

HONORIFIC  
TITLES  
OF ROMAN  
MILITARY  
UNITS  
IN THE 3<sup>rd</sup>  
CENTURY

By  
JENŐ FITZ

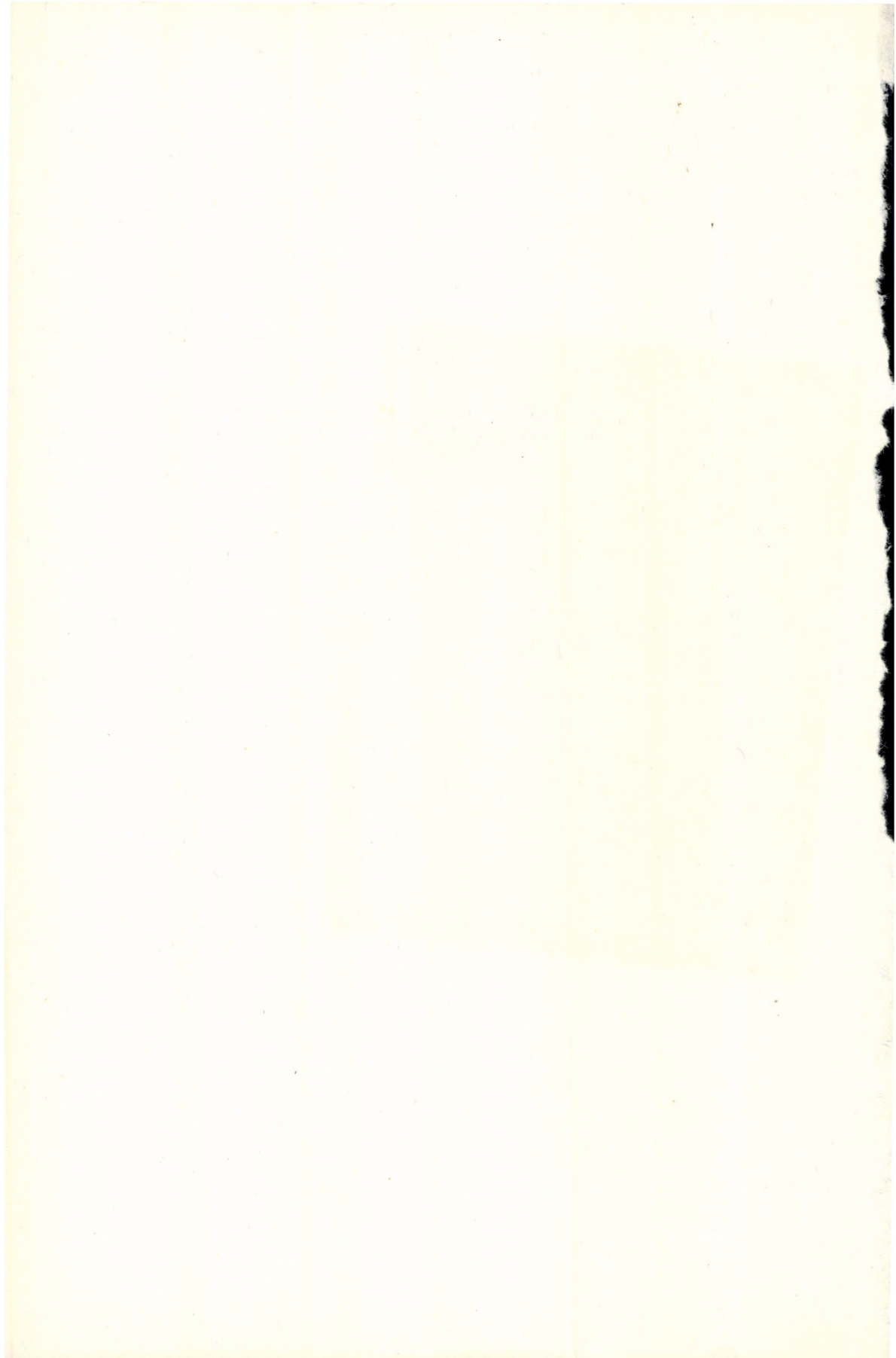
DR. RUDOLF HABELT, BONN  
AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ, BUDAPEST

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The civil war of 193—197 A.D. considerably strengthened the imperial power of the Romans and, together with this, the influence of the legions on which this power was based. The close links between the emperor and the army were demonstrated by the regular granting of honorific titles to certain army units. This practice lasted from the reign of Caracalla to the period of Diocletian. In addition to its emphasizing that a unit belonged to the emperor, the epithet formed from the name of the emperor was also a manifestation of an individual unit's loyalty. These imperial epithets were different from those (*Pius, Felix, Constans*, etc.) awarded in honour of a unit's military achievements. Awards of honour could be confiscated only as a punishment, whereas imperial epithets were dropped when the emperor died. The honorific titles have been interpreted in very different ways. According to the most widespread opinion, the epithet was automatically granted to all military formations on the emperor's accession. If this is true, no historical importance can be attributed to them: their sole use being an approximate means of dating





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BUDAPEST

1983



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## PREFACE

Two decades ago LÁSZLÓ BARKÓCZI was the first scholar to make an attempt at explaining the imperial epithets appearing as honorific titles of Roman military units on inscriptions of the 3rd century and to use these with the aim of identifying and dating military events.<sup>1</sup> To confirm or refute the work of LÁSZLÓ BARKÓCZI and to determine the value of imperial epithets as evidence for further research it is necessary to collect all the epigraphic material and to subject it to profound analysis. The author aspires to fulfil this requirement in the present book.

In the interests of completeness, inscriptions published after the closing of the manuscript, or from sites which only became accessible to research at a later date but before the printing of this book are included with marks a) b) c). Naturally it was not possible to take account of this additional material in the analyses. Sources of differing value have been used in the present work, as in other collections of inscriptions. The text given is in general that of the sources indicated, which have also been followed in the description of the place of discovery, after eliminating mistakes, obsolete names and inconsistencies.<sup>2</sup> In general the text published and accepted in the literature has been changed only when the restoration and explanation of an imperial epithet made it necessary.

One method for the analysis of imperial epithets is a constant comparison with contemporary inscriptions designating army units without imperial epithets. Consequently, all inscriptions produced between 212 and 300 which refer to military units are in principle relevant to this inquiry. Such completeness could not, however, be attained in the present analyses. Obviously, examples of the epithet *Antoniniana* can be compared only with inscriptions lacking imperial epithets the date of which can be assigned without any doubt to between 212 and 222. This condition is valid for other epithets as well. It should be noted that the detailed analysis, which constitutes the main part of this work, can include only a comparison of dateable inscriptions without epithet and those with epithet within the period 212 to 300. Further information, on which inferences might have been based, could have been obtained if it had been possible to compare the whole body of inscriptions with imperial epithets with all inscriptions of the period 212 to 300 which mention an army unit. The closer dating of inscriptions known only to fall within the 3rd century depends upon imprecise factors such as the style of engraving, the type of

<sup>1</sup> L. BARKÓCZI, Die Grundzüge der Geschichte von Intercisa. Intercisa II. *AHung.* XXXVI, 1957, 619–620.

<sup>2</sup> Sites in Dacia producing inscriptions were designated by Hungarian place names in older publications, but by Romanian names in recent publications, so in the interests of greater clarity both names are given.

In the cases where a publication gives first the modern place name, then that used in antiquity, I have used only the latter.

decoration, forms of ligature, the abbreviations employed, the formulation, etc. Such criteria are quite inadequate for separating the inscriptions after 212 from those produced before. Indeed only some inscriptions were given a date by their erectors, and the preserved texts by themselves are unsuitable for the assignment of a date and the restoration of missing portions; moreover in the majority of cases neither photographs nor drawings are available for the correction of mistakes. To use documents which are not firmly dated and which have lost an indeterminable portion of their text would have rendered a comparison and evaluation of dated inscriptions with epithet and ones without epithet of dubious value. Therefore, the non-datable inscriptions have been left out of the compilation. Besides, during the analysis we must reckon with the fact that inscriptions without epithets are not usable in the same proportion as those with epithets.

In the analysis of the material, the present study confines itself to conclusions which may immediately be drawn from the text of the inscriptions. Given this limitation, a set of obvious questions has necessarily remained unanswered, especially the historical questions raised by the relationship between imperial epithets on the one hand and political and military events on the other. These however would have such a wide scope and entail so many ramifications that they would certainly require further research and detailed analyses. Even if the large number of inscriptions published here have added to the value of imperial epithets as an historical source, my analyses need further refinement, supplementation and revision; the consideration of further interconnections and details would go beyond the scope of the present volume.

## ABBREVIATIONS

- AAntHung*  
*AArchHung*  
*AArchSlov*  
*ACMIT*  
*AÉ*  
*AÉrt*  
*AHung*  
*AJug*  
*AlbaR*  
 ALFÖLDY, *FH*  
 ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*  
  
 ALFÖLDY, *Tarraco*  
*AMN*  
 BARBIERI  
  
 BARKÓCZI  
*BCTH*  
*BIAB*  
*BpR*  
*BRGK*  
  
*BVBI*  
 ČEŠKA-HOŠEK  
  
*CIL*  
*CIMRM*  
  
 D  
*DissPann*  
*Dura*  
 EF  
  
*EpigrStud*  
 FITZ  
*FÖ*  
 FREIS  
 GUDEA-LUCĂCEL  
  
 HS  
*IDR*  
*IG*  
*IGLS*
- Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.*  
*Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.*  
*Acta Archaeologica — Archeološki Vestnik.*  
*Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania.*  
*L'Année Épigraphique.*  
*Archaeológiai Értesítő.*  
*Archaeologica Hungarica.*  
*Archaeologia Iugoslavica.*  
*Alba Regia.*  
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*Budapest Régiségei.*  
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*Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae.*  
*Inscriptiones Graecae.*  
 L. JALABERT-R. MOUTERDE, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie.* Paris 1929.

- IGR *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes.*
- IL Afr R. CAGNAT-A. MERLIN-L. CHATELAIN, *Inscriptions latines d'Afrique.* Paris 1923.
- IL Alg S. GSELL, *Inscriptions latines de l'Algérie.* I-II. Paris 1922, 1958.
- ILM L. CHATELAIN, *Inscriptions latines du Maroc.* Paris 1942.
- IMS *Inscriptiones de la Mésie Supérieure.*
- IRT J. M. REYNOLDS-J. B. WARD PERKINS, *The inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania.* Rome 1952.
- ISM *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris.*
- JHS *Journal of Hellenic Studies.*
- JÖAI *Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien.*
- JRS *Journal of Roman Studies.*
- KOLBE H.-G. KOLBE, *Die Statthalter Numidiens von Gallien bis Konstantin (268-320).* *Vestigia*, IV, 1962.
- LEHNER H. LEHNER, *Die antiken Steindenkmäler des Provinzialmuseums in Bonn.* Bonn 1918.
- MERLAT P. MERLAT, *Répertoire des inscriptions et monuments figurés du culte de Jupiter Dolichenus.* Paris 1951.
- PAR *Pro Austria Romana.*
- PFLAUM H.-G. PFLAUM, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain.* Paris 1960-1961.
- PIR<sup>2</sup> *Prosopographia Imperii Romani.*
- RE *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft.*
- RFIC *Rivista di Filologia e d'Istruzione Classica.*
- RIB *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain.*
- RIU *Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns.*
- RO<sup>2</sup> A. v. DOMASZEWSKI, *Die Rangordnung des römischen Heeres.* 2. Aufl. Beih. der *Bonner Jahrbücher*, XIV, 1967.
- RSS *Die römischen Steindenkmäler von Savaria.* Amsterdam-Budapest 1971.
- ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL I A. ŠAŠEL-J. ŠAŠEL, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt.* *Situla*, V, 1963.
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- SCHOBER A. SCHOBER, *Die römischen Grabsteine von Noricum und Pannonien.* Wien 1923.
- SCIV *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche.*
- SHA *Scriptores Historiae Augustae.*
- Sirmium *Sirmium. Archaeological investigations in Syrmian Pannonia.*
- STEIN A. STEIN, *Die Reichsbeamten von Dazien.* *DissPann*, 1/12, 1944.
- TBM *Tanulmányok Budapest múltjából (Studies of past history of Budapest).*
- THOMASSON B. E. THOMASSON, *Die Statthalter der römischen Provinzen Nord-Afrikas von Augustus bis Diocletianus.* Lund 1960.
- VOLLMER F. VOLLMER, *Inscriptiones Baivariae Romanae sive inscriptiones provinciae Raetiae adiectis aliquot Noricis Italicisque.* Monaci 1915.
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- VORBECK II E. VORBECK, *Die Militärschriften aus Carnuntum.* Wien 1980.
- WEBER E. WEBER, *Römerzeitliche Inschriften der Steiermark.* Graz 1969.
- WINKLER G. WINKLER, *Die Reichsbeamten von Noricum und ihr Personal.* Wien-Köln-Graz 1969.

Note. — The following symbols are used in our lists of inscriptions: ● for units with imperial epithets; ○ for units without imperial epithets; † for imperial epithets occurring only on tile stamps.

## INTRODUCTION

Epithets formed from the names of reigning emperors, which are known to have been awarded in great numbers between the start of the sole reign of Caracalla, A.D. 212, and the period of Diocletian present a source for the military history of the 3rd century which has hitherto been largely unexploited. Since the two short articles of G. BERSANETTI,<sup>1</sup> which collected data rather than evaluating it, no attempt has been made to assemble and examine these epithets. The practice followed in awarding these epithets, the reasons for doing so and their historical value have been judged in very different ways by previous research. Two opposed positions have crystallized out of these views: According to the more widespread opinion, the epithet which emphasized that a unit belonged to the emperor, was automatically granted to all military formations on his accession to the throne. On this view, no historical importance can be attributed to imperial epithets; they can be used only as an approximate means of dating inscriptions or of indicating the period in which an emperor ruled. A different view is that an epithet was granted only to a particular unit, or group of units, as a mark of honour to reward them for a specific action, and thus not simultaneously. On this view, inscriptions with epithets are historical sources which can be related to military actions—to concrete manifestations of an individual unit's loyalty to the emperor.

These imperial epithets are undoubtedly different from others—*Pius, Felix, Constans*, etc.—acquired by certain units as rewards for their military achievements. While they could be deprived of the latter only as a punishment, the imperial epithets were automatically dropped at the time of an emperor's death, even if he was deified. It is therefore apparent that these epithets are associated more with service to the emperor than with military achievements. Given this characteristic of imperial epithets, it is not improbable that certain rulers, in particular those who had been elevated to the throne by the army, would have granted an epithet formed from their names to all army units. However there is no evidence for this having happened in practice. More data exists to support the opposing case that epithets were not granted automatically and not in the weeks following an emperor's accession. If epithets were granted automatically, they should not regularly be absent from the titles of units on inscriptions erected after 212. This however is not so. On a considerable number of the inscriptions dated after 212, units designated lack epithets. In some instances their absence may be a mistake, or the result of faulty information when inscriptions relate to veterans who had long since left their units or to soldiers detached in remote garrisons. It may also be supposed that in certain cases,

<sup>1</sup> G. BERSANETTI, I soprannomi imperiali variabili degli auxilia dell'esercito romano. *Athenaeum*, N. S. XVIII, 1940, 105 ff; id., sui soprannomi imperiali variabili delle legioni. *Athenaeum*, N. S. XXI, 1943, 79-91.

especially when the name of the unit is given in an abbreviated form, no space was allowed for the epithet on the inscription. But even if these cases are not taken into consideration, no small number of the inscriptions lacking epithets must have designated units that in this period were undoubtedly not in possession of imperial epithets.

The first and probably the most important task in examining imperial epithets is the analysis and interpretation of those inscriptions erected after 212 on which epithets are missing. Inscriptions with epithets will never give a reliable answer, unless they can be dated to the weeks following an emperor's accession, to the question of when a unit had acquired the epithet it possessed. Information provided by inscriptions naming the same unit is more useful if some of these lack an epithet, especially if they can be dated. Naturally the favourable circumstances in which the grant of an imperial epithet can be identified will arise only when inscriptions lacking it can be assigned to an earlier date than those having it.

To the question, which will determine further investigation, of whether the inscriptions without epithet can in general be considered as of earlier date than those with them, an answer may be found by means of two kinds of analysis.

1. If we compare all the dated inscriptions with and without epithets, according to regnal years, they are of the distribution shown in Table 1a.

Table 1a

Year	Inscriptions		Distribution, %	
	Without an epithet	With an epithet	Without an epithet	With an epithet
1st	22	22	50.00	50.00
2nd	27	32	42.19	57.81
3rd	11	28	28.21	71.89
4th-5th	13	50	20.62	79.37
6th and over	11	44	20.00	80.00

The general trend of development is unambiguous. In the first regnal year, on half of the inscriptions, units bear no imperial epithets. This proportion changes a little in the second year, and considerably in the later ones; from the fourth year on, it is only one fifth of the inscriptions which are without epithets. The bulk of the percentage of inscriptions without epithet falls in the 1st and 2nd regnal years, if we do not take into consideration the year 212, which differs from other initial regnal years in that, as a result of the political situation, the number of inscriptions with an epithet is disproportionately large. Omitting Caracalla, the numbers of inscriptions with and without epithets are, respectively, 12 and 22, that is 35.29% and 64.71%. Thus inscriptions without epithet are characteristic of the first, and to some extent of the second regnal years, while the predominance of inscriptions with epithet begins in the 2nd and 3rd years.

2. Individual comparisons are possible in the case of those units which are named on inscriptions both with and without epithets. The ones without epithet are earlier than those with epithet (see Table 1b).

In the cases given in Table 2, the inscriptions with epithets are earlier than those without epithets.

The 30 earlier inscriptions without epithet, given in the first table, are in agreement with the statement made on the basis of the investigation of the general tendency, namely that



inscriptions without epithet, which are more numerous in the first and second regnal years, generally precede the inscriptions with epithet, which form a decisive majority from the third year onwards. The 9 inscriptions without an epithet, included in the 2nd table, which come from a later date than the ones with an epithet, contradict this statement. For the interpretation of the relationship between inscriptions with and without an epithet, a more detailed analysis of these last 9 inscriptions becomes necessary.

Of the inscriptions naming without epithet units which had previously received one, there is one from the time of Caracalla, seven from that of Severus Alexander and one from that of Philippus. Among those from Severus Alexander's time, a separate group is formed by those the date of which can be placed in the years 230 to 232. If we examine first the inscriptions which do not belong to this group, the following remarks can be made:

1. Inscription no. 108 was erected by a veteran of Legio XXII Primigenia in 215, but not in the place in which the legion was stationed. This can readily be explained as a case of incomplete information. In the text, the name of the legion is given simply as *Le(g.) XXII*. It may therefore also be supposed that space would not have been given to the epithet in view of this drastic abridgement of the legion's name. Should either the first or the second argument be acceptable, it will scarcely be doubted that the absence of an epithet is no evidence that the legion did not use it in 215, or that an epithet was generally used.

2. On inscription no. 303, soldiers belonging to the praetorian cohorts are enumerated. The names of the cohorts are abridged here as well; even their normal epithet has been omitted. Possibly it is for the same reason that the imperial epithet has not been given either.

3. Inscription no. 396 was erected in Neviodunum by the out-posted *beneficiarius consularis* of Legio X Gemina together with his son. It is probable that, as in the case of inscription no. 108, incomplete information was the explanation here.

Inscription no. 656 was erected on 12th February 249 by Legio II Parthica and the *praefectus legionis* in honour of the ruling emperor. The name of the legion is given with its normal epithets. These circumstances preclude the proposal of incomplete information or abridgement of the legion's titles as explanations. It seems unlikely that the imperial epithet would have been omitted had it been possessed by the legion at that time. Consequently the possibility that the legion stationed in Alba had previously been deprived of its honorific title should be explored. February 249 would be approximately at the close of Pacatianus' usurpation in the Danube region, that is just at the time of a rival emperor's fall. If the Legio II Parthica had become unworthy of their epithet *Philippiana* in early 249 this might mean that the legion, in which many soldiers from the Danubian provinces served, had sympathised with the rival emperor. The erection of the inscription may have taken place after the restoration of order.

In the years 230–232 of Severus Alexander's reign we find five inscriptions without epithet. Of these, three are from Germania Superior, one from Pannonia Superior and one from Pannonia Inferior. In each case the imperial epithet is omitted from the name of a legion. The closeness in time and the limitation of the occurrences to the Rhine and Danube provinces might allow us to draw the conclusion that the omission of an epithet which had been used earlier is connected with a manifestation of disobedience towards the emperor, that is, that the legions named above had been deprived, owing to their hostile attitude, of the title expressing their loyalty and devotion to the emperor, or perhaps had dropped it themselves out of hostility to him. Although this explanation, on the basis of

Table 1b

Units	Inscriptions			
	Without an epithet		With an epithet	
	Year	No.	Year	No.
<i>Antoniniana</i>				
<i>Coh. I Aelia Hispanorum</i> <sup>2</sup>	213	78	—	79
<i>Coh. I Fida Vardullorum</i> <sup>3</sup>	—	80	220?	82
<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>	218	171	218	175
	218	172		
<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>	218	215	218?	216
<i>Leg. III Augusta</i> <sup>4</sup>	—	275		
	—	276	—	277
<i>Numerus Hemesenorum</i> <sup>5</sup>	—	286		
	—	287	—	288
<i>Severiana</i>				
<i>Coh. VII vigilum</i>	V. 222	315	II. 229	316
<i>Coh. I Aelia Hispanorum</i>	222	331	226? 229?	332
<i>Leg. XXX Ulpia victrix</i>	223	340	229?	341
<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>	223	425	I. X. 228	427
			228	428
<i>Leg. II Italica</i> <sup>6</sup>	225	458	226	389
			15. V. 226	390
<i>Maximiniana</i>				
<i>Leg. XIV Gemina</i>	235	535	—	537
<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>	235	539	—	541
	236	540	—	542
<i>Leg. III Augusta</i> <sup>7</sup>	—	551	3. V. 235	552
<i>Gordiana</i>				
<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	238	558	240	611
	238	559		
<i>Legio II Italica</i>	23. VI. 238	557	—	604
<i>Legio III Italica</i>	25. VII. 240	602	—	603
<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	240	605	—	605
<i>Ala Pannoniorum</i>	240	648	—	649

<sup>2</sup> Julius Marcus was the first legate of Britannia Inferior, at a time not long after the final removal of Geta. In 213 no unit known from Britannia possessed the epithet *Antoniniana*. A. R. BIRLEY, *The Roman Governors of Britain*. *EpigrStud*, IV, 1967, 87.

<sup>3</sup> Inscription no. 80 probably comes from the period of Elagabalus. If it was erected under Caracalla, no. 81, from 216, can be considered a parallel.

<sup>4</sup> Sex. Varius Marcellus governed Numidia between 212 and 214, at the beginning of Caracalla's rule. E. BIRLEY, *The Governors of Numidia*. A. D. 193–268. *JRS*, XL, 1950, 63.

<sup>5</sup> The *praepositus* that erected all three inscriptions of the *numerus* was a *centurio* of *legio III Augusta*. In inscription no. 286 both units are without epithet. In inscription no. 287, the legion is already *Antoniniana*. In inscription no. 288, there is an imperial epithet beside the name of both units.

<sup>6</sup> Inscription no. 458 is restored by *CIL*, III, 1781 as *Legio (I?) Ital.* It is however more likely that the altar erected in Narona, in 225, designated the legion of Noricum. This has also left an inscription at Teutoburgium, dated to 226 so it was at that time away from its station. *Legio I Italica* had already used the epithet *Severiana* as early as autumn of 224; cf. no. 459.

<sup>7</sup> With respect to the date of the inscription, cf. Note 2 on p. 146.

Table 1b (cont.)

Units	Inscriptions			
	Without an epithet		With an epithet	
	Year	No.	Year	No.
	<i>Philippiana</i>			
<i>Legio I Adiatrix</i>	245	685	—	686
			—	687
	<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>			
<i>Cohors III Collecta</i>	253	740	258	741
<i>Legio V Macedonica</i> <sup>8</sup>	—	742	—	743
			—	744
			—	745
			—	746
<i>Legio III Augusta</i> <sup>9</sup>	22. X. 253	757	—	759
			—	760
			—	761
			—	762
	<i>Postumiana</i>			
<i>Coh. I Aelia Dacorum</i> <sup>10</sup>	—	768	—	769
	<i>Diocletiana Maximiniana</i>			
<i>Legio III Augusta</i> <sup>11</sup>	—	791	—	792

known historical evidence,<sup>12</sup> would account for the omission of the epithets, it gains little support from the inscriptions themselves. In particular the inscriptions from Pannonia are for the most part not susceptible to explanation by opposition to the emperor on the part of the legions. Inscription no. 397 was erected by a *beneficiarius consularis* serving far away from his legion's station, and no. 426 by a veteran. Admittedly the hypothesis of incomplete information in the 9th to 11th regnal years of Severus Alexander may not seem convincing, but nevertheless in the case of inscription no. 397 it is possible that the *beneficiarius consularis*, stationed in Neviudunum, took the text of inscription no. 393, which had been erected in the same place in 225, as a model, and this is why the imperial epithet was omitted from his inscription as well. As for the veteran, he might have happened to have lived in isolation from his unit for 9 to 11 years. The view that the two Pannonian legions were deprived of their epithets is contradicted less ambiguously by the circumstance that inscriptions naming both of them with epithets are known from the last years of Severus Alexander's rule: *Legio X Gemina* in 234 on inscription no. 400, *Legio II Adiatrix* in 231 on no. 432, in 231–233 on no. 433, and in 233 on no. 434.

<sup>8</sup> Inscription no. 742 comes from the joint rule of Valerian, Gallienus and Valerian the younger, 256–258. At the date of inscription no. 743, only Gallienus was in power.

<sup>9</sup> Inscriptions nos. 759–760 were erected during the lifetime of Valerian junior, not later than the summer of 258. On inscriptions nos. 761–762 only Gallienus' name occurs.

<sup>10</sup> According to the two inscriptions, the cohort was commanded by the same Marcus Gallicus.

<sup>11</sup> The unknown governor of inscription no. 791 was in office in Numidia after 286. The *praeses*, Aurelius Maximianus, designated in inscription no. 792 governed Numidia between 290 and 293. KOLBE, 38–43.

<sup>12</sup> *SHA*, v. Alex. 12, 4; H. BENTSON, *Grundriss der römischen Geschichte mit Quellenkunde. I. Republik und Kaiserzeit*. München 1967, 376.

Table 2

Units	Inscriptions			
	Without an epithet		With an epithet	
	Year	No.	Year	No.
	<i>Antoniniana</i>			
<i>Leg. XXII Primigenia</i>	215	108	212 213 214	109 110 111
	<i>Severiana</i>			
<i>Coh. praetoriae I-IV, VII-X</i>	26. VI. 227	303	8. VI. 223 7. I. 224 7. I. 224 7. I. 225 7. I. 226	309 304 305 306 307
<i>Leg. VIII Augusta</i>	23. XII. 231	351	19. IV. 223	352
<i>Leg. XXII Primigenia</i>	231	359	13. I. 223	362
	13. VIII. 232	360	226? 226 22. XI. 227 28. III. 229 230 230	361 363 364 365 366 367
<i>Leg. X Gemina</i>	8. IV. 225	396	4. X. 224	398
	232	397	227	399
<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>	230	426	1. X. 228 228 229 229	427 428 429 430
	<i>Philippiana</i>			
<i>Leg. II Parthica</i>	12. II. 249	656	22. VII. 244	657

Two of the inscriptions from Germania Superior give no more information than do those from Pannonia. Inscription no. 351 comes from a *beneficiarius consularis* stationed far away from his legion, and no. 359 was erected by two *Cives Sumelo(censes)*. Only in the case of inscription no. 360 does it seem probable that the unit *Legio XXII Primigenia* was not in possession of its earlier imperial epithet. According to this inscription, the *exploratores Stu...*, bearing the epithet *Alexandriana*, under the guidance of one of the legion's centurions had renovated their obsolete bath building at their own expense. The imperial epithet is missing from the legion's titles. The omission is again possibly due to chance—the *exploratores* who erected the inscription would probably consider only their own epithet important enough to be indicated, but neither can the possibility be excluded that the legion was not styled *Alexandriana* at the time. These inscriptions, of which two do not admit of certain conclusions and one can be hypothetically explained, are not adequate for the view that a legion had been deprived of its epithet to be considered proven. The question is not even resolved by the fact that no later inscriptions with epithet are known for the legions, *VIII Augusta* and *XXII Primigenia*, which lack them on the ones discussed here.

Taking the nine inscriptions which lack epithets but name units known to have previously possessed them, in seven cases it can be supposed that the epithet was left out

through lack of information or for some other reason; the regiments designated on these inscriptions also possessed the titles *Antoniniana* and *Severiana*. It is also possible that *Legio II Parthica* in 249, and the legions stationed in Germania Superior in 231–232 had been deprived of epithets borne previously because of their hostility to the emperor. Consequently the nine inscriptions do not contradict the homogeneous picture that can be drawn from the investigation of general trends and from the chronological development indicated in the first table, that is, that inscriptions without epithet regularly precede those with one. The exceptions stem from lack of information, or from oversight, or they indicate the withdrawal of the imperial epithet.

The question will naturally arise as to what extent the omission of the imperial epithets on the rest of the inscriptions—those to which attention is not drawn by the existence of a dateable inscription naming the same unit with an epithet—is correct and deliberate, and how many of these are due to mistakes, lack of information, or other causes. The answer to this question will determine the relevance of the inscriptions without epithet in the evaluation of the imperial epithets.

The dated inscriptions without epithet erected under Caracalla, not taking into account the exceptions discussed above, all come from 213, i.e. from the second year of his sole reign. The dated inscriptions attributable to the period of Elagabalus range over the years 218 to 221. (For their erectors see Table 3.)

Table 3

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
213	78	<i>coh. [I] Ael. [Hisp. ∞ eq.]</i>
	83	<i>[coh.] IIII Gallo[rum]</i>
	84	<i>coh. II Neruiorum c. R.</i>
	85	<i>[coh. I Van]gionum item Raeti Gae[sa]ti et Exp[oratores Habitancenses]</i>
	266	<i>[e]uocatus Aug. n., impo[situs] ordinibus in leg. II Tra.</i>
218	97	<i>s[ig]nif. et [ue]t. (?) leg. XXX V. u.</i>
	172	<i>uet. leg. II Ad. p. f.</i>
	215	<i>[&gt; le]g. V Mac. p. c.</i>
219	76	<i>coh. I Ael. D(a)c.</i>
220	204	<i>mil leg. VII Cl., &lt;st&gt;rat. cos.</i>
221	130	<i>actuarius n. D&lt;i&gt;u[i]tensis</i>

The inscription from 219, no. 222, recording the *cursus honorum* of [.]lf. Faustianus also belongs in the category enumerated in the table above. He was prefect and tribune in three units in succession. Of the three, it is only *Legio XIII Gemina* by the name of which the epithet *Antoniniana* is found—the legion in which he spent the earliest part of his service career.<sup>13</sup> The possibilities of mistake or of lack of information may arise. The inscription was erected by the *Collegium fabrorum* of Carnuntum. Among the inscriptions which come from the years 212 to 222 but cannot be dated more closely,<sup>14</sup> the majority

<sup>13</sup> See p. 87.

<sup>14</sup> I do not mention among these inscriptions no. 254 because this has been misread and the name *Legio III Gallica* undoubtedly occurred without epithet in the text.

Table 4

Inscription no.	Erector
80	<i>trib. coh. I Vardul.</i>
132	> <i>leg. III Italicae, ordinatus [e]x eq. Rom. ab domino Imp. M. Aur. A[n]tonino Aug.</i>
133	> <i>leg. III Italicae, ordinatus ex eq. Rom. ab domino Imp. M. Au[r]el. Antonino Aug.</i>
276	[> <i>leg. III Aug., p&lt;r&gt;aep. n. Hemesenorum</i>
283	> <i>leg. [II] Aug. Anton(i)niane, prep. n. Hemesen.</i>
285	<i>cur. eq. al. Fl.</i>
289	> <i>leg. [III] Aug.</i>
275	<i>Iulia Soaemias Bassiana c. f. cum filis marito amantissimo</i>

Table 5

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
222	315	<i>coh. VII uig.</i>
	330	<i>curante Mario Valeriano, leg. eius pr. pr.</i>
	331	<i>coh. I Ael. Hispanorum ∞ eq.</i>
223	340	<i>milites leg XXX V. u. p. f. sub cura agent. T. F. Aprri Commodiani, leg Aug. p. p.</i>
	425	<i>signifer leg II Adi</i>
224	323	<i>cur. Vrso, actar. [f]e[g. e]jus[dem] (= leg. II Aug.)</i>
	388	<i>hastiferii siue pastor. consistentes Castello Mattiacorum</i>
	383	<i>mil. n. Cattharensium</i>
225	385	<i>num. fec.</i>
	458	<i>b. [f.] cos. leg. [I or II?] Ital.</i>
	376	<i>ueteranus ex dec. cho. I Damascenorum</i>

can be considered unexceptional in their omission of the imperial epithet due to the nature and rank of the erectors. (See Table 4.)

Inscription no. 274, on a gravestone from Ovilava, also belongs to the group the accuracy of which is uncertain. It names a tribune of *Legio III Augusta* who was *decurio*, *duumvir* and *pontifex* of *Colonia Aurelia Antoniniana Ovilava*. Although the omission of the imperial epithet from the name of the far distant legion on an inscription erected by the tribune's heir might be the result of incomplete information, or because he had served in the legion before it was awarded the epithet, the possibility cannot be excluded that the absence of the epithet is not by mistake, but is normal practice, as on inscriptions nos 275, 276 and 289; as will be seen later on, the legion of Lambaesis received its epithet at a late stage of Caracalla's rule. Another inscription to be considered as of uncertain accuracy is also from a gravestone, no. 31 = 41 = 53, and mentions a veteran and two soldiers together with the names of their units; of them *Legio II* is *Parthica Antoniniana*, while the two Rome cohorts are without epithets. It is possible that *Legio II Parthica* received the imperial epithet earlier than the two Rome cohorts, at the beginning of Elagabalus' reign.

Under Severus Alexander, the dated inscriptions without epithet are, with one exception, from the first four years of the reign. (See Table 5.)

In the case of the inscriptions dated to 222–224 it is incontestable, owing to the military rank of the erectors, that the absence of the epithet is not accidental. With the inscriptions from 225, the possibility of incomplete information may arise, although this is not confirmed by the text. The same applies to the veteran inscription no. 376 from Hedderheim.

In connection with none of the inscriptions dated only to the time of Severus Alexander does the possibility arise that the absence of an imperial epithet is a mistake or due to incomplete information. (For the erectors see Table 6.)

For the erectors of dated inscriptions without an epithet, originating from the period under Maximinus Thrax, see Table 7.

Table 6

Inscription no.	Erector
412	<i>praef. eq. alae primae Cannanefatum</i>
425	<i>signifer leg II Adi.</i>
446	<i>uett. [co]h. ∞ Heme[se]norum</i>
447	<i>tri[b.] coh. ∞ Hemes.</i>
516	<i>dec. alae Partorum, praepositus cohortis II Sardorum Seuerianae</i>
521	<i>cohors IIII Gallorum</i>
522	<i>proc. Aug. nostri</i>

Table 7

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
235	535	<i>b. f. cos. leg. XIII G. M. u.</i>
	539	<i>me[nsor miles?] emeritus [leg. eius]em (= leg. II Ad.)</i>
236	532	<i>hastiferi ciuitatis Mattiacorum</i>
	540	<i>corn. leg. II Adi.</i>
237	526	<i>[co]h. I Ael. Dac[orum]</i>
	527	<i>coh. I A[el. Dac.]</i>
238	533	<i>s. c. alae Aug., s. c. coh. I Ael. Brit.<sup>15</sup></i>

One of the inscriptions coming from 235–238 but which cannot be dated more closely, no. 527, was erected by a cohort; another, no. 551, by the heirs of a centurion. Neither the dated inscription, nor those which cannot be assigned to a particular year, allow the conclusion that the absence of the imperial epithet could be accidental, an error.

Of the inscriptions erected during the summer of 238, during the joint rule of Pupienus and Balbinus, no. 555, the altar erected by two *praepositi militum agentium in pretensione Aquileia*, and the inscription of a *beneficiarius consularis* of Virunum, dated 23rd June, no. 557, lack an epithet.

The erectors of the dated inscriptions without epithet from the reign of Gordian are listed in Table 8.

<sup>15</sup> It is rather *s(ingularis) c(onsularis)* than *s(ummus) c(urator)*.

No other inscription is known from *Legio I Adiutrix* under Gordian III, so we have no evidence as to whether the legion did acquire the epithet *Gordiana*. Nevertheless it is possibly due to carelessness that the imperial epithet was omitted from the inscription on a gravestone from Syria, no. 610.

The erectors of inscriptions from the reign of Gordian which cannot be dated more closely are listed in Table 9.

Table 8

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
238	558	<i>miles pequarius leg. II Ad. p. f.</i>
	559	<i>dup[la]rius leg. II Ad. p. f.</i>
239	565	<i>coniugi karissimo (mil. coh. V pr.)</i>
	574	<i>praef. uig. p. u.</i>
	595	<i>signifer leg. XXX V. u.</i>
240	602	<i>eq. leg. III Ital.</i>
	605	<i>mentor leg. X G.</i>
	648	<i>actuarius al. Panno.</i>
241	566	<i>uenatores immun. cum custode uiuari, mil. coh. VI pr., ord. custos uiuari coh. p[r]aet. et urb. dec. n. eqq. sing. d. n.</i>
242 <sup>16</sup>	575	
243	610	<i>b. f. trib. leg. eiusdem (= leg. I Adi.)</i>

Table 9

Inscription no.	Erector
580	<i>&gt; leg. VI Vic.</i>
623	<i>spec. leg. XI Cl.</i>
638	<i>trib. mil. leg. I Part., trib. coh. II Maur. Gordianae</i>
639	<i>trib. mil. leg. I P., trib. coh. IX Maur. Gordianae</i>
653	<i>trib. co. II Sa.</i>

Under Philippus, we have only three dateable inscriptions without epithet, and even two of these can be dated only approximately. The altar from Aquileia, no. 697, dedicated to Mithras is probably from 244; it was erected by soldiers with the rank of *signifer*, *agens in lust.* belonging to two legions. The altar, no. 685, erected in honour of the emperor by a *beneficiarius consularis* of *Legio I Adiutrix* stationed in Dalmatia, comes from 245. It is only by the governor's year of office that the date of inscription no. 704, erected at Lamboesis by the *decurio* of the *Ala Flavianiana* where he was the governor's *cornicularius*, can be assigned to the years 246–247.

The inscriptions from Brigetio which cannot be dated more closely within this period were erected by two soldiers with the rank of *optio*, no. 672, and by a soldier of *Legio VII Claudia*, no. 694 = 701.

<sup>16</sup> Inscription no. 654 dated to 242 is not listed, even the name of the unit survives only in fragments and it is uncertain whether it was given an epithet or not.



Dated inscriptions without epithet from the period of Decius are listed in Table 10. It is possible in the case of the last two inscriptions in the table that the imperial epithet was omitted by mistake.

Of the inscriptions without epithet erected under Trebonianus Gallus, the one dated to 251, no. 725, comes from one of the soldiers of *Legio III Cyrenaica*; the Jupiter altar from Bonna, no. 719, erected by two *beneficiarii legati* of *Legio I Minervia* is dated to 252, as is the inscription, no. 722, of *Cohors I Hemesenorum*, which was erected in honour of the emperors.

Table 10

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
249	714	<i>praef. c[o]h. [---] A[q]uit.</i>
	716	<i>mil leg. I Ad. bis p. f. cons.</i>
250	709	<i>tec[ti]ores n. s. s. (= equites singulares)</i>
	713	<i>sacerdos Dolicheni</i>
	715	<i>b. f. cos. leg. X G.</i>

Table 11

Year	Inscription no.	Erector
253	757	<i>[uexi]llat. mill[ia]ria leg III re]stitutae</i>
254	740	<i>coh. III. Collect.</i>
	765	<i>p. p. Maur. Caesarien.</i>
255	730	<i>leg. XX</i>
257	734	<i>b. cos. leg. X G.</i>
262	766	<i>ex dec. alae Thracum</i>
263	756	<i>Imp. Caes. . . . castra coh. VIII Fidae opportuno loco a solo instituit</i>

Dated inscriptions without epithet from the joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus are given in Table 11.

Among the inscriptions enumerated above, incomplete information may be postulated in the case of the altar, no. 734, erected by a *beneficiarius* at Neviodunum, and the inscription of a private nature, no. 766, coming from a *decurio* of the *Ala Thracum*.

The erectors of non-dateable inscriptions without epithet from the joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus are given in Table 12.

Inscriptions dateable to the reign of Postumus but not more exactly were produced by three *principales* of *Legio VI Victrix*, no. 767, and by *Cohors I Aelia Dacorum*, no. 768.

The altar, no. 774, of the prefect of *Legio I Adiutrix* was inscribed in 269, the second year of Claudius II; the milestone, no. 778, of *Cohors II Breucorum* comes from 270, already in the reign of Quintillus. A further undated inscription, no. 773, comes from one of the soldiers of *Cohors IV praetoria*.

The gravestone, no. 780, of the *stator legati* of *Legio VII Claudia* was erected by his heirs in 270, probably after the beginning of Aurelian's reign. A *regionarius* of *Legio III Italica* was responsible for the engraving of another undated inscription, no. 779, for the safety of Aurelian. In the case of the gravestone, it is possible that the legion's epithet, which was

Table 12

Inscription no.	Erector
726	<i>uexill. leg. II Parth., III Aug.</i>
728	<i>Imp. Valerianus et Gallienus Aug. et Valerianus ... Caes. ... centurias ... restituerunt per ... legatum Augg. pr. pr. et ... leg. leg. II Aug., curante ... praef. leg. eiusdem</i>
729	[ <i>nume</i> ]rus [---] TVO[.]
732	<i>heres et ... sec. heres (&gt; leg.)</i>
733	<i>schola &gt;&gt; leg. s. s. (= leg. VIII Aug.)</i>
736	<i>praef. leg. II Adiut., protector</i>
737	<i>praefectus leg. s. s. (= leg. II Adi.)</i>
738	[ <i>pro</i> ]tect. Aug. n. [ <i>praepo</i> ]situs
742	<i>leg. V Mac. II piae fidelis</i>
763	[ <i>leg.</i> ] Auggg. pr. pr.

borne by the *stator legati* at the time of his death, had lost its relevance on account of the change in rule which ensued.

From the time of Carus and his sons no imperial epithet has survived. Possibly none were awarded at all. Of the two inscriptions without epithet, the one dated to 282–283, no. 786, was erected by *Cohors II Breucorum* and the other, no. 784, was an altar erected by the prefect of *Legio II Adiutrix* in honour of the emperor.

Of the inscriptions without epithet under Diocletian and Maximian, the earliest, no. 790, is from 288, it supplies the information that the camp of *Cohors I Augusta Praetoria Lusitanorum* had been constructed. The Hercules altar, no. 788, of the prefect of *Legio II Adiutrix* is dated two years later, to 290. The altar from Smederovo, no. 789, which cannot be dated more closely, is also from a prefect of a legion, as is the inscription from Lambaesis, no. 791, which reveals that a road has been constructed; the soldiers of *Legio III Augusta* had taken part in the work.

Thus a survey of the inscriptions without epithet shows that their absence stems only in a few cases from a mistake, or incomplete information, or from an error by those responsible for the text. The number of inscriptions, which were non-official in nature, produced by civilians—in some cases priests and in others the relatives of deceased soldiers—is so small as to be insignificant. I argued that the absence of an epithet on these is questionable evidence even if other circumstances do not confirm this. As against this, the number of inscriptions, 21, erected by the units themselves is very high, and an overwhelming majority of these, 15, were erected in honour of the reigning emperor. In our compilation there are 15 inscriptions coming from commanders of legions and auxiliary troops, of which some half, 8, were dedicated in honour of the reigning emperor. These examples definitely exclude the possibility of error, incomplete information, or disaffection towards the emperor, as do the inscriptions erected in the name of the emperor, generally in commemoration of building works, by governors and legates. It does not seem to be possible that in the case of stone documents in which homage was being paid to the emperor the imperial epithet, a sign of attachment to the emperor, would have been omitted from the text should the military unit be designated then possess it. The inscriptions without epithet erected by military units and their commanders reveal a further important fact: they can be found from 213 up to the time of Diocletian, and the majority even fall after the Severan period. On the basis of these inscriptions it can be

concluded that the status attached to imperial epithets did not become devalued with the passing of time.

The omission of an epithet occurs more frequently than it does with civilians and veterans in the case of soldiers, especially the *beneficarii consularis*, who performed their service far away from the station of their unit. The absence of the epithet is particularly apparent with the inscriptions coming from a station of *beneficarii consularis* at Neviodunum in Pannonia Superior in the third century (see Table 13).

Table 13

Inscription no.	Year	Legion	Epithet
149	217	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	<i>Antoniniana</i>
398	224	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	<i>Severiana</i>
396	225	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	—
397	232	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	—
535	235	<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	—
715	250	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	—
734	257	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	—

Of the seven inscriptions there are altogether two in which *Legio X Gemina* is styled *Antoniniana* or *Severiana*. The case of Neviodunum does however seem exceptional even among the *beneficarius consularis* inscriptions. Further *beneficarius consularis* inscriptions known from Pannonia Superior are listed in Table 14.

Table 14

Inscription no.	Year	Legion	Station	Epithet
399	227	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	Scarbantia	<i>Severiana</i>
408		<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	Siscia	<i>Severiana</i>
607	239	<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	Novae	<i>Gordiana</i>

In the *beneficarius* stations of Pannonia Superior, with the exception of Neviodunum, the imperial epithet is present beside the name of each of the legions mentioned. This, even if the number of examples is small, indicates a state of affairs different from that of the Neviodunum inscriptions. Similar results are obtained if the inscriptions with and without epithet from Noricum, which has also produced a considerable number of *beneficarius* inscriptions, are compared (see Table 15).

Of the inscriptions without epithet, no. 141 may come from the period after Macrinus' enthronement, when the legion undoubtedly did not possess an imperial epithet. Inscription no. 557 also comes from a period of change in imperial rule, with the date of 23rd June, 238: *Legio II Italica* would scarcely have been entitled to use its earlier imperial epithet at this time. Leaving aside these two inscriptions, there is only one *beneficarius* inscription on which no imperial epithet is found, the earlier inscription from the reign of Severus Alexander. The legion had probably not yet received its epithet *Severiana*. The *beneficarius consularis* inscriptions from Germania Superior are listed in Table 16.

Table 15

Inscription no.	Year	Legion	Station	Epithet
142	215	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Celeia	<i>Antoniniana</i>
143	215	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Unterhörll	<i>Antoniniana</i>
141	217	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Celeia	—
144	219	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Bedaium	<i>Antoniniana</i>
458	225	<i>Legio II Italica?</i>	Narona	—
389	226	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Teutoburgium	<i>Severiana</i>
390	226	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Bedaium	<i>Severiana</i>
391	230	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Boiodurum	<i>Severiana</i>
557	238	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	Virunum	—

Table 16

Inscription no.	Year	Legion	Station	Epithet
102	213	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	Heddernheim	<i>Antoniniana</i>
104	221	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	Großkrotzenburg	<i>Antoniniana</i>
105	222	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	Cannstatt	<i>Antoniniana</i>
117		<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>	Cannstatt	<i>Antoniniana</i>
362	223	<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>	Cannstatt	<i>Severiana</i>
364	227	<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>	Mogontiacum	<i>Alexandriana</i>
351	231	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	Amorbach	—

Again the epithet is missing from only one of the inscriptions from this province. This belongs to the group from 231–232 which is probably to be explained by a previous withdrawal of the right to use an imperial epithet from the legions of Germania Superior.

This survey of the *beneficiarius consularis* inscriptions from Pannonia Superior, Noricum and Germania Superior, Neviodunum excepted, does not permit us to draw the conclusion that the *principales* operating far from their units would use their imperial epithet on inscriptions to a lesser extent than average. Still less can it be supposed that these soldiers could have the right to or be in the habit of neglecting the imperial epithet. From these considerations it can be inferred that the practice of the *beneficarii consularis* serving in Neviodunum is attributable to specific, probably local reasons. The two earliest inscriptions, from 217, in the last month of Caracalla's rule, and 224, Severus Alexander's third regnal year, designated *Legio X Gemina* with epithet. On the altar, no. 396, erected in the next year, 8 April 225, the anniversary of Caracalla's assassination, the imperial epithet was already missing, and it did not appear later, under Severus Alexander, on no. 392 from 232, whereas on the basis of other inscriptions, nos 399 and 400, *Legio X Gemina* undoubtedly used its epithet in these years as well. Therefore, if the omission of the imperial epithet at Neviodunum was deliberate and consistent, this practice began after 4 October 224 and before 8 April 225. The omission of the imperial epithet under Severus Alexander is definite, while with the later occurrences the situation is not so unambiguous. The next inscription comes from 235, probably after the beginning of Maximinus Thrax's reign. We should not necessarily suppose that by that time *Legio XIV Gemina* had already acquired an imperial epithet; it is known that at that time *Legio II Adiutrix* in Pannonia Inferior did not use one, no. 539. We have also no evidence as to whether *Legio X Gemina* used the epithet *Deciana* on October 1st, 250. In the inscription dated to 257, a few

indecipherable letters can be found after the name *Legio X Gemina* which may possibly belong to an imperial epithet that can no longer be read. It would not be right to draw far-reaching conclusions on the basis of the two inscriptions from the period of Severus Alexander as to the absence of the imperial epithet on a relatively greater number of *beneficiarius* inscriptions from Neviodunum.

If we leave out of consideration the insignificant number of cases in which the imperial epithet is missing from the name of the legion through mistake, faulty engraving or any other cause of error, it can definitely be stated that the legions, commandants, officers, N.C.O.s or soldiers who erected the inscriptions employed the designation of their unit which was correct at the time. This means that the absence of an epithet can be interpreted, except in cases of error, as meaning that the unit was not in possession of the imperial epithet at the time the inscription was erected.

Table 17

Inscription no.	Legion	Year
141	<i>Legio II Italica p. f.</i>	217
171	<i>Legio II Adiutrix p. f.</i>	218
172	<i>Legio II Adiutrix p. f.</i>	218
340	<i>Legio XXX Ulpia victrix p. f.</i>	223
359	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia p. f.</i>	231
360	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia p. f.</i>	232
426	<i>Legio II Adiutrix p. f.</i>	230
557	<i>Legio II Italica p. f.</i>	238
558	<i>Legio II Adiutrix p. f.</i>	238
559	<i>Legio II Adiutrix p. f.</i>	238
694	<i>Legio VII Claudia p. f.</i>	
719	<i>Legio I Minervia p. f.</i>	252
742	<i>Legio V Macedonica II p. f.</i>	

This interpretation is also confirmed by further data. The imperial epithets *Pia Fidelis*, *Pia Vindex* are not consistently indicated on inscriptions of the third century. In certain provinces, such as the two Britains, Pannonia Superior, Dacia, etc. the epithets are given in exceptional cases, but in general it was considered satisfactory if only the more distinctive imperial epithets were listed. Therefore, in the cases where the normal epithets of the particular unit are clearly indicated, the absence of the others cannot be attributed to error or misinformation. These inscriptions are given in Table 17.

Of the inscriptions enumerated above, in the case of no. 426 it is likely that the imperial epithet was omitted due to lack of information. With the exception of the two mentioned above, nos 359 and 360, naming *Legio XXII Primigenia*, all the inscriptions of this group come from the beginning of a new reign, when, as seen above, the greatest concentration of inscriptions without epithet lies.

On the basis of what has been said above, in the overwhelming majority of cases we can consider the inscriptions as authentic evidence which can properly be employed in our inquiries. At the same time it may be regarded as settled that an imperial epithet was not received by all units automatically on the enthronement of a new ruler, but was always awarded as a decoration to units or groups, such as the army of a province or a force that had taken part in some military or political action. Epithets were acquired by various units at some point during a reign as a reward for loyalty to the emperor or for some

service. If a particular unit erected an inscription before it had been rewarded with an imperial epithet then its name was regularly written without an epithet. As a rule, the inscriptions without epithet can be regarded as earlier than those with one. It might happen, as is indicated by the examples mentioned, that certain units were deprived of their epithet as a result of disaffection towards the emperor. Presumably, although the relatively small number of cases makes the reliability of this hypothesis questionable, certain units during the reign of a particular emperor did not receive imperial epithets at all. The reverse of this, the simultaneous award of an epithet to all units by an emperor, although I did not deny the possibility of this in principle, has not been observed in the present survey of inscriptions without epithet, and, up to the time of Gallienus' death, that is in the period for which we have a larger amount of inscriptional material available, it could not possibly have occurred.

PART ONE





# I. IMPERIAL EPITHETS IN THE 1ST AND 2ND CENTURIES

## DOMITIANA

- 1 *CIL*, XIII, 8071—Bonna  
*L. Magius L. | Ouf. Dubius | Mediolani mil. | leg. I F(laviae) M. p. f. D(omitiana) ar/morum custos > | Aufidi Martialis | ann. XXXI, stip. XIII | h. f. c.*
- 2 *CIL*, XIII, 8533—Bürgel  
*[---]!i[u]s | Victorinus | > leg. VI Vic. p. f. D(omitiana) | pro uex. L. eius | et pro se u. s. l. m.*
- 3 *CIL*, XIII, 7717—Brohl  
*I. O. M. | Her. Sax. Sex. | Donnius | Vindex > leg. | X G. p. f. D(omitiana) et | commilitones u. s. l. m.*
- 4 *CIL*, XIII, 6357 = D., 3914—Ara Flavia  
*Abnobae | Q. Antonius | Silo > leg. I A/diutricis et | leg. II Adiutri/cis et leg. III Aug. | et leg. III F. f. | et leg. XI C. p. f. | et leg. XXII P. p. f. D(omitiana) | u. s. l. l. m.*
- 5 *CIL*, XIII, 7725—Brohl  
*Suleuiabus | C. Paccius | Pastor | uet. leg. | XXII P. p. f. D(omitiana) | u. s. l. m.*
- 6 *CIL*, XIII, 7705—Brohltal  
*Herc(u)li Saxa/no Gemell/us im[a]ginif. coh. II Astu/rum p. f. D(omitiana) et | uexil(lationi)s coh. | eiusdem | u. s. l. l. m.*
- 7 *CIL*, XIII, 7722—Brohltal  
*I. O. M., Jun., | Marti, Her. | [s]acrum. C. | Domitius | Rufinus d(ec.) | coh. II. c. R. p. f. D(omitiana) | [e]t commilitones | u. l. l. m.*
- 8 *BRGK*, XVII, 1927, 41 = *AE* 1928, 183—Augusta Treverorum  
*[--- | --- m]iles clas/sis Germanice [[Dō/mīti]a[næ p. f.]] neg/[o]tiator ceruesa | rius artis offec/ture ex uoto pro | meritis posuit.*
- 9 *CIL*, XIII, 7681—Antunnacum  
*Matribus | suis | Similio mil/es ex c(l)asse Ge/rmanica p. f. D(omitiana) | pler(omate) Cresimi .. s. l. l. m.*

The epithet *Domitiana* appears only after the names of units from the army of Germany. Its complete form is *pia fidelis Domitiana*. The epithet expresses loyalty manifested towards the emperor. It was given only to those regiments which, at the time of the rebellion of L. Antonius Saturninus<sup>1</sup> in A.D. 88, defeated the usurper under the command of A. Bucius Lappius Maximus,<sup>2</sup> governor of Upper Germany.<sup>3</sup> No further epithets were awarded during the later wars of Domitian's reign.<sup>4</sup>

## COMMODA

CIL, XIII, 11757 = *AE*, 1912, no. 122—Oehringen, a. 187

[N]um[p]his / pro salute et Vi / ctoria Imp. [[C[o]m[m]odi]] Antonini / Aug. Pii [[Felic[i]s]] ius / su Clementis / Dextriani leg. / Aug. pr. pr. quod / aqua non esse[t] induxit per Iul. De/[m]etrianum > leg. V[III] / Aug. p. f. c(onstantis) [[C[om]m[od]ae]] / per pedes [---] / Crispino et Eliano cos.

*AE*, 1957, 50 = *BRGK XL*, 1959, no. 144—Obernburg, 15. VII. 189

I. O. M., / Iunoni Reg., Miner., / Genio Imp. [[Com/modi]] Aug. Pii Fellicis Inuicti Brit/tannici Q. Villo/nius Verecun/dus mil. leg. VIII / Aug. p. f. c(onstantis) C(ommodae) b. f. / cos. duobus / Silanis cos. / idib. Iul. u. s. l. l. m.

CIL, XIII, 6646—Stockstadt, a. 191

I. O. M. / Dolicheno in ho/nor. d. d. P. Ferasi/us Cl. Auitus Sauari/a > leg. VIII Aug. p. f. [[c(onstantis) C(ommodae)] / ex aquilifero leg. / I Adiutricis pro se / et suis u. s. l. l. m. / Aproniano / et Bradua cos.

*AE*, 1957, 52 = *BRGK XL*, 1959, no. 145—Obernburg, 13. I. 191

Dis deabusque / omnibus sa/crum. / C. Sanctinius / Mercator, mil. / leg. VIII Aug. p. f. / c(onstantis) C(ommodae) b. f. cos. pro / salute sua et suo/rum omnium pos(u)it. / u. s. l. l. m. id. Ian. / Aproniano et Bradua cos.

CIL, XI, 6053—Vrvinum Mataurense

C. Vesnio C. f. Stel. / Vindici Popul. / Vruin. patrono suo / et municip[it], / aedil., pontif., / IIII uir uiarum curandar., / tribun. milit. leg. VIII Aug. / quo militante cum liberata / esset noua obsidione / legio pia fidelis constans / Commoda cognominata est / ipse ut deuotissimus Imp. / Commodo Aug. Pio Felici / oblato honore quaestor / designatus est annorum XXIII / diuisit ob dedication. bigae / decurion. singul. XV / collegiis omnibus XIII plebei / et honore usis XIII / l. d. d. d.

<sup>1</sup> *PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 874

<sup>2</sup> *PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 84

<sup>3</sup> *Dio*, Excerpt. LXVII, 11, 1; *Epit des Caes.* 11, 10.

<sup>4</sup> A further unit of Germania: *AE*, 1962, 196 mentions a tile stamp of *cohors I Classica pia fidelis Domitiana*, but it does not give a description of it.

- 15 *CIL*, XII, 2587—Geneva  
*Deo Inuicto, | Genio loci | Firmidius Se/uerinus, mil. | leg. VIII Aug. p. f. | c(onstantis) C(ommodae), stip. XXVI, aram | ex uoto pro salute | sua u. s. l. m. posita | Muciano et Fabiano cos.*<sup>1</sup>
- 16 *CIL*, XIII, 6582—Osterburken  
*Leg. VIII | Aug. | p. f. c(onstans) [[C(ommoda)]] | a s(olo) f(ecit).*

Further, uncertain inscriptions.<sup>2</sup>

The epithet *pia fidelis constans Commoda* can only be shown to have been awarded to *Legio VIII Augusta*. The earliest inscription, no. 10, comes from 187, so the legion received the epithet this year at the latest. From the date and the fact that the epithet was received by one unit only it can be demonstrated that no new system of commendation had been introduced but rather a particular military action had been rewarded. No similar epithet was given to the forces of Britain in Commodus' reign or to those which took part in warfare along the Danube, so the epithet must reflect, as in the time of Domitian, an expression of loyalty towards the emperor, presumably in the form of suppressing a revolt between 185 and 187.<sup>3</sup> No information is available as to whether there were disturbances in the Rhine area at the time. Consequently it is not impossible that the granting of the imperial epithet is linked with a *bellum desertorum*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Muciano et Fabiano cos* should place it in 201, but this is impossible: in the 8th year of Septimius Severus the legion could not even by mistake have used the epithet *Commoda*. It must be the case either that the consuls' names were added to the inscription later, or that the reading and expansion of *leg. VIII Aug. p. f. c. C.* is doubtful.

<sup>2</sup> E. RITTERLING, *Legio, RE*, 12, 1925, col. 1659, mentions inscriptions; *CIL*, XIII, 6578 and 6578a at *legio VIII Augusta Commoda*; however, the imperial epithet cannot be evidenced in a reassuring manner in them. Explanations which can be considered as uncertain:

*CIL*, XIII, 6728—Mogontiacum, a. 192

[I.] O. M. / [Iu]noni Reginae. / [For]tunae. Mineruae / [--- / --- / --- / --- pro salute | et incolumit]ate / [leg. X] XII Pr. p. [f. Com. | Commodo Aug. VII | et P]ertinace II / [c]os.

*AÉ*, 1928, 86—Dura Europos

*Pro salute Com. | Aug. Pii F. | et Victoriam d. n. | Imp. Pac. Nigreinus e[lg]. | Roman. et | Ael. Tittianus, dec. coh. | II Vlp. P(aphlagonum) [∞] Com. | [G]enio?? Dura?? altarem?? ex u(oto)? | XV ka. Iuniis | [P]risco et Claro cos.*

No pair of consuls Priscus and Clarus is known. P. Julius Scapula Priscus was consul on 16th March 192—*CIL* XVI, 133. In 193, C. Julius Erucius Clarus Vibianus is known as *consul ordinarius*. From line 9 onwards the inscription can be read only with uncertainty, so it is doubtful whether *Cohors II Ulpia Paphlagonum* was awarded an imperial epithet like *Legio VIII Augusta*. A revolt can scarcely have been considered very serious if a single *Cohors Milliaria* sufficed for its suppression.

M. I. ROSTOVITZEF—F. E. BROWN—C. B. WELLES, *Dura. Rep. VII—VIII*, 1939, 375–376, no. 930.—Dura Europos *CAHN ΠΩ ΟΙ | σκάφη | μά Κομ(μ)οδιανά | ἔχε εἰς | Νετάρως.*

The graffito can be deciphered only with difficulty and the epithet *Commodiana* is doubtful.

<sup>3</sup> E. RITTERLING, o.c., col. 1660.—H. NESSELHAUF—H. LIEB, *Dritter Nachtrag zu CIL XIII. BRGK*, XL, 1959, 177.

<sup>4</sup> G. ALFÖLDY, *Bellum desertorum. BJ*, CLXXI, 1971, 367–376.

## II. IMPERIAL EPITHETS UNDER SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

- 16a *RIU*, 840—Leányfalu, a. 195  
*Imp. Caes. L. Septe. / Sev. Pert. Aug. p. p. Arab. / Adiab., imp. V, cos. II, tri. / poie. II., pontifi. maximo et / M. Aur. Antoni. Caes. Coh. I ∞ / Aure. Antoniniana Nova Se. const. / Pisone et Iul. cos.*<sup>1</sup>
- 17 *CIL*, III, 3664–10602 = *RIU*, 749—Crumerum, a. 198  
*Imp. Caes., diui / Marci Antonini / Germanici Sarma. / fili, diui Antonini ne/p., diui Hadriani pro/n[e]pot[is], diui Traiani / Parth[ici abnepoti], / diui Neruae adnep[oti] / L. Septimio Seuer[o] / Pertina[ci Aug. Arabic. / Adiabenico, pontifici. / Parthico maximo, trib. / potest. VI, imp. XI, cos. / II, procos., coh. V C[all(aecorum)] / Luc(ensium) Anton.*<sup>2</sup>
- 18 *CIL*, III, 14485<sup>a</sup> = *D.*, 9179 = *IDR*, II, 174—Bumbești, a. 201  
*Imp. Caes. L. Septimius Seuerus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arabic[us] / Adiab. Part. maximus, pontifex maximus, trib. pot. VIII, imp. XI, e[st] / Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Antoninus Pius Felix Aug., trib. pot. III muros cesp[it. / castro[rum] coh. I A[u]reliae Brittonum ∞ Antoniniana(e) uetust. dila[psos] / lapide eos restitue[r]unt per Octauium Iulianum leg. ipso[rum] / pr. pr.*<sup>3</sup>
- 19 *CIL*, VIII, 9827 = *D.*, 2493—Sidi Ali ben Yub, a. 201  
*Imp. Caesari / L. Septimio / Seuero Pio / Pertinaci / Aug. Arab. Adia[b.] / Parth. maxim., / trib. potest. / VIII, imp. XI, cos. / III, p. p., p[rocos.], / eq. alae I Aug. / Parth. / Antoninia[n]ae.*<sup>4</sup>
- 20 *CIL*, VIII, 9828—Sidi Ali ben Yub, a. 201  
*Imp. Caes. M. Au/rel. Antonino Pio / Aug., L. Sep. Seueri Pii / Pert. Aug. Ar(a)b. Adiab. / Parth. max. fil., L. [[Sep/timi] Get[ae nobil]/[is]s[imi] Caes.] / f[ratr]i], trib. pot./VIII, cos., pro/cos., eq. alae / I Aug. Par/thor. / Antoninianae.*<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In line 6 originally: *Aure. Antonina S(urorum)*.

<sup>2</sup> *Anton.* is a subsequent addition.

<sup>3</sup> There is no indication of later engraving.

<sup>4</sup> *D.*: *Titulos probabile est dedicatos esse aliquando post annum quem enuntiant, cum uix admitti possit uiuo Seuero numeros Antoninianos nuncupatos esse.*

<sup>5</sup> Cf. note 4, the statement refers also to him.

*AÉ*, 1909, 248 = *AÉ*, 1912, 293 = WINKLER, 85—Lauriacum, a. 201<sup>6</sup>  
*Imp. Caes., diui M. [Antonini Pii Germ. Sarm. fil., diui] / Commodi frat., diu[i Antonini Pii nep., diui Hadriani pronep.], / diui Traian[Parth. abnep., diui Neruae adnep.], / L. Sept. Seuerus Piu[s Petrinax Aug. Ar]ab. Adiab. [Parth. max.], / pont. max., tr. pot.[VIII, imp. XI, cos. III, p. p. et] Imp. Ca[es. L. Septimi] / Seueri Pii Pertina[cis Aug. Arab. Adiab. P]arth. ma[x. fil., diui] / M. Antonini Pii Ge[rm. Sarm. nep., diui A]ntonini [Pii pronep.], / diui Hadriani abn[ep., diui Traiani Part]h. et diui N[eruae adnep.], / M. Aur. Antoninus Piu[s Aug., tr. pot. VIII, cos., et] Imp. Caes. L. [Sept. Seueri] / Pii Pertinacis Aug. Arab. A[diab. Parth. max. fil., Imp. C]aes. M. Aur. An[tonini Pii frat.], / [[P. Sept. Get]a Caes. p[rinc. iuu.]], castra]feceru[nt, curante] / Iuuentio Pr[oculo, leg. Augg. pr. pr.], cos. d[esig.]. / Legio II [Ital. p. f. A]ntonin[iana].<sup>7</sup>*

- 21a *CIL*, VI, 1056—Roma, a. 205  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Antonino Aug. Seueri / Aug. n. filio, Parth. max., / trib. pot. VIII, cos. II / coh. I uig. Antoniniana. / Cn. Rusticus Rufinus, praef. uig., / Ti. Claudius Marcellinus, / trib. / — Names — // dedic. kal. / [— / ]mp. Antonino Aug. II [[et Get]a Caes. cos.]]<sup>8</sup>*
- 21b *IDR*, II, 499—Slaveni, a. 205  
*[Imp. Caes. L. Septi]m. Seuerus Pius [Pert. Aug. Arab. Adiab. / Parth. max., pont. m]ax., trib. pot. XIII, [imp. XI, cos. III, p. p., / prcos., Imp. Caes. M. Aur]el. Antoninu[s Pius Felix Aug., trib. / pot. IX, cos. II, p. p., p]rcos., L. Septimi[us Geta nobil. Caes., cos. / — — basil]icam dederu[nt alae I Hispan. Ant]oninian[ae piae fidelis?].<sup>9</sup>*
- 21c *AÉ*, 1976, 698—Gholiaia, 26. XII. 205  
*Vexillatio leg. III Aug. p. u. S., / quae ad castra Chol. aedific. uenit / Muciano et Fabiano cos. VIII kal. Febr. et / reuersa est Antonino II et Geta Caes. Augg. cos. VII kal. Ian.<sup>10</sup>*
- 22 *CIL*, XIII, 8825 = D., 9186—Roomburg, a. 205/206  
*Imp. Caes. L. Septimius Seuerus Pius Pert[inax et] / M. Aurellius Antoninus Augg. e[st] L. Septimius Geta Caesar] / numero expl. Bat. Antonianaru[m], cur. Coc. Ven(i)dio Ruf[o, leg. Augg. pr. pr.]<sup>11</sup>*
- 23 *CIL*, III, 4364–11082 = BARKÓCZI, 241 = *RIU*, 249—Arrabona, 9. VI. 207  
*Victoriae / Augg. nm. / et leg. I / Adi. p. f. / Antoninianae, / P. Marcius / P. filius / Sextianus / Epheso, / p. p. d. d., // dedicante / Egnatio / Victore, / leg. Augg. / pr. pr. / et Cl. / Pisone, / legato / leg., / V idus / Iunias, / Apro et / Maximo / cos.<sup>12</sup>*
- 24 LEHNER, 21—Bonna, a. 210  
*In h. leg. I M. p. f. [Antoninia]nae, / [C]onstantiniu[s — — — / — — —]i leg. s. s., Fau[st. et Ruf. cos.].<sup>13</sup>*

<sup>6</sup> The publications quoted restore Septimius Severus' *tribunicia potestas* as XII, which cannot be demonstrated and is not justifiable. The governor did not administer Noricum later than 201. See WINKLER, *op. cit.*

<sup>7</sup> The last line is a subsequent addition.

<sup>8</sup> *Antoniniana* is a subsequent addition.

<sup>9</sup> *Antoniniana* is a subsequent addition.

<sup>10</sup> The author's restoration of line 1: *leg. III Aug p. u. S(eueriana)* is in this form unlikely and without parallel.

<sup>11</sup> *Antonianaru[m]* is engraved in smaller letters between the lines.

<sup>12</sup> *Antoniniana* in smaller letters is engraved between the lines.

<sup>13</sup> The epithet and also the restoration of the consuls' names are uncertain.

- 25 *CIL*, III, 6641–12080<sup>a</sup> = *AE*, 1966, 495 adn.—Aelia Capitolina  
*M. Iunio / Maximo, / leg. Augg. / leg. X Fr. Antoniniana / C. Dom. Serg. / Iul. Honoratus, /*  
*str. eiu[s].*<sup>14</sup>
- 26 *CIL*, III, 10279—Lugio  
*Imp. Ca[es.] / M. Aure[l.] / Antoni/no Aug., / Imp. Seue/ri Aug. / nostri / filio, / coh. I [[Nor.]]*  
*/ Antoninia(n)a / eq.*<sup>15</sup>
- 27 *CIL*, III, 14509 = *D.*, 9105 = *AE*, 1901, 13—Viminacium  
*[Imp. Caes. L.] Sept. Seuerus Pert. / [Pius F]elix Arab. Adiab. / [Part] , maximus et / [Imp.*  
*Caes. M.] Aur. Antoninus Pius / [Felix Au]gustus cana/[bas refec]erunt leg. VII / [Cl. A]nt. p.*  
*f.*<sup>16</sup>
- 28 *D.*, 9154 = *AE*, 1903, 288—Timacum minus  
*Marti. eq., / pro salute do/minor. nn[[n]]. Se/ueri et Antonini / imp., G. Atrius Deco/rat.,*  
*trib. coh. II Aurel. / Dard. Antonini/anae ∞ eq., l. p.*<sup>17</sup>
- 29 *AE*, 1934, 212—Berovo  
*Imp. Caes. M. / Aurel. Antonino. / Seueri Aug. n. / fili<o>, trib. pot. [---], / cos. III, proc., /*  
*coh. II Conco[r]/dia Seueriana.*
- 30 N. VULIC. Srpska Akademija Nauka, *Spomenik*, XCVIII, 1941–48, 81, 172—Timacum  
 minus  
*[Mart]i equitum te[mplum / pro] salute domino[rum nn. / Seue]ri et Antonin[i Augg., / per C.]*  
*Atrium Deco[ratum, trib. / coh.] II Aur. Dardan[orum Anto/ninia]nae ∞ eq. Ale [---].*<sup>18</sup>

After the death of Commodus and during the reign of Septimius Severus, *Antoniniana* epithets appear. The first is from 198, and the last dated inscription bearing one from 210. These epithets do not form a group in date or location and, unlike the earlier ones, cannot be associated with one or more specific events. It is remarkable that these epithets express the army's relationship not to the reigning emperor, who would depend upon it, but to the child Caracalla. The inscription from Crumerum, erected in 198, and the stone inscription erected at Sidi Ali ben Yub in 201, were set up in honour of Septimius Severus, but the epithet *Antoniniana* is on them also. Consistent with these considerations is the fact that in many cases one can state with confidence that the epithet is a subsequent addition to the inscription, engraved after the death of Septimius Severus. It can be taken as certain that the epithets on the other inscriptions are also subsequent additions, i.e. none of them can be put between 198 and 212. Under Septimius Severus no military units were awarded imperial epithets.

<sup>14</sup> The epithet *Antoniniana* is a subsequent addition.

<sup>15</sup> *Antoniniana* is a subsequent addition.

<sup>16</sup> The suggested restoration of [*Diuus?*] *Sept.* is unlikely.

<sup>17</sup> *D.*: *Inde a littera G omnia scripta in spatio depresso, scilicet restituta, postquam eraso nomine Getae haec pars inscriptionis deformis visa est.*

<sup>18</sup> The author's restoration of lines 4–5: [*coh.] II Aur. Dardan[orum Seue/ria]nae ∞ eq. Ale[xandrianae]* in this form is unlikely and without parallel, but the imperial names do not justify the restoration of the epithet to *Severiana Alexandriana* either.

### III. ANTONINIANA

#### ITALIA

##### Legio II Parthica<sup>1</sup>

- 30a *CIL*, VI, 3734–31058—Roma, a. 220  
*Victoriae aeter.* / *d. n. Imp. Caes. Marc.* / *Aureli* [[Antonini]] / *Pii Felic. Aug., pontif.* / *maximi, trib. pot. II* [I], / *cos. III, p. p., diui Seue/ri nepotis,* / *leg. II Pa[r]thica* / *Antoniniana* / *p. / f. f. aet. deuota nu/mini* [m. q. e]ius.
- 31 *CIL*, VI, 2579 = FREIS, 97–98—Roma  
[---] *C. f. Vlpia Petauio/ne C. Iulius Iulianus* / *uet. Aug. n., uix. ann. / XXXVIII, men. I, d. III,* / *milit. ann. XVIII in / coh. V pr. p. u., > Gratili/ani, C. Julius Glaus,* / *mil. leg. II Parthice An/toniniane p. f. f. eter/ne,* / *C. Iul. T* [ . . . ] *mil. coh. XII / urb., fratres et C. An/tonius Ripanus uet(e)ra/nus,* (*h*)*eredes, bene mer./ curauerunt.*
- 32 *CIL*, VI, 3410 = PFLAUM, adn. 316 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 232—Roma  
[---] *praef. legionis II Parthic. An[toniniana]e / ?hereditat]um, p. p. bis de* [---].
- 33 *CIL*, VI, 3373 = XIV, 2283—Roma  
*D. M. / Aurelius / Dassius milit/auit in leg. II Part. / Antoninian. ae. pi. [f.] / fi(deli), annis XVIII ex ciu[itate ?Mur]/sa, miss. hon. m. ex leg. / s. s., uix. annis L, m. III, / d. XXVI, fec. m* [---] *me]/morie Aureli* [---] *us / Seuer. d. d. l. m. s. / heres eius b. m. f.*
- 34 *AE*, 1968, 90—Albanum  
*Aure* [io ---], / *mil. le[g.] sec(undae?) / Par[th.]* [[Antonin.]] > / *Ster* [---] *i, stip[end.] / XXV, h. b. m. f.*

##### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 35 *CIL*, XVI, 139—Philippopolis (Thracia), 7. I. 221  
[*Imp. Caes.*] . . . *M. Aurelius An[to]ninus Pius Felix Aug. . . . trib. pot. IIII, cos. III, p. p., nomina milit., [q]ui militauerunt in coh[o]rtibus praetoris Antoninianis decem, [I, I]I, III, IIII, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIII, X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII idus Ianuar., C. Vettio Grato et M. Vitellio Seleuco cos., coh. IIII pr. Antoniniana p. u.*

<sup>1</sup> Inscription no. 220 mentions it mistakenly with the epithet *Antoniniana*.

36 CIL, XVI, 140—Roma, 7. I. 222  
 [Imp. Caes. --- M. Aurelius Anton]inus . . . [trib. po]t. V, cos. IIII, p. p., [Imp. Caes. ---  
 M. Aurelius Alexand]er, nobilissimus Caes. . . . cos., nomina milit., qui militauerunt in  
 cohortib. [praetoris Anton]inianis decem, I, II, III, IIII, V, VI, VII, VIII, V[IIII, X p]iis  
 uindicibus . . . [a. d. VII idus Ian., ---].

37 AÉ, 1964, 269 = ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL II, 460—Planinica, 7. I. 222  
 Imp. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Antoninus . . . pontif. maxim., trib. pot. V, cos. IIII, p. p. et . . .  
 M. Aurellius Alexand[er] nobilissimus Caes . . . , nomina militum, qui militauerunt in  
 cohortibus praetoris Antoninianis decem, I, II, III, IIII, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIII, X piis  
 uindicibus . . . nomina militum, qui militauer. in cohortib. urbanis Antoninian. quattuor X, XI,  
 XII, XIII. . . a. d. VII idus Ian. Imp. Aurellio Antonino Pio Felice Aug. IIII, M. Aurellio  
 Alexandro Caes. cos. coh. VII pr. Antoniana p. u. . .

### Cohortes II, IV, VI, VII praetoriae

38 CIL, VI, 2388—32538—Roma, a. 213  
 [Imp. Ca]es. M. Aurellio / [Anton]ino P[io Fe]lic. Au[g., / Parthi]c. max., [B]r[it]ann[ic].  
 max., / Gernianic. max.], pontif[ic]i m[ax.], / tribunic. potest[atis] XV[I], / im[p.] II. co[s. IIII,  
 ---]o, p. p., proc[os.], / trib[un]i [---] A R [---] / M. [Ven]uleius Fel[ic], --- > coh.  
 VII pr. Ant. p. u., / T. [---] iuuen. Catus Sirm., coh. VII pr. Ant. p. u., / C. [---]us  
 Claudianus Zermi[z.], > coh. VI pr. Ant. p. u., / [---]nius Iulianus Rom., > coh. II praet.  
 Ant. p. u., / [Ca]lpurnius Cerialis Lep. c. > coh. II pr. Ant. p. u. / [---]rius Maximianus  
 Sauar., > coh. III pr. Ant. p. u.

### Cohors III praetoria

39 CIL, VI, 2801—32572—Roma  
 Deo paterno / Biuba, / Aurelius Cerdus, / miles coh. III praet. / Antoniniana p. u. / >  
 Iuuentini, aram / secundum uotum / adiutori suo libens posuit.

40 IGR, I, 700—Bessapara (Thracia)  
 D. M., / Iu[li]i Iu[li]ani, mil. [coh. III] pr. / Ant. p. u., > Felicis, Aur. Muc[i]anus fratri /  
 pientissimo.  
 Αὐτ. Μουκιανὸς πρετωριανὸς κώ[ρ]της / τρίτης πρετωρίου, κεντ[ο]υρείας / Φήλικος, ἔστησα  
 στήλην [Ἰουλίου] Ἰουλιαν[οῦ] ἀδελ[φοῦ], τῆς αὐτῆς κεντουρείας πρετωριανοῦ. / ἔξησεν ἔτη  
 τρίακοντα, [ἔστρα]τεύσατο [δ]ω[δέκα?].

### Cohors V praetoria

41 CIL, VI, 2579 = FREIS, 97—98—Roma  
 = 31: . . . C. Iulius Iulianus / uet. Aug. n., uix. ann. / XXXVIII, men. I, d. III, / milit. ann.  
 XVIII in / coh. V pr. p. u., > Gratili[ani] . . .



42 *CIL*, VI, 269—Roma, 3. XI. 213  
*P. Ael. Victorinus Romani Viuenif.*, / *Aurelia Napo[c]a, mil. coh. V pr. Antoninia/ne p. u.*, >  
*Veri Herculi, donu<m> posuit lib{i} / ens uoto ut gratias ago dedicauit*, / III non. Nouembres,  
/ *Imp. Antonino Aug. n. IIII et D. / Caelio Balbino II cos.*

42a *CIL*, VI, 37212—Roma  
[---] *quo* [---] / *coh. V [pr. Anto]/nin. p. u.* > [---/---] *st. XII, uix. a[nn. / ---]*  
*Aurel. M[---]*.

### Cohors VI praetoria

43 *CIL*, VI, 30876—Roma  
*Deae Fortunae / Restitutrici, / curante / [---]o, / trib. coh. VI pr. p. u. / [[Antonini]anae.*

44 *CIL*, VI, 32692—Roma  
*D. M., / Primi Aelian[i], / quondam mil[itis] / coh. VI pr. Anto[n. p. u.], / st. XII, uix. an.*  
[---].

### Cohors VII praetoria

45 *CIL*, VI, 46 = D., 4633—Roma  
*Arduinne, Camulo, Ioui, Mercurio, Herculi, / M. Quartinius M. f. ciues Sabinus Remus, /*  
*miles coh. VII pr. Antoniniane p. u., u. l. s.*

45a *CIL*, VI, 2640—Roma  
*D. M. / Tib. Cl. Candidi., / mil. coh. VII pr. / Ant. [p.] u., st. VIII. / Rust. Potens / h. f. c.*

### Cohors IX praetoria

46 *CIL*, VI, 2816 = 32539—Roma  
*I. O. M., / pro salute d. n. / Antonini Aug. / M. Poitius Victori/nus, uet. Aug. n. ex / coh.*  
*VIII praet. / Antoninianae / p. u. ex uoto.*

### Cohors X praetoria

47 *CIL*, VI, 323 = D., 474—Roma  
*Herculi Inuicto, / pro salute dd. nn. Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Antonini P. F. Aug. et / M. Aur.*  
*Alexandri nobilissimi Caes. totiusque domus / diuinae eorum, coh. X pr. p. u. Ant., >*  
*Marciani, / Masculinius Valens, bf. pr. pr. [e]m[m.]u[u.] / et Aur. Fabianus, signifer et / Val.*  
*Firminus, optio >, quod / proficiscentes expeditionibus / sacris uouerant, regressi / cum*  
*commanipulis libentes / uotum soluerunt.*

### Cohors I urbana

48 *CIL*, VI, 2861–32717 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 231—Roma  
*Papirio Spo/ro p. p., fratri / piissimo, tri/buno coh. I / urbanae An/toninianae, / Papirius*  
*Socrates / u. e.*

## Cohortes X–XIV urbanae

- 49 *CIL*, XVI, 137—Faenza, 7. I. 216  
 [Imp. C]aes. . . . *M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Aug., Parth. max., Brit. max., Germ. max., pontif. max., trib. pot. XVIII, imp. III, cos. III, p. p., procos., nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus urb. Antoninianis quattuor, X, XI, XII, XIII. . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., P. Catio Sabino II, P. Cornelio Anullino cos., coh. X urb. Antoniniana. . .*
- 49a *AÉ*, 1964, 269 = ŠAŠEL–ŠAŠEL II, 460—Planinica, 7. I. 222  
 = 37: *Imp. Caes. . . . M. Aurelius Antoninus . . . pontif. maxim., trib. pot. V, cos. III, p. p. et . . . M. Aurelius Alexander nobilissimus Caes. . . . nomina militum, qui militauer. in cohortib. urbanis Antoninian. quattuor X. XI. XII. XIII. . . . a. d. VII idus Ian. Imp. M. Aurellio Antonino Pio Felice Aug. III, M. Aurellio Alexandro Caes. cos. . . .*

### Cohors X urbana

- 50 *CIL*, III, 5338–11722 = FREIS, 93 = WEBER, 182—Flavia Solva  
*C. Iunius Prouincialis / uiu. fec. sibi et / Crispinae Finiti fil., / ux., opt., / et Quintini[o] Catullo / fil., opt., mil. coh. [X] urb. p. f. Ant. / [e]t Quintinie C[at]ulle a[---]ni an. V.<sup>2</sup>*
- 51 *CIL*, VI, 37184a = *AÉ*, 1910, 110; 1916, 105 = FREIS, 115–116—Roma  
 [--- cos., missi honesta missione, qui militare coeperunt urbaniciani --- cos] (ex) coh. X urban. Antoninian. / > Pomponiani / C. Annaeus L. f. Cam. Pulcher, Tib. / [.] Burrenus C. f. Poll. Maximus Mut. / [.] Fannius C. f. Pom. Rufinus Vol.

### Cohors XII urbana

- 52 *CIL*, VI, 32526 = FREIS, 109–113—Roma  
 [Imp. Caes. Macrino Aug., Oclatinio Aduento cos., missi honesta missione, qui militare coeperunt urbaniciani] (ex) coh. XII urb., / > Marcelli, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — / Laterano et et Rufino cós., / > Prisciani, / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — / > Iuuentini, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — / > Seueriani, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — (ex) coh. XIII urb., / > Heliodori, / Laterano et Rufino cos., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / > Felicis, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — / > Romani, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / Saturnino et Gallo cós., / — Names — / > Saturnini, / Laterano et Rufino cós., / — Names — / [--- Saturnino et Gallo] cos., / [---] / Saturnino et Gallo cos., / — Names — / [---] Saturnino et Gallo] cos. / — Names — / [---]
- 53 *CIL*, VI, 2579 = FREIS, 97–98—Roma  
 = 31: . . . C. Iulius T[---], mil. coh. XII / urb., . . .

<sup>2</sup> WEBER's (182) restoration of line 6: *fil. opt., mil. coh. [X] urb. p(---) r(---) an(norum?) [.]*.

## Cohors XIII urbana

- 54 *CIL*, VI, 32526 = FREIS, 109–113—Roma, a. 218  
 = 52: [*Imp. Caes. Macrino Aug., Oclatinio Aduento cos., missi honesta missione, qui militare coeperunt urbaniciani. T. Sextio Laterano, Cuspido Rufino, --- Saturnino, --- Gallo*] (*ex*) *coh. XIII urb.* / > *Heliodori* . . .

## Cohortes I–VII vigilum

- 55 *CIL*, VI, 1063 = D., 2178—Roma, 11. IV. 212  
*Pro salute et incolumit[a]te domini nostri Marci / Aureli Seueri Antonini Pii A[ug.] / et Iuliae Aug., matri Aug. n. [et] / castrorum, / Cerellio Apollinare, pr. uig. et Firmio Amuntia[no], / subpr., Vlpio Firmo, > fr., Rufio Verino, > fr., / Fulvio Socraten, tesserario, Claudius [G]norim[us], / aedilis factus a uexillatione et ludos edidit de / suis acroamatis, item scenici — Names — Datibus Baianus opera feliciss[ima] / coh. I uig., / > Serotini, / — Names — / coh. II uig., / > Metretis, / — Names — / coh. III uig., / > Victoris, — Names — / coh. IIII uig., / > Caesi, / — Names — / coh. V uig., / > Ve[r]ini, / — Names — / coh. VI uig., > Seueriani, / — Names — / coh. VII uig., > Victoris, / — Names — / item classis pr. M., / > quadrieri Fide, / — Names — / dedicata III id. Apr., As[pro] / et Aspro cos.*

## Cohors VII vigilum

- 56 *CIL*, VI, 3002 = D., 2175—Roma, II. 215  
*Coh. / VII u[igil.] Antoniniana / > Saluta[r]is. / Cornelius Iucundus, sabac. / fecit, mense Febr., / Leto II et Ceriale cos.*
- 56a *CIL*, VI, 3057—Roma, 29. V. 219  
*Coh. VII uig. Antoniniana > Secundi, / Imp. Antonino Aug. II et Sacerdotem cos. I, optio > Titianus / Flavius Rogatianus, mil. coh. et > s. s. / sebaciaria fecit men. Mai. / scripti IIII kal. Iunias tuta / ago gratias emitulario.*
- 56b *CIL*, VI, 3068— Roma, a. 220  
*Imp. Antonionino Aug. III et Com[azonte II cos.] / L. Cornelius Iunior, mil. coh. VII u[ig.] Antoninian.] / sebaciaria fecit m[ense ---] / Victoris comanip[ulo ---] / uabio permitent[e ---].*
- 56c *CIL*, VI, 2999—Roma, VII. 221  
*Imp. [[Aur. Antonino et]] Alexand[ro] Caesa[re] Augg. Grato et S[e]l[euco] co[s.]. Metio Valent[inus], mil. coh. VI[? ] uig. Antonini[a]nes [ > ] Tiberini sebaciaria / fecit m. Iulio V X / CL // uoti X // uot. XX.*
- 56d *CIL*, VI, 3065—Roma, XI. 221  
*Coh. VII uig. Ant. / L. Nouellius > [P]atroili. / L. Nouetius Dafnus sebaciaria fe/cit mense Nouembre / [Gra]to et Sele[u]co cos. b. b. botis / X et feliciter.*

56e *CIL*, VI, 3060—Roma  
*Segulius Maximus, / miles coh. VII uig. / Antoniniana > Secundi / sebaciari. fecit mese /*  
*decembre cum Aelio / Apodemo comanipulo meo.*

56f *CIL*, VI, 3079—Roma  
*Coh. VII uig. Antoniniana / > Auiti. Planius Saturninus / seuacia tuta fecit saluis /*  
*commanuculis suis / mense Aug. omnia tuta.*

### Numerus statorum praetorianum

57 *CIL*, X, 1766 = D., 2136—Neapolis  
*D. M., / Aelio Fortunato, / mil. n. stat. praetor. / Antoninianorum, / Siluanius Martinus,*  
*com/manipulus et heres bene/merenti fecit.*

### Equites singulares

58 D., 2188 = *CIL*, VI, 31162—Roma, 29. IX. 219  
*Herculi Macusano, / ob reditum domini nostri / M. Aureli Antonini Pii / Felicis Aug., equites*  
*singulares / Antoniniani eius, ciues / Bataui, siue Thraces, adlecti / ex prouincia Germania /*  
*Inferiori, uotum soluerunt / libentes merito, III kal. Oct., / Imp. d. n. Antonino Aug. II et /*  
*Tineio Sacerdote II cos.*

### Classis praetoria Misenatis

59 *CIL*, VI, 1063 = D., 2178—Roma, 11. IV. 212  
= 55: *Pro salute et incolumit[a] / te domini nostri Marci / Aureli Seueri Antonini Pii A[ug.] /*  
*et Iuliae Aug., matri Aug. n. [et] / castrorum, / . . . item classis pr. M., / > quadrieri Fide, /*  
— Names — */ dedicata III id. Apr., As[pro] / et Aspro cos.*

59a D. VAN BERCHEM, *Museum Helveticum*, XXXVI, 1979, 101–102—Isauria, 27. 11. 214  
*Imp. Caes. . . . M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix Aug., Parthic. max., Brit. maxim., Germ.*  
*max., pontif. maxim., trib. pot. XVII, imp. III, cos. IIII, p. p., procos., iis qui militauerunt in*  
*classe praetoria Antoniniana Misenensi quae est sub Claudio Dionysio . . . praef. . . . a. d. V*  
*kal. Dec., L. Valerio Messala, C. Suetrio Sabino cos.*

60 *AE*, 1904, 171—Salona  
*[D. M., / L.? C]erelleo / Museo, mil. / c[ ]as. praeto/[ri]ae Antonini/[anae] Misenati/[um],*  
*IIII Vene/[re Vi]ctori/[a. .]care.*

### Classis praetoria Ravennatis

61 *CIL*, XVI, 138 = PFLAUM, 296—Fonni (Sardinia)  
*[Imp. Caes. --- M. Aurelius An]toninus Pius Felix Aug. . . . Germ. max. . . . [trib. pot.*  
*---, im]p. III, cos. IIII, p. p., procos. [iis qui militau.] in classe praetor. Antoniniana*  
*Rauennate, [quae est s]ub Gongio Nestoriano, [praef. --- a. d. ---].*

- 62 *CIL*, XI, 39 = D., 2904—Ravenna  
*M. Aureli Vita/lis, militis cl. / praet. Antoni/niane Rauenn., / natione Pann., / III Prouidentia, / stip. XXVII, / Valeria Fausti/na, focaria / et heres eius / benemerenti / posuit.*

## HISPANIA CITERIOR

### Legio VII Gemina

- 63 *CIL*, II, 2663 = D., 2335 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 200—Leon, 25. IX. 216  
*Imp. Caesari / M. Aurel. Anto/nino Pio Feli/ci Aug., Parthic. / max., Brit. max., / German. max., / pontif. max., / trib. pot. XVIII, / cos. III, imp. III, / p. p., proc., / equites in / his actarius / leg. VII Gem. / Ant. p. fel., de/uoti numini / maiestatiq. eius. // Dedicat. / VII k. Oct., / Cattio Sab/ino II et Cor. / Anullino / cos.*
- 64 *CIL*, II, 3337—Vivatia  
*Marti sancto, / Sulpicius Cilo, / miles leg. VII Gem. / Antoninianae / piae felicitis, / aram ex uoto / libens animo / posuit.*
- 65 *CIL*, II, 3588–5960—Dianium  
*C. Iul. Vrbanus, / princ. uex. leg. VII / Gem. p. f. [[Antonin.]] fontem / cum suis a(eramentis) SEM / NO cos. L. A. ex uo/to [---] fec.*
- 66 *CIL*, II, 4137 = ALFÖLDY, Tarraco, 161—Tarraco  
*D. M., / L. Alfidio Vrbanus, trib. mil. / leg. VII G. p. f. Antoninianae, / homini in uita suo optimo, / ex testamento eiusdem, / arbitrio Corneli Rusti/ci soceri. V'ue laetus / qui(s) que uiuis, uita paruo(m) mu/nus est, mox exorta est, sen/sim uigesci, deinde sen/sim deficit.*

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio II Augusta

- 67 *CIL*, VII, 24 = *RIB*, 19—Londinum  
*[Dis Mani]bus / [---] r. L. f. C[l. tribu] Celsu[s / --- s]pec. leg. [II A]ug. An/[toninia]ne, Dardan[i]us Cu[r/sor, R]ubrius Pudens / [---] s Probus sp[e]c. [leg].*
- 68 *RIB*, 488—Deva  
*D. M. s., / Gabinius Fe/lux, miles l/eg. II Aug. Ant. / [uix]sit anis / XXXX, h. p. c.*

### Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 69 *AÉ*, 1952, 91—Deva  
 LEG XX ANTO / LEG X[X V V]

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Legio VI Victrix<sup>3</sup>

- 70 *CIL*, XIII, 2616—Cavillonum (Gallia Lugd.)  
*D.* [M.] / *et memoriae / aeternae Ve/getinae Ro/manae Mem/mius Rusticus / miles leg. VI* / *Victricis An/toninian., con/iugi innocentissi/mae, loco pere/grino defunct. / p. c. et sub ascia*  
*d.*

### Ala II Asturum

- 71 *CIL*, VII, 585 = *RIB*, 1465—Cilurnum, 30. X. 221  
*Imp. Caes[a]r M. Aurel. [[Antoninus P. F.]] / A[ug.], [[sacerdos ampliss. dei Inuicti*  
*Solis/Elagabali.]] p. [m., tr]ib. p. [[III]], cos. [[II]], p. p., diu[i Anton. f.] / diui Seuer. nep. et*  
*M. [Aur]el. [[Alexander nobiliss.]] / Caesar, imper[i consors ---], / alae II Astur. [[Anton.]]*  
*u[et]ustate [dilapsum restitu]erunt per Marium Valer[ianum, leg. Augg. pr. pr.] / instante*  
*Septimio Ni[ro], prae[f. equitum], / dedicatum III kal. Nouem. Gr[at]o c. Sele[uc]o cos.].*
- 72 *RIB*, 1466—Cilurnum  
*[S]aluis Aug. / [f]elix. Ala II Astur. / [[Antoniniana]].*

### Ala Augusta<sup>4</sup>

#### Ala [ . . . ]

- 73 *RIB*, 1049—Concangium, a. 216  
*[---] eqq. / [alae ---[[Antoninianae]] / [--- t]errito/[rium --- aquam] induxit, /*  
*[balneum --- a s]olo in/[struxit sub cura ---]diani, leg. / [Aug. pr. pr., Sabin. II et*  
*An]ullin. cos.*

### Cohors I Batavorum

- 74 *AE*, 1951, 125 = *RIB*, 1544—Brocolitia  
*Deo Inu. M., / L. Antonius / Proculus, / praef. coh. Bat. I / Antoninianae, / u. s. l. m.*

<sup>3</sup> The name of the legion occurs in restoration; it cannot be decided whether it did possess an epithet or not:  
*CIL*, VIII, 1578 = *PFLAUM*, 311—Mustis (Africa)

[--- pro salute Imperatoris] *Caes. M. Aureli Antonin[i Pii Felicis Aug. et Iuliae Soaemiadis Aug., matri Aug. et*  
*castr]orum, Maria Lucina flam. et L. Fuluius Kastus Ful/[uianus, fisci aduocatus patrimoni tr]act. Kart. et Galliae*  
*Narbo[nensis, --- et L. Fuluius ---, trib. mil. leg. VI Victricis (?)] Britanniae Inferior., fili eius cum ob honor.*  
*eiusd. / [--- promissent adiectis ex li]beralitate sua amplius [HS]X m(ilibus) [n(ummum)] — fecerunt — ob*  
*dedicationem sp]ortulis decurionibus et epulis ciuibus datis.*

<sup>4</sup> It cannot be determined whether it did possess an imperial epithet or not:

*CIL*, VII, 351 = *RIB*, 905—Olerica, a. 213

[--- / pro sal. Imp. do]mini nos [tri M. / Aur. Antonin]i Pii Felicis [Aug. / sub G. Iul. Ma]rco, leg. eius. cur. / [---]  
*pra(e)f. ala Aug. / [--- posu]it. Imp. Antonin[no Augusto et] Balbino II c[o]ss.*

## Cohors IV Breucorum

- 75 *CIL*, VII, 458 = *RIB*, 1101—Vindomara  
*D[ae s. Miner]/uae, Iul. Gr[---]/nus, actar[ius] / coh. IIII Br[euco.] / Antonian[ae u. s.]/l. l. m.*

## Cohors I Aelia Dacorum<sup>5</sup>

- 76 *CIL*, VII, 838 = *RIB*, 1914—Camboglanna, a. 219  
*Sub Modio Iu/lio, leg. Aug. pr. / pr., coh. I Ael. D(a)c., / cui praeest M. / Cl. Menander, / trib.*
- 77 *CIL*, VII, 818 = *RIB*, 1892—Camboglanna  
*I. O. M., / coh. I Aeli[a] / Dac. Anto. / [---].*

## Cohors I Aelia Hispanorum ∞ eq.

- 78 *CIL*, VII, 963 = *RIB*, 976—Castra Exploratorum, a. 213  
*[---] Iuliae Au[g.] / {m} matri Au[g.] / nostri M. Aur]/eli<i> Anton[in]i / et castr. [et] / senatus et / patriae, pro / [pietate ac] / deuotione / [communi] / num. eius, / [curante G. Iul.] / Marc[o], [leg. Aug.] / pr., pr., coh. [I] Ael. / [Hisp. ∞ eq.] posuit.*
- 79 *CIL*, VII, 967 = *RIB*, 977—Castra Exploratorum  
*[--- coh. I / Ael. Hisp. ∞ eq.] Anto/[ninian]a ex solo / [exstruxit] sub cur. C. Iul. / [Marci] le[g.] Aug. pr. pr., instante / [---]r. Maximo trib.*

## Cohors I Fida Vardullorum c. R. e. q. ∞

- 80 *CIL*, VII, 1039 = *D.*, 4234 = *RIB*, 1272—Bremenium  
*Deo Inuicto Soli Soc. / sacrum, pro salute et / incolumitate Imp. Caes. / M. Aureli Antonini Pii Felic. / Aug., L. Caecilius Optatus, / trib. coh. I Vardul. cum con[se]/craneis uotum deo [---] / a solo extruct[um ---].<sup>6</sup>*
- 81 *CIL*, VII, 1043 = *RIB*, 1279—Bremenium, a. 216  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Seuero Antonino / Pio Felici Aug., Parthic. / max., Brit. max., Germ. / max., pontifici maxim., / trib. potest. XVIII. imp. II, / cos. III. procos., p. p., coh. I / Fida Vardul. c. R. eq. ∞ Anto/niniana fecit, sub cura [[--- / ---] leg. Aug. pr. p[r.].*

<sup>5</sup> *CIL*, VII, 837 (Camboglanna) without an epithet gives an explanation in relation to this same division. However, in the restoration of *RIB* 1911, the name of the cohort did not occur.

*CIL*, VII, 837—Camboglanna:

*Pro salute / d. n. maximi ac / fort. Imp. Caes. / M. Aurel. [Anton. / P. F.] Aug., [... ]oc / [... ]u[... ]us [trib. coh. I] Ae. D. [p.].*

Lines 5–7 by *RIB*, 1911:

*P. F.] Aug., [... ]OC / [... ]VST / [... ]O aedif[icauit].*

<sup>6</sup> *D.*: *uotum [i]bes [soluit aedemq.] / a solo extruct[um].*

82 *CIL*, VII, 1045 = *AE*, 1937, 117 = *RIB*, 1280<sup>7</sup>—Bremenium, a. 220?  
*Imp. Caes. M. Au[r]elio / [[Antonino]] Pio Fel. Aug., / trib. pot. [[III.]] cos. [[III.]] p[ro]cos. / p. p., ballist. a so[lo] coh. I F. / Vardul. [[A[nt.]] s]ub cura / Tib. Cl. Pau[lini] le[ge] Aug. / pr. pr., fe[ci]t instan[ti]e / P. Ae[lio] Erasino tribuno].*

### Cohors IV Gallorum

83 *RIB*, 1705—Vindolanda, a. 213  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Aur]e[li]o An[t]on[i]no P[ro] [F]e[li]c[i] / Aug., Parthi. ma]x[i.], Britani. maxi., ponti. / [maxi., trib.] potest. XVI, imp. II, / [cos. IIII, pa]tr[i] patriae, procos., pr[o] / pietate a[c] deuotione communi [--- / coh.] IIII Gallo[rum], cui pr[ae]. / ---].*

### Cohors III Nerviorum c. R.<sup>8</sup>

84 *CIL*, VII, 310 = *RIB*, 1202<sup>9</sup>—Whitley Castle, a. 213  
*Imp. Caes. [d]i[u]i L. [Sept. Seueri / Pii Pertinacis Aug., Ara]bici, Adia[benici, Parthici] / max. fil., diui Anton[in]i P[ro] [G]erm. / Sarm. nep., diui Anton[in]i Pii pron., / diui Hadr. abnep., diui Traian[i]/Parth. et diui Neruae adnep, / M. Aurelio Antonino Pio / Fel. Aug., [P]art. ma[x., Britan]i. ma[x.], pont. ma[x.], / tr. pot. X[V], imp. I, cos. IIII, p. p. / pro pietate a[c] deuotione / communi, curante [[G. / Iulio Marco]] leg. Aug. / pr. pr., coh. II Neruio[rum] c. R. pos. [d. n. m. q. eius].*

### Cohors I Vangionum

85 *CIL*, VII, 1002 = *RIB*, 1235—Habitanicum, a. 213?<sup>10</sup>  
*[Imp. Caes. d]i[u]i Sept. [Seueri Pii Arabici Ad]abenic[i] Parthici max[i]mi Bri[tannici max]i[m]i filio d[i]ui Antonini Pii / Germanic[i] Sarmat[i]ci nepoti diui Anton[in]i Pii pro[nepoti diui H]adriani a[bnep. diui Traian]i Partichi et [diui Neruae adnep. / M. Aurelio] Anton[ino] Pio Fel. Aug. Parth]ico maxim[o Britannico maximo Germanico maximo] trib. potesta[te] ?XVI, imperatori II, / patri pat[ri]e, proconsuli pro [pietate ac deu]otione com[muni] e[st] Iu[liae] Domnae Piae Fel. Aug., ma]tri August[i] nostri item / castroru[m] senatus <h>ac patrie pro [p]ietate <h>ac d[eu]otione [communi] curante [[?C. Iulio Marco]] leg. Aug. pr. pr. / coh. I Van]gionum item Raeti Gae[sa]ti et Exp[loratores Habitan]censes] posuerun[t d(euoti) n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue) eorum].*

<sup>7</sup> I followed the description of *RIB*. There the drawing does not give the line endings of the  $\omega\alpha\tau$  recorded.

<sup>8</sup> It cannot be decided whether it had an imperial epithet or it did not have one.

*CIL*, VII, 311 = *RIB*, 1203—Whitley Castle, a. 216/217

[--- Brit.] / max. Ge[rm. max., pont]i[if. max., trib. p[ot. XVIII] ?], / cos. IIII, p. p., pr[oc]os. --- / pe[r] milit, coh. II Neru[---].

<sup>9</sup> I followed the description of *RIB*, in it the given drawing is not in agreement with the restoration.

<sup>10</sup> The dated *pro pietate ac deuotione communi* inscriptions are from 213. This makes the dating probable even if we cannot completely exclude the date of 212.



## Raeti Gaesati

- 86 *CIL*, VII, 1002 = *RIB*, 1235—Habitancum, a. 213?  
= 85: [*Imp. Caes. d[omi]ni Sept. [Seueri Pii . . .] filio . . . [M. Aurelio] Anton[ino Pio Fel. Aug.] . . . item Raeti Gae[sa]ti . . . posuerun[t d. n. m. q. eorum].*]

## Exploratores Habitancenses

- 87 *CIL*, VII, 1002 = *RIB*, 1235—Habitancum, a. 213?  
= 85: [*Imp. Caes. d[omi]ni Sept. [Seueri Pii . . .] filio . . . [M. Aurelio] Anton[ino Pio Fel. Aug.] . . . et Exp[loratores Habitancenses] posuerun[t d. n. m. q. eorum].*]

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

- 88 *CIL*, III, 11242<sup>b</sup> = VORBECK, 246 = VORBECK II, 260—Carnuntum  
[---]u. At[---/--- mil.] l. I Mi[n.]/ Ant.
- 89 *CIL*, XIII, 1893—Lugdunum  
*Monna / D. M. et quieti aeternae / Sertoriae Festae Fab. Rom., filiae / Sertori Fortunati, > leg. III Cyr. / Antoniniana, quae uix. ann. XVII, / d. XXII. Ti. Cl. Fab. Rom. Felix, > leg. I M. / Antoniniana, coniugi sanctiss. / ponend. curauit et sub asc. dedic. // Salui redeatis B. // Salui eatis B.*
- 90 *CIL*, XIII, 8038—Bonna  
*In h. leg. I M. p. f. A[n]tonin[ia]nae / [C]onstantiniu[--- / ---]i leg. s. s. fa[---].*
- 91 *CIL*, XIII, 8048/49—Bonna  
[--- leg. Aug. p]r. pr. / [--- ?leg. I Min. Antonin]iana.
- 92 *CIL*, XIII, 8495 = ALFÖLDY, *Hilfstruppen*, 220, no. 185—Divitia  
[I. O. M. et Iun.] Reg[---]ula[--- / ---]ninus ex n(umero) / [Britton.? An]ton., tra(ns)la/[tus? in leg. I Mi]n.? sub cura / [--- > le]g. I M. Anton.
- 93 *CIL*, XIII, 8811—Fectio  
[In h]o[n. domus d[omi]ni]u[na]e, I. O. M., Iunoni / Reginae et Mineruae / sanctae, Genio hu[ius]que loci, Neptuno / Oceano et Rheno, dis / omnibus, deabusque, / pro salute d[omi]n. n. Mar/ci [[Aurelli Antonini] / P. F. Aug., diui] Antonini / [[Magni f., diui Seueri nep.]] / --- / [leg. Aug. n.]. leg. I. M. [[Antoniniana] p. f. / [aram dica]uit.<sup>11</sup>
- 94 *CIL*, XIII, 12042 = D., 9083<sup>a</sup> = *AE*, 1910, 125—Bonna  
*Diuae / Iuliae / leg. I Min. / Antonini]ana p. f.*

<sup>11</sup> ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, puts the date of the unknown legates between 220 and 222.

95 *AÉ*, 1931, 11—Bonna  
*Leg. I M.* / [[*Maximini/ana*]] *pie fid.* / *Antoniniana*.

96 *BRGK*, XXVII, 1937, 205—Bonna  
[---] *atern[us / mi]l<e>s leg. I M. Anto/niniane u. s. l. m.*

### Legio XXX Ulpia victrix

97 *G. ALFÖLDY*, *EpigrStud*, V, 1968, 28 = *AÉ*, 1968, 403—Wardt, 2nd half of 218  
*Ambiamarci[s] / Genio[q.] / loc[i / .] Lucanius / [S]eçundinus, / s[ig]nif. et Q. / Iul[i]us (?)*  
*Firminus, / [ue]t. (?) leg. XXX V. u., / u. s. l. m., / Imp. Antonino c[os.]*.

98 *AÉ*, 1905, 226—Traiectus, a. c. 220<sup>12</sup>  
*I. O. M., / dis patriis et / praesidibus huius / loci, Oceanique / et Reno, / Q. Marc. Gallia/nus,*  
*leg. leg. XXX V. u., / pro salute sua / et suorum, / u. s. m.*

99 *AÉ*, 1947, 188—Brousse (Bithynia)  
*D. M. / Nobilinio / Scriptioni, / mil. leg. XXX / V. u. p. f. Ant. / uixit an. XXXX, / milit. an.*  
*XVII, / Apuleius Ae/qualis et Rufi/nus Saturnin/us ciui suo cui.*

### Cohors I Flavia

100 *CIL*, XIII, 7800 = *D.*, 9363 = *LEHNER*, 7—Rigomagus, a. 218  
[*Imp. Caes. M. Opellio Seuero Macrino Pio Felici Aug. et M. Opellio Antonino*  
*Diadum...niano*] / [[*nohi[issimo Caesaris]*]] / *sub C[l.] M[arcio Agrippa?]* / *leg. [[Au[g.] n.] pr.*  
*pr., agens P[er]troni[us] Athenodorus, prae[ef.] / coh. I Fl., horologium ab ho[ris] intermissum et*  
*uetus/tate co(n)labsum suis inpendis / restituit, [[Imp. d. n. Macrino Aug. II cos.]*.<sup>13</sup>

### Numerus Brittonum (?)

101 *CIL*, XIII, 8495 = *ALFÖLDY*, *Hilfstruppen* 220, no. 185—Divitia  
= 92: [---*ninus*] *ex n.* / [*Brittonum? An]ton., ...*

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Legio VIII Augusta

102 *CIL*, XIII, 7338 = *Germania*, XXXIX, 1961, 168—Heddernheim, 13. I. 213  
*In h. d. d., / Genio sanc/to, M. Aurel. Cl. / Pompeianus, / mil. leg. VIII / Antoniniana / Aug.,*  
*b. f. cos., id. / Ianuar., Imp. / d. n. Antonino IIII / et Balbino II cos.*

<sup>12</sup> *ALFÖLDY*, *Legionslegaten*, 54–55.

<sup>13</sup> The explanation of *CIL* at the name of the governor: *sub c[ur]a [---]*.

- 103 CIL, XIII, 6803 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 275—Mogontiacum, a. 213  
 [Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Antonino Pio Fel. Aug. / Parthic. max. Brit. max., / trib. pot. ---, imp. II], cos. III. / [p. p. pacat. orbis], procon. / [---] Aureli Titian. / [promo]tus > leg. VIII An/[to]ninan. ex corn. / [cos.], Paternius Auitus et / [Anto]ni. Petianus cornic., / [Anto]nius Attianus, Resp/[ect. Vr]sinus, Constant. Resti/tutus, comm. cos. deuo/tissimi numini [e]ius.
- 104 W. SCHLEIERMACHER, *Germania*, XXXIX, 1961, 167 = *AE*, 1962, 228—  
 Grosskrotzenburg, 13. 1. 221  
 [In] h. d. d. I. O. M., / Iun. R., d. dq. / omnib., Ge/n. loc., Cl. / Pompeian/us, mil. leg. / VIII Ant. Aug. bf. / cos. pro se et / suis o(mnibus) p(onendum) [c(urauit)], / idibus Ia[n.], / Gr]ato et Seleu/co cos.
- 105 CIL, XIII, 6440—Cannstatt, a. 222  
 In h. d. d., Iovi / et Iunoni Reg., / [et] Genio loci / et d. d. omnib., / P. Sedulius / [I]ulianus, m[i]. / leg. VIII Aug. A[n]toninianae, b. f. cos., / pro sal. sua et suor. / stat(ione) iterat. posuit, Imp. / d. <n>. Antonin<o> Aug. <III> et [A]ur. / [Alexandro Caes. cos.].<sup>14</sup>
- 106 CIL, XIII, 5623—Tilena  
 [In] h. d. d., / [d]eabus M. A<?u>r. / [---]ius Regulus, m[i]/les legionis VI[II] / An]to[n]i[n]iane A[ug.], / c]absarius ex uo[to], / pro se et suis / u. s. l. m.<sup>15</sup>
- 107 CIL, XIII, 6076—Lauterburg  
 I. h. d. [d. --- / ---] Seuerinius / Victorinus, / uet. ex sign[i]/fero leg. VII[I] / Aug. Anton[ini]ane p. f. ? [---]/o dedica[ut] --- / ---].

### Legio XXII Primigenia

- 108 CIL, XIII, 7261 = D., 7088—Castellum Mattiacorum, a. 215  
 In h. d. d., / Genium pla(teae) p(ost?) p(ortam?) / pret(orium?) L. L(---) Vic/tor, uet. le<g>. / XXII, d. d., Laeto / et Ceriale cos.
- 109 CIL, XIII, 6618—Trennfurt, a. 212  
 I. O. M., / Siluano co/ns., Dianae / Aug., u[e]x[ill. le]g. / XXII A[n]t. [Pr. p. f.] / ag(entium) (in) lign[ar(is)], su[b] / cur. M[am]er[is]n[i] / Iusti opt. d(edicauit?) II Asp[ris] / cos.
- 110 CIL, XIII, 6762—Mogontiacum, a. 213  
 a.) [---h]ono/[ri] aquilae [leg. XXII] / [Pr. p. f. Anton]inian. / [M. Tillius M.] f. Tere/[tina Rufus A]tinae / [---]  
 b.) [p. p. leg. s. s.] (ex) / CCC d. [d. dedic. ---] / r. Auito, [leg. Aug. pr. pr. G. S.]. / d. n. Im[p. Antonino] / Aug. [III] / et] Balbin[o II cos.].
- 111 CIL, XIII, 11781—Stockstadt, a. 214  
 I. [h. d. d.] / I. O. M. [Dolich]/eno, ue[x. leg. XXII] / Pr. Ant[oninianae] / p. f., agen[s ad abie]/gnas p[il]as sec., / sub cur[a ---] / i Celsi, o[pt. leg. s.] / s., Messa[lla et] / Sabin[o cos.].

<sup>14</sup> The restoration for lines 10–11 according to CIL: Imp. / diui Antonini Aug. Pii et VR.

<sup>15</sup> Line 2 by CIL: [d]eabus MAIR.

- 112 *CIL*, XIII, 5170 = D., 2411—Salodurum, 20. VIII. 219  
*Deae Eponae Ma.* / [?O]pilius Restio, m. / [l]eg. XXII Antoni/[ni]anae P. p.f., immu/[ni]s  
 cos., curas a/[ge]ns uico Salod. / [d. d.]. XIII kal. Septemb.,/d. n. Antonino / II et Sacerdo[te]  
 / II cos. / u. s. l. m.
- 113 *AÉ*, 1965, 242 = *AÉ*, 1966, 262—Mogontiacum, a. c. 220  
 [---] / pro salute et in/columitate d. n. / Imp. [[An[t]on[ini]]] Aug. / totiusq. domus / diuinae  
 eius, / Domitius Antigonus, / leg. leg. XXII Pr. [[p.f. A[nt.]]], / item leg. leg. V Mac. [[An[t]]], /  
 curator [r. p. T]uderti[n.], / proc. Aug. fe]rrariar., / [---] SAI [---].
- 114 *BRGK*, XL, 1959, 183, 162 = *AÉ*, 1941, 107—Mogontiacum, 26. III. 220  
*In h. d. d.*, / deo Marti, Se/uerus Alexan/dri (fil.), mil. leg. XXII / Pri. [[Anto. p.f.]], cus(tos)  
 / castel(li) figlina(rum) / ciues Trhax (!) ex / uoto posuit. Im[p.] / d. n. [[Anto.]] Aug. III / et  
 Val. Coma<z>ont. / cos.,/ dedic. VII kal. April.
- 115 *CIL*, XIII, 7609—Schierstein, 28. II. 221  
*I. O. M.*, / Vic. Seneca eq. / leg. XXII P. [[An[t.]]] p. f. e/x uoto in suo po/suit. Grato et  
 Se/leu<c>o cos., pri/die kal. Mart.
- 116 *CIL*, XIII, 4630 = D., 4838—Nasium  
*Deae Epona[e] / et Genio Leuc(orum)*, / Tib. Iustinius / Titianus, [b. f. / leg. l]eg. XXII [P. p.  
 f.] / Antonin[ian.] / ex uo[to p.].
- 117 *CIL*, XIII, 6441—Cannstatt  
*In h. d. d.*, Ioui / et Iunoni Reg./ et Genio loci / et Gerionis, S[e]uerus, mil. leg. / XXII  
 Anton[ini]an., / b.[f.] cos., pro [sal.] sua / et suor., d. [n.] / Anton[ino] Aug. ---et --- cos.].
- 118 *CIL*, XIII, 6671—Mogontiacum  
 [Iuliae Augustae], Caelesti Deae, / [matri Imperato]ris Caesaris / [M. Aureli Anto]nini Pii  
 Felicis / [Augusti, Parth]ici maximi, / [Britannici max]imi, Germanici / [maximi, itemqu]e  
 senatús, patri/[ae et castror]um, in honorem / [legionis XXII A]ntoniniana Pr. / [p. f.  
 ---]us Quirina An/[--- cum? ---]iana / [---].
- 119 *CIL*, XIII, 6804—Mogontiacum  
 [--- pon]tifex max., t[rib. pot. ---, cos. ---, / p. p., proc]os., opus the[rmarum  
 uetus/tate conlaps]um leg. XXII A[ntoniniana]e / deuotae] numini suo [restit.].
- 120 *CIL*, XIII, 6992—Mogontiacum  
 [--- leg. X]XII Prim[ig. p. f.? / Anto]nini[ana ---].
- 121 *CIL*, XIII, 11811 = D., 9285 = *AÉ*, 1906, 63—Mogontiacum  
*In h. d. d.*, / I. O. M. / Dolicheno, / Domit. As/clepiades do/mo Arethusa / Suriae, > leg. /  
 XXII Pr. Antoniniana / u. s.
- 122 *BRGK*, XXVII, 1937, 80,1—Brunholdisstuhl  
 Gettonius. / Ursus, Dossu(s), / leg. XXII P. p. f. left: leg. XXII P. p. f.—right: Leg. leg.  
 XXII A(ntoniniana or -lexandriana).

- 123 *BRGK*, XL, 1959, 181—Wiesbaden-Biebrich  
[*Leg. XX*]II / [*Prim. p. f. A*]nto.

Legio VIII Augusta or XXII  
Primigenia

- 124 *CIL*, XIII, 6594—Walldürn  
[---]m[---/ ?le]g. [--- / ---? Antonini]an.

Cohors III Aquitanorum eq.

- 124a *CIL*, XIII, 12415, 3—Stockstadt<sup>16</sup>  
COH III A QVAT

Cohors II Raetorum c. R.

- 125 *CIL*, XIII, 7465—Saalburg, a. 212  
[*Im*]p. *Caes. M. [A]urel. / Antonino Pio [Fe]/lici Aug., pontif[ic]i / max., Britan. ma[x.], / Parthico ma[x., / t]ribunic. pote[s]/tatis XV, cos I[II], / p. p., procos., coh. / [II Raet.] Antonina[na / c.]R., d[e]uota numin[is] / ei[us].*

Cohors VII Raetorum eq.

- 126 *CIL*, XIII, 7736 = *AÉ*, 1903, 90—Niederberg  
[*Genio*] loci, coh. VI[I / Raetorum equit. Anton. / [uotum soluit m]erito.

Cohors II Treverorum

- 127 *CIL*, XIII, 7616—Holzhausen, a. 213  
[*Imp.*] *Çaes. M. Aur. A[ntonino Pio] F[e]lici, / [Part.] max., Brit. ma[x., Ger. max., p]on. m[ax.], / trib. pot. XVI, imp. III, co[s. IIII, procos., p. p.], / inuictissimo Aug., c[oh. II A]nton[in]iana / Tre. deu[ot]a ac dicat[ur] m[ag]ist[er] eius.*

- 128 *CIL*, XIII, 7617—Holzhausen, a. 213?  
[*Imp.*] *Çae[s. M. Aure]. A[ntonin]o P. F., / Pa[r]t. [max., Brit. m]ax., [Ger. max., pont. max., / trib. XVI, imp. III, cos. IIII, procos., p. p., / inuic]tiss[imo Aug., c]oh. [II Antoniniana / Tre. deuota ac dic]at[ur] m[ag]ist[er] eius.<sup>17</sup>*

<sup>16</sup> The explanation of *CIL: coh. III Aquitan(orum)*. It seems far-fetched to give ITAN as an expansion for ligatured letters ANT. Similarly, the expansion in *CIL, XIII*, for COH III AQVIA on tile stamp 12415,2 as *coh. III Aqu(i)t(ianorum)* is not convincing. It should rather be: *coh. III Aqu. Ant.*

<sup>17</sup> The inscription is reconstructed on the basis of *CIL, XIII, 7616* from eight very small fragments. Its value is doubtful.

## Cohors XXIV Voluntariorum c. R.

- 129 *CIL*, XIII, 6531—Murrhardt  
*Iuliae Augus|tae, matr[i i]ndul|gentis[si]mi / princi[pi]s, M. / [A]ur. An[to]ni|ni [P]i [Aug.], ma|tri [sen]atus, ma|tri c[as]tror., matr. / pat[ri]ae, coh. XXIII / Vol. Antonini|ana c. R., deuo|[ta] n[um]ini eius.*

## Numerus Divitensium

- 130 *CIL*, XIII, 7750—Niederbieber, a. 221  
*In h. d. d., Genio [---]|citur p[---] VSE [---]|us, actuarius n. D<i>u|[i]tensis, Grato et Se|[leuc]o cos., u. s. <l.> l. m.*

## Numerus exploratorum Divitensium

- 131 *CIL*, XIII, 7054 = D., 2632—Mogontiacum  
*D. M. / Tegio Stat|uto, militi / numeri expl|oratorum / Diuitensium / Antoninia|norum, stip|endiorum / XVIII, Togia / Fauentina / soror et / heres [--- / frat]ri [. / ?cariss]mo [f.]*

## RAETIA

### Legio III Italica

- 132 *CIL*, V, 7865 = D., 4664 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 221—Cemenelum  
*P(ro) s(alute) d. d., / Q. Eniboudius / Montanus, > / leg. III Italicae, / ordinatus [e]x eq. / Rom., ab domino / Imp. M. Aur. A[n]toni|no Aug., aram posu|it deo Abinio / l. m.*
- 133 *CIL*, V, 7866—Cemenelum  
*P(ro) s(alute) d. d., / Q. Eniboudius / Montanus, > / leg. III Italicae, / ordinatus ex / eq. Rom. ab do|mino Imp. M. Au|[r]el. Antonino Aug., / [a]r[am] posuit deo / [.]oreuaio l. m.*
- 134 *CIL*, III, 11950 = VOLLMER, 336—Castra Regina, a. 212  
*Imp. Caes. M. Au|[r.] / Antonino Pio F[el.] / Aug., Parthico ma|x.] / Brit. m[a]x., pont. ma|x.], / trib. po[t.] XV, imp. II co[s.] / III, des. II[II], p. p., [fortiss]i|mo ac [fe]lici[ssimo] / principi, leg. III Ita[li]ca / Antoniniana?] d[---].*
- 135 *CIL*, III, 1178 = D., 1165—Apulum (Dacia), a. 213/214  
*L. Mario Per|petuo, cos. Dac. / III, leg. Aug. pro / pr. prouinciae / Moesiae Super., / curat. rerum pu|blicar. urbis, item / Tusculanor., [p]rae|sidi prou. Ara[b]iae, / leg. leg. XVI Fl., [q]uaes. / candid. Aug., trib. / latic. leg. III Scy[th.], praes. / [i]ustiss. M. Vlp. Caius > / [leg.] III Ital. Antonini|anae.*
- 136 *CIL*, III, 14207<sup>o</sup>—Perinthus  
*D. M. / Equester Paulo, / militi leg. III Italicae / Antoninianae, uixit / anno[s] XXXVI, mil. an. XVI / Au[---]rius heres f. c.*

## Ala I Flavia singularium

- 137 *CIL*, III, 5938–11943 = D., 2525 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 208—Castra Regina, 23. V.  
*I. h. d. d. / deo Mercurio, Fortun. Re/d. sacr., M. Vir(ius) / Marcellus de/c. (princeps) al. I  
 F(lauiae) s(ingularium) A(ntoniniana?) , sing(ularis) / cos., p(rae)p(ositus) k(ampi) III  
 d(e) s(uo) l. / l. m., d(ie) L(unae) X k. Iun. l(una) V.*<sup>18</sup>

## Cohors I Breucorum

- 138 *CIL*, III, 6530–11934 = J. Fit , *AlbaR*, XVI, 1978, 372, no. 2—Pfünz, a. 212 or 213  
*[Imp.] Caes. M. [Aur. / Ant]onino [Pio] / A[ug.], Parth[ic.] / m[axi]m[o, Brit.] / m[aximo,  
 pont. ma]xim[o] / t[ri]b. p. XV or XVI, coh. I Breuc[orum] Antoinian.*<sup>19</sup>
- 139 *CIL*, III, 11935—Pfünz, a. 212 or 213  
*[Imp.] [Ca]es. M. Aur. / [A]nt[on]ino Pio / [Au]g. [Par]thic. / [maximo] Brit. / [maximo, pont.  
 max.], / t[ri]b. pot. XV or XVI], / c[oh. I Breuc.] / A[ntoniniana].*<sup>20</sup>
- 140 VOLLMER, 290—Boehming, a. 215  
 [--- / ---] *Fo[r]tuna[e] Red., / [coh. I Br.] Anto. / u. [s. l.] l. m., / Laeto II co[s.].*

## NORICUM

### Legio II Italica<sup>21</sup>

- 141 *CIL*, III, 5189—Celeia, a. 217  
*I. O. M. et d. d. / omnibus, / M. Aurel. / Iustus, b. f. / cos. leg. II Ital. / p. f. pro se et / suis u. s. /  
 l. m. / Praesente et Extricat. / cos.*
- 142 *CIL*, III, 5185—Celeia, a. 215  
*Pro sal. d. n. / Imp. Antonini / Pi. F. A[ug.] / I. O. M. Conser., / Arubiano et Cel(eiae) / sanc.  
 / Vib. Cassius / Victorinus, / b. f. cos. leg. II Ita. / p. f. Antoniniane / u. s. l. m., / Leto II et  
 Ceriale cos.*

<sup>18</sup> *CIL*, III, 11943: *A(ntoniniana)* instead of *A(lexandriana)*.

<sup>19</sup> *CIL* gave lines 5–7 as follows: *m[aximo, pont. max.], / t[ri]b. pot.] XII[II] / coh. I Breuc.* On the basis of *tribunicia potestas XIV*, the inscription compiled from the small fragments could be dated at 211, in which case we should however suppose that the epithet *Antoniniana* was a subsequent engraving. Assembling the fragments however makes it possible for us to put letters *XII* in line 5 and not in line 6. Of the titles of the emperor, *Germanicus maximus* is undoubtedly missing; accordingly, the erection of the stone cannot be dated at a year later than 213.

<sup>20</sup> The restoration of the inscription was carried out on the basis of no. 138. Therefore, *CIL* gives the restoration as *t[ri]b. pot. XIII]*, which if taken with the epithet *A[ntoniniana]* is contradictory. It is likely that Caracalla did not bear the title *Germanicus maximus* on this inscription, and, accordingly, as in the former inscription, the number of *tribunicia potestas* could be XV or XVI.

<sup>21</sup> The following inscriptions are further mentioned with the epithet *Antoniniana* in WINKLER, *Legio II Italica*, 112: *CIL*, III, 4837, 4856, 4857, 5671–11814, 11553; no imperial epithets occur however on these inscriptions.

43 CIL, III, 11482—Unterhörl, a. 215  
*I. O. M. et / Genio d. n. / Antonini Pii / Felicis Aug. / Restituti[u]s / Tutor, b. f. cos. / leg. II  
Ita. / Antoninian. / u. s. l. m., / Laeto II et Ceriale cos.*

44 CIL, III, 5580 = D., 4853—Bedaium, 15. V. 219  
*I. O. M., Arubiano / et Bedaio sancto. / Tul. Iuuenis, / b. f. cos leg. II / Ital. Antoninian. / u. s.  
l. m., / idib. Mais. d. [n. / Imp. Antonino] / II et Sacerdote cos.*

45 CIL, III, 4862—Virunum  
[---] leg. II / [Ital.] p. f. Ant. / [---] Julia / [---] Jula.

46 CIL, III, 5409 = WEBER, 309—Stallhofen  
*M. Aur. Secundinus, uet. le[g.] / II It.] p. f. An[t.] u. f. sib. et / Aur. Sabine con., / [an. ---] et  
A[u]r. [--- f.] an. XX[.].*

### Cohors I Aelia Brittonum

147 AÉ, 1949, 1—Mautern  
CO I A B ANT

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio X Gemina

148 CIL, III, 4452-11093 = D., 2382 = VORBECK, 242 = VORBECK II, 256—Carnuntum, a. 212  
*Imp. Caes. / M. Aur. Antonino / Pio Felici August. / Parth. max., Britt. max., / pontif. max.,  
trib. pot. / XVI, imp. II, cos. III, desig. / IIII, p. p., procos., / corniculari, / commentariens., /  
speculatores / legionum III / Antoniniar. / P(annoniae) S(uperioris) deuotissimi numini  
eius.*

149 CIL, III, 3907—Nevidunum a. 217  
*I. O. M. / et Genio loci / et n. Aug. / pro s. d. n. L. Val. / Fau[st]inus, / mil. leg. X G. A(n)t. / b.  
f. cos. u. s. l. m. / Praesente et / Extricato / cos.*

150 CIL, III, 4030 = HS 277<sup>22</sup>—Poetovio  
*I. O. M. / pro salute et / incolumitate / P. Val. Tib(eriani) Marciani / Iunior. P. Val. /  
Marcianus, mil. / dupl. leg. X Gem. / Antoniniane / adiut. p[r]incipis / et Grecinia P. fil. /  
Priscilla / parent. u. s.]*

151 HS, 273—Poetovio  
*[I. O. M. / pro salute / Imp. Caes. / M. Aur]ēli [Ant. / d. no]stri A[ug.] / L.?) Turē[li/us]  
Pae[tus / sp]eul. [leg. / X] Gem. An[t]/on. quot / magnis et / multis peri[culis] maiest. / [ac  
numin]i [eius / deu. fel. euasit.]*

<sup>22</sup> From the right half of line 9, the inscription no longer exists today. A description from the 16th century gives *praeter* in line 9; which however is obviously impossible. HS thinks of an explanation like *adiutor praef(ecti)*. No title with this designation is known however of the *principales* of the legions.



## Legio XIV Gemina

- 152 *CIL*, III, 4452–11093 = D., 2382 = VORBECK, 242 = VORBECK II, 256—Carnuntum, a. 212  
= 148: *Imp. Caes. / M. Aur. Antonino / ... trib. pot. / XVI, imp. II, cos. III, desig. / IIII, ... / corniculari, / commentariens., / speculatores / legionum III / Antoniniar. / P. S. ...*
- 153 *CIL*, III, 14538<sup>2</sup> = VORBECK, 80 = VORBECK II, 83—Carnuntum, a. 213, or 222  
*C. Comat(ius) / Flauinus, / immunis / caerei leg. / XIII G. Anto., / ex i(ussu) d(eae) p., / Imp. dom. n[o]st[ro] Anto[nin]. Aug. / IIII et [---]o cos.*
- 154 *CIL*, III, 4173 = RSS, 52 = RIU, 35—Savaria  
[--- L]ibera[liis], / *uet. leg. / XIII G. A[nt.], u. s. l. / m.*
- 155 *CIL*, III, 4238–10942 = AÉ, 1948, 79 = CIMRM, 1638 = RIU, 230—Fertőrákos (Kroissbach)  
[S.] I. M., / *Sept. Iust[i]anus, arm. / cust. l. XIII G. / Anton., u. s.*
- 156 *CIL*, III, 4239–10943 = CIMRM, 1646 = RIU, 231—Fertőrákos (Kroissbach)  
*S. I. M. / Sept. Iusti[anus], a(rmorum) [c(ustos)] / l. XIII G. Ant. / u. s. l. m.*
- 157 *CIL*, III, 4393–11086 = VORBECK, 34 = VORBECK II, 36—Carnuntum  
*Dianae Aug. / P. Aur. Cassianus, / praef. leg. IIII Scy. / et leg. XIII G. Ant. / et Aurel. Lucilla / coniunx eius et Aurelia Terentia / et Aurel. Cassian. / Iunior f.*
- 158 *CIL*, III, 4439–11091 = VORBECK, 61 = VORBECK II, 64—Carnuntum  
*Silvano / Domesti[co] sacr. / Taurinus, / optio leg. / XIII Ge. / Anton. / u. s. l. m.*
- 159 *CIL*, III, 4440<sup>a</sup> = VORBECK, 97 = VORBECK II, 100—Carnuntum  
*Silvano / Domesti. P[---] / Magu[---] [---] b[---] / sacr. Sept. / Asmenus, / mil. leg. XIII [I] G. / Anton. u. s. l. [l.] m.*
- 160 *CIL*, III, 10828 = HS, 520—Topusko  
[--- / *pro salute Imp. M. Aurelii] / Antonini Pii Felicis / Aug. [et] Iuliae Aug. matris / Aug. et castrorum / [?M. Va]lerius Verus, > leg. / [XIII G]em. Antoniniana / [---].*
- 161 *CIL*, III, 11152 = D., 4240 = VORBECK, 56 = VORBECK II, 59—Carnuntum  
*D. I. M., / Vindil. Cupitus, / sig. l. XIII G. A., et / Vind. Iulianus / u. p., Patre Paterno.*
- 162 *CIL*, III, 11204–13451 = VORBECK, 310 = VORBECK II, 327—Carnuntum  
[*Imp. Caesar diui Seueri Pii?*] fil. [*M. Aurelius Antoninus Pius Felix?*] Aug. [--- *curam agen*]te [--- *leg. leg. XIII*] Ge[m.] Antoninia(n)a(e).
- 163 *CIL*, III, 14358<sup>13</sup> = VORBECK, 103 = VORBECK II, 106—Carnuntum  
*Ael. Vi[talis?], / uet. [leg. XIII G.] / Ant. [---].*

## Ala I Ulpia Contariorum ∞ c. R.

- 164 *CIL*, III, 11081 = *RIU*, 281<sup>23</sup>—Szentpálpuszta  
*[D. M.] / M. Aur. [? Valerian] us uex. al(ae) p(rimae) C(ontariorum) Anto. / et Elu(iae) Bone c(oniugi) car. / et f. Aur. Valerine / et Ae(liae) Sabine et Elu. / Verecundo q., LXX / Pulcre Suri an. LX / et Elu. Vitali an. XVIII / et Au(r.) Masuetiano an. / VII et Ae(l). Florido / M. Aur. Valerianus / sib(i) [et] su[is] uiui f.*

## Ala I Cannanefatum

- 164a *AÉ*, 1972, 444—Gerulata, a. 212  
*I. O. M. / Iunoni R. / sacr. T. Fl. / Surilio st. / praef. al. I / Cannanf. u. / s. l. l. m. / duob. Aspri.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix<sup>24</sup>

- 165 *CIL*, III, 4452–11093 = *D.*, 2382 = *VORBECK*, 242 = *VORBECK* II, 256—Carnuntum, a. 212  
 = 148: *Imp. Caes. / M. Aur. Antonino / . . . trib. pot. / XVI, imp. II, cos. III, desig. / IIII, . . . / corniculari, / commentariens., / speculatores / legionum III / Antoniniar. / P. s. . .*
- 166 *CIL*, III, 10988 = *BARKÓCZI*, 139 = *RIU*, 422—Brigetio  
*I. O. M., / Vlpus Celer/inus, salari/arius leg. I Adi. / p. f. Antoni.*
- 167 *SCHOBER*, 221 = *BARKÓCZI*, 19 = *RIU*, 720—Tatabánya  
*D. M. / P. Aelio Victo/rino, duplario / leg. I Ad. Ant., stip. XXI, / [uixit ann. --- et Ael.] / Pacatae con. pient. et Ae/liis Pacato et Domiti/ano et Victorianae et Victoriae / fil., P. Aur. Genialis educat[u]s s(uus), secundus heres ex tes/tamento faciendum curauit.*
- 168 *BARKÓCZI*, 247 = *AÉ*, 1944, 121 = *RIU*, 485—Brigetio  
*Sep. Vibianus dup. / leg. I Ad. / p. f. Anto/niniana / u. s. l. l. m.*
- 169 *J. SZILÁGYI*, *BpR*, XV, 1950, 523<sup>25</sup> = *RIU*, 782—Szentgyörgymező  
*D. M. / M. Aure[us] Prisc[o] / dec. coh. I Vlp.] / Pann. et P. Ael. P[ro] / celle parentibus [pien] / t[is]simis et Aurel. / Priscille soro[ri] / P. Aurel. Proclianus / [c]ornicul. trib. mil. leg. / [I Ad.] Antonini. filius ex frugali / [tate] et stipendio suorum fecit.*

<sup>23</sup> The abbreviation *uex.* in line 3 is explained as *u(eteranus)ex al(a)*. However, not only is there no gap between letters *u* and *e*, but also they are written in ligature.

<sup>24</sup> The legion was transferred into the army of Pannonia Inferior in 214, in the course of Caracalla's rearrangements. At the time of the erection of the inscription from Carnuntum in 213 (no. 148), the legion still belonged to the army of Pannonia Superior. For the sake of clarity I give the legion's inscriptions in one section under Pannonia Inferior.

<sup>25</sup> *J. SZILÁGYI*'s explanation is in several places different. In line 3, *M. Aurelius Priscus* is considered by him as *miles*, which—on the basis of his son's position as *cornicularius*—is not likely. Along with the hypothetical restoration given other solutions can also be suggested, for example, *uet. ex >*, or *uet. ex dec.*

169a *RIU*, 671—Környe, a. 216  
*Nemesi* / *Aug. et G.* / *loci, M.* / *Cor. Secu/ndinianus, m.* / *l. I Ad. Ant., cla.* / *u. s. l. l. mer.* / *Sabino II et Anulino* / *cos.*

169b *RIU*, 794—Solua  
[---] *mī[l]e/s l. I Adiutrici.* / *p. f. A., sti. XIII, ui/xit anno[s ---].*

## Legio II Adiutrix

170 *CIL*, III, 3384 = D., 4232—Budaörs, a. 213 or 222<sup>26</sup>  
*Sol(i) Soc(io)* / *M. Aur. Fron/tinianus* / *et M. Aur. Fr[o]/nto, mil. leg.* / *II Ad. fratres* / *temp. const.* / *Antonino* / *III cos.*

171 *CIL*, III, 3481 = D., 4260—Aquincum, a. 218<sup>27</sup>  
*Inuicto* / *Mythrae* / *Nabarze,* / *Tib. Ponti/us Ponti/anus, trib.* / *lat. leg. II Ad.* / *p. f. dd., u. s. l. m.*

172 *CIL*, III, 3344—Székesfehérvár, a. 218  
*I.O.M.* / *L. Sep. Veranus,* / *uet. leg. II Ad. p. f.* / *[p]ro uoto su[s/c]epto in e[x/p]editione* / *[P]arthica,* / *[Im]p. Antonino e[*t*] Oclatinio / ços[.].*

172a *IMS*, 25 = *AÉ*, 1964, 261—Singidunum, a. 217  
[---] / *P. Ael. Ca[---],* / *M. Aur. Seuerinu[s],* / *bb. ff. cos. leg I[I] / Adi. p. f. u. s. l. m.* / *Praesente [e]t Ex[tricato cos.].*

172b *AÉ*, 1944, 88—Besnyő, a. 217  
*[So]li Inu[ict]o* / *Mitre,* / *L. Sep. Victo/r a. c. leg. II Ad.* / *p. f. ex uiso* / *posuit* / *Presente* / *Extricato* / *cos.*

173 *CIL*, III, 10306 = EF, 338 = FITZ, 93—Intercisa, a. 213  
*I. O. M.* / *pro s. Imp. M. Aur. Ant.* / *Pii Aug. et Genio / coh. ∞ Hem. Ant[o]/ninianae, T. Cl.* / *Procus b. f. cos. legionis II Ad.* / *pi. fid. Antonin.* / *Imp. Antonino III et Cael. Balb. it. co[s].*

174 *CIL*, III, 3526 = D., 2355—Aquincum, a. 216  
*Excubitorium ad tutel(am)* / *signor(um) e[t] imagin(um)sacrar(um)* / *P. Turran(ius)* / *Firminus, uet. ex / cornic. leg. II Adi. Anto/ninianae p(ecunia) s(ua) a solo res[t.] / Sabino II* / *e[t] Anulino c[os].*

<sup>26</sup> On inscription no. 173, the legion was already in the possession of the epithet which was acquired in 212 (cf. p. 74). It is possible that the epithet was left out of the inscription by mistake. In this case, the inscription from Budaörs which was erected by these two persons, as well, and which also mentions the legion without epithet, could come from an earlier date than 212 (*CIL*, III, 3383 = D., 4231). It is possible however that our inscription no. 170 was dated at around the time of Elagabalus' fall. In this case, the other, undated inscription of the two soldiers can be considered rather as originating from the period of Severus Alexander, from his first years, when the legion had not yet received the epithet *Severiana*.

<sup>27</sup> Pontius Pontianus, father of the *tribunus laticlavius* appearing in the inscription, or his relative, became the governor of Pannonia Inferior (Legati Augusti pro praetore Pannoniae Inferioris. *AAntHung*, XI, 1963, 291) in the first years of Elagabalus' rule.

- 175 *CIL*, III, 3445 = D., 2442—Aquincum, a. 218  
*I. [O. M.] / pro salute d. n. / M. Aureli [An[tōn]i[n]i] Pii Felicis Aug. / L. Sept. Const/antinus, optio / spei leg. II / Adi. p. f. Anton/inianae u. s. l. m. / [Imp. Antonino / et] Aduento cos.*
- 176 *CIL*, III, 3484—Aquincum, a. 219  
*Nemesi / Aug. M. Aur. / Valens / quot clavi. / uouit uet. p[os]. / leg. II Ad. Anto. / Imp. d. n. Antoni/no II Sacer/dot<e> cos.*
- 177 *CIL*, III, 3707—Aquincum, a. 218–220  
 [---] / leg. II Ad. p. f. Antoni/nianae curam agente / Pontio Pontiano legato / Aug. p(r). p(r). / ab Aq. / m. p. III.
- 178 G. ALFÖLDY, *EpigrStud*, IV, 1967, 59 = *AE*, 1967, 361—Aquincum, 219  
 [[Imp. or d. n. M. Aur. / Antonino / P. F. Aug. diui / Antonini / filio, diui] / S[e]u[er]i / n[e]p[ot]i] C. / Sent(ius) T. f. Na[ta]lis, sig. leg. I/I / Ad. p. f. / [Antonini]a[n]ae / et Saturninia e[ius] / u.] s. l. m. / [[d.]n. [A]ntonino / [Au]g. I/I] et Sacerdot[e] II / cos.
- 179 B. KUZSINSZKY, *BpR*, XII, 1937, 151–152 = *AE*, 1937, 215—Aquincum, a. 220  
 [---]nitinus, / sig. leg. II / Adi. p. f. Antoni<nian>ae / domo Mur(sa) / d. d. / Imp. [[Caes. Antonino / Aug. III]] et Coma{s}zo(n)te / II cos.
- 180 *CIL*, III, 3472 = D., 2320—Aquincum  
*Dis milit/ribus / et Genio loci pro / salute et reditu / Imp. Caes. M. Aur. / Antonini Pii In/uiti Aug. Clod. / Marcellinus s. c. / trib. mil. leg. II / A. p. f. Ant. translat. / ex leg. X Fr. Ant. nu/mini eius semper / deuotissimus<sup>28</sup>*
- 181 *CIL*, III, 3559—Aquincum  
*D. M. / C. Petil(ius) Firmus, ue[t.]. / ex b. praef. leg. II / Ad. p. f. A<n>. Petil. [F]irmi/nianus et Petilia.*
- 182 *CIL*, III, 10435 = D., 2363 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 213—Aquincum  
*Marti et Mineru(ae) / Aug. coll(egium) / armatura(rum) / leg. II Adi. / p. f. / Antoninia/nae.*
- 183 *CIL*, III, 14342—Aquincum  
*I. O. M. / Capitoli/no Cl. Vale(n)s, miles, le/g. II Ad. p. f. / Antonini/ane pro (se) et s(uis) / u. s. l. m.*
- 184 *CIL*, III, 15161—Aquincum  
*D. M. / Aurelius [H]ierax{s}, uet. / leg. II Adiutricis p. f. Anton/iniane Vettiae Fortunae co/niugi carissime pientissime / faciendum curauit.*
- 185 *AE*, 1910, 127—Aquincum  
*Inuicto / Mitrae P. / Ael. Atta, / actar. le/g. II Ad. p. f. / Ant. u. s. l. m.*

<sup>28</sup> The expansion of D., 2320 for s. c. trib. mil.: fortasse subcornicularius tribuni militum.

- 186 B. KUZSINSZKY, *BpR*, XII, 1937, 93 = *AÉ*, 1937, 190—Aquincum  
*I. O. M.* / *Iul. Firm(us)*, / *mil.lē[g. II Ad.]* / *Anton[in]iana* ---].
- 187 J. SZILÁGYI, *BpR*, XVI, 1955, 391 = *AÉ* 1962, 110—Aquincum  
*I. O. M.* / *P. Ael. Carus*, / *uet. leg. II* / *Adi. p. f. Ant[on]iniana*. / *pro salute* / *sua suorum/que*  
*omnium* / *u. s. l. m.*
- 188 J. FITZ, *AlbaR*, X, 1969, 152 = *AÉ*, 1969/70, 532 = *AÉ*, 1971, 324—Székesfehérvár  
*I. [O. M.]* / *Vlp.* [---] / *uet. leg. [II Ad. p. f.]* / *Ant[on]in[ian]a*, / *p[ro] se et suis?* ---] /  
 [---]m[---] / *sap m*[---].

### Ala I Thracum veterana sag.

- 189 *CIL*, III, 3394—Campona  
 [---] / *Muçat̄ra*, / *dupl. al. I Thrac.* / *uet. Antoni[n]iana* *pro* / *salute sua et* / *su<o>rum* / *u. s.*  
*l. m.*
- 190 J. SZILÁGYI, *BpR*, XV, 1950, 460—Aquincum  
 [*D. M.* / ? *Aur.*] *Tertul(lae)*, / [*ann.*] *XXXIII* / [*Au*]r. *Auuo*, (?) / [*de*]c. *alae I* / [*Thra*]c. *An.* /  
 [*con(iugi)*] *p̄(i)ss̄imae* / [*uiu*]us *f.*

### Cohors III Batavorum ∞ eq.

- 191 *AÉ*, 1935, 163—Vetus Salina  
*Deae Vag/daeuercus/ti M. Simplic.* / *Quietus*, / *trib. coh. III* / *Bat. ∞ eq. An/[ton]iniana*].

### Cohors VII Breucorum c. R. eq.

- 192 *CIL*, III, 3757, 10668; J. SZILÁGYI, *DissPann*, II/1, 1933, 25, 27–28, 30, 32–33, 35, 37–38;  
*AÉ*, 1955, 13; *AÉ*, 1968, 432—Aquincum, Brigetio, Mursa, Rittium, Burgenae  
 COH VII BR AA  
 COH VII BR AN  
 COH VII BR ANT  
 COH VII BR ANT

### Cohors I Campanorum vol. c. R.

- 193 *CIL*, III, 3237 = *Sirmium*, I, 68, 28—Sirmium, a. 212  
 [---] / *Aug.*, *coh. I* / *Camp. uol. c. R.* / *Antoniniana*, / *cura agente* / *P. Ael. Valerio*, / *trib. ex*  
*uet.*, / *As<p>ris cos.*

## Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum c. R. sag. eq.

- 194 *CIL*, III, 10306 = EF, 338 = FITZ, 93—Intercisa, a. 213  
= 173: *I. O. M. / pro s. Imp. M. Aur. Ant. / Pii Aug. et Genio / coh. ∞ Hem. Ant[o]/ninianae  
T. Cl. / Procus b. f. cos. . . .*
- 195 *AE*, 1910, 133 = EF, 326 = FITZ, 101—Intercisa, 23. VIII. 214  
*Pro salute et uictoria / Germ. Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seueri / Antonini Pi Felicis Aug. / Parth.  
m(a)x., Brit. max., Germanic. / m(a)x., pontif. max., p. p., trib. pot., / cos. IIII deo patrio  
Soli Ela/gabalo mil. coh. ∞ Hem. Anton. / dedicatum opus X kal. Sept. / Messala et Sabino  
cos.*
- 196 EF, 363—Intercisa  
*Soli [I]n[u]. / Iul. Arbas i[mag.? c(oh).] I H{a}e/[mese]n. [Ant]o/n[i]a[nae].*
- 197 E. B. VÁGÓ, *AlbaR*, XI, 1970, 126–127, 457 = FITZ, 118 = *AE*, 1971, 334—Intercisa  
*Imp. Caes. M. / Aur. Seuero / Antonino Pio / Felici Aug., Part., Brit. / max., pont. max.,  
Ger. / max. coh. I ∞ Hemes. Aurel. Anto/niniana sag. / eq. c. R. deuo/tissima nu/mini eius.*

## Cohors Maurorum? eq.

- 197a *CIL*, III, 3675—Site unknown<sup>28a</sup>  
*Imp. Caes., / diui Anto/nini Magni Pii filio, / diui Seueri nepoti, / M. Aurel. An[[tonino]] / Fel.  
Fel. Aug., pont[if.] / maximo, trib. pot. II[. .] / cos., patri patri[ae], / procos., coh.  
[Maurorum?] / D eq. An[[toniniana]], / cura agente P. [---] / D O [---] T A [---] I O I.*

## Cohors I Noricorum eq.

- 197b *CIL*, III, 10279—Lugio<sup>29</sup>

## Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum ∞ eq.

- 198 *CIL*, III, 3756–10667, J. SZILÁGYI, *DissPann*, II/1, 1933, 72—Aquincum  
COH I VLP P ANT

## Cohors I ∞ Nova Severiana Surorum sag.

- 198a *RIU*, 865—Ulcisia Castra  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio A]ntonin[o] Pio Fel. Aug. / [Part. max., Brit. max., Ge]rm. max.,  
pont. / [max., trib. pot. XVII, i]mp. III, cos. IIII, p. p. / [coh. I Noua S. S. s. An]tonini[ana] eq.  
c. R.*

<sup>28a</sup> *CIL* restored the name of the emperor as M. Aurelius Alexander. Cf. no. 448.

<sup>29</sup> The imperial epithet *Antoniniana* was subsequently engraved, under Caracalla, on the inscription originating from the period of Septimius Severus. (See inscription no. 26.)

## DALMATIA

### Cohors VIII Voluntariorum

- 199 *CIL*, III, 9732—Delminium  
*D. M.* / *Aurel. Maximae*, / *def. ann. X, d. XXX, Au/rel. Tertius, mil. coh.* / *VIII Vol. Ant. et Aur.* / *Apuleia parent. fil.* / *infel. b. m. p.*
- 200 *CIL*, III, 13187—Gardun  
*N[ymph]is et Siluano*, / *Aur. Annianus, buc. coh. VIII Vol.* / *A(ntoniniana?) u. l. p.*
- 201 H.-G. PFLAUM, *BVBl*, XXVII, 1962, 86–87 = *AE*, 1963, 42—Augsburg  
*C. Iulio [Auito Ale]/xiano*, [*praef. --- coh. --- Vlp.*] / *Petraeo[r.], trib. leg. ---*], / *praef. eq. [al. ---, proc.] / ad anno[nam Augg. Ostiis], / c. u., prae[t., sodali Titiali], / leg. leg. III[I Fl., leg. pro pr. pro]/uinciae [Raetiae, cos., co]/miti Imp[p. Seueri et Anto]/nini in [Britannia, praef.] / aliment[orum, comiti Imp.] / Antonin[i in Mesopotamia ?], / praef. ali[ment. II, leg. pr. pr.] / prouin[ciae Dalmatiae], / procon[suli prou. Asiae ?], / praesidi [clementissimo] / *M. Aure[lius ---] / trib. coh. [VIII Voluntarior. ?] / Anto[niniana?]*.<sup>30</sup>*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 202 D., 2310—Speyer (Germ. Sup.)  
*D. M.*, / *Aur. Vitali*, / *mil. leg. IIII Fl.*, / *stip. VII, uixit / ann. XXV, agens / expeditione / Germania, Fl/auius Proc/lus, mil. leg. s. s., / secundus he/res, contuber/nali bene mere[nti] f. c.*<sup>31</sup>
- 203 HS, 590—Brusnik  
*D. M.*, / *Aur. Nasonis, militis / leg. IIII Flauiae Antoni/nian. et Priscae Tato/nis matri, memoriam / p<o>suerunt. Proclus et / Proclianus et Prouin/cialis Maximiani fi/li.*
- 203a *AE*, 1971, 417 = *IMS*, I 40—Singidunum  
*D. M.*, / *Valeri/a Victo/ria, ui/xit ann. / L, Aurel. / Merca/tor, uet. / leg. IIII Fl. / Ant., coni. / b. m. p.*

### Legio VII Claudia

- 204 *CIL*, III, 12672 = *IMS*, IV, 8—Naissus, a. 220  
*I. O. M.* / *pro s. d. n. Aug. / M. Aur. Caius*, / *mil. leg. VII Cl. / strat. cos. u. s. l. m. / [I]mp. [III e]t Comazon. co[s].*<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> The restorations of *AE* are partly different. So, in line 6 [*sodali Petiali*], in lines 7/8 [*pro]/uinciae [*Partiae*]. Naturally, I adopted PFLAUM's explanation.*

<sup>31</sup> It is supposed that the detachment of the legion was transferred into Germania Superior during Caracalla's military expedition in Germania. See: D., 2310; B. FILOW, *Die Legionen der Provinz Moesia von Augustus bis auf Diokletian. Klio*, Beiheft, VI, 1906 (Neudruck, 1963), 79.—The omission of the epithet does not confirm this supposition which has no proper foundation.

<sup>32</sup> In *CIL* the explanation for line 1 is: [*Me]rcu[rio sacrum]*.

- 205 *CIL*, III, 6291—Ratiaria, a. 213  
 [Dis ?M]il., / A<ur>elius / Nicomachus, [b.]f. cos. / leg. VII Cl. / An[t.] u. s., / Imp. Anton[i]/no I[III] e[t] Ba[l/bino cos.].<sup>33</sup>
- 205a *AÉ*, 1959, 330 = *IDR*, II, 141—Aqua, a. 218  
 [--- Dia]nae sanc[ti/sima]e, Mercurio G[u]/bernatori e[t Genio] / stationis A[--- Ger]/manus spe[cul. leg.] / VII Cl. [[Ant.?.]] / pr. n. S. An[tonino Aug. et Aduento cos.].
- 205b M. MIRKOVIĆ, *A ArchSlov*, XXVIII, 1977, 183–187 = J. FITZ, *AlbaR*, XVII, 1979, 351—Viminacium, a. 213  
 [Imp. Caes. M. Aur. / Antonino Aug.] / et Iuliae Do[m]/nae matri cast. / uet. leg. VII Cl. / An[toniniana]e / pro[b. Bruttio] et / A[eliano cos.] m. / h. [miss.] Seuero / [Antonino?] cos.<sup>34</sup>

## Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum

- 206 *AÉ*, 1904, 92—Timacum Minus, a. 212  
 [Pro salute M. Aureli Antonini Aug. et Iuliae Domnae Augustae matris Aug. n. et senatus et pat]riae et ca[storum, uet]er. coh. II Au[r. Dard. Antoniniana]e?, pro]bati Mate[rno et Bra]dua cos., m[issi hon. miss.] Iulio A[spro II et Iul. Asp]ro c[os.].

## Cohors II Aurelia Nova ∞ eq.

- 207 *AÉ*, 1910, 98 = *IMS*, I, 112—Stojnik  
 Marc[i]an[us, ---, / c]oh. II Aur. N. ∞ e(q). / [Antoniniana]e, / u. d. et uo[tu]m so[l]uit.

## MOESIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Italica

- 208 *CIL*, III, 12394—Dermanci, a. 220?  
 I. O. M. et Iuno[ni] Reg. M. Aurelius / Maximus, eq. leg. / I Ital. Artoniniana, quod uouer/[a]t, Imp. Antonin. Au[g.] I/II cos.
- 209 *CIL*, III, 12439—Hjusendže  
 [---] leg. leg. [I Ital.] / Antoniniana[e] / una cum su[is] u. s.
- 210 *AÉ*, 1957, 282—Environs of Nikopolis  
 Dianae Aug. pr[o] / salute M. Aureli / Antonini Pii Aug. / Arius Coryphus, p. p. leg. I Ital. / [Antoniniana]e fonte refec/to arboribus institutis / deae d. d. curante / Ario Diogeniano.

<sup>33</sup> In *CIL*, the explanation for line 6 is: an(imo) [l(ibenti)] u. s.

<sup>34</sup> M. MIRKOVIĆ: [Imp. L. Septimio Seuero Pio Pertinaci Aug. et Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio Antonino Pio Felici] / et Iulianae [I] Do[m]/nae matri cast. / uet. leg. VII Cl. / An[toniniana]e / pro[b. Pollione I] et / Apro cos.] m. / h. [miss.] Seuero [III Antonino cos.].



211 *AÉ*, 1957, 306—Mihailovgrad  
*Dianae* / *sancte ue(natrici?)* / *G. Firmin/us Luca[nus]*, / > *leg. I It[al.]* / *Anton[inia]nae*  
*do[---]* / *daci [---]*.

211a *AÉ*, 1972, 505—Dionysopolis  
*Ἐπὲρ σωτηρίας / τοῦ κνρίου Αὐτοκράτορος. / Ἀγαθῆ τύκῃ / Διὶ Δολιχαίῳ / Μ. Πομπ[ή]ος*  
*Λού/κιος βεν[εφ]ικιά/ριος ὑπατικοῦ / λεγ. α' Ἰταλικῆς / Ἀντονεινιανῆς, / βουλευτῆς Δι-*  
*ονυ/σοπολειτῶν, Καλ/ατιανῶν, Μαθ/κιανοπολειτῶν / εὐχαριστήριον.*

## Legio XI Claudia

212 *AÉ*, 1925, 108 = *AÉ*, 1957, 305—Durostorum  
*[He]roni Sur[gethie idemq.] / praehib. Aurel. / Maturus.* > [*leg. / XI Cl. Ant., cu[m ci]/uib.*  
*suis / celebrau[it.]*] / *VI ET IO OP / O M / u. l. p. / eodemqu.*

## Ala I Dardanorum

212a *ISM*, V, 218—Cerna  
*Numini / Liberis / Patris / M. Antis/tius Cae/cina, eq. / alae I Da/rdan. Anto/niniana, / ex*  
*uiso / posuit.*

## Ala II Septimia Surorum ∞

213 *AÉ*, 1968, 422 = VORBECK II, 33—Carnuntum (Pann. Sup.), 23. VIII. 219  
= 222: *Genium / pro sal. Imp. [[Caes. M. Aur. / Antonini P. F. Aug.]], / [.]f. M. f.*  
*Faustinianus, . . . praef. alae / [I]I Sept. Suror. ∞., . . . Imp. [[Antonino Aug.]] / II et*  
*Sacerdote cos., / X kal. Sept., . . .*

## Cohors II Mattiacorum ∞ eq.

214 *AÉ*, 1968, 422 = VORBECK II, 33—Carnuntum (Pann. Sup.), 23. VIII. 219  
= 222: *Genium / pro sal. Imp. [[Caes. M. Aur. / Antonini P. F. Aug.]], / [.]f. M. f.*  
*Faustinianus, . . . tri. / coh. II Mattiacor. / ∞ eq., Imp. [[Antonino Aug.]] / II et Sacerdote*  
*cos., / X kal. Sept., . . .*

## DACIA

### Legio V Macedonica

215 STEIN, 63 = PFLAUM, 257, no. 2; GUDEA-LUCĂCEL, 11–12, no. 7—Porolissum, a. 218<sup>35</sup>  
*Pro salut[e] Imp. M. Aur[eli] / Antonini Aug. Pii Fel. deo / patrio Belo n(umerus)*  
*Pal(myrenorum) sagit. tem/plum ui ignis consumptum / pecunia sua r[e]stituer., dedi/cante*

<sup>35</sup> When was Caracalla in Pannonia and Dacia? *AlbaR*, VI/VII, 1965–66, 205.

[[T. To[---]]] / *cos. III Daci[arum], V[lp]io Victore, / proc. Aug. prou[inc. Por]ol., cura agen/te T. Fl. Saturn[ino], > leg. V Mac. p. c.*

216 *AÉ, 1965, 242 = AÉ, 1966, 262—Mogontiacum, a. c. 218<sup>36</sup>  
= 113: ... / pro salute et in/columitate d. n. / Imp. [[An[t]o[n]i]] Aug. / ... / Domitius Antigonus, / ... / item leg. leg. V Mac. [[An[t].]] ...*

217 *CIL, III, 902—Potaissa  
Deae Neme/si, Vlp[us] / Valerius, / mil. leg. / V M. p. [[An[t.]] / u. s. l. m.*

### Legio XIII Gemina

218 *CIL, III, 1070—Apulum  
I. O. M. et Iunoni Regin., / pro sal. Imp. M. Aur. An/tonini Pii Aug. et / Iuliae Aug., matris Aug. / M. Vlp. Mucianus, mil. leg. XIII Gem. / horologiar. templum a solo de suo ex uoto / fecit, Falcone et Claro cons.<sup>37</sup>*

219 *CIL, III, 1063 = D., 3922—Apulum, 4. IV. 215  
I. O. M. / et ceteris diis / deabusque im/mortalibus et Da/ciae, / pro salute domi/ni n. M. Aur. Antoni/ni Pii Felicis Aug. n., / C. Aur. Sigillius, trib. / leg. XIII G. Antonini/anae, prid. non. April., / Laeto II et Cerial{a}e / cos.*

220 *CIL, III, 1464 = D., 1370 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 204 = PFLAUM, 257, no. 1 = IDR, III/2, 100—Sarmizegetusa, a. 218<sup>38</sup>  
Vlp[us] [Victori] / proc. Aug[us]t[i] [prou.] / *Dac. Apul., a(genti) u(ice) p(raesidis), item / proc. prou. Porol., sub/praef. annon. sacrae / urbis, praep. leg. VII Gem. / [[Anton.]], item proc. stat(ionis) / priuat(ae) per Tusciam et / Picenum, item proc. ad / bona Plautiani, trib. / mil. leg. II Part. [[Anton.]], / praep. uexill. auxiliar. / Pann. Infer., praef. coh. / VII Breucor. / Siscius Valerius, > / leg. XIII Gem. [[Anton.]] / patrono optimo.<sup>39</sup>**

<sup>36</sup> Domitius Antigonus could have been legate of *Legio XXII Primigenia* around 220. G. ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, nos 53–65. ALFÖLDY supposed that he could not have been at the head of *Legio V Macedonica* in about 218. It is possible that Antigonus was assigned to the command of the Dacian legion under Elagabalus, however the suggestion that this unit could have already been in possession of the epithet *Antoniniana* again is in any case questionable. Possibly with a *cursus honorum* it was not exceptional for a unit mentioned in an early context to be given the epithet it has at the time of the erection of the inscription.

<sup>37</sup> The consuls are those of 193. This however must be at most the date of the vow, not that of the erection of the inscription. In 193 Caracalla was not even Caesar. From the wording it is clear that the altar could not have been made before Geta's fall. It can be dated to 212 at earliest.

<sup>38</sup> Another inscription mentioning Ulpius Victor, no. 215, designates *Legio V Macedonica* without epithet. The emperor was M. Aurelius Antoninus; the person in honour of whom the inscription was erected can be Elagabalus only. This conclusion can also be drawn from the fact that the governor's name has been erased; the restoration could have taken place immediately after the change in rule. The date of the inscription mentioning *Legio XIII Gemina Antoniniana* can be put somewhat later, when Ulpius Victor was temporarily deputy governor.

The suggestion that the epithet *Antoniniana* was awarded in Elagabalus' reign is permitted by its subsequent erasure. For another view: L. BALLA, *Les Sévères et la Dacie. Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve* (Yearbook of the Déri Museum of Debrecen), 1969–70, 96.

<sup>39</sup> The imperial epithet was restored in *CIL* by TH. MOMMSEN as *Getica*. However a later examination did not confirm the reading *G*, and it is indeed quite impossible given our dating in note 1. The epithet was restored in *IDR* as *Philippiana*.

- 221 *CIL*, III, 6161 = *ISM*, V, 247—Nifon, a. 218  
*Diane et[er]nae / pro salute Im[perato]ris d. n. / M.] Aureli Anto[ni]n/i Pii Felicis [Augusti] / Fl. Antonius / [R]omanus / [b.] cos. leg. XI[II] Gem. / [Anto]niniane Imp. d. h. Ant/[o]nino et Aduento / II coss.*
- 222 *AE*, 1968, 422 = *VORBECK* II, 33—Carnuntum, 23. VIII. 219  
*Genium / pro sal. Imp. [[Caes. M. Aur. / Antonini P. F. Augusti]], / [.]f(ius) M. f. Faustinianus / [d]ec. c(oloniae) C(laudiae) A(ugustae) S(auariae) et c. S(eptimiae) A(ureliae) A(ntoninianae) K(arnunti), eq. / [p]ub[l.], sacerdotalis / p(rouinciae) P(annoniae) S(uperioris), trib. mil. leg. / XIII G. Ant., tri(b). / coh. II Mattiacor. / ∞ eq., praef. alae / [I] Sept. Suror. ∞, / [c]oll. fabr. Karn. d. d. // Ded(icatum) Imp. [[Antonino Aug.]] / II et Sacerdote cos. / X kal. Sept., / agente praef. T. Ael. Constant. / mag. coll. / Ael. Herculano et Vlp. Marc[e]l/lino.*
- 223 *CIL*, III, 1038—Apulum  
*I. O. M. / M. Aurel. / Crescenti/nus immu. / leg. XIII G. / Antonini/[a]nae, pro se / et suos pos.*
- 224 *CIL*, III, 1071—Apulum  
*I. O. M., / Iunoni Reginae, / Mineruae / L. Annius Italicus / Honoratus, leg. / Aug. leg. XIII Gem. / Antoninianae, / praef. aerarii / militaris, sodalis / Hadrianalis cum / Gaudia Torquata / sua et Anniis Italico / et Honorato et / Italica filiis.*
- 225 *CIL*, III, 1072—Apulum  
*Victoriae / Antonini / Aug. / L. Annius Italicus / Honoratus, leg. / Aug. leg. XIII G. / Antoninianae, / prefectus aerarii / militaris, sodalis / Hadrianalis cum / Gaudia Torquata / sua et Anniis Italico / et Honorato et / Italica filiis.*
- 226 *CIL*, III, 1129 = D., 3867—Apulum  
*Pro salut. / domini / nostri sa[n]ctissimi / Antonini / Pii Augusti, / Nymphis / nouis sacrum, / Rufrius Sulpicia., / leg. leg. XIII G. Anto.*
- 227 *CIL*, III, 1479 = *IDR*, III/2, 432—Sarmizegetusa  
*D. M. / Maria Secun[d]ina uix. an. LIII, / Aurelia Satur[n]ina, uix. ann. / XVIII, / Aurel. Ingenus, / mil. leg. XIII G. / Antoninianae / matri et so[r]ori posuit.*
- 228 *CIL*, III, 1569 = *IDR*, III/1, 61—Ad Mediam  
*Herculi Invicto / T. Aur. Geminianus, uet. le[g. XIII Gem. Antoninina]ae ex uoto posuit.*
- 229 *CIL*, III, 6246—Gherla (Szamosújvár)  
*[?Quin]tilianus, mil. [le]g. X[III] / Gem. Antoninian[ae], / libr. cos. n. et Aelia / Paulina et Vlp. Du[bitata] fili paren[tibus] pientissimis / posuerunt.*
- 230 *CIL*, III, 7792—Apulum  
*[---] / opt. leg. XI[II] Gem.] / Anton. pater et [---] / patron. ALANC / II V QP NOMIN IS[---].*

- 231 *CIL*, III, 12565 = D., 3470 = *AÉ*, 1912, 305—Micia  
*Hercul. / et Silua/no uex/ilatio / l(eg). XIII G. An/<t>. Aur. Ari/mo u. m. p. / immuni.*<sup>40</sup>
- 232 I. BERCIU—A. POPA, *Apulum*, V. 1964, 199—Apulum  
*Felix leg. XIII Gē. / Antoniniana.*

### Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum

- 233 *CIL*, III, 1378—Micia  
 [--- *optimo maximo*]/[*que*] *principi, ala / I Hisp. Campag. Anto/niniana indulgenti/is eius aucta liberali/t[at]ibusque ditata.*

### Ala I Hispanorum

- 234 *CIL*, III, 14216<sup>17</sup> = *IDR*, II, 498—Slaveni  
 [---] *ala I [Hispano]r. / [A]ntoninia[na].*

### Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana

- 235 *CIL*, III, 795—Ilişua (Alsó Ilosva), a. 213  
*Imp. Caes. Marco / Aurelio Antonino / Pio Felici Au<g>., Partico / max., Brit. max., pont. max., / trib. pot. XVI, cos. IIII, optimo / maximoq. principi, ala I <T>ung. Front. / Antoniniana numini eius semper ac merito deuota.*

### Cohors I Alpinorum

- 236 *CIL*, III, 7713–12553—Sărăţeni (Sóvárád)  
*Saluo dom[ino nostro] / Antonino / [---r] / est chor. [I Alpinorum / A]n[tonini]ana.*

### Cohors I Brittanica ∞

- 237 *AÉ*, 1929, 1—Caşeu (Kosály)  
*Iuliae Augus/tae, matri san/ctissimi piissi/miq[u]e Anto/nini Augusti / et castrorum / senatusqu[e] / ac patriae, / coh. I Britt[a]/nica ∞ Ant/oniniana.*

### Cohors II Nervia Brittonum ∞

- 238 I. I. RUSSU, *SCIV*, X, 1959, 311–312 = *AÉ*, 1960, 361—Buciumi (Vármező)  
*Imp. Caes. M. [Aurel.] / Anton. Pius [Felix] / Avg. Part. max., [Brit. ma]/xim., pontif. m[ax.], coh.] / II Neru. Britt. ∞ [Anto]/niniana p. f. statu[am pos.].*

<sup>40</sup> *AÉ*, in lines 5/6, gives restoration as: *I. XIII G. An. /<L?>Aur.*

- 238a I. PISO, *AMN*, XV, 1978, 187 = *AÉ*, 1977, 708—Buciumi (Vármező)  
*Im[p.] C[a]esa[ri, diui / L. Septi]mii Seuer[i / Pii Pe]r[ti]na[cis Au]g.[ Arab. Adī[a]b.  
 [P]ar/[t]hici max. [f]ilio, / [diu]i Marci An[ton]i[ni] Pii Germ. / [S]ar[m.] ne[po]t[i], di/[ui  
 A]ntoni[ni] Pii / [p]ronepoti. d[i]ui Ha[d]riani abnepoti, / diui Traiani Parth/[ic]i et diui  
 Neruae ad/nepoti, Marco A[u]relio Ant[on]in[o Au]g. coh. [I Ner]u[us] Br. Ant. /  
 de]dica[n]te L. M[ar. Per]petuo, le]g. A[u]g. [pr. pr.]*

### Cohors II Hispanorum

- 239 N. GUDEA, *AMN*, IX, 1972, 414 = *AÉ*, 1972, 470 = Bologa (Sebesvár)  
 [--- coh.] / II Hi[span. Anto]nina[na ---].

### Cohors III Hispanorum

- 239a I. I. RUSSU, *AMN*, I, 1964, 188, no. 5 = *AÉ*, 1967, 417—Inlăceni (Énlaka)  
*Dianae Aug. / sacrum / T. Ael. Cres[centian]us, praef. / coh. IIII Hisp. / [? Antonini/an]ae.  
 u. s. l.*
- 239b *CIL*, III, 948–7718 = M. G. JARRETT, *EpigrStud*, IX, 1972, 149—Inlăceni (Énlaka)  
*Deo Marti / T. Ael. Cresce[n]tianus, praef. / coh. IIII Hisp. / [Antoniniana] / ex uoto posuit.*

### Cohors V Lingonum

- 240 *CIL*, III, 7638—Porolissum  
 [--- pro sal.] *C. Iul. Cast[ri]n[i] leg. Aug. pr. pr. / L. Ant. [Ma]rinianus, praef. / coh. V Ling.  
 An[to]niniana[e] / cum L. Ant. Marino filio suo / [et . . Iul. Antonino] f(ratre?) ex trib. [---].*
- 241 *AÉ*, 1958, 232—Porolissum  
*[Juliae Dom]nae Augus]tae, [matr]i / san[ct]iss]i/mi A[ntoni]ni Au]g. et cas]tror[um,  
 sena]tusque a[c patriae], / coh. V [Ling.] / Ant[oni]nina[na].*

### Cohors II Flavia Numidarum

- 241a *AÉ*, 1974, 563 = *IDR*, I, 103 = *AÉ*, 1977, 712—Feldioara  
 COH NVM ANT

### Cohors I Sagittariorum ∞

- 241b *IDR*, II, 106c—Drobeta  
 COH I SAG ANT

## Numerus Maurorum Hispanorum

- 242 *CIL*, III, 1294—Ampelum  
*I. O. M. / M. Aurel. / [A]lexander / <m>il. n(umeri) Maur. / Hisp. Antoni/niani ex / iussu dei fe.*<sup>41</sup>

## Numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium

- 243 *STEIN*, 63 = *PFLAUM*, 257, no. 2 = *GUDEA-LUCAČEL*, 11–12, no. 7—Porolissum, a. 218 = 215: *Pro salut[e] Imp. M. Aur[eli]/Antonini Aug. . . . / deo patrio Belo n. Pal. sagit. temp/lum ui ignis consumptum / pecunia sua r[e]stituer., dedicante [[T. To[. .], / V[Il]pio Victore, / proc. Aug. prou[inc. Por]ol. . . .*

## THRACIA

### Ala Atectorigiana

- 244 *BIAB*, I, 1921/22, 246–247—  
*Pro sa[lute] ---] / Pii Aug. [---] / Macedo [---] / uet. ex dec. / ale Atecto[rigianae] / Antonin[ianae] [---] / uet. d. d.*

### Cohors I Ἀθροειτῶν

- 245 *AE*, 1961, 315—Losenietz  
[---] ΣΙΟΝ / Ἀθρ. Ἰουλιανὸς ἀκτάριος σπείρης / ἁ Ἀθροειτῶν Ἀντωνι/νιανῆς / εὐξάμενος θυσί/αις εὐχὴν ἀνέθηκα / τὸ δῶρον. / ὕνεκα μοι καὶ πρόσ/θε παρῆξεν ἀκνού/σας / ἧδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι / ἀρῆγειν εὐχεται.

## MESOPOTAMIA

### Legio I Parthica

- 246 *CIL*, III, 138, p. 970 = *D.*, 4283—Heliopolis Syriae<sup>42</sup>  
*[I. O.] M., diis Heliupol., pro sal. / [et] uictoriis d. n. Antonini Pii Fel. Aug. et Iuliae Aug., matris d. n., cast., senat., patr., Aur. Ant. Longinus, specul. leg. I / [An]toniniana, capita columnarum dua aerea auro inluminata, sua pecunia ex uoto l. a. s.*

<sup>41</sup> A. POPA—I. BERCIU, Numerus M. Hisp. en Dacie. *Acta of the Fifth International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy*. Cambridge 1967, Oxford 1971, 357–60.—It suggests the restoration of the division's name as follows: *mil(es) n(umeri) m(ilium) Aur(eli) Hisp(anorum)*, although it does not exclude its reading as *Maur(orum)*. For details of the division see: L. BALLA, Numerus Maurorum Hispanorum in Dazien. *AlbaR*, XII, 1971, 245–7.

<sup>42</sup> The restoration in *CIL*, III, 138: *Aur. Antio[ch]inus > [leg.] V[Il] Ferr. ? / An[toniniana]*, but its restoration as *[leg.] I[Il] Gall. ? / An[toniniana]* has already been suggested as well. The restoration is doubtful in all the three cases.

247 D., 9477—Aphrodisias (Caria)  
[--- 'Αντωνί/νιανής, ἥτις λεγ[ι]ὼν ἐστὶν ἐν Σιν[γ]άροις τῆς Μεσοποταμίας πρὸς τῷ  
Τί/γρει ποταμῷ.

## SYRIA COELE

### Legio IV Scythica

248 *Dura*, Rep., VI, 1936, 78, no. 630 = *AÉ*, 1937, 239—*Dura Europos*, a. 216  
*Imp. Caes. [M. Aurel. An]tonino Pio / Felici Aug., Arab. Adiab. [Part. max. B]rit. [max.  
Ge]rm. max., pon/tifici max., patri patriae et [Iulia]e A[ug., matri Aug. et c]astr. et sen. / et  
patr., uexill. legion[um] III Sc[ylt. et] III [Cy]r. [An]tonin[ian]arum, /  
a<m>p<hyt<h>{a}eatr[u]m a fun[damen]tis e[xtr]uxerun[nt, a]/gentes sub cur. Aur.  
Mam[---] / Iustiano, > princ., Cattio Sabi[no II, Corn. Anu]llino [cos.]*

249 *CIL*, III, 4393–11086 = VORBECK, 34 = VORBECK II, 36—*Carnuntum* (Pann. Sup.)  
= 157: *Dianae Aug., / P. Aur. Cassianus, / praef. leg. III Scy, / et leg. XIII G. Ant. . . .*

250 *Dura*, Rep., IV, 1933, 68, no. 168 = *AÉ*, 1933, 226—*Palmyra*  
Θεῶ Πατρῶῶ / Διὶ Βετύλω / τῶν πρὸς τῷ / Ὀρόντη Ἀδρ. / Διφιλιανὸς στρα. / λεγ. δ' Σκυ.  
Ἄντ. / ἐδξάμενος / ἀνέθηκεν.

251 *Dura*, Rep., V, 1934, 218–219 = *AÉ*, 1934, 276—*Dura Europos*  
[*Imp. Caesa*[ri Marco Aure]lio / [*Seu*]ero An[tonino Pio] Felici Aug. / [*Ara*]bico Ad[iabenco  
Ger]manico / [*Sar*]matic[o Parthico max.] Brit. max. / [pon]tif[ici max., p. pat]riae, diui  
Sept. / [*Seu*]ri Pii [*Felici*s Brit.] max. fil., diui / M. Anto[nini Pii Sar]mat. nepoti, diui /  
Anton[i]ni Pii pron., diui Hadriani ab/[ne]pot[is, diui Traiani Parth. et] diui Neruae / [*adnep.*,  
trib. potest. XV, imp. II], cos. [III] et / [*Iuliae Aug., matri Augg. et c*]astrorum / [*et senatus et  
patriae* --- / uex. legg. III Cyr. et III Scyth.] Anton. [et III Gall].<sup>43</sup>

### Legio XVI Flavia firma

252 J. F. GILLIAM, *Dura*, Rep., IX/3, 1952, 115, no. 974 = *AÉ*, 1954, 267—*Dura Europos*  
Διὶ Ἡλίῳ / Μιθρα ἀγί/ω ὑψίστω / ἐπηκόω / Το[υρ]μασγά/δη [---] Ἰου/[λιαν]ὸς στρα. /  
[λέ]γ. I F Φ. φ. / [*Av*]τωνινια/νής.

<sup>43</sup> I have described the inscription in accordance with the published information, despite its patent mistakes, since it was not possible to correct it by examination of the original. Some of the mistakes are attributable to the engraver or to faulty transcription, others to incorrect restoration. In the publication Caracalla's victory titulature appears in a form not found elsewhere; see P. KNEISSEL, *Die Siegestitulatur der römischen Kaiser. Hypomnemata* XXIII, 1969, 148–105; the adjective Sarmaticus has been added to his titles and this is nowhere else attested. The errors in the restoration are as follows: Septimius Severus did not bear the epithet *Felix*; the selection of *Brit. Max.* from his titulature seems purely arbitrary. In the missing portion (*Pertinacis*) suggests itself. Nor could Marcus Aurelius have been designated in the inscription only as *Sarmaticus*; the correct form is *M. Anto[nini Pii Germ. Sar]mat.* Julia Domna should be, naturally, *matri Aug.* and not *matri Augg.* The restoration of *tribunicia potestas* for XV is not required by the text and is quite unlikely historically. The inscription can be dated to 216 rather than around 212.

## Vexillatio Antoniniana

- 253 *AÉ*, 1934, 275—Dura Europos  
*Zeῦ κυρίε σώζε / τήν οὐηξιλλάτιωναν / τῶν Ἀντωνι<νι>νῶν.*

## SYRIA PHOENICIA

### Legio III Gallica<sup>44</sup>

- 254 *Dura*, Rep., V. 218–219 = *AÉ*, 1934, 276—Dura Europos  
= 251: [*Imp. Caesa[ri Marco Aure]lio / [Seu]ero An[tonino Pio] Felici Aug. . . . [et III Gall.]*]<sup>45</sup>
- 255 *CIL*, III, 206 = D., 5865—Berytus  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurelius / Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus, / Part. max., Brit max., Germ. maximus, / pontifex maximus, / montibus imminentibus / Lyco flumini caesis uiam delatauit / per [leg. III Gallicam] / Antoninianam suam.*

## SYRIA PALAESTINA

### Legio VI Ferrata

- 256 *AÉ*, 1948, 145—Kh-el-Khazna  
*Pro salute et incolumitate / domini nostri, / [Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Antonini Aug.?,] / praesentissimum deum mag. Sarapidem, / leg. VI Ferrat. f. c. [Antoniniana], / Iulius Isidorianus, p. p.*
- 257 *AÉ*, 1966, 495 = *AÉ*, 1969/70, 612 = *AÉ*, 1971, 476—FITZ, 217–218—Caesarea  
*L. Valerio Valeriano, [proc. prouinc.] / Syr. Palaest., prouin. [. . .], / praeposito summe [rationis or ration. priu.] / Mesopotamena ad [centena or HS C mil, num.], / praepos. uexil. felicis[simae exped.] / urbic. itemq. Asiana[e aduersus] / hostes publicos p. R. [et cohortium] / peregrinarum ad u[rbem defend.], / proc. Cypri, praef. a[lae I Hispan.], / Campagonum in Dac[ia, trib. coh. I] / miliariae Hemesa[norum c. R. in], / Panonia, praef. cho. [V Callaecor. / Lucen.? in] Pannonia, [--- / M.] Meuius Romanus > [leg. VI Ferrat] f. c. Antoniniana [ex corni/cula] r. eius, uiro [egregio, pa/trono incompara]bili [ob merita].*
- 257a *CIL*, VIII, 11925 = M. G. JARRETT, *EpigrStud*, IX, 1972, 213–214, no. 129—Uzappa (Africa)  
*Iunoni / Aug. / sacr., / L. Vibius Latinianus / [Valens, trib. leg. VI] / [Ferr. or Vict. Ant.? s. p.] fecit.*

<sup>44</sup> The name of the legion in inscription no. 246 is probably explainable as *Gallica III*.

<sup>45</sup> See the note to inscription no. 251 (*Legio IV Scythica*).



## Legio X Fretensis

- 58 *CIL*, III, 3472 = D., 2310—Aquincum (Pann. Inf.)  
= 180: *Dis militaribus / et Genio Loci, pro / salute et reditu / Imp. Caes. M. Aur. / Antonini Pii Inuicti Aug. . . . translat. / ex leg. X Fr. Ant. . . .*

## ARABIA

### Legio III Cyrenaica

- 59 *CIL*, III, 121—Canatha (Syria), a. ?<sup>46</sup>  
[---] / *Brittanico max., / pont. m., trib. / <p.>[. . .], im<p.>[. . .] <co>s. [. . .] <p.> p. p<r.>., / M. Aur. Valer. / Valerianus, / > leg. III Cyr. / Antoninia/nae, deuotis/simus numi/ni eius.*
- 60 *Dura*, Rep., VI, 1936, 78, no. 630 = *ΑΕ*, 1937, 239—Dura Europos, a. 216  
= 248: *Imp. Caes. [M. Aurel. An]tonino . . . et [Iulia]e A[ug.], . . . uexill. legion[u]m IIII Sc[yt. et] III [Cyr]. [An]tonin[ian]arum, / a<m>p<h>y<h>{a}eatr[u]m a fun[damen]tis e[xt]ruxeru[nt], . . . Cattio Sabi[no II, Corn. Anul]lino [cos].*
- 61 *CIL*, XIII, 1893—Lugudunum (Gallia Lugd.)  
= 89: *Monna / D. M. et quieti aeternae / Sertoriae Festae Fab. Rom. filiae / Sertori Fortunati > leg. III Cyr. / Antoninianae, . . .*
- 62 *IGR*, III, 1239—Athila  
*Ἦπερ σωτηρίας κὲ νείκ[ης] τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶ ἀτ[οκρ.] Μ. Αἰδρ. Σεουήρου Ἀντωνεῖνου τὸν βωμὸν οἰκ[οδόμησε Μ.] Αἰδρ. Οὔλλι[ο]ς Σερρήνος [στ]ρ. λ. γ' Κν. Ἀντωνινιανῆς [ἐ]κ τῶν ιδί-ων ἐξ ἐντολ[ῆς Σ]αβεῖνου πατρὸς αὐτοῦ.*
- 63 *ΑΕ*, 1930, 97—Gerasa  
*M. Aurel. dom. / prouinc. Arabia, / M. Aur. Fl. Rufus, > leg. III C. A. / et Capitolinus, equites Romani [f. c.]*
- 64 *Dura*, Rep., V, 218–219 = *ΑΕ*, 1934, 276—Dura Europos  
= 251: *[Imp. Caesa]ri Marco Aure]lio / [Seu]ero An[tonino Pio] Felici Aug. . . . [uex. legg. III Cyr. et IIII Sych.] Anton. . . .*
- 65 *Dura*, Rep., V, 221 = *ΑΕ*, 9134, 277—Dura Europos  
*Leg. III Cyr. Antonin[iana]*.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>46</sup> *CIL*, in lines 3–4, gives the following letters: DAIMEIK / ISEFPFF—and gives the restoration of these lines as follows: (*fuit fere*): *P XV IMP II / COS III PP PR*, which—with the exception of the *tribunicia potestas* and *consulatus* numbers—is indeed likely. However, on the basis of a reading which is uncertain to such an extent, dating the inscription to 212 is not justified; there are no further examples of this in the Eastern provinces.

<sup>47</sup> See the note of inscription no. 251 (*Legio IV Scythica*).

## AEGYPTUS

### Legio II Traiana fortis

- 266 D., 5433—Capella di S. Vito (Apulia), 11. VIII. 213  
 [Imp. *Caes. M. Aurelio Antonino Pio Felici Aug.*,] *pontif[ici max., trib. / p]ot. XVI, imp. II, cos, II[II, / p]rocos., patri patria[e], / M. Aurelius Nigrinu[s, e]/uocatus Aug. n., impo[situs] / ordinibus in leg. II Tra., [de]/uotus numini eius, eu[ndem] / lucum Aquilonensem in[co]/luit et consecrauit, III idus Au[g.], / Aurelio Antonino Pio Felic[e] Aug. IIII cos.*
- 267 *AE*, 1905, 54 = D., 8919—Elephantine, a. 217/218  
*M. Opellio Antonino / Diadumeniano nobilissimo / Caesari, principi iuuentutis, / Aug. n. filio, sub Iulio / Basiliano, praef. Aeg., coh. I <Fl.> / Cilicum eq., curante Furnio / Diabone, > leg. II Tr. fort.*
- 268 *CIL*, III, 12057 = D., 2319—Campus Caesaris  
*Q. Iul. Primus, imag(ini)f., m. leg. II Tr. / Ger. for. Antoniniana, stip. XXII, / nat. Afer, domo Theuest<e>, tr<ans/>at. <e>x leg. III Aug. p. u., uixit an[nis] XXV, Aurelia Dios|cur<a>, marito amantis|simo fecit.*

### Cohors I Flavia Cilicum eq.

- 269 *AE*, 1905, 54 = D., 8919—Elephantine, a. 217/218  
 = 267: *M. Opellio Antonino / Diadumeniano nobilissimo / Caesari ... coh. I <Fl.> / Cilicum eq. ...*

### Numerus Palmyrenorum

- 270 *IGR*, I, 1169—Coptos, a. 216  
*Ἔτους κδ' / τοῦ κυρίου / ἡμῶν ἀτοκράτορο[ς] / Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου / Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς / Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπειφ κ' / θεῶ μεγίστῳ Ἱεράβ/λῶ Μ. Αὐρήλιος / Βηλάκαβος Ἱεραβ[ώλου] / οὐξηιλάριος / Ἀδριανῶν Παλμυ/ρηῶν Ἀντωνιανῶν / τοξοτῶν.*

## AFRICA

### Cohors I urbana

- 271 *CIL*, VIII, 12549—FREIS, 118—Carthago, a. 220  
 [Imp. *Antonino III cos., missi honesta missione, qui militare coeperunt in coh. I urb. Antoniniana / ---] Statia[nus ---, / ---] ius Natu[us ---], / Anullino et Front[one cos., / --- Co]cceius Zabullu[s ---], / Seuro et Victorino c[os., / ---] us De<x>ter [---, / ---] s Pudens pr?[---, / ---].*

- 272 *AÉ*, 1912, 27 = *IL Afr*, 333 = FREIS, 139—Khanguet-el-Hadjaj  
*Imp. Caes. diui Magni Antoni/ni* [[*filii*]]*o*, *diui Seueri* [[*nepoti*], *M. Aurelio Antonino* / *Pio Felici* / *Aug.*] --- / --- / *L. Aurellius Hirrius Festus*, / *sing. trib. coh. I urb.* / *Antoninianae, deuotis/simus numini* [[*eorum*]].
- 273 *AÉ*, 1912, 28 = *IL Afr*, 334 = FREIS, 139—Khanguet-el-Hadjaj  
*Iuliae* [[*Ma[e]s[a]e Au[g.]*, *a[u]l[ae]* / *Imp. Caes. M. Aureli Antonini* / *Aug.*]] *L VC*[- - -] *S*[- - -] / *D*[- - -] / *L. Aurellius Hirrius Fes/tus*, *sing. trib. coh. I urb.* / *Antoninianae, deuo/tissimus numini* / [[*eorum*]].

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta<sup>48-49</sup>

- 274 *CIL*, III, 5630 = D., 7112—Ovilava (Noricum)  
*P. Ael. Flauii*, *dec. et II uir et flaminis Ael.* / *Cetiensium item dec. et II uir e(t) pontificis / colonia Aurelia Antoniniana Ouil.*, *trib. leg.* / *III Aug. et Aeliae P. filiae Flauinae filiae eiusdem / et Ael. Mansueti patris eius et Orgetiae Sisiae matris*, / *ex precepto eius Orgetia Vrsa propinqua / inpendio heredis fieri instituit.*
- 275 *CIL*, X, 6569 = D., 478—Velitrae  
*Sex. Vario Marcello*, / *proc. aquar. C, proc. prou. Brit. CC, proc. rationis priuat. CCC*, *uice praeff. pr. et urbi functo*, / *c. u., praef. aerari militaris, leg. leg. III Aug.*, / *praesidi prouinc. Numidiae*, / *Iulia Soaemias Bassiana c. f. cum filis / marito et patri amantissimo.* / Σέξτω Οὐαρίῳ Μαρκέλλῳ / ἐπιτροπεύσαντι ὑδάτων, ἐπιτροπεύσαντι ἐπαρχείου / Βριταννείας, ἐπιτροπεύσαντι λόγων πρειβάτης, πιστευθέντι τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐπάρχων τοῦ πραιτωρίου καὶ Ῥώμης, / λαμπροτάτῳ ἀνδρὶ, ἐπάρχῳ ἐραρίου στρατιωτικοῦ, ἡγεμόνι λεγειῶνος γ' Ἀυγούτης ἄρχαντι ἐπαρχείου / Νουμιδιάς, Ἰουλίᾳ Σοαιμιᾷς Βασσιανῇ σὺν τῶν τέκνοις τῷ / προσφιλεστάτῳ ἀνδρὶ καὶ γλυκυτάτῳ πατρὶ.
- 276 *CIL*, VIII, 2496 = *AÉ*, 1933, 45—Calceus Hercules  
*Herculi sanc[to]*, / *pro s[al]ute [d]o[m]i[n]i nostri* / *Im[p. Caes.] M.* / *Au[reli] An[to/nini Pii / Fel. Aug. et] / Iu[liae Aug. m]a[tr]is Aug. et c]a.* / *et [senatus, / C. Iul. Ael]ur[io / > leg. III A]ug.*, / *p<r>aep. n. Heme[senorum]*.
- 276a *AÉ*, 1948, 212—Dimmidi  
*Ioui Conserua[to]ri fortissi[m]i Im[p. Caes. / M. Aureli. [[An]to[nini]] Pii Fel. Aug. et / Iul. [[Soemiadi]] Bassi/anae Augustae / matri Aug. n., / M. Aur. Gordianus > / prep. uex. leg. III Aug. de/uot. num. eorum.*

<sup>48</sup> It cannot be decided whether *Legio III Augusta* is without an imperial epithet because it had not yet received it during Caracalla's rule, or because Q. Julius Primus had belonged to the legion as early as Septimius Severus' rule; *CIL*, III, 12057 = D., 2319—Campus Caesaris (Aeg.) = 268: *C. Iul. Primus. imag(ini) f. . m. leg. II Tr.* / *Ger. for. Antoninianae, . . . tr[ans]l[at. <e>x leg. III Aug. p. u. . .*

<sup>49</sup> Its explanation is questionable:

*CIL*, VIII, 3225—Lambaesis

*D. M. s., / P. S. uet. / ex l. III Aug. / Ant. dom., uin. an. p(lus) m(inus) / Seppia co[n]iux fecit.*

*CIL*: perhaps *dom(o) Ant(iochia)?*

- 277 *CIL*, VIII, 2494—D., 2636—Calceus Herculis  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Severo Antonino Aug., bur/gum speculatorum Anto., / M. Val. Senecio, leg. eius pr./pr., c. u. fieri iussit, c. a. C. Iulio Ae/lurione, > [[leg. III] Aug. Anto., prae. n(umeri) H(emesenorum) Ant. // Bis posuit Caletamera in te(m)pore suo.*
- 278 *CIL*, VIII, 2564 = D., 470—Lambaesis  
*[Pro salute d. n. Imp. Caes. / M. Aureli Antonini / Pii Fel. Aug., pont. max.] / p. p., trib. pot., cos. [---], / procons., diui Magni / Antonini fil., diui Pii / Seueri nepot. et [[Iulia]e / Maesae [Aug., au]ae Aug. / n.]], matris castrorum / et senatus [[et Iuliae So/aemiadis Bassianae]] Aug./[[[matris]]] Augusti n., / duplari leg. III Aug. p. u. [[Anto/niniana]e], deuoti numini / maiestatique eorum, / regressi de expeditio/ne felicissima Orientali.*
- 279 *CIL*, VIII, 2871—Lambaesis  
*D. M. s., / T. Flauius / T. filius Vl/pia Herc/ulanus / Retiaria, / > leg. III Aug. / p. u. Antoni/niana, uix/it annis XL, C/occeia Digna / marito merenti fecit.*
- 280 *CIL*, VIII, 2878—Lambaesis  
*D. M. s., / M. Furius M. f. Papir/ia Candidus Theue/ste, > leg. III Aug. Ant/oniniane, uix. an/nis LV, Iulia Artimi/sia coniux eius mari/to a(ma)tissimo et Furii / Candidus et Artimisia fil. / et hered. eius, patri karis. ex / HS II n. fecer. et dedicauer.*
- 281 *CIL*, VIII, 3164—Lambaesis  
*D. M. s., / C. Iulius Sa/turninus, eq. / leg. III Aug. An/toniniana, u. a. / XL, Propertia / Quinta uxor / et heres eius / posuit. H. s. e.*
- 282 *AÉ*, 1917/18, 50—Lambaesis  
*Ti. Iulio Po/lieno Aus/pici, leg. Aug. / pr. pr. c. u., cos., / C. Publilius / Sept{t}iminus, / > leg. III Aug. / Antoninia/nae, candi/datus eius.*
- 283 *AÉ*, 1933, 46—Calceus Herculis  
*Deo Soli / ortum con/stitutum per / C. Iulio Aelur/ione > leg. / [II] Aug. Anton(i)/niane, prep. / n(umeri) Hemesen.*
- 284 J. CARCOPINO, *Syria*, VI, 1925, 52—El Gabra  
*Iulius Maximu[s], / mil. leg. III Aug. / Anto<ni>niane, / s(e) u(iuo) cupula(m) f(ecit) s(uo) s(umptu), / an(n)oru(m) circiter / LIV.*
- 284a *AÉ*, 1976, 722—Mena  
*[Pro s]alu[te] / [I]mp. [C]ae[s.] / M. Au[re]li Seu[er]i / An[ton]ini F. Aug. / inuicti et / [I]uliae Aug. matr. / [c]astrorum / [e]t Aug. [n]ost[ri] [---] M. Au[r]el[iu]s uete[r]anu[s] leg. III / [A]ug. Ant.*

## Ala Flavia

- 285 *CIL*, VIII, 4510—Zarai  
*I. O. M. / pro sal. Imp. Caes. / M. Aureli Antonini / Pii Seueri Felicis Aug., / Brit. max., G. Asinius / Felix, cur. eq. al. Fl., / u. s. l. a.*

## Numerus Hemesenorum

- 286 *CIL*, VIII, 2496 = *AÉ*, 1933, 45—Calceus Herculis  
 = 276: *Herculi sanc[to]*, / *pro s[al]ute [d]o[m]i[n]i ni nostri* / *Im[p. Caes.] M.* / *Au[reli] An[to]nini Pii / Fel. Aug. et* / *Iu[liae Aug. . . . C. Iul. Ael]ur[io]*, / > *leg. III Aug.*, / *p<r>aep. n. Heme|senorum.*
- 287 *AÉ*, 1933, 46—Calceus Herculis  
 = 283: *Deo Soli* / . . . *per / C. Iulio Aelu|rione*, > *leg. / [I]I Aug. Anton(i)|niane, prep. / n. Hemesen.*
- 288 *CIL*, VIII, 2494 = *D.*, 2636—Calceus Herculis  
 = 277: *Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Seuero Antonino Aug. . . . c. a. Iulio Ae|lurione*, > *[[leg. III]] Aug. Anto., prae. n. H. Ant. // . . .*

## Numerus Palmyrenorum

- 289 *CIL*, VIII, 2486 = *D.*, 2625—Bescera<sup>50</sup>  
*Mercurio Aug. sacr.*, / *pro salute Imp. Caesaris M. Aure|li Antonini Aug. Pii, M. Annii / Valens*, > *leg. [[III]] Aug. pra[e]pos|itus / n. Palmi[ren]o[r]um, pro salute / sua et suorum, u. s. l. a.*

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Ala Augusta Parthorum

- 290 *P. SALAMA, Libya*, III, 1955, 342–351—Aïoun Sbiba  
*Pro salute Imp. Caes. M. Aurel. Seuer[i] A[n]tonini Pii Felicis Aug. Parth.] / max. Brit. max. Germ. max., pontif. [max., trib. pot. ---, cos. ---, imp. ---, p. p., procos. et Iuliae] / Augustae, m[at]ris Aug. et senatus [et castrorum ac patriae] / Pub[li] Nera[ti]us [---] P[ro]bus [---] M. Au[r.] Aug. uetustate [dila]p[er]sas quas [---] / rest[itu]it P V I S D A R A F L A V S [aquae?] / Anto[ni]n[i]an[ae] a solo restituit a m[---] / alae P[ar]thor[um], d[ed]icauit pridie no[n]as [---].*

*CIL*, VIII, 9827—Sidi Ali ben Yub, a. 201<sup>51</sup>

*CIL*, VIII, 9828—Sidi Ali ben Yub, a. 201<sup>51</sup>

Under Septimius Severus, the imperial epithet, *Septimia*, was not received by any unit. The epithet *Antoniniana* can be read on some inscriptions dated before 211, but this was engraved at a later date. Earlier researchers have suggested that in the strife between

<sup>50</sup> R. CAGNAT, *L'armée romaine d'Afrique*, 260: comes from Caracalla's period.

<sup>51</sup> The imperial epithet *Antoniniana* was a later engraving on the inscription, under Caracalla's rule. See inscriptions nos 19–20 on p. 32.

Caracalla and Geta certain regiments sided with the younger emperor and assumed the title *Getica*. Not only is this unproven, but the inscription which has been thought to preserve this epithet was erected around 218, our inscription no. 213. Thus, after Domitian and Commodus, it was undoubtedly Caracalla who renewed this form of conferring distinction.

Conclusions relating to the origins and causes of awards of the imperial epithet *Antoniniana* can be drawn on the basis of the earliest occurrences of the epithet (see Table 18).

Table 18

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
102	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	13. I. 213.
103	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	213
109	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i>	212
125	<i>Cohors II Raetorum</i>	212
134	<i>Legio III Italica</i>	before 10. XII. 212
138	<i>Cohors I Breucorum</i>	212 or 213
139	<i>Cohors I Breucorum</i>	212 or 213
148	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	10-31. XII. 212
152	<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	10-31. XII. 212
165	<i>Legio I Adiutrix</i>	10-31. XII. 212
193	<i>Cohors I Campanorum</i>	212
206	<i>Cohors II Aur. Dardanorum</i>	212
235	<i>Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana</i>	213

Of the 13 inscriptions 8, that is 62%, undoubtedly come from 212. On inscriptions dated to 213, Caracalla is not yet *Germanicus Maximus*. This makes it certain that these *Antoniniana* epithets had been awarded before Caracalla's war in Germany, that is in 212 or 213 at the latest. The dated inscriptions prove only that at the time of their erection the unit mentioned already possessed the epithet. Thus the epithets dated 212-213 do not show that Caracalla had awarded the imperial epithet *Antoniniana* several times to units in the period between the beginning of his sole rule and the German wars. It is more likely that these inscriptions are surviving evidence of simultaneous and extended rather than particular repeated awards. Presumably the imperial epithet was also awarded to further units besides the ones listed as known to have possessed it in 212; if the units enumerated in our table received the epithet *Antoniniana* at the same time, the award can only have taken place in 212, although the inscriptions do not prove this, or do it only at a later time. It is, however, undoubted that not all the units became *Antoniniana* in 212. Up to the middle of 213 no imperial epithet had been received by the units listed in Table 19.

In addition to those enumerated in the table, *Legio II Adiutrix* is mentioned in inscription no. 170, without an epithet; *Antonino IIII cos.* does not date it unambiguously to 213—it might refer to 222, or indeed to 145. On inscription no. 173, which is also from 213, the legion of Aquincum is designated with the imperial epithet. From these two inscriptions it might be concluded that the garrison of Aquincum had acquired the epithet during 213, the first inscription being from the period before the award and the second after. As will however be seen later on, Caracalla did not confer the *Antoniniana* epithets in 213; the legion rewarded received its epithet in 212.

Table 19

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
55	[ <i>Cohortes I–VII vigilum</i> ] <sup>52</sup>	11. IV. 212
59	[ <i>Classis praet. Misenatis</i> ] <sup>52</sup>	11. IV. 212
78	<i>Cohors I Aelia Hispanorum</i>	213
83	<i>Cohors IV Gallorum</i>	213
84	<i>Cohors III Nerviorum</i>	213
85	<i>Cohors I Vangiorum</i>	213
86	<i>Raeti Gaesati</i>	213
87	<i>Exploratores Habitancenses</i>	213
266	<i>Legio II Traiana</i>	11. VIII. 213
285	<i>Ala Flavia</i>	212–213

Table 20

Units which received the <i>Antoniniana</i> epithet in 212	Units which had not been awarded the <i>Antoniniana</i> epithet up to 213
Germania Superior <i>Legio VIII Augusta</i> <i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i> <i>Cohors II Raetorum</i>	Britannia Inferior <i>Cohors I Ael. Hispanorum</i> <i>Cohors IV Gallorum</i> <i>Cohors III Nerviorum</i> <i>Cohors I Vangiorum</i> <i>Raeti Gaesati</i> <i>Exploratores Habitancenses</i>
Raetia <i>Legio III Italica</i> <i>Cohors I Breucorum</i>	Aegyptus <i>Legio II Traiana</i>
Pannonia Superior <i>Legio X Gemina</i> <i>Legio XIV Gemina</i> <i>Legio I Adiutrix</i>	Numidia <i>Ala Flavia</i>
Pannonia Inferior <i>Cohors I Campanorum</i>	
Moesia Superior <i>Cohors II Aur. Dard.</i>	
Dacia <i>Ala I Tungrorum Fr.</i>	

If the inscription without epithet can be dated to 213—on the basis of numerous inscriptions from the reign of Elagabalus, the date of 222 must be excluded—the omission of the epithet on the altar erected by the two *milites* can be attributed to ignorance of its award. This possibility can be entertained the more readily since the earliest imperial epithets, granted in 212, and the inscriptions in which the units mentioned did not bear the epithet *Antoniniana*, that is they had not yet acquired it, come from different provinces (see the enumeration in Table 20).

This enumeration shows it to be probable that the first awarding of the imperial epithet, which can be dated to 212, was not general, but covered only some units. Those with

<sup>52</sup> The two Rome cohorts which were not in possession of the epithet *Antoniniana* in April 212, are included in the Table only for the sake of completeness. This early date is not evidence that *Cohortes vigilum* and *Classis praetoria Misenatis* would also have been without an epithet in 213.

epithet can be separated from the units without by provinces. With the exception of Pannonia Inferior, which is a doubtful case, in no instance were some units within a province awarded an epithet and others demonstrably not.

In our inquiry as to the motives for awarding the first *Antoniniana* epithets, they themselves offer two points of departure, on the basis of the conclusions reached above: the early *Antoniniana* epithets were awarded at a time preceding Caracalla's first significant war, and probably the year 212 in all cases. On the other hand, the epithet was granted only to certain groups of units, which can be defined by provinces. The epithets which were conferred before the wars in Germany are probably to be associated with the events related to Geta's fall.<sup>53</sup> On this view, Caracalla employed the imperial epithet in the same way as Domitian and Commodus: for the reward of the troops which had taken part in the suppression of a revolt. If this practice was renewed, it follows that the epithet would have been granted only to those units which had indubitably sided with Caracalla when Geta was killed. This inference is confirmed by inscriptions which show that some units did not acquire the epithet *Antoniniana* in 212.

From the historical point of view it is not without interest to know which regiments and armies Caracalla felt to have stood by his side in the period of embittered strife and then at the time that he put his brother's supporters to death in 212. Table 20 gives a clear picture: all the early *Antoniniana* epithets come from the frontier provinces along the Rhine and Danube, which were in proximity to Italy, i.e. from the section between Germania Superior and Dacia. Thus the same provinces sided with Caracalla in 193 that had assisted Septimius Severus to the throne. Probably the explanation is not simply that Caracalla would have wished to win over to his side the armies along the Rhine and the Danube by conferring the epithet, or that these armies had taken sides with Caracalla rather than his brother in the struggle between the co-rulers. The conflict between them was of long standing and had gradually become more acrimonious. Since the crisis developed gradually, it seems possible that Caracalla availed himself of the support of the two armies while he was making preparations for the possible collision between the forces of the two sides. Possibly the emperor endeavoured by recalling the victories these armies had won in the civil wars to strengthen their support for him and thus bolster his position. In this respect, however, Herodian's information—dismissed in the specialist literature as purely fictitious—is worthy of note. According to him, an arrangement was proposed for resolving the conflict by which the empire would have been divided, Caracalla receiving the Western provinces.<sup>54</sup> The occurrence of *Antoniniana* epithets along the Rhine and Danube, and their general absence in the Eastern provinces, suggest a parallel territorial distribution between the known adherents of Caracalla and the presumed supporters of Geta. Thus Herodian's information could have a real basis. If the idea of dividing the empire was indeed entertained by the two brothers, then conflicting attitudes, the sympathies or adherence of the armies along the Rhine–Danube line and in the Eastern provinces might have had a part to play.

The *Antoniniana* epithets were undoubtedly inserted later after the names of units on inscriptions from the period of Septimius Severus. On the view expounded above as to the

<sup>53</sup> For the recent dating of Geta's murder to December 211, see the survey and evaluation of the sources in G. ALFÖLDY, *Der Sturz des Kaisers Geta und die antike Geschichtsschreibung. Beiträge zur Historia-Augusta-Forschung, Antiquitas*, IV/10, 1972, 19–51.

<sup>54</sup> *Herod.*, IV 3, 5–8. Some scholars have dismissed the idea of division of the empire as belonging to the imagination of Herodian. So: G. ALFÖLDY, *op. cit.*, 31.



circumstances of the bestowal of the epithets, it is likely that this distinction was attained by no unit prior to 212. The engraving of the title on standing inscriptions reflects the desire of the soldiers to see their new, precious epithet on a monument even though no new inscription was being erected at the time of its award. Since earlier inscriptions were used, they cannot be employed to date the bestowal of the epithet. It is, however, probable that the engraving would immediately follow the conferment. For the determination of the date at which epithets added to inscriptions had been granted, there is only one important source of evidence. (A comparison of the distribution of the 14 inscriptions is given in Table 21.)

Table 21

Provinces along the Rhine and the Danube	Other provinces
Germania Inferior <i>Legio I Minervia</i> <i>Numerus explor. Batavorum</i>	Syria Palaestina <i>Legio X Fretensis</i>
Noricum <i>Legio II Italica</i>	Mauretania Ceasariensis <i>Ala I Aug. Parthorum</i>
Pannonia Superior <i>Legio I Adiutrix</i> <i>Cohors V Callaec. Luc.</i>	
Pannonia Inferior <i>Cohors I Noricorum</i>	
Moesia Superior <i>Legio VII Claudia</i> <i>Cohors II Aur. Dardanorum</i> <i>Cohors II Concordia</i>	
Dacia <i>Cohors I Aur. Brittonum</i>	

The provinces from which *Antoniniana* epithets earlier than 212 are recorded belong overwhelmingly to the Rhine and Danube regions; there are only one Eastern and one African unit to complete the series. Thus the distribution of the *Antoniniana* epithets from the period before 212 is almost identical with that of the epithets of 212. Moreover, in no case would epithets from the period of Septimius Severus have appeared in a province some of the units stationed in which undoubtedly had not received the imperial epithet. These correspondences and divergencies demonstrate that only those regiments of the Rhine and the Danube region engraved their epithet *Antoniniana* onto earlier inscriptions which had attained them after the reckoning with Geta, and when there was no inscription under preparation available. This supposition is confirmed by a few additional facts. In both of our two tables (18 and 20), one of them listing the inscriptions erected in 212–213, and the other enumerating the *Antoniniana* epithets from inscriptions of the period before 212, *Legio I Adiutrix* and *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* appear. Inscription no. 165 shows that *Legio I Adiutrix* already bore the epithet *Antoniniana* in December 212. In the same way the imperial epithet is attested for *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* in 212, inscription no. 206. The earliest inscription naming *Legio VII Claudia* with epithet comes from 213, no. 205. If, on the basis of what has been said above, the *Antoniniana* epithets on inscriptions from the time of Septimius Severus are considered later additions, engraved onto existing inscriptions immediately after the granting of the title in the absence of new

ones under preparation, then the award of the inserted epithets of *Legio I Adiutrix* and *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* should by all means be dated to 212. It follows that the same may apply to the order of the two inscriptions of *Legio VII Claudia* as well. Of the 14 *Antoniniana* epithets which can be read on inscriptions from the period preceding 212, there are 4 from *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* at Timacum on two of which the epithet was undoubtedly engraved in 212, i.e. at the time of reckoning with Geta. It may be presumed that the others can also be dated to the same period. This is also indicated by the geographical location of the inscriptions. The practice, which does not recur, of using the imperial epithet even when no new inscription was in the course of erection can be chiefly explained by the political situation in 212. The imperial epithet would in any case be a distinction to glory in, but in 212 it would have been considered more than that; to use it would be to take a political stand in a keen and merciless struggle. It is likely that the motives of the units which advertised the epithets newly bestowed by the emperor by engraving them upon existing inscriptions had to do not with pride so much as with political considerations.

Under Domitian and Commodus, the rewarding of military activity and loyalty to the emperor by conferring the epithets *Domitiana* and *Commoda* respectively took place only at the time of the suppression of a revolt and was restricted to those units which had taken part in the action. No further units received the epithets either in Domitian's later wars or under Commodus. As has been seen above, Caracalla renewed this practice of his two predecessors during his conflict with Geta. However, epithets formed from the emperor's name appear in later stages of Caracalla's reign attached to the titles of units which had certainly not received it before 213, and from this time to the period of Diocletian the epithets become frequent, and their significance has evidently changed. When and for what reason did this transformation take place? Until the successful conspiracy of Macrinus, Caracalla had no occasions for rewarding units which had resisted an *usurpator*.<sup>55</sup> On the other hand, the imperial campaigns against the Alamanni and Parthians, as well as border warfares of lesser importance, e.g. the events which took place in the Carpathian basin around 213<sup>56</sup> can be considered as having influenced the motives for conferring the epithets under different circumstances.

The units enumerated in Table 22, and not mentioned so far, can be shown to have received *Antoniniana* epithets before the wars against the Parthians but after those against the Alamanni.

The number of those legions thought to have received their imperial epithet *Antoniniana* in 212, at the same time as the ones enumerated above, was increased at the Rhine and the Danube by one each in Germania Superior, Pannonia Inferior and Dacia.

The fact that the two *Antoniniana* epithets of auxiliary regiments attested in 213 come from the period of Caracalla's victory in Germany—Caracalla is *Germanicus Maximus*—cannot be considered as evidence that the emperor would again have conferred the epithet *Antoniniana* upon units for military exploits. The epithet *Antoniniana* borne by the *Legio XIII Gemina* and first attested in 215 may be seen as an award made in 212 and simply not represented on surviving inscriptions dateable to the interval. As will be argued below, the

<sup>55</sup> The disturbances in Egypt, in the second half of 215 can hardly be considered of such importance that they would have involved a new conferment of the imperial epithets. J. SCHWARTZ, Note sur le séjour de Caracalla en Egypte. *Chronique d'Égypte*, XXXIV, 1959, 120–3.

<sup>56</sup> A military history of Pannonia from the Marcomann Wars to the death of Alexander Severus (180–235). *AArchHung*, XIV, 1962, 98–106.

Table 22

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
	Italia	
38	<i>Cohortes II, IV, VI, VII praetoriae</i>	213
42	<i>Cohors V praetoria</i>	3. XI. 213
49	<i>Cohortes X-XIV urbanae</i>	7. I. 216
56	<i>Cohors VII vigilum</i>	II. 215
	Germania Superior	
127	<i>Cohors II Treverorum</i>	213
128	<i>Cohors II Treverorum</i>	213
	Pannonia Inferior	
194	<i>Cohors I Hemesenorum</i>	213
195	<i>Cohors I Hemesenorum</i>	23. VIII. 214
	Dacia	
219	<i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>	4. IV. 215

legion does appear with the epithet *Antoniniana* on an inscription from a year earlier than 215, the date of which is not in fact indicated in the text, no. 226.

From the second half of 213, from 215, and from the beginning of 216 besides those from the Rhine and Danube regions inscriptions are known only from Rome, and they designate the cohorts of the city. The role played by the praetorians in the hours following Geta's murder is familiar. These cohorts are certainly among the units which supported Caracalla in the struggle for power and which might have received the imperial epithet in the course of it. It is therefore likely that the epithet which they bear in these inscriptions had been awarded in 212. The *Cohors VII vigilum* also has the epithet *Antoniniana* on an inscription erected in February 215. Since there is no indication that a grant of the epithet might have occurred after 212, it is hardly likely that the conferment of it upon the *Cohortes vigilum* was not contemporary with that upon the praetorians, and the same applies to the *Cohortes urbanae*. An inscription dated April 11th, 212 names the 7 *Cohortes vigilum* without epithet, but this indicates merely that the award took place slightly later.

Thus the dated inscriptions with epithet erected up to 216 come from provinces in which the epithet *Antoniniana* is attested for other units earlier, or designate the cohorts of Rome which may reasonably be supposed to have stood on Caracalla's side in 212 and to have received the honour then. In no way do these facts allow us to conclude that Caracalla would have granted the imperial epithet *Antoniniana* again before the beginning of 216.

Caracalla's war against the Parthians began after 27 May, 216.<sup>57</sup> The dated inscriptions originating from this last period are enumerated in Table 23.

A survey of the dated inscriptions with the epithet *Antoniniana* from the period of the Parthian war permits us to draw two conclusions: (1) From this time on the occurrence of the imperial epithet *Antoniniana* is demonstrable in Hispania Citerior, Britannia Inferior, and the Eastern provinces, in addition to those in which imperial epithets had been awarded earlier. As has been mentioned above, as many as three units are known in Britannia Inferior which can be shown not to have been in possession of the epithet

<sup>57</sup> A. MARICQ, La chronologie des dernières années de Caracalla. *Syria*, XXXIV, 1957, 297-302.

Table 23

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
63	Hispania Citerior <i>Legio VII Gemina</i>	25. IX. 216
73	Britannia Inferior <i>Ala [---]</i>	216
81	<i>Cohors I Fida Vardullorum</i>	216
149	Pannonia Superior <i>Legio X Gemina</i>	217
174	Pannonia Inferior <i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	216
248	Syria Coele <i>Legio IV Scythica</i>	216
251	<i>Legio IV Scythica</i>	216?
254	Syria Phoenicia <i>Legio III Gallica</i>	216?
260	Arabia <i>Legio III Cyrenaica</i>	216
264	<i>Legio III Cyrenaica</i>	216?
270	Aegyptus <i>Numerus Palmyrenorum</i>	216

*Antoniniana* in 213; in this province, we cannot argue that an award might have been bestowed in 212. The position is similar in Egypt, where *Legio II Traiana* did not bear the imperial epithet on its inscription erected 11th August 213. On the basis of the inscriptions from Britannia Inferior and Egypt, we must take it as certain that after 27 May 216, that is during the wars against the Parthians, Caracalla did again confer the epithet *Antoniniana*. (2) The overwhelming majority of the dated inscriptions of the years 216–217 refer to legions. It is therefore probable that this conferment of the epithet was a reward for participation in the war. Naturally the dated inscriptions do not give a full picture of the units and provincial armies which acquired the epithet *Antoniniana* as a result of the war. The units in Numidia do not appear in our compilation; of them, inscription no. 285 shows that the *Ala Flavia* was not *Antoniniana* in the years 212–213. None of the inscriptions from Caracalla's time naming *Legio III Augusta* can be assigned to a particular year; it seems however probable that the garrison of Lambaesis was not in 212 among the units on which the epithet was conferred. On the inscription mentioning Sex. Varius Marcellus, no. 275, the legion has no imperial epithet with its name. Marcellus can probably be regarded as the first governor of Numidia in Caracalla's time,<sup>58</sup> while M. Valerius Senecio<sup>59</sup> can be assigned to the end of the second half of this period. On our inscription no. 277, which mentions the *praeses*, the legion is already *Antoniniana*.

The renewal of the epithet can be placed between the start of the Parthian war, after 27th May 216, and 25th September; at the latter date, *Legio VII Gemina* already bore its new imperial epithet, on the evidence of our inscription no. 63.

<sup>58</sup> THOMASSON, 206. He puts the time of office between 211–217. More exactly: E. BIRLEY, *The Governors of Numidia*, A. D. 193–268. *JRS*, XL, 1950, 63, who puts that time between 212 and 214.

<sup>59</sup> THOMASSON, 208.

On the basis of the inscriptions available to us, in no case did part of the force stationed in a particular province receive the imperial epithet in 212, while another part did so in 216. With the honours awarded in 216, it can be assumed that only those units received the imperial epithet which had participated in the war at least with vexillations. Our information on the grants in 212 indicates rather that the whole army in a province was honoured in this way. Consequently the inscriptions among our material with the epithet *Antoniniana* which lack an exact date can be assigned to the years either 212 or 216. This general statement is confirmed by the data which enable us to approximately determine the period of the inscriptions which cannot be dated. By means of these, classification of the units from a few additional provinces can be arrived at.

Generally speaking, the inscriptions on which *Felix* is absent from Caracalla's titulature date to 212–213. Among our dated inscriptions, *Felix* is missing from that of *Cohors I–VII vigilum*, of 11 April 212, no. 55; *Cohors I Breucorum*, on nos 138 and 139, from 212–213; *Legio II Adiutrix*, on no. 173 and *Cohors I Hemesenorum*, on no. 194, erected in 213. The title *Felix* is missing from the undateable inscriptions enumerated in Table 24.

Table 24

Inscription no.	Unit	Note
129	Germania Superior <i>Cohors XXIV Voluntariorum</i>	
180	Pannonia Inferior <i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	
210	Moesia Inferior <i>Legio I Italica</i>	
226	Dacia <sup>60</sup> <i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>	
244	Thracia <i>Ala Aetectorigiana</i>	
258	Syria Palaestina <i>Legio X Fretensis</i> <sup>61</sup>	
289	Numidia <i>Numerus Palmyrenorum</i>	Without the epithet <i>Antoniniana</i>

From the inscriptions which can be dated to around 212–213 it may be inferred that the army of Thrace, in addition to the regiments from the Rhine and Danube regions, also shared in the conferment of 212. The early inscription without epithet of the *Numerus Palmyrenorum* on the other hand confirms our supposition that the forces of Numidia did not possess the epithet *Antoniniana* in 212.

The fact that the cohorts of Rome acquired the epithet *Antoniniana* in 212 does not imply that the other units stationed in Italy also received this honour. The inscriptions designating *Legio II Parthica* as *Antoniniana* cannot be closely dated, so it is uncertain not

<sup>60</sup> In our inscription no. 218, the legion has no imperial epithet. The text is not however good evidence, the consular names are those of 193.

<sup>61</sup> The epithet of the legion is not probant evidence; it is possible that we deal here with the phenomenon experienced with the *cursus honorum* (see p. 223), that is, the epithet is used even with those units in which the person designated in the inscription served during an earlier phase of his career.

only whether the legion was among those receiving the epithet in 216 but also whether it bore it under Caracalla at all. As will be argued below,<sup>62</sup> *Legio II Parthica* was probably not one of those legions which acquired the imperial epithet in 212. Of the two fleets, an approximate date may be found in the case of that stationed at Ravenna. M. Gongius Nestorianus who, according to our inscription no. 61, was the prefect of the fleet after October 213—Caracalla was already *Germanicus Maximus* at the time—performed the function of *procurator* in Poetovio between 208 and 211 under the rule of three Augusti<sup>63</sup> as the superior of the *uectigal Illyrici per Raetiam, Noricum, Dalmatiam, utramque Pannoniam, Moesiam Superiorem*.<sup>64</sup> Nestorianus performed this function of a *procurator* as a *centenarius*. It is likely that before he became *praefectus classis* he filled two more, unknown posts as *ducenarius*. Possibly he became commander of the fleet in 213 or not much later. In this case the epithet *Antoniniana* may have been conferred in 212. Although this dating is hypothetical in nature, two negative facts support it: we have no evidence that Caracalla conferred the imperial epithet upon units stationed in Italy in 216 nor that the Ravenna fleet took part in the Eastern war.

The units of Britannia Inferior appear without the epithet *Antoniniana* in their inscriptions from 213, nos 78 and 83–87; those which received the epithet under Caracalla probably did so in 216. Among these is *Cohors I Aelia Hispanorum*, which was one of the units that erected an inscription without epithet in 213. On this, no. 79, the name of the governor G. Iulius Marcus appears as it does on no. 78 in which the cohort is already in possession of the epithet *Antoniniana*. On the basis of what has been argued as to the rewarding of the units of Britannia Inferior, this inscription must be dated to 216. It follows that in this year, at least in the second half, the legate of Britannia Inferior was M. Antonius Gordianus Sempronianus Romanus.<sup>65</sup> The change between governors may have taken place in the course of the year.

Of the numerous inscriptions naming *Legio III Augusta* as *Antoniniana*, our no. 277 can be dated approximately to 216 since M. Valerius Senecio is the *legatus*. On the same inscription mention is also made of the centurion C. Julius Aelurio, who was at the same time the *praepositus* of *Numerus Hemesenorum Antoninianus*. Two further inscriptions refer to the centurion in Calceus Herculis, on one of them, no. 283, the legion bears the epithet *Antoniniana*, so this must date to 216–217, while the other, no. 276, lacks the epithet so must be assigned to the first half of 216 at latest.

Thus the units which received the epithet *Antoniniana* during Caracalla's reign can be distinguished into two groups. He first reintroduced the imperial epithet in the spring of 212—our inscription from Rome, no. 55, still designates the cohorts without epithet—after the murder of Geta, using it in the same way as Domitian and Commodus had done, on the occasion of successful suppressions of revolts. Accordingly only those units and armies would have acquired the title which had at the time of crisis stood by Caracalla's side. Along with the praetorians, whose attitude and role are clear from the literary sources, the Rome cohorts and probably the two fleets joined Caracalla. On the evidence of the *Antoniniana* epithets, the armies in the Rhine and Danube regions were the military forces the attitude of which provided the foundation for Caracalla's victory. The sporadic occurrence of the epithet in the East and Africa reflects manifestations of sympathy rather

<sup>62</sup> See p. 76.

<sup>63</sup> *CIL*, III, 4024.

<sup>64</sup> *PFLAUM*, 769–70, no. 296.

<sup>65</sup> A. R. BIRLEY, *The Roman governors of Britain. EpigrStud*, IV, 1967, 87–8, no. 46.

than military support in the conflict. As to the co-operation of the two armies, unlike the Rome cohorts, we have no knowledge from the sources. The grant of *Antoniniana* epithets to reward the troops for their support shows that their role was important, but do not reveal in what way their support was expressed before and after the final reckoning with Geta and his sympathizers. There are a few indications that the soldiery did not everywhere sympathize with Caracalla's manoeuvres against his brother. Herodian mentions opposition on the part of the army in Britain, after Septimius Severus' death at the time of Caracalla's first moves,<sup>66</sup> while according to the *Historia Augusta Legio II Parthica* at Alba showed hostility to Caracalla after Geta's murder.<sup>67</sup> These passages are treated with caution by scholars and, so far as concerns the details, this is probably justified. It may not however be random coincidence that neither the legions of Britain nor *Legio II Parthica* are attested among the early recipients of *Antoniniana* epithets. The passages from literary sources make it probable at least that in a considerable part of the army Caracalla's endeavour to secure sole power by forcible removal of his brother met with opposition. In the reckoning with Geta Caracalla could scarcely do without the support of part of the army. He received this support from armies along the Rhine and Danube.

Caracalla made a second award of the *Antoniniana* epithet at the time of the Parthian war to units which had not received it previously. According to the evidence we possess, in the West the forces in Hispania Citerior and Britannia Inferior, it is not even known whether units from Britannia Superior attested with the epithet *Antoniniana* received it under Caracalla or Elagabalus, became *Antoniniana* at this time, together with those in Syria Coele, Syria Phoenicia, Egypt and Numidia, probably also the legions and auxiliary regiments of Mesopotamia. On this occasion the conferment of the imperial epithet was of a different nature, since it did not specifically reward loyalty to the emperor. The comparatively small number of inscriptions does not make it possible to draw far-reaching conclusions. It cannot be determined for certain whether only those units which participated in the emperor's campaigns either as a whole or through vexillations received the epithet or whether it was conferred generally upon all the units which had not received it in 212. Certainly we possess no clearly dated inscriptions that designate units without epithets from the second half of 216 or the beginning of 217. On the other hand, in the case of a large number of units, including the legion *XV Apollinaris*, there is no evidence as to whether or not they received the *Antoniniana* epithet.

Upon Caracalla's death, the *Antoniniana* epithets conferred by him automatically lapsed: their continued use would have amounted to non-recognition of the new reign. Macrinus, who encountered only one revolt during his short rule, and failed to suppress it, and to whose name no military victory was attached, did not confer an imperial epithet upon his troops. The units named on inscriptions from his reign are without epithet (see Table 25).

On the accession of Elagabalus, the *Antoniniana* epithets conferred by Caracalla in 212 and 216 were not renewed. This is confirmed by inscriptions from 218–220 which name without epithet units which had been *Antoniniana* up to 217 (see Table 26).

Further inscriptions testify that a number of other units did not bear imperial epithets in Elagabalus' reign. This evidence not only shows that after 218 units did not retain epithets conferred by Caracalla but also demonstrate that Elagabalus renewed the

<sup>66</sup> *Herod.*, III 15, 5.

<sup>67</sup> *SHA*, v. Caracallae, 2, 7–8.

Table 25

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
	Italia	
52	<i>Cohors XII urbana</i>	218?
54	<i>Cohors XIII urbana</i>	218?
	Germania Inferior	
100	<i>Cohors I Flavia</i>	218
	Noricum	
141	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	217
	Aegyptus	
267	<i>Legio II Traiana</i>	217/218
269	<i>Cohors I Fl. Cilicum</i>	217/218

Table 26

Inscription no.	Unit	Date	
		Elagabalus	Caracalla
		Without an epithet	With an epithet
171	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218	213–216
172	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218	213–216
204	<i>Legio VII Claudia</i>	220?	213

imperial epithet, the form in this case being identical with that granted by Caracalla, not immediately on his accession to the throne but a little later and that not all units received it. Inscriptions from Elagabalus' time without the epithet *Antoniniana* are enumerated in Table 27.

An overwhelming majority of the inscriptions without epithet belong to 218 and 219. The two inscriptions which have traditionally been dated to around 220 should be regarded as uncertain. G. ALFÖLDY dated inscription no. 98 of *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* approximately to 220, on the basis of the inscription of *Legio I Minervia*, erected at Fectio and dated only approximately. The legion of Bonna was already *Antoniniana* in this inscription, no. 95, so the assumption that they are contemporary is at most uncertain,<sup>68</sup> and it is not impossible that the inscription without epithet should be dated somewhat earlier, to 219 or possibly 218. On the other inscription which has been dated to 220, that of *Legio VII Claudia*, the fragmentary consular names have been restored [*Im*]p. [*III e*]t Co[mazonte?] co<s>. The correctness of the restoration is doubtful since the emperor's name has been left out. It could also be expanded to give the date 218, thus [*Im*]p. [*d.n. An*]t. Oc[latinio]co<s>. Only the inscription of the *Numerus Divitensium* dated to 221 cannot be doubted. No inscription is known naming the *numerus* as *Antoninianus*, so the one dated to 221 can be considered as evidence that this unit did not receive an imperial epithet under Elagabalus. The two inscriptions arguably dated to 220 can be explained similarly: if the dating is right, *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* and *Legio VII Claudia*, for neither

<sup>68</sup> G. ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, 54–5, nos 67–8.



Table 27

Inscription no.	Unit	Date
76	Britannia Inferior <i>Cohors I Ael. Dacor.</i>	218-219
97	Germania Inferior <i>Legio XXX Vlp. victrix</i>	218
98	<i>Legio XXX Vlp. victrix</i>	c. 220
130	Germania Superior <i>Numerus Divitensium</i>	221
171	Pannonia Inferior <i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218
172	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218
204	Moesia Superior <i>Legio VII Claudia</i>	220?
213	Moesia Inferior <i>Ala II Sept. Surorum</i>	23. VIII. 219
214	<i>Cohors II Mattiacorum</i>	23. VIII. 219
215	Dacia <i>Legio V Macedonica</i>	218
243	<i>Numerus Palmyren. Porol.</i>	218

of which does there exist an inscription from Elagabalus' time with the epithet *Antoniniana*, did not receive the title up to 222.

The relatively large number of inscriptions without epithet from the years 218-219 permit the inference that some time elapsed after Elagabalus' accession to the throne before he renewed the practice of conferring imperial epithets. The first certain instances occur with those units which are attested without epithet on inscriptions of 218, and possibly 219, and then as with the epithet *Antoniniana*—in these years or the one following. Those other units can obviously also be taken into consideration which possessed the epithet in 218 or 219 at latest. (See Table 28.)

The inscriptions of *Legio V Macedonica* can be dated only approximately, so they are not of great value for the study of early *Antoniniana* epithets conferred by Elagabalus. However the two inscriptions of the legion are in chronological agreement with the conclusions drawn from the inscriptions of the other two legions, *II Adiutrix* and *XIII Gemina*, so they confirm these conclusions. Of the inscriptions of *Legio II Adiutrix* from 218, that of L. Septimius Veranus lacks the epithet. He was discharged from the army after the Parthian war. The legion's other inscription without epithet does not bear a date, but the appearance of Tib. Pontius Pontianus, *tribunus laticlavus*, provides one. He is shown by a milestone at Intercisa<sup>69</sup> to have been governor of Pannonia Inferior in 218, under Elagabalus.<sup>70</sup> The governor is mentioned on another inscription, no. 177, from Aquincum, in which the legion is already *Antoniniana*. Still more important for the date of the epithet's acquisition is another inscription from Aquincum, no. 175, which is dated, like that of L. Septimius Veranus, by the consular name Oclatinus Adventus. From these two inscriptions it may be inferred that *Legio II Adiutrix* acquired the epithet in 218,

<sup>69</sup> EF, no. 314.

<sup>70</sup> Legati Augusti pro praetore Pannoniae Inferioris. *AAnthung*, XI, 1963, 291-2.

Table 28

Inscription no.	Unit	Date	
		Without an epithet	With an epithet
	Italia		
58	<i>Equites singulares</i>		29. IX. 219
	Germania Superior		
112	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i>		19. VIII. 219
	Noricum		
144	<i>Legio II Italica</i>		15. V. 219
	Pannonia Inferior		
171	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218	
172	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	218	
175	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		218
176	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		219
177	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		218–220
178	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		219
	Dacia		
215	<i>Legio V Macedonica</i>	218	
216	<i>Legio V Macedonica</i>		218?
220	<i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>		218
221	<i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>		218
222	<i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>		23. VIII. 219
	Numidia		
278	<i>Legio III Augusta</i>		218–219

probably at about the end of the year, and possibly in connection with Elagabalus' departure from the East.

*Legio XIII Gemina* appears with the epithet *Antoniniana* on an inscription from Troesmis, no. 221, *Antonino et Advento cos*, thus in 218; so the legion already possessed the epithet by the end of the year. It is unlikely that the conferment would have taken place earlier in Dacia than in Pannonia Inferior. *Legio V Macedonica* appears without epithet on the inscription from Porolissum, no. 215, which was erected in honour of Elagabalus, of Ulpus Victor, *procurator Augusti provinciae Porolissensis*, upon whom 'damnatio memoriae' was later inflicted, and of the centurion T. Flavius Saturninus. It is probable that Domitius Antigonus was already in command of the legion in 218. He was also legate of *Legio XXII Primigenia* in Elagabalus' reign. On the inscription mentioning Antigonus, no. 216, the legion was already *Antoniniana*. Ulpus Victor also appears on the *Antoniniana* inscription of *Legio XIII Gemina*, no. 220. At that time he was *proc. Aug[us]ti [prou.] Dac. Apul., a(genti) u(ice) p(raesidis), item proc. prou. Porol.*, that is as the procurator of Dacia Apulensis he had stepped into the place of the governor who had been relieved. The two inscriptions must follow each other within a short time: the assumption of a governor's responsibilities by his deputy would only be a temporary measure. It is therefore likely that the inscriptions with epithet *Antoniniana* could not have been erected much later than the turn of 218–219.

On the basis of the inscriptions discussed above it may be inferred that Elagabalus had awarded the epithet *Antoniniana* to *Legio II Adiutrix* and *V Macedonica* as well as *XIII*

*Gemina* as early as the end of 218. The emperor started his journey back to Rome in the autumn of 218, but his illness compelled him to interrupt it and he spent the winter in Nicomedia.<sup>71</sup> Thus the epithet may have been conferred at about the time the emperor began his journey, when order had been restored after the reckoning with the supporters of Macrinus. It is likely that on this occasion not only the three legions mentioned above shared the honour—no significant war or internal disturbance is known in the Danube region that would have prompted the rewarding of the Dacian legions. *Legio II Italica* was named as *Antoniniana* on the inscription erected on 15 May 219, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Elagabalus' accession, so it is likely that it received the epithet at the same time as the Danubian legions. Possibly the other units attested with *Antoniniana* epithets in 219 received them at about the same time. These are: *Legio XXII Primigenia*, on an inscription dated 19 August, the *Equites Singulares* on one of 29 September, on the occasion of Elagabalus' entry into Rome, and *Legio III Augusta* on the occasion of his home-coming, at the turn of 218–219. Whether the units enumerated above received their *Antoniniana* epithet at the same time, in the autumn of 218, or successively, it is remarkable that up to the time of Elagabalus' entry into the city, only the Rome cohorts and the army of the Rhine and Danube regions and that of Africa can be shown to have received this honour.

As with Caracalla's conferment in 212, the award covered only part of the army. On 23 Aug. 219, *Ala II Septimia Sororum* and *Cohors II Mattiacorum* did not bear the imperial epithet on inscriptions nos 213–214, but this is to be attributed to the phenomenon experienced with old offices enumerated on *cursus honorum* inscriptions.<sup>72</sup> Similarly, the inscription naming *Cohors I Aelia Dacorum* does not provide firm evidence: it can be inferred from another inscription<sup>73</sup> that the Modius Julius mentioned in the text was governor of Britannia Inferior in 219. Since Ti. Claudius Paulinus is attested as governor of this province in 220,<sup>74</sup> it may be inferred that Modius Julius was already in office in 218. The problems of *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* and *VII Claudia* being mentioned without epithet and that of the inscription have already been indicated. In the case of these two legions, there are no inscriptions with epithet to be set beside those without: the only inscription designating *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* as *Antoniniana* comes from Britannia, no. 99, and seems rather to be evidence of Caracalla's having marched through the province than Elagabalus' having done so. This lack of contrary evidence, despite the uncertain dating of the inscriptions, may reflect the fact that these two legions did not receive an imperial epithet under Elagabalus. The inscription designating without epithet the *Numerus Divitensium* from 221, no. 130, is evidence not merely that certain units had not received the epithet by the end of 218 and not even later, but also that conferment, contrary to the practice of Caracalla, was not universal even within one province. The evidence is limited and so no firm conclusions can be drawn. Apparently in the autumn of 218 Elagabalus conferred the epithet *Antoniniana* only upon certain units and not upon whole provincial armies. The chronology and the selection of units honoured suggest a link with the Eastern events of 218. Up to 219 the units on which the title was conferred were, with the exception of the *Equites singulares* belonging to the retinue of the emperor, exclusively legions. It can scarcely be chance that the surviving inscriptions with epithet

<sup>71</sup> *Dio*, Excerpt. LXXIX, 7; *Herod.*, V, 4; *SHA*, v. Heliog., 5, 1.

<sup>72</sup> See p. 221.

<sup>73</sup> *RIB*, 980.

<sup>74</sup> A. R. BIRLEY, *op. cit.*, 88, no. 48.

come only from legions, while some half of the units which in this period probably or certainly did not receive the imperial epithet were *auxilia*. As for the territorial distribution of the epithet *Antoniniana* in the early part of Elagabalus' reign, it is remarkable that no part of the Eastern army is attested as bearing it. The majority of its possessors belonged to the two large Western armies along the Rhine and Danube. Apart from these it was only a cohort of Rome and the legion of Numidia that received the imperial distinction. It is likely that our evidence is incomplete and that inscriptions will come to light in future to extend the geographical area from which epithets are known. Naturally it may also be the case that some of the units awarded an epithet at about the end of 218 erected an inscription only later or indeed not at all during Elagabalus' reign. If the picture we can draw on the basis of the inscriptions known at present is real, that is accurately reflects the motive and manner of the grant, then we shall have to consider it likely that Elagabalus did not bestow the imperial epithet in connection with the overthrow of Macrinus. It is known that in this struggle the Syrian army took the leading role. It is possible that the legions rewarded gained the favour of the emperor when he was legally recognised by suppressing revolts which broke out in Syria when he was dealing with the supporters of Macrinus.<sup>75</sup> In this case, Elagabalus rewarded at the beginning of his rule a loyalty similar to that manifested towards Caracalla in 212.

It might be asked whether Elagabalus in the later years of his reign again conferred *Antoniniana* epithets or whether the inscriptions dated after 219 and those without a date referring to other units also reflect awards made in the autumn of 218. As has been stated before, we have evidence that not all units were granted the imperial epithet in 218, and it seems likely that some never did bear the title *Antoniniana* under Elagabalus. We do not however possess inscriptions showing that units which certainly, or at least probably, did not receive an imperial epithet in 218 acquired one later in Elagabalus' rule.

The inscriptions dated or dateable to 220–222, with and without epithets, are enumerated in Table 29.<sup>76</sup>

Of the units listed in the table, *Legio XXII Primigenia* and *II Adiutrix* had already received the epithet *Antoniniana* by the autumn of 218. The dated inscriptions of the other units come from 221 and 222; those dated to 220 are all doubtful. Of these the inscriptions which can be assigned with certainty to the earliest date were erected on 7 January, 221, no. 35, and 13 January, 221, no. 104. If therefore Elagabalus conferred the epithet *Antoniniana* on a second occasion, this should have been before 7 January, 221, though possibly in 220.

The distribution of the epithets *Antoniniana* bestowed in 220 or later indicates that in Italy and Germania Superior it appeared beside the names of additional units, while there is no trace of earlier awards in Britannia Inferior, Germania Inferior, Moesia Inferior or Africa. The inscriptions dated after 220 are anyhow in agreement with the earlier ones in that Elagabalus does not seem to have awarded the epithet to entire provincial armies. Although the units which received epithets come from a large area, they cannot be

<sup>75</sup> *Dio*, Excerpt. LXXXIX, 7.

<sup>76</sup> The inscription without epithet of *cohors I Fida Vardullorum* is probable from the time of Elagabalus (the altar devoted to *Deus Inuictus Sol Socius*). At the time of the erection of the inscription, the cohort was commanded by the tribune L. Caecilius Optatus. In the inscription with epithet *Antoniniana* dated to 220–221, the commander of the cohort was P. Aelius Erasinus. If we consider this inscription without date as coming from Elagabalus' time, then in the case of *cohors I Fida Vardullorum* a phenomenon not provable anywhere else will have occurred, namely, that the auxiliary troop was without epithet between 218 and 220, while from 220–221 it would have been rewarded with the epithet.

Table 29

Inscription no.	Unit	Date	
		Without an epithet	With an epithet
	Italia		
35	<i>Cohortes I-X praetoriae</i>		7. I. 221
36	<i>Cohortes I-X praetoriae</i>		7. I. 222
37	<i>Cohortes I-X praetoriae</i>		7. I. 222
47	<i>Cohors X praetoria</i>		221-222
	Britannia Inferior		
71	<i>Ala II Asturum</i>		30 X. 221
82	<i>Cohors I Fida Vardullorum</i>		220-221
	Germania Inferior		
93	<i>Legio I Minervia</i>		220-222
98	<i>Legio XXX Ulpia vic.</i>	220?	
	Germania Superior		
104	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>		13. I. 221
105	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>		222
113	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i>		220-222
114	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i>		26. III. 220
115	<i>Legio XXII Primigenia</i>		28. II. 221
130	<i>Numerus Divitensium</i>	221	
	Pannonia Inferior		
179	<i>Legio II Adiatrix</i>		220
	Moesia Superior		
204	<i>Legio VII Claudia</i>	220?	
	Moesia Inferior		
208	<i>Legio I Italica</i>		220?
	Africa		
271	<i>Cohors I urbana</i>		220-221
272	<i>Cohors I urbana</i>		Without year
273	<i>Cohors I urbana</i>		Without year

considered as having formed elements of an assembled army, as Elagabalus did not prosecute any war on such a large scale. Thus we can only suppose—if further conferment of the *Antoniniana* epithet should be taken into consideration at all—that they were awarded by the emperor individually, as a reward for local military support or the suppression of internal upheavals.<sup>77</sup>

The conferment of the epithet under Elagabalus in the autumn of 218, was in accordance with earlier traditions: the units that received it had fought to suppress revolts against the emperor. On this interpretation it is doubtful whether the African *Cohors I urbana* could have received the epithet *Antoniniana*. It had been Caracalla who altered the original significance of the imperial epithet by conferring it as a reward for participation in an external war. If Elagabalus made fresh awards of the *Antoniniana* epithet from 220 onwards, he further widened its scope by conferring it in recognition of military actions local in character.

<sup>77</sup> For example, T. BECHERT, Ein Alemanneneinfall am Obergermanischen Limes unter Elagabal. *EpigrStud.* VIII, 1969, 53-62.

## IV. SEVERIANA

### ITALIA

#### Legio II Parthica

- 290a *AÉ*, 1971, 469—Apamea  
*D. M.* / *Aur. Tato, strator* / *leg. leg. II Parthicae*, / *uix. ann. XXXV*, / *mil. annis XXIII.* / *Iulius Victorinus* / *heres ben. mer.* / *posuit memoriam.*<sup>1</sup>
- 291 *CIL*, III, 187—*IGLS*, 1372—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
*D. M.*, / *Septimio Zenoni Strato(nicea)*, / *[m]il. leg. II Parth. Seuerian.* / *<p.>f. f. aeter.*, > *nona pr(inc.)* / *posteri.*, *uixit annis LIIII*, / *militauit ann. XXII*, *Flauiu(s)* / *Maximus d. d.* / *(h)eres*, / *Mucianus legatar.*, / *b. m. p.*
- 292 *CIL*, VI, 3370 = XIV, 2274—Albanum  
*Aur.* [--- / *m]il. l. II P. Seu. p.* [*f.*, > *cohorte* ---] / *pr(incipis) pos(terioris)*, *Victor[i]na*, *uixit annu(m)*, / *d. XVIII*, *fec. b. m.*
- 292a *CIL*, VI, 3375—Albanum  
*Val.* [--- *leg.*] / *II Par. Şeueri[anae]*, --- *uix.*] / *ann. L*, *mili. ann. XV*[---]. / *Val. Martinianus* / *et Val. Flauia fili.* / *et heredes et Vlpia* / *coniux et Val. Sabi[nianus secu(n)dus her.* / *b. m. f.*
- 292b *CIL*, VI, 3399—Aricia  
*D. M.* / *Valerius M[aximus]*, *mil.* / *leg. II Partic.* / *Seueriane*, / *V[al]er. <M>e[mo]ri[ri] filio* / *suo posuit.*
- 292c *CIL*, VI, 3403—Albanum  
*D. M.* / *Aurelio Dasumio*, *mil.* / *leg. II Parthice Seue[r]iane p. f. aeternes Aur.* / *Romulus*, *mil. leg. s. s. et Ae[m]ilia Lucifera coiux* / *et Crescentio libert.* / *benemerenti fecerunt.*
- 292d *CIL*, VI, 3407—Albanum  
*D. M.* / *Marius Maximus*, / *duplicarius* / *leg. II Partice* / *Seueriane*, / *stipen. XX*, / *uixit ann. XL*, / *heres Valerius* / *Censorinus* / *posuit bene mer.*
- 293 *CIL*, VI, 37261—Albanum  
*M. Aur. Disa.*, / *mil. leg. II Par. Se.*, / > *Villi Apricos*, / *qui ui. an. XXXVII*, / *mil. an. XVIII*, / *mes. VII, die. XV*, / *Brais coiugi* / *carissimo.*

<sup>1</sup> *AÉ*, 1971, 469: L'intérêt du texte réside dans la mention d'un légat de la légion. Pourtant, une inscription datée du règne d'Alexandre Sévère (avant 227) mentionnait déjà *T. Licinius Hierocles praefectus legionis secundae Parthicae Seuerianae Alexandrianae uice legati* (I. L. S. 1356). Entre 231 et 233, un légat commandait la *leg. II Parthica*.

- 294 CIL, VI, 37262—Albanum  
*Aur. Maio Car/t<h>? ex sagitta/ris sa<lar?>iarius / <l>eg. II Part. Seue/ri<an>ae, uixit an/nis <L>VI, fi<l>i [p]a/tri suo b. m. <f.>*
- 295 CIL, VI, 37263—Albanum  
*Aurelius [---]uni / Serapio leg. II Parth. / Seuerianae, (coh.) VIII pr(incipis) pos(terioris), / qui uixit anis XL, men/sibus VII, dieb. XI, mi[l]i[t]au[it / an]n. XVI, Aurelia Ru[f]ina / [--- ?coniux et her]es b(e)ne / [m.].*
- 296 CIL, XIV, 2290 = D., 2433—Albanum  
 [---] / *Gypsan[ae Le]pidae coniugi / incomparabili, / quae uixit annis / XIX, m. IIII, dies XIII, / P. Septimius Proculus, / duplic. leg. II Part. Seue/rianae, maritus b. m. f.*
- 297 AÉ, 1908, 272—IGLS, 1371—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
*D. M., / Şeptimio C. [f. M]uçapori, dupli/cario leg. II Pa<r>t. Seuerianae / p. f. f. aet., > (cohorte) VI, pr(incipis) pr(ioris), qui militau[it / annis XXI, dies XXXI, [u]ixit / annis XLI, homini incompa<r>abi/li, Septimius Andra, imm. / bucinator et Au<r>elius Mucia/nus, im. bucinator, heredes, bene / [merenti posuerunt].*
- 298 AÉ, 1968, 93—Albanum  
 [---]nimus, miles / leg. II [---]ue Seuerianae / [---], qui militauit ann. / XXV, uixit ann. XL, [---] a / cena [---]n et [---] / com[---] / dies est [---] se ad (?) / leg. [---] mon[---] co [---] / *Aur. Grani fecerunt.*
- 299 IGLS, 1357—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
*D. M., / M. Aur. <F>loretino, / mil. leg. II Parth. / [S]euer<i>, ann. XLI, / stip. XXI, Staius / Marcianus et / Memorinus <e>t / Saturninus [---].*
- 300 IGLS, 1359—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
*D. M., Aurelio / Liciniano, mi/liti leg. II Pa/r't. Seuerian., / stip. VIII, ui/xit ann. XXXV, / Albinus Se/renus heres / f. c.*
- 301 IGLS, 1360—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
 [--- A]urelio Ma/[gn]o, [mil. ]leg. / [II Parth.] Seuer. / [p. f. f., ui]xit [---].
- 302 IGLS, 1375—Apamea (Syria Coele)  
 [---, / mil. leg. II Parth. / Seuerian. p. f. f.] / uet. > (cohorte) II, pr(incipis) pr(ioris), / oriundo Pan/n<o>nia Superi/ore, domu Cl. / Sau[aria], qui ui/[xit ann. --- mi]litauit ann. ---, / facere cura/uit ex fide si/bi testamen/to mandatum, / Val. Vrsinus b. f. / colleg[ae m]unicip[i] / et do[mi] cont/[ubernali].
- 302a AÉ, 1975, 170—Albanum  
*D. M. / M. Aur. Iuliani m(i)l. leg. II P. / Se, (>) Ant., q. uix. an. XXXII, / (militauit) an. XI, Sep. Breucus et Au/reli. Herculanus hered. / b. m. posuerunt.<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> AÉ, 1975, 170: *Se(uerianae) Ant(oniniana)* — this solution is impossible.

02b *AÉ*, 1975, 751—Montana (Moesia Inferior)  
[--- / ---] *ius Felix* [--- / leg.] *II Part.* / [Seue]rianae / [ex u]oto.

### Cohortes I–IV, VII–X praetoriae

03b *CIL*, VI, 2799–32543—Roma, a. 26. VI. 227  
*In honore domus diuinae, / Asclepio Zimidreno, ciues / Philippopolitanorum, quorum nomi/na infra scripta sunt: / coh. I praet., > Coccei, / Names, / coh. II praet. [ > --- ], / Names, / coh. III praet., / Names, / coh. IIII praet., > Celeris, / Names, / coh. VII praet. > Quarti, / Names, / coh. VIII praet., > Prisci, / Names, / coh. VIII praet., > Z[eno]nis, / Names, / coh. X praet. [ > --- ] ni, / Names, / ded(i)c. VI kal. Iul., / Albino et Maximo cos.*

### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

034 *CIL*, XVI, 189 = *AÉ*, 1939, 124—Karlovo, 7. I. 224  
*ⁿ. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug., pontif. max., trib. pot. III, cos., p. p. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Seuerianis dec<e>m I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII idus Ian., App. Cl. Iuliano II, C. Bruttio Crispino cos., coh. II pr. Seueriana p. u.*

035 *D. STOYANOVA, Archeologia*, IV, 1962, 52–54 = *AÉ*, 1969/70, 571—Leško, 7. I. 224  
*Imp. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug., pont. max., tr. pot. III, cos., p. p. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Seuerianis decem I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII idus Ian., App. Cl. Iuliano II, L. Bruttio Crispino cos.*

036 *CIL*, XVI, 142—Aquincum (Pann. Inf.), 7. I. 225  
*Imp. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug., pontif. max., trib. pot. IIII, cos., p. p. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Seuerianis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., [Ti. Man]ilio Fusco II, Ser. Domitio Dextro cos., [co]h. II pr. Seueriana p. u.*

037 *CIL*, XVI, 143—Nicopolis ad Istrum (Moes. Inf.), 7. I. 226  
*Imp. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug., pontifex maximus, trib. pot. V, cos. II, p. p. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Seuerianis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII idus Ian., Imp. M. Aurellio Seuro Alexandro Pio Felice Aug. II., C. Aufidio Marcello II cos., coh. X pr. Seueriana p. u.*

038 *CIL*, XVI, 145 = *AÉ*, 1914, 259—Inan—Çișme (Moes. Inf.), 7. I. 230  
*Imp. Caes. . . M. Aurellius Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug., pont. max., trib. pot. XII, cos. III, p. p., procos. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Alexandrianis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII idus Ian., L. Valerio Maximo et Cn. Cornelio Paterno cos., coh. V pr. Alexandrian. p. u.*



## Cohors I praetoria

- 308a *CIL*, VI, 2432—Roma  
*D. M. / Ela Apolina., / mil. coh. I pr. p. u. / Seu. > Manaue/tiani, uixit / [---] XVI [---].*

## Cohors II praetoria

- 308b *CIL*, VI, 2456—Roma  
*D. M. / M. Aur. Dubitatus, / miles chor. II pr. p. u. / Seuerianae, > Gaiani / heres b. m. posuit.*
- 308c *CIL*, VI, 32671—Roma  
*D. M. / L. Valerius L. f. Fla. Sabinus Nouid., uixit ann. X[L], / militauit ann. XVI in coh. II pr. Seu. p. u. > Gaiani. / L. Valerius Victorinus, mil. coh. s. s. > eadem. / frater piissimus et heres b. m. fecit.*

## Cohors III praetoria

- 308d *AÉ*, 1975, 159—Albanum  
*[---]o C[lem]entino, qui uixit annis XXIII, menses VII, dies XVI, / Aur. Seneca, mil. coh. III praet. p. u. / Seuer., et Aelia Maxima mater / et Aurelia Valeria heredes / fecerunt.*

## Cohortes V–IX praetoriae

- 309 *CIL*, VI, 2833–32542—Roma, 8. VI. 223  
*[---]selinap. / [---] d[is] paternis, / pro [salute Imp. Caesaris] / M. Aurel[i] Seueri Alexandr[i] / et [Iuliae Mameae A]ug. / et eorum, qu[i] --- f]ecer., / coh. V pr. Seue[r. p. u.], > Felicis, / Names / coh. VI pr. [Seue]r. p. u., > Quintiliani, / Names / coh. VII pr. Seuer. p. u., > Romuli, / Names // [coh. VIII] pr. S[eu]er. p. u. / [>] Gemell[i], / Names / coh. [VIII] pr. Seuerian[a] p. u., / > Prisciani, / Names / ex prouincia Pannonia / Inferiore, ciues Cotini, / u. l. s., VI idus Iun., / Mario Maximo II et Ros[cio Ae]l[i]ano cos.].*

## Cohors VI praetoria

- 310 *AÉ*, 1908, 157—El Djem  
*D. M. s., / Olus Cosinius For/tis, mil. cohort. VI / praet. piae uindictis / Seuerianae, praepo/[situs --- ---].*

## Cohors VII praetoria

- 311 *CIL*, VI, 170 = D., 3698—Roma  
*Numini For/tis Fortune, / M. Aurelius / Marinus, mil. / coh. VII pr. p. u. / Seueriane, > / Serotini, / libens cum / suis uotum / soluit.*

### Cohors VIII praetoria<sup>3</sup>

### Cohors IX praetoria

- 12 *CIL*, V, 543 = G. ALFÖLDY, *Atti dei Civici Musei di Storia ed Arte di Trieste*, 9, 1976/77, 64–66—Tergeste  
*L. Seugoni Agrippini, euok. / Aug. n. [c]oh. VIII praet. / p. u. S[eu]erian., Sextilia / Maximilla heres / itemq. uxor, coniug. / rarissimo. / Speranti.*

### Cohors [. . ?] praetoria

- 13 *CIL*, VI, 32714—Roma  
*D. M. s., / [---]i f. Vlp. / [---] S[er]dic., / mil. [coh. . . praet. / p. u. S[eu]eria]nae, / > Vlp[---]ni, / milit[auit ann.] XVII, / uix. a[nn. . . .], méns. / VI, dieb. [---]ruillió et Se[---]t. fratri / b. me[renti pos]uer.*

### Cohors X urbana

- 13a *CIL*, VI, 2882—Roma  
*D. M. / P. Sullio Gaenucia/no, militi coh. X / urb. Seueri., uix. / annis XVIII, men. VI, / dies XXII.*

### Cohors XI urbana<sup>4</sup>

### Cohors V vigilum

- 314 *CIL*, X, 1767—Puteoli  
*D. M., / M. Munatio / M. f. Fabia Primi/no, uexilar. coh. / V uig. Seueriane, / qui uix. ann. XXVIII, / dieb. XXVIII, Muna/tius Zethus / pater.*

### Cohors VII vigilum

- 315 *D.*, 2176—Roma, Mai 222  
*Cho. / VII uig., / Imp. M. Aureli/o Seuero Alexan/dro cos., / optione P. Numisi/o Nepote, > adiuto/re Pompeo Celso, > / > Aurelio Hercula/no, Rubrius Dexter, / sebaciaria fecit, men/se Maio, nomine Claudii [Fortu]/nati, / omnia tuta, / saluo emituliano / feliciter. // *Vot. X-vot. XX.**

<sup>3-4</sup> The *cursus honorum* of T. Licinius Hierocles mentions the cohorts with the imperial epithet *Severiana Alexandriana*: nos 847–8.

- 315a *CIL*, VI, 3062—Roma  
*Coh. VII uig. Imp. Seuero Alex[and]ro Aug. d. n. > Arrni. / am[---] sebaciari/a fecit ex kalendas Iulias / in ka. Augu. omnia [tuta] saluis / nauiteti.*
- 315b *CIL*, VI, 3001—Roma, Aug. 225  
*Coh. VII uig. Seueriana, > Fauen[tí]ni Iulius Saturninus fecit se/baciaria mense Augusto Fusco / II et Dextro cos. sub Cr[---] Seuerino / [---] optione omnium / felicit[er] comeat stipendior[um] trium I Martias tr. s.*
- 315c *CIL*, VI, 3005—Roma, Oct. 227  
*Octauius Felix mil. coh. VII / uigi. Seuerianes > Maximi / sebaciaria feci. Albino II / Maximo cos. mes. Octobr. / feliciter.*
- 316 *CIL*, VI, 2998 = D., 2177—Roma, II. 229  
*Imp. Seuero Alexand. III / et Cassio Dione iteru. cos., / coh. VII uigilum Seueriane, / > Felicis, Purius Victor, / sebaciaria fecit, m. / Febr. I, omnia tuta, votis X, / cogiariu. X aurios.*
- 316a *CIL*, VI, 3029—Roma, a. 230  
*Coh. VII uigilum > Seueriani / A[grí]co[la] II (e) t C[em]e[n]te cos. / M[ae?]n[í]us R[estutus] m<il.> c. V[II?]. / sebaccharia [fecit] mense / [---] omnia [t]u[t]a / [---]ri sa[lui]s commanipulis / m<e>os.*
- 317 *CIL*, VI, 3008 = *IGR*, I, 142—Roma  
*Ἀθρέλιος Πλούταρχος κεντυρία / [Ἐρ]κλᾶνι χῶ(ρ)τη σ/επτίμα βι[γ]λῶν Μαμ(ανῆ) Σεβηρι. / Ἀλεξανδρι. φήκι σεβα/κιάρια μέσι Μάρτι. Omn(i)a tuta.*
- 318 *IGR*, I, 178g—Roma  
*Μᾶρκος Αὔλιος / Ὀλυμπο[ς] η VII / βιγούλω[v] Σεβη/ριανὰ φή(κι) σηβα/κιάρια.*
- 318a *CIL*, VI, 3000—Roma  
*Coh. VII uig. Seueri. > Diodori / C. Fuluius Rogatianus / sebaciaria fecit m. Iuliu.*
- 318b *CIL*, VI, 3004—Roma  
*Cohor. VII uig. / Seue. > Diodori sebaci/aria fec. Falius / Tuarius mensi. Maio / [saluo] domi[n.] nostro.*
- 318c *CIL*, VI, 3021—Roma  
*Coh. VII uig. Seueriane / Sius mil. coh.*
- 318d *CIL*, VI, 3032—Roma  
*[---]o cos. coh. VII uig. Seueriana / [---]os mi. se[b]aciaria m. Mart.*
- 318e *CIL*, VI, 3034—Roma  
*[---] coh. VII uig. Seueri[ana] ---].*

## HISPANIA CITERIOR

### Legio VII Gemina

- 319 *CIL*, II, 2664 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 200—Legio, a. 234  
*[Iuliae Mamaeae Aug., matri Aug.] n. et castrorum, [senatus] ac patriae, [---] f. Sabina*  
*[--- p. p.] leg. VII G. Seuer. [Alexandr.] p. f., ex corni[c. praef. pr] aet. em. u., [Maximo II*  
*et] Vrbano cos.*
- 320 *CIL*, II, 2640—Asturica Augusta  
*D. I. M., / Placidio / Placido, uet. / leg. VII G. [[Alexandrianae]] p. f., / uixit an. LVII, /*  
*Papia Maxi/mina, marito / incomparabili memoriam / posuit.*
- 321 *CIL*, II, 4111 = *D.*, 1176 = ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 53 = ALFÖLDY, *Tarraco* 128—Tarraco  
*Q. Atrio Clonio, / leg. Aug. pr. pr. / prouinciarum / Thraciae, Cappadociae, / Syriae maioris,*  
*/ Hispaniae Citerioris, / Claudius Iustus. > / leg. VII Gem. p. f. / Seuerianae /*  
*[[Alexandrianae]] praesidi abstinentissimo.*
- 322 *CIL*, XIII, 7564 = *D.*, 4641—Aquae Mattiacorum (Germ. Sup.)  
*In h. d. d., / Apollini Tou/tiorigi, / L. Marinius / Marina/nus, > leg. VII / Gem.*  
*[[Alexan/dri]anae]] uo/ti compos.*

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio II Augusta

- 323 *JIL*, VII, 103 = *RIB*, 327—Isca Silurum, 23. IX. 224  
*N(uminibus) / Augg., / Genio / leg. / Aug., // in hono/rem [aquilae? --- / --- / --- /*  
*--- / --- / ---] / p. p. / d. d. // d. d. / VIII / kal. Octob., / P[e]r[e]gr. / e[t Ae]m[i]l. // cos.,*  
*/ cur. Vrso, / actar. / [e]g. e]ius/[dem].*

### Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 324 *CIL*, VIII, 2638 = *D.*, 9293—Lambaesis (Numidia)  
*Pro salute d. n. / Seueri [[Alexandri] Pii Felicis Aug., / dis Mauris, / M. Porcius*  
*<I>a/suctan, > leg. / XX Val. u. Seuerae, / u. s. l. a.<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>5</sup> In line 5, *Ea/suctan* (or *Fa/suctan*) is read by *CIL*, VIII, 2638. But in *CIL*, VIII, 1048-23473 the form of name given above also occurs.

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Legio VI Victrix

- 325 *AE*, 1933, 247 = *IDR*, III/2, 124—Sarmizegetusa (Dacia)  
*C. Val. C. fil. Pap. / Suro, dec. col. Sar/miz. metrop., aedi/lic., praef. colleg. / fabr. et II uirali / col. eiusdem, / T. Aurel. Emeritus, / > leg. VI Victric. / Seuerian., socero / l. d. d. d.*
- 325a *I. Piso, AMN*, XII, 1975, 175 = *IDR*, III/2, 127—Sarmizegetusa (Dacia)  
*[V]ale[ri]ae / L. fi[liae] / Fron[ti]nae / sto[la]tae / [T. A]urel. Emeri/[t]us, > [leg.] VI / [V]ictric. Se[u]eri/anae s[o]cru / digniss[im]ae / l. d. [d. d.].*
- 325b *AE*, 1977, 670—Sarmizegetusa (Dacia)  
*[--- / --- >] [legionis / VI V]ictric[is Seue/ri]anae, s[ocero] / digniss[imo] / l. d. [d. d.].*

### Cohors II Asturum

- 326 *CIL*, VII, 732 = *RIB*, 1738—Aesica, a. 225  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seue/rus Alexander P. Fel. / Aug. horreum uetu/state conlabsum mil. / coh. II Asturum S. A. / a solo restituerunt, / prouincia. regente [---] / Maximo, leg. [Aug. pr. pr., cur.] / Val. Martia[le] c. leg. --- / F]us[co II et Dextro] cos.].*

### Cohors I Fida Vardullorum

- 327 *CIL*, VII, 1046 = *RIB*, 1281—Brenesium  
*Imp. Cae[s. M. Aur. [[Seue]ro Alex[andr]o]] P. F. [Aug. et/[[Iuliae Aug., matri]i [Aug. n. et ca]s.]], coh. I F. Vard. / [[∞ S. A.]], ballis. a solo re[sti]t., / sub c. Cl. Apellini, le[g.] Augg. / instante Aur. Quinto tr.*

### Cohors II Gallorum

- 328 *CIL*, VII, 324 = *RIB*, 929—Voreda  
*[--- coh.] / II Gal. [[S. A.], amp[li]auit ---] / sub Caluisio Ru[fo], leg. Aug. pr. pr., / curante Aureli[o] ...].*

### Cohors IV Gallorum

- 329 *CIL*, VII, 715 = *RIB*, 1706—Vindolanda, a. 223–224  
*[--- coh. IIII] Gallor. / [[Seuerianae Alexandrianae] de]uotae nu/[mi]ni eius, por[tam cum tu]rribus [a] / fundamen[tis restitu]erunt, sub / Cl. Xenopho[n]te, [leg.] [Aug.] n. pr. [pr. Br. inf.], / curante [---].*

## Cohors V Gallorum

○ 330 D., 5759<sup>a</sup> = RIB, 1060—Arbeia, a. 222  
*Imp. Caes., diui Seueri / nepos, diui Magni Antonini fil., / M. Aurel. Seuerus* Alexander / *Pius Felix Aug., pontif. max., / trib. pot., p. p., cos., aquam / usibus mil. coh. V Gallo. in/duxit, curante Mario Valeriano, / leg. eius pr. pr.*

## Cohors I Aelia Hispanorum

○ 331 CIL, VII, 965 = D., 2619 = RIB, 978—Castra exploratorum, a. 222  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Seuero Alexandro Pio <F>el. Aug., / pont. maximo, trib. pot., cos., p. p., coh. I Ael. / Hispanorum ∞ eq. deuota numini / maiestatique eius, baselicam / equestrem exercitatoriam / iam pridem a solo coeptam / aedificauit consummauitque, / sub cura Mari Valeriani, leg. / Aug. pr. pr., instante M. Aurelio / Saluio, trib. coh., Imp. d. n. / Seuero Alexandro Pio Fel. / Aug. cos.*

● 332 CIL, VII, 966 = RIB, 979—Castra exploratorum, a. 226?, 229?  
 [---]is coh. [I Ael. Hisp. ∞ eq. / Seueriana Alexandriana], / *templum nu[per nimia uetus]/tate conlab[su]m restituit et] / ad pristinam [formam consum]mauit, Imp. d. [n. Seuero / Alexandro --- cos.].*

## Cuneus Frisiorum Vercovicianorum

● 333 D., 4761 = RIB, 1594—Vercovicium  
*Deo / Marti et duabus / Alaisiagis et N(umini) Aug. / Ger. ciues Tuihanti / cunei Frisiorum / Ver. Se(ue)r. Alexand/riani, uotum / soluerunt / libent[es] / m.*

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

● 334 CIL, XIII, 8035—Bonna, 25. IV. 222  
*Victoriae Aug., / C. Publicius C. filius Septimia / Siscia Priscilianus, p. p. / leg. I M. Alexandrianae p. f. / d. d., dedicante Fl. Apro / Com(m)odiano, leg. Aug. pr. pr. / et Aufidio Coresni[o] Marcell(o), / leg. leg. eiusd[em], VII [k]al. Maias, / d. n. Seuero Alexandro Aug. cos.*

● 335 CIL, XIII, 8728—Ulpia Noviomagus, a. 225  
*In h. d. [d.] / A I A [---] ROVA [--- / ---] TI / [---] I / [---] / leg. leg. I M. S[e]ueri. Alexsan/[d]rianae, u. s. l. m., / Fusco II et Dextro c[os.].*

● 336 CIL, XIII, 8017 = ALFÖLDY, *Hilfstruppen*, 168, no. 12—Bonna, 27. X. 231  
*[I.] O. M., / [Mart]i propugnatori, / [Victo]riae, Saluti Imp. / [Seue]ri Alexandri Aug. et / [Iul. M]ameae Aug., matri(s) eius / [et e]xercitus, M. Aureli Se[uer]i Alexandri Pii Felicis /*

*In*uicti Augusti totiu[s/qu]e domus diuine eius, / [le]g. I M. [p.]f. Seueriana Ale/[xa]nd[ria]na cum auxiliis / signa r[e]bus peractis / [c]umq[ue] Titio Rufino [c.] u., leg. [l]egionis eiu[s/de]m, ag[en]te sub Flauio / ? Ael[ian]o, c. u., c[os]. n., po/[n]enda [cur]auit, VI ka. / [N]o[u.], Pompeiano et Pae/[ligniano] cos.

337 CIL, XIII, 1797—Lugdunum (Gallia Lugd.)  
*Attio Alcimo*, / u. é., proc. ferrari/árum, / Cogitatinus Iu/uenis, b. f. leg. leg. / I M. [[Alexandrianae]] / p]atróno [--- / ---].<sup>6</sup>

338 CIL, XIII, 7944 = D., 4745 = LEHNER, 238 = SAXER, 220 = G. ALFÖLDY, *EpigrStud*, 1968, 20—Iversheim  
*In h. [d. d.] / Hluðenae s[acrum]*, / pro salute Im[p. Caes. M. Aur. / S]eueri Alexa[n]dri Pii / Fel. Inuicti [Aug. et Iul.] / Mamaee, ma[tris Aug. n.], / uexillat. leg. [I M. Alex.? / p.]f. agent. in ç[alcariis? / ---].<sup>7</sup>

339 CIL, XIII, 8067—Bonna  
*D. M., M. Aur. Heracle Her[ac]lis f.*, / duplicario leg. I M. Seueri. [Alex.], / natione Trax, domo [--- / s]tip. XXI, testamen[to --- / ---]ER[---]IS.<sup>8</sup>

339a *AÉ*, 1971, 282—Bonna, a. 226  
*In h. d. d. / deo Herculi Mag.*, / M. Naevius Minerui/nus, optio princi/pis leg. I M. p. f. [[S. A.]], / Imp. d. n. [[Alexandro]] / Aug. II et Marcello cos., u. s. l. m.

### Legio XXX Ulpia victrix<sup>9</sup>

340 CIL, XIII, 8607 = D., 2350—Vetera, a. 223  
*In h. d. d., pro / salute Imp. Seueri / Alexand[ri] Aug., deo / Apollini D[y?]spro (?), Lu(nae), S/oliq., de milites leg. / XXX V. u. p. f., sub cura / agent. T. F. Apri Com/modiani, leg. Aug. p. p. et / Cannuti Modesti, leg. / leg., Sept. Mucatra, / imag. et Sept. <G>allus / et Sept. Mucatra et / Sept. Deospor. et Sept. / Sammus et Sept. Mucatra / candidati, u. s. l. m. Maximo it. et Aeliano / cos.*

341 *AÉ*, 1933, 157 = BRGK, XXVII, 1937, 256—Zennewijnen, a. (222?, 226?), 229?  
*Deae / Iseñucaeg(a)e*, / Fl. F[i]l[i]nus P. f., tribun. / [le]g. XXX V. u. Seueriane / [[Alexandriane]] / [ar]am cum (a)ede sua a so/[lo] fecit. V. s. l. m., Imp. / [d. n.] Seuero [[Alexandro]] [cos.].

342 CIL, XIII, 8616—Vetera, a. 230  
*I. O. M., / Martius / Victor*, / sig. leg. XXX V. u. / Seuerianae / Alexandri. / p. f., u. s. l. m., / Agricola et Cle[m]entiano cos.

<sup>6</sup> The restoration by CIL: [Seuerianae?].

<sup>7</sup> The restoration by CIL: [Seu. Alex.]; the restoration by SAXER and G. ALFÖLDY: [Seuer.]. The version of CIL is also possible.

<sup>8</sup> CIL restoration: Seueri[anae].

<sup>9</sup> On the epithets Severiana Alexandriana occurring on tile stamps see J. E. BOGAERS, Severiana Alexandriana. Westerheem, XXI, 1972, 205–8.

- 343 *CIL*, XIII, 8619—*Vetera*, 26. IV. 232  
*I. O. M. Conseruatori, Tertinius Vitalis, / mil. leg. XXX V. u. S. A., / lib. praef., pro se / et suis u. s. l. m., / VI kal. Maias, / Lupo et Maximo cos.*
- 344 *CIL*, XIII, 8629—*Vetera*, a. 233  
*Matribus / Annanepthis, / Q. Vetius Quintus, / opt. leg. XXX V. u. p. f. S. A., / u. s. l. m., Maximo et / Paterno cos.*
- 345 *CIL*, III, 6764—*Ancyra (Galatia)*  
 [---] / sanc., / [---]tinius / [---] Seuerus, / signif[er] / le]g. XXX / V. u. S. Al. / [---]rosomit.
- 346 *CIL*, XIII, 1839—*Lugdunum (Gallia Lugd.)*  
*D. M. / et memoriae / aeternae / Auitae Restitute / feminae sanctis/simae, T. Fl. Vlfius, / sig. leg. XXX V. u. S. A., / coniugi carissim., / quae uixit ann. XXV / et sibi uiuus fecit / et sub ascia dedika/uit.*
- 347 *CIL*, XIII, 1883—*Lugdunum (Gallia Lugd.)*  
*D. M. / et memoriae aeternae / Quintini Primani, / ciuis Treueri, uet. ex / leg. XXX V. u. Alexandrian., / Valeria Vera coniugi / Karissimo p. c. et / sub ascia dedicauit / et sibi uiua ponend. curauit.*
- 348 *CIL*, XIII, 1890—*Lugdunum (Gallia Lugd.)*  
*D. M. / et memoriae / aeternae / L. Septimi L. f. n. Pannonius d. Vlp. / Papir. Petauione / Marcellinus, > leg. I / Adiutricis, item / leg. XIII Gemine, item / leg. XXX V. u. S. A., Aelia / Clementina coniux / et Sept. Marcellus / et Sept. Marcellianus / et Septimia Marcella / fil. et h. f. c. et sub ascia / dedicauerunt.*
- 349 *CIL*, XIII, 8639—*Vetera*  
*Deo Siluano, / Cessorinius / Ammausius, / ursarius leg. / XXX V. u. S. A., u. s. l. m.*
- 350 F. GSCHNITZER, *JÖAI*, XLII, 1955, 59 = *AE*, 1957, 161 = ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 106—*Ephesos (Asia)*  
 [---] / [---] electo a d]omino n. inuicto Imp. / [[M. Aur. Seuero Alexandro Pio]] Felice Aug. / [ad appellati]ones Caesarianas uice / [sacra iudica]ndas comiti domini n. / [Imp. leg. Aug.] pro pr. prou. Germania[e] / Inferioris, i]tem censori prou. Galliae / [Lugdunensi]s, curatori rei pub. Leptita[nor., curatori] operum publicorum, cura/[tori rei publ.] Reatinor., item Arretinor., / [consuli, cur]atori uiae Appiae, iuridico / [prou. Hisp. ci]terioris, uice (legati) legionis, iurid. / [per Flaminia]m et Vmbriam, curat. uiae / [Labicanae et L]atinae ueteris, curatori / [---, pr. cand]idato, legato pro pr. prou. / [---, quae]stori candidato, trib. mil. / [leg. X Gemina]e (?) piae fidel., Xuiro stlitibus / [iudicandis, i]tem trib. mil. legionis XIII [Geminae] Martiae uictrici(s) / [---]ianus, > leg. XXX Vlp. / [Seuerian]ae agens curam cust, / [praesid]i benignissimo.



# GERMANIA SUPERIOR

## Legio VIII Augusta

- 351 *CIL*, XIII, 11771—Amorbach, 23. XII. 231  
 [I. O. M.] / et Iunoni Reginae / [et] G(enio) l(oci), Concordiae, / b. f. G(ermaniae) S(up.),  
 pro salute / sua et suorum, / Petronius / Senilis, mil. / leg. VIII Aug., / b. f. cos., u. s. l. l. m., X  
 kal. / Ian., Pompeiano et Pelj. / [cos.].
- 352 *CIL*, XIII, 6738 = D., 3156—Mogontiacum, 19. IV. 223  
 Deo Marti Arm(ogio?), / Iulius Emeritus, mil. leg. VIII / Aug. Seuerianae /  
 [[Alexandrian[ae]]], / exactus cos., / dedicata / XIII k. Maias, / Maximo et / Aeliano cos., / u.  
 s. l. l. m.<sup>10</sup>
- 353 *CIL*, VI, 230—36748 = D., 2216—Roma  
 Pro salute Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seueri / [[Alexandri Aug.]], Genio sancto kast. per. / totiusque  
 exercituus, Q. Haterius Valeria[nus], frum. leg. VIII Aug. et M. Aurelius / [S]ophae[n]itus,  
 frum. leg. XIII Gem. Seueri[an]arum, stationem collegiis suis / [i]mpendis fecerunt.
- 354 *CIL*, X, 1254 = D., 1179—Nola  
 Cn. Petronio/Probato / Iu[n]iori Iusto, c. u., / leg. [l]egion. duarum / XII[II] Gemin. et VIII  
 Aug. / Se[[uerianar. Alexandr]i[an.]], / procos. prouinc. Create, / leg. prouinc. Achaiae, /  
 prae[t.] fideic[om]missar., / tribuno p[le]bi, / [quae]stori p[rou]inciae / [A]fric[ae], / cura]tori  
 r[e]p[ub]licae / Ardeat[i]norum, / quattuoruir. uiarum / curandarum, / M. Terentius  
 Aelianus / > [leg. V]III Aug., / praesi]di iustissimo.
- 355 *CIL*, XIII, 2596—Matisco (Gallia Lugd.)  
 [---], miles leg. / VIII Aug. / Alexandrianae, / candid[at]us dni / pro se et / suis om[n]ibus ex /  
 uoto.
- 356 *CIL*, XIII, 11608 = *AE*, 1920, 130; 1924, 27—Argentorate  
 In h. d. d. deo Inuic/to M., C. Celsinius / Matutinus, ueter. / leg. VIII Aug. [[Alex/andrianae]]  
 typ]um de suo repinx.
- 357 *CIL*, XIII, 11609—Argentorate  
 In h. d. d. deo Inu. / M., C. Celsinius Ma]tutinus, ueter. leg. / VIII Aug. [[Alexand/]rianae]]  
 typ]um / [de suo repin]xit.
- 358 *AE*, 1967, 579—Lambaesis (Numidia)  
 [Cnaeo] Petronio / [Pro]bato Iuniori / [Iust]o, leg. Aug. pr. / [pr.], praesidi / [prouin]ciae  
 Num[idi]ae, le]g. leg. du[arum] XII[II] Gemin. / [et VIII Aug. Seuer. / Alexandrian., / procos.  
 prou. Cre]tae, leg. prou. Achaiae, / pr. fideicommis[s]ario, t[ri]b. pl., quaesto[ri prou.] /  
 Africae, cu[rat.] / r]ei p. Ardea]tin., / II[II] uiro u[arum] cura]ndarum / [---]S / [---].

<sup>10</sup> The restoration by D. in line 5: [[Al]ex[a]n[dr]ian[ae]]

## Legio XXII Primigenia

- 359 *CIL*, XIII, 6669—Mogontiacum, a. 231  
*Bonum Euentum* / *eeqq. leg. XXII Pr. p. f.*, / *Albanius Agricola* / *et Macrinus Iuli[a]nus, qq. ciues Sumelo(cennenses)* / *[Po]mpeiano et Paeligniano* / *cos.*
- 360 *CIL*, XIII, 6592 = D., 9184 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 274—Walldürn, 13. VIII. 232  
*Deae Fortuna[e]* / *sanctae, balineu[m]* / *uetustate conlap/sum expl(oratores) Stu[---]* / *et Brit. gentiles[et]* / *officiales Brit. et* / *deditic(iorum)* *[[Alexan/drianorum]]* / *de* / *suo restituer., cu/ra agente T. Fl. Ro/mano,* > *leg. XXII P. p. f.*, / *id. Aug., Lupo et Maximo* / *cos.*
- 361 *CIL*, XII, 144—Tarnaiae Nantuatum, a. (222), 226?, 229?  
*[In h]onor. d. d.*, / *Genio sta/[ti]onis, Viri/[u]s Probus,* / *[mi]les leg. XXII* / *[[Alexandr/[ia]ne]]*, *p. f.*, *Imp. d. n.* / *[[A]lexand[r]o]]* / *[--- cos.]*.
- 362 *CIL*, XIII, 6442—Cannstatt, 13. I. 223  
*In h. d. d., I. O. M.,* / *Genio loci et For/tunae, dis deabus/que, Emeritus* / *Sextus, miles* / *legionis XXII* / *Pr. p. f. Seueria/nae, b. f. cos. pr[o]* / *se et suis posu/it, u. s. l. l. m.,* / *Maximo et* / *Aeliano cos.,* / *idibus Ianu/aris.*
- 363 *CIL*, XIII, 5621—Tilena, a. 226  
*[In] h. d. [d., / de]is, dea[bus],* / *Biu[s], Triuis,* / *Quadriuis, A[u]rel.* / *Victorinus,* / *mil. leg. XXII* / *P. [Al.?] / im(munis) cos. Ger[m.]* / *Super[i]oris,* / *u. s. l. m.,* / *Imp. Seuero A[l]ex[andro] it. et* / *Marcello cos.*<sup>11</sup>
- 364 *CIL*, XIII, 6716—Mogontiacum, 22. XI. 227  
*I. O. M., Iun. Reg.,* / *Aulus Mu/catralis, b. f.* / *leg. leg XXII* *[[Pr. p. f.] / Alexandri[an.]]*, / *u. s. l. l. m., X k. D[ec.],* / *Albino et Ma/ximo cos.*
- 365 *CIL*, XIII, 6752—Mogontiacum, 28. III. 229  
*Pietati leg.* / *XXII Pr. [[Alexandr.]]* / *p. f. et Honori Aquil/ae, L. Domitius* / *[s] Iul]i/[anus iu]nio[r?] / tr]i(b?)*, / *[L.? D]omiti Iuliani,* / *quondam p. p. fil.* / *d. d. ob merita de/dicante Maximio* / *Attiano c. u., leg. Aug.* / *[p]r. pr. G(erm.) [S(up).], V kal. April.,* / *[d.]n. [[A[l]e[x]andro]]* / *[Aug. III et] Dione c[os.]*.
- 366 *CIL*, XIII, 5624—Tilena, a. 230  
*[---] Au[g. / ---] Ae[l.] Val[ens?] / ---] e<q.>* / *[leg. XXII Primig. / p. f. [[Alexandr.]]]*, / *u. s. l. [m.]* / *Clementi<no>* / *[et / A]gricola [cos.]*.
- 367 *CIL*, XIII, 7335 = D., 7096—Heddernheim, a. 230  
*In h. d. d.,* / *Genium plateae noui ui/ci cum edicula et ara* / *T. Fl. Sanctinus, mil. leg. XXII* / *P. [[Alexan.]]* / *p. f., imm. cos. et Per/petuus et Felix fratres, c.* / *R. et Taunenses ex origi/ne*

<sup>11</sup> In *CIL*, line 6, the name of the legion is restored as *Leg. XXII p[r.]* On the inscription erected in 226, the absence of the epithet is not proven. The abbreviation of the name of the legion also occurs in the form P. (nos 360 and 367).

*patris, T. Fl. Materni, ue/terani coh. III praet. piae / uindicis et Aurelia Am/mias mater eorum, c. R. d. d., / Agricola et Clementino cos.*<sup>12</sup>

- 68 *CIL, VI, 31781<sup>a</sup>—Roma*  
[--- leg. leg. XXII Prim]igen. [p.]f. Seueria[nae / Alexandrianae?, cu]r. ka[l.] r. p. Antiatorum, / [cur.? ---]um, cos., XV uir s. f.
- 69 *CIL, XIII, 6708—Mogontiacum*  
*I. O. M. / Sabasio / Conseruatori, / honori aquilae / leg. XXII Pr. p. f. / [[Alexandr]iana], / M. Aur. Germanus i d(omo) Emone [---].*
- 70 *CIL, XIII, 6749—Mogontiacum, a. c. 231*  
[--- / --- conseruator]i et nu/[minibus] castro/[rum hon]orig. leg. / [XXII [[Ale]xandr.]] / [P. pf. ---]s du[---/---] / p. p. leg. s.[s. d. d.], / dedican[te Sex. Catio] / Clemen[tino leg. Aug. / pr. pr. G. S.].
- 71 *CIL, XIII, 6769 = D., 7078—Mogontiacum*  
[---] / T. Florius Sa/turninus, uet. / ex sig. leg. XXII / Pr. p. f. Alexandri/anae, m. h. m., al/lectus in ordi/[n]em c. R. [---] Mog[---] / ex uoto po[s. ---].
- 72 *CIL, XIII, 6993—Mogontiacum*  
[L]eg. XXII / [[Alexandria]na].

### Cohors III Aquitanorum

- 73 *CIL, XIII, 6568—Osterburken*  
*Genio [coh. III?] / Aq. Seu[eriana], / pro sa[lute ---].*

### Cohors I Septimia Belgarum

- 74 *CIL, XIII, 11758 = D., 9179<sup>a</sup>—Vicus Aurel(ius?), 23. VII. 231*  
*In h. d. d., / aquam [[Alex/andria]nam]] / coh. I Sept. Belg. [[Al<e>xandrian.]] / sub c. Cati. Cleme/ntini cos. perdux[it L. Val. Optatus, / praef., dedi. X kal. / [A]ug., Pompeiano / [e]t Pelignian. cos.*
- 75 *CIL, XIII, 6687—Mogontiacum*  
*In h. d. d., Genio chor, I / Septimie Be. [[Alexandr. or Seuer. Alex.]] p(ecunia) s(ua) / pos.—Names.*

<sup>12</sup> D., in line 5, gives the restoration as P. [(Alexan)d].

## Cohors I Damascenorum

- 376 H. SCHÖNBERGER, *Germania*, LI, 1973, 148—Heddernheim, a. 227  
*I. O. M.*, / *Sextius Vr/sus uetera/nus ex dec.* / *cho. I Damas/cenorum, in / suo ex uoto /*  
*posuit, Albi/no et Maxim[o] cos.*

## Cohors I Germanorum

- 377 *CIL*, XIII, 6563—Jagsthausen  
[--- *cohors I German]orum A[le]xa[n].*

## Cohors II Raetorum

- 378 *CIL*, XIII, 7466—Saalburg  
[*Imp. Caes. M. Aur.*] / *Şe[uer]o Ale/[xand]ro P[io] / Fel. Aug., pont.] / *ma[x]., trib. p[ot]., /*  
*co[s.], p. p., p[ro]cos., / [coh. II Rae]t. Se/[ueriana Alex/andriana c.]R.**

## Cohors I Treverorum

- 379 *CIL*, XIII, 7612 = T. BECHER, *EpigrStud*, VIII, 1969, 58—Libbacher Haide, a. 223  
*Imp. Caes. [[M.] Au[rel.] Şe[uer]o A[le]x[sandr]o] P[io] / Felici Aug., [p]ontifici ma/ximo, trib.*  
*potest[at]. [II?], / cos., p. p., pro[cos.], coh. I?] / Treueror[um] [[Seueri/ana Al]e[x]andriana]] /*  
*eq. deuota [numini eius] / murum a so/[lo fecit], / Maximo et A[eliano] cos.*

- 380 MERLAT, 338—Zugmantel  
[*I. O. M. Dolicheno et Iuno]ni Reg[inae], pro sal. Imp. / Caes. M. A]ure[li] Seueri Alexandri*  
*A]ug. [et Iuliae Mamaeae Aug., matris / August]i et cast[r., --- prae]fec. (?) [co]h. I T[r.]*  
*Seuerianae Alexa/ndrianae, sub s]acer[d. ---].*

## Cohors II Treverorum

- 381 *CIL*, XIII, 7618, 7619—Holzhausen  
[--- *pot]estati[s, cos. ---] / p. p., proco[ns]ul[i] --- / c]oh. II Seuer[i/a]na T[r]eu[er]o[r]um*  
[---].

## Cohors XXIV Voluntariorum

- 382 *CIL*, XIII, 6532—Murrhardt  
[*Imper.] Cae[s.], / M[ar]co Au[r]elio [S]euer[o] / [[Alexandro]]] / P[io] Fe[l]ici Aug., / coh.*  
*X[X]III Vol. / Seueriana / c. R., deuotissi/ma numini / ei[us].*

## Numerus Cattharensium

383 *CIL*, XIII, 7268 = D., 2626—Castellum Mattiacorum, a. 225  
*I. O. M. / et Iun. Reg., / Finitius Fi/delis, mil. / n. Cattha/reusium / in suo / posit, / Fusco et / Dextr. cos.*

## Numerus exploratorum Germanicorum Divitiensium

384 *CIL*, XIII, 7751—Niederbieber, 1. X.  
*[In h. d. d., / [Ge]nio n. expl/[or]at. German[is]c. / D[iu]itien. [[Alex]q[n]d[riano]rum], / A[u]re[li]us Vict[o]rinus, cornicu[l.] / ex u[s]ur[is] --- / nu]meri, kal. Oct[obr.], / u.]s. l. [l. m.]*

## Numerus [---]

385 *CIL*, XIII, 6405—Heidelberg, 23. II. 225  
*[---]ostiariu(s) S[te]llatinian[u(s)], / quem QVEIV[---]S, cos. pro / sua beni[u]lentia et su[us]licitudin[e] / prob(auit), com/militon[is]b. German. / num.fec., / u. s. l. l. m., / VII k. Marti[as], / Fusco et D[ex]tro cos.*

## Exploratio Halicensis

386 *CIL*, XIII, 7495 = D., 9185—Heidenkirche  
*Juliae Mame/ae Aug., matri / Seueri Alexan/dri Aug. n., cas/trorum, se/natus, patri/aeque, expl. / Halic. [[Alexan/driano]rum], deuo/ta numini / ei[us].*

## Exploratores Stu[---]et Brittones gentiles et officiales Brittonum et dediticiorum

387 *CIL*, XIII, 6592 = D., 9184 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 274—Walldürn, 13. VIII. 232  
 = 360: *Deae Fortuna[e] / sanctae, balineu[m] / uetustate conlap/sum, expl. Stu[---] / et Brit. gentiles [et] / officiales Bri. et / deditic. [[Alexan/driano]rum] de / suo restituer., / id. Aug., Lupo et Maximo / cos.*

## Hastiferi civitatis Mattiacorum

388 *CIL*, XIII, 7317—Castellum Mattiacorum, 24. III. 224  
*[In h. d. d., / n[um]in. Aug. / hastiferii / siue pastor. / consistent/es Kastello / Mattiacorum / [d]e suo posue/[er]unt, VIII kal. / Apriles, / [I]uliano et Cris/pino cos.*

## RAETIA

### Ala I Flavia singularium<sup>13</sup>

## NORICUM

### Legio II Italica

- 88a *CIL*, III, 1781—Narona (Dalm.), a. 225<sup>14</sup>  
= 458
- 89 *CIL*, III, 3270—Teutoburgium (Pann. Inf.), a. 226  
*I. O. M.*, / *C. Oppius* / *Bebius*, / *b. f. cos. leg. II Ital. p. f.* / *Seuer.*, *pro* / *se et suis*, / *u. s. l. m.*, /  
*Imp. d. n. Seuer.* / *Alexandro Aug. II* / *et Marcello cos.*
- 90 *CIL*, III, 5575—Bedaium, 15. V. 226  
*In h. d. d.*, / *I. O. M.*, / *Arub et sancto* / *Bed.*, *Vind. Verus*, / *b. f. cos. leg. II Ital.* / *p. f. Seuer.*, *ex*  
*uoto* / *pos.*, *id. Maias*, / *Imp. d. n. Seue* / *ro Alexandro* / *Aug. II et Marcel* / *lo II cos.*
- 91 *CIL*, III, 5690 = JOLLMER 440—Boiodurum, 14. V. 230  
*I. O. M.*, / *M. Rustius P. f.* / *Iunianus*, *b. f. co[s.]* / *Ileg. II Ital. p. f.* / *[Se]u[er]iana[e.]* / *p* / *ro sal.*  
*[s]ua* / *[s]uor[u]mq[ue]*, / *u. [s.] l. m.*, / *Agricola et [Cle]ment[ino]*, / *p. id. Mais.*
- 92 *CIL*, III, 4791—Virunum  
*I. O. M. D.*, / *Seuerin[us] Siluinus* / *et Aur. Boniatus*, / *mil. leg. II Ital. Seueri.*, / *u. s. l. l. m.*
- 93 *CIL*, III, 5449 = D., 2419a = WEBER, 46—Semriach  
*M. Aurel. Sa[lu]ianus*, *uet. leg. II It. p. f.* / *Seueriane e* / *[x st]ra:ore cos. et Aurel.* / *Martia*  
*coni. [u]i fecerunt sibi et M. / Aur. Vrsicino fil.*, *[mil. p]raetoriano ch. IIII p* / *(raetoriae)*  
*st(ip.) III, o* / *(bito) an. XX.*
- 94 *CIL*, III, 5663—11806 = G. ALFÖLDY, *EpigrStud*, VIII, 1968, 30—31—Leonhard am Forst  
*M. Sextio* / *Vettoniano*, / *aed. m(un.) Ael. Cet(iensium)*, / *an. LXX et* / *Vindae Terti f.*  
*con., an. L., P. Ael.* / *Marciano f.*, / *mil. coh. IIII prae.*, / *an. XX, stip. III* / *et Auuae Max imi*  
*/ f. con., an. LXXX, M. S(extio) Sext(iano) quaestor[i]o* / *m(un.)* / *Ael. Ce<t>(iensium)*,  
*[a]n. L. <f.>*, *Potta Croti <f.>* / *e[t] M. S(extio) S[a]m<mo>* / *--- / a]n. XLVII, <f.> s(10)* /  
*[et ---]ae, <an.>* / *[. .]*, / *e[t] Sex(tio) Sam<m>o*, / *m[il.] l. <II It.> Seu., [a]n. XXV.*

### Cohors I Aelia

- 95 *CIL*, III, 5647—Astura, a. 230  
*Coh. I Ael. Seue* / *riana eq.*, *c. p* / *(rae)est* / *C. Aurelius* / *Cresces, trib.*, / *Agric. et Clem. cos.*

<sup>13</sup> See in the *Antoniniana*.

<sup>14</sup> The missing number of the legion is explained in *CIL* as [I], with a question-mark. *Legio I Italica* was however *Severiana* already in 224 (no. 459), while the earliest inscription with epithet of *Legio II Italica* comes from 226 (no. 389), when it is attested in Pannonia Inferior (at Teutoburgium). Thus, it is possible that the inscription refers to the legion of Noricum. I have always assigned it thus in my classification.

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio X Gemina

- 396 *CIL*, III, 3903—Neviodunum, 8. IV. 225  
[*I. O. M.*], / *ceterisq. dis d[e]abusq. et G. loc[i]*, / *G. Baeb. Marce[ll]inus, mil. leg. / X G., b. f. cos., cu[m] C. Baeb. Mar/cello iunior / filio, u. s. l. l. m., / Fusco et Dextro c(o)s., / VI idu. Apriles.*
- 397 HS, 240 = *AÉ*, 1934, 79—Neviodunum, a. 232  
*Deae Coryphea, / siue Caelesti Aug., / M. Aur. Alexand[er], / b. f. cos. leg. X Gem. / u. s. l. m., / Lupo et Maximo cos.*
- 398 *CIL*, III, 3899—Neviodunum, 4. X. 224  
*Diis deabusqu[e] / omnib., Geni[o / lo]ci sacr., pro / salute Imp. [[Alex[an]]]dri Aug., Iulius Tere/tius, b. cos. leg. / X Gem. Seuerian., / u. s. l. m., Iuliano et / Crispino cos., pr. non. / Octobres.*
- 399 *AÉ*, 1913, 56 = *RIU*, 163—Scarbantia, a. 227  
*I. O. M., / ceterisq. / diis, / Q. Terent. / Potentinus, / mil. l. X G. p. f. / Seuer., b. cos., / Albin. et Max(i)m. / ços.*
- 400 *CIL*, III, 5460 = *WEBER*, 11—Pischk, a. 234  
*I. O. M. / Debulsori, / C. Iulius / Probus, / m. l. X G. S[e.], / u. s. l. l. m., / Maximo II et A/gricola cos.*
- 401 *CIL*, III, 14359<sup>26</sup>—Vindobona  
*Fortunae / conseruatri/ci, M. Aur. Cocc[ius Florianus, / p. p. leg. X G. Seu. / cum suis / u. s. l. l. [m.]*
- 402 A. NEUMANN, *PAR*, XIV, 1964, 5—Vindobona  
[---]eo, > *leg. X G. p. f. S/eu. Ant., u. s. l. m.*<sup>15</sup>

### Legio XIII Gemina<sup>16</sup>

- 402a *AÉ*, 1974, 498 = *VORBECK* II, 53—Carnuntum, a. 231  
[---] / *pro sal. Aug./P. Ael. Paca/tianus b. f. leg. / leg. XIII G. pro / se et suis / omnibus u. s., / Pompeiano / e[t] Pelignia[no] / cos.*
- 402b *AÉ*, 1934, 78—Neviodunum, a. 235  
*I. O. M. / et Gen. loci, / pro salute / sua et suis / M. Aur. Zenas, / bf. cos. leg. XIII / G. M. u., u. ob u. q. s. / l. m. / Seuero et Quintiano / [cos.]*

<sup>15</sup> The author gave the imperial epithet in a form as *Seu(eriana) Ant(oniniana)* which cannot be accepted.

<sup>16</sup> Its restoration is questionable:

*CIL*, III, 4299 = *RIU*, 443—Brigetio

*Mineruae / sancte, Fl. / Siluanu[s], / > leg. XIII / Ge. M. u. S[euerianae?] l. a.*

In line 5, after *Ge* there is a hyphen, thus, this restoration is more likely than the form *Gem u. s. l. a.*

- 402c *AÉ*, 1976, 540—Aquaе Iasae, a. 231  
*Fortunae Aug. / T. Fl. Titi fil. Papir/ia Oesci Domi/tius Valerian/us > legionari/rius factus at / suffragium leg. / XIII Gem. M. V. Seue. / u. s. l. m. / Po[m]peiano et [Paelignia]no cos.*
- 403 *CIL*, III, 11108 = VORBECK, 53 = VORBECK II, 56—Carnuntum  
 [---]us L. Vi/talis, / strator / leg. leg. / XIII G. Se/ue., u. s. [---].
- 404 *CIL*, III, 11124 = VORBECK, 125 = VORBECK II, 128—Carnuntum  
 I. O. M., / ue[xi]llati / le[g. X]III G. / S(eu.), u. [s. l. m.].
- 405 *CIL*, III, 11126 = VORBECK, 68 = VORBECK II, 71—Carnuntum  
 I. O. M., dis / deabusq. / omnibus, / M. Vlpius / Seruianus, / c. a. l. XIII G. / Seuer. ren(ouauit).
- 406 *CIL*, III, 11172 = VORBECK, 49 = VORBECK II, 51—Carnuntum  
 Siluan. dom. / sac., / Iul. Faustinus, / cornicul. [l]eg. / XIII G. Seu., / u. s. l. l. m.
- 407 *CIL*, III, 14357 = VORBECK, 42 = VORBECK II, 44—Carnuntum  
 D. Nemesi s., / [s]an(cto) numi. / P. Ael. Sept. / Mucapor, > / [l.] XIII G. Seue[r. / ---].
- 408 *CIL*, III, 15181<sup>1</sup> = HS, 552—Siscia  
 M. Apr. [Diog]e[n]e[s. (mil.)] / leg. XIII G. [[Seuer.]] / bb. ff. cos., u. s. l. m.
- 409 *CIL*, X, 1254 = D., 1179—Nola  
 = 354: Cn. Petronio / Probato / Iu[ni]ori Iusto, c. u., / leg. [l]egion. duarum, / XII[II] Gemin. et VIII Aug. / Se[[uerianar. Alexandr]i[an.]] . . .
- 410 *CIL*, XI, 2699 = D., 5013—Volsinii  
 [--- / tr. p]l.? can[di]d., quaest., patrono? / in Italia Volsiniensium / patriae suae, item Ferent. / et Tiburtium, item colon. / Italicens. in prou. Baetica, / praet. Etrur., XV populor., / sacerdoti Caeninensium, / M. Heluius M. f. Clemens Arnen/sis, domo Carthagine., praef. eq. / alae primae Cannanefatum, / praesidi sanctiss. et rarissimo. / Cura agente L. Aconio Callisto, / trib. mil. leg. XIII Gem. Seu.
- 411 *AÉ*, 1967, 579—Lambaesis (Numidia)  
 = 358: [Cnaeo] Petronio / [Pro]bato Iuniori / [Iust]o . . . [le]g. leg. du/[arum XII]II Gemin. / [et VIII Aug. Seuer. / Alexandrian. . . .]

### Ala I Cannanefatum

- 412 *CIL*, XI, 2699 = D., 5013—Volsinii  
 = 410: [---] . . . M. Heluius M. f. Clemens Arnen/sis, domo Carthagine., praef. eq. / alae pr<sup>i</sup> Cannanefatum, / praesidi sanctiss. et rarissimo . . .
- 412a *AÉ*, 1972, 443—Gerulata, a. 233  
 I. O. M. / sac. / M. [---]igus, / [sta]tor / [pra]ef. / [al. I C]an. / Seue[rianae], / u. s. l. l. m. / [M]aximo / [Pat]e[r]no cos.



# PANNONIA INFERIOR

## Legio I Adiutrix

- 413 *CIL*, III, 13364—Jabapuszta, a. 225  
[---]ilnus, mi[l. leg. / I] *Adi. Seu. p. [f.], b. f. c[os.], / u. s. l. m., Fusc[o / e]t Dextro co[s.].*
- 414 *CIL*, III, 3524 = D., 2375 = *RO*<sup>2</sup> 206—Aquincum, 1. X. 228  
*Scola speculatorum / legionum I et II Adiutricium / piarum fidelium Seuerianar., / refecta per eosdem, quorum / nomina infra scripta sunt, dedi/cante Fl. Aeliano, leg. Aug. pr. pr., kal. / Octob., Modesto et Probo cos. — 20 Names — curante Aur. Pertinace frumentario.*
- 415 *CIL*, III, 4312 = SCHOBER, 220 = BARKÓCZI, 42 = *RIU*, 519—Brigetio  
[D. M.] / *Aur. Adiutor, / uet. leg. I A. S., m. h. / m., q. u. ann. L, Mar/çia Rufina con/[i] unx e[t] her. et Aur. / Vibius fil f. c.*<sup>17</sup>
- 416 *CIL*, III, 10984 = D., 5417<sup>a</sup> = BARKÓCZI, 231 = *RIU*, 413—Brigetio  
*I. O. M., pro salute d. n. / Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seuer. / [[Alexandri] P. F. Aug., C. Iul. / Maximinus c. q. leg. I A. Seu., / templum uicalem a solo / inpendis suis cemento ex/structum, / ex uoto restituit.*
- 417 *CIL*, III, 10992 = BARKÓCZI, 222—Brigetio  
[I.] O. [M.] / *e[con]dito[ri?]/ et F[ortun]ae / fortissima[e], leg. I Adi. p. f. S[eu.] / T. Sere. Diogen[es], / cust. [arm.]*
- 418 *CIL*, III, 11018 = BARKÓCZI, 41 = *RIU*, 517—Brigetio  
[L. Antoni Sa]biniani, / [cornicu]l. leg. leg. / [I Ad. p. f. Seu., q]ui uix/[it annos] LII, dies XX, / [Aure]lia Aelia/[na con]iugi sibi / [incompa]rabili / [facie]ndum cu/[r]auit.
- 419 *CIL*, III, 4363—11079 = D., 3092 = BARKÓCZI, 224 = *RIU*, 284—Bönyrétalap  
*I. O. M., / Iunoni Regin., / Mineruae, Nep/tuno, Libe. Pat[ri], / Dianae, ceterisq. / dibus, L. Anton. Sa/binianus, corni[c.] / leg. leg. I Ad. p. f. S[eu.] / templum uetu[st.] / conlapsum fa/ciundum cur. / cum Aur. [A]eliana / con[iuge].*
- 420 *CIL*, III, 14355<sup>23</sup> = BARKÓCZI, 165 = *RIU*, 419—Brigetio  
*I. O. M. / Aug. sac., / Iunoni Reg., / Mineruae, L. / Sep. Cupitus / ueteranus / leg. I Adi. p. f. S. / u. s. l. m.*
- 421 *CIL*, III, 15188<sup>3</sup> = SCHOBER, 188 = BARKÓCZI, 28 = *RIU*, 659—Császár  
*D. M. / Aur. Ianuarius, / equ. l. I Adiutr. / p. f. Se. et Ulp. (I)anu(a)riae / coniugi carissime / et Aur. Ianuariae / f. p., uix. an. XII / et Aur. Materno f. / [---].*<sup>18</sup>

<sup>17</sup> With BARKÓCZI it is *con/[i]nux*.

<sup>18</sup> Line 4 with BARKÓCZI: *p. f. Se. et (I)anu(a)riae*; *RIU* 659 gives only *p. f. et etc.*, remarking that the stone-mason engraved first an *S* instead of an *E* in the *et*, then he corrected himself.

- 422 BARKÓCZI, 178 = RIU, 464—Brigetio  
*S(iluano) d. s., / Sep. Luci/us, mil. le/g. I Ad. p. f. / Seuer.*
- 423 AÉ, 1957, 294—Site unknown  
*C. Valerio C. f. Pap. Valentia/no, p. p. leg. I Ital. / Seuer., praef. / leg. I Adiutric. / Seuerianae, / C. Val. Plautia/nus, eq. R., pontif. / et II uiral. col., / patri / l. d. d. d.*
- 424 RIU, 399—Brigetio  
*I. O. M., / Ael. Vindex, / mil. l. I Ad. p. f. / S. f(ecit) l. m.*
- 424a I. TÓTH, *AlbaR*, XIII, 1972, 266–268 = AÉ, 1972, 439—Mór  
*D. M., / Ael. Nigrinus, mil. leg. I / Ad. Se., stra. con., Aur. Vic|tori fratri, qui uic. ann. / XXVIII mer. opt. Or(o) tibi te/[r(am)] leu(em). Aur. Mode(s)to, uet. le/[g. I] Ad. Se. et Aur. Scenu(ae) m/[e] uiu(o) uiuis par. suis [pi.] po.*

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 425 AÉ, 1968, 439 = *Sirmium*, I, 62, 11 = ŠAŠEL–ŠAŠEL II, 1044—*Sirmium*, a. 223  
*I. O. M., / T. Gramon. / Lucilianus, / signifer l/eg. II Adi., / u. s. l. m., / Maximo / et Aeliano / cos.*
- 426 CIL, III, 10594—*Solua*, a. 230  
*Regine, / Aur. Respectus, / uet. leg. II Ad. p. f. / ex uoto posuit / [a]r[a]m, / Agricola / et Clementino / cos.*
- 427 CIL, III 3524 = D., 2375 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 206—*Aquincum*, l. X. 228  
 = 414: *Scola speculatorum / legionum I et II Adiutricium / piarum fidelium Seuerianar. . . . kal. / Octob., Modesto et Probo cos. . . curante Aur. Pertinace frumentario.*
- 428 CIL, III, 3412 = D., 2409—*Vác*, a. 228  
*Aesculapio / et Hygiae / Aug., Aur. / Artemidorus, / b. f. leg. leg. / II Ad. p. f. S., / agens c. c. / u. s. l. m., / Modesto / et Probo / cos.*
- 429 CIL, III, 3511—*Aquincum*, a. 229  
 [---] / leg. II Ad. p. f. S., / u. s. l. m., / Imp. d. n. Seue. / Alex. et Cassi. / Dione cos.
- 430 CIL, III, 10580 = RIU, 828—*Dunabogdány*, a. 229  
*I. O. M., / M. Aur. Cel|erinus, uet. / leg. II Adi. / p. f. Se[uer.], b. f. / trib., una / cum suis / u. s. l. m., / [Imp. Caes. M. Aur. S|euerø Alexandr] / ø Dione cos.*
- 431 CIL, III, 3515—*Aquincum*, a. 230  
 [---] *Cla. / Claudia/nus, > leg. / Ad. p. f. S/[euer.], u. s. / l. m., Agr/icol. cos.*
- 432 CIL, III, 3457—*Aquincum*, a. 231  
 [I.] *O. M. et Genio [ > ? ], / Sept. Cogi|tatus, c. a. / et Sept. Car|us, milit. leg. / II Ad. p. f. Seu., / u. s. l. m., / Pompeian. / et Peligniano / cos.*

- 433 *CIL*, III, 10489 = D., 2456—Aquincum, a. c. 231–233<sup>19</sup>  
*Imp. Caesar / M. Aur. Seuerus / [[Alexander P. F. Aug.]] / balneum a solo / territorio leg. / II Ad. p. f. S. fecit, / curante Fl. / Marciano cos.*
- 434 *CIL*, III, 3427—Aquincum, a. 233  
*Herculi Aug. s., / ob salutem et re/ditum d. n. Imp. S. / [[A[e]x[andr]i] P. F. Aug. / et Iuliae[[Mameae]]/Augustae, matris / Aug. n. et castrorum, / G. Iul. Carinus, pref. / leg. II Ad. p. f. Se/[[uerianae]] ex / tre[cena]rio, / u. [s.] l. m., / [[Maximo]] et P[a]terno / cos.*
- 435 *CIL*, III, 3393—Campona  
*Silvana[bus] Augg., / Aur. Lipor, uet. / alae [et] Aur. Vales, / mil. le[g.] II Adi. p. [f.] / Seuerianae et eius / et Aur. S[eu]era filia.*
- 436 *CIL*, III, 3624—Solymár  
*M. Aurel. / Reditus, / b. f. leg. leg. / II Adi. p. f. / Seuerianae, / u. s. l. m., / suscepta fide ex orco.*
- 437 *CIL*, III, 10403—Aquincum  
*Genio u[ale]tudin[us] leg.] / II Adi. p. f. Se[uer. templum] / a solo sum[ptibus suis] / cum cubicu[lo ei porticu] / fecit, Au[r. --- ex] / cand. [factus centurio ex] / suff[ragio, ---] / na [leg. Aug. pr. pr.]<sup>20</sup>*
- 438 *CIL*, III, 10411—Aquincum  
*[I.] O. M., / M. Aurel. E[ptacentu]s, strato[r] leg. leg. II / Adi. p. f. S. ex / uoto u. s. l. m.*
- 439 *CIL*, III, 10568—Transaquincum  
*Silvano / Domes. / sacrum, / Sep[t. L]on[gin]us co[gnic]u[us] l. leg. / II Adi. p. f. Seue/[---].*
- 440 *CIL*, III, 15171 = *RIU*, 877—Ulcisia Castra  
*[I.] O. M., Iunoni Re., / Aur. Mucia/nus, m. l. s./A. p. f. Seue[r]iane pro s/[e] et suis omn(i)b. / u. s. l. m.*
- 441 *AE*, 1939, 15 = *RIU*, 903—Ulcisia Castra  
*[---] M / [--- rest]itui/[t ---] domo / [---] h. s. e. / [--- a]rmoru(m) / [custos leg. II Ad]i. p. f. Se/[uer]ianae et ?Fa[ustus] / [h]eres.*
- 442 J. SZILÁGYI, *TBM*, VIII, 1940, 8 = *AE*, 1948, 86—Aquincum  
*Herculi / Illyrico, / C. O[p]p[i]us / Ingenus, / trib. milit. / [e]g. II Adiu. / [p.] f. Seuer.*

### Ala I Thracum

- 443 *CIL*, III, 3388—Campona  
*Aesculap(i)o e(t) / Hygiae, / Domitius / Magnus, / praef. a<l>a<e> / (I) <Thr>a<c>um Se/uerianae IE / · I · PHRAE VET.<sup>21</sup>*

<sup>19</sup> Legati Augusti pro praetore Pannoniae Inferioris. *AAntHung*, XI, 1963, 294–295.

<sup>20</sup> Gouverneur inconnu de la Pannonie Inférieure. *AlbaR*, XVII, 1979, 349.

<sup>21</sup> The restoration in *CIL* for lines 7–8 is <Al>e/<xandrian>ae. The extravagant restoration is unlikely: the units of Pannonia did not receive epithets *Severiana Alexandriana*.

## Ala III Thracum

- 44 *CIL*, III, 11020 = BARKÓCZI, 76 = *RIU*, 646—Ács?  
*M. Au[r]eli[o] M. f. / Lu[ca?]no, uet. ex dec. [al.] / III [Thr.] S[e]u[e]rianae, t[---].*

## Cohors VII Breucorum

- 45 *CIL*, III, 6472, 10668—Aquincum, Brigetio  
COH VII BR SEVER  
COH VII BR SEVERIAN  
COH VII BR SIIV

## Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum

- 446 *CIL*, III, 10304 = EF, 349—Intercisa  
[Di]anae Aug., / [p]ro salute d. n. / [I]mp. [[A]lexan[dr]i] Aug., uett. / [co]h. ∞  
Heme/[se]norum / [u.] s. l. m.
- 447 G. ALFÖLDY, *AlbaR*, IV/V, 1963/64, 87–90. = *AÉ*, 1965, 10 = FITZ, 220–221—  
Szabadegyháza  
[I. O. M., Iunoni / Reginae, Mi/neruae, Sera/pi]dī, Isid[i, ce/t]eris di[is] / deabusqu[e], / M.  
Porciu[s] / Verus, tri[b.] / coh. ∞ Hemes. / eq. c. R.

## Cohors Maurorum? D eq.

- 448 *CIL*, III, 3675—Site unknown, a. 225<sup>22</sup>  
= 197a

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 449 *CIL*, III, 8173 = D., 2377—Ulpiana, a. 226  
*I. O. M. [.] V P P / d. d. et Gen[io] / stationis, pro s. d. n. Imp. / [[Seueri Ale|xandri] Aug., /  
Valerianus, / specul. leg. IIII / [F]l. S(euer.) A(lexandrianae), u. s. l. m., Aug. / Seuero  
Alexa(n)d(ro) Aug. / [II] et Aufid. Marcello / [II] cos.]*
- 450 A. CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, *AJug*, IV, 1963, 32, 7 = *IMS*, IV, 92—Paraćin  
*M. Aur. Lucius, m. l. IIII / F. Al., u. p. / l. m.*

<sup>22</sup> In *CIL* the emperor's name is restored in form *M. Aurel. A[[exand]ro]* and the epithet of the unit is also given in this sense: coh. [Maurorum?]/D eq. Al[[exandr.]—The corps in Pannonia did not however receive epithets *Alexandriana*. The name of the emperor can be restored as Elagabalus, and accordingly the epithet will also be *Antoniniana*.

450a M. MIRKOVIĆ, *Arheološki Vestnik*, XXIV, 1973, 906 = *AÉ*, 1975, 734—Viminacium  
[I. O. M. / et --- / --- pr]o sa/[lute] Imp. M. Aur. / [Seu]er. Alex/and. Aug., Val. /  
Crescentio, mil. / [le]g. III Fl. S. Al[e]x., u. p. l. m.

450b *IMS*, I, 4—Singidunum  
I. O. M. / pro salute / d. n. Seu<e>ri Ale/xandri Aug. / Cl. Lupercu/s, mil. leg. / III Fl. S. A.  
ex uo/to posuit l. m.

### Legio VII Claudia

451 *CIL*, III, 14565 = *AÉ*, 1901, 15 = *IMS*, IV, 21—Naissus, a. 223  
I. O. M. Pa/terno Ae/pilofio, / Sanc. Oriens / Cor(nelia) Mide. P. / Ael. Cocaius, / uet. leg.  
VII Cl. Seu. / ex uoto posu., / Maximo et Aeli/ano cos.

452 *CIL*, III, 1676 = *IMS*, IV, 14—Naissus, a. 225  
I. O. M., / pro s. d. n. / Aug., M. Vlp. / Martinus, str. / cos. leg. VII C<l.>/[Se]u[e]r., Fusco et  
Dextro cos.

453 *CIL*, III, 8112—Viminacium, a. 228  
[--- / pro salute / Imp. Caes. / M. Aur. Seu/e]ri Alexan/dri Aug. g. n. / et leg. V[II] / Cl.  
Seue[r]i/anae [[A]lex]/andri[anae]], / Myrism[us] / Felicis d[isp.] / uik. lust(rator), [ius(su)]  
/ Cl. Alex[an]/dri ha[s. cum] / mensorib[us], / Iul. Valens, Iul. [---], Fl. Probus, Aur.  
L[---], / Aur. Iulianus, Vlp. I[---], / Aur. Viator, Val. V[---], / Ael. Aelianus, Aur.  
P[---], / Au]r. Pyrrus, [u. s. l. m.], / Modesto et Pr[obo] cos.].

454 *CIL*, III, 14564 = *IMS* IV, 101—Naissus, a. 234  
I. O. M., / ceterisque / diis deabus/que omnibu[s] / M Aur. Marcian(us)/[b. f.?] cos. leg. [VI]I  
Se/[uerianae Ale]xandrianae]]p. u., / Maximo et / Urbano c[os.].

455 *CIL*, III, 8244-13812 = D., 4072 = *AÉ*, 1902, 28 = *IMS* IV, 3—Naissus  
Domn. Re[g.] / et Domno et / Bono Euento, / pro s. Aug., / Vlp. Martinus, s(trator) / c(os.) l.  
VII C. [[S. Alex.]], / u. p. l. m.

456 *CIL*, VIII, 24591—Carthago (Africa)  
C III V A / leg. leg VII Cl[audiae] / [[Seue]rianae]], pra[etori] / urbano / [---]piana /  
[---].<sup>23</sup>

457 *AÉ*, 1912, 53—Karlovo  
Aur. Geru/la. tess. leg. / VII Cl S. A., u. s.

<sup>23</sup> The restoration in *CIL*: *Leg. Vict[ricis] / [[Alexand. rianae]]*, against which we have accepted the restoration given in later works (so: BARBIERI, no. 1197), with the correction of the epithet. The epithet *Alexandriana* was not used either in Moesia Superior, or Africa. In Moesia Superior, the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* is possible, this however is made unlikely by the number of the missing letters.

## MOESIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Italica

- 458 *CIL*, III, 1781—Narona (Dalm.), a. 225<sup>24</sup>  
*I. O. M., p(ro) s(alute) d. [n. / M.] V[?]p.] / Kalen/dinus, / b. [f.] cos. / leg. [I?] Ital., / Fusco II / [et Dextro] co[s.].*
- 459 *CIL*, III, 6224—7591 = D., 2295 = *AÉ*, 1966, 355—Novae, 20. IX. 224  
*Dis militaribus, / Genio, Virtuti, A/quilae sanc. signis/que leg. I Ital. Seue/rianae, M. Aurel. / Iustus, domo Hor/rei Margensis mu(nicipii) / Moesiae Superio/ris, ex trecenario p. p. / d. d. // Dedic. XII kal. / Oct., Iuliano / II et Crispino / cos., / [pe]r Annium Ita'cum, / leg. Aug. pr. pr.*
- 459a *AÉ*, 1972, 526—Novae, 5. X. 227  
*I. O. M. / Depulsori, / pro salute d. n. / [[M. Aurel. Seueri Ale/xandri]] Pii Felicis / Aug., / G. Baienius / G. f. Clau/dia [I]anuarius Cele/ia, p. [p.] leg. I Ital. Seue/rianae, ex uoto posu[it. // Dedic. III non. Oct., / Albino et Maximo c[os.] / per L. Mantennium Sa/binum, leg. Aug. pr. pr. / et Seruaeum Corne/lianum, leg. leg.*
- 460 *AÉ*, 1902, 20—Naissus (Moes. Sup.), a. 234  
*I. O. M., / ceterisque / diis deabus/que omnibus, / M. Aur. Marcian., / [b. f.] cos. leg. I Se/[uerianae Ale/xandrianae p.] u., / Maximo et / Vrbano c[os.].*
- 461 *CIL*, III, 12899—Salona  
[---] / leg: I Italic<a>[e] / Seuerianae, st[?]pend. XVIII, uixi[?] a[nn]. --- Aur]el. / Mar[c]i[a]n]us, / mil. leg. s. s. con/tubernalis, / b. m. p.
- 462 *CIL*, III, 13719—Altimir  
*Valer. / Antoni/nus, spec. / leg. I Ital. / Seueria/nae, / u. l. s.*
- 463 *AÉ*, 1957, 294—Site unknown  
= 423: *C. Valerio C. f. / Pap. Valentia/no. p. p. leg. I Ital. / Seuer., . . .*

### Legio XI Claudia

- 463a *AÉ*, 1972, 504—Nigrinianae  
*I. O. M. et Iunoni R[eg]i/nae, Mineruae, M[a]r[ti] patri, Vrbi Roma[e] / aeternae, ceterisque / diis immortalibus, L. / Flauius L. fil. Palatina / Victor Ostia, p. p. leg. / XI Cl. [A]lexandriana[e] / cum L. Flauio Italo fili/o, equite Romano, / uotum soluit.*

<sup>24</sup> The number of the legion is rather II than I. The legion of Noricum is attested also in Teutoburgium, in 226 (no. 389), it was already *Seueriana* at that time. *Legio I Italica* on the other hand had already acquired the epithet in 224 (no. 459). In my analyses and indexes the inscription appears with the legion of Noricum (no. 388a).

## Ala I Atectorum

54 CIL, III, 6154 = D., 1174—Tomi, a. 224

*L. Annio L. f. Quir. Italico / Honorato, cos., soda[ſi] / Hadrianali, leg. Aug. pr. pr. / prou. Moes. Inf., cur. oper. / pub., cur. Neap. et Atell., praef. / aer. milit., leg. leg. XIII Gem., / iurid. per Fl. et Vmbriam, / cur. uiae Lauic. et Lat. ueter., praetori, qui ius dixit inte[r] / ciu[is] / et ciuis et peregr., trib. / p., q. prou. Achaiae, seur / turmar. equ., III uir. uiar. / curandarum, / Fl. Seuerianus, dec. alae / I Atectorum Seuerianae, / candidatus eius.*

## Cohors II Flavia Brittonum

55 CIL, III, 7473—Sexaginta Prista, a. 230

*Imp. Caes. diui Magni Antonini Pii fil., / [[diui Seueri Pii nep., M. Aur. Seuro / Alexandro Pio Felici Aug., pon]] / tif. maximo, t. [p.] IX, cos. III, p. p. [[et Iuliae / Mamaeae, matri]] Aug. n. et castrorum, / [b]alnea coh. II Fl. Britt. [Alexa]n[d]rianae / a so[ſ]o restituae, sub Anicio Fausto Pau[li]no, leg. Aug. pr. pr. / per Septimium Agathonicum praef.*

## DACIA

### Legio V Macedonica

6 AÉ, 1957, 329—Caşeu (Kosály), a. 230

*Deae Nem/esi Reg., / Oc[atius] / Flor[enti]nus, b. [f. / co]s. l. V M. / S(eu.) iterato / agens statione, Agri(colae) / et Clem(entino) cos.*

### Legio XIII Gemina

7 CIL, III, 1019—Apulum

*Genio prae/torii huius, / M. Val. Lon[ginus] [u. c., leg.] / leg. XIII G[em.] / Seueriana[e], / cum suis / uotum / soluit.*

8 CIL, III, 1020—Apulum

*I. O. M. / Conseruatori, / M. Valerius / Longinus / u. [c.], leg. leg. XIII / Gem. Seuerianae, / cum suis ex uoto.*

9 CIL, III, 14469—Apulum

*Apollini Aug., / C. Iul. Lysias, > / leg. XIII Gem. Se[ueriana]e, ius/[su]numi[nis] e/[---] / cum pe[cu]nia [su]a [fecit].*

10 CIL, VI, 230-36748 = D., 2216—Roma

= 353: *Pro salute Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seueri / [[Alexandri Aug.]] . . . et M. Aurelius / [S]ophaenitus, frum. leg. XIII Gem. Seueri/[an]arum, stationem collegiis suis / [i]mpendis fecerunt.*

- 471 *AÉ*, 1901, 29—Apulum  
[---]LR[---], / *hast. leg. XIII G.* / [S]e[u. e]t *Vlpus / Restitutus*, / > *exercit. eq.*, / *u. s. l. m.*
- 472 *AÉ*, 1933, 248 = *IDR*, III/2, 113—Sarmizegetusa  
*C. Iul. C. fil. Pap. Valerio*, / *uet. leg. XIII G. Seu. ex b. f.* / *cos., dec. et II uirali col.* / *Sarmiz. metrop.* / *C. C. Iulii Valerianus, b. f. cos.*, / *Carus, frum. et dec. col. ss.*, / *Fronto, mil coh. I praet.* / *scriniarius praeff.* / *praetor. et dec. col.* / *eiusdem*, / *Valeria et Carissima filii / memoriae patris / l. d. d. d.*
- 473 C. DAICOVICIU, *ACMIT*, 1929, 299–300—Apulum  
*I. O. M.*, / *M. Vlp.* / *Respec|tus, uet.* / *leg. XIII G.* / *Seu. ex str.* / *cos., u. l. s.*

### Ala I Frontoniana

- 474 *CIL*, III, 797—Ilişua (Alsóilosva)  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Aurelio / Seuero Alexandro / Pio Felici Augusto, optimo / maxi]moque princi|pi, / indul|gentiis eius aucta / [libe]ralitatibusque di|[at]a ala Frontoniana / [Alex]andriana ex quaes|ur(a) / [sua], dedicante Iasdio / [Dom]itiano, leg. Aug. pr. pr.*
- 475 *CIL*, III, 798 = D., 2494—Ilişua (Alsóilosva)  
*Iuliae Mameae Au|gustae, matri sanc|tissimi Imp. Caes. / Seueri Alexandri / Aug. et castrorum / senatusque, ala / Frontoniana Ale|xandriana, ex / quaestura sua, / dedicante / [Ia]sdio Domitia|[no], leg. Aug. pr. pr.*

### Cohors III Delmatarum ∞ eq. c. R. p. f.

- 476 *AÉ*, 1912, 5 = *IDR*, III/1, 76—Ad Mediam  
*Iuliae Mameae Aug., / matri sanctissimi / Imp. Caes. Seueri Ale|xandri Aug. et cas|trorum senatusque, / coh. III Delmatarum / Alexandriana ∞ eq. / c. R. p. f., numi. maiesta|tisque eius, ex quaes|tura sua, dedicante / Iasdio Domitiano, / leg. Aug. pr. pr., cos. / Daciar. trium.*

### Cohors II Hispanorum

- 477 *AÉ*, 1903, 66 = O. FLOCA, *AMN*, V, 1968, 113—Micia  
*Imp. Cae|s. M. Aurelius Seuerus] / Alexan|der Pius Felix Augustus] / balne|as coh. II Hispanorum] / Seueria|nae uetust. dilapsas res|titutit, s[ub ---] / Dac. III, c[urante ---]|diano, [praef. coh. II Hispanorum Seueri]|anae.<sup>25</sup>*

<sup>25</sup> *AÉ* explained the name of the troop as *cohors II Flavia Commogenorum*.



## Cohors VI Nova Cumidavensium

8 *AE*, 1950, 16; 1969/70, 546 = N. GOSTAR, *Analele Științifice ale Universității "Al. I. Cuza"* din Iași, XV, 1969, 21–31 = H. DAICOVICIU, *AMN*, XV, 1978, 120–123—Cumidava

[[*Iuliae Mamaeae* / *Augustae, matri* / *dom. n. sanctissimi Imp. Caes.*] *Seue* / [*ri Alexandri A*] *ug.*] et / [*castror*] *um sena* / [*tus*] *que, coh. VI No* / [*ua C*] *umidauensi* / [*um* [[*A*] *lexandrianae*] / [*ex quae*] *stura sua*, / [*dedicante* [[*Ias*] *diō* / [*Domitiano*], *leg.*] / [*Aug. pr. pr. III* *Dac.*].

## Numerus Maurorum

9 *AE*, 1933, 250 = *IDR*, III/2 133—Sarmizegetusa

[*De*] *c. col. equo* [*pub.*, / *praef. n. Maur.* [--- / ---] *Seuerian* [*i* --- / *pa*] *tri* [--- / *l. d.*] *d. d.*

## THRACIA

### Cohors II Lucensium

30 *CIL*, III, 12339 = T. IVANOV, *Archeologia*, VI, 1964, 20–23 = *AE*, 1969/70, 582—Germania

*Imp. Caes.* / *M.* [*Aur.*] *Seuero* / [*Alexandr*] *o P. F* [*el.*] / *Au* [*g.*] *coh. II Luc.* / [*Seueria*] *n* [*a*], *deuota numi/ni eius, sub L. Pr* / *osio Rufino, leg. Augg.* / *pr. pr., cura* (*m*) *agen* / *te T. Herennio* / *Nigro, praef. coh.* / *eiusdem*.<sup>26</sup>

## MESOPOTAMIA

### Legio I Parthica

31 *AE*, 1926, 87—Berytos, c. 229

[*Pro salute* / *Imp. Caes. M. Aure*] *li*] *Seueri* [*Alexandr*] / *Pi* / *l. Inuicti Aug.* / et *Iuliae* [*Mamaeae*] / *Aug., matris Aug. n.* / et *castr., mil. leg.* / *I P. Seuer.* [*Alexandrian.*], / *q. mil. coeperunt* / *Messal. et Sabino* / *cos.*<sup>27</sup>

### Legio III Parthica

32 *CIL*, VI, 36775 = D., 484 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 237—Roma

*Pro salute domini/nostri Imperator.* / *Seueri* [[*Alex*] *an*] *dri Pii*] / *Augusti et* / *Iuliae* [[*Maesae et*] / *Iuliae Auitae* / [[*M*] *amaeae*]] *sanctissimarum* / *Augustarum,* / *Genio sancto castror.* /

<sup>26</sup> In *CIL*, the emperor's name is restored as *M. [Opellio] Seuer[o Macrin]o*, and the imperial epithet of the cohort as [*Antoniniana*] which is absurd. According to a new explanation, which is adopted also by *AE*, the restoration of the imperial epithet is [*Alexandria*] *n* [*a*]. The troops of Thracia at the beginning of Severus Alexander's rule bore the epithet *Severiana*. (See on p. 130.)

<sup>27</sup> The names of consuls date the beginning of military actions to 214.

*peregrinorum, / T. Flavius Domitianus / domo Nicomedia, / quod speculator leg. III Part./Seuerianae uouit, has/tatus leg. X Fretensis, / princeps peregrinorum / reddedit.*

483 CIL, VIII, 2877 = D., 2653—Lambaesis (Numidia)

*D. M., / T. Fl. Virilis, > leg. II Aug., / > leg. XX V. u., > leg. VI Vic., / > leg. XX V. u., > leg. III Aug., / > leg. III Parth. Seuer., / VIII hast. poster., / uixit annis LXX, / stip. XXXV, Lollia / Bodicca coniux / et Flau. Victor et / Victorinus filii / heredes ex HS / ICC n. faciendum / curauer.*

484 D. HERWARD, *JHS*, LXXVIII, 1958, 72, 18—Isauria

*Ἰ ὨΑδημις, στρα[τι]ώτης / λ]εγεῶνος τρίτης Π[α]ρθ[ικ]ης / Σεουηριανῆς, μάγιστρος καὶ ν/οτάριος ἀγέστησε / ν πατέρα αὐτοῦ κ[---] ΤΑΑ μ P / ρα αὐτοῦ.*

485 CIL, VIII, 2891—Lambaesis (Numidia)

*D. M. s., / I. Bassus Sulpici/anus, > leg. II Tr. For., / item > leg. XXII P(rimi)g. p. f., / item > leg. XIII Gem., / item > leg. III Aug. p. u., / item > leg. III Part/hicae Seuerianae, / uix. ann. LIII, / milit. ann. XXXVII, / Iulia Satur/nina uxor / dulcissimo / marito bene/merenti fecit, cu/rante. I. Basso Do/nato procurat.*

## SYRIA COELE

### Legio XVI Flavia firma

486 *Dura, Rep., VI, 1936, 495, no. 843 = AÉ, 1937, 244—Dura Europos  
Aurelius Alexander, miles leg. XVI F. f. / Seuerianae > [---].*

### Cohors XII ∞ Palaestinatorum

486a C. B. WELLES, *Dura, Rep., VI, 1936, 434–435—Dura Europos, a. 1. X. 232*  
*--- ἐν κούνη προ[σ]χειμασία σπείρης δωδεκάτης [χειλι]ά[νδρον] Παλαιστεινῶν Σεουηριανῆς Ἀλ[ε]ξανδριανῆς.*

### Cohors XX Palmyrenorum

487 *AÉ, 1923, 23—Salihyeh, a. 230*  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Aure]lio Seuero[[Alexandro]] / Pio Felici Aug]usto, diui Seueri Pii / [nep., diui Antonini] Magni filio, ponti/[fici max., trib. potes]tatis VIII, [cos. III. p. p. / [[et Iuliae Auitae Mameae Augustae]], / matri Aug. n. et c]astrorum, sena/[tus patriaque, mili]tes coh. XX Palmy/[renorum sagittar. [[Seuerianae Alexan]drianae]] deuoti] numini ac maies/[tati eorum].*

## SYRIA PHOENICIA

### Legio III Gallica

- 488 *CIL*, VIII, 2904 = D., 2315—Lambaesis (Numidia)  
*Dis fanib. sacr., [.] Iulius C. fil. domo Arethusa, Liuianus, / uet. ex aquilif. leg. III Aug. Seueriae, translatus / ex leg. III Gallic. Se., uiuo in memor. mortis aeter/nae obuenturae cum suis fecit dedicauitque.*<sup>28</sup>
- 489 *AE*, 1905, 157—Viminacium (Moes. Sup.)  
*Valeriae Hilarae, / M. Aurel. Timon, > / Leg. III Gall. S. A., cón/iugi piissime pos.*
- 490 *IGR*, III, 1046—Palmyra, a. 224/225  
*Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος / Πομπώνιον Δαρεῖον, ἑκατόνταρχον / λεγε[ῶνο]ς Σεουηριανῆς, / ἄγνόν καὶ δίκαιον, / τειμῆς ἔνεκεν, / στρατηγούντων Ἰουλ. Αὐρη. / Ἐειβᾶ [Α]θηακάβου καὶ Τιτιανο[ῶ] / Ἀθηνοδώρου, ἔτους σλφ!*

## SYRIA PALAESTINA

### Legio X Fretensis

- 491 *CIL*, VI, 36775 = D., 484 = *RO*<sup>2</sup> 237—Roma  
= 482: *Pro salute domini / nostri Imperator. / Seueri [Alex[andri]] / Augusti . . . / T. Flaius Domitianus / domo Nicomedia . . . has|tatus leg. X Fretensis, / princeps peregrinarum / reddedit.*

## ARABIA

### Legio III Cyrenaica

- 492 *CIL*, III, 94, p. 969—Bostra  
*Cl. Sollemnio Pac[atiano, leg.] / Aug. pr. pr., u. c. et C[.]l. Sollemnio] / Marino, c. p., filiu[m] eius], / Fl. Seuerus, o[p]ti[.]o leg.] I<I>I Cur. Seuerianae [Alexandrianae?] / patronos h. c.*

## AEGYPTUS

### Legio II Traiana fortis

- 493 *CIL*, III, 6594<sup>a</sup>—Alexandria  
*D. M., / Aurelium Longinum, mil. leg. II Tro. for. / Ger. Seue., coh. VIII pr. pri. s. VIII, anorum XXXII, / Aurel. Isidora coniugi dulcissimo / et benemerenti memoriam feci(t).*
- 494 *CIL*, III, 12052—Syene  
*[---] / Honoratum, / praef. praet. / e. m. u., / P. Acilius Tychianus, / > leg. II Tr. f. G. Seuer.*

<sup>28</sup> D. 2315's restoration of line 4: *leg. III Gallic. se uiuo . . .*

- 95 *CIL*, III, 14138<sup>2</sup>—Alexandria  
*D. M.*, / *M. Aurelium Nionem, quondam mil. / leg. II Tr. Fortis German. Seuerianae, / Aurelia Sabina coinux, maritum / benemerenti.*

## AFRICA

### Cohors I urbana

- 196 *AÉ*, 1949, 108 = *RO*<sup>2</sup> 299—Ksar Toual Zammel  
*L. Iulio L. fil Pap. / Victori, > coh. I urb. / Seuer., laterculensi, / ostiario, scriniario / praef. pr. eemm. uu. / innocentissimo uir[o] / ob nimia mer[ita ---- / ---- / ----]II ororum i[----] / admirabilem beneuo/lentiam erga singulos / uniuersosq. optimo / ciui Maracitani s. p. p. d.*

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 497 *CIL*, VIII, 2467—17955—Saltus Aurasius, a. 224  
*I. O. M.*, / *pro salute / [[Imp. Caes. M. Au/reli Seueri A/lexandri Pii / Felicis Augus/ti]];*  
*totiusque / domus diui/nae, diui Seue/ri [[n[ep.]]], diui Mag/ni Antonini [[fil.]], / Iuliano II / et Crispi/no cos., Heren. Fel., / corn. ad., / Iul. Secun., / Rust. Sat., / Ar. Mas., / mil. [[leg. III Au/gu]st.]] Se/uerianae / p. u.<sup>29</sup>*
- 498 *CIL*, VIII, 1—10990 = *IRT*, 908—Cidamus (Tripolitana)  
*[Imp.] Caes. M. Aureli[o Seuero / [[Ale]xandro]] Pio Fe[l]ici Aug. / et Iuli]ae [[Mamaeae]] Aug., [matri / Aug. e]t castrorum, sub Fa[bio / Fabiano, ]leg. Aug. pr. pr., c. u., uexi[lla]tio leg. III Au]g. p. u. Seuerianae, per / [---]um, > leg. eiusdem / [---]fecit.*
- 499 *CIL*, VIII, 3 = *IRT*, 895—Wadi Zemzem (Tripolitana)  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aurel. / Seue[r]o [[Alexandr]]o / Pio Fe[l]ic[i] Aug. [[et Iuliae / Mammaeae Augustae, matri Aug.]] et cas[tr]orum, M. A[---] / [[> leg. III Aug. p. u.]] S[e]ueriane, prepo[situ]s uex[ill]ationis leg. eius/dem burgum [a] solo per eandem / uexillationem instituit.*
- 500 *CIL*, VIII, 2624 = *D.*, 4323—Lambaesis  
*I. O. M. Dolic., / Aesculapio, / Ygiae, cete/risq. diis / immort., T. Fl. / Maximus, ex > / praet., p. p., praef. / [[leg. III]] Aug. Seueri., / cum Antonia An/tonina coniuge u. s.*

<sup>29</sup> The restoration is questionable: *CIL*, VIII, 2658—Lambaesis, a. 226

*[Imp. Caes., [diui Seue]ri [ne]p[os], diui Mag[ni Antonini filius, M. Aurelius Alexander Pius Fel]x Augustus, pon[ti]fex max[imus], tribuniciae potestatis V, cos. II, pate[r patriae] / aquam Lu[---]nsem Mellariensem [in ciuitatem ab originibus] suis induxit [---] aquae ductus et nymphaei opu[s] / uillae M[---]topensem columb[---], miles leg III Aug. (?) numini maiestatique] eius dicat[is]simi --- me]nsib. VIII per m. p. XXV feceru[nt].*

- 501 *CIL*, VIII, 2737—Lambaesis  
*C. Fabio Fabi/ano Vetilio Lu/ciliano, leg. / Aug. pr. pr. / c. u., cos. des., / praesidi ius/tissimo,*  
*/ Aul. Tullius / Iustianus p. p. / leg. III Aug. Seueriane.*
- 502 *CIL*, VIII, 2742—Lambaesis  
*P. Iul. Iunia/no Martialia/no, leg. Aug. pr. / pr. c. u., cos., prae/sidi iustissimo / et*  
*benignissi/mo, C. Caluentius / Ianuarius > / leg. III Aug. / [[Alexandrianae]].*
- 503 *CIL*, VIII, 2753—Lambaesis  
*M. Vlpio M[a]ximo, leg. / Aug. pr. pr./c. u., praesidi / benignissi/mo, Aure[lii] / Cresce[ns] /*  
*et Gain[as]. / > > leg. III A[ug.] / Seueri[anae].*
- 504 *CIL*, VIII, 2904 = D., 2315—Lambaesis  
 = 488: *Dis Manib. sacr., / [.] Iulius C. fil. domo Arethusa Liuianus, / uet. ex aquilif. leg. III*  
*Aug. Seueriae, . . .*
- 505 *CIL*, VIII, 7049 = D., 1177 = *ILAlg*, 2, 633—Cirta  
*P. Iulio Iuniano Martialiano, c. u., / cos., quaest. prouinciae Asiae, trib. / plebei, praetori,*  
*curatori ciuitatis Ca/lenorum, curatori uiarum Clodiae, / Cassiae et Ciminiae ~~profecto~~*  
*aerari mili/taris, proconsuli prouinciae Macedoniae, / legato[[leg. III]Aug. Seuerianae*  
*[[Alexandrianae]], / praesidi et patrono res publica Cirtensium de/creto ordinis dedit*  
*dedicauitque.*
- 506 *CIL*, VIII, 17957—Mena'a  
*M[a]rti A[ug. sac., / --- / -] / > [[leg. III August]/ae Seue[rianae] / exornauit.*
- 507 *AÉ*, 1917/18, 51—Lambaesis  
*L. Iulio Apronio Ma[e]nio Pio Salamalli/ano, trib. laticl. leg. X / Gem., adlect. inter / qq.,*  
*praepos. actis / senatuus, aedili cu/ruli, leg. Aug. uice / quinque fascium / prou. Belgicae, leg.*  
*'leo. I Adiut. et leg. / Aug. pr. pr. prou. Ga/latiae, leg. III / Aug. Seuer. et prou. / Numid., M.*  
*Aure/lius Crescen[s], p. p. / leg. eiusd., praesi/di rarissimo.*
- 508 *AÉ*, 1920, 30—Lambaesis  
*I. O. M., / P. Iulius Iu/nianus Mar/tialianus, leg. / Aug. leg. III Aug. / [[A[le]x.]], cos. des.*  
*cum / P. Iul. Iuniano / Tironilliano fil. / c. p., uotum dedit.*
- 509 *AÉ*, 1929, 183; 1940, 152—Messad  
 [--- et Iuli]ae [[Mamaeae]] / Aug., matr[is Aug. n.] / totiusq. d. [d., uexill.] / leg. III Au[g.]  
 p. u. [[Alexandrianae]], m[o]/runt Castel. Dimm., sub / cura M. Aur. Auitiani / > leg. eiusd.  
 dedi[auit].
- 510 *AÉ*, 1949, 45—Sitifis  
*L. Afranius / Victor, uet. / ex leg. III Aug. Se. / uiuo sibi et con(i)ug. / fecit VA.*
- 510a *AÉ*, 1972, 677—Golas (Tripolitania)  
 [---] / consecrauit M[---]us Felixs, > [leg. III Aug. / p. u. Seueriana]e, r. . . ae)p. uex[il.],  
 / per uexillationem leg. III [Aug.] / et numerum conlatum fac. cur.

## Ala Flavia

- 511 *AÉ*, 1929, 70—Ain-Rich, a. 227  
*Aeq. al. Fl. Seuer.*, / *u. c.*, *Gorcianus Cluui/tus, Modius Rusticus / I I V S Lucius Geminius, Au/anus Aurel. Ianuarius*, / [*Albino*] *et Maximo cos.*
- 512 *AÉ*, 1954, 154—Timgad  
[---] *dec. alae Fl. Seueriana[e de sua pec]unia f. it. dedicauitq.* / [*Decurionibus*] *et curiis item dendro[phoris] / epulis distributis denaros XX [dedit].*

## Ala Pannoniorum

- 513 *Lybica*, III, 1955, 155–158—Gemella  
*Diis Campestri/bus, M. Celerini/us Augendus*, / *praef. eq. al. / Pann. Seue. nu/minib(u)s* [--- / ---].

## Numerus Palmyrenorum

- 514 *CIL*, VIII, 8795–18020 = *D.*, 4340 = *AÉ*, 1940, 149—Messad  
*Deo num(ini?) Malag.*, / *pro salute d. n. / Imp. Caes. M. Aureli / Seueri* [[*A[le]x[an]/dr[us]*]  
*Inuicti Pii Fel. / Aug., diui M[agn]i Antonini fil. --- // milites?*] *n. P. / Seu.* — Names.
- 515 *AÉ*, 1940, 150—Messad  
[--- / ---] / *D. deo num[ini Malagbelo], / n. Pal. Seue[ri]anorum*, / *morante[s ---]*.

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Ala I Claudia Kapitonia

- 515a *AÉ*, 1973, 651—Sertei  
*Imp. Caes. M. Aur. Seuerus Alexander Pius Felix Aug. muos paganicensis Serteitanis per popul. suos fecit*, / *cur. Sal. Semp. Victore proc. suo, instantibus Heluio Crescente dec. al. / I Cl. Kapitoniae [Seuerianae?].*<sup>30</sup>

### Ala Parthorum

- 516 *CIL*, VIII, 21720 = *D.*, 2607—Altava  
*Dis Mauris / salutaribus*, / *Aurelius E[xoratus, dec. / alae Partorum, / praepositus / cohortis (II) / Sardorum Se/uerianae.*

<sup>30</sup> P. Sallustius Sempronius Victor procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis was in office in 233–235.

## Ala exploratorum Pomariensium

- 517 *CIL*, VIII, 9906 = D., 2634—Pomarium  
*Deo / sancto / Aulusuae, / Fl. Cassi/anus, prae/fect. alae / explora/torum / Pomari/ensium /*  
*[[S[eue]riane]].*

## Ala Sebastena

- 518 *CIL*, VIII, 21039—Caesarea, a. 234  
*M. Iul. Iuliano, / Iuli Theofili, dec. / alae Sebastenae / Seuerianae, / itemq. decurion[is] /*  
*splendidissime / col. Caesarens., / equitis Roman. / filio / C T [---] R V // prou. CXCXV.*
- 519 *AE*, 1966, 596—Caesarea  
*[T. Licinio Hierocleti, uiro egregi]o, procuratori Aug. n., / [praesidi prouinciae Maureta]niae*  
*Caesariensis, / [praesidi prouinciae Sardiniae, pr]aefecto legionis secunde / [Parthicae*  
*Seuerianae [[Alexandri]anae] uice legati, proc. / [hereditatium, tribuno cohortis] octaue*  
*praetoriae / [piae uindicis Seuerianae Alexan][[dri]anae], praeposito / [equitum itemque*  
*pedium iun]iorum Maurorum / [iure gladii, trib. cohorti]s undecimae urbanae / [Seuerianae*  
*[[Alexandri]anae]], primipilum (!) bis et / [Claudiae Neruianae coniugi eius] et Liciniis*  
*Hieroclet' / [Hierocliae Paulinae et Axiae] filiis eorum / [? dec. alae Sebastenae Se]uerianae*  
*patronis dignissimis.*

## Cohors II Sardorum

- 520 *CIL*, VIII, 21720 = D., 2607—Altava  
= 516: *Dis Mauris / salutaribus, / Aurelius E/xoratus, . . . / praepositus / cohortis (II) /*  
*Sardorum Se/uerianae.*

## MAURETANIA TINGITANA

### Cohors IV Gallorum

- 521 *BCTH*, 1946–49, 46 = *ILM*, 41—Aqua Dacica  
[---] *Aug./[---] Alexand/[---] cohors IIII / Gallorum deuota / numini maiestati/[que*  
*eorum ---] m. C. Iu / [I]o Maximo, u. e., / [p]raeside prolegato, / [V]alerio Seluiano, /*  
*[pra]efecto posuit.<sup>31</sup>*

### Cohors IV ∞ Tungrorum

- 522 *AE*, 1966, 606—Ain Schkor  
*Salu[us] [et i]n[ui]cto / domino no[st]ro [[Seue]ro] / Alexandro] Pio Fe[lix] .ug. / balneum ue[ter]e.*  
*uetustate / conlapsum a fundamen[tis] restituit, exempla[ta] priore cella, L. Aurel. /*  
*Nemesianus, u. e., proc. / Aug. nostri, curante / Tib. Claudio Zenone, trib. / coh. IIII ∞*  
*Tungrorum.*

<sup>31</sup> C. Julius Maximinus was the governor of Mauretania Tingitana under Severus Alexander. THOMASSON, 307.

The imperial epithets of Severus Alexander's period differ in one respect from those conferred either earlier or later: instead of one epithet being used consistently there are three varieties: *Severiana*, *Alexandriana* and *Severiana Alexandriana*. These were used in parallel from Severus Alexander's accession until his death, as can be seen from the dated inscriptions: *Severiana* is known from 222–231, and 233–234, *Alexandriana* from 222, 227, 229–32, and *Severiana Alexandriana* from 223, 225–226, 228–234. Neither a chronological nor a geographical pattern can be determined in the application of the three varieties. Moreover a survey of the inscriptions of the various units shows that for no small proportion of legions and auxiliary formations two of the epithets, and in a few cases all three, can be found.

The irregularity in the use of the epithets is however illusory. There is no evidence for purely local practices, and the individual units did not choose or change their imperial epithets: they were invariably awarded and modified by the imperial administration, but this was done on a territorial not a general basis. This territorial principle created the possibility of erroneous designation when a unit's name was used in a place other than its station. This applies especially to the units mentioned in a *cursus honorum*, with the exception of the unit to which the officer erecting the inscription belonged. Units distinguished with an epithet are mentioned in the *cursus honorum* of the following individuals:

	Nos
T. Licinius Hierocles	847, 848
Cn. Petronius Probatas	354, 358
P. Julius Junianus Martialianus	505
Unknown	368
Unknown	858

The units designated and their epithets are enumerated in Table 30a.

The cases listed there show a complete uniformity: irrespective of what epithet was actually borne by the unit mentioned in the *cursus honorum* it was given the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana*. On the basis of this uniformity, it cannot be doubted that on inscription no. 858, where the epithet of *Legio XXII Primigenia* has not survived, it should be restored as *Severiana Alexandriana*. On the other hand it is also evident that the imperial epithets which have survived in a *cursus honorum* should not be taken into consideration in the analysis of these epithets since they may not record the form actually given.

Another group of erroneous designations occurs on inscriptions which mention units possessing epithets and were erected at a distance from the place at which they were stationed. If the units are named with identical epithets at both places, it cannot be determined whether a local practice has spread or whether it was the regular designation. For our purposes only those cases are significant in which an epithet was attached to the name of a unit on a distant inscription, and it did not bear the epithet on inscriptions erected at its station (see Table 30b).

Of the cases listed above, only those of the army formations of Germany can be considered as certain. *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* will be another only if the restoration of the epithet on the inscription from Ephesus is correct, which is questionable. No *Severiana* epithet has as yet come to light in Britain, and no *Severiana Alexandriana* from Syria, Phoenicia, but the possibility is not excluded that the local usage of the epithet should later



Table 30a

Nos	Units	Epithets	Epithets on <i>cursus honorum</i>
847-848	<i>Legio II Parthica</i> <i>Coh. VIII praetoria</i>	<i>Severiana</i> <i>Severiana</i> <i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> <i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
	<i>Coh. XI urbana</i>	?	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
409	<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
354	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> <i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
505	<i>Legio III Augusta</i>	<i>Severiana</i> <i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
368	<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
858		<i>Alexandriana</i>	

Table 30b

Nos	Units	Epithets at the station	Epithets abroad
324	<i>Legio XX Valeria</i>	?	<i>Severiana</i> (Numidia)
325	<i>Legio VI Victrix</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>	<i>Severiana</i> (Dacia)
350	<i>Legio XXX Ulpia</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i> <i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>	<i>Severiana</i> (Asia)
353	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> <i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Severiana</i> (Roma)
189	<i>Legio III Gallica</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> (Moes. Sup.)

turn out to be demonstrable. With the exception of *Legio III Gallica* the irregular epithets known abroad are all *Severiana*. This does not necessitate the conclusion that units away from their post did bear this epithet. As will be pointed out later in our discussion, the epithet *Severiana*, in the case of a considerable part of the units for which it is attested, is known from the first period of Severus Alexander's rule, and partly from the very first regnal years and this may apply to the inscriptions mentioned above as well. In this case, the making of a mistake in inscribing the epithet of a unit stationed at a distance and the application of local practice may also be a consequence of insufficient information.

The epithets, taking no account of the cases of contradiction, show the distribution, according to provinces, as given in Tables 31-51.

The cohorts of Rome uniformly received the epithet *Severiana* in the first half of Severus Alexander's reign. No other epithet is known for *Legio II Parthica* on its inscriptions, and it would therefore appear that the legion bore the epithet *Severiana* throughout. Among the diplomata mentioning praetorian cohorts, the epithet *Alexandriana* can be read on one issued in 230. In 229, *Cohors VII Vigilum* still possessed the epithet *Severiana*: if the epithet borne by the cohorts of Rome was changed at the same time, this might therefore have taken place in 230. The epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* occurs on a Greek inscription of the *Cohortes vigilum*. It would therefore appear that when the imperial epithets were altered in 230, a distinction was made between individual corps.

Table 31  
Italia

Unit	Date of first epithet, with inscription number	Date of second epithet, with inscription number
<i>Legio II Parthica</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 291-302	---
<i>Coh. praetoriae</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 223: 309 224: 304, 305 225: 306 226: 307 227: : 310-313	<i>Alexandriana</i> 230: 308
<i>Coh. vigilum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 229: 316 : 314, 318	<i>Severiana Alexandriana?</i> : 317

Table 32  
Hispania Citerior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio VII Gemina</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i> : 320, 322	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 234: 319 : 321

Table 33  
Britannia Inferior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Coh. II Asturum</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 225: 326	
<i>Coh. I Fida Var.</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> : 327	
<i>Coh. II Gallorum</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> : 328	
<i>Coh. IV Gallorum</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 224: 329	
<i>Coh. I Ael. Hisp.</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> : 332	
<i>Cun. Frision. Ver.</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> : 333	

No date can be assigned to the change between the two epithets because of a lack of dateable inscriptions. The occurrence of the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* in 234 leaves no doubt that *Legio VII Gemina* originally received the epithet *Alexandriana* and was named *Severiana Alexandriana* in the second half of Severus Alexander's rule.

The only inscription naming *Legio VI Victrix* with epithet comes from Dacia; the epithet on this, no. 325, is *Severiana*, as on the inscription naming *Legio XX Valeria victrix*, belonging to the army of Britannia Superior, which had been erected at Lambaesis, no. 324. The occurrence of the epithet *Severiana* for the two legions on foreign

Table 34  
Germania Inferior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio I Minervia</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
	222: 334 : 337, 338	225: 335 231: 336 : 339
<i>Legio XXX Ulpia v.</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>
		229: 341
		230: 342
		232: 343
	233: 344 : 347	233: 344 : 345-346, 348, 349

Table 35  
Germania Superior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>
	223: 352	: 355-357
<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>
	223: 362	227: 364
		229: 261, 305
		230: 366, 367 : 369-372
<i>Coh. III Aquitan.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 373	
<i>Coh. I. Sept. Belg.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i>
		231: 374 : 375
<i>Coh. I German.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i>
		: 377
<i>Coh. II Raetorum</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>	
	: 378	
<i>Coh. I Trever.</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>	
	223: 379	
	: 380	
<i>Coh. II Trever.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 381	
<i>Coh. XXIV Vohunt.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 382	
<i>Num. expl. Germ. Div.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i>
		: 384
<i>Expl. Halicensis</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i>
		: 386
<i>Expl. Stu. Britton.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i>
		232: 387

inscriptions is not evidence that the units in Britain bore it. On the inscriptions of the auxiliary regiments the only epithet known is *Severiana Alexandriana*. The only dated example of an epithet is from 225. On the basis of our present knowledge it would appear that in Britannia Inferior this form of the imperial epithet was used without change throughout the reign of *Severus Alexander*.

Table 36  
Noricum

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio II Italica</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 226: 389, 390 230: 331 : 392-394	
<i>Coh. I Aelia</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 230: 395	

Table 37  
Pannonia Superior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 221: 398 227: 399 234: 400 : 401-402	
<i>Legio XIV Gemina</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 403-408, 410	
<i>Ala I Cannanefatum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 233: 412a	

Table 38  
Pannonia Inferior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio I Adiutrix</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 225: 413 228: 414 : 415-424	
<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 228: 414, 428 229: 429, 430 230: 431 231: 432 233: 433, 434 : 435-442	
<i>Ala I Thracum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 443	
<i>Ala III Thracum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 444	
<i>Coh. VII Breucor.</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 445	

As in the case of Hispania Citerior, the legions originally received the epithet *Alexandriana* and this was later changed to *Severiana Alexandriana*. This change took place in respect of *Legio I Minervia* in 225 at the latest and thus, in comparison with the forces stationed in Rome, at a very early date. No evidence is available as to whether the changing of the epithet took place at the same time in the case of all units. The earliest

Table 39  
Moesia Superior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio IV Flavia</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 226: 449
	: 450	: 450a
<i>Legio VII Claudia</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 228: 453
	223: 451	234: 454
	225: 452	: 455

Table 40  
Moesia Inferior

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio I Italica</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 234: 460
	224: 459	
	227: 459a	
	: 461-463	
<i>Legio XI Claudia</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>	
	: 463a	
<i>Ala I Aetorum</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	224: 46a	
<i>Coh. II Fl. Brit.</i>	<i>Alexandriana</i>	
	230: 465	

Table 41  
Dacia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio V Macedonica</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	230: 466	
<i>Legio XIII Gemina</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 467-473	
<i>Ala I Frontoniana</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i> : 474, 475
<i>Coh. III Delmat.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i> : 476
<i>Coh. II Hispan.</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 477	
<i>Coh. VI Nova Cumid.</i>		<i>Alexandriana</i> : 478
<i>Num. Maurorum</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	
	: 479	

known occurrence of the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* is in 229 for *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix*, which however does not prove that the legion did not bear this epithet earlier.

In the first part of Severus Alexander's rule, the end of the phase cannot be placed in a particular year on inscriptional evidence, but cannot be later than 227; the two legions bore different imperial epithets, viz. *Severiana* and *Severiana Alexandriana*. The auxiliary units are similarly divided in their epithets. In the sector in which *Legio XXII Primigenia*

Table 42  
Thracia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Coh. II Lucensium</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 480	?

Table 43  
Mesopotamia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio I Parthica</i>		<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> c. 229: 481
<i>Legio III Parthica</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 482-485	

Table 44  
Syria Coele

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio XVI Flavia</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 486	
<i>Coh. XIII Palaest.</i>		<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 232: 486a
<i>Coh. XX Palmyr.</i>		<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i> 230: 487

Table 45  
Syria Phoenicia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio III Gallica</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 224-225: 490 : 488	<i>Sever. Alexandriana?</i> : 489

Table 46  
Arabia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio III Cyrenaica</i>		<i>Sever. Alexandriana?</i> : 492

Table 47  
Egypt

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio II Traiana</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 493-495	

Table 48  
Africa

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Coh. I urbana</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 496	

Table 49  
Numidia

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Legio III Augusta</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 224: 497 : 498-501, 503-504, 506-507, 510 510a	<i>Alexandriana</i> : 502, 508-509
<i>Ala Flavia</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 227: 511 : 512	
<i>Ala Pannoniorum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 513	
<i>Num. Palmyren.</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 514-515	

Table 50  
Mauretania Caesariensis

Unit	First epithet	Second epithet
<i>Ala expl. Pomer.</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 517	
<i>Ala Sebastena</i>	<i>Severiana</i> 234: 518 : 519	
<i>Coh. II Sardorum</i>	<i>Severiana</i> : 520	

was stationed the *auxilia* were designated *Severiana Alexandriana* while those posted in that of *Legio VIII Augusta* were *Severiana*, thus exactly contrary to the legions. After 227 all the units awarded it received the epithet in the form *Alexandriana*.

All the known epithets are *Severiana*. The inscriptions from 230 make it probable that the form of the epithet was not changed in the second half of Severus Alexander's reign.

On the evidence of the inscription dated to 234, the epithet *Severiana* was used by the units of upper Pannonia during the whole period.

As in Pannonia Superior, the units bore the epithet *Severiana* during the whole period of Severus Alexander's rule.

As in Germania Superior, the two legions received different imperial epithets in the first phase of Severus Alexander's reign, and in the second phase the epithets were made uniform within the province. However, the epithets of the first phase and the second one are not in agreement with those used in Germania Superior. The change in the form of the epithet used if made simultaneously by the two legions, occurred in 226.

The distribution of the imperial epithets is the same as that in Moesia Superior: in the first phase, the two legions and the *auxilia* received different imperial epithet (*Severiana* and *Alexandriana*); from the second phase, there is only one epithet known (*Severiana Alexandriana*), but it can scarcely be doubted that the epithets became uniform; unlike in Moesia Superior, the change in the epithet adopted took place at a later date, presumably after 230.

The honorific epithets *Severiana* and *Alexandriana* which occur in the province are in no case attested as having been borne by the same unit. On the inscriptions naming legions, only *Severiana* appears; among these is the inscription designating *Legio V Macedonica* dated to 230 and the relatively large number of inscriptions of *Legio XIII Gemina*. Since the two legions were honoured with the same epithet, the form *Alexandriana* attested for the *auxilia* must belong to another period. The epithet *Severiana* of *Legio V Macedonica*, coming from 230, might be thought to suggest that in Dacia the order of the epithets was *Alexandriana-Severiana*. However we possess not a single piece of evidence against the epithet *Severiana* having been received in the first half of Severus Alexander's rule by the army in some province. As against this, as can be seen in the case of Moesia Inferior as well, the change in form of epithet might have taken place in 230–231.

Our limited data cannot be a basis for conclusions as to what other epithet later replaced *Severiana*, if it did not remain in use throughout.

Two different, undateable epithets occur with the two legions. It is possible that the two epithets indicate successive phases, as given in Table 43, but it is also possible that the two inscriptions date to approximately the same time and that the two legions were awarded different epithets. In favour of the first suggestion is the uniform practice of the Eastern provinces in which a chronological distinction in the use of *Severiana* and *Severiana Alexandriana* is apparent.

The epithet of *Legio IV Scythica* is not known, so in this province the possibility remains that the two legions were awarded two different epithets. However the late occurrence of the form *Severiana Alexandriana* makes a chronological difference likely.

None of the inscriptions naming *Legio III Gallica* with epithet come from the area of the province. It is possible, especially in the case of the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* that the practice of the locality in which the inscription was produced determined the choice of epithet.

Only inscriptions with epithet *Severiana* survive from Egypt and Africa. None of them can be assigned to a chronological period, so it cannot be decided whether this epithet was retained in both provinces up to 235, or, as in Arabia, a shift from *Severiana* to *Alexandriana* did occur.

The two varieties of epithet are attested only on the inscriptions of *Legio III Augusta*. The change in form of epithet employed did not take place earlier than 227. No closer date can be given.

On the basis of the inscription of *Ala Sebastena*, dated to 234, it seems that in Mauretania Caesariensis the epithet *Severiana* was uniformly employed during the whole period of 222–235.

From our tables the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Apart from certain inscriptions which may be regarded as exceptional, when a unit is named on an inscription erected away from its station local practice is followed, and of *cursus honorum* inscriptions, the use of at most two epithets is indicated for various units. These epithets can always be distinguished chronologically.



2. The conferment of epithets was not effected in a uniform or identical way, nor were the changes in form of epithet used uniform, nor does the time of the changes permit us to infer that imperial regulations concerning the changes were introduced. The bestowal of the honorific epithets and the alteration of those already given were determined by the administration in a different way according to provinces. Presumably to a certain extent the discrimination was intentional.

3. In the early phase, differentiation in certain provinces existed even between the legions and between certain groups of the *auxilia*. In the second phase, only one variety of the epithet was given within a province. On the other hand, in the case of the Rome cohorts, uniformity in the first period was exchanged for differentiation in the second.

4. The epithet *Severiana* was received by units even in the first period. Some of them however retained it even during the second period.

5. At the time of the first award, 76% of the units, or provinces within which only one variety of the epithet was awarded, became *Severiana*, 16% of them *Alexandriana*, and 8% *Severiana Alexandriana*. After the change in form of epithet adopted, the proportion with *Severiana* decreased to 28%, that with *Alexandriana* increased a little to 22%, and in half of the provinces the epithet became *Severiana Alexandriana*. Thus the change went against the epithet *Severiana* and in favour of *Severiana Alexandriana*. The change would have had a reasonable basis if it expressed a modification in political emphases. The epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* made a deliberate reference to the young ruling emperor, as against *Severiana* which recalled his great predecessor, Septimius Severus, and the relationship of kinship with him, and emphasized continuity with respect to policy. On his accession to the throne, the young emperor relied upon the enormous prestige carried by the name Severus, but later the secure establishment of his rule enabled him to put his own person to the fore.

6. By no means did this change prevail uniformly. In the earlier phase, distinctions are apparent in the different epithets employed within Germania Superior and the two Moesias, while in the later period, when differences at a local level disappeared, the lack of uniformity may have originated from another cause. A comparative table of provinces, province groups and epithets will therefore provide information (see Table 51).

In the first phase, the epithets *Alexandriana* and *Severiana Alexandriana* occurred only in the Western provinces, apart from the two Moesias where, for the sake of making a distinction, the epithets *Alexandriana* and *Severiana Alexandriana* were used in an equal proportion. In the Danube region, disregarding the two Moesias, and also in the Eastern and African provinces, only the epithet *Severiana* was awarded by the emperor.

In the second period, it is only the epithets *Alexandriana* and *Severiana Alexandriana* that are known in the Western provinces. In the Danubian region, Noricum, and the two Pannonias the form *Severiana* remained in use; in the two Moesias units were styled *Severiana Alexandriana*, while in Dacia the epithet *Alexandriana* was awarded. All corps honoured in the East became uniformly *Severiana Alexandriana*; Africa, like the Danubian region, was divided: in Numidia we find only *Alexandriana* while in Mauretania *Severiana* occurs.

A differential system of awarding the imperial epithet thus established itself according to provinces. If a certain political motivation can be discerned with regard to the awarding of the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* it is best evidenced in the Eastern provinces. The change from *Severiana* can be related to the emperor's presence in the East. Although Severus Alexander did, in the last period of his life, appear on the German frontier as well, the Western *Severiana Alexandriana* epithets can hardly be related to this. The epithet had

Table 51  
Comparative picture

Epithet	First period	Second period
<i>Severiana</i>	Germania Sup. 1/2	
	Noricum	Noricum
	Pannonia Sup.	Pannonia Sup.
	Pannonia Inf.	Pannonia Inf.
	Moesia Sup. 1/2	
	Moesia Inf. 1/2	
	Dacia	
	Thracia	
	Mesopotamia	
	Syria Coele	
	Syria Phoen.	
	Arabia	
	Aegyptus	
	Africa	
	Numidia	
Mauretania Caes.	Mauretania Caes.	
<i>Alexandriana</i>	Hispania Cit.	
	Germania Inf.	
	Moes. Sup. 1/2	Germania Sup.
	Moes. Inf. 1/2	
		Dacia
<i>Sever. Alexandriana</i>		Numidia
		Hispania Cit.
	Britannia Inf.	
		Germania Inf.
	Germania Sup. 1/2	
		Moesia Sup.
		Moesia Inf.
	Mesopotamia	
	Syria Coele	
	Syria Phoen.	

appeared here already and had indeed been characteristic of the Western provinces in the first period. In the second period the epithet *Severiana* was essentially restricted to the two Pannonias and Noricum. It is common knowledge that it was the army of Pannonia that was principally dissatisfied with Severus Alexander's policy. The administration deliberately retained in these provinces the epithet referring to the emperor's popular predecessor and his dynasty.

It is noteworthy that, in respect of the epithets awarded, the two Moesias did not share in the practice of the other Danubian provinces but stand closer to that of the Western provinces and in particular to the two Germanias. An analysis of senatorial careers in the 2nd century reveals a similar tendency: the advancement of the governors of the two Moesias definitely differed from that of governors of the two Pannonias; it was uniform with that of governors of the Germanias and led administration of Britain or Spain.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>32</sup> *Die Laufbahn der Statthalter in der römischen Provinz Moesia Inferior*. Weimar 1966, 55–67.

The practice of differential award of the imperial epithet according to area under Severus Alexander also throws light upon the change in the significance of the imperial epithet. The differentiation observed in the awards undoubtedly indicates that the epithets were received by military formations in the various provinces not for important joint undertakings—participation in the suppression of uprisings against the emperor and in imperial wars—but for local actions. To these statements further evidence can be added if we survey the dated inscriptional material. The earliest dated epithets of the units are listed in Table 52.

Table 52

Inscription no.	Unit	Date	
		Without epithets	With epithets
Italia			
309	<i>Cohortes V-IX praet.</i>		8 VI. 223
315	<i>Cohors VII vigilum</i>	V. 222	
316	<i>Cohors VII vigilum</i>		II. 229
Britannia Superior			
323	<i>Legio II Augusta</i>	23 IX. 224	
Britannia Inferior			
326	<i>Cohors II Asturum</i>		225
329	<i>Cohors IV Gallorum</i>		223-224
330	<i>Cohors V Gallorum</i>	222	
331	<i>Cohors I Ael. Hisp.</i>	222	
Germania Inferior			
334	<i>Legio I Minervia</i>		25 IV. 222
340	<i>Legio XXX Ulp. vict.</i>	223	
Germania Superior			
352	<i>Legio VIII Augusta</i>		19 IV. 223
362	<i>Legio XXII Primig.</i>		13 I. 223
379	<i>Cohors I Treverorum</i>		223
383	<i>Numerus Catharens.</i>	225	
385	<i>Numerus [---]</i>	23 II. 225	
388	<i>Hastiferi ciu. Matt.</i>	24 III. 224	
387	<i>Expl. Stu. Britton.</i>		13 VIII. 232
Noricum			
388a	<i>Legio II Italica</i>	225	
389	<i>Legio II Italica</i>		226
390	<i>Legio II Italica</i>		15 V. 226
395	<i>Cohors I Aelia</i>		230
Pannonia Superior			
396	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>	8 IV. 225	
398	<i>Legio X Gemina</i>		4 X. 224
Pannonia Inferior			
413	<i>Legio I Adiutrix</i>		225
425	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	223	
428	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		1 X. 228.
429	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>		228
Moesia Superior			
449	<i>Legio IV Flavia</i>		226
451	<i>Legio VII Claudia</i>		223

Table 52 (cont.)

Inscription no.	Unit	Date	
		Without epithets	With epithets
	Moesia Inferior		
459	<i>Legio Italica</i>		20 IX. 224
464	<i>Ala I Aetectorum</i>		224
465	<i>Cohors II Fl. Britton.</i>		230
	Dacia		
466	<i>Legio V Macedonica</i>		230
	Thracia		
480	<i>Cohors II Lucens.</i>		222-224
	Mesopotamia		
481	<i>Legio I Parthica</i>		229?
	Syria Coele		
486a	<i>Cohors III Palaest.</i>		1 X. 232
487	<i>Cohors II Palymren.</i>		230
	Syria Palestina		
491	<i>Legio X Pretensis</i>	222-226	
	Syria Phoenicia		
490	<i>Legio III Gallica</i>		224-225
	Numidia		
497	<i>Legio III Augusta</i>		224
511	<i>Ala Flavia</i>		227
	Mauretania Caesariensis		
518	<i>Ala Sebastena</i>		234

The earliest dated example of an epithet comes from a period not long after Severus Alexander's accession to the throne: *Legio I Minervia* was already *Alexandriana* on April 25th, 222. The inscription with the dedication *Victoriae Aug(ustae)*, was erected by the governor, Flavius Aper Commodianus, in co-operation with Aufidius Coresnius Marcellus, *legatus legionis*. The legate had replaced an unknown senator whose name has been erased from the inscription,<sup>33</sup> quite possibly because he was a sympathizer of Elagabalus and was killed following the news of the emperor's death.<sup>34</sup> The dedication of the inscription, *Victoriae Aug.*, and the occurrence of an imperial epithet at the beginning of a new era permit us to suspect that the legate lost his life not only because he was loyal to Elagabalus but also because he was involved in military resistance. That *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix* did not receive an imperial epithet simultaneously is attested by an official inscription erected in 223. *Legio XXII Primigenia* in Germania Superior probably also received its epithet in 222, for it was already *Severiana Alexandriana* on April 19th, 223. *Cohors I Treverorum* was also awarded its epithet in 223 at the latest. It bore the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* on an inscription it erected in honour of Severus Alexander. However the other units in the province had at that time not yet received an epithet. One

<sup>33</sup> ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, 54-55.

<sup>34</sup> T. BECHERT, Ein Alemanneneinfall am obergermanischen Limes unter Elagabal. *EpigrStud*, VIII, 1969, 52-62.

of the two varieties of imperial epithet occurring in the province was borne by the *Hastiferi civitatis Mattiacorum* on March 24th, 224, and by a *numerus*, the name of which is unknown, on Febr. 23rd, 225, while the *Numerus Cattharensium* had in 225 not yet received it. In Rome, the praetorian cohorts bear an epithet on their first dated inscription of 8 June, 223; *Cohors VII vigilum* was not yet *Severiana* in May 222. The *Legio VII Claudia* was among the early recipients: in 223 it was already *Severiana*. The earliest epithets from the period of Severus Alexander do not fall into groups according to either form of epithet or geographical distribution and, on the evidence of the award made to *Legio I Minervia*, the grants were made to reward various successes probably of a local nature. The early imperial epithets borne by formations in Germania Superior can be associated with the movements of the Alamanni,<sup>35</sup> while the award to *Legio VII Claudia* may be explained by the unrest in the Danubian region.<sup>36</sup>

The inscriptions dated to the later years of the reign, with a few exceptions, furnish information only as to a time when the unit concerned already possessed an epithet. In Britannia Inferior, *Cohors V Gallorum* and *I Aelia Hispanorum* are still without an epithet on inscriptions of 222. *Cohors II Asturum* already possessed an epithet in 225; *Cohors IV Gallorum* bore its epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* on an inscription erected under the governorship of Claudius Xenophon. This governor appears on two inscriptions of 223.<sup>37</sup> His tenure will have begun in 222 at the earliest if he was the successor of Marius Valerianus, who is mentioned on inscriptions of that year;<sup>38</sup> Claudius Xenophon cannot have remained in office later than 225, when Maximus is attested as governor on an inscription.<sup>39</sup> If the forces in Britain acquired their epithets in connection with some common undertaking, this may have taken place at about the end of 224, or possibly in 225. This conjectural conclusion rests upon an inscription of 23rd September, 224, on which *Legio II Augusta* appears without an imperial epithet.

In Pannonia Superior, the epithet *Severiana* is attested for *Legio X Germina* on an inscription of 4th October, 224. The same legion is mentioned without epithet on an inscription of 8th April, 225, erected by a *beneficiarius* at Neviodunum. This soldier, performing his military service far from the station of his legion, had probably not yet been informed of its receipt of an imperial epithet. The legion may therefore have received its epithet not long before 4 October, 224. It is not impossible that the grant of an epithet to the legions of Pannonia Inferior is to be placed at the same time. In 223 *Legio II Adiutrix* still appears on an inscription without an epithet. The first text in which the epithet *Severiana* appears is an inscription designating *Legio I Adiutrix* in 225.

In Moesia Inferior an epithet is first attested for *Legio I Italica* on an inscription of 20th September, 224. *Ala I Aetectorum* also appears with an epithet in 224. As in Pannonia Superior, the grant of the epithet may not have long preceded September 20th. In Moesia Superior, the early epithet attested for *Legio VII Claudia* in 223 and that attested for *Legio IV Flavia* in 226 can be taken in conjunction when considering the chronological order of awards. The fact that on the small number of inscriptions naming the latter legion its epithet appears as *Severiana Alexandriana* in 226 does not exclude the possibility that it had received the *Alexandriana* epithet at the same time as the other units in the Danube

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> A military history of Pannonia from the Marcomann Wars to the death of Alexander Severus (180–235). *AArchHung*, XIV, 1962, 106–111.

<sup>37</sup> *RIB*, 2299, 2306

<sup>38</sup> *RIB*, 978, 1060

<sup>39</sup> *RIB*, 1738

region, i.e. in the second half of 224. A similar dating is possible in the case of *Cohors II Lucensium*, which was stationed in Thracia, the inscription attesting its epithet is given an approximate date by the appearance on it of L. Prosius Rufinus as governor.<sup>40</sup>

Only two inscriptions are known from the Eastern provinces in the early years of Severus Alexander's reign. One of them comes from Syria Palestina and mentions *Legio X Fretensis*: this inscription was erected in the life-time of Iulia Maesa, so not later than 226. The other is dated to 224–225 and names *Legio III Gallica* with imperial epithet.

Of the African provinces only Numidia has produced epithets of this period. Our inscription, no. 497, in which *Legio III Augusta* already bears its epithet *Severiana*, was erected in 224. Another inscription, no. 503, not listed in our table, is probably contemporary. The inscription names M. Ulpus Maximus as governor. He can be considered as the first legate of Numidia under Severus Alexander,<sup>41</sup> and he may have remained in office until 224.

Variety is characteristic of the earliest epithets: *Alexandriana* in Germania Inferior, *Severiana* and *Severiana Alexandriana* in Germania Superior, *Severiana* in Italia and Moesia Inferior. Those epithets the award of which can be placed in 224 are uniformly *Severiana*, apart from those found in Britain which are *Severiana Alexandriana*. The uniformity of this group of epithets which can be assigned to about the same time is to be linked rather with military disaffection manifesting itself in local movements in the various parts of the empire than with troubles on the frontiers, although this too should be taken into consideration in the case of certain provinces. It is possible that an atmosphere of increasing hostility to Severus Alexander<sup>42</sup> prompted the conferment of *Severiana* epithets to recall the memory of the emperor's popular predecessors.

Examination of further awards of imperial epithets is rendered more difficult by the alteration of epithets, which is attested in different periods and in almost all the provinces. The reason for the alterations of the epithets is hard to determine from the inscriptional material. Whether they should be regarded as marking fresh awards which aimed to renew the loyalty of the army at times when it might have weakened or whether they were simply administrative modifications, it is difficult to decide. A general application of the theory that units which had been granted an epithet subsequently lost the right to use it and that another epithet was awarded when they subsequently gave signs of renewed loyalty is hardly possible. Nevertheless, though not on a mass scale this may have occurred in the case of certain units. We know of *Severiana* epithets from *Cohortes Praetoriae* in the years 223, 224, 225 and 226. On an inscription erected in 227, the cohorts do not bear the epithet. In the next dated inscription, from 230, they are styled *Alexandriana*. A similar phenomenon can be detected in the case of *Legio XXII Primigenia*, which appears on inscriptions which bear a date or to which a date can be assigned from 226, 227, 229, 230 and probably 231.<sup>43</sup> On the two latest inscriptions, nos 359 and 360, which were erected in 231 and on 13th August 232, the imperial epithet is absent. These two cases might in themselves be considered as accident, but the inscription without epithet of *VIII Augusta*, the other legion of Germania Superior, belongs to the same period being dated 31st December 231. The possibility cannot be excluded that during 231 the right to bear the

<sup>40</sup> He began his activity still under Elagabalus, in Thracia, thus during 221–222 the latest. He may have been still in office in 224. See BARBIERI, no. 437.

<sup>41</sup> E. BIRLEY, The governors of Numidia, A. D. 193–268, *JRS* XL, 1950, 63.

<sup>42</sup> For a summary see: GROEBE, *RE*, II, 1896, col. 2534.

<sup>43</sup> Our inscription no. 370, which mentions [Sex. Catius] Clemen[s] as governor in Germania Superior. See BARBIERI, no. 988.

imperial epithet was withdrawn from these two legions. In the case of the praetorian cohorts, this withdrawal had taken place earlier, very likely after one of the outbreaks by them mentioned in the sources. These regiments did however receive the imperial epithet again. It cannot be decided whether the alteration in the epithet was connected with the renewal of the award or whether the change would have taken place anyway.

The inscriptions without epithet from a period when the unit in question had already been in possession of one do not necessarily imply that it had been withdrawn even temporarily. *Legio II Adiutrix* appears with epithet in 228, and the epithet is then frequently attested up to 233. We know of an inscription without epithet, no. 426, besides one with epithet from 230. Inscription no. 426 was produced by one of the veterans of the legion, who erected it in fulfilment of a pledge a long distance away from its station. Presumably the veteran did not know of his legion's new epithet since it had been acquired at a date subsequent to his discharge. The inscription naming *Legio X Gemina* without epithet in 232 again does not favour the possibility of previous withdrawal of the award, for the legion also bore its title *Severiana* in 234. The text in question, inscription no. 397, was erected by the *beneficiarius consularis* of the legion at Neviodunum; we possess another inscription without epithet from this place, no. 396, dated to 225. It is likely that the earlier text influenced the wording of the inscription erected in 230.

Some of the imperial epithets can probably be associated with the suppression of disturbances directed against Severus Alexander. The *Praefectus Mesopotamiae*, Flavius Heracles, was killed by his soldiers at a date prior to 229.<sup>44</sup> It is very likely that *Legio I Parthica* received its imperial epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* in 229 in connection with this riot, and probably *Cohors XX Palmyrenorum* as well; we have an inscription with epithet *Severiana Alexandriana* from this cohort in 230. As against this, it seems that the alteration of the imperial epithet from *Severiana* to *Alexandriana* can in the case of *Legio III Augusta* be linked with activities in war. Under the first three governors in Severus Alexander's reign, M. Iulius Maximus,<sup>45</sup> L. Julius Apronius Maenius Pius Salamallianus,<sup>46</sup> and C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus,<sup>47</sup> *Legio III Augusta* bore the epithet *Severiana*, while under P. Julius Iunianus Martialianus<sup>48</sup> it was *Alexandriana*. This change had taken place at the latest in this governor's term of office, but more likely under his immediate predecessor, who was probably C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus. As has already been indicated by E. Groag<sup>49</sup> and by E. Birley,<sup>50</sup> the latter senator will have governed Numidia after 226, since on inscription no. 48 he does not mention Julia Maesa. On this inscription erected to Severus Alexander and Julia Mamaea mention is made of a *vexillatio* of *Legio III Augusta*: it is therefore evident that here we deal with a unit which had been commanded to carry out some military enterprise. On our inscription no. 49, which was also erected after the death of Julia Maesa, although the legion is still *Severiana*, and is therefore of approximately the same period as the one mentioned above,

<sup>44</sup> Dio, Excerpt. LXXX 4, 2

<sup>45</sup> E. BIRLEY, o. c., 63; B. E. THOMASSON, *Die Statthalter der römischen Provinzen Nordafrikas von Augustus bis Diocletianus*. Lund 1960, II, 209–210.

<sup>46</sup> B. E. THOMASSON, o. c., 210–211.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid., 212–213.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid., 211–212. THOMASSON lists him among the governors of Numidia before C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus, with no closer dating. On the basis of the epithets it is however clear that we should consider him a successor of C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus.

<sup>49</sup> PIR<sup>2</sup>, F 29

<sup>50</sup> E. BIRLEY, o. c., 64.

we are again informed of the activity of a *vexillatio*. On a third inscription, no. 50, which attests a *vexillatio* of *Legio III Augusta*, it is styled *Alexandriana*. If we associate the three inscriptions dated after 226 and indicating the detachment of a *vexillatio* each with the same military enterprise, which can be considered as likely, then it can hardly be doubted that the legion changed its epithet from *Severiana* to *Alexandriana* when C. Fabius Fabianus Vetilius Lucilianus was the governor in office.

The action in Numidia took place in the years after 226, but the uprising in Mesopotamia can be placed in 229. In Dacia the change of epithet may have taken place somewhat later. *Legio V Macedonia* still bore the epithet *Severiana* in 230, on inscription no. 466, and it is therefore likely that the epithets *Alexandriana* in Dacia are not earlier than 230–231. The new imperial epithet is attested on inscriptions for three *auxilia*, viz. *Ala I Frontoniana*, on nos 474–5, *Cohors III Delmatarum*, on no. 476 and *Cohors VI Nova Cumidavensium*, on no. 478. The uniform wording of the inscriptions leaves no doubt that they were erected at the same time. One of them was erected to Severus Alexander, the remainder to Julia Mamaea, it is likely however that originally pairs of inscriptions were planned, and all of them were dedicated by Jasdius Domitianus, the governor. The pairs of altars dedicated to the emperor and his mother, and the new epithet of the regiments permit us to infer that there might previously have been a movement against Severus Alexander within the army of Dacia, possibly among the legions, from which no inscriptions with epithet *Alexandriana* are known.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>51</sup> BALLA, L., A Severusok és Dácia (The Severi and Dacia). *A Déri Múzeum Évkönyve* (The Yearbook of Museum Déri). 1969/70, 96–97; Id., Some problems of the history of Dacia in the Severan age. *Acta Classica Universitatis Scientiarum Debreceniensis*, VI, 1970, 65–66.



## V. MAXIMINIANA

### ITALIA

#### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 522a *AÉ*, 1972, 503—Sohaće (Moesia Inf.), 7. I. 236  
*Imp. Caes. C. Iulius Verus Maxi/minus Pius Felix Aug., pontif. / max., trib. pot. II, cos., p. p., procos., / nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Maxi/minianis decem I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. / VIII. VIIII. X piis uindicibus, . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., / Imp. Caes. C. Iulio Vero Maximino Pio / Felice Aug., M. Pupieno Africano cos., / coh. V pr. {pr.} Maximinian. p. u., / M. Aurelio M. f. Vlp. Vellico / Serdica . . .*

#### Cohors I praetoria

- 523 *CIL*, VII, 810 = *AÉ*, 1958, 104 = *RIB*, 1896—Camboglanna (Britannia Inf.)  
*I. O. M. [D.], / coh. I A[el. Dac.], / c. p. Flau[us Ma]/ximia[nus], / trib. ex [euoc. c.]/ I pr. Ma[ximin.].*

#### Cohors II praetoria

- 524 *CIL*, XIII, 6677a—Mogontiacum (Germania Sup.)  
*Fortunae Reg. / duci[---], coh. / II pr. p. u. [[Maximinia]]/nae, cura[m] agent. / > > coh. s. [s., mi]l. B[rit.?] / e[---]nor. / B[---]oni Ale / cen[---] M[---] / V R[---] V[---] / ---]nte/[--- / a]ram [d]ic[a]uit, / [?de su]o pro salute eo/rum.*

#### Cohors VIII praetoria

- 524a *CIL*, VI, 2849—Roma  
*[---] R V / [mil. c]oh. VIII Maxi[m]ianae / u. soluit.*

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Cohors I Batavorum

525 CIL, VII, 621 = RIB 1553—Brocolitia, a. 237

[Imp. Caes. [[C. Iulio Ver]o / [Maximino] P. F. Aug., Ge]r. max., / [Dac. max., Sarm. max., pont.] max., / [tr. p. III, imp. VI, cos., p]rco[s.], / [p. p. et [[C. Iulio Vero] Maxi[mo]], Ger. max., Dac. max., S]arm. / [max., nob.] Caes. n., sub / [---]ucciano, u. c., leg. / [Aug. pr. pr.], coh. I B[a]tauorum / [fecit, cur]ante Burrio / [---]sto, prae[f.], / Perpetuo et C]orneliano [cos.].

### Cohors I Aelia Dacorum

526 CIL, VII, 808 = RIB, 1875—Camboglanna, a. 237

I. O. M., / [co]h. I Ael. Dac[orum], c. p. est / [A]urelius Fa[u]s[t]us, trib., / Perpetuo cos.

527 CIL, VII, 810 = AÉ, 1958, 104 = RIB, 1896—Camboglanna

= 523: I. O. M. [D.] / coh. I A[el. Dac.], / c. p. Flau[us Ma]ximia[nus], ...

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

528 CIL, XIII, 7826—Nettersheim, a. 237

[ n n.] d d / [--- san]is[imis] Ma[tr]onis, Priscin[ius] / [---], leg. I M. [p. f. / Maxim. ?] pr[o] se su[s]que om[ni]bus p[ro]sui[t] ex [--- / imperio Pe]rpetuo et / [--- Corneli]ano / os.].

529 CIL, XIII, 12002—Nettersheim

[--- mil. leg. I] M. p. f. Ma[ximiniana?] / O C F FIS.

530 AÉ, 1931, 11—Bonna

= 95: Leg. I M. / [Maxim]ini[ana] pie fid. / Antoniniana.<sup>1</sup>

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Cohors I Treverorum

531 CIL, XIII, 11971—Zugmantel

Imp. Caes. C. Iulio / Vero Maximino P. / Fel. Aug., pontifici / max., Germ.] max., / Dac[ic.] max., Sarmat[ic]o] max., tribunic. / [pot. III], imp. V, [p. p.], cos., / procos., [coh. I (?) / Treu. Max[im]inia]na / deuot. nu[mini et] / m. eiius.

<sup>1</sup> In place of [Maxim]iniana there may have originally stood Antoniniana. The original epithet was again written at the end of the inscription, after the removal of the epithet Maximiniana.

## Hastiferi civitatis Mattiacorum

- 532 *CIL*, XIII, 7281—Castellum Mattiacorum, 23. VIII. 236  
*In h. d. d., deae Virtuti, Bello/ne, montem Vaticanum / uetustate conlabsum / restituerunt hastiferi ci/uitatis Mattiacorum, X kal. / Sep., Imp. [[d. n. Maximin[o] Au[g.]] / et Africano cos., hi quorum no/mine i. s(crip)ta sunt — Names.*

## NORICUM

### Ala Augusta

- 533 *CIL*, III, 4812 = D., 2524 = *AÉ*, 1974, 500—Virunum, 1. II. 238  
*Victoriae / Aug. sac., / Fl. Tacitus, / s. c. alae Aug., / Ael. Martius, / s. c. coh. I Ael. Brit., / pro se suisq. omnibu[s], / u. s. l. l. m., kal. Febr. Pio et Pontiano / cos.*

### Cohors I Aelia Brittonum

- 534 *CIL*, III, 4812 = D., 2524 = *AÉ*, 1974, 500—Virunum, 1. II. 238  
 = 533: *Victoriae / Aug. sac., . . . / Ael. Martius, s. c. coh. I Ael. Brit., . . . kal. Febr., Pio et Pontiano / cos.*

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XIV Gemina

- 535 *AÉ*, 1934, 78 = HS, 242—Neviodunum, a. 235  
*I. O. M. / et Gen. loci, / pro salute / sua et suis, / M. Aur. Zenas, / b. f. cos. leg. XIII / G. M. u. u. ob u. q. s. / l. m., / Seuero et Quintiano / [cos].*
- 536 *CIL*, III, 11135 = VORBECK, 83 = *RO*<sup>2</sup> 213 = D., 4311 = MERLAT, 108 = VORBECK II, 86—Carnuntum  
*[I. O. M.] Dolich., / pro sal. / [Imp. Caes.] C. / [Iul. Ver. [[M]ax / [imini P.]] F. / [Inuic. Au]g. [--- / Vlpi]u[s A]m[a]ndianus, / mil. leg. / XIII G., / librari[u]s / numeris, / cus. arm., / signif[er], / optio / o[cta]u[i] / pr(incipis) pr(ioris), / candidatus / numini, / cum V[er]pio / Amando, / [ue]t. le[g.] s. s. / p.*
- 537 *CIL*, III, 1189 = VORBECK, 65 = VORBECK II, 68—Carnuntum  
*Pro salute dd. nn. Imp. / [[Maximini et Maxim]i] Augg., to/tiusque domus diui/nae, in honorem col. / conueter., L. Cas. Flor/[e]ntinu[s], uet. leg. XIII G. M[[aximini]anae, ex c. a., / mag. coll. s. s., deuotus / numini maiestati.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix

- 538 *CIL*, III, 10996 = BARKÓCZI, 167—Brigetio, 29. XII. 236  
*I. O. M.*, / *Iunon.* [Reg.], / *Marti*, [Au]r. *Cin/s.*, *imm. leg. I Ad.* / *p. f.* [[*Maximin.*]], / *u. s. l. m.*  
 // *III kal.* / *Ianuar.* / *d. d.*, // *Imp. Caes.* / [[*d. n. Maxi/mino Aug.*]] / *et Afro cos.*

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 539 J. SZILÁGYI, *BpR*, XVI, 1955, 393—Aquincum, a. 235  
*I. O. M.*, / *lustró* / *Aur. Pis/onis*, / *p. p. leg. II* / *Ad.*, *Aur. Do/natus*, *me[nsor? miles?]* /  
*emeritus* [[*eg. eiusd*]]em, / *Seuero et Quint.* / *cos.*
- 540 B. KUZSINSZKY, *BpR*, XII, 1937, 90, 20 = *AÉ*, 1937, 188—Aquincum, a. 236  
 [[*Iou*]] *O. M.*, / *P. Ael. Tertius*, / *corn. leg. II/Adi. ex uo/to posuit*, / *pro sal. sua* / *et suorum*, /  
*u. s. l. m.*, / [[*Imp. M[axi/mino]*]] *et Africano* / *cos.*
- 541 *CIL*, III, 14354<sup>4</sup>—Aquincum  
*Imp. Caes.* [[*C. / Iul. Ve[ro Maxi/mino]*]] *Inuicto* / *Pio Felici Aug.*, / *pontific. max.*, / *trib.*  
*potestat.*, / *p. p.*, *proconsul*, / *leg. II Ad. p. f.* [[*M[a/ximiniana ab]*]] / *Aq. / m. p. / II.*
- 542 *CIL*, III, 14354<sup>5</sup>—Aquincum  
*Imp. Caes.* [[*C. / Iul. [Vero Maxi/mino]*]] *Inuicto* / *P. F. Aug.*, *pont.* / *max.*, *trib. potest.*, / *r.*  
*p.*, *cos.*, *proconsul*, / [[*et C. Iul. Vero / Maximo*]] *nobi/lissimo Caesari*, / *leg. II Ad. p. f.*  
 [[*[Ma/ximiniano, ab]*]] *Aq. / m. p. II.*

### Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum c. Γ. sag. eq.

- 543 *CIL*, III, 3728—10636 = EF, 317—Intercisa  
 [--- *M*]aximis, *coh. ∞ [Hem.] / Maximiniana*, / *ab Aq. / m. p. XLVII.*
- 543a LŐRINCZ, B., *Vezető a Dunaújvárosi Múzeum római kőtárához* (A guide to the Roman Lapidarium of the Museum of Dunaújváros). *Dunaújváros* 1975, no. 9 = *AÉ*, 1975, 701—  
 Intercisa, a. 237  
*Imp. Caes. / C. Iul. Vero Maximino* / *Pio Fel. Inuic[ti]o Aug.*, *ponti.* / *max.*, *trib. pot. III*, / *imp.*  
*V. cos.*, *pr[oc]os.*, *p. p.* / *Imp. et C. Iul. Vero Maximo Aug.* / *nobilissimo Caes.*, / *principi*  
*iuentutis*, / *Aug. n. filio*, *Germanicis*, / *Dacicis*, *Sarmaticis* / *maximis*, *c. H. c. R.*  
*Maximiniana* / *ab Aq. m. p. / L.*

### Cohors ∞ Maurorum

- 544 *CIL*, III, 10375 = D., 2552—Matrica  
 [--- / *Germanico*, *Da[cico]*, *Sarmatico*] / *maximo*, / *coh. ∞ Maur.* / *Maxim[us]ian.* /  
*deuotissim.* / *numini ma[ri]est[is] eius*].

## Cohors I Thracum Germanica

- 545 *CIL*, III, 10639—Annamatia, a. 237  
*Imp. Caes. / C. Iul. Vero Maximino / Pio Fel. Inuicto Aug., / pont. max., trib. pot. / III, imp. V, cos., procos., / p. p. et C. Iul. Vero Maximo / nobilissimo Caes., / principii iuuentutis, / Aug. n. filio, Germani/cis Dacicis Sarma/ticis maximis, / coh. I T. G. / Maximiniana, / ab Aq. m. p. / LV.*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 546 *AÉ*, 1952, 186 = ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL, 16 = *IMS*, 1—Singidunum  
*Dea[m?] Hecaten triui/ae t[r]iformi, Val. Cr/escensio mil. leg. IIII Fl. Ma/x. [pro s]e et suis u. p. l. m.*

## MOESIA INFERIOR

### Cohors I Cispadensium

- 547 *V. VELKOV, Klio, XXXIX, 1961, 216—Lomec*  
*Imp. Caesari / Caio Iulio Ver[o / Maximino] Aug., / [p]ontifici max., / [t]ribuniciae po/[t]est., cos., p. p., / [c]oh. I Cispad. / Maximinia]na, deuota nu[m]imi / [m]aiestatiq. eius / d. p. quaestur. de/[dicante] Domitio [An/ti]gono, c. u., [leg. Aug. / pr. pr.].*

## Cohors I Lusitanorum

- 548 *V. VELKOV, Klio, XXXIX, 1961, 215 = AÉ, 1964, 180—Maläk Preslavac*  
*[--- Domi]tius Antigonus, / u. c., leg. Aug. pr. pr., / ex quaest. coh. / I Lusit. [Maximinia/næ] consecrauit, / dedicauitque.*

## Numerus c. R.

- 549 *AÉ, 1957, 338—Municipium Montanensium*  
*Numini perpetuo / d. n. inuictissimi / Imp. Caes. [[C. Iul. V. / Maximini] Pii Fel/lis Aug., pont. / maxim<i>, trib. / potest., p. p., procos., / n. c. R. [[Maximia/nus] deuotus / numini maiesta/tique eius.*

## GALATIA

### Cohors [---]

- 550 *CIL*, III, 6770—Vindia  
*C. Iulio [Vero Maximo / n]obiliss[imo Caesari, / pr]incip[i iuuentutis, / fil]o d. n. [Iuli Veri] / Maximin[i P. F.] / A[ugusti, / m]ilites co[hortis --- / Max]imin[anae].*

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 551 *CIL*, VIII, 2764—Lambaesis<sup>2</sup>  
*D. M. s.*, / *T. Flauio Maximo, prae. leg. III Aug., heredes Iuli Se|cundi, quondam > leg. s. s.,*  
*cui idem Maximus testamento | suo monimentum sibi ex SS XII nummum faciendum*  
*delegauerat.*
- 552 *AÉ*, 1948, 209—Dimmidi, 3. V. 235  
*I. O. M.*, / *pro salute d. n. Imp. | Caes. C. [[Maximi|ni]] Pii Fel. Aug., | uex. leg. III Aug. p. u.*  
*[[Maximinia|nae]] morantes | castello Dim|midi, sub cur. | C. Ponti Aureli(a)|ni > leg.*  
*eiusd. de|uoti numini | eius aram Cerei | consecratam | V non. Mai, Quin|tiano et Seuro cos.*  
*| curantib. M. Lisinio Cassiano strat. et | L. Aurelio Emerito tesserario.*
- 553 *CIL*, VIII, 2675 = D., 4194—Lambaesis  
*Deo Soli in|uicto Mi|thrae, | M. Aurel. | M. f. Sergi|a Carnu|nto Sabi|nus, prae|fect. leg. III*  
*Aug. p. u. | [[Maximi|nianae]], u. s. l. m.*
- 554 *AÉ*, 1940, 153—Messad, 3. V.  
*[Pro salute Imp. Caes. C. Iuli | Veri Maximini sanctissimi?] | Imp. et [[C. Iuli Veri Ma|ximi*  
*no]] bilisimi | Caes. Augg., totiusq. d. d. | [e]o[r]um, ar[a]m Cerei ue|xil. leg. III Aug. p. u.*  
*[[Maxi|minianae]] praetend. | castel. Dimm. deuota | numini maies|tatiq. eorum, | sub cura*  
*M. An|toni Aquilae, > le[g.] | eius[dem] cons[ecr.] | V n. [maias sculpsit] | et scri[psit].*

The small number of inscriptions offers only a restricted opportunity for the study of the awards of imperial epithets. What seems to be clear is that the practice of rewarding units with the emperor's name did not differ from that followed under Severus Alexander. In this short reign only a relatively few units came to be rewarded. It seems that in certain provinces no unit became *Maximiniana*. Two units appear on inscriptions of the period between 235 and 238 in Noricum, viz. *Ala Augusta*, on no. 33 and *Cohors I Aelia Brittonum*, on no. 34, both of them on 1st February, 238. They both appear without epithet. It is uncertain whether the units in Britain received imperial epithets. Two dated inscriptions are known, both of them from 237, on which *Cohors I Batavorum*, no. 525, and *Cohors I Aelia Dacorum*, no. 526, are mentioned without epithet. Another, undated inscription, no. 523, of the latter unit refers to the tribune *Flavi[us Ma]ximia[nus]* who had previously been an *evocatus* in *Cohors I praetoria Maximiniana*.

From the first year of Maximinus' rule we have only one dated inscription, which refers to *Legio III Augusta* and was erected at Dimmidi on 3 May, 235, where a *vexillatio* of the legion was stationed. It is possible that it had earned the epithet as a reward for military successes. It is likely that the inscriptions of *Cohortes I and II praetoriae* reflect the earliest awards. I have already mentioned *Cohors I praetoria* the *evocatus* of which became still under Maximinus Thrax, a *tribunus cohortis* in Britain. The inscription mentioning

<sup>2</sup> On inscription no. 501, T. Flavius Maximus is a prefect of *Legio III Augusta Severiana*. If the imperial epithet was not omitted from the gravestone, it is likely that Maximus' death followed the murder of Severus Alexander, or at least that his gravestone was erected later than that.

*Cohors II praetoria Maximiniana* comes from Mogontiacum; the Rome cohorts could have served in the imperial escort at the time of the German war; it is very likely that they won their distinction there. The war probably ended before the close of 235.<sup>3</sup>

In the Danubian region, where Maximinus Thrax conducted a lengthy war, the earliest dated inscriptions come from 236. In Pannonia Inferior, *Legio II Adiutrix* is mentioned on one inscription from each of the years 235 and 236, in both cases without epithet. *Legio I Adiutrix* already has an epithet on the inscription dated to 29 December, 236, no. 538; it is therefore likely that the army of Pannonia Inferior—which is represented by a further dated inscription from 237, no. 545, and by undated inscriptions of several garrisons of the camps along the Danube—distinguished itself during the year 236 and received the imperial epithet. The same probably applies to the forces of Moesia Inferior which bear the imperial epithet on inscriptions erected under the governorship of Domitius Antigonus.<sup>4</sup> It is probable that Pannonia Superior, which would be distant from these battlefields, became only later and for other reasons the site of events which led to the awarding of an epithet to *Legio XIV Gemina*. On two of the inscriptions naming the legion, nos 535 and 536, the epithet is missing; the first of these is from 235. In the two Germanies, the dated inscriptions are from 237. On an inscription erected on 23rd August 236, no. 532, *Hastiferi Civitatis Mattiacorum* are still without an epithet.

No *Maximiniana* epithet is known from the Eastern provinces.

<sup>3</sup> E. SIENA, Le guerre germaniche di Massimino il Trace. *RFIC*, XXXIII, 1955, 267–285.

<sup>4</sup> *Die Laufbahn der Statthalter in der römischen Provinz Moesia Inferior*. Weimar 1966, 31.

## VI. PUPIENA, BALBINA (GORDIAN<sup>3</sup>?)

### ITALIA

#### Cohors I Ulpia Galatarum

- o 555 *AE*, 1934, 230—Aquileia, a. 238  
*I. O. M.*, / *Iunoni, Mineruae, / Marti protector., Victor., / pro salute et uictoria / ddd. nnn. / Impp. Caesarum /* [[*M. Clodio Puppieno et / Decimo Caelio Caluino / Balbino PP. FF.*]]  
*Augg. et / M. Antoni Gordiani / nobiliss. Caes. / ex uoto / Fl. Seruilianus a mil., / et Fl. Adiutor, / praef. coh. I Vlpiae / Galatarum, praeposit. / militum agentium / in protensione Aquileia.*

### BRITANNIA INFERIOR

#### Ala I Hispanorum Asturum

- ?●556 *CIL*, VII, 510 = *D.*, 4828 = *RIB*, 1334—Condercum, a. 238?  
*Matr. tribus Campes[r]r[i]b. / et Genio alae pri. Hispano/rum Asturum* [---- / ----]  
*Gordi[a]nae. T(erentius?) / Agrippa, prae., templum a so/res/tituit.*<sup>1</sup>

### NORICUM

#### Legio II Italica

- o 557 *CIL*, III, 4820 = *WINKLER*, 130.—Virunum, 23. VI. 238  
[---]/*b. f. c[os. leg.] / II Ital. p. f. A[ug.?] / n., ut uouit d[ed.] / Pio et Pontiano [cos.], / d. VIII [ka]l. Iulias.*<sup>2</sup>

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio II Adiutrix

- o 558 *CIL*, III, 10428 = *D.*, 2431—Aquincum, a. 238  
*I. O. M.*, / *Iunoni Regi/ne sacrum, / Sep. Iulianus, / miles pequar/ius leg. II Ad. p. f. / et Elius H<i>lar/us, pro sa[lu]t[e] sua / et suorum, / u. s. l. m., / Pio et Proc(u)lo cos.*

<sup>1</sup> The restoration of *D* for lines 3–4: [*Puppienae / Balbinae*].

<sup>2</sup> The inscription belongs to the early period of Gordian III's sole rule: X. LORJOT, *Les Fasti Ostiensis et le dies imperii de Gordien III. Mélanges d'histoire ancienne, offerts à William Seston*. Paris 1974, 307–11.



59 RIU, 337—Révfülöp, a. 238  
*Aur. [Ap]ollin[ar]is, dup[li]ari[us] leg. II / Ad. p. f., pro s[a]lute sua et / con[m]m[un]i p[ul]orum, / u  
s. l. m., / Pio et Proculo cos.*

## NUMIDIA

Ala ∞

50 *AE*, 1937, 72—Aouzalel, a. 238  
*Imppp. CC. M. Clodio Puppiennio / et Decimo Caelio / Caluino Balbino Pi[is] Felicib.  
Auggg., p[ro]n[tif] maximis, tribb. po[te]st. I, p. p., coss. bis, / pro[con]s. et M. Antonio /  
[G]ordiano nobil. / Caes., princ. iuvent., / nepp. diuorum Gor[dianorum] ab ala mi[li]aria, m. p.  
VII.*

It was on the basis of only one inscription, the restoration of which is dubious, that a theory arose according to which epithets *Pupiena*, *Balbina*, *Gordiana* were awarded in the middle of 238, in the period immediately preceding or following the fall of Maximinus Thrax, when the senate placed Pupienus and Balbinus on the throne. This inscription is no. 556 and names *Ala I Hispanorum Asturum*, in Britannia Inferior. At the place where the hypothetical names of the two *Augusti* would be there is a break in the text, and it is only the epithet *Gord[ia]nae* which can be read. The restoration is, however, doubtful and not necessarily to be followed.<sup>3</sup> In no case can the units which erected inscriptions in honour of the three rulers, nos 555 and 560, or inscriptions dated to this period, bear an imperial epithet referring to the three emperors. It is likely that the conferring of such epithets did not in fact take place at all.

The two inscriptions of *Legio II Adiutrix*, which are dated to 238 by the consular names and on which the legions do not bear the epithets either *Maximiniana* or *Gordiana* can only conjecturally be assigned to this period. What is certain is that both texts were engraved after the legion of Pannonia had turned away from Maximinus Thrax. They might also come from the second half of 238, when Gordian III was already sole ruler, but the legion had not yet earned the epithet *Gordiana*.

According to recent research, *Legio II Italica* erected its inscription, no. 557, which is dated to 23 June 238, when Pupienus and Balbinus were already dead.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The suggestion has also been propounded that the epithets *Severiana Alexandriana* were originally on the inscription and that they were replaced by *Gordiana*. *RIB* 1334.

<sup>4</sup> X. LORJOT, o. c., 307–11.

## VII. GORDIANA

### ITALIA

#### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 561 *CIL*, XVI, 147—Lugdunum (Gallia Lugd.), 7. I. 243  
*Imp. Caes. M. Antonius Gordianus Pius Felix Aug., pontif. max., tr. pot. VI, cos. II, p. p., proc. nomina militum, qui militauerunt in cohortibus praetoris Gordianis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., L. Annio Arriano et C. Ceruonio Papo cos., coh. II pr. Gordiana p. u.*
- 562 *CIL*, XVI, 148 = *AE*, 1935, 161—Zemun (Zimony; Pann. Inf.), 7. I. 244  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Antonius Gordianus Pius Felix Aug., pont.] max., trib. pot. V[II, cos. II, p. p., proc. nomina] milit., qui milita[uer. in cohort. pr. Gord]ian. decem, I. II. III. II[II. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uin]dicibus . . . a. d. V[II id. Ian., Ti. Arm]enio Peregr[ino et Fulvio Aemiliano cos., coh. ---].*

#### Cohors I praetoria

- 563 *CIL*, VI, 2797–32546—Roma, a. 239  
*Imp. d. n. Gor/diano Aug. et / Auiola cos., / Apollini, Cic/anos region/is Tracia, uico / Statuis, / Aur. Marcus, / mil. coh. I / pret. p. u. Gor/dianae, > Vit/alis, / u. s. l. m.*
- 564 *CIL*, VI, 32550—Roma  
*Diis [san]ctis patrie[nsi]bus, / I. [O.] M. et Inuic[us] [o] e]t A[p]ollini, Mercurio, Dianae, He[rc]uli, Marti / ex prouincia Belgica, [ciues Aug.] Veromand., / Iul. Iustus. mil. coh. I praet. p[iae uindic]is Gordianae, / > Val[---] et / Firaius Mater[nianus, mil. coh.] X pr[aet.] / piae uindi[cis Gordianae ---] da[---].*

#### Cohors V praetoria

- 565 *CIL*, VI, 2566 = *D.*, 2048—Roma, a. 239<sup>1</sup>  
*D. M., / Aurelio Muciano, / mil. coh. V pr., > / Barbati, milita[re] coepit Pompeiano et Auito cos., / ann. XV, uixit ann. / XLV, natus Trem[ontiae], Cl. Paulina / coniugi karissimo / ex testamento / fecit.*

<sup>1</sup> He began his military service in 209, when he was 15 years old; at the time of his death he was 45; accordingly, his death fell in 239. The text also makes another interpretation possible: the 15 years may relate to the time spent in military service. In this case, he died in 224. At his death he was an active soldier. If he died in 239, he had 30 years spent in service behind him; according to the other possibility, he was recruited when he was 30 years old. There exist

## Cohors VI praetoria

- 566 *CIL*, VI, 130 = D., 2091 = *RO*<sup>2</sup> 222 = FREIS, 95—Roma, 21. X. 241  
*Pro s. Imp. Caes. M. An[tr]oni Gordiani Pii Felicis Aug. et / Tranquillinae Sabinae Aug., uenatores immun. / cum custode uiuari, Pont. Verus, mil. coh. VI pr., Cam[panius] Verax, mil. coh. VI pr., Fuscus Crescentio, / ord. custos uiuari coh. p[ra]et. et urbb., Diana(m) Aug., d. s. ex u. p., / dedicata XII kal. Nov., Imp. d. n. Gordiano Aug. et Pompeiano cos.*

## Cohors X praetoria

- 567 *CIL*, VI, 30685 = D., 2095—Roma, 11. V. 241  
*Numini sancti dei Aescul[api] / Sindrinae reg. Ph[ilippopolitanae], Aur. Mucianus, sacerdos, mi[l.] / coh. X pr. p. u. Gordianae, > Seu[er]us, uotum quod [s]usciperat liben[is] soluit cum ciuibus et commil[itonibus] suis, V idus Mai., Imp. G[ordiano] Aug. II et Pompe[iano] cos.*
- 568 *CIL*, VI, 32550—Roma  
 = 564: *Diis [san]ctis patrie[nsibus], / I. [O.] M. et Inuict[o] et A[pollini], Mercurio, Dianae, He[rculi], Marti / ex prouincia Belgica, [ciues Aug.] Veromand., . . . et / Firmius Mater[nianus], mil. coh.] X pr[ae]. / p[ro]p[ri]a uind[ic]is Gordianae . . . ]*

## Cohors XII urbana

- 569 *CIL*, VI, 531 = D., 3739 = FREIS, 96—Roma  
*Virgini uic[tricis] sancte, / deae Nemesi, / M. Aurelius / Romanus, / optio karc. / chor. XII urb. / Gordianae, / d. p., / ded. / kal. Ian.*

## Cohortes vigilum

- 570 *CIL*, VI, 1092—Roma, a. 241  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Antonio Gordiano / Pio Felic] Aug., pontif. maximo, / [trib. pot]est IIII, cos. II, procos., p. p., / [r]estitutori orbis, / [---]ltius Philippus, praef. uigil., / [---]arcius Montanus, cur. coh. / uig. Gordianarum, / [M.] Vlp[ius] Proculus, trib. coh. I uig. / Gordianae et centuriones, / C. Cassius Philocles, / M. Aurelius Proclianus, / P. Aelius Herculanus, / [deuoti numini maie]statique eorum.*
- 571 *CIL*, VI, 3908–32759 = PFLAUM, 333—Roma  
 [--- arc]i[us] Montan[us], cur. coh.] / uig. Gordia[narum], / Au[rel]. Tiberius, trib. coh. --- uig.] / G[ordiana]e ---].

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parallels for both cases among the praetorian inscriptions: Aur. Eliaseir lived 60 years, died after 35 years' active military service (*CIL*, VI, 2697); Valerius Pat[er]n[ianus] died when he was 40 years old, he was recruited when he was 28 years old (*CIL*, VI, 37224).

72 CIL, XIV, 4398 = D., 2159 = PFLAUM, 323—Ostia

*Furiae Sabiniae* / *Tranquillinae* / *sanctissimae Aug.*, / *coniugi domini n.* / *Gordiani Aug.*, / *curantibus* / *Valerio Valente, u. p.*, / *praef. uigil.*, *u. a. prae<f.>* / *praet. eemm. uu. et* / *Valerio Alexandro, u. e.*, / *subpraef. uigil.*, *item* / *Iulio Magno, u. e.*, *subpraef.* / *annonae, u. a. subpraef. uigil.*, / *cohortes septem uigilum Gordianae.*

### Cohors I uigilum

573 CIL, VI, 1092—Roma, a. 241

= 570: [*Imp. Caes. M. Antonio Gordiano* / *Pio Felici*] *Aug.*, *pontif. maximo*, / [*trib. pot*] *est.* / *III, cos. II, procos., p. p.* / ... / [*M.*] *Vlpus Proculus trib. coh. I uig.* / *Gordianae* ...

### Cohors VI uigilum

574 CIL, XIV, 4397 = D., 2158 = PFLAUM, 329 a—Ostia, 4. II. 239

*Domino n. inuictissimo* / *et super omnes* / *fortissimo Imp.* / *Caes. M. Antonio* / *Gordiano* / *Pio Felici Inuicto Aug.*, / *pontif. max.*, *trib. pot.* / *II, cos.*, *procos.*, *p. p.*, / [---] *o, praef. uig.*, / *p. u.*, *curantibus Aelio* / *Spectato, subpraef. uig.*, *u. e.*, / *et Aureli Masculo, tribuno* / *coh. VI uig.*, *praep. uexillat.* // *agentibus* / *Aurelio Diza >*, / *Atilio Vitale >*, / *L. Septimio Victorino >*, / *Marcio Quinto >*, / *corniculario trib.* / *Cupentio Geminiano*, // *dedicata pr. nonas Febr.*, *Imp. Gordiano Aug. et Auiola* / *cos.*

### Cohors VII uigilum

574a CIL, VI, 3020—Roma, VII. 239

*Coh. VII uigilum > Flam. d. n. Gordian/no Aug. et Auiola cos.* / *M. Antonius* [---] *nus* / *sebaciaria fecit, mensi* / *Iulio.*

574b CIL, VI, 3038—Roma

*Coh. VII uig. Gordiani d. n.* / *> Marcelliani Egrili<us> Rufinian<us>* / *subaciarium tu[t]a fecit,* / *oleu. cur. Aurelium Agripinum, optione* / *sebacia* [---] / *Lucinium* [---] / *lucernas* [---] / *ad porta* [---] / *ad pompos* --- / --- *Sempronianus p. n.*

574c CIL, VI, 3087—Roma

[*Coh. VII uig*] *ulu. Gordiani* [ana --- / --- *s*] *ebaciaria feci* [t --- / mense] *Martio.*

### Equites singulares

575 D., 2189—Roma, 2. VIII. 241

*I. O. M.*, / *deo Sabadio sacrum.* / *Iulius Faustus, dec. 1.* / *eq̄. sing. d. n.*, *ex uot<o>* / *posuit et conalarium* / *nomina inseruit,* / *ex ala prima Dara* *prou. Moesiae Inf.* // —Names— // *Dedicata* / *III non. Aug.*, / *domino n. Gordiano Aug* / *II et . ompeiano cos.*

## Classis praetoria Misenatis

- 576 *CIL*, X, 3336 = *IG*, XIV, 873 = *IGR*, I, 414 = *D.*, 3756 = *PFLAUM*, 323—Misenum  
*Deo / Magno / et Fato / Bono, / Val. Valens, / u. p., praefect. / classis Mis. / p. u. Gordianae, /*  
*uotum soluit. /*  
*Θεῷ Μεγίστῳ καὶ Καλῇ Μοίρᾳ / Οὐάλης ἀρχὴν λαχὼν ἔπαρχον Μεισηνῶν στόλου ἔστη/σα*  
*βωμὸν ἐκτελῶν εὐχὴν / ἐμήν.*

## Cohors I Aquitanica

- 577 *CIL*, VI, 2131 = *D.*, 4929—Roma, 12. V. 240  
*Campiae Seuerinae, / u. V. max., / sanctissimae benignissimae, / pro conlatis in se beneficiis /*  
*equestr. ord., item secundae militiae, / Aemilius Pardalas, trib. coh. I / Aquitanicae, petito*  
*eius ornatus. // Dedicata IIII idus Maias, / Sabino II et Venus[t]o cos.*

## HISPANIA CITERIOR

### Legio VII Gemina

- 578 *CIL*, II, 2667, *AE*, 1916, 70—Leon  
L VII G GOR PF

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 579 *CIL*, VII, 403 = *RIB*, 854—Alauna  
[LEG XX G]ORD

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Legio VI Victrix

- 80 *CIL*, VII, 218 = *RIB*, 583—Bremetennacum  
*Deo san. / [A]pollini Mapono, / [pr]o salute d. n. / [et] n. eq. Sar/[m.] Bremetenn. / [G]ordiani,*  
*/ [A]el. Antoni/nus, > leg. VI / Vic., domo / Melitenis, / praep. n. et r(egionis) / [--- / ---*  
*/ --- / --- / ---].*
- 81 *CIL*, VII, 916 = *RIB*, 2027—Petriana  
*Leg. VI / Vic. p. f. / G[o]r. r[el]f.*

## Ala Augusta

- 582 *CIL*, VII, 344 = D., 502 = *RIB*, 897—Olerica, a. 242  
*I. O. M.*, / *pro salu[te] Imperatoris* / *M. Antoni Gordiani P. [F.]* / *inuicti Aug. et Sab[in]iae Fur[iae] Tranquil[is]ae coniugi eius, to[ta]taque domu diuin. eorum, a[la] Aug. Gordia., ob uirtutem* / *appellata posuit, cui praest / Aemilius Crispinus, praef. / eqq., natus in pro. Africa de / Tusdro, sub cur. Nonii Phi[lippi], leg. Aug. pro pre[to.], / At[ti]co et Praetextato / cos.*

## [Cohors II Asturum ?]

- 583 *CIL*, VII, 741 = *RIB*, 1751—Aesica  
[---] *V* / [--- *G*] *ord.*, / [--- *prouinciam*] *regente* / [---] *C* [---].

## Cohors I Aelia Dacorum

- 584 *CIL*, VII, 819 = *RIB*, 1893—Camboglanna  
*I. O. [M.]*, / *coh. I. Ael. / Dac. Gordi[ana], ç. p. est* [---].

## Cohors I Fida Vardullorum ∞

- 585 *CIL*, VII, 1030 = *RIB*, 1262—Bremenium  
*G. d. n. et / signorum / coh. I Vardu[l.], / et n. explora[tor]. Brem. Gor(dianorum?), / Egnat. Lucili[anus], leg. Aug. pr. pr., / curante Cassio / Sabiniano, trib.*

## Cohors I Lingonum

- 586 *CIL*, VII, 445 = D., 2620 = *RIB*, 1091—Longovicium  
*Imp. Caes. M. Ant. Gordia[nus] P. F. Aug. balneum cum / basilica a solo instruxit / per Egn. Lucilianum, leg. Aug. / pr. pr., curante M. Aur. / Quirino, pref. coh. I L. Gor.*
- 587 *CIL*, VII, 446 = D., 2621 = *RIB*, 1092—Longovicium  
*Imp. Caesar M. Antonius / Gordianus P. F. Aug. / principia et armamen[taria] conlapsa restitu[it], per Maeciliu[m] Fuscum, leg. / Aug. pr. pr., curante M. Aur. / Quirino, pr. coh. I L. Gor.*

## Cohors II Tungrorum ∞

- 588 *CIL*, VII, 882 = *RIB*, 1983—Vxellodunum, 1. I. 241  
*[I. O. M.] / et numi[ni] Aug.] / n., coh. II Tu[n]gror. Gor. eq. / c. L., cui prae[est] Ti. Cl. Clau[d]ianus, praef. instante, [P.] / Ael. Mart[i]n[o], princ., k. Ian., / [Imp. d. n.] G. Aug. II [et Po[mpeiano] cos.]*

## Numerus Exploratorum Breмениensium

- 589 *CIL*, VII, 1030 = *RIB*, 1262—Bremenium  
= 585: *G. d. n. et signorum* / . . . / *et n. Explorator. Brem. Gor.*, / *Egnat. Luculianus, leg. Aug. pr. pr.*, / *curante Cassio / Sabiniano, trib.*

## Numerus Equitum Sarmatarum Bremetennacensium

- 590 *CIL*, VII, 218 = *RIB*, 583—Bremetennacum  
= 580: *Deo san.* / *[A]pollini Maponi*, / *[pr]o salute d. n.* / *[et] n. eq. Sar/[m.] Bremetenn.* / *[G]ordiani*, / *[A]el. Antoni/nus*, . . . / *praep. n. et r(egionis)* / . . .

## Cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium

- 591 *CIL*, VII, 415 = *D.*, 2635 = *RIB*, 883—Derventio, 19–20. X. 241–242  
[--- / ]*leg. Aug. in c[u]neum Frisionum Aballavensium* [[*Philip*]]/p., *XIII kal. et XIII kal. / Nou., Gor. II et Pompei.* / *cos.*, *et Attico et Pre[te]xtato cos.*, u. s. l. m.<sup>2</sup>
- 592 *CIL*, VII, 416 = *RIB*, 882—Derventio, 19–20. X. 241  
[--- in *cuneum Frisionum Aballaensium* [[*Gordianorum?*]] / *ex u. p.*, *XIII [kal.] / et XIII kal. Nou.*, / *u. s. l. m.* / *[G]ordiano II e(t) Pompeiano co[s.]*.

## Vexillatio Sveborum Longovicianorum

- 593 *D.*, 4742 = *RIB*, 1074—Longovicium  
*Deae Gar/mangabi et n(umini)* [[*Gor[di]/ani*]] *Aug. n.*, *pr[o]/sal. uex. Sueborum Lon. Gor.* (*uexillarii*) *uo[tum] soluerunt m.*

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

- 594 *CIL*, XIII, 7996—Friesdorf  
[--- ?*M]in[er]uae?*, *For[tu]nae, leg. [I M.] Go[r]dian[ae]*, / *p[ro] salute et incolum(i)ta.* / *[I]mp. Caes. M. Antoni G[or]dian[i] / P[ri]i Felicis Aug. et Sabiniae / [Tr]anquillinae Aug.*, / *[se]natus ac R[om]ae totius[que] domus diuinae eorum.* / *[L.] Ocla[t]ius* [--- *sacerdos*] / *o[---] ex CC]C, p. p. [e]g. / e]iusdem cum mil[itib]us* / [---].

### Legio XXX Ulpia victrix

- 595 *CIL*, XIII, 8625—Vetera, 1. VII. 239  
*I. O. M., Iunoni Regine, / Mineruae, T. Quartini/us Saturnalis, signi/fer leg. XXX V. u., pro se / et suis u. s. l. m.*, / *Imp. d. n. Gordiano et Auiola cos., kal. Iul.*

<sup>2</sup> [*Philip*]/*p(ianorum)* in the inscription erected in 242 is undoubtedly a later addition. It is possible that the new epithet was inserted in place of the earlier one. The original text could have been *Gord. ex u. / p.*

G. ALFÖLDY, *EpigrStud*, V, 1968, 21 = *AÉ*, 1968, 390—Iversheim, a. 240  
 [I. O. M. et (?)] *Miner[uae ---] in[iu]s / [S]upe[r]stis, mi[l. / ]leg. XXX V. u. Go[r]/dian[a]e,  
 im. co[s.], / u. s. l. m., [S]abino [II] / et V[en]usto / cos.*

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XXII Primigenia

97 *CIL*, XIII, 6763 = D., 1188 = G. ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten* 78—Mogontiacum, 1. VII. 242

[I. O. M., *Iun. Reg.*, *ceteris/que dis de]abu[sque om/nibus pro] salute a[c incolu/mitat]e et uictor[ia Imp. d. n. / M. Ant. G]ordiani Pii [Felicis / Aug. et S]abinae Tranq[ui]llinae / totiusq.] d. d. eorum [--- / ---]us L. f. Fab. Annian[us --- / X uir stl]i[tibus iudicand]is. trib. leg. / X et XIII Ge]min. Gordianarum in [quo ho/nore u]c. leg. sustinuit. q. pr. Sicil. per (?) / senten (?)tiam c. c. ciuit. adm. Li[lybitan. / . . .]an. Haliq. et Chalitano[r., trib. / pl., s]euir turm. I eq. [Rom.], ad[l. int. pr., / po(?)]nt., praef. fr. dan[d. pl]eb. Ro[m., cur.(?) / . . .]nt. et missus adu. hh. pp. in re[g. Tra/nsp]ad. tir. legend. et arm. fabr. in / [Me]diol., iurid. per Calabriam / [Luc]an. Bruttios, leg. leg. XXI[I / Pri]mig. p. f. Gordianae uo/tum soluit Kal. Iul. / [Att]ico et Praetextato cos.*

### Cohors I Septimia Belgarum

598 *CIL*, XIII, 11759 = D., 9179b = *AÉ*, 1912, 124—Oehringan 4. XII. 241

[In] h. [d. d.], / *Nymphis perennibus, / Aquam Gordiana. . . . I Sep. Belg. Gordi[a]nae multo tempor. / [interm]i[ssam] sub cu[ra / ---]ani, [c]os., / C. Iul. Roga[tianus, e]q. R., / praef. coh. eii[usdem, / nouo aq]uaed[u]c<t>u pe/[rd]uxit p[e]r [pe]des V D/CC[C]CVII, qu[am] s[alere] / in[stit]uit i[---] / in praet[enturam ---]/set in balin[eu]m]. De/dicata pr[idie] non. / Dec., Imp. d. n. Gor/diano Aug. II et Po[mpe]iano cos.*

### Mattiaci

599 *CIL*, XIII, 7250 = D., 7094—Oberolm

[---] / uicanor. [uici uete]ris Castellu Mat/tiacorum. Aur. / Candidus, corni/cularius Mat(t)i(a)c[o]rum Gordianor., / allectus inter [i]p[sos].

### Numerus Divitiensium

500 *CIL*, XIII, 11828 = *AÉ*, 1909, 135—Mogontiacum, a. 238

[In] h. d. [d. --- / ---]inuson(ius) Constitutu[s, / ---] n. Diuit. Gordian., / [gratiam re]ferens Pio et (Pontiano) cos. / [ob i]mmunitatem mu(nerum) / [omni]um [publicor]um do[natam sibi / post regres]su[m suum a u]ikanis / [nouis --- / ---] c. s.

601 *CIL*, XIII, 11979 = D., 9182 = *AÉ*, 1911, 236 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 277—Niederbieber

In h. d. d., Genio capsari/orum n. Diuitiensium / Gordianorum, T. F. Proces/sus, medicus hordina/rius, sub S. Vibio Vita/le, pref. n. s. s., d. p.



## RAETIA

### Legio III Italica

- o 602 *CIL*, III, 5942—Castra Regina, 25. VII. 240  
*In ho. d. d., / I. O. M., / aram alt[ar]e / iu[s]u ips., / Aur. Peru|incian., / eq. leg. III / Ital. d. d., / VIII kal. Aug., / Sabino et Ve|nusto cos.*
- 603 *CIL*, III, 5768—Brigantium  
*In h. d. d., / deo Mercurio / Arcecio, ex uo/to aram posuit / Seuerius Seue|rianus, [b. f.] cos. / leg. III Ital[c]. / Gordian. / s. l.*

## NORICUM

### Legio II Italica

- 604 *FÖ*, I, 1930–34, 15—Enns  
*[--- prim]ipilar. / [le]g. II Ita[l. p.] f. Gordianae.*

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio X Gemina

- o 605 *AÉ*, 1938, 153—Valična vas, a. 240  
*P. Maximius / Maternus, / mentor leg. / X G., ar(am) d. ciuibus / suis, Sabino et / Venusto cos., / u. s. l. m.*
- 606 *CIL*, XI, 6338 = D., 1187—Pisaurum  
*C. Luxilio C. f. Pompt. / Sabino Egnatio / Proculo, c. u., cur. rer. / publicar. Pisaur. et Fanest., / leg. leg. X Gem. Gordian., / iur. reg. Transpad., cur. / uiar. et praef. aliment. / Clodiae et coherent., / leg. prou. Achaiae, praet., / aedili Ceriali, quaest. / pr. pr. prou. Cretae Cyr., / trib. latic. leg. IIII Flau., / patrono coloniarum / Pisaur. et Fanest.*

### Legio XIV Gemina

- 607 *CIL*, III, 1911—Novae (Dalmatia), 1. IV, or VIII. 239  
*Silvano / Aug. sac., / Acutianus, / b. f. cos. leg. XIII / Gem. Gordian., / d. n. Gordian[o] Aug. / et Auio[?]a cos., [k.] A[pr. or -ugust.].*
- 608 *VORBECK*, 57 = *VORBECK* II, 60—Carnuntum, 1. V. 240  
*[---]erio, signif. [leg. XIII G. / Gord.?, de]dic., kal. Mais. / [Sabino et] Venusto cos.*

## Ala I Cannanefatum

- 609 R. HOŠEK, *Klio*, LII, 1970, 177 = *AÉ*, 1973, 438—Gerulata  
*I. O. M., / M. Ant[on]. / Iulian[us], / stator p[r]/aef. ala I Can. / Gordiane, / u. s. l. l. m.<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup> The author gives the reading *u. l. l. m.* in line 7. In the photograph given on p. 178, *s* is decipherable after *u.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix

- 9a *AE*, 1974, 522—Sopiana, a. 240.  
[---] *pro* [salute] / *d. n. Gor[diani]* / *Aug. Ciceri[us]* / *Homuncio b. f. cos. leg. / I Adi. u. s. l. m., / Albino II et / Venusto cos.*
- 10 *CIL*, III, 196—Site unknown (Syria), 15. X. 243  
*D. M., / Ael. Valeriano, b. f. trib. / leg. I Adi., stip. XVIII, uixit / ann. XXXVIII, Iul. Oratia/nus, b. f. trib. leg. eius/dem, secundus heres / et collega, benemerenti / titulum statuendum / curauit, id[ib]us Octo/br., Arriano et [P]a[p]o cos.*

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 11 *CIL*, III, 3520—Aquincum, a. 240  
*Imp. Caesari M. / Antonio Gor[diano Pio Fel. / Inuicto Aug., / pontifici max., / trib. potest. III, / cos., procos., p. p., / leg. II Adi. p. f. / Gordiana, / deuota numini / maiestatique / eius.*
- 12 *CIL*, III, 15157—Aquincum, a. 241  
[I.] *O. [M.], / Anton. / [S]ecurus, / dupl. leg. II / Ad. p. f. G., u. s. m., / Imp. d. n. Gordi[ano] et Pompe[iano] cos.*

### Ala III Thracum

- 13 *CIL*, III, 11327—Brigetio  
*Imp. [C]aes. / M. An[t. G]ordianus P. F. / Aug., [p. m., t]rib. potes., / pro[cos.], p. p., uias cum / pon[t. uetusta]te conlabs. / res[tituit per alam II]I / Th[rac. Gordianam, ---].*
- 14 *CIL*, III, 11332 = ČEŠKA-HOŠEK, 4—Brigetio  
*Imp. Cae[s. / M. A]nt. [G]or[dianus / P. F.] Aug., p. [m.], tr[ib. p. --- / p. p.], cos., pro[cos.], / uia[s] uetust[ate con/lap]s. çum [pontibus / rest]ituit per [alam III / Thracum] Gordian[am] / a Br[ig.] / m. p. V.*

### Cohors VII Breucorum

- 15 *CIL*, III, 10668—Brigetio, Paks  
COH VII BR GORD  
COH VII BR GORDI

### Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum

- 16 *CIL*, III, 3331 = EF, 311 = FITZ, 114—Intercisa, a. 240  
*Imp. Caes. M. / Ant. Gordiano / P. F. Inuicto Aug., / pontif. max., / trib. pot. III, / patri patriae, / cos., procos., / coh. I ∞ Hem. / Gordiana / sagitt. eq. c. R., / numini eius / deuotissima.*
- 16a *RIU*, 844—Leányfalu  
*Centurie s. / Exsuperatus, > / c. Hem. Gord. / Geni[o] f. / Cu[---].*

## Cohors I Noricorum

- 617 T. NAGY, *AÉrt.*, III/1, 1940, 54 = *AÉ*, 1947, 27—Lugio, a. 240  
*Imp. Caesari / M. Ant. Gordiano P. F. Inuicto Aug., pont. / maximo, trib. / pot. III, p. p.,*  
*cos., / procos. [[coh. I / Noric.]] Gordiana / eq., deuota numini / maiestatique / eius.*

## Cohors I Nova Severiana Surorum

- 518 *RIU*, 869—Ulcisia Castra, 1. VI. 241  
*Genio t. et / Epone Reg. / Iul. Victor, eq. uexi. coh. N. S. Gordian. / S. s. in honore t. / u. s. l.*  
*m. / Imp. d. n. Gordiano / II et [[et]] Pomp. cos., / kal. Iun.*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 519 *CIL*, III, 8154 = *IMS*, I, 24—Singidunum  
*Imp. Caesari / M. Antonio / Gordiano / Pio Felici Inuicto Aug., / leg. IIII F[l. fe]l. /*  
*Gordiana, / deuota numi/ni maiestati/que eius.*

- 520 *CIL*, VI, 423 = *D.*, 4287 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 224—Roma  
*I. O. M. H(eliopolitano) / Conseruatori / Imperii / d. n. Gordiani / Pii Fel. Inuicti Aug., / L.*  
*Trebonius Fab. / Sossianus, / colonia Heliupoli, / > frum. leg. IIII Fl. / Gordianae, / p. p.*

### Legio VII Claudia

520a = 623a

## Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum

- 521 *AÉ*, 1952, 191—Timacum Minus, a. 242  
*[Im]p. Caes. M. Antonio / [Go]rdiano Pio Felici / [In]uicto Aug., trib. p. V, / [c]os. II, p. p.,*  
*procos., coh. / [I] Aur. Dardanor. / [G]ordiana, deuota / [n]umini maiestati/[q]ue eius,*  
*dedicante / [Lu]cio Catio Celere, / [leg. Aug. p]r. pr., Attico / [et Pra]etextato [cos.].*

## MOESIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Italica

- 522 *AÉ*, 1957, 341—Municipium Montanensium  
*Diánae Reginae, Aurel. / Titus, uexill. eq. leg. / I Ital. Gordianae Au. / [in] reg. Mont. cu(m)*  
*/ suis ex uoto pos., / u. s. l. m.*

## Legio XI Claudia

623 *CIL*, III, 3021—Czarevopolje  
*Numini | maiestatiq. | d. n. Gordiani | Aug. | et Genio loci, | Aur. Valerianus, | spec. leg. XI  
 Cl., referens | gratiam | u. s.*

623a *ΑΕ*, 1975, 768—Daskalovo, a. 241  
 Ἄγαθῆ Τύκη / Κ[υρίω Ἀ]σκληπίω Κουρκ[ου]/σηνω Κεϊλαδεουηνω Φ[λ?] Ἰουλιανός  
 σιγνίφεω [λεγ. ζ, ιά?] / Κλ. Γορδιανῆς σὺν Α[ύρηλίω] / Ματερω̄ συμβίω εἰξάμε[νος] / τὸν  
 ἀυδριάντα ἀ[νέστη]/σα ἐυτηχῶς Αὐτ. Γ[ορδια]/νῶ Σεβ. τὸ β' καὶ Π[ομπ]/ειανῶ ὑπάτοις.

## Ala I Dardanorum

624 D., 2189—Roma, 2. VIII. 241  
 = 575: *I. O. M., | deo Sabadio sacrum. | Iulius Faustus . . . ex uot<o> | posuit et conalarium  
 | nomina inseruit. | ex ala prima Darda. prou. Moesiae Inf., . . . III non. Aug., | domino n.  
 Gordiano Aug. | II et Pompeiano cos.*

## Cohors Gemina Dacorum ∞

625 *CIL*, III, 14211<sup>9</sup>—Civitas Montanensium  
*Sabinae Tranquil/linae, sanctissima[e] | Aug., coniugi d. n. | Gordiani P. F. Aug., | coh. Gem.  
 Dacor. | Gordiana ∞ | deuota numi/ni maiestati | eius.*

## Cohor. I Hispanorum

626 *CIL*, III, 14430 = *ΑΕ*, 1902, 127—Lomec, a. 241  
*Imperatori Caesari | M. Ant. Gordiano | P. F. Inuicto Aug., p. p., | pontifici maximo, | trib.  
 potestate, cos. | II, proconsuli, coh. I | Hisp. Gordiana, deuo/ta numini maiesta/tiq. eius,  
 dedicante | [[Tullio Menophilo?]], | leg. Augusti pro | praetore.<sup>4</sup>*

## Classis Flavia Moesica

627 *IGR*, I, 623 = D., 8851 = *FLAUM*, 329—Tomi  
 Ἄγαθῆι τύχη. / Πόπλ. Αἴλ. Ἀμμώνιον τὸν κράτισ/τον ἐπίτροπον τοῦ Σεβ., Πράξαν/τα τὴν  
 ἐπαρχεῖαν πιστῶς, ἐπαρχον / χῶρτης ε' Σπανῶν, τριβούνον / χῶρτης α' Γερμάνων,  
 ἠγησάμενον / στρατιωτικοῦ ἐν παρατάξει Ἀρ/μενιακῆ στρατιωτῶν ἐπαρ/χειάς Καπ-  
 παδόκων, ἐπαρχον ἄλης α' Φλ. Γετούλων, / ἠγησάμενον στρατιωτι/κοῦ τῆς ἐπαρχείας  
 ταύ/της, ἐπαρχον κλάσσης / φλ. Μυσικῆς Γορδιανῆς, / Κατυλλεῖνος ἀπελεύθε/ρος τοῦ κυ-  
 ρίου αὐτο/κράτορος Μ. Ἀντ. Γορ/διανοῦ Σε., λιβρά/ριος, τὸν ἑαυτοῦ / πραιπόσιτον.

<sup>4</sup> *CIL* gives the following letter fragments for line 10: C V IM. For the restoration of the governor's name see: Tullius Menophilus. *AAntHung*, XIII, 1965, 433–40.

## DACIA

### Legio V Macedonica<sup>5</sup>

- 628 *AÉ*, 1957, 326—Caşieu (Kosály), a. 243  
*I. O. M., P. Ae(l). Marcellinus, / b. f. cos. leg. V M. / Gord., agens Sa/mo cum r(e)g(ione) Ans(amensium), / sub seg(nis) pro sa. sua / et suorum, u. l. p., / [Ar]riano et P[apo c]o[s].*
- 628a *AÉ*, 1971, 386—Germisara  
*I. O. M., / [V]lp. Max[i]/minus, [>] / leg. V M[ac.] / Gord., p(raepositus) n(umeri) / s(ingularium) p(editum) B(ritannicorum), / u. s. l. m.*

### Legio XIII Gemina

- 629 *CIL*, III, 7633—Caşieu (Alsókosály), a. 239  
*Deae [Ne]mesi / Reg., M. Val. Va/lentinus, b. f. / cos., [mi]l[es] le[g.] / XIII G. Gordi., / aed[i]. Col. Nap., / agens sub sig. / Samum, cum reg(ione) / Ans(amensium), u. l. m. [p.], / Imp. d. n. M. Ant. G[ordi. Augus]/to et Auiola c[os].*
- 630 *CIL*, III, 990—Apulum  
*Ex iussu dei / Apollinis fon/tem aeterni Vlp. / Proculinus, / speculator / leg. XIII G. Gordia/nae a solo resti/tuit.*
- 631 *CIL*, III, 1017—Apulum  
*Genio / Imp. Gordiani / P. [F.] Inuict. / Aug., Petronius / Polianus, / u. c., leg. leg. XIII / [G.] Gord., leg. Aug. / [pr. p]r. Raet., i[t/e]m Belgicae.*
- 632 *CIL*, III, 1125—D., 3736—Apulum  
*Deae Neme/si, siue For/tunae, / Pistorius / Rugianus, / u. c., legat. / leg. XIII G. / Gord.*

### Cohors II Hispanorum

- 633 N. GUDEA, *AMN*, IX, 1972, 415 = *AÉ*, 1972, 472—Bologna  
*[Imp. Caes. / M. Ant.] G[or]d[ian]o P. F. Au[g.], / pontifici max., / t[ri]b. pot., c[os], / procos., coh. II Hisp. [G]or/diana [de]uota / numi[ni maiest]a/[t]ique eius.*

### Cohors I Sagittariorum ∞

- 634 *CIL*, III, 6279 = D., 3154 = *IDR*, II, 23—Drobeta  
*Mar[ti] Gra[d]i[u]o sacr/um, coh. / I Sagitt. ∞ / Gordiana.*
- 635 D. TUDOR, *Oltenia Romana*, 7 = *AÉ*, 1959, 311—Drobeta  
 = 700a

<sup>5</sup> Its restoration is questionable: *AÉ*, 1971, 364—Potaissa *Imp. Caes. M. Ant. Gordianus / Pivs Felix Inuictus Aug. / basilicam leg. V Mac. / [---instruxit or reficit per --- leg. Aug. ---]*

- 636 A. BĂRCĂCILĂ, *SCIV*, VIII, 1957, 324 = *AÉ*, 1960, 350—Drobeta  
 [Imp.] Caes. [[M. Ant. Gor/dian]o] [A]ug., pontif. / maximo, trib. pot., / cos., p. p., procos., /  
 coh. I Sag. [[Gor/diana]o] / equitata, deuo/ta numini ma/iestatiqu[e] eius.<sup>6</sup>

## ASIA

### Cohors V [---]

- 637 *IGR*, IV, 642—Acmonia  
 Ἐργαστὴ τύχη / κατὰ ψήψισμα πάνδη/μον ἢ βουλή και ὁ δῆμ/[ος και ἦ] γερουσία και / φ[υλή  
 Ἐρτε]μεισιὰς ἐτεί/μ[ησαν Λεῦ]κιόν Ἐγνάτι/ο[ν Λ. υἱόν Τηρητείνα Κουᾶρ]/[τον ἔ]παρχον  
 σπείρης ἐ[--- ? Γορ]διανῆς, ἐπιμελη[τήν] εἰλῆς Σεβαστῆς Διδύμου, χειλίαρχον λεγιῶνος  
 ἢ Ἀδγούστης, ἔπαρχον εἰλῆς [---] Α[δ]υγού[στης] κτίστην και ε[δ]οργέτην τῆς πατρίδος.

## MESOPOTAMIA

### Legio I Parthica

- 638 *AÉ*, 1958, 239—Hatra  
*Deo Soli Inuicto*, / *Q. Petr. Quintianus*, / trib. mil. leg. I Part., / trib. coh. IX. Maur. /  
*Gordiana*, / uotum re/ligioni lo/ci posuit.
- 639 *AÉ*, 1958, 240—Hatra  
*Erculi sanct.*, / pro salute do/mino nostri Au[g., Q.] / *Petronius Qu[in]/tianus dom.*  
*[Nico]/midia*, trib. mil. / leg. I P., trib. coh. IX (Maur.) / *Gordiana*, *Genio coh.*

### Cohors IX Maurorum

- 640 *AÉ*, 1958, 239—Hatra  
 = 638: *Deo Soli Inuicto*, / *Q. Petr. Quintianus* . . . / trib. coh. IX Maur. / *Gordiana*, / uotum  
 re/ligioni lo/ci posuit.
- 641 *AÉ*, 1958, 240—Hatra  
 = 639: *Erculi sanct.*, / pro salute do/mino nostri Au[g., Q.] / *Petronius Qu[in]/tianus dom.*  
*[Nico]/midia*, trib. coh. IX (Maur.) / *Gordiana*, *Genio coh.*<sup>7</sup>

## SYRIA COELE

### Cohors VII Gallorum

- 642 *CIL*, III, 132—Hatra  
*Sabin[i]ae* / *Tranquillin[ae]* / Aug., coniugi d. [n.] / *Gordiani Aug.* [P. F.] coh. VII Gall. /  
*Gordiana p. f. A/M I* [---] *E M* / [---] pat. p. de[uo]/ta numini ma[i]e/statique corum.

<sup>6</sup> I have corrected the text on the basis of the photograph published in *SCIV*.

<sup>7</sup> In line 5 *dom. [Num]/idia*: S. MAZZARINO, La tradizione sulle guerre tra Shapuhr I impero Romano: "Prospettiva" e "deformazione storica". *AAntHung*, XIX, 1971, 59.

## SYRIA PALAESTINA

### Legio X Fretensis

- 643 *IGR*, III, 1379—Philadelphia (Arabia)  
[--- /---]λεγ. / δεκάτης Φρ. / Γορδιανῆς, / Αὐρ. Οὐικτω[ρίνα?].

## ARABIA

### Legio III Cyrenaica

- 543a *AÉ*, 1973, 556—Bostra  
Θϋλπ. Φίλιπ/πον > λεγ. III Κυρ. / Γορδιανῆς, πραι/πόσιτον κου/σσωδιῶν τὸν / ἀσύνκριτον /  
πραιπόσιτον / οἱ ὀφφικιάλ[i]/οι τῶν δεσμ[ω]τῶν, ΩΧ.

## AEGYPTUS

### Legio II Traiana

- 544 *IGR*, I, 1147—Panopolis  
Θεὸν μέγαν Ἐρμῆν / Τρισμέγιστο[v] / Γάιος Ιούλιος Σεηῆρο[ς], / λεγ. β' Τρ. Ἴσχυρᾶς /  
Γορδιανῆς εὐχαρι. ἀνέθηκα.

## CYRENAICA

### Cohors I Macedonica

- 545 *AÉ*, 1969/1970, 637—Cyrene  
[Imp. C[a]es. M. Antonio Gordiano / [P]io F[elici Aug., pon]tifici / max[imo. tr. pot. . . . ,  
coh. I?] Mac. / [G]or[di]ana [e]q., / d[euo]ta [n]umini / maiestatique eius, / dedicante Caecilio  
Felice, / u. e. proc. eius, / [c]ur[a]nte Drusinio Lupulo, / [pr]aef. uic(e) II coh. eiusdem. ex  
euok.

## AFRICA

### Ala or Cohors [---]g<sup>8</sup>

- 45a *AÉ*, 1973, 573—Gheria-el-Gharbia, a. 239  
[Imp. Caes. M. Ant. Gordian]o Pio Felic. Aug. / sub --- leg. Au]g. pr. p[r. c. u. / milit. alae  
or coh. ---]g. Gordian[ae / ---] uetusta[te di/lapsum item aquaeductu]m bell. diss[ipatum  
/ et uiam (?) quae ---]atsa col. Lep[cim / ducit (?) ---]o restituer[unt / Imp. d. n.  
Gordiano et Au]i]ola cos. curan[te---].

<sup>8</sup> [coh. I Ma]c.?

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 646 CIL, VIII, 10474, 9—22631, 17—Lambaesis  
[LE]G III AV GOR  
[LEG] III A GOR

### Ala Gallorum

- 647 PFLAUM, 327b III—17. X. 242  
[. C]ordius Petosiris, / [probatus] Grat[o e]t Seleuco c[o]s., [fa]ctus dec. ex sesq. alae [--- /  
et praep]osit. cohort. et praefec[tus] arcis a Basileo p[raef. Aeg. --- / . A]ntonius  
Ammonianus, / [probatu]s Maximo et Urbano cos., factus dec. ex sesq. alae [--- / a  
Ba]sileo, u. p., prae[f. Aeg.], XVI kal. Nouembr., Attico et Pr[ae]textato cos., / ---]lius  
Chierax, / [probatus? --- et? --- cos.], [ac]t[u]s dec. ex dupl. alae Gall. Gor[dianae / a  
Basileo, u. p., prae[f. Aeg., ---] Oct., Attico et Praetexta[to] cos. ---].

### Ala Pannoniorum

- 648 AÉ, 1911, 100 = D., 9490 = PFLAUM, 331 up to—Cuicul, a. c. 240<sup>9</sup>  
L. Titinio Clodi/ano, e. u., mil. IIII, / a comm. praef. / praet., praesidi / et proc. prou. / Epiri  
item [Alpium maritim.] et / proc. quadrages. / portus Asiae et / Bitiniae, proc. / prou.  
Moesiae Inferior., proc. prou. Numidiae / partes praes., / agenti / C. Pomponius Sa-  
turninus, actu/arius al. Panno.
- 649 AÉ, 1950, 62—Gemella  
Imp. Caes. M. / Antonio Gor[diano Inui]cto Pio Feli/ci Aug., ala eq. / Pann. Gordi/ana,  
deuota / numini eius.

### Numerus Palmyrenorum

- 650 CIL, VIII, 18026—El-Gehara  
[--- pro sal. Imp. C]ae[s. / M. An]ton[i] / Gordian[i] / Pi<i> Feli<cis> / August[i], / numerus  
/ Palm<y>r[enor. Gord]i[anus?] T A R [---] / E [---] uotu[m / soluit ---].

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Ala Exploratorum Pomariensium

- 651 CIL, VIII, 9907 = D., 4492—Pomarium  
Deo Inuicto / Aulisuae, / M. [[---] / F[---]] praef. / alae Expl. Po/mar. Gordi/anae et  
proc. / Aug. n.

<sup>9</sup> PFLAUM, 1095.



## Cohors II Breucorum

- 52 *CIL*, VIII, 21560 = D., 2608—Hr. Suik, 30. XII. 243  
[---]side / sacrum, posuit / Aelius Seruan/dus, dec., praepo/situs coh. II Bre/ucoru(m)  
[G]or[di]ane, / III kal. Ian., Arri/ano et Papo cos., / Saluis Augg., multis / annis felici/ter.

## Cohors II Sardorum

- 53 *CIL*, VIII, 21523—Columnata  
Deo Soli Inuicto Mitrae, / pro salutem domini nostri / Imp. Caes. M. Antoni Gordiani / Pii  
Felicis Augusti, Aurelius [---]i [---]si[---]us, trib. co. II Sa. / cum suis u. s. l. [m].

## Numerus Ambov [---]

- 64 *CIL*, VIII, 9745—Aquae Sirenses, a. 242  
[Numini] / Aquaru/m Sirens., / Porcius / Quintus, / dec. al., ex / praep. num. /  
AMBOV[---] / oqus, p. CCIII

## Vexillatio militum Maurorum Caesariensium

- 55 *CIL*, VIII, 2716—Lambaesis  
Imp. Caes. M. / Antonio Gordi/ano Pio Felici In/uicto Aug., uexil/latio militum / Maurorum  
/ Caesariens/ium Gordia/norum, deuo/torum num/ini maiest/atique / eius.

We have no evidence that the awarding of the first *Gordiana* epithets had taken place as early as the end of 238. Of the inscriptions dated to 239, that of *Cohors VI vigilum*, no. 574, was erected on February 4th, and that of *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix*, no. 595, on July 1st, both these inscriptions still designating the units without epithet. On the other hand, *Legio XIV Gemina* was already *Gordiana* as early as August 1st, no. 607. Besides this legion, there were two further units which received the imperial epithet in 239, viz. *Cohors I praetoria* and *Legio XIII Gemina*, on inscriptions which cannot however be dated more closely, nos. 563 and 629. Naturally, it does not follow from the sequence of inscriptions dated to an exact day that the award of the epithet took place on July 1st. The first epithets are not associated with joint military actions, so we are not at liberty to suppose that the epithets were conferred at the same time and that the inscriptions without epithet could provide us with information for the determination of the time. As has already been emphasized in the earlier cases, the first attestation of the epithet does not mean more than that the unit was already in possession of it at the time in question.

Further conferments also testify that the manner of awarding did not change under Gordian III either: it did not take place merely as a formality nor did it by any means become general in nature. *Legio XXX Ulpia victrix*, which on inscription no. 595 of July 1st 239 is still designated without epithet, was already *Gordiana* in 240, on no. 596. *Cohors I Aquitanica* erected inscription no. 577, on May 12th, 240; *Legio II Adiutrix* erected inscription no. 611 and *Cohors I Noricorum* no. 617, both using their epithet *Gordiana*, in

the same year, without however giving a closer date; the inscriptions of *Legio III Italica*, no. 602, erected on 25th July, and that of *Legio X Gemina*, no. 605, as well as the inscription of the *Ala Pannoniorum* in Numidia, no. 648, permit us to infer that these units did not receive an epithet at that time. Inscriptions without epithet are not exceptional in the later years of the reign either. Only one inscription is known for *Legio I Adiutrix* under Gordian III; its date is 15th October 243 and on it the legion does not bear an epithet. It seems probable that it was not awarded an epithet at all during this period. The numbers and proportions of inscriptions with and without epithets permit us to infer that under Gordian III awards of the epithet may have been on a smaller scale than previously. The distribution of inscriptions with and without epithet is as given in Table 53.

Table 53

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
563	<i>Coh. I-X praetoria</i>	239		
566	<i>Coh. VI praetoria</i>		21 X. 241	
567	<i>Coh. X praetoria</i>	11 V. 241		
561	<i>Coh. I-X praetoria</i>	7 I. 243		
562	<i>Coh. I-X praetoria</i>	7 I. 244		
564	<i>Coh. I praetoria</i>			With an epithet
568	<i>Coh. X praetoria</i>			With an epithet
569	<i>Coh. XII urbana</i>			With an epithet
574	<i>Coh. VI vigilum</i>		4 II. 239	
570	<i>Coh. I-VII vigilum</i>	241		
571	<i>Coh. I-VII vigilum</i>			With an epithet
572	<i>Coh. I-VII vigilum</i>			With an epithet
575	<i>Equites singulares</i>		2 VIII. 241	
576	<i>Class. praet. Mis.</i>			With an epithet
577	<i>Coh. I Aquitanica</i>	12 V. 240		
	Hispania Citerior			
578	<i>Leg. VII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
	Britannia Superior			
579	<i>Leg. XX Valeria v.</i>			With an epithet
	Britannia Inferior			
580	<i>Leg. VI Victrix</i>			With an epithet
581	<i>Legio VI Victrix</i>			With an epithet
582	<i>Ala Augusta</i>	242		
583	<i>Coh. II Astur.?</i>			With an epithet
584	<i>Coh. I Ael. Dacorum</i>			With an epithet
585	<i>Coh. I Fida Vard.</i>			With an epithet(?)
586	<i>Coh. I Lingonum</i>			With an epithet
587	<i>Coh. I Lingonum</i>			With an epithet
588	<i>Coh. II Tungrorum</i>	1 I. 241		
589	<i>Num. expl. Bremen.</i>			With an epithet
590	<i>Num. eq. Sarmat.</i>			With an epithet
591	<i>Num. Frisionum</i>	19 X. 241-242		
592	<i>Num. Frisionum</i>	19 X. 241		
593	<i>Vexil. Sveborum</i>			With an epithet
	Germania Inferior			
594	<i>Leg. I Minervia</i>			With an epithet
595	<i>Leg. XXX Ulpia v.</i>		1 VII. 239	
596	<i>Leg. XXX Ulpia v.</i>	240		

Table 53 (cont.)

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
	Germania Superior			
597	<i>Leg. XXII Primigenia</i>	1 VII. 242		
598	<i>Coh. I Sept. Belg.</i>	4 XII. 241		
599	<i>Mattiaci</i>			With an epithet
601	<i>Num. Divitiensium</i>			With an epithet
	Raetia			
602	<i>Leg. III Italica</i>		25 VII. 240	
603	<i>Leg. III Italica</i>			With an epithet
	Noricum			
604	<i>Leg. II Italica</i>			With an epithet
	Pannonia Superior			
605	<i>Leg. X Gemina</i>		240	
606	<i>Leg. X Gemina</i>			With an epithet
607	<i>Leg. XIV Gemina</i>	1 VIII. 239		
608	<i>Leg. XIV Gemina</i>	1 V. 240		
609	<i>Ala I Cannanefatum</i>			With an epithet
	Pannonia Inferior			
610	<i>Leg. I Adiutrix</i>		15 X. 243	
611	<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>	240		
612	<i>Legio II Adiutrix</i>	241		
613	<i>Ala III Thracum</i>			With an epithet
614	<i>Ala III Thracum</i>			With an epithet
615	<i>Coh. VII Breucorum</i>			With an epithet
616	<i>Coh. I Hemesenorum</i>	240		
617	<i>Coh. I Noricorum</i>	240		
	Moesia Superior			
619	<i>Leg. IV Flavia</i>			With an epithet
620	<i>Leg. IV Flavia</i>			With an epithet
621	<i>Coh. II Aur. Dard.</i>	242		
	Moesia Inferior			
622	<i>Leg. I Italica</i>			With an epithet
623	<i>Leg. XI Claudia</i>			Without an epithet
624	<i>Ala I Dardanorum</i>		2 VIII. 241	
625	<i>Coh. Gemina Dac.</i>			With an epithet
626	<i>Coh. I Hispanorum</i>	241		
627	<i>Class. Fl. Moes.</i>			With an epithet
	Dacia			
628	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>	243		
629	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>	239		
630	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
631	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
532	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
633	<i>Coh. II Hispanorum</i>			With an epithet
634	<i>Coh. I Sagittariorum</i>			With an epithet
635	<i>Coh. I Sagittariorum</i>			With an epithet
636	<i>Coh. I Sagittariorum</i>			With an epithet
	Mesopotamia			
638	<i>Leg. I Parthica</i>			Without an epithet
639	<i>Leg. I Parthica</i>			Without an epithet
640	<i>Coh. II Maurorum</i>			With an epithet
641	<i>Coh. II Maurorum</i>			With an epithet

Table 53 (cont.)

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
642	Syria Coele <i>Coh. VII Gallorum</i>			With an epithet
643	Syria Palaestina <i>Leg. X Fretensis</i>			With an epithet
644	Aegyptus <i>Leg. II Traiana</i>			With an epithet
646	Numidia <i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			With an epithet
647	<i>Ala Gallorum</i>		17 X. 242	
648	<i>Ala Pannoniorum</i>		240?	
649	<i>Ala Pannoniorum</i>			With an epithet
650	<i>Num. Palmyrenorum</i>			With an epithet
651	Mauretania Caesar. <i>Ala expl. Pomarien.</i>			With an epithet
652	<i>Coh. II Breucorum</i>		30 XII.243	
653	<i>Coh. II Sardorum</i>			Without an epithet
654	<i>Num. Ambov [---]</i>		242	
655	<i>Vexil. milit. Maur.</i>			With an epithet

The least information on dating and historical background comes from the Eastern provinces. No dated inscription is available to give information as to the time an epithet was awarded. There are in fact two inscriptions which indicate that *Legio I Parthica* had not yet become *Gordiana* when *Cohors II Maurorum* was already in possession of the imperial epithet. It is even possible that the legion did not receive the epithet at all. The Eastern legions are absent from our compilation to a remarkable extent.

An overwhelming majority of the inscriptions come from the frontier zone of Pannonia Inferior–Moesia Superior–Moesia Inferior–Dacia and evidently reflect the warfare that had become endemic on the Sarmatian front and around Dacia.<sup>10</sup> The inscriptions of Dacia, from *Legio XIII Gemina* and of Pannonia Inferior seem to come from a somewhat earlier period than those of Moesia; the former can be dated to 239–240–241 but the latter rather to the second half of 241 and to 242.

In the Marcomanni–Quadi section of the Danubian *limes* the distribution of epithets does not however indicate disturbances of such great significance. *Legio XIV Gemina* was already *Gordiana* in the middle of 239; a specific military undertaking had probably earned it this honour; *Legio X Gemina* and *Legio III Italica* still appear in 240 without an epithet on their inscriptions. Not many texts survive from the period of the attacks by the Alamanni in 241–242, which affected the Rhine region.<sup>11</sup> As against this, a remarkably large number of units with the epithet *Gordiana* is known from Britannia Inferior. The dated inscriptions are from the end of 241 and the beginning of 242.

<sup>10</sup> H.-J. KELLNER, Ein neuer Münzschatz beim Kastell Gunzenhausen und der Fall des raetischen Limes. *Germania*, XXXI, 1953, 168–177.

<sup>11</sup> M. MACREA–D. PROTASE, Le trésor de monnaies impériales romaines de Geomal et l'invasion de la Dacie par les Carpes en 242. *SCIV*, V, 1954, 495–566.

## VIII. PHILIPPIANA

### ITALIA

#### Legio II Parthica

- 656 *AÉ*, 1913, 219—Albanum, 12. II. 249  
 [---] / *leg. II Parthi. p. f. f. aet., deuot. / [num]ini maiestatique / [eor]um, dedicante Cl. / [Sil]uano, praef. leg. s. s., / [---] idus Febr., Fulvio Ae/[mil]iano II et Aelio Aquilino [cos.]*.
- 657 *CIL*, VI, 793 = XIV, 2258 = D., 505—Roma, 23. VII. 244  
*Victoriae Reducis dd. nn. / [[Imp. Caes. M. Iulii Philippi]] / Pii Felicis Aug. et [[Otaci]]/[[liae]]  
 Sē[[uerae]] Aug., [con]iugi d. n., milites leg. II / Parth. [[Philippianae]] p. f. f. / aet., q(ui)  
 m(ilitare) c(oeperant) Oclatin[ī]o Ad/uento cos. quorum nomi/na cum tribus et patri/is  
 inserta sunt, deuo/ti numini maiestati/que eorum, d. X k. Aug., Pere/grino et Aemiliano, in  
 his / > et euok. Augg. nn., cura age/[n]te Pompon. Iuliano, r(?) leg. eius.*
- 658 D., 9087—Aveia  
*Aurel. Mucatra R., / mil. legion. s(e)c. Pa. / Filipiani, cho. V / (ha)stato prioris, /  
 stationarius muni/cipio Habae, in<u>ic<t>o d{a}eo promisu fec., / libies hanim.*

#### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 659 *CIL*, XVI, 149 = *AÉ*, 1924, 65—Brestovitz, 7. I. 245  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iulius [Philippus Pius] Fel. Aug., pont. ma[x., trib. pot. II. cos., p. p.], M.  
 Iulius Philippus n[obilissim. Caes.], nomina militum, [qui militauerunt] in cohortibus  
 pr[aetoris Philippia]nis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. V[I. VII. VIII. VIII. X piis uin]dicibus, . . .  
 [a. d. VII idus Ian.], Imp. M. Iulio Phil[ippo Pio Fel. Aug. et] C. Maesio Tit[iano cos.], coh.  
 VIII p[r. Philippiana p. u.], M. Aurelio [---].*
- 660 *CIL*, XVI, 151—Site unknown (Piemont), 7. I. 246  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iulius Phil[ippus Pius] Fel. Aug., pont. max., trib. p[ot. III. cos., p. p.], M.  
 Iulius Philippus nobi[lissim. Caes.], nomina militum, qui milit[auerunt in] cohortibus  
 pretoris Phil[ippianis de]cem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VII[II. X piis uin]dicibus, . . .  
 a. d. VII[id. Ian.], C. Bruttio Presente et C. Al[bi] (?) --- Albino cos.], coh. V pr. Philip[pian.  
 p. u.], Neb(o) Tullio Neb(i) f. Ma[---] Ael. Murs[a].*
- 661 *CIL*, XVI, 153—Mantova, 7. I. 248  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iulius Philippus Pius Fel. Aug., pont. max., tr. pot. V, cos. III, p. p., proc.,  
 Imp. Caes. M. Iulius Philippus Pius Fel. Aug., pont. max., trib. pot. II, cos. II, p. p., nomina  
 militum, qui militauer. in cohortibus praetor. Philippianis decem, I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII.*

VIII. VIII. X piis uindicibus . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., Imp. M. Iulio Philippo Pio Fel. Aug. III e<t> Imp. M. Iul. Philippo Pio Fel. Aug. II cos., coh. VIII pr. Philippian. p. u., M. Braetio M. f. Iustino Sabatin., Mantua.

### Cohors I praetoria

- 662 CIL, VI, 2821–32551 = D., 2096—Roma, 28. VI. 246  
I. O. M. et Marti et Nemesi [et] Soli et Victoriae et omnibus / diis patriensibus, ciu. ex prou. Belgica Aug. Viromandu/oru., milites Iul. Iustus, coh. I praet., > Albani et / Firm. Maternianus, coh. X praet. Philippianorum, / > Artem[on]is, u. s. l. m. // Ded. III kal. Iul., / Presente et / Albino [cos.].

### Cohors VI praetoria

- 663 D., 509—Galleria del Furlo, a. 246  
Victoriae sacrum, / pro salute{m} Imp. / [[M. Iulio Philippo Pio Fe]lici / Aug., pont. max., trib. pot. III, / cos., p. p., et [[M. Iulio [Phi]lippo] / nobilissimo Caes., principi / iuuentutis, et [[M. Otaciliae] Se/[uere] Aug., matri castrorum, / maiestatique eorum, / Aurelius Munatianus, euo/catus ex cohorte VI preto/rie [[p. u. Philippiana], agens at / latrunculum, cum militi/bus n. XX classis ppr. Raue/natis p. u. Filipporum, deuot. [num.] / maiestatique eorum. / [De]dicatam Presente, / [Albi]no cos., VI idus [--- / ---] Names.

### Cohors VII praetoria

- 663a FITZ, 246 = AÉ, 1965, 223—Intercisa  
P. Ael. Proculino [e. m. u. . . . >] / primo in coh. ∞ [Hemes., trans] / lato in leg. II Ad[iut. p. f., exer] / cit. eq. leg. s. [s., > coh. . . . urb., >] / coh. VII praet. p. u. [Phil., bello] / dacico deside[rato ad ca]/stellum Carporum. [Milit. ann.] / XXVI. P. Ael. Procu[lus > coh. ei]/usdem et Aure[lia . . .] / a parentes fil[io suo ca]/rissimo et sib[i uiuis] / et infeli[cissimo] / filio posue[runt].

### Cohors X praetoria

- 664 CIL, VI, 2821–32551 = D., 2096—Roma, 28. VI. 246  
= 662: I. O. M. . . . et omnibus / diis patriensibus . . . milites Iul. Iustus, coh. I praet., > Albani et / Firm. Maternianus, coh. X praet. Philippianarum, / > Artim[on]is, u. s. l. m. // Ded. III kal. Iul., / Presente et / Albino [cos.].
- 665 AÉ, 1956, 10—1968, 488—Ephesos  
[.] / Οδύβιον / Σενεκᾶν, / τὸν κράτιστο[v] / χειλίαρχον δοῦκ[α] / κούρτης δεκάτη[ς] / πραιτωρίας / φ[ιλιππιαῆς], / οὐνηξιλλατιώνων / κλάσσης πραιτωρίας / Μεισηνατῶν και / Ῥαβεννησίων, / ἐκδικουῶντος τοῦ / συνεδρίου / Τιβ. Κλ. Μοσχᾶ φιλοσεβ. / ἀδ[ελ]φοῦ ἀσι-  
άρχου.

## Cohors [---] praetoria

- 666 CIL, VI, 2830-32555—Roma  
*Deo sancto / [Siluano?, pro salute] / M. Iu[li Phil]ipp[i] / Pii Fel[icis] Aug. et / M. Iuli [Ph]ilippi / nobilis [si]mi Caes. n. et / Otaci[lia]e Seuerae / Au[gu]sta[e] n., / [Au]relius / [---]rinus, / [miles co]h. / [---] p[rae]t[or]iae / Ph[ilipp]ia[nae] / aeterna[is].*
- 667 CIL, VI, 2824-32556—Roma  
 [---]/dio Parc[---], / T. Fl. Valens, mil. co[h. ---]/ praet. p. u. Philippian[ae] / ?aeterna[is] prou. [---].

## Cohors VII vigilum

- 667a CIL, VI, 3028—Roma, III. 245  
*Imp. Philippo Aug. et Titiano cos. / Coh. VII uig. Philippiana um. / > Marciani, Cecilius Victo[r], / mil. coh. eius<d.> sebbaciar[ia] / fecit m. Martio, sa[luis] / commanipulis su[is], / bono suo et in leg. [II Tra]iana, reg. Alex[andriana] / omnia tuta.*

## Classis praetoria Misenensis

- 668 D., 9221-AÉ, 1910, 36-RO<sup>2</sup>, 284—Misenum, 15. III. 246  
*C. Iul. C. f. Cl. Alexandro, / stolarc. class. pr. Misen. p. u. / [[Philippianae]], adampiato / iudicis diui Alexandri Aug., / ceterorumq. princip., praep. / reliq(uationi) class. praett. Misen. et / Rauenn. pp. uu. expeditioni / orientali, adlec. in ordine / decur. splendidiss. ciuitat. / Mis. itemq. spendidis. col. / Antiochiens, et splendidis. / col. Mallotar., patron. quo/que ciuitati Chil(manensium?), homini uere/cundiss., C. Iul. Aprilis, uet. Augg. / | l. d. ab Aurel. Serapione, trib. praep., || dedic. idib. Mart., / Presente et Albino cos.*
- 669 CIL, XVI, 152—Neapolis, 28. XII. 247  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iulius Philippus Pius Felix Aug., pontif. max., trib. pot. IIII, cos. III des., p. p. proc. et Imp. Caes. M. Iul. Philippus Pius Felix Aug., pont. max., trib. pot. IIII, cos. [II] designat., p. p. iis, qui milita<u>e<r>unt in classe praetor. Philippian<a p.> u. Misenense, que est sub Aelio Aemiliano pr. . . . a. d. V kal. Ian., Imp. M. Iulio Philippo Pio Felicè Aug. cos. des. III et Imp. M. Iulio Philippo Pio Fel. Aug. cos. II des. cos., ex optione T. Fl. T. fil. Alexandro, n. Ital., d. Misen. . . .*
- 670 CIL, III, 7327—Thessalonica  
*D. M. s., / T. F. S<a>bestiano, mil. / cl. pr. Mis. p. u. Philip. > III Vic(toria), M. Aur. Salui(anus fra(tri) et con(tubernali).*

## Classis praetoria Ravennatis

- 671 D., 509—Galleria del Furlo, a. 246  
 = 663: *Victoriae sacrum, / pro salute{m} Imp. / [[M. Philippo Pio Fe]lici / Aug. . . . Aurelius Munatianus, euo/catus . . . cum militi/bus n. XX classis ppr. Raue/natis p. u. Filipporum . . . [De]dicatam Presente, / [Albi]no cos., VI idus --- / --- Names.*

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio II Augusta

- 672 BARKÓCZI, 242 = RIU, 390—Brigetio (Pann. Inf.)  
*Genio leg. / I Adi. p. f. [Philippianae?] / scolae > > ob ho/norem dd. nn., / C. Silu[a]nus, / C Lu[---]us, / ex optione / leg. II Aug., / d. d.*

## BRITANNIA IMPERIOR

### Cohors II Gallorum<sup>1</sup>

#### Cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium

- 673 CIL, VII, 415 = D., 2635 = RIB, 883—Derventio, 19–20. X. 241–242  
= 591: . . . in c[u]neum Frision/um Aballau/ensium [[P~~h~~i~~l~~i~~p~~]]/p., XIII kal. et XIII kal. / Nou., Gor. II et Pompei. / cos., et Attico et Pre[te]xtato cos., u. s. l. m.<sup>2</sup>

### Classis Britannica

- 674 CIL, XII, 686 = D., 2911—Arelate  
[---]ntius Saturninus ex [trierarcho] / classis Britannicae Phi[lippiana], / na]tione Afer Bizacinus, o[riundus] / m]unicipio Septimia libe[ra] / T]hy(s)thritanus, te[stamento---].

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

- 675 CIL, XIII, 3198—Cintray (Gallia Lugd.)  
[I. O. M. Co]nseruator[i] / ---], L. Alpinus L. fili[us] --- / --- Vale]rius Alpinus, le[g. / Mineru]iae p. f. Filippiana[e ---].

### Cohors I Flavia

- 676 CIL, XIII, 7792 = ALFÖLDY, *Hilfstruppen*, 205, no. 128—Rigomagus  
[I. O. M., / Iu]no[ni Regi]nae, [Mineruae], / V[i]ct[oriae], / F]ortun., Ge[n.], / Val. Ce(n)s[or]in]. eq. / R., praef. coh. [I] Fl. Phi[lip]p., pr[o] / se et suis / l. p.

<sup>1</sup> It cannot be determined whether it had an imperial epithet: CIL, VII, 315 = RIB, 915—Voreda: I. O. M. / et G. DD. / nn. Phi[lipporu]m Augg., coh. / [II] Gallo [r. / ---].

<sup>2</sup> The erased [[P~~h~~i~~l~~i~~p~~]]/p(ianorum) in the inscription erected in 242 is undoubtedly a subsequent addition.



## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XXII Primigenia

- 677 *AE*, 1940, 13 = *IDR*, II, 326—Romula (Dacia)  
*Leg. XXI[I] / Pr. p. f. Phi[li]/ppianorum / (scipula mille duo quadrata).*
- 678 *AE*, 1940, 14 = *IDR*, II, 325—Romula (Dacia)  
*Leg. XXII Pr. p. f. / [Philippianoru]m, / coh. V. / astati prio[r]. / et postero[r]. // Ge/rm/a. // Su/pe/r.*

### Cohors III Aquitanorum

- 679 *CIL*, XIII, 6566—Osterburken  
*Genio, / opt. / coh. III / Aquit. / Philippi/anae.*

### Cohors I Germanorum

- 680 *CIL*, XIII, 6552 = D., 2605—Jagsthausen, a. 248  
*In h. d. d., Deae / Fortunae sa[n]cte balinea[ri] reduci, Va[lerius] Valeri/anus, trib. c[oh]. I Germano/rum Philippian/ae, uotum pos[ui]t, Imp[er]i. dd. n/n. Philippis Aug[us]t. III et iterum / cos., l. l. m.*
- 681 *CIL*, XIII, 6562—Jagsthausen  
*Imp. Caes. [[M. Iul.] Phi[li]p[us]] P. F. Inuict. Aug., [[M. Iul. / Phi]l[ippu]s [P.]F. [Au]g.] balineum / coh. I Germ. [[P]h[il]i[pp]ian.] / uetustate conlabsum re[stituerunt], curante Q. / Caec. Pudente, u. c., leg. Aug. G. / pr. pr., insistente Q. Mamil. / Honorato, trib. coh. s. s.*

## NORICUM

### Cohors V Breucorum

- 682 *CIL*, III, 5613—11781—Weibmörting  
*Noreiae [Aug.] / sacrum, [Sep]/timius C[lau]/dianus t[ribu]/nus co[h]. V / Breuc. Ph[ilippi]/ane, pro s[e] suisq[ue], / u. r. l. l. [m.]<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup> The restoration by *CIL* in line 5: *co[h. I]*.

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XIV Gemina

- 683 *AÉ*, 1905, 242 = VORBECK, 59 = VORBECK II, 62—Carnuntum, a. 245  
*G(enio) > leg. XIII G. P(hi)l.*, / *Cl. Flavianus*, / *optio*, u. s. in *h. com(manipularium)*, /  
*Imp. P(h)il. et Titiano cos.*
- 684 VORBECK, 51 = VORBECK II, 54—Carnuntum  
*I. O. M.*, / *T. F. Valer(i)anus*, b. f. / *praef. leg.* / *XIII G. Phil.* / u. s.

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix

- 685 *CIL*, III, 3161 = *J. Fitz, Alba R.*, XVI, 1978, 372. no. 3—Site unknown (Dalmatia), a. 245  
*M. Carmeius* / *Maximus*, b. f. / *cos. leg. I Adi.* / p. f. *P[[hilip/pia]]n(ae)*, u. s. l. m. / *D. n.*  
*[[Philipp]]o Aug.* / et *Titiano* / *cos.*<sup>4</sup>
- 686 *CIL*, III, 11326—Brigetio  
 [--- et *Marcia* / *Otacia Sejuera* / *sa[n]ctis[sima] Aug.*, / *coniux Aug. n.*, *uias* / *uetusta[te*  
*con]lap[sa]s* / *cum ponti[b. res]titu[er.]* / *pe[r] I A[d. Phil]ip[pp]iana]m.*<sup>5</sup>
- 687 BARKÓCZI, 242 = *RIU*, 390—Brigetio  
 = 672: *Genio leg. I Adi. p. f. [[Philippiana?]]* . . . / *C. Silu[a]nus*, / *C. Lu[---]us*, / *ex*  
*optione* / *leg. II Aug.* / d. d.

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 688 *CIL*, III, 10619 = D., 507—Aquincum  
*Imp. Caes.* / *M. Iul. Philippo* / *P. F. Inuicto Aug.*, / *pont. maximo*, / *Parthico maximo*, / *trib.*  
*potest.*, *cos.*, / p. p., *procos.*, et / *M. Iul. Ph[il]i[pp]o* / *nobilis[s]imo Ca[es.]* / et *M[ar]c[ia]e*  
*Ota[ci]l[ia]e* / *Seuerae sanctissimae Aug.*, / *coniugi Aug. n.*, *matri* / *castrorum et exercitus*, /  
*leg. II Adi. [p.] f.* / *Philippiana, deuota* / *num[ini m]aiestati[que eorum]*.
- 689 *CIL*, III, 14354<sup>6</sup>—Aquincum  
*Imp. Caes.* / *M. Iul. Philippo* / *P. F. Inuicto Aug.*, / *pont. maximo*, / *Parthico maximo*, / *trib.*  
*potest.*, *cos.*, / p. p., *procos.*, et / *M. Iul. Philippo* / *nobilissimo Caes.* / et *Marciae Otaciliae* /  
*Seuerae sanctissimae* / *Aug.*, *coniugi Aug. n.*, / *matri castrorum et exercitus*, *leg. II Ad. [p.] f.*  
*Philippiana, deuota* / *[n]umini maiestatique* / *eorum*, / *[ab] Aq. m. p. / II.*
- 690 B. KUZSINSZKY, *AÉrt*, XLIII, 1929, 48–51, 325–326—Ulcisia Castra  
*[In h. d. d., Genio leg. II Adi. p.] f. Philippiana* / 30 Names.

<sup>4</sup> The restoration of *CIL. leg. I Adi. / p. f. p[[ro salute]]/Imp.]n.*

<sup>5</sup> I give the name of the legion on the basis of *CIL*. A restoration like *leg. I A[d. p. f. Phil]ip[pp]iana]m.* is however more likely; in an overwhelming majority of the inscriptions, the legion is *p. f.*

## Ala III Thracum

91 CIL, III, 4626—Süttő

*Imp. Caes. / [M.] Iul. Philippus Inuictus Aug. et M. Iul. / Philippus nobiliss. / Caes. et Otacil. Seue/ra, mater Aug. et ca[st]r., / uias et po[n]te[s] uet[er]u[m] ta(t)e con[lab]s. restitue. / per alam II[II] Thrac. / Philippianam, / ab Brig. / m. p. XI.*

92 CIL, III, 4627—11334—Süttő

*Imp. Caes. / Marc. Iul. Philippus / P. F. Inuictus Aug., pon[tifex] maximus, tribun. / potestatis, cos., p. p., / procos. et Marcia / Otacilia Seuera / sanctissima Aug., / con(i)ux Aug. n., / uias et ponte(s) uet(er)u[m] state conlabs. / per alam III Thrac. Philippianam / restituerunt, a Brig. / m. p. XI.*

## DALMATIA

### Cohors VIII Voluntariorum

93 CIL, III, 2706—9724—Delminium, 3. I. 245

*I. O. M. / et Genio [---] / M. Ippi[us] M. f. / Stel. Beneuento / Vitali[s], > coh. / VIII Vol. [[Philippianae]], / u. l. p., Imp. d. n. / [[Philippo]] et / Tittiano cos., / III non, Ianua[r.], / sig. equit.*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio VII Claudia

94 AÉ, 1939, 28 = IDR, II, 327—Romula (Dacia)

*[Imp. Caes.]s. dd. nn. / [Phil]ippis Aug[g. Felix (!) leg. VII / Cl. p. f. uestra / > VIII a[st]atorum pr[ioris] et / post(erioris), d[eu] n.] m(aiestati)q(ue) / eorum / [---]r(idie) n(onas) S(ept.?).<sup>6</sup>*

95 CIL, III, 8047 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 212 = IDR, II, 328—Romula (Dacia)

*[---] leg. VII C[l.] p. f. / [[Philippiane]] / > (coh.) VIII h(astati) pr[ioris], / sig. Aur. Probus, opt. P. Ael. / Victorinus.*

## MOESIA INFERIOR

### Cohors I Cilicum

96 AÉ, 1957, 192—Tomi

*Corne. Valenti[nus], miles co(ho)r. I Cil. / Ph(i)lippi., fil Corne. Val[entini], ex uoto posui(t).*

<sup>6</sup> AÉ, 1939, 28: Post(umus) d[eu]m / eorum / [p]er (?) n(umerum?) S(urorum?) S(agittariorum?).

## DACIA

### Legio XIII Gemina

- 697 *CIL*, V, 808—Aquileia, a. 244?<sup>7</sup>  
*D. I. M.*, / *Fl. Exuperat.*, / *agens in lus[t.]*, / *Fl. Sabini p. p.*, / *Ael. Seuerus*, / *agens lust.*, / *Aur. Flau. pr.* / *signif. leg. III p. f.* / *[[Philippianae?]]* / *Valer. Valens*, / *signif. leg. XIII Gem.* / *lust. Aur. Zenon.* / *p. p.*, / *u. s. l. m.*
- 697a *CIL*, III, 1464 = D., 1370 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 204 = *PFLAUM*, 257, no. 1 = *IDR*, III/2, 100—Sarmizegetusa = 220

### Ala I Hispanorum

- 697b *IDR*, II, 500—Slăveni  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iul. Ph[i]lippo Pio Fel. inuic[ct.]*. / *Aug.*, *p[on]t. max.*, *t[ri]b.* / *po[t.]*, *cos. pr* / *oççø.*, / *[p. p. et / Imp. [Caes. M. Iul. Phi]lippo] Pio Fel. [i]nuic[ct.]*. / *Aug. po[t.]*, *max.* / *tr[ib.]* / *po[t.]*, / *[cos. p. p. al.]* / *I Hi[span. Philippia]nae? deuota nu[mi]ni* / *[ni et maies]tati* / *[eorum, Imp. Philippo] / III [et Philippo II / cos.]*.

### Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum

- 698 *CIL*, III, 1380—Micia  
*M. Iul. Philippo* / *nobilissimo* / *Caes.*, *princ. iuue[ntutis]*, *filio I/mp. M. Iul. Philippi In(uic)ti Aug.*, *al(a)* / *I Hisp. Camp.* / *Philipp.*, *deuoti* / *num. maiestat(i)que*.

### Cohors II Flavia Commagenorum

- 699 *CIL*, III, 1379—Micia, a. 245  
*Imp. Caes. M. Iul. Philippo Pio F.* / *Inuicto Aug.*, / *pontifici maxim[o]*, / *trib. potestat.* / *I* / *p]ater (!) patriae*, / *[c]os.*, *procos.*, *coh.* / *II Fl. Com. Philip[p]iana*, *deuota n[u]mini* / *maiestatiq.* / *[eiu]s ex quaestura*.

### Cohors V Lingonum

- 700 C. DAICOVICIU, *Dacia*, VII/VIII, 1937–40, 328 = *AE*, 1944, 55—Porolissum  
*[Imp. Caes. M. Iul. Philip]po Pio Felici* / *Inuicto Aug.*, / *pont[if.] maxi[m]o*, *trib. potes.*, / *p[atr]i patriae*, / *cos.*, *procos.*, / *coh. V Lingo* / *[num] Philippi[ana]*, ---].

### Cohors I Sagittariorum

- 700a *IDR*, II, 10—Drobeta  
*[Imp.] Caes. [[M. Iul. / Philipp]o] Aug. pontif.* / *maximo trib. pot.* / *cos. p. p. procos.* / *coh. I Sag. [[Philip]piana]* / *equitata deuot[us] numini maiestatiq[ue] eius*.

<sup>7</sup> Valerius Valens *signifer* in Aquileia appears also in the inscription of *CIL* V 8237 dated at 244. A. Mócsy, *Das Lustrum Primipili und die Annona Militaris. Germania*, XLIV, 1966, 314.

## Numerus Surorum Sagittariorum?

- 701 *AÉ*, 1939, 28—Romula  
= 694: [*Imp. Caes*]s. dd. nn. / [*Philippis Aug*]g. . . . [*p*]er (?) n(umerum?) S(urorum?) S(agittariorum?).

## MESOPOTAMIA

### Legio I Parthica

- 702 *CIL*, III, 99 = D., 2771 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 202—Bostra (Arabia)  
*Iulio Iuliano, u. e., ducenar., / praef. leg. I Parthicae / Philippianae, duci deuotis/simo, Trebicius Gaudinus, / praef. alae nouae firmae* ∞ *catafract. Philippianae, / praeposito optimo.*

## SYRIA COELE

### Cohors I Flavia Chalcidenorum

- 702a *AÉ*, 1933, 216—Bazouriyé (Palmyra)  
*M. Otaciliae / Seuerae Aug. / matris Philippi / Caes. et / castrorum / coh. I Fl. Chalc. / d. n. mq. eius.*

## ARABIA

### Ala nova firma ∞ catafractaria

- 703 *CIL*, III, 99 = D., 2771 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 202—Bostra  
= 702: *Iulio Iuliano, u. e., ducenar. . . . Trebicius Gaudinus / praef. alae nouae firmae* ∞ *catafract. Philippianae, / praeposito optimo.*

## AEGYPTUS

### Legio II Traiana

- 703a *CIL*, VI, 3028—Roma, III. 245  
= 667a: *Imp. Filippo Aug. et Titiano cos. / . . . Cecilius Victo[r], / mil. coh. . . . sebbaciar[ia]fecit m. Martio, sa[luis] / commanipulis su[is], / bono suo et in leg. [II Tra]iana, reg. Alex[andriana] / omnia tuta.*

## NUMIDIA

### Ala Flavia

- 704 *AÉ*, 1917–18, 74—Lambaesis, a. 246–247<sup>8</sup>  
*M. Aurel. / Cominio / Cassiano, / leg. Augg. / pr. pr., c. u., / C. Iulius Rogatiana/nus, decur. al. Fl. / ex corniculario / eius, prouectus / ab eo.*

- 704a *AÉ*, 1917–18, 75—Lambaesis, a. 246–247<sup>8</sup>  
 [---]i/[---]s/[--- / --- coniu]gi M. / [Aureli C]omi[ni Cassiani / leg. Augg. / pr. pr. c.  
 u. / C. Iulius Rogatianus, / dec. al. Fl. ex corni/culario eius, / prouectus ab eo.

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Legio VII<sup>9</sup>

- 705 *AÉ*, 1921, 16—Tizi-Thar'oust  
*Imp. Caes. / M. Iul. Phi/lippo In/uito Pio / Felici Aug., / pont. max., / trib. pot., / p. p., col.*  
*Iul. / Aug. Rusaz(u) / [l]eg. VII, im(munis) m. / VIII.*

The dated inscriptions give only limited information as to the chronological order of the awards of *Philippiana* epithets. The earliest dated inscription, no. 657, was erected on 23rd July, 244, by *Legio II Parthica* to mark the arrival of Philippus in Rome. It is likely that the praetorian cohorts were already *Philippiana* in 244; their first dated inscription is from January 7th, 245. The same applies to *Cohors VIII Voluntariorum* in Dalmatia, from which we have an inscription of January 3rd, 245. Besides these there are two further units which appear on inscriptions dated to 245, viz. *Legio XIV Gemina*, on no. 683 and *Cohors II Flavia Commagenorum* in Dacia, no. 699. The dated inscriptions on which units appear without epithet are no. 697, of 244, naming *Legio XIII Gemina* and no. 685, of 245, naming *Legio I Adiutrix*. A comparison between the dates of inscriptions with and without epithet from this region suggests that the conferment may have taken place in 245. We also possess a dated inscription without epithet from Numidia, no. 704, which names the *Ala Flavia* and can be assigned to the years 246–247. The epithet *Philippiana* has probably been omitted by mistake from an official inscription, no. 656, of *Legio II Parthica*, erected on 12th February 249, unless it is supposed that the legion, which could call itself *Philippiana* as early as 244, had been deprived of its title in the interval. There is however no other evidence for this. With the exception of those from Italy, the overwhelming majority of the inscriptions known cannot be assigned to a particular year. Nevertheless, the distribution of the *Philippiana* epithets permits certain inferences. In the inscriptional material, the Eastern provinces are represented by a total of two units, mentioned on one inscription, and Numidia is represented by only one inscription. By comparison with the ample material from the period of Gordian III, the number of imperial epithets attested in Britain is also insignificant. The great majority of the imperial epithets can be associated with the war against the Carpi. This is suggested not only by the bestowal of honours upon the units of the Danube region but also by the epithet attested for *Legio XXII Primigenia* on the inscriptions from Romula, nos. 677 and 678.

<sup>8</sup> M. Aurelius Cominius Cassianus governed Numidia in 246–247. *IRT*, 880 = *AÉ*, 1950, 128; THOMASSON, 216–217.

<sup>9</sup> The restoration of line 10 of the inscription is not satisfactory. Here we are not dealing with a military inscription; *EG. VII* needs another restoration.

## IX. DECIANA

### ITALIA

#### Cohors VI praetoria

06 *CIL*, VI, 32560—Roma  
[--- / mil. coh. VI? pr. p. u.] / De[cianae, > / Viat[oris ---] / ex uo[to ---] / p. p. s. s. [e.]

07 *CIL*, VI, 32559—Roma  
[---] / Dardān[---] / Aur. Paetiniā[nus], / mil. coh. VI[pr. p. u.] / Decian[ae, >] / Viatoris  
[---] / ex uoto[ ---] / p. p. s. s. e.

#### Cohors X praetoria

08 *CIL*, VI, 2814—32558—Roma  
I. [O. M.], / Aurelius Sā[bin]us, mil. coh. X p[r.] / Decianae [---/---]tic  
[---/---/---]risi[---/---] T R A E D H I S I.

#### Equites singulares

09 D., 2190—Roma, a. 250  
Pro salute / eq. sing., / Genio turmes., / Herculi sancto, / Aur. Hermogenes / et [---]ibius  
Sabinus / et Aur. Maximianus, / tec[t]ores n. s. s. <t.> Maximi, ex uot<o> / tu[r]malibus  
bene/mer[e]ntes animo / {animo} pleno / posuerunt / columna et / lucerna aenea, / Decio Aug.  
/ II et Grato cos.

#### Classis praetoria Ravennatis

10 *CIL*, XVI, 154 A—Ariminium, 28. XII. 249  
Imp. Caes. C. Messius Quintus Tr[ai]anus De[c]ius Pius Fel. Aug., pontif. max., tr. pot., cos.  
[des. II, p. p.] iis, qui militauerunt in classe prae[tor]ia Deciana p. u. Rauennate, que est sub  
Iulio .u]ciano, praef., . . . a. d. V kal. Ian., [Fu]l[u]io Aemiliano II et L. Naeuio Aquilino cos.

11 *CIL*, XVI, 154 B—Ariminium, a. 250  
Imp. Caes. C. Messius Q. [Tr. D.] Pius Fel. Aug., pont. ma[x., tr.] pot. II, cos{s}. des. III, p.  
p. iis. qu[i] militauer. in classe p. p. u. D. Rauen<n>ate, q. e[st s. Iu]l[u]io [. ]ucian., pr. [---].

## HISPANIA CITERIOR

### Legio VII Gemina

- 711a *AE*, 1976, 277—Caesarobriga (Lusitania)  
*D. M. s.* / *Annio Roma/no, militi leg.* / *VII G. De. p. f., ann.* / *XXXIII, stip.* / *XXVI, m.*  
*VIII.* / *Arria Hispa/nilla mater* / *fil. p. fecit.*

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio XX Valeria Victrix

- 712 *RIB*, 449—Deva  
*Genio* [*leg. XX*] *V. u. D[ecianae]*, / *T. Vet[---]*.

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Cohors I Flavia

- 713 *CIL*, XIII, 7786 = ALFÖLDY, *Hilfstruppen*, 205, no. 129—Rigomagus, a. 250  
*In h. d. d.*, / *Arcias Mari/nus, sacerdos Dolicheni* / *donum dona/uit equitibus* / *c(o)hortis I*  
*F.*, [[*De/cio et Grato cos.*]].

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Cohors [---] Aquitanorum

- 714 *CIL*, XIII, 6658—Zellhausen, a. 249?  
*I. O. M.* / *Helio[p]oli[t]a/no, V[e]ner[i f]/elici, Merc/urio [A]ug., [M.]* / *Iulius Marci* / *fil.*  
*Fa[bi]a Ruf/us Papi[n or r]ianus* / *Sentiu[s] Gemel/lus do[m]o Ber[y]t[o]*, / *praef. c[o]h.* [---]  
*A[q]uit.*, / *castris E[---]ID E<mili>a/n<o II> et A[q]u[ili]no [cos.]*, / *u. s. s. l. m.*



## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio X Gemina<sup>1</sup>

- 715 *CIL*, III, 10789—Neviodunum, l. X. 250  
*I. O. M. / et Gen. lo[c.], / G. Iul. Dign., / b.f. cos. leg. X / G., u. s. l. m., / kal. Oct., / Imp. d. n. Decio / Aug. et Grato / cos.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix

- 716 *CIL*, III, 4300 = BARKÓCZI, 233 = *RIU*, 473—Brigetio, a. 249  
*Deo Soli Alagabal(o) / Ammudati, mil. leg. I Ad. / bis p.f. cons. [--- / aere conl. a solo de suo / <te>mp. extr. Aemiliano / et Aquil. cos.]*

### Ala III Thracum

- 717 *CIL*, III, 4625—Brigetio  
*[--- con]/[l]ab[s]as --- resti]/tuit per alam III Thrac. c. R. D[ecia]/nam [---] / a Brig. / m. p. X.*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

18 = 818a

## DACIA<sup>2</sup>

### Numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium

- 18a C. DAICOVICIU, *Dacia*, VII/VIII, 1937–1940, 328, no. 7. = *AÉ*, 1944, 56—Porolissum  
*[Herenniae Etruscillae sanctissimae / Augustae coniugi d. n. / Traiani Deci Aug., / matri Deci et Quin/ti Augg.] et castro/rum, senatus ac / patriae n. Pal. / Porol sag. c. R. / Decianus dica/tissimus numi/ni eorum.*

<sup>1</sup> Its restoration is questionable:

*CIL*, III, 4558 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 207—Vindobona, 28. V. 249

*Fortunae conse[ru.], / Genioq. huius loci, / in honor. T. [Iun.] / Tiberiani c. i., tr. / mil. leg. X G. p.[f. ?D]ec., / T. Cl. Valentinu[s], / cornicul. la[ti]clauui] / ex uoto s[u]sc[ep.], / V [k]al. Iun., Aemil. [I] / et Aquilin. cos.*

At this date Decius was not yet an emperor. Instead of the restoration [?D]ec. another possible version would be [f]ec.

<sup>2</sup> *AÉ*, 1971, 383—Ampelum

*Fortunae / Reduci et Ge[n]io n. / Aur. Redux / praef. n. M( . . . ) H( . . . ) / d. l. p.* Possibly, the two last lines should be read as follows: *praef. n(umeri) M(aurorum) H(ispanorum) D(eciani)*. L. BALLA, *Numerus Maurorum Hispanorum in Dazien. AlbaR*, XII, 1971, 247.

Altogether 13 inscriptions are known from the years 249 to 251. Almost half of these, 6, are from Italy, and the other 7 are from the Western half of the empire. The earliest of them refers to *Legio X Gemina Deciana* on 28 May, 249.<sup>3</sup> At that time Decius was not yet a recognised emperor and controlled only the Danubian region at most. The restoration of the epithet must therefore be considered doubtful. No inscription is known from any of the usurpers of the Danube region to prove the hypothesis that he rewarded the loyalty of his forces by conferring epithets upon them. The other inscription known for *Legio X Gemina* is dated 1st October, 250; in this, no. 715, the legion appears without epithet.

In addition to the doubtful altar from Vindobona, there is only one inscription with the epithet *Deciana*, dated to 28th December, 249; it is a diploma of the sailors of the Ravenna fleet, no. 710. Another diploma of the same fleet, no. 711, can be dated to 250. In the Rhine provinces, and in Pannonia, the units mentioned on the inscriptions from 249, nos 714–715, and from 250, nos 713 and 716, are without epithet. No dated inscription is extant from the period of Decius' rule in 251.

There is trace in the epigraphic material of Herennius Etruscus having bestowed epithets formed from his name upon units after his accession. This is possibly to be explained merely by the absence of inscriptions from 251.

<sup>3</sup> *CIL*, III, 4558, cf. p. 181, Note 1.

## X. GALLIANA VOLUSIANA

### HISPANIA CITERIOR

#### Ala II Flavia Hispanorum c. R.

- 718b *AÉ*, 1976, 288—Rosinos de Vidriales  
[*Imp. Caes. C. Vibio / Treboniano Gallo / P. F. inu. Aug. pont. / max., trib. pot. II or III, cos. II*], / *P. p., pro[cos. ala II Fl. H. c. R.] / Galliana Volu[sia]na, deuota numi/ni maiestatique / [eo]rum.*

### GERMANIA INFERIOR

#### Legio I Minervia

- 719 *CIL*, XIII, 8015—Bonna, 1. IX. 252  
[*Imp. h. d. d., I. O. M. / et Genio loci, / dis deabusq/ue omnibus ad(iuuantibus), / Venconius Cr/escens et Iulius / Felix, bb. ff. leg. / [leg. I M. p. f., pro se / [et] suis, u. s. l. m., kal. / Sep., Imp. dd. nn. Gal/[lo et Volusiano / [A]ugg. coss.*

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio II Adiutrix

- 720 S. SOPRONI, *AÉrt*, LXXVIII, 1951, 44–48, 6 = *AÉ*, 1953, 12—Aquincum, a. 252  
*Imp. Caes. / Caio Vibio Gallo P. F. Aug., / pont. maximo, trib. / potest II, p. p. et / Imp. C[aes. G]aio Vibio Afinio / Gallo V[e]ldum[nia]no / Volusian[o F.] F. Inuic[er]to / Aug[ust]o, trib. potest. II, / leg. [II Adi.] ter p. ter f. cost[ans] / Galliana Volusiana, / [cur]ante Cosinio / [Felice, leg. Augg. pr. pr., / ab Aq. m. p. / ---].*

#### Ala III Thracum

- 721 *CIL*, III, 4270 = D., 523 = BARKÓCZI, 239 = *RIU*, 705—Azaum, a. 252  
*Imp. Caes. C. / Vibio Treb[o]niano Gal[lo] / P. F. Inuicto / Aug., pont. m[ax]imo, trib. / potest. II, cos., / p. p., procos., eqq. / alae III Aug. Th[racum] Gallia[ne] Volusianae, / deuoti numini m[ai]estatique eor[um].*

## Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum

- 722 E. B. VÁGÓ, *AlbaR*, XI, 1970, 127–128 = FITZ, 118 = *AÉ*, 1971, 335—Intercisa, a. 252  
*ῶαντιῶσιμο* / *ac super om/nes principes / clementissimo* / *Imp. Caes. C. Vibio / Treboniano / Gallo P. F. Inuic/to Aug., pontif. / max., trib. po[t. II], /cos. II, p. p. [pro]/cos., coh. [I ∞] / Hemes. ma[ies]/tati eorum / deuotissi[ma].<sup>1</sup>*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio VII Claudia

- 722a *AÉ*, 1973, 471—Viminacium, 29. XI. 252  
*Scholae / Genio men/sorum et leg. VII / Cl. pro salute / dd. nn. Augg. / Alexander For/tunati disp. horr. / dd. / III [k]al. D. / Gallo et Voluḡ. / Augg. cos.*

## SYRIA COELE

### Cohors II equitata

- 723 J. F. GILLIAM, *Dura*, Rep. IX/3, 1952, 111–113, no. 972 = *AÉ*, 1954, 266—Dura Europos  
*Διὺ μεγίστω* / *καὶ Θεῶ Δολιχέω* / *στρα. σπείρης β' / ἱππικῆς Γαλλιαν.* / *Οὐλοισιανῆς / ἐπὶ Ἰου. Ἰουλιανο(ῦ) / κρατίστου δου/κός διὰ Ἀδρη.* / *Λουκίου προ<ν>κι.* / *οπ. τῆς αὐτῆς / καὶ Βάσσου ὀπ/τίων. τοῦ προ<ν>κιπο.* / *καὶ πάντων τῶν / μουνεραρίω(ν).*

## Cohors II Paphlagonum

- 724 *Dura*, Rep., IX/3, 1952, 110, no. 971—*AÉ*, 1954, 265—Dura Europos, a. 251  
*Ἔτους βξφ', / Διὺ μεγαστ(ω) / καὶ θεῶ Δολι/χέω οὐηζιλ.* / *σπείρης β' / Παφλαγόν. / Γαλλιανῆς / Οὐλοισ{σ}ιανῆς / ἐπὶ Ἰουλ. Ἰουλιανο(ῦ) / κρατίστου δουκός / διὰ Οὐλ. Ἰουλιανῶν / > πρίνκ. καὶ Μαρί/νου[---] καὶ Ζηνο / {ο}δῶρου ὀπτίων / καὶ Φανστεια/νοῦ[---] ΣΤΟΥ.*

## ARABIA

### Legio III Cyrenaica

- 725 *IGR*, III, 1035—Palmyra (Syria Coele), a. 251<sup>2</sup>  
*Σεπτίμιον Αἰράνην Ὀ/δαινάθου τὸν λαμπρό/τατον συνκλητικόν, / ἔξα[ρχον Παλμυ]ρηνών, / Αὐρήλι[ος Φιλῆνο]ς [Μα]ρ. Ἡλι/οδώρου [---] στρατιώ/της λεγ[εῶνος γ' Κυρηνα]ικῆς, τὸν / πάτρωνα τεμῆς καὶ εὐχα/ριστίας χάριν, ἔτους γξφ'.*

<sup>1</sup> *Trib. po[t. III]* is the restoration given. This would indicate a date after 10 December, 252, but *cos. II* puts the date at 252. On the author's restoration, the inscription would refer to a period between 10 and 31 December, 252. Restoration *III. tribunicia potestas* is however not feasible as there is not enough room for it at the end of the line. It is more probable that we are dealing with the second year—i.e. 252—which is also in agreement with the inscriptions of Aquincum (no. 720) and Azaum (no. 721).

<sup>2</sup> *A. 563 Seleucidarum* is in agreement with the date 251.

The number of imperial epithets known under Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian is so small that they do not provide a suitable basis for evaluation; of the seven inscriptions surviving from the period only four have epithets. However the epithets do reveal an innovation: while under the joint rule of Maximinus Thrax and Maximus, and again under Decius and Herennius Etruscus, units were awarded only the epithets *Maximiniana* or *Deciana*, under Trebonianus Gallus the imperial epithet is consistently *Galliana Volusiana*. This form was already in use when the earliest inscription, no. 724, was erected by the *Cohors II Paphlagonum* in Dura Europos. *Galliana Hostiliana* epithets are as yet unknown, which suggests not only that the first conferments under Trebonianus Gallus took place when the younger emperor was already dead, but also that the innovation in the form of imperial epithet awarded was introduced as early as 251, when Volusian was raised to the throne.

XI. VALERIANA GALLIENA,  
VALERIANA GALLIENA VALERIANA,  
GALLIENA

ITALIA

Legio II Parthica

- o 726 *AE*, 1934, 193 = *PFLAUM*, 919–920 = *SAXER*, 102—Lychnidus (Macedonia)  
*I. O. M.*, / *pro salute et incolumi/tate Imp. Caes. P. Licini | Egnati Gallieni Aug.*, / *uexill. leg. II Parth.*, / *III Aug.*, *sub cura | Aur. Augustiani ducis | iustissimi et | C. [. ]yfi Synforian[i], | praep. uexillatio/[num ---]*.

Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 727 *CIL*, XVI, 155—Monteu da Po, 7. I. 254  
*Imp. Caes. P. Licin[i]us Valerianus Pius Fel. Aug.*, *pont. max.*, *tr. pot. II*, [*cos. II, et*] *Imp. Caes. P. Licinius Egnatius Gal[ienus Pius] Fel. Aug.*, *pont. max.*, *trib. pot. II, cos.*, *nomina militum, qui militauerunt in c[ohorti]bus praetori[s] Valerianis Galienis d[ecem] I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. VIIII. X piis uindici[bus] . . . a. d. VI[I]d. Ian.*, *Imp. Valeriano Aug. II et Galieno Aug. cos.*, *coh. I pr. Valerian. Galiena p. u.*

Cohors I praetoria

- 727a *CIL*, VI, 2809—Roma  
*Valeriano | II et Lucillo con.* / *pro salute | [G]alieno Aug.* / [*et*] *Cornelie | [Sa]lonine Au/[g. --- | ---] o sacn[---]o Iuno/ni AriΣe/a, Vale/rius Ioui/nus mi/les chor/tis prim/e preto/rie cen.* / *Valeria/ni <u>otu/m sol<u>u/int.*

BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

Legio II Augusta

- o 728 *CIL*, VII, 107 = *D.*, 537 = *RIB*, 334—Isca Silurum  
*Imp. Valerianus et Gallienus | Augg. et Valerianus nobilissimus | Caes.*, *cohorti VII centurias a so/lo restituerunt per Desticium Iubam,* / *u. c.*, *legatum Augg. pr. pr. et | Vitulasium Laetinianum, leg. leg. | II Aug.*, *curante Domit. Potentino,* / *praef. leg. eiusdem.*
- o 729 *RIB*, 913—Cardewlees  
*[I.] O. M.* / [*et n(um.)*] *d. n. Va/[leri]ani et G/[allie]ni et Vale/[ria]ni nob. Ces. PP.* / [*FF.*] *Aug<g>.* / [*nume*]rus[---]TVO[. / s(ub) c. G. C]arini Aureli, / [*>*] *leg. II Aug.*, *uoto do/[n]aui(t).*

## Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 730 *CIL*, XIII, 6780—Mogontiacum (Germ. Sup.), a. 255  
*Leg. XX pro sal. / canabe., ex u[o]/to poş. [reu(ersi)? ad] / can[abas ---]/tian[as ab expedi/ti]one, VI kal. [--- / Vale]riano III et G[allieno II / cos.].*

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum

- 731 *AE*, 1939, 108 = *RIB*, 2042—Aballava  
*[I. O. M. / e]t numinib[us] Augg., G(enio) n. / Maur[o]rum / Aur., Valer[iani, Gallie]niq., Cael. / Vibianu[s. trib. coh., [p(rae)]p(ositus) n. s. s., i(n)st[a]nte Iul. R[ufino pri]ncipe.*

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

- 732 *ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL*, 273—Sirmium (Pann. Inf.)  
*D. M., / Restitutus / Siluanus, / > leg. I M<i>n., / Aur. Martius, / heres et / Aurelia Bona, / sec. heres, coniugi bene / meren. f. c.<sup>1</sup>*

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Legio VIII Augusta

- 733 *ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL*, 272—Sirmium (Pann. Inf.)  
*D. M., / Gratius Artilleus. / Clodius Glamusus. >> leg. VIII Aug., / bello Serdicensi / desideratis, scho[la] >> leg. s. s., colle[gis bene meren]tibus d(e) s(e).<sup>2</sup>*

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

### Legio X Gemina

- 734 *CIL*, III, 3906 = *HS*, 233—Neviodunum, 15. X. 257  
*I. O. M. et / G(enio) l(oci), C. Iul. Impe[tratus, b. c/os. leg. X / G. ON m. l. s., / id. Oct., Va]leriano / IIII et Gall[ieno III Augg. co.*

<sup>1</sup> J. FITZ, Ingenuus et Régalien. *Collection Latomus*, LXXXI, 1966, 59; Pannonie sous Gallien. *Collection Latomus*, CXLVIII, 1976, 13.

<sup>2</sup> J. ŠAŠEL, Bellum Serdicense. *Situla*, IV, 1961, 3–33.

## Legio XIV Gemina

735 = 535

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio II Adiutrix

736 T. NAGY, *Klio*, XLVI, 1965, 339 = Id., *AArchHung*, XVII, 1965, 295 = *AÉ*, 1965, 9—  
Ulcisia Castra  
*Herculi Aug.*, / *P. Ael. Aelianus*, / *praef. leg. II A/diut.*, / *protec/tor Gallien/i Aug. n.*, / *a. u. l.*, /  
*u. s. l. m.*

737 *CIL*, III, 3529—Aquincum  
*D. M.* / *memoriae P. Ael. Martialis, q. d.* / *uet. ex [c(ustode)] a(rmorum) leg. II Adi.*, / *patris*  
*et / Flaviae Agathes matris, Aelius / Aelianus, praefectus leg. s. s.*, / *protector Aug.*,  
*parentibus / carissimis regressus ad / Lares patrios f. c.*

#### Vexillatio legionum Germanianarum et Britannicarum

738 *CIL*, III, 3228 = D., 546 = PFLAUM, 919 = SAXER, 101—Sirmium  
*[Io]ui Monitori, [p]ro / salute adque / incolumitate / d. n. Gallieni Aug. / et militum / uexill.*  
*le[g]g. / [G]ermanicana[r. / e]t Britannicin. / [cu]m auxiliis / [e]arum / [--- V]italianus, /*  
*[pro]tect. Aug. n.*, / *[praepo]situs / [u.] p.*

### MOESIA SUPERIOR

#### Legio IV Flavia

739 *CIL*, III, 8148 = *IMS/I*, 9—Singidunum  
*I. O. M.* / *Patern[o]*, / *Aur. Mar/cus*, > *leg.* / *III Fl. Gall[i]ene, ex / u. p.*

### MOESIA INFERIOR

#### Cohors III Collecta

740 *AÉ*, 1957, 340—Municipium Montanensium, a. 253<sup>3</sup>  
*Felic(iter)*, / *Imp. C. P. Licin. / Valeriano P. F. Inu. Aug.*, / *p. m.*, / *trib. pot.*, / *p. p.*, / *con. II,*  
*procon.*, / *coh. III Collect.* / *deuota numini / maiest. eius*, / *dedicante Ael. / Maximo trib.*

<sup>3</sup> *Tribunicia potestas* dates the inscription to 253, *consulatus* II to 254.



- 741 *CIL*, III, 7450 = D., 2622—Municipium Montanensium, a. 258  
*P. Ael. Antonianus*, [trib.?] / *coh. III Coll.* [[*Valerianae* / *Gallienae*]] *portam praetoriam / cum turre a fundamento / sumptibus suis et instan/tia fabricauit, Tusco et Basso cos.*

## DACIA

### Legio V Macedonica

- 742 *CIL*, III, 875 = D., 4345—Potaissa  
*Deo Azizo Bono P[uer]o conserua[tor]i, pro salute[m] dd. [nn. Valeriani et Ga]llieni Augg. et Valerian[us] nobiliss. Caesaris] / et Corneliae Salonina[e Augustae et] / leg. V Mac. III pia[e] fid[el]is, per ---] / *Donatu(m)*, *praef. leg. eiusde[m] ---] / templum inceptum perfecit.**
- 743 *AÉ*, 1936, 54 = HS, 316 = SAXER, 103—Poetovio<sup>4</sup>  
*D. S. I. M.*, / *pro sal. officialium Apri prae/positi legg. V Mac. et XIII Gem. / Galli.*
- 744 *AÉ*, 1936, 55 = HS, 315 = SAXER, 105—Poetovio  
*D. S. I. M.*, / *pro salute / tesserarior. / et custod. ar/mor. legg. V M. / et XIII Gemine / Gallienarum.*
- 745 *AÉ*, 1936, 56 = HS, 314 = SAXER, 106 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 297—Poetovio  
*D. S. I. M.*, / *pro{sa.} salute / canaliclari / et actariorum / et codicarior. / et librariorum / legg. V M. et XIII G. / Gallienarum.*
- 746 *AÉ*, 1936, 57 = HS, 317 = SAXER, 104—Poetovio  
 [D. S. I. M., / *pro salute --- / legg. V] M. et XII[I G./ G]allienarum, / [F]lavius Aper, u. e. / [pra]epositus.*

### Legio XIII Gemina

- 747 *CIL*, III, 1560 = D., 3845 = IDR, III/1, 54—Ad Mediam  
*Diis Magnis / et bonis, Aescu/lapio et Hygiae, / Marc. Aur. Vete/ranus, praef. leg. / XIII G. Gallienian., / u. l. m. p.*
- 748<sup>5</sup>
- 749 *AÉ*, 1936, 54 = HS, 316 = SAXER, 103—Poetovio (Pann. Sup.)<sup>6</sup>  
 = 743: *D. S. I. M.*, / *pro sal. officialium Apri prae/positi legg. V Mac. et XIII Gem. / Galli.*
- 750 *AÉ*, 1936, 55 = HS, 315 = SAXER, 105—Poetovio (Pann. Sup.)  
 = 744: *D. S. I. M.*, / *pro salute / tesserarior. / et custod. ar/mor. legg. V M. / et XIII Gemine / Gallienarum.*

<sup>4</sup> The legion appears in Pannonia Superior, from the 260s onward.

<sup>5</sup> Because of a new, revised dating, the inscription has been erased.

<sup>6</sup> The legion is found in Pannonia Superior, from the 260s onward.

751 *AÉ*, 1936, 56 = HS, 314 = SAXER, 106 = RO<sup>2</sup>, 297—Poetovio (Pann. Sup.)  
= 745: *D. S. I. M.*, / *pro {sa.} salute / canaliclari / et actariorum / et codicarior. / et*  
*librariorum / legg. V M. et XIII G. / Gallienarum.*

752 *AÉ*, 1936, 57 = HS, 317 = SAXER, 104—Poetovio (Pann. Sup.)  
= 746: [*D. S. I. M.*, / *pro salute --- / legg. V*] *M. et XII[I G. / G]allienarum, / [F]lavius*  
*Aper, u. e., / [pra]epositus.*

### Cohors III Delmatarum ∞

753 *CIL*, III, 1577–8010 = *IDR*, III/1, 77—Ad Mediam  
*Imp. Caes. P. Lici. / Gallieno P. F. Aug., / pont. max., tr. po[t.] / cons. III, procons., / coh. III*  
*Delmatarum / Valerian. Galie|nae ∞ eqq. c. R. p. f., / deuota numini / maiestatique eor.*

### SYRIA COELE

#### Ala EPVO

754 *CIL*, III, 130—Dumeir  
*Imp. Ca[e]sari / P. Licin. Va[l]e[r]i[ano] / P. Fel. no[b]i[l]is/simo Ca[e]s., / fil. Ga[l]ieni /*  
*A[u]g. [n.], / ala E P V O / deuota numi/ni ma[i]estati[q]ue / eorum.*

### ARABIA

#### Legio III Cyrenaica

755 *CIL*, III, 89 = D., 1193—Bostra  
*Ael. Aurel. Theoni, leg. / Augg. pr. pr., cos. desig., / optiones > > leg. III Kur. / Valerianae*  
*Gallienae, raris|mo et per omn[i]a iustissimo cos.<fe>c.*

### TRIPOLITANA

#### Cohors VIII Fida

756 *CIL*, VIII, 22765 = D., 8923—Ras el Ain, a. 263  
*Imp. Caes. [[P. Lic]inius Ga[l]l[en]us] Pius Felix Inuictus / Aug., Germanicus Persicus*  
*maximus, pontifex / maximus, trib. p. XII, cos. V, p. p., procos., castra coh. / VIII Fidae,*  
*opportuno loco a solo instituit / operantibus fortissimis militibus suis ex limi|te Tripolitano.*

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta<sup>7</sup>

- 57 *CIL*, VIII, 2482 = D., 531—Gemella, 22. X. 253  
*Vic. Aug.*, / *pro sal. dd. nn.* / *Valeriani et Gallieni* [Augg., uexi]llat. mill/[iaria leg. III Aug. re]stitu/tae, e *Raet. Geme/ll(as) regressi, die* / *XI kal. Noue.*, *Volusi/ano II et Maximo / cos.*, *uotum soluer.*, / *per M. Fl. Valente.*, / > *leg. s. s.*, *L. Volumius* / *Cresces, op. pri(ncipis)*, / *M. Aurel. Licinius, op.*, / *C. Geminius Victor, op.*, / *Esculp. et s. Donatus*
- 58 *AÉ*, 1934, 193 = PFLAUM, 919–920 = SAXER, 102—Lychnidus (Maced.)  
 = 726: *I. O. M.*, *pro salute et incolunitate Imp. Caes. P. Licini Egnati Gallieni Aug.*, / *uexill. leg. II Parth.*, / *III Aug.*, *sub cura* / *Aur. Augustiani, ducis* . . .
- 58a *AÉ*, 1971, 508—Lambaesis  
*Imp. Caes. P. Licinius Egnatius G(a)llienus* / *Pius F(e)lix Aug. thermas uetustate* / *conlabsas per leg. suam (tertiam) Aug. res/tituit, curante Iulio Fortunatiano* / *u. c. cos. com(i)te et legato Aug. et Aurel. Syro u. e. praef. leg.*
- 59 *CIL*, VIII, 2634 = D., 2296—Lambaesis  
*Deo* / *Marti militiae* / *potenti, statuam* / *in honorem leg.* / *III Aug. Valerianae* / *Gallienae Valerianae*, / *Sattonius Iu/cundus, p. p.*, *qui* / *primus leg. reno/uata apud aqui/lam uitem posu/it, uotum dedit*, / *dedicante* / *Veturio Vetu/riano, u. c.*, *leg.* / *Auggg. pr. pr.*
- 60 *AÉ*, 1946, 39—Lambaesis  
*Fortunae* / *reduci Auggg.* / *ob uotum res/titutae leg.* / *III Aug. Valer[i]anae Gallie/nae Valeri/anae, respu/bl. munic. Ge/mellensiu[m]*, / *dedicante* / *Veturio Ve/turiano, u. c.*, *leg.* / *Auggg. pr. pr.*
- 61 *CIL*, VIII, 2797 = D., 2413—Lambaesis  
 [--- *leg. Aug. prouinc]iae [Numidia]e et leg.* / *III Aug. Gallie/nae, Aemili/us Florus, b. f.*, / *domicurius* / *eius, patrono* / [pr]aestantis/[simo].
- 62 *AÉ*, 1904, 71—Lambaesis  
 [Genio castrorum / leg. III Aug.] / *Gallienae*, / *Numisius Na/tulus, p. p.*, *ob apo/theacam consum/matam aram Libe/ro Patri posuit.*

### Ala Pannoniorum

- 63 *AÉ*, 1950, 63—Gemellae  
 [Vi]ctoriae nob. pr/[in]cipum nostro/[ru]m V[aleriani et] / [Gallie]ni et Valeriani Caes. / [Auggg.], *L. Magius* / [Valer]ianus, *u. c.*, / [leg.] *Auggg. pr. pr.* / [aram] *uouit, curante* / [---] *Faustino, praef.* / *a(lae) P(annoniorum)*.

<sup>7</sup> The restoration given in *RO*<sup>2</sup>, is questionable:

*CIL*, VIII, 2852 = *RO*<sup>2</sup>, 241—Lambaesis

[*C. Cornelius Flo*]rentinus, > *leg. III Aug. II. p[rae]ae. it. fid.* / *Valerianae Gallienae, cur]a(tor) tabul. castr., evok. [leg. eiusdem. / beneficiarius praef.] praet., uixit a[nn. ---].*

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Ala Sebastena

764 *CIL*, VIII, 21000 = *AÉ*, 1900, 125 = *AÉ*, 1954, 136 = PFLAUM, 905, up to 347—Caesarea [M. Cornelio] Octauiano, u. p., praefecto classis pr[aet. Misen., duci per Africam Numidiam Mauretaniamque, pr]aesid. prou. / [Mauretani]ae Caesariensis et Cassiae Cyrinae c[on]iugi eius Corneliis --- ?Ap]ro, eq. R. et / [Cornelia]bus Iuliae Cyrinae Octau[i--- filiis] eorum, / [--- / S]aturninus dec. alae Seb. Valerianae Ga[ll]ienae Valerianae et --- ca]ndd. eorum, / patronis dignissim[is] ob merita].

### Ala Thracum

765 *CIL*, VIII, 20827 = D., 3000—Ain bu Dîb (Berville), before 13. VIII. 254<sup>8</sup>  
I. Op[t.] Max., / Geniisque diis / [i]mmortalibus / [uic]torisque dd. nn. / inuic[it]or. M. Aurel. Vitalis, / u. e., p. p. Maur. Caesarien., / Vlp. Castus, dec. alae / Thracum, ob bar|baros cesos ac / fusos, u. s. l. a., / [---] Idus Aug., a. p. CC / et XV.

766 *CIL*, VIII, 21035—Caesarea, a. 262<sup>9</sup>  
Graniae / Marcellinae, / quae et / Crementiae, / Q. Granius / Felix, ex dec. / alae Thracum, / pater / filiae / dulcissimae. // p. CC/XXIII.

Not only was the new system of indicating both joint rulers in the imperial epithet, introduced under Trebonianus Gallus, retained under Valerian and Gallienus but further features were added. The reason for this lies primarily in the changes in identity of the emperors. The imperial epithets were altered several times between 253 and 268, reflecting not variations in the form of the emperor's name, as had been the case under Severus Alexander, but changes in the identity of the emperors.

The name of Valerian does not appear by itself on any inscription. It is likely that no imperial epithet had been conferred before Valerian's march on Rome, which was immediately followed by the enthronement of Gallienus. During their joint rule between 253 and 256 the two emperors conferred the epithet *Valeriana Galliena* upon various units which had earned them (see Table 54).

The second period began in 256, when Valerian the younger became Caesar, and lasted until his death in 258. Units were now awarded the epithet *Valeriana Galliena Valeriana* (see Table 55).

The third period lasted from the death of Valerian the younger to the older Valerian's capture by the Persians and death. It is in this period that Saloninus was raised to the rank of Caesar. No epithet *Valeriana Galliena Saloniniana* is known but probably this reflects the paucity of inscriptions from the period. Between the death of Valerian the younger and the enthronement of Saloninus, the form of the imperial epithet would again have been *Valeriana Galliena*. The only evidence for this, which is however uncertain since it comes from a fragmentary inscription, is given in Table 56.

<sup>8</sup> Year number 215 of the Mauretanian era is equivalent to 254 in our era.

<sup>9</sup> Year number 223 of the Mauretanian era corresponds to 262 in our era.

Table 54

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
727	<i>Coh. I-X praetoria</i>	7 I. 254.		
	Britannia Inferior			
730	<i>Leg. XXX Val. vict.</i>		255	
731	<i>Num. Mauror. Aur.</i>			With an epithet
	Moesia Inferior			
740	<i>Coh. III Collecta</i>		253?	
	Dacia			
753	<i>Coh. III Delmatarum</i>			With an epithet
	Arabia			
755	<i>Leg. III Cyrenaica</i>			With an epithet
	Numidia			
757	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>		23. X. 253	
	Mauretania Caesariensis			
765	<i>Ala Thracum</i>		13. VIII. 254	

Table 55

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
	Britannia Superior			
728	<i>Leg. II Augusta</i>			Without an epithet
729	<i>Leg. II Augusta</i>			Without an epithet
	Pannonia Superior			
734	<i>Leg. X Gemina</i>		15. X. 257	
	Dacia			
742	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>			Without an epithet
	Syria Coele			
754	<i>Ala Epuo...</i>			Without an epithet
	Numidia			
759	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			With an epithet
760	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			With an epithet
763	<i>Ala Pannoniorum</i>			Without an epithet
	Mauretania Caesariensis			
764	<i>Ala Sebastena</i>			With an epithet

The imperial epithet has been erased from the inscription, but owing to the number of letters missing it is probable that the names of two emperors appeared on it. In the year 258, a restoration *Valeriana Galliena Valeriana* is possible, and this is supported by the fact that construction work is mentioned on the inscription: the construction of fortifications is characteristic of the period 256–258 when Valerian the younger was ruling in the Danube region.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> FITZ, J.: *Ingenuus et Régalien. Collection Latomus*, LXXXI, 1966, 25–31.

The fourth period begins with the death of Valerian and sole rule of Gallienus. From now on the small number of units awarded an epithet received it in the form *Galliena* (see Table 57).

Table 56

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
741	Moesia Inferior <i>Coh. III Collecta</i>	258		

Table 57

Inscription no.	Unit	Dated		Undated
		With an epithet	Without an epithet	
726	<i>Leg. II Parthica</i>			Without an epithet
	Pannonia Superior			
743	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i> <sup>11</sup>			With an epithet
744	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>			With an epithet
745	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>			With an epithet
746	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>			With an epithet
749	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i> <sup>11</sup>			With an epithet
750	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
751	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
752	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
	Pannonia Inferior			
736	<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>			Without an epithet
737	<i>Leg. II Adiutrix</i>			Without an epithet
738	<i>Vexill. leg. Germ.</i>			Without an epithet
732	<i>Leg. I Minervia</i> <sup>12</sup>			Without an epithet
733	<i>Leg. VIII Augusta</i> <sup>13</sup>			Without an epithet
	Moesia Superior			
739	<i>Leg. IV Flavia</i>			With an epithet
	Dacia			
747	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
748	<i>Leg. XIII Gemina</i>			With an epithet
	Tripolitana			
756	<i>Coh. VIII Fida</i>		263	
	Numidia			
758	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			Without an epithet
761	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			With an epithet
762	<i>Leg. III Augusta</i>			With an epithet
	Mauretania Caesariensis			
766	<i>Ala Thracum</i>		262	

<sup>11</sup> Troops drawn from *Legio V Macedonica* and *Legio XIII Gemina* appear in Poetovio under Gallienus. This was probably in connection with the partial evacuation of Dacia.

<sup>12</sup> The army of Germania Inferior at that time already recognized Postumus. The dating of the inscription is uncertain.

<sup>13</sup> The army of Germania Superior was also controlled by Postumus; here we are dealing with a unit which had been detached earlier.

Considering that the period lasted for 15 years, the number of inscriptions is not great. Of the 40 cases in which a unit is named, an imperial epithet appears in only 20. This in any case allows us to infer that the award of an imperial epithet was not of frequent occurrence. Owing to the small number of inscriptions, no reliable evidence is available as to whether any unit was deprived of its epithet, an occurrence which might be expected above all as a consequence of support for usurpations. It is remarkable that the great majority of the Danube legions did not receive the imperial epithet at all in this period. *Legio V Macedonica*, which between 256 and 258 did not yet possess an epithet, along with *Legio XIII Gemina* was styled *Galliena* in its new station of Pannonia during the sole reign of Gallienus. This epithet had been borne by *Legio XIII Gemina* when still in Dacia. Apart from these legions, only *Legio IV Flavia* was *Galliena*.

## XII. POSTUMIANA

### BRITANNIA INFERIOR

#### Legio VI Victrix

- 767 *AE*, 1930, 35—Bonna (Germ. Inf.), 25. IX. c. 262–266<sup>1</sup>  
[---] *Mascellio*, *bf. I.* / *VI*, *Lupullus*, *imm. cos.*, *Veran. Verinus*, *c. a.*, / *u. s. l. m.*, /  
[*Ce*]ns[*or*]e *it. et Lep*[*i*]d[*o*] / *cos.*, *VII kal. Oct.*

#### Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 767a *CIL*, VII, 802 = *RIB*, 1956—Bankshead, a. 262–266<sup>2</sup>  
*Deo* / *Cocidio*, / *milites* / *leg. XX V. u.* / *u. s. l. m. Apr*[---] *et Ruf*[---] *cos.*

#### Cohors I Aelia Dacorum

- 768 *CIL*, VII, 821 = *RIB*, 1882—Camboglanna  
*I. O. M.* / *et n. Aug.*, / *coh. I Ael.* / *Dac. c. p.*, *M(arcus)* / *Gallicus*, / *trib.*<sup>3</sup>
- 769 *CIL*, VII, 820 = *D.*, 2553 = *RIB*, 1883—Camboglanna  
*I. O. M.*, / *coh. I. Ael. Dac.* / *Postum*[*ana*] / *c. p. Marc.* / *Gallicus*, / *trib.*
- 770 *CIL*, VII, 822 = *RIB*, 1886—Camboglanna  
*I. O. M.*, / *coh. I Ael.* / *Dacoru*[*m*] / *Postum*[*i*]/*ana c. p.*, / *Prob. Au*/gendus, / *trib.*

#### Ala Sebusiana

- 771 *CIL*, VII, 287 = *D.*, 2548 = *RIB*, 605—Lancaster, a. 22. VIII.  
[--- / --- *ob*] *balineum refect.* / [et] *basilicam uetustate conlabsum* / *a solo restitutam eq.*  
*alae Sebusian.* / [[*Po*]s[*i*]u[*mi*]anae], *sub Octauio Sabino*, *u. c.*, / *praesidi n.*, *curante Fla.*  
*Ammau/sio*, *praef. eq.*, *d. d. XI Kal. Septem.*, / *Censore II et Lepido II cos.*

<sup>1</sup> They may have been *consul ordinarius* with Postumus. E. BIRLEY, *Roman Britain and the Roman army*. Kendal 1952, 61.

<sup>2</sup> They may have been consuls of Postumus between 262 and 266. E. BIRLEY, *loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> On the evidence of inscription no. 769, Marcius Gallicus commanded *cohors I Aelia Dacorum Postumiana*.



The imperial epithet is found only in the case of units in Britain, and even here it was borne only by the *auxilia*. The inscriptions without epithet of *Legio VI Victrix*, no. 767, and of *Legio XX Valeria victrix*, no. 767a, can be dated between 262 and 266. If they obtained the imperial epithet at all this must have been only at the end of Postumus' reign. Of the *auxilia*, *Censore II et Lepido II cos.* the *Ala Sebusiana* bore the imperial epithet, no. 771, in a year which cannot be determined more closely, when it had not yet been obtained by *Legio VI Victrix*. Of the three inscriptions naming *Cohors I Aelia Dacorum*, which cannot be precisely dated, the first, no. 768, lacks an epithet. The same tribune, Marcus Gallicus, commanded the cohort when the second inscription, no. 769, was erected; at that time the unit was already *Postumiana*. The third inscription, also with the epithet *Postumiana*, mentions another tribune; and is therefore the latest of the three.

The limited evidence available does not indicate any innovation in the employment of the imperial epithet.

### XIII. TETRICIANA.

#### BRITANNIA INFERIOR

#### Cohors I Aelia Dacorum

- 772 *CIL*, VII, 823 = *RIB*, 1885—Camboglanna  
*I. O. M.*, / *coh. I Ael. D[a]c.* / *Tetricianoru/m c. p.*, *Pomp[onī]/us D[eside]/rat[us ---]*, /  
*t[rib. ---]*.

There is only one inscription from Britannia which proves that Tetricus conferred imperial epithets.

## XIV. CLAUDIANA

### ITALIA

#### Cohors IV praetoria

- 773 *AÉ*, 1909, 15 = *ILAlg*, II, 8—Philippeville  
*Ioui Optim[o] / Maximo, / uotum retuli / Genio Imp. Caes. / M. Aureli Claud[i] / Inuicti Pii  
Felic. Aug., / Aelius Dubitatus, / mil. coh. III praet., / > Etrii, annis VIII / [g]essi  
stationem Ven(eria) / [R]usic., saluis et f[e]lici[b. / comm]anipulis fac. [cur.].*

### HISPANIA CITERIOR

#### Legio VII Gemina<sup>1</sup>

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio I Adiutrix

- 774 *CIL*, III, 4289 = D., 3656 = BARKÓCZI, 198 = *RIU*, 385—Brigetio, a. 269  
*Genio loci / et For[t]unae / C]onseruatri/ci, pro salute / d. n. Claudii Aug., / Aur. Superinus, /  
pr[ae]f. leg. I Adi., / a. u. l., ex uoto / po[s]uit, d. n. i. / Claudio Aug. [et] / Paterno [cos.].*

#### Legio II Adiutrix

- 775 *CIL*, III, 3525–10492 = D., 2457 = G. ALFÖLDY, *BpR*, XIII, 1943, 39 = *AÉ*, 1944, 85—  
Aquincum, 30. VI, 268  
*Thermas maiores / leg. II Adi. Claudianae, / magno tempore in/[te]rmissas et destitutas, /  
r[e]tractatis porticibus / aditibusque [pr]ius refec[it], / exhiberi inde [inc]episse / militib[us  
iuss]it, [pr]idie kal. Iuli., / praes[ida]tu Cleme(ntii) Silui / et cura Aur. Frontini, praef. leg.  
eiusdem, Pater/no II et Mariniano cos.*

<sup>1</sup> Its restoration is questionable: ALFÖLDY, *Tarraco*, 209—Tarraco,  
*D. M. / G. Manili Secund[i. mil.? leg.] / VII G. p. f. Claudia(nae) G. [Mani]lius Donatus filius, [----] / filius  
patri. Ba[ssa? con.?] / cum quo uixit an[nis ----.] ille, faciendu[m] curaue[runt].*

G. ALFÖLDY, restored line 3 in the following form: *VII G. p. f., Claud[i] Ag[ilis? fi]lius.*

776 *CIL*, III, 3521 = D., 570—Aquincum, a. 270  
*Imp. Caes. M. / Aurel. Claudio / Germanico / P. F. Inuicto / Aug., pont. max., / trib. potest. / III, cos., pro/cos., p. p., leg. II / [A]di, VI p., VI f., / [con]stans / [C]laudiana, / numini ma/iestatique / eius / dicatissima.*

### Ala III Thracum

777 *CIL*, III, 11333<sup>b</sup>—Dunaalmás  
*Imp. Caes. / M. Aure. <C>laudius P. F. / Aug., p. <m.>, trib. pot., / cos., procos. / uias ue[st]ate con/labsas cum ponti/bus restituit per / alam III Thrac. C[la]udiana, / a Brig. / m. p. VI.*

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Cohors II Breucorum

778 *CIL*, VIII, 22598 = D., 573—Hr. Suik, a. 270  
*Imp. Caes. M. Au/relio Claudio / Quintilo Inuic/to Pio Felici Aug., / pont. maximo, / trib. potest., p. p., a coh. / Breuc., m. p. I, / m. p. IIII.*

The epithet formed from the name of the emperor is known only from Pannonia Inferior. In the altar from 269 which was erected by the prefect of *Legio I Adiutrix* — the Legion is without epithet (no. 774). *Legio II Adiutrix* on the other hand was *Claudiana* as early as June 30, 268 (no. 775).

Quintillus, whose name was mentioned on the mile-stone (no. 778) erected in Mauretania Caesariensis by *cohors II Breucorum*, did certainly not reward units with imperial epithets during his short rule.

## XV. AURELIANA

### ITALIA

#### Legio II Parthica

- 778a *AÉ*, 1975, 171—Albano Laziale  
*Aur. Iulianus mil. in / leg. Par. Aur. / mil. ann. XXXIII / memorie pi/[---]  
amanti/sim[· · -] / b. m.*

### RAETIA

#### Legio III Italica

- 779 H. VETTERS, *JÖAI*, XXXIX, 1952, Bb. 103—Lauriacum (Noricum)  
*[Imp. Ca]es. L. D[omitio / Aur]eliano P[io Felici / Aug.], p. m., trib. [potest, ---, / cos.], p.  
p., proc[os. --- / ---] In genu[us > l. III It. / Aug.] Vin[delicum] regi[onarius / deo]tus n.  
m[q. eius].*

### MOESIA SUPERIOR

#### Legio VII Claudia

- 780 *CIL*, III, 8117—Viminacium, a. 270  
*D. M., / Aur. Marcia(n)/us, sta[tor] leg. leg. / VII Cl., st. XXVI, / Cutius, an. XIII, /  
Aprilis, an. XII et G. / Iul. P. f. Roscriani (?), / ar[mo]r. [le]g., st. X, / Aurelia Cutia / coiug.  
et filis et / nepot. et Hel(uius) Oc[tauianus] nepos / her(es) au(u)ncul. / et con[t]ub. pos., /  
Antioch(i)ano II et Orfito cos.*

### THRACIA

#### Cohors Pimasensium

- 781 *AÉ*, 1908, 136—Lublin  
*Aurelius Surius, miles co/h. Pimasens. Aure., Er(oni), ex uoto.*

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 782 *CIL*, VIII, 2665 = D., 584—Lambaesis  
*Deo Bono Pu/ero, pro salu/te d. n. L. Domi/ti. Aureliani / P. F. Inu. Aug., / M. Aurel.*  
*For/tunatus, u. e., / praef. leg. III / Aug. Aurelia/nae et Aelia / Optata, c. f. / con., u. s. s. l. a.*

Of the four inscriptions coming from the period of Aurelian's reign, no. 780, of Viminacium, and no. 779, of Lauriacum—according to the restoration—lack the imperial epithet. The altars of Thracia and Numidia do not inform us about further development, modification or any kind of change in the usage of imperial epithets.

## XVI. PROBIANA

### BRITANNIA INFERIOR

#### Cohors IV Gallorum

783

*CIL*, VII, 719 = *RIB*, 1710—Vindolanda  
[---] / *coh.* [*IIII Gall.*] / *Probia[na eq.]* / *q. c.* [*a.*], / *Muc*[---].

There is only one single inscription of Britannia which proves that bestowal of imperial epithets did also take place in Probus' reign.

## XVII. CARINIANA NUMERIANA?

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio II Adiutrix

- 784 *CIL*, III, 3469—Aquincum, a. 284  
*Marti Aug.*, / *pro salute* / *et incolumitate* / *d. n. C*[[*ariñi P. F.*]] / *Aug.*, *Ael. Pater/nianus*, *u. e.*, *praef.* / *leg. II Adiut.*, *a. u. l.*, / *u. s. l. m.*

### NUMIDIA

#### Legio III Augusta<sup>1</sup>

- 785 *CIL*, VIII, 2529 = *D.*, 2291—Lambaesis  
*Genio castrorum* / *leg. III Aug.*, *pro* / *salute et incolu/mitate dd. nn.* / *Imp.* [[*Caess. Carini* / *et Numeriani Augg.*]], / *M. Aurel. Decimus*, / *u. p.*, *p. p. N.*, *ex prin/cipe peregrino/rum*, *uotum* / *soluit.*<sup>2</sup>

### MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

#### Cohors II Breucorum

- 786 *CIL*, VIII, 22599—Hr. Suik, a. 282–283  
*Impp. Caro* [*Pio Feli.*] / *C(aes.) Aug. I et Cari[no]* / *et Numeriano* / *Caes. Felic.*, / *a coh. Bre/u.* / *m. p. I.*, / *m. p. V.*

All the inscriptions which mention military units are without epithets. However only three inscriptions are at issue, and these come from various locations, so it would be rash to conclude that during the short reign of Carus, Carinus and Numerian no award of imperial epithets took place at all. The possibility must naturally be reckoned with.

<sup>1</sup> *CIL*, VIII, 22631, 20–22

LEG III N  
L III AIG N

The restoration by *CIL*: *N(oua)* or *N(umeriana)*. The latter is unacceptable: Numerianus did not rule alone.

<sup>2</sup> After *soluit*, the following text—which survived from an earlier inscription—can be read: *deo/tus* [*numini maies*]/*tatique eius*.



## XVIII. DIOCLETIANA MAXIMIANA

### ITALIA

#### Cohortes I–X praetoriae

- 787 *CIL*, XVI, 156—Torre d'Agnazzo, 7. I. 298  
[*Imp. Caes. C. Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus* --- *et Imp. Caes. M. Aurelius Valerius Maximianus* --- *et Flavius Valerius Constantius et Galerius Valerius M]aximianus n[ob. Caes. nomina mi]litum, qui militauer. in coh. [pr. Diocletian. et M]aximian. d[ē]m I. II. III. IIII. V. VI. VII. VIII. V[IIII. X piis u]indicib. . . . a. d. VII id. Ian., Fausto II et Gallo cos., [co]h. V pr. Diocletian. et Maximian. [p. u.]*

### PANNONIA INFERIOR

#### Legio II Adiutrix

- 788 *CIL*, III, 10406—Aquincum, a. 290  
*Herculi Augg., / Aurel. Firminus, / pref. leg. II Adi., ex / prot(ectore), u. s. l. m., Imp. / d. n. Diocletiano / et Maximiano / Augg. coss.*

### MOESIA SUPERIOR

#### Legio IV Flavia

- 789 *CIL*, III, 1646 = D., 2292—Smederovo<sup>1</sup>  
*Genio / leg. IIII F. f. / dd. nn. Dioc[let]/iani [[[et Maxim/iani]]] Augg., / [A]urel. Maxim/[ian]us, ex praef. / leg. eiusdem / uotum posu[it].*

### CILICIA

#### Legio I Pontica

- 789a *AE*, 1972, 636—Colybrassos, 25. V. 288  
*I. O. M., / leg. pr. Pont. Dio|cl. et Maximiani / caeso monte Ancesi / camp. fecer. sub cura / Aur. Victoris. pr. leg., a. d. / VIII kal. Iun., d. n. Max. / Aug. II et Ianuar. cos.*

<sup>1</sup> Aurelius Maximianus was *praeses* of Numidia between 290 and 293; he could have commanded the legion before this time. KOLBE, 40–44.—*CIL* and D. give a restoration [et], by misunderstanding the change in the epithet, for the end of line 2. (See p. 206.)

## AEGYPTUS

### Cohors I Augusta Praetoria Lusitanorum

- 790 *CIL*, III, 22 = D., 617—Hieraconpolis, a. 288  
*Ioui, Herculi, Victoriae, | Imperator Caesar [G]aius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus Pius | Felix Inuic. Aug., pont. max., Germ. max., trib. pot. V, cos. III, [p. p.], procos., et | Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus Pius | Felix Inuic. Aug., pont. max., Germ. max., trib. pot. III, cos. II, p. p., procos., | inuictissimi principes nn., totius orbis restitutores, | castra cohortis I Aug. Praet. Lusitanorum, | prouidentia suae maiestatis extructa dedicaerunt.*

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 791 *CIL*, VIII, 2718—Lambaesis<sup>2</sup>  
*Se[cun]dum | in[dulge]ntiam | [dd. nn. Diocl]etiani | [et Maximia]ni Augg. | [uiam maxima]m Sep/[timianam ia]mdudum | [manu militum] legionis | [III Aug. restitui coep]tam, | [antea autem longa] cum | [hominum incuria tum t]emporis | [uetustate penitus dil]apsam | [atque omnis generis ru]inis | [obrutam atque opple]tam | [---] u. p. p., | [p. N. ---].*
- 792 *CIL*, VIII, 2572 = D., 5786—Lambaesis<sup>3</sup>  
*Aquaeductum | leg. III Aug. [[Diocleti]]/ani et [[Maximiani]] Augg. | nn. multorum incuri/a dilapsum et per lo/ngam annorum seri/em neglectum, inuic/tissimi ac restituto/res et propagatores | orbis sui [[Diocletianus]] | et [[Maximianus]] Augg., | curante Aurelio | Maximiano, u. p., p. p. N., | et Clodio Honorato, | u. e., praef. leg. eiusd. | in melius refor/matam ad integri/tatem restitue/runt.*

Use of the imperial epithet is attested for the last time in the reign of Diocletian and Maximian. A diploma issued in 298 reveals that the units mentioned bore the epithet at that date. The diploma illuminates a further characteristic of epithets awarded under Diocletian: the two Caesars, Constantius and Galerius, appear in the text as well as the two Augusti, while the praetorian cohorts bear only epithets formed from the names of the Augusti. This is a retreat from the practice under Valerian.

The epithets reveal another change: the name of the emperor appears on these last inscriptions in the genitive case, as on inscription no. 789a from Cilicia. The case here is not a grammatical mistake, but is used to express in a more emphatic way the relationship between the military unit and the emperors, the meaning of the epithet having become blurred. On our inscription no. 792 we can read *Leg. III Aug. [[Diocleti]]/ani et [[Maximiani]] Augg./nn.*, and on inscription no. 789 *Leg. III F. f./dd. nn. Dioc[let]/iani [[et Maximiani]] Augg.* Inscription no. 789a from Cilicia was erected in 288; from the same period, and probably before 290, comes the altar, no. 789, erected in Smederovo, while inscription no. 792 of Lambaesis can be dated between 290 and 293. In the last diploma from 298, the names of the emperors appear in an abbreviated form, it is possible that they should also be restored in the genitive case.

<sup>2</sup> The time of the activity of the unknown governor can be put between 286 and 293. KOLBE, 38–39.

<sup>3</sup> Aurelius Maximianus was the governor of Numidia between 290 and 293. KOLBE, loc cit.

## XIX. UNCERTAIN IMPERIAL EPITHETS

### Cohors VI praetoria

- 792a *CIL*, VI, 2848—Roma  
[---] Ç I [--- / ---] t i n i a [ n u s m i l e s / c ] o h . V I [ p r a e t o r i a e / ? A n t o n i n ] i a n [ a e o r S e u e r i a n a e  
e t c . --- / --- ] o r i [ --- / e x u ] o t o [ p o s u i t ] .

### Equites singulares

- 793 *CIL*, VI, 3238 = D., 2208—Roma  
*D. M.*, / *Aurel. Vital. t. b. f. equ.* / *sing. turm. Lupionis* / *nat. Dacus ala Cam/pa<g>on.*, *uix.*  
*ann. XXX*, / *me(n)s. II, die. V, mil. ann.* / *XII, Aurel. Seuerus*, / *protect. pr. pr., b. m. f.*

### Classis praetoria Misenatis

- 794 *CIL*, VIII, 12296 = D., 2774—Bisicae<sup>1</sup>  
*M. Cornelio Oc/tauiano, u. p., praef.* / *classis praet. Misen.*, / *duci per Africam* / *Numidiam*  
*Maureta/niamque, splendi/dissimus ordo* / *municipi Bisicensis*, / *patrono incompara/bili ob*  
*merita.*

## HISPANIA CITERIOR

### Legio VII Gemina

- 794a ALFÖLDY, *Tarraco* 194—Tarraco  
[P]oꝛç(io?) *Iuliano, bf.* / [Leg. VII G. p. f. [[--- / ---]], *Iulia Seuera*, / *uxor marito* /  
[b]ene merito / [f]aciendum / [c]urauit.

## BRITANNIA SUPERIOR

### Legio II Augusta

- 795 *RIB*, 1696—Vindolanda  
[---/---] *Siluan.*, / [M.] *Aure/lius Mo/destus, bf. cos. pr/ouincia* / *Super[i]or[i]s* / *leg. II*  
*Aug.*

<sup>1</sup> D.: *titulus scriptus videtur saec. p. Chr. tertio.*

## Legio XX Valeria victrix

- 796 *CIL*, VIII, 27966—Henchir-Ladeila (Numidia)  
*Iul. Thegu*[---], / *uix. annis* [---], / *Iulius Vic*[tor], / *benef. [legati]* / *leg. XX Vi*[ctr.] / *ex*  
*prouincia* / *Britania Su*/per., *sorori* / *carissime mo*/niment. *fecit*.

## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

### Legio VI Victrix

- 796a *RIB*, 783—Brocauvm  
[--- / ---] / *MI TOMIB*[--- cum] / *instrumento* [---] / *uouerat PPOV* --- / *leg. VI*  
*Vic.* --- / *ex Africa dom*[o --- / ---] *cos.*

Other interpretations of the text:

G. ALFÖLDY, *BJ*, CLXVI, 1966, 642–643

[*Merc*]ur[io A]ug. pr[o s]a[l.] *Im*[p.] / *Antonini Aug.* --- *M. fil. Qu*[ir.] / *Mer*[c]ator *ae*[dem?  
*cu*]m / *instrumento* [---] *qu*(a) *e* / [*u*]ouerat *promotus ce*[nt]ur[is]o / *leg. VI Vic*[t]r. *ex leg.*  
*[III A]ug.* / *ex Africa donau*[it] *et* [--- / ---] *P*[r]a[esente et] *Extr*[ic]at[o] *cos.*

R. W. DAVIES, *Klio*, LIX, 1977, 171 = *AE*, 1977, 495 (G. ALFÖLDY's new interpretation)  
*Deo Marti A*[ug. pr[o] *sa*[u]te / [[*Antonini*]] *Pii Fel. A*[ug. A[. . .]ius / *Surus omnes* [---]  
*ç*[u]m / *instrumento et* [---] *quaq* / *uouerat promotus b. f. cos.* / *leg. VI Vic.* [[*Ant.*]]  
[---]ior / *ex Africa pos. X ka*[l.] *Octobr.* / [*I*]m[p. ?] *An*[---] *cos.*

### Cohors I Asturum

- 797 *CIL*, VIII, 2766 = D., 2762—Lambaesis (Numidia)  
*D. M. s.*, / *P. Furio Rus*/tico, *praef.* / *coh. p. Astu.* / *prou. Britt.* / *Infer.*, *trib.* / *mil. leg. III* /  
*Aug. p. u.*, *uix.* / *ann. XL*, *P. Fu*/rius *Rusti*/cus *pater* / *filio karissi*/mo *fecit*.<sup>2</sup>

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Minervia

- 798 *CIL*, XIII, 8150 = ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 63—Hersel  
[[--- / ---] *A*]emil[i]o *Ri*/[---]o[r]i [i] [l]e[g.] *A*[ug. pr.] / *pr. Ger*]maniae *Infer.* / [*i*]tem  
*Hispaniae Citer.*, / *L. Fl. Dubitatus, strat. eius.* / *M. Alpinius Firmanus*, / *P. Aelius Marinus*,  
/ *P. Iulius Memorinus*, / > > *leg. I Miner.*, / *praesidi sanctissimo*

<sup>2</sup> The explanation in D. is *coh. II Astu.*; no reason for it is given.

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

### Ala Firma catafractaria

- 799 *CIL*, XIII, 7323—Roedelheim  
*Memoriae Bi|ribam Absei (filii), dec. a[l]/ae Firmae cata⟨f⟩r/act., bello desider|ati, oriundo ex pr/ouincia M{o}esopo/[ta]miae, domo Rac[--- /---].*

## NORICUM

### Legio II Italica

- 800 *CIL*, III, 11700—Celeia  
*D. M., / Aur. Victor, mil. l. / II Ita., bello deside|ratus hoste Gutica, / an. XXX, Aur. Lupula con. / karissimo f.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio I Adiutrix

- 300a *AE*, 1976, 640—Perinthus (Thracia)  
*D. M. / Iul. Firminianus, mi. le. I Adiut. / coh. VI, uixit annos XXX, mi|l. annos VI. Posuerunt bene / merenti heredes Ael. Procu|lus, Aelius Macrinus et Au|rel. Iustus.*
- 300b *AE*, 1976, 642—Byzantium (Thracia)  
*D. M. / Aurel. Suro quo|ndam bucina|tori leg. I Ad. p. f., / stip. XVIII, uixit / annis XL, d. F. Suria. / Sept. Vibianus heres / et collega eius / b. m. f. c.<sup>3</sup>*

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 01 *CIL*, III, 10394 = D., 3516—Aquincum  
*Bonae Deae / et Panthaeo, / Diane, Siluana|bus, / G. Iul. Valens, / praef. leg. II Adi. / [---]] / p. f., ex uoto.*
- 02 *CIL*, V, 811—Aquileia  
*[S]eptim[io] / Marcian., / opt. leg. II Ad. / p. f. / [---]] / pro salute / sua et suorum, / u. s. l. m.*
- 02a *AE*, 1976, 641—Byzantium (Thracia)  
*D. M. / T. Fl. Surilloni, aquilifero / leg. II Adi. p. f., militauit / annos XVIII, uixit annos XXXX. / Posuit Aur. Zanax, aqu|ilifer leg. eiusdem colle|ge bene merenti.*

<sup>3</sup> *AE* puts the date of the inscriptions at 214, but the legion was from 212 in the possession of the imperial epithet *Antoniniana*.

## Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum

- 803 *CIL*, III, 3729–10634—EF, 320—Intercisa  
[--- coh. I ∞ Hemesenorum ---]iana / ab Aq. [m.] p. / XLV.

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 804 *Libyca*, I, 1953, 177—Aicun Sbiba (Numidia)  
[---]protec[tori / ---] item primip. [---]/la [---], protectori item / centurio. IIII Fl. et  
pro/tectori item ce[nturi]o. leg. III Aug., item [praef.] / alae Parthoru[m ---]/i, item  
[---].
- 805 *CIL*, V, 808—Aquileia  
= 697: D. I. M. . . . Aur. Flau. pr. / signif. leg. III p. f. / [---] . . .<sup>4</sup>

## Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum

- 805 ŠAŠEL-ŠAŠEL II, 571—Timacum Minus  
Fl. Bitho ad. / coh. II Aur. Dar. / marito et Aur. / Hermogeni / dec. coh. s. s. / fratri Aurelia /  
Cristina / pos.<sup>5</sup>

## DACIA

### Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum

- 806 *CIL*, VI, 3238 = D., 2208—Roma  
= 793: D. M., / Aurel. Vital. t. bf. equ. sing. . . / nat. Dacus ala Cam/pa⟨g⟩on. . .

## SYRIA COELE

### Cohors I Flavia Chalcidenorum

- 807 *AE*, 1969–1970, 611—Palmyra  
[Imp. / Cae]sari M. Aurelio / [---] / Inuict[o] ---] A / [--- / ---] VE [---,  
tribuni/ci]ae pot[---, / co]s., p. p., [coh.] / I Fl. Chalc. e[q. / sa]g., nume[--- / ---]  
VE[---/---].

<sup>4</sup> The restoration of the name of the legion in the form III[?] <F.>f. is not likely.

<sup>5</sup> "Barba uirorum repraesentatorum et compositio capillorum feminae ostendunt stelam verisimiliter inter annos 250 et 275 positam esse."

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

8 *CIL*, VIII, 2676—Lambaesis

*Pro salute d. n. A* [---] / *Inuicti Aug.*, / *Aurel. Longinianus.* > *leg.* / *III Aug.*, *princ. leg. s.*  
*s.* / *templum inuicti aere* / *suo a solo fecit.*

9 *CIL*, VIII, 2766 = D., 2762—Lambaesis

= 797: *D. M. s.*, / *P. Furio Rus/tico* . . . *trib.* / *mil. leg. III* / *Aug. p. u.* . . .

0 *CIL*, VIII, 2890—Lambaesis<sup>6</sup>

*D. M.*, / *C. Iuli. C. f. Quir.* / *Quadrati Cirt.*, / *uixit annis L.*, / *h. s.*, / *Iulii Bassus* > *leg.* / *III Aug. et Anucella* / *et Modestus, mil.* / *coh. I urban.* / *et Saturninus, sp.* / *leg. eiusdem*, / *fratri optimo.*

1 *Libyca*, I, 1953, 177—Aioun Sbiba

= 804: . . . *centurio. III Fl. et pro/tectori item ce[nturū]/o. leg. III Aug.* . . .

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Ala Parthorum

2 *Libyca*, I, 1953, 177—Aioun Sbiba

= 804: . . . *item [praef.] / alae Parthorū[m ---]/i item [---].*

### Cohors IV Sygambrorum

3 *CIL*, VIII, 21604—Tasaccora

[--- *incohatum?* ---] *consummaui*[t ---/per *coh. III Sy]gambrorum, cu[rauit*  
---/---] *Regulus, prae[ses prou. M. Caes.]*.

<sup>6</sup> On the evidence of inscription no. 479, Julius Bassus served in *Legio III Augusta*, then in *Legio III Parthica Severiana*, and died when he was 54 years old. The date of his brother's death can be put a few years earlier.

## XX. INSCRIPTIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME

### Legio II Parthica?

- 814 *CIL*, VI, 32877 = D., 9086 = J. FITZ, *AlbaR*, XVI, 1978, 372, no. 4—Roma, 11. IV. 201  
D. M. / *Cossutius Eu/tyches Aureli/ae Romanae con/iugi kar. dulcis. / ben(e)mer. fecit,*  
*cu<m> / quo uix. ann. XXVIII, / secund. Parthica Se/uer., Fa<b>iano Muc. / con., III idus*  
*April.*<sup>1</sup>

### Cohors VII vigilum?

- 814a *CIL*, VI, 3078—Roma, a. 221  
*Imper[atoribus Antonino et Alexandro Caes.] / Grat[o et Seleuco cos. ---i]/us Valer[---,*  
*miles coh. VII uigilum?] / sebaciaria [fecit mense --- > An]/tonio Aegn[at]io? optione?*  
*---] / tutore [e]t adiu[tore centurionis --- mih]i / bonum, saluis c[ommanipulari]/bus*  
*omnia tuta.*

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

### Legio XXX Ulpia victrix

- 815 *CIL*, XIII. 8620—Vetera, a. 243?<sup>2</sup>  
*I. O. M. D., / <T.> Pon[t(ius)] M. f. / S<e>p<t. M>arc(i)a<n>u<s> / Carn(unto),*  
*pri<mi>pi<l.> / leg. XXX V. u. <p. f.>, / cum Iu[l]i[a]n[i]a / Mon[t]a<n>a con/<i>uge,*  
*t[e]m[p]l. [rest]i[t]/ui[t], Ar<r>ian[o et Pa/po] c[os].*

<sup>1</sup> *CIL* and D., give an interpretation (*legio*) *secund(a) Parthica Seuer(iana)*. Mentioning the legion in this place in the inscription is unjustified. The legion could not even have borne the epithet *Severiana* in 201. This restoration is however not necessary. In line 8 the inscription is undoubtedly incomplete, the stone-cutter had left out one word at least. The inscription can also be interpreted in the following way: *secund(um) (bella) Parthica Seuer(iana)*, i.e. after Severus' Parthian wars, April 11. 201.

<sup>2</sup> The restoration of the consul names is forced and doubtful. In the last two lines of the inscription *CIL* gives the following letters:

VIARCIANMO  
cIOI'IC

It is possible that the <M>*arcian(us) cognomen* which is likely in the line before the last refers to a further family member.



## PRAETENTURA ITALIAE ET ALPIUM?

### Ala Antoniniana

- 16 *CIL*, IX, 2213 = D., 1164—Telesia<sup>3</sup>  
*Q. Herennio Siluio | Maximo, c. u., legat. leg. | II Italicae et alae Antoni/nianae, iurid. per  
Calabr. | Lucaniam, Brittios, pr., aed. | Caer., quaest. urb., curio/ni, seuir turmae equit.  
Ro/manor., ciui et patron. col., | colleg. fabrum tignuar., | quib. ex s. c. coire permis. et | l. d.  
d. d.*

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

### Legio II Adiutrix

- 17 *CIL*, III, 3301—Várdomb<sup>4</sup>  
*D. M., | Aur. Proculino, mil., | q. uixit annos XXXV, | dies L. Aur. Proculus, | uet. leg. II  
Ad., nation(e) | Surus domo Heme/sa cum Cl. Candida, | parentes filio ka/rissimo  
posu/erunt cum Ae[l.] Ius[t]ina coniu.*

### Ala III Thracum

- 18 *CIL*, III, 11333<sup>a</sup>—Almásfüzitő<sup>5</sup>  
*[Imp. Caes.] M. An<t>. Gordian[us Pius] | <F>e[lix I]n[uictus A]/ug., [p. m., t]<r>[ib. pot.,  
cos., procos., uias] | uetustate con[ ]aps[as cum | pontibus restituit ---].*

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

### Legio IV Flavia

- 18a = 718 C. DAICOVICIU, *ACMIT*, 1929, 299–320 = Id., *Dacica*, 148—Sarmizegetusa<sup>6</sup>  
*[---] | ter [---] | leg. IIII F. f., dec. | col. Daciae V [lp.].*

<sup>3</sup> On the basis of *ala Antoniniana*, D., 1164, BARBIERI, 272, and a significant number of scholars, dated it to the period of Caracalla or Elagabalus.

The inscription does not imply that Maximus commanded the legion in an expedition, if so he would have been styled not *legatus legionis* but *legatus Aug. pr. pr.*, therefore the dating of the *cursus honorum* to the 3rd century seems questionable. Rather the view represented recently by G. WINKLER seems likely: Maximus stood at the head of the *legio* and of an *ala* organized under Marcus or Antoninus Pius at the time of the Marcomann wars, when the defence of the region of the Alps was the duty of the *praetentura Italiae et Alpium*. WINKLER, 69.

<sup>4</sup> G. BERSANETTI mistakenly gave an explanation as *leg. II Ad. Anton.*

<sup>5</sup> *CIL*'s further restoration: *[per alam | III Thracum Gordianam a Brig. | m. p. VI]*. The restoration is possible but not capable of confirmation.

<sup>6</sup> The expansion of *DEC* is *dec(urio)* and not *Dec(iana)*. L. BALLA, *Epigraphica Dacia. Könyv és Könyvtár*, VII, 1969, 22.

## Legio VII Claudia

- 819 CIL, III, 8124 = J. FITZ, *AlbaR*, XVI, 1978, 372, no. 5—Viminacium, a. 187<sup>7</sup>  
---LV--- / curavit C. Terentius C. f. / Cl. Catullus, uir uet. leg. VII Cl. / p. f. ex sing.,  
contir[on]i [optim]o et / contubernali pientissimo, / Crispino [et Aeliano cos.].

## DACIA

### Cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum

- 820 N. GUDEA, *AMN*, IX, 1972, 415 = *AE*, 1972, 474—Bologa  
[--- coh. / I Ael.] G̣a[esat. / Go]rdia[na ---] / n. [m.] q. de[uota ---].<sup>8</sup>
- 821 N. GUDEA, *AMN*, IX, 1972, 416 = *AE*, 1972, 475—Bologa  
[--- coh.] I A[el. Gaesat.] / Go[r]diana ---] / x[---].<sup>8</sup>

### Cohors II Hispanorum

- 822 N. GUDEA, *AMN*, IX, 1972, 417—Bologa  
[--- Antoninia]nae [--- / e]qui[tatae ---].<sup>8</sup>

## SYRIA COELE

### Legio IV Scythica

- 823 J. F. GILLIAM, *Dura*, Rep. IX/3, 1952, 107, no. 970—Dura Europos, a. 211  
*I. O. M. D. s. / pro sal. M. / Ant. Valen[tini, eiusq. / omnium / > princ. ue|xill. leg. IIII / et  
IVX F. f. Anto. / Agatocles, / lib. eius, u. s./l. a., Gent. et Bas/so cos.*<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> CIL, III, 8124: *Crispino [et Juliano II cos.]*, a. 224. This order of the consuls is unacceptable: Julianus, who was *consul ordinarius* for the second time, could not be placed in the enumeration after Crispinus. It is likely that Crispinus was consul of the year 187. Therefore, the last line of the inscription rightly reads as follows: *Crispino [et Aeliano cos.]*

<sup>8</sup> The restoration of the highly fragmentary inscriptions on the basis of a few letters is not convincing.

<sup>9</sup> The editor explained the abbreviation in line 8 as *Anto(niniarum)* and he referred it to *Legio IV Scythica* and to *XVI Flavia Firma*. There is no possibility of the letters *Anto* being a subsequent addition to the text, so if the interpretation is correct these two legions will have received the epithet *Antoniniana* as early as 211, which is not acceptable on historical grounds. There is another possible expansion, referred to by the editor but considered less likely: *Anto(nius)* which will join with the *cognomen* following it, thus Antonius Agatocles. The name Antonius is in this case reasonable for, according to the inscription, Agatocles was the *libertus* of M. Antonius Valentinus. On another inscription of the two legions from Dura Europos, which had been erected as early as the reign of Septimius Severus, the commander of the *vexillatio* being M. Antonius Valentinus, no epithet *Antoniniana* appears. M. I. ROSTOVITZEF—C. C. TORREY, *Dura*, Rep. VII—VIII, 1939, 85, no. 847.

## Legio XVI Flavia

- 824 J. F. GILLIAM, *Dura*, Rep. IX/3, 1952, 107, no. 970—*Dura Europos*, a. 211  
= 823: *I. O. M. D. s. / pro sal. M. / Ant. Valen/tini, eiusq. / omnium / > princ. ue/xill. leg. IIII / et IVX F. f. Anto. / Agatocles, / lib. eius, u. s./l. a., Gent. et Bas/so cos.*<sup>9</sup>

## NUMIDIA

### Legio III Augusta

- 825 *CIL*, VIII, 2571—18057—Lambaesis, a. 268<sup>10</sup>  
[*Imp. Caesari P.*] *Liç[inio Egnati]o [G]a[llieno Pio Fel. Inuicto Aug., pont. max., trib. po]t. XVI, cos. VII, / [imp. ---, patri] patriae, procos., [legi]o [te]r[tia] Augusta nu[mini maiestatique eius d]e[uota restituit, / dedicante Tenaginone Probo, u. p. p]r. prou. Nu[midia]e ---].*

## Numerus Hemesenorum

- 826 *CIL*, VIII, 18009—*Calceus Hercules*<sup>11</sup>  
[--- *M. Valerio Seneci]one, leg. Au[g. pr. pr.] / T PROTY P [---] / o Marc[---] / praepos]ito nu[meri / Hercules Antoniniani].*

## MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

### Numerus Syrorum?

- 827 *CIL*, VIII, 9964—*Numerus Syrorum*, a. 272?<sup>12</sup>  
*D. M. s., / Aur. Massa/mari, op. NIS Mau/rorum, qui uixit an/nis p. m. XXX > I Possi/dia Mauitia mari/to suo dulcissimo, / qui interfectus est, / die X ka. Apriles, una / cum parentibus suis, / titulum posueru/nt, an. p. p. CCCLXXXIII.*

<sup>10</sup> The explanation [legi]o [te]r[tia] Augusta is most problematical; as has been usual in research so far, other restorations can also be taken into consideration. Cf. KOLBE 3, no. 1, note.

<sup>11</sup> On the basis of our inscription no. 288, which mentions M. Valerius Senecio legionary commander, and the *numerus Hemesenorum Antoninianus*, it is not impossible that we deal with the same troop also in this fragmentary inscription (the explanation by *CIL* for *Herculis* is a misinterpretation); it is however entirely uncertain whether it appeared in the inscription with epithet *Antoninianus*. Two inscriptions of the *numerus* from the Caracalla-Elagabalus period are recorded on which the epithet is missing (nos 286 and 287). They were not included because of their very fragmentary state and the doubtfulness of the restoration.

<sup>12</sup> The explanation of *n(umerus S{ma}urorum* for *NIS Maur/orum* which can be read in the inscription is doubtful.

## XXI. IMPERIAL EPITHETS IN *CURSUS HONORUM* INSCRIPTIONS

- 828 *IGR*, I, 623 = D., 8851 = PFLAUM, 329—Tomi  
= 627: Ἀγαθῆι τύχηι. / Πόπλ. Αἴλ. Ἀμμώνιον τὸν κπάτισ/τον ἐπίτροπον τοῦ Σεβ.  
πράξαν/τα τὴν ἐπαρχεῖαν πιστῶς, ἐπαρχον / χώρτης ἐ Σπανῶν, τριβοῦνον / χώρτης ἁ  
Γερμάνον ἠγησάμενον / στρατιωτικοῦ ἐν παρατάξει Ἀρ/μενικῆ στρατιωτῶν ἐπαρ/χειας  
Καππαδόκων, ἐπαρχον ἄλλης ἁ Φλ. Γετούλων, / ἠγησάμενον στρατιωτι / κοῦ τῆς ἐπαρχείας  
ταύ/της, ἐπαρχον κλάσσης / Φλ. Μυσικῆς Γορδιανῆς, / Κατυλλεῖνος ἀπελεύθε/ρος τοῦ  
κυρίου αὐτο/κράτορος Μ. Ἀντ. Γορδ / ιανοῦ Σε. λιβρά / ριος, τὸν ἑαυτοῦ / πραιπόσιτον.
- 829 *CIL*, XI, 376 = D., 1192—Ariminium  
*M. Aelio Aurelio / Theoni, u. c., / iurid. de infinito per Flam. / et Vmbriam Picenum, sodali / Hadrianali, praetori, tribun. plebis, / adlecto inter questorios, trib. / militum laticlauio leg. XI Claud., / item tribuno militum laticl. / leg. XII Fulm[is]natae, decem/uir s<t>litibus iudicandis, / ob singularem abstinentiam / industriamq. exhibitae iudicat. / ordo Ariminius / patrono.*<sup>1</sup>
- 830 *CIL*, VIII, 9045 = D., 2766—Auzia, 16. II. 255  
*P. Ael. P. f. Q(uir.) Primiano, / eq. R., trib. coh. IIII Sy{n}g(am)b., a mil., primop., trib. / coh. IIII uig., ex dec. al. / Thrac., pr(ae)p(os.) uex. eqq. / Mauror., defenso/ri prou. suae, dec. III / coll. Auz. et Rusg. / et Equiz., P. Aeli|us Primus, dec. col. / Auz., prius morte / praeuentus quam / ded. pat. piissimo. / Ael. Audi f. fil. pat. / d. d. XIII kal. / Mar. p. CCXVI.*<sup>2</sup>
- 831 *CIL*, III, 6154 = D., 1174—Tomi  
= 464: *L. Annio L. f. Quir. Italico / Honorato, cos., soda[is] / Hadrianali, leg. Aug. pr. pr. / prou. Moes. Inf., cur. oper. / pub., cur. Neap. et Atell., praef. / aer. milit., leg. leg. XIII Gem., / iurid. per Fl. et Vmbriam, / cur. uiae Lauic. et Lat. ueter., / praetori, qui ius dixit inte[r] / ciu[is] et ciuis et pereg., trib. / p., q. prou. Achaiae, seuir / turmar. equ., IIII uir. uiar. / curandarum, / Fl. Seuerianus, dec. alae / I Atectorum Seuerianae, / candidatus eius.*
- 832 *CIL*, XIII, 6763 = D., 1188 = ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, 78—Mogontiacum, 1. VII. 242  
= 597: *[I. O. M., Iun. Reg., ceteris/que dis de]abu[sque om/nibus, pro] salute a[ic incolu/mitat]e et uictor[ia Imp. d. n. / M. Ant. G[ordiani Pii [Felicis / Aug. et S]abiniae*

<sup>1</sup> In the course of further phases of Theo's career, the soldiers of *Legio III Kur. Valeriana Galliena* erected an inscription (*CIL*, III, 89 = D., 1193, no. 755).

<sup>2</sup> Year no. CCXVI of the provincial era of Mauretania corresponds to 255 of our era.

*Tranquillinae / totiusq.] d. d. eorum [---/---]us L. f. Fab. Annian[us --- / X uir stilitibus iudicand]is, trib. leg. / X et XIII Ge]min. Gordianarum in [quo ho/nore u]c. leg. sustinuit, q. pr. S[icil. per? / senten]tiam c. c. ciuit. adm. Li[lybitan. / ---]an. Haliq. et Chalitano[r., trib. / pl., s]euir turm. I eq. [Rom.] ad[l. int. pr., / po?]nt., praef. fr. dan[d. pl]eb. Ro[m., cur.? / ---]nt. et missus adu. hh. pp. in re[g. Tra]nsp[ad. tir. legend. et arm. fabr. in / [Me]diol., iurid. per Calabriam / [Luc]an. et Bruttios, leg. leg. XXI[I / Pri]mig. p. f. Gordianae, uo/tum soluit kal. Iul. / [Att]ico et Praetextato cos.*

- 833 *CIL, XIV, 5340 = PFLAUM, 352—Ostia*  
*M. Aurelio Hermogeni, u. e., p(atrono) c(oloniae), sacerdot. / Geni. col., filio Aureli Hermetis p(erfectissimae) m(emoriae) u(iri), genero / Fl. Prisci p. u. p(atroni) c(oloniae), trib. leg. XXX Vlpiae, praef. alae / primae T<hr>acum, proc. a studiis Aug. n. ad s(e)s(tertium) LX (milia) n(ummum), prouect(o) / (ad) s(e)s(tertium) C (milia) n. immunitati musii fulto scribe(ae) tribuniciae (decuriae) maioris / item quaestoriae, sacerdoti uidentali, / ordo dec. ob insignem eius adfectionem.<sup>3</sup>*
- 834 *CIL, III, 5449 = D., 2419<sup>a</sup> = WEBER, 46—Semriach*  
 = 393: *M. Aurel. Sa[lu]ianus, uet. leg. II It. p. f. / Seueriane e[x st]ratore cos. et Aurel. / Martia coni. [u]i fecerunt sibi et M. / Aur. Vrsicino fil. [mil. p]raetoriano c(o)h. IIII p(raetoriae), st. III, o(bito) an. XX.*
- 835 *CIL, III, 10307 = D., 2540 = EF 341 = AlbaR, X, 1969, 182—Intercisa*  
*I. O. M., / Barsemis Abbei, / dec. ala. firma. / katafractaria., / ex numero Hos/ro<en>orum, mag. / coh. ∞ Hemes(e)|n., d. Carris, <e>t / Aur. Iulia coniux / <e>ius u. s. l. m. / Aurelia Thicimim / et Aur. Asalia et / filias Barsimia tit. / de. c. s. s.*
- 836 *CIL, VIII, 2891—Lambaesis*  
 = 485: *D. M. s., / I. Bassus Sulpici|anus, > leg. II Tr. For., / item > leg. XXII P(rimi)g. p. f., / item > leg. XIII Gem., / item > leg. III Aug. p. u., / item > leg. III Part|hicae Seuerianae, / uix. ann. LIIII, / milit. ann. XXXVII, / Iulia Satur|nina uxor, / dulcissimo / marito bene|merenti fecit, cu[r]ant. I. Basso Do|nato procurat.*
- 837 *CIL, VIII, 21000 = AÉ, 1954, 136 = PFLAUM, up to 347—Caesarea (Maur. Caes.)*  
 = 764: *[M. Cornelio] Octauiano, u. p., praefecto classis pr[aet. Misen., duci per Africam Numidiam Mauretaniamque, pr]aesid. prou. / [Mauretani]ae Caesariensis et Cassiae Cyrinae c[oniugi eius et Corneliis --- ? Ap]ro, eq. R. et / [Cornelia]bus Iuliae Cyrinae Octau[i--- filiis] eorum, / [--- / S]aturninus, dec. alae Seb. Valerianae Ga[llienae Valerianae et --- ca]ndd. eorum, / patronis dignissim[is ob merita].*
- 838 *CIL, VIII, 12296 = D., 2774—Bisica*  
 = 794: *M. Cornelio Oc|tauiano, u. p., praef. / classis praet. Misen., / duci per Africam / Numidiam Maureta|niamque, splendi|dissimus ordo / municipi Bisicensis, / patrono incompara|bili ob merita.*

<sup>3</sup> His career can be approximately dated on the basis of the inscription erected to his father-in-law (*CIL, XIV, 4452 = D., 9507*). He could be a *studii*s at about the end of Gallienus' reign.

- 839 IGR, IV, 642—Acmonia (Asia)  
 = 637: Ἀγαθῆ τύχη / κατὰ ψήψισμα πάνδη/μον ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμ/[ος καὶ ἡ] γερουσία καὶ /  
 φ[υλὴ Ἀρτε]μεισίας ἐτεί/μῃσαν Λεῦ/κιον Ἐγνάτι/ον Λ. υἱὸν Τηρητεῖνα Κοῦᾶρ/[τον  
 ἔ]παρχον σπειρῆς ἐ[--- ? Γορ]διανῆς, ἐπιμελη[τὴν] εἰλῆς Σεβαστῆς Διδύμου, χειλίαρχον  
 λεγιάωνος ἡ Ἀγούστης, ἔπ[αρχ]ον εἰλῆς [---] Α[ῦ]γού[στης], κτίστην καὶ εὐργέτην τῆς  
 πατρίδος.
- 840 CIL, VIII, 7044—Cirta  
*M. Flauio T. fil. / Quir. Postumo, / praef. aerari milit., / ordinato in Gal/lia at quinque fasces,  
 / leg. leg. VI Ferratae, prae/tori, adlecto inter tri/bunicios ab / Imp. Antonino Aug., cu/ratori  
 coloniae Arde/atinorum, quaest., pat. IIII / col., M. Paccius Rufinus, / Q. Aemilius  
 Pontianus, P. No/nius Siluanus, A. Publicius Ponti/anus, C. Iulius Gargilianus, patr.  
 op/timo [---].*
- 841 CIL, XIII, 7335 = D., 7096—Heidernheim—a. 230  
 = 367: *In h. d. d., / Genium plateae noui ui/ci cum edicula et ara, / T. Fl. Sanctinus, mil. leg.  
 XXII / P. [[Alexan[d]]]. p. f., imm. cos. et Per/petuus et Felix fratres, c. / R. et Taunenses ex  
 origi/ne patris T. Fl. Materni, ue/terani coh. III praet. piae / uindicis et Aurelia Am/mias  
 mater eorum c. R., d. d., / Agricola et Clementino cos.*
- 842 CIL, VIII, 2877 = D., 2653—Lambaesis  
 = 483: *D. M., / T. Fl. Virilis, > leg. II Aug., / > leg. XXV. u., > leg. VI Vic., / > leg. XX  
 V. u., / > leg. III Aug., / > leg. III Parth. Seuer., / VIII hast. poster., / uixit annis LXX, /  
 stip. XXXXV, Lollia / Bodicca coniux / et Flauī Victor et / Victorinus fili / heredes ex HS /  
 ICC n. faciendum / curauer.*
- 843 CIL, XIII, 1807 = D., 1330 = PFLAUM, 317—Lugdunum  
*C. Furio Sabinio Aquilae / Timesitheo, proc. prou. Lugud. et / Aquit., proc. prou. Asiae ibi  
 uice XX / et XXXX itemq. uice procos., proc. / prou. Bithyniae Ponti Paphlagon[iae] / tam  
 patrimonii quam rat. priuata[e] / ibi uice proc. XXXX item uice <proc(onsulis)>, proc. /  
 patrimon. prou. Belgic. et duarum / Germaniar. ibi uice praesid. prou. / German. Inferior.,  
 proc. prou. Sy/riae Palaestinae ibi exactori reli/quor. annón. sacrae expeditio/nis, proc. in  
 urbe magistro XX / ibi logistae thymelae, proc. prou. / Arabiae ibi uice praesid. bis, proc. /  
 ration. priuat. per Belgic. et duas / Germ., praef. coh. I Gallic. in Hispan., / C. Atilius  
 Marullus Aruern. / et C. Sacconius Adnatus Me/diomatr., patrono optimo.<sup>4</sup>*
- 844 CIL, VIII, 9047 = D., 2767—Auzia, 26. III. 260  
*[Q. G]argilio Q. f. Q. Martiali, eq. R., / [pr]aef. coh. I Astyrum pr. Britta/[n]iae, trib. co.  
 Hisp. pr. Maur. Cae., / [a] mil., praep. coh. sing. et uex. / [e]qq. Mauror. in territorio /  
 [A]uziensi praetendentium, / dec. duarum coll. Auzien/sis et Rusguniensis et pat. / prou. ob  
 insignem in ci/ues amorem et singula/rem erga patriam adfec/tionem et quod eius uir/tute ac  
 uigilantia Fa/raxen rebellis cum sa/tellitibus suis fuerit / captus et interfectus, ordo col.  
 Auziensis, / insidiis Bauarum de/cepto p. p. f. D. d. VIII kal. / [A]pr. pr. CCXXI.<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> This inscription of Gordian III's father-in-law was erected in 238. PFLAUM, p. 1053.

<sup>5</sup> Year number CCXXI of the Mauretanian era corresponds to 260 in our era.

- 845 *CIL*, VIII, 18270 = D., 1196—Lambaesis  
*L. Iul. Apronio Maenio / Pio Salamalliano, / trib. latic. leg. X Gem., ad/lecto inter qq., prae/posito actis senat., / aed. curuli, praeto/ri, leg. Aug. uice quin/[q]ue fascium prou. / Belg[icae, le]g. leg. / I Adiutric., leg. Au[g.] / pr. pr. prouinc. Ga[la]tiae, item [leg. Aug.] pr. pr., c. u. [---].*
- 846 *AÉ*, 1917/18, 51—Lambaesis  
 = 507: *L. Iulio Apronio Ma[e]nio Pio Salamalli/ano, trib. laticl. leg. X / Gem., adlect. inter / qq., praepos. actis / senatuus, aedili cu/ruli, leg. Aug. uice / quinque fascium / prou. Belgicae, leg. / leg. I Adiut. et leg. / Aug. pr. pr. prou. Ga/latiae, leg. III / Aug. Seuer. / et prou. / Numid. M. Aure/lius Crescen[s], p. p. / leg. eiusd., praesi/di rarissimo.*
- 847 *CIL*, VIII, 20996 = D., 1356 = PFLAUM, 316—Caesarea (Maur. Caes.)  
 [T. Lic]inio Hierocleti uiro egregio, proc. Augusti n., / [pr]aesidi prouinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensis, / praesidi prouinciae Sardiniae, praefecto legionis secunde / Parthicae Seuerianae [[Alexandrianae]], uice legati, proc. / hereditatium, tribuno cohortis octauae praetoriae / piae uindic[is] Seuerianae [[Alexandrianae]], praeposito / equitum itemque peditum iuniorum Maurorum iure / gladii, tribuno cohortis undecimae urbanae / Seuerianae [[Alexandrianae]], primipilum bis (!) et / Claudiae Neruianae coniugi eius et Liciniis Hierocleti / Hierocliae Paulinae et Axiae filii eorum, / M. Aelius Saturninus ueteranus ex dec. alario patronis dignissimis.
- 848 *AÉ*, 1966, 596—Caesarea (Maur. Caes.)  
 = 519: [T. Licinio Hierocleti uiro egregi]o, procuratori Aug. n., / [praesidi prouinciae Maureta]niae Caesariensis, / [praesidi prouinciae Sardiniae, pr]aefecto legionis secunde / [Parthicae Seuerianae [[Alexandrianae]] uice legati, proc. / [hereditatium, tribuno cohortis] octauae praetoriae / [piae uindicis Seuerianae [[Alexan]drianae]], praeposito / [equitum itemque peditum iuni]orum Maurorum / [iure gladii, trib. cohorti]s undecimae urbanae / [Seuerianae [[Alexandrianae]], primipil]o bis et / [Claudiae Neruianae coniugi eius] et Liciniis Hierocleti / [Hierocliae Paulinae et Axiae] filii eorum / [? dec. alae Sebastenae Se]uerianae patronis dignissimis.
- 849 *CIL*, XI, 6338 = D., 1187—Pisaurum  
 = 606: *C. Luxilio C. f. Pompt. / Sabino Egnatio / Proculo, c. u., cur. rer. / publicar. Pisaur. et Fanest., / leg. leg. X Gem. Gordian., / iur. reg. Transpad., cur. / uiar. et praef. aliment. / Clodiae et coherent., / leg. prou. Achaiae, praet., / aedili Ceriali, quaest. / pr. pr. prou. Cretae Cyr., / trib. laticl. leg. IIII Flau., / patrono coloniarum / Pisaur. et Fanest.*
- 850 *CIL*, III, 1178 = D., 1165—Apulum  
 = 135: *L. Mario Per / petuo, cos. DAC. / III, leg. Aug. pro / pr. prouinciae / Moesiae Super., / curat. rerum pu / blicar. Urbis item / Tusculanor., [p]rae / sidi prou. Ara[b]iae, / leg. leg. XVI Fl., [q]aes. / candid. Aug., trib. / latic. leg. IIII Scy[th., pr]aes. / [i]ustiss., M. Vlp. Caius, > / [leg.] III Ital. Antonini / anae.*
- 851 *CIL*, XI, 1836 = D., 1332 = PFLAUM, 347—Arretium  
*L. Petronio L. f. / Sab. Tauro Volu / siano, u. cos. / ordinario, praef. praet., / em. u., praef. uigul., / p. u., trib. / coh. primae praet., protect. / Augg. nn., item trib. coh. IIII praet., / trib. coh. XI urb., trib. coh. III uig., leg. X / et XIII Gem. prou. Pannoniae Superiori(s), / it<e>m*

leg. Daciae, praeposito equitum sin / gularior. Augg. nn., p. p. leg. XXX VI/piae, centurioni deputato, eq. pub., / ex V decur., Laur. Lauin., / ordo Arretinorum patrono / optimo.<sup>6</sup>

852 *AE*, 1929, 158 = ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 59—Roma  
[. Ruti]lio Pud[ent]i Cr[isp]in[o], / [leg. Aug. pr. pr. ad [cens]us accepta[ndos] / prou. Lugdunens [is ---] / curatori Teanens[ium At]natium / Venafrano[rum ---]imium, / leg. Aug. pr. pr. prou. [Hispaniae cite]rioris / et Gallaecia[e, electo duc]i ex s. c. / bello Aquil[eiensi, cos., procos.] / prou. Achaiae, [leg.] Aug. pr. pr. [prou.] / Syriae Phoenic[es, leg. Aug. [pr. pr. prou.] / Thraciae, leg. Aug. [pr. pr.] prou. Lusitan., / leg. leg XV Apollin[aris, sodali Mar[ciano] / Antoniniano [Comm]odian[o Heluiano] / Seueriano Ant[onini]ano, [iuridico] / Aemiliae et L[iguria]e [et Tusciae?], / curatori uiarum [Clodiae C]lassi[ae et Ciminiae?], / curatori Fanestr[ens. P]isaur[ens.] / praetori, aed[il]i Ceriali, [quaestori] / urbano, quattuoruir[o, u. c., praef.] urbi feriar[um] / Latinarum, p[raef.]coh. I Lus[itanorum] / eq. q.<sup>7</sup>

853 *CIL*, VIII, 1322—14854 = D., 2764—Tuccabor  
C. Sulgio L. f. Pap. Caeciliano, praef. leg. III Cyrenai/cae, p. p. leg. XX Valeriae uictricis, praeposito reli/quationi classis praetoriae Misenatium piae / uindicis et thensauris domin[icis e]t bastagis copia/rum deuehendar., > leg. III Aug. et septimae Geminae / et primae Parthicae et XVI Fl. f. et XIII G. in prouincia Daci/a, nauarch. classis praetoriae Misenatium piae / uindicis, opt[im]i peregrinorum et ex[erci]tatori mil[it]um frumentarior., et Sulgiae [---]ae et Sulgio / Apro[---]cii, [S]ulgio [---]io, [---]irsi / pic[is] [---] F S [---] patri et coiui[gi].<sup>8</sup>

854 *CIL*, II, 484 = D., 1372 = PFLAUM, 330—Emerita  
C. Titio C. f. Cl. Simili Agrip[p]inensi, proc. prou. / Lusitaniae et Vettoniae et curatori reipu[blicae] Emerit., proc. prou. Misiae Inferio/ris eiusdem prouinciae ius gladii, praeposito uexill. e[xp]editionis pe[r] Asiam Liciam / Pamphiliam et Phrigiam, primipilo leg. III Aug. piae uindicis, principi peregrin./centurioni frumentar., centurioni le[g]ion. X[---].<sup>9</sup>

855 *CIL*, IX, 1609 = FREIS, 146—Beneuentum, a.  
[---] f. Vlp. Florus / [Sarmiz]egethusa mil. fac / [tus in leg. XII] I Gem. [p. f.] Seuero et / [Victorino cos.], translatus in / [coh. --- praetor.] Antonino II cos., / [factus prin]cipalis in coh. s. s. / [Pompeiano et Aui]o cos., promo / [tus tesserarius in] coh. s. s. Antonino IIII / [et Balbino cos., factus optio in coh. s. s. / [Messala et Sabi]no cos., factus sig / [nifer Laet]o et Caeriale cos., / [factus antistes ab Imp.] Antonino aedis sa / [crae Presente et Extr]icato cos., factus / [ > leg. XXII Pr. p. f. Mo]contiacy A[n]t[ist]o[n]ino et / [Oclatinio Aduen]to cos., translatus. / [in coh. --- praetor. a Gord]iano Imp. Pio et Pon / [tiano cos., factus CCC in] coh. III praetor. / [Sabino et Venu]sto cos., fact. / [ > in leg. ---].

856 *CIL*, III, 1464 = D., 1370 = PFLAUM, 257 = IDR, III/2, 100—Sarmizegetusa  
= 220: Vlpio [Victori], / proc. Aug[us]ti [prou.] / Dac. Apul. a. u. p. item / proc. prou. Porol., sub / praef. annon. sacrae / urbis, praep. leg. VII Gem. / [Anton.] item proc. stat. / priuat.

<sup>6</sup> He was *consul ordinarius* with Gallienus in 261.

<sup>7</sup> He was the governor of Hispania between 238 and 241. ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 59—60.

<sup>8</sup> Caecilianus erected the inscription no. *CIL*, X, 3342 under Elagabalus or Severus Alexander.

<sup>9</sup> Presumbaly, he commanded the *Vexillatio* through Asia, Lycia, Pamphylia and Phrygia, under Caracalla. PFLAUM, no. 330, 857.



*per Tusciam et / Picenum item proc. ad / bona Plautiani, trib./mil. leg. II Part. [[Anton.]], praep. uexill. auxiliar./Pann. Infer., praef. coh. / VII Breucor., / Siscius Valerius, >/leg. XIII Gem. [[Anton.]], / patrono optimo.*

*CIL, VI, 3839–31776 = D., 1329 + CIL, VI, 3861–31875 = PFLAUM, 293—Roma [---]ato, / [--- a s]tudis, leg. leg. / [III Scyth., cos., c]omiti amico / [fidissimo, p]raef. ann., / [pontifici mino]ri, praef. praet. / [Imp. Caes. M. A]urelli / [Antonini Pi]i Felicis Aug. / [pontificis] maximi, / [sacerdotis] amplissimi, / [L. Iul. Aur. He]rmogenes / [ob insignem] eius erga se / [beneuolen]tiam qua / [sibi par]auit in / [dulgentio]m sacram / [alloqui] diuini honore / obtento oblati commentariis / [---].*

b [--- / ---] a s[tudi]s, / [leg. leg. III Scyth., c]os., comiti / [amico fidis]simo, praef. / [ann., pontifi]ci minor]i, / [p]raef. praet. / [Imp. Caes. M.] Aurelli / [Antonini Pi]i Felicis Aug. / [pont. max.] sacerdotis / [amplissimi], L. Iul. Aur. / [Hermogenes, o]b insignem eius / [erga se beneuol]entiam qua sibi / [parauit in]dulgentiam / [sacram alloqui] diuini honore / [obtento obla]tis commentariis / [---].

858 *CIL, VI, 1551 = ALFÖLDY, Legionslegaten, 75—Roma [---] leg. Aug. p[r. pr. prou. ---], / leg. Aug. pr. [pr. prou. ---, leg. Aug.] / pr. pr. pro[u. ---], / duci uex[illationum leg. --- et] / XI Claud[iae p. f. et ---, leg. leg.] / IIXX Pri[migeniae p. f. Seuerianae Alexandrianae?, / i]uridico [---, curat] / ori Sol[---].*

When dealing with the various epithets, we also discussed those occurring in a *cursus honorum* if they referred to the given period. However, among inscriptions preserving imperial epithets, those on which the epithet appears in a *cursus honorum* also require a special examination. On the grave monuments erected in honour of prominent individuals, the site of which in many cases lay far from the station, or even the province of the unit mentioned in the text, the employment of epithets did not necessarily follow the official designation. This has already been noted when examining the inscriptions from the period of Severus Alexander:<sup>10</sup> contrary to local practice the epithet is in general *Severiana Alexandriana* on an epigraphic *cursus honorum*. In many cases, a *cursus honorum* enumerates offices held for longer periods, and the presence or absence of imperial epithets on these inscriptions does not always reflect the chronology of their award to individual units. The use of an imperial epithet in a *cursus honorum* is not so much a proof that the epithet had or had not been awarded as an indication of the care taken by those responsible for the inscription.

However the general rule, that only an epithet formed from the name of the currently reigning emperor is used, is consistently followed even in the case of a *cursus honorum*.

In no case does an epithet formed from the name of an emperor who was already dead at the time of the inscription's erection appear in a *cursus honorum*. Thus on an inscription dated to the reign of Severus Alexander no *Antoniniana* epithet conferred by Caracalla can be found belonging to a legion commanded by the person in question between 211 and 217.

<sup>10</sup> See pp. 124–125.

Normally, in accordance with this rule, those units appearing in an epigraphic *cursus honorum* with an epithet were commanded by the person in question during the reign of the emperor in power when the inscription was erected. The units commanded by the individual at an earlier phase of his career, under emperors who were already dead, appear without epithet, irrespective of whether they actually possessed one during his period of command. Such units are:

No. 828. P. Aelius Ammonius commanded as prefect the *Classis Flavia Moesica Gordiana* under Gordian III. His earlier regiments, the *Cohors V Hispanorum*, *Cohors I Germanorum* and the *Ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* appear on the inscription without epithet.

No. 829. M. Aelius Aurelius Theo, who was *Leg. Augg.*<sup>11</sup> under Valerian and Gallienus, had earlier been *tribunus laticlavius* in *Legio XI Claudia* and in *XII Fulminata*. The two legions appear without epithet on the inscription.

No. 831. L. Annius Italicus Honoratus was governor of Moesia Inferior under Severus Alexander. He had commanded *Legio XIII Gemina* under Caracalla, when it bore the epithet *Antoniniana* on Honoratus' two inscriptions at Apulum, nos 224, 225.

No. 836. I. Bassus Sulpicianus, at the end of his long career as a centurion, served in *Legio III Parthica*: under Severus Alexander on the evidence of the legion's imperial epithet. The legions in which he had served previously, in the period of his career before 222, appear without epithet.—The inscription of T. Flavius Virilis, no. 842, can be interpreted in the same way.

No. 837. M. Cornelius Octavianus governed Mauretania Caesariensis after the elevation of Valerian as Caesar, thus not earlier than 256. He might have been the commander of the Misenum fleet before 253: the *classis* appears on the inscription without epithet.

No. 843. The cohort commanded by C. Furius Sabinius Aquila Timesitheus appears in the inscription without epithet.

No. 844. On the epitaph inscription of Q. Gargilius Martialis, erected in 260, the units commanded by him at the beginning of his career are mentioned without epithet.

No. 845. L. Julius Apronius Maenius Pius Salamallianus governed Numidia under Severus Alexander and simultaneously commanded *Legio III Augusta Severiana*. The inscription names *Legio I Adiutrix* without epithet, thus the time at which he commanded that legion cannot be later than the reign of Elagabalus.

No. 849. C. Luxilius Sabinus Egnatius Proculus was *curator rerum publicarum Pisaurensis et Fanestris* under Gordian III when he erected his inscription at Pisaurum. Previously he had commanded *Legio X Gemina*, again under Gordian III: it bears the epithet *Gordiana*.

No. 850. M. Ulpius Caius, the centurion of *Legio III Italica Antoniniana*, erected an inscription for L. Marius Perpetuus when he was governor of Dacia. Naturally in the enumeration of the earlier offices of the *consularis*, which he held under Septimius Severus, no imperial epithets are mentioned.

No. 851. L. Petronius Taurus Volusianus, *praefectus praetorio*, had in the course of his career commanded several army units and these appear without epithet on the inscription.

No. 852. Rutilius Pudens Crispinus, whose inscription from Rome can be assigned to the mid 240s, commanded *Legio XV Apollinaris* in the first years of Severus Alexander,

<sup>11</sup> See footnote no. 1.

and probably even as early as the reign of Elagabalus;<sup>12</sup> the legion is mentioned here without epithet.

No. 855. This inscription from Beneventum records Ulpius Florus' long military career between 200 and 240. The last office, which is not from the period of Gordian III, is missing from the inscription. It is his posting to *Cohors III praetoria* as *trecentarius* dated to 240 that permits us to draw this inference, for the cohort appears without epithet although it had become *Gordiana* by 243 at the latest, on inscription no. 61.

As in the case of a *cursus honorum*, chronological distinctions can be inferred from inscriptions that mention several soldiers and their units, if these appear partly with epithets and partly without:

No. 834. M. Aurelius Salvianus, a former *strator consularis* of *Legio II Italica* and his wife erected their own gravestone, which also mentions their son, M. Aurelius Ursicinus, who had died at the age of 20 as a soldier of *Cohors III Praetoria*. On the inscription the legion bears the epithet *Severiana*, while the cohort lacks an imperial epithet. This may indicate that the son died before 222, if it is not the case that the veteran who erected the gravestone did not know about the epithet of the Rome cohort concerned.

No. 841. T. Flavius Sanctinus, a soldier of *Legio XXII Primigenius Alexandriana*, on an inscription erected in 230 mentions his father, who was a veteran of *Cohors III Praetoria*. This may also be a case of lack of information; it is however more likely that the veteran had been discharged before 222.

Lack of information may also explain the absence of an epithet from a *cursus honorum* if the inscription concerned was erected far from the location of a man's military service. The epithet may also, however, be missing because the unit in question had not yet received it at the time of erection:

No. 853. C. Sulgius Caecilianus, who erected his other inscription<sup>13</sup> under Elagabalus or Severus Alexander, gives as his last post on this inscription from Tuccabor that of prefect of *Legio III Cyrenaica*. If the inscription was erected at the time of this *praefectura*, the assumption can be made that it is dateable to the period before the legion received its imperial epithet, but the possibility of incomplete information on the part of the erector cannot be excluded either.

No. 857. . . .*atus*, from the Equestrian order, was raised to the office of *praefectus praetorio* under Elagabalus, took over the command, normally reserved for senators, of *Legio III Scythica* as a special commission in the period of the young emperor's accession. It is beyond doubt that the legion at that time did not bear the imperial epithet *Antoniniana*.

On a smaller group of inscriptions, the imperial epithet valid at the time of erection was mistakenly extended to units that were mentioned in the *cursus honorum* but had been commanded earlier.

No. 832. According to this inscription, erected in 242, [. . .]us L. f. Fab. Annian[us] was a legate of *Legio XXII Primigenia p.f. Gordiana*. His *cursus honorum* mentions him as

<sup>12</sup> According to ALFÖLDY, *FH*, 60, Crispinus governed Lusitania about 225. Preceding this, he was the commandant of *Legio XV Apollinaris*.

<sup>13</sup> *CIL*, X, 3342.

tribune of *Legio X* and of *XIII Gemina Gordiana*, although he could only have served in these two legions under Severus Alexander.

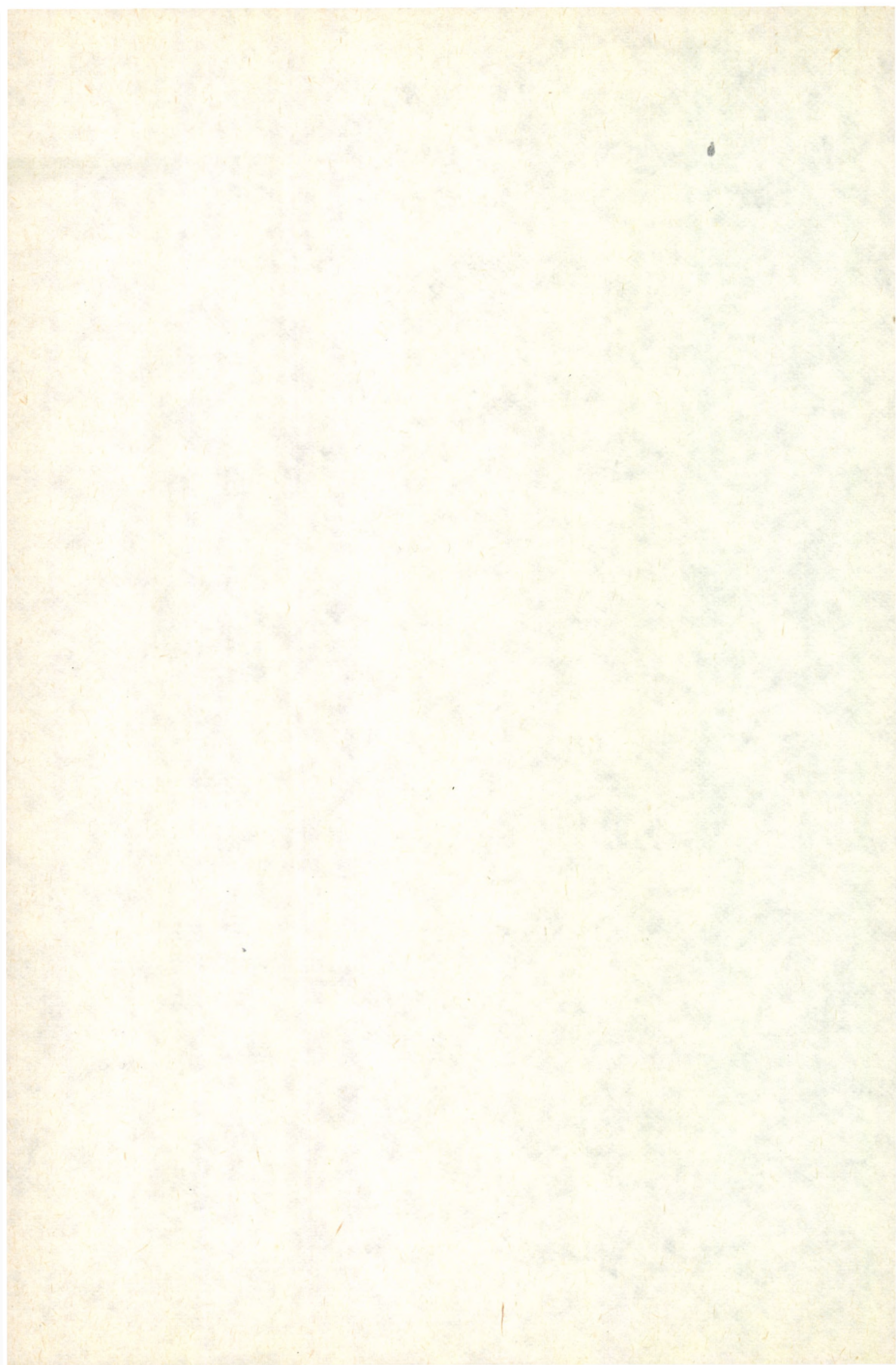
Nos 847, 848. T. Licinius Hierocles was *praeses* of Mauretania Caesariensis under Severus Alexander when these inscriptions were erected. On these, *Legio II Parthica* of which he had been prefect and *Cohors VIII praetoria* as well as *Cohors XI urbana* of which he had been tribune, bear the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana*.

Hierocles' activity in Mauretania is dated to 227 by two of his inscriptions.<sup>14</sup> Before coming to Mauretania, he had been *praeses* of Sardinia thus, of his military commands, almost only the prefecture of the legion can be assigned to the beginning of Severus Alexander's reign; he must certainly have commanded the cohort in Rome before 222.

No. 856. The inscription in honour of Ulpian Victor was erected in 218, when *Legio XIII Gemina* again bore the epithet *Antoniniana*. Of the units commanded by Victor previously, *Cohors VII Breucorum* is named without epithet, while *Legio II Parthica*, in which he had been a tribune, and *Legio VII Gemina*, in which he had been a *praepositus* appear with epithets *Antoniniana*.

<sup>14</sup> *CIL*, VIII, 9354; *AÉ*, 1917/18, 68.

PART TWO



# I. DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMPERIAL EPITHETS

In our collection of inscriptions erected after 212, there is a total of 621 suitable for evaluation. The distribution of these by provinces and epithets is demonstrated in Table 58; the distribution of the 621 imperial epithets is presented in Table 59; 70.06% of the imperial epithets come from the period of the Severan dynasty. It cannot be concluded from this that awards were made more frequently in this period than later; the high proportion is deviously related to the rapid decrease in the number of inscriptions erected after the fourth decade of the 3rd century. It is likely that the other ratios reflect primarily the number of inscriptions erected. The 174 inscriptions with epithet from the period from the accession of Maximinus Thrax to the death of Gallienus, 235–268, represent 28.02% of the material, while epithets later than 268 represent only 1.44%. The distribution of imperial epithets from the various provinces is demonstrated in Table 60.

The imperial epithets are unevenly distributed in the empire. The proportions can be best illustrated by a comparison between larger groups of provinces as demonstrated in Table 61.

The greatest number and proportion of epithets are from the Danube region. This is followed by the region of the Rhine: units stationed on the Rhine–Danube frontier produced 60.86% of the imperial epithets. In comparison with this, the share of the Eastern forces is very low, while that of the units in the Western provinces may be considered moderate. If the number of imperial epithets from each of these groups of provinces is compared with the number of legions stationed there, the values contained in Table 62 are obtained.

If the mean of the numbers of imperial epithets falling to one legion ( $\frac{64 \cdot 13}{4} = 16.03$ ) is taken as 100, the ratios demonstrated in Table 63 are obtained.

The number of imperial epithets falling to one legion in the Rhine and Danube regions is approximately the same, while in the Western provinces the value is a little more than half of this; in the Eastern provinces it is one fifth of that in the Rhine and Danube provinces, and in the Western provinces it is one third of the total. These differences are considerable, but to assess whether legions in the Rhine and Danube regions received a greater share of the awards than the Western and Eastern forces we shall have to compare our indices with the totals of inscriptions with and without epithet coming from the groups of provinces (see Table 64).

It is only in the case of the Western provinces that the index of the total of inscriptions is higher than that of the inscriptions with imperial epithets. Taking the indices of the complete inscriptional material as 100 by provinces, we obtain the proportions of the imperial epithets as demonstrated in Table 65.

Table 58

Provinces	No. of epithets														
	<i>Ant.</i>	<i>Sev.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Gord.</i>	<i>Phil.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Gal.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Post.</i>	<i>Tetr.</i>	<i>Clau.</i>	<i>Aur.</i>	<i>Prob.</i>	<i>Dioc.</i>	Total
Italia	26	26	2	13	15	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	89
Hispania	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Britannia Sup.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Britannia Inf.	10	7	—	14	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	39
Germania Inf.	13	17	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Germania Sup.	28	31	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
Raetia	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Noricum	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Pannonia Sup.	18	14	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Pannonia Inf.	31	31	7	7	7	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	89
Dalmatia	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Moesia Sup.	9	9	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Moesia Inf.	5	7	4	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Dacia	27	14	—	10	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Thracia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Asia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mesopotamia	2	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Syria Coel.	6	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Syria Phoen.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Syria Pal.	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Arabia	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Aegyptus	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cyrenaica	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Africa	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Numidia	9	19	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	40
Mauretania Caes.	2	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Totals	227	208	22	77	42	8	4	21	3	1	3	2	1	2	621



Table 59

Epithets	No. of epithets	%
<i>Antoniniana</i>	227	36.56
<i>Severiana</i>	208	33.50
<i>Maximiniana</i>	22	3.54
<i>Gordiana</i>	77	12.40
<i>Philippiana</i>	42	6.76
<i>Deciana</i>	8	1.29
<i>Galliana-Volusiana</i>	4	0.65
<i>Valeriana-Galliena</i>	21	3.38
<i>Postumiana</i>	3	0.48
<i>Tetriciana</i>	1	0.16
<i>Claudiana</i>	3	0.48
<i>Aureliana</i>	2	0.32
<i>Probiana</i>	1	0.16
<i>Diocletiana-Maximiniana</i>	2	0.32
	621	100.00

Table 60

Provinces	No. of epithets	%
Italia	89	14.33
Hispania	8	1.28
Britannia Superior	4	0.65
Britannia Inferior	39	6.28
Germania Inferior	37	5.96
Germania Superior	71	11.43
Raetia	8	1.28
Noricum	14	2.26
Pannonia Superior	39	6.28
Pannonia Inferior	89	14.33
Dalmatia	4	0.64
Moesia Superior	25	4.03
Moesia Inferior	22	3.54
Dacia	65	10.47
Thracia	4	0.64
Asia	1	0.16
Mesopotamia	10	1.61
Syria Coele	12	1.93
Syria Phoenicia	4	0.65
Syria Palaestina	5	0.81
Arabia	10	1.61
Aegyptus	6	0.97
Cyrenaica	1	0.16
Africa	4	0.65
Numidia	40	6.44
Mauretania Caesariensis	10	1.61
	621	100.00

The legions of the Western provinces in relation to the total number of their inscriptions secured a smaller share of imperial epithets than did the armies of the other three provincial groups. The differences among the latter are insignificant; it is however noteworthy that the index of the legions in the Eastern provinces is the highest. The

Table 61

Province groups	No. of epithets	%
Italia	89	14.33
Hispania-Britannia	51	8.21
Germania-Raetia	116	18.67
Noricum-Thracia	262	42.19
Asia-Aegyptus	48	7.74
Cyrenaica-Mauretania	55	8.86
	621	100.00

Table 62

Province groups	Proportions by legions
Hispania-Britannia	51: 4 = 12.75
Germania-Raetia	116: 5 = 23.20
Noricum-Thracia	262: 11 = 23.82
Asia-Aegyptus	48: 11 = 4.36

Table 63

Province groups	Indices
Hispania-Britannia	79.53
Germania-Raetia	144.72
Noricum-Thracia	148.60
Asia-Aegyptus	27.20

Table 64

Province groups	No. of inscriptions	No. of inscription by legions	Indices
Hispania-Britannia	72	18.00	90.96
Germania-Raetia	139	27.80	140.47
Noricum-Thracia	311	28.27	142.85
Asia-Aegyptus	56	5.09	25.72

Table 65

Province groups	Indices
Hispania-Britannia	87.43
Germania-Raetia	103.03
Noricum-Thracia	104.06
Asia-Aegyptus	105.75

significance of all this is that the great differences in number and proportions of imperial epithets stem not from discrepancies in the awards of epithet but from the frequency with which inscriptions were erected, or in the case of the Eastern units from the rarity of the practice.

Similar results are obtained by examining in the same way the inscriptions on which units are named without epithet in the period after 212 (see Table 66).

The indices of the provincial groups of the Rhine, Danube and Eastern areas are somewhat lower than in the case of the inscriptions with imperial epithets, but the proportions are not greatly different. However, the index of the Western provinces has nearly doubled and has surpassed that of the Rhine provinces. Taking the indices of the total inscriptional material as 100 by provinces, the proportion of the inscriptions without imperial epithet is as shown in Table 67.

Table 66

Province groups	No. of inscriptions	No. of inscription by legions	Indices
Hispania-Britannia	21	5.25	139.81
Germania-Raetia	23	4.60	122.50
Noricum-Thracia	49	4.45	118.51
Asia-Aegyptus	8	0.72	19.15

Table 67

Province groups	Indices
Hispania-Britannia	153.70
Germania-Raetia	87.21
Noricum-Thracia	82.96
Asia-Aegyptus	74.45

Table 68

Distribution of inscriptions by motives	Official	Private	Total
With epithets	34	17	51
Without epithets	18	3	21

Table 69

Distribution of inscriptions by motives	Official	Private	Indices
With epithets	105.99	53.06	79.53
Without epithets	238.10	40.11	139.81

The differences between the Western and the other groups of provinces are remarkable. The lower ratio of the imperial epithets in Hispania and Britannia, and the higher ratio of the inscriptions without epithet allow us to infer that awards were comparatively limited. Examining the inscriptions with and without epithet in this province group and distinguishing between those of an official and private nature, the results given in Table 68 are obtained. The indices of the inscriptions calculated for one legion are demonstrated in Table 69.

By taking the index of the total number of inscriptions as 100, the ratios demonstrated in Table 70 are obtained:

In the case of both the inscriptions with epithets and those without the inscriptions erected officially are in an overwhelming majority. The relatively moderate use of the imperial epithets in the Western provinces took thus place in spite of the fact that the erection of the inscriptions was mainly of an official character. This characteristic of the practice in the provinces is even more conspicuous if it is compared with the official and private inscriptions of the other province groups (see Table 71).

Table 70

Distribution of inscriptions by motives	Official	Private	Index of total
With epithets	133.27	66.72	100.00
Without epithets	170.30	28.69	100.00

Table 71

Distribution of inscriptions by province groups	Germania Raetia		Noricum Thracia		Asia Aegyptus	
	No. of inscriptions	Indices	No. of inscriptions	Indices	No. of inscriptions	Indices
With epithet						
Official	57	142.14	121	137.16	13	14.71
Private	59	147.32	141	160.05	35	39.70
Total	116	144.72	262	148.60	48	27.20
Without epithet						
Official	4	42.33	20	96.30	5	23.81
Private	19	203.21	29	141.18	3	14.44
Total	23	122.50	49	118.51	8	19.15
With epithet Total = 100						
Official		98.22		92.30		54.08
Private		101.18		107.71		145.96
Without epithet Total = 100						
Official		34.56		81.26		124.33
Private		165.89		119.13		75.40

The index numbers and their ratios are dissimilar to those of the other three province groups. The indices of the inscriptions private in character are higher not only than those of official inscriptions but also than the indices of inscriptions with imperial epithets and those without. Only in the Eastern provinces can an exception be observed, for here official inscriptions are in a majority among those without epithets. However the number of inscriptions is in this case so low—5 and 3—that it should not be taken into account in the interpretation of the overall picture. It is clear from our comparisons that in the Rhine, Danube and Eastern regions, where inscriptions with epithet are more common than in the Western regions, this phenomenon is not produced by official inscriptions being in the majority, but on the contrary those erected for private purposes are slightly more

common. In the case of inscriptions without epithet, except in the East, the preponderance of texts with a private nature is stronger.

The order of the 10 provinces possessing the most imperial epithets is demonstrated in Table 72 ( $A$  = number of imperial epithets;  $B$  = percentage ratio of the epithets with regard to the total, 621, of the texts;  $C$  = number of imperial epithets belonging to one legion. Index:  $\frac{253}{9} = 28.11$ ).

Table 72

Provinces	$A$	$B$	$C$
1. Italia	89	14.33	
2. Pannonia Inferior	89	14.33	44.50
3. Germania Superior	71	11.43	35.50
4. Dacia	65	10.47	32.50
5. Numidia	40	6.44	40.00
6. Pannonia Superior	39	6.28	19.50
7. Britannia Inferior	39	6.28	39.00
8. Germania Inferior	37	5.96	18.50
9. Moesia Superior	25	4.03	12.50
10. Moesia Inferior	22	3.54	11.00
	516	83.09	253.00

Five provinces are on the Danube frontier; two are on the Rhine; the Western and African provinces are represented by one each. No Eastern province appears among the first ten. Within the provinces of the Danube region, the disproportionate representation of Pannonia is remarkable: 128 imperial epithets are recorded from the two provinces, as opposed to 134 from the other provinces, including Noricum, Dalmatia and Thracia which are not among the first ten.<sup>1</sup> The two Pannonias are also not equally represented; the number of imperial epithets from Pannonia Inferior is little more than half of that from Pannonia Superior: 57.47%. On the Rhine frontier, Germania Superior is in a similar position to Pannonia Inferior. The number of imperial epithets possessed by Germania Inferior is just over half of that from Germania Superior—71: 37 or 52.11%, and even with the epithets of Raetia the ratio is 71: 45 or 63.38%. An explanation of the remarkable differences within province groups may be given by the differences which manifest themselves in the Western provinces. As in the Danube and Rhine areas, the leading role belongs to just one province. Against the 39 imperial epithets from Britannia Inferior, the other two provinces have produced only 12 epithets in all, hardly a third, 30.77%, of those from the former province. The significance of the difference is enhanced by the fact that Britannia Inferior was a province with one legion only. It achieved its preponderance in spite of the two-legioned Britannia Superior. At any rate the case of Britannia Inferior testifies that in respect of the differing number of imperial epithets, the number of legions is not a determining factor. It is likely that the occurrence of a high proportion of imperial epithets is characteristic of the frontier provinces which were exposed to frequent hostile attacks. The large numbers and high index value of the

<sup>1</sup> The preponderance of the two Pannonias is even greater in reality. The inscriptions are consistently considered at the original stationing place of the troops; thus, the inscriptions of *Legio V Macedonica* and of *Legio XIII Gemina* erected in Poetovio are considered at Dacia. It is doubtful however whether after 260 these legions can still be considered as belonging to the army of Dacia.

imperial epithets from Numidia, which had only one legion, can also be explained by this circumstance. In four regions, that of the Danube in which Pannonia Inferior has produced 89 imperial epithets, the Rhine region, where 71 came from Germania Superior, in Africa, where Numidia has 40, and in the Western provinces, where Britannia Inferior has 39, there is one province for which the ratio is significantly higher than it is for the others. Not only is the number of imperial epithets known from the Eastern provinces smaller, but no leading province can be distinguished among them.

The 621 imperial epithets show the percentage distribution by provinces and epithets as listed in Table 73 (the numerical distribution of the epithets has been given earlier, in Table 58).

Table 73

Provinces	%							
	<i>Ant.</i>	<i>Sev.</i>	<i>Max.</i>	<i>Gord.</i>	<i>Phil.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Gall.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
Italia	11.45	12.50	9.09	16.88	35.72	62.50	—	4.76
Hispania	1.76	1.92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brit. Sup.	0.88	0.48	—	—	—	12.50	—	—
Brit. Inf.	4.41	3.37	—	18.18	4.76	—	—	4.76
Germ. Inf.	5.73	8.18	13.64	2.60	4.76	—	—	—
Germ. Sup.	12.34	14.90	4.55	6.49	14.29	—	—	—
Raetia	3.08	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Noricum	2.64	3.37	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Pann. Sup.	7.93	6.73	4.54	19.48	4.76	—	—	—
Pann. Inf.	13.66	14.90	31.82	9.09	16.67	12.50	50.00	—
Dalmatia	1.32	—	—	—	2.38	—	—	—
Moes. Sup.	3.97	4.33	4.54	3.89	2.38	12.50	—	4.76
Moes. Inf.	2.20	3.37	18.18	5.19	2.38	—	—	4.76
Dacia	11.90	6.73	—	12.99	7.14	—	—	52.39
Thracia	0.88	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asia	—	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Mesopotamia	0.88	2.40	—	2.60	2.38	—	—	—
Syria Coel.	2.64	1.44	—	1.30	—	—	50.00	—
Syria Ph.	0.44	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria Pal.	1.76	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Arabia	3.08	0.48	—	—	2.38	—	—	4.76
Aegyptus	0.88	1.44	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Cyrenaica	—	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—
Africa	1.32	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Numidia	3.97	9.14	13.64	3.90	—	—	—	19.05
Maur. Caes.	0.88	1.92	—	3.90	—	—	—	4.76
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The percentage distribution according to province groups is demonstrated in Table 74.

A comparison between the individual imperial epithets does not give numerical data which are reliable in every respect. Of the 621 epithets there is a total of only 4 (0.65%) which are *Galliana-Volusiana*; the number of *Deciana* epithets is 8 (1.28%). The percentage distribution of these as given in Table 74 cannot be considered realistic. The 22 *Maximiniana* (3.54%) and the 21 *Valeriana-Galliana* (3.38%) are also too few to be evaluated statistically. If these imperial epithets are left out of consideration, the pattern of the ratios for the individual provinces reveals a definite tendency over successive periods, which are here represented by the various forms of imperial epithet. In Italy the percentage values increase. This province's share of the *Antoniniana* and *Severiana*

Table 74

Epithets	%						Total
	Italia	His.- Brit.	Ger.- Raet.	Nor.- Thra.	Asia- Aeg.	Cyr.- Maur.	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	11.45	7.05	21.15	44.50	9.68	6.17	100.00
<i>Severiana</i>	12.50	5.77	23.08	39.91	7.20	11.54	100.00
<i>Maximiniana</i>	9.09	—	18.19	59.08	—	13.64	100.00
<i>Gordiana</i>	16.88	18.18	10.39	37.65	7.80	9.10	100.00
<i>Philippiana</i>	35.72	4.76	19.05	35.71	4.76	—	100.00
<i>Deciana</i>	62.50	12.50	—	25.00	—	—	100.00
<i>Galliana</i>	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	—	100.00
<i>Valeriana</i>	4.76	4.76	—	61.91	4.76	22.81	100.00
Overall %	14.33	8.21	18.67	42.19	7.74	8.86	100.00

epithets is still lower than the share it achieves overall, 14.33%; it exceeds this value in the case of *Gordiana* and reaches a proportion two and a half times greater than average in the case of *Philippiana*. On the other hand the percentage ratio of the provinces along the Danube shows a gradual decline. Only the epithet *Antoniniana* exceeds the percentage for the whole period, 42.19%. The decline is however less in proportion than the rise shown by Italy: the proportion of *Philippiana* to *Antoniniana* epithets as a percentage is 80.21. A decrease may also be observed in the Eastern provinces. The share of *Philippiana* is already only half, 49.17% of that of *Antoniniana*. In the other three groups of provinces no such unambiguous tendencies are apparent. The group of Britain and Spain also tends to decrease; here however a significant increase occurs under Gordian III.

Taking the Rhine and Danube provinces together, their epithet proportions always form a majority, with the exception of the epithets *Gordiana*. But the tendency here is also towards decrease since the lowest percentage ratio, 48.04%, occurs not with *Philippiana* but with *Gordiana*.

Though local military and political events could change the ratios of the imperial epithets temporarily in individual provinces, as in *Britannia Inferior* under Gordian III, we may in general infer that the distribution of epithet awards gradually shifted in favour of Italy.

\*

Why did the ratios for Italy change? Explanations might be given along two different lines: 1. The shift might result from an increase in the number of imperial epithets awarded in Italy while the level in the provinces remained unchanged. 2. The number of imperial epithets awarded in Italy might have remained constant, while a decline took place in the provinces. The problem will be elucidated by a comparison between the yearly averages<sup>2</sup>. (See Table 75 and Fig. 1.)

Under Severus Alexander, the yearly averages in Italy, as everywhere else apart from Africa, drop and they show only a slight rise under Gordian III. Under Philippus, the average only slightly surpasses that of the *Antoniniana* epithet. (See Fig. 2.) Thus, in the case of Italy, no definite or significant rise can be observed in the averages until 249. In the

<sup>2</sup> I calculated the yearly averages (212–222, 217–218 not included) as 9 with the epithets *Antoniniana*, 13 with *Severiana*, 6 with *Gordiana*, 5 with *Philippiana*. The other imperial epithets, owing to the limited evidence for evaluation, have not been taken into consideration.

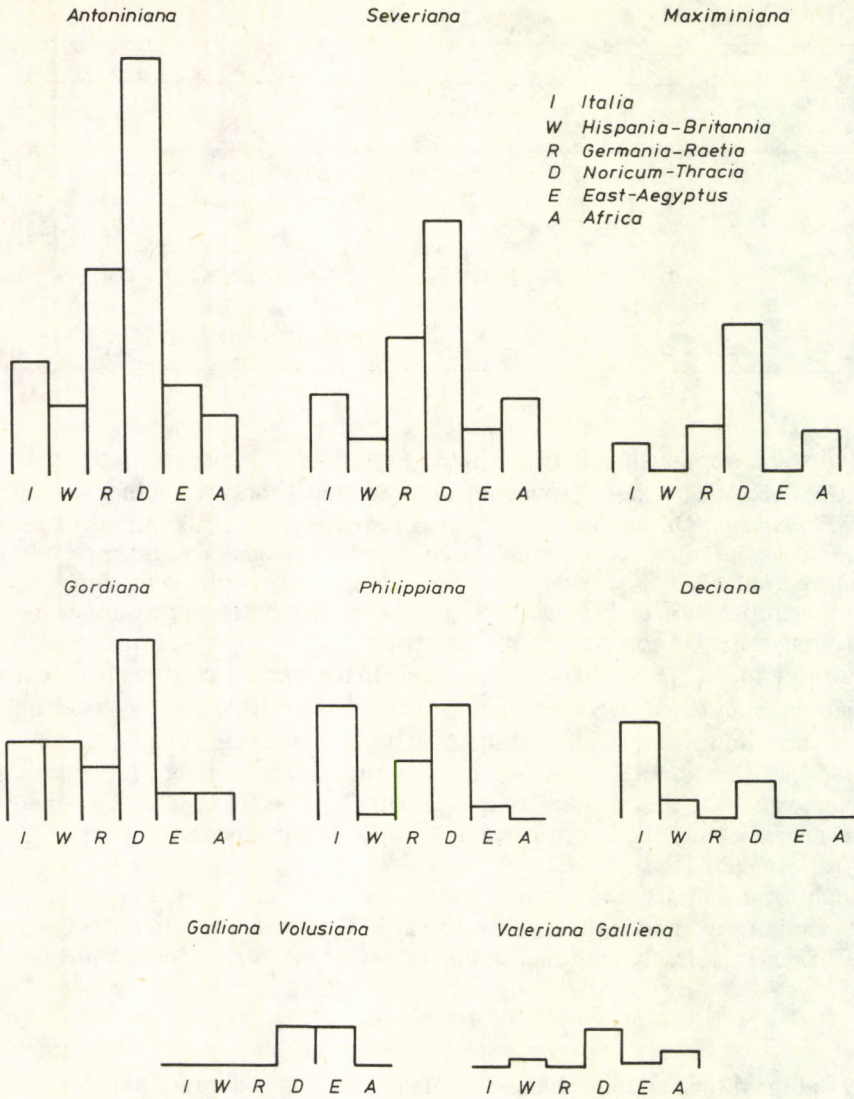


Fig. 1.—Yearly averages by groups of provinces

Table 75

Province groups	Yearly averages			
	Antoniniana	Severiana	Gordiana	Philippiana
Italia	2.89	2.00	2.17	3.00
Hispania-Britannia	1.78	0.92	2.33	0.40
Germania-Raetia	5.33	3.69	1.33	1.60
Noricum-Thracia	11.20	6.38	4.83	3.00
Asia-Aegyptus	2.44	1.15	1.00	0.40
Cyrenaica-Mauretania	1.56	1.85	1.17	—



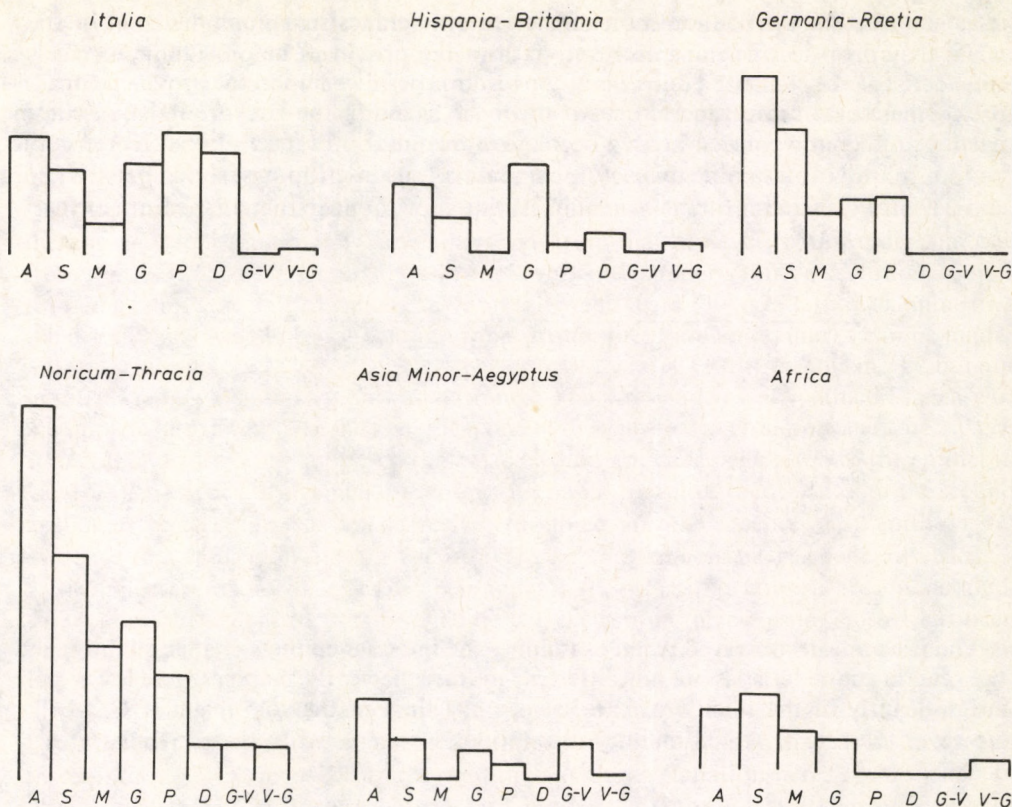


Fig. 2.—Yearly averages by imperial epithets

two province groups where the percentage ratios tend to decrease, the level of the yearly averages declines similarly both in the Danube region and in the East. In the case of the other province groups also, if we disregard the temporary rises, in Africa under Severus Alexander, in the West under Gordian III, or declines, in the Rhine region under Gordian III; the yearly average of the imperial epithets in Philippus' period does not reach one third of that of the *Antoniniana* epithets (see Table 76).

Table 76

Province groups	%
Italia	103.81
Hispania-Britannia	22.47
Germania-Raetia	30.02
Noricum-Thracia	26.74
Asia-Aegyptus	16.39
Cyrenaica-Mauretania	0.00

The great decrease in the yearly averages was thus general in the province groups, though not in Italy where the yearly average did not change. This gives an unambiguous answer to the question posed by the increase in percentage value of epithets in Italy and the parallel decrease in the province groups, in the period up to Philippus. It is another

question whether the phenomenon of the yearly averages remaining constant in Italy while they drop to one third and one sixth in the provinces before Philippus can be considered as the result of a decrease in the rewards bestowed upon the provincial armies or whether some more general causes are to be found in the background. We can in particular take into consideration a decrease in the number of inscriptions erected in the period. In order to examine this, let us compare all the inscriptions erected between 212 and 249 on which an army unit is mentioned with or without epithet, in the form of yearly averages (see Table 77).

Table 77

Province groups	Yearly averages		%
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Philippiana</i>	
Italia	3.22	3.20	99.38
Hispania-Britannia	2.67	0.60	22.47
Germania-Raetia	6.00	1.40	23.33
Noricum-Thracia	12.33	4.00	32.44
Asia-Aegyptus	2.67	0.40	14.98
Cyrenaica-Mauretania	2.44	0.40	16.39

The proportions observed when examining the imperial epithets change slightly, and the general characteristics are not different; in Italy the yearly averages were lower only insignificantly in the middle of the 3rd century than in the sole reign of Caracalla. However the rate at which military inscriptions were erected in the provinces greatly declined.

\*

When examining the frequency of imperial epithets according to province groups we found repeatedly that the general process of decrease was varied in some period by an increase or by a disproportionate decline. Not all the members of a province group are responsible for these fluctuations; in most cases they reflect a numerical increase or decrease in the imperial epithets from one province or only a few provinces. Local military or political causes are to be found underlying these changes. The yearly averages by province are, in the case of the four epithets for which adequate information exists for evaluation, demonstrated in Table 78.

The yearly averages of *Severiana* epithets in the Western provinces, in the Rhine and the Danube regions remained everywhere below those of *Antoniniana*. In the Eastern provinces, the averages of Mesopotamia and Syria Phoenicia, and in Africa, the averages of Numidia and Mauretania-Caesariensis increased in the proportion demonstrated in Table 79.

With the epithets *Gordiana*, a further decrease in the averages can be observed in most of the provinces, its yearly averages do not reach the levels which occurred in the period of Severus-Alexander. There are increases as demonstrated in Table 80.

The yearly averages of the *Philippiana* epithets surpassed those of the *Gordiana* epithets in the cases presented in Table 81.

The increases listed above are, with one exception, between 108% and 209%. The exception is Britannia Inferior under Gordian III, where the rise of 431.48% is of a different order from the others. This rise is not found in neighbouring Britannia Superior,

Table 78

Provinces	Yearly averages			
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana</i>	<i>Philippiana</i>
Italia	2.89	2.00	2.17	3.00
Hispania	0.44	0.31	—	—
Britannia Sup.	0.22	0.08	—	—
Britannia Inf.	1.11	0.54	2.33	0.40
Germania Inf.	1.44	1.31	0.33	0.40
Germania Sup.	3.11	2.38	0.83	1.20
Raetia	0.78	—	0.17	—
Noricum	0.67	0.54	0.17	—
Pannonia Sup.	2.00	1.08	0.67	0.40
Pannonia Inf.	3.44	2.38	1.17	1.40
Dalmatia	0.33	—	—	0.20
Moesia Sup.	1.00	0.69	0.50	0.20
Moesia Inf.	0.55	0.54	0.67	0.20
Dacia	3.00	1.08	1.67	0.60
Thracia	0.22	0.08	—	—
Asia	—	—	0.17	—
Mesopotamia	0.22	0.38	0.33	0.20
Syria Coele	0.67	0.25	0.17	—
Syria Phoenicia	0.11	0.23	—	—
Syria Palaestina	0.44	—	0.17	—
Arabia	0.78	0.08	—	0.20
Aegyptus	0.22	0.23	0.17	—
Cyrenaica	—	—	0.17	—
Africa	0.33	0.08	—	—
Numidia	1.00	1.46	0.50	—
Mauretania Caes.	0.22	0.31	0.50	—

Table 79

Provinces	%
Mesopotamia	172.73
Syria Phoenicia	209.09
Numidia	146.00
Mauretania Caesariensis	140.91

Table 80

Provinces	%
Italia	108.50
Britannia Inferior	431.48
Moesia Inferior	124.07
Dacia	154.63
Mauretania Caesariensis	161.29

so its causes must lie not in events involving the army of Britain as a whole, but in actions along the *limes*. In the majority of cases, the rises did not occur in isolation. Under Severus Alexander, the yearly averages of two Eastern and of two African provinces increased; that of the two latter increased by an almost identical percentage. Under Gordian III, the more Easterly provinces of the Danube region, Dacia and Moesia Inferior, also show a not dissimilar rise. Under Philippus, the same phenomenon can be observed in Germany. As regards the causes of the increase in the average no uniform answer can be given. It is possible that under Severus Alexander the disproportionately high increase in the number of epithets from Mesopotamia can be associated with the imperial campaign. However the Persian war under Gordian did not increase the number or proportion of epithets in the Eastern provinces. A great deterioration of the military situation in the Lower Danube

region set in under Philippus, and interestingly the number of epithets in these provinces rises not in this period but under Gordian III.

As can be seen from the discussion above, the decreases in yearly average that took place up to the reign of Philippus can be explained by the decline in the number of inscriptions erected, thus primarily by economic reasons. It was only in Italy that the decrease did not take effect; there the material conditions necessary for the erection of inscriptions worsened only to a slight extent. As regards numbers, the decrease in the yearly averages of epithets from the ten most important provinces presents the picture given by Table 82.

Table 81

Provinces	%
Italia	138.25
Germania Inferior	121.21
Germania Superior	144.58
Pannonia Inferior	119.66

Table 82

Provinces	Yearly averages		%
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Philippiana</i>	
1. Pannonia Inferior	3.44	1.40	40.70
2. Germania Superior	3.11	1.20	38.59
3. Dacia	3.00	0.60	20.00
4. Italia	2.89	3.00	103.81
5. Pannonia Superior	2.00	0.40	20.00
6. Germania Inferior	1.44	0.40	27.78
7. Britannia Inferior	1.11	0.40	36.04
8. Numidia	1.00	—	—
9. Moesia Superior	1.00	0.20	20.00
10. Raetia	0.78	—	—

Table 83

Provinces	Yearly averages	%
Pannonia Inferior	1.17	34.01
Dacia	1.67	55.67
Pannonia Superior	0.67	33.50
Moesia Superior	0.50	50.00

In the leading provinces of the individual groups, the decline is of no smaller proportion than in the other provinces and the differences are not significant; the yearly averages drop back to 36–40%. In the provinces of the Danube region the yearly averages decrease by 80%. The situation is somewhat more favourable in Germania Inferior where the average drops to 27.78%. The remarkably heavy fall in the Danube region sets in under Philippus. In these provinces, under Gordian III, the yearly averages and the percentage ratio for the epithet *Antoniniana* present the picture given in Table 83.

The two Pannonias still produced one third of their yearly average, while the other two provinces produced one half of theirs. The percentage ratio of Pannonia Inferior was lower under Gordian III than it was in the following period. The percentages took a similar course in the Rhine region (Table 84).

Table 84

Provinces	Yearly averages	%
Germania Superior	0.83	26.69
Germania Inferior	0.33	22.92
Raetia	0.17	21.79

In the provinces, the yearly averages up to the reign of Philippus dropped by 60–80%, as a result of the economic decline. The rises under Philippus in Pannonia Inferior and in the two Germanias are evidently to be explained not by an improvement in the economic situation but by other historical factors.

## II. THE ERECTORS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS WITH IMPERIAL EPITHETS

The differences that manifest themselves in the frequency with which the various provinces produced imperial epithets can partly be explained by the conditions in which the inscriptions recording the epithets were erected. I understand by these conditions on the one hand the persons and units who had the inscriptions made (the emperor, the heads of army and administration, officers,<sup>1</sup> principals, soldiers, veterans, citizens, as well as legions, auxiliaries, army and civilian bodies), and on the other hand the purport of the erection whether it was a gravestone erected to the dead, altar to a God, a text honouring an individual person, a building inscription, etc.<sup>2</sup> (see Table 85).

### ITALIA

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of inscriptions is as demonstrated in Table 86.

As seen from a statistical comparison, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions from Italy, so far as concerns the composition of the individuals and organisations responsible for their erection, are as follows:

1. Almost half of the inscriptions, 44.45%, come from soldiers, veterans and members of their families; in the *civis* category are to be found, almost without exception, members of the families of army officers. In reality the proportion is still higher: the indeterminable inscriptions come from gravestones and will fall into three categories: the proportions of these otherwise are *principalis* 14.29%, *miles* 23.81%, and *civis* 61.90%. It is likely that the proportion of the percentage values of the *miles-civis* categories together, 85.71%, is valid for the indeterminable inscriptions as well, since an overwhelming majority of them may belong in these two categories.

2. After soldiers and members of their family, emperors are responsible for the next largest number of inscriptions. In contrast to the provinces, these are almost without exception military diplomas.

3. The proportion of the percentage value formed by inscriptions erected by officers, N.C.O.s and military units is only moderate. These values together barely exceed one quarter of the inscriptions: 25.55%.

<sup>1</sup> In the compilation are represented the governors and army officers subdivided into legates, tribunes and centurions. In the category of legate are included governors, *legati legionis*, prefects of Rome and prefects of the fleet. In the tribunes' line appear *tribuni laticlarii*, equestrian tribunes and other prefects. With the centurions are included all officers from *centurio cohortis* to *praefectus legionis*.

<sup>2</sup> Table 85 also indicates the inscriptions without epithet: see the numbers in square brackets.

Table 85

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	On construction work	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>			35 36 37 49 51 61 304 305 306 307 308 561 562 659 660 661 669 710 711 727 787		
<i>Legatus</i>		576	570 572 [574]		
<i>Tribunus</i>		43 [555]	[555] 573 577		
<i>Centurio</i>		524	38		
<i>Principalis</i>	296 297 302	523 569 [575] 658 663 671 [709]	[566] 663 671		571
<i>Miles</i>	31 40 [41] [53] 57 310 670	39 42 45 [303] 309 311 563 564 567 568 657 662 664 666 706 707 708 773	[303] 309 657 666 773		667
<i>Veteranus</i>		46	46 668		
<i>Civis</i>	33 34 50 62 291 292 293 294 295 300 312 313 314 [565]		48 665		
<i>Legio</i>		[726]	[656] [726]		
<i>Auxilia</i>		47 58	47 58 [315] 316	56 [315] 316 317 318	
Undetermined	32 44 60 298 299 301				

Table 86

Erector	No. of inscription		Percentage of inscription	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	21	21	23.34	20.59
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	8	10	8.89	9.80
<i>Principalis</i>	9	12	10.00	11.77
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	25	28	27.78	27.45
<i>Civis</i>	15	16	16.67	15.69
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	6	9	6.66	8.82
Undetermined	6	6	6.66	5.88
	90	102	100.00	100.00

4. In the case of commanding officers, other officers and units the percentage values are lower than they were for the inscriptions as a whole. Thus the former erected inscriptions without epithet in a greater proportion than did the soldiers and their family members.

In examining the purpose of the erection of inscriptions with epithet, that is to whom they were erected, the numerical and statistical data demonstrated in Table 87 are obtained.<sup>3</sup>

Table 87

Motives	No. of inscription		Percentage of inscription	
	With an epithet	Total	With an epithet	Total
Gravestone	27	30	27.00	25.86
Altar	28	33	28.00	28.45
To a person	39	46	39.00	39.66
On construction work	4	5	4.00	4.31
Undetermined	2	2	2.00	1.72
	100	116	100.00	100.00

Table 88

God	No. of inscriptions
Jupiter	9
Hercules	7
Mars	5
Victoria	5
Apollo	3
Fortuna	3
Mercurius	3
Nemesis	3
Aesculapius	2
Diana	2
Sol	2

The numbers and ratios of gravestones and altars are approximately equal. They also agree in that the majority of their erectors were soldiers or members of their families. To the number of inscriptions erected to individuals can be added the diplomas conferred upon the soldiers of the Rome cohorts. In this group, 18 dedications can be found excluding diplomas. Thus their proportion is not high. To the category of soldiers and their family members belong 8 inscriptions; to that of officers, N.C.O.s and units belong 10 inscriptions in all, thus the latter are in a majority, unlike the case of the gravestones and altars. The proportion of building inscriptions is low. These are to be found only with units. Gods are mentioned on altars as demonstrated in Table 88.<sup>4</sup>

In addition to the altars erected to Juno, Minerva and Sol, there were some erected to a few local gods (Arduina, Biuba, Sabadius, etc.).

<sup>3</sup> Those inscriptions which can be listed as altars, and also as erections in honour of an individual, or as building inscriptions, appear accordingly in two or three places (for example, the building inscription on a temple dedicated to the emperor).

<sup>4</sup> An inscription appears as many times as there are gods mentioned on it.



## BRITANNIA INFERIOR

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of erectors of inscriptions in Britannia Inferior is as demonstrated in Tables 89 and 90.

On the basis of a statistical comparison, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions in Britannia Inferior, from the viewpoint of the erectors' composition are as follows:

1. The majority of the inscriptions (56.41%) was erected by units, and the overwhelming majority of them by auxiliaries.

2. After the units, the emperors erected most of the inscriptions (15.39%). These, dissimilarly to those of Italy, are all in connection with building work.

Table 89  
Britannia Inferior

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	On construction work	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>				71 73 326 [330] 586 587 771	
<i>Legatus</i>					
<i>Tribunus</i>		74 [80]	[80]	[80]	
<i>Centurio</i>		[580] 590	325 [580] 590		
<i>Principalis</i>		75 [767]			
<i>Miles</i>	70	333			
<i>Veteranus</i>					
<i>Civis</i>					
<i>Legio</i>				581	
<i>Auxilia</i>		72 77 [526] 556 582 584 585 588 589 593 731 [768] 769 770 772	[78] 81 82 [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] 327 [525] [527] 582 585 588 589 593 731 [768]	[76] 79 327 328 329 [331] 332 556	783
Undetermined	674	591 592 673			582

Table 90

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	6	7	15.39	12.72
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	3	5	7.69	9.09
<i>Principalis</i>	1	2	2.56	3.64
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	2	2	5.13	3.64
<i>Civis</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	22	34	56.41	61.82
Undetermined	5	5	12.82	9.09
	39	55	100.00	100.00

3. The number of inscriptions erected by officers, N.C.O.s and soldiers is low. The number of inscriptions belonging in the category of officers and N.C.O.s is twice that of the soldiers and veterans. No inscription survives from civilians.

In the composition of the inscriptions of Britannia, the official erections are in a majority: military units, imperial construction works for units, and officers of higher rank are the erectors.

In examining the purport of the erection of inscriptions with epithet—to whom they were erected—the numerical and statistical data demonstrated in Table 91 are obtained:

Table 91

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With an epithet	Total	With an epithet	Total
Gravestone	2	2	4.17	3.03
Altar	20	25	41.66	37.88
To person	11	21	22.92	31.82
On construction work	13	16	27.08	24.34
Undetermined	2	2	4.17	3.09
	48	66	100.00	100.00

The proportion of gravestones is insignificant. The only gravestone that can be assigned to a category comes from a *miles*. However the numerical ratio of the altars is remarkably high. An overwhelming majority of them come from units, 65.00%. The building inscriptions come partly from units, 53.83%, and partly reflect imperial building work, 46.15%. The number of inscriptions erected in honour of the emperor is somewhat smaller.

The gods designated on the altars also indicate the preponderance of official erections: Jupiter on 7 inscriptions; Genius on 4 inscriptions.

One inscription each was erected to Mars, Minerva, Mithras, Sol, and to local gods, Alaisiagie, Garmangabis, Matres tres.

## GERMANIA INFERIOR

Thus, the numerical and the percentage ratios of the erectors of the inscriptions are as demonstrated in Tables 92 and 93.

On the basis of a statistical comparison, the most important characteristic of the inscriptions from Germania Inferior, from the point of view of the nature of their erection, are as follows:

1. One half, 50.00% of the inscriptions with epithet come from officers and *principales*. Within this group, the proportion of centurions and of officers of higher rank is slightly higher than that of the *principales*.
2. The proportion of the military units does not reach 15%. It is significant that all these inscriptions come from legions.
3. The proportion of soldiers and of civilian family members is low. The two together hardly exceed 15%—17.64%.
4. No inscription was erected by an emperor.

Table 92  
Germania Inferior

Erector	Inscription number				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>					
<i>Legatus</i>		[98] 335 338	338		91
<i>Tribunus</i>		341 676		341	
<i>Centurio</i>	89	334 594	350 594		
<i>Principalis</i>	346	[97] 342 343 344 345 349 [595] 596 [719]	337		
<i>Miles</i>		92 96 101 [340]	[340]		88
<i>Veteranus</i>					
<i>Civis</i>	347 348 [732]		[713]		
<i>Legio</i>		93 94 336	93 336	95 530	
<i>Auxilia</i>					
Undetermined	99 339	528 675	90		529

Table 93

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legatus—centurio</i>	9	10	26.47	24.39
<i>Principalis</i>	8	11	23.53	26.83
<i>Miles—veteranus</i>	4	5	11.76	12.19
<i>Civis</i>	2	4	5.88	9.76
<i>Legio—auxilia</i>	5	5	14.71	12.19
Undetermined	6	6	17.65	14.64
	34	41	100.00	100.00

Table 94

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	6	7	15.39	14.90
Altar	20	25	51.28	53.19
To person	7	9	17.95	19.15
On construction work	3	3	7.69	6.38
Undetermined	3	3	7.69	6.38
	39	47	100.00	100.00

Among inscriptions from Germania Inferior, the leading role is played by officers and *principales*. In examining the purpose of the erection of inscriptions with epithet, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 94 are obtained:

Some half of the inscriptions with epithet are from altars. A majority of these, 60%, were erected by officers and *principales*. Besides the altars, there are a moderate proportion of gravestones and inscriptions erected in honour of individuals, primarily emperors. The number of building inscriptions is very small.

Table 95

God	No. of inscriptions
Jupiter	10
Juno	4
Minerva	4
Victoria	3
Fortuna	2
Genius	2
Oceanus	2
Rhenus	2

The gods designated on altars are contained in Table 95.

One inscription each was erected to Mars, Neptunus, Salus, Silvanus, as well as to local gods (Hluena, Iseneucaega, Matres, Matrones).

## GERMANIA SUPERIOR

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of the inscriptions is as given in Tables 96 and 97.

On the basis of a statistical comparison, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions in Germania Superior—from the viewpoint of the composition of their erectors—are as follows:

1. Almost half of the inscriptions with epithet, 47.14%, come from officers and *principales*. Within this group, the number of inscriptions erected by *principales* is more than twice that of the officers.

2. The inscriptions erected by military units produce nearly one third of the texts with epithets. The ratio of legions to auxiliary regiments is 1:2.

3. The proportion of soldiers and civilian family members is very low, 5.71% altogether.

4. The number and proportion of imperial inscriptions is low, too.

In the composition of the erectors of inscriptions in Germania Superior the leading role goes to officers and *principales*, especially the latter.

In examining the purpose of the erection of inscriptions with epithet, the numerical and statistical data as given in Table 98 are obtained.

Almost half of the inscriptions with epithet come from altars. An overwhelming majority of them were erected by officers and *principales*. The number of imperial inscriptions and of dedications by governors, though these are less common, is relatively high. Of them one half, 52.38% were erected by military units, auxiliaries without exception, and the others by officers, from legates to *principales*. An overwhelming majority of the 13 inscriptions on construction work also come from military units, 61.54%. Among the latter, inscriptions erected by legions form a majority. The

Table 96  
Germania Superior

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>				119 681	
<i>Legatus</i>		597	113 597		
<i>Tribunus</i>		365 380 680 [714]	330		
<i>Centurio</i>		121 370	103 110 354		
<i>Principalis</i>		102 104 105 106 107 112 114 115 116 117 [130] [351] 352 355 [359] 362 363 364 366 367 371 [376] 384 600 601	353	[359] 367	599
<i>Miles</i>		361 [383]			
<i>Veteranus</i>		[108] 356 357		356 357	
<i>Civis</i>	131				
<i>Legio</i>		109 111		120 123 372 677 678	
<i>Auxilia</i>		126 375 [532]	125 127 128 129 378 379 381 382 386 387 [388] 531	371 387 598	
<i>Collegium</i>	[733]				
Undetermined		369 373 385 679	118 358 368		122 124 377

Table 97

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	2	2	2.86	2.50
<i>Legatus-conturio</i>	10	11	14.28	13.75
<i>Principalis</i>	23	26	32.86	32.50
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	3	5	4.28	6.25
<i>Civis</i>	1	1	1.43	1.25
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	22	24	31.13	30.00
<i>Collegium</i>	—	1	—	1.25
Undetermined	9	10	12.86	12.50
	70	80	100.00	100.00

Table 98

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
Gravestone	1	2	1.32	2.27
Altar	37	46	48.68	52.27
To person	21	22	27.63	25.00
On construction work	13	14	17.11	15.91
Undetermined	4	4	5.26	4.55
	76	88	100.00	100.00

Table 99

Gods	No. of inscriptions
Genius	14
Jupiter	9
Juno	5
Dolichenus	3
Fortuna	3
Epona	2
Mars	2
Mithras	2

proportion of gravestones on the other hand is quite insignificant. The only example was erected by a member of a soldier's family. Gods named on the altars are summarized in Table 99.

One inscription each was devoted to Diana, Nymphae, Sabasius, Silvanus, and to local gods (Biviae, Triviae, Quadriviae).

## PANNONIA SUPERIOR

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of inscriptions is as given in Tables 100 and 101.

On the basis of a statistical comparison, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions, so far as concerns the composition of the erectors, are as follows:

1. The overwhelming majority of the inscriptions were erected by *principales*. Only the category of officers shows a greater percentage value. These two categories together amount to more than three quarters of the inscriptions, 77.78%.

2. The proportion of soldiers and of civilians connected with them is low, 11.11% altogether.

3. No imperial inscription is known so far.

In the composition of the inscriptions from Pannonia Superior, the leading role is taken by *principales*.

In examining the purpose behind the erection of inscriptions with epithets, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 102 are obtained.

Two thirds of the inscriptions with epithet come from altars. A high proportion of them, 69.33%, were erected by *principales*. The proportion of inscriptions honouring

Table 100  
Pannonia Superior

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>					
<i>Legatus</i>					
<i>Tribunus</i>			410 [412]		
<i>Centurio</i>		157 401 402 407	160		
<i>Principalis</i>		149 150 153 155 156 158 161 [396] [397] 398 399 403 405 406 408 [535] [536] [605] 607 608 609 683 684 [715] [734] [735]	148 149 150 151 152 398 [536] 537		
<i>Miles</i>		159 400			
<i>Veteranus</i>		154			
<i>Civis</i>	164				
<i>Legio</i>		404			
<i>Auxilia</i>					
Undetermined	163		162 606		

Table 101

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	6	7	16.67	15.55
<i>Principalis</i>	22	30	61.11	66.67
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	3	3	8.33	6.67
<i>Civis</i>	1	1	2.78	2.22
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	1	1	2.78	2.22
<i>Undetermined</i>	3	3	8.33	6.67
	36	45	100.00	100.00

Table 102

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	2	2	5.13	4.38
Altar	26	34	66.67	69.39
To person	11	13	28.20	26.53
On construction work	—	—	—	—
Undetermined	—	—	—	—
	39	49	100.00	100.00

emperors and other individuals is also significant. These inscriptions were almost without exception erected by officers and N.C.O.s. It is remarkable that no building inscription occurs among them. The number of gravestones is also insignificant. In the only case where the identity of the erector could be determined it was a relative who put up the gravestone. For gods designated on the altars see Table 103.

Table 103

Gods	No. of inscriptions
Jupiter	9
Silvanus	4
Genius	3
Mithras	3

Diana, Fortuna and Nemesis occur on one inscription each. No local god with the exception of Silvanus, who may be considered one, received an altar. It is remarkable that on the inscriptions without epithet Jupiter is found in 5 cases, Genius in 5, Coelestis in one and Dolichenus also in one case.

## PANNONIA INFERIOR

The distribution of the numerical and percentage ratios of the erectors of the inscriptions is as given in Tables 104 and 105.

On the basis of the statistical analysis of the composition of the erectors in Pannonia Inferior, the most important features are as follows:

1. The *principales* erected the majority of the inscriptions from this province as well; their proportion however scarcely surpasses one third of the total. The percentage share of the officers is also moderate, the two together coming to 42.02%. On the other hand, the number of inscriptions from army units is comparatively high.

2. The inscriptions erected by soldiers, veterans, and their relatives provide 22.09% of the total. Their share, in comparison with the proportions found in other provinces, is very high.

3. The number of imperial inscriptions is also considerable.

In the composition of the inscriptions from Pannonia Inferior, the lead achieved by the *principales* is only moderate. They do not form a majority even if taken together with the officers; their proportion, together with that of the soldiers and relatives, is 56.97%. As will be seen in the course of later analyses, it is likely that in examining the distribution of the erectors of inscriptions the latter categories can be considered together.

In examining the purpose of the erection of inscriptions with epithets, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 106 are obtained:

Although the numerical proportion of the altars among the inscriptions with epithet is greater than that of the other categories, it may be regarded as low in comparison with other provinces. The proportion of inscriptions erected in honour of individuals, principally emperors, conforms to the average. As against this the number of building inscriptions is high. Almost all of these represent milestones. Some of the milestones appear among the imperial dedications, and others among the inscriptions of military



Table 104  
Pannonia Inferior

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>				177 433 613 614 686 691 692 717 777	
<i>Legatus</i>	[737]	[736] [774] [784] [788]	[774] [784]	775	
<i>Tribunus</i>		[171] 191 442 443 [447]			
<i>Centurio</i>		431 434 687	434 687		
<i>Principalis</i>	169 190 441 [610]	168 173 176 185 189 194 196 413 416 417 419 [425] 428 430 432 436 438 439 538 [539] [540] [558] [559] 612 [685]	165 173 175 178 180 194 416 [685]	174 414 416 419 427	179
<i>Miles</i>		166 [170] 183 186 422 424 435 440 618 [716]	195 721		
<i>Veteranus</i>	184	[172] 187 188 420 [426] [446]			
<i>Civis</i>	167 181 415 418		423		
<i>Legio</i>		437 [738]	541 542 611 688 689 720 [738] 776	437 541 542 689 720	
<i>Auxilia</i>		193	197 448 543 544 545 616 617 722	543 545	
<i>Collegium</i>		182			
Undetermined	421	429 690			

Table 105

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	9	9	10.47	8.49
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	7	14	8.14	13.21
<i>Principalis</i>	30	37	34.88	34.91
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	14	19	16.28	17.90
<i>Civis</i>	5	5	5.81	4.72
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	17	18	19.77	16.98
<i>Collegium</i>	1	1	1.16	0.94
Undetermined	3	3	3.49	2.83
	86	106	100.00	100.00

Table 106

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	9	11	8.82	8.87
Altar	40	58	39.22	46.78
To person	29	31	28.43	25.00
On construction work	22	22	21.57	17.74
Undetermined	2	2	1.96	1.61
	102	124	100.00	100.00

Table 107

Gods	No. of inscriptions
Jupiter	19
Genius	7
Juno	4
Minerva	3
Aesculapius	2
Hercules	2
Hygia	2
Mars	2
Silvanus	2

units, depending upon whether the emperor's name is in the nominative or the dative. Gods designated on the altars are given in Table 107.

On inscriptions with epithet there occur Diana, Dii Militares, Epona, Fortuna, Liber Pater, Mithras, Nemesis, Neptunus, Silvanae, Sol and Vagdaevercustis, on one example each.

## MOESIA SUPERIOR

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of inscriptions is as given in Tables 108 and 109.

On the basis of a statistical analysis of the composition of the erectors, the most important characteristics of inscriptions from Moesia Superior are as follows:

1. The largest number of inscriptions was erected by *principales*, but this percentage, even if taken together with that of the officers, does not amount to one half of the texts, 47.36%. The proportion from officers is very low. The number of inscriptions erected by military units is also insignificant.

2. After the *principales*, the largest number of inscriptions comes from soldiers and veterans. These two categories, together with the relatives, comprise nearly one third of the inscriptions, 31.58%.

3. No imperial inscriptions are known.

Thus, among those responsible for inscriptions, the categories of *principales* and of *miles veteranus* are the most significant. The two together represent 63.15% of the inscriptions.

In examining the aims of the erection of inscriptions with epithet, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 110 are obtained.

Table 108

Erector	Inscription number				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Construction work	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>					
<i>Legatus</i>		[789]	[789]		
<i>Tribunus</i>					
<i>Centurio</i>					695
<i>Principalis</i>	[780]	[204] 205 449 452 454 455 457 620 739	[204] 449 452 455 620		
<i>Miles</i>	[202]	450 546			
<i>Veteranus</i>		451	206		
<i>Civis</i>	203		453		
<i>Legio</i>			619		
<i>Auxilia</i>			621		
Undetermined		207	456 [694]		

Table 109

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	1	2	5.26	8.33
<i>Principalis</i>	8	10	42.10	41.67
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	4	5	21.05	20.84
<i>Civis</i>	2	2	10.53	8.33
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	2	2	10.53	8.33
Undetermined	2	3	10.53	12.50
	19	24	100.00	100.00

Table 110

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	1	3	4.35	10.00
Altar	12	14	52.17	46.67
To person	9	12	39.13	40.00
On construction work	—	—	—	—
Undetermined	1	1	4.35	3.33
	23	30	100.00	100.00

The altars provide one half of the inscriptions with epithet. Besides them, only the inscriptions in honour of emperors or of other individuals amount to a significant number. Two thirds of the erectors of altars are *principales*, but in the case of inscriptions honouring an individual they are responsible for less than one half of the texts, 44.44%. No building inscription survives at all; the only gravestone with epithet comes from a *civis*.

Gods designated on altars are limited in number and distribution: Jupiter on 6 inscriptions; Genius on 2 inscriptions; Dei Militares and Hecate receive mention on one altar each.

## MOESIA INFERIOR

Thus the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of inscriptions is as given in Tables 111 and 112.

On the basis of a statistical analysis of the composition of erectors of inscriptions in Moesia Inferior, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions are as follows:

1. The largest number of inscriptions, one third of the total, were produced by officers. The officers and *principales* together provide 61.91% of the inscriptions with epithet. After these, the largest number of inscriptions were erected by military units.
2. The number of inscriptions from soldiers and their relatives even if taken together do not amount to one fifth of the total.
3. No imperial inscription is known.

Thus, in the composition of the inscriptions from the province, the categories of officers and *principales* are the most significant.

In examining the aim of the erection of the inscriptions with epithet, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 113 are obtained.

Table 111

Erector	Inscription number				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>					
<i>Legatus</i>			465 548	465	
<i>Tribunus</i>				741	
<i>Centurio</i>		210 211 212 459	210	210	
<i>Principalis</i>		208 209 [458] 460 462 622	[458] 464 [623]		
<i>Miles</i>	461	[624] 696			
<i>Veteranus</i>					
<i>Civis</i>			463 627		
<i>Legio</i>					
<i>Auxilia</i>			547 549 625 626 [740]		
Undetermined					

Table 112

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithets	Total	With epithets	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	7	7	33.34	28.00
<i>Principalis</i>	6	8	28.57	32.00
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	2	3	9.52	12.00
<i>Civis</i>	2	2	9.52	8.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	4	5	19.05	20.00
Undetermined	—	—	—	—
	21	25	100.00	100.00

Table 113

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	1	1	4.16	3.45
Altar	10	12	41.67	41.38
To person	10	13	41.67	44.83
On construction work	3	3	12.50	10.34
Undetermined	—	—	—	—
	24	29	100.00	100.00

The proportions of altars and of inscriptions in honour of emperors and of other individuals are identical, and they together comprise 83.34% of the inscriptions. Half of the altars were erected by *principales*, and a further 40% by centurions. Auxiliaries were responsible for the largest proportion of inscriptions honouring individuals. The proportion of building inscriptions slightly exceeds 10%. The only gravestone comes from a soldier.

Gods designated in the altars: Diana on 3 inscriptions; Jupiter on 2 inscriptions; *Dei Militares*, *Genius*, *Heros*, *Juno*, and *Virtus* are mentioned on one altar each.

## DACIA

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of inscriptions is as given in Tables 114 and 115.

On the basis of the statistical analysis of the composition of the erectors in Dacia, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions are as follows:

1. Most of the inscriptions with epithet are from military units, especially auxiliary regiments. Officers and *principales* together erected 46.03% of the inscriptions. Of the two categories, that of the officers is more considerable.

2. The inscriptions from soldiers and their relatives do not amount to 8% of the total, so their share is insignificant.

3. The number of imperial inscriptions is even less significant.

Thus official inscriptions predominate in the material from this province. Military units, their officers and commanders together erected the overwhelming majority,

Table 114

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>				477	
<i>Legatus</i>		224 225 226 467 468 631 632 746 747 752	[215] 216 225 226 [243] 476 631 746 752	[215]	
<i>Tribunus</i>		219 222 [742]	219 222 [742]	[742]	
<i>Centurio</i>		469 471 [697] 748	220		
<i>Principalis</i>	472	[218] 221 223 231 466 473 628 629 630	[218] 221 470	[218] 630	230
<i>Miles</i>	227 229	217 242			
<i>Veteranus</i>		228			
<i>Civis</i>					
<i>Legio</i>		743 744 745 749 750 751	743 744 745 749 750 751		
<i>Auxilia</i>		634	233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 474 475 478 633 635 636 698 699 700 [710] 753		
Undetermined	479				232

Table 115

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	1	1	1.59	1.45
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	18	22	28.57	31.88
<i>Principalis</i>	11	12	17.46	17.39
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	5	5	7.94	7.25
<i>Civis</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	26	27	41.27	39.13
<i>Undetermined</i>	2	2	3.17	2.90
	63	69	100.00	100.00

69.84%, of the inscriptions. The high proportion of inscriptions erected by the legate is characteristic. A majority of inscriptions erected by military units come from auxiliaries.

After analysing the motives for erection in the case of inscriptions with epithet, we obtain the statistical data given in Table 116.

Nearly half of the inscriptions were erected in honour of emperors and other persons. The proportion of altars is not much smaller. One half of the honorary inscriptions, 19, come from auxiliary units. Otherwise only one inscription is a dedication to a god. The

Table 116

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	4	4	5.13	4.60
Altar	33	36	42.31	41.38
To person	37	42	47.44	48.27
On construction work	2	3	2.56	3.45
Undetermined	2	2	2.56	2.30
	78	87	100.00	100.00

Table 117

Gods	No. of Inscriptions
Jupiter	8
Mithras	8
Nemesis	4
Genius	3
Apollo	2
Hercules	2

number of gravestones and building inscriptions is not significant. Gods designated on altars are given in Table 117.

Aesculapius, Diana, Dei Magni, Fortuna, Hygia, Juno, Mars, Minerva, Nemesis, Nymphae, Silvanus and Victoria were mentioned on one altar each.

## THE EASTERN PROVINCES<sup>5</sup>

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of the inscriptions is as given in Tables 118a and 118b.

On the basis of the statistical analysis of the composition of erectors of inscriptions in the Eastern provinces, the most important features of the inscriptions are as follows:

1. The largest number of the inscriptions with epithet come from officers, but these hardly exceed one quarter of the total. They do not amount to 40% of the total, even if taken together with the *principales*, the figure being 39.13%.

2. None of the other categories is disproportionately large. Military units take the second place but do not reach 20%, and the others, with the exception of the few imperial inscriptions, all exceed 10%.

3. The proportion from soldiers and their relatives is comparatively high. The two together produced 28.26% of the inscriptions.

A balanced division is characteristic of the composition of the erectors in the Eastern provinces, with no one group outstanding.

In examining the motives for erecting inscriptions with imperial epithets, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 119 are obtained.

Most of the inscriptions were erected in honour of the emperor or some other individual. The proportion of altars is less significant: this is characteristic of the inscriptions from the Eastern provinces, as is the large number of gravestones. Of the

<sup>5</sup> The inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Syria, Arabia and Egypt are not individually of sufficient number to be evaluated statistically. They are therefore discussed collectively and their usefulness is consequently restricted.

Table 118a

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>		[790]		255 [790]	
<i>Legatus</i>					
<i>Tribunus</i>		249 [638] [639] 640 641	[639] 641 702 703		
<i>Centurio</i>	261 263 489 494		257 259 482		
<i>Principalis</i>	488	246 258	246 258 [266] 270 492 755	246 [266]	
<i>Miles</i>		250 252 644 723	262 481 487 490 [725]		
<i>Veteranus</i>					
<i>Civis</i>	268 483 485 493 495				
<i>Legio</i>		253 256	248 251 [254] 256 260 264	248 260 265	
<i>Auxilia</i>		724	642 [754]		
Undetermined	484 486				247 486a 643

Table 118b

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	1	2	2.17	3.77
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	12	14	26.09	26.42
<i>Principalis</i>	6	7	13.14	13.21
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	8	9	17.39	16.98
<i>Civis</i>	5	5	10.87	9.43
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	9	11	19.57	20.76
Undetermined	5	5	10.87	9.43
	46	53	100.00	100.00

Table 119

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	12	12	22.64	19.05
Altar	12	15	22.64	23.81
To a person	21	26	39.62	41.27
On construction work	5	7	9.44	11.11
Undetermined	3	3	5.66	4.76
	53	63	100.00	100.00



gravestones put up by a known person, 40% were erected by relatives, 40% by centurions and 10% by *principales*. The number of building inscriptions is again insignificant in these provinces.

Gods designated on the altars are as follows: Jupiter on 2 inscriptions; and Dolichenus on 2 inscriptions.

Diana, Dei Militares, Genius, Hercules, Mercurius, Mithras, Serapis and Victoria received mention on one altar each.

## NUMIDIA

Thus, the numerical and percentage distribution of the erectors of the inscriptions is as demonstrated in Tables 120 and 121.

On the basis of the statistical analysis of the composition of the erectors in Numidia, the most important characteristics of the inscriptions are as follows:

1. Nearly half of the inscriptions with epithet are from officers. Of the three categories of officer, the most significant is that of centurions, who erected two thirds of the officers' inscriptions.

2. The proportion of inscriptions from *principales* and from military units is significantly smaller. Among the units, legions and vexillations from them are responsible for two thirds of the inscriptions.

3. Inscriptions of soldiers, veterans and civilians together comprise 17.08% of the inscriptions with epithet, and thus play only a subordinate role.

4. Only one imperial inscription is known.

Table 120

Erector	Inscription numbers				
	To the dead	To a God	To a person	Building	Doubtful
<i>Imperator</i>				792	
<i>Legatus</i>		508 [763] 782	277 288 [763] 782	277 288 [763] [791]	
<i>Tribunus</i>		[286] [287] 513 553	[286]		
<i>Centurio</i>		[276] 283 289 500 506 759 762	[276] 282 289 499 501 502 503 507	499 759	
<i>Principalis</i>	504	[285] 497	278 [285] 497 [648] [704] 761	512	647
<i>Miles</i>	284	511 514	514		
<i>Veteranus</i>	510				
<i>Civis</i>	[274] 279 280 281 [551]	[275]			
<i>Legio</i>		552 554 [757] [758]	498 509 552 554 [757] [758]	554	
<i>Auxilia</i>			649 650		
<i>Collegium</i>		760	505		
Undetermined		515			

Table 121

Erector	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
<i>Imperator</i>	1	1	2.44	2.00
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	18	19	43.90	38.00
<i>Principalis</i>	6	9	14.63	18.00
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	4	4	9.76	8.00
<i>Civis</i>	3	6	7.32	12.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	6	8	14.63	16.00
<i>Collegium</i>	2	2	4.88	4.00
Undetermined	1	1	2.44	2.00
	41	50	100.00	100.00

Table 122

Motives	No. of inscriptions		Percentage of inscriptions	
	With epithet	Total	With epithet	Total
Gravestone	6	8	11.54	11.11
Altar	17	24	32.69	33.33
To a person	21	30	40.39	41.67
On construction work	7	9	13.46	12.50
Undetermined	1	1	1.92	1.39
	52	72	100.00	100.00

The frequency of inscriptions erected by officers is a characteristic of the material from Numidia. Officers, *principales* and units together were responsible for 73.16% of the total.

In examining the motives for the erection of inscriptions with epithet, the numerical and statistical data given in Table 122 are obtained.

Most of the inscriptions were erected in honour of emperors or of other individuals; the other third were dedications to gods. In the case of inscriptions erected for individuals, 47.62% of those who erected them came from the category of officers, while in the case of altars this proportion was 58.82%. It was therefore greater in both cases than the overall percentage of these categories in the inscriptions with epithet, which was 43.90%. The numbers of gravestones and of building inscriptions are similar. One half of the gravestones was erected by civilians, and a further third by soldiers and veterans; 71.43% of the building inscriptions were produced by officers, and the remainder by *principales* and by legions.

Gods designated on the altars are as follows: Jupiter on 3 inscriptions; Malagbelus on 2 inscriptions; Mars on 2 inscriptions. Aesculapius, Ceres, Deus Bonus Puer, Dei Campestres, Dolichenus, Fortuna, Genius, Hygiae, Liber Pater, Mithras and Sol received mention on one altar each.

## Conclusions

The composition of the erectors of the inscriptions in the 11 provinces and groups of provinces examined is different in each case (Fig. 3). The differences and correspondences appear conspicuously if the percentage distributions are compared. In the interest of presenting a comprehensible picture of the situation, the imperial inscriptions and also

those erected by a *collegium* will be left out of the compilation since they do not directly cast light upon the nature of local erectors; these are of such a small number that they do not play a part in the analysis.

The percentage distribution of the inscriptions with epithet by provinces is as listed in Table 123.

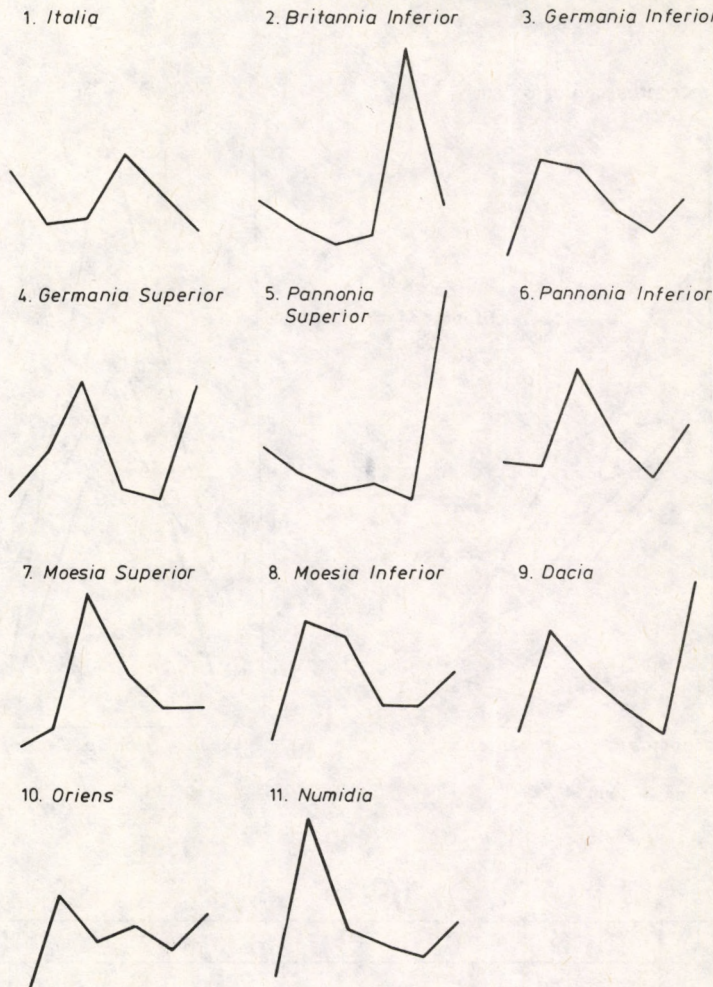


Fig. 3

According to the statistical analysis, in only two cases were the majority of inscriptions with epithet the product of one category: 56.41% of the inscriptions from Britannia Inferior were erected by military units, and in Pannonia Superior 61.11% of the inscriptions were erected by *principales*. In the other provinces, a majority is produced or approached by two or three categories together. The local characteristics derive from the composition and proportion of these categories.

If the percentage ratios of officers, *principales* and soldiers are projected graphically by provinces, three clearly distinguishable types emerge. In the first type belong the

provinces in which the category of officers reaches the highest percentage ratio (Fig. 4). A tendency to decrease is characteristic of these provinces. The salient percentage of *principales* among those of the officers and soldiers are characteristic of the second type (Fig. 5). The third type is the reverse of the first the tendency being to rise (Fig. 6). The tendencies in the three types are opposing, so it is not possible for us to bring into connection the two types concerning the composition of the erectors in the individual provinces.

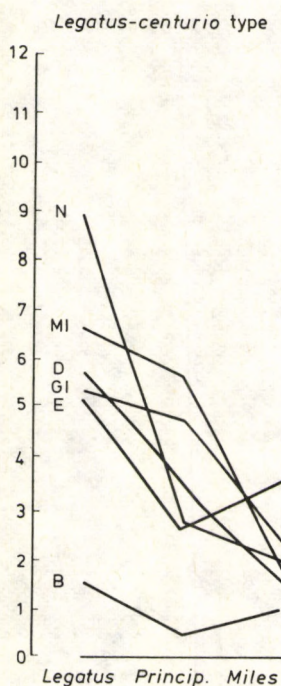


Fig. 4

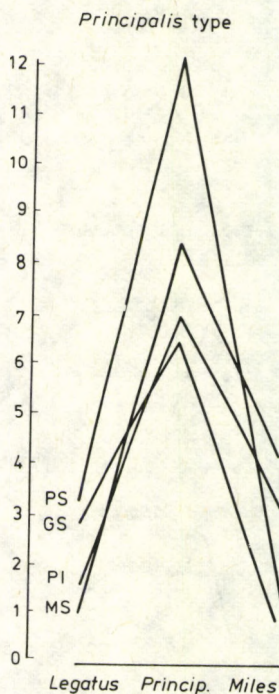


Fig. 5

Table 123

Provinces	%				
	<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	<i>Principalis</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Civis</i>	<i>Legio-auxilia</i>
Italia	8.89	10.00	27.78	16.67	6.66
Britannia Inf.	7.69	2.56	5.13	—	56.41
Germania Inf.	26.47	23.53	11.76	5.88	14.71
Germania Sup.	14.28	32.86	4.28	1.43	31.43
Pannonia Sup.	16.67	61.11	8.33	2.78	2.78
Pannonia Inf.	8.14	34.88	16.28	5.81	19.77
Moesia Sup.	5.26	42.10	21.05	10.63	10.53
Moesia Inf.	33.34	28.57	9.52	9.52	19.05
Dacia	28.57	17.46	7.94	—	41.27
Oriens	26.09	13.14	17.39	10.87	19.57
Numidia	43.90	14.63	9.76	7.32	14.63

The result is different if we project graphically the percentage ratios of the various categories by order of provinces. In the graph of soldiers and their relatives, a parallelism can be discerned throughout. This parallelism makes the graph entirely different from those of the other categories, thus their interconnections and their dissimilarity from the others cannot be doubted (Fig. 7). Another pair of categories is provided by the

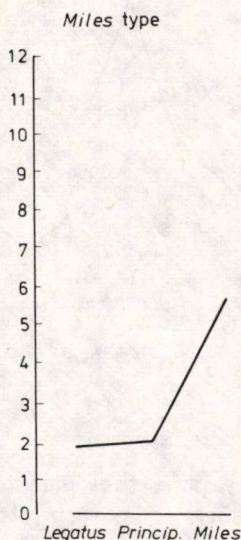


Fig. 6

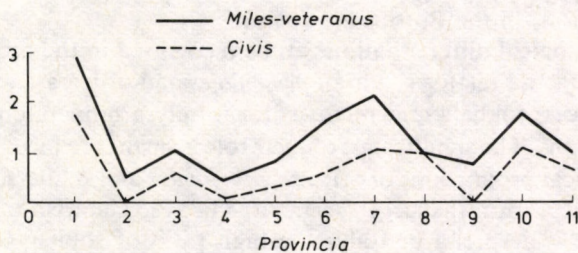


Fig. 7

*principales* and the military units. These categories do not however appear in parallel in the graph, but complement each other (Fig. 8). The mean of these two categories gives a comparatively regular line in the provinces where these categories produce the majority of erectors. In spite of the regular line, it would not be right to link this pair of categories in the same way as was done in the case of soldiers and relatives. We are warned against this by the example of Britannia Inferior and even more by that of Dacia. A remarkably high proportion of inscriptions from military units is characteristic of both provinces. The percentage from *principales* is low in both of the provinces, lagging markedly behind even that from officers. In Dacia, the great majority of the inscriptions erected by officers,

66.67%, were erected by governors. The ratio is the same in Britannia Inferior, as well. The supposition suggests itself that in both provinces the erection of inscriptions was of an overwhelmingly official character; governors, the commanders of auxiliary units and the units themselves were concerned with the erection of inscriptions.

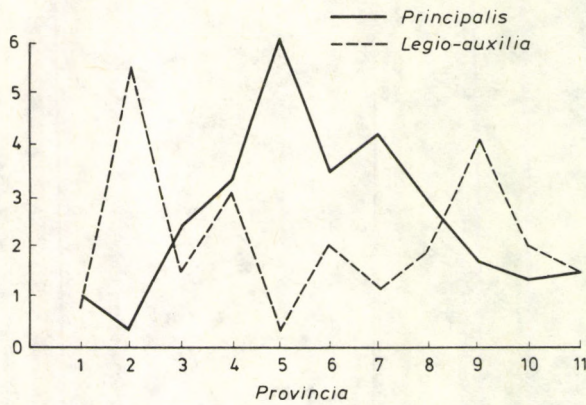


Fig. 8

The definition of the category pairs thus elucidates two contrasting types. The uniformity of the categories of soldiers and of their relatives justifies the consideration of them as a pair consistently belonging together. The categories of *principales* and of military units however only complement each other; there is no uniformity between them. Their relationship is not accidental; this is also indicated by their geographical distribution: the category pair of *principales* and military units is well represented among erectors of inscriptions in the European provinces.

A form of geographical differentiation can be recognised in the predominance of the categories of soldiers and relatives, and of *principales* and officers. In the overwhelming majority of provinces, soldiers and relatives form only a moderate proportion of the erectors of inscriptions. The significance of their role is further reduced by the differences between the numerical proportions of officers, *principales* and soldiers. In Italy, contrary to the provinces, these form the largest element, 44.45%. The wish to erect inscriptions was certainly most widespread in Italy; the high ratio of soldiers and relatives here primarily derives from their numerical lead over the others. The *principales* are the most common only in the European provinces; the percentage ratio of the officers definitely exceeds that of the other categories in the East and in Numidia. A territorial delimitation of the two categories does seem to exist even if it is not unambiguously present in all the European provinces. Among the erectors of inscriptions in Germania Inferior and Moesia the percentage of officers is the highest even if they surpass the *principales* by only a few points. In these two provinces, the largest proportion of the officers' inscriptions, 44.45% in Germania Inferior, 57.14% in Moesia Inferior, were erected by centurions. It is possible that in these two provinces the greater part of erectors of inscriptions consisted of centurions and *principales*.

Conclusions related to the composition of erectors can be summarised as follows:

1. The largest group of inscriptions from Italy is that erected by soldiers and relatives.
2. Official inscriptions are characteristic of Britannia Inferior and of Dacia; the leading role is definitely taken by military units, that of the governors and commanding officers being secondary.
3. In Germania Inferior and Moesia Inferior, centurions and *principales* amount to a majority, and they are followed by military units.
4. The most important group of erectors in Germania Superior, Pannonia Inferior and Pannonia Superior is formed of *principales* and, except in the last province, of military units.
5. This group is also important in Moesia Superior, where its proportion is 52.63%, but here the proportion of soldiers and relatives, 31.68%, is also remarkably high.
6. A high numerical proportion of officers is a characteristic of the Eastern provinces and also of Numidia.

\*

The number of inscriptions is too small for reliable results to be obtained from an examination of the composition of the erectors in chronological order, province by province and according to epithet.

In the second half of the third century especially even one inscription can distort the proportions, and thus make evaluation misleading. In the compilations below, in which chance findings of inscriptions may strongly distort the real picture, it is the correspondences that should be considered as significant. On account of the paucity of inscriptions, only the epithets *Antoniniana* and *Severiana*, and *Gordiana Philippiana* are considered below. Of the data concerning individual provinces, I refer only to the categories providing the majority of erectors.

1. Italia.—In the first two periods, the proportions of soldiers and of relatives are almost identical, and slightly exceed the percentage for the third century overall, 44.45%. The third period shows a slight decline. In this period in Italy the proportions of officers, 17.86%, and of *principales*, 17.86%, increased and exceeded their average. Within the constant proportion maintained by the two groups, the strong rise of the *civis* under Severus Alexander is remarkable. (See Table 124.)

Table 124  
Italia

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Miles-veteranus</i>	26.93	11.54	39.28
<i>Civis</i>	19.23	34.61	3.57
	46.16	46.15	42.85

2. Britannia Inferior.—The proportions show a rise under Severus Alexander and a decline in the third period. The latter however is only apparent. In this period one third of the inscriptions are indeterminable. The average, 64.10%, is exceeded only by the *Severiana* inscriptions. (See Table 125.)

3. *Germania Inferior*.—The proportions are extremely unbalanced. Only that of the centurions shows a tendency to increase. The only epithet not to reach the average, 50.00%, is *Antoniniana*. (See Table 126.)

4. *Germania Superior*.—The percentage ratios show a slight tendency to decrease, but a completely balanced state can be observed. The average (64.29%) was exceeded only in the first period. In the third period, the proportion of officers shows a greater rise (20%), which exceeds even the average (14.28%). (See Table 127.)

Table 125  
*Britannia Inferior*

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	10.00	14.29	6.67
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	50.00	57.14	46.67
	60.00	71.43	53.34

Table 126  
*Germania Inferior*

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Centurio</i>	9.09	12.50	25.00
<i>Principalis</i>	—	43.75	25.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	27.27	6.25	—
	36.36	62.50	50.00

Table 127  
*Germania Superior*

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Principalis</i>	35.71	32.26	30.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	32.14	29.03	30.00
	67.85	61.29	60.00

5. *Pannonia Superior*.—From the third period, only inscriptions from *principales* are known (the 16.67% difference refers to undeterminable inscriptions). The average (63.89%) was exceeded only in the third period. (See Table 128.)

6. *Pannonia Inferior*.—Here too the tendency is one of moderate decline. The average, 54.65%, is exceeded only by the epithet *Antoniniana*. In the first two periods only, the *principales* form an overwhelming majority; they fall back strongly in the third, their place being taken by the military units. The proportion of imperial epithets from this period, 30.77%, is very considerable and greatly exceeds the average of 10.47%. (See Table 129.)



7. Moesia Superior.—The percentages show a strong rise. Since however a small number of inscriptions is a feature of the province, the deviation from the general tendencies reflects not a peculiar development but rather the unreliability of the data. (See Table 130.)

8. Moesia Inferior.—Distortions stemming from the paucity of inscriptions are also apparent here, especially in the case of the epithets *Antoniniana*. However the change seen in the third period, when the military units take even the leading role from the *principales*,

Table 128  
Pannonia Superior

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Principalis</i>	58.82	50.00	83.33
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	—	8.33	—
	58.82	58.33	83.33

Table 129  
Pannonia Inferior

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Principalis</i>	51.72	43.33	7.69
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	6.90	6.67	38.47
	58.62	50.00	46.16

Table 130  
Moesia Superior

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Principalis</i>	25.00	55.56	25.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	—	—	50.00
	25.00	55.56	75.00

can hardly be considered as a distortion. The development was similar in Pannonia Inferior and Moesia Superior. On the other hand, the proportions of soldiers, 20.00%, and of relatives, also 20.00%, which exceed their averages, 9.52% in both cases, hardly express a real development, for both high percentages are the product of a single inscription. (See Table 131.)

9. Dacia.—A slight decline is apparent in the second period, while the third is marked by a considerably upward trend. Of the three periods, only the last exceeds the average of 69.84%. The prominence of military units in the third period can also be seen here. In this

period the proportion of the *principales*, 25%, surpasses that of the officers, and exceeds their average of 17.46%. (See Table 132.)

10. Eastern provinces.—The percentages of the different periods are out of proportion, due primarily to the fluctuation in the second period. A great increase in the proportion of the officers is apparent in the third period. The epithets *Severiana* do not reach the average, 45.66%. (See Table 133.)

Table 131  
Moesia Inferior

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Centurio</i>	60.00	14.29	—
<i>Principalis</i>	40.00	42.85	20.00
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	—	—	40.00
	100.00	57.14	60.00

Table 132  
Dacia

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	26.92	35.72	16.66
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	34.62	21.43	58.34
	61.54	57.15	75.00

Table 133  
Eastern Provinces

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	23.81	20.00	57.14
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	33.33	—	14.29
	57.14	20.00	71.43

Table 134  
Numidia

Erector	%		
	<i>Antoniniana</i>	<i>Severiana</i>	<i>Gordiana Philippiana</i>
<i>Legatus-centurio</i>	50.00	47.37	—
<i>Legio-auxilia</i>	—	10.53	66.67
	50.00	57.90	66.67

11. Numidia.—The percentages tend to rise. It was only in the first period that the average, 58.53%, was not reached. The shift from officers to units is most obvious in this province. In fact the change seems to go further than this. The proportion of the officers in the third period drops from the earlier level of around 50% to nothing, while that of the *principales* reaches 33.33%: the category pair of officers and units has been replaced by that of *principales* and units. (See Table 134.)

\*

The analysis of the composition of the erectors in the three important periods makes possible the determination of a clear line of development: under Gordian III and Philippus, the composition of the erectors changed in a considerable number of provinces. In some provinces, the majority of inscriptions or at least the largest group of them were erected by army units, thus pushing into the background the *principales*, who had previously taken the leading role in Pannonia Inferior, Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior, and the officers, who had been more important in Dacia and Numidia. In another, smaller group of provinces the proportion of the officers increased, that is in Germania Inferior and the Eastern provinces. In Italy, the change indicates a greater participation by officers and by *principales*. These changes evidently have an economic background: the erection of inscriptions in this period reveals the activity of those who could command greater resources, the officers and the military units.

### III. THE PLACE OF THE IMPERIAL EPITHET IN THE NAME OF THE UNIT

The units rewarded with imperial epithets under Domitian bore in all cases the epithet *pia fidelis Domitiana*. The bearing of the honorific epithet is again uniform under Commodus: *pia fidelis constans Commoda*. No similar uniformity can be observed in the case of the imperial epithets in the third century. A different usage can be observed already in the earliest inscriptions dated to 212–213:

- 102 *Leg. VIII Antoniniana Aug.*
- 103 *Leg. VIII An[to]ninian.*
- 109 [*Le*]g. XXII A[n]t. [*Pr. p. f.*]
- 125 *Coh. [II Raet.] Antoninia[na c.]R.*
- 134 [*Leg. III*] *Ital[ica Antoniniana?]*
- 138 [*Coh. I*] *Breuc[orum Anto]ninian.*
- 139 *C[oh. I Breuc.] A[ntoniniana]*
- 148 *Legionum III Antoninianar. P. S.*
- 193 *Coh. I. Camp. uol. c. R. Antoniniana*
- 206 *Coh. II Au[r. Dard. Antoniniana?]*
- 235 *Ala I <T>ung. Front. Antoniniana*

The variety, which is apparent on the earliest inscriptions of the third century, enumerated above, clearly indicates that the imperial epithet, from Caracalla's rule onwards, was considered as an independent epithet. This is also confirmed by the tabulation given below, which demonstrates the relationships between the most important epithets of the legions (see Table 135).

It is clear from a glance at the tabulation that no uniformity is to be found in the position of the imperial epithet. The order '*pia fidelis* + imperial epithet', which seems to be the rule in the first and second centuries, may be said to be the general practice of *Legio II Italica* and of *I* and *II Adiutrix*. Among the Western legions, on the inscriptions of *VII Gemina*, *I Minervia* and especially *XXII Primigenia* this order is often to be found, but there are more examples of the reverse order 'imperial epithet + *p.f.*', for the same legions; in the case of *VII Gemina* these form an overall majority. With most legions, the occurrence of *p.f.* epithets is occasional, limited to a few examples or, in the case of some legions, completely unknown. In general the imperial epithet is the only one found by the name of these last legions.

The lack of uniformity in the employment of the imperial epithet does not entail that no consistent local practice might have developed, at least in the case of some legions. Such a practice must be inferred for the legions of Pannonia Inferior, where on an overwhelming

Table 135

Legion	Imperial epithet			
	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> before it	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> after it	Alone	With another epithet
<i>II Parthica</i>		292?	32 34 293 294 295 296 299 300 658	31 33 291 297 301? 302? 657
<i>VII Gemina</i>	65 66 321	63 64 319 320 578	322	
<i>II Augusta</i>			67 68	
<i>XX Valeria v.</i>			324 579 712	
<i>VI Victrix</i>	581		70 325	
<i>I Minervia</i>	90 336 339a 528 529 675	93 94 334 338 533	88 89 91 92 96 335 337 339 594	
<i>XXX Ulpia v.</i>	99 344	342	341 343 345 346 347 348 349 350 596	
<i>VIII Augusta</i>		107	352 353 354 355 356 357 358	102 103 104 105 106
<i>XXII Primigenia</i>	110 113 116 120 123 362 364 366 368 369 371 597 677 678	111 114 115 365 367	121 363	109 112 117 118 119 122 361 370 372
<i>III Italica</i>			134 135 136 603	
<i>II Italica</i>	142 145 146 389 390 391 393 604		143 144 392 394	
<i>X Gemina</i>	399 402		149 150 151 398 400 401 606 715	
<i>XIV Gemina</i>			153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 537 607 608 683 684	
<i>I Adiutrix</i>	166 168 414 417 418 419 420 421 422 424 538 685 687	413	167 169 415 416 423 424a 686?	
<i>II Adiutrix</i>	173 175 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 187 188 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 541 542 611 612 688 689 690 720 776		174 176 186? 775	
<i>IV Flavia</i>			203 203a 449 450 450a 546 620 718 739	619? 718

Table 135. cont.

Legion	Imperial epithet			
	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> before it	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> after it	Alone	With another epithet
<i>VII Claudia</i>	695	454	205 451 452 453 455 456 457	
<i>I Italica</i>		460	208 209 210 211 211a 459 459a 461 462 463 622 212 463a	
<i>XI Claudia</i>				
<i>V Macedonica</i>			216 466 628 628a 743 744 745 746	217
<i>XIII Gemina</i>			219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 629 630 631 632 747 748 749 750 751 752	
<i>I Parthica</i>			481 702	246
<i>III Parthica</i>			482 483 484 485	
<i>IV Scythica</i>			248 249 250 251	
<i>XVI Flavia</i>			252 486	
<i>III Gallica</i>			255 488 489	490
<i>VI Ferrata</i>				256 257
<i>X Fretensis</i>			258 643	
<i>III Cyrenaica</i>			259 260 261 262 263 264 265 492 755	
<i>II Traiana</i>				268 493 494 495 644
<i>III Augusta</i>	278 279 498 499 509 510a 552 553 554	497	277 280 281 282 283 284 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 510 646 759 760 761 762 782 792	

majority of the inscriptions the imperial epithet is preceded by *p. f.*, in contrast to the legions of Pannonia Superior of which the use of the imperial epithet by itself is characteristic. Local usage is also apparent on some inscriptions of *Legio II Parthica*, in the epithet *p. f. f. aeterna* that precedes the imperial one, in the *f. c.* following the name of *VI Ferrata*, in the *Germanica Fortis* standing after the name of *II Traiana* and in the epithet *p. u.* frequently appearing after the name of *III Augusta*.

In Germania Superior, the imperial epithet precedes the name of the legion on some inscriptions and even replaces it in a few cases—nos 103, 105, 117, 119, 122. On the inscriptions of *Legio VIII Augusta* this order exclusively occurs with the epithet

*Antoniniana*, at latest in 222, no. 105; *Legio XXII Primigenia*, also under Severus Alexander, appears with the preceding epithet *Alexandriana* in two cases, nos 261 and 272. The latter, as has been seen above, was used by the legion in 227 at latest.

The usage of imperial epithets on the inscriptions of the Rome cohorts and of the fleets of Italy was as given in Table 136.

Table 136

Legion	Imperial epithet			
	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> before it	<i>p. f.</i> or <i>p. u.</i> after it	Alone	With another epithet
<i>I-X praetoriae</i>	43 47 310 311 312 313 524 563 312 313 524 563 564 567 568 663 667 706 707	35 36 37 38 39 40 42 44 45 46 304 305 306 307 308 309 522a 561 562 659 660 661 727 787	523 662 664 665 666 708?	
<i>I-XIV urbanae</i>	50		48 49 51 569	
<i>I-VII vigilum</i>			56 314 316 317 318 570 571 572 573	
<i>Numerus statorum</i>			57	
<i>Equites singulares</i>			58	
<i>Classis praet. Misenatis</i>	576 668 670	669	60	
<i>Classis praet. Ravennatis</i>	671 711	710	61	

On the inscriptions of the praetorian cohorts the imperial epithet may occur either before or after *Pia Vindex* or by itself. Designation of the cohorts is uniform on diplomas: the imperial epithet precedes the *p.u.* This order is general in the case of the *Antoniniana* epithets, only two cases of inverse order being known; the imperial epithet is never found by itself. The same order is found with the epithet *Severiana* on only one inscription, no. 309; in this period the imperial epithet follows the *p.u.* except on diplomas. Disregarding a doubtful inscription from the period of Maximinus Thrax, no. 523, the order '*p.u.* + imperial epithet' is consistently adhered to until Philippus; from now on, the *p.u.* is missing from a considerable number of inscriptions.

Only the imperial epithet is found with the names of the other Rome cohorts, except on inscription no. 50. The fleet inscriptions present a more-varied picture if grouped by periods (see below).

In 21 cases (12.14%) the rewarding epithet preceded the other titles of the unit.

1. <i>Classis praetoria Antoniniana Misenatis</i>	60
<i>Ravennatis</i>	61 62
2. <i>Classis (praet.) Misenatis p. u. Gordiana</i>	576
<i>Classis praetoria Misenatis p. u. Philippiana</i>	668 670 671
3. <i>Classis praetoria Philippiana p. u. Misenatis</i>	669
<i>Classis praetoria Deciana p. u. Ravennatis</i>	710
4. <i>Classis praetoria p. u. Deciana Ravennatis</i>	711

Changes can be assigned to periods more clearly even than in the case of the praetorian cohorts. The imperial epithet was placed at the end of the fleet's designation only in the second period, Gordian III to Philippus, and in the other three periods it precedes the name of the station of the fleet. In period one, *p.u.* is missing from its place by the name of the *classis*; periods three and four are distinguished from each other by the positioning of this.

The picture is very much simpler with the inscriptions of the provincial auxiliary regiments. Of the 173 cases examined, the imperial epithet is found beside the name of the unit in 141 (81.50%) of them; in 11 cases the imperial epithet appears after the other titles of the regiment, e.g.  $\infty$  *eq. sag. c. R.*

These inscriptions designate their units as follows:

<i>Cohors IV Gallorum Probiana eq.</i> <sup>1</sup>	783
<i>Cohors II Tungrorum Gordiana eq. c. L.</i>	588
<i>Cohors II Raetorum Antoniniana c. R.</i>	125
<i>Cohors II Raetorum Severiana Alexandriana c. R.</i>	378
<i>Cohors II Antoniniana Treverorum</i>	127 128
<i>Cohors II Severiana Treverorum</i>	381
<i>Cohors XXIII Voluntariorum Antoniniana c. R.</i>	129
<i>Cohors XXIII Voluntariorum Severiana c. R.</i>	382
<i>Cohors I Aelia Severiana eq.</i>	395
<i>Cohors I</i> $\infty$ <i>Hemesenorum Aurelia Antoniniana sag. eq. c. R.</i> <sup>2</sup>	197
<i>Cohors I</i> $\infty$ <i>Hemesenorum Gordiana sag. eq. c. R.</i>	616
<i>Cohors I Noricorum Gordiana eq.</i>	617
<i>Cohors Gemina Dacorum Gordiana</i> $\infty$	625
<i>Cohors III Delmatarum Alexandriana</i> $\infty$ <i>eq. c. R. p. f.</i>	476
<i>Cohors III Delmatarum Valeriana Galliena</i> $\infty$ <i>eqq. c. R. p. f.</i>	753
<i>Cohors II Nervia Brittonum</i> $\infty$ <i>Antoniniana p. f.</i>	238
<i>Cohors I Sagittariorum Gordiana</i> $\infty$ <i>eq.</i> <sup>3</sup>	635 636
<i>Cohors VII Gallorum Gordiana p. f.</i>	642
<i>Cohors I Macedonica Gordiana eq.</i>	645

The 21 inscriptions are from 14 cohorts. This number is too small to enable us to draw inferences about the usage.

In the case of three units from Germania Superior, the epithet *Severiana* appears in the same place as had *Antoniniana*: it may be supposed that the practice developed by these cohorts in the period of Severus prevailed afterwards. It is noteworthy that in the case of *Cohors II Treverorum* the imperial epithet on both inscriptions precedes the tribal name, as was seen to be the practice with the two legions of the province, and on the inscriptions from Severus' reign. As with the cohorts of Germania Superior, continuation of a practice may be inferred from the identical order which can be found on the inscriptions of *Cohors II Delmatarum* from the periods of Severus Alexander and of Valerian. On the other hand, the position of the imperial epithet differs on the other inscriptions of *Cohors IV Gallorum*, in Britannia Inferior, *Cohors I*  $\infty$  *Hemesenorum* in Pannonia Inferior and of

<sup>1</sup> With epithet *Antoniniana*, without *equitata*: no. 329.

<sup>2</sup> *Antoniniana* alone: nos 194, 195 and 196; *Maximiniana* alone: no. 543; *c. R. Maximiniana*, no. 543a.

<sup>3</sup> *Gordiana* at the end of the enumeration: no. 634.



*Cohors I Sagittariorum* in Dacia, whether they are earlier or of the same period as those enumerated.

The examination of the imperial epithets of the legions, of the units stationed in Italy and Rome, and of the auxiliaries consistently reveals that the epithet as renewed under Caracalla was from the first different from its antecedents in the first and second centuries, and that the position of the epithet in the designation of a unit was not laid down by rule. Local practices developed which might sometimes be followed throughout a province, but essentially reflected the traditions of the individual units. It can be noticed that changes did take place in the practice followed by certain units after a period. These changes do not however indicate a tendency towards uniformity: they do not appear as parallel in either form or chronology. In the overwhelming majority of cases, as has been seen above, only the imperial epithet is to be found beside the name of an auxiliary unit. As for the legions, the proportion of inscriptions on which only the imperial epithet appears by the unit's name is significantly less, 58.36%. This overall value also expresses merely the average; in the case of some legions: *VII Gemina*, *I Minervia*, *XXII Primigenia*, *II Italica*, *I* and *II Adiutrix*, the name of the unit appears only in an abbreviated form, with only the imperial epithet, on a smaller proportion of the inscriptions. Owing to the variations in local practice, it may be stated with reference to certain units only that the imperial epithet usurped the importance of the titles used earlier, or replaced them altogether.

## HISTORICAL SUMMARY

In the third century, imperial epithets were conferred for the first time by Caracalla upon the cohorts of Rome and upon the units in the Rhine and Danube regions, which had sided with him during his keen rivalry with Geta. Precedents for the award of imperial epithets are known from the reigns of Domitian and Commodus: Caracalla renewed an established practice, and did not introduce any alterations in it. However, as a result of the historical situation, the epithet *Antoniniana* was from the first given much more emphasis and bestowed in a more general way than its predecessors had been. The honorific epithets of the first and second centuries had been used to reward units which had participated in the defeat of some local *usurpator* and under no emperor had their award been more than local. Caracalla, on the other hand, decorated the strongest military forces in the empire with his name, during a struggle which, even if no open fighting took place, divided the public opinion and the army of the empire. The new epithet was consequently not only an acknowledgement of loyalty towards the emperor but also a means of stressing that a unit belonged to the victor in the keen factional rivalry. In this role and in this significance of the epithet lies the explanation of the fact that a method of reward designed for particular occasions became regular practice prevailing up to the time of the tetrarchy. Undoubtedly the historical situation, the strengthening of the relationship between emperor and army under the Severi, favoured the development of the renewed epithet. Not long after the first conferment, Caracalla, recognising the impression created by the bestowal of imperial epithets and their importance, for the second time conferred the epithet *Antoniniana* upon various units in 216.

As has been seen, in modern research the question has continually arisen, how widely did the award of an imperial epithet extend? Under Domitian and Commodus, the award extended only to the narrow circle of units that had taken part in the defeat of a *usurpator*. In 212, Caracalla permitted whole provincial armies to use the epithet formed from his name, but on this occasion only those units shared in the award which had sided with the older emperor in the struggle against Geta. The second conferment of the epithet *Antoniniana* was not linked with actions against a usurper, showing that the original motivation of the award had already become modified. We have no proof that Caracalla then conferred the epithet *Antoniniana* also upon all the military formations that had sided with Geta in 212 or had remained neutral and consequently had not received the new epithet. It would evidently have lost its original distinguishing value if all units had acquired the right to bear it.

Macrinus did not reward units with epithets formed from his name in either 217 or 218. Possibly the new regime did not wish to involve itself in a practice associated with Caracalla's name, but we need not necessarily explain the lack of epithets by means of this

supposition. Later emperors also failed to confer their name immediately on their accession upon the units which had sided with them—not even Elagabalus, who would certainly have had sufficient grounds for doing so. This clearly follows from the conception of the imperial epithet as a reward for some military action carried out in the interest of the existing rule, rather than an honour obtained automatically at a change in rule and therefore merely formal in nature.

After the award of epithets made in 216, Elagabalus made the next grant in 218, the form again being *Antoniniana* in accordance with his official name. However the identity of form did not mean that the epithets awarded by Caracalla were confirmed. They automatically ceased to exist on Caracalla's death. It is no easy task to examine the awards made by the new Severan emperor and the manner of bestowing epithets; one thing however is certain: that during his 4 year rule he also did not bestow the epithet *Antoniniana* upon all army units. It may also be stated that the awards did not extend to whole provincial armies but only to particular units, legions, possibly in connection with the events of 218. On the other hand it cannot be decided whether Elagabalus, in about 220, initiated the practice of awarding imperial epithets for local military actions or for the suppression of internal disturbances.

It would in fact appear that awards associated with local actions began under Severus Alexander. *Legio Minervia* was already *Alexandriana* on 25th April, 222, no. 334. The governor Flavius Aper Commodianus, who replaced a legate subjected to *damnatio memoriae*<sup>1</sup> erected his inscription together with Aufidius Coresnius Marcellus, *legatus legionis, Victoriae Aug.* In this case it is evident that a reward had been given for a local action, and that the grant of an imperial epithet had rewarded not so much military success as loyalty expressed towards the emperor. The murder of the prefect of Mesopotamia, Flavius Heracles, in 229 can be associated with the *Severiana Alexandriana* epithets of *Legio I Parthica*, known from 229, and of *Cohors XX Palmyrenorum* known from 230, nos 481 and 487. In most cases however the events, in themselves of slight importance, which lie behind particular epithets or behind epithets appearing at the same time within a definite area cannot be traced.

It is also uncertain whether particular military units received their imperial epithets for exploits against the barbarians, thus for military successes. As I have indicated above<sup>2</sup>, the vexillation of *Legio III Augusta* could have taken part in a military action in about 226; it is however unclear from the inscriptions whether they had turned their arms upon internal or external foes. I have already associated the inscriptions coming from the first years of Severus Alexander's rule with the war of secondary importance fought against the Sarmatians.<sup>3</sup> We have some knowledge of the military events that had taken place in Illyricum from the *Historia Augusta*<sup>4</sup> and from Herodian.<sup>5</sup> These sources however describe events which cannot be more closely dated. It does not seem likely that the inscriptions from the years 224 to 226 could refer only to one extended war. The inscriptions of Pannonia and Dalmatia come from *beneficiarii consularis*: Pannonia Superior, nos 396 and 398; Pannonia Inferior, nos 389 and 413; Dalmatia, no. 388a. Their stations, most of which controlled road junctions in the interior of a province, could not

<sup>1</sup> ALFÖLDY, *Legionslegaten*, 54–55.

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 139–140.

<sup>3</sup> A military history of Pannonia from the Marcomann Wars to the Death of Alexander Severus (180–235). *AArchHung*, XIV, 1962, 106–111.

<sup>4</sup> *SHA*, v. *Alex.* 58, 1.

<sup>5</sup> *Herodianus*, VI 7.

have been involved in a barbarian incursion or a war directed by the governor. If the inscriptions erected at the same time are associated with military activities, it is internal upheavals and their suppression that should be thought of. The appearance of *Legio II Italica* in this area, and the fact that its *beneficiarius* is mentioned at Teutoburgium, are worthy of note. It is also in Moesia Superior that the early inscriptions from the interior of a province are found, nos 449, 451 and 452. The inscription from Ulpianum of *Legio IV Flavia*, dated to 226, was erected to Jupiter and to the *Genius Stationis* and in honour of the emperor by a *speculator*, that is an officer concerned with court matters, no. 449. It is thus probable that in this instance also there had been an internal restoration of order. The inscriptions from Moesia Inferior, nos 458, 459 and 464, more probably refer to military actions fought against external enemies. Inscription no. 459 was dedicated to *Dis Militaribus, Genio, Virtuti, Aquilae sanc. signisque leg. .I. Ital. Seuerianae* on 20th September 224 by a *trecenarius*, at a time when L. Annius Italicus Honoratus was the governor in office. In 224, one of the decurions of *Ala I Aetectorum Severiana* erected an inscription at Tomi in honour of the same legate, no. 464.

Even though the conferment of epithets under Severus Alexander cannot be linked with specific events, it is at least clear that in no case can the actions rewarded have been on such a large scale as in Caracalla's period. For the nature of the awards and the local context the greatest light is thrown by the differences in form of epithets and by the irregularity with which the names were changed. In the very first year of Severus Alexander's reign the form of the epithet was not uniform nor did it become so subsequently. The differences are in general defined by provinces, but the legions and auxiliary regiments within one province received different epithets in Germania Superior, and in Moesia Superior and Inferior. It is likely that in awarding three types of epithet the administration was led by a deliberate intention to differentiate; in the case of the three provinces mentioned the differences can hardly be explained in any other way. But there could be differences in the significance of the three forms of epithet as well. The epithet *Severiana*, which in the initial period was borne by three quarters of the units, emphasized the connection of kinship with Septimius Severus, utilizing the continuing prestige of his great predecessor for the advantage of the young emperor. The epithet *Alexandriana* may express a change in policy. It is significant that in the first period of the reign only 8% of the units in all acquired the epithet *Severiana Alexandriana*, the form of which unambiguously referred to the emperor himself. The latter form was already borne by one half of units in the second period, the intention very likely being to stress that the emperor himself had come to the fore, or perhaps the change indicates that his prestige had strengthened. The shift in the two periods cannot be linked either to a more significant internal or external event, or to a central administrative measure. It is characteristic of the established practice that the alteration of the imperial epithet took place at different times in various provinces and that the change was never to *Severiana*—this is the only common feature.

The simultaneous employment of three epithets, *Severiana, Alexandriana, Severiana Alexandriana*, was never repeated. However the practices on which this threefold honorific epithet throws light find expression in the position the epithet occupied in the designation of a unit during the whole of the third century. No trace of uniformity or of efforts towards it can be found in this respect either. It may sometimes be stated, for instance in the case of Germania Superior, that a provincial practice developed—in this case the positioning of an imperial epithet between the number of the unit and its name—

but in general units followed their own peculiar practice and traditions. The noticeable changes can be assigned to different periods and they are in each case of a local character.

The majority of known imperial epithets come from the Severan dynasty. The economic crisis that developed rapidly from the second third of the 3rd century made the erection of inscriptions difficult, and consequently the number of imperial epithets appearing on inscriptions also becomes smaller. After Severus Alexander it becomes difficult to trace possible changes in the award of epithets. The material at our disposal does not so much as indicate that significant modifications did take place after 235. The only conspicuous change, the appearance of the names of joint emperors in the imperial epithet, did not greatly alter the character of the award. In the period of Maximinus Thrax, Philippus, and even of Decius, when the administration was divided between two *Augusti*, imperial epithets were formed only from the elder emperor's name. This practice altered under Trebonianus Gallus: during his two-year reign the epithet granted was consistently *Galliana-Volusiana*. This innovation was retained under Valerian and Gallienus as well; the last examples are from the period of Diocletian. The twofold or threefold epithets permit us to infer that a division of military power had taken place. This can first be seen in the introduction of the name of Valerian the younger: the child Valerian received in 256 the title of Caesar only, and from that time, until his death in 258, the imperial epithet was *Valeriana-Galliena-Valeriana*. In this period the young Caesar controlled, probably in name only, the provinces along the Danube and their combined military forces.<sup>6</sup>

The last imperial epithets are those formed from the names of Diocletian and Maximian. In this period the Caesars, Constantius Chlorus and Galerius, are not included in the form of imperial epithet, and it is also now that their usage came to an end. The military reforms carried out under the tetrarchy may have put an end to the further awarding and use of imperial epithets. On the last inscriptions the names of the two *Augusti* are in the genitive case. This change indicates that the original meaning of the epithet had been obscured.

<sup>6</sup> J. FITZ, *Ingenuus et Régalien*. *Collection Latomus*, LXXXI, 1966. 16-24.

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## (B) INSCRIPTIONS BY SOURCES\*

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## G. ALFÖLDY, Die Hilfstruppen der römischen Provinz Germania Inferior

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## G. ALFÖLDY, Fasti Hispanienses

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## G. ALFÖLDY, Die römischen Inschriften von Tarraco

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1936	57	746 = 752
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1937	188	540
1937	190	186
1937	215	179
1937	239	248 = 260
1937	244	486
1938	153	605
1939	15	441
1939	28	694 = 701
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1957	52	13
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1969/70	546	478
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1969/70	582	480
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1971	383	p. 181
1971	386	628a
1971	417	203a
1971	469	290a
1971	476	257
1971	508	458a
1972	439	424a
1972	443	412a
1972	444	164a
1972	470	239
1972	472	633
1972	474	620
1972	475	821
1972	503	522a
1972	504	463a
1972	505	211a
1972	526	459a
1972	636	789a
1972	677	510a
1973	438	609
1973	471	722a
1973	556	643a
1973	573	545a
1973	651	515a
1974	498	402a
1974	500	533 = 534

Year	No.	No.
1974	522	609a
1974	563	241a
1975	159	308a
1975	170	302a
1975	171	778a
1975	701	543a
1975	734	750a
1975	751	302b
1975	768	620a = 623a
1976	277	711a
1976	288	718b
1976	540	402c
1976	640	800a
1976	641	802a
1976	642	800b
1976	698	21b
1976	722	284a
1977	495	796a
1977	670	325b
1977	708	238a
1977	241a	241a

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monumentelor istorice.  
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	299-300	718

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V, 1964	199	232
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<i>AJug</i> , IV, 1963	32,7	450
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IV, 1962	52	305
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## L. BARKÓCZI, Brigetio

19	167
28	421
41	418
42	415
76	444
139	166
165	420
167	538
178	422
198	774
222	417
224	419
231	416
233	716
239	721
241	23
242	672 = 687
247	168

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	205	96
	256	341
<i>BRGK</i> , XL, 1959	144	11
	145	13
	162	114
	177	p. 31
	181	123

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	93	186
	151	179
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<i>BpR</i> , XV, 1950	460	190
	523	169
<i>BpR</i> , XVI, 1955	391	187
	393	539

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des travaux historiques

*BCTH*, 1946-49

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*BIAB*, I, 1921/22

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J. ČEŠKA-R. HOŠEK, Inscriptiones  
Pannoniae superioris in Slovacia  
transdanubiana asservatae

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Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum

*CIL*, II

484	854
2640	320
2663	63
2664	319
2667	578
3337	64
3588 = 5960	65
4111	321
4137	66
5960 = 3588	65

*CIL*, III

22	790
89	755, p. 216
94	492
99	702 = 703
121	259
130	754
132	642
138	246
187	291
196	610
206	255
795	235
797	474
798	475
875	742
902	217
948 = 7718	239b
990	630
1017	631
1019	467
1020	468
1038	223
1063	219
1070	218
1071	224
1072	225

1125	632
1129	226
1178	135 = 850
1294	242
1378	233
1379	699
1380	698
1464	220 = 856
1479	227
1560	747
1569	228
1577 = 8010	753
1646	789
1676	452
1781	388a = 458 = p. 13
1911	607
2706 = 9724	693
3021	623
3161	685
3228	738
3237	193
3270	389
3301	817
3331	616
3344	172
3383	p. 55
3384	170
3388	443
3393	435
3394	189
3412	428
3427	434
3445	175
3457	432
3469	784
3472	180 = 258
3481	171
3484	176
3511	429
3515	431
3520	611
3521	776
3524	414 = 427
3525 = 10492	775
3526	174
3529	737
3559	181
3624	436
3664 = 10602	17
3675	197a = 448
3707	177
3728 = 10636	543
3729 = 10634	803
3756 = 10667	198
3757	192
3899	398
3903	396
3906	734



3907	149
4024	p. 82
4030	150
4173	154
4238 = 10942	155
4239 = 10943	156
4270	721
4289	774
4299	p. 107
4300	716
4312	415
4363 = 11079	419
4364 = 11082	23
4393 = 11086	157 = 249
4439 = 11091	158
4440a	159
4452 = 11093	148 = 152 = 165
4558	p. 181, 182
4625	717
4626	691
4627 = 11334	692
4791	392
4812	533 = 534
4820	557
4837	p. 51
4856	p. 51
4857	p. 51
4862	145
5185	142
5189	141
5338 = 11722	50
5409	146
5449	393 = 834
5460	400
5575	390
5580	144
5613 = 11781	682
5630	274
5647	395
5663 = 11806	394
5671 = 11814	p. 51
5690	391
5768	603
5938 = 11943	137
5942	602
6154	464 = 831
6161	221
6224 = 7591	459
6246	229
6279	634
6291	205
6472	445
6530 = 11934	138
6594a	493
6641 = 12080a	25
6764	345
6770	550
7327	670

7450	741
7473	465
7591 = 6224	459
7633	629
7638	240
7713 = 12553	236
7718 = 948	239b
7792	230
8010 = 1577	753
8047	695
8112	453
8117	780
8124	819
8148	739
8154	619
8173	449
8244	455
9724 = 2706	693
9732	199
10279	26
10304	446
10306	173 = 194
10307	835
10357	544
10394	801
10403	437
10406	788
10411	438
10428	558
10435	182
10489	433
10492 = 3525	775
10568	439
10580	430
10594	426
10602 = 3664	17
10619	688
10634 = 3729	803
10636 = 3728	543
10639	545
10667 = 3756	198
10668	192, 445, 615
10789	715
10828	160
10942 = 4238	155
10943 = 4239	156
10984	416
10988	166
10992	417
10996	538
11018	418
11020	444
11079 = 4363	419
11081	164
11082 = 4364	23
11086 = 4393	157 = 249
11091 = 4439	158
11093 = 4452	148 = 152 = 165

11108	403
11124	404
11126	405
11135	536
11152	161
11172	406
11189	537
11204 = 13451	162
11242b	88
11326	686
11327	613
11332	614
11333a	818
11333b	777
11334 = 4627	692
11482	143
11553	p. 51
11700	800
11722 = 5328	50
11781 = 5613	682
11806 = 5663	394
11814 = 5671	p. 51
11934 = 6530	138
11935	139
11943 = 5938	137
11950	134
12052	494
12057	268 = p. 71
12080a = 6641	25
12339	480
12394	208
12439	209
12553 = 7713	236
12565	231
12672	204
12899	461
13187	200
13364	413
13451 = 11204	162
13719	462
13812 = 8244	455
14138 <sup>2</sup>	495
14207 <sup>6</sup>	136
14211 <sup>9</sup>	625
14216 <sup>17</sup>	234
14342	183
14354 <sup>4</sup>	541
14354 <sup>5</sup>	542
14354 <sup>6</sup>	689
14355 <sup>23</sup>	420
14357	407
14358 <sup>13</sup>	163
14359 <sup>26</sup>	401
14430	626
14469	469
14485a	18
14509	27
14538 <sup>2</sup>	153

	14564	454
	14565	451
	15157	612
	15161	184
	15171	440
	15181 <sup>1</sup>	408
	15188 <sup>3</sup>	421
<i>CIL, V</i>	543	312
	808	697 = 805
	811	802
	7865	132
	7866	133
	8237	p. 176
<i>CIL, VI</i>	46	45
	130	566
	170	311
	230 = 36748	353 = 470
	269	42
	323	47
	423	620
	531	569
	793	657
	1056	21a
	1063	55 = 59
	1092	570 = 573
	1551	858
	2131	577
	2388 = 32528	38
	2432	308a
	2456	308b
	2566	563
	2579	31 = 41 = 53
	2640	45a
	2697	p. 150
	2797 = 32546	563
	2799 = 32543	303
	2801 = 32572	39
	2809	727a
	2814 = 32558	708
	2816 = 32539	46
	2821 = 32551	662 = 664
	2824 = 32556	667
	2830 = 32555	666
	2833 = 33542	309
	2848	814a
	2849	524a
	2861 = 32717	48
	2882	313a
	2998	316
	2999	56c
	3000	318a
	3001	315b
	3002	56b
	3004	318b
	3005	315c
	3008	317
	3020 = 37247	574a
	3021	318c
	3028	667a = 703a

3029	316a
3032	318d
3034	318e
3038	574b
3057	56a
3060	56e
3062	315a
3065	56d
3068	56b
3078	814a
3079	56c
3087	574c
3238	793 = 806
3370	292
3373	33
3375	292g
3399	292b
3403	292e
3407	292d
3410	32
3734 = 31058	30a
3839 = 31776	857
3861 = 31875	857
3908 = 32759	571
30685	567
30876	43
31058 = 3734	30a
31776 = 3839	857
31781a	368
31875 = 3861	857
32526	52 = 54
32538 = 2388	38
32539 = 2816	46
32542 = 2833	309
32543 = 2799	303
32546 = 2797	563
32550	564 = 568
32551 = 2821	662 = 664
32555 = 2830	666
32556 = 2824	667
32558 = 2814	708
32559	707
32560	706
32572 = 281	39
32671	308c
32692	44
32714	313
32717 = 2861	48
32759 = 3908	571
32877	814
36748 = 230	353 = 470
36775	482 = 491
37184a	51
37212	42a
37224	p. 150
37247 = 3020	574a
37261	293
37262	294
37263	295

CIL, VII

24	67
103	323
107	728
218	580 = 590
287	771
310	84
311	p. 44
315	p. 172
324	328
344	582
351	p. 42
403	579
415	591 = 673
416	592
445	586
446	587
458	75
510	556
585	71
621	525
715	329
719	783
732	326
741	583
802	767a
808	526
810	523 = 527
818	77
819	584
820	769
821	768
822	770
823	772
837	p. 43
838	76
882	588
916	581
963	78
965	331
966	332
967	79
1002	85 = 86 = 87
1030	585 = 589
1039	80
1043	81
1045	82
1046	327

CIL, VIII

1 = 10990	498
3	499
1048 = 23473	p. 96
1322 = 14854	853
1578	p. 42
2467 = 17955	497
2482	757
2486	289
2494	277 = 288
2496	276 = 286
2529	785

2564a	278
2571 = 18057	825
2572	792
2624	500
2634	759
2638	324
2658	p. 120
2665	782
2675	553
2676	808
2716	655
2718	791
2737	501
2742	502
2753	503
2764	551
2766	797 = 809
2797	761
2852	p. 191
2871	279
2877	483 = 842
2878	280
2890	810
2891	485 = 836
2904	488 = 504
3164	281
3225	p. 71
4510	285
7044	840
7049	505
8795 = 18020	514
9045	830
9047	844
9354	p. 224
9745	654
9827	19
9828	20
9906	517
9907	651
9964	827
10474.9 = 22631	646
10990 = 1	498
11925	257a
12296	794 = 838
12549	271
14854 = 1322	853
17955 = 2467	497
17957	506
18009	826
18020 = 8795	514
18026	650
18057 = 2571	825
18270	845
20827	765
20996	847
21000	764 = 837
21035	766
21039	518

	21523	653
	21560	652
	21604	813
	21720	516 = 520
	22598	738
	22599	786
	22631 = 10474	646
	22631.20-22	p. 204
	22765	756
	23473 = 1048	p. 96
	24591	456
	27966	796
<i>CIL, IX</i>	1609	855
	2213	816
<i>CIL, X</i>	1254	354 = 409
	1766	57
	1767	314
	3336	576
	3342	pp. 220, 223
	6569	275
<i>CIL, XI</i>	39	62
	376	829
	1836	851
	2699	410 = 412
	6053	14
	6338	606 = 849
<i>CIL, XII</i>	144	361
	686	674
	2587	15
<i>CIL, XIII</i>	1797	327
	1807	843
	1839	346
	1883	347
	1890	348
	1893	89 = 261
	2596	355
	2616	70
	3198	675
	4630	116
	5170	112
	5621	363
	5623	106
	5624	366
	6076	107
	6357	4
	6405	385
	6440	105
	6441	117
	6442	362
	6531	129
	6532	382
	6552	680
	6562	681
	6563	377
	6566	679
	6568	373
	6578	p. 31
	6578a	p. 31



6582	16
6592	360 = 387
6594	124
6618	109
6646	12
6658	714
6669	359
6671	118
6677a	524
6687	375
6708	369
6716	364
6728	p. 31
6738	352
6749	370
6752	365
6762	110
6763	597 = 832
6769	371
6780	730
6803	103
6804	119
6992	120
6993	372
7054	131
7250	599
7261	108
7268	383
7281	532
7317	388
7323	799
7335	367 = 841
7338	102
7465	125
7466	378
7495	386
7564	322
7609	115
7612	379
7616	127
7617	128
7618	381
7619	381
7681	9
7705	6
7717	3
7722	7
7725	5
7736	126
7750	130
7751	384
7786	713
7792	676
7800	100
7826	528
7944	338
7996	594
8015	719
8017	336

*CIL*, XIV

*CIL*, XVI

8035	334
8038	90
8048/49	91
8067	339
8071	1
8150	798
8495	92 = 101
8533	2
8607	340
8616	342
8619	343
8620	816
8625	595
8629	344
8639	349
8728	335
8811	93
8825	22
11608	356
11609	357
11757	10
11758	374
11759	598
11771	351
11781	111
11811	121
11828	600
11971	531
11979	601
12002	529
12042	94
12415.3	124a
2258	657
2274	292
2283	33
2290	296
4397	574
4398	572
4452	p. 217
5340	833
133	p. 31
137	49
138	61
139	35
140	36
142	306
143	307
145	308
147	561
148	562
149	659
151	660
152	669
153	661
154A	710
154B	711
155	727
156	787
189	304

## Dacia

VII/VIII, 1937-40

328  
328

700  
718a

### C. DAICOVICIU, Dacica

148

718 = 818a

### DESSAU, Inscriptiones Latinae selectae

D

470	278
474	47
484	482 = 491
502	582
505	657
507	688
509	663 = 671
523	721
531	757
537	728
546	738
570	776
573	778
584	782
617	790
1164	816
1165	135 = 850
1174	464 = 831
1176	321
1177	505
1179	354 = 409
1187	606 = 849
1188	597 = 832
1192	829
1193	755, p. 216
1196	845
1329	857
1330	843
1332	851
1356	847
1370	220 = 856
1372	854
2048	565
2091	566
2095	567
2096	662 = 664
2136	57
2158	574
2159	572
2175	56
2176	315
2177	316
2178	55 = 59
2188	58
2189	575 = 624
2190	709

2208	793 = 806
2216	353 = 470
2291	785
2292	789
2295	459
2296	759
2310	202
2315	488 = 504
2319	269 = p. 71
2320	180 = 258
2335	63
2350	340
2355	174
2363	182
2375	414 = 427
2377	449
2382	148 = 152 = 165
2409	428
2411	112
2413	761
2419a	393 = 834
2431	558
2433	296
2442	175
2456	433
2457	775
2493	19
2494	475
2524	533 = 534
2525	137
2540	835
2548	771
2552	544
2553	769
2605	680
2607	516 = 520
2608	652
2619	331
2620	586
2621	587
2622	741
2625	289
2626	383
2632	131
2634	517
2635	591 = 673
2636	277 = 288
2653	483 = 842
2762	797 = 809
2764	853
2766	830
2767	844
2771	702 = 703
2774	794 = 838
2904	62
2911	674
3000	765
3092	419

3154	634
3156	352
3470	231
3516	801
3656	774
3698	311
3736	632
3739	569
3756	576
3845	747
3867	226
3914	4
3922	219
4072	455
4194	553
4231	p. 55
4232	170
4234	80
4240	161
4260	171
4283	246
4287	620
4311	536
4323	500
4340	514
4345	742
4492	651
4633	45
4641	322
4664	132
4742	593
4745	338
4761	333
4828	556
4838	116
4853	144
4929	577
5113	410 = 412
5417a	416
5433	266
5759a	330
5786	792
5865	255
7078	371
7088	108
7094	599
7096	367 = 841
7112	274
8851	627 = 828
8919	267 = 269
8923	756
9083a	94
9086	814
9087	658
9105	27
9154	28
9179	18
9179a	374

9179b	598
9182	601
9184	360 = 387
9185	386
9186	22
9221	668
9285	121
9293	324
9363	100
9477	247
9490	648
9507	p. 217

### A. v. DOMASZEWSKI, Die Rangordnung des römischen Heeres

<i>RO</i> <sup>2</sup>	200	63
	200	319
	202	702 = 703
	204	220
	206	414 = 427
	207	p. 181
	208	137
	212	695
	213	536
	213	182
	221	132
	222	566
	224	620
	231	48
	232	32
	237	482 = 491
	241	p. 191
	274	360 = 387
	275	103
	277	601
	284	668
	297	745 = 751
	299	496

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<i>Dura</i> , V, 1934	218	251 = 254 = 264
	221	265
<i>Dura</i> , VI, 1936	78, 630	248 = 260
	434	486a
	495, 843	486
<i>Dura</i> , VII/VIII, 1939	85, 847	p. 214
	375, 930	p. 31
<i>Dura</i> , IX/1952	107, 970	823 = 824
	110, 971	724
	111, 972	723
	195, 974	252

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	28	97
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<i>EpigrStud</i> , VIII, 1969	205	676
	220	92 = 101
	30	394
	58	379
<i>EpigrStud</i> , IX, 1972	149	239b
	213	257a

## G. ERDÉLYI-F. FÜLEP, Intercisa

EF	311	616
	314	p. 85
	317	543
	320	803
	326	195
	338	173 = 194
	341	835
	349	446
	363	196

## J. FITZ, Les Syriens à Intercisa

93	173 = 194
101	195
102	197
114	616
118	722
217	257
220	447
246	663a

## H. FREIS, Die cohortes urbanae

93	50
95	566
96	569
97	31 = 41 = 53
109	52 = 54
115	51
118	271
139	272
139	273
146	855

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N. GUDEA-V. LUCĂCEL, Înscripții și monumente  
sculpturale în Muzeul de Istorie și Artă Zalău

GL

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215 = 243

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XXXIX, 1961

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LI, 1973

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376

V. HOFFILLER-B. SARIA, Antike Inschriften  
aus Jugoslavien

HS

233

734

240

397

242

535

273

151

277

150

314

745 = 751

315

744 = 750

316

743 = 749

317

746 = 752

520

160

552

408

590

203

Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae

IDR, I

103

241a

IDR, II

10

700a

23

634

106

241b

141

205a

174

18

325

678

326

677

327

694

328

695

498

234

499

21a

500

697a

IDR, III/1

54

747

61

228

76

476

77

753

IDR, III/2

100

220 = 697a? = 856

113

472

124

325

127

325a

133

479

432

227



## Inscriptiones Graecae

<i>IG, XIV</i>	873	576
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## Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie

<i>IGLS</i>	1357	299
	1359	300
	1360	301
	1371	297
	1372	291
	1375	302

## Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes

<i>IGR, I</i>	142	317
	178	318
	414	576
	623	627 = 328
	700	40
	1147	644
<i>IGR, III</i>	1169	270
	1035	725
	1046	490
	1239	262
<i>IGR, IV</i>	1379	643
	642	637 = 839

## Inscriptions latines d'Afrique

<i>IL Afr</i>	333	272
	334	273

## Inscriptions latines de l'Algérie

<i>IL Alg, II</i>	8	773
	663	505

## Inscriptions latines du Maroc

<i>ILM</i>	41	521
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## Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure

<i>IMS, I</i>	1	546
	4	450b
	9	739
	24	619
	25	172a
	40	203a
	112	207
<i>IMS, IV</i>	3	455
	8	204
	14	452
	21	451
	92	450
	101	454

## Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris

<i>ISM</i>	218	212a
	247	221

## The inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania

<i>IRT</i>	880	p. 178
	895	499
	896	545a
	908	498

## Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts in Wien

<i>JÖAI</i> , XXXIX, 1952, Bb.	103	779
<i>JÖAI</i> , XLII, 1955, Bb.	59	350

## Journal of Hellenic Studies

<i>JHS</i> , LXXVIII, 1958	72 18	484
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## Klio

XXXIX, 1961	215	548
	216	547
XLVI, 1965	339	736
LII, 1970	177	609
LIX, 1977	171	796a

## H. LEHNER, Die antiken Steindenkmäler des Provinzialmuseums in Bonn

	7	100
	21	24
	238	338

## Libyca

I, 1953	177	804 = 811 = 812
III, 1955	155	513
	342	290

B. LŐRINCZ, *Vezető a Dunaújvárosi Múzeum  
római kőtárához*

9 543a

P. MERLAT, *Répertoire des inscriptions et monuments  
figurés du culte de Jupiter Dolichenus*

108 536  
338 380

Museum Helveticum

XXXVI, 1979 101 59a

H.-G. PFLAUM, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres  
sous le Haut-Empire romain*

257 1	220 = 856
257 2	215 = 243
293	857
296	61
311	p. 42
316	847
add. 316	32
317	843
323	572
323	576
327b	647
329	627 = 828
329a	574
330	354
331 up to	648
333	571
347	851
347 up to	764 = 837
352	833
p. 919	738
p. 919-920	726 = 758

Pro Austria Romana

PAR, XIV, 1964 5 402

The Roman Inscriptions of Britain

RIB	19	67
	327	323
	334	728
	449	712
	488	68
	583	580 = 590

605	771
783	796a
854	579
882	592
883	591 = 673
897	582
905	p. 42
913	729
915	p. 172
929	328
976	78
977	79
978	331, p. 137
979	332
980	p. 87
1049	73
1060	330, p. 137
1074	593
1091	586
1092	587
1101	75
1202	84
1203	p. 44
1235	85 = 86 = 87
1262	585 = 589
1272	80
1279	81
1280	82
1281	327
1334	556, p. 149
1465	71
1466	72
1544	74
1553	525
1594	333
1696	795
1705	83
1706	329
1710	783
1738	326, p. 137
1751	583
1875	526
1882	768
1883	769
1885	772
1886	770
1892	77
1893	584
1896	523 = 527
1911	p. 43
1914	76
1956	767a
1983	588
2027	581
2042	731
2299	p. 137
2306	p. 137

## Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns

<i>RIU</i>	35	154
	163	399
	230	155
	231	156
	249	23
	281	164
	284	419
	337	559
	385	774
	390	672 = 687
	399	424
	413	416
	419	420
	422	166
	443	p. 107
	464	422
	473	716
	485	168
	517	418
	519	415
	646	444
	659	421
	671	169a
	705	721
	720	167
	749	17
	782	169
	794	169b
	828	430
	840	16a
	844	616a
	865	198a
	869	618
	877	440
	903	44

## Die römischen Steindenkmäler von Savaria

<i>RSS</i>	52	154
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A. ŠAŠEL–J. ŠAŠEL, I, Inscriptiones Latinae  
quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX  
repertae et editae sunt

16	546
272	733
273	732

A. ŠAŠEL—J. ŠAŠEL, II, Inscriptiones Latinae  
 quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMLX et MCMLXX  
 repertae et editae sunt

460	37=49a
571	805a
1044	425

R. SAXER, Untersuchungen zu den Vexillationen  
 des römischen Kaiserheeres von Augustus bis  
 Diokletian

101	738
102	726=758
103	743=749
104	746=752
105	744=750
106	745=751
220	338

A. SCHÖBER, Die römischen Grabsteine von Noricum  
 und Pannonien

188	421
220	415
221	167

Sirmium. Archaeological investigations  
 in Sirmian Pannonia

I, 1971	62 11	425
	68 28	193

Spomenik

XCVIII, 1941-48	172	30
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A. STEIN, Die Reichsbeamten von Dazien

63	215=243
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Studii și cercetări de istorie veche

SCIV, VIII, 1957	324	636
SCIV, X, 1959	311	238

## Syria

VI, 1925

52

284

### J. SZILÁGYI, Inscriptiones tegularum Pannonicarum

25, 27-28,	
30, 32-33,	
35, 37-38	192
72	198

### Tanulmányok Budapest múltjából

*TBM*, VIII, 1940

8

442

### D. TUDOR, Oltenia Romana<sup>3</sup>

7

635

### J. M. VERMASEREN, Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae

1638	155
1646	156

### F. VOLLMER, Inscriptiones Baivariae Romanae sive inscriptiones provinciae Raetiae adiectis aliquot Noricis Italicisque

290	140
336	134
440	391

### E. VORBECK, Die Militärschriften aus Carnuntum, I-II

I	II	
—	33	213 = 214 = 222
34	36	157 = 249
42	44	407
49	51	406
—	53	402a
51	54	684
53	56	403
56	59	161
57	60	608
59	62	683
61	64	158

65	68	537
68	71	405
80	83	153
83	86	536
97	100	159
103	106	163
125	128	404
242	256	148 = 152 = 165
246	260	88
310	327	162

### E. WEBER, Römerzeitliche Inschriften der Steiermark

11	400
46	399 = 834
182	50
309	146

### G. WINKLER, Die Reichsbeamten von Noricum und ihr Personal

85	21
130	557

### (C) INSCRIPTIONS BY UNITS

*Note.* The imperial epithets appear by emperors without the varieties (*Severiana*–*Alexandriana*–*Severiana Alexandriana*, etc.), in a unified form. [ ] = the epithet is used mistakenly; T = to be found on tile stamps

#### Legiones

I Adiutrix	4 12 348 507 = 846 609a 610 685 716 774 800a 800b 845
<i>Antoniniana</i>	23 165 166 167 168 169 169a 169b
<i>Severiana</i>	413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 424a
<i>Maximiniana</i>	538
<i>Philippiana</i>	672 = 687 686
I Italica	388a = 458
<i>Antoniniana</i>	208 209 210 211 211a
<i>Severiana</i>	423 = 463 459 459a 460 461 462
<i>Gordiana</i>	622
I Minervia	719 732 798
<i>Domitiana</i>	1
<i>Antoniniana</i>	24 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 = 530 96
<i>Severiana</i>	334 335 336 337 338 339 339a
<i>Maximiniana</i>	95 = 530 528 529
<i>Gordiana</i>	594 [597]
<i>Philippiana</i>	675
I Parthica	638 639 814? 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	246 247
<i>Severiana</i>	481
<i>Philippiana</i>	702



I Pontica	
<i>Diocletiani Maximiani</i>	789a
II Adiutrix	4 170 171 172 172a 172b 425 426 539 540 558 559 736 737 784 788 801 802 802a 817
<i>Antoniniana</i>	173 = 194 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188
<i>Severiana</i>	414 = 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442
<i>Maximiniana</i>	541 542
<i>Gordiana</i>	611 612
<i>Philippiana</i>	688 689 690
<i>Galliana Volusiana</i>	720
<i>Claudiana</i>	775 776
II Augusta	323 483 = 842 672 728 729 795
<i>Antoniniana</i>	67 68
II Italica	141 388a = 458 557 800 816
<i>Antoniniana</i>	21 142 143 144 145 146
<i>Severiana</i>	389 390 391 392 393 = 834 394
<i>Gordiana</i>	604
II Parthica	290a 656 726
<i>Antoniniana</i>	30a 31 32 33 34 [220 = 856]
<i>Severiana</i>	291 292 292a 292b 292c 292d 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 302a 302b [519 = 848] [847]
<i>Philippiana</i>	657 658
<i>Aureliana</i>	778a
II Traiana	266 267 485 = 836 703a
<i>Antoniniana</i>	268 = p. 71
<i>Severiana</i>	493 494 495
<i>Gordiana</i>	644
III Augusta	4268 = p. 71 274 275 276 = 286 276a 483 = 842 485 = 836 p. 120 551 726 = 758 757 758a 785 791 796a 797 = 809 804 808 810 811 825? 853 854
<i>Antoniniana</i>	277 = 288 278 279 280 281 282 283 = 287 284 284a p. 71?
<i>Severiana</i>	216c 488 = 504 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 505 506 507 = 846 508 509 510 510a
<i>Maximiniana</i>	552 553 554
<i>Gordiana</i>	646T
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	759 760 761 762 p. 191
<i>Aureliana</i>	782
<i>Diocletiana Maximiniana</i>	792
III Cyrenaica	725 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	89 248 = 260 251 = 264 259 261 262 263 265
<i>Severiana</i>	492
<i>Gordiana</i>	643a
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	755
III Gallica	251 = 254
<i>Antoniniana</i>	255, p. 66
<i>Severiana</i>	488 489 490
III Italica	132 133 602 779
<i>Antoniniana</i>	134 135 = 850 136
<i>Gordiana</i>	603
III Parthica	
<i>Severiana</i>	482 483 = 842 484 485 = 835
IV Flavia	4 201 202 606 = 849 789 804 = 811 805? 818a
<i>Antoniniana</i>	203 203a
<i>Severiana</i>	449 450 450a 450b
<i>Maximiniana</i>	546
<i>Gordiana</i>	619 620

<i>Deciana</i>	718
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	739
IV Scythica	135 823 = 824 857
<i>Antoniniana</i>	157 = 249 248 = 260 250 251 = 264
V Macedonica	215 p. 161 742
<i>Antoniniana</i>	113 = 216 217
<i>Severiana</i>	466
<i>Gordiana</i>	628 628a
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	743 744 745 746
VI Ferrata	840
<i>Antoniniana</i>	256 257 257a? p. 66
VI Victrix	p. 42 483 = 842 580 767 796a
<i>Domitiana</i>	2
<i>Antoniniana</i>	70 257a? 796a
<i>Severiana</i>	325 325a 325b
<i>Gordiana</i>	581
VII Claudia	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	27 205a 205b 694 722a 780 819
<i>Severiana</i>	451 452 453 454 455 456 457
<i>Philippiana</i>	695
VII Gemina	204 794a 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	63 64 65 205 [220 = 856]
<i>Severiana</i>	319 320 321 322
<i>Gordiana</i>	578T
<i>Deciana</i>	711a
VIII Augusta	351 637 = 839 733
<i>Commoda</i>	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
<i>Antoniniana</i>	102 103 104 105 106 107 124?
<i>Severiana</i>	352 353 = 470 354 = 409 355 356 357 358 = 411
X Fretensis	482 = 491
<i>Antoniniana</i>	25 180 = 258
<i>Gordiana</i>	643
X Gemina	350 396 397 507 = 846 605 715 734 845 851
<i>Domitiana</i>	3
<i>Antoniniana</i>	147 = 152 149 150 151
<i>Severiana</i>	398 399 400 401 402
<i>Gordiana</i>	606 = 849 [597 = 832]
<i>Deciana</i>	p. 181
XI Claudia	4 623 829 858
<i>Antoniniana</i>	212
<i>Severiana</i>	463a
<i>Gordiana</i>	623a
XII Fulminata	829
XIII Gemina	218 464 = 831 485 697 = 805 853 855
<i>Antoniniana</i>	219 220 = 856 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232
<i>Severiana</i>	353 = 470 467 468 469 471 472 473
<i>Gordiana</i>	629 630 631 632
<i>Philippiana</i>	697a? = 220
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	743 = 749 744 = 751 746 = 752 747 748
XIV Gemina	348 350 402a 402b 535 536 851
<i>Antoniniana</i>	148 = 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163
<i>Severiana</i>	353 354 = 409 358 = 411 402c 403 404 405 406 407 408 410 p. 277?
<i>Maximiniana</i>	537
<i>Gordiana</i>	607 608? [597 = 832]
<i>Philippiana</i>	683 684
XV Apollinaris	852
XVI Flavia firma	135 = 850 823 = 824 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	252
<i>Severiana</i>	486

XX Valeria victrix	483 = 842 730 767a 796 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	69T
<i>Severiana</i>	324
<i>Gordiana</i>	579T
<i>Deciana</i>	712
XXII Primigenia	138 359 360 485 = 835 855
<i>Domitiana</i>	4 5
<i>Commoda</i>	p. 31
<i>Antoniniana</i>	109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124?
<i>Severiana</i>	361 362 362 364 365 366 367 = 841 368 369 370 371 372 858?
<i>Gordiana</i>	597 = 832
<i>Philippiana</i>	677 678
XXX Ulpia victrix	97 98 340 595 815 833 851
<i>Antoniniana</i>	99
<i>Severiana</i>	341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350
<i>Gordiana</i>	596 [597]
VII?	705

## Alae

II Asturum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	71 72
Atectorigiana	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	244
<i>Severiana</i>	464 = 831
Augusta (Britannia Inf.)	p. 42
<i>Gordiana</i>	582
Augusta (Noricum)	533
[. .] Augusta	637 = 639
Augusta Gemina	
I Cannanefatum	164a 410 = 412
<i>Severiana</i>	412a
<i>Gordiana</i>	609
I Ulpia Contariorum ∞	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	164
I Dardanorum	575 = 624
<i>Antoniniana</i>	212a
EPVO	754
Flavia	285 704 704a
<i>Severiana</i>	511 512
Nova firma ∞ catafractaria	799 835
<i>Philippiana</i>	702 = 703
I Flavia Gaetulorum	627 = 828
I Hispanorum	234
<i>Antoniniana</i>	21b
<i>Philippiana</i>	697b
I Hispanorum Asturum	556
I Hispanorum Campagonum	257 793 = 806
<i>Antoniniana</i>	233
<i>Philippiana</i>	698
II Flavia Hispanorum	
<i>Galliana Volusiana</i>	718b
I Claudia Kapitonia	
<i>Severiana</i>	515a
∞	560
Pannoniorum	648 760
<i>Severiana</i>	513
<i>Gordiana</i>	649

I Augusta Parthorum	290 516 804 = 812
<i>Antoniniana</i>	19 20
Exploratorum Pomariensium	
<i>Severiana</i>	517
<i>Gordiana</i>	651
Sebastena	
<i>Severiana</i>	518 519 = 848
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	764 = 837
Sebussiana	
<i>Postumiana</i>	771
I Flavia singularium	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	137
II Septimia Surorum ∞	213 = 222
Thracum	765 766 830
I Thracum	833
I Thracum veterana	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	189 190
<i>Severiana</i>	443
III Thracum	818
<i>Severiana</i>	444
<i>Gordiana</i>	613? 614
<i>Philippiana</i>	691 692
<i>Deciana</i>	717
<i>Galliana Volusiana</i>	721
<i>Claudiana</i>	777
I Tungrorum Frontoniana	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	235
<i>Severiana</i>	474 475
[.....] (Britannia Inf.)	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	73
Antoniniana?	816

## Cohortes

Aelia	
<i>Severiana</i>	395
I Alpinorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	236
I Aquitanica	
<i>Gordiana</i>	577
III Aquitanorum	714?
<i>Antoniniana</i>	124aT
<i>Severiana</i>	373
<i>Philippiana</i>	679
I Asturum	797 844
II Asturum	
<i>Domitiana</i>	6
<i>Severiana</i>	326
<i>Gordiana</i>	583?
II Athoeiton	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	245
I Batavorum	525
<i>Antoniniana</i>	74
III Batavorum ∞	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	191
I Septimia Belgarum	
<i>Severiana</i>	374 375
<i>Gordiana</i>	598

I Breucorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	138 139 140
II Breucorum	778 786
<i>Gordiana</i>	652
IV Breucorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	75
V Breucorum	
<i>Philippiana</i>	682
VII Breucorum	220 = 856
<i>Antoniniana</i>	192T
<i>Severiana</i>	445T
<i>Gordiana</i>	615T
I Britannica	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	237
I Aelia Brittonum	533 = 534
<i>Antoniniana</i>	147T
I Aurelia Brittonum ∞	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	18
II Flavia Brittonum	
<i>Severiana</i>	465
V Callaecorum Lucensium	257
<i>Antoniniana</i>	17
I Campanorum voluntariorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	193
I Flavia Chalcidenorum	702a 807
I Cilicum	
<i>Philippiana</i>	696
I Flavia Cilicum	267 = 269
I Cispadensium	
<i>Maximiniana</i>	547
Civium Romanorum	
<i>Domitiana</i>	7
I Classica	
<i>Domitiana</i>	p. 30
III Collecta	740
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	741
II Flavia Commagenorum	
<i>Philippiana</i>	699
II Concordia	
<i>Severiana</i>	29
VI Nova Cumidavensium	
<i>Severiana</i>	478
I Aelia Dacorum	76 523 = 527 526 768
<i>Antoniniana</i>	77
<i>Gordiana</i>	584
<i>Postumiana</i>	769 770
<i>Tetriciana</i>	772
Gemina Dacorum ∞	
<i>Gordiana</i>	625
I Damascenorum	376
II Aurelia Dardanorum ∞	805a
<i>Antoniniana</i>	28 30 206
<i>Gordiana</i>	621
III Delmatarum ∞	
<i>Severiana</i>	476
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	753
II Equitata	
<i>Galliana Volusiana</i>	723

VIII Fida	756
I Fida Vardullorum ∞	80
<i>Antoniniana</i>	81 82
<i>Severiana</i>	327
<i>Gordiana</i>	585?
I Flavia	100 713
<i>Philippiana</i>	676
I Aelia Gaesatorum	820 821
I Ulpia Galatarum	555
I Gallica	843
II Gallorum	p. 172
<i>Severiana</i>	328
IV Gallorum (Brit. Inf.)	83
<i>Severiana</i>	329
<i>Probiana</i>	783
IV Gallorum (Maur. Ting.)	521
V. Gallorum	
<i>Severiana</i>	330
VII Gallorum	
<i>Gordiana</i>	642
I Germanorum (Germ. Sup.)	
<i>Severiana</i>	377
<i>Philippiana</i>	680 681
I Germanorum (Cappad.)	627 = 828
I ∞ Hemesenorum	257 446 447 722 803 835
<i>Antoniniana</i>	173 = 194 195 196 197
<i>Maximiniana</i>	543 543a
<i>Gordiana</i>	616 616a
I Hispanorum (Moes. Inf.)	
<i>Gordiana</i>	626
I Hispanorum (Maur. Caes.)	844
I Aelia Hispanorum ∞	78 331
<i>Antoniniana</i>	79
<i>Severiana</i>	332
I Hispanorum	822
<i>Antoniniana</i>	239
<i>Severiana</i>	477
<i>Gordiana</i>	633
IV Hispanorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	239a 239b
V Hispanorum	828
I Lingonum	
<i>Gordiana</i>	586 587
V Lingonum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	240 241
<i>Philippiana</i>	700
II Lucensium	
<i>Severiana</i>	480
I Lusitanorum	852
<i>Maximiniana</i>	548
I Augusta Praetoria Lusitanorum	790
I Macedonica	
<i>Gordiana</i>	645
II Mattiacorum ∞	214 = 222
Maurorum D?	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	197a = 448
∞ Maurorum	
<i>Maximiniana</i>	511

IX Maurorum	
<i>Gordiana</i>	638 = 640 639 = 641
II Nervia Brittonum ∞	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	238 238a
III Nerviorum	84 p. 44
I Noricorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	26
<i>Gordiana</i>	617
II Aurelia Nova	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	207
II Flavia Numidarum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	241aT
XIII ∞ Palaestinatorum	
<i>Severiana</i>	486a
XX Palmyrenorum	
<i>Severiana</i>	487
I Ulpia Pannoniorum	169
<i>Antoniniana</i>	198T
II Paphlagonum	
<i>Commoda</i>	p. 31
<i>Galliana Volusiana</i>	724
Ulpia Petraeorum	201
Pimasensium	
<i>Aureliana</i>	781
II Raetorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	125
<i>Severiana</i>	378
VII Raetorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	126
I Sagittariorum ∞	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	241bT
<i>Gordiana</i>	634 635 636
<i>Philippiana</i>	700a
II Sardorum	653
<i>Severiana</i>	516
I ∞ Nova Surorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	16a 198a 198b
<i>Gordiana</i>	618
IV Sygambrorum	813 830
I Thracum Germanica	
<i>Maximiniana</i>	545
I Treverorum	
<i>Severiana</i>	379 380
<i>Maximiniana</i>	531
II Treverorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	127 128
<i>Severiana</i>	381
II Tungrorum ∞	
<i>Gordiana</i>	588
IV ∞ Tungrorum	522
I Vangiorum	85
VIII Voluntariorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	199 200 201
<i>Philippiana</i>	603
XXIV Voluntariorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	129
<i>Severiana</i>	382
[.....]	

<i>Maximiniana</i>	550
[.....]	
<i>Gordiana</i>	637
[.....] g.	
<i>Gordiana</i>	645a

### Numeri, special units

Cuneus Frisionum Aballavensium	
<i>Gordianus</i>	591? = 673 592
<i>Philippianus</i>	591? = 673
Cuneus Frisionum Vercovicianorum	
<i>Severianus</i>	333
Exploratio Halicensis	
<i>Severiana</i>	386
Exploratio Stu[---] et Brittones gentiles et officiales Brittonum et dediticiorum	
<i>Severiana</i>	360 = 387
Exploratores Habitancenses	85 = 87
Hastiferi civitatis Mattiacorum	388 532
Mattiaci	
<i>Gordiani</i>	599
Numerus Ambou[---]	654
Numerus exploratorum Batavorum	
<i>Antoninianus</i>	22
Numerus exploratorum Bremaniensium	
<i>Gordianus</i>	585 = 589
Numerus Brittonum	
<i>Antoninianus</i>	92 = 101
Numerus Cattharensium	383
Numerus c.R.	
<i>Maximinianus</i>	549
Numerus Divitensium	130
<i>Gordianus</i>	600 601
Numerus exploratorum Divitensium	
<i>Antoninianus</i>	131
Numerus exploratorum Germanicorum Divitensium	
<i>Severianus</i>	384
Numerus Frisionum Aballavensium	
<i>Gordianus</i>	
Numerus Hemesenorum	276 = 286 283 = 287 826?
<i>Antoninianus</i>	277 = 288
Numerus Maurorum Hispanorum	
<i>Antoninianus</i>	242
<i>Decianus</i>	p. 181
Numerus Maurorum	
<i>Severianus</i>	479
Numerus Maurorum Aurelianorum	
<i>Valerianus Gallianus</i>	731
Numerus Osroenorum	835
Numerus Palmyrenorum (Aeg.)	
<i>Antoninianus</i>	270
Numerus Palmyrenorum (Dacia)	215 = 243
<i>Decianus</i>	718a
Numerus Palmyrenorum (Numidia)	289
<i>Severianus</i>	514 515
<i>Gordianus</i>	650



Numerus equitum Sarmatarum Bremetennacensium	
<i>Gordianus</i>	580 = 590
Numerus Syrorum	827?
Numerus Surorum sagittariorum	694 = 701
Numerus [ . . . . ]	385
Raeti Gaesati	85 = 86

## Vexillationes

Legionum Germanicianorum et Britannicianorum	738
Equitum Maurorum	830 844
Militum Maurorum Caesariensium	
<i>Gordiana</i>	655
Sueborum Longovicianorum	
<i>Gordiana</i>	593
[ . . . . . ]	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	253

## Cohorts of Rome

Cohortes praetoriae I–X	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	35 36 37
<i>Severiana</i>	304 305 306 307 308
<i>Maximiniana</i>	522a
<i>Gordiana</i>	561 562
<i>Philippiana</i>	659 660 661
<i>Valeriana Galliena</i>	727
<i>Diocletiana Maximiana</i>	787
Cohortes praetoriae I–IV, VII–X	303
Cohors I praetoria	851
<i>Severiana</i>	308a
<i>Maximiniana</i>	523
<i>Gordiana</i>	563 564
<i>Philippiana</i>	662
<i>Valeriana</i>	727a
Cohortes praetoriae II, IV, VI, VII	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	38
Cohors II praetoria	
<i>Severiana</i>	308b 308c
<i>Maximiniana</i>	524
Cohors III praetoria	467 = 841 855
<i>Antoniniana</i>	39 40
<i>Severiana</i>	308d
Cohors IV praetoria	393 = 834 394 773 851
Cohortes praetoriae V–IX	
<i>Severiana</i>	309
Cohors V praetoria	31 = 41 565
<i>Antoniniana</i>	42 42a
Cohors VI praetoria	566 792a
<i>Antoniniana</i>	43 44
<i>Severiana</i>	310 814b
<i>Philippiana</i>	663
<i>Deciana</i>	706 707

Cohors VII praetoria	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	45 45a
<i>Severiana</i>	311
<i>Philippiana</i>	663a
Cohors VIII praetoria	
<i>Severiana</i>	[519 = 848] [847]
<i>Maximiniana</i>	524a
Cohors IX praetoria	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	46
<i>Severiana</i>	312
Cohors X praetoria	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	47
<i>Gordiana</i>	564 = 568 567
<i>Philippiana</i>	662 = 664 665
<i>Deciana</i>	708
Cohors [ . . ] praetoria	
<i>Severiana</i>	303
<i>Philippiana</i>	666 667
Cohors I urbana	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	48
Cohortes urbanae X–XIV	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	49 49a
Cohors X urbana	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	50 51
<i>Severiana</i>	303a
Cohors XI urbana	851
<i>Severiana</i>	[519 = 848] [847]
Cohors XII urbana	31 = 53 52
<i>Gordiana</i>	569
Cohors XIV urbana	52 = 54
Cohortes vigilum I–VII	55
<i>Gordiana</i>	570 571 572
Cohors I vigilum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	21a
<i>Gordiana</i>	570 = 573
Cohors III vigilum	851
Cohors IV vigilum	830
Cohors V vigilum	
<i>Severiana</i>	314
Cohors VI vigilum	574
Cohors VII vigilum	315 315a 574a 574b 814a
<i>Antoniniana</i>	56 56a 56b 56c 56d 56e 56f
<i>Severiana</i>	315b 315c 316 316a 317 318 318a 318b 318c 318d 318e
<i>Gordiana</i>	574c
<i>Philippiana</i>	667a
Numerus statorum praetorianorum	
<i>Antoniniana</i>	57
Equites singulares	575 709 793
<i>Antoniniana</i>	58

### Cohorts of Carthago

Cohors I urbana	810
<i>Antoniniana</i>	271 272 273
<i>Severiana</i>	496

## Classes

Britannica	
<i>Philippiana</i>	674
Germanica	
<i>Domitiana</i>	8 9
Praetoria Misenatis	55 = 59 59a 665 764 = 837 794 = 838 853
<i>Antoniniana</i>	60
<i>Gordiana</i>	576
<i>Philippiana</i>	668 669 670
Flavia Moesica	
<i>Gordiana</i>	627 = 828
Praetoria Rauennatis	665
<i>Antoniniana</i>	61 62
<i>Philippiana</i>	663 = 671
<i>Deciana</i>	710 711







inscriptions or indicating the period during which an emperor ruled. Another view is that an epithet was granted only to a particular unit or formation as recognition of a specific action or service. Comparison between inscriptions without an epithet but with identifiable date and those with an epithet within the period 212 to 300 which mention an army unit sheds new light on the practice followed in awarding these epithets, the reason for so doing. A valuable source is thus provided on the hitherto largely unexploited Roman military history of the 3rd century.



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