae O[s]-
tiensis, praef(ecto) alae equit(um) Cons(tantium), tribuno cohor(tis)
I Campanor(um), praef(ecto) cohortis IIII Gallorum, colleg(ium)
fabr(um) tignuar(iorum).
cf CP 131.

Second century.

After commanding cohors IV Gallorum in Raetia, cohors I Campanorum voluntariorum c.R. in Lower Pannonia and the ala Constantium (province unknown), this man became sexagenarian procurator at Ostia in the department of the praefectus annonae. This post was followed by that of procurator regionis Thevestinae in Africa Proconsularis. On the strength of this appointment, M. H.G. Pflaum assigns an African origin to the man. To my mind this evidence is insufficient. Granted that it appears to have been a frequent practice to appoint Africans to the regional procuratorships in Numidia and Proconsularis, it is by no means proved that it was an invariable rule; in the early second century, when there were few Africans serving as procurators, it is unlikely that there were enough Africans in the imperial service to provide Africans for all the imperial estates in Africa.

One further point should be noticed. Normally cohortes Voluntariorum were commanded by tribunes, though only quingenary units; such a tribunate was in the first equestrian militia. Here however the tribunate is on the second grade, and we must assume that I Campanorum Voluntariorum c.R. was a milliary unit.

186. UNKNOWN. Thugga.

AE 1922, 109 = ILA 559 = ILT 1499: [Ti(berio) Claudio Caesari Aug(usto) Germa]nico, p(atri) p(atriae), [pontifici maximo, tr]ib(unicia) p(otestatis) XIII, co(n)s(uli) V,[praef(ectus) coh(ortis)] Bosphoran(orum), flam(en) Aug(usti), [p]ago dedit itemque dedicavit.[ ]mac[ ] sua pec(unia) fec(it) [curatoribus]o P(ublii) f(ilio) Qui(rina) Ge[et]io M(arci) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Sever[o].

cf Poinssot in NAM XXII, p. 157.

Pre-Flavian.

M. L. Poinssot was the first person to attribute this inscription to Claudius, when he first published it. It is datable to A.D. 54. This being accepted, it becomes clear that the unit in which this man served was a cohort and not an ala, since the ala Bosphoranorum was not created until after A.D. 63, while at least one cohort is Augustan (cf Merlin in ILT ad loc. quoting AE 1914, 260 for the cohort, and G.L. Cheesman in JRS iii, pp. 260 - 261 for the ala.).

It is by no means certain that this equestrian officer had completed his service with the army when this inscription was set up. The flaminate probably implies that he had completed the round of municipal magistracies before being commissioned. It seems reasonably clear that there were no other posts recorded on this inscription.

187. UNKNOWN, Acholla.

AE 1949, 37: [praef(ectus) coh(ortis) Hi]sp(anorum) eq(uitatae), tr[ib(unus) leg(ionis) Vic/Adiu]tric(is) p(iae) f(idelis), [praef(ectus) eq(uitum) alae] I Vesp(asianae [Pardanorum]

Second century ?

This fragmentary career is clearly that of an equestrian officer serving in each of the three militiae. There are so many cohortes Hispanorum, even with the additional qualification equitata, that it would be valueless to guess in which unit this man served. His legion may be II Adiutrix p.f. , serving in Britain in the first century, and moved to the Danube in 84 or 85; in the second century it was in Lower Pannonia. It is equally possible that the legion was VI Victrix p.f. moved in 122 from Lower Germany to Britain, and thereafter stationed at York. The fact of service later in the ala I Vespasiana Dardanorum in Lower Moesia may lead us to prefer II Adiutrix, but there can be no certainty in such a preference. The ala I Vespasiana Dardanorum is attested by Lower Moesian diplomata for the years 99 (XVI 45) to 134 (XVI 78); it was still in that province in 241 (VI 31164 = ILS 2189). There is nothing in the career as it remains to suggest that it is to be dated to later than the death of Commodus.

188. UNKNOWN. Hippo Regius.

AE 1954, 140: [ ]in [quinque decuriis adlecto]
prae[fecto fabrum,]delat[o a co(n)s(ulibus) tribuno]
milit[um legionis]proc(uratori) A[ug(usti).

cf H.G. Pflaum in Libyca i, pp. 207 - 210.

First-second century.

The restoration is that of M. Pflaum. He showed that the inscription is to be dated to the late first or early second century. Probable as the restoration is, nothing can be based on it, especially since it is not clear how much of the inscription is lost. The man recorded on this inscription was presumably a native of Hippo Regius, and has been included in the lists of equestrian officers and procurators as such.

189. UNKNOWN. Sabratha.

IRT 98: [ ]e [Au]g(usti) [V]espasiani, ex quinq[ue
decuriis]donis militaribus do[nat].

Another fragment of the same inscription reads: [Af]ricae
so[m]emor[i]a

Flavian.

The man recorded on this inscription had clearly served on the five jury-panels at Rome, and then later had received military decorations, almost certainly as an equestrian officer. Without a complete text of the inscription, we cannot be certain that this man was a native of Sabratha; but this has been assumed in Chapter Eight. The name of Vespasian (or hypothetically Titus) indicates that the inscription is to be dated to the Flavian period.

190. UNKNOWN. Lepcis Magna.

IRT 582: [tri]buno[leg(ionis)]
XIII Gem(inae)[ ]publice patr[ono].

Second century.

The lettering of this inscription is second century in style (IRT ad loc.). It is not certain that the inscription applies to an equestrian rather than a senatorial tribune, and this man is therefore not included in the list of equestrian officers.