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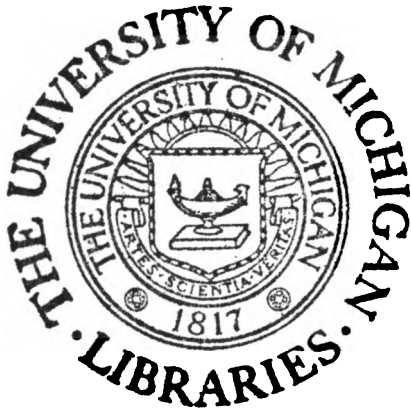
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# The Equestrian Officials of Trajan and Hadrian: Their Careers, With Some Notes on Hadrian's Reforms



A DISSERTATION  
PRESENTED TO THE  
FACULTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE  
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BY  
RAYMOND HENRY LACEY

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RAYMOND HENRY LACEY.

*August 14, 1916*  
*Easton, Pa.*

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## ABBREVIATIONS

- AE* = R. Cagnat, *L'année épigraphique. Revue des publications épigraphiques relatives à l'antiquité romaine*, Paris, 1888-.
- AP* = *Archiv für Papyrusforschung und verwandte Gebiete*, Leipzig, 1900-.
- BGU* = *Griechische Urkunden aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin*, Berlin, 1895-.
- Cagnat, *Armée* = R. Cagnat, *L'armée romaine d'Afrique et l'occupation militaire de l'Afrique sous les empereurs*, 2 ed., Paris, 1912.
- Cagnat, *Cours* = R. Cagnat, *Cours d'épigraphie latine*, 4 ed., Paris, 1914.
- Cantarelli = L. Cantarelli, *La serie dei prefetti di Egitto. I Da Ottaviano Augusto a Diocleziano*, Rome, 1906.
- Chapot = V. Chapot, *La province romaine proconsulaire d'Asie depuis ses origines jusqu'à la fin du haut-empire*, Paris, 1904.
- CIG* = *Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum*, Berlin, 1828-1878.
- CIL* = *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin, 1863-.
- (Cited simply by number of volume and without the letters *CIL* where no ambiguity would occur.)
- Corp. Rain.* = *Corpus papyrorum Raineri*, Vienna, 1895.
- De Lessert = Pallu de Lessert, *Fastes des provinces africaines*, Paris, 1896.
- Diz. ep.* = H. de Ruggiero, *Dizionario epigrafico di antichità Romane*, Rome, 1895-.
- Dürr = J. Dürr, *Die Reisen des Kaisers Hadrian*, Vienna, 1881.
- Eph. ep.* = *Ephemeris epigraphica. Corporis inscriptionum Latinarum supplementum*, Berlin, 1872-.
- Friedländer = L. Friedländer, *Darstellungen aus der Sittengeschichte Roms in der Zeit von August bis zum Ausgang der Antonine*, 6 Aufl., Leipzig, 1888. (The references are to the appendices, which do not appear in the seventh edition.)
- Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> = O. Hirschfeld, *Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der römischen Verwaltungsgeschichte*, Berlin, 1877.
- Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> = O. Hirschfeld, *Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diocletian*, 2 Aufl., Berlin, 1905.
- IG* = *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Berlin, 1877-.
- IGR* = *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes*, Paris, 1901-.
- Jahreshefte* = *Jahreshefte des österreichischen archäologischen Instituts in Wien*, Vienna, 1898-.
- Jung = J. Jung, *Fasten der Provinz Dacien*, Innsbruck, 1894.
- Klein = J. Klein, *Die Verwaltungsbeamten von Sicilien und Sardinien*, Bonn, 1878.
- Liebenam, *Laufbahn* = W. Liebenam, *Beiträge zur Verwaltungsge-*

- schichte des römischen Kaiserreichs. I Die Laufbahn der procuratoren bis auf die Zeit Diocletians*, Jena, 1886.
- Liebenam, *Legaten* = W. Liebenam, *Forschungen zur Verwaltungsgeschichte des römischen Kaiserreichs. I Die Legaten in den römischen Provinzen von Augustus bis Diocletian*, Leipzig, 1888.
- Marquardt = J. Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, 2 Aufl., Leipzig, 1881-5.
- Mommsen, *St. R.* = Theodor Mommsen, *Römisches Staatsrecht*, 3 Aufl., Leipzig, 1887-8.
- Ox. Pap.* = *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, London, 1898-.
- Peaks = Mary Bradford Peaks, *The General Civil and Military Administration of Noricum and Raetia*, Chicago, 1907.
- Plew = Plew, *Quellenuntersuchungen zur Geschichte Kaisers Hadrian*, Strassburg, 1890.
- Premmerstein, *Attentat* = A. von Premmerstein, *Das Attentat der Konsulare auf Hadrian im Jahre 118*; in *Klio* achttes Beiheft, 1908.
- Pros.* = *Prosopographia imperii Romani saec. I, II, III*, Berlin, 1897-.
- PW* = Paulys, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft*, neue Bearbeitung, Wissowa-Kroll, Stuttgart, 1894-.
- Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* = M. Rostowzew, *Geschichte der Staatspacht in der römischen Kaiserzeit bis Diocletian*; in *Philologus*, 9. Suppl.-Band, pp. 329-512.
- Schulz = O. Schulz, *Leben des Kaisers Hadrian. Quellenanalysen und historische Untersuchungen*, Leipzig, 1904.
- Schurz = W. Schurz, *De mutationibus in imperio Romano ordinando ab imperatore Hadriano factis*, Bonn, 1883.
- Weber = W. Weber, *Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Kaisers Hadrian*, Leipzig, 1907.
- (For the abbreviations n. and no., see Chapter I note 4; for the meaning of the signs dagger [†] and star [\*], see notes 2 and 3.)

## INTRODUCTION

The ancient writers who have left accounts of the reign of the Emperor Hadrian ascribe to him many reforms in the administration of the Roman Empire. Definite and interesting conclusions regarding his reforms, which are independent of the statements in ancient literature, can be drawn from a comparison of the status of those who held particular offices while Hadrian was emperor with the status of those who held the same offices before he became emperor. Valuable results can also be obtained through a study of the offices existing during Hadrian's reign as compared with those which existed previously. Since many of the administrative reforms ✓ of this period affected the equestrian order, it is my purpose in this paper to give a list of the equestrian officials who served under Trajan and Hadrian, so far as their names are known to us from ancient literature, inscriptions, and papyri, in order that we may have a foundation for a comparative study of the policies of these two emperors as they affected the equites. Under the name of each official are given his offices together with their dates, as nearly as they can be determined. Much new material has been brought to light since the publication of the *Prosopographia imperii Romani*,<sup>1</sup> and for this reason a considerable number of names new to the prosopography of this period will be found in the present list.<sup>2</sup> New facts also are given under many names already known.<sup>3</sup> In the second chapter is given a brief discussion, based on the material found in the first chapter, of the reforms of Hadrian as they affected the equites. It is here shown that several changes commonly attributed to Hadrian were ✓ in fact made by Trajan. In a number of cases the statements of the ancients are confirmed. Especially is this so with regard to the traditional view that Hadrian employed more of the equites in civil positions than his predecessors had done.



## CHAPTER I

### CAREERS OF THE EQUESTRIAN OFFICIALS UNDER TRAJAN AND HADRIAN

#### I. †C. Pompeius Planta

*IGR* III 466 (Balbura, Lycia):<sup>4</sup> . . . διὰ Λου[κ]ίου Λουσκίου Ὀ[κρέα πρεσβευτοῦ τῶν] Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἀν[τ]ε[σ]τρα[τή]γου καὶ [. . . Πομπηίου Πλάντα ἐπ[ι]ρόπο[υ].

*IGR* I 1154 (Ptolemais Hermiu): Ὑπὲρ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀσκληπιῶι καὶ Ὑγιείαι τὸν ναὸν καὶ τὸ τέμενος ἐπεσκέιασεν ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ Πομπηίου Πλάντα ἡγεμόνος ἐπιστρατηγούντος Καλπουρνίου Σαβείνου.

*BGU* I 226, l. 9: τῆς τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνο(ς) [Πο]μπηίου Πλάντα (ἔτει) β' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Φαμε(νῶθ) α'. (Feb. 26, 99)

III S. 14147<sup>2</sup> (Syena): Imp. Caesar[i] Nervae Traiano Aug. Germ. pont. max., tribunic. potest. cos. II, p. p., per C. Pompeium Plantam praef. Aeg. - - - .

C. Pompeius Planta was procurator of Lycia and Pamphylia under Vespasian when L. Luscius Ocrea<sup>5</sup> was *legatus Augusti*. In *IGR* I 1154 Trajan is called Germanicus, a title received in October or November, 97, but not *pater patriae*, received before September 18, 98.<sup>6</sup> Therefore the earliest known date of Planta's prefecture of Egypt lies between these dates.<sup>7</sup> The latest date which we have of his term of office is February 26, 99, from *BGU* I 226. His praenomen is known from III S. 14147.<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. Calpurnius Sabinus

*IGR* I 1154 (Ptolemais Hermiu): (see under no. 1).

Since Ptolemais Hermiu lies in the Thebais, Calpurnius Sabinus was *epistrategus* of this section of Egypt when Pompeius Planta was *praefectus Aegypti*, i.e., between 97 and 99.

#### 3. T. Caesernius Macedo

III S. 10224 (Pannonia inf.): T. Cominius T. f. Volt. Severus Vienna 7 leg. II Adiutric. donis donat. ab Imp.

Caesare Aug. bello Dacico - - - T. Caesernius Macedo proc.  
Aug. her. ex test. p.

III Dipl. XXXVI (S. p. 1973) (Mauretania Caes.): - - -  
equitibus et peditibus qui militaverunt - - - et sunt in Mau-  
retania Caesarensi<sup>8</sup> sub T. Caesernio Macedone - - - a. d.  
VIII K. Dec. C. Iulio Longino C. Valerio Paullino cos.

(Nov. 24, 107)

T. Caesernius Macedo was a *procurator Augusti* in Pan-  
nonia about the time of the Dacian war under Domitian, when  
he set up the stone to a centurion who probably died in the  
war.<sup>9</sup> He was procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis in  
107, for he had charge of the auxiliary troops of the province.

#### 4. †C. Minicius Italus<sup>10</sup>

V 875 (Aquileia): C. Minicio C. fil. Vel. Italo III viro  
i.d., praef. coh. - - - proc. provinc. Hellespont., proc. pro-  
vinciae Asiae quam mandatu principis vice defuncti procos.  
rexit, procurat. provinciarum Luguduniensis et Aquitanicae  
item Lactorae, praefecto *annonae*, praefecto *Aegypti* - - -  
Ti. Iulio [Candido II C. Ant]io Quadrato II cos. (105)

III S. 12053 (Alexandria): C. Minicio C. f. Vel. Ital. praef.  
coh. [V] Gall. eq. I Breu[c.] . . . provinciar. Lugdunen[sis]  
et Aquitani[cae], pra[ef.] an[n.], pra[ef.] f. A[eg.] - - - .<sup>11</sup>

*BGU* III 908, l. 8: τῷ ἐνε[στ]ῶτι Τραϊανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου [v]  
é v<sup>12</sup> - - - [τ]ῶι κρ[ατ]ίστωι ἡγεμόνι Μινικίω Ἰτάλῳ - - - [ἡ]γεμῶν  
παραγεν(δ)μ(ενος) ἐπ(ι) τῶ(ν) τόπ(ων) διακο(ν)σ(η) ἡμῶν.<sup>13</sup> (101-2)

*Ox. Pap.* VII 1022: [C.] Minicius Italu[s C]elsiano suo  
sal[u]tem. - - - accepta VI K(alendas) Martias ann(o) VI  
Imp. Traiani n(ostri). (Feb. 24, 103)

In his procuratorship of *Asia quam mandatu principis vice defuncti proconsulis rexit*, C. Minicius Italus furnishes the only known example in the first two centuries of the empire of a procurator as substitute for a proconsul in the governorship of a province.<sup>14</sup> This office was held under Domitian, probably about 88.<sup>15</sup> After having been procurator of the provinces of Lugdunensis, Aquitania, and Lactora,<sup>16</sup> he held two high positions as *praefectus annonae* and *praefectus Aegypti*. The inscription V 875, in which the prefecture of Egypt is the last office named, was cut in 105, but Vibius Maximus was prefect as early as August 30, 103<sup>17</sup> and was succeeded in 105 by Sulpicius Similis.<sup>18</sup> Therefore Minicius' term of office must have fallen before a date between the last of February

(*Ox. Pap.* VII 1022, see above) and August 30, 103.<sup>19</sup> The earliest attested date of his prefecture is in *BGU* III 908 of the year 101-2 (revised reading). Pompeius Planta was in office February 26, 99,<sup>20</sup> and Minicius must therefore have been appointed between this date and 101.<sup>21</sup> At least a part of his term of office as *praefectus annonae* probably fell under Trajan.

### 5. C. Vibius Salutaris

III 14195<sup>6</sup> (Ephesus): - - - C. Vibius C. f. Vof. Salutaris promag. portuum provinc. Siciliae, item promag. frumenti municipalis, praef. cohort. Asturum et Callaecorum, trib. mil. leg. XXII Primigeniae p. f., subprocurator provinc. Mauretaniae Tingitanae, item provinc. Belgicae - - - ἐπὶ ἀνθυπάτου Γ. Ἀκυλλίου Πρόκλου - - - (103-4)<sup>22</sup>

C. Vibius Salutaris appears in the above bilingual inscription of Ephesus<sup>23</sup> of the year 103-4. Before holding the *militiae equestres* he was *promagister portuum provinciae Siciliae* and perhaps at the same time *promagister frumenti municipalis*.<sup>24</sup> Because of his later career Hirschfeld considers him in these positions as an imperial official. Rostowzew thinks he was midway between a procurator and the conductor of other provinces. The office had to do with the collection of the customs. After holding the *militiae equestres* he became subprocurator<sup>25</sup> of the province of Mauretania Tingitana and then of Belgica, probably in the first years of Trajan's reign,<sup>26</sup> since these are the highest positions mentioned.

### 6. Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito

VI 798 (Rome): Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito praef. cohortis, trib. milit., donat. hasta pura corona vallari, proc. ab epistulis et a patrimonio, iterum ab epistulis divi Nervae eodem auctore ex s. c. praetoriis ornamentis, ab epistulis tertio Imp. Nervae Caesar. Traiani Aug. Ger., praef. vigilyum. Volcano d.d.

Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito is known from this inscription and from references in the letters of Pliny.<sup>27</sup> He was *procurator ab epistulis* and a *patrimonia* under Domitian,<sup>28</sup> *ab epistulis* a second time under Nerva, and a third time under



Trajan in the first years of his reign, for Trajan was not yet surnamed Dacicus.<sup>29</sup> After this he became *praefectus vigillum*. He was still living in 109.<sup>30</sup>

## 7. Q. Petronius Modestus

V 534 (Tergeste) : Q. Petronius C. f. Pu[p.] Modestus p. p. bis leg. XII Fulm. et leg. I Adiu[t]ric., trib. mil. coh. V vig., tr. coh. XII urb., tr. coh. V pr., pr[oc.] divi Nervae et Imp. Caes. Nervae Traiani Aug. Germ. provin[ci]e Hi[sp]aniae citer. Asturiae et Callaeciarum, flamen divi Claud[i] de[di]dit idemque dedicavit.

Q. Petronius Modestus was made procurator of Asturia and Callaecia<sup>31</sup> in Hither Spain before Nerva's death in January, 98. His term in office probably closed before the last of 102, when Trajan was surnamed Dacicus, a name which does not appear in the inscription. The inscription was certainly cut before this date.

## 8. \*L. Vibius Lentulus

AE 1913 n. 143a (Ephesus):<sup>32</sup> ἡ βουλὴ κα[ὶ] ὁ δῆμος ἐτεί-  
[μ]ησαν Λ. Ουείβιον Γ. υἱὸν [Α]μίλια Δέντυλον [ἐπί]τροπον Α[ὐτο]κρά-  
τ[ο]ρος Νέρ[ου]σ[α] Τρα[ιαν]οῦ Καίσαρος [Σ]εβασ[τοῦ] Γερμανικοῦ Δ[ακικοῦ] ἀ[πὸ]  
τῶν λόγων, [λωρική]της, Ἀσίας, Πανν[ονίας] Δαλ[ματίας], μονήτης, ἔπαρ-  
χον εἰλης [Φλαουίας β' πολει]τῶν Ῥωμαίων χειλιάρχον λεγιῶ[νος] ζ'  
γεμίνης φιδή[λεω]ς, ἔπαρχον τεκτό[νων] βοη[θὸν] Λ. Πομπηίου Οὐ[σ]-  
πέσκου Κατελλίου [Κ]έλε[ρος] ἐπὶ τῶν ὀδῶν ναῶν ἐρῶ[ν] τόπων τε  
δημοσίων τῆ[ν] ἀ[νάστασιν] ποιησαμένου ἐκ προσόδων ὑπὸ Τ. Φλαουίου  
Μοντάν[ου] δημόσια δελτική[ν] δια[θήκη]ν λελειμμένων.<sup>33</sup>

Ib. 143b (Ephesus): ἡ βουλ[ὴ] καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐ[τείμησαν] Τ. Φλα-  
ου[ῖον] Μοντάνον δις ἔπ[α]ρχον τεχνειτῶν --- Λ. Ουεί[βιος] Δέ[ν]τουλος  
ἐπίτ[ροπος] Αὐτοκράτο[ρος] Νέρ[ου]σ[α] Τραια[νοῦ] Καίσαρος Σ[εβα]στοῦ  
Γ[ερμανικοῦ] Δακικοῦ ἀπὸ τῶ[ν] λόγ[ων] ἐκ προσόδων δημοσί[α]  
δε[λτι]κῆ διαθ[ῆκη]ν λελειμ[μέ]ν[ων] ὑπ' αὐ[τοῦ].

In these inscriptions Trajan is called Dacicus but not Opti-  
mus. They were therefore cut after 103 and probably before  
114.<sup>34</sup> After his military career Lentulus became successively  
*procurator Augusti monetarum*,<sup>35</sup> *procurator Augusti Pannoniae  
et Dalmatiae*,<sup>36</sup> and *procurator Augusti Asiae*.<sup>37</sup> He was then  
transferred to Rome and became first *procurator Augusti a  
Ioricata*<sup>38</sup> and then *a rationibus*.<sup>39</sup> These positions were held  
before 114, and all under Trajan,<sup>40</sup> in spite of the fact that

Lentulus was assistant of L. Pompeius Vopiscus Catillius Celer<sup>41</sup> when the latter was *curator viarum aedium sacrarum locorumque publicorum*. Celer was consul in 72, *legatus Augusti pro praetore Lusitaniae* in 77-8, and was mentioned among the *fratres Arvales* as late as 91.

### 9. (Attius) Suburanus<sup>42</sup>

Vict. *Caes.* 13. 8-9: [Trajanus] aequus clemens patientissimus atque in amicos perfidelis, quippe qui Surae familiari opus sacraverit, quae Suranae sunt: usque eo innocentiae fidens, uti praefectum praetorio Suburanum nomine, cum insigne potestatis, uti mos erat, pugionem daret, crebro monuerit: "Tibi istum ad munimentum mei committo, si recte agam; sin aliter, in me magis." quod moderationem omnium vel errare minus fas sit.<sup>43</sup>

Suburanus was *praefectus praetorio*, evidently at the beginning of Trajan's reign.<sup>44</sup>

### 10. Ti. Claudius Livianus

Dio 68. 9. 2: ἐπέμφθη ὁ Σούρας καὶ Κλαύδιος Λιουιανὸς ὁ ἐπαρχὸς. ἐπράχθη δὲ οὐδέν. (102)

VI 1604 (Rome): Ti. Claudio Liviano pr. pr. amico optim.

XIV 3439 (Praeneste): Ti. Claudii Liviani pr. pr. IXX.

Vit. *Had.* 4. 2: - - - qua quidem tempestate [114-117] utebatur Hadrianus amicitia Sosi Papi et Platori Nepotis ex senatorio ordine, ex equestri autem Attiani, tutoris quondam sui, et Liviani [et]<sup>45</sup> Turbonis.

We do not know the time limits of Livianus' prefecture. He was *praefectus praetorio* during the first Dacian war of Trajan (101-2) and probably for some time afterward. He appears to have accompanied the Parthian expedition, perhaps as *praefectus praetorio*.<sup>46</sup> He was at this time among the equestrian friends of Hadrian.<sup>47</sup>

### 11. †P. Postumius Acilianus

*IGR* III 928 (Cilicia): Πόπλιον Ποστούμιον Ἀκειλιανὸν ἐπίτροπον Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσα[ρο]ς Νέρονα Τραιαν[οῦ] Σεβαστοῦ Γερ[μ]ανικοῦ Μηνόδο[ο]ς Διονυσίου τὸν ἑαυτοῦ εὐεργέτην.

II 2213 (Corduba): . . . Postumius A. f. Pap. Acilianus praef. cohort. II Hisp. miliar. . . . vit. pr. Imp. et leg. XII Fulm.,<sup>48</sup> proc. provinc. Achaiae, procurator . . .

We know from *IGR* III 928, found at Arsus, Cilicia, that P. Postumius Acilianus was procurator of Cilicia before 103, since Trajan was not yet called Dacicus. From II 2213 we see that he began his civil career as procurator of Achaia, since this office follows directly after his military positions and his *cursus* is in ascending order. He must therefore have begun his civil career early in Trajan's reign.

## 12. †C. Vibius Maximus

*IGR* I 1175 (Coptos):<sup>49</sup> Ὑπὲρ τῆς Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ - - - [τύχης] ἐπὶ ἡγεμόνος, Οἰ[υβί]ου Μα[ξίμου] καὶ ἐπιστρατήγου Πομπηίου Πρόκλου - - - ἔτους ζ' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ Θῶθ α'.

(Aug. 30, 103)

III 14148<sup>2</sup> (Nile): [Imp. Caes. divi Nervae f. Nerva Traianus Aug. Germ. Dacic. trib. pote]st. . . . . cos. V. C. [Vibi]o Maximo<sup>50</sup> praef. Aeg. a Philis XXXII, ἀπὸ Φιλῶν σπ( )λβ.

III 38 (Thebes): Anno VII Imp. Caesaris Nervae Traiani Aug. Ger. Dacici, C. Vibius Maximus praef. Aeg. audit Memnonem XIII K. Mar. Hora IIS. semel et III sem[el].

(Feb. 16, 104)<sup>51</sup>

*Amherst Pap.* II 64: Δεκάτου ἔτους Τραιανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Φαμενώθ λ' - - - Οὐίβιος Μάξιμος - - - (gives decision as prefect).

(March 26, 107)

We know of no office held by C. Vibius Maximus except, the prefecture of Egypt.<sup>51</sup> He took office between February 24 and August 30, 103, the former being the latest known date of the prefecture of C. Minicius Italus,<sup>52</sup> and the latter, the earliest of the term of Maximus of which we know. *Amherst Pap.* II 64 contains a decision of the prefect of March 26, 107, which is the latest date of which we have evidence. He was succeeded in the same year by Sulpicius Similis.<sup>53</sup>

## 13. Pompeius Proc(u)lus

*IGR* I 1175 (Coptos): (see under no. 12).

Pompeius Proc(u)lus was *epistrategus* of the Thebais<sup>54</sup> in 103. He may have been the same as

## Cn. Pompeius Proculus

VI 1627 (Rome): Cn. Pompeio [P]roculo . . . g complurium [primi] p. leg IIII p. f., [trib.,] coh. I Urbanae, [pr] oc. Ponti et [Bit]hyniae.

The date of Cn. Pompeius Proculus is unknown.

### 14. \*T. Visulanius Crescens

XI 709 (Bononia): D.M.V.F. T. Visulanio Aufidio Trebio Clementi T. Visulanius Crescens praef. fabr. bis, praef. cohort. I Gallor., trib. mil. cohort. civium Romanor., praef. equitum alae Moesicae, censor Germ. inferior. Patri optimo.

III. S. p. 1971, Dipl. XXXI: - - - ad XVIII K. Septembr. Q. Fabio Barbaro A. Caecilio Faustino cos., cohort. II Gallorum cui praest Visulanius Crescens. (Aug. 14, 99)

T. Visulanius Crescens was *censor* of Lower Germany, probably in the early part of Trajan's reign, for he was prefect of a cohort in 99.<sup>55</sup>

### 15. Memmius (or Memnius) Rufus (or Rufinus)

#### 16. Silius Decianus

XV 7302 (Rome): [I]mp. Nervae Traiani Caes. Aug. Ger. Dac. sub cur. Sili Deciani et Memni<sup>56</sup> Rufi . . . lius Polybius fec. IIIX.

Memmius Rufus, or Rufinus, and Silius Decianus were possibly *procuratores aquarum* as Dessau thinks.<sup>57</sup> Lanciani<sup>58</sup> considers them only *adiutores* of the *curator aquarum*. The date is after 103, for Trajan is called Dacicus.

### 17. †C. Pomponius Hyllus

XV 7299 (Rome): Imp. Nerv. Traian. Aug. [G]er. Dac. sub cur. C. Pomp. Hylli [p]roc. fec. Cl. Onesim.<sup>59</sup>

XV 7300 (Rome): Imp. Nervae Traiani Caesar. Aug. Ger. Dac. sub cura C. Pomponi Hylli proc. off. elesi i ser.<sup>60</sup>

XV 7301 (unknown): [I]mp. Caes. Nerv. Tra[i]a[n. Aug. Ger. Dac. sub cur.] C. Pompon. Hylli<sup>61</sup> proc. Aug. [fec.] . . .

C. Pomponius Hyllus was *procurator aquarum*<sup>62</sup> under Trajan after 103.

### 18. P. Besius Betuinianus C. Marius Memmius Sabinus

VIII 9990 (Tangiers): P. Besio P. f. Quir. Betuiniano C. Mario Memmio Sabino praef. coh. I Raetorum, trib. leg.

X G. p. f., praef. alae Dardanorum, procuratori Imp. Caesaris Nervae Traiani Aug. Germ. Dacici monetae, proc. provinc. Baeticae, proc. XX hered., proc. pro leg. provinc. Mauretaniae Tingitanae, donis donato ab Imp. Traiano Aug. bello Dacico, corona murali vallari hastis pur. vexillo argent. exacti exercitus.

In this inscription Trajan is called Dacicus, a surname which he received late in 102, and not Optimus, which he assumed in 114. Therefore the inscription was cut after 102 and probably before 114. Besius doubtless completed his military career before holding any of the procuratorships, and the *dona militaria* for distinction in the Dacian war, although mentioned last, were of course received for service in one of the *militiae equestres*.<sup>63</sup> In all probability, therefore, Besius held the four procuratorships between 103 and 114.<sup>64</sup> He is known only from this inscription. The *procurator pro legato provinciae Mauretaniae Tingitanae*<sup>65</sup> seems to have been a procurator invested with additional power by having legionary troops placed temporarily under his command, an officer corresponding to the *tribunus militum pro legato*, a substitute commander for a legate.<sup>66</sup>

### 19. \*C. Iulius Demosthenes

*IGR* III 500 (Oenoandis) II 52 f.: Γαίου Ἰουλίου Δημοσθένους, ὃς ἐγένετο χειλιάρχος λεγεῶνος Σιδηρῶς καὶ ἑπαρχὸς εἰλησῶν ἐβδόμης Φρυγῶν, ἐπίτροπος Αὐτοκράτορος Τραιανοῦ ἐπαρχείας Σικελίας καὶ τῶν συντελουσῶν νήσ[σ]ων καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Λυκιάρχης.

*IGR* III 487 (Oenoandis): [Γ. Ἰούλιον Δημοσθένη - - - ἐπίτροπον Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρωνα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δα]κι-  
κοῦ ἐπα[ρχεί]ας Σικελίας] καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν Σικελί[α] συντελουσῶν  
νήσ[σ]ων γενόμενον ἀρχιερέα τῶν [Σεβασ]τῶν καὶ γραμματέα Λυκίων  
τοῦ κοινοῦ καὶ ἀγωνοθέτην] τῶν πενταετηρικῶν μ[εγά]λων ἰσολυμπίων  
Ὀύεσ[πα]σιανε[ίων] - - - :

The letters *κικου* of the second inscription are evidently the last of *Δακικοῦ*, which was here the last surname of the emperor. Therefore Demosthenes, whose name is supplied here from the first inscription, was procurator of Sicily and the neighboring islands<sup>67</sup> after 103 and probably before 114.<sup>68</sup> He afterward became *flamen Augustorum*, or Lyciarch,<sup>69</sup> clerk of the Lycian league, and overseer of the great quinquennial games in honor of Vespasian.

## 20. \*A. Pomponius Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus

*Bull. corr. hell.* 28 (1904) pp. 424 ff. (Argos): 'Α. Πομπώνιον Γ. υἱὸν Κυρίνα Αὔγουρέϊνον Τ. Πριφέρνιον Παῖτον χειλιάρχον λεγιῶνος ἰ Φρεθηνσίας, ἔπα[ρ]χον σπείρης α' χειλιάνδρου τιμηθέντα μετὰ τὴν κατὰ Γετῶν νείκην ὑπὸ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικοῦ κόσμῳ ἀριστείῳ οὐξέλλῳ ἀργυρῷ καὶ δόρατι καθαρῷ καὶ στεφάνῳ τευχήρι, ἐπίτροπον Σεβασ[τοῦ ἐ]παρχείας Ἀχαιίας. Μ. Ἀντώνιος Ἀχαικὸς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλιν.

A. Pomponius Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus is known only from this inscription, which states that he was honored by Trajan with *dona militaria*.<sup>70</sup> He was procurator of Achaia after 103 and probably before 114, since Trajan is called Dacicus but not Optimus.<sup>71</sup>

## 21. C. Terentius Iunior

Plin. *Epp.* VII 25. 2: - - - Terentius Iunior, equestribus militiis functus atque etiam procuratore Narbonensis provinciae integerrime functus, recepit se in agros suos paratisque honoribus tranquillissimum otium praetulit.

The date of Plin. *Epp.* VII 25 is 107, as fixed by Mommsen.<sup>72</sup> C. Terentius Iunior was therefore procurator of Narbonensis, probably during the early years of Trajan's reign.<sup>73</sup>

### 21a. . . . ]aenus (or . . . ]linus)

*BGU IV* 1033, l. 20: . . .]μον τοῦ πρὸς τῷ ἰδίῳ λόγῳ τῷ ἧ ν . . .  
(105-6)

This document gives part of the name of an *idiologus* who was in office in 105-6. He is the only one mentioned by name during the reign of Trajan.

## 22. Ti. Iulius Aquilinus

III pp. 866-7, Dipl. XXIV = p. 1972 n. XXXV: Imp. Caesar divi Nervae f., Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus pontifex maximus tribunic. potestat. XI, imp. VI, cos. V, p. p., equitibus et peditibus qui militaverunt - - - et sunt in Raetia sub Ti. Iulio Aquilino - - - C. Minicio Fundano C. Vettennio Severo cos.  
(107)

Ti. Iulius Aquilinus was governing procurator of Raetia in 107, since he commanded the auxiliary troops of the province.<sup>74</sup>

## 23. †C. Sulpicius Similis<sup>75</sup>

*Frg. Vatic.* 233: - - - secundum litteras divi Traiani ad Sulpicium Similem - - - quae omnia litteris praefecti annonae significanda sunt.

*Amherst Pap.* II 64 : Σουλπίκιω[ς] Σίμιλις Ἡρακλείδῃ στρ(ατηγῶι) Ἐρμοσ(ολίτου) χα(ίρειν). . . . (ἔτους) δεκάτο[ν] Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Ν[έρ]ουα Τραϊανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γε[ρμανικοῦ . . .].

(Between last of Mch. and Aug. 29, 107)<sup>76</sup>

III 24 (Egypt) : An(no) XII Imp. Nerva Traiano Caesare Aug. Germanico Dacico per Sulpicium Simi[le]m praef. Aeg.  
(Between Aug. 29, 108 and Aug. 28, 109)

A Vienna papyrus cited by de Ricci, *Proc. Bibl. Arch.* 1900 p. 379, of the thirteenth year of Trajan, i. e., 110.

*Vit. Had.* 9. 4 : cui [Attiano] cum successorem dare non posset quia non petebat, id egit, ut peteret atque, ubi primum petit, in Turbonem transtulit potestatem; cum quidem etiam Simili alteri praefecto Septicium Clarum successorem dedit.

Dio 69. 19 : καὶ τὴν τῶν δορυφόρων ἀρχὴν ἄκων τε ἔλαβε καὶ λαβίων ἐξίστατο, μόλις τε ἀφεθείς ἐν ἀγρῷ ἡσυχος ἐπτά ἔτη τὰ λοιπὰ τοῦ βίου διήγαγε καὶ ἐπὶ γε τὸ μνήμα αὐτοῦ τοῦτο ἐπέγραψεν ὅτι “Σίμιλις ἐνταῦθα κείται βιοῦς μὲν ἔτη τόσα, ζήσας δὲ ἔτη ἐπτά.”

The fact that C. Sulpicius Similis held the office of *praefectus annonae* under Trajan is known only from a rescript of the emperor to him, which is cited by Ulpian. This office was held before 107, for before the middle of that year Similis became *praefectus Aegypti*, immediately succeeding C. Vibius Maximus, as we know from *Amherst Pap.* II 64, which contains a decision of the latter to the *strategus* Heraclides, dated March 26, 107, and attached to it a copy of a letter of Sulpicius Similis to the same *strategus*, dated also in the tenth year of Trajan, i. e., before August 29 of that year.<sup>77</sup> He is also mentioned as prefect in III 24, of the tenth year of Trajan, and in a Vienna papyrus of the year 110.<sup>78</sup> Between this date and March, 114 he was succeeded by Rutilius Lupus.<sup>79</sup> Similis was made *praefectus praetorio* probably in the last of Trajan's reign,<sup>80</sup> and held the office, for a time at least, with Acilius Attianus. He was relieved of the office about the time that Marcus Turbo was made *praefectus* instead of Attianus, i. e., in the early part of 119.<sup>81</sup> Having been succeeded by Septicius Clarus he lived seven years quietly in the country.

## 24. C. Manlius Felix

III 726 (Thrace) : C. Manlio . . . f. Q. Felici trib. mil. leg. VI[I] G. p. f., adlect. in decur. iudic. selector. a divo Tito, praef. fabr. Imp. Caesaris Nervae Trai. Germ. Dacici II, praef. class. Pann. et Germ., proc. Aug. reg. Chers., proc. Aug. XX hered. d. d.

The inscription was cut after 103, since Trajan is called Dacicus, and probably before 114, when the title *Optimus* was conferred upon him. Therefore Felix was prefect of the Pannonian and then of the German fleet, procurator of the emperor's possessions in the Thracian Chersonese,<sup>82</sup> and finally *procurator Augusti vicesimae hereditatum*, before 114.

## 25. †Cn. Cornelius Pulcher

*IG IV 795 (Argos):*<sup>83</sup> Γν. Κορνήλιον Τιβερίου υἱὸν Φαβία Πούλχρον χειλίαρχον λεγ. ὃ Σκυθικῆς δυ' ἀνδρῶν ἀντιστράτηγον ἐν Κορίνθῳ, εὐθη[ν]ίας ἐπιμελετήν, ἀγωνοθέτην Καισαρῶν Νεροναίων Τραιανῶν Σεβαστῶν Γερμανικῶν Δακῶν καὶ Ἰσθμίων καὶ Καισαρῶν καὶ ἀγωνοθέτην Σεβαστείων καὶ Ἀσκληπείων καὶ στρατηγὸν καὶ γραμματέα τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ ἀρχιερέα καὶ ἐπίτροπον Καίσαρος . . .

*IG IV 1600 (Corinth):* Γν. Κορνήλιον Τιβ. Κορνηλίου Πούλχρον υἱὸν Φαβία Πού[λ]χρον στρατηγὸν τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων, πενταετηρικὸν ἀγωνοθέτην Κα[σα]ρείων Ἰσθμίων ἀρχιερ[έα] τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλάδαρχην ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινου τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συ[νεδ]ρίου διὰ βίου, Ἡπίρου ἐπίτροπον, Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας δικαιοδότην, ἄρχον[τα τοῦ] Πανελληνίου καὶ ἱερέα Ἀδριανοῦ Πανελληνίου ἄλλας τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς ἐπιδόντα καὶ τὴν ἀπέ[λειαν] τῇ πόλει παρασχόντ[α]. Καλπουρνία Φροντεῖνα ἡ ἀδελφή.

The public career of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher of Corinth, the friend of Plutarch to whom he dedicated his pamphlet, πῶς ἂν τις ἐπ' ἐχθρῶν ὠφέλοιτο,<sup>84</sup> is known from these two inscriptions. After holding several municipal and provincial offices he became imperial procurator of Epirus and then *iuridicus* of Egypt and Alexandria.<sup>85</sup> Fränkel in his note on *IG IV 795* is right in saying that this inscription was cut after 103, when Trajan was called Dacicus, and before 114, when he assumed *Optimus*. The fact that the full name of the emperor is written instead of simply *Τραιανῶν* seems to show at least that the inscription was cut during Trajan's lifetime.<sup>86</sup> Since it is probable that Pulcher held the procuratorship under Trajan before 114, we may suppose that he held the office of *iuridicus* under the same emperor,<sup>87</sup> and later a priesthood under Hadrian, evidently toward the end of his life.

## 26. [P.]<sup>88</sup> Prifernius Paetus Memmius Apollinaris

*IX 4753 (Reate):* [P.] Prifernio P. f. Qui. Paeto Memmio Apollinari IIII vir. iur. dic., quinq., mag. IV, praef. coh. III



Breuc., trib. leg. X Gem., praef. alae I Asturum, donis donato exped. Dac. ab Imp. Traiano hasta pura vexillo corona murali, proc. provinc. Sicil., proc. provinc. Lusitan., proc. XX her., proc. prov. Thrac., proc. prov. Noricae. P. Memmius P. f. Qui. Apollinaris patri piissimo.

III 5179 (Noricum): I. O. M. Surus Θ Memmi Apoll. proc. Aug. v. s. l. m.

We are not told in the inscription in which Dacian campaign Prifernius Paetus was given *dona militaria*, but even if it was in the first, the inscription must have been cut after the end of the second in 107. Therefore it seems probable that the second expedition is meant, as being more recent and thus perhaps not seeming to need designation. If this is so, Paetus began his procuratorial career in Sicily about 109 or 110,<sup>89</sup> and became successively procurator of the province of Lusitania, of the *vicesima hereditarium*, of Thrace, and of Noricum. The inscription was cut before Trajan's death,<sup>90</sup> and so these offices were held before 117.

## 27. †Q. Rammius Martialis

VI 222 (Rome): C. Calpurnio Pisone M. Vettio Bolano cos., Q. Rammio Martiale pr(aefecto) - - - coh. quintae vig. (111).

VI 221 (Rome): C. Clodio Crispino cos., Q. Rammio Martiale pr(aefecto) C. Maesio Tertio s(ub) pr(aefecto) L. Numerio Albano tr(ibuno) (sc. cohortis quintae vigilum). (113)

*Ox. Pap.* VII 1023 l. 6: ὑπὸ Κοεῖντόν 'Ραμμί[ο]ν Μαρτυάλις τῷ ἀ (ἔτει) 'Αδριανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου. (Before Aug. 29, 117)

*IGR* I 1255 (Egypt): --- ἐπὶ 'Ραμμίω Μαρτυάλι ἐπάρχωι Αἰγύπτου --- (ἔτους) β' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ 'Αδριανοῦ Φαρμουθὶ κη'. (Apr. 23, 118)

*Giessen Pap.* n. 43 l. 10: 'Ραμμίον Μαρτυάλις τ[ο]ῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος --- (ἔτους) γ' Αὐτοκράτορο[ς Καίσαρ]ος Τραιανοῦ 'Αδρι[αν]οῦ Σεβαστοῦ . . . (118-119)

*BGU* I 140: Πονπλίον Αἰλίου τὸ γ' καὶ 'Ρουστικὸν ὑπάτου . . . πρίδιε νόνας 'Αουγοῦστας - - - ἐπίσταμαι 'Ράμμιέ μου. (Aug. 4, 119)

Q. Rammius Martialis was *praefectus vigilum* at least from 111 to 113.<sup>91</sup> The earliest date of his prefecture of Egypt known to us is from *Ox. Pap.* VII 1023, of the first year of Hadrian, i.e., between the eleventh and the twenty-eighth of August, 117.<sup>92</sup> The earliest date known previous to the discovery of this papyrus was April 23, 118, from *IGR* I 1255.

His predecessor, M. Rutilius Lupus, was in office on the fifth of January, 117;<sup>93</sup> therefore the change of prefects took place during the last months of Trajan's reign or the very first days of the reign of Hadrian.<sup>94</sup> The latest date which we know of his term is August 4, 119, from *BGU* I 140, revised reading.<sup>95</sup>

### 28. Viridius Gemellinus

Plin. *ad Traj.* 27: Maximus libertus et procurator tuus, domine, praeter decem beneficiarios quos adsignari a me Gemellino, optimo viro, iussisti sibi quoque confirmat necessarios esse milites - - -.

*Ib.* 28 (Traj. ad Plin.): - - - cum ad pristinum actum reversus fuerit, sufficient illi duo a te dati milites et totidem a Viridio Gemellino, procuratore meo, quem adiuvat.

*Ib.* 84 (Traj. ad Plin.): - - - adhibitiss Viridio Gemellino et Epimacho, liberto meo, procuratoribus - - -.

Viridius Gemellinus was therefore procurator in Bithynia when Pliny<sup>96</sup> was *legatus Augusti*, between the years 111-113.

### 29. C. Maesius Tertius

VI 221 (Rome): (see under no. 27).

C. Maesius Tertius, *subpraefectus vigilum* in 113, is known only from this inscription. He is the earliest example of this officer.

### 30. †M. Rutilius Lupus

An unpublished Vienna papyrus of the month Phamenoth in the 17th year of Trajan (Feb.-Mch., 114), referred to by de Ricci in *Proc. Bibl. Arch.* 1902 p. 62.

*Cattaoui Pap.* col. II (*AP* III [1906] p. 59 col. III) l. 11: (ἔτει) [εἰ] ἡ Τραιανοῦ Φαῶφι ἐβδόμη καὶ εἰκάδι - - - Λούπος - - - εἶπεν.

(Decision of Lupus.) (Oct. 24, 114)

*Ib.* col. III (*AP* III [1906] p. 59 col. IV) l. 1: (ἔτει) ἡ Τραιανοῦ Παῦνι εἰ - - - Λούπος - - - εἶπεν.

(Decision of Lupus.)

*IGR* I 1267: - - - ἐπὶ Μάρκου Ῥυτιλίῳ Λούπῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου - - - (ἔτει) ἰθ' Αἰτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ - - - Παχὼν α'.

(Apr. 26, 116)<sup>97</sup>

*BGU* I 114 col. I l. 2: Λούπος εἶπεν - - - κ' θεῶν Τραιανοῦ Τῆβι δεκάτῃ.

(Jan. 5, 117)

M. Rutilius Lupus was therefore *praefectus Aegypti* at

least from March, 114 until January 5, 117. His predecessor, Sulpicius Similis,<sup>98</sup> was in office in 110 and Rammius Martialis<sup>99</sup> succeeded him by the middle of 117.

### 31. \*Felix Claudius Vindex

*Amherst Pap.* II 70: Φήλικι Κλαυδίω Ουίνδικι τῶι κρατίστῳ ἐπ[ιστρ(ατήγῳ)] παρὰ ἀρχόντων Ἐρμουπόλ(εως). τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος Ῥουτιλ[ίου Δ]ούπ(ου) κελεύσαντος - - - .

Felix Claudius Vindex<sup>100</sup> was *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis,<sup>101</sup> or Middle Egypt, since Hermupolis<sup>102</sup> lies in this section, at some time during the prefecture of Rutilius Lupus, i.e., between 114 and 117.<sup>103</sup>

### 32. †T. Haterius Nepos

XI 5213 (Fulginium): . . . [primipil]o prae[f. coh]ortis, trib. mili[tum, p]raef. equit., censito[ri] Brittonum Anavio[n(ens.)], proc. Aug. Armeniae mai[or.], ludi magni, hereditarium et a censibus, a libellis Aug., praef. vigilum, praef. Aegypt[i], M. Taminus Cri . . .

III 39 (Thebes): Anno V Hadriani imp. n., T. Hateriu[s] Nepos praef. Aeg. audit Memnonem XII K. Mart. hora is.

(Feb. 18, 121)

*Corp. Rain.* I p. 51 n. xviii ll. 2 ff.: Ἐξ ἀναπομπῆς Ἀτερίου [Νέπ]ω[τ]ος τοῦ κρατίστο[υ] ἡγ[ε]μ[ό]νος ἔτους [δ]γδδου Αὐτοκράτορος [Καίσαρος] Τραυανοῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ] ὑ Σεβ[α]στοῦ Φαρμονθὶ ὀκτωκαιδεκάτῃ.

(Apr. 13, 124)

Borghesi, *Opp.* V pp. 25 ff., rightly referred XI 5213 to T. Haterius Nepos.<sup>104</sup> Nepos was *censitor* of the Brittones of Anavio<sup>105</sup> about 114 or a little earlier, since he must have held the procuratorship of Armenia Maior between 114 and 117.<sup>106</sup> He was *praefectus Aegypti* as early as February, 121, and he therefore probably held the office of *procurator ludi magni*<sup>107</sup> under Trajan and that of *procurator hereditarium* at the very beginning of Hadrian's reign. He then became a *censibus* and at the same time a *libellis*, probably about 119.<sup>108</sup> After being *praefectus vigilum* he was *praefectus Aegypti* at least from February 18, 121<sup>109</sup> to April 13, 124.<sup>110</sup>

### 33. D. Iulius Capito

XII 1855 (Vienne): . . . trib. mil. leg. II Adiutricis, censori civitatis Remor. foeder., proc. Imp. Nervae Traian. Caes.

Aug. Germ. Dacici Optimi provinc. Astur. et Callaec. conventus Asturum. L. d. d. d.<sup>111</sup>

XII 1869 (Vienne) : D. Iul. D. f. V[ol.] Capitoni flam. iuvent., III vir. [l]oc. public. per[seq.], [I]I vir. aera[r., augur.], praef. fa[b]r., trib. mil. [leg. II A]diu[t., c]en[sor. civ. Remor.] foederatae, Remi public. [L.] d. d. d.

XII 1870 (Vienne) : D. Iul. D. fil. Vo[l.] Capiton[i fl]am. iuvent. III v[ir. loc. pu]blic. perseq. II v[ir. aer., au]guri, praef. fa[br., trib. m]ilit. leg. II Adiu[t., censor.] ci[vitatis Remor. foeder.]

After holding several offices in his native town (Vienna, Gall. Narb.) and after a short military career, D. Iulius Capito became *ensor civitatis Remorum foederatae*,<sup>112</sup> probably not long after 114. He held the procuratorship of Asturia and Callaecia<sup>113</sup> between 114 and 116, as it seems, for Trajan assumed the surname Optimus in 114 and was called Parthicus in 116.

#### 34. C. Camurius Clemens

XI 5669 (Attidium) : C. Camurio C. f. Lem. Clementi praef. fabr. IIII, praef. i. d. Imper. Caes. Traiani Aug., praef. coh. VII Raet. equit., trib. mil. coh. II Ulpiae Petraeor. milliar. equit., praef. alae Petrianae milliar. c. R. bis torquatae, proc. Aug. ad Miniciam, proc. Aug. epistrategiae septem nomor. et Arsinoitae. Treiensens patron. ob merita eius, decr. dec. publice.

C. Camurius Clemens is known only from this inscription. He held two procuratorships under Trajan,<sup>114</sup> *procurator Augusti ad Miniciam*<sup>115</sup> and *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis, or Middle Egypt.<sup>116</sup>

#### 35. †Q. Caecilius Redditus

III 5163 (Celeia) : I. O. M. Antonius Maximus (bf.) Q. Caecili Redditi proc. Aug. v. s. l. m.

III S. Dipl. XCVIII p. 2212: - - - cohort. I Britannicae (miliariae) c. R. cui praest Q. Caecilius Redditus. (105)

Q. Caecilius Redditus, known from these two inscriptions, served as governing procurator of Noricum, probably during the reign of Trajan, since he was holding the first of his *militiae equestres* in 105.<sup>117</sup>

#### 36. Ti. Iulius Alexander

III S. 7130 (Ephesus) : Ti. Iulium C. [f.] Corn. Ale[xan]-drum, c. . . . trib. m[il. leg. III Cy]renaic[ae, praefe]ctum

eq. [alae. . . .] Aug., pro[c. Imp. Ner]vae Tr[aiani Caesa]-  
ris Aug. . . . provin[ciae Cre]tae . . . item [provin-  
ciae] Asia[e] - - - .

Ti Iulius Alexander is known only from this inscription. He was procurator under Trajan of Crete and then of Asia.

### 37. †P. Acilius Attianus

*Vit. Had.* 5. 5: Tantum autem statim clementiae studium habuit [Hadrianus], ut cum sub primis imperii diebus ab Attiano per epistulas esset ammonitus, ut et Baebius Macer - - - necaretur et Laberius Maximus - - - neminem laederet.

*Ib.* 5. 9: Post haec Antiochia digressus est ad inspiciendas reliquias Traiani quas Attianus, Plotina et Matidia deferebant.

Dio 69. I: <sup>118</sup> ἄλλὰ καὶ Καίσαρα αὐτὸν καὶ αὐτοκράτορα, τοῦ Τραιανοῦ ἄπαιδος μεταλλάξαντος, ὃ τε Ἀττιανὸς, πολίτης αὐτοῦ ὢν, καὶ ἐπίτροπος γεγωνὸς καὶ ἡ Πλωτίνα ἐξ ἐρωτικῆς φιλίας, πλησίον τε ὄντα καὶ δύναμιν πολλὴν ἔχοντα, ἀπέδειξαν.

*Vit. Had.* 9. 3-5: Cum Attiani, praefecti sui et quondam tutoris, potentiam ferre non posset, nisus est eum obtruncare, sed revocatus est, quia iam quattuor consularium occisorum, quorum quidem necem in Attiani consilia refundebat, premebatur invidia. Cui cum successorem dare non posset, quia non petebat, id egit, ut peteret atque, ubi primum petit, in Turbonem transtulit potestatem.

*Ib.* 8. 7: Senatus fastigium in tantum extulit difficile faciens senatores, ut, cum Attianum ex praefecto praetorii ornamentis consularibus praeditum faceret senatorem, nihil se amplius habere, quod in eum conferri posset, ostenderit.

*Röm. Mith.* 18 (1903) pp. 63-7: P. Acilius Attianus praef. pr(aetorio) Herculi sancto d. d.<sup>119</sup>

The identity of P. Acilius Attianus, *praefectus praetorio*, of the inscription published by Littig and Hülsen, with the Caelius Attianus <sup>120</sup> of the *Vita Hadriani*, *praefectus praetorio* under Hadrian, seems certain.<sup>121</sup> Attianus was prefect, without doubt, toward the end of Trajan's reign, for he was present during the last hours with Trajan and helped take his remains to Rome.<sup>122</sup> With Plotina he urged Hadrian to become emperor and at once began to give him advice. He was replaced by Marcus Turbo probably in the early part of 119, and was enrolled in the senate by Hadrian as a mark of honor.<sup>123</sup>

### 38. T. Flavius Macer

VIII 5351 (Numidia): T. Flavio T. f. Quir. Macro, II vir. flamini perpetuo Ammaedarensium, praef. gentis Musulamiorum, curatori frumenti comparandi in annonā[m] urbis facta a divo Nerva Traiano, proc. Aug. praediorum saltuum [Hip]ponensis et Thevestini, proc. Aug. provinciae Siciliae. Mūnici[ps] municipi.

T. Flavius Macer, who is known only from this inscription, held office in his native town of Ammaedara, Numidia, and after service as *praefectus gentis Musulamiorum*,<sup>124</sup> which here stands in the place of the *militiae equestres*, he began his procuratorial service toward the end of Trajan's reign, as *curator frumenti comparandi in annonam urbis*, an extraordinary equestrian official.<sup>125</sup> He then became procurator of the imperial domains about Hippo Regius and Theveste in Africa,<sup>126</sup> and imperial procurator of Sicily.<sup>127</sup> These two offices were held after Trajan's death, since in the inscription he is called *divus*.

### 39. †[C.]<sup>128</sup> Iulius Priscus Gallonius Q. Marcus Turbo Fronto Publicius Severus

Euseb. *Hist. eccl.* 4.2: ἤδη γοὺν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος Τραιανοῦ εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ὀκτωκαίδεκατον ἐλαύνοντος αἰθῆς Ἰουδαίων κίνησις ἐπαναστάσα πάμπλου πλήθος αὐτῶν διέφθειρεν. ἐν τε γὰρ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ τῇ λοιπῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ προσέτι κατὰ Κυρήνην - - - ὄρμητο πρὸς τοὺς συνοίκους Ἑλλάδας στασιάζειν. αἰδέσαντές τε εἰς μέγα τὴν στάσιν τῷ ἐπιόντι ἐνιαυτῷ πόλεμον οὐ μικρὸν συνήψαν - - - ἐφ' οὗς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ ἐπέμψε Μάρκιον Τούρβωνα.

*Vit. Had.* 5. 8: Lusium Quietum sublatis gentibus Mauris quas regebat, quia suspectus imperio fuerat, exarmavit, Marcio Turbone Iudaeis compressis ad deprimendum tumultum Mauretaniae destinato.

*AE* 1911 n. 108 (Rapidum): [I]ul. Priscus [G]allonius Fronto Marcus Turbo proc. Aug.

*Vit. Had.* 6. 7: Marcium Turbonem post Mauretanium praefecturae infulis ornatum Pannoniae Daciaeque ad tempus praefecit.

*Ib.* 7. 3: Unde statim Hadrianus - - - Roman venit Dacia Turboni credita titulo Aegyptiacae praefecturae, quo plus auctoritatis haberet, ornato.

III 1462 (Sarmizegetusa): Q. Marcio Turboni Frontoni Publicio Severo praef. praet. Imp. Caesaris Traiani Hadriani Augusti p. p., colon. Ulp. Traian. Aug. Dacia Sarmizegetus.

*Vit. Had.* 9. 4: Cui [Attiano] cum successorem dare non posset, quia non petebat, id egit, ut peteret, atque ubi primum petit, in Turbonem transtulit potestatem; cum quidem etiam Simili alteri praefecto Septicium Clarum successorem dedit.

Marcus Turbo was a friend of Hadrian on the Parthian expedition of Trajan. He is mentioned with Claudius Livianus, who had been *praefectus praetorio*.<sup>129</sup> In 117<sup>130</sup> he was sent by Trajan to put down the Jewish insurrection in Egypt,<sup>131</sup> but he had evidently not accomplished this when Hadrian became emperor.<sup>132</sup> Shortly after being proclaimed emperor in August, 117, Hadrian sent Turbo to Mauretania,<sup>133</sup> as *procurator Augusti*,<sup>134</sup> to quell an uprising there. This was soon done, for early in 118,<sup>135</sup> Hadrian on his way to Rome through Dacia and Moesia named him as temporary governor of Pannonia and Dacia,<sup>136</sup> with the rank of *praefectus Aegypti, quo plus auctoritatis haberet*, but probably not the title,<sup>137</sup> in spite of the statement of *Vit. Had.* 7. 3. He seems to have held this office about a year, for in the early part of 119,<sup>138</sup> apparently while still on the frontier, he was made *praefectus praetorio* and a memorial (III 1462) was erected in his honor by the colony of Sarmizegetusa. According to Dio 69. 18, Turbo seems to have been in office in 135.<sup>139</sup> This view is strengthened by the fact that in this year Fronto, born probably after 100, was at the height of his fame. Turbo seems to have been still living under Pius.<sup>140</sup>

#### 40. \*Flavius Philoxenus

Unpublished *Brem. Pap.* in *AP IV* (1908) pp. 385 ff.: To the *strategus* Apollonios of Ἀπολλωνοπόλιος Ἑπτακομίας in the Thebais:<sup>141</sup> ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς Φλαυίου Φιλοξένου τοῦ κρατίστου ἐπιστρατήγου --- . (About 118)

This is the only mention of Flavius Philoxenus<sup>142</sup> who was *epistrategus* of the Thebais about 118.

#### 41. \*L. Seius Avitus

*Bull. arch. du comité des travaux hist., Procès-verbaux des séances* 1913 p. CCXIX (Albulae, Mauretania Caes.): Imp. Caesar divi Traiani Parthici fil., divi Nervae nepos, Traianus Hadrianus Au[g.] pontifex max., trib. pot. II, [cos.] III,<sup>143</sup> praesidium Sufative<sup>144</sup> per coh. I Flavia. Musulamiorum factum sub cura L. Sei Aviti proc. Aug. (118)

This is the only mention of L. Seius Avitus, *procurator Augusti*, the governor of Mauretania in 118. He seems to have been the successor in this office of Marcus Turbo.<sup>145</sup>

#### 42. \* . . . Bassus

*Notizie degli scavi* 1914 pp. 81 ff. (Liguria): . . . .  
M. f. Fal. Bassus [prae]f. coh. pr(imae) Antioch(ensium),  
[praef.] coh. pr(imae) Britton[um, pra]ef. alae Moesic(ae),  
[pro]c. Imp. Caes. Traia[ni] Hadriani Aug. ad XXXX Gall.,  
item ad censum agend. Ponto Bithyniae, epistrateg. Pelusio  
item Thebaidis, proc. provinciae Iudaeae, t(estamento) p(oni)  
i(ussit).

Bassus, the son of Marcus, whose *cursus* is given in this inscription, cannot be identified with either of the other two known to us of the same cognomen, who were holding office at about this time.<sup>146</sup> His whole civil career must have fallen during Hadrian's reign, for the official name of Judaea after Hadrian was Syria Palaestina.<sup>147</sup> Therefore Bassus held, toward the beginning of Hadrian's reign, the procuratorship *ad quadragesimam Galliarum*, after which he became *procurator Augusti ad censum agendum in Pontus and Bithynia*. He was then advanced to higher posts, first as *epistrategus* at Pelusium<sup>148</sup> in Lower Egypt, then as *epistrategus* of the Thebais, and finally he was appointed procurator of Judaea.

#### 43. C. Septicius Clarus

Plin. *Epp.* 2. 9. 4: Habet avunculum C. Septicium, quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius, nihil fidelius novi.<sup>149</sup>

*Vit. Had.* 9. 5: (quoted under no. 39).

*Ib.* II. 2. 3: Ergo conversis regio more militibus Britanniam petit in qua multa correxerat murumque per octoginta milia passuum primus duxit, qui barbaros Romanosque divideret. Septicio Claro praefecto praetorii et Suetonio Tranquillo epistularum magistro multisque aliis, quod apud Sabinam uxorem in usu eius familiaris se tunc egerant, quam reverentia domus aulicae postulabat successores dedit.

C. Septicius Clarus was made *praefectus praetorio* with Marcus Turbo in the early part of 119.<sup>150</sup> He succeeded Sulpicius Similis.<sup>151</sup> He was removed from office with Suetonius probably while Hadrian was in Britain in 122.<sup>152</sup>

#### 44. Dionysius Milesius

Philostratus *Vit. soph.*, I 22: μεγάλων μὲν οὖν ἤξειτο [Διονύσιος] καὶ τῶν πόλεων, ὅποσαι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοφία ἐθαύμαζον, μεγίστων δὲ ἐκ βασιλείας. Ἀδριανὸς γὰρ σατράπην μὲν αὐτὸν ἀπέφηνεν οὐκ ἀφανῶν ἔθνων, κατέλεξε δὲ τοῖς δημοσίᾳ ἰππεύουσι καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ σιτουμένοις. τὸ δὲ Μουσεῖον τράπεζα Αἰγυπτία, ἐνυκαλοῦσα τοὺς ἐν πάσῃ τῇ γῇ ἔλλογίμους.



Dionysius of Miletus,<sup>153</sup> the sophist, was honored in many cities, but especially by Hadrian, who enrolled him among the knights, made him procuratorial governor of some important province, and gave him membership in the Alexandrian Museum.<sup>154</sup> Hadrian later sought to vex him<sup>155</sup> and honored his rivals, Celer<sup>156</sup> and Heliodorus.<sup>157</sup>

#### 45. C. Suetonius Tranquillus

Plin. *Epp.* 3. 8: C. Plinius Suetonio Tranquillo suo s. Facis pro cetera reverentia, quam mihi praestas, quod tam sollicite petis ut tribunatum, quem a Neratio Marcello, clarissimo viro impetravi tibi, in Caesennium Silvanum, propinquum tuum, transferam. (101)

*Vit. Had.* II. 2. 3: (quoted under no. 43).

The only office of Suetonius<sup>158</sup> of which we know, and doubtless the only one he held, is that of imperial (Latin) secretary (*epistularum magister*)<sup>159</sup> under Hadrian. He did not hold the *militiae equestres* under Trajan so as to qualify for office, as may be gathered from Plin. *Epp.* 3. 8. He was appointed *ab epistulis* about 119, probably through the influence<sup>160</sup> of his patron, Septicius Clarus, to whom, while *praefectus praetorio*, Suetonius dedicated his *Lives of the Caesars*.<sup>161</sup> He was removed from office along with Clarus, evidently while Hadrian was in Britain, i.e., about 122.<sup>162</sup>

#### 46. Celer

Philostratus *Vit. soph.* II 22: ὁ δὲ Κέλερ βασιλικῶν μὲν ἐπιστολῶν ἀγαθὸς προστάτης, μελέτη δὲ οὐκ ἀποχωρῶν, Διονυσίῳ δὲ τὸν ἐκ μερακίου χρόνον διάφορος.

Aristides *Or.* XXVI (ed. Dindorf, p. 519): Plato in a dream appears to Aristides and asks ποῖός τις, ἔφη, σοι φαίνομαι εἰς ἐπιστολάς; μὴ φαυλότερος τοῦ Κέλερος; τὸν γραμματέα δὲ λέγων τὸν βασιλικόν.

Celer was a contemporary of Dionysius of Miletus<sup>163</sup> and, therefore, probably *ab epistulis* (*Graecis*) under Hadrian<sup>164</sup>

#### 47. (Mestrius) Plutarchus

CIG 1713: Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα --- Τραυανὸν Ἀδριανὸν Σεβαστὸν, τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων ἐπιμελητεύοντος ἀπὸ Δελφῶν Μεστρίου Πλουτάρχου τοῦ ἱερέως.

Syncellus, p. 659. 13 Bonn (in *Pros.* III p. 56): Πλούταρχος Χαιρωνεὺς φιλόσοφος ἐπιτροπεύειν Ἑλλάδος ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος [Ἀδριανῶ] κατεστάθη γηραιός.

If the inscription refers to Plutarch, the writer, his *nomen* was Mestrius, a name which he may have received from his friend, Mestrius Florus.<sup>165</sup> It has been assumed from the remark of Syncellus that Plutarch, in the later years of his life, about 117-120, became procurator of Achaia.<sup>166</sup> Some doubt seems to attach to the assumption, considering the character of Plutarch and what he said about accepting office under the Romans.<sup>167</sup> The statement of Suidas, that Trajan gave Plutarch consular honors, is without foundation.<sup>168</sup>

#### 48. †L. Baebius Iuncinus

X 6976 (Messana): L. Baebius L. f. Gal. Iuncinus, praef. fabr., praef., coh. IIII Raetorum, trib. milit. leg. XXII Deiotariana, praef., alae Astyrum, praef. vehiculorum, iuridicus Aegypti.

L. Baebius Iuncinus seems to be the earliest known incumbent of the *praefectura vehiculorum*, an office which he probably held in the early part of Hadrian's reign.<sup>169</sup> He afterward became *iuridicus Aegypti*.<sup>170</sup>

#### 49. T. Eppius Latinus

III 3925 (Neviodonum, Pann. sup.): T. Eppio T. f. Quir Latino II viro iur. dic. munic(ipii) Latob(icorum), proc. Im[p. Caes]aris Traian[i Hadria]ni [Aug.] ad c[ensus a]cc[ipiend(os)] . . . proc. IIII p(ublicorum) Afr(icae) p. d. d.

T. Eppius Latinus, who is known only from this inscription, was *procurator ad census accipiendos* in some province under Hadrian,<sup>171</sup> and after holding several offices unknown to us became *procurator quattuor publicorum Africae*.

#### 50. Eudaemon

III 431 (Ephesus): . . . proc. [Imp.] Caesaris Tra(ia)ni Hadriani [Aug.] ad dioecesin Alexandr., [p]roc. bibliothecar. Graec. et Latin., ab. epist. Graec., proc. Lyc. Pamp. Galat. Paphl. Pisid. Pont., proc. heredit. et proc. pro[vin]ciae Asiae, proc. Syriae. Hermes Aug. lib. adiut. eius h. c.

IGR III 1077 (Egypt): [ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος . . . μوني, ἐπιτρόπῳ [Ἄντοκράτορος Κ]αίσαρος Τραιανοῦ [Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβασ]τοῦ ἐπὶ διοικήσεως [Ἀλεξανδρείας, ἐπ]ιτρόπῳ βι[β]λιοθηκῶ[ν ῥωμαϊκῶν τε καὶ ἐλ]ληνικῶν, ἐπὶ ἐπιστολῶν ἐλληνικῶν, ἐπ[ι]τρόπῳ ἐπαρχειῶν Λυκίας Παμφυλίας Γαλατίας [Πισιδίας Πόντου Παφλα]γονίας Λυκα[ο]νία[s, ἐπιτρόπῳ κλη]ρονομίων [καὶ ἐπιτρόπῳ] ἐπαρχείας Ἀσίας, ἐπιτρ[ο]πῳ Συρίας, ἐπιτρόπῳ ἐπαρχείας . . . ἐπιτρ[ο]πῳ . . .

Eudaemon (as Hirschfeld<sup>172</sup> has restored the name), the friend of Hadrian, was first appointed *procurator Augusti ad dioecesin Alexandriae*. In this office he probably had charge of the finances of the district of Alexandria, or of the whole province under the prefect.<sup>173</sup> He was then placed in charge of the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome.<sup>174</sup> After this he became imperial Greek secretary (*ab epistulis Graecis*), procurator of Lycia, Pamphylia, Galatia, Paphlagonia, Pisidia, Pontus and Lycaonia, *procurator hereditatum*, procurator of Asia, then of Syria, and, finally, as far as we have evidence, of two provinces of which we do not know the names. We do not know whether he held all these positions under Hadrian, but from *Vit. Had.* 15. 3 we should infer that he did.<sup>175</sup>

### 51. M. Petronius Sura

XV 7309 α (Rome): Imp. Caes. Traian. Hadrian. Aug. sub cur. Petron. Surae proc. Aug. Cl. Felix fec. - - - .

XV 7309 β (Rome): Imp. Caes. Trai. Hadriani Aug. sub cur. Petron. Surae proc. Aug. Cl. Felix fec. - - - .

These inscriptions are found on pieces of lead pipe and we therefore infer that M. Petronius Sura was *procurator aquarum*<sup>176</sup> under Hadrian. He was the father of M. Petronius Mamertinus, *praefectus Aegypti*, *praefectus praetorio*, who served under Hadrian and Pius.<sup>177</sup>

### 52. †Iulius Fronto

*Jahreshefte* 2 (1899) pp. 151 ff.: [Imp. Caes. divi Traiani Parthici f., divi Nervae nepos, T]raia[nus Hadrianus Aug[ustus p]ontifex m[aximus, tribun]ic. potestat. III, co[s. III, p. p.<sup>178</sup> ii]s qui militaverunt i[n classe praet.] Misenensi quae est s[ub Iulio Front]one - - - . (119)

III p. 875 Dipl. XXXII: Imp. Caesar - - - Traianus Hadrianus Aug. - - - iis qui militaverunt in classe praetoria Misenensi quae est sub Iulio Frontone - - - . a. d. XII K. Mart. P. Iuventio Celso II Q. Iulio Balbo cos.

(Feb. 18, 129)

Iulius Fronto was prefect of the praetorian fleet stationed at Misenum in 129. If the name has been correctly restored by Tocilescio in the first diploma given above, he was in the same office in 119.<sup>179</sup> The name is not at all certain since only the letters . . . *one* remain.

### 53. M. Calpurnius Seneca Fabius Turpio Sentinatianus

II 1178 (Baetica): M. Calpurnio M. f. Gal. Senecae Fabio Turpioni Sentinatiano praef. classis Misensis, praef. classis praetoriae Ravennatis, proc. provinciae Lusitaniae et Vettoniae, p. p. leg. I Adiutricis, ordo c. c. R. M. Calpurnius Seneca honore usus impensam remisit.<sup>180</sup>

III Dipl. XXXV: - - - iis qui militaverunt in classe praetoria Misensi, quae est sub Calpurnio Seneca - - - a. d. XVII K. Oc. P. Licinio Pansa L. Attio Macrone cos.

(Sept. 15, 134)

M. Calpurnius Seneca was procurator of the province of Lusitania and Vettonia, probably under Hadrian.<sup>181</sup> He then became prefect of the fleet at Ravenna and was advanced to the prefecture of the fleet at Misenum, probably about 129, for at this time Iulius Fronto seems to have been in that office ten years.<sup>182</sup> Seneca was holding the office in 134.

### 54. \*Marcius Moesius

AP II (1903) p. 440 n. 49 (Alexandria): [Ἀν]τίγραφον ὑπομνηματισμῶν Μαρκίου Μουσι[...ιδί]ψ λόγψ (ἔτει) ἐ' Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρο[ς τοῦ κ]υρίου Θῶθ κ'.

(Sept. 17, 120)

Marcus Moesius (not Moesianus),<sup>183</sup> who is not mentioned elsewhere, was *idiologus* of Egypt in 120.

### 55. †C. Avidius Heliodorus

Dio 69. 3: ὁ τε Διονύσιος πρὸς τὸν Ἀουίδιον Ἡλιοδῶρον τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ [Ἀδριανοῦ] διαγαγόντα εἰπεῖν λέγεται "ὅτι Καίσαρ χρήματα μὲν σοι καὶ τιμὴν δοῦναι δύναται, ῥήτορα δὲ σε ποιῆσαι οὐ δύναται."

Dio 71. 22: πλὴν καθ' ὅσον Ἡλιοδῶρον τινος, ἀγαπητῶς εἰς τὴν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἡγεμονίαν ἐξ ἐμπειρίας ῥητορικῆς προχωρήσαντος υἱὸς ἦν.

Ox. Pap. III 484 l. 20: - - - ὁ κράτιστος ἡγεμὼν Ἀυιδίος Ἡλιοδῶρος - - - (ἔτους) κβ' Αὐτο[κρ]άτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Μεχείρ γ'.

(Jan. 28, 138)

IGR I 1264 (Egypt): - - - ἐπὶ Ἀουιδίου Ἡλιοδῶρου ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου - - - ἔτους [τρι]του Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνείνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβεῶς Μεσορῆ ὀκτοκαίδεκάτη.

(Aug. 11, 140)<sup>184</sup>

BGU I 113 l. 1: Ἐκ τόμου ἐπικρίσεων Γαίου Ἀουιδίου Ἡλιοδῶρου γενομένου ἡγεμόνος - - - πρὸς ἐπικρισ[iv] Γαίου Ἀουιδίου Ἡλιοδῶρου ἐ[πάρχου Αἰγ]ύπτ[ο]υ ἀπὸ τῆς πρ[ὸ] ἐ' καλανδῶν Μ[αρτίω]ν ἡτι[ς]

ιστ]ι [το]ῦ [Μ]εχειρ ἢ κα' ἀ[χρ]ι τ]ῆς π[ρὸ ἰζ' καλανδῶν Ἰου]νίων, [ῆτι]ς  
 ἐστὶν μ[ηρὸς Παχῶν] κα' τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος γ' ἢ Αὐτοκράτορος [Καίσαρος  
 Τ]ίτου Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀν[τ]ωνε[ῖ]νου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς - - - .

(Feb. 15–May 16, 141)<sup>185</sup>

C. Avidius Heliodorus,<sup>186</sup> the rhetorician from Syria,<sup>187</sup> held the office of *ab epistulis* (*Graecis*) in the early years of Hadrian's reign, about 120-122.<sup>188</sup> He was promoted during the last years of Hadrian to the prefecture of Egypt, his predecessor being M. Petronius Mamertinus, who was still in office February 13, 135.<sup>189</sup> The earliest known date at which Heliodorus held this position is January 28, 138, and he still held it May 16, 141.<sup>190</sup> His successor was Valerius Eudaemon, who took up his duties by the middle of 142.<sup>191</sup>

### 56. Iulius Pardalas

BGU I 250 l. 19: [ἀπ]ὸ γὰρ τοῦ ζ' ἢ Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου Ἰουλίου  
 Παρδαλᾶν τὸν γενόμε[ε]νον πρὸς τῷ ἰδίῳ [λ]όγῳ - - - . (122-123)

This is the only mention of Iulius Pardalas, who was *idiologus* of Egypt in 122-123.

### 57. L. Iulius Vestinus

IGR I 136 (Rome): Ἀρχιερεὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης  
 Λευκίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Οὐρηστίνῳ καὶ ἐπιστάτῃ τοῦ Μουσείου καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν  
 Ρώμῃ βιβλιοθηκῶν Ῥωμαικῶν τε καὶ Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς παιδείας  
 Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος καὶ ἐπιστολεῖ τοῦ αὐτοῦ αὐτοκράτορος . . .

The career of L. Iulius Vestinus began without the *militiae equestres*. He was in the first place president of the Alexandrian Museum and, probably at the same time,<sup>192</sup> high priest of Alexandria<sup>193</sup> and of all Egypt. He was then advanced to the position of head librarian of the Greek and Roman libraries at Rome, after which he became a *studiiis* (ἐπὶ τῆς παιδείας), and finally imperial (Greek) secretary (ἐπιστολεῖ). He seems to have held all these offices under Hadrian, although the emperor's name is added only to the last two.<sup>194</sup>

### 58. Hesperus

IGR IV 571 (Asia) = CIL III 355 and 14191<sup>1</sup>: Ἀουίδιος  
 Κουίητος Αἰζασεῖτων ἀρχουσι βουλῆι δῆμῳ χαίρειν - - - ἐπέστελα δὲ  
 Ἐσπέρῳ τῷ ἐπιτρόπῳ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ - - - . Exempl(ar) epistulae  
 Quieti scriptae ad Hesperum. - - - Exemplar epistulae scriptae  
 Quieto ab Hespero.

Avidius Quietus was proconsul of Asia about 125-6.<sup>195</sup> Hesperus was *procurator Augusti* in Asia at this time.

### 59. \*Iulius Maximianus

*Pap. Rainer* 135 (Wessely, *Karanis und Sok.* p. 66): a petition addressed to the *epistrategus* Iulius Maximianus.<sup>196</sup>

*Pap. Cattaoui verso* col. II 2 (*AP* III [1906] p. 63): Ἰουλίῳ Μαξιμιανῷ τῷ γενομ[ε]νῷ δικαιοδότη. (139)<sup>197</sup>

The reference in these two papyri may well be to the same Iulius Maximianus.<sup>198</sup> The position of *epistrategus* was lower than that of *iuridicus*. Maximianus was therefore *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis before 139, and, since we already know of five *epistrategi* of this section between 127 and 139, it is probable that he held the office not long before 127.

### 60. †T. Fl(avius) Titianus

III 41 (Thebes): T. Fl. Titianus praef. Aeg. audit Memnonem XIII K. April. Vero III et Ambibulo cos. hora I. (Mch. 20, 126)

*Hamburg. Pap.* I n. 7 ll. 5 ff.: ἀπογράφομαι κατὰ τὰ ὑ[π]ὸ Τίτου Φλ[αουίου]ν Τιτιανῷ τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμό[ος] π[ρ]οσσεταγμ[ε]να --- (\*Ἔτους) ε' [Ἀύτ]οκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανῷ Ἀδριανῷ Σεβα[στο]ῦ. Ἐπειφ ε'. (June 30, 132)

T. Flavius Titianus was *praefectus Aegypti* at least from March 20, 126 to June 30, 132.<sup>199</sup> He took up office after April 13, 124, the latest known date of T. Haterius Nepos as *praefectus Aegypti*,<sup>200</sup> and he was succeeded by M. Petronius Mamertinus before November 11, 133.<sup>201</sup> We know nothing of his lower offices.

### 61. \*Claudius Quintianus

*Ox. Pap.* III 486 l. 5: ἐδίφη παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτ[ο]ῦ ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ α' (ἔτους) Ἀδριαν[οῦ] τοῦ κυρίου --- ἀκούσας Κλαύδιος Κωντιανὸς [ὁ γενόμε]νος ἐπιστράτηγος --- ἐπ[ι] Κλαυδίου Κοντι[α]νοῦ τοῦ γενομένου ἐπιστρατήγου [τῶν] Ἑπτὰ νομῶν --- (126-7)

This is the only mention of Claudius Quintianus. He was *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis shortly after 126-7, and before October 9, the date of the papyrus.

### 62. Pompeius Severus

*Bull. corr. hell.* II (1887) p. 110: Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ --- Τραϊανὸς Ἀδριανὸς Σεβαστὸς --- ἔξο[υ]σί[ας] τ(ὸ) α' --- Ἀδριανο[πολ]ε-

τῶν Στρατονεικέ[ω]ν τοῖς ἀρχ[ου]σι καὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ  
χαίρει[ν] - - - καὶ τῷ ἐπιτρόπῳ μου [Πο]μπηίῳ Σεου[ήρωι]. (127)

This letter of Hadrian to the people of Stratonice, probably in Lydia,<sup>202</sup> gives us the name of Pompeius Severus, procurator of Asia in 127.

### 63. \*Bassus

*Ox. Pap.* II 237 VII l. 20 (p. 160) : - - - ἔτους ιβ' θεοῦ Ἀδρια-  
νοῦ Παῦνι ἡ' - - - τὸν ἐπιστράτηγον Βάσσον - - - . (June 2, 128)

The reference is to an appearance before Bassus<sup>203</sup> at some time previous to 128. As Oxyrhynchus lies in the Heptanomis, we infer that Bassus was *epistrategus* of this division of Egypt. ✓

### 64. L. Numerius Albanus

VI 221 (Rome) : (quoted under no. 27).

X 7854 = III Dipl. XLIV (XXXI) (Sardinia) : - - -  
iis qui militant in classe praetoria Ravennate quae est sub  
Numerio Albano - - - a. d. V Id. Oct. L. Aemilio Iunco Sex.  
Iulio Severo cos. (Oct. 11, 127)

L. Numerius Albanus was prefect of the praetorian fleet at Ravenna in 127. He was probably the same man as the tribune of VI 221, and from this inscription we know his praenomen.<sup>204</sup>

### 65. Caelius Florus

*IGR* III 739<sup>205</sup> (Lycia) col. III l. 10 : Καίλιος Φλῶρος ἐπὶ  
προπος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Μυρέων τῇ βουλῇ χαίρειν - - - . ἐπὶ ἀρχιερέος  
Λουκίου Οὐιβηρε[ίνου] Καίλιος Φ[λῶρος] ἐπίτροπος τοῦ Σεβαστ[οῦ]  
Χωματέ[ων] βουλῇ δήμῳ χαίρειν. (127)

*Ib.* col. IV : Καίλιος Φλῶρος Ὀπραμό[α] Ἀπολλων[ίου] ἀνδρὶ  
τειμωτάτῳ χαίρειν· καὶ δημοσίᾳ [πρὸς τὴν] πόλιν ὑμῶν ἐπέσταλκα, ὡς  
τ[ὰ] ἀναγκ[α]ιώτατα εἰς τὴν εὐτυχεστάτην τοῦ [κ]υρίου ἡμῶν ἐπάνοδον  
ἐτοιμάσασθαι - - - .<sup>206</sup> (128)

Caelius Florus was *procurator Augusti* of Lycia and Pamphylia<sup>207</sup> in 127-8.

### 66. M. Vettius Latro

VIII 8369 (Igilgili, Mauret. Caes.) : Termini positi inter  
Igilgilitanos in quorum finibus kastellum Victoriae positum  
est, et Zimiz(es), ut sciant Zimizes non plus in usum se habe-

r(e), ex auctoritate M. Vetti Latronis proc. Aug. qua(m) in circuitu a muro kast(elli) p(edes) D pr(ovinciae) LXXXIX. Torquato et Libone cos. (128)

M. Vettius Latro was governing procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis in 128, at about the time of Hadrian's second visit to the province.<sup>208</sup>

### 67. T. Pontius Sabinus

X 5829 (Ferentinum) in postica: T. Pontius T. f. Pal. Sabinus praef. coh. I Pann. et Dalmat. eq. c. R., trib., mil. leg. VI Ferrat., donis donatus expeditione Parthica a divo Traiano hasta pura vexillo corona murali, 7 leg. XXII Primig., 7 leg. XIII Gemin., primus pilus leg. III Aug., praepositus vexillationibus milliariis tribus expeditione Brittanica leg. VII Gemin., VIII Aug., XXII Primig., trib. coh. III vig. coh. XIII urb. coh. II praet., p. p. II, proc. provinc. Narbonens., IIII vir i. d., quinq., flamen, patron. municipi.

T. Pontius Sabinus was procurator of Narbonensis under Hadrian, probably toward the middle of his reign, since he served in the army several years after the expedition in Britain.<sup>209</sup>

### 68. M. Maenius Agrippa L. Tusidius Campester

VII 379 (Britain): I. O. M. coh. I His. cui prae. M. Maenius Agrip. tribu. pos.

XI 5632 (Camerinum): M. Maenio C. f. Cor. Agrippae L. Tusidio Campestri hospiti divi Hadriani, patri senatoris, praef. coh. II Fl. Britton.<sup>210</sup> equitat., electo a divo Hadriano et misso in expeditionem Britannicam, trib. coh. I Hispanor. equitat., praef. alae I Gallor. et Pannonior. Catafractatae, proc. Aug., praef. classis Britannicae, proc. provinciae Britanniae, equo publico - - - .

Maenius Agrippa seems to have been sent to Britain among the leaders of the expedition of Hadrian in 122, when the wall was built across the island.<sup>211</sup> During his stay there the inscription VII 379 was erected, while he was *praefectus cohortis primae Hispanorum*. After this he was *praefectus alae*, so that his first civil position, an imperial procuratorship, the nature of which we do not know, must have been held about 128 or 130. Agrippa became afterward prefect of the British fleet and, probably toward the end of Hadrian's reign, procurator of the province of Britain. He may have continued in this office during the first years of Pius, for in XI 5632 Hadrian is called *divus*.



## 69. Plautius Caesianus

III S. Dipl. XLVI (= XXXIII): Imp. Caesar - - - Traianus Hadrianus Aug. - - - equitib. et peditib. qui militaver. - - - et sunt in Dacia inferiore sub Plautio Caesiano - - - a. d. XI K. April. P. Iuventio Celso II Q. Iulio Balbo cos. (Mch. 22, 129)

III 5177 (Celeia, Noricum): I. O. M. . . . uconius [p]rimus ♂ Plauti Caesiani proc. Aug. v. s. l. m.

Plautius Caesianus has been regarded as a *legatus Augusti*<sup>212</sup> of Lower Dacia, but he seems rather to have been an imperial procurator acting as a semi-independent governor of this section.<sup>213</sup> The above diploma contains the first mention of the divided province,<sup>214</sup> and in 137-8,<sup>215</sup> and again in 140,<sup>216</sup> a *procurator Augusti* governed this part. It seems very improbable that soon after the division a *legatus* should be governor and within a few years a procurator. The more natural thing to expect would be, that, for a time following the division, a procurator dependent on the *legatus* of all Dacia<sup>217</sup> would be in charge, since under Marcus there were three divisions, each with a procurator, and all subordinate to the *legatus Augusti pro praetore trium Daciarum* of consular rank.<sup>218</sup> Plautius Caesianus was without doubt identical with the *procurator Augusti* of Noricum (III 5177) who held office before Marcus<sup>219</sup> and very probably under Pius or a little earlier.<sup>220</sup>

## 70. \*Iulius Varianus

Ox. Pap. III 486 l. 1: Ἰουλίῳ Ὀυαριανῷ ἐπιστρατήγῳ Ἑπτ[ὰ ν]ομῶν καὶ Ἀρσινοεί[του - - - (ἔτους) ἰς Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος Φαῶφι ββ. (Oct. 9, 131)

This is the only mention of Iulius Varianus, *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis in 131.

## 71. Sex. Cornelius Dexter

VIII 8934 (Saldae): Sex. Cornelio Sex. f. Arn. Dextro proc. Asiae, iuridico Alexandreae, proc. Neaspoleos et Mausolei, praef. classis Syr., donis militaribus donato a divo Hadriano ob bellum Iudaicum hasta pura et vexillo, praef. alae I Aug. Gem. colonorum, trib. leg. VIII Aug., praef. coh. V Raetorum, praef. fabrum III, patrono coloniae - - - .<sup>221</sup>

After holding the *militiae equestres*, Sex. Cornelius Dexter became *praefectus classis Syriacae*, a position which he held

during the Jewish war (132-135), as is shown by the statement that he received *dona militaria* for distinction in this war, evidently while commander of the fleet.<sup>222</sup> He then became *procurator Neaspoleos et Mausolei*<sup>223</sup> at Alexandria in the last years of Hadrian, and *iridicus* of Alexandria probably in the first years of Antoninus Pius.<sup>224</sup> From this position he was advanced to the procuratorship of Asia.

## 72. Minicius Sanctus

*Ann. inst. arch.* 42 (1870) p. 173 n. 4: sub cura Minici Sancti proc. Aug. pr. Crescente lib. n. XLII. Augurin. cos. E. CXXCVI R. (132)

*Ib.* n. 5: sub cura Minici Sa . . . pr. Crescente lib. ni.

The *procuratores marmorum* were usually freedmen,<sup>225</sup> but under Hadrian, we have the name of Minicius Sanctus, who was a knight. The inscriptions were found in Rome on blocks of Cipollino marble which came from Carystus, Euboea.

## 73. \*Paconius Felix

*Ox. Pap.* II 237 VII l. 29: ἐξ ὑπομ[νηματισ]μῶν Πακωνίου Φήλικος ἐπιστρατήγου. (ἔτους) ἡ' θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ, Φαῶφι ἕ' ἐν τῇ παρὰ ἄνω Σεβεννύτου. (Oct. 14, 133)

This document alone mentions Paconius Felix, who was *epistrategus* of the Delta, or Lower Egypt,<sup>226</sup> in 133.

## 74. L. Aufidius Panthera

III S. Dipl. XLVII: VI Non. Iul. Q. Flavio Tertullo Q. Iunio Rustico cos. alae I Ulpiae contar (iorum miliariae) cui praest L. Aufidius Panthera Sassin (a). (July 2, 133)

VII 18 (Britain): . . . Nep]tu[no] aram C(?) Aufidiu[s] Pantera praefect. clas. Brit. . . .

These two inscriptions are probably to be referred to the same man.<sup>227</sup> If so, since he was *praefectus alae* in 133, he without doubt held the prefecture of the fleet in Britain during the last years of Hadrian's reign.

## 75. †M. Petronius Mamertinus

*Ox. Pap.* II 237 VIII l. 43: --- ἐξ ὑπομνηματισμῶν Πετρωνίου Μαιμερτείνου. (ἔτους) ἡ' Ἀδρ(ιανοῦ) Ἀθῶρ ιε'. (Nov. 11, 133)

III 44 (Thebes): [Se]x. Petronius Mamertinus praef. Aeg-  
audi Memnon. VI Idus Martias Serviano III et Vero c[on]s.  
Hora dies ante primam (sic). (Mch. 10, 134)

*Fayum Towns XXI* l. 1: Μάρκος Πετρώνιος Μαμερτίνος ἐπαρχὸς Αἰγύπτου λ[έ]γει. --- (ἔτους) ιη' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Φαμενῶθ κς'. (Mch. 22, 134)

*BGU I* 19: Ἐξ ἀναπομπῆς Πετρωνίου Μαμ[ερτ]εῖνου ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου ν ιθ' Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου Μεχεῖρ ιζ'. (Feb. 11, 135)

*Ox. Pap.* IX 1195 l. 1: Ἀπολλωνίω κριτῆι δοθέντι ὑπὸ Πετρωνίου Μαμερτεῖνου τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος --- (ἔτους) ἑνακ[αιδεκ]άτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Μεχεῖρ ἑννακαϊδεκάτη. (Feb. 13, 135)

*Bull. com.* 1886 p. 98 n. 1139 (Rome): - - - Imp. Antonino Aug. II et [B]rutti[o] Praesente II cos. K. M[ar]t. sub Petronio Mame[r]tino et Gavio Maximo p[r. pra]et. - - - (139)

*Bull. com.* 1885 p. 153 n. 1078 (Rome): - - - Torquato et Herode cos. Idib. Mart. sub Petronio Mamertino et Gavio Maximo pr. pr. - - - (143)

Of the lower offices of M. Petronius Mamertinus,<sup>228</sup> we know nothing. He was made *praefectus Aegypti* between June 30, 132, the latest known date of the *praefecture* of Titianus,<sup>229</sup> and November 11, 133. He held office until some time between February 13, 135 and the first of 138, when he was succeeded by C. Avidius Heliodorus.<sup>230</sup> The earliest known date of his *praetorian praefecture* is March 1, 139, but he was probably advanced to this position soon after his *praefecture* of Egypt. In 143 he was still serving as *praefectus praetorio* with Gavius Maximus. He seems to have died in office, for long afterward Gavius was still *praefect* alone.<sup>231</sup>

## 76. Q. Marcius Hermogenes

III 43 (Thebes): Q. Marcius Hermogenes praef. classis Aug.<sup>232</sup> Alex. audit Memnonem hora is Nonis Martis Serriviano III et Varo cos. (Mch. 7, 134)

From III 43, an inscription on the statue of Memnon in Thebes, we know that in 134 Q. Marcius Hermogenes<sup>233</sup> was *praefect* of the imperial fleet stationed at Alexandria.

## 77. †Gellius Bassus

*Ox. Pap.* IV 726: ἔτους ἑννέα καὶ δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τρα[ι]ανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Τῦβ[ι . . .] --- ἐπὶ τε τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμ[ό]νος Πετρωνίου [Μαμ]ερτεῖνου καὶ τοῦ ἐπιστρατή[γο]υ Γελλίου Βά[σ]σου. (Dec. 134–Jan. 135)

*BGU I 19 (Fayum) col. II l. 2: Γελλίου Βάσσου τοῦ κρατίσ-  
τον ἐπιστρατήγου ἀπόφασιν κεκρικότες --- ἂν ἰθ' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος  
Τραυανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Μεχρὶρ ἰδ'.* (Feb. 8, 135)

From these papyri we know that Gellius Bassus was *epistrategus* of the Heptanomis<sup>284</sup> in 134-5. He cannot be identified with the Bassus of *Ox. Pap. II 237* of the year 128, for there were other *epistrategi* of the region between these dates.<sup>285</sup>

### 78. †Julius Fidus Aquila

*IGR I 1141 (Antinoupolis): Ἀντινόωι Ἐπιφανεί Φεΐδος Ἀκίλας  
ἐπιστράτηγος Θεβαΐδος.* (Not before 130)<sup>286</sup>

III 45 (Thebes): Horam cum primam cumque horam sole secundam prolata oceano lumnat alma dies vox audita mihi est ter bene Memnonia . . . uila [epistr]ategus Thebaidos fecit cum audit Memnonem XI K. Iun. Serviano III cos. cum Asidonia Galla uxore. (May 22, 134)

III S. 13796( Dacia inf.): Imp. Caes. Tito Aelio Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio trib. potes. III cos. III castra n. burg. et Vered. quod ancuste tenderet duplicato valli pede et in positis turribus ampliavit per Aquilam Fidum proc. Aug. (140)

Julius Fidus Aquila was *epistrategus* of the Thebais in 134, as we see from III 45, which doubtless refers to him.<sup>287</sup> He took office some time after 130, for the dedication to the deified Antinoos could not have been made before this date. Aquila was procurator of Lower Dacia in 140. He was probably a governing procurator, dependent to some extent at least on the *legatus* of all Dacia.<sup>288</sup>

### 79. M. Stadius Priscus Licinius Italicus

VI 1523 (Rome): [M. Stati]o M. f. Cl. Prisco [L]icinio Italicus leg. Augustorum pr. pr. prov. Cappadociae, leg. Aug[g.] pr. pr. prov. Brittanniae, leg. Aug[g.] pr. pr. prov. Moesiae super., curato[ri] alvei Tiberis et clacarum (*sic vidatur*) urbis, c[os.], leg. Aug. prov. Daciae, leg. leg. XIII G. p. f., leg. leg. [X]III Gem. Martiae Victricis, sacerdoti Titiali [Fl]aviali, pr. inter cives et peregrinos, tr. pl., quaes[t.], proc. Aug. XX hereditatum prov. Narbones, et Aquita[n.], p[ro]r. eq. alae I pr. c. R., trib. mil. leg. I Adiutr. p. f. et leg. X G. p. [f.] et leg. [III] Gallicae, praef. coh. IIII Lingonum, vexillo mi[l. d]onato a-divo Hadriano in expeditione Iudaic[a]. Q. Cassius Domitius Palumbus.

At the time of the Jewish war (132-135), the *cohors IIII Lingonum* was in Britain,<sup>289</sup> the *legio III Gallica*, in Syria,<sup>240</sup>

the *legio X Gemina p. f.*, and the *legio I Adiutrix p. f.*, in Pannonia Superior,<sup>241</sup> the *ala I pr(aetoria) c(ivium) R(omanorum)*, in Cappadocia.<sup>242</sup> Therefore Staius Priscus must have received his *donā militaria* while *tribunus legionis III Gallicae* or while *praefectus alae I praetoriae civium Romanorum*.<sup>243</sup> If the latter was the case, he was *procurator Augusti XX hereditatium provinciarum Narbonensis et Aquitaniae* in the last years of Hadrian's reign; if the former, he probably did not hold this office until the first of Pius' reign. He was then elected to the quaestorship, and, after other senatorial offices, became consul in 159.<sup>244</sup>

### 80. T. Statilius Maximus Severus

*IGR I 1226 (Thebes):* Τιμόθεος Ψερκιοκωμήτης ἐμνήσθη ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ Φιλοπάππου τοῦ [. . .]ως καὶ Μαξίμου Στατιλίου ἰδιολόγου τῶν λογιωτάτων --- .

III 46 (Thebes): T. Statilius Maximus Se[ve]r[us] Memnonem audio hor. I a. d. XII Kal. Mart. anno XX Hadriani Imp. n. (136)

The Latin inscription refers evidently to the same Statilius Maximus as the Greek, since, in the Greek inscription, he is mentioned with Philopappus, who was contemporary with Trajan. He was therefore *idiologus* of Egypt in 136.<sup>245</sup>

### 81. \*Claudius Iulianus

*Pap. Cattaoui V (=AP III [1906] p. 61 col. VI) ll. 1 f:* Ἰδίου λόγου Ἰουλιανοῦ. Ἔτους κ' Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ κυρί[ου] Ἀθῦρ κέ. (Nov. 22, 136)

*Pap. Rainer 107:* (cited by P. Meyer in *Festschrift zu O. Hirschfeld* pp. 151, 160, 162, and by Otto, *Priester u. Tempel I* p. 174 n. 1 as "unpubl. P. Rainer 107"). (140)

Claudius Iulianus was *idiologus* of Egypt about 136 to 140.

### 82. L. Domitius Rogatus

VI 1607 (Rome): Dis Manibus. L. Domitius L. f. Quir. Rogato, pontif. minori, proc. Aug. provinc. Dalmat., proc. monetæ Aug., ab epistulis Lucii Aelii Caesaris, praef. eq. alae I Aravacorum, trib. mil. leg. VI Victric., praef. coh. I Fl. equitatae, praef. coh. I Dalmatar. accenso velato. Domitia Venusta marito optimo et sibi.

L. Domitius Rogatus was secretary of L. Aelius Caesar, the

adoptive son of Hadrian, while Aelius was commander in Pannonia with proconsular power, i.e., in 137 and until the death of Aelius on January 1, 138.<sup>246</sup> He was then made *procurator monetæ Augusti*, probably in the last months of Hadrian and, in the first of the reign of Pius, procurator of Dalmatia.

### 83. †C. Petronius Celer

VIII 8813 (Mauretania Sitif.): ex indulgenti[a I]mp. Caes. Traia[ni] Hadriani Aug. (*sic*) fines adsignati genti Numidarum per C. Pet[ro]nium Celerem proc. Aug. prol. (*sic*) Mauretaniæ Caes[ar]ensis (*sic*).

*AE* 1895 n. 68 (Mauretania Caes.): [Pro salute et incolumitate (?)] Imp. Caes. - - - Traian[i] Hadriani Aug. p. p., p. m., tr. pot. XX[I], cos. III, procos., auspiciis L. Aeli C[a]esar(is) <imp.>, Imp. fil., cos. termini pos(iti) [in]ter Regienses et saltum Cu. . . . per C. Petronium Celerem proc. Au[g.] an(no) provin. LXXXVIII. (137)

From VIII 8813 and 8814 we know that C. Petronius Celer was *procurator Augusti* of Mauretania Caesariensis, i.e., governor of the province, under Hadrian. From VIII 2728, we know that he preceded Porcius Vetustinus, who held the office about 146-149.<sup>247</sup> One date of his term of office is given by *L'année épigraphique* 1895 n. 68. The 98th year of the province corresponds to the year 137.

### 84. \*T. Fl(avius) Constans

III S. 13793 = III S. 12601a (Dacia inf.): Imp. Caes. - - - Traiano Hadriano Aug., p. m., tr. pot. XXII, cos. III, p. p., Suri Sag(ittarii) sub T. Fl. Constante proc. Aug.  
(Between Dec. 10, 137 and Feb. 25, 138)

III S. 13795 (Dacia inf.): Imp. Caes. - - - Trai. Hadri. Aug. pontif. max., tr. pot. XXIII,<sup>248</sup> cos. III, p. p., et Imp. T. Ael. Caes. Antonino Trai. Hadr. - - - tr. pot., n. burg(ariorum) et Veredarior(um) Daciae inf. sub Fl. Constante proc. Aug.  
(Between Feb. 25 and July 10, 138)

T. Flavius Constans was *procurator Augusti* of Dacia Inferior in 137-8. The fact that auxiliary troops were placed under this command shows that he was a governing procurator. Von Domaszewski<sup>249</sup> and Hirschfeld<sup>250</sup> assert that he was under the supervision of the imperial legate of all Dacia; Brandis,<sup>251</sup> that he was independent of the legate. We are not told definitely the relation of the procurator to the legate

at this time, but the view that he was to some extent dependent upon him, seems to me more likely.<sup>252</sup>

### 85. L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus

X 7580 (Sardinia): L. Ba[e]bio L. f. [G]al. Aurelio Iuncino, proc. heredit., proc. Aug. praef. prov. Sard., praef. vehicul. ad HS CC, praef. vehicul. ad HS C, proc. ad annonam Ostis ad HS [L]X, proc. b[y]bl[i]othec. ad HS [L]X. - - -

L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus was probably the son of L. Baebius Iuncinus,<sup>253</sup> who seems to have been a public official at the end of Trajan's reign and during the first of Hadrian's. The son has therefore been considered as having held office during the last of Hadrian's reign and the first of that of Pius. He began his official career as *procurator bibliothecarum*, at a salary of sixty thousand sesterces. He afterward became *procurator ad annonam Ostis*,<sup>254</sup> at the same salary, *praefectus vehiculorum*, first as *centenarius*, and then as *ducenarius*,<sup>255</sup> *procurator Augusti praefectus* of the province of Sardinia,<sup>256</sup> and finally *procurator hereditatum*.

### 86. C. Iulius Celsus

XIII 1808 (Lugdunum): C. Iul. C. fil. Quir. Celso Maximiano adlecto annorum quattuor in amplissimum ordinem ab Imp. T. Aelio Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio p. p. C. Iul. C. fil. Quir. Celso, a libellis et censibus, proc. provinciae Lugd. et Aquitanic., proc. patrimonii, proc. XX hereditat. Roma[e], proc. Neaspoleos et Mausolei Alexandriae, proc. XX hereditat. per provincias Narbonens. et Aquitanicam, dilectatori per Aquitanica[e] XI populos, curatori viae Lignariae triumphal[is] - - -

C. Iulius Celsus was evidently the father of C. Iulius Celsus Maximianus who was made a senator by Pius.<sup>257</sup> He therefore doubtless held at least some offices under Hadrian. He seems to have begun his civil career without the *militiae equestres*. He was, in the first place, *curator viae Lignariae triumphalis*,<sup>258</sup> and then recruiting officer through eleven of the *civitates* of Aquitania,<sup>259</sup> after which he was advanced to the procuratorship of the five per cent tax on inheritances in Narbonensis and Aquitania. He was then transferred to Egypt as *procurator Neaspoleos et Mausolei*, being one of the earliest of these officials whose name we know.<sup>260</sup> He next became successively *procurator vicesimae hereditatum* at Rome, *procurator patrimonii*, procurator of Lugdunensis and

Aquitania, and then *a libellis et censibus*. Mommsen<sup>261</sup> thought the department *a censibus* was merely a part of that *a libellis*. This inscription is a strong argument in favor of his view.

### 87. Claudius Iulianus

*Frg. Vatic.* 235: et ita (divi) Hadriani rescripto ad Cl. Iulianum praefectum annonae significatur.

We know of Claudius Iulianus, *praefectus annonae* under Hadrian; only from this mention of a rescript of the emperor to him.<sup>262</sup>

### 88. \*[F]avius Rufus

XV 7308 (unknown): [Imp.] Caesar. Hadriani Aug. sub cur. [F]avi Ruffi proc. Aug. Felix fecit lib.

Flavius Rufus was *procurator aquarum*<sup>263</sup> under Hadrian, as we know from this inscription on a piece of lead pipe.

### 89. \*Iuncus

*Ath. Mitth.* 32 (1907) pp. 286-91 (Asia): Αἰτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ θεοῦ Τραπεζιανῶν Παρθικῶν [νιδός, θεοῦ Νέρονα νιωνός, Τραιανὸς Ἀδριανός]ς Σεβαστός . . . Περγαμηνῶν τοῖς ἀρχοῦσι καὶ βουλήι καὶ τῶι δήμωι χαίρειν] . . . νκος ὁ ἐπίτροπός μου.

We have in this inscription part of a letter from Hadrian to the magistrates and senate of Pergamum. Preceding it in the same inscription is part of another letter of Hadrian, written in 131-2. Probably, therefore, the procurator mentioned, whose cognomen was evidently Iuncus, served sometime between this date and the end of Hadrian's reign. He may have been identical with Aemilius Iuncus, procurator of Syria, as it seems, who is mentioned in an inscription found at Beirut.<sup>264</sup>

### 90. \*Marcius Cyrenicus

*Bull. com* 1911 p. 247 (Rome): Imp. Hadriani Aug. n. sub cura Marci Cyrenici proc. Aug. fec. Lucifer lib.

This recently found inscription on a *fistula plumbea* gives us a new name among the *procuratores aquarum*<sup>265</sup> of Hadrian.

### 91. Trebellius Marinus

XV 7311 (Rome): Imp. Caes. Trai. Hadriani Aug. sub cur. Trebelli Marini proc. Martialis ser. fec.

Trebellius Marinus was likewise a *procurator aquarum*<sup>266</sup> at some time during the reign of Hadrian.



## 92. †L. Valerius Proculus

II 1970<sup>267</sup> (Malaca, Baetica): L. Valerio L. f. Quir. Proculo, praef. cohort. IIII Trachum<sup>268</sup> Syriacae, trib. milit. legionis VII Claudiae p. f. . . . praef. classis Alexandrin. et Potamophylaci(ae), proc. Aug. Alpium Maritumar., delectatori Aug. pro. . . . provinc. veteris Hispan. Baetic., proc. provinc. Cappadociae, proc. provinciae Asiae, proc. provinciarum trium [Gallia]r. [proc. a rationib.] Aug., [praef.]f. [fam]lon, [praef. Aegypti.] R. p. Malacit. patrono d. d.

VI 1002 (Rome): [Imp. Caesari . . . ] - - - T. Aelio Hadriano Antonino Aug. Pio. pont. max., trib. potest. VII, imp. II, cos. III, p. p., corpus pistorum. praef. L. Valerii Proculi - - - . (144)

*Ox. Pap.* II p. 208: ἀπογράφομαι κ[ατὰ] τὰ κελευσθέντα ὑπὸ Οὐαλερίου Πρόκλου τοῦ ἡγεμόνος. ἀπογράφομαι πρὸς τὴν τοῦ διελθόντος θ' (ἔτους) Ἀντωνεῖνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου - - - . (145-6)

From the papyri we know that L. Valerius Proculus was prefect of Egypt about 145-7, and since from seven to nine offices preceded this one, the early part of his career at least must have fallen under Hadrian. Proculus was, in the first place, ~~praefectus classis Alexandrinae et potamophylaciae~~,<sup>269</sup> the ~~praefectus potamophylaciae~~ being in charge of the police of the Nile and of the collection of customs. The two positions may have been held at the same time as the *et* seems to indicate, but they were not always so held at this period.<sup>270</sup> Proculus was then advanced to the position of *procurator Augusti Alpium Maritumarum*, and then to that of imperial recruiting officer in some province, possibly Africa.<sup>271</sup> After this he became successively, procurator (probably) of Baetica,<sup>272</sup> of Cappadocia,<sup>273</sup> of Asia,<sup>274</sup> and of the three Gauls.<sup>275</sup> From VI 1002, Proculus is known to have been *praefectus annonae* in 144. As prefect of Egypt he succeeded Valerius Eudaemon,<sup>276</sup> at least as early as 145-6, and was in turn succeeded by M Petronius Honoratus<sup>277</sup> about 147.

## 93. \*Verridius Bassus

Bruns, *Fontes iuris Romani*<sup>278</sup> p. 302 n. 116 col. II: Sermo procurato[rum Im]p. [C]aes. Hadriani Aug. - - - . col. IV: [E]arnus et Dor[ypho]rus Primige[nio s]uo salutem. Exemplum epistulae scriptae nobis a Tutilio Pudente

egregio viro ut notum haberes et it quod subiectum est [ce]-  
leberrimis locis proponere. Verridius Bassus et Ianuarius Mar-  
tiali suo salut[em] - - - .

The position which Bassus held is a disputed point. Carcopino<sup>279</sup> makes him a *rationibus* under Hadrian; Mispoulet<sup>280</sup> thinks he was *procurator regionis*; Rostowzew<sup>281</sup> and Schulten<sup>282</sup> think he was *procurator tractus* (*Karthaginiensis*). In any case, he was a knight.<sup>283</sup>

#### 94. \*Tuttilius Pudens

Bruns, *Fontes iuris Romani* p. 302 n. 116: (quoted under no. 93).

Schulten<sup>284</sup> thinks that Tuttilius Pudens was a *rationibus* under Hadrian; Rostowzew,<sup>285</sup> that he was *procurator tractus* (*Karthaginiensis*), a predecessor of Verridius Bassus; Carcopino<sup>286</sup> and Mispoulet<sup>287</sup> also consider him a *procurator tractus* (*Karthaginiensis*), and therefore a knight.

#### 95. \*[E]arinus<sup>288</sup>

Bruns, *Fontes iuris Romani* p. 302 n. 116: (quoted under no. 93).

Schulten<sup>289</sup> makes [E]arinus *procurator tractus* (*Karthaginiensis*). Carcopino<sup>290</sup> thinks he was a *procurator regionis*, a *libertus*, the immediate subordinate of Tuttilius Pudens, whom he thinks was *procurator tractus*; Rostowzew<sup>291</sup> also considers him merely a *procurator saltus* or *regionis*, for, as he says, from his name we know that he was a freedman.

#### 96. L. Villius Atilianus

X 6090 (Formiae): L. Villio C. f. Tromen. Atiliano praef. fabr., praef. coh., trib. milit., proc. Aug., patron. colon., qui rogatus ab ordine pariter et populo gladiatori muneris publici curam susciperet, fecit et explicito quod promiserat impendium bigae quam populus ex collatione legati epuli offerebat remisit eo anno quo et optimus Imperator Hadrianus Augustus etiam duumviratus honorem suscepit - - - .

L. Villius Atilianus is known only from this inscription. After holding the *militiae equestres* he became a procurator of Hadrian.

(For addenda, see page 76, following notes.)

## CHAPTER II

### THE REFORMS OF HADRIAN AS THEY AFFECTED THE EQUITES

The regular Roman practice from the time of Augustus was to require that the knight who wished to serve in the civil offices which were open to him must hold certain preliminary military positions which, because of this practice, came in time to be known as the *militiae equestres*.<sup>1</sup> Hadrian was the first emperor to separate the civil from the military career and to admit knights to the imperial civil service without a preliminary military service.<sup>2</sup> This followed as a natural result of his reforms in this department. Men who had received a training in military matters, however thorough that training might have been, were not fitted by it for those civil offices which were to be entrusted to them, since they lacked the necessary knowledge and training in civil affairs.<sup>3</sup> Beginning with Hadrian training for the procuratorships was received in such offices as the newly created post of *advocatus fisci*, the position of secretary to the praetorian prefect, assistant in the imperial council, or other lower offices.<sup>4</sup> Of the knights in the civil service under Trajan whose *cursus honorum* are given in inscriptions, there is not one who did not serve in the *militiae equestres* before his civil career. The nearest approach to the absence of military service is in the case of T. Flavius Macer,<sup>5</sup> who was merely *praefectus gentis* before holding a procuratorship. Hadrian, however, began at the very first of his reign to employ equites who had not served in the army, as in the case of Suetonius.<sup>6</sup> Other examples are Iulius Vestinus,<sup>7</sup> Eudaemon,<sup>8</sup> Eppius Latinus,<sup>9</sup> C. Iulius Celsus,<sup>10</sup> and possibly L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus.<sup>11</sup> It is doubtful if Avidius Heliodorus<sup>12</sup> held a military office. There were still, of course, those who passed through the ordinary military service; but the practice of allowing men to follow a purely civil career began with Hadrian.

A policy of Hadrian which had far reaching effects was the employment of knights instead of freedmen in all the higher administrative positions.<sup>13</sup> He completed the separa-

tion of the administration of the imperial household from that of the empire and brought to full completion the idea which had been forming for some time, of an imperial civil service in which each office had somewhat the character of a magistracy.<sup>14</sup> Equites had occasionally been appointed to most of the court positions,<sup>15</sup> but their appointment was largely of temporary significance.<sup>16</sup> Hadrian was the first emperor to employ them consistently in all the higher positions. In the statement of Spartianus, *Vit. Had.* 22. 8: [*Hadrianus*] *ab epistulis et a libellis primus equites Romanos habuit*, the *primus*, although really incorrect, may be taken merely as somewhat inexact,<sup>17</sup> and as meaning that Hadrian first considered the secretaryship (in particular) as a position to be given henceforth only to knights and at a fixed place in their career.<sup>18</sup> The employment of a knight as head of the department *ab epistulis* goes back to Otho, when Secundus, probably the Iulius Secundus of Tacitus' *Dialogus*, filled this position.<sup>19</sup> Domitian seems to have employed Dionysius of Alexandria as *ab epistulis*, and he certainly placed Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito in this position, probably in the latter part of his reign, for Capito was continued in office during the reign of Nerva and into that of Trajan.<sup>20</sup> So far as we know, Trajan did not employ a knight as secretary during the remainder of his reign; he did, however, employ several freedmen in this capacity.<sup>21</sup> There is every indication that Hadrian gave the secretaryship definitely to the equites. We know the names of six equestrian secretaries during his reign: one Latin, C. Suetonius Tranquillus;<sup>22</sup> four Greek, Avidius Heliodorus,<sup>23</sup> Eudaemon,<sup>24</sup> L. Iulius Vestinus,<sup>25</sup> Celer;<sup>26</sup> and the Latin secretary of Aelius Caesar, L. Domitius Rogatus.<sup>27</sup> Previous to Hadrian there must have been a division of this department into a Latin section and a Greek section,<sup>28</sup> but the supervision of the whole had been given to one man. Hadrian appointed a man at the head of each section. Suetonius seems to have been the first Latin secretary under Hadrian<sup>29</sup> and Heliodorus was perhaps his first Greek secretary. The division of the department was doubtless due to a desire for artistic expression, a desire which is shown especially by the kind of men appointed by Hadrian as secretaries, all of them, so far as known to us, being trained rhetoricians or writers.<sup>30</sup> Before Hadrian rhetoricians had occasionally been employed as secretaries, as in the case of Iulius Secundus and Dionysius of Alexandria;

but Hadrian began the practice of regularly choosing literary men for this position.<sup>31</sup>

We do not know the attitude of Trajan toward the department *a libellis*, since no officer of this department during his reign is known to us. T. Haterius Nepos<sup>32</sup> held the position during the first years of Hadrian's reign and he may have been the first *eques* to hold it. At least for fifty years there is no indication of the employment of a knight as a *libellis*.<sup>33</sup> Hadrian likewise employed knights in the position *a studiis*<sup>34</sup> where in the first century freedmen appear.<sup>35</sup> L. Iulius Vestinus<sup>36</sup> held this position. No example of the officer occurs under Trajan.

In the first century of the empire, the highest financial officer in the emperor's service, the *procurator a rationibus*, was so far as known to us, a freedman.<sup>37</sup> Trajan<sup>38</sup> raised the standard of the central bureau by appointing a knight, L. Vibius Lentulus,<sup>39</sup> as *procurator Augusti a rationibus*. We know of no freedmen who held the office under Trajan. Lentulus held it not long before 114 after several important procuratorships.<sup>40</sup> Therefore, even if Trajan at first employed freedmen in the position *a rationibus*, he soon gave it to the knights as an important function, and he would hardly have lowered the office afterward by restoring it to the *liberti*. Trajan, therefore, adopted and expanded the policy of Domitian, which seems to go back to Otho and Vitellius, of employing knights in the higher positions of the emperor's service, as in the case of Capito, *ab epistulis*.<sup>41</sup> We have no sure example under Hadrian of the *a rationibus*,<sup>42</sup> but from the fact that Trajan employed at least one knight (and probably more) as *procurator Augusti a rationibus*, and that at least two knights<sup>43</sup> held the position under Pius with the same title, we can, in the light of the statement of *Vit. Had.* 21. 2: [*Hadrianus*] *libertos suos nec sciri voluit in publico nec aliquid apud se posse*, safely assume that Hadrian appointed only knights to this position.<sup>44</sup> He gave much care to the finances of the empire, as we are told in *Vit. Had.* 20. 11: *omnes publicas rationes ita complexus est ut domum privatam quivis pater familias diligens non satius noverit*,<sup>45</sup> and his first thought must certainly have been for the central administration.

Hadrian not only kept the standard of officials high in the financial department but he also gave the *fiscus* a defender

9. before the courts and systematized the work of the department. We are told by Spartianus that *advocati fisci* were first appointed by Hadrian; *Vit. Had.* 20. 6: *fisci advocatum primum instituit.*<sup>46</sup> We know of no incumbent of the office during his reign nor do we know whether he at first appointed one *advocatus*, as the form of expression in the *vita* would seem to indicate,<sup>47</sup> or several, of whom some were to officiate in the provinces. From VIII 1174<sup>48</sup> it would seem that in the time of Pius at least there were *advocati fisci* who officiated outside of Rome, and Hirschfeld<sup>49</sup> thinks it probable that Hadrian began the practice of appointing them for the provinces.

In the administration of the *patrimonium* a change seems to have been introduced about the time of Hadrian, and Hadrian may have been the author of the change.<sup>50</sup> The *procuratores a patrimonio* of the first century were of higher rank than those after Hadrian. In the first century the office ranked with the secretaryship and the *a libellis*.<sup>51</sup> Its high rank was doubtless due to the fact that the administration of inheritances bequeathed to the emperor was looked upon as subordinate to this department and that probably the supervision of the whole of the *patrimonium* and of inheritances was placed under the *procurator a patrimonio*.<sup>52</sup> There are no examples of this officer under Trajan or Hadrian. After Hadrian knights were usually appointed, but the office preceded the procuratorship of the five per cent tax on inheritances. Perhaps the field of activity of the *procurator patrimonii* at Rome was limited to Italy;<sup>53</sup> at any rate the supervision of inheritances was taken from him and given fully into the charge of the *procurator hereditatum*. This is shown by the decrease in importance of the procuratorship of the *patrimonium* and the increase in importance of the administration of inheritances. From the beginning of Hadrian's reign the office was always given to knights, was held after provincial procuratorships, and received, at least in the course of the second century, a salary of 200,000 sesterces.<sup>54</sup> It seems to me safe to ascribe this change chiefly to Hadrian, for at the beginning of his reign T. Haterius Nepos<sup>55</sup> was *procurator hereditatum* after having been procurator of Armenia Major and *procurator ludi magni*, i. e., evidently after the office had been increased in importance. Eudaemon,<sup>56</sup> and probably L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus,<sup>57</sup> also held the office during Hadrian's reign. Both had previously held important provincial procuratorships.

The *vicesima hereditatium* seems to have been farmed out down to the time of Trajan.<sup>58</sup> In the first century few procurators and subordinates in this department appear,<sup>59</sup> but after Hadrian especially large numbers of procurators and lesser officials<sup>60</sup> are found for the administration of the tax in Rome, Italy, and the provinces, while no sure sign of the farming system occurs. We can but assume, therefore, that the system of direct collection was introduced about the time of Hadrian.<sup>61</sup> We know of no imperial officials under Trajan for the collection of the tax in the provinces, but two are found during Hadrian's reign for one district, Narbonensis and Aquitania.<sup>62</sup> This seems to show that Hadrian gave a strong impulse<sup>63</sup> toward direct collection, even though he may not have begun the practice. It has been assumed<sup>64</sup> that Hadrian was the first to appoint a central administrator of this tax at Rome. We have, however, for Trajan's reign three examples<sup>65</sup> of the *procurator XX hereditatium*, evidently all at Rome since no province is given, and the rank of at least two seems to show that they held the position<sup>66</sup> of central administrator.

The substitution of direct for indirect collection of duties began even under Domitian and continued during the second century. It is impossible to say just how much of this change can be attributed to Hadrian, but the appearance of several procurators of various duties during and immediately after his reign shows that he hastened the change. Rostowzew<sup>67</sup> thinks that the Illyrian district was established and that the duty was organized by Hadrian. The duty was farmed at first, but under Pius appear tax farmers who were also imperial officials. It has been thought<sup>68</sup> that the *XL Galliarum* was farmed out until toward the end of the second century, when there seemed to be an intermingling of imperial supervision with farming of the tax. It is now known, however, that this tax was collected under the direction of imperial procurators even in the time of Hadrian, for a recently found inscription gives Bassus,<sup>69</sup> *proc. Aug. ad XXXX Gall.*, during his reign, the earliest known procurator of this tax. The collection of the *quattuor publicorum Africae* was supervised in the time of the Flavians by freedmen as procurators.<sup>70</sup> The standing of the department was raised at least by the period of Hadrian, as is shown by the appearance during his reign of a knight, Eppius Latinus, *proc(urator) IIII p(ublicorum) Afr(icae)*.<sup>71</sup>

L. Caninius Valens,<sup>72</sup> procurator of the same duty, falls about this time or a little later. Q. Saenius Pompeianus,<sup>73</sup> *cond(uctor) IIII p(ublicorum) Afr(icae)* appears under Pius. The *portoria* in Sicily were collected directly even in the time of Domitian, as is shown by the example of C. Vibius Salutaris,<sup>74</sup> *promagister portuum provinciae Siciliae*.

Augustus established the imperial post<sup>75</sup> but Hadrian made it a state institution over the whole empire, with fixed stations which he placed under the supervision of imperial officials.<sup>76</sup> By fixing the stations and otherwise regulating the post, and especially by putting imperial *praefecti* in charge of it, the municipal magistrates were relieved of responsibility, but the expense still fell upon the municipalities. Otherwise there would be no point to the statement in *Vita Pii* 12. 3: *vehicularium cursum summa diligentia sublevavit*. The new office of *praefectus vehicularum* which he established, Hadrian gave to the equites,<sup>77</sup> L. Baebius Iuncinus<sup>78</sup> being probably the first known incumbent; he seems to have served early in Hadrian's reign. L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus,<sup>79</sup> who was perhaps his son, was also *praefectus vehicularum* and may have officiated in the latter part of the same reign.

Down to the time of Trajan the officials who took the census in whole provinces were of senatorial rank;<sup>80</sup> but he began the practice of appointing knights to this post, as we see from the occurrence of T. Visulanius Crescens,<sup>81</sup> *ensor* of Lower Germany in the early or middle part of his reign. Since he began the practice thus early, he probably employed other knights later in the same capacity. Hadrian showed his preference for officials of equestrian rank by continuing and doubtless extending the practice. We have, however, only two examples of these officials for his reign: Bassus,<sup>82</sup> *proc(urator) Aug(usti) ad censum agend(um) Ponto Bithyniae*, and T. Eppius Latinus,<sup>83</sup> census taker of some unknown province. Both of these men seem to have held office in the early part of Hadrian's reign.

From the statement of *Vit. Had.* 18. 1: *cum iudicaret, in consilio habuit non amicos suos aut comites solum sed iuris consultos et praecipue Iuventium Celsum, Salerium Iulianum, Neratium Priscum, aliosque, quos tamen senatus omnes probasset*, Cuij<sup>84</sup> assumes that Hadrian chose only senators as members of his *consilium*. Hirschfeld<sup>85</sup> is certainly right in opposing this view, because it would seem to be against the



tendency of his reign to employ only senators, and on account of the definite statement of *Vit. Had.* 8. 8-9: *equites Romanos nec sine se de senatoribus nec secum iudicare permisit; erat enim tunc mos ut cum princeps causas agnosceret, et senatores et equites Romanos in consilium vocaret et sententiam ex omnium deliberatione proferret.* The position of *consiliarius* was provided by Hadrian with a salary.<sup>86</sup>

Through the inscriptions discovered in Africa in recent times, the *ara legis Hadrianæ*,<sup>87</sup> the decree of Commodus concerning the *Saltus Burunitanus*,<sup>88</sup> which refers to the conditions of the *lex Hadriana*, and the *lex Hadriana de rudibus agris*,<sup>89</sup> we are given some idea of the interest which Hadrian took in the administration of the imperial domains.<sup>90</sup> It is clear that he dealt in a detailed manner with all aspects of the administration of the emperor's domains, at least in Africa. The equites were employed in the higher positions of this department, but we have no means of telling to what extent Hadrian may have increased their number or importance; still we can hardly doubt that he did both. Under Trajan we have the name of one of these procurators who stood at the head of the emperor's domains in the Thracian Chersonese,<sup>91</sup> while for the reign of Hadrian three equestrian procurators of the districts of Africa are known to us by name.<sup>92</sup>

Hadrian was not the first to employ equites as *procuratores aquarum*, as was formerly thought.<sup>93</sup> These officials were taken from the freedman class in the first century,<sup>94</sup> and during at least a part of the reign of Trajan.<sup>95</sup> Later, however, Trajan changed his policy toward the department and began the practice of employing knights.<sup>96</sup> C. Pomponius Hyllus<sup>97</sup> was *procurator aquarum* at some time after 103, and two other possible cases<sup>98</sup> occur for this period. Under Hadrian we have the names of four knights<sup>99</sup> as *procuratores aquarum*, but there is no evidence that Hadrian ever made use of freedmen in this capacity.

As has been shown, the emperors before Hadrian beginning with Otho and Vitellius employed equites occasionally in some of the higher court positions of their service.<sup>100</sup> Under Trajan especially freedmen were displaced by equites in a number of important positions.<sup>101</sup> Hadrian, however, employed members of the equestrian order consistently in those offices in which his predecessors had occasionally done so.<sup>102</sup> He likewise increased the importance of certain departments

and placed them in charge of knights.<sup>103</sup> He divided the secretaryship and placed a knight at the head of each division. He created the office of *advocatus fisci* and made it the first step in the new equestrian civil career. Similarly, because of his active interest in the finances of the empire, a larger number of equites were employed in certain financial offices already existing.<sup>104</sup> He displaced senators in some divisions of the census<sup>105</sup> and employed a larger proportion of knights here as well as in collecting duties and in the administration of the imperial domains. Because of these reforms we should expect to find a larger number of the equestrian order in the emperor's service during Hadrian's reign than in previous reigns.<sup>106</sup> From the material given in the first chapter we have a basis for comparing the number of equestrian officials who served during the reign of Hadrian with those who served under Trajan. These reigns were of practically the same length; but although Trajan was more favorable to the equites as civil officials than his predecessors had been, we find the names of only 39<sup>107</sup> holding office during his reign compared to 57<sup>108</sup> for the reign of Hadrian, an increase of nearly one half. A more decisive result is obtained by comparing the number who started service during Hadrian's reign with those who started under Trajan. Of these we have the names of 50<sup>109</sup> for Hadrian and 28<sup>110</sup> for Trajan. These numbers, which more nearly represent Hadrian's attitude toward the equites as imperial officials, show a gain of nearly 79 per cent.

A comparison of the positions in the emperor's service filled by the equites under Trajan with those which they had held under earlier emperors shows that Trajan employed members of this order in several important positions where formerly freedmen had served. A comparison of the offices which existed during the reign of Hadrian with those existing previously shows that Hadrian introduced a number of important reforms in the administration of the empire. A further comparison of the status of those who held various offices under Hadrian with the status of those who held the same offices previously, in connection with the numbers given above, shows conclusively that Hadrian employed the equites to a far greater extent in administrative positions than did the emperors who preceded him.

## NOTES TO INTRODUCTION AND CHAPTER I

<sup>1</sup> The fourth volume of this work, which has been promised since the publication of the other three (1898-9), but seems unlikely to appear soon, is to contain lists of officials. The work of Otto Hirschfeld has contributed much to the study of the officials of the first three centuries of the empire. His book (*Die römischen Verwaltungsbeamten bis auf Diocletian*, 2 Aufl., Berlin, 1905) and various articles must be consulted continually by all who study any part of this field. He has not, however, brought together in any one place the officials of the period with their *cursus honorum*.

<sup>2</sup> There are 23 such names; they are indicated by a star (\*).

<sup>3</sup> These are indicated by a dagger (†).

<sup>4</sup> As a rule, only those references are given which help to fix the name, *cursus*, or dates of offices of the official under consideration. Missing portions of inscriptions and papyri are indicated by dots (. . .); omitted portions of references and quotations in general are indicated by dashes ( - - - ). All dates are after Christ. The years of inscriptions, etc., when known, are indicated in parentheses. References to the officials enumerated in this paper are made by number (abbreviated thus: no. 1, etc.). The abbreviation n. used in references to other works means note or number, as the case may be.

<sup>5</sup> *Pros.* II p. 308 n. 320.

<sup>6</sup> Cagnat, *Cours* p. 193. III S. 14147<sup>2</sup> shows that Trajan received the title *pater patriae* before Sept. 18, 98.

<sup>7</sup> Cantarelli, p. 81 n. 34, is inclined to assign the inscription to the end of 97. Stein in *PW* III 1401 (under n. 112), evidently does not date it so early, for he says of Planta that from *Compt. rend. acad. ins.* 1896 p. 40 = III S. 14147<sup>2</sup> we know "dass er schon in der ersten Hälfte des J. 98 Praefect von Aegypten war," and does not mention *IGR* I 1154 = *Rev. arch.* 1889 p. 70.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *Thesaurus l. L. onomast.* II col. 42. The form *Caesarensis* occurs sometimes in texts and often in inscriptions. For other examples, see reference.

<sup>9</sup> Klebs in *Pros.* I p. 266 n. 142, does not assign him this office as held in Pannonia nor does *PW* III 1309 n. 2, although he seems clearly, from III S. 10224, to have held it. This inscription seems to have been cut during or shortly after the Dacian war of Domitian (85-87), for the name of the emperor is not given; cf. Ljubic *ap. CIL* III S 10224 note, and Filow in *Klio* I Ergänzungsbd. 6 Beih. 48 n. 3.

<sup>10</sup> *Fayum Towns*, p. 305 n. 251, gives beginning of a petition to C. Minucius Italus, prefect. Grenfell and Hunt always use this spelling of the nomen (*Fayum Towns l. c.*, *Amherst Pap.* II pp. 70, 71, 242).

<sup>11</sup> For a comparison of this inscription with V 875, see Gardthausen

in *Phil.* 66 (1907) pp. 481-90. He also discusses the career of Minicius.—*AE* 1893 n. 91 reads: C. Minicio C. f. Vel. Italo - - - [...proc....] Tusciae proc. provinc. Asiae proc. provinc[ia]r. Lugdunens[is et] Aquil[an]ic., praef. annonae, praef. Aeg.---. Cagnat remarks, "il y a ici, dans l'énumération de ses fonctions, quelques variantes; mais peut-être, à un nouvel examen de la pierre, disparaîtraient-elles." The difference that is noticeable in the civil offices is *Tusciae* before *proc. provinc. Asiae*, where in V 875 we have *proc. provinc. Hellespont.*

<sup>12</sup> Revised reading instead of [τ]ε, given in *AP* II (1903) p. 137, Wilcken; cf. *ib.* p. 124, and index of *BGU* III p. 21. This reading makes the year 101-2.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *AP* II (1903) p. 137.

<sup>14</sup> Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 387 f. We may assume that the emperor hesitated thus to interfere in the government of a senatorial province. Even in imperial provinces, governed by *legati Augusti*, the substitution of a procurator was rare, if we may judge from the examples known to us. Marcius Turbo held an extraordinary military command in Pannonia and Dacia and was not a substitute governor (see below no. 39); Catus Decianus, procurator in Britain in 61 (*Tac. Ann.* 14. 32), was probably not an acting governor; cf. Keyes, *Rise of the Equites in the Third Century of the Roman Empire*, Princeton, 1915, p. 3 n. 2. A case of a procurator taking the place of a *legatus* in Judaea is mentioned in III 5776, surely before Septimius Severus (cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 388). These two or three scattered cases are without doubt the first manifestation of the rise of the equites in the third century; cf. Keyes, *op. cit.* pp. 3 f.

<sup>15</sup> Waddington, *Fastes Asiatiques* p. 162, conjectured that he took the place of Civica Cerialis, killed at the command of Domitian during his proconsulate.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Mommsen's note in V 875, "quod Lactora Traiani aetate ita nominatur, ut Aquitania non videatur comprehendi, pertinet sine dubio ad originem provinciae quae postea fuit Novempopulana." The name Novempopulana was kept even after more districts were included; cf. Ihm in *PW* II 336. The inscription of Italus, however, seems to be the first evidence of the district of Lactora; cf. Hirschfeld in *Comm. Momms.* p. 440 n. 30; Marquardt, p. 283 n. 4.

<sup>17</sup> *IGR* I 1175; see below no. 12.

<sup>18</sup> See below no. 23.

<sup>19</sup> Cf. Grenfell and Hunt, *Amherst Pap.* II 64 introd.

<sup>20</sup> See above no. 1.

<sup>21</sup> Meyer in *Hermes* 32 (1897) p. 213, placed Vibius Maximus before Minicius, the beginning of whose office he put in 105 from V 875 of that year, since, in this inscription, the prefecture is the last in the list of offices. But this does not prove that he was prefect in that year; cf. Grenfell and Hunt *l.c.* Cantarelli, p. 82 n 35, gives his date as 101-3.

<sup>22</sup> In the proconsulship of T. Aquillius Proculus, *Pros.* I p. 123 n. 812; Chapot, p. 307. This inscription shows that his praenomen was perhaps Gaius and not T(itus), as given in X 1699.

<sup>23</sup> There are several copies of this inscription: III 14195<sup>4-13</sup>; 14195<sup>7</sup> = 6065. Only fragments remain of 14195<sup>10-13</sup>.

<sup>24</sup> Mommsen, *St. R.* II p. 1017. 1, says (by inference) that the *pro-magister* was a representative or agent of a *societas* for farming taxes. He seems to separate the two positions. Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* pp. 392-3, takes them together as given above. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 84, mentions only the first with the explanation given above. Cf. also Boak, "Roman Magistri in the Service of the Empire," in *Harvard Studies in Classical Phil.* 26 (1915) pp. 77 f.

<sup>25</sup> The title is rare. To the governing procurators and to the financial procurators of the imperial provinces sometimes subprocurators were given. We know of none for senatorial provinces (Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 400). At this time there seems to have been some disturbance in Mauretania Tingitana, for a few years later there was a procurator in the province (no. 18) with the title *procurator pro legato*, an unusual title. Probably the *procurator pro legato* had a military power more extended than that of the ordinary procurator, who doubtless took charge of the civil and financial affairs of the province; cf. Cagnat, *Armée*<sup>2</sup> pp. 44-5; Roulez, *Legats propreteurs et les procureurs de la Belgique et de la Germanie inf.* p. 46.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. Dessau in *Hermes* 45 (1910) p. 17 n. 1, "Inhaber ritterlichen Offizier- und Beamtenstellen unter Domitian und Trajan - - -"

<sup>27</sup> In *Epp.* 1. 17; 5. 8; 8. 12.

<sup>28</sup> This is assumed because of the shortness of Nerva's reign and the statement that he held the secretaryship a second time under Nerva.

<sup>29</sup> Capito was doubtless merely continued in office. After his death freedmen seem to have held the position, since a number of *Ulpii Aug. l.*, are known to have served in it; cf. Friedländer, I p. 185, and Rostowzew in *PW* VI 212.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. *Plin. Epp.* 8. 12.

<sup>31</sup> Callaecia and Asturia, even in the time of Augustus, seem to have been formed into a separate administrative district on account of the distance from Tarraco, the capital city of Hither Spain, and because of the warlike nature of the inhabitants (Hübner in *PW* II 1863-4; III 1358). At this time the district was in charge of the *legatus Augusti* of the legions stationed there, and he was subordinate to the *legatus Augusti pro praetore* who governed the whole province; cf. Strabo 3 p. 166; Mommsen, *Eph. ep.* IV pp. 224 f. In the second century it was governed by a *legatus iuridicus*, whom Marquardt, I p. 254, identifies with the legate of the seventh legion Gemina, but under Pius both *legati Augusti* and *legati iuridici* appear. Von Domaszewski, *Rh. Mus.* 45 (1890) p. 10, thinks the *iuridicus* was first appointed under Trajan. The first known example occurs under Pius, *leg(atus) Aug(usti) iuridicus Asturiae et Callaeciae* (VIII 2747).

Hirschfeld, *Prov. Statthalter* p. 6 n. 10, in *Comm. Momms.* p. 437 n. 18, and in *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 377 n. 3, maintains that Asturia and Callaecia were governed by a procurator previous to the appearance of the senatorial governor. The basis of his argument is that in II 2477 (year 79) the name of the procurator is used in the ablative with that

of the *legatus* of Hither Spain and the *legatus* of the legion in dating. In the third century the section was perhaps made a separate province; cf. Hübner, *l. c.*; Kornemann in *PW* V 721; Braun, *Spanische prov. Grenzen in röm. Zeit* p. 124. See, however, Mispoulet, *Rev. phil.* 34 (1910) pp. 319 ff., where (pp. 312 ff.) Hirschfeld's opinion (above) of the procurator is discussed. While agreeing with him in his contention that the procurator was a governing procurator, he is not satisfied with the foundation of Hirschfeld's argument, for he thinks the term *prov(inciae)* in the inscription of D. Iulius Capito (see no. 33) indicates that in the mind of the one who used it, the thought was of a real governor. The use of *provinciae* here seems to me to show rather that the two sections had been governed apart from the rest of Hither Spain for so long that they were considered almost as a province. Moreover, the fact that there was a financial procurator of all Hither Spain in the middle of the third century (even supposing that Asturia and Callaecia were still a part of that province), does not prove that the procurator of these two districts a hundred and fifty years before was a governing procurator. We can hardly assume that there was also at the beginning of the second century a financial procurator of all Hither Spain. On p. 315 of the above article Mispoulet says: "Aucune des inscriptions connues ne permet d'affirmer que ces deux charges [*legatus iuridicus, procurator*] ont coexisté." But on p. 314 he cites C. (not "D.") Iunius Flavianus as *proc. Hispaniae Citerioris per Asturiam et Callaeciam*, for the last of Hadrian's reign or the first of Antoninus Pius, and Bassaeus Rufus, *procurator Asturiae et Gallaeciae*, probably under Pius, while on p. 316 he gives L. Novius Crispinus, *legatus Augusti iuridicus Astyriae et Callaeciae* for the first of Pius' region; and at the same time there were *legati Augusti* in the section (cf. Mispoulet, p. 318), the earliest, under Hadrian, [*leg. Aug. per As*]tyriam et Callaecia[m], not being named here, but published in *Röm. Mitth* 11 (1896) p. 255, and cited in Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 377 n. 3. Hirschfeld seems to me to have found the strongest argument for his case, but as more inscriptions come to light, it will doubtless be found that there were senatorial governors in this region even earlier than Hadrian. Domaszewski, *Rh. Mus.* 45 (1890) p. 10 n. 3, puts the thing in a nutshell: "Aber ich sehe nicht wie diese 'praesidialische' Stellung der Procuratoren mit dem Auftreten senatorischer Beamten in demselben Districte vereinigen lässt." There is, however, no ground for saying that C. Iunius Flavianus was procurator of Asturia and Callaecia under Hadrian. We do not know that he was *praefectus annonae* in 144, as Mispoulet says. L. Valerius Proculus (see no. 92) was *praefectus annonae* in 144, after which he was *praefectus Aegypti* about 145-47, and he was followed immediately by M. Petronius Honoratus; cf. Cantarelli, pp. 91 f. Therefore Flavianus could not have been *praefectus Aegypti* in 147, in spite of Mispoulet's statement (p. 314) to the contrary, a statement for which he offers no evidence and for which, as far as I am aware, none exists. Flavianus doubtless belongs to the time of the Antonines; cf. Marquardt, I p. 254 n. 10; Hirschfeld in *Phil.* 29 (1870) p. 32 n. 17; Friedländer, I p. 175.

Various forms of the title occur for the procurator of Asturia and Callaecia: *proc. Aug. provinciae Hispaniae citer(ioris) Asturiae et Callaeciarum*, (as here); *proc. Aug. provinc(iae) Austur(iae) et Callaec(iae)*, (see no 33); *proc. Aug. Hispaniae citerioris per Asturicam et Gallaeciam*, (C. Iunius Flavianus, VI 1620); *proc. Asturiae et Gallaeciae*, (VI 1509).

<sup>32</sup> = *Forschungen in Ephesos II, Das Theater*, Vienna, 1912 (Heberdey). The restorations are after other inscriptions of Ephesus, partly unedited, mentioning the same man.

<sup>33</sup> βοηθὸν - - - ἐπὶ τῶν δὲδῶν ταῶν - - - = *adiutor curatoris viarum aedium sacrarum locorumque publicorum*.

<sup>34</sup> Cf. no. 18.

<sup>35</sup> In this position he probably preceded Besius Betuinianus, who has been the earliest known example of a knight in this office; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 182 n. 2. Lentulus must have been in office during the first years of Trajan, but Besius, not until after 103.

<sup>36</sup> Under Domitian, Pannonia and Dalmatia were united under one financial procurator, as is shown by the use of *et* in an inscription quoted by Mommsen, *Sitz.-ber. der Berl. Akad.* 1903 p. 817: *proc. Imp. Caesaris Aug. Germanici provinciae Pannoniae et Dalmatiae*. Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 379 and n. 3.

<sup>37</sup> It was doubtless because of his interest in the provincials and of the benefits which he conferred on them that he was honored by a statue.

<sup>38</sup> This officer was the treasurer at Rome of the state money, which was kept partly near the *statua loricata* of Iulius Caesar, and partly in the temple of Castor; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 4 and n. 4. Very few inscriptions mentioning this official exist. Four mention freedmen as procurators: VI 8689 = X 8059<sup>188</sup>: T. Fl. Aug. lib. Martiali *proc. Aug. ad Castor(em)*; VI 8690 = XV 7144: Gami Aug. l. *proc. a loricata*; VI 8691 = XV 7143: Hechi Aug. l. *pro(c). a loricata ex ration(e) pecuniare*; VI 8692 = XV 7145: Orthri Aug. l. *proc. a loricata*. All of these, at least, certainly belong to the first century. T. Fl(avius) Martialis, *proc. Aug. ad Castor(em)*, was probably in office under Vespasian or Titus. C. Iulius Bassus Aemilianus, *actor Caesaris ad Castor(em) et ad loricata(m), ad auctoritatem*, of VI 8688 (cf. Mommsen in *CIL* III 1998) seems to have been also of the first century. Lentulus is the first example of an *eques* as *procurator Augusti a loricata*.

<sup>39</sup> This is the earliest example of a knight as *proc. Aug. a rationibus*. Previous to the appearance of the above inscriptions, none was known under Trajan or Hadrian, although it has been supposed that Vitellius made use of knights in this position (see Chap. II). The title ἐπιτροπος Σεβαστοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων (= *procurator Augusti a rationibus*) has been supposed to have been used first by Hadrian; cf. Schurz, pp. 33 f. The title as here given is not like other Greek expressions for the translation of the Latin *a rationibus*. In *IGR* I 227, τοῦ καθόλου λόγου ἐπιτροπέσας] is used. Dio 79. 21 uses τοῦ καθόλου λόγου ἐπιτετραμμένους.

In an inscription from Ephesus of the time of Severus, as it seems, we have ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν καθόλου λόγων τῶν μεγίστων ἀποκρατῶρων, III 6574 = S. 7126. In Eusebius *Hist. eccl.* IX 11.4

τῶν καθόλου λόγων ἐπαρχος is used; cf. Magie. *De Rom. vocabulis in Gr. serm. conversis*, Leipzig, 1905, p. 106.

<sup>40</sup> As the union of *ἐπιτροπὸν Σεβαστοῦ* with all shows.

<sup>41</sup> This is without doubt the L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer of *Pros. III* p. 72 n. 501, who was *cos. suff.* about 72. (X 8038). It was not known before that he was *curator viarum aedium sacrarum locorumque publicorum*.

<sup>42</sup> "Saburanus traditur, fuit sine dubio (Attius) Suburanus," Klebs, *Pros. I* p. 181 n. 1135.

<sup>43</sup> The same incident is given in Dio 68.16 (Zon. 11.21) without the name.

<sup>44</sup> Mommsen in Plin. *Epp.*, ed. Keil, p. 403, thought he was perhaps identical with Sex. Attius Suburanus, *cos. II* in 104. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 224 n. 30, is of the same opinion. Klebs, *Pros. l.c.*, thinks not: "statuendum enim esset hominem praeterea plane ignotum obtinuisse locum qualem ante saeculum III obtinuerunt Seianus et Titus filius Vespasiani." Stech, "Senatores, etc." in *Klio* 10. Beih. p. 70 n. 866 agrees with Klebs.

<sup>45</sup> Hirschfeld's correction, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 224.

<sup>46</sup> Hirschfeld *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> pp. 224-5 n. 31; "zusammen mit Attianus?" he queries.

<sup>47</sup> "Gehörte also wohl auch zu den *comites* Trajans," adds Stein in *PW* III 2729. He may have had estates near Praeneste, as seems probable from a tile found there and marked *Cl. Liviani* (XIV 4091<sup>80</sup>) and from a piece of lead pipe with inscription given above. If XV 932 refers to him, he was alive in 123.

<sup>48</sup> Probably for [t]ri[b(unus)] m[ili]t(um) leg(ionis) XII *Fulm(inatae)*, "nam primipilus admitti nequit inter praefecturam cohortis et provinciae procurationem" (Hübner's note in *CIL*).

<sup>49</sup> In this inscription de Ricci (*AP* II [1903] p. 439 n. 42) says that one can still read after *ἐπι ἡγεμόνος, οὐβιονμα . . . ου*, and he therefore supplies *Ὀὐβίστου Μαξιμου*.

<sup>50</sup> De Ricci, *Compt. rend. acad. ins.* 1900 pp. 78 f., thinks the name here has been purposely defaced. Mommsen in his note to the inscription says: "Deficit certe, sed utrum casu an consilio, lapis denuo a me inspectus nequaquam decedit non exhibens certa liturae vestigia. Illud omnino verum est, neque enim credibile nomen erasum esse cognomine illaeso." De Ricci, *l. c.*, thinks the name was also defaced in *IGR* I 1175, and suggests (cf. *Ox. Pap. V* p. 314) that the reason for the defacement in both cases may have been the proceedings in which the speech recorded in part in *Ox. Pap.* III 471 was perhaps delivered. This speech seems to have been directed against a certain Maximus who had held high office, probably the prefecture (cf. l. 22). The papyrus is of the age of Hadrian or the Antonines (introd. to pap.) and de Ricci suggests that it may be a later copy (*Rev. d. études gr.* 18 [1905] p. 333). It may have been a rhetorical exercise merely; cf. Bauer, *AP* I (1901) pp. 29 ff.

<sup>51</sup> He was *praefectus alae* in Syria (Stat. *Silvae* 4.7, 46 f.) and *praefectus cohortis III Alpinorum* in Dalmatia in 93 (*CIL* III p. 859). He received a request from Pliny in 101 (*Epp.* III 2) regarding



Maturus Arrianus. Dessau, *Pros.* III p. 423 n. 389, thinks even then he may have been marked out of Egypt.

<sup>52</sup> See no. 4.

<sup>53</sup> See no. 23.—Meyer in *Hermes* 32 (1897) p. 214, conjectured that Dioscurus was prefect of Egypt in 105-6 from IG XIV 2421. 1: Διοσκόρου (ἔρει) ὁ Τραϊανοῦ . . . δύο ἀπὸ πένδε; v ['Ἀρισ]τείδου ἀρχιτέκτον. The conjecture is improbable for two reasons: (1) if he had been prefect, the formula would have been ἐπι Διοσκόρῳ ἐπάρχῳ Διγύρτου; (2) in the year 105-6, Vibius Maximus was prefect; cf. Cantarelli, p. 85; Stein in *PW V* 1144.

<sup>54</sup> Coptos is in the Thebais.

<sup>55</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 56 n. 2. Unger, *Lpz. St.* 10 (1888) p. 27, thinks he was *ensor* while *praef. equitum*, or just before.

<sup>56</sup> *Memmi* by mistake for *Memmi*, or there should be a Memnian gens; cf. M. Memnius Agrippa, VIII 5313. A L. Memmius Rufus (or Rufinus) occurs in the middle of the second century, XV 1298; cf. Dressel in XV 7302.

<sup>57</sup> *Pros.* II p. 365 n. 342a and III p. 245 n. 508.

<sup>58</sup> *Sylloge aq.* n. 145. The *fistula* was not made *sub cur(a) proc.*, etc., but *sub cur(a) Sili Deciani et Memmi Rufi*; cf. Frontin. *De aquis* §99. Dressel (XV 7302 note) agrees with Lanciani.

<sup>59</sup> This is the corrected reading of Dressel.

<sup>60</sup> *Off(icinatores) Telesph(oro) ser(vo)* or *(ex) off(icina) Telesph(ori) ser(ri)*.

<sup>61</sup> Lanciani, *Sylloge aq.* n. 73, reads *Hylae* here and also in n. 72 (= XV 7300). Dressel refers these and 7299 to one man and remarks "De Ruggiero --- et Lanciani --- parum accurate uterque," in his note to XV 7301.

<sup>62</sup> In naming Hyllus a *procurator aquarum*, I have followed Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 280 f., who thinks that from Frontinus, *De aquis* § 112, we should conclude that all those whose names are stamped on water pipes merely as procurators, under whose direction (*sub cura*) the pipes were made, should be considered as *procuratores aquarum*. Dressel, XV p. 909 col. 1, thinks that some of these may have been *procuratores patrimonii* because on some pipes (XV 7303, 7312, 7739) occur the words *sub cura procuratoris patrimonii* or *sub cur(a) proc(uratoris) stat(ionis) patrimonii* (XV 7318). But Hirschfeld considers that this supervision belonged really to the *procurator aquarum* and only exceptionally to the *procurator patrimonii*, in case the pipes were being laid on the emperor's private estates.

<sup>63</sup> Ritterling, *De legione Romanorum X Gemina* (1885) pp. 47-8, thinks he received the *dona militaria* while *praefectus alae Dardanorum*.

<sup>64</sup> Cf. de Lessert, I p. 533; Henze in *PW* III 327-8; Cagnat, *L'armée romaine d'Afrique*, first ed. p. 321.

<sup>65</sup> The title occurs only here and under Septimius Severus, XII 1856. For the title *procur. Augustor. et pro leg. provinciae Raitiai*, etc. (V 3936), see Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 390 f.

<sup>66</sup> This is the opinion of Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 391-2, and of Cagnat, *Armée*<sup>2</sup> I pp. 255 f., and seems to be the simplest explanation. That of Henze in *PW* III 327, "stellvertretender Statthalter—mit dem

Titel *proc. pro leg.*" is not logical. Nor is the title *proc. pro leg.* the distinctive title of the governing procurator, given to distinguish him from other procurators in the province, as Marquardt, I pp. 483-4, thinks. De Lessert, *Bull. des antiquités africaines* 1885 p. 102, *ap. Cagnat, Armée*<sup>2</sup> I p. 255, says the difference between *proc. utriusque Mauretaniae* and *proc. Aug. pro leg. Tingitanae*, is that the first had both civil and military authority in both Mauretaniae, the second had only the military. Thus Besius invested with civil power in Tingitana would have military authority in both. Cagnat, *l. c.*, agrees, and rightly, that the *proc. pro leg.* of Tingitana did not have civil authority outside that province, and he seems to me most certainly right in combating the idea that from the two inscriptions (this and XII 1856) in which the title occurs, we are justified in saying that the *proc. pro leg. Tingitanae*, by virtue of this office, had military authority in both Mauretaniae.

<sup>67</sup> I. e., Aeoliae, Aegates, Gaulus, Melita, Cossura; cf. Mommsen in *CIL X* pp. 772-6; on Lipara, cf. Marquardt, I p. 245; on Melita, *Cic. Act. II in Verr.* 4.46. 103, 4 18. 39; on Gaulus and Melita, *Plin. Hist. nat.* 3. 92 and cf. Marquardt, I p. 246.

<sup>68</sup> See under no. 18.

<sup>69</sup> In the first inscription nothing is said about his having been flamen. The Lykiarchia follows directly after the procuratorship. Mommsen, *Jahreshefte* 3 (1900) p. 7, argues that the flamen and the Lykiarch were identical: "Die formelle Amtsbezeichnung ist ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν, die gebräuchliche, ἀρχὴ Λυκιάρχης oder Λυκιάρχης schlechtweg; Gleichbedeutend sind beide." See also Fougères, *De Lyciorum communi* (1898) p. 79. 103, and in *Mélanges Perrot*; Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. ant.* III p. 847.

<sup>70</sup> By the victory over the Getae, which is mentioned, is meant one of those in the Dacian campaign. The second is not mentioned; therefore the *dona* seem to have been received in the first Dacian campaign; cf. Vollgraff in *Bull. corr. hell. l. c.* It seems very probable, in fact, that the stone was cut before the second; if so, the procuratorship was held between the last of 102 and the beginning of 104.

<sup>71</sup> Cf. no. 18.

<sup>72</sup> See *Plin. Epp.*, ed. Keil, p. 199.

<sup>73</sup> Dessau, *Pros.* III p. 302 n. 58, thinks that his estate, which seems to have been near Perugia, is mentioned in XI 1947.

<sup>74</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 392-3; Peaks, p. 166 and n. 4.

<sup>75</sup> In *Ox. Pap.* II 237 VIII 21 a Flavius Sulpicius Similis is named as prefect of Egypt. Meyer in *Klio* I (1901) p. 478, and Stein in *Jahreshefte* 3 (1900) Beib. 209, identify him with C. Sulpicius Similis. The date of this papyrus is about 185 or 186; cf. Grenfell and Hunt, *Ox. Pap.* II p. 141; Cantarelli, p. 102 n. 60. A decree of the prefect is cited, but it is not at all certain that the reference is to our Similis. A Sulpicius Similis, *praefectus Aegypti*, is mentioned at the end of *Ox. Pap.* IV 712, and this papyrus falls after 146-7, probably in the first years of Commodus; cf. *Ox. Pap.* IV p. 180 n. 7 and p. 262, and Cantarelli, p. 85. This man and Flavius Sulpicius Similis were doubtless identical.

The cognomen of our prefect in some of the Egyptian documents is spelled *Simius*. This was amended to *Similis* by Borghesi, *Opp.* 111 pp. 127 f., from Dio 69. 19 and *Frg. Vatic.* 233, and Mommsen in *CIL* III 24, adopted this spelling. Dessau, *Pros.* III p. 289 n. 735 partly from *BGU* 140 (old reading), thought the men were identical; Schwartz in *Jahrb. f. Phil.* 41 (1895) p. 640, refused to identify them and was followed by Meyer, *Hermes* 32 (1897) p. 215. Meyer rests largely on *BGU* 140 where, according to the old reading, Σίμουσ μου occurs. Stein, *l. c.*, thinks the form *Similis* is proved by the *Similis* of *Ox. Pap.* II 237 VIII 21 whom, as said above, he identifies with our *Similis*, but this seems improbable from *Ox. Pap.* IV 712. One strong support for the form *Simius* fell when Wilcken, *Hermes* 37 (1902) pp. 84 ff. (88) revised the reading of *BGU* 140. He has restored with great probability the names of the consuls and the time accords with a better reading of the prefect's name, Ράμμιοσ for Σίμουσ, referring to *Rammius Martialis*, prefect under Hadrian.

<sup>76</sup> Cf. Wilcken, *Grundzüge* I p. LVIII.

<sup>77</sup> Cf. Grenfell and Hunt, introd. to *Amherst Pap.* II 64.

<sup>78</sup> Cantarelli, p. 84 n. 37, thinks the date is not the thirteenth year of Trajan, but 25 Phamenoth of the fifteenth year, i. e., March 21, 112.

<sup>79</sup> See no. 30.

<sup>80</sup> For he took office unwillingly (Dio *l. c.*), and we may assume from the same passage that he had been in office almost continuously.

<sup>81</sup> See no. 39.

<sup>82</sup> The Thracian Chersonese was bequeathed by Agrippa to Augustus; cf. Hirschfeld in *Klio* II (1902) p. 47; Gardthausen, *Augustus* II p. 412 n. 25. The *proc. provinc. Hellespont(i)* of V 875 (see no. 4) seems to be different from this *procurator regionis*; cf. Hirschfeld, *l. c.* n. 3.

<sup>83</sup> As to the meaning of δὲ ἀνδρῶν, etc., in this inscription, see Klebs in *Pros.* I p. 460 n. 1164; Boeckh, *CIG* 1186 p. 592; Fränkel, *IG* IV 795. The term seems to refer to the *duoviri* at the head of the city, and Pulcher was not, as Boeckh thought, a *propraetor* of the Roman state, since he was of equestrian rank (Klebs). Fränkel conjectures that assistants of the *duoviri* were appointed by the city and in imitation of the imperial officials were called ἀντιστράτηγοι (*pro praetore*) but with an added δὲ ἀνδρῶν to distinguish them from the *propraetors* of the empire.

<sup>84</sup> This is the opinion of Klebs, *l. c.*, "for," he says, "it is apparent from the introduction that Pulcher had been much concerned in public affairs." Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 351 n. 6, and Stein in *PW* IV 1421 n. 295, agree with him. Dessau, *Hermes* 45 (1910) p. 14, says without hesitation: "Aus der römischen Colonie Corinthus stammte der Freund Plutarchs, Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, der unter Trajan ritterliche Offiziersstelle und Verwaltungsposten bekleidete."

<sup>85</sup> Powell, *Am. Jour. of Arch.* 1903 p. 50, misconstrues the words of the inscription when he says, "I have not found the title *ἐπίτροπος* of both Egypt and Alexandria occurring elsewhere;" c. f. Stein in *PW* Suppl. I 330; Hirschfeld, *l. c.*; Dessau, *l. c.*

<sup>86</sup> Stein in *PW* IV 1421, says the inscription was erected after Trajan's death, for the games mentioned were for his worship, but in the *Suppl.*, *l. c.*, he agrees with Fränkel.

<sup>87</sup> This office may have been present in the complete inscription *IG* IV 795.

<sup>88</sup> "T. Priferanio priores, etiam Bembus, quod praenomen, licet filius P. f. dicatur, potest retineri si sumas patrem P. Memmium Apollinarem post natum filium et emancipatum a T. Priferanio quodam adoptatum esse, patrem ei adscribi naturalem" (Mommsen's note to IX 4753).

<sup>89</sup> Klein, p. 184, puts his procuratorship of Sicily between about 103 and 110 because the Dacian campaign in which he served is not indicated. Peaks, p. 172, evidently assuming that it was the first, 101-102, places his term in Noricum not before 106. As to the order of his *cursus*, see Peaks, p. 167 nn. 4 and 10.

<sup>90</sup> Since he is not called *divus*. Liebenam, *Laufbahn* p. 40, puts the later official career of Paetus about 120. I see no reason for this date.

<sup>91</sup> "Loco ubi tituli [VI] 221 et 222 inventi sunt fuit statio cohortis V vigilum ad quam ambo spectant" (note in *CIL*).

<sup>92</sup> Hadrian received the tribunician power Aug. 11, 117 (Cagnat, *Cours* p. 195) and the Egyptian New Year fell in 117 on Aug. 29. Therefore his first year comprised from Aug. 11 to Aug. 29, 117; cf. Wilcken, *Grundzüge* I p. LVIII; *AP* V (1913) p. 440; Hunt, *Ox. Pap.* VII 1023, note.

<sup>93</sup> See no. 30.

<sup>94</sup> Kornemann, *Giessen Pap.* I p. 18 (1912). (cf. *Klio* VII [1907] p. 288) had conjectured, not having seen *Ox. Pap.* VII 1023, that the change took place shortly after Hadrian became emperor. Stein in *PW* zweite Reihe I 135-6 n. 2 (cf. *ib.* 1263 f. n. 23) concludes from this papyrus that he was sent as prefect within a few days after Hadrian became emperor. Of course it is possible that immediately after the death of Trajan, Hadrian, who was in the East, sent the new prefect to Egypt. Trajan however had good reason to be dissatisfied with Lupus because he had not been able to deal with the Jews in a vigorous fashion, and, in fact, sent Marcius Turbo to put down their insurrection. It is therefore quite probable that Trajan may have sent Martialis as prefect. The small number of days (17 at most) between the time when Hadrian became emperor and the publication of *Ox. Pap.* VII 1023 adds color to this view.

<sup>95</sup> Wilcken in *Hermes* 37 (1902) pp. 84 f. This papyrus had previously been referred to Sulpicius Similis (see no. 23) from the reading *Σλυμυε*.

<sup>96</sup> *Pros.* III p. 48 n. 370 (p. 50).

<sup>97</sup> Or Παχὼν Λ', i. e., May 25, 116.

<sup>98</sup> See no. 23.

<sup>99</sup> See no. 27.

<sup>100</sup> The order of the name is exceptional, as Felix is also a cognomen.

<sup>101</sup> It has been doubtful until recently whether the threefold division of Egypt existed much before Hadrian. Claudius Ptolemaeus (middle of second century after Christ) first mentions it. Wilcken, *Griech. Ostraka* I pp. 426-7, thought the division was made between 68 A. D. (edict of Iulius Alexander, *CIG* III. 4957.47 f.) and 130, when Hadrian

founded Antioe and evidently found the name Ἐπὶ τὰ νομοὶ καὶ Ἀρσινοῦτης well established, for, when adding another district (Antinoëtes), he did not change the name. But now from *Tebt. Pap.* II n. 302. 25, we know that the division existed in 71-2, and Martin in *Les Épistratèges*, Geneva, 1911, pp. 87 f., from a new reading in the edict of Alexander, has shown that the three parts may be named there. Further, he gives reasons (pp. 89 ff.) with which Wilcken, *Grundzüge* I p. 35, seems inclined to agree, for thinking that Augustus established this division. Martin, *op. cit.* p. 94, thinks that Hadrian took the Letopolites, which had belonged to this division, and added it to Lower Egypt, so as to keep the number the same.

<sup>102</sup> There is a Hermupolis Minor in the Delta, but probably the larger is meant here; cf. Stein in *PW* Suppl. I 321 n. 375 a.

<sup>103</sup> See no. 30.

<sup>104</sup> His reasons were: from the same place comes the inscription (XI 5212) of a senator of like name; among the offices is that of *praefectus Aegypti*; the province of Armenia Maior, which is mentioned, existed only in the last years of Trajan.

<sup>105</sup> Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 57 n. 4, thinks he was *censitor* while *praefectus equitum*; cf. Unger, *Lpz. St.* 10 (1888) p. 30. —The *Onomasticon tot. Lat.*, Perin I 115 and 284, and the *Thesaurus ling. Lat.* II 21 and 2199-2200, make Britto equivalent to Britannus and Anavio, a place in Britain. Borghesi, *Opp.* V p. 5, thought the Brittones were from the mainland, now Bretagne; cf. Hübner in *PW* III 861; Mommsen, *Eph. ep.* V 177 n. 1; Unger, *l.c.*

<sup>106</sup> Trajan conquered Armenia and formed it into a province in 114, and from then until Hadrian became emperor, it was ruled by a legate (*Vit. Had.* 21. 11: Armeniis regem habere permisit [Hadrianus] cum sub Traiano legatum habuissent); cf. Dierauer, *Gesch. Trajans* pp. 163-4. Hadrian seems to have given it up on his arrival in Rome (*Vit. Had.* 9. 1: inter haec tamen et multas provincias a Traiano adquisitas reliquit); cf. Borghesi, *Opp.* V pp. 18 ff.

<sup>107</sup> Of the gladiatorial schools of Rome (*ludus magnus, matutinus, Dacicus, Gallicus*) the first two, at least, were under the supervision of procurators; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 289.

<sup>108</sup> Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 65. 1. Mommsen, *St. R.* III p. 490 n. 2, thinks the bureau *a censibus* was merely a subdivision of that *a libellis*, since they are often closely connected in inscriptions. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 65 ff., would give the *a censibus* wider functions; cf. Mattingly, *Imp. Civil Service of Rome*, Cambridge, 1910, pp. 53 f.; Schurz, pp. 31-2; Friedländer, I pp. 178 f.

<sup>109</sup> De Ricci in *Nouv. rev. de droit franc. et étr.* 1906 p. 478 *op.* Cantarelli, p. 88 n. 40, thinks he succeeded Rammius Martialis in the last part of 120.

<sup>110</sup> Stein in *PW* VII 2514-5 n. 8, is of the opinion that he held office at least until Sept. 17, 124, from two fragments of papyri of that date published in *AP* II (1903) p. 125 (Wilcken), in which occur the words κρη[τρίστου ἡγεμ]όνος.

<sup>111</sup> Renier, *Mélanges d'épigraphie* pp. 61 f., correctly referred this inscription to D. Iulius Capito, by a comparison with XII 1869 and 1870.

<sup>112</sup> The Remi were a federated people even in Caesar's time, as we see from *BG* II 3 f.; cf. Plin. *Hist. nat.* IV 17. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 57-8, remarks that we are not to conclude from this example that all federated districts had a separate census.

<sup>113</sup> The term *provinc(iae)* of this inscription does not of course mean that Asturia and Callaecia formed at this time a separate province in the technical sense, but the two districts had been governed apart from the rest of Hither Spain for so long (see note under no. 7) that they were beginning to be regarded somewhat in the light of a province. They seem in fact to have been formed into a province in the beginning of the third century. Mispoulet, *Rev. phil.* 34 (1910) pp. 320 ff., thinks, and perhaps with good reason, that they were not made into a separate province at this time. For other views and for Hirschfeld's idea that the procurator of this district was a governing procurator, see note under no. 7.

<sup>114</sup> He was *praef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo)* under Trajan, and the form of the emperor's name shows that Trajan was alive when the inscription was cut.

<sup>115</sup> There was a *porticus Minicia vetus* and a *porticus M. frumentaria* at Rome; see Platner, *Topog.*<sup>1</sup> p. 352; Gilbert, *Gesch. u. Topog. d. Stadt Rom* III pp. 144. 1 and 286. 1; cf. Hirschfeld in *Phil.* 29 (1870) p. 63, and Marquardt, II p. 128 and n. 6. At the latter of these the monthly distribution of grain took place (Apuleius *De mundo* 35: *alius ad Miniciam frumentatum venit*; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 238; Marquardt, *l. c.*) under the supervision of the *procurator Minuciae* (III S. 6753), or *Mini[ciae]* (VI 1648), or the *proc. Aug. ad Miniciam* (as here); cf. Hirschfeld in *Phil.* 29 (1870) p. 65, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 134. He seems to have been a subordinate of the *praefectus annonae*; cf. Marquardt, II pp. 132-3; Hirschfeld, *l. c.* Under Severus the *porticus Minucia* was associated with the water supply (Cantarelli in *Bull. com.* 1901 pp. 182-3; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 239). Cf. also Rostowzew in *Klio* Erstes Ergänzung Bd. III pp. 15-17; Kornemann in *PW* IV 1780-1.

<sup>116</sup> In Greek texts the old title *ἐπιστράτηγος* is kept for this Roman officer, but the Latin title in this inscription shows that the emperor identified the office with a procuratorship. The identity is also shown from *BGU* I 168, where the *ἐπιστράτηγος* in l. 3 is designated *ἐπίτροπος*. On the Heptanomis see note under no. 31.

<sup>117</sup> *CIL* III S. 14214<sup>28</sup> is probably to be referred to the same man. Peaks, p. 172, says "not later than Hadrian."

<sup>118</sup> Dio 69. 1 = Zon. II. 23.

<sup>119</sup> *P. Acili Attiani* (XI 2607) seems to refer to the same man. *P. Aci[d]i Attiani* (XIV 3039, *fistula plumbea*, Praeneste) should perhaps be restored *P. Aci[l]i Attiani*. *Acidius* occurs only once (III 6017). From XI 2067, perhaps a stamp for pipe, and XIV 3039, we can conjecture that Attianus had a villa at Praeneste and estates on the Ilva; cf. Hülsen, *Röm. Mitth.* 18 (1903) pp. 64-7.

<sup>120</sup> The name is variously spelled: *Caelium Attianum*, *Vit. Had.* I. 4 (*caelium Tacianum*, Codex Bamberg.; *caelium Tatianum*, Cod. Palat.) corrupted into *Atutinum*, *ib.* 8. 7; Ἀττιανός, Dio 69. 1; Τατιανός, Zon. II. 23.

<sup>121</sup> It is accepted by Hirschfeld and Dessau *op. Kornemann, Klio* V. (1905) p. 291; by Dessau also in *Hermes* 45 (1910) p. 10 n. 2; by Weber, n. 77; and taken as settled by Premerstein, *Attentat*.

<sup>122</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 225 and esp. Plew, pp. 35 f., who also says that the story of the adoption was forged by Attianus and Plotina, and that Attianus probably won over the troops. Weber, p. 21, assumes that he was prefect under Trajan, when naming those who accompanied him to the East.

<sup>123</sup> Cf. Groag in *PW* III 1256; Rohden in *PW* I 503; see also under no. 39.

<sup>124</sup> Cf. Stappers in *Musée Belge* 7 (1903) p. 204: the duty of the *praefectus gentis* "consistait avant tout à surveiller les chefs indigènes, les caïds et les cheiks. Ils étaient chargés peut-être de la perception des impôts et du recrutement des soldats auxiliaires: il est probable qu'ils organisaient, dans le pays même, des troupes d'irréguliers, pour protéger leur propre territoire et pour occuper les châteaux forts, défendant la contrée." Cf. Cagnat, *Armée* pp. 265 f.

<sup>125</sup> The title and the direct appointment show that he was an extraordinary official for buying up grain for use in Rome. His later career indicates that he had the rank of an imperial procurator; cf. Hirschfeld in *Phil* 29 (1870) pp. 81 f., and Liebenam, *Laufbahn* p. 123.

<sup>126</sup> The territory placed under him as procurator of domains was unusually large. It embraced the district of Hippo Regius in the north of Numidia and that of Theveste in the south. The title also is unusual, for we should expect *tractuum* instead of *saltuum*; cf. Hirschfeld in *Klio* II (1902) p. 297. *Saltus* and *praedia* were the single domains which together formed *regiones* and *tractus*, at the head of each of which was a procurator of equestrian rank. Sometimes two *tractus* were united under one procurator. Freedmen as procurators were placed at the head of the smaller sections.

<sup>127</sup> Cf. Klein, pp. 185-6.

<sup>128</sup> I have supplied this praenomen from *Eph. ep.* IV 822: C. Gall[o]nio C. f. Q. Ma[r]cio Turboni, C. Gall[o]nio C. f. C. . . . Tu[r]boni Pr. . . . her[edes]. Our Marcius Turbo is without doubt one of those mentioned here.

<sup>129</sup> *Vit. Had* 4. 2 (quoted under no. 10). Weber, p. 51 n. 173, thinks that *dona militaria* were given him for distinction in this expedition. He draws his conclusion from the last letters of XIV 4243: Q. Marcio Turboni Frontoni Publicio Severo . . . s donis donato . . . ico. Domaszewski, *op. Weber, l.c.*, suggests the restoration *Parthico* and expresses the belief that because of his bravery here, Trajan sent Turbo on the extraordinary command against the Jews. This is a logical suggestion. Dessau, *Pros.* II p. 339 n. 179, previously suggested that perhaps these *dona* were given for service against the Jews.

<sup>130</sup> Eusebius says that in the 18th year of Trajan the trouble started, and that in the 19th year (117 according to the chroniclers) it became so great that Marcius Turbo was sent to quell it. In *Hier. Euseb. Chron.* the same events cover three years. Dierauer, *Gesch. Traj.* p. 183 n. 1., has doubts about these dates, but he thinks the determining point is that Turbo was sent directly after the withdrawal from Atra, which took place in the first of 117.

<sup>181</sup> Wilcken in *Hermes* 27 (1892) p. 472, and Schürer, *Gesch. d. Jud. Volkes* I<sup>3</sup> p. 664 n. 2, thought he was sent as prefect of Egypt. Jung, p. 2, follows them. This view was objected to by Meyer in *Hermes* 32 (1897) pp. 217-218; cf. also Domaszewski *op. Weber*, p. 53 n. 185; Cantarelli, pp. 86-7; Premerstein, *Attentat* p. 17 n. 4 (p. 18). Turbo was sent on an extraordinary military mission and when this was fulfilled he returned. The inscription found in Mauretania (see above) with the title *proc. Aug.* seems to me to dispose of the question decisively, for he would not have been made procurator of Mauretania after having been prefect of Egypt.

<sup>182</sup> Syncell. 659. 1: 'Αδριανὸς Ἰουδαίους κατ' Ἀλεξανδρέων στασιάζοντας ἐκόλασεν = Hieron. ab Abr. 2133 (first year of Hadrian): Hadrianus Iudaeos capit secundo contra Romanos rebellantes.

<sup>183</sup> "Vers l'an 118," says Cagnat, *Armée* p. 45. Schulz p. 37, says he went "vermutlich noch um die Mitte August 117," with which Kornemann, *Kaiser Had.* p. 26 n. 3, agrees; cf. Rohden in *PW* I 501 (top).

<sup>184</sup> "La mission que Marcus Turbo remplit sans doute avec le titre de procurator fut de courte durée," De Lessert, I pp. 481 f. The title is confirmed by the inscription found at Rapidum.

<sup>185</sup> The calling of Turbo from Mauretania followed directly after Hadrian's arrival in Moesia, i. e., the end of 117, or more probably the beginning of 118; cf. Kornemann, *op. cit.* p. 26; Weber, pp. 59 and 73; Dürr, pp. 18 f.; Rohden in *PW* I 502; Schulz, p. 38; Jung, p. 2.

<sup>186</sup> Marcus Turbo was not, however, an ordinary substitute governor. Rather, he stood above the governors as the emperor's representative in an extraordinary military command; cf. Keyes, *Rise of Equites*, p. 3 n. 2 (p. 4), and see above under no. 4.

<sup>187</sup> There are in general two opposing views regarding Turbo's command on the Danube: one, that the statements in *Vit. Had.* 6. 7 and 7. 3 are two accounts of the same thing (Dürr, p. 16. 46; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 347 n. 4; Jung, p. 2; Dessau, *Pros.* II p. 340; Schulz, p. 30; Kornemann, *Kaiser Had.* pp. 24 f.); the other, that the two statements refer to two successive steps in his career (P. Meyer in *Hermes* 32 (1897) p. 218 n. 1; Cantarelli, pp. 86 f.; Weber, pp. 73 f.; Premerstein, *Attentat* pp. 17 f.). Domaszewski, *Serta Harteliana* p. 9 n. 8, thinks he was invested with the command as *praefectus praetorio*; cf. his *Gesch. d. röm. Kaiser* II p. 189. He argues from *Vita* 6. 7 in connection with *CIL* III 1462. Kornemann shows that this could not have been, for then "wären drei Gardekommandanten anzunehmen, eine Neuerung die erst in der Zeit des Commodus vorkommt." Premerstein, *l. c.*, goes so far in his view as to form conjectural titles for the two steps; these seem, however, rather far-fetched. Turbo may have been given different power after Hadrian had gone to Rome than when the emperor was in the province or making short journeys from it (cf. Premerstein *op. cit.* p. 19), but he was holding an extraordinary command in any case, and the prefecture of Egypt was probably used more by way of comparison than as the office which he actually held; cf. Kornemann, *op. cit.* p. 26: "dass Turbo als Oberkommandant an der Danau den Titel eines *praefectus Aegypti* erhalten haben, kann ich schlechterdings nicht glauben." I have followed above Kornemann's



compromise which seems as near a solution as the available sources allow.

<sup>138</sup> Cf. Rohden in *PW* I 503; Kornemann, *op. cit.* pp. 27-8.

<sup>139</sup> Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 225 n. 34.

<sup>140</sup> The way in which Fronto mentions him in a letter to Pius (3 p. 165 ed. Naber) makes this seem probable.

<sup>141</sup> On the place, cf. Wilcken in *AP* III (1906) pp. 305 f.

<sup>142</sup> The *epistrategus* mentioned in *Giessen Pap.* n. 10 is Philoxenus, though no name occurs; cf. *ib.* p. 160 III n. 10.

<sup>143</sup> Hadrian received tribunician power the second time on Dec. 10, 117, the third time on Dec. 10, 118. He was consul the second time from Jan. 1, 118, the third, from Jan. 1, 119. Therefore *trib. pot. II cos. III* is impossible. The date should be either *trib. pot. II cos. II* (Dec. 10, 117-Dec. 10, 118) or *trib. pot. III cos. III* (Dec. 10, 118-Dec. 10, 119). *Trib. pot. III cos. II* (Dec. 10, 118-Jan. 1, 119) is possible, but hardly probable; cf. Cagnat, *Cours* p. 195.

<sup>144</sup> An inscription of the time of Diocletian (VIII 21665) shows that Ain-Temouchent corresponds to Albulae of the *Itinerary of Antoninus* 36. 5. This inscription seems to show that under Hadrian there was at this place a small fort called Sufative.

<sup>145</sup> See no. 39.

<sup>146</sup> Bassus, no. 63, and Gellius Bassus, no. 77, were *epistrategi* of the Heptanomis, while this is the one of the three divisions of Egypt of which Bassus, no. 42, was not *epistrategus*.

<sup>147</sup> Cf. Rohden, *De Palaestina et Arabia* (1885) p. 2; Giglioli in *Notizie* 1914 p. 83.

<sup>148</sup> This is the first occurrence of the official title of the *epistrategus* of Lower Egypt. Martin, who has made an exhaustive study of this official (*Les épistratèges*, Geneva, 1911), conjectured that the title might be *ἐπιστράτηγος τῆς κάτω χώρας*, or in Latin, *procurator Augusti ad epistrategiam regionis inferioris* (pp. 99 f.). We now know that he was named from the city where he resided and that this city was Pelusium, one of the three important cities of the Delta, and with Memphis and Alexandria forming the three usual *conventus* cities of Egypt; cf. Wilcken, "Der Ägyptische Konvent" in *AP* IV (1908) pp. 366 f.

<sup>149</sup> Cf. XIV 1594 (Ostia): D. M. C. Septici Cissi fecit Diapyrus Septici Clari s. filio carissimo. vix. [an.] mens X d. III. This inscription probably refers to a freedman of Septicius Clarus and in connection with the above reference from Pliny shows that his praenomen was Gaius.

<sup>150</sup> Cf. no. 39, and Rohden in *PW* I 503.

<sup>151</sup> Cf. no. 23.

<sup>152</sup> Dürr, p. 36. Mommsen in *Plin. Epp.*, ed. Keil, 425, gives his date as *praefectus*, 119-121.—Pliny wrote him a number of letters and at his suggestion collected and published his letters (*Epp.* I. 1). To him while *praef. praet.* Suetonius dedicated his *Lives of the Caesars* (*Lydus De mag.* 2.6). At first he was raised to high honors by Hadrian but was afterward counted as an enemy (*Vit. Had.* 15.2). Cf. *Pros.* III p. 201 n. 302; Mommsen, *l. c.*

<sup>153</sup> Concerning him see further *Pros.* II p. 14 n. 89; *PW* V 975 n. 126; Philostratus *l. c.* (remainder of chapter).

<sup>154</sup> *κατέλεξε* - - - τοῖς ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ στρογγύλοις.

<sup>155</sup> Dio 69. 3.

<sup>156</sup> See no. 46.

<sup>157</sup> See no. 55.

<sup>158</sup> The MSS of the *De grammaticis et rhetoribus* and of the *Lives of the Caesars* give his three names; see Reifferscheid, *De gram. et rhet.* p. 98.

<sup>159</sup> This expression is not to be taken as the usual one for the secretary. It does not occur in the inscriptions of the second century; cf. Friedländer, I p. 185.

<sup>160</sup> Rohden in *PW* I 503; Friedländer, *l. c.*

<sup>161</sup> Lydus *De mag.* 2. 6.

<sup>162</sup> Dürr, p. 36. Mommsen in Plin. *Epp.*, ed. Keil, p. 426, puts his removal from office in 121.

<sup>163</sup> See no. 44.

<sup>164</sup> Cf. Friedländer, I p. 187; Schmidt in *PW* III 1870 n. 13, says, "bei Hadrian oder einem der beiden ersten Antonine." See also Teuffel-Schwabe, *Röm. Lit.* 6th ed., §352. 3b. He may have been identical with Caninius Celer, the rhetorician, the teacher of L. Verus (*Vit. Veri* 2. 5).

<sup>165</sup> Cf. Rohden in *Pros.* III p. 55 n. 400.

<sup>166</sup> By Rohden, *l. c.*, and Volkmann, *Leben Plutarchs* I p. 91.

<sup>167</sup> Dessau in *Hermes* 45 (1910) pp. 615-17, discusses the matter and expresses his disbelief in the statement of Syncellus.

<sup>168</sup> Cf. Rohden, *l. c.*; Dessau, *l. c.*

<sup>169</sup> There is no evidence for the post of *praefectura vehiculorum* before Hadrian (Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 194 n. 1). The *legio XXII Deiotariana* was formerly supposed to have ceased to exist under Trajan. We now know that it still existed in 119, from Wilcken's revised reading of *BGU* 140 in *Hermes* 37 (1902) pp. 86 f.; see note under no. 27. Therefore Iuncinus may have been tribune of this legion later than had been supposed, but still Hirschfeld, *l. c.*, seems to be right in considering him the earliest example of *praefectus vehiculorum*.

<sup>170</sup> The *iuridicus* had his permanent residence at Alexandria (cf. Ulpian *Dig.* 1.20.2: *iuridico qui Alexandriae agit*) and is therefore usually called *iuridicus Alexandriae*; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 351. In a Greek inscription of Hadrian's time he is called *Διγύρρου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρίας δικαιοδότης*; see no. 25.

<sup>171</sup> Unger (*Lpz. St.* 10 [1887] p. 34) thinks he held this office in the early part of Hadrian's reign: "Nam constat procuratura quattuor publicorum Africae - - - neminem exornatum esse nisi compluribus procuraturis provincialibus bene administratis."

<sup>172</sup> In Friedländer, I p. 187, from ". . . μων" which remains in the Greek inscription.

<sup>173</sup> The prefect of Egypt, being in a special sense the representative of the emperor, was the manager of the finances of the province. He filled the same position in regard to the finances as the Ptolemaic

διοικητης. Under him in the time of the empire there probably stood a procurator with the title  $\delta$  διοικητης, of higher rank than the other financial procurators; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 349; Wilcken, *Gr. Ostraka* I p. 498 and *Grundzüge* I p. 156; Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* pp. 459 f. From the evidence we possess (cf. Wilcken, *Grundzüge* I p. 156 n. 5) we cannot tell the relation between him and the Ptolemaic officer of like name. It is also impossible to tell whether he is identical with the *proc. ad dioecesisin Alexandreae* of our inscriptions. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 359, is inclined to think that he is not, but cf. Wilcken, *l. c.* See also Meyer in *Festschrift zu O. Hirschfeld* pp. 145 f.

<sup>174</sup> The title *procurator bibliothecarum* seems to be the same as a *bibliothecis*.

<sup>175</sup> 15. 3: Eudaemonem prius conscium imperii ad egestatem perduxit [Hadrianus]. —An attempt has been made to identify Eudaemon with Valerius Eudaemon, *praefectus Aegypti* in 145 (Meyer in *Festschrift zu O. Hirschfeld* pp. 145 f.; cf. Stein in *PW* VI 884). It seems to me unlikely that they were the same. There are nine procuratorships given in the Greek inscription, and it would probably have been necessary for Eudaemon to have been *praefectus vigilum* or *praefectus annonae* before holding the prefecture of Egypt. The length of career would seem to raise a presumption against the identity. Hirschfeld is likewise of the opinion that they were not identical, and remarks, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 359, n. 3, "doch ist der Name in Ägypten nicht selten."

<sup>176</sup> See note under no. 17.

<sup>177</sup> VI 977: Imp. Hadriano Aug. n. p. p., M. Petronius Sura proc. cum Mamertino et Antonino liberis. ex arg. p. us. See no. 75.

<sup>178</sup> This title was not assumed officially until 128 (cf. Rohden in *PW* I 500) although it appears on coins and inscriptions before this. Therefore the restoration here is doubtful.

<sup>179</sup> "Dass Iulius Fronto die Flotte zehn Jahre lang befehligt haben könne, lässt sich nicht in Abrede stellen, da die wenigen Documente, die wir besitzen, nicht über die normale Amtsdauer eines Flottenpräfecten belehren und nur Fälle von zufälligen Amtsenthebungen angeben. Auch wäre bei der wenig entwickelten Neigung der Römer für den Beruf des Seemanns eine längere Dauer solcher Stellungen an sich gewiss nicht auffallend" (Tocilescu, p. 154). This does not seem to have been the Iulius Fronto mentioned by Ulpian *Dig.* 48. 19. 5 (*Pros.* II p. 193 n. 219): Absentem in criminalibus damnari non debere divus Traianus Iulio Frontoni rescripsit; cf. Mommsen *ap. Tocilescu, l. c.*: "La *damnatio absentis* appartient à la jurisdiction non militaire et se comporte peu avec un emploi *ordinis equestris*."

<sup>180</sup> Seneca erected II 1267, which gives his *cursus* in ascending order omitting *praef. classis Misenensis*. This inscription is suspected by Hübner.

<sup>181</sup> Marquardt, I p. 257 n. 6, gives this title as occurring only after Septimius Severus and cites these two inscriptions (II 1178, 1267) of Calpurnius Seneca and II 484, which Hübner refers to that time. Ferrero, *Memorie della reale accademia delle scienze di Torino* 49 pp. 285 and 299, refers II 1178 to the same man as the prefect of III Dipl. XXXV.

<sup>182</sup> See no. 52.

<sup>183</sup> According to *IGR* I 1078 which reads *Μοισία[ροθ]*, with date *Θδθ κζ'* (Sept. 24). Plaumann, *PW* IX 901, prefers *Moesia[nus]* and gives his date as between 120-1 and 122-3.

<sup>184</sup> The date of this inscription has been variously given. Schweinfurth in Petermann, *Geog. Mitth.* 20 (1875) p. 392, dated it 155, reading *ἔτους ιη τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος*---. That this could not be right was shown by Stein in *Hermes* 32 (1897) p. 666, for in 155 M. Sempronius Liberalis was prefect (cf. Cantarelli, p. 95 n. 48), and before him several others held the office (cf. Cantarelli, pp. 91 f.). The reading of the inscription in *CIG* 4955 and adopted by Cagnat, as given above, is to be preferred.

<sup>185</sup> This date is according to the new reading *γ' ι'*, instead of *ς ι'* as suggested by Grenfell and Hunt in *Ox. Pap.* III p. 175 note, and accepted by Meyer in *AP* III (1906) p. 67 n. 2. The old reading was uncertain, while the new avoids the conflict in dates as explained by Grenfell and Hunt, *l. c.*

<sup>186</sup> His praenomen occurs in III 6025 and *AE* 1896 p. 14 n. 41 as well as in *BGU* 113.

<sup>187</sup> *Dio* 71. 22.

<sup>188</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 257 n. 4.

<sup>189</sup> See no. 75.

<sup>190</sup> He seems to have been identical with the philosopher Heliodorus with whom Hadrian was on familiar terms (*Vit. Had.* 16. 10), although the fact that he was advanced to the prefecture of Egypt under Hadrian does not harmonize well with the statement of the biographer, 15. 5: quem idem famosissimis litteris lacescivit. He may have regained favor later, or the statement may be overdrawn.

<sup>191</sup> Cf. Cantarelli, p. 91 n. 44.

<sup>192</sup> Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 363 and n. 1. Wilcken in *Hermes* 23 (1888) pp. 600 f., *Gr. Ostraka* I pp. 643 f., *Grundzüge*, I 1 pp. 114 and 126 f., Otto, *Priester u. Tempel* I pp. 58 f., and Plaumann in *PW* IX 893 f., would combine the offices of *idiologus* and high priest at least as early as 122-3, relying mainly on *BGU* I 250. Rostowzew in *Phil.* 57 (1898) p. 574, agrees with them. P. Meyer, *Festschrift zu O. Hirschfeld* pp. 159 f., and Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 357 n. 2 (cf. p. 363 n. 1), think the evidence is insufficient to assume this for the second century. For the third century the evidence is conclusive (see references given above). Plaumann in *PW* IX 901, gives Teimocrates as priest or *idologus* before 123, from *Tebt. Pap.* II 297.

<sup>193</sup> With this naming of the chief city of Egypt on equal footing with the country itself, cf. the title of the first prefect, C. Cornelius Gallus, *praefect[us Alex]andreae et Aegypti* (*AE* 1896 n. 43) and *Διγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας δικαιοδότης* (no. 25 above), and cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 346 f. and 360.

<sup>194</sup> Otto, *op. cit.* p. 59 n. 1, pp. 66 f., p. 197 n. 8, would put some of his earlier offices, beginning with the presidency of the Museum, before Hadrian, and would place the priesthood (combined with the office of *idiologus*) last, during the early years of Hadrian. Jung, *W. St.* 14 (1892) pp. 257 f., begins his *cursus* with *ab epistulis*. This is certainly not correct.

- <sup>195</sup> Cf. *Pros.* I p. 189 n. 1171; Chapot, p. 307.
- <sup>196</sup> The date of the papyrus cannot be definitely fixed. It is assigned by Wessely to the second century.
- <sup>197</sup> On the date to be assigned to Maximianus as *iridicus*, cf. Meyer in *AP* III (1906) p. 104.
- <sup>198</sup> The identification is suggested by Martin in *AP* VI (1913) p. 216.
- <sup>199</sup> Titianus is mentioned in many other papyri. The inscription XIII 1804 ( . . . [F]l[avio] T. fil. Q[uir.] Titiano [pr]oc. Aug. provinciar. [Lu]lg. et Aquitanicae, proc. [pa]trimoni, proc. pro[v. Ga]lat. [et Pon]t. proc. pro[v. . . .]) is of doubtful date and cannot be referred to him as was done by Roulez, "Lég. propréteurs et procurateurs" p. 51 (*Mém. roy. acad. de Belg.*, 1875); cf. Dessau, *Pros.* II p. 76 n. 252; *PW* VI 2620 n. 194; *CIL* XIII 1804 note.
- <sup>200</sup> See no. 32.
- <sup>201</sup> See no. 75.
- <sup>202</sup> See G. Radet in *Bull. corr. hell.* II (1887) pp. 114 f.
- <sup>203</sup> Cf. Bassus, no. 42, and Gellius Bassus, no. 77.
- <sup>204</sup> Cf. Ferrero, *Memorie accad. Torino* 49 p. 299.
- <sup>205</sup> This long inscription gives decrees of the Lycian state, letters of Roman officials and of the Emperor Hadrian by which Opramoas, a native of Rhodiapolis, was honored between the years 124 and 153. The dates given are those fixed by Heberdey, *Opramoas Inschriften vom Heroon zu Rhodiapolis*, Vienna, 1897, *ap. Cagnat, IGR* III 739 p. 293.
- <sup>206</sup> Weber, p. 225 and n. 801, follows Heberdey in taking this as a return to Rhodiapolis: "Hadrian ist Frühjahr 129 in Rhodiapolis --- gewesen ---, 130-I hat er zum zweitemal --- die Gegend besucht" (p. 226).
- <sup>207</sup> Cf. Marquardt, I pp. 375 f.
- <sup>208</sup> Cf. de Lessert, I p. 484. Kornemann. *Kaiser Hadrian* pp. 53 f., discusses the year of his visit carefully.
- <sup>209</sup> "Munera videntur vere, ut monui *Ephem. ep.* IV p. 285, ad tempora enumerari, cum expeditio Britannica omnino sit Hadriani; id si ita est, Sabinus equestribus militiis perfunctus et equestribus donis donatus deinde ex equite centurio factus ita denuo ad alteros honores equestres pervenit" (note in *CIL*).
- <sup>210</sup> Orelli thought this inscription seemed to show a difference between Britto and Britannus; cf. his note to n. 804. See also note under no. 32 above.
- <sup>211</sup> Cf. Rohden in *PW* I 504.
- <sup>212</sup> Rohden in *Pros.* III p. 45 n. 350; Liebenam. *Legaten* p. 136 n. 5; Jung, p. 6 n. 5, who, however, citing von Domaszewski (see note under no. 83), says he may have been *procurator cum iure gladii*; cf. *ib.* pp. I and 40.
- <sup>213</sup> Cf. Brandis in *PW* IV 1971 and *PW* VI 2540 under n. 67.
- <sup>214</sup> Cf. Brandis in *PW* IV 1970.
- <sup>215</sup> T. Flavius Constans, no. 84.
- <sup>216</sup> (Iulius) Fidus Aquila, no. 78.
- <sup>217</sup> See reference under no. 84.
- <sup>218</sup> Mentioned in VIII 9365 and III 1374; cf. Brandis in *PW* IV 1971; Jung, p. 17.

<sup>219</sup> Jung, p. 6 n. 5.

<sup>220</sup> Peaks, p. 175.

<sup>221</sup> Cf. VIII 8925, 8935.

<sup>222</sup> Cichorius in *PW* I 1238, thinks he received the *dona* as *praef. alae I Aug. Gem. colonorum*. Stein in *PW* IV 1296 n. 126, Klebs, *Pros.* I p. 443 n. 1088, Steiner in *Bonner Jahrb.* 114-115 (1906) p. 83 n. 111, believe he received them as *praefectus classis*.

<sup>223</sup> On this officer see Wilcken, *Grundzüge* I pp. 161 and 369 f., also in *AP* IV (1908) p. 126; Ausfeld in *Phil.* 63 (1904) pp. 481f.; Mommsen in *Hermes* 35 (1900) p. 445; Premerstein in *Klio* III (1903) pp. 14 f.; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 364. He had charge of the storehouses for grain in the northern part of Alexandria, while the *procurator ad Mercuriam* (under Marcus and Verus) had charge of those in the southeast. The first mention of the functions is in the time of Domitian (cf. *Grundzüge* I p. 369). The *proc. Neaspoleos et Mausolei* is first mentioned in *Pap. in Brit. Mus.* III p. 125, of the year 104.

<sup>224</sup> Cf. Stein in *AP* I (1901) p. 446 n. 5.

<sup>225</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 170 f.; Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* pp. 452-3. This is the only instance which we know of a knight in this position. It seems to show merely that a knight was sometimes employed as *procurator marmorum* but does not necessarily indicate a change of policy. We know of only one other procurator from Euboea, C(laudius) Cerialis, *Ann. inst. arch.* 42 (1870) p. 172 n. 1, probably a freedman. Hadrian employed freedmen in Asia, as we see from *ib.* p. 191 nn. 258, 259; Irenaeus Aug. lib. proc., (year 137).

<sup>226</sup> The phrase ἐν τῇ παρὰ ἄνω Σεβεννύτου seems to be a mistake. παρὰ is perhaps for ἀγορᾶ; cf. l. 20 of the same document, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ βήματος (note of Grenfell and Hunt, p. 171). At any rate the proceedings referred to were held in the Sebennyte nome, which was in the Delta. Therefore Felix must have been *epistrategus* of the Delta; cf. Martin, *Les Épistratèges* p. 179 n. 2.

<sup>227</sup> They are placed by Klebs, *Pros.* I p. 184 n. 1158, under the same number though he does not identify them. Rohden in *PW* II 2296 n. 33, from *CIL* VII 18, reads, ["C.] Aufidiu[s] Pantera (besser Panthera)." The traces of the praenomen are uncertain, and it may have been Lucius.

<sup>228</sup> His praenomen is usually given as Sextus on the strength of the inscription from Thebes, but all that is left of the name is a doubtful *x*. We are surely right in calling him Marcus from *Fayum Towns* XXI and *Pap. Greco-Egisi*, Comparetti e Vitelli III n. 319. This was the praenomen of his father (M. Petronius Sura, no. 51), and also of his son (M. Petronius Sura Mamertinus, *Pros.* III p. 30 n. 229).

<sup>229</sup> See no. 60.

<sup>230</sup> See no. 55.

<sup>231</sup> *Vit. Pii* 8.6, 7: Nam Gavius Maximus praefectus praetorio usque ad vicensimum annum sub eo pervenit, vir severissimus, cui Tadius Maximus successit; cf. *Pros.* III p. 28 n. 212; Stein in *PW* VII 868-9 n. 18. Gavius doubtless held some offices under Hadrian but of them we know nothing. The [*pr*]oc. Aug. of IX 5360 seems to refer not to him but to the dedicator; cf. Dessau, *Pros.* II p. 112 n. 60, and Stein, *l. c.*

<sup>222</sup> As to the meaning of the name see Domaszewski in *PW* II 2349 n. 25 and cf. *CIL* VII 340-344: *ala Augusta - - ob virtutem appellata*. The Alexandrian and later the African fleet was connected with the grain supply of Rome; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 229 and Fiebiger in *PW* III 2641.

<sup>223</sup> Cf. *CIG* 4735.

<sup>224</sup> Since Oxyrhynchus and the Fayum are in this division.

<sup>225</sup> Cf. Stein in *PW* VII 1000-1 n. 14. See, however, Martin, *Les Épistratèges* p. 180 n. 3: "Il se peut que Gellius Bassus, épistratège en 135, soit le même personnage qui avait déjà rempli cette charge une fois, sept ans plus tôt, en 128."

<sup>226</sup> Since in 130 Antinoos, the favorite of Hadrian, died and was deified.

<sup>227</sup> Cf. Martin, *op. cit.* p. 186 n. 1, who proposes the restoration [*Fi. Aq*]uila.

<sup>228</sup> See no. 69 and notes.

<sup>229</sup> Cf. Hübner in *Hermes* 16 (1881) p. 560; Cichorius in *PW* IV 309.

<sup>240</sup> Cf. Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. ant.* III 1080.

<sup>241</sup> Cf. Ritterling, *De leg. X Gemina* pp. 51 f.; Junemann in *Lps. St.* 16 (1894) pp. 71 f.

<sup>242</sup> Cf. Ritterling in *PW* I 1258.

<sup>243</sup> Cf. Jung, p. 11 n. 2.

<sup>244</sup> The usual process for raising a procurator to the senatorial order was *adlectio inter praetorios*, sometimes, *inter tribunicios*. The career of Statius Priscus is very exceptional in that he passed from the equestrian *cursus* to the senatorial by regular election to the quaestorship; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 415 and n. 2 (p. 416). Mommsen, *St. R.* III p. 509 n. 1, gives this as the only known example of this sort of transfer. For the senatorial career of Statius Priscus, see Jung, pp. 12 f.; *Pros.* III p. 269 n. 637.

<sup>245</sup> Otto, *Priester u. Tempel* I p. 173, and Plaumann in *PW* IX 901-2, identify them. Meyer, *Festschrift zu O. Hirschfeld* p. 163, places the Statilius Maximus of the Greek inscription under Hadrian, but does not mention the Latin inscription. Cf. also *Pros.* III p. 261 nn. 603 and 599. *CIL* III 47 refers to the same man.

<sup>246</sup> Aelius seems to have been adopted by Hadrian in the latter part of 136 (cf. Rohden in *PW* III 1830-1; Klebs, *Pros.* I p. 327), and to have gone to Pannonia in the course of 137 (cf. Rohden, *l.c.*; Klebs, *op. cit.* p. 328 with references there cited; and also cf. Liebenam, *Legaten* p. 443 and n. 4). Ritterling, *Statthalter d. Pann. Prov.* pp. 19-20, puts his time in Pannonia, from the second half of 136 to his death.

<sup>247</sup> Cf. de Lessert, I p. 486.

<sup>248</sup> Hadrian was given tribunician power for the 22d time on Dec. 10, 137 (Cagnat, *Cours* p. 197), and he died in July, 138. Therefore this number is an error. The date of the inscription is given by the union of Antoninus with Hadrian in the dedication. Antoninus was adopted and given tribunician power on Feb. 25, 138 (Cagnat, *l.c.*). The date therefore lies between Feb. 25 and July 10, 138. Since in

the first inscription the dedication is to Hadrian alone in his 22d tribunician power, it must fall between Dec. 10, 137 and Feb. 25, 138.

<sup>249</sup> *Rh. Mus.* 48 (1893) p. 244: "Die streng technische Ausdrucksweise nöthigt in dem Procurator den Oberbefehlshaber aller Truppen am Alutalimes zu erkennen und es hat demnach der Procurator des südlichen Provinz präsidialischen Character behabt, wenn er auch dem Statthalter von Gesamtdacien war."

<sup>250</sup> *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 377.

<sup>251</sup> In *PW* IV 1971; cf. *ib.* VI 2540 n. 67.

<sup>252</sup> Cf. no. 69.

<sup>253</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld in *Phil.* 29 (1870) p. 57; Klein, I p. 263; see above no. 48.

<sup>254</sup> Down to the time of Claudius a *quaestor Ostiensis* had charge of the harbor (cf. Mommsen, *St. R.* II pp. 571 f.). An imperial procurator (*procurator portus Ostiensis*, XIV 163) was then appointed and he was later replaced by the *procurator annonae* or *ad annonam Ostis* or *Ostiae*.

<sup>255</sup> He was advanced in salary in the same office from a *centenarius* to a *ducenarius* probably because extra burden was added in caring for the needs of the army as it marched from Rome. This duty was sometimes shown by the title, e. g., *praefectus vehiculorum a copiis Augusti per viam Flaminiam* (X 6662). The emperor often went northward by the Flaminian Road with his army; cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 194 and n. 2, and also Mommsen, *St. R.* II p. 1031 n. 2.

<sup>256</sup> The form of government of Sardinia was often changed. From 6-67 A.D. it was under equestrian prefects; it was then given to the senate in exchange for Achaia, which Nero made *libera*, but under Vespasian it was again made a procuratorial province when Achaia, having lost its freedom, was given back to the senate. Under Marcus and Commodus it was again a senatorial province but under Severus was given to a procurator. The title of the procurator varies: in 46, *praefectus Sardiniae* (*Eph. ep.* 8. 744); in 74, *proc. et praef. Sardiniae* (X 8023, 8024); in 83, *pro[c.]. Aug. praef. provinci[ae] Sardin(iae)* (Dessau, 5350); under Pius, *proc. Aug. praef. prov. Sard.*, (above); and in the third century, *procurator Augusti et praeses* (or *praefectus*); cf. Marquardt, I pp. 248 f.; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 373 n. 4.

<sup>257</sup> Cf. Dessau in *Pros.* II p. 186 n. 175.

<sup>258</sup> "Der ritterliche *curator viae lignariae triumphalis* (XIII 1808) ist noch nicht sicher gedeutet, aber wohl nur als ausserordentlicher Kommissar bei einem Triumph eingesetzt worden," Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 208 n. 1 (end).

<sup>259</sup> Augustus divided Gaul into 64 administrative districts. *Tac. Ann.* 3. 44: quattuor et sexaginta Galliarum civitates. Strabo 4 p. 192, gives in round numbers 60. Ptolemaeus II 7, gives in Aquitania, 17, in Lugdunensis, 25, in Belgica, 22, a total of 64 ~~et~~; cf. Marquardt, I. p. 268 n. 11. Thus Celsus held the levy in only a part of Aquitania.

<sup>260</sup> Sex. Cornelius Dexter, no. 71, held the office at about this time, probably a little before Celsus.

<sup>261</sup> *St. R.* III p. 490 and n. 2. Cf. T. Haterius Nepos, no. 32. Iulius



Celsus is said to have been chosen by Hadrian among his legal advisers (*Vit. Had.* 18), but this without doubt should be Iuventius Celsus, cf. *Pros.* II p. 255 n. 590, and *CIL* XIII 1808 note.

<sup>262</sup> He was of the same family as the Claudius Iulianus who commanded the fleet at Misenum a little before Vitellius (*Tac. Hist.* 3, 57 and 77); cf. Borghesi, *Opp.* III pp. 128 f. He was not identical with Claudius Julianus (no. 81) *idiologus* of Egypt about 136 to 140, for the *praefectus annonae* was of higher rank than the *idiologus*. They were doubtless of the same family.

<sup>263</sup> Cf. note under no. 17.

<sup>264</sup> *Bull. soc. nat. antiq. de France* 1902 p. 341: Aemilio [I]unco [p]roc. Aug. This identity cannot be proven but it seems very probable. Aemilius Iuncus was perhaps the father of L. Aemilius Iuncus, *cos. suff.* in 127, who was a Syrian (*IG* III 622) and, as Dessau, *Hermes* 45 (1910) p. 18, thinks, the first of the Syrians to hold the consulship. Before his consulship, about 125, the latter had been *leg. Aug. pr. pr.* in Achaia (*IG* III 622; *Dittenberger* in his note to this inscription believes the same man is mentioned in *CIG* 1346). After his consulship he may have become proconsul of Asia (*Bull. corr. hell.* II [1887] p. 99 n. 22); cf. Chapot, p. 305; Rohden in *PW* I 550 n. 54. To one of these men are to be referred XV 257: Ex figlin. Iuncianis Paet. et Ap. *cos.* (year 123), and Lanciani, *Syll. aquar.* 567: L. Aemili Iunci. The Iuncus of *IG* III 70 was probably an Athenian citizen who had received a cognomen from the legate (*Dittenberger's* note), and not a Roman magistrate (*Pros.* II p. 232 n. 461).

<sup>265</sup> See note under no. 17.

<sup>266</sup> See note under no. 17.

<sup>267</sup> The date of this inscription has been variously given. Renier, *Mélanges ép.* pp. 90-1, assigned it to the time of Caracalla. Hübner in the *Corpus*, inclined to the earlier part of the second century. The papyri have helped in dating the prefecture of Egypt and we can now safely put it under Pius. *CIL* II 1971 mentions Proculus as prefect of Egypt.

<sup>268</sup> For Thracum.

<sup>269</sup> Grottefend in *Zeitschr. f. Altertumswissenschaft* 1835 p. 305 *ap.* Hübner, *l. c.*, thought a *classis potamophylacia* was meant, with the duty of overseeing the traffic on Lake Mareotis. Renier, *Mélanges ép.* pp. 91 f., thought *potamophylaci* was the dative from the Greek ποταμοφύλαξ (cf. Wilcken, *Gr. Ostraka* I p. 282), "garde du Nil," an officer brought over from the Ptolemies and hence with a Greek name, whose duty was to look after canals, inundation, etc., and who was in charge of a fleet of small craft. Schwartz in *Jahrb. f. Phil.* 37 (1891) pp. 713-16, has discussed the matter fully. There were three places along the Nile which give a clue to the interpretation,— Ἐρμοπολιτικὴ φυλακή, Θηβαϊκὴ φυλακή (Strabo 17 p. 813), and Sargentēs, called by Stephanus of Byzantium Φυλακὴ Ἀλυππία. These seem to have been guard posts for protection from the pirates and the barbarous tribes of the desert near by. These posts suggest a fleet of boats for police duty, and the *praefectus potamophylaciae* seems to have been the commander of this fleet. From Strabo *l. c.*, and Agatharchides (Phot.

*Bibl.* p. 447 ed. Bekker), 'Ἐρμολιτικὴ φυλακὴ is seen to have been a place for the receipt of customs, and Schwartz concludes that there must have been six of these posts and that the collection of duties at these places was likewise under the charge of the *praefectus potamo-phylaciae*. Jung, *W. St.* 14 (1892) p. 264, and Fiebiger in *PW* III 2641, accept this view. Cf. also Henzen in Orelli-Henzen, III n. 6928; Lumbroso, *Bull. d. Inst.* 1876 pp. 102-4 and *L'Egitto al tempo dei Greci e dei Romani* pp. 25-7; Wilcken, *Gr. Ostraka* I pp. 282 f., and *Grundzüge* I p. 392; Premerstein, *Klio* III (1903) p. 16.

<sup>270</sup> Cf. Q. Marcius Hermogenes, prefect of the Alexandrian fleet in 134 (above no. 76).

<sup>271</sup> Rambertus gives *delectatori Aug. prov.* Hübner, *l. c.*, suggests from this *prov[inc. Afric. et]. Dilectator*, however, as he says, is not placed with the genitive of the province but usually *dilectator per Africam*, etc. Bayer's reading *procu* . . . would suggest *dilectator Aug. procurator*, but this is unusual. And so Hübner says, "statuendum est alterum utrum aut dilectatoris procuratoris munera simpliciter coniuncta fuisse in hoc titulo, aut 'item' vocabulum excidisse." Hübner implies that Proculus was possibly *dilectator* in Baetica, but this could hardly have been, for it was a senatorial province; cf. Liebenam in *PW* V 618; Mommsen, *St. R.* II p. 1090.

<sup>272</sup> . . . *provinc. veteris Hispan. Baetic.*; cf. Mommsen *ap.* Henzen, *l. c.*, "cum ulterior Hispania ab Augusto divisa sit in Baeticam sive proprie ulteriorem et Lusitaniam, Baeticae quoque veteris nomen videtur convenire." Dessau in *Pros.* III p. 375 n. 119, inclines to "uteris fortasse ulterioris."

<sup>273</sup> Henzen, *l. c.*, says perhaps *Cappad(ociae) Gal(atiae)*, and Mommsen *ap.* Hübner, *l. c.*, *Capp. Paflag. Gal.*, for *Cartag. Gal.*

<sup>274</sup> Cf. Chapot, p. 337, "*proc. Asiae* sous Hadrien ou Antonin le Pieux."

<sup>275</sup> Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 377 n. 7, thinks the restoration is too uncertain and doubts whether he was *proc. trium [Gallia]r.* He makes no other suggestion. Proculus was perhaps *procurator a rationibus* after this; cf. Friedländer, I p. 174.

<sup>276</sup> Cf. Cantarelli, p. 91.

<sup>277</sup> Cf. Cantarelli, p. 92.

<sup>278</sup> Ed. 7, Bruns-Gradenwitz. This inscription of four columns was found in Thignica, Africa. It was first edited by Carcopino in *Mélanges de l'école française de Rome*, 1906 pp. 365-481. It was afterward discussed by Mispoulet in *Nouvelle revue hist. de droit français et étranger*, 1906 pp. 812-15, and 1907 pp. 5-48; by A. Schulten in *Klio* VII (1907) pp. 188-222; by Carcopino again in *Klio* VIII (1908) pp. 154-185; and by Rostowzew, *Studien zur Gesch. des röm. Kolonates* pp. 321-328.

<sup>279</sup> *Klio* VIII (1908) pp. 166 f. He thinks Januarius was his assistant and Martialis, his secretary.

<sup>280</sup> In the article cited.

<sup>281</sup> *Op. cit.* p. 336.

<sup>282</sup> Article cited pp. 195 f. He considers *Martialis procurator saltus* and Januarius, *adiutor*.

<sup>283</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 125 f.

<sup>284</sup> Article cited, esp. pp. 194 f. He bases his assumption largely on the phrase *egregio viro* of the inscription. He considers this a title of distinction applied to Pudens because of his office and draws the conclusion (p. 212) that this title was applied to knights under Hadrian and not, as was formerly thought, first under Marcus and Verus (cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 451). Stein in *W. St.* 34 (1912) p. 161, does not agree with him in this, since the phrase is here written out at length and not abbreviated as was usual when used technically. Cf. Carcopino, *Klio* VIII (1908) p. 169.

<sup>285</sup> *Op. cit.* p. 336.

<sup>286</sup> *Klio* VIII (1908) pp. 169 f.

<sup>287</sup> In the article cited.

<sup>288</sup> The reading of Bruns-Gradenwitz accepted by Rostowzew. Carcopino, Mispoulet and Schulten read Carinus.

<sup>289</sup> Article cited, esp. pp. 193 f. He makes Doryphorus his *adiutor*, a freedman, and Primigenuus, a *procurator saltus*, likewise a freedman.

<sup>290</sup> He also considers Doryphorus a *procurator regionis* and Primigenuus, a *procurator saltus*.

<sup>291</sup> *Op. cit.* p. 335.

## NOTES ON CHAPTER II

<sup>1</sup> Liebenam, *Laufbahn* pp. 5 f.; Mommsen, *St. R.* III pp. 558 f.; Kornemann in *Neue Jahrb.* 1899 p. 127; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 417 f.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 426 f.; Mommsen, *op. cit.* p. 561. This change was probably made by Hadrian in imitation of the Egyptian practice of Ptolemaic times, when a purely civil career is to be assumed because of the mercenary army; cf. Kornemann, *l. c.*

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Liebenam, *op. cit.* p. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 428 f.

<sup>5</sup> No. 38.

<sup>6</sup> No. 45.

<sup>7</sup> No. 57.

<sup>8</sup> No. 50.

<sup>9</sup> No. 49.

<sup>10</sup> No. 86.

<sup>11</sup> No. 85.

<sup>12</sup> See no. 55 and cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 427 n. 1, "trotz der Angabe in der durch and durch verfälschten Biographie des Avidius Cassius c. 1: qui ordines duxerat."

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Liebenam, *Laufbahn* p. 5 and especially Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 478 f.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *l. c.*, Pelham, *Essays* p. 163: "The old distinction once so earnestly maintained between the public service of the state and the private service of Caesar is scarcely heard of after the reign of Hadrian," i.e., the change was completed during the reign of Hadrian.

<sup>15</sup> From XI 5028 and Bormann's note on his military career Sex. Caesius Propertianus, an *eques*, seems to have been *proc. imp. a patrim. et heredit. et a libell.*, under Vitellius; cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.58: Vitellius ministeria principatus per libertos agi solita in equites Romanos disponit. Otho had an *eques* as secretary, as we know from Plutarch *Otho* c.9: Σεκοῦνδος ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν γερόμενος τοῦ Ὀθῶνος, probably Iulius Secundus of Tac. *Dial.*; cf. Friedländer, I p. 183. Dionysius of Alexandria was probably *ab epistulis* under Domitian; Suid. s. v. Διονύσιος Ἀλεξανδρεὺς; cf. Rostowzew in *PW* VI 212. Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito (no. 6) was *procurator ab epistulis* and a *patrimonio* under Domitian (cf. Suet. *Dom.* 7: quaedam ex maximis officiis inter libertinos equitesque Romanos communicavit), *ab epistulis* a second time under Nerva, and a third time under Trajan. L. Vibius Lentulus (no. 8) was *procurator Augusti a rationibus* under Trajan.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Herzog, *St. Verf.* II p. 363 n. 1.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. Mommsen, *St. R.* II p. 838 n. 2.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. Schurz, pp. 29-30.

<sup>19</sup> See above note 15.

<sup>20</sup> See above note 15.

<sup>21</sup> See the list given by Friedländer, I p. 184.

<sup>22</sup> No. 45.

<sup>23</sup> No. 55.

<sup>24</sup> No. 50.

<sup>25</sup> No. 57.

<sup>26</sup> No. 46.

<sup>27</sup> No. 82.

<sup>28</sup> This can be inferred from the occurrence of the title *ab epistulis Latinis* (VI 8610, 8911) under the Flavians, and of *ab epistulis Latinis* (XI 1434) and *ab epistulis Graecis* (VI 8607) under Trajan. The men mentioned in these inscriptions were *liberti Augusti*.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. Vaglieri in *Dis. ep.* III 606.

<sup>30</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 321-2.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Rostowzew in *PW* VI 213.

<sup>32</sup> No. 32.

<sup>33</sup> Since Vitellius; see above.

<sup>34</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 333.

<sup>35</sup> Cf. VI 8636: Ti. Claudius Lemnius divi Claudii Augusti lib. a studiis.

<sup>36</sup> No. 57.

<sup>37</sup> See the list given by Friedländer, I pp. 171 f.

<sup>38</sup> Vitellius may have appointed a knight to this office as well as to the offices *ab epistulis* and *a libellis*; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 31, who reasons from Tac. *Hist.* i. 58; cf. Schurz, p. 34.

<sup>39</sup> No. 8. His title in Greek was Ἐπιτροπος Σεβαστοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων. Liebenam in his article on *a rationibus* in *PW* zweite Reihe I 264 does not mention the fact that Trajan employed a knight at the head of this department with the title *proc. Aug. a rationibus*.

<sup>40</sup> Before becoming *proc. Aug. a rationibus* he was *proc. Aug. monetariae, proc. Aug. Pannoniae et Dalmatiae, proc. Aug. Asiae, proc. Aug. a loricata*.

<sup>41</sup> No. 6.

<sup>42</sup> Tutilius Pudens and Verridius Bassus have been regarded by some as *procuratores a rationibus* but the matter is very doubtful; see nos. 93 and 94.

<sup>43</sup> L. Valerius Proculus (no. 92) and Ti. Claudius Secundinus L. Staius Macedo, --- *proc. XX her., proc. provin[c.] Lungdunens. et Aquitan., proc. a rationibus Aug.* (cf. *Phil.* 29 [1870] p. 32. 18), *praef. an[non.]* --- (V 867), whose date is fixed by XIV 2008a: Imp. Antonini Aug. Pii sub cur. Cl. Secundini a ra[tion.]; cf. Friedländer, I p. 174.

<sup>44</sup> Cf. Schurz, pp. 33 f.; Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 31 and p. 478.

<sup>45</sup> Cf. *ib.* II. I; laborabat --- reditus quoque provinciales sollerter explorans, ut si alicubi quippiam deesset, expleret.

<sup>46</sup> The fact that Spartianus was wrong in his statement in *Vit. Had.* 22. 8: *ab epistulis et a libellis primus equites Romanos habuit*, leads one to suspect him here. There were, however, *advocati fisci* under Pius and he would hardly be thought to have instituted the office; it

seems certain, also, that Hadrian was especially interested in the finances of the empire; there is no indication that Trajan first appointed the *advocati fisci*. The natural assumption is that Hadrian is to be accredited with this reform.

<sup>47</sup> De Ruggiero, *Dis. ep.* I p. 126, thinks he appointed only one to officiate at Rome, mainly from the fact that no mention of one for the provinces has come down to us; but cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 49 n. 4. Kugitschek in *PW* I 439, thinks that at first there was only one *advocatus*, but that soon afterward others were appointed.

<sup>48</sup> Sex. Caecilio --- Crescent[i] Volusiano --- *advocato fisci Romae*, *proc.* [X]X her., ab epistu[l, di]vi Antonini ---.

<sup>49</sup> *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 49; cf. also Schurz, p. 26, "nunc vero malim contendere iam ab Hadriano complures et Romae et in provinciis esse constitutos."

<sup>50</sup> Cf. Schurz, p. 37.

<sup>51</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 40 and n. 3 with examples.

<sup>52</sup> Cf. Rostowzew in *Röm. Mitth.* 13 (1898) p. 110 n. 1; Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 113.

<sup>53</sup> As Rostowzew, *l. c.*, thinks.

<sup>54</sup> Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 113 f.

<sup>55</sup> No. 32. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 114 n. 2 (cf. *ib.* p. 65 n. 1), believes he may have held the office even under Trajan. But between 114-117 and Aug. 117 there was hardly more than time for the two offices *proc. Armeniae maior.* and *proc. ludi magni*. Moreover Trajan was rather too much occupied with conquest in the latter part of his reign to take up any important reform in the civil service. We must admit, however, that the time between Aug., 117 and 121 was none too long for the positions of *proc. hered., a censibus a libellis Aug., praef. vigilum.*

<sup>56</sup> No. 50.

<sup>57</sup> No. 85. His time has been considered uncertain; he seems, however, to have held office toward the end of Hadrian's reign.

<sup>58</sup> Cf. (with Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 99 n. 1) Plin. *Paneg.* 37: *ratus improbe et insolenter ac paene impie his nominibus inseri publicanum; ib.* 39: *statuit communis omnium parens summam quae publicanum pati posset (100); Epp.* VII 14. 1: *quanti a publicanis partem vicesimam emisti (about 107).*

<sup>59</sup> Examples given by Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* p. 99 n. 2.

<sup>60</sup> Examples given by Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 101-3, 105.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *op. cit.* pp. 99 and 100.

<sup>62</sup> Statius Priscus, no. 79; and Iulius Celsus, no. 86.

<sup>63</sup> Cf. Herzog, *St. Verf.* II p. 363 and n. 2.

<sup>64</sup> By Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* p. 504.

<sup>65</sup> Besius Betunianus, no. 18; Manlius Felix, no. 24; Memmius Apollinaris, no. 26.

<sup>66</sup> Besius held the office between the procuratorships of Baetica and Mauretania Tingitana; Memmius Apollinaris, after being procurator of Lusitania and before being procurator of Thrace. The position of Manlius Felix was perhaps lower in rank, since it was held after he was *proc. Aug. reg. Chers(onesae).*

<sup>67</sup> *Staatspacht* pp. 393 f.

<sup>68</sup> By Rostowzew, *op. cit.* pp. 399 f., from VIII 11813: C. Sextius Martialis --- p[roc.] Aug. inter manc(ipes) XL Galliarum et negotiantis.

<sup>69</sup> No. 42.

<sup>70</sup> Cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.* p. 402.

<sup>71</sup> No. 49.

<sup>72</sup> V 7547: L. Caninio P. f. Valenti procuratori IIII publicor. Africae --- ; cf. Rostowzew, *op. cit.* p. 403 n. 150.

<sup>73</sup> VI 8588. He is shown to have been dependent on the emperor by Fronto *Ad Marcum* V 34 p. 86 ed. Naber: cum ratio eius a domino nostro patre tuo tractabitur.

<sup>74</sup> No. 5.

<sup>75</sup> Suet. *Aug.* 49.

<sup>76</sup> *Vit. Had.* 7. 5: statum cursum fiscalem instituit ne magistratus hoc onere gravarentur. These words are not to be closely connected with those which precede, as though Hadrian were seeking by transference of the expense of the *cursus publicus* to the fiscus to win over the chief men of the Romans (cf. Schurz, p. 19). But rather *cursus fiscalis* (used by Spartianus from the usage of his time) = *vehicularius cursus*, *Vit. Pii* 12 = *vehicularium munus*, *Vit. Sev.* 14. The emphasis is to be placed on *statum* which for this reason is written first. The passage does not indicate that Hadrian took the burden from the municipal magistrates and placed it upon the fiscus, as is thought by some (cf. Seeck in *PW* IV 1848). Septimius Severus is to be credited with this change, *Vit. Sev.* 14. 2: cum se vellet commendare hominibus vehicularium munus a privatis ad fiscum traduxit. I have adopted the explanation of Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 192 and notes. There is no evidence from inscriptions.

<sup>77</sup> Under Trajan freedmen were in charge of the post. A father and son, freedmen of Trajan, are mentioned in VI 8542: M. Ulpus Aug. lib. Crescens ab vehiculis --- M. Ulpus Aug. lib. Saturninus filius a commentari(is) vehiculorum. The first was chief officer (cf. *a rationibus*), the second, overseer of the office, or secretary.

<sup>78</sup> No. 48.

<sup>79</sup> No. 85.

<sup>80</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 56, where he says, "Die für ganze Provinzen bestellten Censusbeamten sind bis auf Hadrian ausnahmslos hochgestellte Senatoren," although we have one example of a knight as *ensor* of a province, certainly under Trajan, as Hirschfeld remarks, *l. c.* n. 2.

<sup>81</sup> No. 14.

<sup>82</sup> No. 42.

<sup>83</sup> No. 49.

<sup>84</sup> *Le conseil des empereurs d'Auguste à Diocletien*, Paris, 1884, pp. 341 f.

<sup>85</sup> *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 340 n. 2; cf. *ib.* p. 479.

<sup>86</sup> Mommsen, *St. R.* II p. 989 and n. 3.

<sup>87</sup> Cf. Rostowzew, *Staatspacht* pp. 435 f.; Schulten in *Hermes* 29 (1894) pp. 204 f.; Bruns-Gradenwitz, *Fontes* p. 382 n. 162, where other literature is given.

<sup>88</sup> Cf. Rostowzew, *l. c.*; the literature is given in n. 218.

<sup>89</sup> See notes under no. 93 above, where the literature is given.

<sup>90</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 121 f., p. 477 n. 3; Mommsen in *Hermes* 15 (1880) p. 407.

<sup>91</sup> C. Manlius Felix, no. 24.

<sup>92</sup> T. Flavius Macer, no. 38; Tutilius Pudens, no. 94; Verridius Bassus, no. 93.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>1</sup> p. 169; Vaglieri in *Dis. ep.* III p. 606; Rohden in *PW* I 517.

<sup>94</sup> Frontin. *De aq.* §105: *procuratorem eiusdem officii libertum Caesaris.*

<sup>95</sup> Alypius appears under Domitian and Trajan. He is mentioned in XV 7818, 7819; cf. 7289, 7295. As we see, these procurators often remained a long time in office.

<sup>96</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> p. 281.

<sup>97</sup> No. 17.

<sup>98</sup> Memmius Rufus, no. 15, and Silius Decianus, no. 16.

<sup>99</sup> M. Petronius Sura, no. 51; Flavius Rufus, no. 88; Marcius Cyrenicus, no. 90; Trebellius Marinus, no. 91.

<sup>100</sup> Under Otho, one as *ab epistulis*; under Vitellius, one as *proc. imp. a patrim. et heredit. et a libell.*; under Domitian, two as *ab epistulis* and one as *a patrimonio*; under Nerva, one as *ab epistulis*; under Trajan, one each as *ab epistulis*, *proc. Aug. a rationibus*, *proc. Aug. a loricata*, and three as *proc. XX hered.*; also one or more as *proc. aquarum*, two as *proc. a moneta*.

<sup>101</sup> Trajan's attitude toward freedmen is shown by Plin. *Paneg.* 88: *Plerique principes cum essent civium domini libertorum erant servi - - - tu libertis tuis summum quidem honorem, sed tamquam libertis habes abundeque sufficere iis credis, si probi et frugi existimentur*; and Tac. *Hist.* 1. 76: *Crescens Neronis libertus nam et hi malis temporibus partem se rei publicae faciunt.*

<sup>102</sup> Yet in 124 a freedman, P. Aelius Trophimus, was procurator of Crete (XIV 51), while Trajan had employed here a knight, Ti Iulius Alexander, no. 36. This appears to be the only example of the kind.

<sup>103</sup> E. g. the imperial post and the *procuratura hereditatum*.

<sup>104</sup> As, for example, that of *idiologus* in Egypt. We know of one of these officials for the reign of Trajan (no. 21a), but under Hadrian we have the names of four (nos. 54, 56, 80, 81).

<sup>105</sup> This tendency began even under Trajan, who employed a knight as *ensor* of Lower Germany (no. 14).

<sup>106</sup> Cf. Hirschfeld, *Verw.*<sup>2</sup> pp. 477 f. and p. 427.

<sup>107</sup> Here are included nos. 1-14, 17-39 (including 21a), 43. Nos. 15 and 16 have been omitted because of the doubt as to their office.

<sup>108</sup> Here are included nos. 23, 27, 32, 37-46, 48-58, 60-73, 75-78, 80-84, 86-94, 96. It is impossible to tell whether no. 30 served under Hadrian; if he did, it was only for a few days at the most. It is doubtful if no. 47 held a procuratorship. In nos. 61 and 74 the identification is uncertain. It is not certain that no. 79 served under Hadrian. The time of no. 85 is not fixed. The office and status of



no. 95 are undecided. These, therefore, have been omitted in the comparison.

<sup>109</sup> Here are included nos. 40-42, 44-46, 48-58, 60-73, 75-78, 80-84, 86-94, 96. Besides those which are mentioned as doubtful in the preceding note, no. 43 has been omitted here, for of course Clarus began service under Trajan, since he was made *praef. praet.* in 119.

<sup>110</sup> Here are included nos. 8, 11, 13, 14, 17-22 (including 21a), 24-39, 43. Since no. 23 was *praefectus annonae* before 107, it is doubtful whether he began service under Trajan. He has therefore been omitted here. No. 39 did not start as procurator under Trajan, but he did begin service as an extraordinary military commander in Egypt in the last year of his reign, he has and for this reason been included.

## ADDENDA

### \*[R]ufus

Rufus was procurator of Achaëa in 98 or 99 (cf. Bourguet, *De rebus Delphicis* 70).

### Rufus

X 7587 (Sardinia): . . . im. . . u . . . L. f. Quir. Rufo praef. coh., subcuratori viae Aemiliae, trib. leg. XIII Gemin. et XV Vict., proc. Plotinae Aug., proc. Caes. Hadriani ad ripam, pontific[i], IIII vir. i. d., qq. T. Cutius.

Rufus was procurator of Plotina, wife of Trajan, evidently toward the end of the emperor's life. It is worthy of note that this office forms a step in the equestrian career (cf. Mommsen's note on the inscription). He then became *procurator ad ripam* under Hadrian, in this capacity probably being connected with the department which looked after the Tiber and its banks.

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### Curator viae Lignariae triumphalis

- C. Iulius Celsus, 86, last of Hadrian's reign.

### Dilectator

- C. Iulius Celsus, 86, (per Aquitanicae XI populos) last of Hadrian's reign;  
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### Iuridicus Aegypti

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Iulius Maximianus, 59,	139;
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### Praefectus Aegypti

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C. Minicius Italus, 4,	101-2 to Feb. 24, 103;
C. Vibius Maximus, 12,	Aug. 30, 103 to Mch. 26, 107;
C. Sulpicius Similis, 23,	Mch. 26-Aug. 29, 107 to 110;
M. Rutilius Lupus, 30,	Mch., 114 to Jan. 5, 117;
Q. Rammius Martialis, 27,	Aug. 11-28, 117 to Aug. 4, 119;
T. Haterius Nepos, 32,	Feb. 18, 121 to April 13, 124;
T. Flavius Titianus, 60,	Mch. 20, 126 to June 30, 132;
M. Petronius Mamertinus, 75,	Nov. 11, 133 to Feb. 13, 135;
C. Avidius Heliodorus, 55,	Jan. 28, 138 to May 16, 141;
Valerius Eudaemon, under no. 92,	142 to 145-6 (about);
L. Valerius Proculus, 92,	145-6 to 147 (about);
M. Petronius Honoratus, under	no. 92, after 147.

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- C. Minicius Italus, 4, before 101;  
C. Sulpicius Similis, 23, before 107;  
Claudius Iulianus, 87, under Hadrian;  
L. Valerius Proculus, 92, 144.

### **Praefectus classis Alexandrinae**

- Q. Marcius Hermogenes, 76, 134;  
L. Valerius Proculus, 92, last of Hadrian's reign.

### **Praefectus classis Britanniae**

- M. Maenius Agrippa, etc., 68, about 130 or after;  
L. Aufidius Panthera, 74, last of Hadrian's reign (?).

### **Praefectus classis Germaniae**

- C. Manlius Felix, 24, between 103 and 114.

### **Praefectus classis Pannoniae**

- C. Manlius Felix, 24, between 103 and 114.

### **Praefectus classis Misensis**

- Iulius Fronto, 52, 119 (?) to 129;  
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### **Praefectus classis Ravennatis**

- L. Numerius Albanus, 64, 127;  
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### **Praefectus gentis Musulamiorum**

- T. Flavius Macer, 38, last of Trajan's reign

### **Praefectus praetorio**

- (Attius) Suburanus, 9, 98 and after;  
Ti. Claudius Livianus, 10, 101 to 114 (?);  
C. Sulpicius Similis, 23, last of Trajan's reign to 119;  
P. Acilius Attianus, 37, " " " " " " " " ;  
Marcius Turbo, 39, 119 to 135 (?);  
C. Septicius Clarus, 43, 119 to 122;  
M. Petronius Mamertinus, 75, 139 to 143.

### **Praefectus vehiculorum, p. 43**

- L. Baebius Iuncinus, 48, first of Hadrian's reign;  
L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus, 85, last of Hadrian's reign (?).

### **Praefectus vigilum**

- Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito, 6, before 103;  
Q. Rammius Martialis, 27, 111 to 113;  
T. Haterius Nepos, 32, about 120.

### **Procurator Achaecae**

- P. Postumius Acilianus, 11, first of Trajan's reign;  
A. Pomponius Augurinus, etc., 20, between 103 and 114;  
(Mestrius) Plutarchus, 47, (?) under Hadrian.

**Procurator ad annonam Ostis**

L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus, 85, last of Hadrian's reign.

**Procurator ad censum agendum, etc., see censor**

**Procurator ad census accipiendos, see censor**

**Procurator ad dioecesin Alexandriae**

Eudaemon, 50, under Hadrian.

**Procurator ad Miniciam**

C. Camurius Clemens, 34, under Trajan.

**Procurator a loricata**

L. Vibius Lentulus, 8, before 114.

**Procurator Alpium Maritimarum (governor)**

L. Valerius Proculus, 92, last of Hadrian's reign.

**Procurator aquarum, p. 44**

Memmius Rufus, 15 (?) after 103, under Trajan;  
Silius Decianus, 16, (?) " " " " ;  
C. Pomponius Hyllus, 17, " " " " ;  
M. Petronius Sura, 51, under Hadrian;  
Flavius Rufus, 88, " " ;  
Marcius Cyrenicus, 90, " " ;  
Trebellius Marimus, 91, " " .

**Procurator a rationibus, p. 40**

L. Vibius Lentulus, 8, before 114.

**Procurator Armeniae maioris**

T. Haterius Nepos, 32, between 114 and 117.

**Procurator Asiae**

C. Minicius Italus, 4, under Domitian;  
L. Vibius Lentulus, 8, first of Trajan's reign;  
Ti. Iulius Alexander, 36, under Trajan;  
Eudaemon, 50, under Hadrian;  
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Pompeius Severus, 62, 127;  
Iuncus, 89, between 131 and 138;  
L. Valerius Proculus, 92, under Hadrian or Pius;  
Sex. Cornelius Dexter, 71, first of Pius' reign.

**Procurator Asturiae et Callaeciae**

Q. Petronius Modestus, 7, under Nerva or Trajan;  
D. Iulius Capito, 33, between 114 and 116.

**Procurator Baeticae**

P. Besius Betuinianus, etc., 18, between 103 and 114;  
L. Valerius Proculus, 92, under Hadrian or Pius.



### **Procurator bibliothecarum**

- Eudaemon, 50, under Hadrian;  
L. Iulius Vestinus, 57, under Hadrian;  
L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus, 85, last of Hadrian's reign.

### **Procurator Bithyniae**

- Virdius Gemellinus, 28, between 111 and 113.

### **Procurator Britanniae**

- M. Maenius Agrippa, etc., 68, last of Hadrian's reign.

### **Procurator Cappadociae**

- L. Valerius Proculus, 92, under Hadrian or Pius.

### **Procurator Ciliciae**

- P. Postumius Acilianus, 11, before 103.

### **Procurator Cretae**

- Ti. Iulius Alexander, 36, under Trajan.

### **Procurator Daciae inferioris (semi-independent governor)**

- Plautius Caesianus, 69, 129;  
T. Flavius Constans, 84, 137-8;  
Iulius Fidus Aquila, 78, 140.

### **Procurator Dalmatiae**

- L. Domitius Rogatus, 82, first of Pius' reign.

### **Procurator Epiri (governor)**

- Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, 25, between 103 and 114.

### **Procurator epistrategiae septem, etc., see epistrategus, etc.,**

### **Procurator Hellesponti (governor)**

- C. Minicius Italus, 4, under Domitian.

### **Procurator hereditatium, p. 41**

- T. Haterius Nepos, 32, about 118;  
Eudaemon, 50, under Hadrian;  
L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus, 85, under Pius (probably).

### **Procurator Iudaeae (governor)**

- Bassus, 42, under Hadrian.

### **Procurator ludi magni**

- T. Haterius Nepos, 32, about 117.

### **Procurator Lugdunensis et Aquitanicae**

- C. Minicius Italus, 4, (also of Lactora) under Domitian;  
C. Iulius Celsus, 86, under Pius.

### **Procurator Lusitaniae**

- P. Prifernius Paetus, etc., 26, about 110 (?);  
M. Calpurnius Seneca, etc., 53, about 127 or 128.

### **Procurator Lyciae et Pamphyliae**

- C. Pompeius Planta, 1, under Vespasian;  
Eudaemon, 50, (also of Galatia, etc.) under Hadrian;  
Caelius Florus, 65, 127-8.

### **Procurator marmorum**

- Minicius Sanctus, 72, 132.

### **Procurator Mauretaniae Caesariensis (governor)**

- T. Caesernius Macedo, 3, 107;  
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L. Seius Avitus, 41, 118;  
M. Vettius Latro, 66, 128;  
C. Petronius Celer, 83, 137.

### **Procurator monetae**

- L. Vibius Lentulus, 8, before 103, under Trajan;  
P. Besius Betuinianus, etc., 18, between 103 and 114;  
L. Domitius Rogatus, 82, last of Hadrian's reign and under Pius.

### **Procurator Narbonensis**

- C. Terentius Iunior, 21, early under Trajan;  
T. Pontius Sabinus, 67, middle of Hadrian's reign.

### **Procurator Neapoleos et Mausolei**

- Sex. Cornelius Dexter, 71, last of Hadrian's reign;  
C. Iulius Celsus, 86, under Hadrian or Pius.

### **Procurator Norici (governor)**

- P. Prifernius Paetus, etc., 26, last of Trajan's reign;  
Q. Caecilius Redditus, 35, under Trajan;  
Plautius Caesianus, 69, under Hadrian, probably.

### **Procurator Pannoniae et Dalmatiae**

- T. Caesernius Macedo, 3, under Domitian;  
L. Vibius Lentulus, 8, early under Trajan.

### **Procurator patrimonii, p. 41**

- Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito, 6, (proc. a patrimonio)  
under Domitian;  
C. Iulius Celsus, 86, under Pius.

### **Procurator Ponti et Bithyniae**

- Cn. Pompeius Proculus, under no. 13, time doubtful;  
Viridius Gemellinus, 28, (Bithynia) between 111 and 113.

### **Procurator praediorum saltuum Hipponensis et Thevestini**

- T. Flavius Macer, 38, first of Hadrian's reign.

### **Procurator pro legato Mauretaniae Tingitanae (governor)**

- P. Besius Betuinianus, etc., 18, between 103 and 114.

**Procurator praefectus Sardiniae (governor)**

L. Baebius Aurelius Iuncinus, 85, under Pius, probably.

**Procurator XXXX Galliarum, p. 42**

Bassus, 42, first of Hadrian's reign.

**Procurator IIII publicorum Africae, pp. 42 f.**

T. Eppius Latinus, 49, under Hadrian.

**Procurator Raetiae, (governor)**

Ti. Iulius Aquilinus, 22, 107.

**Procurator regionis Chersonesae, p. 44**

C. Manlius Felix, 24, between 103 and 114.

**Procurator Siciliae**

C. Iulius Demosthenes, 19, between 103 and 114;

P. Prifernius Paetus, etc, 26, about 109 (?);

T. Flavius Macer, 38, first of Hadrian's reign.

**Procurator Syriae**

Eudaemon, 50, under Hadrian;

Aemilius Iuncus, under no. 89, under Hadrian, perhaps.

**Procurator Thraciae**

P. Prifernius Paetus, etc., 26, last of Trajan's reign.

**Procurator tractus Karthaginiensis, p. 44**

Tuttilius Pudens, 94, under Hadrian;

Verridius Bassus, 93, " " ;

Earinus, 95, (office doubtful) " " .

**Procurator trium Galliarum**

L. Valerius Proculus, 92, under Pius.

**Procurator XX hereditatum, p. 42**

P. Besius Betuinianus, etc., 18, between 103 and 114;

C. Manlius Felix, 24, before 114;

P. Prifernius Paetus, etc., 26, last of Trajan's reign;

C. Iulius Celsus, 86, (in Narbonensis and Aquitanica)  
under Hadrian or Pius;

C. Iulius Celsus, 86, (at Rome) under Hadrian or Pius;

M. Staius Priscus, etc., 79 (in Norbonensis and Aquitania)  
last of Hadrian's reign or under  
Pius.

**Promagister frumenti mancipalis**

C. Vibius Salutaris, 5, before Trajan.

**Promagister portuum Siciliae, p. 43**

C. Vibius Salutaris, 5, before Trajan.

**Subpraefectus vigilum**

C. Maesius Tertius, 29, 113.

**Subprocurator Belgicae**

C. Vibius Salutaris, 5, before 103.

**Subprocurator Mauretaniae Tingitanae**

C. Vibius Salutaris, 5, before 103.

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