At the centre of the Roman empire stood the emperor and the court surrounding him. The systematic investigation of this court in its own right, however, has been a relatively late development in the field of Roman history, and previous studies have focused on narrowly defined aspects or on particular periods of Roman history. This book makes a major contribution to understanding the history of the Roman imperial court. The first volume presents nineteen original essays covering all the major dimensions of the court from the age of Augustus to the threshold of Late Antiquity. The second volume is a collection of the ancient sources that are central to studying that court. The collection includes: translations of literary sources, inscriptions, and papyri; plans and computer visualizations of archaeological remains; and photographs of archaeological sites and artworks depicting the emperor and his court.

BENJAMIN KELLY is an associate professor in the Department of History at York University, Toronto. He is the author of Petitions, Litigation, and Social Control in Roman Egypt (2011).

ANGELA HUG teaches at York University, Toronto, in the Departments of History and Humanities, and at Glendon College. She is a Roman historian whose research interests focus on women, the family, and the cultural politics of fertility and reproduction during the Principate.
The Roman Emperor and His Court
c. 30 BC–c. AD 300

VOLUME 2
A Sourcebook

Edited by

BENJAMIN KELLY
York University, Toronto

ANGELA HUG
York University, Toronto
Cambridge University Press & Assessment
978-1-316-51323-1 — The Roman Emperor and His Court c. 30 BC–c. AD 300
Edited by Benjamin Kelly, Angela Hug
Frontmatter
More Information
FOR OUR MOTHERS
Anne Louise Kelly
and
Frances Anne Burton
Contents

List of Figures [page viii]
List of Contributors and Contributions [xii]
Acknowledgements [xiv]
List of Conventions [xvi]
List of Abbreviations [xvii]
List of Roman Emperors to c. AD 300 [xix]
Register of Prominent Courtiers [xxi]
Major Authors and Literary Works Translated in this Volume [xxviii]
Glossary [xxxiii]

Introduction: The Sources for the Roman Court [1]
Benjamin Kelly, with contributions from Jens Pflug

1 Conceptualizing the Roman Court [10]
Benjamin Kelly

2 Court Spaces [32]
Michele George and Benjamin Kelly

3 Court Relationships [79]
Angela Hug, Benjamin Kelly, and Neil W. Bernstein

4 Rituals and Ceremonial [132]
Caillan Davenport, Matthew B. Roller, and Fanny Dolansky

5 Picturing the Court [184]
Olivier Hekster, Kelly Olson, Angela Hug, and Robyn Gillam

6 Narratives of Court Crises [228]
Angela Hug and Benjamin Kelly

Bibliography [249]
Index of Sources [277]
Index of Personal Names [281]
General Index [289]
Figures


2.3.1 Plan of the ‘Carettoni House’ and surrounds, Palatine Hill, Rome. Plan by Jens Pflug, after an original plan by Monica Cola. [48]

2.3.2 Plan of the remains of the Neronian Domus Aurea, Rome. Courtesy of the Archivio dello scavo dell’area della Meta Sudans e del Palatino nord-orientale - Ex Vetrerie Sciarra - Dipartimento di Scienze dell’Antichità, Sapienza Università di Roma. Plan by Clementina Panella, Marco Fano, and Emanuele Brienza. [52]

2.3.3 Hypothetical reconstruction of the Flavian phase of the palace, Palatine Hill, Rome. Courtesy of the Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin. Artwork: Jörg Denkinger. [53]

2.3.4 Plan of the remains of the imperial palaces, Palatine Hill, Rome. Courtesy of the Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin. Plan by Jens Pflug, after Maria Antonietta Tomei and Giovanna Tedone (Augustan complex), Daniel Studer (Domus Tiberiana), École française de Rome (Vigna Barberini), and Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin. [55]

2.3.5 Hypothetical reconstruction of the sight-line from the western portico of the peristyle of the Domus Flavia into the Domus Augustana, Palatine Hill, Rome. Courtesy of the Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin, and Lengyel Toulouse Architekten. Rendering: Lengyel Toulouse Architekten, on the basis of a reconstruction by Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt, Jens Pflug, and Armin Müller. [56]

2.3.6 Hypothetical reconstruction of the sight-line from the northern entrance of the Domus Augustana to the central room at the south of the peristyle, Palatine Hill, Rome. Courtesy of the Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin, and Lengyel Toulouse Architekten. Rendering: Lengyel Toulouse Architekten, on the basis of a reconstruction by Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt, Jens Pflug, and Armin Müller. [57]

2.3.7 Photograph of the Garden Stadium, Flavian Palace, Rome, taken from the north end of the structure. Photo: Jens Pflug. [58]
List of Figures

2.4.1 Model of the Villa Iovis, Capreae. Model by Niklaus Deschler (Skulpturhalle Basel), based on the archaeological excavations of Clemens Krause. Photo: Clemens Krause. [64]

2.4.2 Plan of the Villa of Hadrian, Tibur. After Salza Prina Ricotti 2001: 62, fig. 10. [67]

2.4.3 Plan of the 'Serapaeum', Villa of Hadrian, Tibur. After Salza Prina Ricotti 2001: 244, fig. 82. [68]

2.4.4 Plan of the Imperial Residences and Administrative Block, Villa of Hadrian, Tibur. After Salza Prina Ricotti 2001: 204, fig. 70. [69]

2.4.5 Plan of the 'Maritime Theatre', Villa of Hadrian, Tibur. After Salza Prina Ricotti 2001: 131, fig. 43. [70]

2.4.6 Aerial photograph of the 'Maritime Theatre', Villa of Hadrian, Tibur. Photo: © Raimondo Luciani. [71]


2.5.1 Plan of the palace complex at Augusta Treverorum. Plan: © GDKE/Rheinisches Landesmuseum Trier. [76]

2.5.2 Reconstructed plan of Diocletian's Palace at Spalatum. Plan by Jerko Marasović (updated by Katja Marasović, 2020). [77]

3.3.1 Funerary altar for Antonia Caenis (CIL 6.12037), from Rome. Museo Storico della Caccia e del Territorio, inv. A 231. Photo: Gallerie degli Uffizi, Gabinetto Fotografico. [125]

4.5.1 Plan of the possible dining spaces in the Domus Flavia, Palatine Hill, Rome. After plans by Jens Pfliug and Ulrike Wulf-Rheidt, and F. Rakob and P. Zanker. [164]

4.5.2 Reconstructed ground plan of the Flavian phase of the Sunken Peristyle, Palatine Hill, Rome. Courtesy of the Architekturreferat DAI Zentrale, Berlin. Plan: Jens Pfliug. [166]


4.7.3 The Sorrento Base. Museo Correale di Terranova, Sorrento, inv. 3657, side A. Photo: H. Koppermann, Neg. D-DAI-Rom 65.1252. [183]
5.1.1 Boscoreale Cup (I:2). Musée du Louvre, Paris, BJ 2366. Photo: P. Dujardin; composite from Héron de Villefosse 1899–1902: Plates 31, 33. [186]

5.1.2 The Great Cameo of France. Bibliothèque nationale de France, camée 264. Photo: Bibliothèque nationale de France. [190]

5.1.3 Sestertius of Caligula, Roman Mint, AD 37–8 (RIC 1² Caligula 32; 30.44 g; 34.1 mm). Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, RÖ 5257. Photo: KHM-Museumsverband. [193]

5.1.4 Plan of the Forum at Veleia, showing locations of statues of members of the Julio-Claudian family. After Boschung 2002: 30, fig. 2. Original plan: A. Smadi. [194]

5.1.5 Bust of Agrippina the Younger. Museo Archaeologico Nazionale di Napoli, inv. 6190. Photo: Su concessione del Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali – Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli – foto di Luigi Spina. [196]

5.1.6 Tempera portrait of a woman on a linen shroud, Hawara, Egypt, AD 50–70. British Museum, EA 74709. Photo: © The Trustees of the British Museum. All rights reserved. [197]

5.2.1 The Cancelleria reliefs, Rome, c. AD 93–8. Musei Vaticani, Rome, inv. 13389–95. Photo: © Vatican Museums. All rights reserved. [200]


5.2.3 Hadrianic tondi, Arch of Constantine, Rome. Photo: Alinari / Bridgeman Images. [203]

5.2.4 Reliefs from the Pinciano obelisk, Rome. Photo: G. Singer, Neg. D-DAI-ROM 71.73, 71.79. [205]

5.2.5 Adoption scene, Great Antonine Altar, from Ephesus, AD 138–61 (?). Ephesus Museum, Vienna, ANSA I 864. Photo: KHM-Museumsverband. [210]

5.2.6 The liberalitas panel of Marcus Aurelius, Arch of Constantine, Rome. Photo: Alinari / Bridgeman Images. [211]

5.3.1 The Arch of Septimius Severus, Lepcis Magna. Photo: Daviegunn / Wikimedia Commons. [213]

5.3.2 Attic sacrifice panel, Arch of Septimius Severus, Lepcis Magna, AD 203–9. Archaeological Museum, Tripoli (cast, Museo della Civiltà Romana). Photo: © Vanni Archive / Art Resource, NY. [214]

5.3.4 Palazzo Sacchetti Relief, Palazzo Sacchetti, Rome, Severan period. 
Photo: Alinari / Art Resource, NY.  [216]

5.3.5 West pier, east side, central panel depicting Caracalla, Arch of the 

5.3.6 East pier, west side, central panel depicting Septimius Severus and 
Julia Domna, Arch of the Argentarii, Forum Boarium, Rome. Photo: 
G. Singer, Neg. D-DAI-Rom 70.993.  [220]

5.3.7 Bronze coin, Smyrna mint, AD 198–209. British Museum, HPB, 
p110.24.A. Photo: © The Trustees of the British Museum. All rights 
reserved.  [221]

5.3.8 Bronze as of Severus Alexander, Roman mint, AD 222–35 (RIC 4 
Severus Alexander 661). Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, 
inv. 18205433. Photo: © bpk-Bildagentur / Münzkabinett, Staatliche 
Museen zu Berlin / Reinhard Saczewski.  [222]

5.4.1 Billon 35 mm medallion, Rome, AD 255–6. Museum of Fine Arts, 
Boston 34.1387. Photo: © 2022 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.  [223]

5.4.2 Fresco fragment, Temple of Amun at Luxor, Egypt, c. AD 293–305. 
Photo: Yarko Kobylecky. Reproduced by permission of the American 
Research Center in Egypt. This project was funded by the United 
States Agency for International Development (USAID).  [224]

5.4.3 The oratio frieze, Arch of Constantine, Rome. Photo: © Vanni 
Archive / Art Resource, NY.  [226]

6.1.1 Relief of Nero and Agrippina, from the Sebasteon at Aphrodisias. 
Aphrodisias Museum. Photo: funkyfood London - Paul Williams / 
Alamy Stock Photo.  [235]

6.1.2 Aureus of Nero, Roman mint, AD 54 (RIC 1² Nero 1). British 
Museum, 1864, 1128.252. Photo: © The Trustees of the British 
Museum. All rights reserved.  [236]

6.1.3 Aureus of Nero, Roman mint, AD 55 (RIC 1² Nero 6). British 
Museum, 1964, 1203.89. Photo: © The Trustees of the British 
Museum. All rights reserved.  [237]
Contributors

NEIL W. BERNSTEIN, Department of Classics and World Religions, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

CAILLAN DAVENPORT, Centre for Classical Studies, Australian National University, Canberra.

FANNY DOLANSKY, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Brock University, St Catharines, Ont.

MICHELE GEORGE, Department of Classics, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

ROBYN GILLAM, Department of Humanities, York University, Toronto, Ont.

OLIVIER HEKSTER, Radboud Institute for Culture and History, Radboud University, Nijmegen.

ANGELA HUG, Department of History and Glendon College, York University, Toronto, Ont.

BENJAMIN KELLY, Department of History, York University, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINIK LENGYEL, Department of Architecture, Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, and Lengyel Toulouse Architekten.

KELLY OLSON, Department of Classical Studies, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.

JENS PFLLUG, Architecture Department, German Archaeological Institute, Berlin.

MATTHEW B. ROLLER, Department of Classics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Contributions

While most chapters of this book were collaborative enterprises, individuals took initial responsibility for authoring the chapter introductions, as
well as the translations, introductions, and commentaries for each source. The sections for which each individual had primary responsibility are listed below; sections in relation to which two individuals played a substantial role are attributed to both.

NB: 3 16–26
CD: 1 23; 4 Intro., 1–21; 5 16
FD: 4 32–5; 5 13
MG: 2 9b, 11, 17–23
RG: 5 14
OH: 5 Intro., 2, 3, 5a–b, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23
AH: 3 Intro., 27–55; 5 Intro., 2, 5a–c, 6, 9, 22; 6.1–2
BK: 1 Intro., 1–26; 2 Intro., 1–9a, 9c–10, 12–16, 24–5; 3 1–15, 38 (c), 50 (b);
   4 3b, 6b–c, 6f; 5 11; 6 Intro., 3–4
DL: 2 Intro.
KO: 5 1, 4, 7, 8, 13, 20, 21, 24–5
MR: 4 22–31
Acknowledgements

Given the nature of this project, many of the acknowledgements made in Volume 1 apply equally to this volume. Here we have confined ourselves to acknowledging those who made specific contributions to this second volume, beginning with our contributors. Their willingness to embrace the challenge of this second, very different approach to the court and their continuing tolerance for our (many) editorial interventions were very much appreciated. The majority of contributions to this second volume were finalized in early 2020, so the reader will find that works published later than 2018 are referred to only sporadically.

We are very grateful to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for the award of an Insight Grant. This allowed us to run a second workshop in February 2018, at which this sourcebook volume began to take shape. The grant also allowed us to employ several research assistants, two of whom worked on this volume: Chris Dawson, who helped with the bibliography and with securing image permissions, and Samantha Rohrig, who compiled the indices and assisted with editing the translations and checking the bibliography.

We are also thankful for the generosity of colleagues who assisted us in obtaining images and permissions relating to archaeological sites and items of material culture. The creators of the images are acknowledged in the list of images above. In addition, we thank the colleagues who gave advice about images and facilitated the process of obtaining permissions: Heinz-Jürgen Beste; Maria Carmen D’Onza; Elizabeth Fentress; Marko Kiessel; Ann Kuttner; Daria Lanzuolo; Karl-Uwe Mahler; Goran Nikšić; Katja Piesker; Christian Rollinger; and Elena Stolyarik. Special thanks are also due to Jens Pflug, who not only helped us obtain permissions for most of the images in Chapter 2 relating to the imperial palaces in Rome, but also spent significant time updating some of these to ensure they reflect the latest archaeological findings.

At an early stage, our York colleagues Sarah Blake, Jonathan Edmondson, Rob Tordoff, and Ryan Wei gave invaluable advice about the structure and format of this sourcebook. Benjamin Kelly also profited from discussions with Jaclyn Neel, Jens Pflug, and Rolf Strootman about
the appropriate combination of sources for Chapter 2. We would like to express our deepest thanks to one of the Press’s anonymous referees, who gave sympathetic and constructive advice about the structure of the source-book, encouraging us to avoid making it a mirror image of Volume 1, and to instead use it as an opportunity to draw out themes that cut across the chapters of the first volume. The process of peer review can be imperfect, but this was a genuinely fruitful interaction.

We would like to dedicate this volume to our mothers, Anne Kelly and Frances Burton. Both spent their careers teaching in schools in Australia and Canada respectively; Anne Kelly in fact found herself teaching Ancient History in her first post – much to her surprise. Since we have designed this book partly with pedagogical uses in mind, it seemed appropriate to dedicate it to the first teachers in our lives.
Conventions

All translations are the authors’ own and dates are AD unless otherwise marked. We have not striven to be hypercorrect with names. Where English place names exist, we use these. Otherwise, we tend to use Roman place names, but we also mention the modern name the first time a place is mentioned in a chapter, so that the location may be found easily using mapping applications. All places are in Italy, unless otherwise indicated. With personal names, we have used anglicized versions where they are conventional (e.g. Julia Domna, Pliny the Younger); otherwise, we use Latin spellings (e.g. Iulius Montanus, PIR² I 434).

Figures in bold type refer to other sources within this volume (e.g. 3.21) or pages in Vol. 1 of this work (e.g. Vol. 1, 123–4).

( ) enclose words added by the translator to clarify the author’s meaning; we have avoided using round brackets to enclose parenthetical statements by the ancient author.

< > enclose words conjectured by a modern editor when text is clearly missing from an extant manuscript due to a scribal error.

[ ] enclose words that are missing due to damage to the extant manuscript or inscription and that have been reconstructed by a modern editor.

[----] mark a gap in the manuscript or inscription that cannot be reconstructed; we have not attempted to provide estimates of the number of letters missing.

… mark points where the ancient text in a passage continues, but we do not translate it because it is not relevant to the issue at hand.

*Italics* have been used for Latin and transliterated Greek words; these are either translated or glossed where they stand, or explained in the Glossary (in the case of words appearing repeatedly).

When ancient texts have been excerpted, we have added a summary of the material that was excised, if this is necessary to allow the reader to follow the thread of the narrative. We have set those summaries in italics and enclosed them in round brackets.

xvi
Abbreviations

Journal titles are abbreviated according to the system in L'Année philologique and authors of ancient literary works and titles of their books are abbreviated using the conventions of the Oxford Classical Dictionary. Epigraphic publications are abbreviated using the system of L'Année épigraphique and abbreviations for papyrological publications follow the conventions of the Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic, and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets (available at https://papyri.info/docs/checklist).

In addition, we have used the following abbreviations in this volume:

BL Preisigke, F. et al. (eds.) (1922–) Berichtigungsliste der griechischen Papyrusurkunden aus Ägypten.
EU Excerpta Ursiniana
EV Excerpta Valesiana
JA Joannes Antiochenus
List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Petrus Patricius, <em>Excerpta Vaticana</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCPP</td>
<td><em>Senatus Consultum de Pisone Patre</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiph.</td>
<td>Xiphilinus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Roman Emperors to c. AD 300

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year (BC–AD)</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>Authoritative Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 BC–14</td>
<td>Augustus</td>
<td>PIR² I 215; BNP Augustus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14–37</td>
<td>Tiberius</td>
<td>PIR² C 941; BNP Tiberius II 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37–41</td>
<td>Caligula (Gaius)</td>
<td>PIR² I 217; BNP Caligula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41–54</td>
<td>Claudius</td>
<td>PIR² C 942; BNP Claudius III 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54–68</td>
<td>Nero</td>
<td>PIR² D 129; BNP Nero 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68–9</td>
<td>Galba</td>
<td>PIR² S 1003; BNP Galba 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Otho</td>
<td>PIR² S 143; BNP Otho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69–79</td>
<td>Vitellius</td>
<td>PIR² V 740; BNP Vitellius II 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79–81</td>
<td>Vespasian</td>
<td>PIR² F 398; BNP Vespasianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81–96</td>
<td>Domitian</td>
<td>PIR² F 259; BNP Domitianus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96–8</td>
<td>Nerva</td>
<td>PIR² C 1227; BNP Nerva 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98–117</td>
<td>Trajan</td>
<td>PIR² V 865; BNP Traianus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117–38</td>
<td>Hadrian</td>
<td>PIR² A 184; BNP Hadrianus II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138–61</td>
<td>Antoninus Pius</td>
<td>PIR² A 1513; BNP Antoninus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161–80</td>
<td>Marcus Aurelius</td>
<td>PIR² A 697; BNP Marcus II 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161–9</td>
<td>Lucius Verus</td>
<td>PIR² C 606; BNP Verus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177–92</td>
<td>Commodus</td>
<td>PIR² A 1482; BNP Commodus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Pertinax</td>
<td>PIR² H 73; BNP Pertinax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Didius Iulianus</td>
<td>PIR² D 77; BNP Didius II 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193–211</td>
<td>Septimius Severus</td>
<td>PIR² S 487; BNP Septimius II 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197–217</td>
<td>Caracalla</td>
<td>PIR² S 446; BNP Caracalla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209–11</td>
<td>Geta</td>
<td>PIR² S 454; BNP Geta 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217–18</td>
<td>Macrinus</td>
<td>PIR² O 108; BNP Macrinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218–22</td>
<td>Elagabalus</td>
<td>PIR² V 273; BNP Elagabalus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222–35</td>
<td>Severus Alexander</td>
<td>PIR² A 1610; BNP Severus II 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235–8</td>
<td>Maximinus Thrax</td>
<td>PIR² I 619; BNP Maximinus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Gordian I</td>
<td>PIR² A 833; BNP Gordianus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Gordian II</td>
<td>PIR² A 834; BNP Gordianus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Pupienus</td>
<td>PIR² C 1179; BNP Pupienus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>Balbinus</td>
<td>PIR² C 126; BNP Balbinus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238–44</td>
<td>Gordian III</td>
<td>PIR² A 835; BNP Gordianus 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Roman Emperors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Emperor</th>
<th>PIR</th>
<th>BNP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>244–9</td>
<td>Philippus Arbas</td>
<td>I 461</td>
<td>Philippus II 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249–51</td>
<td>Decius</td>
<td>M 520</td>
<td>Decius II 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251–3</td>
<td>Trebonianus Gallus</td>
<td>V 579</td>
<td>Trebonianus Gallus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Aemilius Aemilianus</td>
<td>A 330</td>
<td>Aemilianus II 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253–60</td>
<td>Valerian</td>
<td>L 258</td>
<td>Valerianus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253–68</td>
<td>Gallienus</td>
<td>L 197</td>
<td>Gallienus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268–70</td>
<td>Claudius II Gothicus</td>
<td>A 1626</td>
<td>Claudius III 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Quintillus</td>
<td>A 1480</td>
<td>Quintillus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270–5</td>
<td>Aurelian</td>
<td>D 135</td>
<td>Aurelianus 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275–6</td>
<td>Tacitus</td>
<td>C 1036</td>
<td>Tacitus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>Florianus</td>
<td>A 649</td>
<td>Florianus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276–82</td>
<td>Probus</td>
<td>A 1583</td>
<td>Probus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282–3</td>
<td>Carus</td>
<td>A 1475</td>
<td>Carus 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283–5</td>
<td>Carinus</td>
<td>A 1473</td>
<td>Carinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283–4</td>
<td>Numerianus</td>
<td>A 1564</td>
<td>Numerianus 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284–305</td>
<td>Diocletian</td>
<td>A 1627</td>
<td>Diocletian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286–310</td>
<td>Maximian (Caesar 285)</td>
<td>A 1628</td>
<td>Maximianus 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305–6</td>
<td>Constantius I (Caesar 293–305)</td>
<td>F 390</td>
<td>Constantius 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305–311</td>
<td>Galerius (Caesar 293–305)</td>
<td>V 126</td>
<td>Galerius 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Register of Prominent Courtiers

We include in this list prominent courtiers who are mentioned repeatedly in one or both volumes using the customary short forms of their names. When describing relationships, we give emperors’ names in capitals.

**Acte**
Claudia Acte. Freedwoman mistress of *nemo*. *PIR*² C 1067; *BNP* Claudia II 4.

**Agrippa**

**Agrippa Postumus**
Agrippa Iulius Caesar [originally: M. Vipsanius Agrippa Postumus] (12 BC–AD 14). Son of Agrippa and Julia; adopted as son by Augustus (AD 4), then exiled (AD 6). *PIR*² I 214; *BNP* Agrippa 2.

**Agrippina the Elder**
Vipsania Agrippina (c. 14 BC–AD 33). Daughter of Agrippa and Julia; married to Germanicus (c. AD 5–19). *PIR*² V 682; *BNP* Agrippina 2.

**Agrippina the Younger**
Iulia Agrippina (AD 15–59). Daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder; wife of Claudius (49–54); mother of *nemo*. *PIR*² I 641; *BNP* Agrippina 3.

**Antinous**
(d. 130). A Bithynian youth who was the lover of Hadrian. He mysteriously drowned in the Nile, provoking extravagant demonstrations of grief by Hadrian. *PIR*² A 737; *BNP* Antinous 2.

**Antonia the Elder**
Antonia (maior) (b. 39 BC). Elder daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia. *PIR*² A 884; *BNP* Antonia 3.
Register of Prominent Courtiers

Antonia the Younger

Berenice
Iulia Berenice (b. c. 28). Daughter of Herod Agrippa I. Mistress of Titus before he became emperor. *PIR*² I 651; *BNP* Berenice 7b.

Britannicus
Ti. Claudius Caesar Britannicus [earlier: Ti. Claudius Caesar Germanicus] (41–54/5). Son of Claudius; brother by adoption of Nero, who allegedly murdered him. *PIR*² C 820; *BNP* Britannicus.

Burrus

Caenis

Callistus
C. Iulius Callistus. Reportedly powerful at the courts of Caligula and Claudius; freedman a libellis of the latter. *PIR*² I 229; *BNP* Iulius II 36.

Cleander
M. Aurelius Cleander. Influential freedman at the court of Commodus. *PIR*² A 1481; *BNP* Aurelius II 10.

Cocceius Nerva
M. Cocceius Nerva (d. 33). *Cos. suff.* 21 or 22. A distinguished jurist and close associate of Tiberius, who sojourned with that emperor on Capreae. *PIR*² C 1225; *BNP* Cocceius 5.

Domitia Lucilla
Domitia Lucilla (minor) (d. 155–61). The mother of Marcus Aurelius. *PIR*² D 183; *BNP* Domitia 8.

Drusus the Elder

Drusus the Younger
Register of Prominent Courtiers

Eclectus (d. 193). The a cubiculo of Commodus, who was allegedly involved in that emperor’s murder. PIR² E 3; BNP Eclectus.

Faustina the Elder Anna Galeria Faustina (d. 140). Wife of Antoninus Pius and mother of Faustina the Younger. PIR² A 715; BNP Faustina 2.

Faustina the Younger Anna Galeria Faustina (c. 130–175/6). Daughter of Antoninus Pius, wife of Marcus Aurelius (145–175/6), mother of Commodus. PIR² A 716; BNP Faustina 3.

Fronto M. Cornelius Fronto (c. 110–after 176). Cos. suff. 143. Tutor of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, and influential at their courts. A corpus of letters to and from Fronto survives. His correspondents included Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, as well as several important courtiers. PIR² C 1364; BNP Fronto 6.

Gaius (Caesar) C. Iulius Caesar (20 BC–AD 4). Grandson, and later adoptive son, of Augustus. Until his early death, the presumptive successor to Augustus’ position, along with his brother, Lucius Caesar. PIR² I 216; BNP Iulius II 32.

Ti. Gemellus Ti. Iulius Caesar Nero (19 or 20–37). The natural grandson of Tiberius. Despite his grandfather’s wishes, Caligula excluded him as successor and later allegedly had him murdered. PIR² I 226.

Germanicus Germanicus Iulius Caesar [originally: Nero Claudius Drusus] (15 BC–AD 19). Son of Drusus the Elder and Antonia the Younger; adoptive son of Tiberius. PIR² I 221; BNP Germanicus 2.

Herod Agrippa M. Iulius Agrippa (I) (10 BC–AD 44). Grandson of Herod the Great (king of Judaea); moved in Roman court circles in his youth; eventually ruled his grandfather’s kingdom. PIR² I 131; BNP Herodes 8.
Julia Domna
Iulia Domna (d. c. 217). Wife of septimius severus and mother of caracalla and geta. PIR² I 663; BNP Iulia 12.

Julia Maesa
Iulia Maesa (d. 226). Sister of Julia Domna; mother of Julia Mamaea and Julia Soaemias; grandmother of elagabalus and severus alexander. PIR² I 678; BNP Iulia 17.

Julia Mamaea
Iulia Avita Mamaea (d. 235). Mother of severus alexander; niece of Julia Domna. PIR² I 649; BNP Iulia 9.

Julia Soaemias
Iulia Soaemias Bassiana (d. 222). Mother of elagabalus; niece of Julia Domna. PIR² I 704; BNP Iulia 22.

Livia

Livilla
(Claudia) Livia Iulia (c. 14–11 BC–AD 31). Daughter of Drusus the Elder; wife (AD 4–23) of Drusus the Younger; niece and daughter-in-law of tiberius. PIR² L 303; BNP Livilla 1.

Lollia Paulina
(d. 49). The third of caligula’s four wives. She survived his reign, but was exiled then murdered as a potential rival to claudius’ wife, Agrippina the Younger. PIR² L 328; BNP Lollia 1.

Lucius (Caesar)
L. Iulius Caesar (17 BC–AD 2). Grandson, and later adoptive son, of augustus. Until his early death, the presumptive successor to augustus’ position, along with his brother, Gaius Caesar. PIR² I 222; BNP Iulius II 33.

Macro
Q. Naevius Cordus Sutorius Macro (d. 38). Praetorian prefect (31–8); influential at the courts of tiberius and caligula. PIR² N 12; BNP Naevius II 3.

Maecenas
C. Maecenas (c. 70–8 BC). A close friend of augustus and a patron of literature. PIR² M 37; BNP Maecenas 2.

Marcellus
M. Claudius Marcellus (42–23 BC). The son of Octavia the Younger and nephew of augustus. PIR² C 925; BNP Claudius II 42.
Register of Prominent Courtiers

Marcia
Concubine of Commodus. PIR² M 261; BNP Marcia 7; Flexsenhar 2016.

Messalina
Valeria Messalina (b. 20–5, d. 48). Wife of Claudius (c. 38/9–48). PIR² V 241; BNP Messalina 2.

Narcissus
(d. 54). Freedman ab epistulis of Claudius, and reportedly a powerful figure at his court. PIR² N 23; BNP Narcissus II 1.

Octavia

Octavia the Younger

Pallas

Paris
(d. 83). Pantomime actor influential at the court of Domitian, and allegedly a lover of the emperor’s wife, Domitia Longina. PIR² P 128; BNP Paris 3.

Parthenius
Ti. Claudius Parthenius (d. 97). Influential a cubiculo of Domitian. PIR² C 951a; BNP Claudius II 51.

C. Piso
C. Calpurnius Piso (d. 65). Cos. suff. under Claudius. Figurehead of the failed conspiracy to assassinate Nero in 65. PIR² C 284; BNP Calpurnius II 13.

Cn. Piso
Cn. Calpurnius Piso (c. 42 BC–AD 20). Cos. ord. 7 BC; governor of Syria AD 17–19. Confidant of the emperor Tiberius. Tried in the Senate in connection with events surrounding Germanicus’ death in 19, he pre-empted the verdict with suicide. PIR² C 287; BNP Calpurnius II 16.

Plautianus
M. Fulvius Plautianus (d. 205). Close friend and praetorian prefect (197–205) of Septimius Severus. PIR² F 554; BNP Fulvius II 10.
Plautilla
Publia Fulvia Plautilla (d. 212). Daughter of Plautianus and wife (202–5) of Caracalla. PIR² F 564; BNP Fulvia 3.

Pliny the Younger
C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (c. 61/2–112), from Novum Comum (modern Como), nephew of Pliny the Elder. Cos. suff. 100, and holder of multiple administrative positions, including governor of Bithynia-Pontus. A collection of his letters and his panegyric for Trajan have survived. PIR² P 490; BNP Plinius 2.

Plotina
Pompeia Plotina (b. 62–72, d. 123). Wife of Trajan and adoptive mother of Hadrian. PIR² P 679; BNP Plotina.

Poppaea

Sabina
Vibia Sabina (c. 85–c. 137). Wife of Hadrian. PIR² V 600; BNP Sabina.

Sejanus
L. Aelius Seianus (b. c. 23–20 BC, d. AD 31). Influential praetorian prefect (14–31) of Tiberius. PIR² A 255; BNP Aelius II 19.

Seneca the Younger
L. Annaeus Seneca (c. 1–65). Cos. suff. 56. Close adviser of Nero. Author of works of drama, philosophy, natural history, and satire. PIR² A 617; BNP Seneca 2.

C. Silius
(d. 48). Cos. design. 49 (?). A lover of Messalina, wife of Claudius. Reportedly Silius married her in Claudius’ absence, perhaps planning usurpation, and was executed. PIR² S 714; BNP Silius II 1.

Sporus
(d. 69). A favourite eunuch catamite of Nero and (briefly) other. PIR² S 805; BNP Sporus 2.

C. Stertinius
The influential personal physician of Claudius. PIR² S 913; BNP Stertinius 4.

Xenophon

Sura

Thrasyllus
(d. 36). Astrologer. Reportedly influential at the court of Tiberius. PIR² T 190; BNP Thrasyllus 2.
### Register of Prominent Courtiers

**Tigellinus**

Ofonius Tigellinus. Influential praetorian prefect of *Nero* (62–8). *PIR*² O 91; *BNP* Ofonius Tigellinus.

**L. Vitellius**

L. Vitellius (c. 10 BC–c. AD 51). *Cos. ord.* I 34, II 43, III 47. Father of Vitellius. Important figure in the courts of *Caligula* and *Claudius*. *PIR*² V 741; *BNP* Vitellius II 3.
Major Authors and Literary Works Translated in this Volume

**Arrian**
L. Flavius Arrianus (b. 85–90, d. 160). *Cos. suff. 129 or 130* and a friend of Hadrian. Originally from Nicomedia (Bithynia; modern İzmit, Turkey), Arrian studied under the philosopher Epictetus, whose thought he has preserved (in Greek) in his *Discourses of Epictetus* and the *Encheiridion*. Also an author of works on a variety of other topics, including biography and history, many of which survive. *PIR*² F 219; *BNP* Arrianus 2.

**Aulus Gellius**
A. Gellius (b. 125–8). A miscellanist who lived in Rome and in c. 180 published his *Attic Nights*. The work collects assorted information on topics including grammar, literature, law, history, and philosophy, and quotes many passages from now-lost works. *PIR*² G 124; *BNP* Gellius 6.

**Aurelius Victor**
Sex. Aurelius Victor (b. c. 320), from Africa. Governor of Pannonia Secunda (361) and urban prefect (c. 389). He published his series of short imperial biographies, *On the Caesars*, in c. 361. His sources included a lost series of mid-fourth-century imperial biographies, called the *Kaisergeschichte* by modern scholars. *PLRE* 1.960; *BNP* Victor 7.

**Cassius Dio**
L. Cl. (?) Cassius Dio Cocceianus (?) (c. 164–after 229), from Nicaea (Bithynia; modern İznik, Turkey). *Cos. I suff.* c. 204, *cos. II ord.* 229; enjoyed a distinguished senatorial career. Wrote the *Roman History* (in Greek), which records events from the foundation of the city to AD 229 in annalistic form. Of the original 80 books, Bks. 46–60 are extant; for the rest we rely on later epitomes and excerpts, especially those of Xiphilinus for the later books. *PIR*² C 492; *BNP* Cassius III 1.
Major Authors and Literary Works

Cicero
M. Tullius Cicero (106–43 BC), from Arpinum (Italy). *Cos. ord.* 63 BC, and an important late Republican statesman. Very many of his letters and works on rhetoric and philosophy (including *On Laws* and *On Duties*) survive, as do numerous written versions of his speeches. *RE* 29; *BNP* Cicero.

Fronto
See above, xxiii.

Historia Augusta
A collection of biographies of the emperors (and usurpers) from *Hadrian* to *Carinus* and *Numerianus*. The collection presents as the work of six authors in the era from *Diocletian* to *Constantine I*, but was likely written by a single author c. 400. Reliable sources lie behind parts of some of the biographies, but they contain many inaccuracies and outright fabrications.

Josephus
Flavius Josephus (37/8–100), from Jerusalem (Judaea). Initially a general on the Judaean side in the war of 66–72/3 against Rome, he was captured but spared, and moved to Rome in 71. His extensive surviving works (all in Greek) include his autobiographical *Life*, and the *Jewish Antiquities*, which covers Jewish history from Creation to AD 66. *PIR*² F 293; *BNP* Iosephus 4.

Juvenal
D. Iunius Juvenalis (b. c. 67), probably from Aquinum (modern Aquino). Little is known about his biography; he wrote in the early second century. Sixteen of his *Satires* survive, attacking the corruption and hypocrisy of contemporary society. *PIR*² I 765; *BNP* Juvenalis, D. Iunius.

Lactantius
L. Caelius Firmianus Lactantius (c. 250–325), from Africa. A teacher of rhetoric at Nicomedia (Bithynia, modern İzmit, Turkey), where he converted to Christianity. Eventually he became tutor to the emperor *Constantine’s* son, Crispus (c. 317). His surviving works include *On the Deaths of the Persecutors*, which takes as its theme God’s vengeance on persecutors of Christians – and in the process preserves significant historical information about the poorly documented Tetrarchic period. *PLRE* 1.338; *BNP* Lactantius 1.
Latin Panegyrics

XII Panegyrici Latini. A collection of orations given before emperors, consisting of Pliny’s Panegyric for Trajan (AD 100), and then eleven orations delivered to emperors in Gaul from 289 to 389. Some of the orators are identified by name, others are not.

Marcus Aurelius
M. Aurelius Antoninus (121–80), Rome. Emperor 161–80. His Meditations, which are a collection of his philosophical reflections (in Greek), contain some hints of his thoughts on the court and the imperial family. PIR² A 697; BNP Marcus II 2.

Martial
M. Valerius Martialis (b. 38–41, d. 101–4), from Bilbilis (Hispania Tarraconensis, near modern Calatayud, Spain). He had relationships of literary patronage with Domitian and various members of his court. Many of his epigrams survive, often giving witty insights into contemporary society and (sometimes) the court. PIR² V 123; BNP Martialis 1.

Ovid
P. Ovidius Naso (43 BC–AD 17), from Sulmo (modern Sulmona). Held some minor judicial offices at Rome, but mostly devoted himself to poetry, leaving behind a large corpus of work, much of it extant. Exiled in AD 8 by Augustus to Tomi (modern Constanța, Romania), where he continued to write works, including the Tristia and Letters from Pontus. PIR² O 180; BNP Ovidius Naso, Publius.

Philo
Philo of Alexandria/Philo Iudaeus (c. 15 BC–c. AD 50). Member of a distinguished Jewish family in Alexandria (Egypt). Led an embassy of Alexandrian Jews to Caligula in AD 39. An extensive corpus of his works (all in Greek) survives; there are philosophical, exegetic, and historical/apologetic works, including the Embassy to Gaius. PIR² P 370; BNP Philo I 12.

Philostratus
L. Flavius Philostratus (b. c. 170), from Athens. Moved in court circles under Septimius Severus, having close contact with Julia Domna.
His surviving works (all in Greek) include the biography-cum-historical novel *The Life of Apollonius of Tyana* (published after 217), and the *Lives of the Sophists* (completed c. 242). *PIR*² F 332; *BNP* Philostratus 5.

**Pliny the Elder**
C. Plinius Secundus (23/4–79), from Comum (modern Como), uncle of Pliny the Younger. An *amicus* of *v*espu*si*n and *t*itus, he had a distinguished equestrian career, ending as the commander of the fleet at Misenum (modern Miseno). A prolific author in several genres, his encyclopaedic *Natural History* has survived. *PIR*² P 493; *BNP* Plinius 1.

**Pliny the Younger**
See above, xxvi.

**Seneca the Younger**
See above, xxvi.

**Statius**
P. Papinius Statius (b. c. 40–50, d. c. 96), from Naples. A professional poet, his surviving works include epics on mythological themes (the *Thebaid* and the unfinished *Achilleid*), and the thirty-two shorter *Silvae*, which touch on aspects of society under *d*omitian, including the court. *PIR*² P 104; *BNP* Plinius 2.

**Strabo**
Strabo of Amaseia (c. 64 BC–c. AD 24), from Amaseia, Pontus (modern Amasya, Turkey). Lived in both Rome and Alexandria. Historical and geographical writer (in Greek); only his *Geography* has survived. *PIR*² S 922; *BNP* Strabo 1.

**Suetonius**
C. Suetonius Tranquillus (b. c. 70). Had a distinguished equestrian career, culminating in tenure of the post of *ab epistulis* under *h*drian. A prolific writer of antiquarian and biographical works. His *Lives* of Julius Caesar and the emperors from *a*ugustus to *d*omitian survive, as do some of his *Lives* of prominent grammarians and literary figures. *PIR*² S 959; *BNP* Suetonius 2.

**Tacitus**
P.(?) Cornelius Tacitus (c. 55–c. 120). *Cos. suff. 97*, he had a distinguished senatorial career. Author of works on history, biography, ethnography, and rhetoric. His *Annals*, some parts of which are lost,
xxxii  Major Authors and Literary Works

Valerius Maximus


covered Roman history from AD 14 to 68; his Histories covered the period 69 to 96, but only the parts dealing with 69 to mid-70 survive. PIR² C 1467; BNP Tacitus 1.
Glossary

**ab admissione** The head of the department (ratio) of admissions in the imperial household, which controlled access to the emperor.

**ab epistulis** An imperial secretary whose responsibilities related to the drafting of the emperor’s letters. At various times there was both an *ab epistulis Latinis* (for letters in Latin) and an *ab epistulis Graecis* (for letters in Greek).

**a cubiculo** The emperor’s chief bedroom attendant, whose constant access to the emperor often made him influential. Typically an imperial freedman.

**adoratio** An act of obeisance performed before a god or ruler. In the Roman court of the Tetrarchic period and later, it involved lowering oneself before the emperor and kissing his purple robe.

**adventus** The emperor’s ceremonial entry into a city.

**a libellis** An imperial secretary whose responsibilities related to the drafting of the emperor’s responses to petitions.

**a rationibus** An imperial secretary who oversaw the imperial financial administration.

**amicus, amicitia** ‘Friend, friendship’. Used of genuine friends of the emperor, but also (in certain contexts) in relation to men of high rank with whom the emperor was interacting.

**atrium** A large, open space near the entrance in an elite Roman house. Typically used as the setting for the morning *salutatio* ritual, amongst other functions. See 2.3, fig. 2.2.1, Room B.

**auctoritas** ‘Authority’ that did not necessarily rest on a formal position or office.

**aula** Latin loan word from the Greek *aulê*, which originally meant ‘courtyard’. *Aula* came to refer to a palace, but also to the circle of people around a monarch – the court.
The ideal emperor (in the eyes of the aristocracy), who behaved with civilitas.

Civilitas

The unassuming behaviour expected of an ordinary citizen, when interacting with other citizens. Emperors in the Principate who showed such behaviour are much praised in the sources.

Clens

‘Client’. The subordinate party in a relationship of patronage.

Comitatus

Originally the group of people who travelled with the emperor. In the third century, it came to refer to the court in general, even when stationary.

Comites

The members of the emperor’s comitatus. Singular: comes.

Consilium

A council that gave advice to the emperor.

Consistorium

The late-antique descendant of the consilium. Its membership and proceedings were more formalized than those of its predecessor.

Consul ordinarius

(Cos. ord.) One of the two consuls who took office at the start of a year. The consul had been the highest regular magistrate under the Republic. Under the Principate, the consulship entailed much less real power, but was still a very important honour in the career of a senator.

Consul suffectus

(Cos. suff.) A consul appointed to come into office later in a year, after one or both of the consules ordinarii had stepped down. A suffect consulship was a lesser honour than an ordinary consulship, but still very prestigious.

Convivium

A banquet.

Corona civica

A crown of oak leaves, traditionally awarded for saving the life of a citizen in battle.

Cubicularius

A bedroom attendant in an elite house or the imperial court.

Damnatio memoriae

‘Condemnation of memory’. A modern coinage referring to the process of damming the memory of prominent individuals who had fallen from grace, which could include the destruction of their images and removal of their names from inscriptions and coins.

Domus

Can refer to the house as a building, and also to a person’s ‘house’ in the sense of their relatives, slaves, and freedmen and -women.
equites
Members of the equestrian order, the stratum of society below senators. They were not necessarily as wealthy as senators and did not sit in the Senate, but were eligible for important administrative and military posts.

familia
‘Family’. A flexible word that could cover a group of relatives related by blood and (occasionally) marriage, as well the slaves of a particular household, or the slaves, freedmen, and freedwomen of a single owner in a particular place.

fiscus
Originally the private funds and property of the emperor, the fiscus came to operate as a central imperial treasury. Its relationship to the aerarium, the treasury that had existed since the Republic, is unclear and much debated.

fratres arvales
‘The Arval Brethren’. A college of twelve priests mainly concerned with worshipping the Dea Dia. The college included the emperor, men of the imperial family, and other courtiers.

gens
An extended kinship group or clan.

grammaticus
A teacher of literature and philology.

imperator
A title originally given to a successful general by his soldiers. Under the Principate, it came to be a title used by emperors. The earlier custom also continued, since emperors were saluted as imperatores after victories.

imperium
The legal power to give orders and be obeyed inherent in the positions of some magistrates, of provincial governors, or of emperors.

lares
The gods deemed important to the household and worshipped in a household shrine (the lararium).

nomenclator
A freedman or slave tasked with reminding a householder or emperor of the names of people, for instance at the salutatio.

ornamenta triumphalia
Insignia awarded to successful generals, who could no longer celebrate a triumphal procession in the Principate unless they were members of the emperor’s family.

otium
‘Active leisure’. In Roman elite culture, this entailed withdrawal from daily business (negotium) to engage in contemplation, philosophical discussion, writing, and the enjoyment of nature.

paedagogiani
Servile ‘page boys’ who worked as domestic servants in the imperial house.
paedagogium
An establishment for training *paedagogiani*.

palatium
Originally referred to the Palatine Hill in Rome. In time, the word came to refer to the imperial palace complex on the hill, and also the court within it.

paterfamilias
The head of a family, who had certain legal powers over those under his control.

pater patriae
‘Father of the Fatherland’. An honorific title given to emperors.

philos
(Greek) ‘Friend’. Plural: *philoi*.

pontifices
A college of priests at Rome. The emperor typically held the position of chief pontiff (*pontifex maximus*).

princeps
‘The first man’. Under the Principate, it came to be used to describe the emperor.

proskynēsis
(Greek) An act of obeisance to a god or a ruler.

pulvinar
The imperial box reserved for the emperor and members of his court in the Circus Maximus.

recusatio
The semi-ritualized refusal of a position or honour. In the case of writers, *recusatio* involved refusing a request from a prominent person (such as the emperor) to write a work.

res publica
The body politic or state. It can refer to the ‘Republic’ that existed before the Principate, but not necessarily.

salutatio
The morning greeting ritual. At the house of a Roman aristocrat, clients would greet their patron. At the emperor’s court morning greeters (*salutatores*) would include senators and high-ranking equestrians.

tab(u)linum
A room in a Roman elite house between the *atrium* and the peristyle courtyard behind it. See 2.3, *fig. 2.2.1*, Room D.

*Vestal Virgins* *Sacerdotes vestales*. Priesthood of six (usually aristocratic) women, expected to remain chaste during their thirty years of service. Devoted to the goddess Vesta, their duties included tending the goddess’ sacred fire.