

ACTA INSTITUTI ROMANI FINLANDIAE Vol. VIII

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# ORDO POPULUSQUE POMPEIANUS

POLITY AND SOCIETY IN ROMAN POMPEII

*SECOND EDITION*

BY

PAAVO CASTRÉN

BARDI EDITORE

ROMA 1983

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## PREFACE

The original idea of writing this study stems from a meeting in 1968 with my Finnish colleagues ANDERS AHLQVIST, JAAKKO FRÖSEN and JORMA KAIMIO. It was only during the following year in Rome, however, that it started to achieve its present form, and the occasion for this was my meeting with JEAN ANDREAU and through him ETTORE LEPORE. Since then we have discussed together on innumerable occasions the many various aspects of the Pompeian community, and I have had the privilege of profiting from their profound knowledge of the economy and social history of classical antiquity, and even more of enjoying their friendship.

With the financial help of the Wihuri Foundation, the Institutum Romanum Finlandiae and the University of Helsinki I was able to remain in Rome through all the years it took to complete this study. Since the roads of all classical scholars still lead to Rome, I had the advantage of meeting most of those who are currently involved in Pompeian Studies. Among these scholars I wish to mention first MARTIN W. FREDERIKSEN who kindly read my manuscript and made the necessary corrections with great care. The remaining errors are, of course, my own.

Furthermore, I appreciate very much the help I was given by the following friends and colleagues: CÉCILE ANDREAU, GUIDO BARBIERI, ANDREA CARANDINI, FILIPPO COARELLI, MICHAEL CRAWFORD, JOHN D'ARMS, KLAUS FITTSCHEN, EMILIO GABBA, HARTMUT GALSTERER, WERNER JOHANNOWSKY, JEAN-PAUL MOREL, SILVIO PANCIERA, FRIEDRICH RAKOB, MARIO TORELLI, PAUL ZANKER and FAUSTO ZEVI who have examined my work either in its entirety or in part and who with the great patience have guided my inexperienced steps in the fields of archaeology, prosopography and social history.

I am also very much indebted to my teachers in Finland, the Professors PATRICK BRUUN, IIRO KAJANTO, JAAKKO SUOLAHTI, HOLGER THESLEFF, VEIKKO VÄÄNÄNEN, HENRIK ZILLIACUS and the late Prof. PÄIVÖ OKSALA for their concern, advice and constant interest in my work.

My colleagues at the Finnish Institute, ANNE HELTTULA, JUHANI PIILONEN, Eeva RUOFF-VÄÄNÄNEN, HEIKKI SOLIN and, above all, MARGARETA STEINBY have had the difficult task of following the development of this study through its all more or less confused phases. Their understanding has been very much appreciated.

The *Soprintendente alle Antichità di Napoli*, Prof. ALFONSO DE FRANCISCIS, kindly gave me the permission to study the important unpublished inscriptions of the cemetery of the Nuceria Gate, Prof. CARLO GIORDANO lent me his valuable personal notes made during the excavation, and my friend ENRICA POZZI PAOLINI gave me free access to the valuable storerooms in the Naples Museum. Without their help the results of this study would have decreased noticeably.

I have always been warmly welcomed at the American Academy in Rome, both by the Library Staff and by the Fellows. I am most grateful to the Wihuri Foundation whose generous grant made this publication possible and to MARGARETA STEINBY who has taken care of the demanding work of editing.

My warmest thanks go to JENNIFER LEATHAM who patiently corrected my vacillating English, typed out the most difficult notes and encouraged me when the work seemed beyond my forces.

I wish to dedicate this book to all my friends who have helped me with it, above all to JENNY, MARGARETA, JEAN and MARTIN.

Rome, June 1975

PAAVO CASTRÉN

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

I was already planning a completely renewed Italian edition of my *Ordo populusque Pompeianus* when it quite unexpectedly became clear that it was possible to publish immediately a new edition of the original version in the series of the *Institutum Romanum Finlandiae*. As the task of editing thus became quicker and easier, the changes had to be limited to a minimum—mostly to correcting printing errors and other minor faults which I had noticed myself or which had been pointed out by reviewers.

This is not the place to answer the reviewers, although language problems, and a lack of knowledge of Latin onomastics or peculiarities in the municipal prosopography have caused some evident misunderstandings. I have to stress, however, that it has never been my intention to present Pom-

peii as a special case among the Italian municipalities, unique in her kind and in her relations to the central government. On the contrary, in a forthcoming study I hope to be able to prove that many phenomena discovered in Pompeii are equally attestable in several other contemporary centres in Central and Southern Italy. This new work will be facilitated by the fact that so many important studies in the economy and municipal history of Ancient Italy in general and Campania and Pompeii in particular have appeared in the meantime or are at present under preparation.

What I really hope is that my "Index of Families" would not be used as a "new Schulze", an easy general reference work for family names of all periods and places which apparently do not have any connexion whatsoever with Roman Pompeii.

I wish to thank the Board of the *Institutum Romanum Finlandiae* for having financed this new edition, and Margareta Steinby and Eero Jarva for their assistance in the editing. I also wish to commemorate here with the warmest gratitude my late friend Martin W. Frederiksen, one of the dedicatees of this study.

Helsinki, March 1983

PAAVO CASTRÉN

## ABBREVIATIONS

|                      |                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>AAN</i>           | = <i>Atti dell'Accademia di Scienze morali e politiche della Società nazionale di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Napoli.</i> |
| <i>AAP</i>           | = <i>Atti dell'Accademia Pontiniana.</i>                                                                                 |
| <i>AAST</i>          | = <i>Atti dell'Accademia delle Scienze di Torino.</i>                                                                    |
| <i>AE</i>            | = <i>L'Année Épigraphique.</i>                                                                                           |
| <i>AJPhil</i>        | = <i>American Journal of Philology.</i>                                                                                  |
| <i>Annales (ESC)</i> | = <i>Annales (Economie, Sociétés, Civilisations).</i>                                                                    |
| <i>ArchClass</i>     | = <i>Archeologia Classica.</i>                                                                                           |
| <i>BCH</i>           | = <i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique.</i>                                                                          |
| <i>BEFAR</i>         | = <i>Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome.</i>                                                        |
| <i>BN</i>            | = <i>Beiträge zur Namenforschung.</i>                                                                                    |
| <i>BonnJahrb</i>     | = <i>Bonner Jahrbücher.</i>                                                                                              |
| <i>BMIR</i>          | = <i>Bullettino del Museo dell'Impero Romano.</i>                                                                        |
| <i>CAH</i>           | = <i>The Cambridge Ancient History.</i>                                                                                  |
| <i>CEFR</i>          | = <i>Collection de l'École Française de Rome.</i>                                                                        |
| <i>CIE</i>           | = <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum.</i>                                                                                |
| <i>CIL</i>           | = <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.</i>                                                                                 |
| <i>CIMed</i>         | = <i>Classica et Mediaevalia.</i>                                                                                        |
| <i>CPhil</i>         | = <i>Classical Philology.</i>                                                                                            |
| <i>DArch</i>         | = <i>Dialoghi di Archeologia.</i>                                                                                        |
| <i>EE</i>            | = <i>Ephemeris Epigraphica.</i>                                                                                          |
| <i>Harv.Stud</i>     | = <i>Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.</i>                                                                         |
| <i>IG</i>            | = <i>Inscriptiones Graecae.</i>                                                                                          |
| <i>IGR</i>           | = <i>Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes.</i>                                                               |
| <i>IGSI</i>          | = <i>Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.</i>                                                                      |
| <i>InscrItal</i>     | = <i>Inscriptiones Italiae.</i>                                                                                          |
| <i>ILLRP</i>         | = <i>Inscriptiones Latinae liberae rei publicae.</i>                                                                     |
| <i>ILS</i>           | = <i>Inscriptiones Latinae selectae</i> (ed. H. DESSAU).                                                                 |
| <i>JÖAI</i>          | = <i>Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts.</i>                                                     |
| <i>JRS</i>           | = <i>Journal of Roman Studies.</i>                                                                                       |
| <i>MAAR</i>          | = <i>Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome.</i>                                                                        |
| <i>MAL</i>           | = <i>Memorie della Classe di Scienze morali e storiche dell'Accademia dei Lincei.</i>                                    |
| <i>MDAI(A)</i>       | = <i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung.</i>                                     |
| <i>MDAI(R)</i>       | = <i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Römische Abteilung.</i>                                       |
| <i>MEFR</i>          | = <i>Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'École Française de Rome.</i>                                              |
| <i>MPAA</i>          | = <i>Memorie della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia.</i>                                                       |
| <i>NPhM</i>          | = <i>Neuphilologische Mitteilungen.</i>                                                                                  |

|        |                                                                                                        |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NRS    | = <i>Nuova Rivista Storica</i> .                                                                       |
| NS     | = <i>Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità</i> .                                                            |
| PBSR   | = <i>Papers of the British School at Rome</i> .                                                        |
| PIR    | = <i>Prosopographia Imperii Romani</i> .                                                               |
| PMAAR  | = <i>Papers and Monographies of the American Academy in Rome</i> .                                     |
| PP     | = <i>La Parola del Passato</i> .                                                                       |
| PW     | = A. PAULY-G. WISSOWA, etc., <i>Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft</i> .          |
| RAAN   | = <i>Rendiconti dell'Accademia di Archeologia, Lettere e Belle Arti di Napoli</i> .                    |
| RAE    | = <i>Revue Archéologique de l'Est et du Centre-Est</i> .                                               |
| RAL    | = <i>Rendiconti della Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche dell'Accademia dei Lincei</i> . |
| REA    | = <i>Revue des Études Anciennes</i> .                                                                  |
| RFIC   | = <i>Rivista di Filologia e di Istruzione Classica</i> .                                               |
| RhMus  | = <i>Rheinisches Museum für Philologie</i> .                                                           |
| RIL    | = <i>Rendiconti dell'Istituto Lombardo, Classe di Lettere, Scienze morali e storiche</i> .             |
| RSL    | = <i>Rivista di Studi Liguri</i> .                                                                     |
| RSP    | = <i>Rivista di Studi Pompeiani</i> .                                                                  |
| SCO    | = <i>Studi Classici e Orientali</i> .                                                                  |
| SDHI   | = <i>Studia et Documenta Historiae et Iuris</i> .                                                      |
| SEG    | = <i>Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum</i> .                                                           |
| StClas | = <i>Studii Clasice</i> .                                                                              |
| StEtr  | = <i>Studi Etruschi</i> .                                                                              |
| StMisc | = <i>Studi Miscellanei</i> .                                                                           |
| TAPA   | = <i>Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association</i> .                       |
| Thes.  | = <i>Thesaurus Linguae Latinae</i> .                                                                   |
| YCLIS  | = <i>Yale Classical Studies</i> .                                                                      |

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VE 8-72 = E. VETTER, *Handbuch der italischen Dialekte*, I. Band, Texte mit Erklärung, Glossen, Wörterverzeichnis, Heidelberg 1953, Nos. 8-72.

### 2. *Latin inscriptions* :

I<sup>2</sup> 1626-1680 = TH. MOMMSEN (ed.), *Inscriptiones Latinae antiquissimae* (ad C. Caesaris mortem), editio altera, pars posterior, cura E. LOMMATZSCH, *CIL* I, 2 fasc. 1. (1918).

I<sup>2</sup> 2540-2541 = id. fasc. 2. (1931).

1-2550; 2881-3339 = C. [K.] ZANGEMEISTER (ed.), *Inscriptiones parietariae Pompeianae* (Herculanenses Stabianae), *CIL* IV 1 (1871).

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NS 1928, 374-375.

NS 1929, 188-189.

NS 1933, 322.

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NS 1946, 129.

DC 1-106 = *Signacula Pompeiana*, referred to according to the list of M. DELLA CORTE, *Casa ed abitanti di Pompei*<sup>3</sup>. (In this case the first edition is recorded in brackets).

G 1-47 = C. GIORDANO, 'Le iscrizioni della casa di M. Fabio Rufo', *RAAN* n.s. 41 (1966), 73-89 (Nos. 1-47).

BALDI = A. BALDI, 'Un graffito pompeiano inedito', *Latomus* 26 (1967), 480-485.

VIDMAN 486 = L. VIDMAN, *Sylloge inscriptionum religionis Isiacae et Serapiacae*, Berlin 1969, n. 486.

PN = Unpublished inscriptions of the cemetery of Porta di Nocera, referred to according to ESCHEBACH's numeration of the tombs (W = west; E = east; see p. 27).

POZZI = Two unpublished *signacula*, to which E. POZZI PAOLINI made reference at the meeting at Essen.

SF 1-54 = H. SOLIN, 'Die Wandinschriften im sog. Haus des M. Fabius Rufus', *Neue Forschungen in Pompeji*, Recklinghausen 1975, 243-266.

SG = H. SOLIN, 'Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum, Vol. IV Suppl. 3, 3-4' (review), *Gnomon* 45 (1973), 258-277.

SP = H. SOLIN, 'Pompeiana', *Epigraphica* 30 (1968), 105-125.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

## A. SUBJECT AND SOURCES

### 1. SUBJECT AND METHOD

This study was originally planned to be a prosopographical examination of the population of Pompeii in its entirety throughout the Roman period. My first intention was to collect all the names of the Pompeians from all possible sources and, on the basis of this comprehensive evidence, to study the connexions of kinship, patronage and clientage among the known families and individuals. It soon, however, became apparent, that some limitations were necessary, because it was not possible to study all the evidence by the same method. For the purpose of this study it was of primary importance to establish, firstly, that the persons concerned had once really existed; secondly, that they could be distinguished as individuals and not simply as names; and thirdly, that they had been genuine inhabitants, that is citizens or resident aliens, of Pompeii.

The first condition led me to examine the material with the greatest possible care. A scrupulous study of the edition publicity revealed that the indexes of the editions of Pompeian inscriptions and the handbooks included quite a few persons who had never existed<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the material seemed to be quite vast enough without the need to create new Pompeians from the elements available<sup>2</sup>. For this reason some names that are usually to be found in the lists of the Pompeians do not appear in my book.

The second condition forced me to limit the material still more radically. It became clear to me that it was impossible to treat the evidence of unaccompanied *cognomina* on the same basis as those names which can be associated with a family unit. In Pompeii especially, where a great part of the evidence consists of graffiti, an unaccompanied *cognomen* can very seldom be established as belonging to any given individual (for example if we find the name

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the cases of Alleius Nigidius Verus, p. 133, Paquius Rufus and Paquius Verus, p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> See the cases of Loreius Tiburtinus and his family members, p. 184, and the "brothers" Terentius Proculus and Terentius Neo, p. 227, etc.

Felix written on the walls of Pompeii 50 times, we cannot tell how many individuals of this name are involved)<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, if the name is attested in a more complete form, that is if *duo* or *tria nomina* are recorded, or if the name of a slave is accompanied by the name of his master, the bearer of the name can usually be identified confidently as a specific individual. There are, of course, instances of complete homonymy, but in a relatively small society like Pompeii such cases are infrequent and usually possible to discover by other means.

The study of the unaccompanied *cognomina* would thus have been a purely onomastic investigation which would not have added anything new to the studies of I. KAJANTO<sup>2</sup>, H. SOLIN<sup>3</sup> and others. In this study I have therefore left aside the unaccompanied *cognomina*, but I have added an appendix listing the *cognomina* of persons whom I have been able to relate to a family unit and who, therefore, can be considered individuals. In this appendix each *cognomen* is followed by the names of all its known Pompeian bearers. From this list it has been possible to work out which *cognomina* were most common among the Pompeians, which were considered distinguished and therefore often adopted by members of the magisterial families, and which were considered humble and therefore mostly or exclusively used by slaves and freedmen<sup>4</sup>.

The third condition has forced me to disagree with MOMMSEN. At the beginning of his list of Pompeians in the index of *CIL* X, he admitted that many persons who appear therein (especially those attested on *instrumentum domesticum*) had probably never even seen Pompeii, but then he continues: "cum aliena omnia eicere non possem, relinquere malui tollenda quam tollere relinquenda"<sup>5</sup>. Since, however, the inclusion of persons completely alien to Pompeii would not help us to understand its municipal life, I have preferred "tollere relinquenda" and so omitted the names appearing in the inscriptions painted on amphorae, brick-stamps and *instrumentum domesticum*. In that number there may be the names of persons who would have every right to appear in this book, but to distinguish these from the mass of indisputable aliens is at present impossible<sup>6</sup>. For the same reason,

<sup>1</sup> KAJANTO, 'CPomp.', 448.

<sup>2</sup> KAJANTO, *LC*; KAJANTO, 'CPomp'.

<sup>3</sup> SOLIN, *BGP*.

<sup>4</sup> See, for example, the social differences between the *cognomen* Faustus and the *cognomen* Rufus, p. 264.

<sup>5</sup> MOMMSEN, in *CIL* X, 2, p. 1062.

<sup>6</sup> A serious study of the *instrumentum domesticum* of Pompeii has, in fact, only just been started, by a group from the *Centro per lo studio dell'instrumentum domesticum* of the Institute of archaeology of the University of Rome.

the names probably belonging to people who lived in the Pompeian territory after A. D. 79<sup>1</sup> and the names which may refer to citizens of Nuceria<sup>2</sup> are not included in the material.

After all these limitations more than 5,000 attestations of names were still left, divided under 479 different *gentilicia*: the resulting material was not so large as to demand the aid of a computer, but still vast enough to require several years' examination.

In this situation another difficult question arose: how to distinguish between different *gentes* bearing the same *gentilicium*?<sup>3</sup> It has not been possible to devise any single rule that would apply to all cases. In this connexion, it is evident that some common Roman *gentilicia* are "difficult to localise and exasperatingly undistinctive"<sup>4</sup>; in other cases—as, for example, with the Sabellian patronymic *gentilicia*—the individual *gentes* are very difficult to distinguish from one another because in different places the same *gentilicium* may have developed independently from the same *praenomen*<sup>5</sup>. In the short description that accompanies each *gentilicium* I have tried, after a careful examination of the material, to answer this question case by case.

The descriptive paragraph under each *gentilicium* also serves to give, where possible, some further information about the *gens* in question: whether it was an indigenous Pompeian *gens* (or a *gens* attested in Pompeii or Campania before the Sullan colonization); if not, when, why and from where it had arrived in Pompeii; and what social position it achieved in the municipal and economic life of the town.

Each paragraph is followed by a list of the names of all known members of the *gens* in Pompeii. After each name are given the facts known about the person, such as his occupation, family connexions, clientage, etc., and also page references to the preceding discussion where any mention is made of the person in question. The list thus also serves as an index to this study. Last are given the reference-numbers of the inscriptions in which the name has been recorded. If the name is attested more than 10 times in different inscriptions, I have given only the references not included in the indexes of *CIL* IV, but have indicated the number of other times the name appears.

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* X 1066–1072.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 107.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. *Brut.* 62: *cum homines humiliores in alienum eiusdem nominis infunduntur genus*; B. DOER, *Die römische Namengebung*, Stuttgart 1937, 134.

<sup>4</sup> FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*; see also RIX, 'Urspr.', 724–727.

In the list the magisterial *gentes*, the names of members of *ordo decurionum* and candidates for office have been printed in semibold type; the names of Augustales, the clients of the powerful families and the lower officials are preceded by an asterisk; other families, and the names of persons who were not magistrates appear in normal print. The names of the 28 *gentes* represented only by women appear in italics—not for male chauvinism but because these cannot be considered genuine Pompeian *gentes*.

The main body of my work is divided into two parts, which are mainly based on the facts revealed in the Index of Families. The first part is of a preliminary nature, being a study of the administrative bodies of a Roman colony, with particular reference to the facts attested in Pompeii. The second part is a detailed examination of the Pompeian community during various phases of the Roman period, in which I consider the material set forth in the Index of Families in chronological phases and draw my conclusions about the social changes which occurred, and try to explain their reasons. For this purpose, it has been necessary to undertake a provisional dating of the documents. In most cases an approximate date is not particularly difficult to establish. Several inscriptions indeed include consular datings, many others are approximately datable on the basis of their style and palaeography<sup>1</sup>, of the archaeological evidence or, on certain occasions, of the onomastic material itself<sup>2</sup>. The dates of some persons are, however, too doubtful to permit their being considered valid evidence, and they are excluded from the detailed examination<sup>3</sup>.

It has therefore been necessary to treat the material according to its reliability and its degree of relevance to the conditions presented above. The sepulchral and dedicatory inscriptions, for example, are both more reliable documents and give more detailed prosopographical information than the single graffiti. For this reason my study has become more concerned with the members of the *ordo* and other prominent persons of the various periods than was my original intention: first, because we can usually be certain that they were genuine Pompeian citizens; second, because the inscriptions recording their names (sepulchral, dedicatory or electoral) are usually more reliable than other documents, and provide more information about the person's kinship and his social status.

A second group, in order of reliability of the evidence, consists of the clients of the magisterial families (who appear in the painted electoral notices)

<sup>1</sup> See, e. g., below, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup> In general, see the chronological lists of the magistrates, below, pp. 270–274.

<sup>3</sup> See, for example, the case of the *patronus coloniae* etc. Q. Sallustius P. f., p. 216.

and the Augustales and other lower officials. These, too, provide valuable information to the social historian, and have been exploited for the light they shed on the municipal life of the town.

Far less can be deduced from nomenclature about the ordinary citizens. With the exception of the sepulchral inscriptions, the texts in which they appear are not only difficult to date, but also may include the names of persons who were not Pompeians at all. It is not possible to base any reliable and chronologically detailed study on such material. Although, for these reasons, the ordinary citizens have not received such full attention in the detailed examination of the community, they appear again in their family context in the Index of Families.

Families represented only by women, which cannot be considered genuine Pompeian families, have nevertheless been included in this book, because in their number are many women who had an important role in the municipal life of Pompeii.

It has not been my intention to try to answer all the questions of a political, social and economic nature that might emerge, but rather to create a sufficiently reliable basis of evidence on which experts of these fields can build more detailed studies. My aim in fact has been to start with the primary material, to study it accurately and "with a dose of common sense", rather than to invent arbitrary conclusions and consult the primary material only in an effort to find proof for them<sup>1</sup>.

## 2. SOURCES AND EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

### a. Sources

Since Pompeii was by no means one of the dominant centres of the ancient world, the literary sources concerning its population and municipal life are extremely scarce. Some events of its earliest history are recorded by Livy<sup>2</sup> and Strabo<sup>3</sup>; in the second century B. C. it is mentioned also by Cato<sup>4</sup>. The period of the Social War and the Sullan colonization is

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. the splendid guide presented by G. M. CALHOUN, in his article concerning the polity and society in Homeric poems, in A. J. B. WACE-F. H. STUBBINGS (ed.), *A Companion to Homer*, London 1962, 432.

<sup>2</sup> E. g. Livy, 9, 38, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Strab. 5, 4, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Cato, *Agr.* 135, 1-3.

better documented by comments by Appian<sup>1</sup>, Livy<sup>2</sup>, Pliny<sup>3</sup>, Orosius<sup>4</sup>, and especially by Cicero who during his consulate was involved with municipal disputes that occurred in Pompeii<sup>5</sup> and who owned a villa nearby and had many friends among its inhabitants—he explicitly emphasized that his friends belonged to the indigenous as well as the Roman stock<sup>6</sup>. By studying his letters which were written in the *Pompeianum* or addressed to his Pompeian friends we can therefore obtain some more detailed information about the social life of the town<sup>7</sup>.

For the imperial period the only literary sources are incidental allusions to Pompeii by Pliny, Seneca, Columella, Vitruvius and Tacitus<sup>8</sup>. Even in this instance it is a great pity that we do not possess the part of Tacitus' *Annales* concerning the reign of Caligula and the beginning of the reign of Claudius (A.D. 37–47). We know that Tacitus was also interested in municipal politics (he is the only author to report the riot in the amphitheatre of Pompeii in A.D. 59), and he might have given further information concerning the municipal developments in this interesting period. It is also a pity that we do not possess Tacitus' description of the final eruption of Vesuvius; Pliny's two letters<sup>9</sup> show that he was planning a very detailed account.

All literary sources concerning Pompeii are incidental because there is no work existing which systematically describes any side of the Pompeian community. Such a book was probably never written; Pompeii was just one of the hundreds of small municipalities, and nobody could guess that it would have a special importance for the posterity.

The reason why Pompeii has this special importance in our eyes is because of the documentation which has been found in the town itself. For this study the inscriptions are, of course, of primary importance. We must admit also that the inscriptions of Pompeii are more or less incidental documents. Again we do not possess any systematic lists of magistrates, such as the *fasti consulares* of Rome. We can date precisely only a small part

<sup>1</sup> App. *BCiv.* 1, 39; 1, 50.

<sup>2</sup> Obseq. 61.

<sup>3</sup> Pliny, *HN* 2, 51, 137.

<sup>4</sup> Oros. 5, 18, 22.

<sup>5</sup> Cic. *Sull.* 21.

<sup>6</sup> Cic. *Fam.* 9, 14, 1.

<sup>7</sup> See below, p. 91.

<sup>8</sup> Pliny, *HN* 14, 3, 38; Sen. *QNat.* 6, 1, 1; 6, 26, 4; Columella, *Rust.* 10, 135; 12, 10, 1; Vitruvius, *De arch.* 2, 6, 2; Tac. *Ann.* 14, 17.

<sup>9</sup> Pliny, *Ep.* 2, 16; 9, 20.

of the evidence; the rest can be placed approximately between the known elements. Even this approximate classification of the evidence demands an accurate knowledge and scrupulous examination of all the epigraphical documentation.

Unfortunately, a great many of the painted notices and the graffiti have already been lost, and the accuracy of the editions cannot be checked. Most of the known stone inscriptions (*tituli*) still survive, but it is often not easy to inspect them. Even to discover where they were published proved to be no light task.

The list on page 13 gives all the sources of published inscriptions and the abbreviated forms used in this work. There are, however, some unpublished inscriptions to which it has been extremely difficult to refer: for example, for the inscriptions of the cemetery of Porta di Nocera the only course open to me has been to refer to the number of the tomb on which the particular inscription was found, according to the numeration in H. ESCHBACH's new map<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately his numeration is not at all satisfactory for inscriptional reference.

Many inscriptions have been published in several editions, and it has been impossible to cite all of them for every name. In order to limit the number of references, I have preferred to cite the number of *CIL* in all cases where a particular inscription has been published there. Where an inscription has been successively published in several volumes of the *CIL* (for example in *CIL* X and *CIL* I<sup>2</sup>), I have cited what seemed to me the most reliable or most informative edition.

I have drawn on suggestions made in the reviews of the latest volumes of *CIL* IV to complete the text on some occasions. The most important reviews are listed on page 14, and the essential emendations have been mentioned in respective places.

#### b. *Earlier publications*<sup>2</sup>

So much has been written about Pompeii and the Pompeians that it is an impossible task to try to pass in review here even all the most important studies. Therefore I shall discuss only those works which in my opinion have had an outstanding part in the history of the Pompeian studies<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> For practical reasons the works are not presented in their abbreviated forms in this chapter.

<sup>3</sup> For the most recent valuation of the Pompeian studies, see J. ANDREAU, 'Remarques sur la société pompéienne', *DArch* 7 (1973), pp. 213-254.

especially those concerning the municipal life and the social and economic history of Pompeii. This does not mean that I have not used secondary sources other than those listed below, or that the studies not mentioned in this chapter are of less value. Many other works will be found in the bibliography or in the footnotes<sup>1</sup>. For further interest, I give also the main bibliographies of Pompeii<sup>2</sup>.

As an example of the studies of the "pre-Fiorellian" period I cite R. GUARINI's work *Fasti duumvirali di Pompei* (Napoli 1837). GUARINI has attempted to reconstruct almost the complete *fasti*, arbitrarily using the names of the electoral candidates of the last period of the town to fill gaps in the lists of the republican period, and revealing the same magistrates in office for two or three successive years. It is true that in GUARINI's time only a small part of the epigraphical material of Pompeii had been published, and even that part was published in a very uncritical way. Even so, to the eyes of a modern reader, GUARINI's fantasies have no parallel in their audacity, and this in a field like Pompeian studies where fantasy has too often taken an almost predominant role.

With the introduction of scientific methods in the excavations of G. FIORELLI<sup>3</sup>, both the publication of the epigraphical documents and their use as sources for study of the municipal life became much more trustworthy. In 1865 G. DE PETRA published an article<sup>4</sup> where he put forward many sound ideas in the general introduction<sup>5</sup>, and more especially in the part dedicated to the municipal life of Pompeii<sup>6</sup>. DE PETRA was the first to understand that the *duoviri* and the aediles of the colony were occasionally

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 15-17.

<sup>2</sup> F. FURCHHEIM, *Bibliografia di Pompei, Ercolano e Stabia*, Napoli 1891 (2nd ed. Napoli 1972); A.W. VAN BUREN, *A Companion to the Study of Pompeii and Herculaneum*, Rome 1933 (2nd ed. Rome 1938); A. MAIURI, *Gli studi pompeiani nel 2º centenario degli scavi*, Roma 1948; A.W. VAN BUREN, 'Pompeii', *PW* 21 (1952), 1999-2038; P. CIPROTTI, 'Rassegna bibliografica pompeiana', *SDHI* 21 (1955), 409-427; *Pompeii: Leben und Kunst in den Vesuvstädten*, Recklinghausen 1973 (guide to the exhibition in Villa Hügel, Essen, 19.4-15.7.1973), 272-279 (valuable for architecture and history of art, lacunose on the field of social history and philology). See also M. DELLA CORTE's bibliography in A. BALDI, *La Pompei giudaico-cristiana*, Cava dei Tirreni 1964, 161-167.

<sup>3</sup> See J. [G.] FIORELLI, *Pompeianarum antiquitatum historia* I-III, Neapoli 1860-1934; *Id. Descrizione di Pompei*, Napoli 1875 (the model for DELLA CORTE's *Casa ed abitanti di Pompei*, see below, p. 32, n. 2).

<sup>4</sup> G. DE PETRA, 'Sulle condizioni delle città italiane dopo la guerra sociale, con applicazioni alle colonie di Pompei e Pozzuoli', *AAN* 1 (1965), appendice, 3-175.

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. pp. 39 and 44.

<sup>6</sup> See pp. 61-84.

called *quattuorviri*<sup>1</sup> and that the *duoviri v.a.s.p.p.* were in fact aediles<sup>2</sup>. He also gave a very good analysis of the election propaganda<sup>3</sup>, the functions of the magistrates<sup>4</sup> and the *ordo decurionum*<sup>5</sup>. Despite the fact that the citations of the inscriptions are by no means accurate<sup>6</sup>, DE PETRA's work deserves a place of honour in the history of the Pompeian studies.

At the same time K. ZANGEMEISTER published about 3000 wall inscriptions (graffiti and election notices) in an almost faultless fashion. In the same volume, R. SCHÖNE published the first amphora inscriptions<sup>7</sup>. This volume was later followed by supplements, in the first of which ZANGEMEISTER republished the wax tablets of Caecilius Iucundus with remarkable skill<sup>8</sup>. A. MAU carried on the good tradition of ZANGEMEISTER by continuing with the edition of the wall inscriptions, in the second supplement<sup>9</sup>, and M. DELLA CORTE, who had been publishing the new epigraphical discoveries in various volumes of the *Notizie degli scavi di antichità*, was given the task of preparing the third volume of the supplement<sup>10</sup>. DELLA CORTE's work has been later continued by P. CIPROTTI<sup>11</sup> and C. GIORDANO<sup>12</sup>, but the indexes of the third supplement are still to appear. H. SOLIN, who in several articles has corrected many obvious mistakes, especially in the last volume<sup>13</sup>, has been entrusted with the preparation of the fourth supplement.

In 1883 TH. MOMMSEN edited Volume X of the *CIL* which includes the Pompeian stone inscriptions<sup>14</sup>. Later discoveries were published in

<sup>1</sup> See p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 82.

<sup>3</sup> See pp. 73-79.

<sup>4</sup> See pp. 80-82.

<sup>5</sup> See pp. 79-80.

<sup>6</sup> This is understandable, because no critical edition of the inscriptions was yet available.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* IV (1871), see list on p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* IV, Suppl. 1 (1898), see list on p. 13.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* IV, Suppl. 2 (1909), see list on p. 13.

<sup>10</sup> *CIL* IV, Suppl. 3, 1-4 (1952-1970), see list on p. 13.

<sup>11</sup> *CIL* IV, Suppl. 3, 4 (1970), Nos. 10478-10513, *Inscriptiones Herculanenses parietariae et vasorum fictilium*, ed. P. CIPROTTI.

<sup>12</sup> C. GIORDANO, 'Le iscrizioni della casa di M. Fabio Rufo', *RAAN* n. s. 41 (1966), 73-89.

<sup>13</sup> H. SOLIN, 'Pompeiana', *Epigraphica* 30 (1968), 105-125; *Id.*, 'Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum., Vol. IV suppl. 3, 3-4' (review), *Gnomon* 45 (1973), 258-277.

<sup>14</sup> See list on p. 13.

volume VIII of *Ephemeris epigraphica*<sup>1</sup> and in various volumes of the *Notizie degli scavi di antichità*<sup>2</sup>. A supplement with photographs of the inscriptions that still survive is a real necessity, since MOMMSEN and his successors gave only very scanty information about the appearance of the documents; the location and dating of the inscriptions is often extremely difficult to establish on the basis of their information alone. Unfortunately some of the inscriptions have since disappeared, and many others are largely inaccessible in the storerooms of the Naples Museum. An edition of the yet unpublished inscriptions of the cemetery of Porta di Nocera is also urgently needed.

Only after a successful start had been made on this monumental preliminary work, did a scientific study of the Pompeian society become a realistic possibility. In 1877 H. NISSEN published his still useful *Pompeianische Studien*<sup>3</sup>, and in 1884 A. MAU prepared a new edition, much revised and augmented, of J. OVERBECK's *Pompeji in seinen Gebäuden, Alterthümern und Kunstwerken*, which is still a necessity in every well-furnished classical library<sup>4</sup>. Some years later MAU wrote his valuable synthesis *Pompeii, its Life and Art*<sup>5</sup> which later also appeared in a German edition<sup>6</sup>.

In 1887 P. G. H. WILLEMS published an important work on the municipal elections of Pompeii<sup>7</sup>. This study is now out of date, but in its time it brought to light many important facts and valid interpretations, which were undoubtedly due to the author's profound knowledge of Roman life and society. Owing to MAU's unjustly severe criticism<sup>8</sup>, WILLEMS' work has not been given the importance it deserved. Some of his interpretations, which were later developed by S. ACCAME<sup>9</sup>, I. SGOBBO<sup>10</sup> and G. SPANO<sup>11</sup>, are still among the best ever written about the municipal life of Pompeii<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See list on p. 13.

<sup>2</sup> See list on p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> H. NISSEN, *Pompeianische Studien zur Städtekunde des Altertums*, Leipzig 1877.

<sup>4</sup> J. OVERBECK, *Pompeji in seinen Gebäuden, Alterthümern und Kunstwerken*, 4. Aufl. bearb. von A. MAU, Leipzig 1884.

<sup>5</sup> A. MAU—F. W. KELSEY, *Pompeii, its Life and Art*, New York 1899.

<sup>6</sup> A. MAU, *Pompeji in Leben und Kunst*, Leipzig 1900.

<sup>7</sup> P. G. H. WILLEMS, *Les élections municipales à Pompei*, Paris 1887.

<sup>8</sup> A. MAU, 'Bibliografia pompeiana', *MDAI(R)* 4 (1889), 298–299.

<sup>9</sup> S. ACCAME, in *BMIR* 13 (1942), 20, n. 60.

<sup>10</sup> I. SGOBBO, 'Un complesso di edifici sannitici e di quartieri a Pompei', *MAAN* n. s. 6 (1942), 15–41.

<sup>11</sup> G. SPANO, 'Porte e regioni pompeiane e vie campane', *RAAN* n. s. 17 (1937), 269–359.

<sup>12</sup> See below, p. 80.

At the beginning of this century, F. GALLI initiated the discussion about the administration of Pompeii between 89 and 80 B.C.<sup>1</sup> He claimed that Latin was used in the official documents of Sabellian Pompeii in the years immediately before the Social War<sup>2</sup>, and that Pompeii was not occupied by Sulla in 89 but was incorporated into the Roman state in a more peaceful way some years later<sup>3</sup>. This discussion was later revived by E. MAGALDI<sup>4</sup>, who essentially retained GALLI's ideas, and H. RUDOLPH, who argued that Pompeii was made a *municipium* in about 87 B.C. by Cornelius Cinna<sup>5</sup>. This theory was taken up and developed by G. O. ONORATO<sup>6</sup>, but was rejected with good reason by A. DEGRASSI<sup>7</sup>.

During the years between 1910 and 1930 there appeared some very important studies about the population of Pompeii. One of the causes of this interest may have been E. DIEHL's handy selection of the most interesting and important Pompeian wall inscriptions<sup>8</sup>, a model for many later works<sup>9</sup>. Part of a short article by A. SOGLIANO on 'La popolazione di Pompei'<sup>10</sup> was dedicated to an etymological study of some Pompeian *gentilicia*. The article now seems somewhat superficial, and was evidently prepared more by consulting the indexes of *CIL* IV than by studying at first hand and exploiting the relevant documents.

Much more detailed, and of enormous importance for the Pompeian studies, was the work of M. DELLA CORTE, *Case ed abitanti di Pompei*, which

<sup>1</sup> F. GALLI, 'Pompei dall'89 all'80 a.C.', *RAAN* n. s. 21 (1907), 533-551.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 541-544.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 548-550.

<sup>4</sup> E. MAGALDI, 'La guerra sociale: suoi riflessi e sue conseguenze a Pompei', (*Echi di Roma a Pompei* 1), *RSP* 2 (1936-1937), 43-63.

<sup>5</sup> H. RUDOLPH, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien*, Leipzig 1935, 88, n. 2.

<sup>6</sup> G. O. ONORATO, 'Pompei *municipium* e colonia romana', *RAAN* n.s. 26 (1951), 115-156.

<sup>7</sup> A. DEGRASSI, 'Quattuorviri in colonie romane e in municipi retti da duoviri', *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 2 (1950), 281-345; see also E. MANNI, 'Quattuorviri e duoviri', *RIL* ser. 3, 83 (1950), 393 and A. DEGRASSI, 'La questura di Pompei', (*Epigraphica* 3), *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 13 (1967), 46-49.

<sup>8</sup> E. DIEHL, *Pompeianische Wandinschriften und Verwandtes*, Berlin 1910 (2. Aufl. 1930).

<sup>9</sup> For example E. MAGALDI, 'Le iscrizioni parietali pompeiane, con particolare riguardo al costume', *AAN* n.s. 9, 2 (1929-1930), 13-160: a sort of "expanded DIEHL"; G. O. ONORATO, *Iscrizioni pompeiane. La vita pubblica I-II*, Firenze 1957-1958: a good selection with comments.

<sup>10</sup> A. SOGLIANO, 'La popolazione di Pompei', *AAP* 41 (1911), 1-14 of the off-print.

first appeared in several parts in different periodicals<sup>1</sup> and was only much later reprinted as a single volume<sup>2</sup>. DELLA CORTE tried to identify the owners of as many Pompeian houses as possible, upholding his claims often with strongly expressed argument<sup>3</sup>, though this was sometimes based on little more than supposition<sup>4</sup>. In some cases, for example, he considered that names painted on amphorae, especially those in the dative, were enough to identify the owner of the house where they were discovered<sup>5</sup>. The amphora inscriptions of Pompeii have not yet been properly studied, but it seems evident that most of the persons mentioned in them were *navicularii* and *negotiatores* who did not necessarily have any direct connexion with Pompeii<sup>6</sup>. Perhaps more fatal for later Pompeian studies was DELLA CORTE's tendency to identify persons known by their *gentilicia*, with others known only by their *cognomina*, without any proof whatsoever of clear identity<sup>7</sup>. DELLA CORTE's combinations include the following cases: Antonius Musa, the physician of Augustus<sup>8</sup>; Burrus, the praetorian prefect (instead of Burrus)<sup>9</sup>; the sons of L. Caecilius Iucundus and the Caecilii Metelli<sup>10</sup>; Loreius Tiburtinus and his family members<sup>11</sup>; Lollius Fuscus<sup>12</sup>, and the brothers Terentius Neo, the lawyer, and Terentius Proculus, the baker<sup>13</sup>. It is enough to mention these to make it clear how important "facts" of the Pompeian studies are based on practically nothing. It is also important to note that DELLA CORTE's work does not (nor does it intend to) give any historical background to the situation it describes: the owners of the houses it presents belong in time to the very last period of the town, when essential social changes had already taken place<sup>14</sup>. His work therefore should be

<sup>1</sup> M. DELLA CORTE, 'Case ed abitanti di Pompei' 1, *Neapolis* 2 (1914), 153-199; 305-337; 2-3, *Rivista indo-greca-italica* 3 (1919)—9 (1925), *passim*. See A. SOGLIANO, 'Anagrafe e catasto nell'antica Pompei', *NRS* 5 (1921), 410-443.

<sup>2</sup> M. DELLA CORTE, *Case ed abitanti di Pompei*, 2<sup>a</sup> ed., Pompei-Roma 1954; the third edition (Napoli 1965) has been prepared by P. SOPRANO. The references in this study have been made to the third edition.

<sup>3</sup> See DELLA CORTE's preface, *op. cit.*, 19-20.

<sup>4</sup> See A. DEGRASSI's criticism in *Athenaeum* n.s. 33 (1955), 141-149 (142-143).

<sup>5</sup> E.g. Nos. 77, 110 a-c, 425, 439, 523, etc.

<sup>6</sup> See ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 231.

<sup>7</sup> See DEGRASSI, *art. cit.*, 142.

<sup>8</sup> No. 963, p. 427.

<sup>9</sup> No. 964, p. 427.

<sup>10</sup> In the preface, pp. 17-18.

<sup>11</sup> Nos. 801, 803, pp. 371-377.

<sup>12</sup> No. 387, p. 199.

<sup>13</sup> Nos. 280-281, pp. 157-160.

<sup>14</sup> See A. DEGRASSI, *art. cit.*, 143, and below, p. 124.

used only in the context of the last period of Pompeii and not to cover the whole Roman era.

In another study, DELLA CORTE emphasized the importance of the *Iuventus Veneria Pompeiana*<sup>1</sup> which has more recently been invoked to explain the consequences of the famous riot in A.D. 59<sup>2</sup>. I find, however, that the very existence of this *collegium iuvenum* is questionable, and that the doubtful evidence does not allow it to be given too much value<sup>3</sup>.

T. FRANK, in his article about the social life of a Roman town<sup>4</sup> and later in his fundamental handbooks of ancient economic history<sup>5</sup>, often based his theories on DELLA CORTE's elaborate interpretations of the evidence<sup>6</sup>. In this he was followed by M. ROSTOVTSSEFF<sup>7</sup> and some other prominent scholars. It is true that DELLA CORTE often first proposed his interpretations in hypothetical form; but, once they had been accepted by authorities like FRANK and ROSTOVTSSEFF, they tended no longer to be considered hypotheses, but passed into history as unquestioned facts<sup>8</sup>.

In this way a tradition was created which my friend JEAN ANDREAU calls "la tradition pompéianiste"<sup>9</sup>. According to this view, Pompeii was a democratically governed community that became early industrialized, and lived out its somewhat monotonous everyday life, almost without any interference on the part of the central administration<sup>10</sup>.

MARY L. GORDON's much-cited article 'The Ordo of Pompeii'<sup>11</sup> is a good example of a tendentious study based on this tradition, combined with

<sup>1</sup> M. DELLA CORTE, *Iuventus*, Arpino 1924. See A. W. VAN BUREN's opinion about this work in his PW-article (21, col. 2025): "mit einer gewissen Vorsicht zu benutzen". R. ÉTIENNE's opinion is very negative, see *La vie quotidienne à Pompéi*, 408-411.

<sup>2</sup> See RICHARDSON, 88-93; W. O. MOELLER, 'The Riot of A.D. 59 at Pompeii', *Historia* 19 (1970), 84-95.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 112.

<sup>4</sup> T. FRANK, 'The Economic Life of an Ancient City', *CPhil* 13 (1918), 225-240, reprinted in his *An Economic History of Rome*, 2nd ed., Baltimore 1927, 245-270.

<sup>5</sup> T. FRANK, *An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome* V. Rome and Italy of the Empire, Baltimore 1940, 252-266.

<sup>6</sup> See especially the chapter concerning industry, *ibid.*, 260-263.

<sup>7</sup> M. ROSTOVTSSEFF, *The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, Oxford 1926; 2nd ed. revised by P. M. FRASER, Oxford 1957; see pp. 58 and 72-74 of the 2nd ed.

<sup>8</sup> See e.g. DELLA CORTE's answer to SPINAZZOLA's criticism, in *Case ed Abitanti di Pompei*<sup>3</sup>, 378, n. 1.

<sup>9</sup> ANDREAU, 'Pomp.', 213.

<sup>10</sup> So e.g. R. C. CARRINGTON in his article 'Pompeii', in *Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1970, 865-857.

<sup>11</sup> MARY L. GORDON, 'The Ordo of Pompeii', *JRS* 17 (1927), 165-183.

some rather hasty examination of the primary evidence<sup>1</sup>. GORDON tried to show that the *ordo* of Pompeii was open to almost everybody<sup>2</sup>, and when a family entered the *ordo*, it could be presumed to stay there for ever. This attitude increased the number of the decurional families almost *ad infinitum*. She also often generalized from particular cases without trying to make the most of the primary documents themselves. Thus it was that she came to claim, for example, that "the governing class at Pompeii was aristocratic rather than bourgeois" (when?)<sup>3</sup>; that the "aristocracy of Pompeii was native rather than Roman" (when?)<sup>4</sup>; that "the Porcii, Iunii and Cassii may have helped to create that republican spirit (?) which SOGLIANO attributes to the Pompeians even under the emperors" (which emperors?)<sup>5</sup>; that there were "*duumviri* (of Gallic origin) with more or less temporary sojourn in the town" (there were not)<sup>6</sup>; that *novi homines* were steadily recruited to the *ordo* (when?)<sup>7</sup>, etc. Some of these claims are valid for short periods, but cannot be generalized as always true; most of them cannot be maintained at all.

R. C. CARRINGTON and J. DAY were also under the influence of this powerful tradition when they wrote their articles about the *villae rusticae*<sup>8</sup> and the agriculture<sup>9</sup> of Pompeii. DAY has, in fact, used primary material too, but he mistakenly identified the persons whose names were painted on the wine amphorae with Pompeian wine producers, although some of them had probably never seen Pompeii<sup>10</sup>. His calculations concerning the sizes of the estates in the Pompeian territory are, if accurate, very valuable<sup>11</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. her remark upon the Heii, a family not attested in Pompeii, p. 173; see below, p. 173; the intermarriage of the Eumachii and the Herennii, p. 176 (who were instead magistrates in the same year); D. Caprasius Felix is presented as a candidate, p. 177, Loreius Tiburtinus as an aedile, p. 173, etc.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. p. 182.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 165.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 166.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 168.

<sup>6</sup> See p. 175.

<sup>7</sup> See pp. 169, 174-177.

<sup>8</sup> R. C. CARRINGTON, 'Studies in the Campanian *villae rusticae*', *JRS* 21 (1931), 110-130. For the villas, see also J. H. D'ARMS, *Romans on the Bay of Naples. A Social and Cultural Study of the Villas and their Owners from 150 B.C. to A.D. 400*, Cambridge Mass. 1970.

<sup>9</sup> J. DAY, 'Agriculture in the Life of Pompeii', *YCIS* 3 (1932), 165-208.

<sup>10</sup> E. g. M. and L. Claudii, C. Terentius Paullus, M. Valerius Helias, etc. A more complete list will be found in ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 231-232.

<sup>11</sup> See below, p. 53.

In the 1930's there was a reaction against the "tradition pompéianiste", headed above all by E. MAGALDI, writing in his shortlived periodical *Rivista di studi pompeiani*<sup>1</sup>. Some of the articles written by MAGALDI himself and by his collaborators are scholarly and reliable, and often convincingly expose weaknesses in the "tradition"<sup>2</sup>. There are, however, also articles of much less scientific value<sup>3</sup> and unnecessarily violent personal attacks on the creators of the "tradition pompéianiste"<sup>4</sup>. These attacks—together with the short life of the periodical—have perhaps contributed to the fact that the ideas published in the *Rivista di studi pompeiani* have not become *commune bonum* among Pompeianists, an honour many of them would have well deserved.

The Director of the excavations in Pompeii 1910–1924, V. SPINAZZOLA, also criticized some of the fundamentals of the "tradition" in his publication of the Via dell'Abbondanza excavations, which appeared posthumously only in 1953<sup>5</sup>. The next Director, A. MAIURI, was on the contrary an upholder of the "tradition"<sup>6</sup> and added to its influence by his own personal authority.

The most serious criticisms of the arbitrary use of the documentation came in 1950 from E. LEPORE who, in his concise but very well documented article 'Orientamenti per la storia sociale di Pompei'<sup>7</sup>, pointed out the weaknesses in terms of social and economic history and the formulation of its problems, in the "tradition pompéianiste". It is remarkable how LEPORE imaginatively anticipated the conclusions which later studies were to prove to be correct. LEPORE's work was later continued, with special reference

<sup>1</sup> *Rivista di studi pompeiani* 1–5, Napoli 1934–1946.

<sup>2</sup> See e. g. D. MALLARDO, 'La questione dei Cristiani a Pompei', *RSP* 1 (1934–1935), 116–165; 217–261. MAGALDI's review of two articles by DELLA CORTE, *RSP* 1 (1934–35), 199–214, contains some interesting observations of general value, see e. g. 200–202.

<sup>3</sup> For example, G. DELLA VALLE, 'Caio Memmio comandava il presidio di Pompei?', *RSP* 1 (1934–1935), 89–101. See also ID., 'Il nome gentilizio "Lucretius", il cognome "Carus" e la "domus Cari" in Pompei', *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 3 (1951), 395–476.

<sup>4</sup> See e. g. the polemic between MAGALDI and DELLA CORTE, *RSP* 2 (1936–1937), 101–112.

<sup>5</sup> V. SPINAZZOLA, *Pompei alla luce degli scavi nuovi di Via dell'Abbondanza* (1910–1923), opera postuma a cura di S. AURIGEMMA, I–III, Roma 1953; see e. g. I, 421–434.

<sup>6</sup> See, for example, his article in *NS* 1927, 3–83; ID., *Pompei*, Novara 1928; ID., *L'ultima fase edilizia di Pompei*, Roma 1942; ID., *Pompei ed Ercolano tra case ed abitanti*, Padova 1950.

<sup>7</sup> In *Pompeiana*. Raccolta di studi per il secondo centenario degli scavi di Pompei, Napoli 1950, 144–166.

to the consequences of the Roman colonization, by E. GABBA<sup>1</sup>, F. SARTORI<sup>2</sup> and P. A. BRUNT<sup>3</sup>. From the more general viewpoint, the whole economic life of Pompeii, J. ANDREAU's studies<sup>4</sup> will surely be a worthy continuation of LEPORE's initiative and will provide a solid base for future investigations<sup>5</sup>.

At the same time, however, the "tradition pompéianiste" has continued to find its supporters, above all among scholars who have written books of a more popular nature, and who understandably based these less on detailed examination of the primary evidence than on the easily accessible works of DELLA CORTE, MAIURI, GORDON, etc.<sup>6</sup>. The same mistakes continue therefore to be repeated, and the presumed lack of memorable events in the life of the Pompeians has given birth to the legend of a happy people without a history<sup>7</sup>.

The existence or non-existence of Christians in Pompeii has given rise to a great number of studies<sup>8</sup>. We have no reason to deny that there might have been some few Christians in Pompeii as there were supporters of many other cults. But there are no signs to suggest that the Christians ever had any importance in the social life of Pompeii. Their existence or nonexistence is thus a mere curiosity, of little relevance to social conditions in general.

<sup>1</sup> E. GABBA, 'Ricerche sull'esercito professionale romano da Mario ad Augusto', *Athenaeum* n. s. 29 (1951), 171-272, repr. in ID., *Esercito e società nella tarda repubblica romana*, Firenze 1973, 47-174.

<sup>2</sup> F. SARTORI, *Problemi di storia costituzionale italiana*, Roma 1953; see also GABBA's review in *Athenaeum* n.s. 32 (1954), 285-289, repr. in E. GABBA, *Esercito e società nella tarda repubblica romana*, Firenze 1973, 600-609.

<sup>3</sup> P. A. BRUNT, *Italian Manpower*, Oxford 1971, 306-311; the author attributes DAY's and LEPORE's conclusions to GABBA.

<sup>4</sup> J. ANDREAU, 'Histoire des séismes et histoire économique', *Annales (ESC)* (1973), 369-395; ID., *Les affaires de Monsieur Lucundus*, (CÉFR 19), Rome 1974; ID., 'Remarques sur la société pompéienne', *DArch* 7 (1973), 213-254.

<sup>5</sup> For example, for a study of the part played by freedmen in the economic life of the first century A.D., or a serious study of the wax tablets of the so-called Agro Murecine.

<sup>6</sup> See e.g. HELEN TANZER, *The Common People of Pompeii*, Baltimore 1929; R. ÉTIENNE, *La vie quotidienne à Pompéi*, Paris 1956; on many occasions, however, the latter author criticizes the "tradition". The most reliable of the popular introductions to Pompeii is P. CIPROTTI's *Conoscere Pompei*, Roma 1959.

<sup>7</sup> ÉTIENNE, *op. cit.*, 115.

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, the bibliography in A. BALDI, *La Pompei giudaico-cristiana*, Cava dei Tirreni 1964.

The present decade seems to be developing into a new renaissance of the Pompeian studies. This is suggested by the number and quality of works presently being prepared and announced at the congress of the Pompeianists in Essen in 1973<sup>1</sup>. It is to be hoped that this renaissance will lead to closer collaboration between scholars of different nations working in different fields, because only in this way can similar mistakes be avoided in the future, and the maximum advantage reaped.

## B. POMPEII IN THE SABELLIAN PERIOD<sup>2</sup>

### 1. EXPANSION OF POMPEII IN LATE SABELLIAN PERIOD

The sources concerning the earliest history of Pompeii are purely archaeological<sup>3</sup>; literary and epigraphical sources do not supply any precise information of the presumed Oscan, Etruscan and Greek periods of the town<sup>4</sup>. We know that the Sabellians invaded Campania in the fifth century and little by little occupied the Greek colonies and the towns founded and developed by the Oscans and Etruscans<sup>5</sup>. But even this period is very scantily documented in literature and epigraphy. Thus the "historical period" of less important Campanian towns, such as Pompeii, begins simultaneously with the first contacts of the Campanians with the Romans. Large-scale Roman involvement in Campania began in the fourth century and, more especially, in 343 B.C. when the *Campani* sought Roman help against their own Samnite kinsmen<sup>6</sup>. Soon after this incident the Capuan aristocracy received Roman citizenship, and the Campanians became *municipes* by gaining the *civitas sine suffragio*<sup>7</sup>. Immediately after links arose between

<sup>1</sup> See *Neue Forschungen in Pompeji*, Recklinghausen 1975.

<sup>2</sup> The word 'Sabellian' is used for the speakers of Oscan proper (*Samnites*, *Frentani*, *Sidicini*, Campanians, *Lucani*, *Apuli*, *Bruttii*, *Mamertini*); 'Sabellic' for the speakers of Oscan-type dialects (*Paeligni*, *Vestini*, *Marrucini*, *Marsi*); 'Campanians' for the inhabitants of Campania generally; 'Campani' for the people who made up the league headed by Capua. See SALMON, *SS*, 32-33.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. A. SOGLIANO, *Pompei nel suo sviluppo storico*. Pompei preromana, Roma 1937; G. SPANO, *La Campania Felice nelle età più remote*. Pompei dalle origini alla fase ellenistica, Napoli 1936.

<sup>4</sup> Strab. 5, 4, 8: Oscan, Etruscan and Pelasgian.

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. Livy, 4, 37, 1.

<sup>6</sup> Livy, 7, 30.

<sup>7</sup> Livy, 8, 11, 16; see also LEPORE, 'Vita pol.', 216-228.

some important Campanian families and Roman families<sup>1</sup>, and great numbers of Romans started to settle in Campania<sup>2</sup>.

For geographical reasons the first contacts between the Romans and the Campanians were limited to the *Campani*, but Livy reports that in 310 a Roman fleet arrived in the harbour of Pompeii, then a member of the 'Nucerian league' of towns<sup>3</sup>.

The Roman penetration farther south into the territory of the Sabellian tribes changed the traditional areas of habitation and the way of life of these peoples. When the winter pastures of those Sabellians who still clung to the nomadic existence had been converted into Roman *ager publicus*<sup>4</sup>, they no doubt transferred to Campania, where conditions were less harsh and the possibilities of earning a living were many. As a result, some new groups of Sabellians moved from the highlands to the fertile plain around Vesuvius.

During the Samnite Wars Pompeii was still a country town of little importance. It had a small harbour which was probably already being used by the more important neighbouring towns of Nola and Nuceria<sup>5</sup>, and this probably provided a modest income for the town. Agriculture, viticulture and sheep-farming in the nearby *Montes Lactarii* were certainly the principal activities, but commerce may also have touched Pompeii early, as the town was situated so as to control the mouth of the river Sarnus, and gave access to other Campanian trading routes.

The Second Punic War started important developments in the economic conditions of the Campanian towns. After the relative pacification of the seas by the Romans, which can only have given stimulus to maritime enterprise<sup>6</sup>, trade between Italy and the East was greatly facilitated. Campanian traders settled on Delos together with other Italians including the Romans<sup>7</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Livy, 23, 4, 7; 26, 33, 3; 31, 31, 10.

<sup>2</sup> Livy, 8, 22, 7; Diod. 19, 101, 3. For different theories about this development, cf. MÜNZER, *RAP*, 59; ID., in *PW* 18, 1856; E. S. STAVELEY, 'The Political Aims of Appius Claudius Caecus', *Historia* 8 (1959), 410-433; CASSOLA, *GP*, 121-130.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Livy, 9, 38, 2 and J. BELOCH, *Campanien, Geschichte und Topographie des antiken Neapel und seiner Umgebung*, 2. verm. Aufl., Breslau 1890, 240 f.; J. HEURGON, 'Les origines campaniennes de la Confédération cirtéenne', *Libyca* 5 (1957), 7-24.

<sup>4</sup> SALMON, *SS*, 393.

<sup>5</sup> This was certainly the case during Strabo's lifetime, see Strab. 5, 4, 8-9; see also E. LA ROCCA, 'Introduzione allo studio di Nola antica', (Estratto da *Nola, dalle origini al medioevo*, Napoli 1971), 57.

<sup>6</sup> See WILSON, *EIR*, 87.

<sup>7</sup> WILSON, *EIR*, 105-109; CASSOLA, 'Romani e italici', 317; HATZFELD exaggerates the part played by the Campanians.

and commercial relations between principal Campanian towns and the trading centres of the Hellenistic East must soon have prospered. The crushing penalties imposed on Capua by the Romans after the Second Punic War, and her loss of self-government, caused many wealthy families to transfer from there to other nearby towns that had remained faithful to the Romans, or to the East<sup>1</sup>. Some were killed, some were forced to migrate<sup>2</sup>; others, like the Magii of Aeclanum, moved of their own free will<sup>3</sup>. The arrival of these skilled farmers and tradesmen must surely have helped to stimulate the development of many small country towns into prosperous agricultural and trading centres<sup>4</sup>. This relative prosperity of Campania, in a period when the countryside in other parts of Italy was gradually being depopulated<sup>5</sup>, will have attracted newcomers especially from the inland areas.

It is worth noting that some typically Praenestine, or at least Latin, *gentes* are attested in Pompeii, some of whom may have arrived already in this period<sup>6</sup>. WILSON pointed out that the same was true among the merchants of Delos. In his opinion this fact proves that even during this period Praeneste still maintained its own fairly independent commercial life, based on its ancient industrial traditions<sup>7</sup>. It is questionable if WILSON's claim is true. It is possible that these *gentes* are attested in the early inscriptions of Praeneste precisely because they were *negotiatores* who operated in the East and in Campania and had contributed in the construction and maintenance of the temple of Fortuna Primigenia<sup>8</sup>.

These *gentes* may have originally arrived in Pompeii as traders or commercial men, but they seem to have invested their profits in land, since some estates still bear their names in the Neronian period<sup>9</sup>. The fact

<sup>1</sup> FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 117.

<sup>2</sup> Livy, 26, 16, 6-12; 33, 10-34, 12.

<sup>3</sup> Vell. Pat. 2, 16, 2.

<sup>4</sup> See FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 118; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 16.

<sup>5</sup> GABBA, 'Urbanizzazione', 73-78.

<sup>6</sup> A. DEGRASSI, in 'Quando fu costruito il santuario di Fortuna Primigenia di Palestrina', (Epigraphica 4), *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 41, 2 (1968), 111-127 has shown that the nomenclature of Praeneste changed completely as a consequence of the Sullan destruction and colonization. In Pompeii such "Praenestine" *gentes* as Acilii, Afillii, Anicii, Antistii, Avillii, Canii, Luscii, Magulnii, Mamii, Numitorii, Oppii, Plotii (Plautii), Sauficii, etc. are often attested. The following *gentes* are recorded in Praeneste, on Delos and in Pompeii: Avillii, Claudii, Geminii, Iulii, Numitorii, Ollii (Aulii), Oppii, Popillii, Sauficii, Seii, Veratii, Vibii.

<sup>7</sup> WILSON, *EIR*, 110.

<sup>8</sup> See e.g. DEGRASSI, *art. cit.*

<sup>9</sup> *Fundus Audianus* and *fundus Mamianus*, see below, p. 53.

that both of Cato's model estates, the wine-producing farm in Casinum and the oil-producing farm in Venafrum, were situated at the northern boundaries of Campania<sup>1</sup>, and the appearance of the first Roman *villae rusticae* on the Bay of Naples<sup>2</sup>, suggest that the Romans were beginning now to be aware of new possibilities in the specialized agriculture in the fertile Campanian plain, and the commercial activities that took place in her harbours<sup>3</sup>.

In some of the Campanian towns there was also industry of more than local importance. For example, Cato cites Nola and Pompeii as the best places to purchase oilpresses and millstones<sup>4</sup>. The importance of this sort of primitive industry in the economic life of Pompeii should not, however, be overestimated<sup>5</sup>.

Towards the end of the second century B.C., Pompeii was, in any event, a very prosperous city. Fine private houses had replaced the much smaller and more modest ones of earlier times, and the Forum with the principal temple and the Basilica had been rebuilt in a new monumental fashion. The large theatre and the Stabian baths also are witnesses to the refined life of the period. The existence of the Temple of Isis is a proof of a strong Eastern influence, and the magnificent town walls, brought to completion in this period, testify clearly to the will of Sabellian Pompeii to be independent.

Some private houses in Pompeii at this time were probably not equalled in much bigger contemporary Italian cities, nor in the Hellenistic East. In its later phase (c. 110 B.C.), the Casa del Fauno was considerably bigger than the royal palace of Pergamum, and some other houses, such as Casa delle Nozze d'Argento, Casa di Sallustio, Casa di Pansa, etc. were only slightly smaller and more modest. The owners of these houses must have been very rich men by the standards of their time.

There is some evidence which may help to determine the sources of this wealth. One of the best known Campanian vines bore the name of the indigenous family (of Etruscan origin?) of the Holconii<sup>6</sup>. The Corellii were known as the first to grow chestnuts commercially in Campania<sup>7</sup>. Furthermore, in southern Gaul numerous wine amphorae have recently been

<sup>1</sup> Cato, *Agr.* 136; see GUMMERUS, 17.

<sup>2</sup> See D'ARMS, *RBN*, 7; *Vita Terenti* 3.

<sup>3</sup> Polyb. 3, 91.

<sup>4</sup> Cato, *Agr.* 135, 1-3.

<sup>5</sup> As FRANK does, see *ES* I, 182, 282.

<sup>6</sup> *Horconia* (or *Holconia*) *vitis*, Pliny, *HN* 2, 6, 35; Columella, *Rust.* 3, 2, 27.

<sup>7</sup> Pliny, *HN* 17, 122; 15, 94.

found, which bear the names of two indigenous families, the Lassii (q. v.) and the Eumachii (q. v.). Presumably the Lassii were producers of the wine<sup>1</sup>, and the Eumachii either owners of the factories where the amphorae were made, or owners of the land where the factories were situated<sup>2</sup>. However, there is no doubt that the wealthiest *gentes* of the period engaged in large-scale agriculture (perhaps mainly in oil- and wine-production). This does not exclude other activities carried out by some members of freedmen of the same *gentes*.

No monumental tombs of the Sabellian period have survived. This can hardly be due to their destruction by the Romans, as suggested by NISSEN<sup>3</sup>, but rather to the different burial traditions of the Sabellians. Near the Porta di Stabia, in fact, a cemetery has been discovered, which was used for about four centuries (until at least A.D. 40-50) by a group of intermarried Pompeian indigenous families<sup>4</sup>. The poverty of the monuments is striking.

## 2. MAGISTRACIES AND ADMINISTRATION

The administration of Sabellian Pompeii seems to have followed a pattern common in the Italic states of annual magistracies and council, but it soon became influenced by the Roman model, as is testified by many borrowed magistracies<sup>5</sup>. Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiae and Surrentum belonged to the Nuceria league of towns, while the other Campanian leagues were headed by Capua and Nola<sup>6</sup>. Nuceria herself made a confederation treaty (*foedus aequum*) with Rome in 307 B.C. in which it is probable that the other towns of the league were included<sup>7</sup>. The town administration, like the administration of the league, was headed by a magistrate called *meddix tuticus*<sup>8</sup>. In some inscriptions the denomination *meddix Pompeianus* ap-

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. HEURGON 'Lassii'; E. THÉVENOT, 'Les importations vinaires en pays bourgoignon avant le développement de la viticulture', *RAE* 4 (1953), 234-239; F. BENOÎT, 'Typologie et épigraphie amphoriques. Les marques de Sestius', *RSL* 23 (1957), 247-285 (266, 280-281). The latter article contains many mistakes in the nomenclature.

<sup>2</sup> The Eumachii were also known as owners of *figlinae*; see *CIL* X 8042, 47-48.

<sup>3</sup> NISSEN, 382-383.

<sup>4</sup> M. DELLA CORTE, 'Necropoli sannitico-romana, scoperta fuori la Porta di Stabia', *NS* 1916, 287-309.

<sup>5</sup> Such as *aedil* and *kvaistur*; see SALMON, *SS*, 88-90.

<sup>6</sup> SALMON, *SS*, 99-100; cf. also above, p. 38, n. 3.

<sup>7</sup> *Cic. Balb.* 11, 28; cf. SALMON, *SS*, 246, n. 3.

<sup>8</sup> See F. P. GAROFALO, 'Sui meddices', *RAL* ser. 5, vol. 12 (1903), 61-79.

pears<sup>1</sup>, perhaps to distinguish the municipal magistrate from those of the league. The junior magistrates were two aediles and one quaestor<sup>2</sup>.

As in the Roman municipalities, there was also in the Sabellian towns a town council, corresponding to the *ordo decurionum*. The name of this council is known from one Pompeian inscription as *kumparakineis* (gen. sing.), while the general assembly of all enfranchised citizens was called *kumbennieis* (gen. sing.)<sup>3</sup>. There is no sign of special magistrates with censorial powers<sup>4</sup>.

### 3. MAGISTRATES AND OTHER DIGNITARIES

We know a certain number of magistrates from the late Sabellian period of Pompeii—too few to be used for statistical purposes, but enough to serve as a basis for some observations.

By this time, the Sabellians, who originally used only one name, had accepted the two name system with *praenomen* and *gentilicium*<sup>5</sup>. The Campanian *gentilicia* were often formed from the original individual names<sup>6</sup>, and new *praenomina* came into use. It is very difficult to study the family relationships among the Campanian families because, in different settlements, the same *gentilicium* could be developed independently from the same individual name.

We know by name only two *meddices*, Vibius Popidius Vibi f.<sup>7</sup> and Numerius Trebius Trebii f.<sup>8</sup>; a *meddix Pompeianus* is also mentioned<sup>9</sup>. Both named *meddices* belong to the most distinguished indigenous *gentes* of Pompeii, who survived the difficult phases of Romanization and could still give important magistrates to the town during its last years<sup>10</sup>. In particular, the *gens Popidia* (q.v.) is one of the largest *gentes* of Pompeii throughout its history.

The few known aediles also belong to old Sabellian *gentes*: Numerius Pontius M. f.<sup>11</sup>; M. Suttius M. f.<sup>12</sup> and Vibius Satrius Vibi f.<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> VE 8.

<sup>2</sup> SARTORI, *PS*, 70.

<sup>3</sup> VE 11, 17–18; SARTORI, *ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> As at Histonium; see SALMON, *SS*, 90; cf. also BRUNT, *IM*, 40–43, 104.

<sup>5</sup> SALMON, *SS*, 53.

<sup>6</sup> FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115; RIX, 'Urspr.', 724–727.

<sup>7</sup> VE 13–14; in VE 71 the same(?) person appears on a wine-amphora.

<sup>8</sup> VE 15.

<sup>9</sup> VE 8.

<sup>10</sup> See below, p. 120.

<sup>11</sup> VE 8.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> VE 20.

In two other inscriptions there are also some fragmentary names of aediles: P. Mat...<sup>1</sup>; Numerius Ma... (same *gens*?)<sup>2</sup> and another, very fragmentary name (or filiation)<sup>3</sup>. The Pontii (q. v.) probably originated in Telesia of the *Caudini*<sup>4</sup>, while the Suttii (=Suettii or Sittii?) (qq. v.) were a *gens* widely attested in Campania from Nucceria to Capua. An altar dedicated by the aedile Satrius was found in the Casa del Fauno. On the other hand, this *gens* is completely absent from the lists of magistrates in the early period of the Roman colony. One might suppose that the owners of a house like the Casa del Fauno did not survive the Sullan proscriptions, and the later bearers of the name came from a different branch of the *gens*. These suppositions alone, however, are insufficient to prove that the Satrii had been the original owners of the house<sup>5</sup>.

Among the names of the quaestors there are some further *gentes* represented who belonged to the *ordo* of Sabellian Pompeii. Maraeus Atinius Maraë f.<sup>6</sup> belonged to a *gens* who, according to Cicero, originated in Aricia<sup>7</sup>. Unless the Pompeian Atinii were members of another homonymous *gens*, their presence in the town is another proof of an early immigration from Latium<sup>8</sup>. Vibius Atranus Vibi f.<sup>9</sup>, a quaestor or a *meddix*, was a member of a little-known indigenous Sabellian *gens*. Minatus Audius Cle(?) f.<sup>10</sup> belonged to an old Sabellian family, whose members are also known on Delos<sup>11</sup> and near Potentia in Lucania<sup>12</sup>. The Audii were one of the wealthy agricultural families of Pompeii<sup>13</sup>, but some members of the *gens* or some freedmen evidently engaged in trade. The *gens* of the quaestor Oвий Campan(i)us<sup>14</sup> presumably came from Capua or its neighbourhood; they might actually be one of the families who left Capua after the Second Punic War<sup>15</sup>. The Seppii, the family of the quaestor Decius

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<sup>1</sup> VE 9.

<sup>2</sup> VE 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> SALMON, *SS*, 385, n. 1.

<sup>5</sup> As suggested by GORDON, 'Ordo', 167.

<sup>6</sup> VE 12.

<sup>7</sup> Cic. *Phil.* 3, 16.

<sup>8</sup> See above, p. 39.

<sup>9</sup> VE 11.

<sup>10</sup> VE 16.

<sup>11</sup> *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 2504.

<sup>12</sup> VE 180.

<sup>13</sup> See above, p. 39.

<sup>14</sup> VE 18.

<sup>15</sup> See above, p. 39.

Seppius Offilli f. <sup>1</sup>, was a typical Sabellian gens whose *gentilicium* was taken from an individual name <sup>2</sup>. The Seppii were widely spread in Campania, but there may naturally have been several *gentes* by this name. Also, the *gentilicium* of the quaestor Spurius Mamerci f. <sup>3</sup> may have derived from an individual name and is therefore indistinctive. More interesting is the case of the quaestor Vibius Vinicius Maraef. <sup>4</sup> who belonged to an old Capuan *gens* of probable Etruscan origin <sup>5</sup>. After the Second Punic War the Vinicii (q. v.) emigrated from Capua to Cales and other Campanian towns, and evidently also to Pompeii <sup>6</sup>.

Pompeii preserves another group of inscriptions in which appear names of persons who may have been magistrates, or at least members of the aristocracy. These inscriptions, called *aituns*, probably belonged to the very last period of the autonomy of Pompeii, at a moment when Sulla's troops were besieging the town. In these inscriptions instructions are given to the citizens who were to defend the walls. The persons mentioned in them were in some cases officers responsible for a certain part of the walls, in other cases citizens whose houses were conspicuous enough to be familiar to everybody. The names of the five officers are: Maraesus Atrius Vibi f. <sup>7</sup>, probably from the same or related family as the magistrate Vibius Atranius; Titus Fisanus Ovi f. <sup>8</sup> of whose family nothing is known; Lucius Popidius Luci f. <sup>9</sup>, another member of the well-known *gens Popidia*; Maraesus Purellius Mamerci f. <sup>10</sup>, from a little-known *gens*, and Vibius Sexembrius Luci f. <sup>11</sup> whose *gentilicium* was probably derived from the ancient name of the month August. The owners of the outstanding houses were Mamercus Castricius <sup>12</sup> and Maraesus Spurius Luci f. <sup>13</sup>, both from indigenous Sabellian families whose names still occur frequently in Pompeii in the Roman period (qq. v.).

Some electoral notices written in Oscan probably belong to the autonomous period or to the first years after the occupation, when, during a

<sup>1</sup> VE 18.

<sup>2</sup> See RIX, 'Urspr.', 724-727.

<sup>3</sup> VE 17.

<sup>4</sup> VE 11.

<sup>5</sup> See HEURGON, *CP*, 101-102; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116.

<sup>6</sup> See Tac. *Ann.* 6, 15.

<sup>7</sup> VE 23-24.

<sup>8</sup> VE 26.

<sup>9</sup> VE 28.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> VE 25.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

transitional stage, both languages were used in the election progaganda<sup>1</sup>. The magistracy recorded in these texts is that of a *IIIvir*, evidently *quattuorvir*, and the closest parallel is thus the earliest Latin election-notices in which this magistracy appears<sup>2</sup>. Some of these texts are quite fragmentary, but the following names can be read with some certainty: Publius Afillius<sup>3</sup>; Publius Cippius<sup>4</sup>; Mamercus Herennius<sup>5</sup>; Lucius Opi...<sup>6</sup>; Lucius Ovius?<sup>7</sup>; Maraesus Percennius, who is supported by an Afinius<sup>8</sup>; and Lucius Viatorius, who is supported by a Piso<sup>9</sup>. Most of these names are typical Sabellian *gentilicia*, but the *praenomina* are sometimes Roman. The *gentilicium* Melissaeus appears in a painted inscription which may be an electoral notice<sup>10</sup>, while Mamius is recorded in another painted inscription as a house owner<sup>11</sup>. The Mamii were of Praenestine origin<sup>12</sup>. Both these families (qq.v.) were later very powerful, especially in the Augustan period. An Audia (or Aufidia) Numerii f., who died at the age of 112, is recorded on an Oscan tombstone<sup>13</sup>.

The names which occur on the brick-stamps written in Oscan may not pertain to Pompeian citizens<sup>14</sup>, but it is evident that the *figlinae* were situated somewhere in Campania. Some *gentilicia* that were later frequent in Pompeii appear on these stamps: Avii(?)<sup>15</sup>, cf. the Avianii; Asillii<sup>16</sup>, cf. the Asellii, Asellinii; Blaesii(?)<sup>17</sup>, cf. the Helvii Blaesii; Calavii<sup>18</sup>, q.v.; Hegii<sup>19</sup>, q.v.; Istacidii<sup>20</sup>, q.v.; Lare...?<sup>21</sup>; Pupieni<sup>22</sup>, cf. the Pupii; Rar...?<sup>23</sup>; Titii

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 51.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 50; SARTORI, *PS*, 75.

<sup>3</sup> VE 30b.

<sup>4</sup> VE 30a.

<sup>5</sup> VE 30, 80a.

<sup>6</sup> VE 30d.

<sup>7</sup> VE 30e.

<sup>8</sup> VE 29.

<sup>9</sup> VE 30c.

<sup>10</sup> VE 31.

<sup>11</sup> VE 32.

<sup>12</sup> See above, p. 39, n. 6.

<sup>13</sup> VE 70.

<sup>14</sup> See above, p. 22.

<sup>15</sup> VE 36?

<sup>16</sup> VE 37, 37a-b.

<sup>17</sup> VE 38.

<sup>18</sup> VE 41.

<sup>19</sup> VE 39, 52?

<sup>20</sup> VE 40.

<sup>21</sup> VE 42.

<sup>22</sup> VE 43.

<sup>23</sup> VE 44, 44a?

(or Titieni, Titinii?)<sup>1</sup>, cf. the Titii, Titinii; and Trebii<sup>2</sup>, q. v. On the stamps on some large earthenware pots appear Ovius Novius *III*ner? (or an abbreviation of a measure?)<sup>3</sup>; Kai. . . ? (*patronus* of a potter Stephanus)<sup>4</sup>; and Ovius Ovius<sup>5</sup>. The Novii and the Ovii (qq. v.) also appear in later Pompeian inscriptions.

In Oscan graffiti appear the *gentilicia* Paccius<sup>6</sup>, Lucius Mummius – on a statue base in the temple of Apollo<sup>7</sup> – and Publius Quirinius<sup>8</sup>, in the Casa del Fauno.

Many of these Oscan inscriptions may date from the Roman period when Oscan was still occasionally used in Pompeii and in the countryside.

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<sup>1</sup> VE 45.

<sup>2</sup> VE 46, 46a?, 47, 49?

<sup>3</sup> VE 55.

<sup>4</sup> VE 56.

<sup>5</sup> VE 57.

<sup>6</sup> On a plate, VE 72e.

<sup>7</sup> VE 61, CONWAY, 86. The statue had probably been given by the censor L. Mummius in 142 B.C.; cf. Cic. *Verr.* 2, 55; Frontin. *Str.* 4, 3, 15; Livy, *Epit. Oxyr.* 53, etc.

<sup>8</sup> VE 58c.

**II. COLONIA CORNELIA  
VENERIA POMPEIANORUM**

## A. FOUNDATION OF THE SULLAN COLONY

In the Social War Pompeii, together with other Campanian towns, joined forces with the Italian allies against Rome in order to achieve full Roman citizenship<sup>1</sup>. The reasons for the rebellion were political more than economic, as is shown by the fact that the leadership was taken by the land-owning gentry of the inland areas and not by the Campanian *negotiatores*<sup>2</sup>. On this occasion Pompeii decided differently from the policy adopted by Nuceria, which remained on the Roman side as a result of the initiative of the wealthy land-owning family of the Sittii<sup>3</sup>.

Pompeii was considered one of the strongholds of the allies in Campania. In 89 B.C., after Minatus Magius and T. Didius had occupied Herculaneum<sup>4</sup>, Sulla occupied and sacked Stabiae<sup>5</sup>, and now moved against Pompeii to besiege the town. L. Cluentius, one of the military leaders of the allies, assisted by a Celtic contingent, tried to come to the aid of the besieged Pompeians. At first he met with success, winning two small battles, but soon afterwards Sulla had his chance and, taking Cluentius by surprise at an opportune moment, put the latter's army to flight. Cluentius tried to enter Nola, which was very strongly fortified, and continue the battle from there, but the Nolans refused to open their town gates to him, and looked on while he and his troops were massacred by Sulla's army<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Pompeii is recorded among the rebels by Appian, App. *BCiv.* 1, 39; in general, see E. GABBA, 'Le origini della guerra sociale e la vita politica romana dopo 89 a.C.', *Athenaeum* n.s. 32 (1954), 41-114, 295-345, reprinted in GABBA, *ESR*, 193-345; E. T. SALMON, 'The Cause of the Social War', *Phoenix* 16 (1962), 107-119; P. A. BRUNT, 'Italian Aims at the Time of the Social War', *JRS* 55 (1965), 90-109 (especially 101-106); and most lately, A. N. SHERWIN-WHITE, *The Roman Citizenship*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1973, 134-149.

<sup>2</sup> SHERWIN-WHITE, *op. cit.*, 142.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. *Sull.* 58; SALMON, *SS*, 344, n. 8. Cicero's friendship with them probably goes back to the Social War; cf. J. HEURGON, 'La lettre de Cicéron à P. Sittius (ad fam. 5. 17)', *Latomus* 9 (1950), 369-377 (372).

<sup>4</sup> Vell. Par. 2, 16, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Pliny, *HN* 3, 70.

<sup>6</sup> App. *BCiv.* 1, 50; Oros. 5, 18, 22.

Appian does not inform us whether Sulla, after such a striking success, returned to continue the siege of Pompeii, but this seems very probable; and the final occupation of the town is reported by Orosius<sup>1</sup>. Some modern scholars have maintained that Pompeii was not occupied by Sulla in 89, but held out until 82 when Nola also capitulated<sup>2</sup>, but it seems unlikely that Sulla would have interrupted a siege which he had so successfully begun.

There are no signs to suggest that Pompeii suffered serious damage during the occupation. Only the restoration of the walls by the early *duoviri* T. Cuspius and M. Loreius can be considered to be the result of war-damage<sup>3</sup>. The famous holes in the wall near Porta del Vesuvio testify that one of the main attacks was made from this side<sup>4</sup>.

The administration of Pompeii in the period between the occupation and the arrival of the Sullan colony has been the subject of discussion among several prominent scholars. H. RUDOLPH<sup>5</sup> was the first to claim that Pompeii and some other occupied towns were made *municipia* by Cornelius Cinna in 87, in order to assure their support for the democrats upon Sulla's return. RUDOLPH, whose theory was later supported and developed by G.O. ONORATO<sup>6</sup>, also maintained that the *quattuorviri* who are attested in Pompeii, belong precisely to this period, and therefore are not found in later inscriptions. Likewise, according to ONORATO, the *quaestor*-candidates attested in Pompeii belong to the period of the short-lived *municipium*<sup>7</sup>.

A. DEGRASSI, however, pointed out that the persons called *quattuorviri* in some inscriptions appear on other occasions as *duoviri* and aediles<sup>8</sup>, and that the appearance of the term *quattuorviri* cannot therefore be used as a specific proof of either constitution (*municipium* or colony). He also claimed that *quaestores* existed in the Roman colony of Pompeii as well, but the magistracy was not mentioned in inscriptions because it had become unpopular and insignificant<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Oros. *ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. E. MAGALDI, 'Echi di Roma a Pompei I', *RSP* 2 (1936-1937), 54.

<sup>3</sup> The later date, suggested by NISSEN, 511, is not probable for various reasons, see below, p. 88.

<sup>4</sup> See A. W. VAN BUREN, 'Further Studies in Pompeian Archaeology 7', *MAAR* 5 (1925), 103-113 (110-111).

<sup>5</sup> H. RUDOLPH, *Stadt und Staat im römischen Italien*, Leipzig 1935, 88, n. 2.

<sup>6</sup> G.O. ONORATO, 'Pompei *municipium* e colonia romana', *RAAN* n.s. 26 (1951), 115-156.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 134-136.

<sup>8</sup> A. DEGRASSI, 'Quattuorviri in colonie romane e in municipi retti da duoviri', *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 2 (1950), 281-345.

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*, 'La questura di Pompei', (*Epigraphica* 3), *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 13 (1967), 46-49.

On the first point I would completely agree with DEGRASSI: in a transitional period the municipal magistrates of Pompeii, the two *duoviri iure dicundo* and the two aediles (sometimes just called *duoviri*) occasionally appeared as a sort of *collegium* of *quattuorviri*. DEGRASSI's second claim, however, seems less secure: I cannot find any evidence that *quaestores* ever existed in the Roman colony of Pompeii. The magistracy which appears in an abbreviated form (*q.*) in some of the earliest election notices should not, in my opinion, be interpreted as *quaestor* but rather as *quattuorvir*<sup>1</sup>. The fact that the quaestorship is never mentioned in the election propaganda<sup>2</sup>, and the fact that it was possible to become an aedile in Pompeii at the age of 22 years<sup>3</sup>, exclude the quaestorship as a necessary prerequisite for the aedilate.

It has also been noticed that Pliny twice uses the denomination *municipium* when speaking of Pompeii<sup>4</sup>. However, these citations belong to a period when the Roman colony was already fully established. *Municipium* was not used by Pliny to define the constitutional status of Pompeii, but in the sense of "country-town".

There is a small group of inscriptions which probably date back to the earliest Roman period of Pompeii and which may be useful in studying the early constitution of the town. In these inscriptions, which are all election notices, the magistracy of the *interrex* appears<sup>5</sup>. In the republican period an *interrex* was usually nominated in a municipality when the regular elections could not be held for some reason<sup>6</sup>. In this way, the colony of Brundisium was governed for 14 years as an *interregnum* before the first regular elections<sup>7</sup>. The three (?) known Pompeian *interreges* who were all of local origin, seem to have been elected and not nominated, because election propaganda was considered necessary for them. Perhaps, immediately after the Roman occupation in 89, there was a sort of *interregnum* in Pompeii under the control of the Roman military administration.

When Sulla returned to Italy after the victorious war against Mithridates in 83 B.C., the *Lucani* and the *Samnites* were still in arms, and Rome was again in hands of the democrats<sup>8</sup>. Within a year he annihilated the democratic opposition and was then able to concentrate all his power

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. *CIL* IV 29, 30, 36.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> *NS* 1910, 403.

<sup>4</sup> Pliny, *HN* 2, 51, 137; 14, 3, 38.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* IV 48, 50, 53, 54, 56, 70, 9827?

<sup>6</sup> See e.g. *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1729 (Beneventum); 2282 (Narbo); SALMON, *RCR*, 86.

<sup>7</sup> See GABBA, 'L'elogio', 98-99.

<sup>8</sup> App. *BCiv.* 1, 81-82.

against the rebellious Italians. He is said to have massacred them in thousands<sup>1</sup>, and their properties were confiscated. In the proscriptions most of the leaders of the allies and other important men who had been on their side were killed. By 81 Sulla had conquered all resistance and could start to dismiss his armies and reward his followers. He planned to distribute the lands of his enemies to his soldiers, and to send military colonies to the communities which had been most active against him. By so doing he wanted to punish them and at the same time to assure their fidelity for the future. For their own security the veterans had to be settled in large groups, which naturally resulted in extensive confiscations, and made the colonists and the local inhabitants lasting enemies<sup>2</sup>.

The number of the veterans settled in Campania alone given by Livy is 47 legions<sup>3</sup>; this is obviously an impossibly large figure which has been explained in several different ways<sup>4</sup>. But in any case we may estimate that the number of colonists settled in the Pompeian territory originally amounted to several thousands, probably about the size of one legion, as calculated by LEPORE<sup>5</sup>. R. C. CARRINGTON suggested—in my opinion against all the evidence—that the veterans were not settled in Pompeii itself, but rather in the territory of Stabiae which had been completely destroyed in 89<sup>6</sup>.

The *deductor* of the new *Colonia Cornelia Veneria Pompeianorum* in 80 B.C. was the dictator's nephew P. Cornelius Sulla, one of the key personalities in the Ciceronian period<sup>7</sup>. Some others of Sulla's trusted agents were appointed *patroni coloniae*, and the colony was given its constitution. The first *ordo decurionum* and the first magistrates were probably (at least in part) appointed by the *deductor* himself, acting on behalf of the Senate<sup>8</sup>. As often happened in the military colonies, the military tribunes and centurions of the colonized legions were probably appointed to the positions of power<sup>9</sup>.

Already during the proscriptions a part of the land owned by the old inhabitants of Pompeii had been confiscated and distributed among Sulla's

<sup>1</sup> The traditional figures are probably grossly exaggerated.

<sup>2</sup> App. *BCiv* 2, 94; BRUNT, *IM*, 306; see also E. PAIS, 'Le colonie militari e le assegnazioni agrarie di Silla e dei Pompei', *AAN* n.s. 8 (1924), 317-331 (vague).

<sup>3</sup> Livy, *Per.* 89.

<sup>4</sup> See e.g. LEPORE, 'Orientamenti', 150, n. 2; GABBA, 'Ricerche', 120, n. 192.

<sup>5</sup> LEPORE, 'Orientamenti', 151.

<sup>6</sup> CARRINGTON, 115.

<sup>7</sup> See Cic. *Sull.*, *passim*; for Pompeii, 60-62.

<sup>8</sup> See GABBA, 'L'elogio', 98.

<sup>9</sup> See Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 72-73; GABBA, 'Ricerche', 140 and n. 271.

most faithful Roman and local supporters. After the foundation of the colony, the confiscations continued under the supervision of P. Sulla. The calculations of DAY and LEPORE have shown, however, that the colonization did not essentially change the economic pattern of the Pompeian agriculture, which was based on *villae rusticae* of about 100 *iugera* each<sup>1</sup>. It is impossible to believe that the average size of the estates allotted to the veterans can have been so great; the mere fact that in a wine-producing area like that of Pompeii an estate of this size required 16 permanent farmhands<sup>2</sup> makes this supposition untenable. Furthermore, we know that the average estates allotted after the Second Punic War had been about 20 *iugera*<sup>3</sup> and that Caesar allotted only 10 *iugera* in the fertile Capuan area in 59 (though in different circumstances)<sup>4</sup>.

In my opinion there are two possible solutions for this problem; either the allotment was never completed, and a great part of the confiscated land remained property of the colony, or the allotment was nominally completed, but some colonists sold up their properties immediately or after a very short time<sup>5</sup>.

The evidence of the period is probably more in favour of the former solution, but the two solutions need not completely exclude each other. We know that in Arretium and Volaterrae the confiscated land was never completely allotted<sup>6</sup>, and from the wax tablets of Caecilius Iucundus we learn that during the Neronian period the colony of Pompeii was still in possession of estates which bore the names of their pre-Roman owners<sup>7</sup>. The fact that the property remained in hands of the municipal administration would also explain how the extensive building activity with public moneys was possible immediately after the colonization<sup>8</sup>.

As a result of this development the land around Pompeii thus tended to revert into the hands of a smaller number of rich landowners, who could be expected to provide the money to compensate those who had suffered from the uncompleted allotment, or to the colony itself. The intent-

<sup>1</sup> DAY, 183-184; LEPORE, 'Orientamenti', 149.

<sup>2</sup> Cato, *Agr.* 10-11; see also GUMMERUS, 24.

<sup>3</sup> GABBA, 'Ricerche', 102-103.

<sup>4</sup> Cic. *Att.* 2, 16, 1; GABBA, 'Ricerche', 137.

<sup>5</sup> Sulla had prohibited the purchasing of the estates allotted to the veterans, but this law was never respected, see Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 78.

<sup>6</sup> GABBA, 'Ricerche', 127.

<sup>7</sup> E. g. the *fundus Audianus*, t. 138; cf. the *quaestor* Audius of the Sabellian period, VE 16 and above, p. 39.

<sup>8</sup> See below, p. 87.

ions of these rich landowners may have been political. P. Sulla and his friend, the rich Nucerian knight P. Sittius, participated in the "first conspiracy" of Catiline in 66/65 B.C., during which Sulla was said to have tried to convince (or bribe) the indigenous Pompeians to join the conspiracy<sup>1</sup>. Sittius had to retire to Spain because of his Catilinarian sympathies, and Sulla was tried for the same reason in 62. He was clever enough to acquire Cicero as his lawyer, who was able to prove in court that Sulla had not plotted with either of the two Pompeian communities. On the contrary, his complete impartiality was shown by the fact that he had been able to settle the serious political conflicts, which had arisen after the colonization, to everybody's satisfaction. In court there were representatives of both communities ready to testify for the integrity of their patron.

It is evident, however, that P. Sulla, some other Sullan trustees and some Campanian opportunists were involved in the political intrigues of the post-Sullan years. This must have influenced their activity in allotting the fertile Campanian territory during the colonization<sup>2</sup>. Men like Sulla and Sittius needed political influence; others, like M. Porcius and C. Quinctius Valgus, probably still needed land to assure their entry to the Senate in Rome. There is also evidence for some 'deals' with existing local landowners, who 'bought themselves immunity' by various dodges<sup>3</sup>. Later Sittius colonized Cirta taking with himself some Campanian and colonist families.

Also the differences between the veterans and the local inhabitants of Pompeii were of a political, not an economic nature. Cicero defined them as differences *de ambulatione ac suffragiis suis*<sup>4</sup>. The latter part of this definition is clear: the old inhabitants had not the same sort of *suffragium* in the municipal elections. That is why the earliest election propaganda was aimed exclusively at the colonists<sup>5</sup>. The expression *ambulatio* is not as clear. In an old study, R. GARRUCCI explained that *ambulatio* was in this case used as a synonym of *ambitio*<sup>6</sup>. *Ambulatio* would thus mean the active election right, that is the right to present oneself as a candidate. *Suffragium* would be the passive right, the right to participate in the final election. This interpretation satisfactorily explains Cicero's definition, but

<sup>1</sup> Cic. *Sull.* 60; cf. H. FRISCH, 'The First Catilinarian Conspiracy. A Study in Historical Conjecture', *ClMed* 9 (1948), 10-36.

<sup>2</sup> Cic. *Sull.* 61; for Sittius and Faustus Sulla in general, cf. E. S. GRUEN, *The Last Generation of the Roman Republic*, Berkeley—Los Angeles 1974, 283-285.

<sup>3</sup> See BRUNT, *IM*, 297 f.

<sup>4</sup> Cic. *Sull.* 61.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 87.

<sup>6</sup> R. GARRUCCI, 'L'*ambulatio* e i programmi popolari di Pompei', *Questioni Pompeiane*, Napoli 1853, 31-33.

there are no parallel cases of *ambulatio* in this sense<sup>1</sup>. Another possible explanation would be that somewhat limited rights of movement inside the town walls were imposed on the local inhabitants by the colonists.

These difficulties were surmounted by the action of the *deductor coloniae* and the *patroni*, in a way that seemed to satisfy both communities. Unfortunately we do not know how Sulla and his collaborators were able to resolve this problem, but there are signs to suggest that by 55 B.C. there were once again Sabellians in the *ordo* of Pompeii<sup>2</sup>. This tendency may have become more manifest after the rehabilitation by Caesar in 49 B.C. of the descendants of persons proscribed by Sulla.

## B. ADMINISTRATIVE AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION OF THE COLONY

### 1. DECURIONS

#### a. Election

When a Roman colony was founded, it was given its own constitution. Fortunately, fragments of some of these constitutions and other municipal laws have survived to give us a vague idea of the municipal administration in the republican and early imperial period<sup>3</sup>. The municipal administration of the later imperial period is much better documented, especially because of the vast information given in the *Corpus iuris civilis*, but this information cannot be used as such to illustrate the conditions in earlier periods<sup>4</sup>.

Among other things, the constitution of a colony also provided for the number of members in the town council and for their election. In some municipalities the council was called *senatus*, but the denomination *ordo decurionum* was more frequent. Normally there were 100 decurions in the *ordo* (*numerus ordinis plenus*), as, for example, in Capua and Canusium<sup>5</sup>, but it could vary slightly according to the number of inhabitants. We do not

<sup>1</sup> FILIPPO COARELLI suggests to me that the passages used exclusively by each tribe when voting in the *Comitium* could have been called *ambulationes*.

<sup>2</sup> See Cic. *Fam.* 7, 1 (to M. Marius who was member of the *ordo* of Pompeii): *Oscos ludos vel in senatu vestro spectare possis*...

<sup>3</sup> See G. MANCINI, 'Decuriones', RUGGIERO, *Diz. epigr.* 2 (1910), 1515-1552; KÜBLER 'Decurio', *PW* 4 (1901), 2319-2352; P. GARNSEY, *Social Status and Legal Privilege in the Roman Empire*, Oxford 1970, 242-245. Very illuminating is JARRETT.

<sup>4</sup> ABBOTT-JOHNSON, and W. LANGHAMMER, *Die rechtliche und soziale Stellung der Magistratus municipales und der Decuriones*, Wiesbaden 1973 (somewhat disappointing), are mostly based on this late documentation.

<sup>5</sup> For Capua, see Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 96; for Canusium, see *CIL* IX 338 and JARRETT, 515-516.

know the exact number of decurions in Pompeii, but there may have been 80 or 100.

The first decurions of a new colony were appointed by the *deductor coloniae*, on behalf of the central administration<sup>1</sup>, or elected by the colonists in *comitia*<sup>2</sup>. In the military colonies the former procedure may have been used more frequently, and the centurions and other officers of the colonized legions were the natural candidates to become the first decurions<sup>3</sup>. They were also in general given much bigger land allotments during the colonization<sup>4</sup> so they could better bear the financial burdens of public office.

Subsequently, the normal method of election to the *ordo decurionum* was through the *lectio senatus*, held every five years by the *duoviri iure dicundo quinquennales* who had censorial powers in the municipalities. By the *lectio senatus* the *quinquennales* confirmed the status of the previous decurions or excluded the unworthy ones<sup>5</sup> and confirmed the election to the *ordo decurionum* of those magistrates of the previous five years who were not yet fully-fledged decurions. If there was not yet a full complement of the number set by the constitution, the *quinquennales* had the power to nominate other decurions from persons who had not held any public magistracy, but who had the necessary qualifications to be elected as such and who otherwise seemed suitable for the high position. These decurions were called *pedani* or *pedarii*<sup>6</sup>.

After the *lectio senatus* the *quinquennales* wrote the names of the decurions in an *album* in scrupulous order of precedence, about which many instructions are contained in the municipal legislation<sup>7</sup>. First to appear were the names of the *patroni coloniae* who were not actual decurions; their names were written in the *album* as a title of honour. The function of the *patroni* was to defend the interests of the municipality in Rome and to communicate between it and the central administration. In the new colonies they also had to settle controversies arising between the old inhabitants of the territory and the colonists<sup>8</sup>. Therefore many *patroni* were not even citizens of the municipality, but were chosen, for example, from members of the imperial family, Roman senators, etc. Often, however, the *patroni* would

<sup>1</sup> GABBA, 'L'elogio', 98-99.

<sup>2</sup> TH. MOMMSEN, *Römisches Staatsrecht* II<sup>3</sup>, Leipzig 1887, 712, 887.

<sup>3</sup> See Hor. *Sat.* 1, 6, 71-78.

<sup>4</sup> GABBA, 'L'elogio', 98.

<sup>5</sup> *Lex Iul. munic.* (CIL I<sup>2</sup> 593), 108-129.

<sup>6</sup> See CIL IX 338; JARRETT, 515.

<sup>7</sup> Ulp. *Dig.* 50, 3, 1-2; JARRETT, 515-516.

<sup>8</sup> See HARMAND, 24, 89, 166, 269-270, 316.

include *quinquennalicii* or other prominent citizens who had done a great deal for their municipality. Of course, they also had to have good contacts with the central administration.

The *patroni* were followed in the *album* by the *quinquennalicii* in order of seniority; last to appear were the names of the *quinquennales* in office. Next followed the names of the *duovirales*, and then the names of the *aedilicii*, in order of seniority. Then came the names of the *decuriones allecti*, that is decurions elected in an extraordinary way, not by the *quinquennales*, but by the *ordo* itself, usually for some unusual public merit<sup>1</sup>. Some persons could also be *allecti inter quinquennalicios, inter duovirales*, etc., depending upon the merit and birth of the person.

Next appeared the names of the *pedani*, or, more correctly, *pedarii*<sup>2</sup>, that is decurions who had not yet held a public magistracy. Last in the order of precedence were the names of the *praetextati*, who were always *allecti*, that is elected by the *ordo* itself. The *praetextati* were sons of prominent decurions or other particularly meritorious citizens (later also sons of freedmen who themselves could not be elected as decurions)<sup>3</sup> for whom the *ordo* wished to assure a position in the council, although still too young to be elected in the normal way. Like the *patroni*, the *praetextati* were also not included in the fixed number of decurions, and naturally did not vote or speak in the meetings.

#### b. Qualifications

Free birth was almost always required of decurions. During the republican period, however, freedmen also became magistrates in some municipalities, especially in Capua, where there had been no organized aristocracy before Brutus' and Caesar's colonization in 83 and 58 B.C. The free entry of freedmen was then abolished, probably by Augustus, but at the latest by the *lex Visellia* of A.D. 24<sup>4</sup>. Illegitimate children could have access to the *ordo*, but persons born in *iustae nuptiae* had precedence<sup>5</sup>.

Another requisite was a good reputation: not to have convicted of any crime or in any case from which *infamia* resulted, such as theft, deception,

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. *CIL* IX 1132, X 8215, XIV 412, 4158, etc.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. L. R. TAYLOR-R. T. SCOTT, 'Seating Space in the Roman Senate and the *Senatores Pedarii*', *TAPA* 100 (1969), 529-582 (548-557).

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 121.

<sup>4</sup> See *Cod. Iust.* 9, 21; 10, 33 (32); *Lex Malac.* (*CIL* II 1964), 54.

<sup>5</sup> *Papin. Dig.* 50, 2, 6 pr.; *Ulp. Dig.* 50, 2, 3, 2.

legal misrepresentation, etc.<sup>1</sup>. The decurions also had to have a profession considered honourable: persons like *lanistae*, fencing masters, comedy actors, innkeepers, jugglers, gladiators, grave diggers, auctioneers, etc. were not eligible<sup>2</sup>. Shopkeepers and other petty tradesmen were eligible only if other candidates (*virī honesti*) were not available<sup>3</sup>. This fact has often been forgotten by modern scholars in studying the social history of Pompeii.

The minimum age demanded from a decurion varied slightly in different municipalities and in different periods of time: during the Republic it was usually 30 years, except for those who had served at least three years in the cavalry or six years in the infantry<sup>4</sup>. Augustus fixed the age limit at 25 years<sup>5</sup>, but later there were instances of even younger magistrates and decurions<sup>6</sup>.

The requirements concerning the financial resources of the decurions also varied from municipality to municipality. In Comum of the period of Pliny the Younger the *census decurionalis* was 100,000 sesterces<sup>7</sup>, while Papinian in the third century only gives "sufficientes facultates"<sup>8</sup>. The *census* required in Pompeii may have been something like that required in Comum. A decurion who had several sons wanting to enter the *ordo* had to possess the decurional *census* for every son<sup>9</sup>. When a new *pedarius* was elected he had to pay an entrance fee, which usually amounted to 1,000–2,000 *denarii* (= 4,000–8,000 sesterces)<sup>10</sup>.

Citizenship of the municipality was usually required: the decurions had to live in the town or no further than one mile from it<sup>11</sup>. Later, however, the *incolae*, that is freeborn resident aliens, were also admitted<sup>12</sup>.

The tenure of the decurionate was for life, but a decurion who had been condemned for an infamous crime or who had not observed the *ordo magis-*

<sup>1</sup> *Lex Iul. munic.* 108–126; *lex Malac.* 54.

<sup>2</sup> *Lex Iul. munic.* 94, 104.

<sup>3</sup> *Call. Dig.* 50, 2, 12. This rule must have been in vigour also in earlier period, when decurionate was a privilege.

<sup>4</sup> *Cic. Verr.* 2, 49, 122; *lex Iul. munic.* 89–90.

<sup>5</sup> *Lex Malac.* 54; *Papin. Dig.* 50, 2, 6, 1; *Dio Cass.* 52, 20, 1.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 239.

<sup>7</sup> Pliny, *Tra.* 112 (113); see also R. DUNCAN-JONES, 'Costs, Outlays and *summae honorariae* from Roman Africa', *PBSR* n.s. 17 (1962), 47–115.

<sup>8</sup> *Papin. Dig.* 50, 4, 15.

<sup>9</sup> See below, p. 100.

<sup>10</sup> Pliny, *Tra.* 112 (113); cf. P. GARNSEY, 'Honorarium decurionatus', *Historia* 20 (1971), 309–325.

<sup>11</sup> Pliny, *Tra.* 114 (115); *lex Urson.* (*CIL* 1<sup>2</sup> 594), 91.

<sup>12</sup> Pliny, *Tra.* 114 (115); *CIL* II 1055.

*tratum* was expelled from the body<sup>1</sup>, either temporarily (*ad tempus*) or for life (*in perpetuum*)<sup>2</sup>. Names of expelled decurions were erased from the public lists of the magistrates.

### c. *Prerogatives*

The decurions in municipalities corresponded to the senators in Rome. Between them and the *plebs* were the *Augustales* who corresponded to the *ordo equestris* of the capital. Like the Senate, the *ordo* of some municipalities was called *amplissimus*, *splendidissimus* (for example in Puteoli)<sup>3</sup>, in other towns it was called *sanctissimus* (for example in Pompeii), *honestissimus*, *optimus*, *felicissimus*, *pientissimus*, etc., to show that the council was a Senate in miniature<sup>4</sup>.

Most of the privileges accorded to the decurions were honorary, but nonetheless many also afforded economic advantages, such as representation of the colony and accommodation at public expense; distinction in apparel (the decurions wore the *toga praetexta* on all public occasions)<sup>5</sup>; honorary seats at the theatre, amphitheatre, circus and other public games<sup>6</sup>; offerings, sacrifices and public banquets given in their honour. Furthermore, the decurions received bigger shares of the *sportulae* distributed to the people by the emperors and some magistrates, and in their own municipalities they usually had free water supply.

### d. *Duties and powers*

Meetings of the *ordo decurionum* were summoned and presided over by the highest magistrates<sup>7</sup>. The attendants of the *duoviri (accensi)* were responsible for summoning the decurions to the meeting and proclaiming the hour during the sessions.

The decrees of the *ordo* were called *decreta decurionum*, *sententiae decurionum*<sup>8</sup>, or, more simply, *scita ordinis*<sup>9</sup>. As the highest religious authority

<sup>1</sup> *Lex Urson.* 105.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. *Gai. Dig.* 47, 10, 43; *Severus in Macer. Dig.* 47, 10, 40; *Ulp. Dig.* 47, 14, 1, 3; *Marcian. Dig.* 48, 7, 1 pr.; *Ulp. Dig.* 50, 7, 1; *Ulp. Dig.* 48, 22, 7, 20.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. *CIL X* 1727.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 117.

<sup>5</sup> *Hor. Sat.* 1, 5, 36.

<sup>6</sup> *Lex Iul. munic.* 133, 138.

<sup>7</sup> *Lex Iul. munic.* 130: *qui maximam potestatem habebit.*

<sup>8</sup> See R. K. SHERK, *The Municipal Decrees of the Roman West*, Buffalo 1970.

<sup>9</sup> E.g. *CIL IV* 2459.

of the municipality, the *ordo* authorized private persons, usually through the aediles, to build temples, restore them, build altars or place their votive gifts in the temples<sup>1</sup>.

The *ordo* controlled municipal finances and supervised the financial transactions of the magistrates<sup>2</sup>. It sometimes authorized the transfer of public money allotted for one particular purpose to another in the case of a pressing need<sup>3</sup>.

The public building activity was, of course, also under the supervision of the *ordo decurionum*<sup>4</sup>. The *duoviri* were usually permitted to negotiate and conclude contracts by decree of the decurions, after which the responsibility for the work lay solely with them: *duoviri ... Laconicum et destrictarium faciunda et porticus et palaestram reficiunda locarunt ex d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) ... faciun(da) coerarunt eidemque probaru(nt)*<sup>5</sup>.

Through the magistrates, the *ordo decurionum* supervised weights and measures used in the municipality. In the beginning of the Augustan period, the Sabellian weights and measures, still in use in Pompeii, were "Romanized" by decree of the decurions<sup>6</sup>. The routine supervision probably fell normally to the aediles.

The *ordo* had to nominate extraordinary magistrates, if for some reason the normal elections could not take place or if one of the regular magistrates died while in office. In the republican period these extraordinary magistrates were called *interreges*, a denomination which still appears in some early Pompeian inscriptions<sup>7</sup>. In the imperial period the election of such magistrates was established by a *lex Petronia*<sup>8</sup>, and the magistrates so elected were called *praefecti iure dicundo ex decurionum decreto lege Petronia*<sup>9</sup>.

The decurions also asked the Emperor or a member of the imperial family to accept an honorary magistracy in the municipality. This seems to

<sup>1</sup> See e.g. *CIL* X 801.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 88.

<sup>3</sup> For example, the restoration of the Stabian baths in Pompeii was carried out "ex d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) ex ea pecunia quod eos a lege in ludos aut in monumento consumere oportuit", *CIL* X 829; cf. also the construction of the stone seats in the amphitheatre "pro lud(is) lum(inibus)", *CIL* X 853-857.

<sup>4</sup> See the examples in Pompeii, *CIL* X 927 (the restoration of the town walls); 844 (the construction of the small theatre); 817 (the construction of the marble wash-basin in the Forum baths), etc.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 829.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* X 793; see below, p. 101.

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 51.

<sup>8</sup> See below, p. 67.

<sup>9</sup> In Pompeii only once, see *CIL* X 858.

have happened in two different situations: either when an imperial prince had been appointed heir apparent to the throne or in the case of an internal crisis in the municipality<sup>1</sup>. Apparently the *ordo decurionum* wanted in some way to compliment the heir. It should be remembered that the Principate was not a constitutionally defined position until the accession of Vespasian and that the throne was transferred by means of adopting an heir. After the death of the Emperor the Senate had to ratify the election, but the municipalities seem to have been anxious to show their loyalty to the new heir immediately on his adoption. We have documents in Pompeii which show that Marcellus was *patronus coloniae* there between 25 and 23 B.C.<sup>2</sup>; Tiberius' son Drusus was probably *duovir quinquennalis* in A.D. 20/21<sup>3</sup>; Nero, Germanicus' son, *duovir* (?) between A.D. 23 and 31<sup>4</sup>; Caligula *duovir* in A.D. 33/34<sup>5</sup>; and Nero *duovir* probably in 54/55<sup>6</sup>.

Only once was the ruling Emperor asked to officiate as *duovir quinquennalis* in Pompeii. This happened in A.D. 40 when there was an internal crisis in the town<sup>7</sup>.

The Emperor or heir apparent did not personally intervene in the internal affairs of the municipality, but nominated a *praefectus iure dicundo*, proposed by the *ordo decurionum* and usually a member of the highest municipal aristocracy<sup>8</sup>.

Furthermore, the decurions nominated the *patroni coloniae*. These nominations were probably subjected to ratification by the popular assembly. The decurions conferred honours and erected monuments in honour of Emperors and members of the imperial family<sup>9</sup>, patrons of the municipality<sup>10</sup> and other prominent citizens<sup>11</sup>. Burial expenses of some of the decurional class and members of their families were paid from municipal funds, and the land for their tombs was donated by the decurions. This seems to have been the case especially when a magistrate or a member of a magistrate's family

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<sup>1</sup> See below, pp. 105–106.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* X 832.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 104.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 105.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 105.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 108.

<sup>7</sup> See below, p. 106.

<sup>8</sup> KÜBLER, PW 4, 2325; *CIL* IX 3044.

<sup>9</sup> See below, p. 105.

<sup>10</sup> E.g. *CIL* X 792.

<sup>11</sup> E.g. Sp. Turranius Proculus Gellianus, cf. below, p. 107.

died during his year of magistracy<sup>1</sup>. The usual sum paid for a funeral in such a case was 2,000 sesterces<sup>2</sup>.

The *ordo decurionum* could bestow the *ornamenta decurionalia* or another magisterial privilege, such as the *bisellium*, to persons who could not qualify for election as magistrates because of their lowly birth or other reasons. These particular honours were especially often granted to meritorious Augustales, and the relative decrees were subjected to ratification by the *comitia*<sup>3</sup>.

Because of all its prestige and privileges, and despite the heavy expenses often incurred, the decurionate was still very much sought after in the first century A. D. Frequently even the above-mentioned qualifications were not enough to enable a person to be elected a decurion. It was not in vain, therefore, that, during the period when Caesar freely granted senatorships to his supporters, Cicero said to his friend P. Mallius, who asked for his support to obtain a decurionate for his stepson in Pompeii: "Romae, si vis habes; Pompeiis difficile est"<sup>4</sup>.

## 2. MAGISTRATES

### a. Annual magistrates

In the *comitia* of each year, which were presided over by the most senior of the highest magistrates<sup>5</sup> and in which all the enfranchised citizens could participate<sup>6</sup>, two aediles and two *duoviri iure dicundo* were elected. The elections took place in March, after lists of the candidates (*professiones petentium*) had been compiled by the *ordo decurionum*. The newly elected magistrates began their work on the first of July.

The functions of the aediles, who usually were very young<sup>7</sup>, do not seem to have demanded great responsibility. In the existing documents their names very seldom appear alone, but follow those of the *duoviri*, and only in the documents which referred to the proceedings under the former's supervision. Even in the Julio-Claudian period their names sometimes still ap-

<sup>1</sup> See *CIL* X 1019; 1024; *NS* 1910, 402, 407, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The same sum for an Augustalis, see below, p. 75.

<sup>3</sup> See *CIL* X 1026; 1030.

<sup>4</sup> Macrob. *Sat.* 2, 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Lex Iul. mun.* 130: *qui maximam potestatem habebit*.

<sup>6</sup> For the resident aliens, see below, p. 116.

<sup>7</sup> C. Vestorius Priscus was only 22 years old when he died as an aedile, see *NS* 1910, 402.

peared in these documents without the *cognomina*<sup>1</sup>—which they certainly possessed—another proof of the fact that their names were not considered very important.

In the earliest period of the colony the aediles, together with the *duoviri*, formed a college of *quattuorviri*<sup>2</sup>. In one inscription the denomination of *duovir iure dicundo* appears together with that of plain *duovir*, that is aedile<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, in some *tituli* and election notices the aediles are called *duoviri v.a.s.p.p.* or *duoviri v.a.s.p.proc.*<sup>4</sup>. This abbreviation has been interpreted as *viis aedificiis sacris publicis procurandis*<sup>5</sup>, but the completion is far from certain. On the other hand it is sure that the *duoviri v.a.s.p.p.*, sometimes also called *aediles v.a.s.p.p.*<sup>6</sup>, were aediles and nothing more<sup>7</sup>.

The main functions of the aediles were of an everyday administrative nature: they kept the streets, public buildings and temples in order and supervised the markets. They also gave permits to occupy public land. The shopkeepers in the amphitheatre had received their shops (*locus*) in this way, *permissu aedilium*<sup>8</sup>. Similarly, they granted permits to build altars and to donate votive gifts in the temples<sup>9</sup>. In the latter cases, a prior decree of the decurions might have been necessary.

The aediles held public games, partly at their own expense, in order to be remembered for their munificence when presenting themselves as candidates for the duovirate<sup>10</sup>, and partly from public moneys, in honour of the special tutelary god of the municipality<sup>11</sup>.

The most frequent laudatory formulas in the election notices of the candidates for the aedileship were *verecundissimus* or *innocens*, attributes hardly applicable to modern campaigning. Their ability had not yet been proven in a previous magistracy, and because they were not known to the public, their moral qualities were the only basis of judgement. Their friends and clients therefore had to support them very actively and emphasize their best qualities<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For example, *CIL* X 827, 904, etc.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 51.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 819.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* X 904.

<sup>5</sup> Otherwise (wrong) by MOMMSEN, in *CIL* X, p. 109.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* IV 427, 3687.

<sup>7</sup> Cf., for example, *CIL* IV 188, 433, 491.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* IV 1096–1096a, 1115, 2996–2996a; see also E. MAGALDI, *Il commercio ambulante a Pompei*, Napoli 1929.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1636, X 801.

<sup>10</sup> See, for example, *CIL* IV 1189–1190.

<sup>11</sup> In *Colonia Genetiva Iulia* to Venus, see *lex Urson.* 71.

<sup>12</sup> See below, p. 78.

In his magistracy, each aedile had a retinue of attendants, whose salaries were paid from public money<sup>1</sup>:

- 1 secretary (*scriba*), who received 800 sesterces a year;
- 1 soothsayer (*haruspex*), who received 100 sesterces a year;
- 1 flute-player (*tibicen*), who received 300 sesterces a year;
- 1 herald (*praeco*), who also received 300 sesterces a year.

Moreover, both aediles had at their disposal four public slaves (*publici cum cincto limo*), who assisted at public sacrifices and other functions, and may also have been a kind of policemen. The office expenses of the aedilate, therefore, amounted to 3,000 sesterces. The aediles wore the *toga praetexta* throughout the year of their magistracy; they also had special places at public games and, when appearing in public, they had the right to be preceded by slaves carrying torches.

The highest annual magistracy in a colony, that of the *duoviri iure dicundo*, was held in much higher esteem than the aedilate. Candidates for the duovirate had to be *aedilicii*; the normal interval between the two magistracies was three (to five) years<sup>2</sup>.

The *duoviri* presided over the sessions of the council and the meetings of the popular assembly. Their magistracy was collegial, but the senior *duovir* usually had precedence<sup>3</sup>. They were also eponymous within the boundaries of the municipality. During the Republic their judicial authority had been considerable, but they lost most of it at the beginning of the imperial period<sup>4</sup>. Of course, their jurisdiction was always limited to within the town's territorial boundaries. In some municipalities, such as Pompeii, the *duoviri* were also in charge of the public funds<sup>5</sup>, and in others the quaestors assisted them. In the economic functions they were assisted by their two secretaries (*scribae*), who, for this reason, had to take an oath before they assumed the responsibility<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Lex Urson*, 62.

<sup>2</sup> *Paul. Dig.* 50, 1, 18; *Call. Dig.* 50, 4, 14; *Cod. Iust.* 10, 41, 2; see also ABBOTT-JOHNSON, 88. However, all these sources refer to the later imperial period, see above, p. 55.

<sup>3</sup> In the inscriptions and documents the *duoviri* sometimes change places; see, for example, tt. 141, 145, 146.

<sup>4</sup> LIEBENAM, 'Duoviri', *PW* 5 (1905), 1830.

<sup>5</sup> Only the names of the *duoviri* appear in such exclusively financial documents as the *apochae rei publicae*, tt. 138-153.

<sup>6</sup> *Lex Urson*. 81: *iusiurandum scribarum per Iovem deosque penates*.

The *duoviri iure dicundo* formed the executive branch of the municipal administration: they carried out the decrees of the *ordo decurionum* and presented to the decurions requests made to them by the citizens. If a *duovir* was indisposed, he could nominate a *praefectus* as his temporary deputy.

Each *duovir* had two official secretaries, whose task was to write out all documents and to file them in the archives. They also helped the *duoviri* in their monetary functions. The class of the *scribae* was very respectable<sup>1</sup>, and, being experts in their field, they usually passed from previous magistrates to their successors. Each *scriba* received 1200 sesterces a year<sup>2</sup>.

The other attendants were much less important, and usually the magistrate appointed his own clients or freedmen to these functions<sup>3</sup>. Each *duovir* had:

2 guards (*lictors*), who carried *fascēs* without axes during the official appearances of the *duoviri*; both received 600 sesterces a year;

2 messengers (*viatores*), who delivered the orders written by the *duoviri*; they received 400 sesterces each;

1 attendant (*accensus*)<sup>4</sup>, who summoned the parties to court and the decurions to council, maintained order in the courtroom and assemblies and proclaimed the hour during the sessions; he received 700 sesterces a year;

1 copyist (*librarius*), who wrote the messages and letters of the *duovir*; he received 300 sesterces;

1 soothsayer (*haruspex*), who interpreted different phenomena (*exta*, *monstra*, *fulgura*); this peculiar member of the Roman administration received 500 sesterces annually;

1 herald (*praeco*), to organize and lead public processions; he received 300 sesterces annually;

1 flute-player (*tibicen*), to play in the official processions; he received 300 sesterces annually.

Thus the total expense of the duovirate amounted to 13.000 sesterces, and the office expenses of all four magistrates to 16.000 sesterces (= 4.000 *denarii*) a year<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See A. M. DUFF, *Freedmen in the Early Roman Empire*, Oxford 1928, 137–138.

<sup>2</sup> In general, see *lex Urson.* 62.

<sup>3</sup> For example, the *librarius* L. Aelius Cydinus, *CIL* IV 3376, may be a freedman of the family of the *duoviri* L. Aelius Tubero and L. Aelius Magnus.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* IV 1882: *accensum qui pedicat, urit mentulam* is a pun on the verbs *accenseo* and *accendo*.

<sup>5</sup> These expenses were probably paid mainly out of the entrance fees of the magistrates and the *pedarii*.

Like the aediles the *duoviri* also wore the *toga praetexta* throughout their magisterial year; on all public occasions they were given special seats, and appeared accompanied by a flute-player, lictors and torchbearers. The *duoviri* also organized public games (*munus ludosve scaenicos Iovi Iunoni Minervae deis deabusque*), partly at their own expense and partly from public funds<sup>1</sup>.

#### b. *Quinquennales*

The most respected of all the municipal magistrates were undoubtedly the *duoviri iure dicundo quinquennales*<sup>2</sup>, who performed the municipal census every five years. But while the censorship in Rome lost most of its esteem during the late Republic, the office of *quinquennalis* in the municipalities seems at the same time and during the early Empire to have gained very much in importance and respectability.

The *quinquennales* had to be *duoviralicii*—and therefore also *aedilicii*<sup>3</sup>. Only a fifth of the *duoviralicii* had, in theory, the possibility of being elected to this higher magistracy. We could therefore imagine that only those *duoviralicii* who had in a particularly outstanding way proved their generosity towards the municipality and its citizens would have been candidates for the position of *quinquennalis*. But there are some signs that the election of the *quinquennales* was, at least on some occasions, directed from Rome more than by the will of the electors<sup>4</sup>.

The main task of the *quinquennales*, in theory, was to hold a census for the central government in Rome. During the Republic when the general censuses were regular, the censuses of the Roman municipalities may generally have coincided with them<sup>5</sup>. The *quinquennales* were always in closer contact with the central government than the other municipal magistrates. From the point of view of the municipality itself, however, their most important power was their control of the *ordo decurionum* and the civil rights of the citizens of the municipality. They could exclude a decurion whose reputation was not satisfactory, or who could not prove that he had

<sup>1</sup> *Lex Urson.* 70.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 90.

<sup>3</sup> *Call. Dig.* 50, 4, 14: *nam neque prius maiorem magistratum quisquam, nisi minorem susceperit, gerere potest.*

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 91; cf. also R. MAGOFFIN, *A Study of the Topography and Municipal History of Praeneste*, Baltimore 1908, 86 ff.; ID., *The Quinquennales. An Historical Study*, Baltimore 1913.

<sup>5</sup> See below, pp. 90–91; cf. however BRUNT, *IM*, 40–43, 104.

the necessary financial resources. They also nominated new decurions, both those who had entered the *ordo* by means of a previous magistracy, and those who were accepted in the *ordo* without previously having served in any public magistracy. In order to keep to the fixed number of the *ordo* these *pedani* or *pedarii* were the natural candidates for the magistracies during the five years following the census<sup>1</sup>. Thus, the *quinquennales* in practice decided about the "legislative" as well as the "executive" branch of the municipal administration, and this not only during their year of magistracy, but also during the four years following it when the *pedarii* appointed by them became magistrates. While the normal *duoviri* were very closely controlled by the activity of the *ordo decurionum*<sup>2</sup>, the *quinquennales* undoubtedly exercised their functions without much interference on the part of the decurions. They also differed from the censors of Rome in that they had the same executive power as the *duoviri*, while the censors did not have the executive power to match the reputation of the magistracy.

### c. *Extraordinary magistrates*

On some occasions the Emperor or an imperial prince was offered an honorary municipal magistracy<sup>3</sup>. On these occasions the *ordo decurionum* also suggested a meritorious municipal personality to be nominated a *praefectus iure dicundo* as the Emperor's or the prince's deputy. It has been erroneously maintained that the *praefectura* was the summit of the municipal career<sup>4</sup>. The *cursus honorum* of some persons shows clearly that its normal place was between an ordinary duovirate and the position of *quinquennalis*<sup>5</sup>.

When regular elections could not be held, the decurions had the power to nominate an extraordinary magistrate to take care of the current affairs. During the Republic these magistrates were called *interreges*<sup>6</sup>, but later they also were called *praefecti*. Since a *lex Petronia* had established this magistracy, its complete denomination was *praefectus iure dicundo ex decurionum decreto lege Petronia*<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See the *album* of Canusium, *CIL* IX 338.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 60.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 61.

<sup>4</sup> E.g. NICOLET, 'Trib.', 64.

<sup>5</sup> See, for example, *CIL* X 1036: *aedilis, duovir, praefectus, duovir quinquennalis*.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 51.

<sup>7</sup> For this law, see NICCOLINI, 444.

## 3. PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES

a. *Priests*

In ancient Rome the priesthood and the secular magistracy were never clearly separated from each other: many magistrates often performed religious functions, and, on the other hand, the priesthoods were a part of a public career. Thus, many priests had been secular magistrates earlier or would be later in their career. Also the priests never handled any large sums of money, since the money for religious purposes was provided by the public assembly as for all other expenses. As a result, the priesthood never became an important institution in Greece and Rome.

The election of priests was similar to that of magistrates: they were elected by the people at public assemblies<sup>1</sup>. They also wore a *toga praetexta* when they performed public sacrifices and sat among the decurions during public games. Some priesthoods were annual, some were for life.

The number of the priests in the municipalities varied: in Colonia Genetiva Iulia three *pontifices* and three *augures* had to be elected<sup>2</sup>, in Capua ten *augures* and six *pontifices*<sup>3</sup>. In the beginning of the Empire when the flaminiate of Augustus was added, the number of the municipal priests may have been increased<sup>4</sup>.

The flaminiate seems to have been the most distinctive among the municipal priesthoods of Pompeii<sup>5</sup>. The known *flamines* were all members of the highest municipal hierarchy. The first of them, M. Holconius M. f. Rufus, had probably first been *Augusti Caesaris sacerdos*<sup>6</sup>, and was only later promoted to the higher (?) priesthood<sup>7</sup>. His brother M. Holconius M. f. Celer was first *Augusti sacerdos*<sup>8</sup> and, after A.D. 14, became *sacerdos Divi Augusti*<sup>9</sup>. There is no record of him as a *flamen*. It is also possible that there was no difference between the two titles.

<sup>1</sup> Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 35, 96: *Deinde comitiis sacerdotes creantur a duoviris, pariter atque ipsi duoviri.*

<sup>2</sup> *Lex Urson.* 67.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 35, 96.

<sup>4</sup> See F. GEIGER, *De sacerdotibus Augustorum municipalibus*, Halle 1913; D. FISHWICK, 'Flamen Augustorum', *Harv.Stud* 74 (1970), 299-312.

<sup>5</sup> See GAGÉ, 173.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* X 830, 837.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 838, 947-948.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* X 840, 943-944?

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* X 945-946.

D. Lucretius Satrius Valens was *flamen Neronis Caesaris Aug. filii perpetuus* certainly after Nero's adoption by Claudius in A.D. 50, but before his accession in 54<sup>1</sup>. Valens was also probably Nero's colleague in the duovirate of Pompeii<sup>2</sup>.

Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius was *flamen [Ti. Claudii] Caesaris Augusti* in the same period<sup>3</sup>. He held public games *pro salute [Ti. Claudii] Caesaris Augu[sti] li[b]e[ro]rumque*<sup>4</sup>, also probably immediately after Nero's adoption<sup>5</sup>.

M. Holconius Rufus was without a doubt the most distinguished personage in Pompeii in the Augustan period<sup>6</sup>. Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius was called *princeps coloniae* which was an unofficial title given to the leading personality of the municipality<sup>7</sup>. As the colleague of the heir apparent to the throne, D. Lucretius Sarius Valens also occupied a very prominent place among the most notable men of his period. For these men, the flamate of the Emperor was the crowning of their municipal careers.

There were other *flamines* in Pompeii, too, but their names unfortunately occur in very unclear or fragmentary inscriptions. A *flamen Augustalis* Pompeius is recorded among the "Nucerian" inscriptions of Porta di Nocera<sup>8</sup>, and he may not have been a priest in Pompeii. Macro *flamen*, recorded in a graffito<sup>9</sup>, is not very clear, either. The *flamen Augustalis* who is also *sodalis Augustalis* and *quaestor*<sup>10</sup> was almost certainly Nero, Germanicus' son who, as the heir apparent to the throne, was offered an honorary municipal magistracy in Pompeii<sup>11</sup>.

A M. Lucretius is recorded in a wall painting as *flamen Martis* and *decurio Pompeiis*<sup>12</sup>. The flamate of Mars is not known from other Pompeian sources.

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 108.

<sup>2</sup> See below, pp. 108-109.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* IV 1180.

<sup>4</sup> Claudia Antonia, Octavia, Nero and Britannicus, see below, p. 108.

<sup>5</sup> A. W. VAN BUREN, 'Gnaeus Alleius Nigidius Maius of Pompeii', *AYPhil* 68 (1947), 389, ascribes the inscription to the time of Vespasian. Nero is not possible because his only child died in the age of three months; see below, p. 108.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 97.

<sup>7</sup> See e.g. A. GWORDZ, *Der Begriff des römischen Princeps*, Diss. Breslau 1933.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* IV 3882; see below, p. 107.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* IV 2923.

<sup>10</sup> *CIL* X 798.

<sup>11</sup> See below, p. 105.

<sup>12</sup> *CIL* IV 879.

In the same way, the *pontifices* were all from the highest classes. In the Augustan period this priesthood seems to have been reserved for the group of the Augustan partisans<sup>1</sup>, represented by their leader M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus. He was probably given this priesthood after his third municipal magistracy. The only other *pontifex* we know was C. Cuspius C. f. Pansa II in the Neronian period<sup>2</sup>. His father had been *duovir* four times and *praefectus iure dicundo lege Petronia*, and he himself had been a *duovir*<sup>3</sup>.

We know of only two Pompeian *augures*<sup>4</sup>. The first of them, M. Tullius M. f., was several times *duovir*, *quinquennalis* and *tribunus militum a populo*<sup>5</sup>. The other *augur*, in the period of Tiberius, was M. Stlaborius Veius Fronto, and like Tullius, he was a descendant of the Sullan colonists<sup>6</sup>.

In Pompeii we do not know of any public priests who had not been important magistrates as well. In some periods, like the Augustan and Julio-Claudian, the public priesthoods seem to have been exclusively reserved for persons belonging to the ruling family groups. This does not necessarily mean, however, that during such time there were no other priests, or that only the highest municipal aristocracy was eligible for all priesthoods. In fact, very few inscriptions recording priests have survived, but there may have existed other priests who had not served in any important secular magistracy and therefore are not attested in the surviving documents.

Presumably we know a much lower percentage of the Pompeian public priests than of the magistrates. It is evident that the idea we get about the character of the public priesthoods and the social status of the priests cannot be very comprehensive.

Also the foreign groups resident in Pompeii had their own priests:

Γάιος 'Ιούλιος 'Ηφαιστιώνος υἱὸς 'Ηφαιστιών, ἱερατεύσας τοῦ πολιτεύματος τῶν Φρυγῶν was one of them<sup>7</sup>.

#### b. Priestesses

There were in Pompeii two different kinds of public priestesses, the *sacerdotes publicae Veneris* and the *sacerdotes publicae Cereris*. Since Pompeii

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 114.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 791, 859.

<sup>4</sup> See V. SPINAZZOLA, *Gli augures*, Roma 1895, 125-137.

<sup>5</sup> See below, pp. 97-98.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 97.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 796.

was renowned for the cult of Venus<sup>1</sup>, the priestess of Venus was probably the more important of the two; *sacerdos publica* par excellence, the "high priestess" of the colony, was the priestess of Venus<sup>2</sup>. Ceres was also a very popular goddess in Campanian towns, probably because the worship of Demeter was very important in the Greek colonies of Campania, especially in Neapolis<sup>3</sup>.

We know of five *sacerdotes publicae Veneris*, all from the Augustan and Julio-Claudian periods. Mamia P. f. who erected the temple of Augustus<sup>4</sup> was probably the earliest of them. She belonged to a distinguished immigrant family<sup>5</sup>. Three other priestesses belong to the same period: Holconia M. f., a relative of the famous Holconii brothers<sup>6</sup>, Istacidia N. f. Rufilla, probably related to the *duovir* N. Istacidius Cilix<sup>7</sup>, and Eumachia L. f., donor of the well-known edifice in the forum<sup>8</sup>. They were all by birth members of the highest municipal aristocracy, and most of them also by marriage. Alleia M. f. Decimilla, the wife of the Tiberian *duovir* and *praefectus* M. Alleius Luccius Libella<sup>9</sup>, represented the same classes in the Julio-Claudian period.

Lassia M. f. and Clodia A. f., two members of the most distinguished group of local families, were *sacerdotes publicae Cereris* during Augustus' reign<sup>10</sup>. Two other priestesses of Ceres (?) are recorded in a fragmentary inscription<sup>11</sup>. From their names and titles only ]fulai *sacerdotes* [?Cer]eris publ(icae) remain. MOMMSEN completed the inscription *exempli causa* [Heiai Ru]fulai, which has induced MARY GORDON to believe that the Heii held an important position in Pompeii<sup>12</sup>. However, we know of no Heii in Pompeii. Another *sacerdos Cereris* was Aquvia M. f. Quarta, attested together with Eumachia<sup>13</sup>, from a *gens* otherwise not attested in Pompeii.

<sup>1</sup> Martial, 4, 44, 5. calls Pompeii "*Veneris sedes*"; see also KOCH, in PW 8 A, 838-844; PETERSON, 246-254; R. SCHILLING, *La religion romaine de Venus*, Paris 1954, 383-388.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. CIL X 810, 812-813, where a *sacerdos publica* is recorded together with a *sacerdos publica Cereris*.

<sup>3</sup> H. LE BONNIEC, *Le culte de Cérès à Rome*, Paris 1958, 396.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 96.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 188.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 97.

<sup>7</sup> See below, p. 100.

<sup>8</sup> See below, p. 95.

<sup>9</sup> See below, p. 104.

<sup>10</sup> CIL X 1074.

<sup>11</sup> CIL X 812.

<sup>12</sup> GORDON, 'Ordo', 173.

<sup>13</sup> CIL X 812.

In a Greek inscription<sup>1</sup> a priestess of Demeter Thesmophorus, Terentia Paramone, is recorded. However, she was probably not a public priestess of the colony<sup>2</sup>.

Under Nero, Alleia Mai f., daughter of Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius, was *sacerdos Veneris et Cereris*<sup>3</sup>. Apart from being another proof of her father's authority this fact can be considered a sign of the decline of one or both of the cults.

A single *sacerdos Iuliae Augustae*, Vibia C. f. Sabina, is also recorded<sup>4</sup>. It is my opinion that she was a priestess of Agrippina rather than Livia, being probably related to the duovir of A. D. 56/57 C. Vibius Secundus<sup>5</sup>.

#### 4. LOWER OFFICIALS

##### a. *Magistri and ministri vici (and pagi)*

Besides the municipal administration there were in the Roman municipalities other organizations of partly administrative, partly religious nature. These organizations were open to persons who, because of their lowly birth or lack of opportunity, could not become ordinary magistrates. Despite this, some of these lower officials, who often were freedmen, had great personal authority, sometimes because of their wealth and generosity, sometimes because of the importance of the *gens* that had manumitted them.

The territory of Pompeii was divided into *vici* and *pagi*<sup>6</sup>, which were administered by *magistri vici* or *magistri pagi* who were sometimes freeborn, though usually freedmen<sup>7</sup>. They were later attended by *ministri vici* or *ministri pagi* respectively who were freedmen or slaves<sup>8</sup>. The duties of these officials were probably connected with the cult of the *Lares compitales* and were thus mainly religious, though they may have had some administrative tasks as well<sup>9</sup>. At least the office of the *magistri pagi* was considered an important *honor*, which accordingly gave rise to some expenses: the *magistri*

<sup>1</sup> IG XIV 702.

<sup>2</sup> See LE BONNIEC, *op. cit.*, 398-399.

<sup>3</sup> NS 1890, 333.

<sup>4</sup> CIL X 961-962.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 109.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 79.

<sup>7</sup> See list on pp. 274-275.

<sup>8</sup> The first *ministri pagi Augusti Felicis suburbani* appear in 7 B.C., CIL X 924.

<sup>9</sup> See below, p. 79.

*pagi Augusti Felicis suburban*<sup>1</sup> built monuments and constructed some of the seating sectors in the amphitheatre<sup>2</sup>. This may be due to the fact that, as the leading officials of the relatively independent *pagi*, the *magistri* were in some respects the equals of the magistrates of the municipalities.

In an old inscription<sup>3</sup> all nine officials of the *vicus Forensis*<sup>4</sup> are called *magistri vici (et compiti)*, the freeborn alongside the slaves. In my opinion there was later a distinction in their denominations similar to that between the *magistri pagi*, *pagani* (who corresponded to the Augustales)<sup>5</sup>, and *ministri pagi*.

#### b. *Augustales*

Much more important and conspicuous a class in the municipalities of the imperial period were the Augustales<sup>6</sup>. In order of precedence and distinction, the Augustales came between the *ordo decurionum* and the *plebs* as a second class corresponding to the equestrian order in the capital<sup>7</sup>. In some municipalities the Augustales were recruited from among the highest municipal aristocracy<sup>8</sup>, while normally they were the most distinguished freedmen of the community.

The Emperor himself probably nominated the Augustales, on the recommendation of the *ordo decurionum*, and they were in charge of raising money in the municipalities for the imperial cult. Because—at least in the Augustan and early Julio-Claudian periods—most members of the *ordo decurionum* came from the classes that did not consider commerce an honourable occu-

<sup>1</sup> For this *pagus*, see below, p. 81.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *CIL* X 814, 853 (*pro ludis*).

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* IV 60, from the years 47–46 B.C.

<sup>4</sup> See also A. DEGRASSI, in *InscrItal* XIII, 1, 271–272; I. SGOBBO, in *MAAN* 6 (1942) 36; S. ACCAME, in *BMIR* 13 (1942), 20.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 75.

<sup>6</sup> For the Augustales and *seviri Augustales*, see e.g. *CAH* 10, 481–488; E. DEMOUGEOT, 'L'inscription de Lattes', *REA* 68 (1966), 86–100; R. ÉTIENNE, *Le culte impérial dans la péninsule ibérique d'Auguste à Diocletien*, (*BEFAR* 191), Paris 1958; NEUMANN, 'Augustales', *PW* 2 (1896), 2349–2361; F. MOURLOT, *Essai sur l'histoire de l'Augustalité dans l'Empire romain*, Paris 1895; A. D. NOCK, 'Seviri Augustales', *Mélanges Bidez*, Bruxelles 1934, 627–638; A. v. PREMERSTEIN, 'Augustales', RUGGIERO, *Diz. epigr.* 1 (1895), 824–877; L. R. TAYLOR, 'Augustales, seviri Augustales and seviri. A Chronological Study', *TAPA* 45 (1914), 231–254; D. TUDOR, 'Le organizzazioni degli Augustales in Dacia', *Dacia* 6 (1962), 199–214.

<sup>7</sup> See e.g. *NS* 1892, 120: ... *decurionum [item se]cundi ordinis Augustalium et plebis?*].

<sup>8</sup> For example in Praeneste, see *CIL* XIV 2974.

pation, trade passed into the hands of the most skilled freedmen of the wealthiest families. Some of them were able to free themselves from the tutelage of their patrons and became truly independent tradesmen of great importance<sup>1</sup>, much in the way that the *equites* had commercial importance in Rome, and were soon in a position to spend more freely than many aristocrats; the property of the latter generally consisted of vast land estates, which were difficult to convert into cash<sup>2</sup>. We see that these freedmen, now as Augustales, paid for public buildings and games<sup>3</sup> and were probably required to pay a high *summa honoraria* when they received the title<sup>4</sup>.

In Pompeii there are few inscriptions recording Augustales. This may result from the fact that the golden period of the Augustales had only just begun when Pompeii was destroyed<sup>5</sup>. Furthermore, we possess very few dedicatory inscriptions from the last years of Pompeii, when the Augustales probably played an important part in the reconstruction of the town after the earthquake<sup>6</sup>. Some persons, otherwise known as Augustales, appear as witnesses on the wax tablets of Caecilius Iucundus<sup>7</sup>, where they always take precedence over other freedmen and some people who are apparently freeborn<sup>8</sup>. In my opinion many other persons, who are freedmen but occupy a very prominent position among the witnesses, may be Augustales as well<sup>9</sup>. No Pompeian Augustales were, to our knowledge, given the *ornamenta decurionalia*, which were later given quite liberally<sup>10</sup>; and we know of only two of them who were rewarded with the lower honour of the *bisellium*<sup>11</sup>. One of the last pair had two tombs, one in the cemetery of Porta di Ercolano, the other in the cemetery of Porta di

<sup>1</sup> See VEYNE, 223, 224-231.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 231-232.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. *CIL* IV 9962; 977.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 77; cf. P. GARNSEY, 'Honorarium decurionatus', *Historia* 20 (1971) 324 and n. 83.

<sup>5</sup> F. H. WILSON, 'Studies in the Social and Economic History of Ostia I', *PBSR* 13, (1935), 52-53.

<sup>6</sup> For the role played by the rich freedmen in general in the reconstruction, see ANDREAU, 'Séismes', 381, 388.

<sup>7</sup> E.g. C. Calventius Quietus, M. Cerrinius Restitutus, A. Veius Atticus, A. Vettius Conviva.

<sup>8</sup> For the order of precedence among the witnesses of Caecilius Iucundus, see ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 170-176.

<sup>9</sup> For example, Q. Arrius Philetus, D. Caprasius Eros, D. Caprasius Felix, L. Laelius Trophimus, etc.

<sup>10</sup> In a fragmentary inscription, *CIL* X 1025, there may be a mention of the *ornamenta decurionalia*, but the text is too incomplete to allow an accurate interpretation.

<sup>11</sup> C. Calventius Quietus and C. Munatius Faustus (qq.v.).

Nocera. He seems to have been buried in the latter, more modest, tomb<sup>1</sup>.

Just as some magistrates were buried at public expenses, some Augustales were buried from expenses decreed by the Augustales and *pagani*<sup>2</sup>.

### c. *Ministri Augusti*

There is still an interesting group of lower officials who at least from 2 B.C. onwards were called *ministri Augusti*<sup>3</sup>. Before this year *ministri Augusti* are not attested with certainty, but there are other *ministri* who seem to be connected with the newly established imperial cult. Basing himself on some Pompeian documents, MOMMSEN supposed that there were first *ministri Mercurii Maiae* who were called later *ministri Augusti Mercurii Maiae* and at last merely *ministri Augusti*<sup>4</sup>.

It was subsequently pointed out that there were no proper *ministri Mercurii Maiae*, but officials simply called *ministri*, who performed sacrifices and made donations to Mercury and his mother Maia<sup>5</sup>.

It is, however, evident that the cult of Augustus in the municipalities was, at least in the beginning, very closely connected with the cult of Mercury, and that the *ministri* who appear in the inscriptions dedicated to Mercury and Maia are really the same *ministri* who later became *ministri Augusti*<sup>6</sup>. The denomination was probably changed after the reorganization of the public cult by Augustus<sup>7</sup>. In the beginning the sacrifices were performed in the temple of Apollo, but they were later transferred to the newly-built temple of Augustus. The dedications made by the *ministri* (*Augusti*) seem to have marked important events which happened in the imperial family<sup>8</sup>. The term of office of these *ministri* was one year.

<sup>1</sup> A *cippus* with his name was found in that tomb.

<sup>2</sup> Cn. Alleius Eros (q.v.).

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 890.

<sup>4</sup> TH. MOMMSEN, in *CIL* X, p. 109.

<sup>5</sup> See E. BORMANN, in *Wiener Eranos* (1909), 314 ff.; P. RIEWALD, *De imperatorum Romanorum cum certis dis et comparatione et aequatione*, Diss. Halle 1911 (*Diss. phil. Halenses* 20 (1912), 265-344, see 269); PETERSON, 261-271; K. SCOTT, 'Mercur-Augustus und Horaz c. 1, 2', *Hermes* 63 (1928), 15-33; L. R. TAYLOR, 'The Worship of Augustus in Italy during his Lifetime', *TAPA* 51 (1920), 116-133; G. GREYER, 'Pompeian *ministri*', *CPhil* 27 (1932), 59-65.

<sup>6</sup> W. KROLL, 'Mercurius', *PW* 15, 975-982, see 979-980; cf. *CIL* VIII 12111: *Mercurio sacrum pro salute imp. Caesaris*; *CIL* XIII 1769: *Mercurio Augusto et Maiae Augustae* (Tiberius and Livia).

<sup>7</sup> See e.g. K. LATTE, *Römische Religionsgeschichte* (*Handb. der Altertumswissenschaft* V 4), München 1960, 306-308.

<sup>8</sup> See below, p. 105.

d. *Ministri Fortunae Augustae*

Another similar group of *ministri* was in charge of the cult of *Fortuna Augusta*, which was celebrated in the temple built by the *augur, tribunus militum a populo, duovir* and *quinquennalis* M. Tullius<sup>1</sup>. A group of inscriptions were found, some in the temple, and others out of place in the Basilica, which record a number of *ministri Fortunae Augustae*<sup>2</sup>. They have dedicated certain objects called *signa* in the inscriptions. Some scholars have considered that these *signa* were placed annually in the temple by the *ministri* elected for that year<sup>3</sup>. As far as I know, nobody has ever explained what these *signa* actually were. They must have been images of some sort, probably small cult statues of Fortuna<sup>4</sup> or the Emperor's *genius*. In this case, however, it would be difficult to imagine that a new cult statue, together with a long inscription, was added to a series of others every year. In my opinion the *ministri* dedicated only one *signum* during the reign of each Emperor, and the statue was placed in the temple by the *ministri* authorized by the municipal magistrates (*iussu*) and by a previous decree of the decurions. The inscriptions which accompanied the *signa* were accordingly much more formal than usually and also included the consular dating.

If we study the datable inscriptions belonging to the abovementioned group we notice that the *ministri* who first dedicated a *signum* did so in the year A.D. 3, evidently shortly after the completion of the temple<sup>5</sup>. Another dedication is dated A.D. 56, that is shortly after Nero's accession<sup>6</sup>. The third intact inscription is dated A.D. 45, some years after Claudius' investiture<sup>7</sup>. On the basis of this evidence it seems probable that the *ministri Fortunae Augustae* either had a five year term<sup>8</sup> or were eligible year after year, and so tended to continue in office for a long time with more or less formal re-elections every year.

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 96.

<sup>2</sup> See list on p. 276.

<sup>3</sup> So e.g. TH. MOMMSEN, in *CIL* X, p. 100.

<sup>4</sup> I thank MARIO TORELLI for this interpretation. Now I am inclined to assume that the *signa* were statues of the Emperors themselves.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 824.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* X 826.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 825.

<sup>8</sup> In this case they were probably elected in each census year, or rather in the year before the census.

The group consists of five inscriptions, one of which is very fragmentary. They probably coincide with the five Emperors from Augustus to Nero (after the earthquake of A.D. 62 the temple was not restored). For prosopographical reasons I would date the fragmentary inscription as being from the first years of Tiberius (c. A.D. 15-17)<sup>1</sup>, and the remaining document, particularly interesting because of a reference to an otherwise unknown pair of consuls<sup>2</sup>, to the period of Caligula (c. A.D. 39-40)<sup>3</sup>.

The number of the *ministri Fortunae Augustae* does not seem to have been settled: in the inscriptions sometimes three, sometimes four names appear. All are of servile origin, the earliest all being slaves. The *ministri* from Caligula's and probably also Tiberius' periods were all freedmen, and in the inscription from the Neronian period there are two slaves and one freedman. The inscription from the Claudian period is completely different from the others. There are no names of municipal magistrates and no *ministri Fortunae Augustae*. A private (?) person of apparent servile origin, L. Statius Faustus<sup>4</sup>, has dedicated two marble bases instead of the *signum* that according to the law should have been dedicated by the *ministri*<sup>5</sup>. He has done so, not by magisterial authorization, but at the suggestion (*referente*) of another person of servile origin, Q. Pompeius Amethystus, who bears the title of *quæstor*. That no *signum* was dedicated during the reign of Claudius could perhaps be explained by the fact that Claudius did not accept the personal cult<sup>6</sup>. But this does not account for the absence in the inscription of the municipal magistrates and the *ministri Fortunae Augustae*. A possible explanation is given below in the chapter dedicated to the early Julio-Claudian period<sup>7</sup>.

Some of the lower offices were probably created just to give the persons who could not become magistrates the satisfaction of serving in a public position<sup>8</sup>. Since the magistracies were reserved for the nobility, the *Augustales* were created to satisfy the ambition of the richest freedmen<sup>9</sup>, and

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* X 828; for the prosopographical reasons see below, n. 3.

<sup>2</sup> P. Futius and P. Calvisius, *CIL* X 827.

<sup>3</sup> Futius and Calvisius cannot have been consuls during the early period of Tiberius, because all the consuls of the years A.D. 14-20 are known, see A. DEGRASSI, *Fasti consolari dell'impero romano*, Roma 1952, 15.

<sup>4</sup> For the *cognomen* Faustus in Pompeii, see below, p. 264.

<sup>5</sup> *Pro signo quod e lege Fortunae Augustae ministrorum ponere debebat*.

<sup>6</sup> Dio Cass. 60, 5, 4-5; cf. also below, p. 108.

<sup>7</sup> See below, p. 106.

<sup>8</sup> In the same time these persons helped the municipality financially.

<sup>9</sup> See above, p. 73.

the offices of the *magistri*, *pagani* and *ministri* for other prominent freedmen and slaves of the distinguished families. Even the proletariat could contend for a public position, for example to be appointed as a magistrate's attendant. Thus it is also humanly understandable why many clients were so eager in canvassing for their patrons. The society thus created may have been quite a lively one, but it was certainly not democratic<sup>1</sup>.

## 5. COMITIA

### a. Tasks

As in Rome, the popular assembly of the municipalities was called *comitia* and the place where it met *comitium*<sup>2</sup>. Under the Republic these popular assemblies still had some legislative powers, but during the Empire their main function was to elect the municipal magistrates and priests<sup>3</sup> and to ratify some decrees of the *ordo decurionum*<sup>4</sup>. The members of the assembly, all enfranchised citizens, and in some cases, also the resident aliens (*incolae*)<sup>5</sup>, could not amend proposals, but only vote on motions proposed by the *duoviri* on behalf of the *ordo*<sup>6</sup>.

In the elections the assembly voted by groups, called usually *curiae* or *tribus* which, at least originally, were formed on local basis. We do not know whether the inhabitants of a municipality changed *tribus* if they moved to another part of the town, but I consider this very probable. Every tribe voted separately, and each member of a tribe could vote for the number of magistrates that had to be elected. Thus, for example, every Pompeian voted for a pair of *duoviri* and a pair of aediles. The votes of every tribe were counted separately, and when two candidates for the duovirate and two for the aedilate had received the majority of the votes within a tribe, the counting was immediately stopped<sup>7</sup>. Thus, within a tribe, a person could be elected who would have received fewer votes than another candidate

<sup>1</sup> As GORDON maintains, see GORDON, 'Ordo', 182.

<sup>2</sup> For the *Comitium* of Pompeii, see G. FUCHS, 'Fragmenta Saeptorum. Untersuchungen am sogenannten *Comitium* in Pompeji', *MDAI(R)* 64 (1957), 154–197, see 183–191.

<sup>3</sup> Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 2, 35, 96: *Deinde comitiis sacerdotes creantur a duoviris, pariter atque ipsi duoviri.*

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 62.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 79, n. 2.

<sup>6</sup> E. MEYER, *Römischer Staat und Staatsgedanke*, 2. Aufl., Stuttgart 1961, 200.

<sup>7</sup> See P. FRACCARO 'La procedura del voto nei comizi tributari romani', *AAST* 49 (1913–1914), 600–622, see 600–605; L. R. TAYLOR, *Roman Voting Assemblies*, Ann Arbor 1966, 78–83.

had the counting of the votes continued. To avoid this inconvenience the candidates presented themselves for the vote in fixed pairs<sup>1</sup>. When all tribes had voted, the candidates with the majority of the tribal votes were elected.

When the *incolae* were allowed to vote, as they were at least in the last period in Pompeii, the tribe with which they were going to vote was decided by ballot before the beginning of the election<sup>2</sup>.

Since the voting procedure was so complicated, it was absolutely necessary to limit the number of the candidates. The potential candidates presented themselves to the presiding *duovir* before a certain date, and the *ordo decurionum* chose a set number from among them. We do not know what this number was in Pompeii, but it was certainly higher than the number of the magistracies, so that a public election was necessary.

WILLEMS suggested that the two verbs which occur in the election publicity of Pompeii, *rogare* and *facere*, corresponded to two different stages of the election procedure: *rogare* was supposed to persuade a person to propose himself as a candidate, while *facere* was used to invite the citizens to vote for that certain candidate in the final election<sup>3</sup>. This explanation has not been generally accepted, and it certainly does not agree with the evidence subsequently found<sup>4</sup>. There might, however, be a difference between these two terms, although it has not yet been discovered. The important role played by women in Pompeian elections is another unresolved problem<sup>5</sup>. These two questions may even have a joint solution.

#### b. Electoral districts

Pompeii must have had some sort of electoral districts, although we do not know whether they were called *curiae*, *tribus* or something else. We do, however, know that the town area of Pompeii was divided into *vici*, which had their own officials<sup>6</sup>. It seems possible to me that such *vici* could, in fact, have been used in forming the basis of the voting districts.

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 114.

<sup>2</sup> *Lex Malacit.* 53.

<sup>3</sup> WILLEMS, 83–84.

<sup>4</sup> This question is not so simple as described by WILLEMS, 84–85; see, for instance, *CIL* IV 7469 and below, p. 115.

<sup>5</sup> The article of A. SCALERA, 'La donna nelle elezioni municipali di Pompei', *RAL* ser. 5, vol. 27 (1919), 387–405, does not furnish anything new.

<sup>6</sup> See *CIL* IV 60 and above, p. 72.

On the other hand, election notices show some names of groups, which, at first sight, seem to be derived from local names<sup>1</sup>. These denominations, *Forenses*, *Campanienses*, *Salinienses* and *Urbulanenses*, have been most often explained as names of inhabitants of some imaginary villages outside the town walls<sup>2</sup>. The *Salinienses* could possibly be explained in this way, since we know that there was a locality called *Salinae Herculeae* near Pompeii<sup>3</sup>, but the other names seem to have different derivations.

I believe that WILLEMS was already very near the truth when he claimed that the *Forenses*, *Campanienses* and *Salinienses* (the *Urbulanenses* were at that time not yet known) were the names for the members of three voting districts of Pompeii<sup>4</sup>. This theory was unjustly criticized by MAU<sup>5</sup> and it has often been forgotten. Three Italian scholars, G. SPANO, S. ACCAME and I. SGOBBO<sup>6</sup> have, however, accepted and developed this theory, and later some prominent scholars seem to have accepted it<sup>7</sup>.

SPANO noticed that all these names, except *Forenses*, are derived from the names of the main gates of Pompeii: *Campanienses* from the *Porta Campana* (= *Capuana*, now called Porta di Nola), *Salinienses* from the *Porta Saliniensis* (Oscan *veru sarinu*, now called Porta di Ercolano), and *Urbulanenses* from the *Porta Urbulana* (Oscan *veru urublanu*, now called Porta di Sarno)<sup>8</sup>. The denomination of the *Forenses* is apparently derived from *forum*, unless we suppose that the original name of the Porta Marina was instead *Porta Forensis*<sup>9</sup>.

I am inclined to think that not only the voters who lived in the quarter next to the *Porta Saliniensis* (*regio VI*) were called *Salinienses*, but also the voters who lived in the countryside but entered the town by the *Porta Saliniensis*. The name could have applied to the people coming from the village of *Salinae Herculeae* as well<sup>10</sup>. In the same way, the citizens who

<sup>1</sup> VÄÄNÄNEN, 97–98.

<sup>2</sup> So already A. MAU, 'Bibliografia pompeiana', *MDAI(R)* 4 (1889), 299–300, and many others after him.

<sup>3</sup> Columella, *Rust.* 10, 135.

<sup>4</sup> WILLEMS, 86–89.

<sup>5</sup> *Art. cit.*

<sup>6</sup> G. SPANO, 'Porte e regioni pompeiane e vie campane', *RAAN* n.s. 17 (1937), 269–359; S. ACCAME, in *BMIR* 13 (1942), 20, n. 60; I. SGOBBO, 'Un complesso di edifici sannitici e di quartieri a Pompei', *MAAN* n.s. 6 (1942), 15–41.

<sup>7</sup> TAYLOR, *PP*, 66.

<sup>8</sup> SPANO, *art. cit.*, 311–316.

<sup>9</sup> For the division of the African towns into *portae*, cf. T. KOTULA, *Les curies municipales en Afrique romaine*, (Trav. Soc. des Sc. et des Lett. de Wrocław, Sér. A, no. 128), Wrocław 1968.

<sup>10</sup> See MAU, *art. cit.*, 299.

lived in the quarter next to the *Porta Campana* (*regiones* IV+V), as well as the country people who would have entered the town by that gate, were called *Campanienses*. *Urbulanenses* were the citizens who lived in the quarter next to the *Porta Urbulana* (*regiones* III+IX, I+II?) and the voters who entered the town by the *Porta Urbulana*. *Forenses* are most naturally understood as the inhabitants of the quarters near the *Forum* (*regiones* VII+VIII), or, if the *Porta Marina* was originally called *Porta Forensis*, it could be explained in the same way as the others.

If we study the map of Pompeii divided into these voting districts, we notice that the district of the *Urbulanenses* (*regiones* III+IX, I+II) inevitably looks much bigger than the others. This may be another proof of the fact that this part of Pompeii was only thinly populated<sup>1</sup>. Or, it may be possible that the regions I and II formed still another district, which presumably would have been named after the *Porta Nucarina*<sup>2</sup>.

The most probable division of the town area of Pompeii would be into four districts. There may even have been a fifth district, but outside of the walls—the much-discussed *Pagus Augustus Felix suburbanus*—which accordingly had a separate administration<sup>3</sup>. We do not know whether this *pagus* was in fact created by the Sullan colonization or whether it was a continuation of a pre-Roman settlement<sup>4</sup>. Its organization was certainly renewed by the Sullan colonists (hence the name *Felix*) and during the Augustan reform (hence the name *Augustus*). On the basis of scarce and late epigraphical evidence it is impossible to say whether the inhabitants of the *pagus* were mainly indigenous or colonists<sup>5</sup>. Probably there never was a clear distinction in this sense.

Some support for the theory expounded above may be found by considering the places where the *dipinti* recording the voting districts have been found. The notices of the *Forenses* have been found in the so-called Strada dell'Olconio, which is the continuation of the Via dell'Abbondanza between the Via di Nola and the *Forum* and the *Comitium*<sup>6</sup>. One of the notices concerning the *Salinienses* has been found in the Via Consolare be-

<sup>1</sup> Cf., for example, ESCHEBACH, 57.

<sup>2</sup> According to SPANO, *art. cit.*, 318 *Poppaenses*.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 73.

<sup>4</sup> See GABBA, 'Urbanizzazione', 78-80.

<sup>5</sup> The theory of NISSEN, 381, was that the indigenous inhabitants of Pompeii were forced by the colonists to transfer from the town and found this new settlement.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* IV 60, 783.

tween the *Porta Saliniensis* and the *Forum*<sup>1</sup> (the other was found near the *Forum* in the *regio VII*)<sup>2</sup>. All three texts recording the *Campanienses* were discovered on the west side of the *Via di Nola* between the *Porta Campana* and the *Forum* and the *Comitium*<sup>3</sup>. The notices mentioning the *Urbulanenses* have all been found on the western walls of the *Via dell'Abbondanza*, which led from the *Porta Urbulana* directly to the *Forum* and the *Comitium*<sup>4</sup>. I should interpret the notices, in which the voting districts canvass for certain candidates for municipal offices, as a semi-official election propaganda, aimed in the first instance at the country members of the voting districts, who were probably not always aware of the preferences of their fellow-tribesmen<sup>5</sup>.

### C. DETAILED EXAMINATION OF THE COMMUNITY

#### 1. RELIABILITY OF THE EVIDENCE

It is a familiar fact that we are very well informed about the municipal life of Pompeii and the persons involved in it. But, apart from some limited experiments<sup>6</sup>, nobody has ever established the number of magistrates and decurions of Pompeii we actually know by name. The unexcavated parts of Pompeii, and above all its cemeteries, will obviously add still further to our knowledge of the Pompeian community. But since the excavations and their publication are not likely to reach the stage of completion in our lifetime, an interim study would I believe not be without value.

After having selected from the material all names belonging to magistrates, decurions or candidates, I have classified them by magistracy (or candidature) and date. I have based this classification on the following presuppositions:

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* IV 128.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* IV 1611; see also 4106 and 5181.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* IV 371, 470, 480.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* IV 7706, 7747, 7676, 7807.

<sup>5</sup> See below, p. 117.

<sup>6</sup> E.g. R. GUARINI, *Fasti duumvirali di Pompei*, Napoli 1837; for its value, see above, p. 28. The university thesis of G.O. ONORATO treating the same subject was never printed.

1. Since the voting procedure was very complicated, it was absolutely necessary that the number of the candidates for each magistracy be in some way limited<sup>1</sup>. The lists of the candidates had thus to be subjected to a previous ratification by the *ordo decurionum* or the presiding *duovir*<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, the persons we know as candidates were really potential magistrates and had all necessary qualifications.

2. Hence it follows, for example, that a *duovir*-candidate, apart from having sufficient wealth, must already have served as an aedile. In the same way, a *quinquennalis*-candidate must previously have served as an aedile and as a *duovir*. The higher magistracy, and also the candidature to a higher magistracy, always implies the lower one<sup>3</sup>. Thus, a *quinquennalis* was also a *duovir II quinquennalis*, although the latter definition was probably used only in more official documents.

3. In the classification the *quattuorviri* have been counted as *duoviri* or aediles respectively<sup>4</sup>. The *praefecti iure dicundo* have been counted as *duoviri*, because they occupied a duoviral post in the magisterial lists<sup>5</sup>.

4. The candidates have not been considered elected unless in some cases when there has been clear additional information to suggest this<sup>6</sup>. The aedile-candidates and candidates for other or unknown offices have been excluded from the classification of the magistrates, although they in most cases would already be members of the *ordo decurionum* as *pedarii*<sup>7</sup>.

The character of our evidence concerning the magistrates and candidates varies from time to time: from the republican period we have both election notices and *tituli*; from the Augustan and early Julio-Claudian periods we have only *tituli*<sup>8</sup>; from the later Julio-Claudian and the Flavian periods we have mostly election notices and very few *tituli*.

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<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> As in Rome by consuls.

<sup>3</sup> See Call. Dig. 50, 4, 14: *Nam neque prius maiorem magistratum quisquam, nisi minorem susceperit, gerere potest*; cf. also above, p. 66.

<sup>4</sup> The first two as *duoviri*, the last two as aediles.

<sup>5</sup> In the list the *praefecti* have not been recorded as aediles, although it is likely that they were at least *aedilicii* if not *duoviralicii*; cf. above, p. 67.

<sup>6</sup> Like, for instance, in the cases of P. Paquius Proculus and C. Vestorius Priscus (qq.v.).

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 67.

<sup>8</sup> See below, p. 105.

## LIST OF THE MAGISTRATES

| Number         | Magistracy        | POSTS OCCUPIED      |         |           |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
|                |                   | as<br>quinquennales | duoviri | aediles   |
| 9              | quinquennales     | 9                   | 9       | 9         |
| 4              | duov. II quinq.   | 4                   | 4       | 4         |
| 4              | duov. III quinq.  | 4                   | 8       | 4         |
| 1              | duov. IV quinq.   | 1                   | 3       | 1         |
| 1              | duov. V quinq. II | 2                   | 3       | 1         |
| 11             | quinq.-cand.      | —                   | 11      | 11        |
| 8              | duov. II          | —                   | 16      | 8         |
| 4              | duov. II-cand.    | —                   | 4       | 4         |
| 61             | duoviri           | —                   | 61      | 61        |
| 5              | praef. i.d.       | —                   | 5       | —         |
| 42             | duov.-cand.       | —                   | —       | 42        |
| 34             | aediles           | —                   | —       | 34        |
| 184 (—4) = 180 |                   | 20                  | 124     | 179 = 323 |

Since four of the *praefecti iure dicundo* are included in the list also as *duoviri*, we have 180 magistrates who together occupied 323 magisterial posts. Furthermore, we know 54 aedile-candidates, five decurions and 25 candidates without definition of the magistracy.

If the Sullan colony of Pompeii was established in 80 B.C. exactly and if the municipal elections took place without exception every year from 80 B.C. to A.D. 79, we have 159 elections. Since four magistrates were elected in each elections, the theoretical total of the Pompeian municipal magistrates was 636. Our 323 known magistrates thus form 50,8 % of the total. But in reality the percentage known is much higher than 50,8 %. Regular elections almost certainly did not take place in the first years of the colony<sup>1</sup> or immediately after the earthquake of A.D. 62<sup>2</sup>. Many persons whom we know only as aediles must in fact have been later elected *duoviri* as well. Since there were only two aediles for every two *duoviri*, and

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 52 and below, p. 90.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. 112.

since repetition of the duovirate was not very frequent except in census years, almost all aediles necessarily gained the higher office in a later year; and for aediles who belonged to the most important *gentes* this would certainly be considered essential. Similarly, many of the persons whom we know only as candidates must have been elected. This is especially true during the last period, when we know a great number of candidates but very few magistrates. Many actual magistrates must be sought among the names of the candidates.

In addition, it is probable that the most important and prosperous *gentes* are relatively better represented in our material than the less well off *gentes*. The members of rich and traditionally prominent families were more likely to spend money on public monuments than magistrates of modest means, who could have reached the magistracy only as a result of some favour. The rich thus have probably left more monuments and inscriptions, and their names have had better chances of surviving into later times. My belief is that we know the important magisterial families better than the others.

The magistrates, decurions and candidates of Pompeii bear 157 different *gentilicia*. This high number is in itself a proof that changes must have taken place among the *gentes* who formed the *ordo decurionum*, since there never were more than 80–100 decurions at any one time.

The material concerning persons other than those belonging to the *ordo* is even quantitatively much less reliable. In fact, of the four to five generations of Pompeians, whose total number may have been 40,000–60,000, we know only about 2,000 individuals. It would therefore be too hazardous to base any chronologically detailed study on such scarce evidence. In my opinion, however, the changes that occurred among the ruling classes give us an idea of the general social development of the town.

## 2. MUNICIPAL LIFE IN ROMAN POMPEII

### a. *Republican period* (80–49 B.C.)

Although the Roman period of Pompeii lasted for 160 years, surprisingly many inscriptions from the first years of the Sullan colony have survived. Some of them are honorary or dedicatory inscriptions of the early magistrates, but there is also quite a large number of notices concerning early election publicity. The latter have been preserved because they were originally painted on a very thin layer of plaster, such as was used to cover house-walls in

the Sabellian period<sup>1</sup>, and so have left traces of colour in the tufa underneath. Subsequently, the walls were covered with a thicker layer of stucco of the Roman type, and this has preserved old inscriptions perfectly. They are also quite easily datable by other criteria—their old-fashioned orthography<sup>2</sup>, their onomastic peculiarities, the very distinctive style and, to a certain extent, from their palaeography.

In so early a period it is not surprising that very few of the candidates have a *cognomen*; with certainty only N. Veius Barcha has one<sup>3</sup>, probably because he was a freedman or the son of a freedman<sup>4</sup>. The other examples are doubtful because these notices contain abbreviations of every kind, some of them being quite confusing for a modern reader. One of the stylistic peculiarities of the early election propaganda is indeed the way the names, the magistracies and the appeals aimed at the colonists appear in a very abbreviated form, so that, for instance, some names are quite difficult to interpret with certainty<sup>5</sup>. Of course, the abbreviated forms were sufficiently clear to the colonists at the time, and in the same way candidates in the later propaganda were indicated simply by their initials.

The election notices of the early colony generally are very short and stereotyped: they seldom contain anything else than the candidate's name in the accusative, and often also abbreviated, the name of the magistracy, an abbreviated laudatory formula, and, occasionally, an appeal aimed at the colonists. Thus examples like *M. Sept(imium) Iu(irum) b(onum), coloni*<sup>6</sup> or *L. Aquitum d(uo)v(irum), v(irum) b(onum), o(ro) v(os) c(oloni) (sc. faciatis)*<sup>7</sup> are quite typical. *Virum bonum* is the most frequently-used laudatory formula. Only very few candidates seem to have caught the imagination of the early colonists to a greater extent. N. Veius Barcha is once called *amator vester*<sup>8</sup>, and an appeal in favour of the same candidate has even been made to the religious feelings of the citizens by adding: *ita vobis Venus Pomp(eiana) sacra [sancta propitia sit?]*<sup>9</sup>. Usually the earliest election propaganda is sober and unimaginative in its impression.

<sup>1</sup> It is not conceivable that the walls of the noble houses in the Sabellian period would have been without any covering.

<sup>2</sup> For example, Aquitius, Uulius, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Less certain examples are Veranius? Coclus and P. Vibius Cac... (qq.v.).

<sup>4</sup> MARY GORDON's theory about his being a Carthaginian merchant who had received the citizenship from a Veius, is not feasible, see GORDON, 'Ordo', 173.

<sup>5</sup> Pop. for Popius or Popidius, Verci. for Vergilius or Verginius, etc.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* IV 40 add.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* IV 7.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* IV 45; cf. Cic. *Att.* 1, 20: *L. Papirius Paetus, vir bonus amatorque noster.*

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* IV 26.

The honorary and dedicatory inscriptions give us names of other early magisterial *gentes*. Despite the incompleteness of the evidence, some peculiarities in the distribution of the magistracies can clearly be noticed. The magistrates belong almost without exception to the Roman or early Romanized stock of the colonists<sup>1</sup>. After the transitory period of the *interregnum*<sup>2</sup>, it seems to have been very difficult for native Pompeians to be elected to the *ordo* and the magistracies. This may be due to their lower civil rights in the beginning; for some time they may even have been deprived of the right to participate in the colony's elections, as is suggested by the fact that the propaganda was addressed exclusively to colonists, and by Cicero's reference to the arguments between the colonists and the native inhabitants concerning *ambulatio* and *suffragia*<sup>3</sup>.

Another interesting point emerges from these early magisterial lists: very seldom do two members of same *gens* appear in them, and very few persons have been elected more than once to the same magistracy. It seems as though there was a tendency to share the magistracies and their expenses as equally as possible among all wealthier colonist families<sup>4</sup>. This can probably be interpreted as a sign of political equality at least among the colonists themselves as well as being intelligible in the economic circumstances of the time.

### *Activities of the magistrates*

Since the allotment of the confiscated lands was not carried out systematically, they will have remained at least for some time in possession of the colony<sup>5</sup>. Thus it is understandable that except for M. Porcius and C. Quinctius Valgus there were no big private spenders. Almost all public works of this period were carried out by decree of the decurions and paid from public funds.

It is noteworthy how the building activity of the early colonists in many ways was adapted to the Hellenistic traditions of the conquered Sabellian community<sup>6</sup>. The *duoviri* C. Uulius and P. Aninius restored the *porticus*

<sup>1</sup> See list, p. 270. Among the colonists there may also have been some Picenian *gentes* (Oppii, Poppaei, Sentii, Vettii, etc.); see GABBA, 'Ricerche', 64, n. 50.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 51, and list, p. 270.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 54.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 57.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 53.

<sup>6</sup> See now my article 'Hellenismus und Romanisierung in Pompeji', *Hellenismus in Mittelitalien* (1976), 356-365, and P. GROS, *Architecture et Société* (Coll. Latomus 156), 72-81.

and the *palaestra* of the old Stabian baths and constructed a new hot chamber (*Laconicum*) and a room for rubbing down the body (*destrictarium*). These innovations were without doubt imported by the Sullan veterans from the Greek gymnasiums, and they were paid from public funds by drawing on the money that was allotted for spending on public games or restoring monuments<sup>1</sup>. The *duovir iure dicundo* L. Caesius and the aediles (called in this inscription *duoviri* without qualification) probably constructed the Forum baths<sup>2</sup>. This construction was also authorized by the decurions and carried out at public expense. Since the small baths in *regio VIII, insula 5*, were built before the Roman colonization, Pompeii could boast three public baths before Agrippa built the first public baths in Rome in c. 20 B.C.

According to Nissen<sup>3</sup>, the *duoviri* T. ? Cuspius and M. Loreius—who in another inscription appear as *quattuorviri* together with L. Septimius and D. Claudius<sup>4</sup>—restored the town walls in the disturbed period that immediately followed Caesar's murder. Yet the repair must have been performed long before this date, because the denomination *quattuorviri* is not likely to have been in use so late. I would consider it more likely that this work was carried out in the period immediately after the colonization, when some stretches of the walls may have needed repair after damage caused by the Sullan siege. Another possibility would be at the time of the Servile War, when Nola was destroyed and Spartacus' army remained for a long time near Pompeii<sup>5</sup>.

The inscription recording the activity of the *q(uaestor?)* Vibius Popidius Eptidi f., who probably built the Forum porticus<sup>6</sup>, must date from the Roman period<sup>7</sup>, although the construction itself may originate in the Sabellian period.

Much more important, however, was the activity of the two most prominent citizens of republican Pompeii, M. Porcius and C. Quinctius Valgus, both of whom probably participated in the political intrigues of the post-

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* X 829.

<sup>2</sup> According to SCHÖNE, the displaced inscription *CIL* X 819 should belong to the Forum baths.

<sup>3</sup> NISSEN, 511.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* X 938.

<sup>5</sup> Plut. *Crass.* 9, 6; E. MAGALDI, 'Echi di Roma a Pompei I', *RSP* 2 (1936-1937), 63-70.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1627

<sup>7</sup> MAGALDI claims that the inscription is from the Sabellian period and cites the example of Cumae's having asked for permission to use Latin in official documents; see *ibid.*, 61. Quite evidently, however, Latin was not used in other official inscriptions of Sabellian Pompeii, see above, pp. 42-45.

Sullan period<sup>1</sup>. The former may have arrived in Campania before the Sullan colonization, and his commercial activity shows that he was an astute businessman who profited from the high productivity of his Campanian vineyards in a period when the provinces did not yet produce enough wine for their own needs<sup>2</sup>. He was also a partisan of Sulla, and in the prescriptions was accordingly rewarded with very extensive land estates. His name appears in Pompeii for the first time as *quattuorvir* with L. Sextilius, Cn. Cornelius and A. Cornelius on an altar in the temple of Apollo, the principal divinity of Sabellian Pompeii<sup>3</sup>.

C. Quinctius Valgus was the other powerful personage of the Sullan period in Pompeii. He came from Hirpinia where he not only owned vast estates, but also appears as *patronus municipii* in Aeclanum immediately after the Social War<sup>4</sup>, and as *quinquennalis* in an unidentified *municipium* near Abellinum (in 86 B.C.?)<sup>5</sup>. He may also have begun to extend his activity into Campania before the Social War; certainly he was afterwards very generously remunerated by Sulla, receiving other immense estates in Campania and near Casinum<sup>6</sup>. He is probably to be identified with Valgus, the father-in-law of the tribune P. Servilius Rullus whose land reforms the consul Cicero attacked in his famous speech<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> In Gaul a great number of amphorae signed *M. Porci* have been found (cf. J. JANNORAY, *Enserune*, Paris 1955, 449, n. 5; J. COUPRY, in *Gallia* 17 (1959), 378; R. ÉTIENNE, *Bordeaux antique*, Bordeaux 1962, t. IV; M. LABROUSSE, *Toulouse antique*, Paris 1968, 149, nn. 93, 95). Differences of opinion exist as to the origin of these amphorae: the earlier opinion, that they came from Campania, is supported by A. OXÉ, 'Die ältesten römischen Amphoren am Rhein und in Gallien', *Germania* 8 (1924), 80-82; O. BOHN, in *Germania* 9 (1925), 83; R. ÉTIENNE, *La vie quotidienne à Pompei*, Paris 1966, 172-173; ID., 'Les importations de vin campanien en Aquitaine', in 'Vignobles et vins d'Aquitaine', *Congrès de la Fédération historique du Sud-Ouest* (Bordeaux 1967), Bordeaux 1970; H. GALLET DE SANTERRE, in Ph. WOLFF, *Histoire de Languedoc*, Toulouse 1967, 69; R. J. ROWLAND, 'M. Porcius, the wine merchant', *Historia* 18 (1969), 374-375; F. BENOÎT, *Le symbolisme dans les sanctuaires de la Gaule*, (Coll. Latomus 105), 1970, 34-35. The more recent opinion, that they came from Spain, is backed by R. PASCUAL GUASCH, 'Centros de producción y difusión geográfica de un tipo de ánfora', in *VII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología* (Barcelona 1960), Zaragoza 1962, and, above all, A. TCHERNIA, 'Les amphores vinaires de Tarraconaise et leur exportation au début de l'Empire', *AEA* 44 (1971), 38-85. I am not competent to participate in this discussion.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 800.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1722.

<sup>5</sup> *ILLRP* 598.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1547.

<sup>7</sup> See Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3, 2, 8; 3, 4, 14; H. DESSAU, in *Hermes* 18 (1883), 620-622; A. AFZELIUS, 'Das Ackerverteilungsgesetz des P. Servilius Rullus', *ClMed* 3 (1940), 214-

Porcius and Quinctius were first elected (or appointed)<sup>1</sup> together to a duovirate, probably in the mid-seventies. During their magistracy they constructed the small theatre by decree of the decurions, but probably bearing part of the costs themselves<sup>2</sup>. It is again worth noting that this was Pompeii's second stone theatre, whereas Rome had not yet acquired its first.

Later, probably during the general census of 70 B.C., Porcius and Quinctius were elected the first *duoviri quinquennales* of Pompeii<sup>3</sup>. That they considered this a very great honour is proved by the fact that during this magistracy they constructed at their own expense the amphitheatre, which is the oldest example known<sup>4</sup>. In the dedicatory inscription it is called "spectacula", because even the name "amphitheatrum" was not yet in general use<sup>5</sup>. They built it on their own land, in a corner inside of the walls<sup>6</sup>, and gave the land and the building to the colonists for ever.

During this magistracy Porcius and Quinctius were obliged, for the first time, to make lists of the Roman citizens who lived in the Pompeian territory and to compile a new *album* of the decurions. We do not know if the indigenous inhabitants, who in the beginning had enjoyed only limited civil rights, acquired equal citizenship already in this census, but it seems more likely that this took place later<sup>7</sup>. By 55 B.C., and certainly by 49 B.C., the local inhabitants seem to have had access to the *ordo*<sup>8</sup>.

Porcius and Quinctius were probably the first *quinquennales* of the Roman colony in Pompeii. Before Augustus' municipal legislation the magistracy of the municipal *quinquennales*<sup>9</sup> was much more dependent upon the central

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235, and P. B. HARVEY, 'Socer Valgus, Valgii and Q. Quinctius Valgus', *Classics and Classical Tradition*. Essays presented to R. E. DENGLE, Philadelphia 1973, 79-94.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing about the cost is recorded in the inscription, *CIL* X 844.

<sup>3</sup> See below, p. 91.

<sup>4</sup> There may have been an older one in Capua.

<sup>5</sup> It was used by Vitruvius (*De arch.* 1, 7, 1) and in *Mon. Anc.* (4, 41).

<sup>6</sup> It would be interesting to know what (if anything) was in this area during the Sabellian period.

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 55.

<sup>8</sup> See *Cic. Fam.* 7, 1, 3 (to M. Marius): *Praesertim cum Oscos ludos vel in senatu vestro spectare possis* ...

<sup>9</sup> The municipal magistrates with censorial powers were before the Social War usually called *censores* (so in Praeneste *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 2439), after the Sullan colonization *quinquennales* (in Praeneste, *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1464). See also NISSEN, 120-121 and *Lex Iul. munic.* 142.

administration, and *quinquennales* (or censors) were elected for years when a public census was carried out, as long as this happened regularly<sup>1</sup>. However, although the censuses in the years 65, 64, 61, 55, 50 and 42 were not completed<sup>2</sup>, *quinquennales* were in fact elected in the municipalities during this period, although not necessarily at regular intervals<sup>3</sup>. Only afterwards, in the Augustan period, did the *quinquennales* have to be elected every five years, independently from the general census. Apart from Porcius and Quinctius we do not know of any other republican *quinquennales* in Pompeii.

Both censors of the year 70 B.C. in Rome were supporters of Pompey, and their activity during the censorship served his cause<sup>4</sup>. It is probable that the municipal census was also performed in the same way. Having been Sulla's trusted men, Porcius and Quinctius very probably were later eager supporters of Pompey, and it is very likely that they performed the census in such a way as to ensure the colony's loyalty to Pompey<sup>5</sup>. In a way this is still attested by some of Cicero's letters dated 49 B.C. Cicero, who owned a villa near Pompeii and had many friends among the colonists and indigenous inhabitants of the area<sup>6</sup>, was leaving Italy to join Pompey in Greece. When he visited his villa (12 May 49 B.C.), he was told by one of his friends, Ninnius, that the centurions of the three cohorts stationed in Pompeii wanted to commit the custody of the town to him. After having conferred with his old friend M. Marius who was member of the *ordo* of Pompeii<sup>7</sup>, he decided, however, not to accept the surrender, because, as he wrote to Atticus<sup>8</sup>, three cohorts were not enough, especially as no other preparations had been made. Furthermore, he was not sure if this was not a trap planned by the centurions. Therefore he left his villa very early next morning and, on 7 June, departed for Greece and Pompey's camp<sup>9</sup>. The centurions' request may have been a trap, but it is quite evident from the story that the sympathies of many important men in the Pompeian *ordo* were on Pompey's side.

<sup>1</sup> See Livy, 29, 15, 9-10; 29, 37, 7 and GABBA, 'L'elogio', 99.

<sup>2</sup> SUOLAHTI, *RC*, 472, 475, 482, 488, 494.

<sup>3</sup> See BRUNT, *IM*, 40-43, 104.

<sup>4</sup> SUOLAHTI, *RC*, 463.

<sup>5</sup> Neapolis also supported Pompey, see LEPORE, 'Vita pol.', 283, n. 42.

<sup>6</sup> See Cic. *Fam.* 9, 14, 1; WISEMAN, 48.

<sup>7</sup> Cic. *Fam.* 7, 3, 1.

<sup>8</sup> Cic. *Att.* 10, 16, 4.

<sup>9</sup> D. R. SHACKLETON-BAILEY, *Cicero*, London 1971, 158-159.

### *Consequences of the colonization*

Politically the Sullan colonization caused a radical, though only temporary, change in the municipal life of Pompeii: the local inhabitants were excluded from the elections and election propaganda, and even their freedom of movement may for some time have been limited. From an economic and cultural point of view the change was much less radical. The colonization did not essentially change the economic pattern of agriculture and many old traditions were adopted by the colonists. A detail, such as the adoption of the Sabellian measure system by the colonists<sup>1</sup>, shows how far the veterans were willing to go to adapt themselves to Campanian habits.

Even in the religious sphere the colonists adopted old traditions: the worship of Apollo, the principal divinity of Sabellian Pompeii, was encouraged<sup>2</sup> and the cult of the new principal divinity of the Sullan colonists, Venus, was undoubtedly connected with an old Sabellian cult, which still continued later as the worship of *Venus Fisica*<sup>3</sup>.

During the late Republic another important phenomenon was taking place in Italy, the depopulation of the inland municipalities. For example, Arpinum was gradually abandoned, and the same seems to have happened in many formerly flourishing municipalities of inland Latium, Picenum and Samnium<sup>4</sup>. The emigration was mainly directed to Rome and the provinces, but also to the coastal areas, where agriculture was much more profitable and there were good trade connexions. We can observe that, as had already happened in the Sabellian period, new families from inland Italy continued to arrive in Pompeii in this period.

### b. *Period of Caesar and Augustus (49 B.C.—A.D. 14)*

#### *New families*

The new *gentes* who began to appear in the magisterial lists of Pompeii in late republican period were no longer colonist families<sup>5</sup>; they were either native Campanian families or *gentes* whose origins can be traced to one of the inland centres of Central Italy. This may have been the result of several circumstances: the rehabilitation of Marius' partisans by Caesar

<sup>1</sup> See below, p. 101.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* X 800, erection of an altar in the temple area of Apollo.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. *CIL* IV 6865, 10928.

<sup>4</sup> GABBA, 'Urbanizzazione', 74–75.

<sup>5</sup> See list, p. 271.

in 49 B.C., the repurchasing of the confiscated estates by their original owners, the migration from the inland municipalities to the coastal areas, and Caesar's colonization, which did not cause confiscations<sup>1</sup> and seems to have involved Campania to a large degree<sup>2</sup>.

The *gens Maccia* is a very good example of a native family who started to rise in power at this time. There is a sepulchral monument of a certain L. Maccius Papi f. and his wife Spellia Ovi f. (qq.v.). The *praenomina* prove that the previous generation had still been completely Sabellian. Their son, P. Maccius L. f., married the daughter of a member of another indigenous but more important *gens*, Epidia A. f. Their tombstone was built by two *h(eredes?)*, P. Maccius Mamianus Fubzanus<sup>3</sup> and P. Maccius Velasianus. Evidently P. Maccius L. f. had adopted two sons from families who both already belonged to the *ordo*, a Mamius and a Velasius (qq.v.). After this, a P. Maccius P. f. Melas appeared in the magisterial lists, as a colleague of the *duovir* C. Tillius C. f. Rufus<sup>4</sup>. P. Maccius Melas was, in my opinion, related to one of the adopted Maccii. In this way the *gens Maccia* had gained entry to the *ordo*, aided by the prestige of two older magisterial *gentes*.

The Tillii (q.v.) are a good example of an important immigrant *gens* of this period. The oldest member of the family we know was C. Tillius L. f. who does not seem to have served in any public magistracy. His son C. Tillius C. f. Cor. Rufus, who married Fadia C. f. from an Arpinate equestrian *gens*, had first been *aedilis iure dicundo* at Arpinum. Afterwards the family transferred to Verulae, where C. Tillius C. f. Rufus and his homonymous elder son were elected *augures*. This son, like his younger brother L. ? Tillius (the *praenomen* and the *cognomen* are unfortunately illegible) served as *tribuni militum* in the *legio X Equestris*, which was probably the famous favourite legion of Julius Caesar<sup>5</sup>.

I believe that the Tillii arrived in Pompeii about 50 B.C. Subsequently C. Tillius C. f. Rufus the Elder served there twice as *duovir iure dicundo*. It is possible that the sons were rewarded during Caesar's coloni-

<sup>1</sup> Suet. *Caes.* 38: (*Caesar*) *adsignavit et agros, sed non continuos ne quis possessorum expelleretur*.

<sup>2</sup> Octavian enlisted later his new legions from among Caesar's veterans in Campania, see App. *BCiv.* 3, 40.

<sup>3</sup> See A. SOGLIANO, 'La *gens Maccia* a Pompei', *RAAN* n.s. 12 (1898), 177-184; see also below, p. 186.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1634.

<sup>5</sup> See my article 'About the *legio X Equestris*', *Arctos* n.s. 8 (1974), 5-7.

zation; the younger of them, who built the family tomb, was also a *duovir* in Pompeii.

The Tillii, like Cicero's family, had evidently been one of the prominent equestrian families of Arpinum, but without the important connexions of the Tullii<sup>1</sup>. Like many other prominent families from the inland municipalities of that time, the Tillii also sought better living conditions, first in Verulae and later in Pompeii. The Gavii of Pompeii (q.v.) may have arrived in the same way and at about the same time<sup>2</sup>.

Another *gens* arrived towards the end of the Republic, a family who was destined to play a still more important role in the history of Pompeii: the Clodii. The first known Clodius in Pompeii was a *scriba*, A. Clodius M. f., from the tribe *Palatina*, and probably of a quite low descent<sup>3</sup>. However, he may have had some connexions with the central government (Caesar?) and therefore some authority, because he was able to marry the heiress of the most important wine-producing *gens*, Lassa M. f. (q.v.). Subsequently, after 27 B.C., A. Clodius M. f. was elected a *magister Pagi Augusti Felicis suburban*, an office which was usually reserved for freedmen of the colony's most distinguished *gentes*<sup>4</sup>. Their son, A. Clodius A. f. Flaccus, was one of the most prominent men of Pompeii in the Augustan period. He was *duovir iure dicundo* twice and *duovir quinquennalis* once and was given the title of *tribunus militum a populo*. Since his third *duovirate* was during the year 3/2 B.C.<sup>5</sup>, his political career must have begun about 20 B.C. His daughter Clodia A. f. was a public priestess and married into another indigenous magisterial family, the Cellii (= Gellii; q.v.). These were in turn related to the most prominent of all the Augustan *gentes*, the Holconii, who also engaged in viticulture<sup>6</sup>. Furthermore, it is worth noting that in the pre-Roman period the Lassii had already worked in collaboration with the Eumachii<sup>7</sup>, who were related to the Numistrii as well and probably

<sup>1</sup> One of Caesar's murderers, L. Tillius Cimber was probably one of them; according to SYME, *RR*, 95, n. 7, his origin is unknown.

<sup>2</sup> A Gavius and a Tillius were together *aediles i.d.* in Arpinum, *CIL* X 5682.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. his tribe and his later occupation as *magister pagi*.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 72.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 890.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 40.

<sup>7</sup> See, for example, HEURGON, 'Lassii'; E. THÉVENOT, 'Les importations vinaires en pays bourgoignon avant le développement de la viticulture', *RAE* 4 (1953), 234-239; E. LYDING WILL, 'Les amphores de Sestius', *ibid.* 7 (1956), 224-244; F. BENOÎT, 'Typologie et épigraphie amphoriques. Les marques de Sestius', *RSL* 23 (1957), 247-285, see 280-281.

also to the Alleii<sup>1</sup>. The original enterprise of the Eumachii was the tile- and amphora-industry<sup>2</sup>. It seems that only after the intermarriage with the Numistrii (q.v.), who, I believe, came from Numistro (modern Muro Lucano?) and probably possessed land in the mountains suitable for sheepfarming, the heiress of the Eumachii, Eumachia L.f., became patroness of the fullers. The coalition formed by the families of the Clodii, Gellii, Holconii, Eumachii, Numistrii (and Alleii?) must have had a great part of the wine-production and the woollen industry of the area under their supervision. It is no wonder then that the Holconii were able completely to restore the great theatre<sup>3</sup>, that A. Clodius Flaccus could spend enormous sums on public games and donations every year when he was a magistrate<sup>4</sup>, and that Eumachia could afford to build the famous edifice which bears her name.

Still more prominent families seem to have arrived during the civil wars or at the beginning of the Augustan period: the Lucretii, the Herennii and the Sornii (qq.v.). The Lucretii have generally been considered a local family in Pompeii<sup>5</sup>. M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus from the early Augustan period is, however, the earliest Lucretius we know there. He seems to be by birth a member of the certainly indigenous Campanian family of the Decidii (q.v.), adopted by an unknown Lucretius. M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus was a military man and he is recorded in the inscriptions as *praefectus fabrum*<sup>6</sup>. N. Herennius N. f. Men. Celsus and T. Sornius T. f. Vel. were other *praefecti fabrum* who appeared in the Pompeian inscriptions at the same time. The former came from a local family, the latter was an immigrant, probably from Picenum<sup>7</sup>.

In some other municipalities there were at this time other *praefecti fabrum* who had become leading personages in their towns and built monuments in honour of Augustus<sup>8</sup>. In my opinion these men were the partisans of

<sup>1</sup> The adoptive parents of Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius were buried in the tomb of Eumachia, see below, p. 109.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 41, n. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 833-834, 842.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* X 1074; cf. P. GARNSEY, 'Honorarium decurionatus', *Historia* 20 (1971), 324.

<sup>5</sup> See, for example, G. DELLA VALLE, 'Il nome "Lucretius", il cognome "Carus" e la "domus Cari" in Pompei', *MAL* ser. 8, vol. 3 (1951), 395-476.

<sup>6</sup> For the *praefecti fabrum* as the A.D.C. of the commander-in-chief, see SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 205-209.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. R. SYME, in *Historia* 13 (1964), 123.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* IX 1556 (Beneventum); X 1081 (Nuceria); X 3826 (Capua); X 5169 (Casinum); *AE* 1937, 64 (Luceria); *CIL* IX 652 (Venusia?), etc.

Octavian who were sent, not unlike *gauleiters*, to the most important municipalities "to whip up the 'spontaneity' that Augustus emphasized" before the oath given by all Italians to Octavian in 32 B.C.<sup>1</sup> It is worth noting that already by December 37 B.C. Octavian had replaced the troops stationed in Pompeii with his own auxiliary troops<sup>2</sup>.

There were others still in Augustan Pompeii who had close connexions with the new ruler: it is probable that the temple of *Fortuna Augusta* (built by M. Tullius on his own land and at his "own" expense)<sup>3</sup> and the temple of Augustus (built by the public priestess Mamia) were not constructed without prior consent, or even incentive, of the *princeps* himself.

The new families immediately bound themselves by relations with certain "collaborationist" local families, like the Clodii with the Gellii, Lassii and Holconii; the Lucretii with the Decidii, Epidii and Satrii, etc. This had, in fact, the result of accelerating the Romanization of the whole society of Pompeii. Indeed, the Augustan period in Pompeii could also be regarded as the period of its total Romanization. Without a doubt the Romanization was instigated by Augustus. The prominent colonist families of the republican period were generally not admitted to the *ordo*, which was as a result occupied by the trusted agents of Augustus, together with their relatives and associates from local land-owning families. Such family alliances had unquestionable power in the *ordo* of Pompeii for the next 60–70 years, that is until the land-owning aristocracy lost its predominant role for economic and political reasons<sup>4</sup>.

### *Family groups*

The connected families of the Clodii, Gellii, Holconii, Lassii, Eumachii and Alleii, who engaged in wine production, tile-industry and sheepfarming formed the most prominent of the family alliances of this time. Although some of the families who belonged to it were Roman, this nexus of families represents predominantly the "collaborationist" section of the indigenous Campanian population. If their landed properties had ever been confiscated,

<sup>1</sup> TAYLOR, *PP*, 176–177; see also *Mon. Anc.* 25, 2 and, above all, SYME, *RR*, 288–289.

<sup>2</sup> See *CIL* IV 2437: *C. Aellius Astragalus curator fuit IV Non. Dec. usque ad VI Eid. Dec. M. Agrip. T. Stat. cos. Ce[ntu]ria C. Iuli Heleni, turma C. Iuli Hilari.*

<sup>3</sup> BIANCHI BANDINELLI, 179, claims that after the heavy property tax imposed by the *triumviri* in 42 B.C. only their partisans had possibility to spend on public works at least for a certain period; cf. *Dio Cass.* 47, 16; *Suet. Aug.* 40.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 121.

by now they had again purchased or received them back<sup>1</sup>. That these families were wealthy is proven by the fact that most of the known private spenders are members of them<sup>2</sup>.

From this group we know six magistrates or decurions under Augustus. A. Clodius Flaccus was *tribunus militum a populo*, *duovir iure dicundo* twice and *quinquennalis* once, but did not hold a priesthood. Apparently he had no son, but his daughter, a public priestess, was married to a decurion, L. Cellius (= Gellius) L.f. Calvos, who was probably the son of the *tribunus militum a populo* and *duovir* L. Cellius L. f. Men., the only *tribunus militum a populo* of Pompeii who is not attested as a *quinquennalis*. Because in the next generation a M. Holconius Gellius appears, it seems apparent that the Holconii and the Gellii were intermarried. The Gellii thus form a link between the Clodii and the Holconii.

M. Holconius Rufus had the most brilliant municipal career of all Pompeians: he was *duovir iure dicundo* three times, *quinquennalis* twice, *tribunus militum a populo*, *Augusti Caesaris sacerdos* and *flamen Augusti*<sup>3</sup> and *patronus coloniae*. His brother M. Holconius Celer was *duovir* at least once and *quinquennalis designatus* during the general census of the year A.D. 14 (and probably *quinquennalis* in 15/16) and *Augusti sacerdos* (later *sacerdos Divi Augusti*). Eumachia's husband M. Numistrius Fronto (q.v.) was *duovir* only once, having presumably died while holding this magistracy.

In this period we know four magistrates from the second of the large family coalitions, that of the Augustan partisans. M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus was *praefectus fabrum*, *duovir iure dicundo* twice, *quinquennalis* once, *tribunus militum a populo* and *pontifex*. His relative, L. Obellius Lucretianus, we know only as an aedile, but later he probably became a *duovir*. N. Herennius Celsus was *praefectus fabrum* and *duovir* twice, and his relative (?) M. Herennius A. f. Epidianus, *duovir* once. The third *praefectus fabrum*, T. Sornius, probably died early, without having served in any municipal magistracy<sup>4</sup>.

The third powerful group of families was formed by the Mamii, the Tullii and the Veii (qq.v.), all *gentes* attested among the magisterial families of the Sullan colony. The Mamii were represented by the public priestess Mamia P. f. who erected the temple of Augustus. The builder of the temple

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 95, below, pp. 101-103.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> A. Clodius Flaccus built a monument in his honour, *CIL* X 960; one of his slaves was a *minister*, *CIL* X 887.

of *Fortuna Augusta*, M. Tullius M. f., was *duovir* twice, *quinquennalis* once, *tribunus militum a populo* and *augur*. A. Veius M. f. was *duovir* and *quinquennalis* and also *tribunus militum a populo*.

It is interesting to note that all the six *tribuni militum a populo* of Pompeii are among the above mentioned magistrates. Three of them belong to the most prominent coalition of the local landowners, one to the coalition of Augustus' political agents, and two to the group formed by some descendants of the Sullan colonists. Both *sacerdotes Augusti*, one of whom is also called *flamen Augusti*, belong to the group of the landowners, the only *pontifex* to the group of the *gauleiters* and the only *augur* to the group of the Sullan colonists. It is difficult to believe that this rather equal distribution of the highest honours of the colony among the three family groups was a mere coincidence<sup>1</sup>.

### *Tribuni militum a populo*

Some scholars have interpreted the title *tribunus militum a populo* as meaning the 24 tribunes of the first four legions who still in the last century of the Republic were elected in the popular assemblies<sup>2</sup>. Some others have considered them to be municipal magistrates who were in charge of the local militia<sup>3</sup>.

The *tribuni militum a populo* are, however, epigraphically attested only during the Augustan period and only in Italian municipalities, but never outside Italy nor in Rome. These and other reasons have led C. NICOLET to claim that the tribunate *a populo* was a military tribunate of the Roman army which was given by the Emperor to the most prominent citizens of Italian municipalities on the recommendation of their popular assemblies<sup>4</sup>. In this way the recipients were promoted to the equestrian rank<sup>5</sup>.

In the light of the Pompeian evidence this explanation is completely confirmed. There are, however, no signs to suggest that those Pompeian *tribuni militum a populo* who did not belong to the *gauleiters* would actually have served in the army. Therefore I would prefer the theory of J. F.

<sup>1</sup> For the priesthoods, however, see above, p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 39, 41–42 and the bibliography in NICOLET, 31, nn. 2–4.

<sup>3</sup> E.g. CAGNAT and DURUY; see NICOLET, 31–32.

<sup>4</sup> NICOLET, 75–76.

<sup>5</sup> See Suet. *Aug.* 46: *Ac nescubi aut honestorum deficeret copia, aut multitudinis suboles, equestrem militiam petentis etiam ex commendatione publica cuiusque oppidi ordinabat*; see also *CIL XII 4333: equites a plebe*.

GILLIAM, reported by NICOLET, that the tribunate *a populo* was only an honorary title and did not necessarily imply actual military service<sup>1</sup>. As NICOLET points out, the tribunate does not appear in the *cursus honorum* of these men in its correct chronological position<sup>2</sup>. Some inscriptions seem to reveal that the title was usually given after the person's second duovirate, especially if this happened to coincide with a census-year<sup>3</sup>. After the third duovirate these men were often given a high public priesthood, which (together with the patronate) seems to have been considered the peak of the municipal career<sup>4</sup>.

On the other hand, the Pompeian evidence does not support NICOLET's claim that the descendants of the *tribuni militum a populo* were always socially higher than their ancestors<sup>5</sup>. M. Holconius Macer, the *praefectus iure dicundo* of the year A. D. 40/41 in place of Caligula (and the son or nephew of M. Holconius Rufus), was by no means of a higher social prestige than his older relative<sup>6</sup>.

These new equestrian families formed a tightly grouped aristocracy of *gentes*, aristocracy which had almost all the municipal power in their hands by virtue of individual relationships or obligations contracted with the *princeps*. This relationship was probably renewed with the heir apparent to the throne<sup>7</sup>. Many formerly distinguished families were totally excluded from the *ordo decurionum*, and some others could enter it only by permission and support of the leading aristocrats<sup>8</sup>.

### *Adoptions and other relationships*

Already in the Ciceronian period entry to the *ordo* of Pompeii was considered particularly difficult<sup>9</sup>. In the Augustan period it did not become easier. On the contrary, a close connexion with one of the leading *gentes* seems very often to have been the only way for a newcomer to gain

<sup>1</sup> NICOLET, 68, n. 1; Suetonius reports that something similar happened under Claudius' reign, see Suet. *Claud.* 25: *Stipendia instituit et imaginariae militiae genus*.

<sup>2</sup> NICOLET, 63.

<sup>3</sup> L. Cellius would be the only exception; see *NS* 1898, 171; *CIL* X 996.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 69.

<sup>5</sup> NICOLET, 64.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 67.

<sup>7</sup> About Marcellus as *patronus coloniae*, see *CIL* X 832. In the Julio-Claudian period several heirs apparent served in Pompeii as honorary magistrates, see below, p. 105.

<sup>8</sup> See list, p. 271.

<sup>9</sup> Macrobian *Sat.* 2, 3; see above, p. 62.

this favour. The story of the Maccii<sup>1</sup> is a good example of this practice during the late Republic: the newcomer (later he might be a rich freedman) adopted a son from a family who already belonged to the *ordo*. This adopted son bore the *gentilicium* of the adoptive father, but since he was still considered a member of the old aristocracy, he had an unimpeded entry to the *ordo*.

Adoptions and political marriages became much more frequent in the Augustan and Julio-Claudian periods, and almost always the adopting family was either new to Pompeii, or socially in an inferior position<sup>2</sup>. For example, the *duovir* N. Arcacus N.f. Arellianus Caledus was related to the indigenous Campanian Arellii (q.v.); the *duovir* L. Avianius L. f. Men. Flaccus Pontianus is almost certainly a Pompeian Pontius (q.v.), adopted by a L. Avianius Flaccus from Puteoli<sup>3</sup>. The *quinquennalis* N. Curtius Vibius Salassus is, in my opinion, a Vibius from the old local Pompeian family (q.v.), adopted by one of the members of the well-known family of the Curtii Salassi (q.v.). The *duovir* M. Herennius Epidianus was related to the old local family of the Epidii (q.v.); the *quinquennalis*, *pontifex* and *tribunus militum a populo* M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus to the certainly indigenous Decidii (g.v.); the aedile L. Obellius Lucretianus to the Lucretii, etc.

Occasionally *duoviri* were elected from local families other than those clearly belonging to the highest municipal aristocracy and their associates, for example, D. Alfidius Hypsaeus, A. Audius Rufus, N. Istacidius Cilix, Cn. Melissaeus Aper, N. Paccius Chilo, M. Staius Rufus (qq.v.). Members of important families from other towns, who gained entry to the *ordo* apparently without any connexion with the ruling families were, for example, P. Caesetius Sex. f. Capito and P. Caesetius Postumus from a Roman equestrian family (q.v.); the Puteolan L. Avianius L. f. Men. Flaccus Pontianus mentioned above; A. Perennius Merulinus; M. Pomponius Marcellus, from the powerful trading family of Atina, and L. Valerius Flaccus who probably took the *cognomen* after the extinction of the patrician Valerii Flacci<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Above, p. 93.

<sup>2</sup> The Pompeian evidence shows that the pattern of the political adoptions was not as simple as described, for example, by H. PRÉVOST, *Les adoptions politiques à Rome sous la république et le principat*, Paris 1949.

<sup>3</sup> See J. H. D'ARMS, 'A Municipal Notable of the Augustan Age', *HarvStud* 76 (1972), 207-216.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 233; cf. now also P. CASTRÉN, 'Le aristocrazie municipali ed i liberti', *OIRF* 1 (1981), 15-24.

*Activities of the magistrates*

While the activity of the Sullan colonists in Pompeii had to a high degree been influenced by the old Campanian traditions<sup>1</sup>, the end of the Republic meant also the end of this tolerant attitude towards foreign influence. In almost every measure taken by the Augustan magistrates we can see clear signs of a trend towards Romanization and unification<sup>2</sup>.

The Sabellian system of measures, which had remained in use throughout all the years of the Sullan colony, was immediately replaced by the Roman system<sup>3</sup>. The wall separating the temple precinct of Apollo from the forum was restored<sup>4</sup>, and an Ionic marble column supporting a sundial was erected in front of the temple<sup>5</sup>. In the same temple sacrifices were performed in honour of Mercury and Apollo, both of whom were often identified with Augustus<sup>6</sup>. The festivals of Apollo in the Forum again became the most important religious festivities of the colony<sup>7</sup>, and some magistrates spent on them enormous sums of money. The large theatre was completely restored by the Holconii brothers after the model of the Theatre of Marcellus in Rome<sup>8</sup>, and it was dedicated to Augustus<sup>9</sup>.

Also, the building of Eumachia was probably inspired by models in Rome, in particular the Forum of Augustus<sup>10</sup> and the Temple of Concordia restored by Tiberius in A.D. 10<sup>11</sup>. This building need not necessarily have had any direct connexion with the commercial activities of the fullers, but may as "Basilica nova" have served more general political or social purposes<sup>12</sup>. The statue found in it, which was set up by the fullers and

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Dio Cass. 52, 30, 9; 52, 41, 1.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 793; CONWAY, 521-523; VE 22.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* X 787.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 802.

<sup>6</sup> BIANCHI BANDINELLI, 182.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 1074.

<sup>8</sup> N.b. the statue of Marcellus was erected near the theatre, *CIL* X 832.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* X 833-834, 842.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. the series of inscriptions dedicated to heroes, *CIL* X 808-809.

<sup>11</sup> *CIL* X 810 ... *Concordiae Augustae Pietati* ...

<sup>12</sup> Also the *Forum Augusti* served economical purposes; see C. GIORDANO, 'Nuove tavolette cerate pompeiane', *RAAN* n.s. 46 (1971), 186 (AAL), payment of a debt: [*Romae*] in *Foro Augusto ante aram Martis Ultoris* (GIORDANO erroneously interprets *Puteolis*). See also G. SPANO, 'L'edificio di Eumachia in Pompei', *RAAN* n.s. 36 (1961), 5-35.

dedicated to Eumachia, was probably placed there only because she was their patroness and employer<sup>1</sup>.

Furthermore, two new temples were constructed, one for the *genius* of Augustus by the priestess Mamia<sup>2</sup>, and the other for *Fortuna Augusta* by the *augur* M. Tullius<sup>3</sup>. The Emperor and members of the imperial family were honoured with monuments<sup>4</sup>, and even the *macellum*, which in its present form was probably inspired by the *Macellum Liviae*<sup>5</sup>, and presumably constructed by the *Augustales*<sup>6</sup>, had a shrine dedicated to the imperial cult.

The seating sectors of the amphitheatre were also completely renewed. In the original republican amphitheatre the spectators had to sit on the sloping sides of the *cavea* which were probably only partly provided with wooden benches. At some date the magistrates were authorized by the *ordo decurionum* to use the money, with which they usually had to pay for public games and candles and torches carried in public processions<sup>7</sup>, to construct the seating sectors one by one in stone. Presumably the *ordo* will have wanted to get this work completed in a relatively short time. The monument has never been properly studied, and its structures are therefore difficult to date, but the fact that all the magistrates who participated in the work, except for one, L. Saginius, have *cognomina*, suggests the Augustan rather than the republican period. Furthermore, some of the sectors (the last ones?) were built by the *magistri Pagi Augusti Felicis suburbanum* who, of course, did not exist before 27 B.C.

Certain other magistrates carried out minor works, such as supplying the beautiful marble basin in the Forum baths, which was paid from public money<sup>8</sup>, a *schola et horologium*<sup>9</sup>, the paving of a street<sup>10</sup>, etc.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 95.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 96.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 96.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* X 795, 798, 799, 805, 823, etc.

<sup>5</sup> For the *Macellum Liviae*, see F. MAGI, 'Il calendario dipinto sotto Santa Maria Maggiore', *MPAA* 11, 1 (1972), 59-68.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. *CIL* X 977.

<sup>7</sup> See *CIL* X 853 (the *magistri Pagi Augusti Felicis suburbanum* constructed some seating sectors *pro ludis*); *CIL* X 854-857 (some *duoviri* constructed other sectors *pro ludis luminibus*). In my opinion, these *lumina* are torches or candles.

<sup>8</sup> *CIL* X 817.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* X 831.

<sup>10</sup> *CIL* X 1064.

The construction of the large palaestra, the so-called Campus, is probably to be dated to the Augustan period as well<sup>1</sup>. Unfortunately we do not know its donor. The two displaced marble slabs and the four displaced busts bearing the inscription *M. Lucretius Rufus legavit* and a very large inscription bearing the same name<sup>2</sup>, suggest that the leader of the family group of the *gauleiters* had constructed either several monuments or perhaps one very important one.

A further peculiarity of the Augustan age is worth noting. Some *gentes* of this time are represented by two apparently independent branches which have slightly different orthography of the *gentilicia*. Thus we know of the important branch of the Lassii and the less important of the Lassaei (qq.v.), the eminent Numistrii and the less prominent Numistrei (qq.v.), and the Tettii who seem to have been more distinguished than the Tetteii<sup>3</sup>. In my opinion the only explanation is that the ending *-ius* of the *gentilicia* was felt to be more "Roman" than *-aeus* or *-eius*, and that the magisterial branches of these local *gentes* therefore adopted the "Roman" orthography<sup>4</sup>.

The radical social changes of the Augustan period and the imperial policy of Romanization attested in Pompeii, as in other Italian towns, are most clearly manifested in the stylistic development of the contemporary art, as has been masterfully revealed by R. BIANCHI BANDINELLI<sup>5</sup>.

### c. *Early Julio-Claudian period* (A.D. 14-50)

#### *Continuation of the family groups*

During the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula the municipal power in Pompeii was held essentially by the same family groups as in the previous period. Although there are some small gaps in the documentation concerning the magistrates of this period<sup>6</sup>, the evidence is sufficient to prove that

<sup>1</sup> DELLA CORTE, *CA*, 398-400; the fragmentary inscription with the two names can in my opinion not be the dedicatory inscription of the Campus.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* X 815; from one of the buildings of the Forum?

<sup>3</sup> A M. Tettius is recorded in the second place among the witnesses of Caecilius Iucundus (member of *ordo*?), t. 100, while L. Tetteius Festus is only 7th on two other tablets, tt. 69, 83.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. SYME, *RR*, 129, n. 2.

<sup>5</sup> BIANCHI BANDINELLI, 179-183, 203; see also DE FRANCISCIS, *RRP*, *passim*.

<sup>6</sup> The magistrates of the years between A.D. 16 and 22, 23 and 25, 26 and 31, 34 and 39, for example, are not attested. See, however, n. 2 of next p.

no fundamental social changes had taken place among the ruling families of the *ordo* <sup>1</sup>.

The Alleii were represented by the *quinquennalis* of the year 25/26, M. Alleius Luccius Libella (q.v.), who had been a *praefectus iure dicundo* in a previous year, probably in the place of Tiberius' son Drusus who, after Germanicus' death, was considered the heir apparent, and was therefore invited to accept an honorary duovirate in Pompeii in c. A.D. 20-21 <sup>2</sup>. Another proof of the authority of the Alleii is the fact that M. Alleius Luccius Libella's son was already a decurion when he died at the age of 17 years, and that Libella's wife Alleia Decimilla was a public priestess <sup>3</sup>. A Eumachius was aedile in 31/32, and a Herennius aedile in same year. There were three Holconii, M. Holconius Celer, *duovir quinquennalis designatus* during the general census of A.D. 14, and probably *quinquennalis* in 15/16 <sup>4</sup>, M. Holconius Gellius (the son of a Holconius and a Gellia?), *duovir* in 22/23 <sup>5</sup>, and M. Holconius Macer, *praefectus iure dicundo* in 40/41 <sup>6</sup>.

There were also four Lucretii, Cn. Lucretius Decens, aedile in 22/23, M. Lucretius Manlianus, *duovir* in 31/32, M. Lucretius Epidius Flaccus, *praefectus iure dicundo* in 33/34 and *quinquennalis* in 40/41 <sup>7</sup>, and D. Lucretius Valens, aedile in 33/34. The Veii were represented by the *augur*, *duovir* and *quinquennalis* in 25/26 M. Stlaborius Veius Fronto, and so on.

Already at this time, however, some new families were beginning to rise, such as the Albucii (aed. 33/34), the old immigrant family of the Gavii (*duov.* 39-40?) <sup>8</sup>, the Licinii (aed. 40/41), the Pompeii (aed. 25/26) <sup>9</sup>, the Poppaei (aed. 39-40?), etc. All these were destined to be important magisterial families in the Neronian and Flavian periods. There were, of course, during this time some further families that made sporadic appearances in the magisterial lists, such as the Aelii Tuberones (*duov.* 22/23),

<sup>1</sup> See list, p. 272.

<sup>2</sup> Germanicus died on 10 October A.D. 19; since M. Alleius Luccius Libella was *quinquennalis* in 25/26, his *praefectura* must have fallen between about 20 and 24.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 71.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 97.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 97.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 106.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> See above, p. 94.

<sup>9</sup> See below, p. 110.

the Albieni (*duov.* 31/32), the Fulvini (aed. 25/26), a L. Iulius (aed. 39-40?), the Vergilii Salinatores (aed. 22/23) and the Vesonii (*duov.* 33/34).

Most of the documents of this period relate to the imperial cult: they are dedications made by the *ordo* and the magistrates, by the *ministri Fortunae Augustae* and by the *ministri Augusti*. The *ministri Fortunae Augustae* consecrated a new cult statue after the accession of each new Emperor<sup>1</sup>, and the *ministri Augusti* probably dedicated a gift every time an important event took place in the imperial family. Thus there is a dedication from the year 23 when Tiberius' son Drusus died (he had probably been an honorary *duovir* (*quinquennalis*?) in Pompeii in about 20/21). There is another dedication from the year 31, when Germanicus' eldest son Nero Iulius Caesar was put to death and Seianus' conspiracy was suppressed<sup>2</sup>; another from the year 33, when Germanicus' other son Drusus died, and Caligula, the only surviving son, became the most likely heir to the throne<sup>3</sup>. In the same year the latter was also an honorary *duovir* in Pompeii<sup>4</sup>.

There are still other dedicatory inscriptions from this time: one to Livia, after her adoption into the Julian family by Augustus' will (between A.D. 14 and 29)<sup>5</sup>; one to Nero, Germanicus' son, the heir apparent between 23 and 31<sup>6</sup>; and one, *pro salute C. Caesaris Augusti Germanici*, from 37 when Caligula was seriously ill<sup>7</sup>.

During the reign of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, therefore, the connections between the imperial family and the *ordo* of Pompeii (and probably of the municipalities in general) seem to have been extremely close. It is significant that the heir appointed to the throne was often immediately asked to accept an honorary municipal magistracy<sup>8</sup>.

#### "Claudian crisis"

Another situation wherein an Emperor was offered a municipal magistracy occurred when the municipality suffered an internal political crisis,

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 76.

<sup>2</sup> *CIL* X 895, 899.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 901-902.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 799.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* X 798.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 796; cf. Suet. *Calig.* 14.

<sup>8</sup> See above, p. 61.

which could not be resolved by the *ordo decurionum* and the magistrates alone, but needed the intervention of imperial aid. This seems to have been the situation in 40, when Caligula was elected *duovir quinquennalis* in Pompeii, although he was already completely at variance with the Senate in Rome<sup>1</sup>. The other *quinquennalis* of the year was M. Lucretius Epidius Flaccus, who belonged to the group of the *gauleiters*, and the *praefectus iure dicundo* was M. Holconius Macer, who was a member of the local landowners' alliance<sup>2</sup>. There probably were elements of an internal crisis, and two of the most prominent members of the *ordo*, armed with censorial powers and the authority of the Emperor himself were charged with the task of resolving the problem. Caligula's assassination in January 41 certainly would not have helped towards a successful conclusion of this task. The Emperor's name was cancelled from all the official Pompeian documents, both of this year and the year 33/34<sup>3</sup>, although there was no *damnatio memoriae*<sup>4</sup>. We must presume that if there really had been a crisis, it remained unresolved.

In fact, we do not know of any municipal magistrates or regular lower officials in Pompeii from the years 41–52, although we know quite a few from the previous years and from the great majority of the years following A.D. 52. From this period (A.D. 45), only one dedicatory inscription from the temple of *Fortuna Augusta* has survived, but it is completely different from the others of the same group. After Claudius' accession, in fact, no new cult statue was dedicated, as the law required of the *ministri*<sup>5</sup>, but only two marble bases. Furthermore, the consecration was not authorized by the municipal magistrates, as was the custom, but had been "suggested" by a *quaestor* of an evident servile origin. It was also not executed by the *ministri Fortunae Augustae*, but apparently by a private person, probably a freedman. It is strange that such an important dedication was not made in the traditional way and according to the special laws. Claudius' hostility for the personal cult<sup>6</sup> does not suffice to explain all these departures from the normal procedure.

Outside the Nucerian Gate of Pompeii there is a group of election

<sup>1</sup> Suet. *Calig.* 49.

<sup>2</sup> See above, pp. 96–97.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* X 901, 904.

<sup>4</sup> Suet. *Claud.* 11, 3.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 77.

<sup>6</sup> Dio Cass. 60, 5, 3–5.

notices, which have been dated by some scholars to the reign of Claudius<sup>1</sup>. These notices differ completely from any other election propaganda in Pompeii, both because some unusual magistracies—such as those of *praetor* and *tribunus plebis*—occur in them, and, above all, because some at least of them are concerned with elections for office in Nuceria. No satisfactory explanation has been offered why there were such unusual municipal magistracies in Nuceria under Claudius<sup>2</sup>, nor why the Nucerians preferred to conduct their election propaganda just outside the walls of Pompeii, 12 miles from Nuceria, rather than in or near their own town.

In my opinion, the fact in Pompeii that we know of no magistrates from the early Claudian period and that the normal officials did not perform their duties at this time, and the presence of election propaganda for these unusual magistracies in Nuceria may have a joint solution. It is worth noting that “*praetor*” was sometimes used as the equivalent of the Sabellian “*meddix tuticus*”<sup>3</sup>, and that there were *tribuni plebis* also in the Claudian colony of Teanum Sidicinum<sup>4</sup>. It seems possible that Claudius attempted to some reorganization of municipal administration in certain areas, and he may have tried to revive some old pre-Roman traditions, such as, for example, the Nucerian league of the Sabellian period<sup>5</sup>.

In Pompeii there is another monument from the Claudian period, that may be connected with the supposed reform or, rather, its abolition. In the Temple of Jupiter a monument was erected in honour of a certain Sp. Turranius L. f. Sp. n. L. pron. Fab. Proculus Gellianus who had had a brilliant career in Rome and in Lavinium, but had no apparent direct link with the municipal life of Pompeii<sup>6</sup>. The Claudian orthography of the inscription proves that the monument was erected between A.D. 47 and 54. Perhaps Sp. Turranius had played some decisive role as an imperial agent in settling the political conditions in Pompeii after the “Claudian crisis”.

<sup>1</sup> See K. SCHUBRING, ‘Epigraphisches aus kampanischen Städten’, *Hermes* 90 (1962), 239–244 (240); SG 265.

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, the very unsatisfactory interpretation of MOMMSEN, in *Römisches Staatsrecht* III<sup>3</sup>, 801, n. 3.

<sup>3</sup> For example, in the *tubula Bantina*, VE 2 (pp. 16–17), where a *trib. pl.* is also mentioned. Cf. also SARTORI, ‘Cost.’, 47.

<sup>4</sup> CIL X 4797.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Suet. *Claud.* 22: *Quaedam circa caerimonias civilemque et militarem morem, item circa omnium ordinum statum domi forisque aut correxit aut exoleta revocavit aut etiam nova instituit.*

<sup>6</sup> CIL X 797.

d. *Neronian and Flavian periods* (A.D. 50–79)*Settlement of the crisis*

In the year A.D. 50 Claudius adopted his stepson Nero, who was three years older than Britannicus, and became the more likely successor to the throne<sup>1</sup>. Nero's direct descent from Augustus was emphasized on this occasion<sup>2</sup>; Claudius himself had not been adopted into the Julian family, and thus the chain that linked all the successors with Augustus had been broken.

In Pompeii a change in the municipal life became immediately visible: probably dating from this period is the inscription in which Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius is recorded as *flamen Caesaris Augusti*; he also gave public games *pro salute* [Ti. Claudi] *Caesaris Augu[sti] li[b]e[ro]rumque* (Claudia Antonia, Octavia, Britannicus and Nero)<sup>3</sup>. D. Lucretius Satrius Valens became *flamen Neronis Caesaris Augusti filii perpetuus*<sup>4</sup> and Vibia Sabina became *sacerdos Iuliae Augustae* (= Agrippina)<sup>5</sup>. Dedications were made in honour of Nero, probably immediately after his adoption, for this is the only occasion on which Nero is called Ti. Claudius<sup>6</sup>, and also of Agrippina<sup>7</sup>. According to the tradition followed during the previous period, Nero also may have become an honorary *duovir* in Pompeii<sup>8</sup>. In A.D. 56, a cult statue was once again dedicated in the traditional way by the next *ministri Fortunae Augustae* following Nero's succession<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Tac. *Ann.* 12, 25.

<sup>2</sup> Tacitus does not say this explicitly, but it can be inferred from, for instance, *Ann.* 12, 58 and 13, 1.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL* IV 1180. This *edictum* resembles the *edicta* of D. Lucretius Satrius Valens (see next note) more than any other painted inscriptions. Therefore I consider them contemporary, see above, p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* IV 1185, 3884, 7992, 7995.

<sup>5</sup> *CIL* X 961–962. For Agrippina as *Augusta*, see Tac. *Ann.* 12, 62; see also above, p. 72.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* X 932.

<sup>7</sup> *CIL* X 933.

<sup>8</sup> In the *apocha rei publicae*, t. 139, D. Lucretius Satrius Valens is recorded in the place reserved for the *duovir* or the *praefectus iure dicundo*, see ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 57. On the other hand, Lucretius Satrius Valens is attested together with Nero Augustus in a graffito, *CIL* IV 2993y. In a painted inscription, *CIL* IV 3822, Nero appears with an *interrex* (?), see above, p. 67.

<sup>9</sup> *CIL* X 826.

Between the years 50 and 54 the municipal life of Pompeii seems to have returned to normal, and no signs of internal crisis are evident. I do not think it too hazardous to attribute this change to a new intervention on the part of the central administration in Rome, where Agrippina and Pallas had great authority after Nero's adoption<sup>1</sup>.

The "Claudian crisis" had, however, caused considerable changes among the ruling classes of Pompeii, and the new magisterial families, if compared with those appearing before the crisis, give a very different impression. The *duoviri* of the year 52/53, Q. Coelius Caltilius Iustus and L. Helvius Blaesus Proculus (qq.v.), both come from completely new magisterial families. The *duovir* or *praefectus* of the year 54/55, D. Lucretius Satrius Valens, belonged to a new branch of the Pompeian Lucretii: only his adoptive father is known to have been an aedile in 33/34. His own family, the Satrii (q.v.), had not had political importance since the Roman colonization. The *quinquennalis* of 55/56, Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius, may have had a distant family connexion with the Alleii, distinguished in the Augustan and Julio-Claudian periods, but by now we know that his adoptive father was Cn.? Alleius Nobilis, who was probably a freedman or the son of a freedman, and that his adoptive mother Pomponia Decarchis was a freedwoman of the important commercial family of the Pomponii<sup>2</sup>. The other *quinquennalis* of the same year, Hegius (Regulus?, q.v.) belonged to a family that was probably known in Pompeii in the pre-Roman period<sup>3</sup>, but had been ever since in as deep an obscurity as the Satrii. The *duoviri* of the year 56/57, Q. Postumius Modestus and C. Vibius Secundus, also were members of families new to the *ordo*: before Modestus we know of no Postumii (q.v.) in it, while the aedile C. Vibius who appears in the interesting dedicatory inscription from the year 39-40? could be the same Vibius Secundus or, more likely, his father<sup>4</sup>.

The aediles of 56/57, Q. Brittius Balbus and C. Memmius Iunianus, also belonged to new families. The *duoviri* of 57/58, C. Cornelius Macer and Sex. Pompeius Proculus, came from families that traditionally have been closely connected with Pompeii. The Corneli (q.v.), however, had not been attested in the magisterial lists since the very earliest years of the colo-

<sup>1</sup> Tac. *Ann.* 12, 25.

<sup>2</sup> The sepulchral inscription of this couple, which has not been published and seems to have disappeared, was discovered inside Eumachia's tomb monument, according to the *Giornale di scavo*, 16 Nov. 1954.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 45.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 77.

ny<sup>1</sup>, and only one Pompeius—probably from a different branch—is known as an aedile in 25/26<sup>2</sup>. The *duoviri* of the following year (58/59), L. Albucius Iustus and L. Veranius Hypsacus, followed the same pattern: the first known Albucius in Pompeii was the aedile of the year 34, and the Veranii are not attested at all, except in a doubtful election notice from the early period of the colony<sup>3</sup>.

The *duoviri* of the year 59, when the riot between the Nucерians and the Pompeians took place in the amphitheatre<sup>4</sup>, were two Pompeii Grosphi (qq.v.), probably father and (adoptive?) son, who belonged to a well-known Sicilian equestrian family (if they had not taken the *cognomen* after the extinction of the original family), but apparently had a family connexion with the distinguished old family of the Gavii (q.v.). These men must have held a very important position in the town, since there are no other instances of two *duoviri* both belonging to the same family.

They probably did not, however, survive in office after the riot: as early as May, A.D. 60, we find as *duoviri* N. Sandelius Messius Balbus and P. Vedius Siricus, both from families not attested in Pompeii before this date<sup>5</sup>. For their part, the central government had appointed an extraordinary *praefectus iure dicundo*, probably with very wide powers. It is significant that even on this occasion a Pompeian citizen was called to this difficult magistracy, the *duovir* of 57/58, Sex. Pompeius Proculus. He must therefore have been a man trusted equally by the Senate and the *ordo decurionum*<sup>6</sup>.

The *quinquennales* of the year 60/61 are unknown, but C. Cuspis Pansa the Elder was probably one of them<sup>7</sup>. His family belonged to the old colonist families, who had vanished completely from the magisterial lists towards the end of the republican period<sup>8</sup>. The only known *duovir* of the year 61/62, Ti. Claudius Verus, was probably the descendant of an imperial freedman. He seems to have been on good terms with Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius who, in fact, may well have been his colleague in that year<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 89.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 104.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 86, n. 3.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 111.

<sup>5</sup> t. 144.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 67.

<sup>7</sup> See below, p. 112.

<sup>8</sup> See above, p. 88.

<sup>9</sup> Cf., for instance, *CIL* IV 7989.

*Riot and earthquake*

The year A.D. 59 and the events it contained may have marked a change in Nero's attitude towards the Campanian colony. At end of March 59, Agrippina was murdered at the orders of Nero<sup>1</sup>, and in the same year there occurred the famous riot in the amphitheatre between the Pompeians and the inhabitants of the Neronian colony of Nuceria. This colony had been established only two years earlier<sup>2</sup>, and was therefore probably still under Nero's particular tutelage.

Tacitus' account of the riot is a masterpiece of dramatic concision<sup>3</sup>, but to a modern reader it leaves many questions unresolved. The public games during which the riot took place were organized by an ex-senator Livineius Regulus who had been expelled from the Senate by Caligula, or perhaps rather by Claudius in 47<sup>4</sup>. As often happens in such situations, the conflict between the Pompeians and the Nucerians began as a mere squabble, which, however, developed first into an exchange of stone-throwing and soon after into an armed conflict. Since it was not usual to carry arms in public, the very fact that the people had arms on the spot may suggest that the whole incident was premeditated and deliberately provoked. It is possible that before this occasion there had already been some sort of antagonism in the relations between the two neighbouring towns. MAIURI has suggested that this antagonism originally arose from disagreements over the boundaries dividing the two municipal territories<sup>5</sup>. The establishment of the new Neronian colony in Nuceria in 57 might have aggravated the situation. In any event, after the riot the Nucerians complained to the Emperor who declined to make any decision, but referred the matter to the decision of the Senate. The Senate in turn passed it to the consuls<sup>6</sup>, who once again referred it to the Senate for final decision. Again it is open to question whether such hesitations were necessary in the procedure followed, or whether somebody was passing the buck. The first part of the punishment ordered by the Senate consisted of a prohibition of gladiatorial contests in Pompeii for ten years, and the punishment of the persons respons-

<sup>1</sup> Tac. *Ann.* 14, 1-8.

<sup>2</sup> Tac. *Ann.* 13, 31.

<sup>3</sup> Tac. *Ann.* 14, 17.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Annales* there is a gap in the surviving text between A.D. 37 and 47.

<sup>5</sup> MAIURI, 'Pomp. Noc.', 39; cf. also the previous chapter about the "Claudian crisis".

<sup>6</sup> The consuls were T. Sextius Africanus and M. Ostorius Scapula.

ible by exile, and would perhaps be the normal penalty for such a misdemeanour<sup>1</sup>. However, the other parts of the sentence show that the offence had been more serious: the illegally-founded clubs of the Pompeians (which the Nucerrians apparently did not have) were abolished, and Livineius and certain other persons were accused of having provoked the riot (*qui seditionem conciverant*) and exiled. It would be important to know if the illegal clubs had actually participated in the riot, or if they were abolished simply because the Senate had become aware of their existence as a result of it. We do not know whether these clubs were *collegia tenuiorum*, i.e. clubs apparently founded for a specific legal purpose, but in fact having other, illegal, aims as well, or whether they were actually illegal political clubs of young aristocrats. It is not my intention to enter the discussion on this subject and only add to the hypotheses already stated<sup>2</sup>, since the documentation provides no clear answer to this question.

The earthquake of A.D. 62<sup>3</sup>, in which a great number of the public buildings, aqueducts and private houses were partly or totally destroyed, offered in the nature of things a serious challenge to the municipal administration. Normal elections could probably not take place for a certain time after the earthquake<sup>4</sup>, and the *ordo decurionum* was forced to appoint an extraordinary magistrate, a *praefectus iure dicundo lege Petronia*<sup>5</sup>. To this magistracy was summoned the *duovir quinquennalis* of 60/61, C. Cuspius Pansa the Elder<sup>6</sup>.

The social and economic consequences of the earthquake in Pompeii have recently been excellently analysed by J. ANDREAU<sup>7</sup>, and it is unnecessary to repeat here all of his arguments. It is evident, however, that Pompeii did not receive any real measure of assistance from the central government in restoring the damage caused by the earthquake. ANDREAU points out that it is strange that a town which calls itself a Neronian colony<sup>8</sup> and which seems to have been particularly in the Emperor's favour, should

<sup>1</sup> Call. *Dig.* 48, 19, 28, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. M. DELLA CORTE, *Iuventus*, Arpino 1924, *passim*; RICHARDSON, 88-93; W. O. MOELLER, 'The Riot of A.D. 59 at Pompeii', *Historia* 19 (1970), 84-95.

<sup>3</sup> For the date of the earthquake, see G. O. ONORATO, 'La data del terremoto di Pompei 5 febbraio 62 d.C.', *RAL* ser. 8, vol. 4 (1949), 644-661; ÉTIENNE, 11-13.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 84.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 67.

<sup>6</sup> See above, p. 110, and below, p. 114.

<sup>7</sup> ANDREAU, 'Séismes'.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. *CIL* IV 3525 with the comments of MAU; see also A. SOGLIANO, 'Coloniae neroniane', *RAL* ser. 5, vol. 6 (1897), 389-395.

not have received material help from Nero who, only some years before, had pleaded for considerable sums from Claudius for assistance to Bononia when it had been destroyed by fire<sup>1</sup>.

We have no evidence—apart from the temporary suspension of the *duo-viri*—to suggest that the riot caused any immediate change in the municipal politics of Pompeii, but it may have altered the Emperor's attitude towards the town. It may, indeed, have been one of the reasons why Nero did not actively support the reconstruction of Pompeii after the earthquake.

In the civil wars that followed Nero's death, Tacitus reports also that a youth of senatorial origin, Cornelius Fuscus, who was later *praefectus praetorio* under Domitian, had led his colony in Galba's cause in rebellion against Nero<sup>2</sup>. In addition, we have a fragmentary inscription which—according to CICHORIUS—suggests that Cornelius Fuscus' home colony was Pompeii<sup>3</sup>. CICHORIUS' interpretation is however now generally rejected<sup>4</sup>, and Cornelius Fuscus' name should thus be abolished from the lists of distinguished Pompeians.

#### *Evidence for the post-earthquake period*

The evidence concerning the last period of Pompeii differs radically from the documentation of the earlier periods. While the earlier documentation is composed mainly of honorary, dedicatory or sepulchral inscriptions, the documents of the last period consist almost exclusively of election notices. In one sense this is an advantage: we know a very great percentage of the *ordo* of this period and, still more important, we gain a reasonably good idea about the electorate, the clientage of the most important candidates, and about the part played in the elections by the enfranchised working classes. On the other hand, we often cannot be certain if a person known as a candidate was actually elected<sup>5</sup>, nor the exact year when a particular candidate ran for a particular magistracy. In my view, it is hazardous in the extreme to draw up lists of candidates for every year, as some scholars

<sup>1</sup> ANDREAU, 'Séismes', 393.

<sup>2</sup> Tac. *Hist.* 2, 86, 2.

<sup>3</sup> CIL III 14214; C. CICHORIUS, *Römische Denkmäler in der Dobrudscha*, Berlin 1904, 20–21.

<sup>4</sup> H. DESSAU, in *Hermes* 45 (1910), 5 and *ILS* 9107, n. 5; A. VON DOMASZEWSKI, in *RhMus* 60 (1905), 158–159; and, above all, R. SYME, 'The Colony of Cornelius Fuscus', *AJPhil* 58 (1937), 7–18; F. B. FLORESCU, *Das Siegesdenkmal von Adamklissi*, Bonn 1965, *passim*; I. A. RICHMOND, 'Adamklissi', *PBSR* n.s. 35 (1967), 29–40.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 83.

have attempted, and to base any speculations upon the relative activity shown by their supporters who had actually been elected. First, we do not know the regular number of competing candidates<sup>1</sup> and, second, we do not know how usual it was for a candidate (or a pair of candidates) to stand again if not elected the first time. Furthermore, the notices were sometimes destroyed and overpainted in the course of a single campaign<sup>2</sup>, and if a candidate really could run several times for the same magistracy, the reliability of the laboriously compiled lists of the candidates collapses completely. It is equally dangerous to try to detect winners among the candidates of a certain year from the electoral propaganda conducted by their respective supporters: only a small amount of the election publicity has survived, and the publicity that was destroyed or is preserved in the parts of the town which have not yet been excavated could, in some instances, change the situation in favour of another candidate.

Another difficulty of the documentation of the last years is that we can very seldom be sure about the family connexions of the candidates, or about the building activity of the magistrates once in office. Most of them were still alive in A.D. 79 and therefore left no explicit sepulchral inscriptions; and, since the rebuilding after the earthquake was not completed, very few dedicatory inscriptions dating from this time have been found. Only two major monuments, the amphitheatre and the Temple of Isis, had been fully restored by private enterprise, the former by the Cuspii Pansae<sup>3</sup> and the latter by N. Popidius Celsinus<sup>4</sup>.

### *Election propaganda*

The election propaganda of the last years yields an interesting picture of the social life in an Italian municipality of the first century A. D. This propaganda may be defined as private, where it was carried out by private persons, such as family members<sup>5</sup>, friends<sup>6</sup>, colleagues<sup>7</sup>, clients<sup>8</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 79.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the many forbiddals concerning this habit.

<sup>3</sup> See MAIURI, *UF*, 86-87.

<sup>4</sup> See below, p. 207.

<sup>5</sup> "pater facit filium", *CIL* IV 9913; "Taedia Secunda cupiens avia rog(avit) et fecit", *CIL* IV 7469.

<sup>6</sup> "N. N. condiscipulus rogat".

<sup>7</sup> "N. N. collega facit".

<sup>8</sup> "clientes rogant", or "N. N. cliens rogat".

or well-known citizens<sup>1</sup>. Women also seem to have participated actively in the canvassing, and, to my mind, their role in the municipal elections has not yet been sufficiently clarified<sup>2</sup>. In the same way the slaves occasionally gave their support to a certain candidate; particularly valuable was the support of the well-known slaves who worked in the public baths<sup>3</sup>.

The propaganda can be defined public if it was diffused by more or less organized groups of citizens whose opinions had been by some means previously established. The propaganda carried out by a candidate's neighbours is midway between the private and public propaganda, although the notices would not have had much chance of surviving unless the whole neighbourhood agreed with the decision. The propaganda carried out by associations made up of persons who had some unity of interests is more clearly public in nature. These interests could be of religious nature: one of the most active religious groups seems to have been the *Isiaci* who, over several years, supported diverse candidates, sometimes as an organized society (*Isiaci universi*)<sup>4</sup>, sometimes headed by their religious leaders<sup>5</sup>. The other important religious association was that of the worshippers of Venus Pompeiana, *Venerii* or *Veneriosi*<sup>6</sup>. I do not believe that these were members of the club of the *iuvenes Venerii Pompeiani*<sup>7</sup>, but it is quite possible that the *Venerii*, *Veneriosi* may have represented more conservative classes of the population than, for example, the *Isiaci*<sup>8</sup>.

There were other associations with common social or economic interests which took an active part in the election campaigning. Their political activity shows that the majority of their members must have been either

<sup>1</sup> Such as *Amandus sacerdos*, *Fabius Eupor princeps libertinorum*, *Phoebus cum emptoribus suis*, etc.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 79.

<sup>3</sup> "a balneo rogant", *CIL* IX 7802; see VÄÄNÄNEN, 106.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* IV 787; for the *Isiaci*, see TRAN TAM TINH, *passim*; V. VON GONZENBACH, *Untersuchungen zu den Knabenweißen im Isiskult der römischen Kaiserzeit*, Bonn 1967, 116-117; L. VIDMAN, *Isis und Serapis bei den Griechen und Römern*, Berlin 1970, *passim*.

<sup>5</sup> "Popidius Natalis cliens cum Isiacis", *CIL* IV 1011.

<sup>6</sup> *CIL* IV 1146 and 7791; see also R. SCHILLING, *La religion romaine de Venus*, Paris 1954, 239, 261, n. 4; H. CHANTRAINE, *Freigelassene und Sklaven im Dienst der römischen Kaiser*, Wiesbaden 1967, 385-388.

<sup>7</sup> See above, p. 33.

<sup>8</sup> The *Isiaci* Cuspius Pansa and Helvius Sabinus are supported mainly by the associations and persons with servile *cognomina*, while the *Veneriosi* Paquius Proculus and Ceius Secundus are supported by other magistrates, groups of clients, etc. The suppositions of TRAN TAM TINH, 41, about the social status of N. Popidius Ampliatius and his family are not at all convincing, see below, p. 207.

freeborn or freedmen. Apparently in Pompeii and its surroundings there was—at least in the last period—an influential free working class that was politically active and organized into associations of a highly specialized kind. For instance, the important fullers' association sometimes appears acting as a whole (*fullones universi*), but more often divided into sections (*infectores*, *offectores*, *quactiliari*, *sagari*, etc.). The people engaged in transport were represented by the clubs of the *lignari plostrari*, *muliones* and *saccari*; those who engaged in agriculture by the *agricolae* (casual farmhands?), *coloni* (tenant-farmers?)<sup>1</sup>, *vindemitores* (hired labourers in vineyards)<sup>2</sup>, *gallinarii* (dealers in poultry), *pomarii* (fruit-sellers), *aliarii* (garlic-sellers)<sup>3</sup> and *caeparii* (onion-sellers). The fishermen of the harbour were represented by the association of the *piscicapi*; the bakers by those of the *pistores* and the *clibanarii*<sup>4</sup>. Other trades were represented by the goldsmiths (*aurifices*) and the barbers (*tonsores*). All these associations seem to have effected some sort of collaboration on some occasions<sup>5</sup>, since one prominent freedman is called *omnium collegiorum benemeritus*<sup>6</sup>.

Still other societies existed, less economic and more purely social in their nature. These clubs must have been less official, and some of them might even have been created on the spot to represent the interests of a group of friends of a certain candidate. To this group belong the clubs of the ball-players (*pilicrepi*), the draughtplayers (*latruncularii*), the theatregoers (*spectaculi spectantes*), the late-drinkers (*seribibi*), the people who used to have an aperitif together (*propin facientes*)<sup>7</sup>; even petty thieves (*furunculi*), sleepers (*dormientes*) and runaway slaves (*drapetae*) are attested. Some of these titles may be simply humorous, but the propaganda carried out by some of these clubs may not always have been considered desirable in the more conservative circles of the town.

Sometimes a candidate was able to gain still wider support, from the whole population (*universi Pompeiani*)<sup>8</sup>, or from the citizens and resident aliens (*coloni et incolae*)<sup>9</sup>. It is difficult to say if *populus* can be taken to

<sup>1</sup> E.g. CIL IV 241: "Hermes colo[nus] cum gallinariis".

<sup>2</sup> See Columella, *Rust.* 3, 21, 6; 4, 17, 8; 12, 18, 2 and GUMMERUS, 27, 81–82.

<sup>3</sup> See A. DE FRANCISCIS, 'Il significato della parola "aliari" in un programma elettorale pompeiano', *RAL* ser. 7, vol. 1 (1939), 46–49.

<sup>4</sup> VÄÄNÄNEN, 92.

<sup>5</sup> See KORNEMANN, 'Collegium', *PW* 4 (1900), 414.

<sup>6</sup> See below, p. 133.

<sup>7</sup> CIL IV 7787.

<sup>8</sup> CIL IV 1122.

<sup>9</sup> CIL IV 9918a.

mean the whole population, or if it was used as a synonym of *plebs*<sup>1</sup>. The fact that *pauperes* appear as a voting group proves that there was already some sort of class-consciousness among the proletariat<sup>2</sup>.

I have already advanced the hypothesis that the election propaganda displayed by the voting districts of Pompeii was a type of semi-official information given by the community to its less-informed members<sup>3</sup>. There are, however, signs of more official canvassing as well. Following the names of some candidates of the Neronian period appear the words *iudicio Augusti*, *iudiciis Augustorum*<sup>4</sup>. This cannot mean anything else than an imperial recommendation, which in the elections of Rome was always tantamount to certain election<sup>5</sup>.

This is not the only sign of imperial interference in the municipal elections of Pompeii. When Vespasian's agent, the tribune T. Suedius Clemens, was reclaiming public lands occupied by unauthorized private persons<sup>6</sup>, he seems to have taken an active part in the municipal elections. He has been reproached for this by some modern scholars, since an impartial judge should not have taken part in the campaign of only one candidate, M. Epidius Sabinus, who has been conjectured to have been his friend and, most probably, his host during his stay in Pompeii<sup>7</sup>. These scholars, however, have not noticed that Suedius Clemens participated in the election propaganda as *iudex sanctissimus*, an appointee of the Emperor, not as a private person. In the same way the *ordo decurionum* supported the same candidate as the *ordo sanctissimus*. This is the only time when the *ordo decurionum* participated in the canvassing as a body, and their support suggests the intervention of central authorities. It was the Emperor's order that M. Epidius Sabinus, who is elsewhere called *defensor coloniae*<sup>8</sup>, should be elected, probably to help Suedius Clemens accomplish his difficult task. Epidius Sabinus was probably a trusted supporter of the Emperor himself, although he came from an old local family. Like Sulla, Caesar and Augustus, the

<sup>1</sup> CIL IV 1045, 7657.

<sup>2</sup> "Citari et pauperes facite", CIL IV 9932a.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 82.

<sup>4</sup> CIL IV 670; see also 1074 (add. p. 199), 1612, 820a, etc.

<sup>5</sup> See B. M. LEVICK, 'Imperial Control of the Elections under the Early Principate', *Historia* 16 (1967), 207-230 (221-225).

<sup>6</sup> Vespasian did the same in Rome and many other towns, see E. MAGALDI, 'Echi di Roma a Pompei III', *RSP* 3 (1939), 21-60; F. CASTAGNOLI, 'Cippo di "restitutio agrorum" presso Canne', *RFIC* 76 (1948), 280-286.

<sup>7</sup> MAGALDI, *art. cit.*, 50; DELLA CORTE, *CA*, 489.

<sup>8</sup> CIL IV 768.

Flavians seem to have wanted to secure their power in Pompeii by introducing their own men into the *ordo decurionum*, not in the brutal way of proscribing the enemies and replacing them with friends, but by using pressure to induce the population to elect the desired candidate.

### *Rise of new families*

Of the families attested in the lists of candidates of the last period a very great proportion had never before been recorded among the magisterial families of Pompeii. In some cases this may be a pure coincidence, as we know a higher percentage of the magisterial families in this period than in earlier ones. But there are some cases which clearly suggest that new families found it easier to rise to power at this time. The following examples are some of the clearest illustrations of the process.

The Appuleii are represented by a *duovir*-candidate. In earlier times only one Appuleius of any importance is attested, Q. Appulcius Severus, one of the regular witnesses on the wax tablets of Caecilius Iucundus in the Neronian period. His name always takes a very distinguished place among the witnesses (1st to 3rd), and of the 17 tablets with his name, he is preceded by only 8 other persons<sup>1</sup>. This suggests that he probably did not belong to the *ordo* in that period, but was nonetheless a prominent personality. The candidate of the last period could be this same Appuleius, or else his close relative.

The Attii are represented by the aedile-candidate Attius Amplus, probably the same person whose name occurs under that of the aedile Brittius Balbus on another wax tablet<sup>2</sup>. The Calventii are represented by two candidates, Calventius Quietus and C. Calventius Sittius Magnus. They are both probably related to the Augustalis C. Calventius Quietus: the former would be his son, the latter, a member of the prominent family of the Sittii, and his adoptive son<sup>3</sup>.

The family relations of the Ceii are somewhat problematic, because the exact date of the *duovir iterum* and *quinquennalis* L. Ceius L. f. Labeo (q.v.) is not discoverable. They seem, however, to have had some family connexion with the (late republican?) *argentarius* L. Ceius L. l. Serapio. The very popular *duovir*-candidate of the last years, L. Ceius Secundus, undoubtedly belonged to the same family. The Cerrinii were attested in Pompeii as

<sup>1</sup> See ANDREAU, *C.J.*, 174.

<sup>2</sup> t. 74.

<sup>3</sup> See above, p. 100.

early as under the Republic; in the year 47 B.C. a *magister vici et compiti*, M. Cerrinius M. f., was recorded in the list of the *magistri Forenses*, but the family is not attested in the *ordo* before the last period, when it was represented by the aedile-candidate M. Cerrinius Vatia, a probable descendant of the Augustalis M. Cerrinius Restitutus.

The *duovir*-candidate M. Epidius Sabinus<sup>1</sup> belonged to one of the most distinguished local families of Campania. In Pompeii, however, this *gens* had not been represented in the *ordo* except by two adopted members, M. Herennius Epidianus and M. Lucretius Epidius Flaccus<sup>2</sup>. The case of the Fabii is interesting: they are often attested in Pompeii, but before the Neronian period only by freedmen, of whom the *princeps libertinorum*, M. Fabius Eupor, was the most outstanding. In the lists of the last period appears the name of M. Fabius Rufus, the probable owner of the fine house near the Porta Marina<sup>3</sup>. Two brothers, Fabius Celer and Fabius Memor, took an active part in the election propaganda of the same time. It is impossible to say if these men were members of the *gens* to whom the freedmen of the earlier period belonged or if they were descendants of these freedmen.

Before the earthquake the imperial freedmen or their natural or adopted descendants had been represented by Ti. Claudius Verus<sup>4</sup> and Ti. Iulius Rufus. The popular candidate C. Iulius Polybius of the last period was probably one of them.

The Lollii seem not to have entered the group of magisterial families until the last period, having previously been represented in Pompeii only by a *minister Augusti* in the year A.D. 1. The Nonii were represented by the candidate L. Nonius Severus and earlier only by a freedman, Sex. Nonius Scamander, who occupied an important place among the witnesses of Caecilius Iucundus and was probably an Augustalis<sup>5</sup>.

The Numitorii seem to have risen to the *ordo* in the typical way of the Augustan and Julio-Claudian periods: a Numitorius adopted a member of the powerful family of the Audii. This C. Numitorius Audius Bassus was probably a magistrate in 62<sup>6</sup>, and C. Numitorius Serenus was a candidate in one of the last years.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 117.

<sup>2</sup> See above, pp. 97, 106.

<sup>3</sup> See C. GIORDANO, 'Le iscrizioni della casa di M. Fabio Rufo', *RAAN* n.s. 41 (1966), 73-89.

<sup>4</sup> See above, p. 110.

<sup>5</sup> See above, p. 74.

<sup>6</sup> See t. 151; ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 215.

The Ovidii were probably a completely new family in Pompeii in this period. The only known Ovidius is the Flavian candidate L. Ovidius Veiento. The candidate A. Rustius Verus was probably a descendant or relative of the *scriba* Rustius who actively supported various candidates. The Samellii were represented only by the Flavian candidate M. Samellius Modestus; they also seem to have been new to Pompeii. The old Campanian family of the Sittii was certainly present in Pompeii from earliest times: this is proved by the appearance of several of the family's slaves and freedmen among the early *ministri* and in republican graffiti. The *gens* is not, however, attested among the magisterial families before the last period. This could, of course, be a mere coincidence, though the candidates P. Sittius Coniunctus and P. Sittius Magnus may otherwise have been descendants of the Augustalis P. Sittius Diophantus.

In the same way, the candidates A. Suettius Certus and A. Suettius Verus were the first important members of their *gens*, that was previously represented only by a *munerarius* probably of servile origin and his freedman<sup>1</sup>. The industrial family of the Umbricii (q.v.) belongs to the new magisterial families as well. Several members of the *gens* occur among the witnesses of Caecilius Iucundus, but the father of the *duovir* A. Umbricius Scaurus was probably never himself a magistrate. The Puteolan *gens Vestoria* was represented by the young aedile of the year 75/76<sup>2</sup>, C. Vestorius Priscus, probably a newcomer in Pompeii.

Some other magisterial gentes are attested earlier among the families belonging to the *ordo*, but only in the first years of the colony. This is true in the cases of the Caecilii, Casellii, Loreii<sup>3</sup>, Marii, Popidii, Sallustii<sup>4</sup>, Sextilii, Trebii<sup>5</sup>, Vedii and Veranii. In the intervening period we either do not have any sign of the existence of these families in Pompeii (Casellii, Loreii, Sallustii and Trebii) or only know of their freedmen or other politically insignificant members (Caecilii, Marii, Popidii and Sextilii).

It seems evident that during the last period many completely new families gained access to the Pompeian *ordo*. Since some of the candidates

<sup>1</sup> CIL IV 9970.

<sup>2</sup> The year can be established on the basis of his election propaganda with *quinquennalis*-candidates. He died during his year of office, cf. above, pp. 61-62.

<sup>3</sup> The Loreius of the last period was at least a potential magistrate; see, for example, CIL IV 7539, 7733.

<sup>4</sup> The date of the *quinquennalis* and *patromus colomiae* Q. Sallustius P.f., CIL X 792, 958, is doubtful (late rep. or early Aug.?).

<sup>5</sup> Only in the Sabellian period, see VE 15 and above, p. 42.

apparently are to be connected with the most prominent freedmen of the earlier Neronian period, it is very plausible to maintain that sons of freedmen also gained access to the *ordo* in this period. Many of them were probably descendants of Augustales, the elite of the freedman-class.

How far the *ordo* was accessible to members of old colonist families is another interesting problem. It is possible that after the rise to power of the Augustan family groups, members of the leading colonist families were not accepted into the *ordo* for political reasons that are characteristic of this period<sup>1</sup>. After the relative liberalization during the Claudian period they seem to have returned to favour<sup>2</sup>. In their number there may have been descendants of the freedmen of these families, who had therefore not been accepted before. Alternatively, some of them may have engaged in commercial activities and neglected a political career. But their rise as a group is, in my opinion, another sign that the "tyranny" of the Augustan landowning aristocracy was over. Members of the Augustan families still are found occasionally among the candidates, but they are now no more influential than any other candidates. Most of these families had disappeared without trace.

This was probably partly due to some emigration from the devastated town where the public buildings were in ruins and the baths and aqueducts had ceased to function. Some aristocrats may have moved to their country estates and abandoned the town life and political activity. They were replaced by numbers of workmen who were needed to restore the damaged buildings.

The municipal life of Pompeii was without a doubt affected gravely by the consequences of the earthquake. But it was by no means the only—or even the primary—factor that decided the direction of the municipal politics of the last years. The rise of the new families and of the descendants of freedmen is a proof of a gradual replacement of the landed aristocracy by the plutocracy in the administration of the municipalities<sup>3</sup>, a development that becomes visible already during the reign of Claudius.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> See above, p. 109.

<sup>3</sup> See F. H. WILSON, 'Studies in the Social and Economic History of Ostia I', *PBSR* 13 (1935), 41–68 (52–53); E. LEPORE, 'Per la storia economico-sociale di Neapolis', *PP* 7 (1952), 329 f.

### e. *Conclusions*

Pompeii was occupied by Sulla in 89 B.C., but there is no real evidence in favour of the theory that Pompeii became a *municipium* between 89 and 80. Some inscriptions suggest that during this period there was a sort of *interregnum*, probably under Roman military administration. The local families were still accepted into the magistracies.

The Sullan victory and foundation of the colony in 80 caused proscriptions and confiscations. When the colony was established, only a part of the confiscated land was allotted to the colonists. Since the allotment was never completed, some estates remained in the possession of the colony. Some rich landowners, who were involved in the political intrigues of the period, provided the cash to compensate the veterans who had not received their estates.

At the beginning the local inhabitants were excluded from the administration of the colony, and this caused a crisis between the two communities. However, the colonization did not mean a radical and long-lasting change in the municipal life of Pompeii: old monuments and buildings from the Sabellian period were restored and embellished, and new buildings were constructed after Campanian and Hellenistic models more than Roman ones. In other ways, too, the colonists adopted many Sabellian traditions.

The name of the colony, *Colonia Cornelia Veneria Pompeianorum*, suggests that Sulla's favourite goddess replaced Apollo as the principal divinity. At the same time, however, the cult of Apollo was also favoured. The *Pagus Felix suburbanus* was established in this period, but it is not sure whether it was the continuation of a pre-Roman tradition or a completely new creation. The enfranchised citizens were divided into four (to five) voting districts, most of which took the names of the principal gates of the town. These districts were administered by officials who were partly enfranchised, partly slaves.

In the year 70 B.C. the first municipal census was organized by two old Sullan followers, M. Porcius and C. Quinctius Valgus. The census did not resolve the crisis in the municipal politics, but instead the help of the *deductor coloniae* and the patrons was needed. By 63 the crisis between the two communities of the colony had been settled, and by 55 (or at least by 49) there were Sabellians in the *ordo* of Pompeii.

Like Naples, Pompeii also may have supported Pompey. After Pharsalus Caesar may have sent some colonists there. There are signs of some emigration of the poorest classes to the provinces, but this was always limited.

There are also some contemporary signs of migration to Campania from inland municipalities.

At this time new families started to intrude into the municipal life of Pompeii: they either belonged to indigenous families or were newcomers from inland Italy. This tendency became still more noticeable after Caesar's assassination and the proscriptions of the *triumviri*. Many prominent colonist families seem to have disappeared completely, and some temporarily, from the magisterial lists.

Already by 37 B.C. Octavian had replaced the troops stationed in Pompeii with his own auxiliary troops. By 32, before the oath to Octavian given by the inhabitants of Italy, other powerful supporters of his had settled in the colony. They consisted of three family groups; the first and most important group was mainly formed of "collaborationist" local landowning families; the second, of Octavian's trusted agents and their local associates; the third, of some co-operative colonist families. These family groups engaged mainly in specialized agriculture—including the woollen industry and the tile and amphora industry. They took control practically of all the municipal power, and held it for 60–70 years.

This is the period of the complete Romanization of Pompeii: "official" art and architecture were introduced, the last remains of Sabellian traditions were abolished. The important local families even tried to "Romanize" their names. The worship of Apollo and Mercury, who were identified with Augustus, again replaced the cult of Venus Pompeiana as the principal cult of the colony. The imperial cult was soon introduced, and two Augustan favourites constructed temples for the *genius* of Augustus and for *Fortuna Augusta*. These cults were administered by two groups of *ministri* who were usually slaves or freedmen of the most important families. The class of the *Augustales* was created to satisfy the ambition of the most prominent freedmen of the colony. They provided the money for the imperial cult and some public monuments.

During the Augustan and the Julio-Claudian periods the municipal administration (*ordo decurionum*) of Pompeii—and probably many other municipalities as well—had very close connexions with the imperial house and the central administration. The leaders of the most important family groups were raised by Augustus to equestrian rank by nominating them *tribuni militum a populo*. All the principal magistracies and presumably most of the highest priesthoods were reserved for these same persons. Along with the patronate of the colony, the flamine of Augustus became the highest municipal honour. Families other than those belonging to the three Augustan groups could in practice only enter the *ordo* by seeking a family connexion with one of the leading families and, as a result, adoptions from and mar-

riages with these families became frequent. All the public activity of the municipal magistrates was aimed at the glorification of the Emperor and the Romanization and unification of the community.

Towards the end of Caligula's reign, an internal crisis seems to have arisen in Pompeii. The Emperor was, in his last year of life, invited to be an honorary *quinquennalis* in order to enable the magistrates to use his authority to resolve the problem. The assassination of Caligula during his honorary magistracy and the accession of Claudius, contrary to all previous precedents, certainly did not help to resolve the crisis, which seems to have continued for about ten years. There are no known magistrates or lower officials from this period, and it is possible that the colony was placed under some emergency administration while there were probably some contemporary links with Nuceria.

Only Nero's adoption by Claudius and his recognition as heir apparent to the throne normalized the situation. The internal crisis was resolved, and the connexions between the *ordo* of Pompeii and the imperial family again became very close. The regular annual magistrates reappeared and dedications in honour of the imperial family were performed in the traditional way. There was, however, one important change: the magisterial families were henceforth completely different from those known from the preceding periods. Most of them were either totally new to Pompeii, or were descendants of the families of the Sullan colonists or their freedmen. Entry to the *ordo decurionum* had become much easier for newcomers, members of more modest families and even descendants of freedmen. This change was probably due to the economic crisis suffered by municipal aristocracies and resulting in loss of wealth. They were, therefore, subsequently partly replaced by the plutocracy in the municipal magistracies. This change may also be detected in the relative freedom to be found in the arts, in which earlier the official tradition emanating from Rome had been so strong.

In the year A.D. 57 a new colony was deduced to Nuceria; two years later Agrippina was murdered and a serious riot between the Pompeians and the Nucerians took place in the amphitheatre. The Pompeians were punished severely, and the Emperor's attitude towards them seems to have changed. Accordingly, he would not grant any substantial help to Pompeii after the ruinous earthquake of A.D. 62.

The consequences of the earthquake accentuated the tendencies attested in the period immediately preceding. The election publicity, which was carried out with much imagination, testifies to the political activity of the entire population, including the enfranchised working classes which were especially represented by the role of specialized associations.

### III. INDEX OF FAMILIES

## PREFACE

In this Index the Pompeian *gentes* are presented in alphabetical order. After a descriptive chapter which gives information about the *gens* in the whole all members of the *gens* are presented again in alphabetical order. I understand that a chronological order within a family would have been preferable for many reasons, but it would have required relative dating of every single document which was not possible.

The same person sometimes appears twice in the list. This is the case especially of some candidates whose names appear in some election notices in complete form, in others abbreviated or without cognomen. Since it is not always easy to decide which candidate is in question, if the name is not complete, the doubtful cases have been presented separately.

When possible, information available about a person's relatives, date, occupation and social status has been included. Since the order in which the witnesses appear on the wax tablets of Caecilius Iucundus reveals their social status, the place of each witness in a given list has also been recorded.

The magisterial *gentes* and persons belonging to the decurional class appear in semibold type, the lower officials and the attendants of the magistrates appear preceded by an asterisk. The *gentes* represented only by women are printed in italics.

The most frequently used abbreviations are:

- aed. cand. = aedile candidate
- duov. cand. = duovir candidate
- quinq. cand. = quinquennalis candidate
- cogn. = cognomen
- gent. = gentilicium
- rep. = republican
- Aug. = Augustan
- Jul.-Claud. = Julio-Claudian
- Flav. = Flavian
- rel. = related
- supp. = supports

supp. by = supported by

witn. = witness

Etr. = Etruscan

Hell. East = Hellenistic East

For other signs and abbreviations used in this Index, see the list above, pp. 13-14 and the Introduction, pp. 23-24.

## INDEX OF FAMILIES 1-479

### 1. Abonii

A rare gent. of probable Sabellian origin and rel. to Aponius, cf. SCHULZE, 66, and Diod. 37, 2 (C. Aponius Mutilus, Samnite consul of the Italici). The cogn. Abonianus appears in Aeclanum (IX 1263). The gens was probably indigenous to Pompeii. In my opinion the duov. of X 912-914 is an Abonius.

|   |                                          |           |
|---|------------------------------------------|-----------|
|   | Abonius                                  | 8712      |
| 1 | L. Habonius                              | 10232     |
| 2 | L. Abonius (?) Iuc[undus], duov., date ? | X 912-914 |

### 2. Aburii

An old family of Etr. origin from Caere; cf. TORELLI, 319-320; M. CRISTOFANI, in *StEtr* 34 (1966), 349 f.; 36 (1968), 250 f. Members of this gens were magistrates in Rome already shortly after the second Punic War (Livy, 39, 4, 3, etc.); others were active in Caere still in later rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 2546, 2721). The only Pompeian Aburius is a colonist.

|   |                              |            |
|---|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | C. Aburius, duov. cand. rep. | 7118, 7121 |
|---|------------------------------|------------|

### 3. Accii

A common gent. in south. and centr. Italy, also in Campania (X 411 - quattuorvir in Volcei). Cf. the cogn. Acceianus attested in Puteoli (X 3674), see above, p. 100.

|   |                                          |       |
|---|------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Accia                                    | 1339a |
| 2 | Accius Caese(tianus?), see 84 and p. 146 | 1174  |

### 4. Acilii

A common gent. in south. Italy and Latium, esp. in Praeneste. Magistrates in Rome since the Second Punic War. An equestrian branch of the gens is attested in Picenum (cf. I<sup>2</sup> 709, 7) and other Acilii later frequently in Campania (Puteoli). In Pompeii they belong to the Sullan colonists.

|   |                                       |                     |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | L. Acilius L. f., aed. rep. (colonus) | I <sup>2</sup> 1636 |
| 2 | *Acilius Cedrus, librarius (p. 65)    | 3376                |

### 5. Aconii

A gens of Etr. origin, cf. the Achonii in Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2038, 2043, 2769) and TORELLI, 305-306.

|   |                                 |       |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Sal. Aconius Primus (7th witn.) | t. 95 |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|

6. *Acutii / Aqutii*

Appear very early as magistrates in Rome (Livy, 5, 10) and in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 65-66, 86). Caesar, *BCiv.* 3, 83, mentions an Acutius Rufus, partisan of Pompey. Members of the gens are attested also in the Hell. East (HATZFELD, 66, 71, n. 7) and in Herculaneum and Puteoli. In Pompeii probably colonists.

|   |                                                   |                           |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | L. <b>Acutius</b> , duov. cand. rep. (p. 86)      | 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 2885 |
| 2 | Acutius Antullus, munerarius?                     | 9986                      |
| 3 | L. Acutius L. f. Vol. Rufus, mag. (from Samnium?) | 8641, 8684                |

7. *Adii*

Probably an indigenous Sabellian gens, attested early in Saepinum (VE 161).

|   |                                                               |       |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | C. <b>Adius</b> , aed. A. D. 40/41 (p. 63)                    | X 904 |
| 2 | G. Hadius Ventrio (eques natu Romanus inter beta et brassica) | 4533  |

8. *Aebii*

I know this gent. only from two amphora inscriptions in JULLIAN I, 417, 978.

|   |                                         |         |
|---|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | L. Aebius L. l. Aristo, patronus of 2-3 | PN E 22 |
| 2 | Aebia L. l. Fausta                      | PN E 22 |
| 3 | Aebia L. l. Hilara                      | PN E 22 |
| 4 | L. Aebius Pud(ens)                      | 10185   |

9. *Aebutii*

There is in Rome an old family of magistrates of this name that had probably originated in Latium vetus. There were also three Aebutii on the army staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89 B. C. (I<sup>2</sup> 709, 7, 9, 12) and a municipal magistrate in Vibo (X 45). See also M. TORELLI, in *StMisc* 10 (1966), 64-65.

|   |                    |      |
|---|--------------------|------|
| 1 | Aebutius, centurio | 8652 |
|---|--------------------|------|

10. *Aefulani*

The gent. derives from the town Aefula, cf. SCHULZE 532-533, Pliny, *Ep.* 5, 16. The gens had already in rep. times expanded to Spain (I<sup>2</sup> 2269). Later there is a procos. in Asia (*IGR* IV, 1410) and an aedile in Forum Corneli (XI 670).

|   |                                                      |                                                  |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | P. Aefulanus Chrysanthus (3rd-8th witn.) A. D. 54-55 | t. 7, t.12, t.15, t.79, t.85, t.89, t.103, t.110 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

11. *Aelii*

One of the most widespread and indistinctive Roman gent. (cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 8; quid Aelia familia, quam locuples). However, Aelii Tuberones are known as a noble branch of the gens (TAYLOR, *VD*, 186-187). The Pompeian duov. may have taken the cogn. after the consul of 11 B. C. (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 273).

|   |                                                  |      |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Aelius                                           | 1203 |
| 2 | Aelia                                            | 8340 |
| 3 | C. Aellius Astragalus, curator, 37 B. C. (p. 96) | 2437 |
| 4 | *L. Aelius Cydimus, librarius (p. 65, n. 3)      | 3376 |

- |   |                                                                                             |                              |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 5 | <b>L. Aelius Magnus</b> , husband of a Plotilla?, cand. iudici(i)s Aug., Neron.<br>(p. 117) | 670, 1991, 7243, 7247, 10039 |
| 6 | L. Aelius Pa... (7th witn.) A. D. 57                                                        | t. 31                        |
| 7 | <b>L. Aelius Tubero</b> , duov. A. D. 22/23 (p. 104)                                        | X 895                        |
| 8 | L. Aelius Turbo (son of 7?) A. D. 54                                                        | t. 6                         |
| 9 | L. Aelius? Verna (7th witn.)                                                                | t. 79                        |

## 12. Aemilii

Another widespread and indistinctive gens. In rep. period it was attested e.g. in Praeneste and Puteoli (I<sup>2</sup> 1447, 1618), later in Hell. East, Misenum, Puteoli, Tarracina, etc. The Pompeian Aemilii were probably colonists or later arrivals (from Puteoli?).

- |    |                                        |                                                |
|----|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|    | Aemilius (suilimeA), etc. (= 7?)       | (15+) 7494, 8409, 8497                         |
| 1  | C. Aemilius                            | 1255a                                          |
| 2  | L. Aemilius?                           | 9064                                           |
| 3  | M'. Aemilius?                          | 8621                                           |
| 4  | P. Aemilius (Celer?)                   | 5291, 5309                                     |
| 5  | Q. Aemilius?                           | 5332                                           |
| 6  | L. Aemilius Celer (2nd witn.) A. D. 56 | t. 27                                          |
| 7  | P. Aemilius Celer, script. progr.      | 3775, 3790, 3792, 3794, 3820, 3884, 5325, 5328 |
| 8  | Aemilius Crescens?                     | 5134                                           |
| 9  | M. Aemilius Milo?                      | NS 1916, 303                                   |
| 10 | C. Aemilius Severus (1st witn.)        | t. 113                                         |

## 13. Aesquillii

This is probably a Lucanian gens, the same as Aesquilius (I<sup>2</sup> 1685 - Tegianum). Cf. also Esquilius (IX 338 - album of Canusium from A. D. 223).

- |   |                                  |               |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Aesquillia Polla, wife of 191, 9 | NS 1910, 390a |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|

## 14. Afillii

Attested already in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 30b), but also in an old inscription of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 68, see above, p. 39, n. 6; later in Puteoli (X 3142). The family may have had predominantly commercial interests.

- |   |                              |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Afillia Ianuaria             | 7764   |
| 2 | M. Afillius M. I. Primogenes | X 1047 |

## 15. Afi?

Only one other example is known, from the 3rd cent. A. D. (III 10436 - Aquincum).

- |   |       |      |
|---|-------|------|
| 1 | Afus? | 1609 |
|---|-------|------|

## 16. Agrestini

Agrestinus is known only as a cogn. (KAJANTO, *LC*, 310); the attestations of the Agrestii are all late (*Thes.* I 1421, 21-32). The only Pompeian A. is probably

an Equitius (q.v.), adopted by an unknown Agrestinus? The sepulchral monument of the family testifies great wealth.

- 1 N. Agrestinus Equitius Pulcher, husband of 434, 7 PN E 3

### 17. Albanii

The gent. Albanus derives from Alba, Albanus (SCHULZE, 533; Rix, *EC*, 234, A. 141).

- 1 Albanus 8612?, 8613

### 18. Albieni

I know this gent. only from an inscription of the Museo Kircheriano (MURATORI, *Thes. inscr.* 1628: A. Albius Niperos). The only A. attested in Pompeii was probably originally a Staius (q.v.).

- 1 L. Albius Staius, duov. A. D. 31/32 (p. 104) X 899, *EE* 853

### 19. Albucii

A T. Albucius was praetor in 105 or 104 B. C. (BROUGHTON I, 560). The Pompeian Albucii seem to have been members of a small but wealthy family.

- 1 M. Albucius, aed. cand. 184  
 2 L. Albucius (Celsus jr.), aed. cand. Flav.  
     (50+) 7215, 7365, 7452, 7511, 7568, 7569, 7600, 7637, 7710, 7723,  
     7746, 7785, 7846, 7883, 7905, 7960, 8910  
 3 L. Albucius Celsus sr., aed. A. D. 33/34 (p. 104) X 901-902  
 2 L. Albucius Celsus jr., aed. cand. (6+) 7178, 7334, 7387, 7549  
 4 L. Albucius Felatus (= Celatus?) 4156  
 5 L. Albucius Iustus, duov. A. D. 58/59 t. 70, t. 142, t. 143, t. 147, t. 150  
 6 L. Albucius Thesmus, freedman of 2? (8th witn.) 2983, t. 71

### 20. Alficii

A rare gent. of probable Campanian origin, cf. SCHULZE 119. It is attested in Herculaneum (X 1403 c7, g1, 29).

- 1 Alficia Compse 4544, 4545  
 2 Alficius Vitalis (3rd-5th witn.) t. 32, t. 86

### 21. Alfidi

This is probably an old Capuan gens (I<sup>2</sup> 683, 686) or originally from Fundi (TAYLOR, *VD*, 188-189).

- 1 D. Alfidius Hypsaesus, aed. A. D. 2/3, duov. (p. 100) *EE* 316, X 907-908

### 22. Alfii

Another old Campanian family (HEURGON, *CP*, 110, and Livy, 23, 35, 13), attested also near Sulmo (VE 216) and, probably later, in Atina Lat. (TAYLOR, *VD*, 189), Capua and Puteoli. Cf. also HATZFELD, 169.

- Alfius 8965  
 1 Cn. Alfius ... (4th witn.) t. 117  
 2 A. Alfius Abascantus (8th witn.) t. 19, t. 22

- ### 23. Alleii

(Aluntius - 8528 - is very doubtful; may read "nuntius".)

(Amasius: Amasia Pyralis - t. 72 - "lectio dubia et nomen vix probabile", ZANGE-  
MEISTER, ad loc.)

Ambutii → Aebutii

## 24. Amonii?

It is doubtful whether this is a gent. or a cogn. As the former, the name could be explained (1) as Amunius (X 3013 - Puteoli) or (2) as (H)ammonius, cf. THYLANDER, 140 (X 3381, 3467, 3514 - all Egyptians).

1 Amonius

2426, 2426a, 2451

(Ampelius - 10217 - according to SG 271 the inscription cannot come from Pompeii, because as a cogn. Ampelius represents too late a type. There is, however, also a gent. Ampelius, see *PIR* I<sup>2</sup> A 566.)

## 25. Ampii

A well-known Capuan gens (Cic. *Att.* 8, 116, 2; *Fam.* 2, 16, 3; X 4005; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 120-121), attested also on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2236). The only attestation of this gent. in Pompeii comes from a villa near the Stabian Gate.

1 Hylas M. Ampii (sc. servus)

(NS 1881, 65) DC 1 bis

## 26. Amullii / Amillii

Often attested in Puteoli (X 1783, 2045-2048) and among the Ligures Baebianii (Tac. *Hist.* 1, 31).

Amillius

2510

1 Amiullius Cosmus, supports 109, 3

737

## 27. Ancharii

A gens of Etr. origin (TORELLI, 323-324), active in Rome immediately after the Social War (BROUGHTON II, 40, 112). Cicero knew a C. Ancharius Rufus who came "ex municipio Fulginate" (Cic. *Clu.* 161). Tertullian mentions Ancharia as a local goddess of Aesculum (Tert. *Ad Nat.* 2, 8; *Apol.* 24). In my opinion the person recorded in X 906 as Ancars is in fact an Ancharius.

1 Menophilus Ancars (= Ancar(i) s(ervus)?)

X 906

2 Ancharius

8602

## 28. Anicii

An important Praenestine gens (I<sup>2</sup> 59, 70-76, 1454, 1463, 2447), attested also early in Tusculum (I<sup>2</sup> 1443). The Pompeian example is doubtful.

1 L. Anicius Vop(iscus)?

3590

## 29. Aninii

The A. probably came from Tarquinii: cf. M. PALLOTTINO, in *StEtr* 32 (1964), 108-129; M. CRISTOFANI, in *StEtr* 36 (1968), 205 f. The gent. is attested in *CHL* I<sup>2</sup> only in Pompeii and on a vase found near Capena (I<sup>2</sup> 2496). The Pompeian A. are probably colonists.

Aninius

1459, 1461, 9198

1 Cn. Aninius

1997

2 P. Aninius C. f., duov. rep. (p. 87)

X 829

3 Aninia Didime (= Didyme)

PN E 8a

4 Cn. Aninius Fortunatus, pedlar (p. 63)

1096

- |   |                                          |                  |
|---|------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5 | Aninius Modestus?                        | (X 8058, 3) DC 2 |
| 6 | Aninia Gnaei? f. Tertia                  | PN E 8b          |
|   | L. Aninius Velanus → Aricinius Villanus? | 10073 (SG 269)   |

## 30. Annaei

In rep. period attested in Corfinium (VE 214), Narona (I<sup>2</sup> 2289, 2291), Nursia (I<sup>2</sup> 1891) and on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2256; HATZFELD, 22, n. 5, 14). Cf. also Annea Pompeiana (X 2054 - Puteoli).

- |   |                                                    |        |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | C. Anneus Capito, eq. coh. X pr. (cent.) Grati     | 8405   |
| 2 | L. Annaeus Fidus (ed. Annius), freedman of Seneca? | 10037d |
|   | (L. Annaeus Senecas                                | 4418)  |

## 31. Annedii / Annidii

Annedii are attested in Pagus Fificulanus (IX 3578) and in Spain (II 5526); Annidii occur more frequently (*Thes.* II 107, 11-16). Also the variants Annaedius (IX 3572) and Annaiedius (VE 228d) are recorded.

- |   |                              |         |
|---|------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Annedia Q. f., wife of 85, 3 | PN W 29 |
|---|------------------------------|---------|

## 32. Annii

A gens of Etr. origin (HEURGON, *CP*, 111; TORELLI, 301 - Perugia). The gent. is attested early in Capua (VE 83; X 679; *ILLRP* 712) and in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 77). Later an important gens in Puteoli.

- |   |                                   |            |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------|
|   | Annius                            | 1416, 4505 |
| 1 | L. Annius                         | 2255       |
| 2 | Annus Atimetus                    | 9839a      |
| 3 | C. Annus Marulus, duov. A. D. 2/3 | EE 316     |

## 33. Anteii

There was, in Rome, an important family of this name in the Julio-Claudian period (Tac. *Ann.* 2, 6; 13, 22; 16, 14; Joseph. *AJ*, 19, 125-126). The Pompeian A. may be their clients.

- |   |                 |      |
|---|-----------------|------|
| 1 | Anteius Astus   | 1851 |
| 2 | Anteius Heli... | 3003 |

Antiscii → Antistii

## 34. Antistii

There were Antistii as magistrates in Rome already in the fifth century B. C. (TAYLOR, *VD*, 191). An Antestia is attested in an old Praenestine inscription (I<sup>2</sup> 78) and another member of the same gens in Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1482). There were other Antistii in distinguished position in Capua (FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 119). The well-known jurists of the Augustan time, Pacuvius and M. Antistii Labeones may have had connexions with these Campanian Antistii. The branch of the Antistii Veteres probably came from Gabii (TAYLOR, *VD*, 192), but the cos. suff. of A. D. 30 had a villa in Cumae (Pliny, *HN*, 31, 6; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 172).

- |   |                            |      |
|---|----------------------------|------|
|   | Antistius                  | 8073 |
| 1 | M. Antiscius (= Antistius) | 1101 |

|    |                                                                     |                  |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2  | P. Antistius . . . (5th witn.)                                      | t. 76            |
|    | (P. Antistius, probably a magistrate, pp. 61-62)                    | NS 1910, 407)    |
| 3  | Antistia M. l. Auxesis                                              | PN W (13-17)a?   |
| 4  | P. Antistius Cosmus                                                 | 10181d           |
| 5  | M. Antistius Faustus, freedman (4th witn.)                          | t. 88, X 918     |
| 6  | P. Antistius Maximus                                                | (X 8058, 5) DC 3 |
| 7  | Antistia Methe, wife of 9                                           | X 928            |
| 8  | Antistia P. f. Prima, daughter of 365, 3                            | NS 1910, 407     |
| 9  | M. Antistius Primigenius, husband of 7 (6th witn.)                  | t. 5, X 928      |
| 10 | P. Antistius Secundio (5th witn.)                                   | t. 93            |
|    | (Antistius Vetus, one of the consuls of the Julio-Claudian period?) | 8342)            |

## 35. Antonii

Originally from Latium; they are attested in the old inscriptions of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 79-82). Later the gens was very widespread and indistinctive, evidenced also in several Campanian towns.

|   |                                     |                                          |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|   | Antonius                            | 1335, 1907, 2413, 2424, 4154, 7786, 8185 |
| 1 | Xanthus Antonius (sc. servus)       | 9189                                     |
| 2 | L. Antonius?                        | 8686                                     |
| 3 | Q. Antonius, mag.                   | 8686                                     |
| 4 | M. Antonius M. f. Alexander         | 9258 (SG 275)                            |
| 5 | M. Antonius Com. . . . (Cicatrix?)  | 3590                                     |
| 6 | Antonius Optatus (8th witn.)        | t. 82                                    |
| 7 | Antonius Philopater                 | 3122                                     |
| 8 | M. Antonius Tertius, aed.? A. D. 62 | t. 151                                   |

## 36. Ap(p)uleii

A big gens with branches in Campania, Rome, Ostia, Venetia, Histria and Illyricum. The oldest attestations come from Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1480), Aquileia (I<sup>2</sup> 814, 2205, 2199), Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1030) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2683, 6).

|   |                                                 |                  |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|   | Appuleius                                       | 3417, 9197       |
| 1 | Redemteus (= Redem(p)tus?) Appulei (sc. servus) | 4286             |
| 2 | Appuleia, supports 327, 1                       | 3527             |
| 3 | Appuleius, duov. cand. (p. 118)                 | 3421, 3506, 3526 |
| 4 | Appuleius Adiutor?                              | 3376             |
| 5 | Appuleia Festa                                  | EE 324           |
| 6 | A. Appuleius Severus (a mistake?) (2nd witn.)   | t. 49, t. 106    |
| 7 | Q. Appuleius Severus (1st-3rd witn.) (p. 118)   | (17+)            |

## 37. Apronii / (Aptronii)

The family came from Latium; the Aptronii were early attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 84-85) and Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1029). A member of the gens was tr. pl. already in 449 B. C.

|   |                   |            |
|---|-------------------|------------|
| 1 | Apronia Secundina | 7062, 7063 |
|---|-------------------|------------|

## 38. Aquinii

A gens originating from Aquinum? (X 5441). A L. Aquinius was haruspex in 389 B. C. (Macrob. *Sat.* 1, 16, 22). Cicero (*Tusc.* 5, 63) mentions an Aquinius (malus

poeta). Other attestations of the gent. come from Falerii (XI 3164) and Rome (VI 12277).

- |   |                                  |      |
|---|----------------------------------|------|
| 1 | M. Aquininius (= Aquinius)       | 1855 |
|   | M. Aquis (= Aquin(ius)?) Faustus | 2419 |

### 39. *Aquvii*

An indigenous Campanian gens (cf. the variants Acuius, VI 3148, 10566, Aquius, XII 1782, XI 148 and Paccius, Paquius, Pacuvius; VÄÄNÄNEN, 50). According to HEURGON, *CP*, 112, the gens is of Etr. origin.

- |   |                                                                  |       |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Aquvia M. f. Quarta, sacerdos publ. Cereris, Aug. – Tib. (p. 71) | X 812 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

### 40. *Arcae*

This gent. is beside Pompeii attested only in Hispania Tarraconensis (II 5799; *EE* VIII, p. 420, 150: Arcea). It may be originally a Greek individual name.

- |   |                                                          |       |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | N. Arcaeus N. f. Arellianus Caledus, duov. Aug. (p. 100) | X 793 |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|

### 41. *Arellii*

A Campanian gens? (I<sup>2</sup> 1621 – Neapolis, 1250 – Rome), attested also among the Italici on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2240, 2504; HATZFELD, 15, 40, 86, n. 3).

- |   |                                          |                     |
|---|------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | *A. Arellius Graecus, min. Aug. A. D. 34 | X 901, 902          |
| 2 | L. Arellius Successus                    | (NS 1899, 298) DC 4 |
| 3 | Arellia N. f. Tertulla, wife of 393, 1?  | NS 1910, 405        |

(L. Aricinus Villanus – 10073b – SG 269 – is very doubtful.)

### 42. *Arrii*

A Sabellian gens, attested early in Capua (VE 73, *ILLRP* 709, 712, 723b), in Potentia (X 433). A Q. Arrius, Sullan senator, was praetor in 73 B. C. (Cic. *Brut.* 69, 242; WISEMAN, 214). The Pompeian Arrii probably engaged in specialized agriculture (Arrianum, an estate? 5572; Figlianae Arrianae Poppaeae Augustae, A. D. 63 near Pompeii – *PP* 9 (1954), 55–56). In the town they were the original owners of the Casa di Pansa, called Insula Arriana Polliana (138). Most of the later A. in Pompeii are freedmen.

- |    |                                                 |                       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|    | Arrius                                          | 3152, X 940           |
|    | Arria                                           | 8911                  |
| 1  | *Gratus Arri (sc. servus), min. Aug. A. D. 1/2? | X 906                 |
| 2  | *...idus Arri (sc. servus), min. Aug.           | X 888                 |
| 3  | L. Arrius?                                      | 2102                  |
| 4  | Arria M. f., patroness of 12                    | X 1043                |
| 5  | Q. Arrius, cand. rep.?                          | 2883, 2894            |
| 6  | Q. Arrius ... (2nd witn.) A. D. 54              | t. 5                  |
| 7  | *Salvius Arri Q. ser., min.?                    | NS 1895, 215          |
| 8  | C. Arrius Amarantus (4th witn.)                 | t. 100                |
| 9  | Arrius Auctus                                   | t. 59                 |
| 10 | C. Arrius Avitus                                | NS 1929, 188          |
| 11 | C. Arrius Crescens                              | (NS 1927, 95) DC 4bis |

|    |                                                                                    |                            |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12 | *M. Arrius C. I. Diomedes, freedman of 4, mag. pag. Aug. F. suburb.<br>(pp. 72-73) | X 1042, X 1043             |
| 13 | Arrius Hermes?                                                                     | NS 1946, 129               |
| 14 | *Q. Arrius Hiero?, min. Aug. A. D. 1                                               | X 891                      |
| 15 | *Messius Arrius Inventus, min. Aug.                                                | X 888                      |
| 16 | Q. Arrius Philetus (1st-9th! witn.)                                                | t. 12, t. 17, t. 54, t. 75 |
| 17 | M. Arrius Primogenes, son of 12?                                                   | X 1045                     |
| 18 | *C. Arrius Primus, Augustalis                                                      | NS 1929, 188               |
| 19 | Q. Arrius Proculus (2nd witn.)                                                     | t. 43                      |
| 20 | *Messius Arrius Silenus, min. Aug. A. D. 3                                         | X 892                      |
| 21 | Arria Spude                                                                        | PN E 11d                   |
| 22 | C. Arrius Tertius                                                                  | NS 1929, 188               |
| 23 | Arria M. I. Utilis, freedwoman of 12?                                              | X 1044                     |
| 24 | Arria Veneria?                                                                     | X 940                      |

## 43. Arruntii

A gens of Etr. origin, attested in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2548-2549), Saepinum (IX 2448: patronus Saepinatium et Bovianensium) and especially in Atina Lat. (SYME, RR, 194).

|   |                                              |                  |
|---|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
|   | Arruntius                                    | 5631, 8812, 8858 |
| 1 | Epaenus Arrunti M. ser.                      | 1843             |
| 2 | *Primus Arrunti M. s(er.), min. Aug. 2 B. C. | X 890            |
| 3 | T. ? Arruntius                               | 8996             |

## 44. Artorii

"Plainly indigenous on account of typically Oscan linguistic pattern and defined geographical distribution" (FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116).

|   |                                             |                                     |
|---|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|   | Artorius                                    | 548 (cand. ?), 1624, 2886 (cand. ?) |
| 1 | M. Artorius, duov. cand. rep.               | 5, 8, 16, 68, 6602                  |
| 2 | M. Artorius . . .                           | 2508; 8                             |
| 3 | Artorius Liberalis (5th witn.)              | t. 39?, t. 109                      |
| 4 | M. Artorius M. I. Primus, architectus, Aug. | X 841, 807                          |
| 5 | Artorius Primus (4th witn.)                 | t. 110                              |

## 45. Arvii

Well known as a family of potters in Arretium (XI 6700, 94). The Pompeian example is very doubtful.

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Arvius | 1815 |
|---|--------|------|

## 46. Asellii

This gent. is found in some old Pompeian brick-stamps (VE 37, 37 a-b), in Beneventum (IX 1750) and in Puteoli (X 2190). It is certainly of Campanian origin.

|   |                                      |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Asellia?                             | 8571                |
| 2 | T. Asellius?                         | 7297                |
| 3 | Thallus Aselli Proc(uli?) (sc. ser.) | (NS 1921, 248) DC 6 |

## 47. Asellini(i)

This is the only example of this gent. (if not a cogn.?).

- 1 Onomastus M. Asellini (X 8058, 61) DC 5

## 48. Asicii

Probably a Capuan gens (FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 119). A P. Asicius was implicated in the murder of an Alexandrian ambassador in Puteoli in 55 B. C. (Cic. *Cacl.* 23).

- |   |             |            |
|---|-------------|------------|
|   | Asicius     | 4329, 4426 |
| 1 | L. Asicius  | 4287       |
| 2 | P. Asicius? | 4374       |

## 49. Asinii

A gens originating from Teate Marrucinatorum (Sil. *Pun.* 17, 452; Catull. 12, 1; M. TORELLI, in *StMisc* 10 (1966), 69). Cn. Asinius, nephew of Pollio and Agrippa, was patron of Puteoli (X 1682). An estate near Pompeii, called Asinianum (5573), probably belonged to the important Asinii.

- |   |                                           |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-------|
|   | Asinius                                   | 9196  |
| 1 | C. Asinius Proculus                       | 8807b |
| 2 | Asius (= Asinius?) Secundio (or Asius S.) | 8053  |

Asius → Asinius?

## 50. Ateii

There were two Sullan centurions of this name (Plut. *Sull.* 14; Tac. *Ann.* 3, 75). The only Pompeian A. could therefore be a descendant of colonists. He has probably taken his cogn. after the famous jurist (cos. A. D. 5). There are A. Capitones also in Castrum Novum (XI 3583-3584).

- 1 C. Ateius Capito, aed. cand. Flav. 7861?, 9918a  
supp. by coloni et incolae (p. 116)

## 51. Atillii

Originally a Campanian gens. Some of its members attained important magistracies in Rome by the middle of the 3rd cent. B. C. (p. 38). They are attested in Calatia (I<sup>2</sup> 825), Casapulla (I<sup>2</sup> 688), but also in the old inscriptions of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 89-90) and Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2550-2553). Cf. also HATZFELD, 167.

- |   |                                |                      |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
|   | Atilius                        | 4344, 8565, 8628?    |
| 1 | C. Atilius                     | 7016                 |
|   | Γάειος Ἀτίλιος Λουκίου         | 10178                |
| 2 | L. Atilius                     | 8646                 |
|   | Λούκιος Ἀτίλιος Λουκίου        | 10178                |
| 3 | M. Atillius (Attilius), glad.? | 8625, 10236a, 10238? |
| 4 | M. Atilius Firmus              | t. 58                |
| 5 | Atillius Nas...?               | 8569                 |

## 52. Atinii

According to Cicero, this gens originated in Aricia (Cic. *Phil.* 3, 16). However, they were attested in Pompeii already in the Sabellian period (VE 12; above, p. 43). Cf. also A. E. ASTIN, 'The Atinii', *Hommages à M. Renard* II, 34-39.

|   |            |             |
|---|------------|-------------|
|   | Atinius    | 1271, 8383? |
| 1 | M. Atinius | 8179        |

## 53. Atrii

Originally probably an Umbrian gens (Livy, 28, 24, 13), also attested in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 23-24; above, p. 44).

|   |                                                  |       |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Atrius Marcellus (1st witn., seller) A. D. 57 | t. 37 |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|-------|

## 54. At(t)ii

A gens of Etr. origin from Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1934, 2475-2476). There was also a branch in Aricia (TAYLOR, *VD*, 196). Cf. also Cic. *Fam.* 15, 17, 2 and HATZFELD, 65.

|   |                                                                         |             |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|   | Attius                                                                  | 8965        |
| 1 | A. Attius                                                               | 8805        |
| 2 | Carus S. Ati                                                            | 2953        |
| 3 | <b>Sex. Attius Amplius</b> , aed. cand. Ner.-Flav. (2nd witn.) (p. 118) | 3818, t. 74 |
| 4 | Q. Attius Florus (2nd witn.)                                            | t. 93       |
| 5 | M. Attius Primus                                                        | 4287        |

## 55. Atullii

A rare gent. (VI 2379b - from Ariminum, VI 12783; XI 5971).

|   |                                                         |       |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>T. Atullius C. f. Celer</b> , duov. Aug? (p. 102)    | X 854 |
| 2 | C. Atullius Euander (1st-4th witn., seller) A. D. 54-56 |       |
|   | t. 9, t. 10, t. 19, t. 59, t. 60 t. 68 t. 112           |       |

(Atutius - 8498 - is very doubtful; Timele is a female cogn., 1386-1388.)

## 56. Audasii

The gent. occurs often in north Italy and Africa, and sometimes in Rome (Suet. *Aug.* 19).

|   |                                     |       |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Audasius Hylas (seller, an incola?) | t. 81 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|

## 57. Audii

An indigenous Pompeian gens (VE 16), attested also in Potentia (VE 180). The land property of the family was confiscated during the Sullan colonization and remained in possession of the colony (Fundus Audianus, t. 138; above, p. 53). The A. are attested also on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2504; HATZFELD, 116).

|   |                                                                                               |                                    |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|   | Audius                                                                                        | 10055                              |
| 1 | <b>Cn. Audius Bassus</b> , aed. cand., quinq. cand. Flav? cf. 281, 3 supported by his clients | 7453, 7488, 7613, 7704, 7808, 7943 |
| 2 | <b>A. Audius A. f. Rufus.</b> , duov. Aug.? (p. 100)                                          | X 917? 857b                        |
| 3 | Audia L. l. Statia                                                                            | X 1048                             |

## 58. Aufideni

Originated in Aufidena (MOMMSEN, in *CIL* IX, p. 259) and were later attested in Amiternum (IX 4242), Foruli (IX 4396), Interamnina (IX 5092).

|   |                                          |      |
|---|------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Afidenus (= Aufidenus, cf. VÄÄNÄNEN, 32) | 1627 |
|---|------------------------------------------|------|

## 59. Aufidii

A gens of Sabellic origin, early evidenced in the Paelignian territory (VE 215n; I<sup>2</sup> 1780-1782), Amiternum (I<sup>2</sup> 1852, 1798) and on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2236), cf. also HATZFELD, 19, 84, 174, etc. Later the A. occur frequently in Puteoli. They may have had commercial interests in Pompeii.

|   |                                          |        |
|---|------------------------------------------|--------|
|   | Aufidius                                 | 6702   |
| 1 | C. Aufidius                              | 1793   |
| 2 | Aufidius Felix                           | 6815   |
| 3 | Aufidia St. f. Maxima, mother of 375, 11 | X 1273 |
| 4 | Aufidius Primus                          | 7375   |
| 5 | Aufidia Suscessa (= Successa)            | 7059   |

## 60. Aurelii

Originally a Sabine gens who became distinguished in Rome by the time of the Second Punic War. Some A. appear among the rep. magistri of Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2683, 2689, 2692, etc.). Later the gent. occurs often in Capua and Puteoli.

|   |                                                 |               |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Aurelius                                        | 2423          |
| 1 | Aurelius, is asked to support 23,2              | 499           |
| 2 | L. Aurelius?                                    | NS 1916, 301  |
| 3 | M. Aurelius Felicio (7th-9th witn.) A. D. 54-57 | t. 5, t.34    |
| 4 | Aurelius Iul(ianus?), murmillo                  | 10221         |
| 5 | M. Aurelius Larcus (= Largus) (1st witn.)       | t. 65         |
| 6 | Aurelius Nonus?                                 | 8613 (SP 113) |
| 7 | L. Aurelius Saturninus (4th witn.)              | t. 75         |
| 8 | Aurelius Vitalis (4th witn.)                    | t. 49, t.99   |

## 61. Aurunculeii

Originated in Suessa Aurunca. In 209 B. C. an A. was praetor in Rome (BROUGHTON I, 285). DELLA CORTE's claim, that the A. were municipal slaves of Suessa and their descendants, has thus to be declined (CA, p. 72, n. 1).

|   |                          |                     |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | L. Aurunculeius Secundio | (NS 1908, 292) DC 8 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|

## 62. Avianii

A well-known commercial family by this name was operating in Puteoli (Cic. *Fam.* 13, 75, 79; J. H. D'ARMS, 'A Municipal Notable of the Augustan Age', *Harv Stud* 76 (1972), 207-216). A member of the family seems to have adopted a Pompeian Pontius (p. 100) who then became a duov.

|   |                                                       |        |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | L. Avianius L. f. Men. Flaccus Pontianus, duov. Aug.? | X 1064 |
| 2 | L. Avianius Vet. . . (6th witn.)                      | t. 91  |

## 63. Avil(l)ii

In rep. period attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 91, 2448-2449), Tusculum (I<sup>2</sup> 1443), Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2080), on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2259), etc. They probably engaged in commerce.

- |   |                     |      |
|---|---------------------|------|
|   | Avillius?           | 8059 |
| 1 | P. Avilius Trifolio | 8650 |

## 64. Axii

Known in Rome since Ciceronian times (I<sup>2</sup> 904). The gens was more diffused in Mutina (XI 907), Patavium (V 2903, 3029, etc.), and Volaterrae (XI 1742). A Q. Axius M. f. Qui. came from Reate (TAYLOR, I'D, 197).

- |   |               |                     |
|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | L. Axius?     | 9016                |
| 2 | Axius Gunt... | (NS 1876, 192) DC 9 |

## 65. Babinii

Not attested elsewhere. According to SCHULZE, 132, the gent. is rel. to Babbius, Papinius and Babullius.

- |   |                                   |                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Ti. Babinus?, duov. Aug.-Tib.     | X 910             |
| 2 | Ti. Babinus Alexander             | (X 8058, 8) DC 11 |
| 3 | Babinia Secunda (seller) A. D. 55 | t. 12             |

## 66. Babullii

Cf. Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1 and HATZFELD, 21, 87, 89, etc. The gent. occurs later in Capua (X 4037), Puteoli (X 2156) and Venusia (IX 486); there is also a IIIvir in Potentia (X 133).

- |   |                                        |       |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | C. Babullius Romanus (seller) A. D. 56 | t. 27 |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|

## 67. Bacculeii

The only example of this gent. which probably derived from the rare cogn. Bac(c)ulus or, according to VÄÄNÄNEN, 50, is the same as Vacculeius.

- |   |               |      |
|---|---------------|------|
| 1 | M. Bacculeius | 9256 |
|---|---------------|------|

## 68. Badii

An indigenous Campanian gens (Livy, 25, 18 and *Thes.* II. 1673, 18-25), attested frequently in Capua, Puteoli and Minturnae. The Pompeian Badii owned an estate, Fundus Badianus (2551 = 5520).

- |   |                                                |       |
|---|------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Badius Hermes (4th witn.) A. D. 54          | t. 7  |
| 2 | *Apollonius Badi Primi, min. Aug., Jul.-Claud. | X 907 |

## 69. Barbatii

There was an aed. cur. by this name during the late Rep. (VI 36807). The Campanian B., also attested in Canusium (IX 364 add.) and Puteoli (X 2161), were probably clients of the Roman family.

- |   |                               |       |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Barbatus Ca(tus?) (7th witn.) | t. 32 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|

**70. Barbidii**

A rare gent. Cf. *Barbius*, a name of probable Veneto-Illyrian origin.

- 1 \**L. Barbidius L. l. Communis*, mag. pag. Aug. F. suburb. PN E 15a-b  
husband of 311, 3, patron of 2 and 3 (p. 73)
- 2 *L. Barbidius L. l. Ianuarius*, freedman of 1 PN E 15a
- 3 *L. Barbidius L. l. Vitalis*, freedman of 1 PN E 15a, h

(*Dorcas Bargati* - 8770 - remains doubtful.)

**71. Bennii**

A Campanian gens, as confirmed by the evidence (*Thes.* II 1907, 48-63 - Capua, Cumae, *Herculaneum*, *Paestum*, *Puteoli*, etc.). Cf. also *D'ARMS, RBN*, 203-204. B. is attested as a praen. in *Campobasso* (VE 156).

- 1 *Statius Benni P. s(er.) Hispanis?* 1848

(*L. Ber...larius Severus* - 2297 - probably wrongly read.)

**72. Betitii / Betutii**

A gens of Hirpinian origin (cf. the inscription recording a meddix found near *Campobasso* - VE 156); see also *MOMMSEN*, in *CIL* IX, p. 106. The gent. is frequently attested in the Campanian centres, such as Capua (X 3786, 4), *Puteoli* (X 2167, 3031), etc. *MARY GORDON*'s theory ('Ordo', 175) that the name is of Celtic origin is not feasible.

- 1 *Betutius*, is asked to support 454, 14 7280, 7284  
*Betitius* - 7284 - probably *Bettius* (= *Vettius*)
- 2 *L. Betutius Iustus* t. 95

(*Bilius* - 1333 - remains doubtful; cf. however *Thes.* II 1989, 23-30.)

**73. Billieni**

The B. were a senatorial gens in 2nd cent. B. C. (*Cic. Brut.* 175). Later attested also in Capua (X 4044).

- 1 *Billienus* 1125

**74. Blaesii**

A Campanian gens, attested in the Oscan inscriptions of Cumae (VE 5 C 8) and Pompeii (VE 38). A branch is early attested also in Caere (I<sup>a</sup> 2554-2555); later examples in Verulae, *Herculaneum* and *Puteoli*, etc. Cf. below, 190, 13.

- 1 *N. Blaesius Fructio* (seller, 6th witn.) A. D. 56 t. 26, t. 65, t. 86

**75. Blattii**

A gens of Messapian origin (*Livy*, 26, 28, 3), occurs still later in *Saepinum* (IX 2492).

- 1 \**M. Blattius M. f.*, mag. vici *Forensis* 47-46 B. C. (p. 73) 60

**76. Brittii - Bruttii**

The gent. is frequent in south. Italy, probably derived from the name of the ethnic group of the *Bruttii*. The consuls of this name seem to have originated in

Volcei in Lucania (Pliny, *Ep.* 7, 3). B. were early attested in Campania (VE 112; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116).

- 1 Q. Bruttius Balbus, aed. A. D. 56/57, duov. cand. (1st-2nd witn.)  
X 826, 935g, 3159, 3607, 3702, 3773, t. 56, t. 74
- 2 L. Brittius Eros (5th witn.) t. 96, (NS 1895, 102) DC 12

## 77. Bruttidii

A rare local gent.; cf. Juv. 10, 83.

- 1 M. Brutidius Staius 8589

## 78. Buccii

Another rare gent., attested in Thessalia (*MDAI(A)* 14 (1889), 58) and Rome (VI 13655). Cf. also Buccionius (X 3745 - Atella). The Pompeian Buccii were intermarried with the Istacidii and the Melissaei (MAU-KELSEY, 412).

- 1 Buc(c)ia Apta X 1001-1002
- 2 A. Buccius Victor X 1000

## 79. Burrii

DELLA CORTE's interpretation of Burrius as Burrus (the praetorian prefect!) is not necessary, since the gent. Burrius is known in Campania (X 1403 a2, 11 - Herculaneum). Cf. also Burreii (VI 9814, IX 1768 - Beneventum).

- 1 Burrius 9201

## 80. Cacos(ii ?)

According to GORDON, 'Ordo', 174, Cacos is a barbarian name unchanged (like Barca); according to FORCELLINI (s.v.) the cogn. Cacus is in question (but Cacos should be an accusative!). I should explain the name as an abbreviation of the gent. Cacosius (above, p. 86), though this is not attested elsewhere (cf. *Thes. Onom.* II 6, 29).

- 1 C. Cacos(ius), cand. rep. 31

(Cadia - 2243, 4819 - is probably a masc. servile cognomen as in the Capuan inscr. X 8222.)

## 81. Caecilii

This old gens from Latium (Praeneste?) may have arrived in Campania already before the Sullan colonization. The earliest known C. in Pompeii is the quattuorvir-candidate? (above, p. 63) Q. Caecilius from the first years of the colony. For a long period after him only freedmen of the gens are attested. One of them was L. Caecilius Felix, argentarius and L. Caecilius Iucundus' father (cfr. DE FRANCISCIS, *RRP.* 31-34, and ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 30). Iucundus had several freedmen and two sons, Q. and Sex. Caecilii Iucundi. DELLA CORTE, *CA*, pp. 17-18, maintains that Sextus adopted Metellus as his second cogn. In my opinion, however, the amphora inscription 5788 (Caecilio Iucundo ab Sexto Metello) does not prove this claim.

During the last years of Pompeii the C. seem to have returned to municipal magistracies (above, p. 120).

|    |                                                                                                                                                                 |                      |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|    | Caecilii ?                                                                                                                                                      | 8997                 |
| 1  | *Clarus Caec(i)lii ? (sc. ser.), min. ?                                                                                                                         | X 922                |
| 2  | ... ?Cae)cili L. ser.                                                                                                                                           | 7807                 |
| 3  | L. Cae(cilius)                                                                                                                                                  | 8667                 |
| 4  | Q. Caecilius                                                                                                                                                    | 8667                 |
| 5  | Q. <b>Caecilius</b> q (= quattuorvir ?) cand. rep. (p. 63)                                                                                                      | 24, 29, 30, 36       |
| 6  | L. <b>Caecilius (Capella)</b> , duov. cand. Flav.<br>(7+) 7199, 7299, 7424, 7599, 7617, 7833, 7972, 9834, 9875, 9933<br>supp. by Primus, Trebius sodalis        |                      |
| 7  | L. Caecilius Aphrodisius                                                                                                                                        | (NS 1895, 211) DC 14 |
| 8  | Q. Caecilius Attalus (3rd-9th witn.)                                                                                                                            | t. 7, t. 48, t. 93   |
| 6  | L. <b>Caecilius Capella</b> , duov. cand. Flav.<br>(9+) 7305, 7322, 7648, 7654, 7680, 7845, 7857, 7891, 7936<br>supp. by Iucundus, Cornelia, Fufidius Successus |                      |
| 9  | Q. Caecilius Capitolini l. Eros                                                                                                                                 | NS 1893, 334         |
| 10 | *L. Caecilius Cer... , min. ?                                                                                                                                   | X 921                |
| 11 | Caecilius Chryseros                                                                                                                                             | t. 111               |
| 12 | L. Caecilius Communis (9th witn.)                                                                                                                               | DC 15, t. 82         |
| 13 | *L. Caecilius Felix, min. A. D. 1, argentarius, A. D. 15<br>(cf. X 860: Genio L. nostri, Felix libertus)                                                        | X 891, t. 1          |
| 14 | L. Caecilius Hermes (6th-9th witn.) A. D. 55 ?                                                                                                                  | t. 18, t. 51, t. 69  |
| 15 | L. Caecilius Iucundus, argentarius A. D. -62<br>wife Rustica ?                                                                                                  | t. passim<br>4264    |
| 16 | Q. Caecilius Iucundus, son of 15                                                                                                                                | 3433                 |
| 17 | Sex. Caecilius Iucundus, son of 15                                                                                                                              | 3433                 |
| 18 | Q. Caecilius Q. f. Iunonius                                                                                                                                     | NS 1893, 334         |
| 19 | Κακιλίη Μαξιμίη                                                                                                                                                 | 1549                 |
| 20 | L. Caecilius Phoebus, supports 146, 3                                                                                                                           | 785 ?, X 849         |
| 21 | A. Caecilius Philologus (2nd witn.) A. D. 57                                                                                                                    | t. 40                |
| 22 | L. Caecilius R. . . ?                                                                                                                                           | 1794                 |
| 23 | Q. Caecilius Saturninus (4th witn.)                                                                                                                             | t. 73                |

## 82. Caecinae

The C. in Pompeii can probably be brought in connexion with the family of the cos. suff. of A. D. 70, C. Caecina Paetus (cf. TORELLI, 296), who seems to have had land properties near Minturnae (X 5375; cf. also 4598 add. in Calatia and HATZFELD, 128).

|   |                               |                 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | C. Caecina Admetus            | 10083 ?, 10098c |
| 2 | Caecinia Orania (= Urania) ?? | 9223 (SG 268)   |

## 83. Caelii

The gent. is attested in Faliscan inscriptions (VE 287 a-b,e, g). The C. were known as homines novi in Rome in the Ciceronian time (Cic. *Mur.* 17); cf. also I<sup>2</sup> 1038-1039 - Rome (but Campanians), 1265. The gens is attested also in Cirta

(VIII 7255; genti Caeliae); evidently the C. participated in the colonization of P. Sittius (above, p. 54).

- |   |                                        |                              |
|---|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Caelius Maximus                        | 10243c                       |
| 2 | P. Caelius Primogenes (2nd-5th witn.)  | t. 79, t. 94, t. 104, t. 113 |
| 3 | C. Caelius Secundus, miles chort. VIII | NS 1897, 275                 |

#### 84. Caesetii

An equestrian gens from Rome, where there was a vicus Caeseti in the XIII region (VI 975 a II, 46 - A. D. 136); cf. also Cic. *Verr.* 5; *Lig.* 33; Suet. *Caes.* 79. The family probably arrived in Pompeii in late rep. or early Aug. period.

- |   |                                                    |        |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Primigenius Caesetis (= Caesetiae) (sc. ser.)      | 7425   |
| 2 | P. Caesetius Sex. f. Capito, duov. Aug. ? (p. 102) | X 857c |
| 3 | P. Caesetius Postumus, aed. 2/1 B. C.              | X 890  |

#### 85. Caesii

Diffused esp. in Etruria, Campania and Praeneste. The C. were active in Rome in the Ciceronian period (Cic. *Flac.* 68; *Verr.* 2, 130; NICOLET, *OE*, 583). The gent. is also attested early in Capua (*ILLRP* 712) and Arpinum (Cic. *Fam.* 13, 11, 3-5).

- |    |                                                            |                          |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|    | Caesius                                                    | 7396, 9183               |
|    | Caesia                                                     | 4972                     |
| 1  | Felix Caesi (sc. ser.)                                     | 6620                     |
| 2  | C. Caesius, cand. ?                                        | 8538                     |
| 3  | L. Caesius C. f., husband of 31, 1, duov. rep. (p. 88)     | 3352 ?, X 819, PN W 29   |
| 4  | M. Caesius ?                                               | 1214, 4041               |
| 5  | Caesius ? Anulinus                                         | 1738                     |
| 6  | M. Caesius Blandus, centurio                               | 1711 ?, 1717, 1719, 1733 |
| 7  | Caesius Fidelis                                            | 1812                     |
| 8  | L. Caesius L. l. Logus                                     | EE 321                   |
| 9  | *Speratus Caesiaie Mus(ae?) (sc. ser.), min. Aug. A. D. 23 | X 895                    |
| 10 | Caesia Optata (seller) A. D. 57                            | t. 29                    |
| 11 | *Suavis Caesiaie Prime (= Primae) (sc. ser.) A. D. 3       | X 824                    |
|    | min. Fort. Aug.                                            |                          |
| 12 | Caesius Pycissus ?                                         | 3994                     |
| 13 | Caesia Secunda                                             | 1486                     |
| 14 | A. Caesius Valens                                          | (NS 1896, 297) DC 17     |

#### 86. Caesonii

In rep. period attested only in Picenum (*I<sup>2</sup>* 1921). Later often in Campania (X 1874, 1923, 2198); cf. also HATZFELD, 23, 158.

- |   |                   |       |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | Caesonius Felix ? | 10232 |
|---|-------------------|-------|

#### 87. Caetronii

There are no examples of this name from rep. period. Later it is found mostly in Venetia and in Rome (*Thes. Onom.* II 53, 37-78). It is not attested elsewhere in Campania.

- |   |                         |                    |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Cn. Caetronius Eutychus | (X 8058, 13) DC 18 |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|

## 88. Calavii

An indigenous Campanian gens, very prominent in rep. Capua (Livy, 23, 2, 2; 23, 2, 6; 23, 8, 2), attested also in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 41?), Cumae (VE 3) and Aesernia (VE 104). Cf. also Livy 9, 7, 2; 9, 26, 7; HEURGON, *CP*, 105-108; HATZFELD, 92, n. 4.

- |   |                                           |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Calavius Secundus (4th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 31 |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-------|

## 89. Caledii / Calidii

The gent. is probably derived from the ancient Umbrian praenomen Caledus (SCHULZE, 516; KAJANTO, *LC*, 178). There are old examples in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 456, 1040 - Campanian, 1266), Asculum (I<sup>2</sup> 1913) and Minturnae.

- |   |                                      |        |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Calidia Antiochis, mother of 221, 11 | X 926  |
| 2 | M. Caledius M. l. Antiochus          | X 1048 |
| 3 | M. Caledius M. l. Libo               | X 1048 |
| 4 | M. Calidius Nasta                    | X 926  |

## 90. Caleii

The gent. is of Sabellian origin. It is attested also in Praeneste (XIV 2966). Cf. the variants Calleius, Calaasius in Puteoli (X 1589), Callaeus, Calleius in Feren-tinum (X 5820, 5870) and *Thes. Onom.* II 77, 14-23.

- |   |             |      |
|---|-------------|------|
| 1 | T. Caleius? | 4317 |
|---|-------------|------|

## 91. Calpurnii

Very diffused in Campania, especially in Puteoli where one of the quarters was named after them: vicus Calpurnianus (X 1631); cf. also D'ARMS, *RBN*, 82. L. Calpurnius Piso owned the so-called Villa of Papyri in Herculaneum (TAYLOR, *VD*, 200). The only few Pompeian Calpurnii may well have come from Puteoli or Herculaneum.

- |   |                                     |                    |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Calpurnia                           | 1819               |
| 2 | L. Calpurnius Diogenes              | (X 8058, 14) DC 19 |
|   | Calpurnia Ornata → Caecinia Orania? |                    |

## 92. Caltillii

In rep. period this gent. occurs in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1002) and later quite frequently in Ostia. The C. were an important family in Pompeii in Neron. period, rel. to the duov. of A. D. 52/53 Q. Coelius Caltilius Iustus (q.v.).

- |   |                                           |        |
|---|-------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | L. Caltilius Iustus (1st witn.) A. D. 56? | t. 19  |
| 2 | L. Caltilius L. l. Coll. Pamphilus        | X 1046 |

## 93. Calventii

Early examples of this name occur in Attidium near Asisium (I<sup>2</sup> 2121) and Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1043 - but a Campanian). The gens is attested also in Puteoli (X 2219, 2600).

In Pompeii there is an Augustalis of the Neron. period, C. Calventius Quietus, whose homonymous son (?) became aed. and duov. cand. Also the other candidate of the family, C. Calventius Sittius Magnus, may have been adopted by the same evidently very influential person (above, p. 118).

- 1 C. Calventius (Sittius Magnus), duov. cand. Flav.  
85, 688, 843, 921, 7159, 7244, 7812, 7844, 7870  
supp. by Chlorus, infectores
- 2 L. Calventius 9167
- 3 M. Calventius, cand.? 518
- 4 Calventius Faustus? 10248
- 5 P. Calventius Proculus 1551
- 6 \*C. Calventius Quietus, Augustalis, Neron. (1st-3rd witn.)  
(p. 118) t. 50, t. 51, t. 87, X 1026
- 7 Calventius Quietus, son of 6?, duov. cand. Neron.-Flav. 7604
- 1 C. Calventius Sittius Magnus, duov. cand. Flav. (p. 118).  
(15+), 7148, 7173, 7198, 7225, 7230, 7286, 7293 - 7295, 7318, 7406,  
7407, 7480, 7487, 7499, 7515, 7575, 7647, 7686, 7713, 7720, 7852,  
7884, 7904, 7908, 7952, 7975  
supp. by Astylus, Sabinus, Ampliatus, Rustius, Primilla, Ascla, Primio;  
Ubonius is asked to support him
- 8 L. Calventius? Tertius (4th witn.) A. D. 57 t. 39

(Calvisius - t. 47 - cos. suff. of the year 40?, p. 77.)

#### 94. Campii

Early examples of this rare gent. are found in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1274) and Pompeii, later one in Aquinum (EE VIII 606).

- 1 A. Campius T.? (M.? P.?) l. Antiochus PN W 27
- 2 L. Campius Primigenius, fanaticus? 2155

#### 95. Camudii

Another rare gent., attested early in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2678, 2) where there is also a more recent example (X 6045).

- 1 Camudia 8449

#### 96. Camurii

Attested frequently in Hirpinia (IX 1401, 1511-1512); other examples in Attidium (XI 5669) and Misenum (X 3395). The best known member of the gens was the murderer of the Emperor Galba (Tac. Hist. 1, 41; Plut. Galba, 27).

- 1 Q. Camurius 5295

#### 97. Canii

Early examples of this gent. have been found in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 2451-2456). Preturi (I<sup>2</sup> 1867) and in Greece (I<sup>2</sup> 2230). Later often in Puteoli and Capua.

- Canius 8217, 8983
- 1 L. Canius Longus, cand. rep.? 7117

98. **Cantrii**

Another Hirpinian gens, attested early in Bovianum Vetus (VE 160 b-a meddix) and later very often in Aeclanum (IX 1097, 1152-1155, 1164, 1241) where it seems to have held a very distinguished position. For MARY GORDON ('Ordo', 175) this is another Celtic gent.

- 1 **M. Cantrius M. f. Marcellus**, duov. Aug.? (p. 102) X 857d

99. **Caprasii**

This gent. may be connected with one of numerous local names of this same root, e.g. with Caprasiae, a statio of the Via Popillia in Bruttium (PW 3, 1546 - HÜLSEN). Most C. in Pompeii are freedmen of an important (non-Pompeian?) family.

- 1 Caprasia, supports 111, 5; 454, 14; 171, 207, 923  
is asked to support 190, 7  
**A. Caprasius**, cand. → **A. Vettius Caprasius Felix**  
2 D. Caprasius . . . , freedman? X 805  
3 D. Caprasius Ampliatus, tutor A. D. 61 t. 155  
4 D. Caprasius Athictus (4th witn.) t. 106  
5 D. Caprasius Eros (1st-2nd witn.) t. 71, t. 84, t. 90  
**A. Caprasius Felix**, cand. → **A. Vettius Caprasius Felix**  
6 D. Caprasius Felix (2nd witn.) t. 59, t. 61  
7 D. Caprasius Gobio (4th-5th witn.) A. D. 56 t. 22, t. 82  
8 \*Nymphodotus Caprasi Iucundi, min. Aug., Aug.-Tib. X 908  
9 D. Cap(rasius?) Primus? (X 8058, 15) DC 20  
10 D. Caprasius Th. . . nus? (9th witn.) t. 80  
11 Caprasia Vitalis 9934a  
12 Caprasius Zoenus? t. 80

100. **Carisii**

A gent. of certain frequency, cf. *Thes. Onom.* II 194, 52-195. It occurs early in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2682, 2692, 2697, 2700, etc.) and later in Puteoli (X 2252: Charisius) and Misenum (X 3423, 3555). N.b. the probably non-Latin cogn. Muranus (= Murranus?), cf. KAJANTO, *LC*, 335.

- 1 **M. Carisius Muranus** 4322

101. **Carpinii**

This rare gent., probably rel. to Carpius, Carponius, occurs in Picentia (X 8120), Venusia (NS 1903, 204) and in Pannonia (III 10721). The cogn. Carpinianus is attested in Misenum (X 3502).

- 1 **P. Carpinus**, duov. cand. rep. 17

102. **Carrii**

I know only of one other example of this gent. (*AE* 1927, 129 - Formiae, end of rep. period). Cf. the cogn. Caria (V 2439).

- Carrius 1909, 1910 add. p. 704  
1 **M. Carr(ius?)** 2124b

## 103. Carustii

Not attested elsewhere; the gent. is evidently rel. to Carusius, cf. SCHULZE, 147, 403.

1 Carustus

1594, 1606, 5335

(Caselicius - 2473 - probably Casellius, cf. ZANGEMEISTER, ad loc.)

## 104. Casellii

Opinions differ about the origin of this gent.: HOLDER, 3, 1130, maintains it is of Etr. origin but GORDON, 'Ordo', 175, claims it to be Celtic in origin (rel. to the name of a potter Casillus and the chieftain Kasilos of the Salassi, cf. HOLDER, 1, 822). In Pompeii the Casellii are attested among the members of the ordo only in the very earliest period of the colony and probably in A. D. 79 when M. Casellius Marcellus was one of the most popular aedile-candidates (above, p. 120).

1 A. Casellius?, q. (= quattuorvir?) cand., rep. (p. 63)

35

2 M. Casellius (Marcellus), aed. cand. Flav.

(98+) 7163, 7323, 7331, 7391, 7433, 7437, 7441, 7472, 7505, 7581,  
7602, 7653, 7710, 7803, 7846, 7924, 7960, 8628?

supp. by Erastus, Cognatus, Iarinus, Secunde Sozomene?, Secanis (?)  
... et uni(versi?), caupo, Fidelis, Venus?, hinc rogant (!), Rubellius,  
Auxilio, Salvius, vicini, Statia et Petronia, Pyramus, vindemitores  
(p. 116), Paris, Inguenos

3 P. Caselicius (= Casellius?) Canus

2473

2 M. Casellius Marcellus, aed. cand. Flav.

(23+) 7366, 7798

supp. by Memor sodalis, agricolae (p. 116), Rubrisius?, vicini, Pyramus, Olympionica, Calvos; he is called munerarius magnus (p. 63)

## 105. Cassii

Another insignificant and wide-spread gent. I wonder, however, if the duov. Cassius and the duov. Longinus, recorded on a bronze conch from the theatre (X 843), are one and the same person, since Longinus was a common cogn. among the Cassii (above, p. 100, n. 4).

Cassius

6837, 9115, 10097, 10168, 10199, 10246a, i

duo Cassii

1257

1 Cassia, supports 417, 1

7669

2 Cassius (Longinus), duov. cand., duov. Iul. Claud?

7122, X 915

3 Felix Cassii

4331, 4378

4 Myrtale C. Cassi

2271

5 M. Cas(s)ius

1368

6 N.? Cassius

1482

7 C. Cassius Bassus

(X 8058, 16) DC 21

8 C. Cassius Secundus (4th witn.)

t. 115

## 106. Castricii

An indigenous Campanian gens, attested also in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 25) and among the Italici of Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2247, 2504; cf. also HATZFELD, 72, 100, 109 etc.).

Later this gent. was frequent in Puteoli (X 1313, 2241-2242, 2714, 8363), attested also in Capua (X 4067).

|   |                       |            |
|---|-----------------------|------------|
| 1 | P. Castricius         | 8469       |
| 2 | M. Castricius Admetus | 10189      |
| 3 | Castricia O.I. Prisca | PN W 25a-b |
| 4 | G. Castricius Se...   | 7309       |

#### 107. Catii

A patronymic gent. derived from Catus (Rix, *EC*, 302). It is probably of Sabellian origin (I<sup>2</sup> 1717: Catia Vibi f. = Beneventum). There is later a IIIIvir by this name in Nola (X 1236).

|   |                              |                    |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Catius Fuscus                | 4505               |
| 2 | C. Catius Scithus (= Scitus) | (X 8058, 17) DC 22 |

(Caudii, t. 35 → Claudii.)

#### 108. Caudinii

This variant is not attested elsewhere, but Caudinus appears as a gent. (Cic. *Cluent.* 107; VI 14611) and as cogn. among the Roman nobility (KAJANTO, *LC*, 52, 186-187). It is obviously rel. to the name of the Hirpinian tribe, Caudini, where the gens probably originated.

|   |                |      |
|---|----------------|------|
| 1 | T. ? Caudinius | 7074 |
|---|----------------|------|

#### 109. Ceii

An important Sabellian gens (cf. Cic. *Cluent.* 162: Cei cuiusdam Samnitis). The earliest example in Latin inscriptions is from Tarracina (I<sup>2</sup> 1555).

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                        |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|    | Cei                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 6780, 8303, 8807, 8965 |
|    | Ceia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 10045                  |
|    | Ceii, supp. 322, 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 7194                   |
| 1  | Ceia L. f., wife of 5?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X 1038                 |
| 2  | Sex. Ceius, supp. 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 7974                   |
| 3  | L. Ceius (Secundus), duov. cand. Flav.<br>(12+) 7195, 7239, 7368, 7378, 7397, 7460, 7491, 7565, 7583, 7586,<br>7651, 7907, 7921, 8815, 9846, 9908, 10248<br>supp. by Epagathus, Gylo, ... cliens, vicini, Masculus?, ... cliens,<br>Valens, Calventius Faustus? |                        |
| 4  | Cei                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8997a                  |
| 5  | L. Ceius Communis, husband of 1?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | X 1039                 |
| 6  | L. Ceius Decidianus (3rd-4th witn.) A. D. 56                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | t. 46, t. 67           |
| 7  | *L. Ceius Doryphorus, min.? A. D. 33/34?                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | X 909                  |
| 8  | L. Ceius Felicio (6th-9th witn.) A. D. 56<br>(L. Ceius Firmus = L. Ceius (Secundus) + (Obellius) Firmus 1055)                                                                                                                                                   | t. 22, t. 82           |
| 9  | Ceia L. f. Hepia?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | NS 1905, 213           |
| 10 | L. Ceius L. f. Men. Labeo, duov. II, quinq. (p. 118)                                                                                                                                                                                                            | X 1037                 |
| 11 | L. Ceius L. l. Lucifer, freedman of 10?                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | X 1040                 |
| 12 | L. Ceius L. l. Menomachus, freedman of 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | X 1037                 |
| 13 | L. Ceius Nymph... (7th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | t. 91                  |

- 14 L. Ceius Ordeus? (= Horaeus?) (seller) t. 25  
 15 L. Ceius Quartio (seller, 10th witn.) A. D. 55 t. 14, t. 17  
 3 L. **Cei**us **Secundus**, duov. cand. Flav. (37+) 7129, 7134, 7177, 7214, 7251, 7258, 7298, 7303, 7307, 7347, 7370, 7395, 7415, 7458, 7464, 7490, 7539, 7542, 7627, 7645, 7658, 7676, 7699, 7717, 7725, 7737, 7760, 7767, 7771, 7775, 7782, 7791, 7792, 7865, 7873, 7974, 8444, 9853, 9856, 9876d, 9906, 9909, 9913, 9915, 9920, 9931a, 9935  
 supp. by Amiullius Cosmus cum . . . ario, Ver et Audiutor, Euhode perfusor cum secu. . . , Papilio, Passaratus nec sine Maeniano, Recepta nec sine Thalamo, Proculus et Canthus, Capella, Hinnulus (cum Papilione), . . . unnus, Felicio lupinarius, Caecili Iucundi, Primus fullo, Pallas, Vatinia, Sutoria Primigenia cum suis (Astyle dormis), clientes (p. 115), Lorei (fac) et ille te faciet, Ampliatus cum libertis, Trebius nec sine. . . , Scymnis (nec sine Trebio), Urblanenses (p. 81), Statius, Veneriosi (p. 115), Asellina, Sex. Ceius, faciat qui cupit!, pater (facit filium), Stro. . .  
 16 M. Ceius Secundus? 8309  
 17 L. Ceius L. l. Serapio, argentarius (p. 118) PN W 3  
 husband of 190, 1

Cellii → Gellii

#### 110. Cepidii

This is the earliest attestation of this rare gent. Later examples have been found in Minturnae (X 8252-8253), Aquileia (V 1008) and Arelate (XII 781).

- 1 \*C. Cepidius C. l?, mag. vici Forensis 46 B. C. (p. 73) 60

#### 111. Cerrinii

Livy mentions a (Sabellian?) praenomen Cerrinus (Livy, 23, 46) and the Campanian brothers Minius and Herenn(i)us Cerrinii (Livy, 39, 13). Apparently the C. were an indigenous Sabellian gens, diffused in Hirpinia and Campania where the gent. was still later quite frequent (IX 678 - Ausculum Satr., 1643 - Beneventum, 2573 - Bovianum Und. ; X 1160 - Abellinum, 4400 - Capua, 5186 - Casinum, 8059, 106).

- Cerrinius 10168  
 1 Cerrinius . . . (5th witn.) A. D. 56 t. 26  
 2 L. Cerrinius X 978-979  
 3 . . . Cerrini? M. ser. 7807  
 4 M. Cerrinius M. f., mag. vici Forensis 47 B. C. (p. 119) 60  
 5 M. **Cerrinius (Vatia)**, aed. cand. Flav. (35+)  
 supp. by Salinienses (p. 80), pomari (p. 116), Sucula, Tyrannus, Miscenia, Pollia, Capito, Coron(?), Donatus, Africanus cum Victore  
 6 P. **Cerrinius**, aed. cand., q(uinq.) cand.? 3745, 7328?  
 7 M. Cerrinius Eros? 8659  
 8 M. Cerrinius Euphrates, A. D. 15 t. 1  
 9 M. Cerrinius Fortunatus 5351  
 10 Cerrinius Proculus (1st witn.) t. 132

- 11 \*M. Cerrinius Restitutus, Augustalis (2nd-6th witn.), father of 5?  
(p. 119) X 994-995, t. 70, t. 76
- 5 M. Cerrinius Vatia, aed. cand. Flav. (p. 119)  
(33+) 7425, 7252, 7300, 7302, 7377, 9830, 9835, 9851, 9878, 9926  
supp. by Florus?, Fabius Eupor (p. 119), Iarinus, Tintirius, Memor,  
Nymphodotus cum Caprasia, Tyrannus (fecit) cum sodales, Messenio,  
Faventinus cum suis, Colepius secario. . ?, saccari (p. 116), Cam-  
panienses (p. 81), scribibi universi (p. 116), coloni?, Niraemius?.  
Gallus, Ampliatus, Euxinus nec sine Iusto, Receptus, . . . anius amator

## 112. Cestilii

Probably a gens of less importance, attested in Rome (VI 14695, 32521 aII, 5, 33392-33397), Verona (V 3558), etc. Cf. also PW 3, 2004.

- 1 Cestilia (regina Pompeianorum, anima dulcis) 2413h  
2 M. Cestilius Philodespotus (5th-6th witn.) A. D. 55-58  
t. 22, t. 34, t. 43, t. 101

(L. Ceunius = 8376a - probably the cos. of A. D. 78, L. Ceionius.)

## 113. Cinnii

Probably a gent. of Celtic origin, cf. the homonymous Celtic individual name (II 5350; VI 30557, 5; XII 5695, 5; XIII 2877c, 3040e, 10010). The gent. is attested also in Dalmatia (III 2969). Cf. also GORDON, 'Ordo', 175.

- 1 M. Cinnius M. f., duov. rep. X 803-804  
2 T. Cinius, cand. 830a

## 114. Cippi

Attested in rep. period in Capua (*ILLRP* 712), Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2567-2569, 2730) and in the Oscan inscriptions of Pompeii (VE 30a). Also later, the gent. occurs often in Capua. It may be of Etr. origin.

- 1 Cipia C. l. Optata PN W 17f  
2 Felix Cipi Pamphilii (X 8058, 19) DC 23  
3 Cippius Pier(us) 3921

## 115. Circii

Another very rare gent. Attested in Baetica (II 2268) and in the form Circchius (if same?) in Iguvium (XI 5843). (Circius is also the name of a local wind in Gallia Narbonensis, of Greek or Celtic origin).

- 1 Circius (suicriC) 3977

## 116. Circinaei

This gent. has apparently not been found elsewhere. It may be rel. to Circe-nius (X 1751 - Puteoli), Circinius (*AE* 1916, 72 = 1918, 6 - Trujillo) or to the Gallic local name Circina (HOLDER I, 1025).

- Circinaeus 7037  
1 Circineus Crescens 7067

## 117. Cissonii

C. is used as a surname of the Gallic Mercurius in several inscriptions (PW 3, 2590 - IHM). The gent. is attested in Gallia (II 4975; III 6825-6826) and in Puteoli (X 1757, 2516).

- 1 Cissonius 659, 4556, 4576, 4707, 4715, 4728, 4732, 4766

## 118. Claudii

Attested early among the Mamertines in Messana (Ve 197: citizenship granted by App. Claudius Caudex to a Mamertine in 263 B. C.), among the Italici on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2239, 2246) and in the old inscriptions of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 123). The earliest C. of Pompeii are colonists or commercial people, the later ones mostly imperial freedmen and their descendants (p. 154).

- |    |                                                                       |                                  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|    | Claudius                                                              | t. 152                           |
|    | Claudia                                                               | 1244                             |
| 1  | <b>D. Claudius</b> , aed. cand., quattuorvir, rep. (p. 88)            | 38, 69, 2888, X 938              |
|    | <b>Ti. Claudius (Claudianus, Rufus, Verus?)</b> , duov. cand.         |                                  |
|    |                                                                       | 418, 425, 655, 3708, 7135, 9202? |
|    | supp. by Vescinus, Animula                                            |                                  |
| 2  | Claudius Agrius (seller, 7th witn.)                                   | t. 82                            |
| 3  | Ti. Claudius Amphio                                                   | (NS 1895, 211) DC 24             |
| 4  | Ti. Claudius Ampliatius (2nd-8th witn.)                               | t. 112, t. 129, t. 130           |
| 5  | Ti. Claudius Anicetus                                                 | 9189                             |
| 6  | <b>Ti. Claudius Claudianus</b> , duov. cand. Flav.                    | (cf. 2947, 7304) 7912            |
| 7  | Κλαύδιος Ἐλένρι                                                       | 9252a                            |
| 8  | Ti. Claudius? Ep(aphroditus?)                                         | (X 8058, 9) DC 27                |
| 9  | Ti. Claudius Eutychus                                                 | (NS 1922, 460) DC 25             |
|    | (cf. Eutychus Caesaris l.                                             | NS 1922, 460, DC 26)             |
| 10 | C. Claudius Ianuarius                                                 | (X 8058, 21) 3052, DC 28         |
| 11 | Claudius Isthmus                                                      | t. 77                            |
| 12 | Claudia Aug. l. Laudica                                               | NS 1893, 335                     |
| 13 | Claudius M. . . (7th witn.)                                           | t. 87                            |
| 14 | Ti. Claudius Nedymus (1st witn.)                                      | t. 99                            |
| 15 | <b>Ti.? Claudius Rufus</b> , duov.? Neron.-Flav.                      | NS 1936, 348                     |
| 16 | Ti. Claudius Secundus (Caudius) (7th witn.)                           | t. 35                            |
| 17 | Claudius Severus                                                      | 5349                             |
| 18 | Ti. Claudius Syn(eros?)                                               | t. 30                            |
| 19 | <b>Ti. Claudius Verus</b> , duov. cand., duov. A. D. 61/62 (13+)      | 7308, 7989                       |
|    | supp. by vicini, Himer. . . ?, Fufidius Successus; Obellius cum patre |                                  |
|    | are asked to supp. him (p. 198)                                       |                                  |

## 119. Clodii

Most of the Pompeian C. descend from the scriba A. Clodius M. f. whose tribe was Palatina and who therefore may have come from Rome (or Puteoli?) (above, p. 94). After his marriage with the heiress of the family of the Lassii, who were wine-producers (p. 41), he and his descendants engaged mainly in specialized

agriculture (cf. *vinum Clodianum*, 2564, 5574?). From Julio-Claudian and Flavian periods only freedmen of the family are attested.

|    |                                                                                                                                                                             |                      |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|    | Clodius                                                                                                                                                                     | 4445, 7991, 8556     |
|    | Clodia                                                                                                                                                                      | 4944, 6715, 8148     |
| 1  | Clodius?, cand. rep.?                                                                                                                                                       | 9826                 |
| 2  | Murranus Clodii, gladiator?                                                                                                                                                 | 4288, 4292           |
| 3  | Clodius, supports 190, 7; 197, 7                                                                                                                                            | 752, 3502 3716, 7712 |
| 4  | *A. Clodius M. f. Pal., scribe, mag. pag. Aug. Fel. suburb. X 1074c<br>husband of 212, 1 (p. 94)                                                                            |                      |
| 5  | Clodia A. f., sacerdos publ. Cereris (p. 71)<br>daughter of 11                                                                                                              | X 1074a, PN W 5b     |
| 6  | A. Clodius D. l. Aegialus, freedman of 5<br>husband of 412, 1                                                                                                               | PN W 5a              |
| 7  | *M. Clodius Agatho, mag. (pag. Aug. Fel. suburb?)                                                                                                                           | NS 1898, 499         |
| 8  | L. Clodius Alypus                                                                                                                                                           | 1548                 |
| 9  | M. Clodius Ampliatus (4th-5th witn.)                                                                                                                                        | t. 66, t. 97         |
| 10 | A. Clodius D. l. Faustus, freedman of 5                                                                                                                                     | PN W 5d              |
| 11 | A. Clodius A. f. Flaccus, son of 4, father of 5, duov. III, quinq., trib.<br>mil. a populo (duov. III in 2/1 B. C.) (pp. 94, 95, 97)<br>X 793, X 890, X 936, X 960, X 1074d |                      |
| 11 | A. Clodius A. f. Iustus, son of 6 and 412, 1, A. D. 59                                                                                                                      | PN W 5a, t. 143      |
| 12 | A. Clodius Masculus                                                                                                                                                         | 1870a                |
| 13 | *Clodia D. l. Nigella, freedwoman of 5, porcaria publica                                                                                                                    | PN W 5c              |
| 14 | Clodius Nymphodotus, supp. 396, 2                                                                                                                                           | 901                  |
| 15 | A. Clodius A. f. Pompeianus, son of 6?                                                                                                                                      | PN W 5e              |
| 16 | M. Clodius Primio                                                                                                                                                           | 2147                 |
| 17 | Clodius Primogenes, sodalis of 457, 16                                                                                                                                      | 1105                 |
| 18 | Clodius Primus?                                                                                                                                                             | 8168                 |
| 19 | L. Clodius Varus, wife Pelagia                                                                                                                                              | 2321                 |

## 120. Clovatii

An indigenous local gens in Campania, attested in the Oscan inscriptions of Capua (Ve 76 A-B, 77 A-B, 78 A), Cumae (Ve 6) and Pompeii (Vs 9-10). According to HEURGON, *CP*, 110, they (identified with the Cluvii) originated in Cluviae in Samnium. They are still later attested in Caudium (*EE* VIII 106) and Puteoli (*EE* VIII 396).

|   |                                                        |        |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Cn. (or N.?) Clovatus Cn. f., duov., trib. mil., Aug.? | X 1065 |
| 2 | N.? Clovatus                                           | 1442   |

(C. Cluentius Ampliatus - 8448 - is probably not a Pompeian, since the graffito is a copy of a brick stamp, X 8047, 6-7, above, p. 22.)

## 121. Coelii

An indistinctive gent.; in rep. period there were C. in Hispania (I<sup>2</sup> 2398, 2673), Carsulae (I<sup>2</sup> 2102) and Tusculum (I<sup>2</sup> 1441). The Coelii Caldi, the most important branch of the gens, produced a cos. in 94 B. C. and a quest. in 50 B. C. L. Coelius Calvus of the last years of Pompeii had taken the name of this consular branch for reasons of prestige (above, p. 100). It is sure that DELLA CORTE's conclu-

sions concerning the Coelii Caldi (CA, p. 229) are very doubtful (cf. TAYLOR, VD, 199).

|   |                                                                   |                        |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Coelius                                                           | 3784, 3788, 8227, 8965 |
| 1 | P. Coelius?                                                       | 8687                   |
| 2 | L. Coelius Calvus, supp. 146, 3                                   | 708, 8982              |
| 3 | Amianthus Coeli Caldi ser., fullo                                 | 8288                   |
| 4 | Q. Coelius Caltilius Iustus, duov. A. D. 52/53<br>cf. 92 (p. 109) | t. 79, t. 138          |
| 5 | Coelius? Epictetus                                                | 9188                   |

## 122. Cofii

A very rare gent.; cf. *Thes. Onom.* II 542, 30-36 and X 4503 add. (Aquinum).

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| 1 | Cofius? | 1367 |
|---|---------|------|

(Collatius - 8675 - not correctly read.)

(N. Com... - 1586, T. Com... - 8658; see the foll. names.)

## 123. Comicii

Other than in Pompeii this gent. occurs in Rome (VI 16012-16013), in Africa (VIII 3544) and in Signia (X 5984). Also the variant Comicus exists (XIV 3749 - Tibur). Greek origin of the gent. may be possible.

|   |                        |      |
|---|------------------------|------|
| 1 | P. Comicius Restitutus | 1321 |
|---|------------------------|------|

## 124. Cominii

Derived from the Oscan praen. komnis (RIX, EC, 290), the gent. is attested in an Oscan inscription from Basilicata (VE 195c) and in some old Praenestine inscriptions (I<sup>2</sup> 127-128). Later the gent. occurs often in Campania (cf. e.g. C. GIOR-DANO, *La gens Cominia a Nola*, Napoli 1961).

|   |                                                 |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | A. Cominius                                     | 1412  |
| 2 | Methe Cominiaes, Atellana (cf. 9183 Com(in)ia?) | 2457  |
| 3 | M. Cominius Heres (or heres?)                   | 10237 |
| 4 | Ti. Com(i)ni(u)s? Olithus?                      | 4051  |
| 5 | C. Cominius Pyrrhichus, fanaticus               | 2155  |

## 125. Consii

Attested early in Casapulla (I<sup>2</sup> 688), later esp. in south. Italy (PW 3, 933 - GROAG).

|   |                                      |            |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | C. Consius, aed. cand. Neron.-Flav.? | 3743? 7860 |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|

## 126. Coponii

In rep. period there were some C. in the Senate: one was legate before 150 B. C. and another was praetor in 49 B. C. (TAYLOR, VD, 206). The gent. is attested early also in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1941, 2570) and Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1481). The Pompeian C. are thus probably descendants of colonists.

|   |                       |      |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | Qoponius (= Coponius) | 9146 |
| 2 | Coponia               | 8259 |

127. **Cordii**

Attested frequently in the old Praenestine inscriptions (I<sup>2</sup> 130-131, 1451, 1455). About 49 B. C. there was also a IIIvir monetalis M<sup>2</sup>. Cordius Rufus who came from Tusculum (TAYLOR, *VD*, 206). The gent. is later evidenced in Leuca (IX 1). The only known Pompeian C. may be a descendant of colonists.

- 1 L. Cordius, aed. cand. Neron.-Flav. ? 7013

128. **Corel(i)ii**

According to Pliny, *HN*, 15, 94; 17, 122, a Corellius, a Roman knight from Ateste, was the first person to grow chestnuts commercially in Campania. Even the later Corellii may have engaged in agriculture (above, p. 40).

- 1 Corelia Celsa, wife of 381, 11 X 848

129. **Cornelii**

The Pompeian C. could *a priori* be considered descendants of the clients of L. Cornelius Sulla and his nephew, the IIIvir colonis deducendis P. Cornelius Sulla (above, p. 54). The first C. in Pompeii, the IIIviri A. Cornelius A.f. and Cn. Cornelius Cn. f., who appear in the very earliest period of the colony (above, p. 89), may have had connexions with the family of the dictator. Without a doubt they belonged to the colonists. From the Augustan and early Julio-Claudian periods we know only undistinguished Cornelii in Pompeii, except for the name of Cornelia P. f. Orestina who can only be the unlucky wife of Caligula (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> C 1441; *Suet. Cal.* 25; *Dio Cass.* 59, 8, 7). A graffito cannot prove, however, that Orestina would ever have stayed in Pompeii. In the Neronian period a member of the gens is again attested in the ordo (above, p. 109). For the case of the praetorian prefect Cornelius Fuscus, see above, p. 113.

- |                 |                                                     |                            |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cornelius       | 1864, 5259, 7087, 7315?, 7938, 8438/9, 9259, t. 123 |                            |
| Cornelia, supp. | 81, 6                                               | 3479                       |
| 1               | ...trinio (or ...trinius) Corneliae (sc. ser.)      | X 862                      |
| 2               | A. Cornelius, cand.?, IIIvir, rep. (p. 54)          | 66, X 800                  |
| 3               | *C. Cornelius, mag. vici Forensis 47 B. C. (p. 73)  | 60                         |
| 4               | *C. Cornelius? (or Cordius?), min.?                 | X 919                      |
| 5               | C. Cornelius (Macer?), aed. cand. Neron.?           | 29931, 7190                |
| 6               | Cn. Cornelius Cn. f., IIIvir rep. (p. 54)           | X 800                      |
| 7               | Prepontis Corneliae Saturnini (sc. uxoris ser.)     | t. 62                      |
| 8               | C. Cornelius Adiutor (5th witn.)                    | (X 8058, 22) DC 29, t. 67? |
| 9               | L. Cornelius Amandus (3rd witn.) A.D. 56            | 1710?, t. 19               |
| 10              | Cornelius Antiochus?                                | 1221                       |
| 11              | Cornelius Caesi(?)                                  | 2312                       |
| 12              | Cornelius Charito                                   | 3976                       |
| 13              | Cornelius Chrysanthus                               | 9934a                      |
| 14              | Cornelius? Cin. . .                                 | 816                        |
| 15              | C. Cornelius? Clu. . .                              | (NS 1879, 72) DC 30        |
| 16              | L. Cornelius Dexter (7th witn.)                     | t. 103                     |
| 17              | C. Cornelius Diadumenus, Com(?) lib.                | (X 8058, 24) DC 31         |
| 18              | Q. Cornelius Q. P. l. Diphilus, husb. of 25         | X 1049                     |
| 19              | P. Cornelius Dorus?                                 | 4265                       |

|    |                                                                              |                                      |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20 | P. Cornelius Erastus (6th witn.)                                             | t. 57                                |
| 21 | P. Cornelius Faventinus, tonsor                                              | 8741                                 |
| 22 | M. ? Cornelius Firmus<br>(Cornelius Fuscus, cf. p. 113)                      | 8847                                 |
| 23 | Cornelia Helena                                                              | 4637                                 |
| 24 | Cornelia Helpis                                                              | NS 1916, 303                         |
| 25 | Cornelia Q. l. Heraes (= Herais), wife (and freedwoman?) of 18               | X 1049                               |
| 26 | P. Cornelius Iullus                                                          | 1610                                 |
| 27 | C. Cornelius Lotus                                                           | X 1050                               |
| 28 | C. <b>Cornelius Macer</b> , duov. A. D. 57/58                                | t. 141, t. 145, t. 146               |
| 29 | Cornelius Martialis                                                          | 8891                                 |
| 30 | L. Cornelius Maximus (seller and 2nd-4th witn.) A. D. 57                     | t. 38, t. 49, t. 133                 |
| 31 | L. Cornelius Neretus (seller)<br>(Cornelia P. f. Orestina, p. 157)           | t. 76<br>6812                        |
| 32 | Cornelius Pedicidius?                                                        | 8964                                 |
| 33 | P. Cornelius Potitus, hush. of 38?                                           | X 1051                               |
| 34 | Cornelia Primigenia                                                          | NS 1894, 384                         |
| 35 | L. Cornelius Primogenes (5th witn.) A. D. 57                                 | t. 37                                |
| 36 | Phoebus L. Corneli? Primogenis                                               | (X 8058, 66) DC 16                   |
| 37 | L. Cornelius Qu... (5th witn.)                                               | t. 68                                |
| 38 | Cornelia Quinta, wife of 33?                                                 | X 1051                               |
| 39 | C. Cornelius Rufus                                                           | X 864                                |
| 40 | Cornelius Sabinus<br>(L. Cornelius Sulla, dictator?)                         | 8149<br>9161, 10217a)                |
| 41 | C. Cornelius Tages, wine merchant (ANDREAU, <i>CI</i> , 268) (6th-9th witn.) | t. 67, t. 76, t. 101, t. 113, t. 115 |
| 42 | L. Cornelius Tertius? (seller)                                               | t. 69                                |
| 43 | Vitalio P. Corneli Zouli (sc. ser.)                                          | 4469                                 |
| 44 | Spatalus ser. Corneli Zosimi                                                 | (NS 1887, 380) DC 32                 |

## 130. Corvini

A rare (late?) gent., derived from the cogn. Corvinus. It is attested in Rome (VI 1057 V 1) and Pannonia (III 3281); cf. also X 4661: C. Corv...

- 1 Corvenius (= Corvinus) 2262 add. p. 465

## 131. Cosidii?

This gent. can be interpreted (1) as Considius, cf. *Thes. Onom.* II 566, 71-567, 67, attested e.g. in Carsioli (IX 4078) and frequently in Latium, or (2) as Cossidius, attested e.g. in Rome (VI 16505) and Africa (VIII 4637).

- 1 C. Cosidius X 8350

## 132. Cosseii

A rare gent. which is rel. to the cogn. Cossus and the gent. Cossius (above, p. 103). It is attested e.g. in Luna (XI 1368).

- 1 Cosseia 10051

## 133. Cossii

Cf. 132 and *Thes. Onom.* II 668, 28-48. The earliest example of this gent. is from Forum Novum (I<sup>2</sup> 2389, a bronze helmet). DELLA CORTE (*CA*, p. 40) and GIORDANO (*Gli ebrei in Pompei*, Pompei s.d., 32-33) have presented Cossius Libanus as a Jew on the base of his cogn. Libanus was, however, very frequently used as a cogn. in the whole Greek-Roman world, especially in Egypt since the 3th cent. B. C., cf. SOLIN, *BGP*, 61, n. 2.

1 A. Cossius? Libanus

(X 8058, 27) DC 33

## 134. Cossinii

In *CIL* X there are nine Cossinii, often attested in Puteoli. Cicero mentions a L. Cossinius Tiburs (Cic. *Balb.* 53). In *CIL* IX there are eight Cossinii. These may be two branches of the same, originally Sabellian, family. Cf. also HATZFELD, 29, 39, 62, 153, n. 1.

1 Cossinia, mamma Actii

4596

## 135. Cossutii

There are early examples of this gent. in Volscan Velitrae (VE 222), in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2571), in Potentia Luc. (I<sup>2</sup> 1691) and in Capua (*ILLRP* 712 -105 B. C.). Later the gent. is often attested e.g. in Puteoli (X 1575, 1945, 1784, 2-3) and in Tarquinii (P. ROMANELLI, in *NS* 1948, 258); cf. also HATZFELD, 100, n. 2, 107, 228.

1 C. Cossutus

5396, 5403, 5410

## 136. Cotrii

This gent. is not attested elsewhere. HOLDER (1, 1143) claims it as a Celtic name, followed, of course, by GORDON ('Ordo', 175). Neither explains why the only example of a Celtic gent. has been found in Pompeii. I consider it a Sabellian gent.

1 Q. Cotrius, duov. A. D. 2/3

EE 316, X 892

(T. Crassellius - 4311 - is a praetorian and therefore probably not a citizen of Pompeii.)

## 137. Crassii

This gent. is probably derived from the cogn. Crassus. It is attested e.g. in Atella (X 3740).

1 Ti. Crassius Fermus

(X 8058, 28) DC 33bis

2 T. Crassius Firmus aed. cand.?, (1st witn.) (ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 203) A. D. 57

7450?, t. 31

## 138. Craudelii

This gent. is not attested elsewhere; cf. Craudius, *NS* 1884, 161.

1 Philodamus (fruit) Craudeli Festi? ser.

1783

## 139. Crimii

The gent. is not attested elsewhere.

- |   |                                                           |     |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Crimius, supp. 104, 2 with the lignari plostrari (p. 116) | 485 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|

## 140. Crosii / Crusii?

Both gent. are uniques. The name may be the same in both cases.

- |   |                    |                      |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Crosius            | 5022                 |
| 2 | P. Crusius Faustus | (NS 1895, 109) DC 34 |

## 141. Cupronii

Another rare gent. Apart from Pompeii it is attested only in African inscriptions (VIII 18065, 18972: Quirina tribe). There is also a variant Copronius (VIII 5497). The gent. also occurs on a Pompeian amphora (5817: Cuproniae Secundae).

- |   |           |      |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1 | Cupronius | 8568 |
|---|-----------|------|

## 142. Curii

Earliest examples of this gent. are found in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1008), Valperga (I<sup>2</sup> 2148), near Arpinum (I<sup>2</sup> 2537), in Aveia Vestina (I<sup>2</sup> 1810) and Pisaurum (I<sup>2</sup> 379), later ones in Capua (X 4103), Cumae (X 3699, 2, 9) and Luceria (*RAL* 1969, 22). The Pompeian C. are probably descendants of colonists.

- |   |               |            |
|---|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Curius        | 3012, 4656 |
| 2 | Curia? Severa | 4459       |

## 143. Curtii

In rep. period C. are attested in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1298), Valperga (I<sup>2</sup> 2146), Samothrace (I<sup>2</sup> 668) and Capua (*ILLRP* 712 – 105 B. C.). The Pompeian C. are, however, probably descendants of the Augustan duov. quinq. N. Curtius Vibius Salassus, evidently an indigenous Pompeian Vibius, adopted by a Curtius Salassus. A Q. Curtius Salassus was sent by Antony in 41 B. C. to collect taxes in Syria but was burned alive because of his excessive severity (Dio Cass. 48, 24, 3; Hieron. *Chron.* ad a. 42, p. 156 HELM). His brother, mentioned by Cicero (*Fam.* 6, 18, 2), was probably IIIIvir in Canusium (IX 326–327, *RAL* 1969, 29–30). The Salassi were originally a Ligurian Alpine tribe, severely punished by Augustus and mostly sold into slavery (PW 1 A, 1848–1849 – PHILIPP).

- |   |                                                            |        |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|   | Curtius                                                    | 5047   |
| 1 | L. Curtius Sabinus (ed. Cuatius!)                          | 9020   |
| 2 | N. Curtius N. f. Spurianus, frater?                        | EE 322 |
| 3 | N. Curtius Vibius Salassus, quinq. before 2 B. C. (p. 100) | 1886   |

## 144. Curtilii

The gent. is attested early in Sabioneta near Mantua (I<sup>2</sup> 753) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2678, 1; 2689, 11). Cicero mentions a C. probably from the area near Minturnae (*Att.* 14, 6, 1; 14, 10, 2). Later there is an important member of the gens in Pagus Fificulanus (IX 3573).

- |   |                     |       |
|---|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Curtilius? Ad... | t. 68 |
|---|---------------------|-------|

145. *Curvii*

Early examples of this gent. are found in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2734-2735). Later it is attested e.g. in Rome (VI 7903, 16668-16669), Salernum (X 570), Ulubrae (X 6493) and, above all, in Fulginiae (XI 5210-5211). The Pompeian C. seem to be a family of modest means, descendants of colonists or late arrivals.

|   |                         |                |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|
|   | Curvius                 | 2400d-g, 10240 |
| 1 | Curvius, supp. a Felix  | 2986, 3619     |
| 2 | A. Curbius (= Curvius?) | G 26           |
| 3 | Curvia Atalante         | NS 1897, 275   |
| 4 | Curvius Sabinus?        | 2401           |

146. *Cuspia*

The gens *Cuspia*, especially the branch of the *Cuspia* Pansa, has always been considered a gens of Etr. origin. RIX, on the contrary, demonstrates that both names are of Italic origin (RIX, *EC*, 249, 312; see also KAJANTO, *LC*, 241). In Pompeii there is a very early magistrate by this name, the IIIIvir (called also duov.) Cuspia T. f. who was probably a colonist (the gent. is attested also in rep. Rome, I<sup>2</sup> 1501). Like the Cornelia, also the C. seem to have disappeared from the magisterial lists of Pompeii for about 100 years (above, p. 120), until the rise of the powerful branch of the *Cuspia* Pansa (above, p. 114). In the Neron. and Flav. periods three generations of magistrates from this branch are attested; with Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius they were without a doubt the most distinguished persons of their period.

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                    |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1  | Cuspia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 8850               |
| 2  | T. Cuspia T. f., duov. cand., IIIIvir (duov.), rep. (p. 88)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 23 add., X 937-938 |
| 3  | C. Cuspia (Pansa III), aed. cand. Flav. (11+) 7200, 7201, 7345, 7850<br>supp. by Posido                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
| 4  | C. Cuspia Crescens Euphiletus?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4165               |
| 5  | *C. Cuspia C. l. Cyrus, husb. of 449, 3, mag. pag. Aug. Fel. suburb. PNE 17                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                    |
| 6  | Cuspia Musicus (or musicus?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 4166               |
| 7  | C. Cuspia C. f. Pansa I, duov. IV, quinq., praef. i. d. ex d. d. lege<br>Petr. Neron. (p. 112)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X 790, X 858       |
| 8  | C. Cuspia C. f. Pansa II, duov., pontifex, Neron. (p. 70)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | X 791, X 859       |
| 3  | C. Cuspia Pansa III, aed. cand. Flav. (p. 115) (32+) 7129, 7179, 7181,<br>7220, 7242, 7257, 7289, 7320, 7404, 7445, 7518, 7601, 7630, 7686a,<br>7742, 7743, 7777, 7875, 7913?, 7919, 7955, 7963, 9854<br>supp. by muliones universi (p. 116), Agatho?; Fabius Eupor, princeps<br>libertinorum (p. 119); Saturninus cum discentes; Magonius; Similis?;<br>Capella; Rutullius; Coelius Calvus; aurifices universi (p. 116); Caecil-<br>ilius Phoebus; Terentius Neo; lignari universi (p. 116); Popidius<br>Natalis cliens cum Isiacis (p. 115); Campanus; Iunianus; Amandus<br>(sacerdos?); Flaronius sodalis; Purpurio cum Paridianis; Fabius Ulu-<br>litremulus cum Sula; Trebius is asked to support. |                    |
| 9  | *C. Cuspia C. l. Salvius, mag. pag. Aug. Fel. suburb.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | PN E 17            |
| 10 | C. Cuspia Secundus (1st witn.) A. D. 55                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | t. 12              |

## 147. Darbidii?

A doubtful gent. that has not been found elsewhere.

1 Darbidius

1925 add. p. 213

## 148. Dasii

This name can be either gent. or cogn. of Messapian or Illyrian origin. Originally it was the name of an Apulian noble family in Arpi and Salapia (Livy, 26, 38, 3); cf. *Thes. Onom.* III 54, 31-55, 27 and PW 4, 2218 (MÜNZER). Later the gent. is attested e.g. in Cumae (X 8214); as a cogn. D. is recorded in NS 1886, 49. Cf. also KRAHE, 37.

1 Dasius

2439

## 149. Decidii

An indigenous Sabellian gens, cf. Cic. *Cluent.* 161. The D. had some importance in Pompeii in the Augustan period, when there were two M. Decidii (father and son?) whose freedman was min. Aug. in A. D. 3. One of the most important men of Pompeii at this time, M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus, was probably rel. to these Decidii, but was adopted by an unknown Lucretius (above, p. 95). M. Decidius Pilonius Rufus, who restored a monument constructed by M. Lucretius Decidianus after the earthquake of A. D. 62, belonged certainly to the same family. M. Decidius Pauper of the Neronian period has a curious cogn. (KAJANTO, *LC*, 287, registers the name under 'the cognomina evoking pity'). Decidius Pauper was, however, a distinguished person inasmuch as his name appears first in a list of witnesses.

1 L. Decidius

8740

2 \*M. Decidius M. M. I. Faustus, ung(uentarius?), min. Aug. A. D. 3

X 892

3 Dicia Margarit (seller) A. D. 61

t. 104, t. 105

4 M. Decidius Pauper (1st witn.)

t. 107

5 M. Decidius Pilonius Rufus (after A. D. 62?)

X 851

## 150. Decii

This was originally an Oscan praen. (VE, *passim*, and FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115). Decius Magius was an important leader of the Campanians (Vell. Pat. 2, 16, 2). There are old examples of the gent. in Sabioneta near Mantua (I<sup>2</sup> 753) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2691, 11). Both Decii and Decii are later frequently attested in Campania (X 3896 - Capua; 1966, 2361 - Puteoli; 3699, 2, 30 - Cumae), Decius in Aquinum (X 5392-5394, 5412). The Pompeian D. are apparently descendants of an old local family.

Decius

1737

1 L. Decius Hilario (4th witn.)

t. 93, t. 98

(Sex. Decimius Rufus - 1994 - is a praetorian and thus probably not a citizen of Pompeii.)

## 151. Dellii

In rep. period there is a D. in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 947); also later the name occurs in Capua (X 4108). The Pompeian D. may thus be of Capuan or at least Campanian origin.

- |   |                   |                    |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Q. Dellius Amicus | (X 8058, 30) DC 36 |
| 2 | Dellia Q. l. Chia | NS 1894, 15        |

## 152. Dentatii

Apart from Pompeii this gent. is attested only in Rome (VI 5230 – a sepulchral inscr. from the 1st cent. A.D.). According to SCHULZE, 52, the gent. should be of Celtic origin, but it could very well be derived from the cogn. Dentatus, since all the attestations are relatively late.

- |   |                                              |                             |
|---|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | A. Dentatius A. l. Celaus                    | PN E 15f                    |
| 2 | *Inventus Dentati Daphni, min. Aug. A. D. 23 | X 895                       |
| 3 | A. Dentatius Faustus (4th witn.)             | t. 76                       |
| 4 | A. Dentatius Felix                           | PN E 15e                    |
| 5 | A. Dentatius Fortunatus                      | PN E 15d                    |
| 6 | T. Dentatius M. f. Men. Panthera (9th witn.) | (X 8058, 29) DC 35? t. 101? |

## 153. Derecii (= Dercii?)

Derecius is not evidenced anywhere, but Dercius is found in a Greek inscr. of Rhodes in the 1st cent. A.D. (IG XII 1, 91); cf. SCHULZE, 97.

- |   |                      |                    |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Derecia Sp. f. Methe | PN E 25? (disapp.) |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|

Dicidii → Decidii

## 154. Didi

There is a cos. by this name in 98 B.C. (I<sup>2</sup> 681); Cicero (*Mur.* 17) and Ovidius (*Fast.* 6, 568) mention members of this gens.

- |   |                               |        |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Q. Didius Hyginus (1st witn.) | t. 128 |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|

## 155. Domitii

Domitia Lepida, Nero's aunt, had estates at Baiae (Dio Cass. 61, 17, 2; Tac. *Ann.* 13, 21, 6; see also D'ARMS, *RBN*, 211). This is probably explained in the fact that D. is a very frequent gent. in Campania, esp. in Capua, Misenum and Puteoli.

- |   |                        |                      |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | L. Domitius            | 5397                 |
| 2 | Domitius Alexander?    | 1397                 |
| 3 | Cn. Domitius Auctus?   | (NS 1899, 395) DC 37 |
| 4 | Domitius Polydespotus? | t. 84                |

(Duvius – 8353 – is probably the cos. suff. of the year A. D. 56.)

## 156. Egnatii

According to Rix, *EC*, 137, 233, this gent. is derived from the Oscan praen. egnaz. The gent. occurs in rep. period quite frequently in Asisium (I<sup>2</sup> 2113, 2119–2120), Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1943), Carsulae (I<sup>2</sup> 2101) and Capua (NS 1957, 369); cf. also

HATZFELD, 33, 123. Various C. and Cn. Egnatii are attested in the Senate in the 1st cent. (TAYLOR, *VD*, 211; TORELLI, 320-321). Later the name is frequent in Campania (X 4115-4117 - Capua; X 1407-Herculaneum; X 2380 - Puteoli; X 1207-1211 - Abella, etc.).

- |   |                                                         |               |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | C. Egnatius                                             | 5443          |
| 2 | C. Egnatius Postumus, duov. II, before 3 B. C. (p. 101) | X 787, EE 323 |

### 157. Ennii

The gent. is of Messapian origin but was diffused in all South Italy (SCHULZE, 355). In rep. period it is often attested in Ateste (I<sup>2</sup> 2787-2794), later in Capua (X 3801, 4121-4123), Puteoli (X 2383-2384), etc. The Pompeian example is doubtful.

- |   |                                    |    |
|---|------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Q. Enius (= Ennius)?, cand. rep.   | 37 |
|   | (M. Enius Sabinus - 180 → Epidius) |    |

### 158. Epidii

This name is originally an Oscan praen., as such still attested in Pompeii (I<sup>2</sup> 1627), and local gent. The E. derived their origin from a river god of the river Sarnus, cf. Suet. *Rhet.* 4. There were Epidii already in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 22b, 123d/b?); they had a family cemetery near the Stabian Gate (M. DELLA CORTE, in NS 1916, 287-309), and later the name was very diffused in all Campania. In the Augustan period the E. were related to the important "gauleiter" families of the Herennii and the Lucretii (above, p. 100). For the Flavian cand. M. Epidius Sabinus, see above, p. 117. Most of the Pompeian E. have the praen. M.

- |    |                                                                             |              |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|    | Epidius?                                                                    | 8616, 9253   |
|    | Epidia, supp. 352, 1                                                        | 6610         |
| 1  | * slave or freedman of an Epidius, min.                                     | NS 1899, 496 |
| 2  | Epidia A. f. wife of 231, 2 (p. 93)                                         | NS 1898, 422 |
| 3  | D.? Epidius?, cand.                                                         | 389          |
| 4  | M. Epidius . . . (9th witn.)                                                | t. 85        |
| 5  | M. Epidius . . . andus (5th witn.)                                          | t. 106       |
| 6  | M. Epidius . . . nus (5th witn.) A. D. 57                                   | t. 39        |
| 7  | M. Epidius (Sabinus), duov. cand. Flav. (p. 117)                            |              |
|    | (9+) 7635, 7708, 7709, 7773                                                 |              |
|    | supp. by culinari (= gallinari), Sotericus; supports 190, 7 and 318, 7;     |              |
|    | called defensor coloniae                                                    |              |
| 8  | M. Epidius                                                                  | 9839a-c      |
| 9  | Epidia Agathe                                                               | NS 1916, 303 |
| 10 | M. Epidius Amphinomus                                                       | NS 1916, 302 |
| 11 | M. Epidius Autychus                                                         | NS 1916, 303 |
| 12 | M. Epidius Bucolus (7th witn.)                                              | t. 84, t. 89 |
| 13 | M. Epidius Dioscorus                                                        | NS 1916, 303 |
| 14 | Epidia Euodia                                                               | NS 1916, 303 |
|    | Epidius Flaccus → M. Lucretius E. f.                                        |              |
| 15 | Mythus Epidi Flacci (Lucreti?) lib.                                         | NS 1916, 303 |
| 16 | M. Epidius Fortunatus (6th witn.), wine merchant (ANDREAU, <i>C.I.</i> 268) |              |
|    | t. 108                                                                      |              |

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                          |               |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 17 | M. Epidius Hymenaeus (4th-6th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | A. D. 56, wine merchant  |               |
|    | (ANDREAU, <i>C.I.</i> 268), supp. 318, 31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | t. 25, t. 77, 7509, 7692 |               |
| 18 | Epidia Lais                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                          | NS 1916, 303  |
| 19 | M. Epidius Monimus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                          | NS 1916, 302  |
| 20 | Epidius P. . . (1st witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | A. D. 55                 | t. 10         |
| 21 | M. Epidius Pagurus? (7th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | A. D. 57                 | t. 37         |
| 22 | M. Epidius Pelops (seller)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                          | t. 83         |
| 23 | Italicus Epidi Rufi (sc. ser.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | (X 8058, 40)             | DC 38         |
| 7  | <b>M. Epidius Sabinus</b> , duov. cand. Flav., defensor coloniae, (p. 117)                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                          |               |
|    | (22+) 7203, 7329, 7576, 7579, 7605, 7664, 7666, 7674, 7675, 7790, 8144, 9930                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                          |               |
|    | supp. by Campanienses (p. 81); Postumi?; ex sententia Suedi Clementis sancti iudicis consensu ordinis; Suedius Clemens sanctissimus iudex facit vicinis rogantibus (p. 117); sanctus ordo; ordo sanctissimus (p. 117); Trebius cliens; Q. Martialis; Piranus; Nigrae rog. Pacci? |                          |               |
| 24 | M. Epidius Secundus (6th-8th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | A. D. 55-58              | t. 34, t. 43  |
| 25 | M. Epidius Stephanus (4th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | A. D. 55?                | t. 18         |
| 26 | M. Epidius Thychnis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                          | NS 1916, 303  |
| 27 | Epidius Trophimus (seller)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                          | t. 84         |
| 28 | M. Epidius Urbanus (4th-6th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                          | t. 47, t. 112 |
| 29 | Epidia Veneria                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                          | NS 1916, 303  |

159. *Equitii*

Varro, *Rust.* 2, 1, 10, explains the origin of this kind of gent. The E. are attested in rep. period in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1944-1945), later also in Campania (X 4004, 4127 - Capua; X 729-730 - Surrentum) and Lucania (X 435, 437 - Numistro, modern Muro Lucano?, see p. 95). The Pompeian E. were rel. to the Agrestini and the Veii (qq.v.). Equitia Psamathe may have engaged in wine production or commerce (cf. the amphora inscr. 9529a).

- 1 Equitia Psamathe (seller) A. D. 55-58

t. 43

160. *Eumachii*

Certainly an old Campanian gens. The gent. may be of Greek origin, as sustained by GORDON, 'Ordo', 176, who connects it with the Neapolitan historian Eumachus (cf. Athen. 13, 577a; PW 6, 1073 - JACOBY). The ancestor could, however, be any Eumachus. GORDON also mistakenly connected the E. with the Herennii and with Sicily: they were not intermarried with the Herennii (but with the Numistrii) and there is no evidence to suggest any connexions with Sicily. There may have been family connexions between the E. and the Alleii, because members of the latter family were buried in the tomb of the former in the cemetery of the Nucernian Gate (see above, p. 109). According to ÉTIENNE, 173, the main occupation of the Eumachii was viticulture. However, they seem to have engaged in the amphora-industry, too, in collaboration with the important wine-producing family of the Lassii (above, p. 41). Probably after the intermarriage with the Numistrii the E. inherited lands in Lucania adapt for sheepfarming (see below, p. 95) and became thus patrons

of the woollen industry of Pompeii (see W. O. MOELLER, *The Woollen Industry of Pompeii*, Diss. dact. Univ. of Maryland, 1962).

|   |                                                                                                                                          |               |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Eumacia?                                                                                                                                 | 8620 (SP 115) |
| 1 | Eumachia L. f., sacerdos publ. (Veneris) (p. 71), patroness of the fullers (p. 95), wife of 280, 1 X 810, X 812-813, NP W 11a-b, (X 811) |               |
| 2 | L. Eumachius Aprilis                                                                                                                     | PN W 11c      |
| 3 | L. Eumachius Fuscus, aed. A. D. 32<br>brother of 1? (p. 104)                                                                             | X 899-900     |

### 161. Fabii

There were Fabii already in rep. Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 687, 1599), and Cicero reports that M. Fabius Gallus owned a villa near Herculaneum (Cic. *Fam.* 9, 25, 3; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 58). Most of the known Pompeian F. are freedmen who engaged in the wine commerce (see ANDREAU, *C.I.*, 267). We know only one (or two?) candidate(s) from this gens, M. Fabius Rufus, apparently the owner of the fine house near the Porta Marina. There were also two brothers, M. M. Fabii Celer and Memor, who took an active part in the election publicity of the latest period. An interesting personage is the princeps libertinorum M. Fabius Eupor of the late Neronian and Flavian period (see ANDREAU, l.c.). It has been suggested by DELLA CORTE that he was head of the Jewish community in Pompeii (M. DELLA CORTE, 'Fabius Eupor, princeps libertinorum', *AAP* 3 (1950), 347-353). He was not, as had already been shown by M. S. GINSBURG ('Princeps libertinorum', *TAPA* 65 (1934), 198-205), but head of a community of freedmen (above, p. 119). Cf. also M. DELLA CORTE, 'I Fabii pompeiani ed il culto delle origini di Roma', *RAAN* 21 (1941), 3-20.

|   |                                                                                                         |                                                                 |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | Fabius                                                                                                  | 217, 485, 1604, 3543?, 3547, 8206, 8650, 8965                   |
|   | <b>Fabius</b> , cand.?                                                                                  | 949                                                             |
|   | Fabia, supp. 205, 2                                                                                     | 7189                                                            |
|   | Fabia                                                                                                   | 2239                                                            |
|   | duo Fabii (Celer and Memor?)                                                                            |                                                                 |
|   |                                                                                                         | 1087, 1089, 1095, 2503, 3591?, 3592?, 6902, 8503                |
| 1 | Fabia Marcelli (sc. uxor)                                                                               | 2413m                                                           |
| 2 | L. Fabius                                                                                               | 2508, 33                                                        |
|   | M. Fabius                                                                                               | 8090, NS 1900, 271                                              |
|   | M. Fabius (2nd-3rd witn.) (ANDREAU, <i>C.I.</i> , 45)                                                   | t. 35, t. 57, t. 102                                            |
| 3 | M. Fabius Agathinus (3rd witn.) (ANDREAU, <i>C.I.</i> , 46-47)                                          | t. 5, t. 91, t. 151                                             |
| 4 | Fabius Celer, supp. 454, 3                                                                              | 3659, (3841)                                                    |
| 5 | M. Fabius Chryseros (seller, 5th witn.)                                                                 | t. 48, t. 131                                                   |
| 6 | M. Fabius Diadumenus (2nd-4th witn.) A. D. 55-57                                                        | t. 14, t. 28                                                    |
| 7 | M. Fabius Eupor, princeps libertinorum (p. 119; ANDREAU, <i>C.I.</i> , 267)<br>(2nd-7th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 37, t. 71, t. 92, t. 97, 117, 120<br>supp. 146, 3 and 111, 5 |
| 8 | Fabia C. f. Gratina, daughter of 18 and 241, 2                                                          | X 1003                                                          |
| 9 | Fabius? H(?)                                                                                            | (X 8058, 38) DC 43                                              |

|    |                                                                                                       |                     |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10 | M. Fabius Lalus                                                                                       | (X 8058, 35) DC 41  |
| 11 | M. Fabius Memor, brother of 4?, supp. 191, 6 (seller)                                                 | 3841, t. 85         |
| 12 | M. Fabius Nymphodotus (4th witn.) A. D. 57                                                            | t. 34               |
| 13 | M. Fabius Philocalus (3rd witn.)                                                                      | t. 80               |
| 14 | M. Fabius Primogenes (7th with.)                                                                      | t. 111              |
| 15 | M. Fabius Proc(ul)us (1st-3rd witn.) A. D. 56                                                         | t. 24, t. 46, t. 93 |
| 16 | M. Fabius Rufus, cand.? (p. 119)<br>4994, 9079, 9871, G 1, G 4, G 5, G 13, (G 14-15)                  |                     |
| 17 | Fabia Probi f. Sabina, wife of 402, 9                                                                 | X 1019              |
| 18 | C. Fabius Secundus, father of 8, husb. of 241, 2                                                      | X 1003              |
| 19 | M. Fabius Secundus (seller, 5th-9th witn.) A. D. 57<br>(NS 1905, 97) DC 42 t. 28, t. 83, t. 90, X 801 |                     |
| 20 | M. Fabius Terminalis (4th witn.) A. D. 56                                                             | t. 27               |
| 21 | M. Fabius Thelus (1st-3rd witn.) A. D. 57                                                             | t. 34, t. 77, t. 97 |
| 22 | Fabius Tyrannus (5th witn.) A. D. 57                                                                  | t. 34               |
| 23 | Fabius Ululitremulus?, supp. 146, 3 and 318, 31                                                       | 7963                |

#### 162. Fadii

This gent., derived from an old praen. Fadius (Verg. *Aen.* 9, 344), appears early in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1302 - 'Ter. trib. ) and Forum Semproni (I<sup>2</sup> 2136 - Pol. tribe). In the Ciceronian period there was in Arpinum an equestrian family of Fadii (Cic. *Att.* 15, 15, 1; 15, 17, 1; 15, 20, 4). At least one member of this Arpinate family, the wife of the duov. Tillius Rufus, came to Pompeii in late rep. period (above, p. 93). Perhaps the other F. of Pompeii also came from Arpinum (see above, p. 92).

|   |                                                            |                  |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Fadia C. f., wife of 410, 2 and mother of 410, 3-4 (p. 93) | PN W 17d         |
| 2 | L? Fadius, aed. cand. Flav.                                | 1068, 2957, 2988 |
| 3 | L. Fadius Nep(tunalis)? (1st witn.) A. D. 56               | t. 26            |

#### 163. Faecii

The only other example of this gent. known to me is from Syracuse, *IGSI*, 9.

|   |                       |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Faecius Primogenes | X 850 |
| 2 | M. Faecius Suavis     | X 850 |

#### 164. Faustii?

This gent. is apparently derived from the cogn. Faustus; it is recorded also in Nuceria (X 1093) and Antium (X 6677, 6713). The Pompeian example is doubtful.

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| 1 | Faustus | 8584 |
|---|---------|------|

#### 165. Fervanii

SCHULZE connects this rare gent. with Ferronius, Feronius, Ferrenius (SCHULZE, 191). The gent. is attested in Rome (VI 17653 - a Fervenia, wife of a Fadius).

|   |                                    |         |
|---|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Fervenius Celer, aed. cand., date? | 2993d γ |
|---|------------------------------------|---------|

## 166. Festii

It is not sure whether this gent. is derived from the common cogn. Festus (see SCHULZE, 166) or whether it is of earlier origin (it is attested on a bronze helmet in the museum of Palermo; VE 190). The gent. is attested in Germania (XIII 7102, 8785), and as an individual name F. is recorded in Dalmatia (III 1852).

- |   |                                                      |           |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | N. Festius Ampliatus, owner of a familia gladiatoria | 1182-1184 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

(Firmius - 9180 - is very doubtful = Firmus?)

## 167. Fistii

Also this gent. is attested among the Mamertines in Sicily (VE 191). It is attested also as a servile cogn. (X 3978 - Capua).

- |   |                                |             |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | A. Fistius, shopkeeper (p. 63) | X 8351-8352 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|

## 168. Flamini

This gent. is attested among the Italian merchants on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 734, cf. add. p. 727; HATZFELD, 36, 72, etc.). The gens may have arrived in Campania before the Roman colonization. It is later attested e.g. in Nola (X 1270) and Pagani (X 8059, 164).

- |   |                                    |       |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|
|   | Flaminius?                         | 8968  |
| 1 | G. Plaminus (= Flaminius?)         | 7017  |
| 2 | L. Flaminius Strobilus (7th witn.) | t. 88 |

## 169. Flavii

In rep. period the F. are attested in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2461), Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 164-165, 1464), Capua (ILLRP 712 - 105 B. C.) and Nola (VE 118). Later C. and P. Flavii occur in Venafrum (X 4948), Cales (X 4648-4649), Circii (X 8287) and Herculaneum (X 8058, 36). The earliest F. in Pompeii are freedmen/women of a certain P. Flavius from the early period of the colony.

- |   |                                            |           |
|---|--------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | C. Flavius, librarius (p. 65)              | 8650      |
| 2 | C. Flavius . . . mus?                      | 10097     |
| 3 | P. Flavius P. l. Acastus                   | PN W 7a   |
| 4 | Flavia P. l. Agatheia, Saliniensis (p. 80) | PN W 7b-c |
| 5 | Flavia Asella?                             | 8902      |
| 6 | P. Flavius P. l. Philoxenus, husb. of 4?   | PN W 7b   |

## 170. Florii

This gent. is probably derived from the cogn. Florus. It is not evidenced in rep. period, but later it is quite frequent. In Campania it occurs in Capua (X 4370). It is also attested in Sora (X 5732).

- |   |            |      |
|---|------------|------|
| 1 | Q. Florius | 1258 |
|---|------------|------|

## 171. Floronii

In 216 B. C. there was in Rome a Vestal virgin Floronia (Livy, 22, 57); the gent. is also later attested in Rome (VI 18489) and Falerii (XII 3083).

- |  |                          |      |
|--|--------------------------|------|
|  | Floranius (= Floronius?) | 6703 |
|--|--------------------------|------|

- |   |                                                                                  |      |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Floronius, supp. 146, 3 (sodalis)                                                | 7777 |
| 2 | Floronius, benef(iciarius) ac miles?                                             | 8767 |
|   | (cf. R. EGGER, in <i>JÖAI</i> 45 (1960), 23-24: Floronius Binett(us) = Venetus?) |      |

## 172. Fonteii

According to the Roman tradition the F. came from Tusculum (Cic. *Font.* 41 (31); PW 6, 2841 - MÜNZER). The gent. is attested also in Clusium (XI 2118, 2327-2329) and Saena (XI 1809; from Volaterrae?). There were Fonteii as consuls in A. D. 12 and 59. The Pompeian F. are probably descendants of colonists.

- |   |                            |       |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
|   | Fonteius                   | 4525  |
| 1 | Fonteius Ha... (9th witn.) | t. 54 |

## 173. Fuficii

The gens is attested early in Puteoli (I<sup>2</sup> 698 III 17 - 105 B. C.); other early examples come from S. Vittorino near Aquila (I<sup>2</sup> 1869) and Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 2514). Later there are examples in Rome (VI 8588 - Fuficia Clymena, wife of a Q. Saenius Pompeianus) and often in Campania (X 1208, 1221, 1403 e 4, 3578, etc.). It is evidently a local gens.

- |   |                                                              |              |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | A. Fuficius Certus, son or younger brother of 2? (2nd witn.) | t. 112, 8038 |
| 2 | M. Fuficius Fuscus (1st witn.)                               | t. 112       |
| 3 | Fuficius Ianuarius                                           | 1435         |
| 4 | Fuficia Quartilla                                            | 4034         |

## 174. Fufidii

The F. came probably originally from Arpinum (I<sup>2</sup> 1537; Cic. *Fam.* 13, 11; TAYLOR, *VD*, 215), but they are early attested also in Campania (VE 5 C 2 - Cumae; I<sup>2</sup> 698 I 2 - Puteoli). For the cogn. Fubzanus = Fufidianus?, see A. SOGLIANO, 'La gens "Maccia" a Pompei', *RAAN* n.s. 12 (1898), 177-184. L. Fufidius, a Sullan senator, originated in Arpinum or Campania; cf. NICOLET, *OE*, 584; WISEMAN, 232.

- |   |                                             |                        |
|---|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Fufidius (Successus?)                       | 4244, 4245, 7304, 7308 |
| 1 | Fufidius? Agath...                          | t. 132                 |
| 2 | C.? Fufidius Faustus (5th witn.)            | t. 78                  |
| 3 | N. Fufidius Primus (2nd - 5th witn.)        | t. 57, t. 95           |
| 4 | N. Fufidius Successus (NS 1891, 169) DC 44, | 7305, 7997             |
|   | supp. 81, 6 and 281, 5                      |                        |

## 175. Fulvii

The F. also originated in Tusculum (Cic. *Planc.* 20; *Phil.* 3, 16; Pliny, *HN*, 7, 136). They came to Rome in the middle of the 4th cent. B. C. and their prosperous period lasted exactly two centuries. They are also attested on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2240; cf. HATZFELD, 36, 97), near Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 678-106 B.C.), in Calatia (I<sup>2</sup> 825). Evidently the F. had commercial interests in Campania and on Delos. Also later the gens is attested in Campania, in Misenum (X 3483), Nola (X 1304) and Nuceria (X 1093).

- |   |                                        |       |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | C. Fulvius Tyrrhenus (seller) A. D. 56 | t. 19 |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|

176. **Fulvini**

The only rep. example of this gent. comes from Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1288) where it is also later frequently attested (VI 4718, 12092, 18644-18647, etc.).

- |   |                                                          |       |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>M. Fulvinius Silvanus</b> , aed. A. D. 25/26 (p. 105) | X 896 |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|

177. **Fundili**

The F. probably originally came from Reate (Varro, *Rust.* 1, 2, 11). There was, on the army staff of Pompeius Strabo, a military tribune by this name, also apparently from Reate (I<sup>2</sup> 709, 7; cf. TAYLOR, *VD*, 216). In rep. period the gent. is recorded also in Picenum (I<sup>2</sup> 1902).

- |   |                                 |       |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Fundilius Eugamus, supp. 227, 4 | 9877  |
| 2 | C. Fundilius Primio (8th witn.) | t. 92 |

178. **Furii**

The F. were an old patrician gens from Tusculum (PW 7, 315 - MÜNZER; cf. also I<sup>2</sup> 48-57). One of the most important Sullan colonists in Faesulae was a P. Furius (Cic. *Cat.* 3, 14), probably connected with the homonymous rep. candidate in Pompeii. The later Pompeian F. were evidently descendants of this candidate. The gens is later recorded in many Campanian centres (X 4150-4151 - Capua; X 1506 - Neapolis; X 1974, 2456 - Puteoli, etc.).

- |   |                                              |                    |
|---|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|   | Furius, supp. 158, 7                         | 666                |
| 1 | <b>P. Furius</b> duov. cand. rep.            | 22 add., 67, 2892  |
| 2 | P. Furius Fortunatus (9th witn.) A. D. 27-55 | t. 2, t. 18, t. 69 |

179. **Gabinii**

This gens apparently originated in Gabii (cf. SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 161), but was already in rep. period frequently attested in Cales (I<sup>2</sup> 409-414, on several vases) and Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 1592). Later the gent. occurs often in Capua (X 4048, 4153-4155).

- |   |                         |      |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | Gabinius                | 87   |
|   | cf. Gabinianum, an inn? | 1314 |

(Galerius - 8576 - probably the cos. of A. D. 68 G. Trachalus.)

180. **Gavellii**

Gavellii are attested in Pisaurum (XI 6691, 34), am. Ligures Baebiani (IX 1477) and in Terventum (IX 2597), Gavellii in Pisaurum (XI 6419), and Gavilii and Cavilii in Caere (XI 3656-3658) and Nola (X 1292). Evidently these are all different versions of the same, non-Roman gent.

- |   |                    |      |
|---|--------------------|------|
| 1 | Gavellius (Neron.) | 7991 |
|---|--------------------|------|

181. **Gavii**

The Campanian G. may be indigenous; cf. the Oscan praen. and the examples attested in Capua (VE 4) and Nola (VE 115). See also HEURGON, *CP*, 110, and HATZFELD, 138, 158. A Gavius, however, occurs together with a Tillius in an inscription recording the aediles of Arpinum (I<sup>2</sup> 1539). The Tillii moved later to Pompeii,

and the Gavii may have done the same. In any case, the Gavii are later frequently recorded in Campania. The Pompeian G. may have transferred to Puteoli after the eruption (cf. X 1784-1785).

|    |                                                                         |                       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|    | Gavius                                                                  | 1560, 9047?           |
|    | <b>Gavius (Proculus or Rufus)</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                    |                       |
|    | 331, 978, 3414, 3460, 3519, 3564, 7537, 7679, 9899 (cf. 7261)           |                       |
|    | supp. by vicini                                                         |                       |
| 1  | <b>L.? Gavius</b> , duov. cand. rep.                                    | 33, 34, 2897, 3350    |
| 2  | <b>C. Gavius (Rufus)</b> , aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav.                |                       |
|    | (10+) 7287, 7442, 7811, 7815, 7927, 9860                                |                       |
|    | supp. by Lucius, vicini, Siccia                                         |                       |
| 3  | <b>L. Gavius</b>                                                        | 8566                  |
| 4  | <b>P. Gavius</b>                                                        | 7064                  |
| 5  | <b>M. Gavius?</b> Bu. a (Bucca?) A. D. 55                               | t. 14                 |
| 6  | <b>C. Gavius Firmus</b> (2nd-3rd witn.), (father or) elder brother of 2 |                       |
|    |                                                                         | t. 81, t. 89, t. 95   |
| 7  | <b>L. Gavius Iucundus</b>                                               | NS 1893, 334          |
| 8  | <b>P. Gavius Pastor</b> , duov. A. D. 39-40? (p. 77)                    | X 827                 |
| 9  | <b>P. Gavius Proculus</b> , aed. cand. Flav. (seller)                   | 825, 895, 6686, t. 96 |
|    | (the seller of the tabl. 96 may be the father of the cand.)             |                       |
| 10 | <b>M. Gavius Prothymio</b> , gladiator?                                 | 4710                  |
| 2  | <b>C. Gavius Rufus</b> , aed. cand., duov. cand. Neron.-Flav.           |                       |
|    | (25+) 7202, 7242, 7266, 7330, 7412, 7468, 7538, 7553, 7566, 7606,       |                       |
|    | 7753, 7856, 7890, 9883, t. 89                                           |                       |
|    | supp. by Phoebus cum emptoribus suis, . . ellus, sagari (p. 116),       |                       |
|    | Vesonius Primus, Granius                                                |                       |

## 182. Geganii

There was an old patrician gens of this name, who originated in Alba Longa and came to Rome already under Tullus Hostilius' reign (PW 7, 927 - MÜNZER). The Pompeian G. may be clients of this old family or, rather, members of another homonymous gens.

|   |                                             |              |
|---|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Gegania                                     | 8424         |
| 2 | <b>L. Geganus Hymenaeus</b>                 | NS 1961, 303 |
| 3 | <b>A. Geganus?</b> Ma                       | 10196f       |
| 4 | <b>Geganus Romulus</b> , aedilis iuvenalium | 8521         |

## 183. Gellii / Cellii

It is my opinion that the Pompeian Cellii are members of the better-known gens Gellia, cf. Statius Gellius, a Samnite general in the Second Samnite War (Livy, 9, 44, 13). One L. Cellius was consul in 72 B. C., and later there were Gellii in Tibur (XIV 3573), Puteoli, Nuceria, Minturnae, etc. The Pompeian Cellii were apparently related to the family of A. Clodius Flaccus and to the Holconii (see above, p. 97). They were certainly one of the most powerful families of Pompeii in the Augustan age.

|   |                                                                   |                         |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | <b>L. Cellius L. f. Men.</b> , duov., trib. mil. a populo (p. 97) | PN E 4                  |
| 2 | <b>M. Cellius Africanus</b>                                       | (NS 1928, 369) DC 15bia |
| 3 | <b>L. Cellius L. f. Calvos</b> , decurio (p. 97)                  | X 1074e                 |

**184. Geminii**

This is one of the old Praenestine gentes (I<sup>2</sup> 62, 170-171, 1457). The name also often occurs in Tibur (TAYLOR, *VD*, 218), on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2232), in Arcadia (I<sup>2</sup> 2229) and in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2680, 11, 2687, 1). The Pompeian G. evidently had agricultural interests, as confirmed by an amphora inscription, IV 5578 — vinum Geminian(um). DELLA CORTE believes that a Geminus was one of the donors of the so-called Campus (*CA*, 389-400). The inscription is, however, too fragmentary to allow such an interpretation (see above, p. 103).

1 M. Geminus Phoebus

1701

**185. Genicii**

According to SUOLAHTI (*JO*, 363) this gens probably originated in Latium. It is, however, epigraphically attested also in Nuceria (X 1084) and Puteoli (X 2201).

1 Genicius

2072

**186. Gentii**

A Centius (earlier variant?) is recorded in Saepinum (IX 2495); other Gentii in Cumae (X 3699, 2, 27) and Atina Lat. (X 5091).

1 Gentius (Centius?)

1425, 1426

**187. Granii**

The G. were a Puteolan commercial family, who flourished in the last cent. of the Republic (Cic. *Fam.* 9, 15, 2; Caes. *BCiv.* 3, 71; J. D'ARMS, in *AJPhil.* 88 (1967), 200-202; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 125). The gent. also often occurs on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2235, 2240, 2247; cf. HATZFELD, *passim* and 41). The Pompeian G. were probably active in viticulture and commerce (cf. the amphora inscription IV 9450, DELLA CORTE, *CA*, 676).

Granius 6878, 6879, 9869, 9883, 9884, 9892, 10077

supp. 181, 2; 295, 1 and 417, 1

|   |                                          |        |
|---|------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | C. Granius                               | 2121   |
| 2 | Granius Abinnaeus                        | t. 76  |
| 3 | Granius? Coniunctus (5th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 15  |
| 4 | Granius Constans?                        | t. 54  |
| 5 | Granius Firmus                           | 10083b |
| 6 | Q. Granius Lesbios (7th with.) A. D. 56  | t. 25  |
| 7 | L. Cranus (= Granius) Restitutus         | 2062   |
| 8 | C. Granius C. f. Rufus                   | 2117   |

Habonii → Abonii

(Haterius?) - 4367 - is doubtful.)

**188. Hegii**

The H. may be of indigenous origin, if VETTER is right in assuming that the abbreviated name in some Pompeian brick stamps has to be completed as Hegius (VE 39, 53). The gent. may be rel. to Heius, that is attested in Saepinum (IX 2467) and Venusia (IX 523). In a graffito, unsatisfactorily published by BALDI (A. BALDI, 'Un

graffito pompeiano inedito<sup>2</sup>, *Latomus* 26 (1967), 480-485), a Hegius appears as the colleague of Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius in the office of quinquennalis ("Hegio et Maiio quinquennalibus"; cf. also SP 123), in the year A. D. 55/56. At the end of the same graffito appears the cogn. Regulus ("Regulo feliciter"). BALDI claims that Regulus is Livineius Regulus, well-known for the riot in the amphitheatre of Pompeii in A. D. 59 (above, p. 111). The same cogn. appears, however, in the wax tablet 148 in the place reserved for the names of the magistrates (cf. ZANGEMEISTER, in note, "estne Regulus?"). The complete name of the colleague of Alleius Nigidius Maius could thus be Hegius Regulus, but this is by no means certain.

|   |                                               |                |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
|   | Hegius                                        | 2385           |
| 1 | Hegia O. l.                                   | NS 1894, 385   |
| 2 | Sex. Hegius (seller)                          | t. 86          |
| 3 | <b>Hegius (Regulus?)</b> , quinq. A. D. 55/56 | BALDI, t. 148? |

(The Heii, considered by GORDON, 'Ordo', 173, to be one of the Sicilian (?) families of Pompeii, have never been attested there - see above, p. 71.)

### 189. Helii?

This gent. can be interpreted either as a variant of Heleius (X 5243-5244 - Casinum), or Hellius (VI 200 VIII 42 - A. D. 70).

|   |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Helius C. f. | NS 1894, 384 |
|---|--------------|--------------|

### 190. Helvii

According to HEURGON, *CP*, 112, this gens is of Etr. origin. It was certainly attested quite early in Capua, cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116; VE 83; I<sup>2</sup> 681, etc. The gens is, however, recorded early also in the areas populated by the Sabellians (I<sup>2</sup> 1751 - Bovianum, I<sup>2</sup> 1732 - Beneventum, I<sup>2</sup> 1871 - S. Vittorino near Aquila, etc.). MÜNZER, *RAP*, 328, mentions a Helvius Mancina Formianus.

|    |                                                                                                                                                               |              |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1  | Helvia M. f., wife of 109, 17                                                                                                                                 | PN W 3       |
| 2  | *Felix Helvi, min.?                                                                                                                                           | X 906        |
| 3  | *Meleager Helvi?, min.?                                                                                                                                       | NS 1899, 496 |
| 4  | *Nymphodotus Helvi, min. Aug. A. D. 23                                                                                                                        | X 895        |
| 5  | C. Helvius? (3rd witn.)                                                                                                                                       | t. 51        |
| 6  | Cn. Helvius (3rd witn.) A. D. 56                                                                                                                              | t. 26        |
| 7  | <b>Cn. Helvius (Sabinus)</b> , aed. cand. Flav.<br>(10+) 7272, 7372, 7810, 7849, 7965<br>supp. by Hermes colo(nus?) cum gallinariis (p. 116), Vesonius Primus | t. 61        |
| 8  | M. Helvius Adeptus (7th witn.)                                                                                                                                | t. 61        |
| 9  | Cn. Helvius Apollonius (3rd-9th witn.) A. D. 55-58<br>t. 32, t. 40, t. 43, t. 48, t. 59, t. 69, t. 116                                                        |              |
| 10 | M. Helvius Apric(ulus)?                                                                                                                                       | t. 57        |
| 11 | Cn. Helvius Aprilis                                                                                                                                           | t. 112       |
| 12 | Helvius Auctus (cf. 15)                                                                                                                                       | t. 54        |
| 13 | <b>L. Helvius Blaesus Proculus</b> , duov. A. D. 52/53                                                                                                        | t. 138       |
| 14 | M. Helvius Catullus (3rd witn.) A. D. 56-57                                                                                                                   | t. 24, t. 39 |
| 15 | *Auctus Helvi Nymphodoti, min. Aug. A. D. 32, cf. 4                                                                                                           | X 899        |

- 16 M. Helvius Phoebeus (5th witn.) A. D. 55? t. 18, t. 105  
 17 M. Helvius Princeps (6th witn.) t. 83  
 18 L. Helvius Proculus (2nd witn.) t. 96  
 19 L. Helvius Rufus (2nd witn.) t. 70  
 7 **Cn. Helvius Sabinus**, aed. cand. Flav. (67+) 7191, 7213, 7217, 7240, 7241, 7254, 7256, 7260, 7273, 7301, 7317, 7336, 7340, 7348, 7399, 7420, 7462, 7467, 7525, 7593, 7595, 7611, 7623, 7628, 7638, 7659, 7663, 7708, 7733, 7747, 7774, 7794, 7800, 7831, 7843, 7862, 7866, 7869, 7889, 7914, 7922, 7928, 7948, 9846a, 9859, 9872, 9879, 9885, 9901, 9904, 9907, 9914, 9919, 9928, 10183?  
 supp. by Poppaei, Popidi, Dio?, Isiaci universi (p. 115), vicini, Caprasia, Balbus (fecit), Recepta nec sine Thalamo, Iunia, Parth(en)ope cum Rufino, Crescens, Primus cum suis, aliari (p. 116), Thyrsus, Infantio cum suis, Amandio cum sua, Masculus cum codatis (ubiq.), pistores cum vicinis (p. 116), Astylus, Pacuvius, Epidius cum suis, Urbanenses (p. 81), Aegle, Maria, Biri cum Biria, Porcellus cum suis; Loreius is asked to support him  
 20 M. Helvius Saturninus (7th witn.) A. D. 55? t. 18  
 21 Sex. Helvius Scamander (3rd witn.) t. 92  
 22 Helvius Vestalis, supports 197, 7 with pomari universi (p. 116) 202

# 191. Herennii

There are Herennii in the old Oscan inscriptions of Pompeii, cf. VE 30 (IIIIner, see above, p. 45), and Nola, cf. VE 115 (meddix). The gent. is derived from the Oscan praen. heirens, cf. RIX, EC, 288-289. The H. were, however, active in Rome already before the Social War (I<sup>2</sup> 890) and immediately after (BROUGHTON II, 80). The gens is attested also very early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 176). One T. Herennius was the leader of the Marsi and Picentes in the Social War (Eutrop. 5, 3, 2), and the family of C. Marius was in the clientage of the H. (Plut. Mar. 5). Although originally a local Campanian gens, the H. had thus spread widely in nearby areas. The earliest Pompeian H. belong to the local branch, while the Augustan H. seem to have had connexions with Rome (above, p. 95). The latter were also rel. to the Epidii.

- Herennius 2073, 2300, 10105  
 1 Agatho Herenni ser(v)us 1839  
 2 **Ma. Herennius**, interrex-cand.? 89-80 B. C. (p. 51) 48 (cf. VE 30)  
**M. Herennius**, imp. (= int(errex)-cand.) 9827  
 3 **M. Herennius**, decurio ab. 63 B. C. Pliny, HN, 2, 137  
 4 N. Herennius (4th witn.) A. D. 54 t. 5  
 5 **Q. Herennius**, cand. rep. 28, 2899?  
 6 **N. Herennius (Celsus II)**, aed. cand. Flav. (11+) 7587, 7809  
 supp. by Statia, poveri (= pueri), Potitus, quactiliari (= coactiliari) (p. 116)  
 7 N. Herennius Anthus (4th-7th witn.) A. D. 55 t. 12, t. 91  
 8 N. Herennius Castus, freedman of Musa (5th witn.) A. D. 55  
 (NS 1891, 133) DC 49, t. 12  
 9 **N. Herennius N. f. Men. Celsus I**, duov. II, Aug., praef. fabr. hush.  
 of 13, 1 (p. 95) NS 1910, 390

- |    |                                                     |                      |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 6  | N. <b>Herennius Celsus II</b> , aed. cand. Flav.    | (9+)                 |
|    | supp. by Optatus?, Amandus, Fabius Memor cum Celere |                      |
| 10 | M. <b>Herennius Epidianus</b> , duov. Aug. (p. 97)  |                      |
|    | PN E 11e, X 802, X 831, X 939                       |                      |
| 11 | Herennius Firmus?                                   | 10192                |
| 12 | N. Herennius Ianuarius (2nd-6th witn.) A. D. 57     | t. 37, t. 68         |
| 13 | N. Herennius Nardus                                 | (NS 1896, 298) DC 48 |
| 14 | Herennius Primus (3rd witn.)                        | t. 60                |
| 15 | N. Herennius Priscus?                               | 1421                 |
| 16 | N. <b>Herennius Verus</b> , aed. A. D. 31/32        | X 899-900            |

192. *Herennuleii*

This gent. is derived from Herennius (cf. SCHULZE, 82). It is later attested in Salernum (X 601) and Reate (IX 4680).

- |   |                          |                                           |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 | A. Herennuleius Communis | (X 8058, 39) DC 50, t. 77, t. 94?, t. 113 |
| 2 | L. Herennuleius Florus?  | (RAAN 1901, 18) DC 47?, t. 85?            |

193. *Hermatorii*

This gent. is not attested elsewhere and even in Pompeii it is somewhat dubious. Ermorius? - 10174 - is more probably to be interpreted as Hermonius (cf. IX 5352).

- |   |                                                             |    |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | *C. Hermatorius? P. f., mag. vici Forensis 46 B. C. (p. 73) | 60 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|

(Hersennius - 292 - for Herennius, 191, 6.)

(Cn. Hilarius Sabinus - 110 - Cn. Helvius Sabinus, 190, 7.)

194. *Hirrii*

In rep. period the H. are frequently attested in Minturnae (see e.g. I<sup>2</sup> 2702, 1-a duov.; cf. also RIX, EC, 80, n. 160). Later the best known member of the gens was the consul M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa, cf. M. TORELLI, 'The cursus honorum of M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa', *JRS* 58 (1968), 170-175.

- |   |           |                                |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Hir(r)ius | 4633, 8184?, 8968 (Gr.), 10212 |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|

195. *Hirtii*

The H. originated in Ferentinum where the father of the cos. of 44 B. C., A. Hirtius, was censor (I<sup>2</sup> 1522-1525, 1528). The Pompeian H., a family of modest means, may be descendants of their clients.

- |   |                                            |      |
|---|--------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | (Hirtius) Celer, brother of 5?             | 3905 |
| 2 | (Hirtius) Clemens, brother of 5, monitor   | 3905 |
| 3 | (Hirtia) Diodota, sister of 5              | 3905 |
| 4 | (Hirtius) Fortunatus, brother of 5         | 3905 |
| 5 | Hirtia Psacas? (= Psecas?), wife of 200, 2 | 3905 |

196. *Histrüi*

A very rare gent. (I know only VI 25532 and XII 3602).

- |   |                                  |       |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Histria Ichmas (seller) A. D. 56 | t. 22 |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|

197. **Holconii**

A gens attested exclusively in Pompeii (also on a papyrus from Cairo - *AE* 1939, 314; J. HEURGON, in *ArchClass* 21 (1969), 88-91, completes [Hol]cho[nius] a name of an Etr. chieftain in Tarquinii, Etr. hulzyna, should be [Tar]cho[n]). The gent. is certainly to be connected with the best-known Campanian vine, *Horconia* or *Holconia vitis* (Pliny, *HN*, 2, 6, 35; Columella, *Rust.* 3, 2, 27). The main occupation of the family was evidently viticulture although some tiles stamped with the name have been found (X 8042, 57). The H. were perhaps the most distinguished gens of the Augustan period in Pompeii (pp. 94, 95), rel. to the Gellii and the Clodii. Also later, they were one of the most powerful families of Pompeii (p. 104).

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                           |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Holconius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | X 941-942, NS 1890, 334                                                   |
|    | Holconius (5th witn.) A. D. 55                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | t. 13                                                                     |
| 1  | Fructus Holconi (sc. servus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 8171                                                                      |
| 2  | Proculus Holconi (sc. servus), cf. 13                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8171                                                                      |
| 3  | Surus (= Syrus) Holconi (sc. servus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 8732                                                                      |
| 4  | Theorus Holconi (sc. servus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1917                                                                      |
| 5  | Holconia M. f., daughter of 15, sacerdos publica (p. 71)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | X 950-951                                                                 |
| 6  | C. Holconius Ser...?, cand.?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 786a                                                                      |
|    | M. Ho(lconius?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1924                                                                      |
|    | M. Holconius (6th witn.) A. D. 57                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | t. 38, 1848a                                                              |
| 7  | M. Holconius (Priscus). aed. cand., duov. cand., iterum (869), Flav.<br>(29+) 7459, 7481, 7548, 7558, 7597, 7622, 7825<br>supp. by Vettius Donatus et Campanus (or Campanienses?), Lucius,<br>Clodius, Fortunatus?, Virrius? Secundus, Sabinus, Marcellus, lignari<br>(p. 116), Salarius                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                           |
| 8  | *Iucundus Holconi Anterotis (sc. servus), min. Aug. A. D. 32, cf. 11                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | X 899                                                                     |
| 9  | M. Holconius Celer, duov. quinq. designatus A. D. 14 (pp. 68, 69, 104)<br>Augusti sacerdos, after A. D. 14 sacerdos Divi A., brother? of 15<br>7651, X 833-834, X 840, X 943-946                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                           |
| 10 | M. Holconius Gellius, duov. A. D. 22/23 (p. 104)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | X 895                                                                     |
| 11 | M. Holconius Iucundus (3rd-6th witn.), cf. 8                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | t. 73, t. 93                                                              |
| 12 | M. Holconius Macer, praef. i.d. A. D. 40/41 (p. 104)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | X 904                                                                     |
| 7  | M. Holconius Priscus, aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav. (iterum)<br>(53+) 7162, 7164, 7202, 7235, 7242, 7544, 7554, 7585, 7589, 7612,<br>7685, 7712, 7842, 7934, 9935a<br>supp. by Phoebus cum emptoribus suis, pomari universi cum Helvio<br>Vestale (p. 116), Fuscus, Marius, Philippus, Menecrates cliens, Primus<br>(rog.) Proculus, Ampliatus, Iucundus, fullones universi (p. 116),<br>spectaculi spectantes (p. 116), Polites cliens, Clodius;<br>Clodius is asked to support him |                                                                           |
| 13 | M. Holconius Proculus (3rd witn.), cf. 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | t. 79                                                                     |
| 14 | (M. Holconius) Quintio, freedman of 15                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | X 947                                                                     |
| 15 | M. Holconius M. f. Rufus, duov. V, quinq. II, trib. mil. a populo,<br>flamen Caesaris Augusti (A. Caesaris sacerdos), patronus coloniae<br>(duov. IV 2/1 B. C.) (pp. 68, 69, 97, 99)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1886, 1918,<br>2927, X 787, X 830, X 833-835, X 837-839, X 890, X 947-949 |
| 16 | M. Holconius Rufus (5 witn.) cand. Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | t. 70, 7140                                                               |

198. **Hordionii**

The plainly indigenous (cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116) gens of the H. was particularly at home in Puteoli (cf. D'ARMS, *RBN*, 53-54), where they had constructed an altar to Augustus (cf. e.g. C. GIORDANO, 'Su alcune tavolette cerate dell'agro Murecine', *RAAN* n.s. 41 (1966), 111, t. 2, n. 3.), and Capua (*I*<sup>2</sup> 673, 677, 682). They were involved in the bronze industries (FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 119) and had commitments also on Delos (HATZFELD, 44). The Pompeian H. seem to have arrived in the Neronian period, probably from Capua or Puteoli.

- |   |                                                |        |
|---|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | A. Hordionius Philostorgus (seller, 2nd witn.) | t. 48  |
| 2 | M. Hordionius Philostorgus? (5th witn.)        | t. 114 |
| 3 | <b>A. Hordionius Proculus</b> , aed. Neron.    | X 801  |

199. **Hortensii**

The H. were apparently from Northern Latium (Tibur), cf. SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 161, but there were Hortensii in rep. period in Corfinium (*I*<sup>2</sup> 1792) and the Hell. East (HATZFELD, 163); later the name is attested also in Puteoli (X 2525-2526) and Litternum (X 3718).

- |   |                              |      |
|---|------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Q. Hortensius (= Hortensius) | 2240 |
|---|------------------------------|------|

200. **Hostilii**

The senatorial H., Catones, Mancini and Tubuli, had already disappeared by the 1st cent. B. C. On the army staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89 B. C. there was a Picenian knight of this name (*I*<sup>2</sup> 709, 9). The gent. is also attested early in Caere (*I*<sup>2</sup> 1957), Rome (*I*<sup>2</sup> 1317-1318, 2514, 744 - tr. pl. in 71 B. C.), and later in Venafrum (X 4883) and Anagnina (X 5942).

- |   |                               |      |
|---|-------------------------------|------|
| 1 | M. Hostirius (= Hostilius)    | 8226 |
| 2 | C. Hostilius, husb. of 195, 5 | 3905 |

201. **Hyginii**

I know only one other example of this gent. (XIII 5782, add. p. 75); it should be connected with the cogn. Hyginus, Hyginia, both attested in the same inscription (V 3999).

- |   |                                                      |      |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | C. Huginius (= Hyginus) Firmus, owner of a hospitium | 3779 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|------|

202. **Igii?**

Another unique gent. It has been explained as a variant of the gent. Iegius (VE 200 G 6; V 5158; IX 4166, 4182, 4477), but the change Ie - I is difficult to explain phonetically (if not a mistake.) RICHARDSON, 84, explains it as [N]ig(id)ius like Popius for Popidius, etc. It would be strange, however, that MOMMSEN had not noticed that the initial letter of the name was missing.

- |   |                                    |     |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | <b>Igius Fuscus</b> , cand., date? | 208 |
|---|------------------------------------|-----|

203. **Instuleii**

A very rare gent., cf. SCHULZE, 358; III 30, *NS* 1884, 108 - Marino, if it is not the author's mistake for Iustuleius, the name of an important Campanian gens (SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 367).

- |   |                                           |      |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | *P. Instuleius Nedymus, librarius (p. 65) | 3376 |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------|

204. *Istacidii*

This variant of the gent. is attested only in Pompeii (cf. however, [Is]tacidius, V 2395), probably already in an Oscan brick stamp (VE 40). The variant (?) *Instacidius* is recorded in Peltuinum (IX 3441) and Saepinum (IX 3865). This is evidently a gens of local origin (cf. ONORATO, *IP*, 120). The Pompeian I. seem to have had family connexions with two other important local families, the *Melissaci* and the *Tintirii* (qq.v.), cf. MAU-KELSEY, 412.

|    |                                                          |                              |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1  | *Citus Istacidiae L. f. (sc. servus), min. Aug.          | X 910                        |
| 2  | *Epaphra Istacidiae L. f. (sc. servus), min. Aug.        | X 910                        |
| 3  | *Haber(?) Istacidiae L. f. (sc. servus), min. Aug.       | X 910                        |
| 4  | *Memor Istacidi (sc. servus), min. Aug.                  | X 888                        |
| 5  | *Tertius Istacidiae L. f. (sc. servus), min. Aug.        | X 910                        |
| 6  | L. Istacidius                                            | 1880, X 1004                 |
| 7  | N. Istacidius Amicus (seller) A. D. 55                   | t. 15                        |
| 8  | N. Istacidius Campanus                                   | X 1005                       |
| 9  | Istacidius Crisyrus (Chryseros?)                         | X 1006                       |
| 10 | N. Istacidius N. f. Cilix, duov. Aug.? (p. 102)          | X 857a                       |
| 11 | L. Istacidius Eutychus (6th witn.)                       | t. 75                        |
| 12 | *N. Istacidius Helenus, paganus pag. Aug. (Fel. suburb.) | X 1027-1028                  |
| 13 | N. Istacidius Ianuarius, son of 12?                      | X 1027                       |
| 14 | N. Istacidius N. f. Menoecus                             | X 1007                       |
| 15 | N. Istacidius Nyptnus? (seller)                          | t. 87                        |
| 16 | M. Istacidius Orion (8th witn.)                          | t. 85                        |
| 17 | Istacidia N. f. Rufilla, sacerdos publica (p. 71)        | X 999                        |
| 18 | Istacidia Scapis                                         | X 1029                       |
| 19 | L. Istacidius Zosimus                                    | (MAAN 6 (1940), 22) DC 50bis |

205. *Iulii*

Most of the Pompeian (C. and Ti.) *Iulii* are evidently imperial freedmen and their descendants. Some, like e.g. the officers of the auxiliary troops of Octavian in 37 B. C., had been given the citizenship by him. The duov. L. Iulius Ponticus and the cand. M. Iulius Simplex may belong to other homonymous gentes.

|    |                                                              |                                                         |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Iulius                                                       | 2426a, 4201, 4211, 8320, 8371, 8517, 8992, 10132, 10140 |
|    | C. Iulius                                                    | 1267, 2390, 3995, 8040, 9150                            |
| 1  | Myrinus Iuli (sc. servus)                                    | 8969                                                    |
| 2  | C. Iulius (Polybius), aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav. (p. 119) | 830c, 7189, 9896                                        |
| 3  | Ti. Iulius Abascantus (3rd witn.) A. D. 56                   | t. 25                                                   |
| 4  | C. Iulius Agathocles (6th witn.) A. D. 57                    | t. 31                                                   |
| 5  | C. Iulius Amerimnus                                          | 8245                                                    |
| 6  | M. Iulius Crescens (4th witn.) A. D. 56                      | t. 25                                                   |
| 7  | Iulius Domitianus?)                                          | (X 8058, 41) DC 51                                      |
| 8  | G. Iulius Eunus                                              | 7309                                                    |
| 9  | C. Iulius Eutactus (8th witn.)                               | t. 61                                                   |
| 10 | Iulia Sp. f. Felix                                           | 1136                                                    |
| 11 | Ti. Iulius Gennaues (1st-6th witn.)                          | t. 74, t. 111, t. 130                                   |

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                    |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 12 | Γάιος 'Ιούλιος 'Ηφαιστίωνος υἱὸς 'Ηφαιστίων. ἑρατεύσας τοῦ πολιτεύματος τῶν Φρυγῶν (p. 70) 3 B. C.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | X 796              |
| 13 | C. Iulius Helenus, centurio 37 B. C. (p. 96)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2437               |
| 14 | C. Iulius Hilarus, praef. turmae 37 B. C. (p. 96)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2437               |
| 15 | Iulia Hygia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | X 929              |
| 16 | C. Iulius Memor (5th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | t. 89              |
|    | (Iulius Modestus = C. Iulius Polybius + Postumius Modestus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 3747               |
| 17 | C. Iulius Nic. . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | (X 8058, 42) DC 52 |
| 18 | C. Iulius Onesimus (seller) A. D. 54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | t. 5               |
| 19 | Iulia Pausia (= Fausta?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 2502               |
| 20 | Iulius Philippus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7316               |
| 2  | <b>C. Iulius Polybius</b> , aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav. (2nd witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                    |
|    | (27+) 7167, 7204, 7274?, 7277, 7279, 7345, 7409, 7410, 7621, 7841, 7864, 7867, 7872, 7888, 7923, 7941, 7956, 7957, 9831, 9837, 10051 supp. by Chypare, muliones (p. 116), Vatia, Aequanus, Paranio, (aed. ovf. panem bonum fert!), Licinius Romanus, studiosus et pistor, multum piores? rogant, Infantio, Specla, Placidus cliens, Fulbun- guis, Cuculla, Zmyrina, Prunicus, Astylus, Cosseia? |                    |
| 21 | <b>L. Iulius Ponticus</b> , duov. A. D. 39-40? (p. 77)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X 827              |
| 22 | C. Iulius Primigenius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 1650               |
| 23 | Iulia Primigenia?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 3773               |
| 24 | Iulius Quintus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 1340               |
| 25 | <b>Ti. Iulius Rufus</b> , aed. Neron.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | X 801              |
| 26 | Iulius Severus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 8736               |
| 27 | <b>M. Iulius Simplex</b> , aed. cand., date?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 668, 3599          |
|    | supp. by Sema cum pueris                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                    |
| 28 | C. Iulius Speratus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2152               |
| 29 | C. Iulius Suavis                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | (X 8058, 43) DC 53 |
| 30 | Ti. Iulius Teres                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1959               |
| 31 | D. Iulius Thraso?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 8650               |
| 32 | P. Iulius? Trifolio                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 8650               |
| 33 | G. Iulius Trophimus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 7309               |

## 206. Iunci (?)

This name is used in an old inscription from Valperga (I<sup>a</sup> 2151 - C. Iuncus Dunonis f.); cf. also the senator Iuncus Vergilianus (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 712) and the senatorial family of the Iunii Iunci (VI 3837 = 31751; BROUGHTON, II, 100, n. 6).

|   |                         |      |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | L. Iuncus Laco Larðinus | 3590 |
|---|-------------------------|------|

## 207. Iunii

There were undoubtedly many gentes by this name. The most important branch were the I. Bruti, who originated in Latium. The gent. is early attested also in Praeneste (VE 366m) and Hell. East (HATZFELD, 59, n. 2). What DELLA CORTE (CA, 132) writes about Iunius B... of the signaculum 54 seeing a slave of Iunius Brutus there, is nonsense.

|   |                                   |             |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|
|   | Iunius                            | 3060, 4840  |
| 1 | <b>Iunius</b> , aed. cand., date? | 1069, 7906? |

|    |                                                         |                              |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2  | Iunia, supports 190, 7                                  | 1168                         |
|    | Iunia?                                                  | 6716                         |
| 3  | A. Iunius                                               | 8527                         |
|    | C. Iunius                                               | 4422, 8625, 9045             |
| 4  | L. Iunius (9th witn.) A. D. 54                          | t. 7                         |
| 5  | M. Iunius, quinq. cand., date?                          | 412                          |
|    | M. Iunius                                               | 1440, 4429, 4846, 4850, 4852 |
| 6  | Q. Iunius                                               | 6895                         |
| 7  | Nymphius L. Iuni Aquilae (sc. servus) (seller) A. D. 54 | t. 7                         |
| 8  | Musaeus Iuni B. . . (sc. servus)                        | (X 8058, 55) DC 54           |
| 9  | L. Iunius Corinthus (5th-9th witn.) A. D. 55            | t. 12, t. 13, t. 87, t. 89   |
| 10 | D. Iunius Eros (seller) A. D. 57                        | t. 32                        |
| 11 | Cn.? Iunius Iarinus, aed. i. d.?                        | 1092                         |
| 12 | Iunius Mar. . . (4th witn.)                             | t. 90                        |
| 13 | Iunius Nanc. . .                                        | (X 8058, 89) DC 94           |
| 14 | Q. Iunius? Primus                                       | 8994                         |
| 15 | M. Iunius Vitulus?                                      | 8341                         |

Labonius → Abonius

#### 208. Lacutulani(i)

This gens probably originated in Amiternum, where the name is frequently attested (I<sup>2</sup> 1864; IX 4179, 4239, 4467). Later it is also found in Aquinum (X 5484) and in Rome (VI 6756).

- 1 \*Anteros Lacutulani (sc. servus), min. (prim.) Fort. Aug. A. D. 3  
(p. 76) X 824

#### 209. Laecanii

The Pompeian L. is probably a relative or a client of the Laecanii Bassi (cos. suff. A. D. 40; cos. ord. A. D. 64). He is more likely a q(uinq.)-candidate than a q(uaest.) - or q(uattuorvir)-candidate (cf. DEGRASSI, 'Questura', 48, and above, p. 51), because the inscription is not very old (thus MAU, ad loc.; later DELLA CORTE (CA, 154) joins it to the oldest inscriptions; cf. also "Libella hoc iubet"; in my opinion one of the Luccii Libellae, see above 23, 12-13).

- 1 C. Laecanius [Succe]ssus (or [-f. Ba]ssus) quinq.? cand. Iul.-Claud. 7014  
supp. by (Luccius?) Libella

#### 210. Laelii

The L. were a Campanian gens, belonging to the seafaring aristocracy of the area. C. Laelius, Scipio's admiral in the attack on New Carthage, was probably the first L. to be granted Roman citizenship (cf. GORDON, 'Ordo', 172). His son owned the first villa attested at Puteoli (cf. *Vita Terenti*, 3; D'ARMS, RBN, 7). The gens is also often attested in the Hell. East (cf. HATZFELD, passim, and 45), but before the Neron. period never in Pompeii (above, p. 119).

- Laelius 4575  
1 L. Laelius (Fuscus), cand. 7128

- L. Laelius Fuscus**, aed. cand., duov. cand. Neron - Flav. 102, 3592  
 (1st witn.) A. D. 55-57 t. 10?, t. 13, t. 15, t. 35, t. 103  
 supp. by Fabi; Acisculus is asked to supp. him  
 2 Laelius Narcissus, shopkeeper (p. 000) 1115  
 3 Laelius Prin. ? A. D. 55 t. 10  
 4 L. Laelius Trophimus, freedman of 1? (X 8058, 44) DC: 55, 8957,  
 (1st-4th witn.) A. D. 55 t. 13, t. 61, t. 66, t. 76, t. 108

(Lalius - 8609 - can probably be read C. Lol(i)ius, sc. Fuscus?)

#### 211. *Lassaei*

This is an older and more local (?) variant of the well-known gent. *Lassius*. As far as I know, it is not attested elsewhere. Probably the less important branch of the gens has retained this variant (above, p. 103).

- 1 Annalis Lassae(ae) (sc. servus) NS 1897, 275  
 2 Las(s)a Venusta NS 1897, 275

#### 212. *Lassii*

The family of the L. was one of the most important wine-producing families in pre-Roman Campania. Their main estates were on the peninsula of Sorrento, but evidently their vineyards extended to much wider areas (cf. HEURGON, 'Lassii', *Gallia* 8 (1950), 129; *AE* 1952, 71; 1954, 185, 189c (Anthéor). A. Clodius M. f., father of A. Clodius Flaccus (qq.v.), probably married an heiress of this family, *Lassia* M. f., and the property thus passed to the Clodii (above, p. 94). Later, only one woman belonging to this gens is attested in *Surrentum* (X 756).

- 1 *Lassia* M. f. wife of 119, 4? sacerdos publica Cereris (p. 71)

X 1074b

#### 213. *Latinii*

This gent. is obviously attested early in *Latium* (I<sup>2</sup> 1088-1089). Later there is also a *III*vir in *Atina* Luc. (X 330) and a couple of examples in *Casinum* (X 5256-5257).

- 1 *Latimius* (= *Latinus*) 4844

#### 214. *Laternii*

This gens could be of *Lucanian* origin, cf. X 303 (*Tegianum*); H. PAULI, *Altitalische Forschungen* I, (Leipzig 1885), 101-102, 109; *MDAI(R)* 10 (1895), 158.

- 1 \*L. *Laternius* Gratus, paganus et minister (p. 73) NS 1894, 15  
 2 *Laternia* Ianuaria, calcaria NS 1894, 15

#### 215. *Levii*

This gent. is attested early in *Civita Castellana* in the *Faliscan* territory (I<sup>2</sup> 1990) and in *Præneste* (I<sup>2</sup> 2531); later also in *Formiae* (X 6106) and *Puteoli* (X 3019).

- 1 *Levius* 4131

(*Liaius* - 1372 - wrongly read; more likely to be *menus* = *minus*, cf. MOMMSEN, ad loc.)

216. *Liberii*?

The gent. is probably attested in a rep. inscription (I<sup>2</sup> 1594) and later in Rome (VI 34266). It is possible, however, that the Pompeian graffito should be interpreted Biberius or Tiberius Venustus or Libertus Venustus.

1 Liberius? Venustus

3107

217. *Licarii* / *Ligarii*

The earliest example of this gent. is in the speech of Cicero (*Cic. Lig.*). According to Cicero this L. came from Sabinum (*ibid.* 32). The form Licarius is recorded in Africa (VIII 390, 8960) and Ligarius later in Casinum (X 5163) and often in Rome.

1 Licaria

8655

2 Licarius

2134

(Liccaius - 4406, 4421 - should be interpreted as an Illyrian cogn., cf. KRAHE, 66-67).

218. *Licinii*

The L. were the most important and later also the wealthiest plebeian gens in Rome, where there may have been several independent branches. Members of the gens are early attested in important commercial centres as on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2244; cf. HATZFELD, *passim*, and 46) and in Aquileia (I<sup>2</sup> 2193). M. Licinius Crassus Frugi, cos. A. D. 64, had properties near Pompeii (X 1063; cf. D'ARMS, *RBN*, 214-216, n. 23). Some of the Pompeian L. are certainly his clients.

Licinius

4028, 8661

1 C.? Licinius, cand.

830b

M. Licinius (Faustinus or Romanus), aed. cand. Flav.

(6+) 7398, 7594, 7822, 7905

2 L. Licinius, aed. A. D. 40/41 (p. 63)

X 904

3 M. Licinius Faustinus, aed. cand. Flav.

(19+) 7142, 7428, 7881

supp. by Acceptus + Euhodia, Rustius

4 A. Licinius Iucundus

8715

5 M. Licinius Romanus I? (2nd-3rd witn.)

t. 87, t. 153

6 M. Licinius M. f. Romanus II?, aed. cand. Flav.

699, 829a, 3594, 3614, 7456, 7519, 7935

supp. 205, 2

7 Q. Licinius (Q. l.?) Samanario

2143

8 M. Licinius Saturninus

8644

9 M. Licinius? Secundus

10198

219. *Livii*

The L. originated in Latium (cf. I<sup>2</sup> 41 - praetor in Aricia; see also SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 369) but they were also attested early in the Hell. East (I<sup>2</sup> 2650; cf. HATZFELD, 59, 104, 157) and later often in Campania. The Pompeian L. are probably descendants of a colonist family.

Livius

1272

1 A. Livius A. f., aed. rep.

I<sup>2</sup> 1636

2 Livius Balbinus

1577

3 Livia Calliope

NS 1916, 302

|   |                             |                         |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 | L. Livius Firmus            | (X 8058, 47) DC 57      |
| 5 | M. Livius Marcellus         | (NS 1929, 186) DC 57bis |
| 6 | M. Livius Secundus (seller) | t. 66                   |
| 7 | L. Livius Severus           | 2993a                   |
| 8 | Livius Verus                | 8789                    |

220. *Livineii*

In rep. period a freedman of this gens is attested in Abellinum (I<sup>2</sup> 1613), and later the gens had a monument in Rome (VI 33398 ff.). The most famous member of the gens was Livineius Regulus who was expelled from the Senate between A. D. 37 and 47 and who, in A. D. 59, organized the spectacle in the amphitheatre of Pompeii, that caused the riot (above, p. 111). The Pompeian L. probably belong to his clients.

|   |                                                   |                    |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | L. Livineius Dixus?                               | NS 1916, 303       |
| 2 | L. Livineius Eutactus (5th-8th witn.) A. D. 54-57 | t. 5, t. 38, t. 66 |

221. *Lollii*

The L. are probably a local Sabellian family, attested early in Ferentinum (I<sup>2</sup> 1522-1525), Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 689); then among the Italians on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2241; HATZFELD, *passim*, and 169) and later in all Campanian centres. They were one of the great Campanian trading families who achieved Roman citizenship probably only after the Social War (PW 13, 1375 - MÖNZER).

|    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|    | Lollia, supp. 205, 2                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1053, 2497        |
| 1  | C. Lollius (Fuscus), aed. cand. Flav.<br>7234, 7263, 7285, 7411, 7422, 7473, 7670, 7848, 7868, 7901, 7932<br>supp. by Agna, Verpus, Ingenuus, tegettari (p. 116); Cerialis is asked to support him                   | (15+) 7155,       |
| 2  | L. Lollius, procurator? (or Proculus?)                                                                                                                                                                               | 8630              |
| 3  | T. Lollius?                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 8650              |
| 4  | M. Lollius Bithus                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1667              |
| 5  | Λολλία Χηλειδών                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2498              |
| 6  | *Q. Lollius Felix, min. Aug. A. D. 1                                                                                                                                                                                 | X 891, X 919      |
| 1  | C. Lollius Fuscus, aed. cand. Flav.<br>7596, 7607, 7619, 7644, 7646, 7662, 7668, 7824, 7863, 7874, 7916<br>supp. by Asellinas nec sine Zmyrina, (Amandus sacerdos 7231); Trebius and cliens are asked to support him | (12+) 7196, 7461, |
| 7  | Lollius Magnus?, aed. cand. (or two different persons?)                                                                                                                                                              | 380               |
| 8  | Q. Lollius Paris<br>(Lollius Priscus = L. Fuscus + Holconius Priscus?)                                                                                                                                               | 3770<br>353)      |
| 9  | Q. Lollius Rufus, aed. cand.                                                                                                                                                                                         | 8128? 9840        |
| 10 | Q. Lollius Saturninus (7th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                    | t. 108            |
| 11 | Q. Lollius Scylax, son of 89, 1                                                                                                                                                                                      | X 926             |
| 12 | Lollius Synhodus, cliens of 318, 31                                                                                                                                                                                  | 7418              |

222. *Loppii*

This is the only example of the gent. which is, perhaps therefore, explained by HOLDER (2, 286 f.) as a Celtic name.

|   |                              |       |
|---|------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | L. Loppius Proculus (seller) | t. 89 |
|---|------------------------------|-------|

## 223. Loreii

The L. are recorded in rep. period only in Pompeii and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2705, 8, 12). Later the gens is found in Gallia Cisalpina (V 5160), Africa (VIII 18087) and Ostia (XIV 728). HOLDER (2, 287) claims it to be a Celtic gens. In Pompeii the L. were almost certainly colonists. After the first L. who was duov. in the early years of the colony, the family seems to have lost its importance until the Neron. period when a M. L. is found in the first place among the witnesses of a wax tablet (above, p. 118). Further, a Loreius (the same, or his son) was very active in the last election campaigns. DELLA CORTE (CA, 801) calls this person Loreius Tiburtinus and has attributed to him the fine house in Via dell'Abbondanza, against the opinion of SPINAZZOLA (see above, p. 35), and sees in him a worshipper of Isis. Cf. also L. VIDMAN, *Isis und Serapis bei den Griechen und Römern*, Berlin 1970, 97-98.

In Pompeii, however, there is no Loreius Tiburtinus. There is a Loreius, who is apparently an important citizen and a potential candidate, and a Tiburtinus, who is apparently a much less distinguished person. Furthermore, Loreius is called in one of the election placards 'vicinus' of Popidius Ampliatus, and the house of the Popidii is quite far away. The theory that the L. came originally from Tibur and that they (after having stayed in Pompeii nearly 150 years) suddenly started to adopt cognomina like Tiburs and Tiburtinus, is not feasible. More likely, Tiburtinus is a cogn. derived from the well-known Pompeian gent. Tiburtius. See also A. DEGRASSI, in *Athenaeum* n.s. 33 (1955), 142.

|   |                                                                       |                                                |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|   | Loreius                                                               | 8881, 8896, 10242                              |
| 1 | M. Loreius M. f., duov. rep. (p. 88), quattuorvir                     | X 937-938                                      |
| 2 | M. Loreius . . . (1st witn.) A. D. 56                                 | t. 27                                          |
| 3 | Loreius (p. 120)                                                      | 7517, 7531, 7539, 7724, 7727, 7728, 7733, 7735 |
|   | supp. 318, 10, 109, 3; 301, 2; 454, 3; 197, 7; 190, 7; 417, 1; Rufus? |                                                |

## 224. Lucceii

The older and more local (?) variation of the gent. Luccius (above, p. 103). In rep. period there was a military leader by this name in the Social War (Livy, Epit. 75; coniect.), cf. also VE 200 G 5. The L. were members of the municipal aristocracy of Cumae (PW 13, 1553 - MÜNZER) and held prominent positions also in Puteoli (cf. Cic. *Fam.* 5, 15, 2; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 88; W. C. McDERMOTT, 'De Lucceiis', *Hermes* 97 (1969), 233-256) and Capua. Of the Pompeian L. one is lanista and so may have had connexions with the Capuan and Puteolan L. Another is specifically called 'citizen of Abellinum', where the gens is well attested (X 1136, 1141).

|   |                               |        |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Lucceius, centurio?           | 8649   |
| 2 | Lucceius, lanista?            | 9983a  |
|   | (Lucceius Albanus, Abellinas) | 2159)  |
| 3 | Lucceia Ianuaria              | X 1022 |
| 4 | M. Lucceius Th... (8th witn.) | t. 94  |

## 225. Luccii

Probably a variation of the local gent. Luccius (see above, p. 103). It is attested quite early in Samothrace (I<sup>2</sup> 664, 2505) and near Bovianum Vetus (I<sup>2</sup> 1758),

later in Atina Lat. (X 5090-5091), Casinum (X 5197-5198 - duov.), Venafrum (X 4873), Puteoli (X 2670), etc. A member of the important Pompeian Luccii Libellae was adopted in Jul.-Claud. period by an Alleius (above, p. 104). The gent. is sometimes spelled Lucius and can easily be confounded with the praen. (Lucius appears in 17 inscriptions).

|   |                      |       |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | Luccia               | 8507  |
| 2 | M. Lucius            | 1460  |
| 3 | P. Luccius Corinthus | 9154  |
| 4 | Lucius Romulus?      | 2413a |

## 226. Lucilii

The L. are recorded for the first time on a very old bronze mirror from Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 559 - woman), and later in rep. period often in Caere, Rome, Minturnae and Cremona. The poet's family originated in Suessa Aurunca (cf. TAYLOR, *VD*, 227; SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 369). The family of L. Lucilius Iunior, younger friend of Seneca, had a villa near Pompeii, where L. himself was probably born (cf. Sen. *Ep.* 49, 1; 70, 1; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 216, n. 24).

|   |                                     |                              |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | Lucilius                            | 8627, 8676, 8708, 8717, 8721 |
| 1 | L. Lucilius Fuscus (6th witn.)      | t. 67                        |
| 2 | L. Lucilius Philargyrus (3rd witn.) | t. 82                        |
| 3 | Lucilius Virilio                    | 8666                         |

## 227. Lucretii

One of the most interesting and important Pompeian families. The L. are attested in rep. period in Tegeanum (I<sup>2</sup> 1685), Amiternum (I<sup>2</sup> 1851, 1872), Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1028, 1096, 1330), and Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 677, *ILLRP* 712). G. DELLA VALLE, in 'Il nome "Lucretius", il cognome "Carus" e la "Domus Cari" in Pompei', *MAL*, ser. 8, vol. 3 (1951), 395-476, has suggested that Pompeii was the home town of the poet Lucretius and that the Casa del Criptoportico was his home (see also *Id.*, 'Caio Memmio comandava il presidio di Pompei?', *RSP* 1 (1934-1935), 89-101). Now, we do not have any evidence of the L. in Pompeii before the Augustan period. The first known L., M. L. Decidianus Rufus, was originally a Decidius, adopted by an unknown Lucretius (above, p. 95). Later, the L. were rel. to the Epidii and the Satrii.

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                |                    |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|   | Lucretius                                                                                                                                                                      | 1247a, 1628, 8495? |
| 1 | *Manlianus Lucreti (sc. servus), min. pag. Aug. Fel. suburb. prim.<br>7 B. C. (p. 72), cf. 11                                                                                  | X 924              |
| 2 | L. Lucretius?                                                                                                                                                                  | 2090               |
| 3 | M. Lucretius, flamen Martis (p. 69), decurio                                                                                                                                   | 879                |
| 4 | M. Lucretius (Fronto), aed. cand., quinq. cand. Flav.<br>(8+) 7305, 7416, 7979?<br>supp. by Fufidius Successus                                                                 |                    |
| 5 | D. Lucretius (Valens II), aed. cand. Flav. 2993x, 3571, 7757, 8497?<br>supp. by vicini                                                                                         |                    |
| 6 | Cn. Lucretius Decens, aed. A. D. 22/23                                                                                                                                         | X 895              |
| 7 | M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus, duov. III, quinq., pontif., trib. mil.<br>a populò, praef. fabr. (pp. 70, 95, 97, 100, 103)<br>X 788-789, X 815, X 851, X 952-954, NS 1898, 171 |                    |

- 8 M. Lucretius Epicalus? t. 83, t. 110  
 9 M. Lucretius Epidius Flaccus, praef. i.d. A. D. 33/34, quinq. A. D. 40/41 (pp. 104, 106) X 901-902, X 904  
 4 M. Lucretius Fronto, aed. cand., duov. cand., quinq. cand. Flav. (7+) 7184, 7871, 9877, 9922  
 supp. by vicini, Fundilius Eugamus cum Floro suo, Porcellus  
 10 M. Lucretius Lerus (seller, 1st-8th witn.) A. D. 55-56  
 t.10, t. 25, t. 54, t. 60, t. 70, t. 90, t. 114, 6797?  
 11 M. Lucretius Manlianus, duov. A. D. 31/32 (cf. 1) (p. 104) X 899-900  
 12 D. Lucretius Satrius Valens, adopt. son of 14, father of 15, flamen Neronis Caes. Aug. fili perpet. A. D. 50-54 (p. 69); duov. or praef. i.d. A. D. 53/54 or 54/55 (p. 108)  
 1084, 1185, 2993y, 3884, 7992, 7995, t. 52, t. 101, t. 139  
 13 Lucretius Stephanicus (seller, 5th witn.) t. 90, t. 107  
 14 D. Lucretius Valens I, adopt. father of 12, aed. A. D. 33/34 X 901-902  
 15 D. Lucretius Valens II (filius), aed. cand. Flav. (2+) 7453, 7555, 7626, 7695, 7992, 7995, 8590?, 9843, 9888, 9898

## 228. Lupatii

As far as I know, this gent. has been attested only once, in Rome (VI 4941).

- 1 M. Lupatius Saturninus (1st witn.) t. 78

## 229. Luscii

The L. are often recorded in the old inscriptions of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 182-184). Later the gent. is also found in Herculaneum (X 1403 b 7) and Puteoli (X 2681).

- 1 O. (= Aulus or Quintus?) Luscus Eros 4323

## 230. Lutatii

There were L. as consuls in 242, 102 and 78 B. C. The Pompeian L. is, however, more likely connected with the L. of Minturnae (X 6040), Puteoli (X 2682) or Nola (X 1286).

- 1 Lutatius, supports 318, 10; is asked to support 197, 7 7443, 7636

## 231. Maccii

The M. were without a doubt an indigenous Sabellian family (cf. Ve 128, 200 A 5; SCHULZE, 424). This can still clearly be seen in Pompeii where we have a L. Maccius Papi f. and his wife, Spellia Ovi f., both from clearly Sabellian families. The M. were one of the first indigenous families to be accepted to the magistracies after the Sullan colonization. In this they were supported by the authority of two magisterial gentes, the Mamii and the Velasii (qq. v.), with whom they were related (above, p. 93). The second cogn. of P. Maccius Mamianus Fubzanus is difficult to explain. A. SOGLIANO, in 'La gens Maccia a Pompei', *RAAN* n.s. 12 (1898), 177-184, suggested that it is derived from the gent. Fufidius (q. v.; Fufidius > Fufidianus > Fubzanus). This kind of phonetic change is, however, not frequent in names.

- 1 L. Maccius Papi f., husb. of 384, 1; father of 2 NS 1898, 422  
 2 P. Maccius L. f., husb. of 158, 2; adopt. father? of 3,5 NS 1989, 422

- |   |                                                                  |                     |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 3 | P. Maccius Mamianus Fubzanus, h(eres?), adopt. son? of 2 (p. 93) |                     |
|   |                                                                  | NS 1898, 422        |
| 4 | P. Maccius P. f. Melas, duov. rep. (p. 93)                       | I <sup>2</sup> 1634 |
|   | descendant of 3 or 5?                                            |                     |
| 5 | P. Maccius Velasianus, h(eres?), adopt. son? of 2 (p. 93)        | NS 1898, 422        |

Maesonii → Mesonii

### 232. Maetennii

This rare gent. is attested in Rome (VI 21811) and Ricina (IX 5753). It is probably rel. to the cogn. Maetennus, cf. Pliny, *HN*, 14, 89 – Egnati Maetenni uxor.

- |   |                                    |              |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Maetennius Daphnus (7th–8th witn.) | t. 88, t. 98 |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|

### 233. Magii

The M. were one of the most distinguished families of rep. Capua (cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 117). After the Second Punic War they left Capua, where they had been leaders of the party favourable towards the Romans, and transferred to Aeclanum (cf. HEURGON, *CP*, 109; VE 162–163; TAYLOR, *VD*, 228; see also L. GASPÉRINI, 'La più antica dedica a Dite', *Epigraphica* 32 (1970), 35–49 – a bronze plate probably from Hirpinia from the period of the Second Punic War, recording "gentiles Magiei" – if not forged). Minatus Magius, the head of the family in the period of the Social War, occupied Herculaneum with T. Didius and besieged Pompeii with Sulla. Therefore, he personally obtained Roman citizenship (PW 14, 439–440 – MÜNZER). The gens occurs frequently still later in Capua, Puteoli and Samnium.

- |   |                                |               |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Magius                         | 488, 4959     |
| 1 | M. Magius Secundus (1st witn.) | t. 46, t. 104 |

### 234. Magonii

The M. are attested only in Pompeii and North Africa (VIII 22645, 217; 26158). There is also a variant Magunius (XII 3724). The gent. may be rel. to the cogn. Magonus (V 4609, VIII 9515).

- |   |                        |      |
|---|------------------------|------|
|   | Magonius, supp. 146, 3 | 579  |
|   | M. Magonius            | 9035 |
| 1 | Magonia Ampliata       | 1975 |
| 2 | M. Magonius Vesbinus   | 8762 |

### 235. Magulnii

One of the most distinguished gentes in old Praeneste, probably of Etr. origin (I<sup>2</sup> 188–191, 1461, 1466, 1472; 561 – cista Ficoroni). The M. were active in Campania before the Roman occupation (cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116), and also early on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2232; PW 14, 520 – MÜNZER).

- |   |                                      |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Magulnius Chrysanthus                | 8176                |
| 2 | L. Magulnius Donatus (3rd–5th witn.) | t. 77, t. 79, t. 94 |

### 236. Mallii

The M. are attested in the Faliscan territory (VE 288). One member of the (same?) gens was cos. in 105 B. C. P. Mallius, Cicero's friend from Pompeii, visited him

in 45 B. C. to ask him to support his stepson's candidature to the ordo of Pompeii (Macrob. *Sat.* 2, 2, 11; see above, p. 62). The Pompeian M. are probably descendants of colonists.

|   |                                           |                              |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | Mal(l)ius                                 | 8946, 10033f, 10084a, 10086c |
| 1 | M. Mallius, aed. cand., date?             | 260                          |
| 2 | P. Mallius, Cicero's friend; ab. 45 B. C. | Macrob. <i>Sat.</i> 2, 2, 11 |

### 237. Mam(m)ii

The M. may have originated in Praeneste, where the name occurs in the old inscriptions (I<sup>2</sup> 193-194; cf. also PW 14, 259-MÜNZER). They are, however, attested already in Sabellian Pompeii (VE 32), as well as in Aquinum (I<sup>2</sup> 1549), in Pratolungi (Paeligni) (I<sup>2</sup> 1755), Capua (*ILLRP* 708-108 B. C.). Evidently their main occupation was agriculture (cf. fundus Mamianus, 3864, NISSEN, 272). The Mamii were one of the first non-colonist families to become magistrates of the colony in Pompeii.

|   |                                                       |              |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Mamia P. f., sacerdos publica, Aug. (pp. 71, 97, 102) | X 816, X 998 |
| 2 | C. Mammius L. f., aed. rep.                           | X 803-804    |

### 238. Mancii

This unique gent. is probably rel. to the Etr. cogn. Mancia (cf. RIX, *EC*, 241; KAJANTO, *LC*, 106). SCHULZE also mentions a fundus Mancianus in Veleia (SCHULZE, 360).

|   |                           |                |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Mancius Daphnus (seller)  | t. 101, t. 102 |
| 2 | P. Mancius P. l. Diogenes | EE 326         |
| 3 | Mancia P. l. Doris        | EE 326         |

### 239. Manilii

In the 2nd cent. B. C. there were two consuls of this name (PW 14, 1114 - MÜNZER), and in 52 B. C. a trib. pl. Manilius Cumanus (TAYLOR, *VD*, 229). The gent. is recorded in an old inscription from the Faliscan territory (VE 277 b). Later, the M. occur in Venafrum (X 4907), Lucania (X 391-392), Tarracina (X 6374), etc.

|   |                |             |
|---|----------------|-------------|
|   | Manilius       | 5024, 8807  |
| 1 | M. Manilius    | 1475        |
| 2 | Manilia Chrysa | VIDMAN, 486 |

### 240. Manlii

The M. were originally a patrician family of Etr. origin (PW 14, 1149 - MÜNZER); in rep. period the gent. occurs, besides in Rome, also in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1962-1963, 2750-2751) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2683, 3, 2697, 4). One M. had a villa at Formiae (cf. MÜNZER, *RAP*, 326).

|   |                                          |               |
|---|------------------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Manlius                                  | SF 27         |
| 1 | A. Manlius Secundus (seller?, 2nd witn.) | t. 95, t. 101 |

### 241. Marcii

The M. occur often in Campania and nearby regions, already in rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 1617 - Puteoli, I<sup>2</sup> 1566 - Fundi, I<sup>2</sup> 1555 - Tarracina, I<sup>2</sup> 1734 - Beneventum).

They are also present among the Italians on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2241, 2251; HATZFELD, *passim* and 50).

|   |                                                 |        |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|--------|
|   | Marcus                                          | 8244   |
| 1 | Marcus Admetus (= Admetus)?                     | 8209   |
| 2 | Marcia Aucta, wife of 161, 18; mother of 161, 8 | X 1003 |
| 3 | Marcia Auge, a rel. of 2?                       | X 1025 |
| 4 | G. Marcus Fortunatus                            | 7309   |
| 5 | M. Marcus Fortunatus (5th witn.)                | t. 103 |
| 6 | Marcus Marcellus?                               | 10145  |
| 7 | Marcus Proculus?                                | 10145  |

#### 242. Marii

M. was originally a Sabellian praen. (cf. VE 195d), but it was in common use as a gent. by rep. times. M. Marius, Cicero's friend (Cic. *Fam.* 7, 1-2), usually lived on his estate near Pompeii and was a member of the Pompeian ordo (3; cf. PW 14, 1819-1820). The M. frequently occur in other Campanian and Samnite towns (I<sup>2</sup> 1575 - Cales, I<sup>2</sup> 1721 - Aeclanum, IIIIvir, I<sup>2</sup> 1873 - Amiternum, etc.). In Pompeii the M. appear in the magisterial lists only in rep. period and in the last years of the town (above, p. 120).

|   |                                                 |                                            |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|   | Marius                                          | 1825, 1840, 4514, 4902, 6858, 7938, 10147? |
| 1 | Maria (or cogn.?)                               | 1507, 7866, 8224                           |
| 2 | C. Marius                                       | 2120                                       |
| 3 | M. Marius, aed. cand., duov. cand. rep. (p. 91) | 1, 3, 43-44, 46, 58, 61, 81, 3345, 3347    |
| 4 | M. Marius                                       | 2386a                                      |
|   | Philodamus Mari M. ser. = 138, 1                | 1783                                       |
| 5 | Q. Marius (Rufus), aed. cand. Flav.             | 152, 291, 455, 926, 941                    |
| 6 | Marius Nar. . .                                 | 2382                                       |
| 5 | Q. Marius Rufus, aed. cand. Flav.               | 222, 660, 929, 934, 9923                   |
|   | supp. by Aemilius, Fructus                      |                                            |
| 7 | Marius Victor?                                  | 10148                                      |

#### 243. Martii

There are no examples of this gent. from rep. period. Later it is attested in Cumae (X 3699, 1, 10) and Puteoli (X 2169). The Pompeian example is dubious.

|   |                 |      |
|---|-----------------|------|
| 1 | Martius Amplus? | 9260 |
|---|-----------------|------|

#### 244. Masii

The M. are attested in Verona (V 3666) and Venusia (IX 475), the Massii sometimes in Germania (XIII 4325, 4404).

|   |           |      |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1 | M. Masius | 2491 |
|---|-----------|------|

#### 245. Mateii

Mateius occurs in Germania (XIII 6964) and as a cogn. (?) in Africa (VIII 2034). The variant (?) Matteius occurs in Puteoli (X 2722), and Matius in Germania (XIII 1761, 5601), Campania (X 8059, 187) and near Sulmo (IX 6321).

|   |                       |      |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | C. Mateius Abascantus | 4916 |
|---|-----------------------|------|

246. *Melissaei*

This old local gent. of probable Greek origin (from *Μέλισσος*?) is already attested in the Oscan inscriptions of Pompeii (VE 31). Besides Pompeii, it is found, according to J. WHATMOUGH, *The Dialects of Ancient Gaul*, Cambridge Mass. 1970, 218, also in Gallia Narbonensis. The M. gave Pompeii at least two important magistrates, probably both in the Augustan period. They were intermarried with the Buccii and the Istacidii (qq. v.; cf. MAU-KELSEY, 412).

|    |                                                                         |                             |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|    | Melissaeus                                                              | 158, t. 94                  |
| 1  | Anthus Melissaei (sc. servus) (seller)                                  | t. 93                       |
| 2  | C. ? Melissaeus                                                         | 1175c                       |
| 3  | Melissaea N. f.                                                         | PN E 30                     |
| 4  | M. Melissaeus, quinq. cand., date ?                                     | 208, 394, 3342, 3344, 7116  |
| 5  | P. Melissaeus A. . . (6th witn.)                                        | t. 102                      |
| 6  | Melissaea Amyce ?                                                       | X 1009                      |
| 7  | Cn. Melissaeus Cn. f. Aper, patr. of 8 ?, duov. II A. D. 3/4 (p. 100)   | X 817, X 824, X 893, X 1008 |
| 8  | Melissaea Cn. l. Asia, concub. of 7 ?                                   | X 1010                      |
| 9  | Melissaea Sp. f. Asiaticae, daughter of 8 ?                             | X 1011                      |
| 10 | L. Melissaeus Atimetus (3rd-8th witn.) A. D. 57                         | t. 37, t. 38                |
| 11 | *L. Melissaeus Castor, Augustalis                                       | NS 1984, 384                |
| 12 | L. Melissaeus Coerasus (= Coeranus ?) (6th witn.)                       | t. 103                      |
| 13 | Cn. Melissaeus ? Crescens (1st witn.)                                   | t. 57                       |
| 14 | *Felix Melissaei Fausti, min. Aug. A. D. 22/23                          | X 895                       |
| 15 | *Philippus Melissaei Fausti, min. Aug. A. D. 31/32                      | X 899                       |
| 16 | Melissaeus Fuscus (1st-2nd witn.) A. D. 54-56                           | t. 8, t. 24, t. 66          |
| 17 | *L. Melissaeus Plocamus, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 39-40 (cf. NS 1894, 383) | X 827                       |
|    | (p. 77)                                                                 |                             |

247. *Melsonii*

According to HOLDER (s. v.) also this gent. is of Celtic origin; he is supported by GORDON, 'Ordo', 175. The oldest example is, however, from Tarentum (I<sup>2</sup> 1697). The name is very rare and is later attested only on a vase in the Naples museum (X 8059, 239 - member of the Pompeian family?).

|   |                                          |           |
|---|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | M. Melsonius A. f., duov. II 14/13 B. C. | X 885-886 |
|---|------------------------------------------|-----------|

248. *Memmii*

According to MÜNZER (PW 15, 602) the famous gens Memmia originated in the Volscan territory where the gent. is early attested (I<sup>2</sup> 1504 - Signia; I<sup>2</sup> 2266 - Tarracina). C. Memmius (praet. 58 B. C.) was married with Sulla's daughter Fausta (see G. DELLA VALLE, 'Caio Memmio comandava il presidio di Pompei?', *RSP* 1 (1934-1935), 89-101; cf. above, p. 35). The Pompeian M. may have had connexions with the Memmii Reguli (cos. A. D. 18, 31, 63; cf. below); in any event they seem to have been late arrivals.

|   |                   |                    |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Memmia            | 1273               |
| 2 | M. Memmius Auctus | (X 8058, 50) DC 59 |

- 3 **C. Memmius Iunianus**, aed. A. D. 56/57 X 826 (cf. 1046, 3591)  
(C. Memmius Regulus – cos. A. D. 63 3046)

(Menenii – a very old patrician gens who disappears from the consular lists after the passing of the Licinian-Sextian laws; cf. PW 15, 838 – MÜNZER. The person mentioned in a graffito – 2340 – is unlikely to be a Pompeian citizen.)

#### 249. Mescinii

The M. were probably a Campanian gens, attested early also on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2247) and in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2693, 5, 2701, 10). There is also a variant(?) Miscenius (III 8831; cf. SCHULZE, 193).

|   |                                                        |                    |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|   | Miscenia. Supp. 111, 5                                 | 239                |
| 1 | Mescinia                                               | G 37               |
| 2 | *Princeps Mescini, min. pagi Aug. Fel. suburb. 7 B. C. | X 924              |
| 3 | *T. Mescinius Amphio, min. Aug. 2 B. C.                | X 890              |
| 4 | T. Mescinius Gelo                                      | (X 8058, 52) DC 60 |
| 5 | Mescinia C. I. Veneria                                 | X 1054             |

#### 250. Mesonii / Maesonii

This rare gent. is also attested in Herculaneum (X 1403 a 3, 5). Both variants occur in Pompeii, and there is a possibility that two different branches of the gens had adopted different orthography of the name. In that case, the more important branch would be that of the Maesonii.

|   |                                        |                               |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | L. Maesonius, duov. cand. Neron.-Flav. | 2508?, 3554, 3557, 7513, 9897 |
| 2 | Facetus Mesonii, gladiator?            | 4284                          |
| 3 | Mesonina Satulla                       | X 1027                        |

#### 251. Messii

Originally a Sabellian praen., still attested as such in Pompeii in the gens Arria (q.v.). As a gent. it appears in the first half of the 2nd cent. B. C. on Delos (BCH 36 (1912), 51) and in a sepulchral inscription of Eretria (IG XII 9, 845), furthermore, in 104 B. C. in Capua (NS 1921, 63) and in 37 B. C. in Formiae (I<sup>2</sup> 1565 – an aedile). Later the gent. is frequent in Puteoli (X 2732–2735; n.b. 2735: Messia L. f. Pompeiana).

|   |                                                                                |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|   | Messius                                                                        | 1101, 2249, 7573    |
|   | Messius, supp. 396, 4                                                          | 7541                |
| 1 | A. Messius ... (1st witn.) A. D. 54                                            | t. 5                |
|   | A. Messius ... (6th witn.)                                                     | t. 130, 4617?       |
| 2 | L. Messius Sex. f.?                                                            | (X 8058, 53) DC 61  |
| 3 | M. Messius Bassus (= Bassus?) (1st witn.) A. D. 57                             | t. 32               |
| 4 | A. Messius Crysanthus                                                          | 2392                |
| 5 | A. Messius Faustus (seller, 2nd–5th witn.)                                     | t. 52, t. 75, t. 98 |
| 6 | *...mus Messi Fausti (Phronimus?), min. Aug. A. D. 34                          | X 901               |
| 7 | A. Messius Inventus (cf. 42, 15) (3rd witn.) A. D. 57                          | t. 31               |
| 8 | A. Messius Phronimus (2nd–7th witn.) A. D. 55–58, cf. 6 and ANDREAU, C.I., 154 | (18+)               |
| 9 | A. Messius Speratus (seller) A. D. 55–57                                       | t. 18, t. 33        |

(Mettius – 5054 – is very doubtful.)

252. **Mevii / Maevii**

The M. are found in rep. period in Formiae (I<sup>2</sup> 1565 – an aedile), Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1111) and Pompeii; later in Neapolis (X 1480), Fabrateria Nova (X 5617–5618) and still in Formiae (X 6108, 6113, 6165). The Pompeian M. are probably colonists or late rep. immigrants (above, p. 92).

|   |                              |                             |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | Mebius (= Mevius)            | 7055                        |
| 1 | L. Maevius, duov. cand. rep. | 6603, 6604, 7125, 9823      |
|   | L. Mevius, duov. rep.        | EE 314, I <sup>2</sup> 1634 |

Minatii → Munatii

253. **Mincullii**

ZANGEMEISTER published the Pompeian example as Mintullius but remarks that instead of t, c and p are also possible. Mintullius is not recorded elsewhere, while Mincullius is found as near as in Nuceria (X 1096); cf. also Minculeius (X 6166 – Formiae).

|   |                                   |                |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | C. Mincullius Faustus (7th witn.) | t. 93 (X 1096) |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|

254. **Minisii**

This rare gent. is later attested in Rome (VI 22533–22535, 22564, 28466).

|   |                                 |       |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Q. Minisius Fructus (4th witn.) | t. 95 |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|

Mintullii → Mincullii

255. **Minucii / Minicii**

The M. were an important gens in Rome in the 2nd and 1st cent. B. C. One M. was quaestor in 89, and another, who was patronus Piceni et Sabini, adopted a relative, M. Satrius (from Campania?) who then became one of Caesar's murderers (Cic. *Off.* 3, 74; TAYLOR, *VD*, 235). Later, the gens is often attested in Campania, where it may have arrived with the Roman colonization.

|   |                                 |                  |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Minicius, optio?                | 2344             |
| 2 | L. Minicius Atticus (8th with.) | t. 81            |
| 3 | Minucius Fuscus, murmillio      | 3544, 3546, 7360 |
| 4 | L. Minucius Salvanus            | 8087             |

256. **Monnii**

The M. are recorded early in the lists of the Capuan magistri (I<sup>2</sup> 678 – 106 B. C.; cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116). The gens occurs later in other nearby towns such as Puteoli (X 2749) and Atella (X 3736 – a Monnia Rufa).

|   |                              |                          |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Q. Monnius Rufus, munerarius | 1187?, 3881, add. p. 462 |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|

257. **Mucii**

The old patrician family of the Mucii Scaevolae was still very active in Rome at the end of the 2nd and in the 1st cent. B. C. (cos. 133, 117, 95 B. C.). Thus the Campanian M. can well be clients of the Roman family. They are attested

also in Puteoli (X 2993) and Capua (X 4227). Some Campanian M. seem to have engaged in brick industry (as owners of *figlinae*?; cf. X 8042, 75-76).

Q. Mucius 2431

1 Mucius Secundus 10060

## 258. Mulvii

The older form of the gent., *Molvius*, is attested in rep. period in Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1735), Aquileia (I<sup>2</sup> 2208) and in Latium (I<sup>2</sup> 46). Later, a *Mulvia* is recorded in Aequiculi (IX 4119) and another in Forum Novum (IX 4825). ONORATO's theory (IP, 118), that the M. are a Campanian gens, cannot thus be considered sure.

1 P. Mulvius Fronto (6th witn.) t. 79

2 Mulvia Prisca, mother of 453, 1 NS 1910, 402

## 259. Munatii / Minatii

The M. probably originated in Latium (Tibur; cf. TAYLOR, *VD*, 236), but their freedmen are frequently attested in the Hell. East (cf. HATZFELD, 87, 167, 104, n. 2) and in Campania (X 1403 c 21 - Herculaneum, X 4229-4230, 4371 - Capua, X 2751-2753 - Puteoli).

Minatius, supp. 318, 7 9886

Munatius 1734, 3825

1 C. Munatius Atimetus, freedman of 4 X 1031

2 Munatius C(a)ecus? 10196h (cf. SG 270)

3 Munatia Euche PN E 9i-k

4 \*C. Munatius Faustus, husband of 265, 4, Augustalis et paganus, was granted a bisellium (p. 74) PN E 9a-d, X 1030

5 \*C. Minatius Iucundus, mag. pag(anorum?) pag. Aug. Fel. suburb. (p. 73) PN W 13-17b

## 260. Mundicii

The M. are recorded early on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2251; cf. also BCH 23 (1899), 71). Later there is a duov. by this name in Fabrateria Nova (X 5586), and the gent. occurs frequently in Ostia (XIV 386-387, 1383).

1 \*M. Mundicius Malchio, mag. (pag. Aug. Fel. suburb.?) NS 1898, 499

(M. Muni... - 2134 - Munius, Munnius? - is very doubtful.)

## 261. Murtii

This gent. is attested mostly in the Etr. territory (XI 1479 - Pisae, XI 1780 - Volaterrae, XI 2252 = CIE 1646 - Clusium, V 2997 - Patavium, V 2258 - Altinum, etc.). All these examples are, however, relatively late.

1 N.? Murtius 4374

2 L. Murtius Asclepa? (seller) A. D. 55 t. 13

## 262. Mustii

Cicero mentions an eques Romanus C. Mustius, who was extremely honest in his work as publicanus (Cic. *Verr.* 2, 1, 137). Later, Pliny (*Ep.* 9, 39) mentions an-

other Mustius who seems to be an architect or a person trading in marbles. In the inscriptions the gens appears early in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1341) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2702, 7).

Mustius, fuller, supp. 327, 1

3527, 3529

1 C. Mustius Oriens (seller) A. D. 57

t. 31

### 263. Muttii

M. are attested in Alba Fucens (IX 4014), Beneventum (IX 1902), Rome (VI 22783), in Vallis Digentiae (XIV 3491) and Volsinii (XI 2729). The variant (?) Mutteius occurs in Pisaurum (XI 6420, 6570). In rep. period the gent. is not recorded. (Mutius on a cippus from Tarentum, from rep. period.)

1 L. Muttius Martialis

PN W 17c

2 T. Muttius Proculus

PN W 17b

### 264. Naevii

The N. were originally of Sabellian origin (so e.g. the poet Cn. Naevius; cf. also VE 117 - Nola, I<sup>2</sup> 1615 - Cumae). However, they were recorded early in Rome (cf. PW 16, 1557-1558 - MÜNZER). The Pompeian N. can thus be considered colonists perhaps more likely than direct descendants of local inhabitants.

Naevius, cand., date?

3824

1 C. Naevius M. f., aed. rep.

X 803-804

2 \*M. Naevius . . . , min. Fort. Aug. ab. A. D. 15-17 (p. 77)

X 828

3 Q. Naevius

1607

4 C. Naevius M. f. Acisclus

NS 1916, 303

5 L. Naevius Magnus

1478

6 \*Naevius Phi. . . , min. Fort. Aug. ab. A. D. 15-17 (p. 77)

X 828

7 L. Naevius Rufus, aed. cand., date?

475

### 265. Naevoleii

This gent. is probably rel. to the cogn. of the stem Naevos/Naevolus, cf. KAJANTO, LC, 246; SCHULZE, 436. The N. are attested in Allifae (IX 2356 - duov.).

1 L. Naevoleius Eutrapelus

PN E 9g

2 C. Nevoleius Felix (2nd witn.)

t. 132

3 L. Naevoleius Nymphius (8th witn.)

t. 103

4 Naevoleia L. l. Tyche, wife of 259, 4 (p. 74)

PN E 9a, X 1030

### 266. Nasennii

The N. were a rich family in Suessa Aurunca (Cic. *ad Brut.* 1, 16) and Capua (VE 93, I<sup>2</sup> 688). They may be of Etr. origin, cf. HEURGON, CP, 112; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116, 120 (according to TORELLI they are not). In Pompeii the N. are attested in the Neron. period; they were rel. to the wealthy local family of the Nigidii (q. v.).

Nasennius (seller)

t. 107

1 Salvius heredum N. Nasenni Nigidi Vacculae servus A. D. 45, cf. 268, 3

t. 6

2 N. Nasennius Nympheros (6th witn.)

t. 81

(Neratius Pansa - 8324 - is the cos. of A. D. 73 or 76; see M. TORELLI, 'The cursus honorum of M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa', *JRS* 58 (1968), 170-175.)

## 267. Nerii

The N. were a Campanian gens; at the end of the 2nd cent. B. C. they are attested on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2233, 2247 with note) and in Capua (I<sup>3</sup> 674).

- |   |                                   |                                                 |      |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | L. Nerius Hyginus? (2nd witn.)    | A. D. 54                                        | t. 7 |
| 2 | N. Nerius Hyginus (2nd-7th witn.) | A. D. 57                                        |      |
|   |                                   | t. 28, t. 54, t. 57, t. 66, t. 74, t. 78, t. 81 |      |

## 268. Nigidii

In rep. period the N. had a family grave in Perugia (I<sup>8</sup> 2637-2640). Later, they occur in Trebula Mutuesca (IX 4928) and Misenum? (X 3358). They also seem to have engaged in the bronze industries of Capua (X 8071, 48; the name occurs on some unpublished bronzes). Thus it becomes understandable that Nigidius Vaccula presented the bronze bench to the Forum baths of Pompeii (cf. RICHARDSON, 80-95).

- |   |                                          |       |
|---|------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Cn. Ni(gidius?), aed. cand. rep.?        | 2905  |
| 2 | N. Nigidius, quinq. cand., date?         | 3785  |
|   | (if not for Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius?) |       |
| 3 | M. Nigidius Vaccula, cf. 266, 1          | X 818 |

## 269. Ninnii

The N. were an old and distinguished family of Capua (Livy, 23, 8, 1; VE 81c, 90; HEURCON, CP, 110). Also later, the gent. occurs very often in Campania, esp. in Puteoli (X 2776-2779). The Pompeian N. had some importance in Augustan and Julio-Claudian periods.

- |   |                                           |                                     |                            |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|   | L. Ninius?                                | 9054                                |                            |
| 1 | N. Ninnius Calvus                         | } twins? (1st witn.)<br>(1st witn.) | t. 70                      |
| 2 | N. Ninnius Iustus                         |                                     | t. 70                      |
| 3 | L. Ninnius Optatus (7th witn.)            | A. D. 56                            | t. 19, (X 8058, 56) DC 62? |
| 4 | M. Ninnius M. f. Pollio, aed. 14/13 B. C. |                                     | X 885-886                  |

## 270. Niraemii

This is a very rare gent., recorded, as far as I know, only by Phleg. Trall. *FGr. Hist.* IID 257, F 37: Νιράμιος = Νιραίμιος instead of the recorded Νιρέλλιος; see PW 17, 707 - MÜNZER. The Pompeian N. are probably colonists.

- |   |                                      |           |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Niraemius?, supp. 111, 5             | 7252      |
| 2 | L. Niraemius, aed., duov. cand. rep. | 21, X 819 |

(C. Nisius Infantio, 485: the gent. is corrupt; cf. also T. Genialis Infantio - 3680. The cogn. Infantio is not attested elsewhere.)

## 271. Nolanii

This gent. has to be connected with Nola. The N. could originally have been descendants of the public slaves of Nola (cf. the Venerii in Pompeii) or simply a gens who originated there.

- |   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Q. Nolanus Primus | (NS 1887, 245) DC 63 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|

## 272. Nollii

This gent. is probably a variant of the local gent. Noleius, attested in Herculaneum (X 1403 a 3, 3; g 3, 44). It could also be in connexion with Nola.

- 1 M. Nollius, aed. ? cand., date ? 518

## 273. Nonii / Nonnii

This gent. occurs in an old inscription from the Paelignian territory (VE 216). The N. are also attested on Delos (SEG I 334F; cf. HATZFELD, 55), in Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1493 – IIIIvir) and Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1731 – quaestor). According to TAYLOR, *VD*, 237, the N. came from Picenum. M. Nonius Balbus, originating from Nuceria, was the patron of Herculaneum. His freedmen were very frequently attested in Herculaneum and apparently also elsewhere in Campania.

- |   |                                                        |                        |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Non(n)ius                                              | 1584, 2197, 8625, 8719 |
| 1 | Nonius (Severus), aed. cand., date ?                   | 7169, 7206             |
| 2 | M. Nonius Campanus, mil. coh. IX pr.                   | 1711                   |
| 3 | Nonius Felicio ? (or feliciter ?)                      | 8677                   |
| 4 | *C. Nonius Lorica, librarius (p. 65)                   | 3367                   |
| 5 | Sex. Nonius Scamander (seller, 2nd–4th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 17, t. 56, t. 103   |
| 1 | L. Nonius Severus, aed. cand., date ?                  | 7514, 7759             |

## 274. Norbani

Plutarchus (*Sull.* 36,2) mentions an archimime C. Norbanus Sorex, who was probably a client of the family of the cos. of 83 B. C., C. Norbanus. The consul's gent. is derived from Norba in Latium (cf. RIX, *EC*, 310). According to DE FRANCISCIS (*RRP*, 27–31) the Pompeian C. Norbanus Sorex is his descendant from the Augustan period. The magistri pagi Aug. Fel. suburbani had erected his statue in the temple of Isis.

- 1 C. Norbanus Sorex, (actor) secundarum (partium) X 814

## 275. Novellii

The gent. is attested early in North Italy (I<sup>2</sup> 2192 – Portogruari). Also, the friend of the Emperor Tiberius, Novellius Atticus, came from Mediolanum (PW 17, 1179 – SWOBODA). Later, the gent. occurs also in Nuceria (X 1097), Nola (graffito in Pompeii 8356) and Tolentinum (IX 5571).

- 1 C. Novellius Fortunatus (seller, 7th witn.) A. D. 56–57 t. 22, t. 38, t. 50  
 2 \*C. Novellius Natalis, mag. Aug. ? X 1055  
 (Novellia Primigenia – in Nola 8356)

## 276. Novii

N. is originally a Sabellian praen. e.g. of the noble Capuan family of the Calavii (Livy, 9, 26, 7; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115); so also on the cista Ficoroni (I<sup>2</sup> 561, n. on p. 722) and otherwise in old Latin inscriptions (I<sup>2</sup> 30, etc.). As a gent. it was already used in the 3rd cent. by the trading Italians of Delos (PW 17, 1214 – MÜNZER). The Novii Prisci were an important branch of the gens in the imp.

period; one of them was a friend of Seneca, another was cos. in A. D. 78. The Pompeian N. Priscus may be their client.

|   |                              |       |
|---|------------------------------|-------|
|   | Novius                       | 10136 |
| 1 | L. Novius Priscus, fanaticus | 2155  |

### 277. Numerii

Typical Sabellian praen., used very early also in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 3). As a gent. it has a limited use: there is the trib. pl. of the year 57 B. C. (TAYLOR, *VD*, 238); two women by this name are recorded in Puteoli.

|   |                      |       |
|---|----------------------|-------|
|   | Νυμέριος             | 1872  |
| 1 | Numaerius? Numeri l. | 2313  |
| 2 | Numerius P. f.       | 10087 |
| 3 | Νυμέριος Φορτυνάτος  | 7270  |

### 278. Numisii

Probably an Etr. gens from Tarquinii (cf. TORELLI, 314; TAYLOR, *VD*, 238). It occurs early in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 1595, X 4249; cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 118), later in Puteoli (X 1935-1940). P. Numisius P. f. Men. was the architect of the theatre in Herculaneum (X 1443, 1446).

|   |                                                                            |                                         |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | L. Numisius (Rarus?), aed. cand. Neron. - Flav.                            | 287, 293, 308, 511, 561, 838, 883, 3416 |
| 2 | Caesernina Lusi (= Luci?) Numisi uxor                                      | 549                                     |
| 3 | *Numisius? Felicio, min. Aug. A. D. 32                                     | X 900                                   |
| 4 | P. Numisius Hyla                                                           | 4625                                    |
| 5 | Numisius Iucundus, supp. 454, 14                                           | 558                                     |
|   | Sex. Numisius Iucundus (1st-6th witn.) A. D. 54 t. 7, t. 55, t. 62, t. 111 |                                         |
| 6 | *L. Numisius Optatus, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 39-40 (p. 77)                  | X 827                                   |
| 7 | *L. Numisius Primus, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 39-40 (p. 77)                   | X 827                                   |
| 1 | L. Numisius Rarus, aed., cand. Neron.-Flav.                                | 844a?, 874, 885, 3755, 3648             |
|   | L. Numisius Rarus (2nd witn.) A. D. 56                                     | t. 22                                   |
| 8 | Numisius? Scamander (2nd witn.)                                            | t. 111                                  |

### 279. Numistreii

This gent. is probably derived from the town name Numistro which was situated near the border between Samnium and Lucania (modern Muro?); cf. Livy, 27, 2; Plut. *Marcell.* 24; Frontin. *Str.* 2, 2, 6. This variant of the gent. was later used by the more modest branch of the gens.

|   |                                     |        |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Numistreius Saturninus (2nd witn.?) | t. 128 |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|

### 280. Numistrii

The more noble branch of the family of the Numistreii (above, p. 103). Originally from Numistro, the family transferred later to Campania (above, p. 38), but had probably still in the mountains land adapt for sheepfarming. They intermarried

with the land-owning family of the Eumachii (q. v.), but probably died out during the first half of the 1st cent. A. D. The N. are not attested outside Pompeii.

- 1 **M. Numistrius Fronto**, husb. of 160, 1, duov. A. D. 2/3 (p. 97) X 892  
n.b. his name is missing in *EE* 316, because he probably died during his magistracy
- 2 **M. Numistrius Fronto**, son of 1 and 160, 1 (p. 101) X 810-811

### 281. Numitorii

The N. were an old plebeian gens from Rome who had derived the name from the Alban king Numitor or the old by-name of Mars, Numiternus (cf. TAYLOR, *VD*, 238). The gens occurs early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 206-207, 1455), in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 809, 1122, 1282, 1347) and on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2257). The Pompeian N. were probably colonists or descendants of early arrivals.

- |   |                                                                                                             |               |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
|   | Numitorius                                                                                                  | 8452          |
|   | <b>Numitorius</b> , aed. cand., date?; cf. 3                                                                | 2943          |
| 1 | *Pothus Numitori, min. Fort Aug. A. D. 3                                                                    | X 824         |
| 2 | C. Numitorius Anthus? (5th witn.)                                                                           | t. 80         |
| 3 | <b>C. Numitorius (Audi) Bassus</b> , (1st witn.) A. D. 56, duov. or aed.<br>A. D. 61/62, cf. 57, 1 (p. 119) | t. 22, t. 151 |
| 4 | C. Numitorius Iason (6th witn.)                                                                             | t. 80         |
| 5 | <b>C. Numitorius Serenus</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                                                             | 7305          |

### 282. Nun(n)idii

The N. occur later often on brick stamps, see H. BLOCH *CIL* XV, 1. Suppl. (*HarvStud* 56-59, 1947-48), index, 39-40. A Nunnedius is attested in Florentia (XI 1666). The Pompeian N. are probably colonists.

- 1 **C. Nunidius**, duov. cand. rep. 55, 62
- 2 C. Nunnidius Syneros? (8th witn.) A. D. 54 t. 7

(Nunius - 10027, SG 269 - remains doubtful.)

### 283. Obellii

The gent. occurs in rep. period in the Paelignian territory (VE 215b, I<sup>2</sup> 1787-1788) and in Samnium (I<sup>2</sup> 1721, 1752). The first known O. in Pompeii is the aed. of A. D. 1/2, who was probably originally a Lucretius, adopted by an unknown Obellius (above, p. 97).

- |   |                                                                                                                 |             |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|   | Obellius                                                                                                        | 8996        |
| 1 | <b>M. Obellius (Firmus II)</b> , duov. cand. Neron.? 3829, 7806, 8970<br>Obellius cum patre, supp. 118, 19 3828 |             |
| 2 | M. Obellius Firmus I, pater (1st-3rd witn.) A. D. 54                                                            | t. 8, t. 81 |
| 1 | <b>M. Obellius Firmus II</b> , duov. cand. Neron.? 6621                                                         |             |
| 3 | <b>L. Obellius Lucretianus</b> , aed. A. D. 1/2 (p. 97)                                                         |             |
|   | X 884, X 891, NS 1900, 270                                                                                      |             |

(Obromius - 8460 - is very doubtful.)

### 284. Occii

In rep. period there was a Q. Occius who was legate of the cos. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in 143 B. C. (PW 17, 1763 - MÜNZER). Also, in 38 B. C., an Occia

was elected as Vestal virgin (Tac. *Ann.* 2, 86). The Pompeian O., attested only in rep. period, should be a family of colonists.

- 1 C. Occius M. f., aed. rep. X 819

### 285. Octavii

The O. were active in rep. period in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 208–211) and also in Campania before the Roman colonization (VE 4; I<sup>2</sup> 677, 686, 688, 1596 – Capua; cf. also FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116). According to HEURGON, *CP*, 110, the O. are of Etr. origin, but it is evident that there are several gentes by this name. The Pompeian O. are colonists (cf. 2).

- |   |                                               |                          |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | L. Octavius                                   | 7341                     |
| 2 | M. Octavius M. f. Men., husb. of 448, 1, rep. | PN W 13                  |
| 3 | A. Octavius Pr...                             | (X 8058, 59) DC 65       |
| 4 | D. Octavius Quartio                           | (NS 1927, 109) DC 65 bis |
| 5 | Q. Octavius Romulus                           | (X 8058, 60) DC 66       |

### 286. Oculatii

In imp. period the O. are attested in Beneventum (IX 1619, 1908, 1916), but in Campania besides Pompeii only in Misenum (X 3036). Oculatius Verus constructed the beautiful marble floor of the small theatre (partly destroyed in 1815). On the base of the orthography (pequnia, etc.) MOMMSEN dates the inscription as being 'aetatis remotioris' (= late rep. or early Aug.?).

- 1 M. Oculatius M. f. Verus, duov. Aug.? X 845, X 955

### 287. Ogulnii

There was in Rome a family by this name, of Etr. origin (?), members of whom served already in 300 B. C. as trib. pl. and in 269 B. C. as cos. The later O. may descend from the clients of this family (cf. MÜNZER, *RAP*, 83 ff., PW 17, 2064 – MÜNZER).

- 1 M. Ogulnius 8309  
(Olbius – 8261, remains doubtful.)

### 288. Oli(i)ii

The O. are early attested in Picenum (I<sup>2</sup> 1919) and on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2255; HATZFELD, *passim* and 60), the Aulii in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 92–95, 2450). The Pompeian O. may be colonists from Picenum (see above, p. 87, n. 1).

- |   |                                                     |                     |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|   | Olius                                               | 1114, 7756          |
| 1 | L. Olius, duov. cand. rep.                          | 11, 22 add., 25, 57 |
| 2 | C. Olius Hermes, heres of 161, 18?                  | X 1025              |
| 3 | Olius Primus, supp. 396, 2 or 4                     | 250                 |
| 4 | *Martialis C. Oli Primi, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 56   | X 826               |
| 5 | *Primigenius C. Oli Primi, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 56 | X 826               |
| 6 | Olia Secunda                                        | X 1025              |
| 7 | Ollius Ponti(anus?), duov., date?                   | X 912–914           |

## 289. Opetreii

This gent. is derived from the old praen. Opiter (SCHULZE, 434). It is attested in Beneventum (IX 1783), Frusino (X 5664), Aquinum (X 5418), and often in Rome.

- 1 P. Opetreius Pullus (X 8058, 62) DC 67

## 290. Oppii

O. is originally a praen., as such attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 283, 2449), but also very early and often there as a gent. (I<sup>2</sup> 207, 213-227, 293, 2464, etc). In Praeneste there are already different branches of the gens with hereditary cogn. (I<sup>2</sup> 207, 220). In rep. period the gent. is recorded in the Oscan inscriptions of Pompeii (VE 30d), in Capua (NS 1957, 369), early on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2239), in Spolegium (I<sup>2</sup> 2108), Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1841) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2695, 11). Evidence exists also for Picenum (TAYLOR, VD, 240), Tusculum and Campania (PW 18, 726 - MÜNZER).

- |   |                                                              |                     |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
|   | Oppius, emboliarius (fur furunculus!)                        | 1949                |
|   | Oppius?                                                      | 8093                |
|   | Oppius, supp. Severus?                                       | 3696                |
| 1 | Oppia, wife of 278, 1                                        | 1567                |
| 2 | Cosmus Oppi                                                  | 8221                |
| 3 | *M. Oppius S. l. Aes..., mag. vici Forensis A. D. 46 (p. 73) | 60                  |
| 4 | N. Oppius Felicio (2nd-6th witn.) A. D. 56                   | t. 26, t. 65, t. 76 |
| 5 | *Suavis Oppi Optati, min.?                                   | X 921               |

## 291. Orcivii

ZANGEMEISTER published the only example of this gent. 'Orcinius' but adds 'lectio non est plane certa'. Orcinius is totally unknown, while Orcivius is early attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 93, 228-233) and later in Sinuessa (X 4734) (cf. above, p. 39, n. 6).

- 1 M. Orcinius (= Orcivius?), aed. cand. rep. 6

## 292. Orfelli

A rare gent. It is recorded in Aeclanum (IX 1268), in a signaculum in the Naples museum (X 8059, 292 - from Pompeii?). Orfilius is found once in Rome (VI 32522 a III, 15).

- 1 M. Orfelli M. l. Faustus PN W 23c

(Orrius - 8116-8117 - both cases are very doubtful = Orbius? cf. X 5346, EE VIII 346.)

## 293. Ostorii

The O. are evidenced in Puteoli (X 2814), Capua (X 4042), Anagnia (X 5947) and Capena (XI 3989). In Rome, there were two Ostorii Scapulae as consuls in Neron. period.

- |   |                                               |          |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | C. Hostorius (= Ostorius), cand. Neron.-Flav. | 9838     |
| 2 | M. Ostoribus lib(ertus? or -rarius?)          | 10027    |
| 3 | P. Ostorius                                   | 2508, 27 |

## 294. Otacilii

The O. came from Beneventum. After the Samnite Wars some of them transferred to Rome and intermarried with the Fabii (cf. PW 18, 1856 – MÜNZER, and above, p. 38, n. 2). Already in rep. period a humbler branch of the gens is evidenced (the centurian L. Otacilius L. f. Pup. on the army staff of Pompeius Strabo – I<sup>2</sup> 709, cf. Festus, 174 L.). Later, the gent. is attested in Volcei (X 415–416 – a IIIIvir), Grumentum (X 224), Atina Luc. (X 346, 394) and Puteoli (X 2814).

Otacilius X 978–979

1 L. Otacilius 4777

(Otarius – 10063; it is unlikely that this name has been correctly read. According to SOLIN (SG 267) it is more probably Octavius.)

## 295. Ovidii

O. is a Paclignian gent. (VE 215d; IX 3082 – near Sulmo, a IIIIvir quinq.). The Pompeian O. seem to be late arrivals, the only known member of the gens being from the Flavian period.

1 L. Ovidius (Veiento), aed. cand. Flav.

1160, 3618, 3851, 7448, 7482, 7745, 7930

supp. by . . . ius iuvenis, Crescens

1 L. Ovidius Veiento, aed. cand. Flav. 7154, 7429, 7783, 9869

supp. by Granius; Trebius Valens is asked to support him

## 296. Ovii

O. is originally a Sabellian praen., as such still recorded in Pompeii (cf. 384, 1). It is used early also as a gent. in Pompeii (VE 57), often in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 1598–1599, 2506; cf. also FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115–116). The Pompeian O. are evidently an indigenous family.

Ovius 4482

1 C. Ovius 2428, 2434

2 Ovia, supp. 450, 1 3528

3 \*T. Ovius M. l. Plutus, mag. vici Forensis 46 B. C. (p. 73) 60

4 C. Ovius Secundus (X 8058, 63) DC 68

## 297. Paccii

Also Paccius is originally a Sabellian praen., which is attested in Pompeii (VE 6, 9). Pacuvius and Paquius were variants of the same praen. and were adopted as gent. by different families. The Paccii (Pacii) are attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 123), Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1970), Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 682; *ILLRP* 719, 721), Arretium (I<sup>2</sup> 2087), Formiae (I<sup>2</sup> 1563), etc. They probably entered the ordo of Pompeii in Aug. period with the duov. N. Paccius N. f. Chilo, probably a freedman's son.

1 L. Paccius, duov. cand., date? 7123

2 Paccius Alexa(nder?), supp. 158, 7 2964

3 P. Paccius Cerinthus (3rd–5th witn.) A. D. 54–55 t. 7, t. 18

4 N. Paccius N. f. Chilo, aed. 14/13 B. C. X 885–886

5 P. Paccius Clarus (X 8058, 65) DC 70

- |   |                                      |        |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 6 | A. Paccius Philodespotus (6th witn.) | t. 114 |
|   | A. Paquius Philodespotus             | t. 75  |

## 298. Pacuvii

See Paccii.

- |   |                              |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
|   | Pacuvius, supp. 190, 7       | 7595   |
| 1 | M. Pacuius Diadumenus        | X 883  |
| 2 | Pacuvius Erasistratus        | X 930  |
| 3 | Pacuvius Vitalis (4th witn.) | t. 109 |

## 299. Papinii

This gent. is probably derived from the old Sabellian praen. Papus, still recorded as such in Pompeii (cf. 231, 1). The gens is early attested in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1355) but it is of evident Campanian origin; thus also the poet Papinius Statius' family comes from Neapolis. The gens also occurs in Capua (X 4273).

- |   |                                      |       |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | L. Papinius Probus (seller) A. D. 55 | t. 10 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|

## 300. Papirii

The P. were one of the most distinguished Roman patrician gentes. Otherwise, the gent. is early attested in Nemi (I<sup>2</sup> 43) and subsequently also in Perusia (I<sup>2</sup> 2062). L. Papirius Paetus had a villa near Neapolis about 55 B. C. (cf. Cic. *Att.* 1, 20; D'ARMS, *RBN*, 191-192). The Campanian Papirii may be freedmen and descendants of his family.

- |   |                   |                |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
|   | Papirius?         | 10094 (SG 269) |
| 1 | Papirius Amandus? | 8810           |
| 2 | Papirius Clemens? | 8168           |
| 3 | Papirius Sabinus  | 5065           |

## 301. Paquii

Another variant of the name Paccius, Pacuvius (cf. VÄÄNÄNEN, 50). The most interesting member of this branch is the duov. cand. P. Paquius Proculus, who was probably elected. Cf. M. DELLA CORTE, 'P. Paquius Proculus', *JRS* 16 (1926), 146-154; see also 1122.

- |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |            |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|   | Paquius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5129, 9249 |
| 1 | Pacqua                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 8526       |
| 2 | P. Paquius (Proculus), duov. cand. (duov.?), Flav.<br>(31+) 7129, 7210?, 7265, 7390, 7501, 7543, 7570, 7572, 7661, 7671,<br>7724, 7729, 7744, 7758, 7821, 7858, 7861, 7880, 7902, 7920, 7944,<br>9845, 9874?, 9881, 9882a, 9905, 9911, 9929<br>supp. by Verus condiscipulus?, Veneri(i) (p. 115), Fuscus (cupidus<br>fecit), Nicanor, Cerialis, Loreius (p. 120), Felix; supp. 318, 10<br>A. Paquius Philodespotus = 297, 6 | t. 75      |
| 2 | P. Paquius Proculus, duov. cand. (duov. cf. 1122) Flav. (21+) 7197,<br>7208, 7237, 7388, 7476, 7682, 7736, 7814, 7835, 9880, 9910?, 9921<br>supp. by Aemilius, Thalamus cliens, Balbus, universi Pompeiani                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |            |

(fecerunt - 1122), Marcellus, Marcus cum une. . . , vicini, Polites, Sabinus

|   |                                                        |      |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 3 | Crocus C. P(aquii?) Proculi ? (sc. servus)             | 7997 |
|   | Paquius Rufus = P. Proculus + Marius or Popidius Rufus | 897  |
|   | Paquius Verus = P. Proculus + Rustius Verus            | 3633 |

### 302. Perennii

The P. are known as important producers of Aretine pots (cf. XI 6700, 435 ff.; M. ILM, in *Bonn Jahrb* 102 (1898), 114). Also the Campanian P. appear sometimes on brick stamps (X 8056, 252) and on a vase in the Naples museum (X 8056, 253).

- 1 A. Perennius Merulinus, aed. A. D. 1/2 X 884, X 891, NS 1900, 270

Pericatii → Piricatii

(Persius - 8804 - is very dubious.)

### 303. Petacii

The P. are not attested elsewhere (Sulmo?, cf. VE 210f), but the (same or related?) gens of the Peticii is widely attested in Campania (X 3918 - Capua; 3403 - Misenum; 2840 - Puteoli). The Pompeian P. are all descendants of 3, freedman of 1.

|   |                                          |                           |
|---|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | M. Petacius M. f. Men.                   | NS 1893, 333, NS 1894, 15 |
| 2 | M. Petacius Communis, son of 3?          | NS 1893, 334              |
| 3 | M. Petacius M. l. Dasius, freedm. of 1?  | NS 1893, 333 ter          |
| 4 | Petacia Montana, daughter of 3?          | NS 1893, 334              |
| 5 | Petacia Rufilla, daughter of 3?          | NS 1893, 334              |
| 6 | M. Petacius M. f. Men. Severus, son of 3 | NS 1893, 333 bis          |
| 7 | Petacia M. l. Vitalis, freedw. of 3      | NS 1893, 333 ter          |

### 304. Petil(l)ii

In rep. period the P. are attested in Clusium (I<sup>2</sup> 2010); on the army staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89 B. C. there was a Picenian knight Q. Petillius L. f. Vel. (I<sup>2</sup> 709, 7). There are many distinguished P. in Rome in the Flavian period, and the gent. also occurs in Capua (X 4283).

|   |                            |             |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Q. Petillius, essedarius?  | 2508, 25-36 |
| 2 | Petilius Sursus (= Syrus?) | 2455        |

### 305. Petronii

This gent. is of Umbrian origin (VE 239 II a 21 - Iguvium; cf. RIX, EC, 176). It occurs very early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 239-241, 1449, 2471?) and Perugia (I<sup>1</sup> 2051, 2068, 2072). There is also a knight by this name on the army staff of Pompeius Strabo in 89 B. C. (Petronius P. f. Fab., cf. I<sup>2</sup> 709, 12). Later the P. are very frequently attested in Campania.

|   |                                  |          |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|
|   | Petronia                         | 1484     |
|   | Petronia, supp. 19, 3 and 104, 2 | 3678     |
|   | Petronius                        | 10090    |
| 1 | L. Petronius, gladiator?         | 2508, 31 |

|   |                                                         |              |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2 | Q. Ptronius (= Petronius) Otaus (= Octavus?), gladiator | 4870         |
| 3 | Cn. Petronius Phi...                                    | 1814         |
| 4 | P. ? Petronius Saturninus                               | 10007        |
| 5 | Petronia Venusta                                        | NS 1890, 331 |

**306. Pil(e)ii**

The variant (?) Pilius is attested in rep. period in Cora (I<sup>2</sup> 1509) and Amiternum (I<sup>2</sup> 1884). Later it is frequent in Rome (VI 4826, 7460, 22394).

|   |                                       |      |
|---|---------------------------------------|------|
|   | M. Pilius                             | 4682 |
| 1 | M. Pileius Pierus? (lux Pompeianorum) | 1901 |

**307. Pilonii**

There is no early evidence of this gent.; later it is evidenced in Beneventum (III 1480) and Rome (VI 24186). The Pompeian P. were rel. to the distinguished family of the Decidii. The gent. is found also on a bronze bit in Pompeii (X 8071, 51: Pilonius Felix).

|   |                   |       |
|---|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Pilonius Rufus | X 788 |
|---|-------------------|-------|

**308. Pinarii**

The P. were a very old Roman patrician gens (cf. PW 20, 1395 – MÜNZER). The gent. also occurs in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1357–1358), Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 2469–2470), Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2066) and Valperga (I<sup>2</sup> 2155). In the Augustan colony of Abellinum there is a duov. quinq. L. Pinarius L. f. Gal. Natta, who had previously been trib. mil. leg. III and praef. montis Berenicidis in Egypt (X 1129) – he is evidently an Augustan colonist. The Pompeian P. may be a client of his family.

|   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Pinarius Cerialis | 8845 (cf. 7669–7674) |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|

**309. Piricatii / Pericatii**

This gent. is attested only in Pompeii. HOLDER (2, 1007) claims it as a Celtic name, but does not have any proof (= Percatius?).

|   |                                                    |              |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | L. Piricatus L. f. Men, duov. II, Jul.–Claud.?     | NS 1900, 344 |
|   | L. Pericatus, cand.                                | 7185         |
| 2 | *Ianuarius Piricati Quartionis, min. Aug. A. D. 32 | X 899        |

**310. Pisullii**

This is another new gent.

|   |                            |              |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Fortunatus Pisulliae verna | NS 1897, 276 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|

**311. Pithii / Pitii**

The Pitii are frequently attested in Germania (III 3128, 4518, 4602); the gent. is recorded by HOLDER (2, 1010) as a Celtic name. There were, however, Pitii and Pithii also in Puteoli (X 2367, 2850), where the Pompeian P. probably came from.

|   |                                    |                |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Cissus Pithi Communis (sc. servus) | unpubl., Pozzi |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------|

|   |                                     |                       |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | Pithia Prima                        | 10151, (10153?) 10154 |
| 3 | Pithia P. l. Rufilla, wife of 70, 1 | PN E 15a              |

## 312. Plotii

A variant of the gent. Plautius, which was very frequent in old Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 243-245, 561, 1451, 2460, 2462, 2472). Both variants are attested on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2239, 2526 and HATZFELD, *passim* and 68) and in Campania (cf. Cicero's friend, the wealthy perfumer Plotius from Capua, Cic. *Att.* 13, 37, 4).

|   |            |       |
|---|------------|-------|
| 1 | L. Plotius | 2426a |
|---|------------|-------|

## 313. Pol(l)ii

There was an old patrician gens Pollia (cf. PW 21, 1419 - MÜNZER); the gent. was also attested already in 94 B. C. in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 682), in Delphi slightly later (*SEG* I 154), and in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 83).

|   |                            |       |
|---|----------------------------|-------|
|   | Pollia                     | 4459  |
|   | Pollia, supp. 111, 5       | 368   |
| 1 | M. Pollius Pudens          | 10194 |
| 2 | Cn. Polius Turdus (seller) | t. 97 |

## 314. Pompeii

It has been claimed that Pompeii is the home-town of the gens Pompeia and that the town has got its name from the gens (See A. SOGLIANO, 'Pompei e la gens Pompeia', *AAN* n. s. 8 (1924), 15-42; cf. also E. COCCIA, 'L'elemento osco nella Campania e la tomba di Virgilio', *AAN* n. s. 4 (1910), 251-265). Our evidence does not, however, support this theory. The first datable P. of Pompeii is the aedile of the year A. D. 25/26, Q. Pompeius Macula, whose ancestor is well known as one of the lovers of Sulla's daughter Fausta (Macrob. *Sat.* 2, 2, 9). This ancestor had estates in the ager Falernus (Cic. *Fam.* 6, 19), but it is unlikely that he would have been from Pompeii. The inscription of Sex. Pompeius Sex. l. Ruma (X 8157) certainly has nothing to do with Sex. Pompeius Magnus, but with one of the important Sex. Pompeii of Pompeii. (For the origin of the family of Pompeius Magnus, see TAYLOR, *VD*, 246.)

There are later also new arrivals: the Pompeii Grosphi were a well-known equestrian family from Sicily (Hor. *Epist.* 1, 12, 22; STEIN, *RR*, 382; see also above, p. 100, n. 4).

|   |                                                                                      |          |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Inventus Pompei (sc. servus)                                                         | 4294     |
| 2 | Sex. Pompeius (Axiochus?) (2nd witn.)                                                | t. 47    |
| 3 | Sex. Pompeius (Proculus?), cand. Neron.<br>supp. by Inventus, cf. 1                  | 325, 327 |
| 4 | Q. Pompeius Amethystus, quaest. A. D. 45 (p. 77)                                     | X 825    |
| 5 | Pompeia Aucta                                                                        | PN E 15g |
| 2 | Sex. Pompeius Axiochus (5th-6th witn.) A. D. 57<br>(X 8058, 68) DC 72?, t. 40, t. 73 | t. 100   |
| 6 | Sex. Pompeius Epaphus (3rd witn.)                                                    | t. 100   |
| 7 | Cn. Pompeius Grosphus, adopt. father of 8?; duov. A. D. 59 (p. 110)                  | t. 143   |

|    |                                                                         |                             |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8  | <b>Cn. Pompeius Grosphus Gavianus</b> , duov. A. D. 59 (p. 110)         | t. 143, t. 145              |
| 9  | <b>Q. Pompeius Macula</b> , aed. 25/26 (p. 110)                         | X 896                       |
| 10 | N. Pompeius Nepos                                                       | 3071                        |
| 11 | Q. Pompeius Patrophilus (seller)                                        | t. 47                       |
| 12 | Pompeius Phil...                                                        | 1799                        |
| 3  | <b>Sex. Pompeius Proculus</b> , duov. A. D. 57/58, praef. i.d. A. D. 60 | (p. 110) t. 141, t. 144-146 |
| 13 | Sex. Pompeius Sex. l. Ruma                                              | X 8157                      |

## 315. Pomponii

The P. were a powerful agricultural and trading family, attested early in Capua (VE 73; cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 117), who transferred to Atina Lat. after the Second Punic War (I<sup>2</sup> 1534, X 5100-5105). The gens is also later represented in Campania (I<sup>2</sup> 672, 674, 678 - Capua; I<sup>2</sup> 1614 - Cumae), in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 247, 2473) and in Hell. East (I<sup>2</sup> 2261; HATZFELD, 69). Later they are also attested in Aeclanum (cf. MOMMSEN, in *CIL* IX, p. 107). The Pompeian P. probably arrived at the end of the rep. period or in the beginning of the Aug. period (p. 92).

|    |                                                                            |              |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1  | L. Pomponius                                                               | 8788         |
| 2  | <b>M. Pomponius</b> , aed. cand. rep.?                                     | 27, 82       |
| 3  | C. Pomponius Calus                                                         | 3952         |
| 4  | Pomponia Decarchis, adopt. mother of 23, 3, wife of 23, 16 (p. 109)        | PN W 11f     |
| 5  | Pomponius Faustinus, lanista?                                              | 2476         |
| 6  | <b>A. Pumponius Magonianus</b> , cand. ? Neron.-Flav.                      | 9934         |
| 7  | <b>M. Pomponius Marcellus</b> , duov. A. D. 1/2 NS 1900, 270, X 884, X 891 |              |
| 8  | P. Pomponius Marcellus (1st-2nd witn.) A. D. 57                            | t. 29? t. 80 |
| 9  | M. Pomponius M. l. Nico (buyer) A. D. 15                                   | t. 1         |
| 10 | Albanus Pomponi Severi servus                                              | 2038         |

## 316. Pontidii

C. Pontidius was one of the military leaders of the allies in the Social War, and probably the praetor of the Vestini (cf. PW 22, 27 - MÜNZER). We also know a M. Pontidius from Arpinum (Cic. *Brut.* 246). A Sex. Pontidius Bassus was duov. in Capua in 12 B. C. (X 3804).

|   |              |      |
|---|--------------|------|
| 1 | C. Pontidius | 8924 |
|---|--------------|------|

## 317. Pontii

The P. probably originally came from Telesia of the Caudini (cf. SALMON, SS, 385, n. 1). They are attested in Pompeii already before the Roman colonization (VE 8). The gent. occurs in Puteoli (I<sup>2</sup> 1618), we also know a supporter of Pompey by this name who was from Puteoli, and in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 1449). Also later, the P. are very frequent in the Campanian trading centres. The Pompeian P. were related to the wealthy Puteolan family of the Avianii Flacci (above, p. 100).

|   |                       |        |
|---|-----------------------|--------|
|   | Pontius?              | 10236c |
| 1 | Cn.? Pontius Silanus? | 8310   |

- 2 P. Pontius? Satullus, A. D. 55 t. 16  
 3 T. Pontius? Successus (X 8058, 69) DC 73

318. **Popidii**

The P. are an indigenous Pompeian family, probably the most important family in pre-Roman Pompeii (cf. VE 13, 14, 22a – two meddices; see also above, p. 42). They seem to have maintained their importance also during the intermediate period between the Roman occupation and the colonization (above, p. 51). Then, for a long time, only politically unimportant members of the gens and freedmen are attested until, in the last period of the town, three important P. from two different branches of the gens reappear: L. Popidius L. f. Ampliatus, L. Popidius Secundus and N. Popidius Rufus. The first two were near relatives and descendants (sons or brother and son) of another L. Popidius Secundus who is called Augustianus as he must have been somehow connected with the imperial court. This branch may be of servile origin, while N. Popidius Rufus probably represents the noble branch of the gens. N. Popidius Ampliatus, who rebuilt the temple of Isis in the name of his 6 years old son, N. Popidius N. f. Celsinus, was a freedman (he is recorded in a list of ministers, X 921). The opposition to this theory of his servile origin presented by TRAN TAM TINH, 41, n. 8 is not valid (why could not N. Popidius Ampliatus be a freedman if Popidii were already important in the early history of Pompeii?). He could not himself become a decurio and therefore made the donation in the name of his son.

- Popidius 3010, 10152, t. 107  
 Popidia (seller) t. 57  
 Popidi (Ampliatus and the two Secundi?), supp. 190, 7 705  
 1 Auctus Popidi (sc. servus) 8806  
 2 Vestalis Popidia (sc. servus) A. D. 56 t. 20  
 3 V(ibius) Popidius Ep(idii) f., quaest. before 89 B. C. (p. 88) I<sup>2</sup> 1627  
 4 C. Popidius, interrex-cand. 89-80 B. C. (p. 51) 13, 50, 53, 54, 56, 70  
 Popidius, (aed.) cand. (Ampliatus, Rufus or Secundus)  
 (20+) 7417, 7434, 7516, 7608, 7615, 7652, 7657, 7788, 7832, 7854  
 supp. by Proculus, Balbus, Polybius, Polites, Praedicinius (?), populus (facit et rogat, p. 116)  
 Popidius (Rufus?), duov. cand.  
 (4+) 7120, 7475, 7503, 7649, 7656, 7728, 9870  
 supp. by Inventus, Polites, Loreius, Lesbianus  
 L. Popidius, aed. cand. (Ampliatus or Secundus) (13+) 7133,  
 7156, 7161, 7170, 7221, 7222, 7321, 7419, 7507, 7655, 7765, 7910  
 supp. by fullo, Dionysius fullo lib. = 14, Ismurna, Maximus; Crescens  
 is asked to support him  
 5 M. Popidius Ap. f. X 957  
 6 M. Popidius?, duov., date? X 956  
 7 N. Popidius (Rufus), duov. cand. Flav. 560, 1166, 1188, 2036?, 7761  
 N. Popidius (6th witn.) t. 68  
 8 N. Popidius Amarantus (3rd-8th witn.) A. D. 55-58  
 t. 12, t. 43, t. 48, t. 49, t. 71, t. 76, t. 96, t. 101, t. 109  
 9 L. Popidius Ampliatus I (2nd-5th witn.) t. 47, t. 71, t. 82, t. 94, t. 98

- 10 **L. Popidius Ampliatus II**, aed. cand. Flav.  
(2+) 7168, 7175, 7210, 7290, 7313, 7474, 7510, 7526, 7618, 7632,  
7665, 7702, 7706, 7781, 7851, 7961  
supp. by Paquius, Placidus, (Trebius) Valens, Infanticulus cum soda-  
libus, Polites, Uribulanenses (p. 81), Montanus cliens cum latrun-  
cularis (p. 116)
- 11 \*N. Popidius Ampliatus (N. l.), husb. of 128, 1 father of 12, min.  
(2nd witn.) (p. 207) X 847-848, X 921, t. 83
- 12 N. **Popidius N. f. Celsinus**, son of 11 and 128, 1, decurio (praetextatus)  
(pp. 114, 207) X 846, X 848
- 13 N. Popidius Coclea (?) NS 1916, 303
- Popidius D. . . (7th witn.) A. D. 55 t. 10
- 14 L. Popidius L. l. Dionysius, freedm. of 31, fullo 1041, 2966
- 15 Popidius Donatus (6th witn.) t. 98
- 16 Popidia Ecdoche (?), concubine of 24 PN E 14
- 17 N. Popidius Felicio (8th witn.) t. 80
- 18 N. Popidius Florus NS 1921, 445a-b
- 19 \*N. Popidius Moschus, min. Aug. 2 B. C. X 890, X 922?
- 20 \*Narcissus Popidi Moschi (sc. servus), min. Aug., Aug. - Tib. X 908
- 21 \* . . . Popidi N. . . , min. X 912-914
- 22 N. Popidius Narcissus (2nd-7th witn.) A. D. 57  
t. 34, t. 37, t. 70, t. 110, DC 73 bis
- 23 Popidius Natalis, client of 146, 3, Isiacus (p. 115) 1011
- 24 Popidius Nicostratus PN E 14
- 25 N. Popidius Nymphius (seller, 4th witn.) t. 57, t. 67
- 26 N. Popidius Olynthus (7th witn.) t. 80
- 27 N. Popidius Priscus (X 8058, 70) DC 74
- 28 L. Popidius Quintio 4989
- 7 **N. Popidius Rufus**, aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav., defensor coloniae?  
(28+) 7346, 7444, 7471, 7484, 7508, 7642, 7667, 7707, 7709, 7931,  
9886, 9903  
supp. by Severus, Neo?, piscicapi (p. 116), Thirsus cum . . . , vicini,  
Epidius, Sextilius, Minatius, Quietus
- 29 N. Popidius Salvius 4229
- 30 L. Popidius Secundus I, father of 31 (cf. 7614), Augustianus (p. 207)  
2383
- 31 **L. Popidius L. f. Secundus**, aed. cand. Flav.  
(35+) 7135, 7146, 7166, 7172, 7182, 7242, 7259, 7400, 7414, 7418,  
7440, 7451, 7469, 7489, 7495, 7498, 7500, 7509, 7524, 7530, 7614,  
7681, 7692, 7749, 7787, 7796, 7816, 7963, 8943?  
supp. by Dionysius lib. = 14, populus (p. 116), Successa, Rustius,  
Stephanus, Lollius Synhodus cliens, Taedia Secunda avia (rog. et  
fecit, p. 115), Hermes, Primio, Saturninus, Epidius Hymenaeus, Ti-  
burtinus, Pherusa, propin facientes (p. 116), Fabius Ululitremulus cum  
Sula;  
Rufinus, Attalus, Trebius Valens are asked to support him; he is  
called Veneriosus (1143, see p. 115).

- 32 N. Popidius Sodalio (5th-7th witn.) A. D. 57

t. 28, t. 48, t. 99, t. 100, t. 102

(Popius - 8589 - probably Popidius.)

### 319. Popillii

In rep. period the P. are attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 248-249), Ocriculum (I<sup>2</sup> 419-423), on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2232) and in Rome and surroundings. Cf. also J. JOHNSON, *Excavations at Minturnae* II, 1, (Philadelphia 1935), 68, n. 85, and HATZFELD, 69. Later the gent. occurs in Cales (X 4657), Suessa (X 4773), Venafrum (X 4981) and Puteoli (X 2884), etc.

- |   |                             |       |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Popillius Clericus (seller) | t. 54 |
| 2 | C. Popillius Macer          | 8575  |

### 320. Poppaei

The P. probably came from Picenum and nearby territories. The earliest document recording the gent. is a very old inscription from Pisaurum (I<sup>2</sup> 375). Two late-rep. inscriptions came from Interamnina Praetuttiorum, recording the ancestors of the consuls of Augustan period (cf. PW 22, 81 - MÜNZER; R. SYME, in *PBSR* 14 (1938), 7, 23). The gent. is later attested in Puteoli and Atella (X 1906-1912; 1196). Cf. also D'ARMS, *RBN*, 97, and V. ARANGIO RUIZ - G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, 'Tabulae Herculenses IV', *PP* 9 (1954), 55-57.

It has been suggested that the Empress Poppaea Sabina belonged to a Pompeian family (see e.g. A. W. VAN BUREN, 'Pompeii, Nero, Poppaea', in *Studies Robinson* II (1953), 970-974, and A. MAU, ad *CIL* IV 3525.) This could be true, since both Poppaei Sabini and Ollii, the family of Poppaea's father, are attested in Pompeii. By A. D. 63 there were also figlinae Arrianae Poppaeae Augustae in ager Pompeianus, see ARANGIO RUIZ-PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, *op. cit.*, 55-56. Cf. also 7756.

- |    |                                             |                          |
|----|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|    | Poppaei                                     | 357                      |
|    | (Poppaea Augusta                            | 6817, 7756)              |
| 1  | Q. Poppaeus, aed. A. D. 39-40? (p. 77)      | X 827                    |
| 2  | Poppaea Corinna                             | NS 1894, 384             |
| 3  | C. Poppaeus Ephebus (4th witn.)             | t. 82                    |
| 4  | Q. Poppaeus Eros                            | (NS 1933, 295) DC 75 bis |
| 5  | Q. Poppaeus Felix (1st witn.) A. D. 55?     | t. 18, t. 94             |
| 6  | C. Poppaeus Fortis (6th-7th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 35, t. 38?            |
| 7  | Poppaeus Idrus                              | unpubl., Pozzi           |
| 8  | P. Poppaeus Narcissus (6th witn.)           | t. 69                    |
| 9  | Poppaea Prisci l. Note, A. D. 61            | t. 154, t. 155           |
| 10 | Potitus Poppaei Sabini (sc. servus)         | DC 75                    |
| 11 | Q. Poppaeus Sorex (2nd-6th witn.) A. D. 57  | t. 29, t. 94             |
| 12 | Poppaea Triquinia? (wrongly read)           | 9137                     |

### 321. Porcii

The only known P. in Pompeii, the famous M. Porcius M. f., who, together with his colleague C. Quinctius Valgus, built the small theatre and the amphitheatre of Pompeii, is attested in the first years of the colony as a IIIIvir (above, p. 89). He was one of the principal Sullan trustees in Pompeii and may have arrived with

the colony or some years earlier (above, p. 89). For his activity, see the bibliography *ibid.* n. 2.

- 1 **M. Porcius M. f.**, quattuorvir, duov., quinq. 70 B. C. (pp. 88-91)  
X 800, X 844, X 852, X 997

### 322. Postumii

There was an old patrician gens Postumia, but the Pompeian P. have probably no direct connexions with it. In 4th cent. B. C. there was a Roman pirate by this name (Diod. 16, 82, 3). Later some of the P. seem to have been commercially active (cf. HATZFELD, 89; R. ÉTIENNE, *Bordeaux antique*, Bordeaux 1962, 98-100). Like the Pomponii, the P. also had the their 'headquarters' in Atina Lat. (cf. X 5048, 5075 - duov.). The gent. also occurs in Herculaneum (X 1403 c 19) and Puteoli (X 1614). The first P. are attested in Pompeii in Neron. period.

Postumii, supp. 158, 7 738

**Q. Postumius (Modestus or Proculus)**, cand.

(16+) 7449, 7915, 7969, 9890, 9902

supp. by Iulius Polybius collega

1 **L. Postumius L.-** 2454

2 **N. Postumius** . . . (3rd witn.) t. 56

3 **Q. Postumius (Modestus)**, quinq. cand. Flav.

279, 736, 786, 3017, 7466, 7486, 7502, 7609

supp. by Vesbinus, Polites

**Q. Postumius Modestus**, duov. A. D. 56/57, quinq. cand. Flav. (1st witn.)

(7+) X 826, 7224, 7567, 7577, 7580, 7598, 7629, 7705, 7732, 7741,  
7970, 10167, 10172?, t. 96

supp. by vicini; Siricus is asked to support him

**Q. Postumius** 8733, 8805

4 **Q. Postumius (Proculus)**, aed. cand. Flav.

(9+) 7363, 7373, 9832, 9835, 9851

supp. by Optatio, Felix, Hinnulus, Euxinus nec sine Iusto

5 **Q. Postumius Primus** (3rd witn.) t. 74

6 **T. ? Postumius Primus** (1st witn.) t. 49

4 **Q. Postumius Proculus**, son of 3?, aed. cand. Flav.

(17+) 7194, 7183, 7238, 7245, 7250, 7253, 7300, 7338, 7344, 7357,  
7364, 7374, 7385, 8506?, 9829a, 9878, 9925

supp. by effectores (p. 116), Cerialis cliens, Sabinus copo, Sextilius Verus, Pothinus, Demetrius, vicini, Cei, Masculus, Epaphra, Infas nec sine Hinnulo, Amarantus Pompeianus + Papilio, Receptus

7 **A. ? Postumius Quietus** 8598

### 323. Prae...

A gent. such as Praecilius, Praeconius, Praesentius, Pransius, etc. may be in question.

1 **\*Q. Prae...**, magister vici Forensis 47 B. C. (p. 73) 60

(Praedicinius - 7608 - probably a fictitious gent.)

324. *Proculeii*

This gent. is probably derived from the old obsolete praen. *Proculus*, that was later frequently used as a cogn. The earliest documents recording the gent. come from *Aquila* (I<sup>2</sup> 1857) and *Rome* (I<sup>2</sup> 1369). *Augustus* had a close friend, *C. Proculeius* (cf. *Juv.* 7, 94 f.; *Tac. Ann.* 4, 40; *Dio Cass.* 54, 3). Later the *P.* are attested in *Salernum* (X 627), *Herculaneum* (X 1403 d 3, 5) and *Puteoli* (X 2895 – n.b. also *C. Proculeius Pylades*).

|   |                                                 |                    |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
|   | <i>C. Proculeius</i> (2nd witn.) A. D. 57       | t. 39              |
| 1 | <i>C. Proculeius Agapomenus</i> (seller)        | t. 73              |
| 2 | <i>C. Proculeius Deutericus</i> (?) (3rd witn.) | t. 132             |
| 3 | <i>C. Pro(culeius?) Pylades</i>                 | (X 8058, 72) DC 76 |

(*Propesicunius* – 8617 – is a fictitious name, or wrongly read.)

325. *Publicii*

At least a part of the *P.* are originally public slaves (cf. e.g. X 4984 – *Venafrum* – *M. Publicius coloniae l. Philodamus*).

|   |                             |              |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | <i>Publicia Salvia</i>      | NS 1928, 375 |
| 2 | <i>L. Publicius Syneros</i> | PN E 22      |

(*Pulnis* – 165 – probably wrongly read.)

326. *Pumidii*

The *P.* are early attested on *Delos* (I<sup>2</sup> 2247) and, as *magistri*, in *Capua* (I<sup>2</sup> 675–676).

|   |                                                      |      |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | <i>C. Pumidius Diphilus</i> , 78 B. C.               | 1842 |
| 2 | <i>Pumidius Paris</i> (or <i>P. Umidius Paris?</i> ) | 4338 |

327. *Pupii*

This gent. occurs in rep. period in *Rome* (I<sup>2</sup> 1000, 1370–1372, 1315), *Praeneste* (I<sup>2</sup> 2561), *Caere* (I<sup>2</sup> 2605–2606, 2578), etc. The cos. of 61 B. C., *M. Pupius Piso Frugi Calpurnianus*, had connexions with *Sulla*. Another *M. Pupius* is mentioned by *Cicero* (*Cic. Dom.* 35).

|   |                                                                        |                              |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|   | <i>Pupius</i>                                                          | 5013                         |
| 1 | <i>M. Pupius (Rufus?)</i> , aed. cand., duov. cand. <i>Neron-Flav.</i> | 142, 302, 3527               |
|   | supp. by <i>Appuleia cum Mustio vicino et Narcissus</i>                |                              |
|   | <i>M. Pupius Rufus</i> (1st witn.) A. D. 53                            | t. 109, t. 138?              |
|   | <i>M. Pupius Rufus</i> , duov. cand. <i>Neron-Flav.</i>                |                              |
|   | supp. by <i>Mustius fullo</i>                                          | 3529, 3534, 3537, 3562, 4615 |

328. *Purreii*

Probably the same or rel. gent. as *Purii*, attested in *Africa* (VIII 2568, 80).

|   |                               |      |
|---|-------------------------------|------|
| 1 | <i>P. Purreius Pompeianus</i> | 1756 |
|---|-------------------------------|------|

(*Quartius* – as DELLA CORTE interprets the recorded *Cuatius* – 9020 is, of course, *Curtius*.)

329. **Quinctii / Quintii**

This gent. is derived from the praen. Quintus and is thus possible to be found almost everywhere. According to FUNDEL (PW 24, 987), this gent. was, however, much more limited to the Roman patrician gens and its clients than the other gent. of this type normally were. It is attested in Capua already in 108 B. C. (*ILLRP* 708). It is unlikely that C. Quinctius Valgus, the other most prominent man of rep. Pompeii besides M. Porcius, was directly connected with the patrician gens. He was apparently one of Sulla's principal partisans in Hirpinia and was accordingly remunerated for his activity. He was the father-in-law of the trib. pl. P. Servilius Rullus whom the consul Cicero attacked in his famous speech (cf. Cic. *Leg. Agr.* 3, 2, 8; 3, 4, 14; H. DESSAU, in *Hermes* 18 (1883), 620 ff.). Quinctius Valgus had received vast estates in Campania (cf. I<sup>2</sup> 1547) and nearly all Hirpinia, where he was patronus municipii in Aeclanum (I<sup>2</sup> 1722) and duov. quinq. in an unidentified municipium near Abellinum (in 86 B. C. ?, *ILLRP* 598). For his and Porcius' activity in Pompeii, see above, pp. 88-91. Later there were Quinctii and Quintii in many Campanian and Hirpinian towns; the Quinctii Trogi of Puteoli (X 1726) seem to have been of high class socially.

|   |                                                                            |              |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|   | Quinctius                                                                  | 9096         |
|   | Quintius                                                                   | 9167         |
| 1 | N. ? Quintius, cand. rep. (if not 4 ?)                                     | 2887         |
| 2 | Quintius Primus, A. D. 55                                                  | t. 12        |
| 3 | C. Quintius Restitutus                                                     | NS 1897, 275 |
| 4 | C. Quinctius C. f. Valgus, duov., quinq. 70 B. C. (pp. 89-90) X 844, X 852 |              |

330. **Quintili**

The Q. of Rome were one of the old Alban patrician gentes (cf. Livy, 1, 29 f.; Tac. *Ann.* 11, 24; I<sup>2</sup> 1334). Later there is a IIIIvir and patronus municipii Q. in Ferentinum (X 5852-5853 - from the tribe Palatina). The gent. is also attested in Campania (X 1403 - Herculaneum, four times; X 2906 - Puteoli). They, like the Pompeian Q., may be clients of the Roman family.

|   |                               |            |
|---|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Quintilia                     | 1634, 5061 |
| 2 | L. Quintilius Crescens, fullo | 4104, 4107 |

331. **Rabirii**

C. Rabirius, defended by Cicero (cf. Cic. *Rab. Post.* 8; *Att.* 1, 6, 1) was a Roman knight and had estates in Campania and Apulia. The gent. is also found in Puteoli (X 2908). The only R. in Pompeii, of doubtful authenticity, could be connected with him.

|   |          |      |
|---|----------|------|
| 1 | Rabirius | 3386 |
|---|----------|------|

332. **Raecii**

The R. are attested in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 675-676) and on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2248, 2251) already in 2nd cent. B. C. Later, the gent. also occurs in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2694, 12; 2702, 8). Some of them apparently had commercial interests.

|   |                              |        |
|---|------------------------------|--------|
|   | Raecius                      | 3539   |
| 1 | L. Raecius Felix, gladiator? | 10236a |

## 333. Rapinasii

A new gent.; SCHULZE, 144, cannot explain it but on p. 412 he connects it with the cogn. Rapo (I<sup>2</sup> 1802 – Interpromium; VI 29049).

- 1 L. Rapinasius Optatus (X 8058, 75) DC 77

## 334. Rocii / Rogii

According to GORDON, 'Ordo', 175, also Rogius is a Celtic name. It is, however, early attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 257) and Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1147), and later often in Minurnae and Salernum (X 630).

- 1 \*P. Rogius . . . , mag. vici Forensis 47 B. C. (p. 73) 60  
 2 L. Rocius? Modestus 1243  
 3 P. Rogius P. f. Varus, duov. 14/13 B. C. X 885–886

## 335. Roscii

Ameria is the traditional home town of the R. (cf. Cic. *Rosc. Am.* 15, 19, 20, 25; XI 4398–4399, 4422, 4428, etc.). The gent. occurs, however, also in the early inscriptions of Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 143, 258–260, 301, 2477–2478) and in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 678), later also in Puteoli (X 2917), Aquinum (X 5515), etc.

- 1 Roscia 6854

## 336. Rubellii

The only (?) R. of Pompeii could be connected with C. Rubellius Plautus, son of the cos. C. Rubellius Blandus from Tibur and Drusus' daughter Iulia, whom Nero forced to suicide in A. D. 62 (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 14, 22 and 57–59). The gent. is not otherwise attested in Campania.

- Rubellius 4570  
 1 Rubellius, supp. 104, 2 842

## 337. Rubrii

The R. were attested in Capua in rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 679, 686 – S. Prisco). Also later, the gent. is quite frequent in Campania (X 1169 – Abellinum, X 4658 – Cales, IIIIvir, X 5419 – Casinum, X 2110 – Puteoli).

- 1 C. Rubrius 8967

## 338. Rufel(l)ii

This rare gent., probably rel. to Rubellius, is attested in Herculaneum (X 1403 g 1, 17) and in the variant form Rufelleius in Capua (X 4246) and near Anagnia (X 5927).

- 1 M. Rufelius Her. . . (A. D. 62?) 1181  
 2 M. Rufellius Horus (5th–7th witn.) t. 48, t. 74, t. 116, t. 133

## 339. Rufi

The gent. R. is frequent in Perusia in rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 2079–2083); it also occurs in the Faliscan territory (VE 243), in Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1741) and Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 2610). For its derivation, see KAJANTO, *LC*, 27.

- 1 Rufius 8227, 10010

## 340. Ruleii

As far as I know, this gent. is not attested elsewhere. It may be just a variant of the gent. Rullius (X 4319 – Capua, X 6097 – Formia).

- 1 C. Ruleius Horus (6th witn.) A. D. 56 t. 19  
(Runicia – 2319f – is very doubtful.)  
(Rusatia – 2262 – should probably be interpreted Rustia?, cf. also 4188 – Rus...)

## 341. Rusticelii

This gent. is derived from the cogn. Rusticellus, attested in Dalmatia (III 15036, 1) and in Pompeii (*MDAI(R)* 13 (1898), 59). The gent. occurs early in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1375). Cf. also Cic. *Brut.* 169: Rusticellus (= Rusticelius?) Bononiensis.

- 1 L. Rusticelius (Celer), duov. cand. Jul.–Claud. 301, 3511, 3569, 3815  
L. Rusticelius Celer, duov. cand. iter.; duov. A.D. 13/14? 329, 3572, X 894

## 342. Rustii

The best known branch of this gens were the Rustii Picentes (cf. SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 386); quite early the gent. was also attested in Rome, Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1494) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2686, 6), and later in Antium (X 6680 – duov.) and in Puteoli (X 1954 – scriba). The Pompeian R. may be colonists from Picenum (see above, p. 87, n. 1) or connected with the R. of Puteoli.

|   |                                                                                                          |                  |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|   | gens Rustia ?                                                                                            | 8319             |
|   | Rustius                                                                                                  | 1335, 2004       |
|   | Rustius (Verus?), supp. 93, 1; 218, 3; 318, 31                                                           | 3738, 3750, 3751 |
| 1 | A. Rustius (Verus), aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav.                                                        | (12+)            |
| 2 | C. Rustius?                                                                                              | 8109             |
| 3 | P. Rustius?                                                                                              | 7139             |
| 4 | Q. Rustius?                                                                                              | 1297             |
| 5 | Rustia ...                                                                                               | X 1025           |
| 6 | Rustius Capretanus, supp. 355, 4                                                                         | 7371             |
| 7 | Rustius Natalis                                                                                          | 2116             |
| 1 | A. Rustius Verus, aed. cand., duov. cand. Flav.                                                          |                  |
|   | 397, 427, 586, 638, 1731, 2984, 3581, 3760, 7942, 7954                                                   |                  |
|   | (Augusto feliciter – 427 – a supporter of the Flavians?); supp. by Augustales? (p. 73), Polybius collega |                  |

## 343. Rutilii

This gent. was in rep. period very frequent in Ateste (I<sup>2</sup> 2775–2788); besides Rome it occurs in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 263), Reate (I<sup>2</sup> 1842) and Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1741). Later the R. are often recorded in Puteoli (X 2919–2922, 3036).

- 1 Q. Rutilius 1420  
(Rutullius – 622 – the accuracy of interpretation is doubtful – Antullius, or... Tullius?)

**344. Sabidii**

The S. are a gens of probable Paelignian origin (cf. VE 215t). The gent. is attested in Tarraco (I<sup>2</sup> 836 – legate) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2680, 8, 2699, 11); later in Capua (X 4321), Sora (X 5710), Puteoli (X 2332), Nola (X 1325) and Casinum (EE VIII 589).

1 Sabidia 8712

**345. Sabinii**

This gent. is derived from the cogn. Sabinus; in Campania it is recorded in Misenum (X 3421), Stabiae (X 769 b 28 – a diploma, the person is from Dyrrhachium), Puteoli (X 2332).

1 Ga(ius?) Sabinus 8903

**346. Saenii**

The S. originated in Saena (cf. TORELLI, 299; TAYLOR, VD, 251). The senator L. Saenius in 63 B. C. was from Faesulae (Sall. Cat. 30, 1). The gent. is attested also in Misenum (X 3427, 3625), Puteoli (X 3029) and Liternum (X 3715 – veteranus, a colonist?). Saenius Aper in Pompeii must have been a very prominent person because his name appears in a list of witnesses before that of the aedile and duov. cand. Britius Balbus.

Senius 1947a

1 A. Saenius Aper (1st witn.) t. 56

(Sagania – 10229 – it is doubtful that this name has been correctly interpreted; it should probably read Sagaria, cf. VI 38855, or Saginia.)

**347. Saginii**

This gent. has been recorded only in Pompeii. This is probably a gens of landowners who engaged mainly in brick industry (cf. X 8042, 90–91; X 8047, 16). DELLA CORTE's reading Sagenius Cocus (8650) is very doubtful. I wonder if the name should not read Salaris Crocus (q. v.)?

1 L. Saginius, duov. Aug.? (p. 102) X 855–856

**348. Salarii**

The S. were presumably of Umbrian origin (cf. PW 2A, 1848 – MCNZER; Cic. Var. frg. 6). There the gent. is attested in Mevania (XI 5123). A Salaria is also recorded in Neapolis (X 1507).

Salaris 3991

Salaris, supp. 197, 7 and 352, 1 3491, 6645

1 M. Salaris 6811

2 \*M'. Salaris Crocus, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 56 10037?, X 826

**349. Saleni**

This rare gent. is later recorded in Rome (VI 1058 VI 59, 13624, 37673); cf. Sallienus in Puteoli (X 2925).

1 T. Salenus, cand. rep. 63, 2891

350. **Sallustii**

The family of the historian Sallust came from Amiternum (TAYLOR, *VD*, 252). Later the gent. is often attested in some Campanian towns such as Herculaneum (X 8058, 79; 1403 g 1, 10), Misenum (X 3436), Capua (X 4324) and Puteoli (X 1987). Unfortunately the date of the patronus coloniae Q. Sallustius P. f. in Pompeii is doubtful (late rep.?).

- |   |                                                             |                                                 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | C. Sallustius (Capito), aed. cand. Neron.-Flav.             |                                                 |
|   |                                                             | 104, 298, 380, 439, 493a, 801, 888a, 3778, 7209 |
| 2 | Q. Sallustius                                               | 3590                                            |
| 3 | Q. Sallustius P. f., quinq., patr. coloniae, date?          | X 792, X 958                                    |
| 1 | C. Sallustius Capito, aed. cand. Neron.-Flav.               | 322, 336                                        |
|   | supp. by .emini; caupones (p. 116) are asked to support him |                                                 |
| 4 | Q. Sallustius Inventus                                      | (X 8058, 78) DC 80                              |

351. **Salvii**

This gent. corresponds to the Sabellian Salaviis, attested early in Capua (VE 96; cf. also HEURGON, *CP*, 110). It is a frequent gent. in Ferentinum during rep. period (I<sup>a</sup> 2511, 2634-2635, etc.); it is also often attested in Nola (X 1233, 1271).

- |   |                                     |        |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | M. Salvius, aed. cand. Neron.-Flav. | 7380   |
| 2 | A. ? Salvius Eut. . . (9th witn.)   | t. 110 |

352. **Samellii**

This is a unique gent. in Pompeii and as such claimed to be Celtic by GORDON, 'Ordo', 175. It should be borne in mind, however, that the family of the S. in Pompeii is almost certainly a late one (p. 120).

- |   |                                                                             |             |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | M. Samellius (Modestus), aed. cand. Flav.                                   | (23+)       |
|   | supp. by Fabius, Hermes, Vettius, Crocus                                    |             |
|   | M. Samellius Modestus, aed. cand. Flav.                                     | (26+) 9932a |
|   | supp. by Pyramus Olympionica Calvos, Epidia nec sine Cosmo, vicini, Fronto; |             |
|   | . . . tari et pauperes (p. 117) are asked to support him                    |             |

353. **Samii**

As a gent. Samius is attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 272, cf. 1468), Teganum (X 312) and Puteoli (X 2584). The Pompeian example is doubtful (and could also be a cogn.).

- |   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Samius | 1864 |
|---|--------|------|

354. **Sandelii**

Another unique gent., which GORDON, 'Ordo', 174, connects with the native deity Sandon or Sandes in Cilicia (?). The Pompeian S. were rel. to the Messii and the Sepunii (qq. v.).

- |   |                                                      |        |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | A. ? Sandelius (3rd witn.)                           | t. 107 |
| 2 | N. Sandelius Messius Balbus, duov. A. D. 60 (p. 110) | t. 144 |

355. **Satrii**

The S. were one of the most prominent indigenous families of Campania. They were attested also in pre-Roman Pompeii (VE 20). GORDON, 'Ordo', 165, connects

the gent. with Saturnus. The S. have been considered the original owners of the "Casa del Fauno", since an altar, constructed by an aedile of this name, has been found in the house (see above, p. 43). The gent. is recorded also near Castrum Novum (I<sup>2</sup> 1908), in Tegianum (I<sup>2</sup> 1685), Aceruntia (I<sup>2</sup> 1693), Clusium (I<sup>2</sup> 2002) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2706, 7). For the history of the Pompeian S. in the Roman period, see above, p. 109. L. Satrius Rufus, evocatus Augusti a commentariis, has been considered a high imperial official, but he is, of course, just a minor military attendant.

|   |                                                                        |              |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Satria                                                                 | 8294         |
| 2 | C. Satrius                                                             | 6623         |
|   | M. Satrius                                                             | 1978         |
| 3 | Satrius, aed. cand. Flav.                                              | 7766, 9900?  |
| 4 | L. Satrius Rufus, evocatus Aug. a commentariis                         | NS 1933, 322 |
| 5 | M. Satrius (Valens), quinq. cand. Flav. (A. D. 75?)                    |              |
|   | 7454, 7556, 7564, 7620, 7687, 7704, 9888                               |              |
|   | wife Iusta (7454, 9888), daughter Valentina (9888)?; supp. by iuvenes? |              |
|   | M. Satrius Valens, quinq. cand. Flav.                                  | 5364? 7371   |
|   | supp. by Rustius Capretanus                                            |              |

### 356. Saturii

If this gent. is not simply a variant of Satrius, it can be connected with examples of Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1277-1278) and Puteoli (X 1956).

|   |          |      |
|---|----------|------|
| 1 | Saturius | 8457 |
| 2 | Saturia  | 4307 |

### 357. Saturnii

Evidently a gent. derived from Saturnus.

|   |                |      |
|---|----------------|------|
| 1 | Saturnia Grata | 2061 |
|---|----------------|------|

### 358. Saufei

The S. were a Praenestine family (I<sup>2</sup> 279-290, 1461, 1468-1469, 1471, 2439), early attested also on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2236) and in Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 1570, 2699, 10, 2705, 2, 7); cf. also HATZFELD, 74. The variant Saufius is early evidenced on an amphora found near Surrentum (VE 133). Later, the gent. occurs in Puteoli (X 2935), Aquinum (X 5547), Atina Lat. (X 5109) and Brundisium (EE VIII 47). The Pompeian S. may be early immigrants from Latium (cf. above, p. 39).

|   |          |                  |
|---|----------|------------------|
| 1 | Saufeius | 8529, 8803, 8965 |
|---|----------|------------------|

### 359. Scantii

The S. were an old family of magistrates; there was a trib. pl. of this name in 293 B. C. (Livy, 10, 46, 16; BROUGHTON I, 180). Also later the gent. is frequent in Rome, but attested only seldom elsewhere (X 3980 - near Capua). In Praeneste there was a family of Scandii (I<sup>2</sup> 1496), but it is not sure if there are any ties between these two families.

|   |          |      |
|---|----------|------|
| 1 | Scantius | 3077 |
|---|----------|------|

## 360. Scaudii

This rare gent. is attested twice in Rome (VI 26004, 23913).

- 1 Scaudius?

2295

## 361. Seii (Sehii)

The S. are attested early in the Paelignian territory (VE 217 A: B), in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 292-293), often on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2235-2236, 2239, 2504; cf. HATZFELD, *passim* and 75), Superaequum (I<sup>2</sup> 2489) and Capua (AE 1957, 308). Later the gent. occurs frequently in Venafrum (X 4989 - six ex.), Capua (X 4335), etc. Evidently they were, at least originally, a commercial family. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116, considers them "plainly indigenous" in Campania. However, the senatorial S. came from Volsinii (Torelli, 308-309), and the Praenestine examples are very early.

Seius, copo

3502

- 1 C. Seius?

2472

- 2 Seius Flaccus, aed. A. D. 13/14

X 894

- 3 Cn. Seius Herma (Hermes) (6th-8th witn.) 5140, 5141, 5143, t. 87, t. 95  
(\*Alexander Sei Vitalis, min. A. D. 32, is very doubtful.)

## 362. Sempronii

The S. occur already in the rep. inscriptions of Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 675-676), besides those of Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1156-1158), etc. (cf. also HATZFELD, 65). There are later examples in Misenum (X 3623-3624), Puteoli (X 2944-2945) and Nola (X 1327).

Sempronius

4794

- 1 Sempronius, centurio?

8664, 8700

- 2 L. Sempronius

2508, 14

- 3 Q. Sempronius Q. l.

1429

## 363. Sentii

The earliest documents about this gens come from Etruria and nearby areas (I<sup>2</sup> 1972 - Caere, I<sup>2</sup> 2024 - Chianciano, I<sup>2</sup> 2064 - Perugia, I<sup>2</sup> 2025 - Montepulciano); cf. H. RIX, in *BN* 7 (1956), 168-169. They were in a prominent position in Rome already before the Social War (PW 4 A, 1509 - MÜNZER). The Pompeian S. may be descendants of colonists.

Sentius

8695

- 1 P. Sentius

1287

- 2 L. Sentius L. l. Celsus

2324

## 364. Seppii

Seppius is originally a Sabellian praen. (cf. Livy, 26, 6). As a gent. it is documented already in pre-Roman Pompeii (VE 16), in Capua (VE 82-83; I<sup>2</sup> 679; EE VIII 501), Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1728), Montepulciano (I<sup>2</sup> 2021), and later in Venafrum (X 4991) and Teanum Sidicinum (X 4815); cf. however, above, p. 23.

Seppius, supp. an unknown candidate

3781

- 1 Seppius, cand.?

3780

- 2 Seppia 8826  
 (C. Seppius Fructus - X 8058, 77 - DC 78 - is very doubtful)  
 3 \*Hyalissus Seppi Primi, min. X 920

365. *Septimii / Septumii*

The S. may have originated in the Sabine territory (cf. TAYLOR, *VD*, 253). The gent. is attested early in Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1490), Prezza (I<sup>2</sup> 1794) and Auximum (I<sup>2</sup> 1929). In Pompeii they must undoubtedly be considered colonists.

- |   |                                                                |                |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|   | Septumius                                                      | 4008           |
| 1 | <b>Septumius</b> , cand. Neron.-Flav.?                         | 9844           |
| 2 | <b>L. Septumius</b> , IIIIvir (aed.), duov. cand. rep. (p. 88) | 23 add., X 938 |
| 3 | Septumia L. f., mother of <b>34</b> , 8                        | NS 1910, 407   |
| 4 | <b>M. Septumius</b> , duov. cand. rep. (p. 86)                 | 40 add.        |
| 5 | A. Septumius . . . icio                                        | 8206           |
| 6 | L. Septumius Phlegon? (7th witn.)                              | t. 92          |

366. *Sepullii*

The S. are documented in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1316) and in Greece (*MDAI(A)* 6 (1881), 124; HATZFELD, 163), and later in Rome (VI 19521); cf. also SCHULZE, 154. The only S. of Pompeii may be a colonist.

- |   |                                                         |    |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 | *M. Sepullius . . . mag. vici Forensis 47 B. C. (p. 73) | 60 |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
- (Sepumius - 1595 - is probably erroneously written for Septumius or Sepun(n)ius.)

367. *Sepunii*

There is a quaestor T. Sepunius T. f. who was involved in the construction of the Via Caecilia (I<sup>2</sup> 808) and an early duov. of this name in Venusia (I<sup>2</sup>, p. 66) and a quinq. (in 86 B. C.?) near Abellinum (*ILLRP* 598). The Pompeian S. could be connected with one of these persons. They also had connexions with the Sandelii (q. v.), and probably with Quinctius Valgus.

- |   |                                                    |                      |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | C. Sepunius                                        | 1460                 |
| 2 | L. Sepunius Amphion                                | (NS 1896, 228) DC 81 |
| 3 | <b>L. Sepunius L. f. Sandilianus</b> , duov. Aug.? | X 802, X 831         |

368. *Sergii*

The Pompeian S., who occur only in the last period, can probably be connected with the S. in other Campanian towns (X 634-635 - Salernum, X 768 - Aequana, X 1328 - Nola, X 785 - Stabiae, etc.).

- |   |                             |       |
|---|-----------------------------|-------|
|   | Sergius                     | 9934b |
| 1 | Sergia Compse               | 10171 |
| 2 | Sergius Felix, supp. 454, 4 | 7829  |

369. *Sertorii*

The S. probably came from Sabinum or Umbria, where the gent. is early attested in Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1497) and Nursia (the famous Q. Sertorius of the Sullan period came from Nursia).

- |   |                   |      |
|---|-------------------|------|
| 1 | Sertorius Celer ? | 5245 |
|---|-------------------|------|

## 370. Servii

S. as a gent. is sometimes recorded in Campania (*ILLRP* 712 – Capua, 105 B. C.; X 3699, 1, 37 – Cumae).

- |   |                      |       |
|---|----------------------|-------|
| 1 | M. Servius Cotystor? | 10068 |
|---|----------------------|-------|

## 371. Servilii

The S. are often documented in Rome in rep. period. The Pompeian S. may have arrived with the Roman colony as clients of the consular family.

- |   |                        |                   |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
|   | Servilius              | 2426a, 2451, 4304 |
| 1 | M. Servilius, p(ater)  | PN E 30           |
| 2 | M. Servilius, f(ilius) | PN E 30           |

## 372. Sestii

The S. came from Fregellae and were occupied in the brick industry and trade (see E. LYDING WILL, 'Les amphores de Sestius', *RAE* 7 (1956), 224–244; F. BENOÎT, 'Typologie et épigraphie amphoriques. Les marques de Sestius', *RSL* 23 (1957), 247–285). M. Sestius M. f. from Fregellae was nominated proxenos on Delos in 190 B. C. (*JG* XI 4, 757; Livy, 27, 10, 3 f., calls him M. Sextilius). In Pompeii they seem to have arrived with the Roman colony.

- |   |                                          |              |
|---|------------------------------------------|--------------|
|   | Sestius                                  | 1100, 8176   |
| 1 | L. Sestius, duov. cand. rep.             | 6601         |
| 2 | L. Sestius Cytissus (8th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 13        |
| 3 | Sestius Maximus (2nd–7th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 10, t. 84 |
| 4 | Sestius Proculus, supp. 433, 1?          | 765          |
| 5 | L. Sestius Trophimus? (5th witn.)        | t. 108       |
| 6 | Sestius Venustus?                        | 1082? 2076   |

(Setia – 1580 – a local name? mod. Sezze.)

## 373. Sevii

The S. are early attested in Aeclanum (VE 162) and later in Herculaneum (X 1403 l 1, 5) and Capua (X 4342–4343); a Saevius occurs in Atella (X 3753). L. Sevius Rufus of Pompeii must have been a person of certain importance (a member of the ordo?).

- |   |                             |                     |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | L. Sevius Rufus (1st witn.) | 9934a, t. 81, t. 89 |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|

## 374. Sextii

The gent. S. is derived from the praen. Sextus (see also Cic. *Quinct.* 25 – the local name 'ad tabulam Sextiam'). The Roman Sextii belong to the tribe Voturia and originate therefore probably in Ostia (PW 4A, 2039 – GROAG). They are also attested early in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 677, 681, 1607, NS 1957, 369) and Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 301).

- |   |                                                      |                         |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Sextius                                              | 1200, 2426, 2426a, 2451 |
| 1 | L. Sextius Eros, gladiator?                          | 4286                    |
| 2 | P. Sextius Primus (7th witn.) A. D. 57               | t. 40                   |
|   | Sextius Syrticus, duov. cand. Neron.–Flav. = 375, 12 | 799                     |

375. *Sextilii*

The earliest examples of this gent. come from Amiternum (I<sup>2</sup> 1883-1884), Setia (I<sup>2</sup> 1518), Paestum (I<sup>2</sup> 1682) and Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2504; cf. also HATZFELD, *passim* and 78). Later the S. were very widely attested. The Pompeian S. are probably colonists and their descendants, except for P. Sextilius Rufus who seems to have come from Nola (his tribe is Falerna), where he returned after having served in the highest magistracies in Pompeii. In Nola he appears as 'decurio adlectus ex veteribus', that is as a decurion elected from among the original inhabitants, while the majority were colonists (of Vespasian?; see MOMMSEN, *ad loc.*; PW 17, 813 - PHILIPP). His magisterial activity in Pompeii probably took place during the Neron. period.

|    |                                                                                                                  |                               |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|    | Sextilius                                                                                                        | 8455, 8469, 9118              |
|    | Sextilius, supp. 197, 7; 318, 7                                                                                  | 7931, 7934                    |
|    | <b>Sextilius (L. or M.)</b> , cand.                                                                              | 2993r, 7358, 7951, 7962, 9833 |
| 1  | <b>L. Sextilius L. f.</b> , IIIIvir (duov.) rep. (p. 89)                                                         | X 800                         |
| 2  | <b>L. Sextilius</b> , duov. cand. II                                                                             | 7187, 7192, 7550, 7711, 9841  |
| 3  | <b>M. Sextilius</b> , aed. cand. Neron.-Flav.?                                                                   | 7917, 8428?                   |
| 4  | L. Sextilius Abascantus (6th witn.)                                                                              | t. 92                         |
| 5  | Sextilius Capito                                                                                                 | 3039                          |
| 6  | L. Sextilius Faustus (9th witn.)                                                                                 | t. 71                         |
| 7  | <b>A. Sextilius A. f. Gemellus</b> , (duov.?) iterum, date?                                                      | X 959                         |
| 8  | <b>L. Sextilius Lalus?</b> , cand. Neron.-Flav. = 2?                                                             | 9896                          |
| 9  | Sextilius Pyrrichus                                                                                              | 10104e                        |
| 10 | <b>L. Sextilius Restitutus</b> , cand. Neron.-Flav.<br>(if not <b>L. Sextilius</b> + <b>Vettius Restitutus</b> ) | 9858                          |
| 11 | <b>P. Sextilius P. f. Fal. Rufus</b> , aed. iterum, duov. quinq. Pompeis, decurio<br>adlectus ex veteribus Nola  | X 1273                        |
| 12 | <b>L. Sextilius Syrticus</b> , aed. cand. Neron.-Flav., duov. cand. ? = 2?                                       | 799?, 7762                    |
| 13 | Sextilius Verus, supp. 322, 4                                                                                    | 1081                          |

376. *Siccii*

There was a very old patrician gens Siccia (Livy, 3, 43), that died out early. It is unlikely that the later S. have anything to do with it. The gent. is later attested in Rome (VI 26540), Firmum Picenum (IX 5409), Sutrium (XI 3254) and Ameria (X 4367). It is difficult to decide if the Pompeian S. had connexions with any of these.

|   |                                    |             |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | C. Siccus                          | 3944?, 3946 |
| 2 | Siccia Prima; supp. 181, 2; 417, 1 | 9860?, 9865 |

377. *Sicinii*

The S. were an old plebeian gens in Rome; cf. Sicinium, the old name of the quarter where later the basilica of S. Maria Maggiore was built (NS 1899, 335). There were several early trib. pl. of this name, the latest of whom was known as a demagogue just after the Sullan period (cf. PW 4A, 2195 - MÜNZER). Thus the Pompeian S. may be descendants of colonists.

|   |                    |             |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
|   | Sicinius           | 4820, 10170 |
| 1 | Sicinius Secundus? | 8463        |

## 378. Siculii

This form of the gent. is attested only in Pompeii, but the variant Sicil(i)us is found in Aeclanum (IX 6083, 136) and Neapolis (X 2956). The gent. is derived from the cogn. Siculus.

- |   |                        |                      |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | C. Siculius C. f.      | (X 8058, 80) T.C. 82 |
| 2 | P. Sicul(i)us ? Hermia | 8697                 |

## 379. Silii

The S. are attested in rep. period in Cumae (VE 111) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2684, 12, 2706, 9, 2688, 11). In the 2nd cent. B. C. there was a rich Silius Valens in Rome. In the Augustan period the S. attained a prominent position in Rome but this glory passed quickly. The Campanian S. (cf. X 2958-2959 - Puteoli, X 3628 - Misenum) may be clients of the Roman family.

- |   |                                                                                                                                            |      |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
|   | Silius ?                                                                                                                                   | 9229 |
| 1 | <b>Silius Valens</b> , aed. cand. Neron.-Flav. (if not <b>Silius</b> + <b>Satrius Valens</b> or (D. Lucretius) Valens filius, cf. 227, 15) | 7898 |

## 380. Siminii

The S. were attested in Puteoli (X 2960?); the Simnii in Ricina (IX 5772) and Pisaurum (XI 6449).

- |   |                       |                      |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | T. Siminius Stephanus | (NS 1898, 500) DC 83 |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
- (Sindius - 1587 - i and n are doubtful.)

## 381. Sittii

The S. (also in the form Suttii) were from the land-owning aristocracy of Nuceria, early attested also in Pompeii (VE 8). P. Sittius P. f., the friend of Cicero and P. Sulla (see above, p. 54) was the most famous member of this family. He fled after the "first conspiracy" of Catiline to Mauretania and obtained from Caesar Cirta as a principality. The gent. is therefore very diffused in North Africa. Also later, it is attested in many Campanian towns. Many Pompeian S. were active as ministri of the cult of Mercury and Maia, which was closely connected with the newly established imperial cult (see above, p. 75).

- |   |                                                                             |                                               |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|   | Sittius                                                                     | 806, 7052                                     |
|   | <b>Sittius (Magnus?)</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                                 | 130, 245, 3503                                |
|   | <b>Sittius (Coniunctus or Calventius Magnus)</b> , duov. cand. Flav.        | 7778                                          |
|   | Sittia                                                                      | 4186                                          |
|   | <b>C. (Calventius) Sittius (Magnus)</b> = 93, 1                             | 3839                                          |
| 1 | *...io Sitti M. servus, min. (p. 75)                                        | X 887                                         |
| 2 | ...io Sitti P. servus, 48 B. C.                                             | 1847                                          |
| 3 | <b>P. Sittius (Magnus)</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                               | 391, 907, 1077, 1135a, 7529                   |
| 4 | <b>P. Sittius Coniunctus</b> , duov. cand. Neron.-Flav.<br>supp. by Heracla | 726, 3468                                     |
| 5 | *P. Sittius Diophantus, Augustalis                                          | X 1034                                        |
|   | <b>Sittius Magnus (C. or P.)</b> , cand. Flav.                              | 553, 7236, 7776, 9876b                        |
|   | <b>C. (Calventius) Sittius Magnus</b> , duov. cand. Flav. = 93, 1           |                                               |
|   |                                                                             | 956, 7140, 7326, 7421, 7436, 7465, 7892, 7933 |

|    |                                                                        |                          |  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 3  | <b>P. Sittius Magnus</b> , aed. cand. Flav.<br>supp. by Copiosus       | 135, 774, 976, 989, 7730 |  |
| 6  | * <b>M. Sittius M. l. Papia</b> , min.? (Merc. Maiae sacrum) 14 B. C.  | X 885                    |  |
| 7  | <b>M. Sittius Potitus</b>                                              | 6750                     |  |
| 8  | <b>Sittia Pro(cula)?</b>                                               | 9000                     |  |
| 9  | * <b>M. Sittius M. l. Serapa</b> , min.? (Merc. Maiae sacrum) 14 B. C. | X 886                    |  |
| 10 | <b>P. ? Sittius Speratus</b> (7th witn.) A. D. 55                      | t. 14                    |  |
| 11 | <b>P. Sittius P. l. Syneros</b>                                        | NS 1895, 215, 8703       |  |
| 12 | <b>P. Sittius Vappa?</b>                                               | 8703                     |  |
| 13 | <b>P. Sittius Zosimus</b> (3rd-7th witn.) A. D. 55-58                  | t. 43, t. 99             |  |

(Solonius is probably a more correct reading of 9055 than DELLA CORTE's Colonius; cf. XII 2789, 3165, 3184, 3924. The case, however, remains doubtful.)

### 382. Sornii

The gent. Sornius may be of Etr. origin (cf. SCHULZE, 235); it is attested later in North Italy and Gaul (III 5248, 8757 - Salona, V 3427 - Verona, XII 4593 add. - Narbo). Also the first Pompeian S., the praef. fabr. T. Sornius, may be an immigrant from Cisalpine Gaul (his tribe is Velina). He was one of the Augustan grandees (above, p. 97), but he probably died early.

|   |                                                                                                                                                                                       |        |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | <b>T. Sornius T. f. Vel.</b> , praef. fabr., early Augustan (pp. 95, 97)                                                                                                              | X 960  |
| 2 | *...s Sorni <b>T. servus</b> , min. (p. 97, n. 4), slave of 1?                                                                                                                        | X 887  |
| 3 | <b>T. Sornius Eutychus</b> (2nd-6th witn.) A. D. 54-55<br>t. 5, t. 13, t. 14 t. 17, t. 49, t. 61, t. 66, t. 69, t. 73, t. 85, t. 90, t. 91,<br>t. 101, t. 106, t. 110, t. 113, t. 116 |        |
| 4 | <b>Sornia Secunda</b>                                                                                                                                                                 | X 1060 |

### 383. Spedii

There is a Sabellian praen. Spedius (cf. SCHULZE, 236). As a gent. S. is quite frequently attested in Campania (e.g. X 1171 - Abellinum, X 3632 - Misenum, X 4350 - Capua) and in the Hell. East (cf. HATZFELD, passim and 80). Evidently the Pompeian S. are an indigenous local family.

|   |                                                   |        |
|---|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | <b>Q. Spedius Q. (f.?)</b>                        | 595    |
| 2 | <b>Q. Spedius Q. f. Men. Firmus</b> , duov. Aug.? | X 1064 |

### 384. Spellii

This is another Sabellian family. It is rarely attested in nearby regions of Campania.

|   |                                                          |              |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | <b>Spellia Ovi f.</b> , wife of 231, 1; mother of 231, 2 | NS 1898, 422 |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|

### 385. Spurennii

According to SCHULZE, 94, this rare gent. (cf. III 12437) is derived from Spurinna. The only Pompeian S. is a soldier and therefore probably not a citizen of the town.

|   |                                             |            |
|---|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | <b>Q. Spurennius Priscus</b> , primipilaris | 3985, 3992 |
|---|---------------------------------------------|------------|

## 386. Spurii

The gent. Spurius is derived from the homonymous praen. The family was indigenous in Pompeii, and a prominent family in the pre-Roman period (VE 17, 25). A M. Spurius M. f. Men. Rufus was duov. in Herculaneum in late rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 1625). The gent. is also attested in Capua (ILLPR 712 – 105 B. C.) and Nola (X 1329).

- |   |                                      |                    |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | M. Sp(urius?) Am...                  | (X 8058, 82) DC 84 |
| 2 | M. Spurius Mesor (Mensor of Messor?) | X 879              |
| 3 | L. Spurius Philargyrus               | NS 1893, 335       |
| 4 | M. Spurius Saturninus                | (X 8058, 83) DC 85 |

## 387. Stabii

This rare gent. has probably to be connected with Stabiae. I know of only one other example of S. (X 686 – Surrentum, a trecenarius).

- |   |                                  |          |       |
|---|----------------------------------|----------|-------|
| 1 | M. Stabius Chryseros (4th witn.) | A. D. 57 | t. 40 |
| 2 | M. Stabius Vale(ns?) (9th witn.) |          | t. 55 |

## 388. Staii

S. is a Sabellian gent. (cf. TAYLOR, VD, 255). It appears very early in a sacral inscription near Lake Fucinus (I<sup>2</sup> 387) and in the old inscriptions of Bovianum Vetus (VE 151–152). Already at the end of the 3rd cent. B. C. the gent. is attested on Delos with such praen. as Minatus and Ovius (I<sup>2</sup> 2239). In Julio-Claudian period the family was in a prominent position also in Nola (X 1233).

- |   |                                                                                           |                     |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | *...podus Stai, min.? Neron.                                                              | X 921               |
| 2 | Staius Ph... (7th witn.)                                                                  | t. 47               |
| 3 | L. Staius Proculus                                                                        | 91 add.             |
| 4 | M. Staius M. f. Rufus, duov. II A. D. 3/4 (p. 100)                                        | X 817, X 824, X 893 |
| 5 | *Anteros Stai Rufi (sc. servus), min. pagi Aug. Fel. suburb. (primus) B. C. 7 (pp. 72–73) | X 924               |

## 389. Stallii

S. is probably a Lucanian gent.; cf. S., the commander of the Lucanians in the war against Thurii in 285 B. C. (PW 6A, 2139–2140 – MÜNZER). The gent. is attested also in Puteoli (X 2971–2972).

- |   |                                            |                          |
|---|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | *P. Stallius Agatho, min. 25 B. C. (p. 75) | X 884                    |
| 2 | Stallius Eros                              | (NS 1929, 435) DC 85 bis |
| 3 | Stallia O. I. Haphe (= Aphe)               | PN W 21a                 |
| 4 | Stallius Inventus, A. D. 53                | t. 138                   |

## 390. Statii

S. is originally a Sabellian praen., frequently attested in South Italy. As a gent. it is documented in Bovianum Vetus (VE 154), Bovianum Undecimanorum (VE 160) and in Campania (VE 178?). It is very common in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 677, 683;

*ILLRP* 708, 723b; cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115). A Samnite of this name was accepted to the Senate after the Social War (App. *BCiv.* 4, 25).

|   |                                                                                                 |                  |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|   | Statius                                                                                         | 3975, 6653, 8903 |
|   | Statius, supp. 109, 3                                                                           | 7767             |
| 1 | Statia, supp. 191, 7 and 396, ?; 19, 2 and 104, 2                                               | 3678, 3683       |
| 2 | L. Statius Faustus, consecr. two marble bases in the temple of Fortuna Augusta A. D. 45 (p. 77) | X 825            |
| 3 | L. Statius Modestus                                                                             | 8733             |
| 4 | L. Statius C. I. Philadelphus                                                                   | 3990             |
| 5 | L. Statius Receptus, duov. cand. Neron.                                                         | 3775             |
| 6 | Statius Stasimus (4th witn.)                                                                    | t. 54            |

### 391. Statilii

S. is perhaps another Lucanian gent.; cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, 6.

- 1 M. Statilius Philero (X 8058, 84) DC 86

### 392. Stenii?

S. is an old praen. (VE 134), as gent. frequently attested in Campania (X 3699, 2, 23 - Cumae, X 6050 - Minturnae, X 5292, 5171 - Casinum, etc.) and Lucania (X 377 near Atina Luc.). I consider Stinius just an orthographic variant.

- 1 Stinius (= Stenius?) 3205

### 393. Stlaborii

The S. were probably immigrants from Latium (stlabor = labor) attested also in Herculaneum (X 1403 g 2, 21). The Pompeian S. were connected with the prominent gens of the Veii (above, p. 104); cf. also D. FOLCO CAROZZI, 'La gens Stlaboria di Pompei', *RIL* 72 (1939), 341-347.

- 1 M. Stlaborius (Veius Fronto), quinq. cand. Jul.-Claud. 7976, 7977, 7978  
 2 M. Stla(borius?) Auctus (NS 1897, 323) DC 87  
 3 M. Stlaborius Nymphodotus (2nd-5th witn.) t. 94, t. 114  
 1 M. Stlaborius Veius Fronto, husband of 41, 3?, augur, duov. II, quinq. A. D. 25/26 (pp. 70, 104) X 806, X 896, NS 1910, 405

### 394. Stlaccii

This is a Sabellian gent. (VE 138a); it is attested early on Delos (HATZFELD, 82, 114), in Neapolis (I<sup>2</sup> 1623) and in Rome (cf. PW 6A, 2550 - MÜNZER). Later it is very frequent in Puteoli (X 1585, 1783, 2, 1930, 2245, 2975). The Pompeian S. may be a freedman of the Puteolan family.

- 1 C. Stlaccius Epitynchanus (NS 1896, 229) DC 88

### 395. Stronnii

The tomb of the S. in the cemetery of Porta di Nocera in Pompeii is one of the oldest Pompeian monumental tombs. Since the tribe of the earliest S. (2) of Pompeii is Papiria, they may have arrived from Latium (e.g. Cora or Tusculum)

either before or with the Roman colony. The later S. seem to be descendants of a freedman of the original family.

|    |                                                                                   |                              |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|    | Stronnius                                                                         | 2409a, 3688, 5124            |
|    | Stronnius, supp. 109, 3                                                           | 9915                         |
| 1  | *Commodus Stronni (sc. servus), min. ?                                            | X 906                        |
| 2  | C. Stronnius P. f. Pap. pater                                                     | PN W 31a                     |
| 3  | C. Stronnius C. f. Pap. filius                                                    | PN W 31a                     |
| 4  | Stronnia C. l. Agatarchis, freedwoman of 2                                        | PN W 31b                     |
| 5  | M. Stronnius FAVORI(nus?)                                                         | (X 8058, 85) DC 89           |
| 6  | M. Stronnius Fau... (9th witn.)                                                   | t. 76                        |
| 7  | M. Stronnius C. l. Meinius, freedman of 2 (and 3)                                 | PN W 31b                     |
| 8  | *M. Stronnius M. l. Nicio, freedman of 7?, mag. vici Forensis 46 B. C.<br>(p. 73) | 60                           |
| 9  | M. Stronnius Secundus (2nd-3rd witn.) A. D. 55-58                                 | t. 18, t. 139 t. 142, t. 143 |
| 10 | Stronnius Valens?                                                                 | 2076                         |

(Suedius - 905 - probably the tribune S. Clemens (p. 117). Perhaps he was presented jocosely as a candidate.)

### 396. Suettii

The S. were an indigenous Campanian family, largely attested in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 677, 681; X 3779, 3789, 3822, 4014, 4357-4358; cf. also FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116). All Pompeian S. belong to the last period of the town.

(A.) **Suettius (Certus or Verus)**, cand. Flav.

106, 249, 257, 488, 3736, 3777

**A. Suettius (Certus or Verus)**, aed. cand. Flav.

(12+) 7809, 7834, 7853, 7879, 7885, 9842

supp. by Potitus cliens, Olius Primus, Titus + Sabinus, Faustinus, Statia, quaestiliari (p. 116)

**L. Suettius**, duov. cand., probably a mistake (= Certus) 395, 447

1 **A. Suettius** . . . tenio 9970

2 **A. Suettius Certus**, aed. cand., aed. Neron., duov. cand. Flav.

(12+) 7312, 7496, 7660, 7677, 7700, 7752, 7768, 7823, 7837, 7877

supp. by Elainus dissignator, Paris + Iarinus?, Clodius Nymphodotus; as aedile organized gladiatorial combats (1189-1191, p. 63)

3 **A. Suettius A. l. Niger**, freedman of 1 9970

4 **A. Suettius Verus**, son or younger brother of 2, aed. cand. Flav. (7+)

7180, 7223, 7325, 7483, 7512, 7541, 7559, 7616, 7643, 7660, 7691,

7722, 7726, 7748, 7751, 7789, 7813, 7828, 7878, 7926, 7939, 7968

supp. by Elainus dissignator, Messius, Epictetus? veterarius?, Hymenaeus, Hermes; Lucius is asked to support him

### 397. Sulpicii

The Campanian S. may be clients of the patrician gens (in rep. Minturnae some slaves of the Sulpicii Galbae are attested; cf. I<sup>2</sup> 2687, 4, 2697, 3). Later the S.

are documented esp. in Capua (X 3772, 12, 3983, 4359), Nola (X 1331, 1276 – duov.), and Puteoli (X 2985–2986).

|   |                                       |                      |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
|   | Sulpicius                             | 1685, 3087           |
| 1 | C. ? Sulpicius Phosphorus (2nd witn.) | t. 98                |
| 2 | Q. Sulpicius Phosphorus (3rd witn.)   | t. 93                |
| 3 | C. Sulpicius Rufus                    | (NS 1887, 379) DC 90 |
| 4 | Sulpicia Sabina?                      | 1799                 |
| 5 | Q. Sulpicius Soter (5th witn.)        | t. 91                |

### 398. *Sutorii*

SCHULZE, 168, 559, connects this gent. with Sutrium, not with 'sutor'. The latter etymology is, however, the correct one. In Campania the gent. is very rare (only X 2681 – Puteoli ?).

|   |                                  |      |
|---|----------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Sutoria Primigenia, supp. 109, 3 | 7464 |
|---|----------------------------------|------|

### 399. *Taedii*

This very rare gent. is probably attested in Atina Lat. (X 5129).

|   |                                                                  |      |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Taedia Secunda, grandmother of 318, 31<br>supp. 318, 31 (p. 115) | 7469 |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

### 400. *Tanusii*?

The T. were probably of Etr. origin, cf. TORELLI, 359, n. 180. The gent. is attested in Saena (XI 1802), Rusellae (NS 1930, 298), and Sora (EE VIII 892).

|   |          |       |
|---|----------|-------|
| 1 | Tanusius | 10044 |
|---|----------|-------|

### 401. *Telesii*

This gent. is derived from the name of the Samnite town Telesia (mod. Telesse near Benevento); cf. PW 9A, 382–383 – PHILIPP.

|   |          |      |
|---|----------|------|
| 1 | Telesius | 4021 |
|---|----------|------|

### 402. *Terentii*

The T. were probably originally from Sabinum (cf. Macrob. *Sat.* 3, 18, 13), but the gent. is documented early in Picenum, Latium and Campania. The T. Magii occur in the earliest iúvilas-inscription of Capua (VE 72a; cf. HEURGON, CP, 109). The T. had evidently arrived in Campania long before the Sullan colonization. DELLA CORTE's theory about the lawyer Terentius Neo and his brother the baker Terentius Proculus (M. DELLA CORTE, 'P. Paquius Proculus', *JRS* 16 (1926), 146–154) is based solely on very vague and artificial indications (see above, p. 21).

|   |                                                                                                             |                   |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
|   | Terentius                                                                                                   | 1443, 1444, X 991 |
| 1 | C. Terentius?                                                                                               | 5322              |
| 2 | Q. Terentius . . . (4th witn.)                                                                              | t. 52             |
| 3 | T. Terentius (Felix II ?), aed. cand. Neron.–Flav., cf. 9 (non avidus!)<br>697, 808, 3370, 6629, 6678, 7980 |                   |
|   | supp. by Celer; Pupius is asked to support him                                                              |                   |
| 4 | P. Terentius Apollonius (6th–7th witn.)                                                                     | t. 49?, t. 95     |

- |    |                                                                                                  |                                    |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5  | M. Terentius Chrysanthus, colonus (p. 116 ?)                                                     |                                    |
|    |                                                                                                  | 4302 ?, 4325 ?, 4361, 4384, 4405 ? |
| 6  | P. Terentius Eros (6th-8th witn.) A. D. 55 ?                                                     | t. 18, t. 85                       |
| 7  | M. Terentius Eudoxus                                                                             | 4456                               |
| 8  | Terentius Felicio                                                                                | 3952                               |
| 9  | T. Terentius T. f. Felix maior (= I), husb. of 161, 17; father of 3 ?, aed. Neron. ? (1st witn.) | X 1019, t. 80                      |
| 10 | T. Terentius Maximus (4th-8th witn.) A. D. 57 ?                                                  | t. 31 ?, t. 80                     |
| 11 | Terentius Neo, supp. 146, 3                                                                      | 871                                |
| 12 | Τερεντία Παρριμόνη, ἱέρεια Δημήτριος Θεοδοφόρου (p. 72)                                          | IG XIV 702                         |
| 13 | P. Terentius Primus (1st-7th witn.) A. D. 53-58                                                  | (17 +) X 1051                      |
|    | husb. of 464, 1 ?                                                                                |                                    |
| 14 | Terentia Prisca                                                                                  | X 1061                             |
| 15 | P. Terentius Prosodus (seller, 10th witn.)                                                       | t. 99, t. 100                      |

## 403. Tetteii

The earliest example of T. comes from Puteoli (I<sup>2</sup> 698 III 18 - 105 B. C.). Later the gent. is attested in Herculaneum (X 1403 - five ex.). The gent. is rel. to Tettius (q. v.).

- |   |                                |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | A. Tetteius Festus (7th witn.) | t. 83 |
| 2 | L. Tetteius Festus (7th witn.) | t. 69 |

## 404. Tettieni

Different variations of this gent. appear in the inscriptions of Central Italy (e.g. Tettienus, I<sup>2</sup> 1817-1818 - Alba Fucens, Titienus - I<sup>2</sup> 1830 - in about the same area; Tittienus - I<sup>2</sup> 2104 and Tettaienus - Interamnia Praetuttiorum, etc.; cf. PW 9A, 1100 - MÜNZER). In Campania, only one other T. is attested, an Augustalis in Salernum (X 531).

- |   |                                      |       |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | N. ? Tettienus ? Priscus (1st witn.) | t. 47 |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------|

## 405. Tettii

T. is an old gent. (cf. 'idem Atti quod Tetti', PW 9A, 1106 - MÜNZER). It is attested very early in the Paelignian territory (VE 205, I<sup>2</sup> 1773 - Sulmo, I<sup>2</sup> 1792 - Corfinium) and in Pisaurum (I<sup>2</sup> 377); later also in Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2061), Venafrum (X 5000) and Atina Lat. (X 5059-5060 - cos.).

- |   |                              |                      |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | C. Tettius Faustus (seller)  | t. 64                |
|   | (C. T. F                     | X 8058, 86, DC 91 ?) |
| 2 | Tettia Prepusa               | X 1062               |
| 3 | M. Tettius Rufus (2nd witn.) | t. 100               |

## 406. Thermii

As a gent. T. is not documented elsewhere. It is probably derived from the cogn. Thermus.

- |   |                                  |       |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | L. Thermius Secundus (9th witn.) | t. 92 |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|

## 407. Thoranii

T. is not known elsewhere, but Toranius is quite frequent. The colleague of Augustus' father in the aedileate was a C. Toranius (I<sup>2</sup>, 1, p. 199, XXIX). The gent. occurs in Casinum (X 5295) and often in Rome.

- |   |                                   |        |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Q. Thoranius H... (4th witn.)     | t. 131 |
| 2 | P. Thoranius Secundus (2nd witn.) | t. 109 |

## 408. Thyllanii

Another unique gent.

- |   |                         |      |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | Q. Thyllanius Ianuarius | 2348 |
|---|-------------------------|------|

## 409. Tiburtii

The T. occur frequently in rep. Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 688, 1604), but originate in Tibur. Probably they had arrived as early Latin settlers to one of the first colonies (Puteoli, Volturnum, Linternum) and from there spread over all Campania (cf. FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 117). J. ANDREAU has suggested that the cogn. Tiburtinus in Pompeii should be connected with this gent. and not directly with Tibur (see above, p. 184).

- |   |                                                  |       |
|---|--------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | P. Tiburtius Buttus (seller, 2nd witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 14 |
| 2 | Tiburtia Egloge                                  | 9934a |

## 410. Tillii

HOLDER, 2, 1848-1849, claims T. as a Celtic gent. because one of the murderers of Caesar was L. Tillius Cimber. There is, however, in Arpinum an early magisterial family of this name (I<sup>2</sup> 1539). A member of this family probably participated in Marius' Cimbric war; hence the cogn. Also the Pompeian T. originated in Arpinum, transferred from there first to Verulae and then (about 50 B.C., cf. above, p. 93) to Pompeii. Two members of this family were military tribunes in Caesar's favourite tenth legion (legio X Equestris; cf. my article 'About the legio X Equestris', *Arctos* n.s. 8 (1974), 5-7). No descendants of this family are attested later in Pompeii.

- |   |                                                                                                                                             |                               |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | C. Tillius L. f. Cor., father of 2                                                                                                          | PN W 17c                      |
| 2 | C. Tillius C. f. Cor. Rufus, son of 1; husband of 162, 1; father of 3-4, aed. i.d. in Arpinum, augur in Verulae, duov. II late rep. (p. 93) | I <sup>2</sup> 1634, PN W 17b |
| 3 | C. Tillius C. f. Cor. Rufus II, son of 2, tr. mil. leg. X, augur in Verulae (p. 93)                                                         | PN W 17e                      |
| 4 | L. ? Tillius C. f. ..., son of 2, tr. mil. leg. X Equest., duov. Aug. (p. 94)                                                               | PN W 17a                      |

## 411. Tintirii

This gent. occurs esp. in the territory inhabited by the Frentani (V<sub>E</sub> 174), in Herdonia (IX 692), Tuder (XI 4670) and among the Ligures Baebiani (IX 1480).

- |   |                                   |          |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Tintirius, supp. 111, 5; 190, 7   | 156, 158 |
| 2 | N. Tintirius Rufus, aed. 2/1 B.C. | X 890    |

## 412. Tironii

SCHULZE, 304, derives this gent. from the cogn. Tiro; more likely, however, it is of Italic origin. It is attested in Marsic Marruvium (XI 3732).

- 1 Tironia O. l. Repentina, mother of 119, 11; wife of 119, 6 PN W 5a

## 413. Titii

The gent. T. is derived from the praen. Titus, and may have originated separately in many different areas (see above, p. 23). (Cf. VE 215 v - Paelign.-Lat., I<sup>2</sup> 1981, 2621 - Caere, I<sup>2</sup> 320 - Praeneste, I<sup>2</sup> 2030, 2033 - Clusium etc.). In Campania the T. are attested early in Capua (ILLRP 708 - 108 B. C.) and later frequently in several towns.

|   |                     |            |
|---|---------------------|------------|
|   | Titius              | 5367, 9151 |
| 1 | Titius Diogenes?    | 4063       |
| 2 | Titia O. l. Optata  | EE 329     |
| 3 | Titia O. l. Vesbina | EE 328     |

## 414. Titinii

This gent. is frequently documented in rep. Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 683-84 B. C., 2570, 2618-2620, 2759-2763), Luna (I<sup>2</sup> 2093-2094), on Delos (BCH 36 (1912), 85; HATZFELD, passim and 85) and often in Minturnae (cf. Val. Max. 8, 2, 3; MÜNZER, RAP, 322).

|   |                       |                        |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | M. Titinius, cinaedus | 8531                   |
| 2 | A. Titinius Princeps  | 1807, 1867, 1932, 1945 |
| 3 | Titinia Saturnina?    | (NS 1896, 228) DC 92   |

## 415. Tofelani

According to SCHULZE, 182, T. is derived from an unknown local name. It is attested also in Suessa Aurunca (X 4762) (cf. EE II, pp. 47, 87).

- 1 M. Tofelanus M. f. Valens X 866

(Torius - 10032 - certainly wrongly read.)

Traebii → Trebii

(Trasius - 2384 - a Celtic cogn.?; cf. HOLDER, 2, 1904-1905; V 7221 - Bersuoli; attested as gent. in Sassina - XI 6494a?)

## 416. Travii

The T. are often attested in Cisalpine Gaul (V 3779-3780 - Verona, V 4679 - Brixia), Umbria (XI 4402, 4530-4531 - Ameria, XI 6359 - Pisaurum). The gent. is found also in Aquinum (X 5227).

- 1 Travius Aetius? 2159

(Trebenius - 10127 - perhaps for Trebonius?)

## 417. Trebii (Traebii)

T. is derived from the Sabellian praen. Trebis (VE 440; RIX, EC, 108 n. 104). The T., indigenous to Pompeii, are often recorded in the Oscan inscriptions (VE 15,

46, 47). Also later the gent. is frequent in Campania (X 1288 – Nola, X 3019 – Puteoli, X 4376 – Capua, etc.) and in Samnium (IX 1140 – Aeclanum). See above, p. 42 and NS 1919, 241f.

- 8078, 8093
- 1    **A. Trebius (Valens II)**, aed. cand. Flav., cliens of 158, 7, sodalis of 81, 6  
       (17+) 7153, 7176, 7269, 7287, 7403, 7426, 7432, 7438, 7446, 7455,  
       7477, 7485, 7605, 7610, 7617, 7619, 7624, 7627, 7630, 7632, 7641,  
       7658, 7672, 7735, 7770, 7818, 7861, 7927, 7983, 9141, 9860, 9866,  
       9931  
       supp. by Pelorus, clibanari (p. 116), tonsores (p. 116), Sotericus,  
       Crescens, Loreius (p. 120), clientes (p. 114), vicini, Siccia  
       supp. or is asked to supp. 81, 6; 109, 3; 146, 3; 158, 7; 221, 1; 318, 10
- 2    **Tracbia Fortunata** X 1078
- 3    **A. Trebius Valens I**, quinq. cand. Neron. (–Flav.?) 7633?, 7488
- 1    **A. Trebius Valens II**, aed. cand. Flav.  
       (5+) 7227, 7327, 7401, 7429, 7614, 7669, 7750, 8815, 9884  
       supp. by Hilarus, . . . cuncti, Cerialis Acratopinon cum Cassia, Valens,  
       Granius; Ovidius Veiento is asked to supp. him; he is asked to  
       supp. 318, 31

#### 418. Treblii?

Either a unique gent. or a mistake for Trebellius or Trebius.

- 1    **Sex. Treblius, essedarius?** 4291

#### 419. Trebonii

This is a gent. of probable Etr. origin (I<sup>2</sup> 2027 – Clusium, bilingual; II 212 – Trebonius Tuscus). The gent. Terebonius (I<sup>2</sup> 33 – Florentia), Trebunius (I<sup>2</sup> 312 – Praeneste) are perhaps only variants of the same name. The T. are attested also in Puteoli (X 3020, 8042, 1 – brick-stamp).

- 1    **Trebonius** 4126

#### 420. Tullii

The T. are attested early e.g. in Cora (I<sup>2</sup> 1513), Tibur (I<sup>2</sup> 1493, 1497 – Tul. Tullius Tul. f. censor), on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2651), in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 1605 – Q. Tullius Paapus, gladiator), and obviously in Arpinum. The Pompeian T. have probably arrived with the Sullan colony; together with the Veii (q. v.) they represented the magisterial families of the Sullan colony among the powerful family associations of the Augustan period (above, p. 97). During the Julio-Claudian period the glory of the family seems to have declined.

- 1    \*Tullius, min. Aug. ? NS 1899, 496
- 2    **Tullius**, supp. 433, 8 214
- 3    **M. Tullius**, duov. cand. rep. 42 add., 7119
- 4    **M. Tullius M. f.**, duov. III, quinq., augur, trib. mil. a populo, Aug.  
       (pp. 70, 96, 97–98, 102) X 820–822, EE 330
- 5    **M. Tullius, muneratorius** Jul.–Claud. 9979–9981a

|   |                                      |           |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 6 | <b>Q. Tullius Q. f.</b> , duov. rep. | X 803-804 |
| 7 | Tullius Adeptus                      | 7306      |
| 8 | Tullia Lampyrus (seller) A. D. 57    | t. 40     |
| 9 | Tullius Severus                      | 1607      |

## 421. Tussidii

The T. probably come from Picenum (cf. IX 5762, 5781-5782 - Ricina, etc.; SCHULZE, 376). See above, p. 87.

|   |                                |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | L. Tussidius Verus (1st witn.) | t. 95 |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|

## 422. Tutii

This gent. is attested early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 329-330; later XIV 2938) and its neighbourhood (I<sup>2</sup> 1512, X 6529 - Cora). It has not been satisfactorily explained why so many of the persons who bear this gent. are women (cf. PW 14A, 1616-1617 - MÜNZER).

|   |                      |        |
|---|----------------------|--------|
| 1 | Tutia C. I. Licentia | EE 331 |
|---|----------------------|--------|

## 423. Ubonii

This gent. has not been found elsewhere.

|  |                      |     |
|--|----------------------|-----|
|  | Ubonius, supp. 93, 1 | 858 |
|--|----------------------|-----|

|   |                                               |               |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | M. Ubonius Cogitatus (3rd-9th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 37, t. 115 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|

(Ugonius - 8706 - is very doubtful.)

## 424. Umbricii

The U. are a gens of Etr. origin (cf. TORELLI, 290), documented early in Picenum (I<sup>2</sup> 1910) and Falerii Veteres (I<sup>2</sup> 1991). There is also a Faliscan cogn. upreciano (= Umbricianus; VE 343 a-b). About 100 B. C. the gent. is attested on Delos (I<sup>3</sup> 2236, 2245; cf. HATZFELD, 100, n. 4). The Pompeian U. Scauri first gain economic importance as producers of garum and then, probably in later Neron. period, also gain in political power.

|   |                                                                     |                |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|   | Umbricia                                                            | 8783           |
|   | Umbricia (Antiochis?) A. D. 56                                      | t. 24          |
| 1 | Umbricia Antiochis (seller) A. D. 56                                | t. 23, t. 24   |
| 2 | Umbricia Ianuaria (seller) A. D. 56                                 | t. 25          |
| 3 | A. Umbricius Modestus (4th witn.)                                   | t. 104, t. 113 |
| 4 | Umbricius Scaurus I                                                 | X 1024         |
| 5 | A. Umbricius A. f. Men. Scaurus II, son of 4, duov. Neron. (p. 120) | X 1024         |

## 425. Urbanii

MOMMSEN, CIL X, p. 460, derives U. from Urbanates near Capua; cf. X 4697 - Cales, VIII 5870, 6837, etc. - Africa.

|   |                             |        |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1 | M. Urbanus H... (7th witn.) | t. 112 |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|

(Urvinius - 10243i - certainly wrongly interpreted.)

426. *Urvii*

There is only one other example of this gent. (XII 5262 – Narbo); it might be of Celtic origin.

|   |                         |      |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | <i>Urvia</i> ?          | 2314 |
| 2 | <i>Urvius Venequs</i> ? | 1220 |

427. *Uulii*

An *U.* probably appears in Hor. *Sat.* 1, 8, 39 (mss. *Iulius*). The Pompeian *U.* are colonists, and the orthography of the name is a proof of the antiquity of the examples.

|   |                                                       |               |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | <b>C. Uulius</b> , aed. cand. rep., duov. (pp. 86–88) | 51, 59, X 829 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------|

428. *Valerii*

The *V.* were among the noblest gentes of Rome, esp. the branches *Poplicolae/Flacci* and *Maximi/Messallae*, cf. Cic. *Flacc.* 81; F. MÜNZER, *De gente Valeria*, Diss. Berlin 1891; TAYLOR, *VD*, 261. A *L. Valerius Flaccus* was Sulla's magister equitum in 82 B. C. (BROUGHTON II, 67), and another was military tribune in the same year and praetor in 63 (BROUGHTON II, 71). The last known member of this branch died in Dyrrhachium in 48 B. C. (praen. C.) as a young man. For the Pompeian duov. of this name, cf. above, p. 100. Other *V.* are attested early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 1452, 2497), Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 675–676 – 108 B. C.; 678 – 106 B. C.) and in the Hell. East (cf. HATZFELD, passim and 88). Some of the Pompeian *V.* are certainly freedmen of the duov. Flaccus and their descendants. There may, however, also be members of other homonymous gentes.

|    |                                                        |                                      |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|    | <i>Valerius</i>                                        | 1417a, 2426, 2426a, 2451, 3579, 8965 |
|    | <i>Valeria</i>                                         | 2106, 8227, 10033a                   |
| 1  | <i>Valerius Ma.</i> ? f.                               | 8555                                 |
| 2  | <i>L. Valerius</i>                                     | 8893                                 |
| 3  | <b>M. Valerius</b> , aed. cand., date?                 | 154                                  |
| 4  | <i>Q. Valerius</i>                                     | 10072                                |
| 5  | <i>Q. Valerius Bassus</i> (1st witn.)                  | t. 48                                |
| 6  | <i>M. Valerius Dec.</i> . . . ?, (4th witn.)           | t. 51                                |
| 7  | <i>L. Valerius F.</i> . . . ?                          | (X 8058, 88) DC 93                   |
| 8  | <b>L. Valerius Flaccus</b> , duov. A. D. 1/2 (p. 100)  | X 884, X 891, NS 1900, 270           |
| 9  | <i>M. Valerius Iu.</i> . . . , gladiator?              | 2468                                 |
| 10 | <i>M. Valerius Largus</i> ?                            | (X 8058, 89) DC 94                   |
| 11 | <i>C. Valerius Maximus</i> , soldier                   | 2157                                 |
| 12 | <i>L. Valerius Peregrinus</i> (5th–9th witn.) A. D. 56 | t. 22, t. 70, t. 115                 |
| 13 | <i>Valeria Pothine</i>                                 | NS 1916, 303                         |
| 14 | * <i>L. Valerius Primus</i> , Augustalis               | 9962                                 |
| 15 | <i>Valerius Sacer</i>                                  | 1266                                 |
| 16 | <i>C. Valerius Venustus</i> , mil. coh. I pr.          | 2145                                 |

## 429. Varenii(i)

A rare gent.; near Pompeii it is attested in Nola (X 1333 = A. D. 21, Varenus) and in Misenum (X 3337 = Varenius).

- |   |                      |                    |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | P. Varen(i)us Zethus | (X 8058, 90) DC 96 |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|

## 430. Varii

The gent. V. is provably derived from the cogn. Varus. In rep. period it is documented e.g. in Mantua (I<sup>2</sup> 2162), Narbo (I<sup>2</sup> 2283), Allifae (I<sup>2</sup> 1750), Beneventum (I<sup>2</sup> 1740), Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2706, 12), etc. The Varii Gemini came from Superaequum (IX 3305-3306). Later the V. occur often in Campania (Suessa Aurunca - X 4776, Capua - X 4390-4392, etc.).

- |   |                         |           |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|
|   | Varius                  | 816, 3545 |
| 1 | L. Varius, cand., date? | 162       |
| 2 | Q. Varius               | 2045      |
| 3 | L. Varius Cocaistus?    | 6789      |
| 4 | Varius Priscus          | 4258      |

## 431. Vatinii

The V. originated in Reate in Sabinum (cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, 1) or, according to others, in the territory of the Marsi (TAYLOR, *VD*, 263). Martial (14, 96) and Juvenal (5, 46) mention a Vatinus who came from Beneventum. A Batinius Iulianus is attested in Stabiae (X 8134).

- |   |                       |      |
|---|-----------------------|------|
| 1 | Vatinia, supp. 109, 3 | 7347 |
|---|-----------------------|------|

## 432. Vecilii

The V. came originally from Luceria (IX 963; *AE* 1938, 110; SUOLAHTI, *JO*, 395). The gent. is also documented in Calatia (X 8237).

- |   |                                    |      |
|---|------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | M. Vecilius Verecundus, vestiarius | 3130 |
|---|------------------------------------|------|

## 433. Ve(i)dii

According to H. USENER, *Götternamen*, (Bonn 1896), 357, this gent. is derived from Vedjovis. Augustus had a friend, P. Veidius Pollio, who came from Beneventum (Dio Cass. 54, 23; IX 1556). The gent. is attested also in Campania (X 3081 - Puteoli; X 1277 - Nola, duov.).

- |   |                                                    |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | P. Veidius, duov. cand. rep.                       | 20, 2895, 9822                   |
|   | P. Vedius (Siricus), quinq. cand. (A. D. 75?)      | 759, 765?, 954, 7047, 7135, 7138 |
| 2 | L. Vedius Ceratus (1st witn.) A. D. 57             | t. 40                            |
| 3 | P. Vedius Ceratus, freedman of 5, supp. 5          | 910                              |
| 4 | Callistus Vedi, Nepoppaesis?                       | 2413                             |
| 5 | P. Vedius Nummianus, aed. cand. Neron.-Flav.       | 755, 910, 913, 3549, 3558, 7817  |
|   | supp. by Ceratus lib., Hilario cum sua, Coniunctus |                                  |
| 6 | Vedius Primigenius                                 | 2413a                            |

- |   |                                                                       |      |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 7 | P. Vedius Primus, A. D. 54                                            | t. 6 |
| 8 | P. Vedius Siricus, duov. A. D. 60, quinq. cand. A. D. 75? cf. 454, 21 |      |
|   | t. 144, 214, 3952, 7134 (X 8058, 81, DC 97)                           |      |
| 9 | Vedius Vitalis?                                                       | 4731 |

## 434. Veii

The V. (Vehii) are early attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 2481), Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 1408) and Valperga (I<sup>2</sup> 2159); later e.g. in Casinum (X 5258). In Pompeii there is a very early cand. N. Veius Barcha, probably a merchant (see above, p. 86), whose daughter or grand-daughter, Veia Barchilla, married a N. Agrestinus Equitius Pulcher (q. v.). The sepulchral monument of this family in the cemetery of Porta di Nocera is very big; the V. must accordingly have been very wealthy. In the Aug. period an A. Veius M. f. represented the descendants of the Sullan magisterial families among the ruling class of Pompeii (see above, pp. 97-98). In the next generation the inheritance of the V. passed to the family of the Stlaborii (see above, p. 104).

- |    |                                                                         |                         |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|    | Veius (tempore optumo Ve)                                               | 1923                    |
|    | Veius                                                                   | 4431, t. 102?           |
| 1  | Conviva Veiaes (sc. servus)                                             | EE 332                  |
| 2  | M. Veius                                                                | 9162                    |
| 3  | A. Veius M. f., duov. II, quinq., trib. mil. a populo, Aug. (pp. 97-98) | X 996                   |
| 4  | P. Veius, aed. cand. rep.                                               | 18, 47?                 |
| 5  | *A. Veius Atticus, Augustalis, (2nd-3rd witn.) A. D. 56-57              |                         |
|    | PN E 11a-b, t. 22, t. 35, t. 49, t. 67, t. 99, t. 115                   |                         |
| 6  | N. Veius Barcha, duov. cand. rep. (p. 86)                               | 26, 45, 49, 72, 75      |
| 7  | Veia N. f. Barchilla, daughter of 6? wife of 16, 1                      | PN E 3                  |
| 8  | A. Veius M. f. Felix                                                    | 1430                    |
| 9  | M. Veius Felix (5th witn.)                                              | t. 88                   |
| 10 | P. Veius Fronto                                                         | 1134                    |
| 11 | *Placidus (M. Stlabori?) Vei Frontonis, min. Aug. A. D. 34, cf. 393, 1  |                         |
|    |                                                                         | X 901                   |
| 12 | M. Veius Marcellus                                                      | NS 1910, 403            |
| 13 | N. Veius Martialis (3rd-8th witn.) A. D. 57                             | t. 28, t. 108           |
| 14 | A. Veius Nymphius (4th-7th witn.)                                       | t. 81, t. 103, PN E 11c |
| 15 | *A. Veius Phylax, min. Aug. 2 B. C.                                     | X 890                   |
| 16 | L. Veius Rufus, aed. cand., date?                                       | 3431                    |

## 435. Velas(s)ii

As far as I know, this gent. is, apart from Pompeii, attested only in Genusia (IX 6172 - [V]elasius?).

- |   |                                             |         |
|---|---------------------------------------------|---------|
|   | Velasius?                                   | 9050    |
| 1 | M. Velassius, cand. rep.                    | 35 add. |
| 2 | N. Velasius Gratus                          | X 1041  |
| 3 | A. Velasius Terminalis (6th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 14   |

**436. Velecii?**

A unique gent. which appears connected with the name Poppaea.

- 1 Velecius ? 3038a

**437. Velleii**

According to Velleius Paterculus 2, 16, 2, his family was an old Campanian trading family (cf. PW 15A, 637 - ZIEGLER; HATZFELD, 66). The gent. occurs later often in Capua (X 3937-3938), Puteoli (X 1612) and Herculeum (X 1403, twice).

- 1 C. Velleius Op... 2112

**438. Velurii**

Probably another unique gent.

- 1 P. Velurius, duov. cand. rep. 39, 40add., 65?

**439. Venerii**

The V. in Pompeii are probably all freedmen of the Colonia Cornelia Veneria Pompeianorum and their descendants. This is certain for M. Venerius Secundus, who is recorded as Secundus coloniae servus in A. D. 53 and as M. Venerius Secundus one year (?) later.

- 1 Veneria 5061  
2 C. Venerius Epaphroditus X 1013  
3 M. Venerius Secundus, cf. t. 138 t. 139

**440. Vennii?**

A very rare gent. It is documented in Cabardiacum (XI 1307) and Tifernum Tiberinum (XI 5940).

- 1 C. Vennius ? 2496

**441. Venuleii**

The V. are attested relatively early in the Hell. East (I<sup>2</sup> 2238; *MDAI(A)* 16 (1891), 439). A V. was killed in the Sullan proscriptions in 82 B. C. (Oros. 5, 21, 8). Later the gent. occurs also in Herculeum (X 1403, a 3, 6).

- 1 C. Venuleius, essedarius 4413

**442. Veranii**

The poet Catullus had a friend of this name (Cat. 12, 16; 47, 3). Q. Veranius was cos. in A. D. 49. A Verania is attested in Puteoli (X 3084) and another in Salernum (X 8344). The most important Veranius in Pompeii was L. Veranius Hypsaesus, duov. in A. D. 58/59 and later quinq. cand. A. E. GORDON, in PW 15A, 961-962, erroneously claims that he was three times quinq. and thus at least 15 years in active political life. He was, of course, twice duov. and once quinq. cand.

- 1 Veranius (Hypsaesus), quinq. cand. Neron.-Flav. 191, 3670, 7193  
2 Veranius ? Coclus ?, cand. rep. 9

- |   |                                                                                          |                                               |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <b>L. Veranius Hypsaeus</b> , duov. A. D. 58/59 and later, quinq. cand. Neron.-<br>Flav. | 170, 187, 200, t. 142, t. 143, t. 147, t. 150 |
| 3 | <b>L. Veranius Phile.</b> . . , A. D. 58                                                 | t. 142                                        |
| 4 | <b>Q. Veranius Rufus</b>                                                                 | 3952                                          |

**443. Veratii**

The V. are documented in rep. period in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 227), on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2249-2250) and in Cales (X 4650 - IIIIvir); later examples come from Tarracina (X 6404 - tribe Oufentina), Antium (X 6674, 6713), Capua (X 4395) and Cumae (X 3704 - eques Rom.).

- |   |                                                 |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
|   | <b>Veratius</b>                                 | 4204  |
| 1 | <b>N. Veratius Atictus</b> (7th witn.) A. D. 56 | t. 26 |
| 2 | <b>M. Veratius Hermes?</b> (8th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 28 |
| 3 | <b>L. Veratius Vestalis</b>                     | 6872  |

**444. Vergilii**

The V. are attested early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 340), Amiternum (I<sup>2</sup> 1888) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2701, 2, 2705, 9), and later in Neapolis (X 1478) and Venafrum (X 4862 - Vergilii Galli). Salinator is a rare and usually distinguished cogn., cf. KAJANTO, *LC*, 322.

- |   |                                                 |       |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | <b>C. Vergilius Salinator</b> , aed A. D. 22/23 | X 895 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-------|

**445. Verginii?**

The V. were a very old consular gens (PW 16A, 1507-1509 - GUNDEL). The name of the Pompeian cand. may read Verginius (Vercinius) more probably than Vergilius. V. is also attested on a Pompeian brick stamp (X 8042, 106).

- |   |                                         |         |
|---|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | <b>Cn. Vercinius?</b> , aed. cand. rep. | 41 add. |
|---|-----------------------------------------|---------|

**446. Vereii?**

A variant of the gent. Ver(r)ius (q. v.)?, cf. 10573 (Herculaneum).

- |   |                 |        |
|---|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | <b>Vereius?</b> | 10135b |
|---|-----------------|--------|

**447. Ver(r)ii**

The V. were originally an aristocratic local family in and near Capua (cf. Livy, 23, 6, 1; HEURGON, *CP*, 110-111). The Pompeian V. are probably clients and descendants of this family.

- |   |                                           |      |
|---|-------------------------------------------|------|
| 1 | <b>T. Verius?</b>                         | 9060 |
| 2 | <b>M. Verrius Quirinalis</b> , Puteolanus | 1472 |
| 3 | <b>Verrius Vestalis?</b>                  | 9030 |
| 4 | <b>Verria Vitalis</b>                     | 2003 |

**448. Vertii**

This gent. is not recorded elsewhere. It may be rel. to Veratius?

- |   |                                               |         |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | <b>Vertia</b> O. I. Philumina, wife of 285, 2 | PN W 13 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|---------|

(Verullius - 10181 - is very dubious.)

449. *Vesbii* / *Ves(u)vii*

The V. are certainly a Campanian gens, since the name is derived from that of Mount Vesuvius. It is attested early in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 993); cf. also FREDERIKSEN, \*Capua', 117.

|   |                                                |                        |
|---|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Vesbius                                        | 1495                   |
|   | Vesvius                                        | 237                    |
| 1 | <b>M. Vesbius (Vesvius)</b> , duov. cand. rep. | 19, 52, 71, 2889, 9824 |
| 2 | Q. Vesuvius                                    | 8754                   |
| 3 | Vesvia Iucunda, wife of 146, 5                 | PN E 17                |
| 4 | Vesbius Tamudianus                             | 1493                   |

450. *Vesonii*

The V. are documented e. g. in Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 2520 – tab. defix.), Potentia (X 170) and Puteoli (X 3091, 8262). Vesonius Primus (7) may have been an industrialist as FRANK (*ES* V, 253, 260–261) claims, but he is *never* attested as a magistrate.

|   |                                                                        |                           |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | <b>M. Vesonius (Marcellus)</b> , duov. cand., quinq. cand. Neron.?     | 3528, 4012, 7283?         |
| 2 | Vesonia P. f., patroness of 6                                          | PN W 23 b, e              |
| 3 | Vesonius Hermes (8th witn.)                                            | t. 66                     |
| 4 | T. Vesonius Le. . . (8th witn.) A. D. 56                               | t. 25                     |
| 5 | Vesonius Lucrio                                                        | 4678                      |
| 1 | <b>M. Vesonius Marcellus</b> , duov. A. D. 33/34, quinq. cand. Neron.? |                           |
|   | X 901, X 903, 273, 830, 3448, 7147, 9876c, t. 143                      |                           |
| 6 | *P. Vesonius C. I. Phileros, Augustalis, freedman of 2                 | PN W 23a, b               |
| 7 | Vesonius Primus, supp. 181, 2; 190, 7 (5th witn.) A. D. 57             | 3471, 3477, t. 31, X 865? |
| 8 | P. Vesonius Proculus                                                   | PN W 23f                  |
| 9 | Vesonia Urbana                                                         | PN W 23g                  |

451. *Vespasii*

The V. were a prominent family of Nursia; the maternal uncle of the Emperor Vespasian was the first senator of this family (cf. PW 16A, 1711 – CHOCHOLE).

|   |           |      |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1 | Vespasius | 2014 |
|---|-----------|------|

452. *Vestii*

This gent., derived from Vesta (?), is attested also in Rome (VI 28636).

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Vestia | 4915 |
|---|--------|------|

453. *Vestorii*

The V. are documented early in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 311), but after the Social War they are known as a prominent and wealthy family of Puteoli (Cic. *Att.* 6, 2, 3; Vitr. 7, 11, 1; Pliny, *HN*, 33, 162; cf. also FREDERIKSEN, 'Puteoli', 2048, and D'ARMS, *RBN*, 82). There was, in Puteoli, also a vicus Vestorianus (X 1631). The only Pompeian V. is the aedile of A. D. 75/76? (as cand. he is presented with quinquennialis-

candidates). He presumably died while in this magistracy at the age of 22. He had inherited his cogn. from his mother.

- 1 **C. Vestorius (Priscus)**, aed. cand., aed. A. D. 75/76?  
719, 1051, 7134, 9861, 9863  
**C. Vestorius Priscus**, aed. cand., aed. A. D. 75/76 (p. 120)  
7011, 7271, 8538, 9916, NS 1910, 402

#### 454. Vettii

The gent. V. is, in rep. period, mainly attested in Picenum (cf. Sall. *Hist.* 1, 55, 17 M; I<sup>2</sup> 709). In the Social War there was also a military leader of the Italics by the name of P. Vettius Scato (PW 16A, 1843 – GUNDEL). In Pompeii the V. became prominent in Julio-Claudian period with the duov. P. Vettius Celer. The famous owners of the luxurious Casa dei Vetti of the last period were novi homines, one of them was apparently an Augustalis.

- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                          |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Vettius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1757, 2426a, 2950, 8698                                                                  |
|    | Vettius, supp. 352, 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 532                                                                                      |
|    | <b>Vettius</b> , cand.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 675, 764, 942, 7478, 7897                                                                |
| 1  | Vettia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 4528                                                                                     |
| 2  | Verecundus Vetti (sc. servus)                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 4480                                                                                     |
| 3  | <b>A. Vettius (Caprasius Felix)</b> , duov. cand. Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1158, 3776                                                                               |
| 4  | <b>A. Vettius (Firmus)</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                          |
|    | (5+) 7143, 7447, 7494, 7718, 7797, 7930                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                          |
|    | supp. by saccari (p. 116), . . . ius iuvenis, Aemilius, Pascius                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                          |
| 5  | *Agathemerus Vetti, min. Fort. Aug. A. D. 3                                                                                                                                                                                                        | X 824                                                                                    |
| 6  | <b>P. Vettius (Celer)</b> , cand. Neron.–Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2959, 3606, 7981, 9006                                                                   |
| 7  | <b>P. Vettius?</b> duov. cand. rep.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 2983                                                                                     |
| 8  | L. Vettius Aethon (1st witn.) A. D. 57                                                                                                                                                                                                             | t. 38                                                                                    |
| 9  | L. Vettius Auctus (6th witn.)                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | t. 88                                                                                    |
| 10 | Q. Vettius Q. I. Barniaeus                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 1865                                                                                     |
| 3  | <b>A. Vettius Caprasius Felix</b> , aed. cand. duov. cand. Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                          |
|    | (42+) 7165, 7427, 7724, 7758, 7793, 7819, 7858, 7944, 9862, 9881, 9882b, 9912, 10104b?                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                          |
|    | supp. by vicini, Philippus, Vesbinus + Menecrates, Aemilius, Balbus, Primus, Fabius Celer, Loreius;                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                          |
|    | Felix, vicini, Balbus are asked to supp. him                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                          |
| 11 | <b>P. Vettius Celer</b> , duov. Aug.–Tib.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X 907–908                                                                                |
| 6  | <b>P. Vettius Celer</b> , cand. Neron. – Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 2990, 3541, 7470                                                                         |
| 12 | *A. Vettius Conviva, Augustalis                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                          |
|    | 3509, t. 96, (NS 1895, 32) DC 90, DC 98                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                          |
| 13 | Vettius Donatus, supp. 197, 7 (6th–8th witn.) A. D. 54                                                                                                                                                                                             | 371, t. 7, t. 54                                                                         |
| 14 | <b>A. Vettius Firmus</b> , aed. cand. Flav.                                                                                                                                                                                                        | (17+) 7205, 7280, 7439, 7479, 7504, 7505, 7733, 7820, 7829, 7838, 7911, 7929, 7964, 7971 |
|    | supp. by Caprasia + Nymphius una et vicini, Felix, Fuscus cum Vaccula, Numisius Iucundus cum Secundo et Victore?, Proculus, Fabius, Sergius Felix, quactiliari (p. 116); Betutius, pilicrepi (p. 116) and pomari (p. 116) are asked to support him |                                                                                          |
| 15 | <b>C. Vettius Firmus</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 6851–6852                                                                                |

|    |                                                               |                 |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 16 | Q. Vettius Hemeros (= Hermeros?)                              | 1109            |
| 17 | A. Vettius Iliacus (4th witn.)                                | t. 65, t. 78    |
| 18 | Vettius Proclus                                               | 2098            |
| 19 | A. Vettius Restitutus, aed. cand? (NS 1895, 32) 7947?, DC 100 |                 |
| 20 | Vettius Successus                                             | 3167            |
| 21 | P. Vettius Syrticus, aed. cand. cf. 433, 8                    | 568, 935g, 9936 |
| 22 | L. Vettius Valens (4th-5th witn.) A. D. 56-57                 | t. 26, t. 35    |

## 455. Veturii

The V. were one of the oldest patrician gentes (cf. PW 16A, 1880 - STIGLITZ). The gent. occurs early on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2236) and in Caere (I<sup>2</sup> 1984); cf. also HATZFELD, 90. Evidently some of the clients of the patrician gens were commercially interested. Later the V. are attested in Atina Lat. (X 5121-5122; 5077 - tribes Cornelia and Teretina) and in Herculeum (X 1403, c 15).

|   |                                   |       |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | C. Veturius Sennaeus? (3rd witn.) | t. 88 |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|

## 456. Vibidii

The V. were probably of Paelignian origin (cf. VE 212a, 213, 3; R. SYME, in *JRS* 39 (1949), 17). In the Augustan period there was a senator of this name, and later a priest in Cereatae Marianae (Casamari, X 5779), and others in Puteoli (X 3109), Herculeum (X 1403 l 2, 11; g 1, 32) and Capua (X 4409).

|   |                                     |        |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Mu... Vibidi Verani (sc. servus)    | t. 118 |
| 2 | Veshinus Vibidi Verani (sc. servus) | t. 118 |

## 457. Vibii

V. is originally a Sabellian praen., cf. the Campanian Vibius Virrius during the Second Punic War (Livy, 26, 13, 2). As a gent. it was used already in the 3rd cent. B. C. on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2232), in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 552), later very often in Capua (I<sup>2</sup> 674-676, 683, 685, NS 1957, 369; cf. also FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 115). Other attestations come from Aquileia (I<sup>2</sup> 2193, 2822), Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2070) and Rome (I<sup>2</sup> 2519 - the person is member of the *societas cantorum Graecorum*).

|   |                                              |                                    |
|---|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|   | Vibii (fuere quodam opulentissimi)           | 1939                               |
|   | Vibius                                       | 1500, 1501, 2144, 4759, 5151, 8965 |
|   | Vibia                                        | 3746                               |
|   | Vibius, cand.                                | 613, 739                           |
|   | C. Vibius                                    | 1777                               |
|   | C. Vibius, aed. cand.                        | 1269                               |
| 1 | C. Vibius, aed. A. D. 39-40 (p. 77)          | X 827                              |
| 2 | D. Vibius                                    | 8157, 10055                        |
| 3 | C. Vibius Alcimus (8th witn.) A. D. 57       | t. 40                              |
| 4 | Vibia Ameia (= Ammia?)                       | 2345                               |
| 5 | C. Vibius C...                               | (X 8058, 91) DC 102                |
| 6 | P. Vibius Cac..., aed. cand. rep.            | 166                                |
| 7 | C. Vibius Chresimus (8th witn.) A. D. 56     | t. 26                              |
| 8 | Vibius M. f. Men. Coeianus Nucrinus, IIIIvir | X 1075                             |

|    |                                                                     |                             |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9  | Vivia Crocine                                                       | NS 1916, 303                |
| 10 | Prunia? C. Vivi Itali (sc. servus)                                  | 2953                        |
| 11 | Vibia Iucunda                                                       | 5113                        |
| 12 | T. Vibius Macer (1st witn.)                                         | t. 106                      |
| 13 | C. Vibius Palepatus (= Palaephatus?) (5th witn.)                    | t. 92                       |
| 14 | Vibia Pelagia                                                       | NS 1916, 303                |
| 15 | M. Vibius Pi. . .                                                   | (X 8058, 93) DC 103, 2408b  |
| 16 | Vibius Receptus, sodalis of 119, 17                                 | 1105                        |
| 17 | Vibius Restitutus, husb. of an Urbana                               | 2146                        |
| 18 | Vibia C. f. Sabina, sacerdos Iuliae Augustae, Claud.-Neron. (p. 72) | X 961-962                   |
| 19 | Vibius Salassus, cf. 143, 3                                         | 1919                        |
| 20 | Vibius Secundus, vexillarius?                                       | 1897                        |
| 21 | C. Vibius Secundus, duov. A. D. 56-57 (p. 109)                      | X 826, t. 145, t. 149       |
| 22 | M. Vibius Secundus (seller)                                         | t. 74                       |
| 23 | Vibius Severus, duov. cand. Flav.<br>supp. by Tertius, Ascla        | (9+) 7291                   |
| 24 | T. Vibius C. f. Varus, duov. late rep.?                             | EE 314, I <sup>2</sup> 1643 |

## 458. Vibrii

The V. are documented in Rome (NS 1893, 194 - centurion of the XVI legion) and Praeneste (XIV 3392). The Pompeian Vibrii seem to have come from another Campanian town (Caudium, Calatia - cf. the tribe Falerna).

|   |                                                                                                                                    |        |
|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
|   | Vibrius?                                                                                                                           | 8017   |
| 1 | Cn. Vibrius Callistus (1st-7th witn.) A. D. 57<br>t. 28, t. 61, t. 68, t. 71, t. 74, t. 75, t. 87, t. 102, t. 114<br>freedman of 2 | X 1033 |
| 2 | Cn. Vibrius Q. f. Fal. Saturninus                                                                                                  | X 1033 |

## 459. Vibullii

This gent. is probably rel. to Vibuleius, attested in Praeneste (I<sup>2</sup> 1473). The V. may come from Vibo, where one of them was IIIIvir (X 39).

|   |                                        |       |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Vibullius Felicio (7th witn.) A. D. 55 | t. 13 |
|---|----------------------------------------|-------|

## 460. Viccii?

The V. are attested in Capua (X 3899 - trib. mil.), Rome (VI 2382b, but from Volsinii) and in the Hell. East (HATZFELD, 167).

|   |        |      |
|---|--------|------|
| 1 | Viccia | 8776 |
|---|--------|------|

(Vicintirius - 8445 - certainly wrongly interpreted; the name should probably be read Vicintinus = Vicentinus.)

## 461. Vil(l)ii

An old plebeian gens in Rome (cf. PW 16A, 2160 - GUNDEL), attested also in Lucania (X 411, 503) and Minturnae (X 6090).

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| 1 | Vilius  | 3365 |
| 2 | Villia? | 1911 |

## 462. Vinicii

The V. were originally an aristocratic Capuan gens, probably of Etr. origin (cf. HEURGON, *CP*, 101-102; FREDERIKSEN, 'Capua', 116). After the Second Punic War the V. probably transferred to other Campanian towns (see above, p. 44), cf. also VE 11.

|   |                     |                  |
|---|---------------------|------------------|
|   | Vinicius            | 7097, 9990       |
| 1 | C. Vini(cius?)      | 10096d           |
| 2 | M. Vinicius Vitalis | 1544 add. p. 463 |

## 463. Vin(n)ii

Two Vineii are recorded in Rome in rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 1326). Catullus and Horace also mention members of the gens Vinia. They are attested also in Lucania (X 500), Casinum (X 5215), Signia (X 5977) and Cumae (X 3700, 3, 3700, 16). A T. Vinus Rufinus was cos. in A. D. 69.

|   |                                       |       |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Vinia                                 | 4634  |
| 2 | Q. Vinus?                             | 1721  |
| 3 | Cius T. Vini (sc. servus)             | 7096  |
| 4 | T. Vinus Symphorus?                   | 10056 |
| 5 | M. Vinus Tucuminalis?, Romanus        | 4992  |
| 6 | O. (Aulus or Quintus?) Vinnius Laetus | 1667a |

## 464. Vinullii

There are some Veinuleii in Rome in rep. period (I<sup>2</sup> 1182, 1409). Later the gent. occurs in Herculaneum (X 1403 d 2, 18).

|   |                                   |        |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Vinullia Maxima, wife of 402, 13? | X 1051 |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|

(Vip(stanius?) - 9050 - remains very doubtful.)

## 465. Vir(r)ii

This gent. is often recorded in the Oscan inscriptions of Capua (VE 4, 80-82 - meddix). Also later, the V. are quite frequent in Campania. According to HEURGON, *CP*, 110-111, the V. and the Verrii are originally one gens. In Pompeii, however, these branches are to be kept distinct.

|   |                                 |           |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|
|   | Birius?                         | 9885      |
|   | Biria                           | 9885      |
| 1 | C. Virius, centurio             | 4310-4311 |
|   | Viriria (= Virria?)             | 8909      |
| 2 | Q. Vir(ius?)                    | 962       |
| 3 | Chius C. Viri Primigeni         | 7425      |
| 4 | Virrius? Secundus, supp. 197, 7 | 878       |

## 466. Viseii

This is a variant of the gent. Vis(s)ius (q. v.). V. is attested, apart from Pompeii, on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2238, 2257).

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| 1 | Viseius | 1735 |
|---|---------|------|

## 467. Visellii

The V. were at home in Arpinum and the nearby regions and they were rel. to the Tullii Cicerones (PW 17A, 354 - GUNDEL). In rep. period the gent. occurs also in Telesia (I<sup>2</sup> 1748) and Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2688, 7). Later there is a duov. quinq. of this name in Calatia (X 4585-4586).

|   |              |                     |
|---|--------------|---------------------|
|   | Visel(l)ius  | 1468, 1468a         |
| 1 | P. Visellius | (X 8058, 94) DC 104 |

## 468. Vis(s)ii

The gent. V. is very seldom documented; cf. VI 2452 - from Verona, and Viseius, 466.

|   |                            |      |
|---|----------------------------|------|
|   | M. Visius ?                | 326  |
| 1 | M. ? Vissius P. ? f. Verus | 9042 |

## 469. Vitellii

The V. were "self-made men among the aristocracy of Nuceria" (GORDON, \*Ordo\*, 173). The grandfather of the Emperor V. was born in Nuceria (cf. STEIN, RR, 300, n. 2).

|   |           |      |
|---|-----------|------|
| 1 | Vitellius | 3821 |
|---|-----------|------|

## 470. Vitinii

As far as I know, this gent. has not been attested elsewhere.

|   |          |      |
|---|----------|------|
| 1 | Vitinius | 2364 |
|---|----------|------|

## 471. Vitorii

The V. were a prominent family in Nola (X 1277 - duov.) and Anagnia (X 5916 - aed.). The gens is attested also in Puteoli (X 1921, 3119). DELLA CORTE published the Pompeian example of the name as Vi(c)torius, but this "emendation" is, of course, unnecessary.

|   |          |        |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1 | Vitorius | 10135a |
|---|----------|--------|

## 472. Vitruvii

The V. were a Campanian gens, early documented in Abella (I<sup>2</sup> 1609) and later in Neapolis (X 2659, 3120). N. b. the orthography Vitruius like Paquius, etc.

|   |             |      |
|---|-------------|------|
| 1 | L. Vitruius | 4316 |
|---|-------------|------|

## 473. Voconii

The V. originated, according to Cic. *Phil.* 3,15, in Aricia. Q. Voconius Saxa was trib. pl. in 169 B. C. (NICCOLINI, 124) and another V. perhaps a prefect in 73 B. C. (BROUGHTON II, 113). The Pompeian V. are probably early immigrants who had arrived in Pompeii via Puteoli (cf. X 1932, 3143).

|   |               |      |
|---|---------------|------|
|   | Voconius ?    | 8592 |
| 1 | C. Voconius   | 8611 |
| 2 | P. Voconius ? | 8763 |

(Volasena - 3102 - here may be hidden the name of the wife of M. Nonius Balbus from Herculaneum or of another woman of her family, cf. TORELLI, 328-329; X 1435-1437.)

#### 474. Volcii

The Volceii are attested in rep. Minturnae (I<sup>2</sup> 2700, 14, 2703, 10, 2682, 8, 2690, 6), the Volcii in Nuceria (EE VIII 333), in Rufræ (X 4833 - trib. mil.) and in Venafrum (X 4912).

- |   |                                                    |                     |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | D. Volcius D. f. Modestus                          | (X 8058, 95) DC 105 |
| 2 | D. Volcius Thallus (5th witn., seller) A. D. 56-57 | t. 25, t. 40        |

#### 475. Volteii

The V. (Vulteii) probably originated in northern Etruria (cf. SUOLAHTI, JO, 397). A woman of this name is also attested in Anagnia (X 5950).

- |   |                           |      |
|---|---------------------------|------|
| 1 | Volteius ?                | 1127 |
| 2 | Volteius M. ser. Marianus | 1782 |

#### 476. Voltinii

The Pompeian example of this gent. cannot have anything to do with the old patrician family who gave the name to the tribe Voltinia. There are, however, later other Voltini, e.g. in Nepet (XI 3208).

- |   |             |      |
|---|-------------|------|
| 1 | Voltinius ? | 8710 |
|---|-------------|------|

#### 477. Volumnii

The V. are documented early in Perugia (I<sup>2</sup> 2033-2037, 2073). On the staff of Pompeius Strabo there was a trib. mil. L. Volumnius L. f. Ani. (Strabo ?) (I<sup>2</sup> 709, 6). Some V. (Severi and Veri) probably came from Tusculum (cf. SUOLAHTI, JO, 397). The Pompeian V. is thus probably descendant of colonists.

- |   |                        |      |
|---|------------------------|------|
| 1 | Volumnius (Pittacus ?) | 8769 |
|---|------------------------|------|

#### 478. Volusii

The V. are recorded early on Delos (I<sup>2</sup> 2249-2250) and later frequently in Capua, Herculaneum and Puteoli. The gens is perhaps of Etr. origin (cf. PW 16A, 1668 - FRÄNKEL). Cf. also NS 1887, 34, 454.

- |   |                                              |                                                      |
|---|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Volusi T. servus, min., Aug.                 | X 887                                                |
| 2 | L. Volusius Faustus (1st-8th witn.) A. D. 57 | t. 37, t. 87, t. 113-114, t. 130 (X 8058, 96) DC 106 |

#### 479. Vottonii

L. V. Saturninus, a soldier who died in Pompeii aged 26 years, came from Dripsinum, probably in Liguria (cf. PW 5, 1710 - HÜLSEN).

- |   |                                                     |        |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | L. Vottonius L. f. Col. Saturninus Dripsinas, miles | X 1079 |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|

**APPENDIX A**

**COGNOMINA OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS**

## 1. COGNOMEN LIST

|                  |                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Abascantus:      | A. Alfius; Ti. Iulius; C. Mateius; L. Sextilius                                                            |
| Abinnaeus:       | Granius                                                                                                    |
| Acastus:         | P. Flavius P. l.                                                                                           |
| Acisclus:        | C. Naevius M. f. Men.                                                                                      |
| Ad. . .          | M. Curtilius                                                                                               |
| Adeptus:         | M. Helvius; Tullius                                                                                        |
| Adiutor:         | Appuleius; C. Cornelius                                                                                    |
| Admetus:         | C. Caecina?; M. Castricius; Marcius                                                                        |
| Aegialus:        | A. Clodius C. l.                                                                                           |
| Aes. . . .       | M. Oppius S. l.                                                                                            |
| Aethon:          | L. Vettius                                                                                                 |
| Aetius:          | Travius                                                                                                    |
| Africanus:       | M. Cellius                                                                                                 |
| Agapomenus:      | C. Proculcius                                                                                              |
| Agath. . .       | Fufidius                                                                                                   |
| Agatharchis:     | Stronnia C. l.                                                                                             |
| Agathe:          | Epidia                                                                                                     |
| Agatheia:        | Flavia P. l.                                                                                               |
| Agathemerus:     | Vetti ser.                                                                                                 |
| Agathinus:       | M. Fabius                                                                                                  |
| Agatho:          | M. Clodius; P. Stallius                                                                                    |
| Agathocles:      | C. Iulius                                                                                                  |
| Agrius:          | Claudius                                                                                                   |
| Albanus:         | Lucceius; Numisi L. ser.; Pomponi Severi ser.                                                              |
| Alcimius:        | C. Vibius                                                                                                  |
| Alexander:       | M. Antonius M. f.; Ti. Babinius; Paccius                                                                   |
| Alypus:          | L. Clodius                                                                                                 |
| Am. . . .        | M. Spurius                                                                                                 |
| Amandus:         | D. Ceius; L. Cornelius; Papirius?                                                                          |
| Amarantus:       | C. Arrius; N. Popidius                                                                                     |
| Ameia? (Ammia?): | Vibia                                                                                                      |
| Amerimnus:       | C. Iulius                                                                                                  |
| Amianthus:       | Coelii Caldi ser.                                                                                          |
| Amethystus:      | Q. Pompeius                                                                                                |
| Amicus:          | Q. Dellius; N. Istacidius                                                                                  |
| Amphinomus:      | M. Epidius                                                                                                 |
| Amphio:          | Ti. Claudius; L. Decius L. l.; T. Mescinius; L. Sepunius                                                   |
| Ampliata:        | Magonia                                                                                                    |
| Ampliatius:      | D. Caprasius; Ti. Claudius; M. Clodius; C. Cluentius;<br>N. Festius; L. <b>Popidius</b> L. f.; N. Popidius |

|                |                                                                                                      |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amplus:        | <b>Sex. Attius; Martius?</b>                                                                         |
| Amyce:         | Melissaea                                                                                            |
| Anicetus:      | Actius A. Castrensis; Ti. Claudius                                                                   |
| Anteros:       | Holconius; Lacutulani ser.                                                                           |
| Anthus:        | N. Herennius; Melissaesi ser.; C. Numitorius                                                         |
| Antiochis:     | Calidia; Umbricia                                                                                    |
| Antiochus:     | M. Caledius M. l.; A. Campius T. ? l.; Cornelius?                                                    |
| Antullus:      | Acutius                                                                                              |
| Anulinus:      | Caesius?                                                                                             |
| Aper:          | <b>Cn. Melissaeus; A. Saenius</b>                                                                    |
| Aphe? (Haphe): | Stallia O. l.                                                                                        |
| Aphrodisius:   | L. Caecilius                                                                                         |
| Apollonius:    | Cn. Helvius; P. Terentius                                                                            |
| Apric. . .     | M. Helvius                                                                                           |
| Aprilis:       | L. Eumachius; Cn. Helvius                                                                            |
| Apta:          | Buc(c)ia                                                                                             |
| Aquila:        | L. Iunius                                                                                            |
| Arellianus:    | <b>N. Arcaeus N. f. A. Caledus</b>                                                                   |
| Aristo:        | L. Aebius L. l.                                                                                      |
| Asclepa:       | L. Murtius                                                                                           |
| Asella?:       | Flavia                                                                                               |
| Asia:          | Melissaea Cn. l.                                                                                     |
| Asiaticae:     | Melissaea Sp. f.                                                                                     |
| Astragalus:    | C. Aelius                                                                                            |
| Astus:         | Anteus                                                                                               |
| Atalante:      | Curvia                                                                                               |
| Athictus:      | D. Caprasius; N. Veratius                                                                            |
| Atimetus:      | Annius; L. Melissaeus; C. Munatius C. l.                                                             |
| Attalus:       | Q. Caecilius                                                                                         |
| Atticus:       | L. ? Minicius; A. Veius (A. l.)                                                                      |
| Atua. . .      | S. Atius?                                                                                            |
| Aucta:         | Marcia; Pompeia                                                                                      |
| Auctus:        | N. Alleius; Arrius; Cn. Domitius?; Helvius; M. Memmius;<br>Popidi ser. ?; M. Stlaborius?; L. Vettius |
| Auge:          | Marcia                                                                                               |
| Autychus:      | M. Epidius                                                                                           |
| Auxesis:       | Antistia M. l.                                                                                       |
| Avitus:        | C. Arrius                                                                                            |
| Axiochus:      | Sex. Pompeius                                                                                        |
| B . . .        | Iunius                                                                                               |
| Ba(ssus?):     | M. Messius                                                                                           |
| Balbinus:      | Livius                                                                                               |
| Balbus:        | <b>Q. Brittius; M. Messius?; N. Sandelius Messius</b>                                                |
| Barbula:       | <b>M. Ninnius?</b>                                                                                   |
| Barcha:        | <b>N. Veius</b>                                                                                      |
| Barchilla:     | Veia N. f.                                                                                           |
| Barniaeus:     | Q. Vettius Q. l.                                                                                     |
| Basila?:       | Helvius                                                                                              |

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|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bassus:       | <b>Cn. Audius</b> ; C. Cassius; <b>C. Laecanius?</b> ; <b>C. Numitorius Audius</b> ; Q. Valerius                                                                                 |
| Bithus:       | M. Lollius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Blandus:      | M. Caesius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Bu . . . a:   | M. Gavius                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Bucolus:      | M. Epidius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Buttus:       | P. Tiburtius                                                                                                                                                                     |
| C . . .       | C. Vibius                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Cac . . .     | <b>P. Vibius</b> (nisi Cacos)                                                                                                                                                    |
| Caecus?:      | Munatius                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Caesernina:   | Oppia                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Caesetianus?: | Accius                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Calaes?:      | Alleia                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Caldus:       | L. Coelius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Caledus:      | <b>N. Arcaeus N. f. Arellianus</b>                                                                                                                                               |
| Calliope:     | Livia                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Callistus:    | Cn. Vibrius Cn. l.                                                                                                                                                               |
| Calus:        | C. Pomponius                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Calvus:       | <b>L. Cellius L. f. Men.</b> ; N. Ninnius                                                                                                                                        |
| Campanus:     | N. Istacidius; M. Nonius                                                                                                                                                         |
| Canus:        | Caselicius (Casellius)                                                                                                                                                           |
| Capella:      | <b>L. Caecilius</b>                                                                                                                                                              |
| Capito:       | <b>C. Alfius?</b> ; C. Annaeus; <b>C. Ateius</b> ; <b>P. Caesetius Sex. f.</b> ; <b>Sallustius</b> ; Sextilius                                                                   |
| Capitolinus:  | Q. Caecilius                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Capretanus:   | Rustius                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Carpus:       | M. Alleius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Carus:        | S. Ati ser.; <b>L. Valerius?</b>                                                                                                                                                 |
| Castor:       | L. Melissaeus L. l.                                                                                                                                                              |
| Castrensis:   | Actius Anicetus (Ummidius?)                                                                                                                                                      |
| Castus:       | N. Herennius (Musaes l.)                                                                                                                                                         |
| Catullus:     | M. Helvius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Catus:        | Barbatus                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cedrus:       | Acilius                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Celer:        | L. Aemilius; P. Aemilius; <b>T. Atullius C. f.</b> ; Fabius; <b>Ferve-nius</b> ; <b>M. Holconius</b> ; <b>L. Magius?</b> ; <b>L. Rusticelius</b> ; Serto-rius; <b>P. Vettius</b> |
| Celsa:        | Corelia                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Celsinus:     | <b>N. Popidius N. f.</b>                                                                                                                                                         |
| Celsus:       | <b>L. Albucius</b> ; A. Dentatius A. l.; <b>N. Herennius</b> ; <b>N. Heren-nius N. f. Men.</b> ; L. Sentius L. l.                                                                |
| Cer . . .     | L. Caecilius                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Ceratus:      | L. Vedius (P. Vedius P. l.?)                                                                                                                                                     |
| Cerialis:     | Pinarius                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Cerinthus:    | P. Paccius                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Certus:       | A. Fuficius; <b>A. Suettius</b> ; P. Suttius?                                                                                                                                    |
| Charito:      | Cornelius                                                                                                                                                                        |

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|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chelidon:              | Lollia (gr.)                                                                                         |
| Chia:                  | Dellia Q. l.                                                                                         |
| Chilo (Cilo):          | N. <b>Paccius</b> N. f.                                                                              |
| Chresimus:             | Olbi ser.; C. Vibius                                                                                 |
| Chrysa:                | Manilia                                                                                              |
| Chrysanthus:           | P. Aefulanus; Cornelius; Magulnius; A. Messius; M. Terentius?                                        |
| Chryseros:             | Cn. Alleius; Caecilius; M. Fabius; Istacidius?; M. Stabius                                           |
| Cicatrix:              | M. Antonius Com.                                                                                     |
| Cilix:                 | N. <b>Istacidius</b> N. f.                                                                           |
| Cinna?:                | Cornelius                                                                                            |
| Cissus:                | Pithi Communis ser.                                                                                  |
| Citus:                 | Istacidiae L. f. ser.                                                                                |
| Cius (Chius?):         | T. Vini ser.                                                                                         |
| Claudianus:            | <b>Ti. Claudius</b>                                                                                  |
| Clarus:                | P. Paccius                                                                                           |
| Clemens:               | Hirtius?; Papirius?                                                                                  |
| Clericus:              | Popillius                                                                                            |
| Clu...                 | C. Cornelius (nisi tribus)                                                                           |
| Cocaistus:             | L. Varius                                                                                            |
| Coclea?:               | N. Popidius                                                                                          |
| Coclus:                | <b>Veranius?</b>                                                                                     |
| Cocus?:                | Sagenius                                                                                             |
| Coeianus (Ceianus?):   | <b>Vibius M. f. Men. C. Nucernus</b>                                                                 |
| Coeranus:              | L. Melissaeus                                                                                        |
| Cogitatus:             | M. Ubonius                                                                                           |
| Colonus:               | P. Orbius                                                                                            |
| Com...                 | M. Antonius C. Cicatrix                                                                              |
| Commodus:              | Stronni ser.                                                                                         |
| Communis:              | L. Barbidius L. l.; L. Caecilius; L. Ceius; C. Cornelius C. l.; A. Herennuleius; M. Petacius         |
| Compse:                | Alficia; Sergia                                                                                      |
| Confirminus:           | L. Octacilius                                                                                        |
| Coniunctus:            | Granius?; P. <b>Sittius</b>                                                                          |
| Conops:                | Hostilius                                                                                            |
| Constans:              | Granius                                                                                              |
| Conviva:               | A. Vettius (A. l.?)                                                                                  |
| Corinna:               | Poppaea                                                                                              |
| Corinthus:             | L. Iunius; P. Luccius                                                                                |
| Corystor?:             | M. Servius M. f.                                                                                     |
| Cosmus:                | Amillius; P. Antistius; Equitiaes ser.; Oppi ser.                                                    |
| Crescens:              | Aemilius; C. Arrius; Circinaeus; C. Cuspius C. Euphiletus; M. Iulius; Cn. Melissaeus?; L. Quintilius |
| Crisyrus (Chryseros?): | L. Istacidius                                                                                        |
| Crocine:               | Vivia (Vibia?)                                                                                       |
| Crocus:                | M'. Salarius                                                                                         |
| Cydinus:               | L. Aelius                                                                                            |
| Cyrus:                 | C. Cuspius C. l.                                                                                     |
| Cytissua:              | L. Sestius                                                                                           |

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| D . . .        | Popidius                                                                                                                                                |
| Daphnus:       | Dentatius; Maetennius; Mancius                                                                                                                          |
| Dec . . .      | M. Valerius                                                                                                                                             |
| Decarchis:     | Pomponia                                                                                                                                                |
| Decidianus:    | L. Ceius; <b>M. Lucretius D. Rufus</b>                                                                                                                  |
| Decens:        | <b>Cn. Lucretius</b>                                                                                                                                    |
| Decimilla:     | Alleia M. f.                                                                                                                                            |
| Demetrius:     | Popidius?                                                                                                                                               |
| Deuter . . .   | C. Proculeius                                                                                                                                           |
| Dexter:        | L. Cornelius                                                                                                                                            |
| Diadumenus:    | C. Cornelius; M. Fabius; M. Paquius                                                                                                                     |
| Didyme:        | Aninia                                                                                                                                                  |
| Diodota:       | Hirtia                                                                                                                                                  |
| Diogenes:      | L. Calpurnius?; P. Mancius P. l.; Titius                                                                                                                |
| Diomedes:      | M. Arrius                                                                                                                                               |
| Dionysius:     | L. Popidius L. l.                                                                                                                                       |
| Diophanthus:   | P. Sittius                                                                                                                                              |
| Dioscurus:     | M. Epidius                                                                                                                                              |
| Diphilus:      | Q. Cornelius Q. P. l.; C. Pumidius                                                                                                                      |
| Dixus:         | L. Livineius                                                                                                                                            |
| Do . . .       | Epidia?                                                                                                                                                 |
| Domi(tianus?): | Iulius                                                                                                                                                  |
| Donatus:       | L. Magulnius; Popidius; A. Vettius                                                                                                                      |
| Dorcas:        | Bargati ser.                                                                                                                                            |
| Doris:         | Mancia P. l.                                                                                                                                            |
| Dorus:         | P. Cornelius                                                                                                                                            |
| Doryphorus:    | L. Ceius                                                                                                                                                |
|                |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ecdochē:       | Popidia                                                                                                                                                 |
| Eclogē:        | Tiburtia                                                                                                                                                |
| Epaphra:       | Istacidiae L. f. ser.                                                                                                                                   |
| Epaphroditus:  | Ti. Claudius; C. Venerius                                                                                                                               |
| Epaphus:       | Sex. Pompeius                                                                                                                                           |
| Ephebus:       | C. Poppaeus                                                                                                                                             |
| Epicadus:      | M. Lucretius                                                                                                                                            |
| Epictetus:     | Coelius                                                                                                                                                 |
| Epidianus:     | <b>M. Herennius A. f.</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Epitynchanus:  | C. Stlaccius                                                                                                                                            |
| Erasistratus:  | Pacuvius                                                                                                                                                |
| Erastus:       | P. Cornelius                                                                                                                                            |
| Eros:          | Cn. Alleius Mai l.; L. Brittius; Q. Caecilius Capitolini l.;<br>D. Caprasius; D. Iunius; O. Luscius; Q. Poppaeus; L.<br>Sextius; Stallius; P. Terentius |
|                |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Euander:       | C. Atullius                                                                                                                                             |
| Euclē:         | Munatia                                                                                                                                                 |
| Eudoxus:       | M. Terentius                                                                                                                                            |
| Eugamius:      | Fundilius                                                                                                                                               |
| Eunus:         | D. Iulius                                                                                                                                               |
| Euodia:        | Epidia                                                                                                                                                  |

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| Euphiletus:   | C. Cuspis Crescens                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Euphrates:    | M. Cerrinius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Eupor:        | M. Fabius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Eut . . .     | A. ? Salvius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Eutactus:     | C. Iulius; L. Livineius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Eutrapelus ?: | L. Naevoleius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Eutyclus:     | Cn. Caetronius; Ti. Claudius; L. Istacidius; T. Sornius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Facetus ?:    | Mesoni ser.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Fausta:       | Aebia L. l.; Iulia ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Faustinus:    | <b>M. Licinius</b> ; Pomponius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Faustus:      | M. Antistius; M. Aquisius ?; Calventius; A. Clodius C. l.; P. Crosius (Crusius); M. Decidius M. M. l.; A. Dentatius; C. ? Fufidius; Melissaeus; A. Messius; C. Mincullius; C. Munatius; M. Orfellius M. l.; L. Sextilius; L. Stadius; C. Tettius; L. Tullius ?; L. Volusius ?                                   |
| Faventinus:   | P. Cornelius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Favorinus ?:  | M. Stronnius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Felatus ?:    | L. Albucius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Felicio:      | M. Aurelius; L. Ceius; Nonius; N. Oppius; N. Popidius; A. Septumius; Terentius ?; Vibullius                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Felix:        | Aufidius; L. Caecilius; Caesi ser.; Caesonius; Caprasii ( <b>Vettii</b> ?) duo; A. Dentatius; Helvi ser.; Iulia Sp. f.: Q. Lollius; Melissaei ser.; C. Naevoleius; Q. Poppaeus; L. Raecius; Sergius; <b>T. Terentius T. f. Men. Maior</b> ; T. Terentius; A. Veius M. f.; M. Veius; <b>A. Vettius Caprasius</b> |
| Festa:        | Apuleia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Festus:       | Craudelius ?; L. Tetteius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Fidelis:      | Caesius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Fidus:        | L. Annaeus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Firmus:       | M. Atilius; L. Ceius ?; M. ? Cornelius; <b>Ti. Crassius</b> ; C. Gavius; Granius; C. Huginius; L. Livius; <b>M. Obellii</b> duo; <b>Q. Spedius Q. f. Men.</b> ; <b>A. Vettius</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Fla . . .     | Herennuleius ?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Flaccus:      | <b>L. Avianius L. f. Men. F. Pontianus</b> ; <b>A. Clodius A. f.</b> ; <b>M. Lucretius Epidius</b> ; <b>Seius</b> ; <b>L. Valerii</b> duo                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Florus:       | Q. Attius; L. Herius ?; N. Popidius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Fortis:       | C. Poppaeus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Fortunata:    | Traebia (= Trebia)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Fortunatus:   | Cn. Aninius; M. Cerrinius; A. Dentatius; M. Epidius; P. Furius; Hirtius ?; G. Marcius; M. Marcius ?; C. Novelius; Numerius (gr.); Pisulliae verna                                                                                                                                                               |
| Fronto:       | <b>C. Iulius ?</b> ; <b>M. Lucretius</b> ; P. Mulvius; <b>M. Numistrii</b> duo; <b>M. Stlaborius</b> ; <b>M. Stlaborius Veius</b> ; <b>P. Veius</b>                                                                                                                                                             |
| Fructio:      | N. Blaesius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Fructus:      | Holconi ser.; Q. Minisius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Fubzanus:     | P. Maccius Mamianus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| Fuscus:          | M. Carrius ?; Cati; <b>Cornelius ?</b> ; L. <b>Eumachius</b> ; M. Fuficius; <b>Igius ?</b> ; L. <b>Laelius</b> ; C. <b>Lollius</b> ; L. <b>Lucilius</b> ; L. <b>Melissaeus</b> ; <b>Minucius</b>                  |
| Gelo:            | T. <b>Mescinius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Gemellus:        | A. <b>Sextilius A. f.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Gennaeus:        | Ti. <b>Iulius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Gobio:           | D. <b>Caprasius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Graecus:         | A. <b>Arellius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Gratina:         | Fabia C. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Gratus:          | L. <b>Laturnius</b> ; N. <b>Velasius</b>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Grosphus:        | <b>Cn. Pompeius</b> ; <b>Cn. Pompeius G. Gavianus</b>                                                                                                                                                             |
| Gun . . .        | <b>Axius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| H . . .          | <b>Fabius ?</b> ; Q. <b>Thoranius</b> ; M. <b>Urbanus</b>                                                                                                                                                         |
| Ha . . .         | <b>Fonteius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Haber:           | <b>Istacidiae L. f. ser.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Helena:          | <b>Claudia</b> ; <b>Cornelia</b>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Helenus:         | N. <b>Istacidius</b> ; C. <b>Iulius</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Heli . . .       | <b>Anteius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Helpis:          | <b>Cornelia</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Hephaestion:     | C. <b>Iulius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Hepia ?:         | Ceia L. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Hcr . . .        | M. <b>Rufelius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Heraes ?:        | <b>Cornelia Q. l.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Hermeros:        | Q. <b>Vettius ?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Hermes (Herma):  | <b>Arrius</b> ; <b>Badius</b> ; L. <b>Caecilius</b> ; P. <b>Luccius ?</b> ; C. <b>Olius</b> ; <b>Cn. Seius</b> ; M. <b>Veratius</b> ; <b>Vesonius</b>                                                             |
| Hermias:         | P. <b>Siculus</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hiero:           | Q. <b>Arrius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Hilara:          | <b>Aebia L. l.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Hilario:         | L. <b>Deccius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Hilarus:         | Q. <b>Decius Q. l.</b> ; C. <b>Iulius</b>                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Hordeus ?:       | L. <b>Cei</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Horus:           | M. <b>Rufellius</b> ; C. <b>Ruleius</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Hygia:           | <b>Iulia</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Hyginus:         | M. <b>Alleius ?</b> ; Q. <b>Didius</b> ; <b>Nerius</b>                                                                                                                                                            |
| Hylas:           | M. <b>Ampi ser.</b> ; <b>Audasius</b> ; P. <b>Numisius</b>                                                                                                                                                        |
| Hymenaeus:       | M. <b>Epidius</b> ; L. <b>Geganus</b>                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Hypsaeus:        | D. <b>Alfidius</b> ; L. <b>Veranius</b>                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Ianuaria:        | <b>Afillia</b> ; <b>Laturnia</b> ; <b>Luccea</b> ; <b>Umbricia</b>                                                                                                                                                |
| Ianuarius:       | L. <b>Barbidi</b> L. l.; C. <b>Claudius ?</b> ; <b>Fuficius</b> ; (N. <b>Herenni Veri ser.</b> =) N. <b>Herennius</b> ; N. <b>Istacidius</b> ; <b>Piricati Quar-</b><br><b>tionis ser.</b> ; Q. <b>Thyllanius</b> |
| Iarinus:         | <b>Cn. Iunius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Iason:           | C. <b>Numitorius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Ichmas:          | <b>Histria</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Idrus (Idris ?): | <b>Poppaeus</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Iliacus:       | A. Vettius                                                                                                             |
| Infantio:      | C. Nisius (Genialis I.?)                                                                                               |
| Ino . . .      | C. Iunius                                                                                                              |
| Inops:         | Nonius                                                                                                                 |
| Inventus:      | Messius Arrius; Dentati Daphni ser.; A. Messius; Pompeii ser.; Q. Sallustius; Stallius                                 |
| Isthmus:       | Claudius                                                                                                               |
| Italicus:      | M. ? Epidi Rufi ser.                                                                                                   |
| Italus:        | C. Vibius                                                                                                              |
| Iu . . .       | M. Valerius                                                                                                            |
| Iucunda:       | Vesvia (Vesbia); Vibia                                                                                                 |
| Iucundus:      | L. Abonius; L. Caecilius; Q. Caecilius; S. Caecilius; Ca-prasius; L. Gavius; M. Holconius; C. Minatius; Sex. Nu-misius |
| Iulianus:      | Aurelius                                                                                                               |
| Iullus:        | P. Cornelius                                                                                                           |
| Iunianus:      | C. Memmius                                                                                                             |
| Iunonius:      | Q. Caecilius Q. f.                                                                                                     |
| Iustus:        | L. Albucius; L. Betutius; L. Caltilius; A. Clodius A. f.; Q. Coelius Caltilius; (Helvius?); N. Ninnius                 |
| Labeo:         | L. Ceius L. f. Men.                                                                                                    |
| Laco:          | Iuncus L. Larðinus                                                                                                     |
| Laetus:        | O. Vin(n)ius?                                                                                                          |
| Lais:          | Epidia                                                                                                                 |
| Lalus:         | M. Fabius; L. Sextilius?                                                                                               |
| Lampyrus:      | Tullia                                                                                                                 |
| Largus:        | M. Aurelius; M. Valerius                                                                                               |
| Larðinus?:     | Iuncus Laco                                                                                                            |
| Laudica:       | Claudia Aug. l.                                                                                                        |
| Le . . .       | T. Vesonius                                                                                                            |
| Lerus (Lirus): | M. Lucretius                                                                                                           |
| Lesbius:       | Q. Granius                                                                                                             |
| Libanus:       | A. Cossius                                                                                                             |
| Libella:       | M. Alleius; M. Alleius Luccius                                                                                         |
| Liberalis:     | Artorius                                                                                                               |
| Libo:          | M. Caledius M. l.                                                                                                      |
| Licentia:      | Tutia C. l.                                                                                                            |
| Logus:         | Cn. Alleius; L. Caesius L. l.; A. Fistius                                                                              |
| Longus:        | L. Canius                                                                                                              |
| Lorica:        | C. Nonius                                                                                                              |
| Lotus:         | C. Cornelius                                                                                                           |
| Lucifer:       | L. Ceius L. l.                                                                                                         |
| Lucretianus:   | L. Obellius                                                                                                            |
| Lucrio:        | Vesonius                                                                                                               |
| M . . .        | Claudius; T. Terentius                                                                                                 |
| Ma . . .       | A. Geganius                                                                                                            |
| Macer:         | C. Cornelius; M. Holconius; C. Popillius; T. Vibius                                                                    |

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|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Macula:         | <b>Q. Pompeius</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Magnus:         | <b>L. Aelius; C. Calventius Sittius; Lollius?</b> ; <b>L. Naevius; P. Sittius</b>                                                                |
| Magonianus:     | <b>A. Pomponius (Pumponius)</b>                                                                                                                  |
| Maior:          | <b>T. Terentius T. f. Men. Felix</b>                                                                                                             |
| Maius:          | <b>Cn. Alleius Nigidius</b>                                                                                                                      |
| Malchio:        | <b>M. Mundicius</b>                                                                                                                              |
| Mamianus:       | <b>P. Maccius M. Fubzanus</b>                                                                                                                    |
| Manlianus:      | <b>Lucreti ser.; M. Lucretius</b>                                                                                                                |
| Mar . . .       | <b>Iunius</b>                                                                                                                                    |
| Marcellus:      | <b>M. Atrius; M. Cantrius M. f.; M. Casellius; M. Livius; Marcus?</b> ; <b>M. Pomponius</b> ; <b>P. Pomponius</b> ; <b>M. Veius; M. Vesonius</b> |
| Margaris:       | <b>Decidia (Didia)</b>                                                                                                                           |
| Marianus:       | <b>Voltei ser.</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Martialis:      | <b>Cornelius; L. Muttius; N. Veius</b>                                                                                                           |
| Marulus:        | <b>C. Annius</b>                                                                                                                                 |
| Masculus?:      | <b>A. Clodius</b>                                                                                                                                |
| Maxima:         | <b>Aufidia St. f.; Caecilia (gr.); Vinullia</b>                                                                                                  |
| Maximus:        | <b>P. Antistius; Caelius; L. Cornelius; M. Cornelius; Sestius; T. Terentius; C. Valerius</b>                                                     |
| Mazgaba:        | <b>Holconi ser.</b>                                                                                                                              |
| Meinius:        | <b>M. Stronnius C. l.</b>                                                                                                                        |
| Melas:          | <b>P. Maccius P. f.</b>                                                                                                                          |
| Meleager:       | <b>Helvi ser.</b>                                                                                                                                |
| Memor:          | <b>M. Fabius; Istacidi ser.; C. Iulius</b>                                                                                                       |
| Menoec(e)us?:   | <b>N. Istacidius N. f.</b>                                                                                                                       |
| Menomachus:     | <b>L. Ceius L. l.</b>                                                                                                                            |
| Mensor:         | <b>M. Spurius</b>                                                                                                                                |
| Merulinus:      | <b>A. Perennius</b>                                                                                                                              |
| Methe:          | <b>Antistia; Derecia Sp. f.</b>                                                                                                                  |
| Milo?:          | <b>M. Aemilius</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Minius:         | <b>M. Alleius Q. f. Men.</b>                                                                                                                     |
| Modestus:       | <b>Aninius (Anius?); Q. Postumius; L. Rogius (Rocius); M. Samellius; L. Statius; A. Umbricius; D. Volcius D. f.</b>                              |
| Monimus:        | <b>M. Epidius</b>                                                                                                                                |
| Montana:        | <b>Petacia</b>                                                                                                                                   |
| Moschus:        | <b>N. Popidius</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Muranus:        | <b>M. Carisius</b>                                                                                                                               |
| Mus(a?):        | <b>Caesia</b>                                                                                                                                    |
| Musaeus:        | <b>Iuni B . . . ser.</b>                                                                                                                         |
| Musicus:        | <b>Cuspis</b>                                                                                                                                    |
| Myrinus:        | <b>Iuli ser.</b>                                                                                                                                 |
| Myrtale (-us?): | <b>C. Cassi ser.</b>                                                                                                                             |
| Mythus:         | <b>M. Epidius M. l.</b>                                                                                                                          |
| N . . .         | <b>Popidius</b>                                                                                                                                  |
| Nanc . . .      | <b>Iunius</b>                                                                                                                                    |
| Nar . . .       | <b>Marius</b>                                                                                                                                    |

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| Narcissus:         | Laelius; Popidi Moschi ser.; N. Popidius; P. Poppaeus                 |
| Nardus:            | N. Herennius                                                          |
| Nas . . .          | Atillius                                                              |
| Nasso:             | Fadius ?                                                              |
| Nasta:             | M. Calidius                                                           |
| Natalis:           | C. Novellius; Popidius; Rustius                                       |
| Nedymus:           | Ti. Claudius; P. Instuleius                                           |
| Neo:               | Terentius                                                             |
| Nepos:             | N. Pompeius                                                           |
| Nep(tunalis ?):    | L. Fadius                                                             |
| Neretus:           | L. Cornelius                                                          |
| Nic . . .          | C. Iulius                                                             |
| Nicio:             | M. Stronnius M. l.                                                    |
| Nico:              | M. Pomponius M. l.                                                    |
| Nicostratus:       | Popidius                                                              |
| Nigella:           | Clodia O. l.                                                          |
| Niger:             | Sitti I . . . ser.; A. Suettius A. l.                                 |
| Nobilis:           | Cn. ? Alleius                                                         |
| Nonus:             | Aurelius                                                              |
| Nothe:             | Poppaea Prisci l.                                                     |
| Nucerinus:         | Verullius ?; <b>Vibius M. f. Men. Coeianus</b>                        |
| Nummianus:         | <b>P. Vedius</b>                                                      |
| Nyctinus ?:        | N. Istacidius                                                         |
| Nymph . . .        | L. Ceius                                                              |
| Nymphe:            | Alleia                                                                |
| Nympheros:         | N. Nasennius                                                          |
| Nymphius:          | L. Naevoleius; N. Popidius; A. Veius A. f.                            |
| Nymphodotus:       | Clodius; M. Fabius; Helvi ser. (= later Helvius); M. Stlaborius       |
| Octavus ? (Otaus): | Q. Petronius                                                          |
| Olithus:           | T. Cominius                                                           |
| Onesimus:          | C. Iulius                                                             |
| Onomastus:         | M. Asellini ser.                                                      |
| Optata:            | Caesia; Cipia O. l.; Titia O. l.                                      |
| Optatus:           | Antonius; Dasi servus; L. Ninnius; L. Numisius; Oppius; L. Rapinasius |
| Orestina:          | Cornelia P. f.                                                        |
| Oriens:            | C. Mustius                                                            |
| Orion:             | N. Istacidius                                                         |
| Ornata → Urania ?  |                                                                       |
| P . . .            | Epidius                                                               |
| Pagurus:           | M. Epidius                                                            |
| Palaephatus:       | C. Vibius                                                             |
| Pamphilus:         | L. Caltilius L. l. Coll.; Cipius                                      |
| Pansa:             | <b>C. Cuspia tres</b>                                                 |
| Panthera:          | T. Dentatius M. f. Men.                                               |
| Papia:             | M. Sittius M. l.                                                      |

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|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Paramone:         | Terentia (gr.)                                |
| Paris:            | Q. Lollius; Pumidius (P. Umidius?)            |
| Pastor:           | <b>P. Gavius</b>                              |
| Patrophilus:      | Q. Pompeius                                   |
| Pauper:           | M. Decidius                                   |
| Pedicidius?:      | Cornelius                                     |
| Pelagia:          | Vibia                                         |
| Pelops:           | M. Epidius                                    |
| Peregrinus:       | L. Valerius                                   |
| Ph . . .          | Staius                                        |
| Phi . . .         | Naevius (lib.); Cn. Petronius                 |
| Phil . . . us:    | Pompeius                                      |
| Philadelphus:     | Staius C. l.                                  |
| Philargyrus:      | L. Lucilius; L. Spurius                       |
| Phile . . .       | L. Veranius (L. l.?)                          |
| Philero:          | M. Statilius                                  |
| Phileros:         | P. Vesonius C. l.                             |
| Philetus:         | Q. Arrius                                     |
| Philippus:        | Iulius; Melissaei ser.                        |
| Philotalus:       | M. Fabius                                     |
| Philodespotus:    | M. Cestilius; A. Paccius = A. Paquius         |
| Philologus:       | A. Caecilius                                  |
| Philomusus:       | . . . lius C. l.                              |
| Philopater:       | Antonius                                      |
| Philostorgus:     | A. Hordionius                                 |
| Philoxenus:       | P. Flavius P. l.                              |
| Philumina:        | Vertia C. l.                                  |
| Phlegon:          | L. Septumius?                                 |
| Phoebus:          | L. Caecilius; M. Geminius; M. Helvius         |
| Phosphorus:       | A. Sulpicius                                  |
| Phronimus:        | A. Messius                                    |
| Phylax:           | A. Veius (lib.)                               |
| Pi . . .          | U. Vibius                                     |
| Pier:             | Cipius                                        |
| Pierus:           | M. Pileius                                    |
| Pittacius (-us?): | Volumnius                                     |
| Plematium?:       | Hostili serva?                                |
| Plocamus:         | L. Melissaeus                                 |
| Plutus:           | T. Ovius M. l.                                |
| Polla:            | Aesquillia                                    |
| Pollio:           | <b>M. Ninnius M. f.</b>                       |
| Polybius:         | <b>C. Iulius</b>                              |
| Polydespotus:     | Domitius?                                     |
| Pompeianus:       | A. Clodius A. f.; P. Purreius                 |
| Pon . . .         | <b>Cornelius?</b>                             |
| Pontianus:        | <b>L. Avianius L. f. Men. Flaccus; Ollius</b> |
| Ponticus:         | <b>L. Iulius</b>                              |
| Postumus:         | <b>P. Caesetius; C. Egnatius</b>              |
| Pothine:          | Valeria                                       |

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| Pothus:             | Numitori ser.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Potitus:            | P. Cornelius; M. Sittius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Pr . . .            | A. Octavius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Prepusa:            | Tettia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Prim . . .          | Q. Iunius?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Prima:              | Antistia P. f.; Caesia; Pithia; Siccia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Primigenia:         | Cornelia; Iulia; Sutoria                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Primigenius:        | M. Antistius; Caesetius ser.; L. Campius; C. Iulius; Vedius;<br>C. Virius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Primio:             | M. Clodius; Fundilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Primogenes:         | M. Afillius M. l.; M. Arrius; Caelius; Clodius; L. Cornelius;<br>M. Fabius; M. Faecius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Primus:             | Sal. Aconius; Cn. Allei Nigidi Mai ser.; C. Arrius; Arrunti<br>M. ser.; M. Artorius M. l.; Artorius; M. Atius; Aufidius;<br>D. Caprasius; Clodius; N. Fufidius; Herennius; Q. Nolanus;<br>L. Numisius; C. Olius; T. (Q.) Postumius; Quintius; P.<br>Sextius; P. Terentius; L. Valerius; P. Vedius; Vesonius                                           |
| Prin . . .          | Laelius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Princeps:           | M. Helvius; Mescini ser.; A. Titinius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Prisca:             | Castricia O. l.; Mulvia; Terentia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Priscus:            | N. Herennius; <b>M. Holconius</b> ; Lollius?; L. Novius; N. Pop-<br>pidius; Poppaeus?; Q. Spurennius; N. Tettienus; Varius;<br><b>C. Vestorius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Probus:             | Fabius; L. Papinius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Procula:            | Sittia?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Proculus (Proclus): | Q. Arrius; Asellius; C. Asinius; P. Calventius; Cerrinius;<br>M. Fabius; <b>P. Gavius</b> ; <b>L. Helvius Blaesus</b> ; L. Helvius;<br>Holconi ser. (= M. Holconius?); <b>A. Hordionius</b> ; L. Lop-<br>pius; Marcus?; T. Mutius; <b>P. Paquius</b> ; <b>Sex. Pompeius</b> ;<br><b>Q. Postumius</b> ; Sestius; L. Staius; P. Vesonius P. f.; Vettius |
| Prosodus:           | P. Terentius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Prothymio:          | M. Gavius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Psacas:             | Hirtia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Psamathe:           | Equitia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Pudens:             | L. Aebius; M. Pollius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Pulcher:            | N. Agrestinus Equitius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Pullus:             | P. Opetreius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Pycissus:           | Caesius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Pylades:            | C. Proculeius?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Pyrallis:           | Amasia?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Pyrichus:           | C. Cominius; Sextilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Quadratus:          | L. Ninnius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Quarta:             | Aquvia M. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Quartilla:          | Fufcia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Quartio:            | L. Ceius; D. Octavius; Piricatus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Quietus:            | <b>Calventii</b> duo; L. Cornelius?; A. Postumius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Quinta:             | Cornelia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Quintio:            | M. Holconius M. l.; L. Popidius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

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| Quintus:     | Iulius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Quirinalis:  | M. Verrius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| R . . .      | L. Caecilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Rarus:       | L. Numisius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Receptus:    | L. Staius; Vibius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Regulus:     | T. Asellius?; Hegius?; Memmius?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Repertina:   | Tironia C. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Restitutus:  | M. Cerrinius; P. Comicius; L. Granus; C. Quintus; L. Sex-<br>tilius?; A. Vettius; Vibius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Romanus:     | Babullius; M. Licinius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Romulus:     | Geganus; Luccius?; Q. Octavius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Rufilla:     | Istacidia N. f.; Petacia; Pithia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Rufus:       | A. Audius; Ti. Claudius; C. Cornelius; M. Decidius Pi-<br>lonius; Sex. Decimius; M.? Epidius; M. Fabius; C. Gavii<br>duo?; C. Granus C. f.; L. Helvius; M. Holconii M. f. duo;<br>Ti. Iulius; Q. Lollius; M. Lucretius Decidianus; Q. Ma-<br>rius; Q. Monnius; L. Naevius; Pilonius (Decidius); N. Po-<br>pidius; M. Pupius; L. Satrius; L. Seuius; P. Sextilius<br>P. f.; M. Staius M. f.; C. Sulpicius?; M. Tettius; C. Til-<br>lii C. f. Cor. duo; L.? Tillius C. f. Cor.; N. Tintirius;<br>L. Veius; Q. Veranius; L. Vibius? |
| Ruma:        | Sex. Pompeius Sex. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Sabina:      | Fabia Probi f.; Sulpicia; Vibia C. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Sabinus:     | Cn.? Cornelius; L. Curtius; Enius?; M. Epidius; Cn.<br>Helvius; Cn. Hilarius?; Poppaeus; C. Tampius (?)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Sacer:       | Valerius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Salassus:    | N. Curtius Vibius; Vibius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Salinator:   | Cn. Vergilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Salvia:      | Publicia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Salvius:     | Arri Q. ser.; C. Cuspius C. l.; N. Popidius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Samanario:   | Q. Licinius Q. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Sandilianus: | L. Sepunius L. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Satho?:      | Pilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Satulla:     | Mesonina                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Satullus:    | P. Pontius?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Saturnina:   | Titinia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Saturninus:  | L. Aurelius; Q. Caecilius; M. Helvius; M. Licinius; Q. Lol-<br>lius; M. Lupatius; L. Lusius?; Numistreius; P. Petronius;<br>M. Spurius; Cn. Vibrius Q. f. Fal.; L. Vottonius L. f.<br>Col.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Scamander:   | Sex. Helvius; Sex. Nonius; Numisius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Scapis:      | Istacidia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Scaurus:     | A. Umbricius; A. Umbricius A. f. Men.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Scitus:      | C. Catius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Scylax:      | Q. Lollius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Secunda:     | Babinia; Caesia; Olia; Sornia; Taedia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Secundina:   | Apronina                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Secundio:    | P. Antistius; Asius (-asius?); L. Aurunculeius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Secundus:    | C. Caelius; M. Calavius; C. Cassius; Ti. Caudius (Claudius); <b>L. Ceius</b> ; C. Cuspius; C. Fabius; M. Fabius; M. Licinius?; M. Livius; M. Magius; A. Manlius; Mucius; C. Ovius; <b>L. Popidius</b> ; Popilius; Sicinius; M. Stronnius; L. Thermius; P. Thoraninus; M. Venerius (col. lib.); Vibius; <b>C. Vibius</b> ; M. Vibius; Virrius |
| Seneca(s):   | L. Annaeus?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sennaeus:    | C. Veturius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Seno:        | G. Castricius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Serapa:      | M. Sittius M. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Serapio:     | L. Ceius L. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Serenus:     | <b>C. Numitorius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Severa:      | Curia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Severus:     | C. Aemilius; A. ? Appuleius; Q. Appuleius; L. Ber...larius; Claudius; Iulius; L. Livius; L. Nonius; M. Petacius M. f.; Pomponius; Tullius; <b>Vibius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Servilla:    | Alfia N. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Silanus:     | Pontius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Silenus:     | Messius Arrius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Silvanus:    | <b>M. Fulvinius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Simplex:     | <b>M. Iulius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Siricus:     | <b>P. Vedius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Sodalio:     | N. Popidius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Sorex:       | C. Norbanus; Q. Poppaeus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Soter:       | Q. Sulpicius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Spatalus:    | Ser. ? Cornelii ser.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Speratus:    | C. Iulius; A. Messius; P. ? Sittius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Spude:       | Arria                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Spurianus:   | N. Curtius N. f.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Stasimus:    | Statius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Statia:      | Audia L. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Statius:     | Benni P. ser.; M. Brutidius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Stephanicus: | Lucretius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Stephanus:   | C. Alleius; M. Epidius; T. Siminius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Strobilus:   | L. Flaminius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Suavis:      | Caesiae Primae ser.; M. Faecius; C. Iulius; Oppi Oppati ser.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Successa:    | Aufidia                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Successus:   | L. Arellius; N. Fufidius; T. Pontius?; P. Proculius; Vettius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Symphorus:   | Ti. Vinus                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Syneros:     | Ti. Claudius?; C. Nunnidius?; L. Publicius; P. Sittius P. l.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Synhodus:    | Lollius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Syntrophus:  | Ver(r)ius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Syrticus:    | <b>Sextius?</b> (Sextilius); <b>Sextilius</b> ; <b>P. Vettius</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Syrus:       | Petilius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Tages:       | C. Cornelius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Tamudianus:  | Vesbius                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

|                |                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Teres:         | Ti. Iulius                                                                                                                       |
| Terminalis:    | M. Fabius; A. Velasius                                                                                                           |
| Tertia:        | Aninia Cn. f.; Vibia M. f.                                                                                                       |
| Tertius:       | M. Antonius; C. Arrius; L. Calventius; L. Cornelius?;<br>Istacidiae L. f. ser.                                                   |
| Tertulla:      | Arellia? N. f.                                                                                                                   |
| Th . . .       | M. Lucceius                                                                                                                      |
| Th . . . nus:  | D. Caprasius                                                                                                                     |
| Thallus:       | D. Volcius                                                                                                                       |
| Thelus:        | M. Fabius                                                                                                                        |
| Theorus:       | Holconi ser.                                                                                                                     |
| Thesmus:       | L. Albucius                                                                                                                      |
| Thraso:        | D. ? Iulius                                                                                                                      |
| Thychnis?:     | M. Epidius                                                                                                                       |
| Trifolio:      | P. Avilius; P. Iulius                                                                                                            |
| Triquinia?:    | Poppaea                                                                                                                          |
| Trophimus:     | Epidius; G. Iulius; L. Laelius; L. Sestius                                                                                       |
| Tubero:        | <b>L. Aelius</b>                                                                                                                 |
| Tucuminalis:   | M. Vinius                                                                                                                        |
| Turbo:         | L. Aelius                                                                                                                        |
| Turdus:        | Cn. Polius                                                                                                                       |
| Tyche:         | Naevoleia L. l.                                                                                                                  |
| Tyrannus:      | Fabius                                                                                                                           |
| Tyrrhenus:     | C. Fulvius                                                                                                                       |
| Ululitremulus: | Fabius                                                                                                                           |
| Urania?:       | Caecinia?                                                                                                                        |
| Urbana:        | Vesonia (P. f.)                                                                                                                  |
| Urbanus:       | M. Epidius                                                                                                                       |
| Utilis:        | Arria M. l.                                                                                                                      |
| Va . . .       | Sex. Hegius                                                                                                                      |
| Vaccula:       | N. Nasennius Nigidius; M. Nigidius                                                                                               |
| Valens:        | A. Caesius; <b>D. Lucretius Satrius; D. Lucretii duo; M. Satrius; Silius;</b> M. Stabius; Stronnius?; <b>A. Trebius; Vettius</b> |
| Valgus:        | <b>C. Quinctius C. f.</b>                                                                                                        |
| Vappa?:        | P. Sittius                                                                                                                       |
| Varus:         | L. Clodius; <b>P. Rogius P. f.; T. Vibius C. f.</b>                                                                              |
| Vatia:         | <b>M. Cerrinius</b>                                                                                                              |
| Veiento:       | L. Ovidius                                                                                                                       |
| Velasianus:    | P. Maccius                                                                                                                       |
| Venequs?:      | Urvius                                                                                                                           |
| Veneria:       | Arria; Epidia; Mescinia O. l.; Quintilia?                                                                                        |
| Ventrio:       | Adius                                                                                                                            |
| Venusta:       | Lassaea; Petronia                                                                                                                |
| Venustus:      | Liberius; Sestius; C. Valerius                                                                                                   |
| Veranus:       | Vibidius                                                                                                                         |
| Verecundus:    | M. Vecilius                                                                                                                      |
| Verna:         | L. Aelius                                                                                                                        |

|                |                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Verus:         | Ti. Claudius; N. Herennius; Livius; M. Oculatius M. f.; A. Rustius; Sextilius; A. Suettius; L. Tussidius; M. ? Vis-sius P. f. |
| Vesbina:       | Titia C. l.                                                                                                                   |
| Vesbinus:      | M. Magonius; Vibidi Verani ser.                                                                                               |
| Vestalis:      | Helvius; L. Veratius; Verrius                                                                                                 |
| Veti . . .     | L. Avianus                                                                                                                    |
| (Vetus:        | Antistius)                                                                                                                    |
| Victor:        | A. Buccius; Marius                                                                                                            |
| Villanus ?:    | Aricinius                                                                                                                     |
| Virilio:       | Lucilius                                                                                                                      |
| Vitalis:       | Alficius; Aurelius; L. Barbidi L. l.; Caprasia; Pacuvius; Petacia M. l.; Seius ?; M. Tofelanus M. f.; Verria; M. Vi-nicius    |
| Vitulus:       | M. Iunius                                                                                                                     |
| Zethus:        | P. Varenius ?                                                                                                                 |
| Zoenus:        | Caprasius                                                                                                                     |
| Zoilus:        | P. Cornelius                                                                                                                  |
| Zosimus:       | Ser. ? Cornelius; L. Istacidius; P. Sittius                                                                                   |
| . . . io:      | Sitti M. ser.                                                                                                                 |
| . . . ipodus:  | Stai ser.                                                                                                                     |
| . . . mus:     | C. Flavius                                                                                                                    |
| . . . s:       | P. Rocius (P. l. ?)                                                                                                           |
| . . . s:       | Sorni T. ser.                                                                                                                 |
| . . . ta:      | Volusi T. ser.                                                                                                                |
| . . . tenio ?: | A. Suettius                                                                                                                   |

## 2. FREQUENT AND RARE COGNOMINA

The most frequent Pompeian cognomina are the following:

|            |                       |           |       |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Rufus      | (35)                  |           |       |
| Secundus   | (25)                  | Secunda   | (5)   |
| Primus     | (21)                  | Prima     | (4)   |
| Proculus   | (21)                  | Procula   | (1 ?) |
| Faustus    | (18)                  | Fausta    | (2 ?) |
| Felix      | (18; 17 men, 1 woman) |           |       |
| Firmus     | (12)                  |           |       |
| Saturninus | (12)                  | Saturnina | (1)   |
| Severus    | (12)                  | Severa    | (1)   |
| Fortunatus | (11)                  | Fortunata | (1)   |
| Fuscus     | (11)                  |           |       |
| Celer      | (10)                  |           |       |
| Eros       | (10)                  |           |       |
| Priscus    | (10)                  | Prisca    | (3)   |
| Vitalis    | (10; 8 men, 2 women)  |           |       |

|            |     |          |     |
|------------|-----|----------|-----|
| Felicio    | (9) |          |     |
| Iucundus   | (9) | Iucunda  | (2) |
| Marcellus  | (9) |          |     |
| Valens     | (9) |          |     |
| Verus      | (9) |          |     |
| Crescens   | (8) |          |     |
| Fronto     | (8) |          |     |
| Hermes     | (8) |          |     |
| Sabinus    | (8) | Sabina   | (3) |
| Ampliatius | (7) | Ampliata | (1) |
| Auctus     | (7) | Aucta    | (2) |
| Ianuarius  | (7) | Ianuaria | (4) |
| Iustus     | (7) |          |     |
| Maximus    | (7) | Maxima   | (3) |
| Modestus   | (7) |          |     |
| Primogenes | (7) |          |     |
| Restitutus | (7) |          |     |

As many as 15 of the 18 most frequent Latin *cognomina* listed by KAJANTO<sup>1</sup> appear in this list. The missing three are Hilarus (twice in Pompeii), Tertius (four times) and Victor (twice). The Pompeian material thus fully confirms the results of KAJANTO's studies.

Only two Greek *cognomina* appear in this list of 32 most frequent Pompeian *cognomina*. They are Eros (10 times) and Hermes (8 times). From other about 300 Greek *cognomina* recorded among the family members only 58 appear more than once and only 11 more than three times. The most frequent Greek *cognomina* are:

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Eros (10)       | Cosmus (4)      |
| Hermes (8)      | Eutychus (4)    |
| Chrysanthus (5) | Nymphodotus (4) |
| Chryseros (5)   | Syneros (4)     |
| Abascantus (4)  | Trophimus (4)   |
| Amphio (4)      |                 |

Five of these *cognomina*, Eros, Hermes, Abascantus, Eutychus and Trophimus, are listed by SOLIN among the most frequent Greek *cognomina* in Rome<sup>2</sup>.

All Latin *cognomina* in Pompeii, except perhaps Antullus and Vappa, belong to the more frequent ones<sup>3</sup>, while among the Greek *cognomina* there are a great many of rare or completely unknown names. Some of the *cognomina* of the following list may be due to the mistakes made by the authors.

|            |          |
|------------|----------|
| Agatarchis | Asclepa  |
| Amphinomus | Autychus |
| Amyce      | Axiochus |

<sup>1</sup> KAJANTO, *LC*, 29-30.

<sup>2</sup> SOLIN, *BGP*, 110-111.

<sup>3</sup> See KAJANTO 'CPomp.', *passim*.

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Clericus              | Nicio        |
| Cocaistus ?           | Nothe        |
| Coclea ?              | Nyctinus ?   |
| Cotystor (Copystor) ? | Olithus      |
| Crocine               | Pagurus      |
| Decarchis             | Palaephatus  |
| Dixus                 | Pittacius ?  |
| Ecdoche               | Plematium    |
| Epicadus              | Polydespotus |
| Grosphus              | Prothymio    |
| Hephaistion           | Pycissus     |
| Hepia                 | Satho        |
| Hordeus ?             | Scapis       |
| Idrus                 | Silenus      |
| Lerus (Lirus)         | Stephanicus  |
| Lotus                 | Synhodus     |
| Menoecus (or -eus)    | Syrcticus    |
| Menomachus            | Tages        |
| Mythus                | Teres        |
| Nasso                 | Thychnis ?   |

### 3. DISTINGUISHED AND HUMBLE COGNOMINA

From the 32 most frequent *cognomina* in Pompeii the following ten names seem to have been particularly in favour of the magisterial families:

|           |    |                   |               |
|-----------|----|-------------------|---------------|
| Celer     | 6  | decurions         | from total 10 |
| Firmus    | 4  | (+ 2 ?) decurions | from total 12 |
| Fronto    | 7  | decurions         | from total 8  |
| Fuscus    | 5  | decurions         | from total 11 |
| Marcellus | 4  | decurions         | from total 9  |
| Proculus  | 7  | decurions         | from total 21 |
| Rufus     | 21 | decurions         | from total 35 |
| Sabinus   | 4  | decurions         | from total 8  |
| Valens    | 6  | decurions         | from total 9  |
| Verus     | 5  | decurions         | from total 9  |

These *cognomina* never appear borne by slaves or freedmen.

From the same list of the most frequent *cognomina* the following 12 never appear among the decurional class:

|            |   |          |               |
|------------|---|----------|---------------|
| Actus      | 1 | slave    | from total 7  |
| Crescens   |   |          | total 8       |
| Eros       | 2 | freedmen | from total 19 |
| Faustus    | 3 | freedmen | from total 18 |
| Felicio    |   |          | total 9       |
| Fortunatus | 1 | slave    | from total 11 |

|            |   |                    |               |
|------------|---|--------------------|---------------|
| Hermes     |   |                    | total 8       |
| Ianuarius  | 2 | slaves, 1 freedman | from total 7  |
| Primus     | 2 | slaves, 1 freedman | from total 21 |
| Saturninus |   |                    | total 12      |
| Severus    |   |                    | total 12      |
| Vitalis    | 1 | freedwoman         | from total 10 |

From the other *cognomina* of the same list the following five names appear occasionally among the decurional class, although most of their bearers seem to be of humble origin. It is worth noting that the decurions who bear these *cognomina* all belong to the period after the "Claudian crisis"<sup>1</sup>.

|            |   |                       |               |
|------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| Ampliatius | 1 | decurion              | from total 7  |
| Felix      | 2 | decurions, 3 slaves   | from total 18 |
| Iucundus   | 1 | decurion (date?)      | from total 9  |
| Priscus    | 2 | decurions             | from total 10 |
| Secundus   | 3 | decurions, 1 freedman | from total 25 |

The *cognomen* Celsus appears borne by one Augustan and two Flavian decurions and by two freedmen.

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<sup>1</sup> See above, pp. 105-107, 109, 121.

**APPENDIX B**

**MAGISTERIAL LISTS**

## 1. SABELLIAN NOTABLES

### a. *Meddices*

|                                                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Vibius Popidius Vibi f.                           | (VE 13-14, 71 ?)  |
| Numerius Trebius Trebii f.<br>(meddix Pompeianus) | (VE 15)<br>(VE 8) |

### b. *Aediles*

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Numerius Ma . . .        | (VE 10) |
| P(?) Mat . . .           | (VE 9)  |
| Numerius Pontius M(?) f. | (VE 8)  |
| Vibius Satrius Vibi f.   | (VE 20) |
| M(?) Suttius M(?) f.     | (VE 8)  |

### c. *Quaestors*

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Maraeus Atinius Maraei f.  | (VE 12)               |
| Vibius Atranus Vibi f.     | (VE 11)               |
| Minatus Audius Cle(?) f.   | (VE 16)               |
| Ovius Campan(i)us          | (VE 18)               |
| Vibius Popidius Epidi f. ? | (I <sup>2</sup> 1627) |
| Decius Seppius Offilli f.  | (VE 18)               |
| Spurius Mamerci f.         | (VE 17)               |
| Vinicius Maraei f.         | (VE 11)               |

### d. *Officers (?)*

|                               |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Maraeus Atrius Vibi f.        | (VE 23-24) |
| T(itus?) Fisanus Ovii f.      | (VE 26)    |
| L(ucius?) Popidius L(uci?) f. | (VE 28)    |
| Maraeus Purellius Mamerci f.  | (VE 28)    |
| Vibius Sexembrius L(uci?) f.  | (VE 25)    |

### e. *House owners*

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Mamercus Castricius        | (VE 25) |
| Mamius                     | (VE 32) |
| Maraeus Spurius L(uci?) f. | (VE 25) |

### f. *Candidates*

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| P(ublius?) Afillius | (VE 30b)     |
| P(ublius?) Cipius   | (VE 30 a)    |
| Mamercus Herennius  | (VE 30, 80a) |
| Melissaeus ?        | (VE 31)      |
| L(ucius?) Opi . . . | (VE 30d)     |

|                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| L(ucius ?) Ovius ?   | (VE 30e) |
| Maraeus Percennius   | (VE 29)  |
| L(ucius ?) Viatorius | (VE 30c) |

g. *Supporters*

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Afinius | (VE 29)  |
| Piso    | (VE 30c) |

h. *Owners of brick and pot factories (?)*

|                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Avius                            | (VE 36)                |
| Asillius                         | (VE 37, 37a-b)         |
| Blaesius                         | (VE 38)                |
| Calavius                         | (VE 41)                |
| Hegius                           | (VE 39, 52 ?)          |
| Istacidius                       | (VE 40)                |
| Kai . . . (patronus of a potter) | (VE 56)                |
| Lare . . .                       | (VE 42)                |
| Ovius Novius (III Iner ?)        | (VE 55)                |
| Ovius Ovius                      | (VE 57)                |
| Pupienus                         | (VE 43)                |
| Rar . . .                        | (VE 44, 44a)           |
| Titius (Titienus, Titinius ?)    | (VE 45)                |
| Trebius                          | (VE 46, 46a, 47, 49 ?) |

i. *In graffiti appear*

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Paccius               | (VE 72e) |
| Lucius Mummius        | (VE 61)  |
| P(ublius ?) Quirinius | (VE 58c) |

## 2. INTERREGES (and i. candidates)

Mamercus Herennius, int. cand.  
 M. Herennius imp. (= int. ?) cand.  
 C. Popidius, int. cand.

## 3. MAGISTRATES AND CANDIDATES OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

a. *Republican period* (80-49 B. C.)

|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| C. Aburius, duov. cand.             | L. Caesius C. f., duov.              |
| L. Acilius L. f., aed.              | P. Carpinus, duov. cand.             |
| L. Aquilius, duov. cand.            | A. Casellius, quattuorvir (?) cand.  |
| P. Aninius C. f., duov.             | M. Cinnius M. f., duov.              |
| M. Artorius, duov. cand.            | D. Claudius, aed. cand., quattuorvir |
| C. Cacos(ius ?), cand.              | ? Clodius, cand.                     |
| Q. Caecilius, quattuorvir (?) cand. | A. Cornelius, cand., quattuorvir     |

- Cn. Cornelius Cn. f., quattuorvir  
 T. ? Cuspius T. f., duov. cand., quattuorvir  
 P. Furius, duov. cand.  
 L. Gavius, duov. cand.  
 M. Herennius, decurio about B. C. 63  
 Q. Herennius, cand.  
 A. Livius A. f.  
 M. Loreius M. f., duov., quattuorvir  
 C. Mammius L. f.  
 M. Marius, aed. cand., duov. cand.  
 L. Mevius, duov.  
 C. Naevius M. f., aed.  
 Cn. Ni[gidius?], aed. cand.  
 L. Niraemius, aed., duov. cand.  
 C. Nunidius, duov. cand.  
 C. Occius, aed.  
 L. Olius, duov. cand.  
 M. Orcinius (= Orcivius?), aed. cand.  
 M. Pomponius, aed. cand.  
 M. Porcius M. f., quattuorvir, duov., duov. quinq. 70 B. C.
- C. Quinctius C. f. Valgus, duov., duov. quinq. 70 B. C.  
 T. Salenus, cand.  
 L. Septumius, quattuorvir  
 M. Septumius, duov. cand.  
 L. Sestius, duov. cand.  
 L. Sextilius L. f., quattuorvir  
 M. Tullius, duov. cand.  
 Q. Tullius, duov.  
 C. Ulius, aed. cand., duov.  
 P. Veidius, duov. cand.  
 P. Veius, aed. cand.  
 N. Veius Barcha, duov. cand.  
 M. Velassius, cand.  
 P. Velurius, duov. cand.  
 Veranius Coclus?, cand.  
 Cn. Vercinius, aed. cand.  
 M. Vesbius, duov. cand.  
 P. Vettius, duov. cand.  
 P. Vibius Cac. . ., aed. cand.  
 Vibius M. f. Men. Coelianus Nucernerius, quattuorvir, Pompeian?
- b. *Period of Caesar and Augustus* (49 B. C.-A. D. 14)
- D. Alfidius Hypsaesus, aed. A. D. 2/3, duov.  
 C. Annius Marulus, duov. A. D. 2/3  
 N. Arcaeus Arellianus Caledus, duov.  
 T. Atullius C. f. Celer, duov.? (Amphitheatre)  
 A. Audius A. f. Rufus, duov.? (Amphitheatre)  
 L. Avianius L. f. Men. Flaccus Pontianus  
 P. Caesetius Sex. f. Capito, duov.? (Amphitheatre)  
 P. Caesetius Postumus, aed. 2/1 B. C.  
 M. Cantrius M. f. Marcellus, duov. (Amphitheatre)  
 A. Clodius A. f. Flaccus, duov. III quinquennalis, 2/1 B. C., tribunus militum a populo  
 Q. Cotrius, duov. A. D. 2/3  
 N. Curtius Vibius Salassus, duov. quinq. before 2 B. C.  
 C. Egnatius Postumus, duov. II before 3 B. C.
- L. Cellius L. f. Men., duov. II, tribunus militum a populo  
 L. Cellius L. f. Calvos, decurio  
 N. Herennius N. f. Men. Celsus I, duov. II, praefectus fabrum  
 M. Herennius Epidianus, duov.?   
 M. Holconius Celer, duov. quinq. designatus A. D. 14  
 M. Holconius M. f. Rufus, duov. V quinq. II, flamen Caesaris Augusti, tribunus militum a populo, patronus coloniae  
 N. Istacidius N. f. Cilix, duov.? (Amphitheatre)  
 M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus, duov. III quinq., pontifex, tribunus militum a populo, praefectus fabrum  
 P. Maccius P. f. Melas, duov.  
 Cn. Melissaeus Cn. f. Aper, duov. II A. D. 3/4  
 M. Melsonius A. f., duov. II 14/13 B. C.  
 M. Ninnius M. f. Pollio, aed. 14/13 B. C.

- M. Numistrius Fronto, duov. A. D. 2/3  
 L. Obellius Lucretianus, aed. A. D. 1/2  
 M. Oculatius M. f. Verus, duov. ?  
 N. Paccius N. f. Chilo, aed. 14/13 B. C.  
 A. Perennius Merulinus, aed. A. D. 1/2  
 M. Pomponius Marcellus, duov. A. D. 1/2  
 P. Rogius P. f. Varus, duov. 14/13 B. C.  
 L. Rusticilius Celer, duov. cand. II, duov. A. D. 13/14  
 L. Saginius, duov. ? (Amphitheatre)  
 (Q. Sallustius, duov. quinq., patronus (coloniae ?))

- Seius Flaccus, aed. A. D. 13/14  
 L. Sepunius L. f. Sandilianus, duov.  
 Q. Spedius Q. f. Men. Firmus, duov. ?  
 M. Staius M. f. Rufus, duov. II A. D. 3/4  
 C. Tillius C. f. Cor. Rufus, aed. i. d. Arpini, augur Verulis, duov. II  
 L. ? Tillius C. f. Cor. . . , duov., tribunus militum leg. X Equestris  
 N. Tintirius Rufus, aed. 2/1 B. C.  
 M. Tullius M. f., duov. III quinq., augur, tribunus militum a populo  
 L. Valerius Flaccus, duov. A. D. 1/2  
 A. Veius M. f., duov. II quinq., tribunus militum a populo  
 T. Vibius C. f. Varus, duov.

c. *Early Julio-Claudian period* (A. D. 14–50)

- C. Adius, aed. 40/41  
 L. Aelius Tubero, duov. 22/23  
 L. Albienus Staius, duov. 31/32  
 L. Albucius Celsus I, aed. 33/34  
 M. Alleius Libella, decurio (praetextatus)  
 M. Alleius Q. f. Men. Minius ?  
 M. Alleius Luccius Libella, aed., duov., praef., duov. quinq. 25/26  
 Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius, beginning of the career  
 Cassius (Longinus ?), duov.  
 L. Eumachius Fuscus, aed. 31/32  
 M. Fulvinius Silvanus, aed. 25/26  
 P. Gavius Pastor, duov. 39–40 ?  
 Hegius (Regulus ?) beginning of the career  
 N. Herennius Verus, aed. 31/32  
 M. Holconius Gellius, duov. 22/23

- M. Holconius Macer, praef. i. d. 40/41  
 L. Iulius Ponticus, duov. 39–40 ?  
 C. Laecanius Successus (or –f. Bassus), quinq. cand.  
 L. Licinius, aed. 40/41  
 Cn. Lucretius Decens, aed. 22/23  
 M. Lucretius Epidius Flaccus, praef. i. d. 33/34, duov. quinq. 40/41  
 M. Lucretius Manlianus, duov. 31/32  
 D. Lucretius Valens I, aed. 33/34  
 L. Piricatus L. f. Men., duov. II (if not earlier)  
 Q. Pompeius Macula, aed. 25/26  
 Q. Poppaeus, aed. 39–40 ?  
 M. Stalaborius Veius Fronto, duov. II, quinq. 25/26, augur  
 C. Vergilius Salinator, aed. 22/23  
 M. Vesonius Marcellus, duov. 33/34  
 C. Vibius, aed. 39–40 ?

d. *Neronian and Flavian periods* (A. D. 50–79)

- L. Aelius Magnus, cand.  
 L. Albucius Iustus, duov. 58/59  
 L. Albucius Celsus II, aed. cand.  
 Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius, duov. quinq. 55/56 (duov. 61/62 ?)  
 Appuleius, duov. cand.  
 C. Ateius Capito, aed. cand.  
 Sex. Attius Amplus, aed. cand.

- Cn. Audius Bassus, aed. cand., quinq. cand.  
 Q. Bruttius Balbus, aed. 56/57, duov. cand.  
 L. Caecilius Capella, duov. cand.  
 C. Calventius Sittius Magnus, duov. cand.  
 Calventius Quietus, duov. cand.

- M. Casellius Marcellus, aed. cand.  
 L. Ceius Secundus, duov. cand.  
 P. Cerrinius?  
 M. Cerrinius Vatia, aed. cand.  
 Ti. Claudius Claudianus, duov. cand.  
 Ti. Claudius Rufus, duov.  
 Ti. Claudius Verus, duov. cand., duov.  
 61/62  
 Q. Coelius Caltilius Iustus, duov.  
 52/53  
 C. Consius, aed. cand.  
 L. Cordius, aed. cand.  
 C. Cornelius Macer, duov. 57/58  
 C. Cuspis C. f. Pansa I, duov. IV  
 quinq., praef. i.d. lege Petr.  
 C. Cuspis C. f. Pansa II, duov., pontifex  
 C. Cuspis C. f. Pansa III, aed. cand.  
 M. Epidius Sabinus, duov. cand.  
 M. Fabius Rufus, cand.  
 L. Fadius, aed. cand.  
 Fervenius Celer, aed. cand.?  
 P. Gavius Proculus, aed. cand.  
 C. Gavius Rufus, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand.  
 Hegius (Regulus?), duov. quinq.  
 55/56  
 Cn. Helvius Sabinus, aed. cand.  
 L. Helvius Blaesus Proculus, duov.  
 52/53  
 N. Herennius Celsus II, aed. cand.  
 M. Holconius Priscus, duov. cand. II  
 M. Holconius Rufus, cand.  
 A. Hordionius Proculus, aed.  
 C. Iulius Polybius, duov. cand.  
 Ti. Iulius Rufus, aed.  
 M. Iulius Simplex, aed. cand.?  
 L. Laelius Fuscus, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand.  
 M. Licinius Faustinus, aed. cand.  
 M. Licinius Romanus, aed. cand.  
 C. Lollius Fuscus, aed. cand.  
 Q. Lollius Rufus, aed. cand.  
 M. Lucretius Fronto, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand., quinq. cand.  
 D. Lucretius Satrius Valens, duov.  
 or praef. in about 53-55  
 D. Lucretius Valens II, aed. cand.  
 Q. Marius Rufus, aed. cand.  
 C. Memmius Iunianus, aed. 56/57  
 L. Maesonius, duov. cand.  
 L. Nonius Severus, aed. cand.?  
 L. Numisius Rarus, aed. cand.  
 C. Numitorius Audius Bassus, duov.  
 or aed. 61/62  
 C. Numitorius Serenus, aed. cand.  
 M. Obellius Firmus, duov. cand.  
 C. Ostorius, cand.  
 L. Ovidius Veiento, aed. cand.  
 P. Paquius Proculus, duov. cand.,  
 duov.  
 Cn. Pompeius Grosphus duov. 59  
 Cn. Pompeius Grosphus Gavianus,  
 duov. 59  
 Sex. Pompeius Proculus, duov. 57/58,  
 praef. i.d. 60  
 A. Pomponius Magonianus, cand.  
 L. Popidius Ampliatus, aed. cand.  
 N. Popidius Celsinus, decurio gratis  
 creatus  
 N. Popidius Rufus, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand.  
 L. Popidius L. f. Secundus, aed. cand.  
 Q. Postumius Modestus, duov. 56/57,  
 quinq. cand.  
 Q. Postumius Proculus, aed. cand.  
 M. Pupius Rufus, duov. cand.  
 A. Rustius Verus, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand.  
 C. Sallustius Capito, aed. cand.  
 M. Salvius, aed. cand.  
 M. Samellius Modestus, aed. cand.  
 N. Sandelius Messius Balbus, duov. 60  
 Satrius, aed. cand.?  
 M. Satrius Valens, quinq. cand.  
 Septimius?  
 M. Sextilius, aed. cand.  
 L. Sextilius Lalus, cand.  
 L. Sextilius Restitutus?, cand.  
 L. Sextilius Syrticus, aed. cand., duov.  
 cand.  
 Silius Valens, cand.?  
 P. Sittius Coniunctus, duov. cand.  
 P. Sittius Magnus, aed. cand.  
 L. Statius Receptus, duov. cand.  
 A. Suettius Certus, aed. cand., aed.,  
 duov. cand.  
 A. Suettius Verus, aed. cand.

- |                                                 |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| T. Terentius T. f. Felix Maior, aed.            | M. Vesonius Marcellus, quinq. cand.?                |
| T. Terentius T. f. Felix Minor, aed. cand.      | C. Vestorius Priscus, aed. cand., aed. 75/76?       |
| A. Trebius Valens I, quinq. cand.               | A. Vettius Caprasius Felix, aed. cand., duov. cand. |
| A. Trebius Valens II, aed. cand.                | P. Vettius Celer, cand.                             |
| A. Umbricius A. f. Men. Scaurus, duov.          | A. Vettius Firmus, aed. cand.                       |
| P. Vedius Nummianus, aed. cand.                 | A. Vettius Restitutus, aed. cand.                   |
| P. Vedius Siricus, duov. 60, quinq. cand. 75?   | P. Vettius Syrticus, aed. cand.                     |
| L. Veranius Hypsaeus, duov. 58/59, quinq. cand. | C. Vibius Secundus, duov. 56/57                     |
|                                                 | Vibius Severus, duov. cand.                         |

#### 4. PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES

##### a. *Priests*

- |                                                                        |                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cn. Alleius Nigidius Maius, flamen [Ti. Claudi?] Caesaris Augusti      | M. Lucretius Decidianus Rufus, pontifex                                                   |
| C. Cuspius C. f. Pansa II, pontifex                                    | D. Lucretius Satrius Valens, flamen Neronis Caesaris Augusti fili perpetuus (A. D. 50-54) |
| M. Holconius Celer, Augusti sacerdos, sacerdos Divi Augusti            | M. Stlaborius Veius Fronto, augur                                                         |
| M. Holconius Rufus, Augusti Caesaris sacerdos, flamen Caesaris Augusti | M. Tullius M. f., augur                                                                   |
| M. Lucretius, flamen Martis (?)                                        |                                                                                           |

##### b. *Priestesses*

- |                                                  |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Alleia Mai f., sacerdos Veneris et Cereris       | Eumachia L.f., sacerdos publica (Veneris)           |
| Alleia M. f. Decimilla, sacerdos publica Cereris | Istacidia N. f. Rufilla, sacerdos publica (Veneris) |
| Aquvia M.f. Quarta, sacerdos publica Cereris     | Lassia M. f., sacerdos publica Cereris              |
|                                                  | Mamia P. f., sacerdos publica                       |

#### 5. LOWER OFFICIALS

##### a. *Magistri and ministri vici (and pagi)*

- L. Acutius L. f. Vol. Rufus, magister  
 Q. Antonius, magister  
 M. Arrius C. l. Diomedes, magister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani  
 L. Barbidius L. l. Communis, magister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani  
 M. Blattius M. f., magister vici Forensis 47/46 B. C.  
 C. Cepidius C. l. magister vici Forensis 46 B. C.  
 A. Clodius M. f. Pal., scribe, magister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani  
 C. Cornelius, magister vici Forensis 47 B. C.  
 C. Cuspius C. l. Cyrus, magister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani  
 C. Cuspius C. l. Salvius, magister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani

- C. Hermatorius, magister vici Forensis 46 B. C.
- C. Novellius Natalis, magister (pagi?) Aug.
- M. Oppius S. l. Aes. . . , magister vici Forensis 46 B. C.
- T. Ovius M. l. Plutus, magister vici Forensis 46 B. C.
- P. Rogius . . . , magister vici Forensis 47 B. C.
- M. Sepullius, magister vici Forensis 47 B. C.
- M. Stronnius M. l. Nicio, magister vici Forensis 46 B. C.
- N. Istacidius Helenus, paganus pagi Aug.
- L. Laturnius Gratus, paganus et minister
- C. Munatius Faustus, Augustalis et paganus
- C. Minatius Lucundus, magister paganorum pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani
- Dama pupi Agrippae (sc. ser.), minister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani (primus) 7 B. C.
- Manlianus Lucreti (sc. ser.), minister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani (primus) 7 B. C.
- Princeps Mescini (sc. ser.), minister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani (primus) 7 B. C.
- Anteros Stai Rufi (sc. ser.), minister pagi Aug. Felicis suburbani (primus) 7 B. C.

b. *Augustales*

- Cn. Alleius Eros, Augustalis gratis creatus
- C. ? Alleius Stephanus, Augustalis
- C. Arrius Primus, Augustalis
- C. Calventius Quietus, Augustalis (bisellium)
- M. Cerrinius Restitutus, Augustalis
- L. Melissaeus Castor, Augustalis
- C. Munatius Faustus, Augustalis et paganus (bisellium)
- P. Sittius Diophantus, Augustalis
- L. Valerius Primus, Augustalis
- A. Veius Atticus, Augustalis
- P. Vesonius C. l. Phileros, Augustalis
- A. Vettius Conviva, Augustalis

c. *Ministri Augusti*

- Cn. Alleius M. . . , min. A. D. 33/34
- A. Arellius Graecus, minister Augusti A. D. 34
  - Gratus Arri (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 1/2
  - Salvius Arri Q. ser., minister
- Q. Arrius Hiero, minister Augusti A. D. 1
- Messius Arrius Inventus, minister Augusti
- Messius Arrius Silenus, minister Augusti A. D. 3
  - Primus Arrunti M. ser., minister Augusti 2 B. C.
  - Apollonius Badi Primi (sc. ser.), minister Augusti
  - Clarus Caec[ili] (sc. ser.), minister ?
- L. Caecilius Cer. . . , minister ?
- L. Caecilius Felix, minister A. D. 1
  - Speratus Caesiae Mus(ae) (sc. ser.), min. Aug. A. D. 23
  - Nymphodotus Caprasi Lucundi (sc. ser.), minister Augusti
- L. Ceius Doryphorus, minister ? A. D. 33/34
- C. Cornelius (or Cordius), minister

- M. Decidius M. M. I. Faustus, unguentarius, minister Augusti A. D. 3  
 Inventus Dentati Daphni (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 23  
 Epidius (slave or freedman), minister  
 Felix Helvi (sc. ser.), minister  
 Meleager Helvi (sc. ser.), minister  
 Nymphodotus Helvi (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 23  
 Auctus Helvi Nymphodoti (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 32  
 Iucundus Holconi Anterotis (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 32  
 Citus Istacidiae L. f. (sc. ser.), minister Augusti  
 Epahra Istacidiae L. f. (sc. ser.), minister Augusti  
 Haber Istacidiae L. f. (sc. ser.), minister Augusti  
 Memor Istacidi (sc. ser.), minister Augusti  
 Tertius Istacidiae L. f. (sc. ser.), minister Augusti
- Q. Lollius Felix, minister Augusti A. D. 1  
 Felix Melissaei Fausti (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 22/23  
 Philippus Melissaei Fausti (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 31/32
- T. Mescinius Amphio, minister Augusti 2 B. C.  
 . . . mus Messi Fausti, minister Augusti A. D. 34  
 Suavis Oppi Optati (sc. ser.), minister?  
 Ianuarius Piricati Quartionis, minister Augusti A. D. 32
- N. Popidius Ampliatus, minister?
- N. Popidius Moschus, minister Augusti 2 B. C.  
 . . . Popidi N. . . (sc. ser.), minister  
 Hyalissus Seppi Primi, minister?  
 . . . io Sitti M. ser., minister
- M. Sittius M. I. Papia (Mercurio Maiae sacrum) 14 B. C.  
 M. Sittius M. I. Serapa (Mercurio Maiae sacrum) 14 B. C.  
 . . . s Sorni T. ser., minister  
 . . . podus Stai (sc. ser.)
- P. Stallius Agatho, minister 25 B. C.  
 Commodus Stronni (sc. ser.), minister?  
 Tullius, minister Augusti  
 Placidus (M. Stlabori) Vei Frontonis (sc. ser.), minister Augusti A. D. 34
- A. Veius Phylax, minister Augusti 2 B. C.  
 . . . a Volusi T. ser., minister
- d. *Ministri Fortunae Augustae*
- Suavis Caesiae Primae (sc. ser.) A. D. 3  
 Anteros Lacutulani (sc. ser.) A. D. 3
- L. Melissaeus Plocamus A. D. 39-40
- M. Naevius . . . A. D. 15-17  
 Naevius Phi. . . A. D. 15-17
- L. Numisius Optatus A. D. 39-40
- L. Numisius Primus A. D. 39-40  
 Pothus Numitori (sc. ser.) A. D. 3  
 Martialis C. Oli Primi (sc. ser.) A. D. 56  
 Primigenius C. Oli Primi (sc. ser.) A. D. 56
- M'. Salarius Crocus A. D. 56  
 Agathemerus Vetti (sc. ser.) A. D. 3

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