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978-0-521-33887-5 - The Roman Empire: Augustus to Hadrian

Edited by Robert K. Sherk

Excerpt

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PART I

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

IN WAR AND PEACE

AUGUSTUS**(27 BC–AD 14)****IMPERATOR CAESAR AUGUSTUS**

Titles: AUGUSTUS (January 16, 27 BC)
 PONTIFEX MAXIMUS (12 BC)
 FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY (2 BC)
 HOLDER OF THE TRIBUNICIAN POWER: received
 it for the first time in 23 BC and it was renewed annually on
 July 1 (thus I–XXXVII)
 CONSUL: for the 7th time in 27 BC, then in 26 (VIII),
 25 (IX), 24 (X), 23 (XI), 5 (XII), 2 (XIII)

Death: August 19, AD 14.

The *consules ordinarii* under Augustus

BC

27	Imp. Caesar Divi f. VII	M. (Vipsanius) Agrippa III
26	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus VIII	T. Statilius Taurus II
25	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus IX	M. Iunius Silanus
24	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus X	C. Norbanus Flaccus
23	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus XI	A. Terentius Varro Murena
22	M. Claudius Marcellus Aeserninus	L. Arruntius
21	M. Lollius	Q. Aemilius Lepidus
20	M. Appuleius	P. Silius Nerva

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[More information](#)*1 Calendar entries for Augustus*

19	C. Sentius Saturninus	Q. Lucretius (Cinna?) Vespillo
18	P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus
17	C. Furnius	C. Iunius Silanus
16	L. Domitius Ahenobarbus	P. Cornelius Scipio
15	M. Livius Drusus Libo	L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi (Pontifex)
14	M. Licinius Crassus Frugi	Cn. Cornelius Lentulus (Augur)
13	Ti. Claudius Nero	P. Quinctilius Varus
12	M. Valerius Messala Barbatus Appianus	P. Sulpicius Quirinius
11	Q. Aelius Tubero	Paullus Fabius Maximus
10	Africanus Fabius Maximus	Iullus Antonius
9	Nero Claudius Drusus	T. Quinctius Crispinus (Sulpicianus)
8	C. Marcus Censorinus	C. Asinius Gallus
7	Ti. Claudius Nero II	Cn. Calpurnius Piso
6	D. Laelius Balbus	C. Antistius Vetus
5	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus XII	L. Cornelius Sulla
4	C. Calvisius Sabinus	L. Passienus Rufus
3	L. Cornelius Lentulus	M. Valerius Messalla Messallinus
2	Imp. Caesar Divi f. Augustus XIII	M. Plautius Silvanus
1	Cossus Cornelius Lentulus	L. Calpurnius Piso (Augur)
AD		
1	C. Caesar	L. Aemilius Paullus
2	P. Vinicius	P. Alfenus Varus
3	L. Aelius Lamia	M. Servilius
4	Sex. Aelius Catus	C. Sentius Saturninus
5	L. Valerius Messalla Volesus	Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus
6	M. Aemilius Lepidus	L. Arruntius
7	Q. Caecilius Metellus Creticus Silanus	A. Licinius Nerva Silianus
8	M. Furius Camillus	Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus
9	C. Poppaeus Sabinus	Q. Sulpicius Camerinus
10	P. Cornelius Dolabella	C. Iunius Silanus
11	M ^p . Aemilius Lepidus	T. Statilius Taurus
12	Germanicus Caesar	C. Fonteius Capito
13	C. Silius A. Caecina Largus	L. Munatius Plancus
14	Sex. Pompeius	Sex. Appuleius

The standard work on the consular lists for the empire is A. Degraffi, *I fasti consolari dell'impero romano*, Rome 1952 (new edition forthcoming by W. Eck), in which the *consules suffecti* will also be found. The suffect consulship, whereby the *consules ordinarii* held office for only the first few months of each year and were then replaced by another pair, became a regular institution.

1 Calendar entries for Augustus.Extracts from local Italian calendars.¹ [Latin]

A: January 13, 27 BC. Fasti Praenestini. Ehrenberg-Jones, *Documents*² p. 45; *I. Ital. XIII 2 p. 113.

That a crown of oak-leaves be placed [above the door of the house of

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[More information](#)*1 Calendar entries for Augustus*

Imperator Caesar] Augustus | [was decreed by the senate, because] he restored [the Republic] | to the Roman People.²

B: January 16, 27 BC. Fasti Praenestini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 45; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 115.

Imperator Caesar was called [Augustus] in his own [consulship] for the 7th time and Agrip[pa for the 3rd time (27 BC)].

C: October 12, 19 BC. Fasti Amiternini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 53; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 195.

Festival (was held) in accordance with a decree of the senate, | because on this day Imperator Caesar Augustus, back from the overseas provinces, | entered the city, and the Altar of Fortune Who Brings Back was set up.³

D: December 15, 19 BC. Feriale Cumanum. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 55; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 279.

On this day the Altar of Fortune Who Brings Back was dedicated, who brought Caesar back [from the] overseas provinces. Public prayer (made) to Fortune Who Brings Back.

E: July 4, 13 BC. Fasti Amiternini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 49; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 189.

Festival (was held) in accordance with a decree of the senate, because on this day the Altar | of Augustan Peace in the Campus Martius | was set up | in the consulship of (Tiberius Claudius) Nero and (P. Quinctilius) Varus (13 BC).⁴

F: March 6, 12 BC. Fasti Praenestini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 47; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 121.

Festival (was held) [in accordance with a decree of the senate, because on this day] Imperator Caesar Augustus [was made] pontifex | *maximus* in the consulship of (P. Sulpicius) [Quir]inius and (Gaius) Valgius (Rufus) (12 BC). The *duoviri*⁵ | for [this reason make sacrifice] and the people wear garlands and abstain from work.

G: February 5, 2 BC. Fasti Praenestini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 47; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 119.

Festival (was held) in accordance with a decree of the senate, | because on this day Imperator Caesar Augustus, pontifex | *maximus*, holding the tribunician power for the 21st time (2 BC), consul for the 13th time, | was called father of his country by the senate and the Roman People.⁶

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2 *Legal decision and a governor's letter to Kyme*

H: August 20, AD 2. Fasti Antiates. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 51; **I. Ital.* XIII 1 p. 328.

Sacrifice (made) in honor of the dead Lucius Caesar.⁷

I: February 21 or 22, AD 4. Fasti Verulani. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 47; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 165.

[Sacrifices (made) in honor of the dead] Gaius Caesar.⁷

J: June 26, AD 4. Fasti Amiternini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 49; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 187.

Festival (was held) in accordance with a [decree] of the senate, because on this day [Imperator Caesar] | Augustus *adopted* as his | son [Tiberius Caesar, | in the consulship of] (Sextus) Aelius (Catus) [and (Gaius) Sentius (Saturninus) (AD 4).]⁸

K: January 27, AD 6. Fasti Praenestini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 46; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 117.

The temple [of Castor and Po]llux was dedicated.⁹

L: September 17, AD 14. Fasti Amiternini. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 52; **I. Ital.* XIII 2 p. 193.

Festival (was held) in accordance with a decree of the senate, because on this day | divine honors to the deified Augustus | were decreed by the senate | in the consulship of Sextus Appuleius and Sextus Pompeius (AD 14).

1 The old Italian calendars not only listed the days on which the courts were open and on which business could be conducted, but they also gradually came to include other matters, such as lists of magistrates and records of triumphs and similar events of interest to the local towns and cities.

2 Cf. *Res Gestae* 34 (below, No. 26).

3 Cf. the *Res Gestae* 11.1 (below, No. 26).

4 Cf. the *Res Gestae* 12.2 (below, No. 26).

5 The *duoviri* were the executive magistrates of Praeneste.

6 Cf. the *Res Gestae* 35 (below, No. 26). On the significance of the title see A. Alföldi in *Museum Helveticum* 11 (1954) 133ff.

7 See the honors decreed to Gaius Caesar (below, No. 19).

8 Velleius Paterculus 2.103.3–4.

9 Ovid, *Fasti* 1.705ff.

2 **Legal decision by Augustus and Agrippa, and a governor's letter to Kyme. 27 BC (for the legal decision).**

Marble stele broken at the bottom, damaged on the right and left,

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2 *Legal decision and a governor's letter to Kyme*

decorated with a festoon of ivy at the top, Kyme in Asia on the Aeolian coast. The inscription is in three parts: A (in Greek) is a legal decision by Augustus and M. Agrippa (27 BC); B (in Latin) is a letter (of unknown date but later than A) from the governor of Asia to the city of Kyme; C (in Greek) is a translation of the Latin letter of the governor.

H. W. Pleket, *The Greek Inscriptions in the 'Rijksmuseum van Oudheden' at Leyden* (Leiden 1958) no. 57 (+ photograph); *SEG XVIII* 555; **RDGE* 61; H. Engelmann, *Die Inschriften von Kyme* (Bonn 1976) pp. 46ff.

Pleket, *op. cit.* pp. 49–66; K. M. T. Atkinson, *RIDA* 7 (1960) 227–72 (+ photograph); V. Arangio-Ruiz, *Bullettino del Istituto di Diritto Romano* 64 (1961) 323–42; W. Kunkel, *Studi in Onore di Emilio Betti II* (Rome 1962) 591–620; J. H. Oliver, *GRBS* 4 (1963) 115–22; *RDGE* pp. 315–20; F. Millar, *The Emperor in the Roman World* (London 1977) 317–18; N. Charbonnel, *RIDA* 26 (1979) 177–225.

A. Greek

Imperator Caesar, son of the god, Augustus [–]¹ | (and) [M]arcus Agrippa, son of Lucius, consuls *v* [–]² | If there are any public or sacred places in the cities [–]³ | of each city of the province (?),⁴ and if
 5 there are or will be *any* [dedicatio]⁵ belonging to these places, [nobody] | is to remove or buy (them) or take them as [mortgaged property] | or gift. Whatever has been *taken away* from those places | [or] bought and given as a gift, [whoever may be in charge of the] | province is to see to it that these are restored to the *public* or sacred [account (?)]⁶
 10 || of the city, and whatever may have been given [as legal secur]ity,⁷ he is not to use this in his administration of justice. *vv* |

B. Latin

[–]⁸ Vinicius, proconsul, sends greetings to the magistrates of Cyme. Apollonides, son of Lucius, from No[race, | your citizen,] came to me and showed that the temple of Liber Pater⁹ was by *title* | of sale possessed
 15 by Lysias, son of Diogenes, of Tucalla, [your] citizen, || and that *when* the worshippers wished to restore to their god the sacred property, according to the order of Au[gu]s[tus] Caesar, by paying the price which is inscribed on the temple, | *it was withheld* (?)¹⁰ by Lysias. I wish you to see to it that, if such is the case, Lysias | accepts the price which [has been] put on the temple and restores to the god the *tem|ple* and that there be
 20 inscribed on it 'Imperator Caesar, son of god, Augustus rest||ored it'. But [if] Lysias denies what Apollonides *de|mands*, let him give sufficient bail (to appear) where I will be.¹¹ That Lysias *prom|ises* (bail) meets [more (?)] with my approval(?).¹¹

2 *Legal decision and a governor's letter to Kyme*

C. Greek

25 In the prytany of Phanites,¹² *vv* [-] Vinicius sends greetings to the magistrates of Kyme. A[pol|lonid]es (son) of Lucius of Norake, your citizen, || [came to me] and showed that the temple of Dionysos was by *title* [of sale] possessed by Lysias (son) of Diogenes of [Tukal la, your citizen,] and that when [the worshippers] *wished* | [---]

- 1 Perhaps uninscribed? Pleket: 'for the 7th time (?)', i.e. in his seventh consulship (27 BC). Augustus had been consul with Agrippa in both 28 and 27 BC. Atkinson: 'for the 7th time'. Charbonnel: 'imperator for the 7th time', which is too long for the space.
- 2 Pleket: '[ordered (or) wrote]'. Atkinson: '[wrote]', likewise Charbonnel. Oliver and *RDGE* leave blank, but note the possibilities of '[said]' or '[determined]' or '[ordained]' among others. Oliver and Kunkel believe some word had been used which pointed to a *lex data*, i.e. some kind of a charter.
- 3 Pleket: '[or in the surrounding area]' etc. Arangio-Ruiz: '[or throughout the] territory of each city', translating the word *eparcheia* as 'territory' instead of 'province'. Oliver: '[when] these localities fall [within the jurisdiction of the] prefecture [protecting] each city's [interests]' (his own translation). Charbonnel: 'in the cities [belonging to a religious guild or] to a city of each province'.
- 4 The Greek *eparcheia* would normally mean 'province', but Oliver equates it with 'prefecture' or 'domain': *GRBS* and *AJP* 93 (1972) 195. Arangio-Ruiz takes it loosely as 'territory', which is hardly possible. The word 'each' here is grammatically ambiguous, for it could govern either 'province' or 'city'.
- 5 Atkinson: '[properties]'. Kunkel: '[ornaments]'.
- 6 Pleket: '[places]', from which they had been taken.
- 7 Atkinson: '[in this manner]'.
- 8 Pleket: '[Lucius]', i.e. the consul of 33 BC who became the governor of Asia in 28–27 or 27–26 BC, approved by Syme in *JRS* 45 (1955) 159. Likewise Kunkel, Arangio-Ruiz, and Charbonnel. But Atkinson, with hesitation, believes he was Marcus Vinicius, the consul of 19 BC.
- 9 I.e. Dionysos.
- 10 First suggested by Oliver. Pleket punctuates and restores differently: 'and since the worshippers wanted to restore the sacred objects to the god, as Augustus Caesar has ordered, after having paid the price written on the temple of Liber Pater by Lysias, I wish that you see to it that', etc. (Pleket's translation).
- 11 In saying 'where I shall be' Vinicius refers to his annual circuit of Asia to hold court. At this point in the text there is disagreement about punctuation and restoration, although Pleket correctly saw the intent, explaining (p. 59) that 'whatever the exact wording of this part of the text may have been, its meaning seems to be fairly clear. Lysias must give security to Apollonides, if he opposes Apollonides' claim; afterwards the proconsul himself will devote his attention to settling the affair.' Pleket then suggests: 'But if Lysias opposes the claim which Apollonides makes, that Lysias promise bail to him, with guarantee that he will present himself where I shall be --.' Atkinson, with different punctuation and restoration: 'But [if] Lysias objects, let him hand over as security for his appearance in court the property which Apollonides demands. I approve [of your] sending Lysias to wherever I shall be [sc. holding the assize].' Kunkel added the restoration '[more]'.
- 12 This phrase introduces the Greek translation of the letter of Vinicius and, thus, uses the local method of dating.

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4 Senatorial and imperial provinces

3 Augustus refuses freedom to Samos. Soon after 27 BC (?).

Marble block from the great archive wall of the theater in Aphrodisias in Karia. [Greek]

Reynolds, *Aphrodisias*, Document 13 (photograph).

Reynolds, *op. cit.* pp. 104–6; R. Bernhardt in *Historia* 29 (1980) 190ff.

5 *vv* Imperator Caesar, son of the god Iulius, Augustus¹ wrote to the Samians beneath their petition.² | You yourselves can see that I have given the privilege of freedom to no people except to the (people) of the | [[Aphrodisians]]³ who in the war took my side and were made captives because of their goodwill towards us. | For it is not right to bestow the greatest privilege of all without purpose and without cause. I || am of goodwill toward you and would be willing to favor my wife who is zealous in your behalf,⁴ but | not to the point of breaking my custom. For it is not the money I care about which you pay into our tax (system), | *vv* but I am not willing to have the most valued privileges given to anyone without a reasonable cause.

- 1 The word 'Augustus' is transliterated here. Since it is usually translated as 'Sebastos', Reynolds believes it was added here by someone at Aphrodisias sometime after the document had been received or had become known in Aphrodisias. If true, it might mean that the document had been issued prior to 27 BC (when Octavian received the title 'Augustus'), but G. W. Bowersock (*Gnomon* 56 (1984) 52) argues for a date 22–19 BC and Badian (*GRBS* 25 (1984) 157ff.) for 31 BC.
- 2 When the imperial secretariat in Rome received *libelli* ('petitions') addressed to the emperor, the answer was usually 'written below' it. For the procedure see Millar, *Emperor* 480.
- 3 Erased. The full name was Aphrodisias-Plarasa.
- 4 Livia is known to have had connections with Samos in the past; Habicht in *MDAI(A)* 75 (1960) 104ff.; *IGRR* IV 982–4.

4 Senatorial and imperial provinces. Reign of Augustus.

Strabo 17.3.25 (C 840). Cf. Dio 53.12–15.

G H. Stevenson, *Roman Provincial Administration* (New York 1939) Ch. 4; Syme, *Roman Revolution* 326–30; G. W. Bowersock in *Rheinisches Museum* 108 (1965) 283–5; F. Millar in *JRS* 56 (1966) 156–66.

The provinces have been divided sometimes in one way, at other times in another, but at present they are as Caesar Augustus has arranged them, for when his country granted him the foremost position of leadership and he was made responsible for war and peace for life, he divided

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4 *Senatorial and imperial provinces*

the entire empire into two parts:¹ he designated one part to be his own, the other to be the People's; his own was to be whatever areas had need of a military garrison, i.e. the barbarian areas and those near to tribes not yet conquered, or those that were wretched and hard to cultivate, so that, because they lacked everything but fortifications, they would rebel and become disobedient; to the People was to belong the rest (of the empire), whatever of it was peaceful and easy to rule without weapons. He divided each of the two parts into many provinces, his part being called Caesar's, the other part the People's. To the provinces of Caesar he sends (his own) governors and administrators, dividing the countries sometimes in one way and at other times in another, and administering them according to the need of the times, and to the provinces of the People it is the People who send (their own) praetors or (pro)consuls.² And these latter provinces are also separated into different parts when advantage dictates it. His arrangement in the People's provinces was to make two of them consular: Libya (Africa), those parts of it subject to the Romans, except for a part formerly subject to (King) Juba and now subject to Ptolemaios, his son; and Asia, this side of the Halys River and the Taurus Mountains, except for the Galatians and those tribes subject to (King) Amyntas, and (except for) Bithynia and the Propontis. And he made ten (of the People's) provinces praetorian, throughout Europe and the adjacent islands: Hispania Ulterior, as it's called, the parts around the Baitis River and the Anas; Narbonese Gaul; third, Sardinia-Corsica; fourth, Sicily; fifth and sixth, the part of Illyricum next to Epirus, and Macedonia; seventh, Achaia <with> Thessaly and Aetolia and Akarnania and certain tribes of Epirus, which are <not> included within the boundaries of Macedonia;³ eighth, Crete-Cyrene; ninth, Cyprus; tenth, Pontus-Bithynia along the Propontis. Caesar controls the rest of the provinces, to some of which he sends men of consular rank to govern them, to others men of praetorian rank, and to still others men of equestrian rank.⁴ Kings and dynasts and dekarchs are and always were in his area of control.⁵

1 Strabo refers to the arrangements made in 27 BC.

2 Caesar's provinces are the so-called imperial provinces governed by *legati Augusti pro praetore* ('legates' or deputies 'of Augustus with pro-praetorian power'). The People's provinces are the so-called senatorial provinces administered by the senate.

3 Recent investigation has shown that the received text of Strabo, here and elsewhere, is very bad and often requires emendation. Accordingly, when Bowersock surveyed the history of Roman Thessaly, he found that Strabo's account here of Achaia was in need of correction. His emendations, followed here in translation, seem to be necessary. Cf. Dio 53.12.4.

4 Equestrian governors were called *praefecti* or *procuratores*.

5 I.e. the so-called client-kings.

5 *Illyricum and Thrace under Augustus*

5 **Illyricum and Thrace under Augustus.**

A: *I. Ital.* XIII 1 p. 87 (Fasti Triumphales for 27 BC); Ehrenberg–Jones, **Documents*² p. 35. [Latin] The campaign of M. Licinius Crassus in the Thrako-Getic war of 29–28 BC. Cf. Livy, *Per.* 134–5; Florus 2.26; Dio 51.23–7. **B:** *ILS* 8810; **IG II*² 4118; Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² 190. [Greek] Statue base broken into two parts, Athens. **C:** *Épitome de Caesaribus* 1.7. **D:** *ILS* 8965; Ehrenberg–Jones, **Documents*² 43a; A. Degrassi, *I. Ital.* XIII 3.9. [Latin] Inscription in honor of M. Vinicius (?), consul of 19 BC. Small, badly damaged fragment from Frascati, near Tusculum. For the campaigns of Vinicius: *Res Gestae* 30.2 (below, No. 26); Dio 53.26.4; Florus 2.24; Velleius Paterculus 2.96 and 104. **E:** A. D. Keramopoulos in **Archaiologikè Ephemeris* 1932, p. 3 of the Arch. Chronika; Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² 268. [Latin] Small fragment found near Amphipolis. Cf. Dio 54.20.3 (where ‘Lucius Gaius’ seems to be a mistake for ‘Lucius Tarius’): see Stein, *Moesien* 13 n. 3. **F:** *I. Ital.* XIII 2.115 (Fasti Praenestini for January 16, 9 BC); Ehrenberg–Jones, **Documents*² p. 45. [Latin] **G:** *CIL* XIV 3606; **ILS* 921; Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² 200. Large marble tablet found in front of a monument of the Plautii, Tibur. [Latin] AD 9. Cf. Velleius Paterculus 2.112.4; Dio 55.34.4–7 and 56.12.1–2. **H:** Ehrenberg–Jones, **Documents*² p. 54. [Latin] AD 12. **I:** *IGRR I* 654. Small fragment from Callatis in Moesia. [Greek]

C. Patsch in *SBAW* 214 (1933) 1, pp. 69–122; R. Syme in *JRS* 24 (1934) 113ff. (*Danubian Papers*, Ch. 3); *idem* in *CAH* 10.355–8 and 364–81; Stein, *Moesien* 10ff.; Wilkes, *Dalmatia* 46–77; Moćsy, *Pannonia* 21–40; Chr. Danov in *ANRW* 2.7.1.120–34.

A. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 35 (27 BC)

Marcus Licinius, son of Marcus (and) grandson of Marcus, Crassus, proconsul,¹ (triumphed) over Thrace and the Getans on the fourth day before the Nones of July (July 4)

B. *IG II*² 4118, Athens

vv The People *vv* | (dedicate this statue to) Marcus Licinius, Marcus’ | son, Crassus, proconsul | and imperator, for his excellence | and good-will.

C. *Épitome de Caesaribus* 1.7

The Getic peoples and the Bastarnians he (Augustus) attacked and compelled by warfare to (seek peace).

D. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² 43a, Frascati

[--- Marcus Vini]cius² [---, | consul, quindecimvir] of sacred affairs, [--- | legate with pro] praetorian power of Augustus Caesar in 5 [Illyricum, | the first (?)] across the Danube River [to --- || -- the --]ian and Bastarnian army [---] and he put to flight the Cotini, [the --|---] and the Anartii [---|--- of A]ugustus [----].

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[More information](#)**6 General repair of main highways in Italy****E. Keramopoulos in *Archaiologikè Ephemeris* 1932, p. 3, Amphipolis**

Under Imperator Caesar, | son of the deified, Augustus | and for Lucius Tarius Rufus,³ holding pro | praetorian power, || the Legion Tenth Fretensis | built this bridge.

F. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 45 (under 9 BC)

Tiberius Caesar entered [the city] from Pan[nonia with an ovation].⁴

G. ILS 921, Tibur

5 Marcus Plautius, son of Marcus (and) grandson of Aulus, | Silvanus,⁵ | consul (2 BV), septemvir for religious banquets. | To him has the senate decreed triumphal ornaments || because of his actions in Illyricum, | done so well. | His wife Lartia, daughter of Gnaeus. | Aulus Plautius, son of Marcus, | Urgulanius | lived nine years.

H. Ehrenberg–Jones, *Documents*² p. 54 (under AD 12)

Tiberius Caesar rode a triumphal chariot because of victory over Illyricum.

I. IGRR I 654, Callatis

[The People] (dedicate this) to Publius Vinicius [----,] commander⁶ (and) *patron* [---]

- 1 This Licinius Crassus is the consul of 30 BC (*PIR*² L 186) and grandson of that Licinius Crassus who joined in the First Triumvirate. He was proconsul of Macedonia in 29 BC: for his campaigns there see F. Papazoglu, *The Central Balkan Tribes in Pre-Roman Times* (Amsterdam 1978).
- 2 The identification with the consul of 19 BC is generally accepted: R. Syme in *Classical Quarterly* 27 (1933) 142ff. (*Danubian Papers*, Ch. 2), in *CAH* 10.366–7, and in *Historia* 11 (1962) 147 (*Roman Papers* II 532).
- 3 Tarius Rufus (consul suff. 16 BC) was well-known among the officers trusted by Augustus during and after Actium. He may have been given an important mission in the north about 17 BC.
- 4 See R. Syme in *Phoenix* 33 (1979) 314ff. (*Roman Papers* III 1203ff.).
- 5 When the Dalmatians and Pannonians rose in their great revolt of AD 6 M. Plautius Silvanus brought reinforcements from the east to the Balkans: Velleius Paterculus 2.112.4; Dio 55.34.6 and 56.12.2
- 6 The Greek noun used here is unique. Some would understand it to mean ‘proconsul’, others take it as ‘praetorian legate’ of a legion. Publius Vinicius was consul in AD 2. Clues to date of operations are in Velleius Paterculus (2.101.3), and Velleius himself in 1 BC had been tribune of the soldiers ‘in Thrace and Macedonia’ under P. Silius and Publius Vinicius. Cf. Syme in *AJP* 99 (1978) 50 (*Roman Papers* III 1093).

6 General repair of main highways in Italy. 27 BC.

Inscription on the arch over the Via Flaminia in Ariminum. [Latin].