

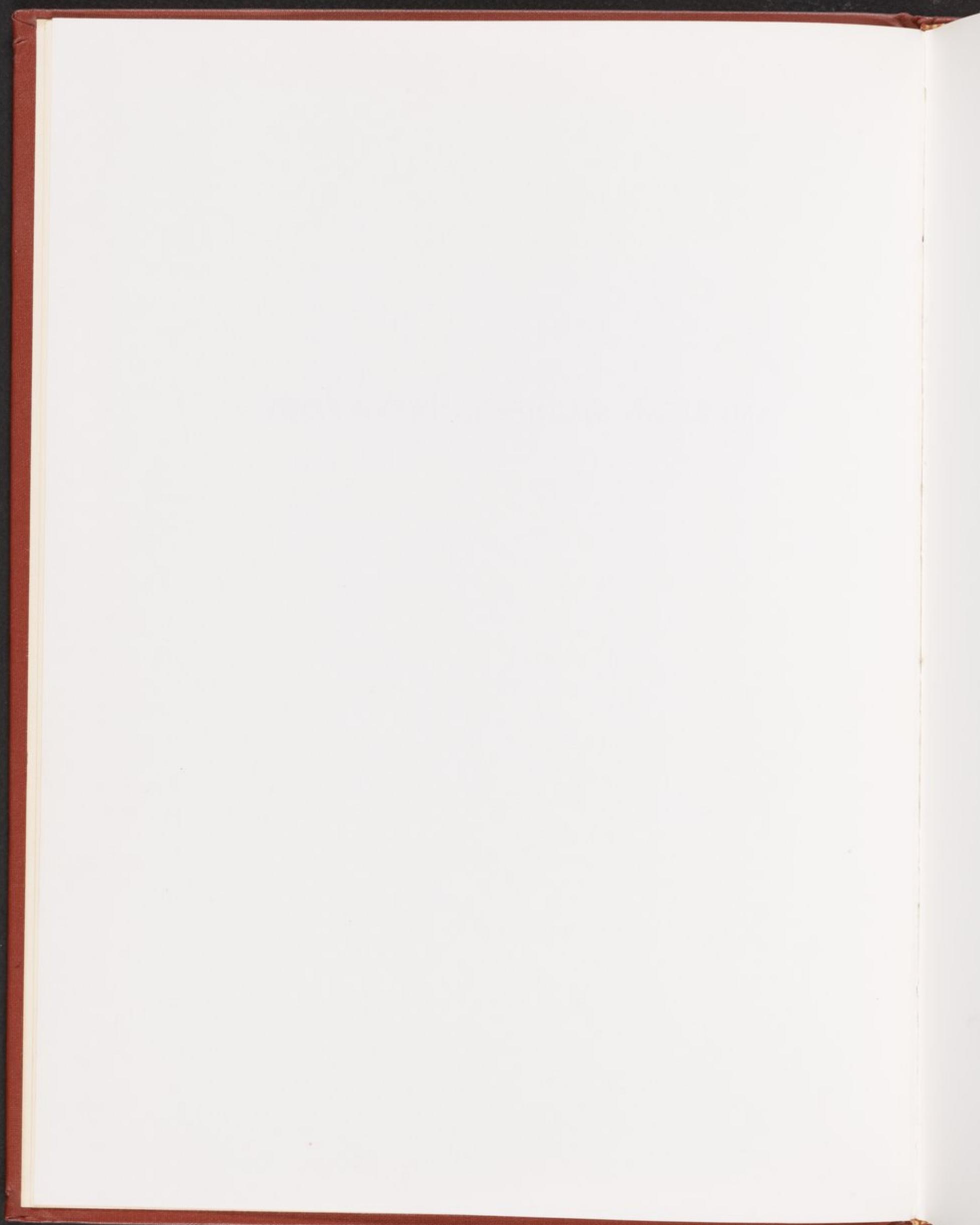
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AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY



AMERICAN STUDIES IN PAPYROLOGY
VOLUME THIRTEEN

GREEK TERMS
FOR ROMAN INSTITUTIONS
A LEXICON AND ANALYSIS

HUGH J. MASON

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In dedicating this volume to
Edwin J. Beinecke, Jr.
The American Society of Papyrologists
marks a decade
of friendship and support for papyrology
shown by him and his family.



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Preface

The standard work of reference in this field has long been David Magie's monograph, *de Romanorum iuris publicique sermonis vocabulis sollemnibus in Graecum sermonem conversis*, published in 1906. The number of new documents that have been discovered since then has been substantial; other material, known to Magie, has been republished, making many of his references less useful; and specialised works, such as M. Holleaux' Στρατηγὸς Ὑπάτος have brought corrections of detail.

All of these factors would justify a fresh study, bringing Magie up to date. But the present work differs from the earlier monograph, to which it nevertheless owes a great debt, in its basic approach.

Magie was concerned with the linguistic methods of translation. He built his work around a lexicon of Latin words, illustrating the various ways in which Greek might handle a given term. To employ his example, Latin *quaestor* could be expressed as *ταμίας per comparationem*, as *κονσιλιον* *per transcriptionem* and as *ξηρητής per translationem*. This is interesting from the linguistic point of view, but it is not what concerns the scholar meeting a term in an unfamiliar text; for him the critical fact is that *ταμίας* is the regular, "standard" term in both inscriptions and literature, that *κονσιλιον* occurs in a few scattered inscriptions, and that *ξηρητής* does not occur except as a gloss in a lexicon. Such information is not easy to find in Magie.

My interest in this study is in the Greek words themselves, and it is for that reason that the core of the work is a Greek-to-Latin lexicon. This is not an attempt to record every occurrence of each Greek term; instead, I have tried to supply a sufficient number of examples to illustrate the kind of context in which a word occurs, literary or documentary, early or late, precise and technical or general and periphrastic. It is for this reason that the entries in the lexicon are somewhat fuller than would be necessary in an ordinary glossary.

The terms discussed are primarily political; official titles, the technical terms for commands, the bureaucratic machinery, the language in which the complex business of an empire was carried out. Inevitably, such was the nature of the Roman political system, legal, military, and religious terms enter the discussion; but, as far as possible, only when they impinge on public, official, life. Matters of private, civil law, technical military language such as the specialised military "trades," and religious terms beyond the official cults of Rome, have in general been excluded. But to a degree, the choice of terms is idiosyncratic.

I have, for the most part, excluded purely Greek institutions, even when, as in the case of the *irenarch* in Asia, or many of the parts of the administration of Egypt, they play a part in the Roman government system; the absence of Latin versions for these positions was a major consideration in excluding them. Likewise, municipal and local government, even though regulated by Roman rule, has not been discussed, with the exception of the strictly Roman government of *coloniae* and *municipia*.

A more difficult decision has been to decide what is technical. A Greek author can call a Roman official simply *ἀρχων* or *ἡγεμών*, his position *ἀρχή* or *ἡγεμονία* or *ἐξουσία*, without necessarily wishing to state anything about his technical title and powers. For the most part, I have included such terms in my discussion, indicating their non-technical nature by placing their Latin equivalents in parentheses.

Purely to limit the size of the work, little material has been included after Diocletian. Thus Cassius Dio, Herodian, and Philostratus, along with the great jurists, are included, but material relating to the post-Diocletianic state is not. Obviously, no one working in this field can ignore John the Lydian, *De Magistratibus Romanis*; but I have introduced material from him, and from other later sources, only to explain and expand patterns already observed before the Diocletianic reforms.

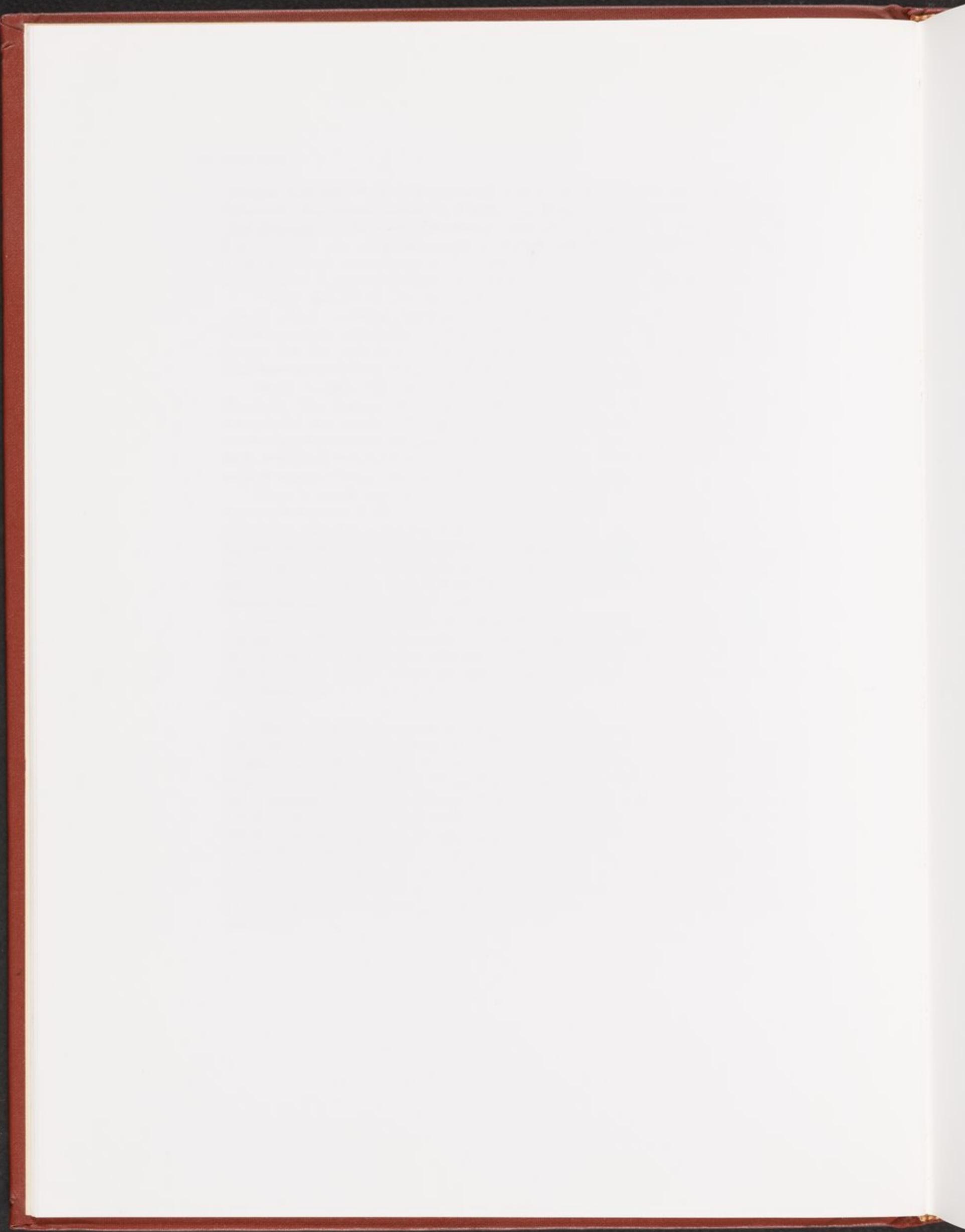
There is much that is too complex to be presented in a lexicon form; this material is discussed in the 22 chapters of Section III, "Selected Terms." The material included in this section has been selected for two reasons. First, the bulk of evidence for certain terms such as *στρατηγός* and *ὕπατος* is beyond the range of a single lexicon entry. Second, and perhaps more important, even when an individual entry in the lexicon is adequate, there is a need for a clear differentiation and comparison of various terms in the same semantic sphere.

General trends which influence the choice of a given Greek word are fewer than I imagined when I began this study. The most important is the influence of literary theory and Atticism, which I have discussed in an article in *Phoenix* 24, 1970, pp. 150-59. Those trends which do emerge are outlined in Section I, "General Considerations."

This work was undertaken as a doctoral dissertation at Harvard; see *HSCP* 73, 1969, pp. 321-23 for a summary of the thesis, submitted in the spring of 1968. I owe a special debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. G. W. Bowersock, for help, guidance and encouragement throughout its preparation and subsequent revision. Acknowledgements are also due to other members of the Classics Department at Harvard, and to the Widener Memorial Library. In Toronto, Prof. A. E. Samuel deserves special thanks, as do the staff at Hakkert for struggling with a difficult manuscript. The Canada Council, for a grant towards publication, and the American Society of Papyrologists, for undertaking the publication of a large work not entirely within their special field, are owed thanks and acknowledgements; and their anonymous readers supplied several helpful suggestions for the preparation of the manuscript.

The process of publication of the manuscript has been such that material published in 1970 or later has not been covered in a systematic way; I have been able at various stages of publication to insert some references to later material, but, especially in the Lexicon, Section II, only on a very limited scale.

Toronto, April 1973



Format and Conventions

1. Entries are alphabetical. Orthographical variants have been subsumed under a single entry. N. B.: all Latin words beginning with *v-*, when transliterated into Greek, have been listed under *ov-*, however they are spelled in the original. Verb forms are listed under the 1st person singular, present indicative. Cross-references have been made in any case of possible confusion.
2. When a Greek word has more than one Latin equivalent, the lexical entry has been subdivided, e.g. *ἀγορά* 1: *Forum*, ■ 2: *nundinae*. This division is not meant to indicate anything about the degree to which such distinctions were observed or meaningful for Greek speakers.
3. When the Latin equivalent is in parentheses, this indicates that the equation between the terms is not exact, generally because the Greek word is a general, non-technical, or periphrastic form.
4. References to other parts of the work are given after the equation of a Latin and a Greek word. Where this is simply a brief mention of the term, this fact is indicated by a note “(cf. p. xxx)” following the Latin word. Where the word is the center of a major discussion in another section, this fact is indicated by the note “vide pp. xx-xxx,” followed by a very abbreviated list of illustrations.
5. In the quotations, three widely spaced dots (...) indicate material omitted.
6. The word discussed is indicated in the quotation by the initial letter, followed by three closely spaced dots, a....
7. Where the critical word is damaged or restored [a...] indicates that the whole word is missing, [a]... that the beginning is missing, a[...] that the end is missing.
8. When an author's name is in square brackets, e.g. [Plu.], this indicates that his authorship of the work has been questioned; it does not mean that I have necessarily accepted that the work is not his.
9. After references to inscriptions and papyri, there is included an indication of time and place, in parentheses, e.g. (Thracia, III init.). The Roman figures I, II, III, Ia, IIa, signify centuries after and before (a.) Christ, following Preisigke. The indication (temp. incert.) means that the date is not immediately clear to me; in many cases, an intelligent conjecture could be made.
10. The indication (tit. bil.) refers to a bilingual text.
11. For abbreviations, see page xv. In general, normal scholarly practice is followed.



Abbreviations

In general, abbreviations follow the conventions of *LSJ*. The following works are referred to in an abbreviated form:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Bean, <i>Cilicia</i> | G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, "Journeys in Rough Cilicia,"
<i>Denk. Ost. Ak. Wien</i> , 1965. |
| Bowersock, <i>Augustus</i> | G. W. Bowersock, <i>Augustus and the Greek World</i> , 1965. |
| Broughton, <i>MRR</i> | T. R. S. Broughton, <i>The Magistrates of the Roman Republic</i> , 1968. |
| <i>Cyr. Ed.</i> | <i>Cyrene Edicts</i> (quoted from de Visscher's edition). |
| EJ ² | V. Ehrenberg and A. H. M. Jones, <i>Documents Illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius</i> , 2nd ed., 1958. |
| Groag, <i>Reichsbeamten</i> | E. Groag, <i>Die Römische Reichsbeamten von Achaia</i> , 1939. |
| Holleaux, <i>Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.</i> | M. Holleaux, <i>Etudes d'Epigraphie et d'Histoire Grecques</i> , 6 vols., 1938-1968. |
| Holleaux, <i>Str.</i> | M. Holleaux, <i>Στρατηγὸς Ὑπάτος</i> , 1918. |
| McCrumb-Woodhead | M. McCrum and A. G. Woodhead, <i>Select Documents . . . Flavian Emperors</i> , 1961. |
| Mommsen, <i>StR</i> | Th. Mommsen, <i>Römisches Staatsrecht</i> , 1887. |
| Oliver, <i>Gerusia</i> | J. H. Oliver, <i>The Sacred Gerusia</i> , 1941. |
| Oliver, <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> | J. H. Oliver, <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> , 1970. |
| Pflaum, <i>Carrières</i> | H.-G. Pflaum, <i>Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres</i> , 1960-61. |
| Robert, <i>Et. Anat.</i> | L. Robert, <i>Etudes Anatoliennes</i> , 1937. |
| Robert, <i>Hell.</i> | L. Robert, <i>Hellenica</i> , 1940-. |
| Sherk | R. K. Sherk, <i>Roman Documents from the Greek East</i> , 1969. |
| Smallwood 1 | E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents . . . Gaius, Claudius and Nero</i> , 1967. |
| Smallwood 2 | E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents . . . Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian</i> , 1966. |
| SNG | <i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum</i> . |



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I GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS



1. THE INFLUENCE OF LATIN

Introduction

The existence of a number of Latin loan-words in the terminology used to describe the administrative structure of the Roman world is a small part of the influence Latin had on Greek. Magie's monograph and much of the discussion in the third section of this study demonstrate the indelible effect their application to Roman officers had on a wide range of native Greek words. The effects Latin had on the morphology and syntax of Greek fall outside the immediate area of concern of this study, but can be demonstrated to have been quite extensive.

Loan-words themselves were not restricted to the area of government; important areas of language that were also affected were the calendar, the systems of money, weights and measures, and the civil law. An Ephesian inscription appears to refer to the Δῆ δόφο[κις] of Ulpian by its Latin title.¹

Other areas that were affected were clothing, where for example the *calceus* (*κάλτιος*) retained its Latin name, and the complex language of the gladiatorial arena, making such words as *ρηγτιάριος* familiar throughout the East. In all these cases, the Latin term was introduced with the item of Latin culture.

The effects sometimes went deeper than vocabulary; late Roman and Byzantine Greek found a productive suffix *-άριος* in Latin, and the medieval and popular language a useful patronymic in *-ποῦλλος*.

To return to the Latin loan words in Greek, the most important fact to observe is their relatively small number in the area of government, an area where the penetration of Latin might be considered to have been extensive. Perhaps 150 of the approximately 1200 items in the glossary are Latin words.

The number of such terms, and the frequency of their use, increases after the establishment of the imperial court at Constantinople, Greek speaking but still officially Latin in character; it was the Byzantine world which required *δοῦξ* and *κόμης*, *κοναιστωρ*, and *πραίτωρ*, *σκριώριος* and *ώρδωάριος* as everyday words, although they may have been attested earlier. This increased use of loan-words was paralleled by a decline in the use of Latin as an everyday language.

1. *Jahresh.* 46 (1960) Bbl. 83; see however L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.* 41 (1967) 46.

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The Latin loan-words may be classified in two ways. First, the degree to which they are standard words, part of the official language; and second, the degree to which they are assimilated into the Greek language, assume Greek terminations and give rise to Greek derivative forms.

It should be observed that the two classifications need not coincide; there are forms which have not even been adapted to Greek declensional patterns which are nevertheless the standard version for a given Roman office.

Turning to the first classification, the number of Latin loan-words which are the only official version, or that most generally preferred, is small, but tend to occur in certain special and limited areas.

Among the magistracies, the use of loan-words is rare, with the single and important exception of *δικτάτωρ*.

But the priestly colleges, as is observed on p. 115, institutions for which there was rarely a precise Greek equivalent, employ Latin loan-words frequently:

ἀρουāλις	ἐπούλων(ονμ)	σάλιος	φητιāλις
αὐγονρ	πόντιφεξ	σοδāλις	φλāμεν

Another group of terms that is exclusively Latin is that for pay-grades in the army and civil service:

δονκηνάριος	κεντηνάριος	σησκουπλικάριος
δουπλικάριος	σεξαγηνάριος	τρεκινάριος

A number of specialised trades and positions in the army are known primarily by the Latin term:

ἀντισιγνᾶνος	διστριβοῦτος	πριμοπιλάριος	στάτωρ
ἀρμοροκούστωρ	καστρῆσις	προτήκτωρ	στιπένδιον
ἄστατος	κορυκονλάριος	σοῦμμος	στράτωρ
βενεφικιάριος	οὐηξιλλάριος	σπεκονλάτωρ	τίρων
δηποτάτος	πριγκίπια	στατιωνάριος	ώρδωνάριος

Very similar to these are terms for specialised posts in the freedman and procuratorial bureaucracy:

ἀκκῆσσος	κολλητιών	νοτάριος	πριβᾶτος
ἀκτάριος	κυατανός	ούιάτωρ	σαλτάριος
ἀρκάριος	κωδικέλλα	ούικάριος	σκρῆβα
ἰνστρουμεντάριος	λιβράριος	όφφικιᾶλις	ταβελλάριος
καγκελλάριος	λωρικᾶτος	πακτίκια	

A number of purely Latin terms belong to the sphere of Roman law:

δεδειτίκιος	ματρῶνα	πεκούλιον
ἰγκουιστιών	οὐωδίκτα	πετῖτορ
κουεμπτιών	πατριμώνιον	προφεσσιών
ληγάτον		

Certain terms which are regularly expressed by the Latin word but which fall outside the above categories include:

ἄρκη	κανδιδᾶτος	πωμηρίον
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There is a large group of words where the Latin version is frequent and generally preferred, but where there is a well-attested Greek equivalent. In the following examples, the Greek equivalent is given in parentheses.

The largest group is provided once again by the army:

ἄλα (ὶλη)	οὐήξιλλον (σημιαφόρον)
ἐκτραορδωάριος (ἐπίλεκτος)	οὐίγουλες (νυκτοφύλακες)
ἡμέριτος (ἀπολυθείς)	πραιπόσιτος (ἡγησάμενος)
ἢουοκάτος (ἀνάκλητος)	πραισίδιον (φρουρά)
κάστρα (στρατόπεδα)	πραιτωριανός (δορυφορικός)
κεντυρίων (ἐκατόνταρχος)	πραιτώριος (στρατηγικός)
κλάσση (στόλος)	πριγκιπᾶλις (ἡγεμονικός)
λεγιών (τάγμα)	πρίγκεψ (πρόκριτος)
μιλιάριος (χιλιάνδρος)	σιγγουλᾶρις (ἐπίλεκτος)
μισσίκιος (ἀπολυθείς)	τεσσεράριος (διωπτήρ)
ὸπτίων (διάγγελος)	τοῦρμος (ὶλη)
οὐετρανός (παλαιστρατιώτης)	φρουμεντάριος (ἀγγελιαφόρος)
οὐηξιλλατίων (στρατιωτικόν)	χώρτη, κοόρτη (σπεῖρα)

There are, however, several examples which fall outside the sphere of the army, including some of the commonest loan words:

ἀδιούτωρ (βοηθός)	κῆνσος (ἀπογραφή)	οὐέρνας (θρεπτός)
αιράριον (ταμιεῖον)	κολωνία (ἀποκία)	ὁφίκιον (πράξις)
ἄκτα (ὑπομνήματα)	κουράτωρ (ἐπιμελητής)	πατρίκιος (εὐπατρίδης)
ἄκτωρ (οἰκονόμος)	κουριάτιος (φρατρικός)	πάτρων (προστάτης)
ἀλιμεντα (τροφαῖ)	οὐείκουλα (όχηματα)	φίσκος (ταμιεῖον)
ἀννῶνα (σῖτος)		

A third group of Latin loan-words is found only occasionally, Greek being the standard form.

The largest number of these terms are for the magistrates:

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<i>αιδῆς</i>	<i>κερεᾶλις</i>	<i>μονητᾶλις</i>	<i>πραίτωρ</i>
<i>δεκέμουιρ</i>	<i>κουαίστωρ</i>	<i>οὐιόκουρος</i>	<i>τριβοῦνος</i>
<i>ἱπεράτωρ</i>	<i>κουαττόρουιρ</i>	<i>οὐρβανός</i>	<i>τριούμβουρ</i>
<i>καπιτᾶλις</i>	<i>κουρούλις</i>		

Other words in this classification include:

<i>δεκουρίων</i>	<i>κολλήγιον</i>	<i>λίκτωρ</i>	<i>πραιφεκτος</i>
<i>δῆμος</i>	<i>κόμης</i>	<i>μονυμικίπιον</i>	<i>ρεγιών</i>
<i>δοῦξ</i>	<i>κόνβεντος</i>	<i>ούικήσιμα</i>	<i>τούτωρ</i>
<i>ἐκουέστρης</i>	<i>κυαδεκίμουιρ</i>	<i>ούνκος</i>	<i>τρίβονς</i>
<i>ἐκυτάτα</i>	<i>λίβελλος</i>	<i>περεγρῶος</i>	<i>φόρον</i>
<i>ἱμπέριον</i>			

Finally, as a fourth class, there are those words which occur only as a gloss, in a form "which the Romans call X, but in Greek it would be Y," "Y" thereafter being the form employed by the author. These words, which can be barely described as Greek, include:

<i>αιράριος</i>	<i>ιντέρρηξ</i>	<i>κωνσῖλιον</i>	<i>περδουελλίων</i>
<i>ἀρούσπεξ</i>	<i>κλάσις</i>	<i>κώνσουλ</i>	<i>πληγεῖος</i>
<i>ἀνκτώριτας</i>	<i>κλίενς</i>	<i>λιβέρτος</i>	<i>ρῆξ</i>
<i>ἀνσπεξ</i>	<i>κουρία</i>	<i>νουνδῶαι</i>	<i>σενάτος</i>
<i>διάλιος</i>	<i>κουρίων</i>	<i>ὄπιμια</i>	<i>φάσκης</i>
<i>ἢδικτον</i>			

Many words which are common and even standard in inscriptions are named with this same "gloss" formula in the more literary authors; typical examples are *ἥουοκάτος*, *πρίγκιψ* (2), and *λεγιών*.

The second system of classification is according to the degree of assimilation into the Greek language, and can likewise be arranged into four classes.

The first class consists of those words which take on distinctively Greek terminations and produce Greek derivatives. Examples are:

<i>ἀννῶνα</i> (- <i>αρχέω</i> , - <i>ταμίας</i>)	<i>οὐετρανός</i> (- <i>ικός</i>)
<i>δικτάτωρ</i> (- <i>εύω</i> , - <i>ία</i>)	<i>πάτρων</i> (- <i>εία</i> , - <i>εύω</i> , - <i>ης</i> , - <i>ικός</i>)
<i>κολωία</i> (<i>κόλων</i> , - <i>ιης</i>)	<i>στάτωρ</i> (<i>ἀρχι-</i>)
<i>κόνβεντος</i> (- <i>αρχέω</i>)	<i>στράτωρ</i> (<i>ἀρχι-</i>)
<i>κουράτωρ</i> (- <i>εύω</i> , - <i>ία</i>)	<i>ταβελλάριος</i> (<i>ἀρχι-</i>)

Titles and proper names such as Caesar and Augustus fall into this class, producing such forms as *ἀποκαισαρώ*, *αὐγούστειος*, *καισάρειος*, *καισαρεύω*.

The second class includes the vast bulk of Latin borrowings, assimilated into the

Greek grammatical category that involves the least orthographical change; if a related form is needed, the derivative is independently borrowed from Latin, rather than a new Greek form created. Typical examples of this class are *λεγιών* and *λεγιωνάριος*, *τριβοῦνος* and *τριβουνίκιος*.

A third class maintains Latin case endings. The most famous example of this is the title *σεπτέμονιρονυμ ἐπονλώνονυμ, φράτρεμ ἀρονᾶλεμ* on inscriptions of the Pergamene Julius Quadratus, but an equally startling form *κοναττόρονιρονυμ ονιάρονυμ κονρανδάρονυμ* is recorded from Attaleia (SEG 17.571). AE 1954.209 names a *tesserarius πρῆμα οὐεξιλλατιῶνε*. Were it not that they occur in otherwise Greek texts, these forms would not really be counted as Greek at all.

There remain finally, as a fourth class, a few examples of totally unassimilated Latin; complete texts, that is, written in Greek letters but in the Latin language. *στατωρ τριβονη* (AE 1931.116) and *χωρτη σεπτιμα* (IGRom. 1.142) are examples of terms of Roman administration attested in such inscriptions.

Character of the Latin borrowings.

There existed, in the first place, a hard core of institutions so distinctively Roman that no Greek equivalent could produce a sufficiently exact account. Some aspects of this type of influence on the vocabulary are observed in the discussion of *coloniae* p. 105, and are also evident in the case of the priestly colleges, pp. 115-7 and 4. The same kind of influence accounts for the general acceptance of *δικτάτωρ*, and *πάτρων* and such specialised words as *κανδιδᾶτος* and *πωμήριον*.

Second, there appears to have been a marked preference in the army and the lower echelons of the government bureaucracy for more Latin expressions; this may have been partly due to the kind of motivation observed in the preceding paragraph – *beneficiarius* or *ducenarius* may have been concepts difficult if not impossible to express in Greek. But there is nothing intractably Latin about a *centurio* or a *scriba librarius* and the occurrence of transliterations of those titles attests rather to the widespread use of Latin in those branches of the administrative structure than elsewhere. The soldier, even if a Greek speaker, took his orders in Latin.

Those examples that cannot be related to these two causes, the impossibility of adequate translation and the actual use of the other language, can be explained in more general linguistic terms, which include those causes as specific aspects. Cultural loans from one language to another take place in those spheres in which the loaning language is culturally superior; in a bilingual context these include not only the extraordinary unfamiliar term, but also a wide range of terms in which the “lower” group has contact with the culturally dominant language. The intimate contact between Latin and Greek provided many examples of such culture-loans both ways; in Greek, the governmental terms covered in this study are the largest part, but the others fall under the same heading. The predominance of Latin culture in a bilingual context can then be used to explain borrowings such as *πραιτωρ* or *ἱππεράτωρ* where Greek possessed adequate equivalents; the example of the army is but a special case of this rule.

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Influence of this type is most likely to be observed where the cultural traditions of the borrowing language are weak; linguists have frequently employed the example of immigrant languages in the U.S.A., more affected by English as cultural contacts with the main tradition are lost. The same, to a degree, may be observed in the Greek sources under study; the writers of the second Attic movement, drawing on the hundreds of years of Greek culture and the rich political vocabulary of Athens in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C., were not culturally dependent on Latin speakers for the choice of words, while among the writers outside that stream, those who might in some sense be called culturally deprived, Latin borrowings are more common, and often belong to a more intimate level of vocabulary. Examples drawn from Epictetus, the New Testament, and the Christian apologists include

ἄκτα	όρδωντιων	πραιφεκτος	Φόρον
ὅπτικιον	πιλλάτος	σαλάριον	

A large body of simple private inscriptions, and personal letters of the type of Smallwood 2.307 show the same pattern. The natural level of the borrowings may be seen in Luke 8.30, where *λεγιών* is already being used in a secondary sense, "my name is legion." Latin penetrated deeply into the Greek of this everyday type.

Deformation of the Latin borrowing

The transfer of a Latin term into Greek often resulted in some curious alterations; part of this process was simply a result of assimilation, simple phonetic and spelling variants due to the changing phonetic character of each language, or to the degree of literacy of the writer. The infinite variety of spellings for the transliteration of *veteranus* or *primus pilus*, for example, does not cause much surprise.

There are some alterations, however, which are instructive. One such is the variously spelled *οὐιόκουρος* for the vigintiviral position *IVvir viarum curandarum*. The Latin *viocurus* is quoted by Varro (*L.L.* 5.1.7) as an example of a word whose etymology is obvious, but examples in inscriptions are rare, so that Mommsen claimed (*StR* 2.603, note 4) that the title *IVvir* was "konstant" in Latin inscriptions. The colloquial Latin form seems, however, to have been used quite frequently in Greek inscriptions. The *Gloss. Philoxeni* contains a still more garbled version of the word, *viaculus*.

The difficult form *ὅπτικιον* in Epictetus seems to show a kind of random deformation, unless it is simply that the manuscripts here are mangled. The slightly altered *χωρτάριος* for *cohortalis*, and *κωδικάριος* for a *codicillus* (? *codicillarius*) show a more understandable kind of adaptation and simplification of the Latin word.

διπλοκάριος represents a more sophisticated alteration, with *dipi-* translated by its Greek equivalent *διπλο-*, and *-carius* left unanalysed. A more artificial deformation may be seen in the treatment of *ovatio*: instead of the transliteration *οὐατίων*, quasi-Greek forms such as *οὐαστής* are cited in Dionysius and Plutarch, based on an attempt to relate the word to Greek *εὐαι*.

2. COMPENDIA SCRIPTURAE

One of the more distinctive effects that Latin had on Greek epigraphy was to introduce into Greek the practice of abbreviation, especially in titles, to a far greater extent than anything observed in Greek alone.

Alphabetical numerals

α'	γ' -ανδρος	ϵ' -και-ι'-άνδρος	ιε' ἄνδρες
β' -άνδρικός	δ' -άνδρες	ι' ἄνδρες	κ' ἀρχή

Acrophonic abbreviations

$\beta(\epsilon\nu\epsilon)\phi(\iota\kappa\iota\alpha\rho\omega\varsigma)$	$\pi(\alpha\tau\dot{\eta}\rho)\pi(\alpha\tau\rho\dot{i}\delta\varsigma)\pi(\rho\alpha\iota)\pi(\dot{\alpha}\sigma\iota\tau\varsigma)$
$\delta(\eta\mu\varsigma) P(\omega\mu\alpha\iota\omega\varsigma)$	$\pi(\rho\mu\mu)\pi(\iota\lambda\alpha\rho\omega\varsigma)$
$\delta(\eta\mu\alpha\chi\kappa\dot{\eta}) \dot{\epsilon}(\xi\sigma\sigma\iota\alpha)$	$\tau(\sigma\mu\mu\mu\mu)$
$\pi(\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta\epsilon\tau\dot{\eta}\varsigma)$	$\chi(\rho\mu\sigma\sigma\dot{\eta}) \dot{\alpha}(\rho\gamma\mu\rho\omega\varsigma) \chi(\alpha\lambda\kappa\omega\varsigma) \kappa(\alpha\tau\alpha\sigma\kappa\epsilon\mu\eta\varsigma)$

Simple abbreviation

ἀπελ(εύθερος)	κω(ωνοί)	οὐέγουλ(ες)
ἀντιστρ(άτηγος)	κολ(ωνία)	ὸφ(φικιᾶλις)
ἀρχ(ιερεὺς) μέγ(ιστος)	κομμ(εντάρια)	παλαιστρ(ατιώτης)
Αὔγ(ουστος)	κρ(άτιστος)	πραισίδ(ιον)
βεν(ε)φικ(ιάριος)	κω(ν)σ(οῦλ)	πρ(αίφεκτος)
βοηθ(ός)	λεγ(ιών)	πρεσβ(ευτής)
βου(λευτής)	λοῦδ(οι)	πριμοπιλ(άριος)
ἐπί(τροπος)	μῆτ(ηρ) κάστ(ρων)	τριβ(οῦνος)
ἡγε(μών)	οίκον(όμος)	φλαμιν(άλιος)
ἥνονοκᾶτ(ος)	οὐετ(ρανός)	φρ(ονμεντάριος)
ἱμπ(εράτωρ)	οὐηξιλλατ(ιων)	ώρδ(ωάριος)
κλάσ(σης)		

Many of these, it will be observed, are Latin loan-words, frequently abbreviated also in Latin texts. The Latin pattern of abbreviation of plurals, *Augg.* for *Augusti* is paralleled by the Greek Σεββ.

Tachigrams

The most important for the purpose of this study is ρ or χ for *centuria*.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

Introduction

On the large scale, there is little localism in the vocabulary dealing with Roman institutions; the great majority of terms are the same throughout the empire, and such

variation as is attested can generally be better explained on other grounds.

Care should be exercised in determining what is characteristically local; because the locution *σκρῖψα κναιστώριος λιβράριος* occurs only in two inscriptions in Asia Minor, it would be surely a false assumption that it was a purely and characteristically Asian formulation.

A degree of variation will take place because of peculiar local institutions. The obvious case is the government of Egypt and the generally distinct terminology employed for it; another was the government by *regiones* (*μερίδες*) of Macedonia. Such local terms, based on local historical development, are not the same as individual local treatment of universal terms.

Thrace and the North-East frontier

There is for example, in the provinces of Thrace and Moesia, a marked preference for verbal expressions, employing the verbs *ηγεμονεύω* (3) and *ὑπατεύω* (2) in the formulae describing the legate, both with and without the more formal *πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος*. These forms do occur elsewhere, but are so regular and frequent in documents of the area in the period 150 to 250 A.D. that they must be regarded as a distinct local pattern. There is no clear reason for this preference.

Another usage peculiar to that region is the employment of the Latin loan-words *μαγιστράτη* and *μαγιστράτος* in reference to municipal office in small communities. Here the explanation is clearer; although the area of Moesia and Thrace belonged to the Greek-speaking world, urbanisation and political organisation took place only under Roman leadership, so that Roman official terminology tended to prevail for the new institutions.

Lycia

It has been observed that the use of the term *δικαιοδότης* (5) in a general sense for a provincial governor is particularly frequent in Lycia, although not restricted to that province; it is not impossible that, as also in the case of *ἔθνος* (p. 136), this is a reflection of the language of independent federal Lycia, whether or not one accepts the specific interpretation provided by Larsen.²

Sicily and Italy

Louis Robert, in a discussion of the term *δεκουρίων* (2),³ noted that the only occurrence of the word in the sense *βουλευτής* "se trouve dans l'extrême-occident grec," at Lilybaeum, *IGRom.* 1.499. This suggests a small local group; the municipal institutions of the Greek cities of Sicily and Magna Graecia, more Romanised than the rest of the Greek world in institutional matters, yet retaining the Greek language.

σύγκλητος (2) is employed for local senates at Velia, Lanuvium and Centoripa, and may reflect a common pre-Roman term, attested in Naples, Agrigentum, and Malta (see p. 122).

2. J. A. O. Larsen, "Tituli Asiae Minoris II.508,"
CP 38 (1943) 177-190, 246-255.

3. Rev. Et. Anc. 62 (1953) 278.

Out of three known *μοννικίπια* on inscriptions, two are recorded from Sicily. *IVviri* as opposed to *Iviri* are recorded in Greek (*τέσσαρες ἄνδρες*) for municipal institutions only at Naples (*IG* 14.745), a city whose municipal institutions provide a remarkable combination of Roman and Greek terms.

The *dictator* of the Latin city of Lanuvium is named *στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ* in an inscription from Centoripa of the triumviral period. There is, of course, nothing comparable outside Italy.

Old Greece

The Roman colonies of Corinth and Patrae are disappointing; the avoidance of the word *κολωνία* in their documents – Patrae is *ἀποικία Πατρέων* (*SEG* 18.64), or *ἡ Πατρέων πόλις* (*SEG* 18.557), Corinth *ἢ Κορωθίων πόλις* (*Corinth* 8.3.206) – seems *prima facie* distinctive. But a document from elsewhere in Greece does call Patrae a *κολωνία* (*IG* 5.1.524); and *AE* 1961.213, where *col. Aquil* is translated by *Ἀκυλειησείων πόλεως*, shows that the use of *πόλις* even for a colony is not something local. Similarly, the use of *στρατηγοί* for officials of Corinth (*Corinth* 9.1.90) might seem to represent an attempt to avoid Latinisms; but *δύανδρος* occurs in a text from Troizen (*IG* 4.795).

4. CHANGES IN TIME

Introduction

Changes over the time span are more striking in the terminology describing Roman administration than geographical variations. But many of the developments were completed by the time of Augustus, and frequently the changes in Greek are only a reflection of changes in the Latin terminology or of innovations in the institutions themselves.

For example, the development of *ὑπατικός* outlined on p. 170 only follows the change in the use of *consularis*; but Greek innovated for itself by applying this extension of sense also to the verb *ὑπατεύω* in the third century, see p. 169.

Many terms, especially Latin loan-words, appear only with the creation of new institutions: *δοῦξ*, *κόμης*, *νούμερος* and *προτήκτωρ* occur only when Latin begins to use those terms in a technical sense during the course of the third century A.D.

Many terms also enter Greek after the publication of the *constitutio Antoniniana*, as Roman civil law was extended to a far wider range of Greek speakers. Such terms as *τέκνων δίκαιον* and *ὑποχείριος* in connection with *patria potestas* become common after this date.

Increase in the use of Latin

It is suggested on p. 3 that the Constantinian and later empire saw a wide spread in the use of Latin loan-words; this growing use of Latin seems to have started about the time of the Severi.

Some Latin terms, of course, highly assimilated words like δικτάτωρ and πάτρων, were established from the beginning, although προστάτης (3) enjoyed a brief revival in the third century A.D. to describe a *patronus*. But many Latinisms were later.

Prior to the third century, Αὐγουστός rather than Σεβαστός had occurred only in scattered inscriptions and in such non-literary sources as the evangelist Luke, Epictetus and Pausanias. In the third century, the transliteration begins to be quite common on inscriptions of the Severi, and is normal for Dio, following the usage of the dynasty he knew best; it is also employed by the great lawyers in the *Digest* in documents of the same period, and becomes increasingly common on coins under that dynasty. See J. Rougé, *Rev. Phil.* 1969.83-92.

Other aspects of Dio's language confirm the increased use of Latinisms. More perhaps than other writers, he feels compelled to employ the "hard core" type of words discussed on p. 7; examples are to be found in such words as αἰράριον, αὐκτώριτας, κυιρίται and περδονελλίων.

The writers in the *Digest*'s Greek entries also include a large number of loan-words; examples that may be found in the glossary include κουράτωρ, κωδίκιλλος, λεγεωνάριος, πάτρων, σαλάριον.

Other terms in the same area not given in the glossary are ἐξκουσατίων, ὕκολα, ἀπὸ καλίγος, νόσος κανσαρία, λεγετάριος, μῖλιον. Their preference for Latin loan-words also extends to non-technical words such as βεστιάριος, καλκουλάτωρ, ταβέρνα.

In general, an examination of the Latin loan-words entered in the glossary reveals their increased employment in both literary and official sources from the third century A.D. on.

Other areas of change

Some of the most significant areas of change over the time span which are set out in various chapters of the third section, may be briefly summarised here.

στρατηγός (4) ὑπατος is replaced by simple ὑπατος in the period 125-100 B.C., στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος by ἀνθύπατος in the course of the first century B.C. (pp. 106, 166).

ἀρχιερεὺς is replaced by ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος in the majority of formal documents by the time of the Flavii (p. 115).

στρατηγός as a general word for *praeses provinciae* gives way to ἡγεμών by the end of the first century A.D.; ἡγεμών is used in the specific sense *legatus* from the beginning of the second century A.D. (p. 158).

ἡγεμών as a term for emperor, *princeps*, gave way to αὐτοκράτωρ also before 100 A.D.; αὐτοκράτωρ in turn yielded to βασιλένς during the course of the second century in the authors and somewhat later and less completely in the documents (pp. 119, 145).

ἀποικία ceases to be used as a title by Roman colonies after the Augustan age (p. 108).

αὐτοκράτωρ for *dictator* is replaced by the loan word by the time of Diodorus Siculus (p. 118).

ἔθνος becomes more acceptable for *provincia* in the course of the second century A.D. (p. 136).

At some point between Polybius and the Augustan age, probably early in the first century B.C., the common, basic terms such as *ὑπάτος* began to create new derivatives such as *ὑπάτεια*, and *ἀνθυπατικός* (pp. 106, 168).

θεῖος in the sense *divus* becomes established only in the second and third centuries A.D. (p. 125).

Chronological development of other terms

ὑπαρχος shows some important changes late in the Roman period. In a number of literary sources it is applied initially to any subordinate commander, a *praefectus* or a *legatus* or sometimes (subordinate vis-à-vis the emperor), *praeses provinciae*. It is not in the central period a term of the official language; but with one inscription of Avidius Cassius (*AE* 1937.167) as the only connecting link, it becomes the standard technical term for *praefectus praetorio* in the post-Diocletianic age.

στρατηλάτης has a similar history; starting as a highly literary term ("vox Ionica et tragica" states Dittenberger in his note to *OGI* 653, vol. 2, p. 359), it occurs sporadically in literary authors for Roman generals, with a general sense "dux, commander" (e.g. *Ined. Vatican.* [F. Gr. Hist. 839] F 1.3, DS 23.16.1 [= *Tzetz. Hist.* 3.35.6]. In the late third century it becomes a regular and technical term for commanding generals, *duces*. (*P. Oxy.* 2231, *AE* 1965.114.) The intervening link in this case is the great inscription honoring Iulius Quadratus of Pergamon the *στρατηλάτης, dux exercitus*, of Trajan (*Inscr. Pergamon* 8.3.21).

στρατοπέδαρχης enjoys an elevation in reference. In the period before 250 A.D., it is most easily understood as the version of *praefectus castrorum* (e.g. *P. Oxy.* 2760), although there is a traditional crux in the reading and interpretation of *Acts* 28.16. In the post-Diocletianic and Constantinian period, however, it is the Greek title of the high official *magister militum* (*OGI* 605, Eusebius *Chronika* p. 156 Schoene, *HE* 8.4.3, 9.5.2 – though there glossed as *δοῦκα*).

The use of abstract nouns as terms of address, *ἡ θειώτης σου* of an emperor (*SIG*³ 888) or *ἡ αὐτοῦ μεγαλώτης* (*SEG* 16.754) begins to be observed in the third century A.D. This was to become an essential feature of court language.

κύριος as a term for the emperor, with its adjective *κυριακός*, becomes acceptable usage in Egypt from the middle of the first century A.D.; elsewhere, this development is recorded later, around 100 A.D.

5. INDIVIDUALISMS

Once it is accepted that there is a recognisable standard form of expression, variation from that norm may be the result of general influences, either those

discussed in the preceding chapters or the effects of various literary considerations; or it may be because of the personal choice of the individual writer, not entirely bound by those considerations. Such personal variation can be seen in both inscriptions and more literary texts.

Individualisms in inscriptions

Literary terminology

Many instances of variations from the formulations of other inscriptions are not idiosyncratic but an attempt to bring into the language of the inscription expressions generally acceptable in literature. An important example is discussed on p. 147, the substitution of ἡγεμών for some unacceptable uses of πρεσβευτής in the inscriptions of a number of literary figures.

Although a literary explanation of the term ἐξηγητής is rejected on p. 117, certain forms in the inscriptions of Herodes Atticus can be explained in this way, such as his use of εὐπατρίδης rather than πατρίκιος in *SIG³ 858*, and of ὑπάτος rather than ὑπατικός for a number of *consulares*, as in *SIG³ 857*.

Much of the language of the Greek version of the *Res Gestae* of Augustus conforms to this literary pattern; some notable literary formations are τάξις τῶν ὑπατευσάντων (1.6), ἐπιμέλεια τῆς ἀγορᾶς (3.6), and ὑπάτος ἀρχή (7.15).

Innovating inscriptions

Turning to the individual usages found in specific inscriptions, the *Res Gestae* in its Greek version occupies a special place, as a document that is simultaneously a government text, conforming to epigraphical norms, and an intensely personal and distinctive statement. The following innovations deserve attention:

κοινὰ πράγματα 1.2 for *res publica*
ῥάβδους 1.7 for *imperium*
ἀντεξούσιος ἀρχή 3.2 for *dictatura*

κατορθωτής 4.1 for *IIIvir r.p.c.*
ἐπαῖρος Τίτιος 4.7 for *sodalis Titius*
[δόγμ]ατι συγκλήτου 11.5 for *auctoritas*

The *Cyrene Edicts* provide one innovation of Augustus, the abstract noun Πρωμαΐότης (1.39). See now also the *laudatio* for Agrippa, *ZPE* 5 (1970) 235.

The Greek letters of Claudius belong to the same discussion. Most important is the reference in Smallwood 1.370 to the *praefectus Aegypti* as ὁ ἐπίτροπός μου (v.44); the same expression is used in a document quoted in Josephus, *AJ* 20.14 for the governor of Judaea.

Another innovation of Claudius' may be οἰκιακός for *amicus Caesaris*.

The *cursus* inscription of M. Nonius Macrinus, set up by the sophist Damianus, *ILS* 8830, is an important example of individual expression. Complex titles such as *sodalis Antoninianus* and *XVvir sac. fac.* (pp. 116-7) are expressed by precise and elegant Greek periphrases, *Xvir stlit. iud.* clearly, though less distinctively. The use of ἡγεμών is as outlined on p. 147 and ὑπατικός is used for the first time in an

inscription in a way that was later to become of major importance (cf. p. 170). The sophist shows that elegant Greek, without the need for bald transliteration, could be well employed in a complex Roman *cursus*.

The great memorial inscription of Iulius Quadratus, now republished by Habicht with an improved text in *Pergamon* 8.3.21a, shows important innovations while not avoiding entirely the Latin loan-word. The new use of *στρατηλάτης* is noted on p. 13, but *συγκαθελών τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι . . .* for what was presumably the position of *comes* is equally distinctive. A more curious expression is in the use of *ἐπιμελητής* (1) in the version of *IIIvir a.a.a.f.f.* Much else in the inscription is also interesting, and it is a pity that for this stone we have no Damianus to whom to attribute the text.

Other inscriptions that display individual formulations are those of Pompeius Macrinus Theophanes, e.g. *IG* 5.2.151, with new versions based on *ἱερεὺς* of *sodalis Hadrianalis* and *XVvir sac. fac.*, and the inscriptions of the Julii Severi at Ancyra *ILS* 8826, 8829, with the double formula *ἡγεμὼν πρεσβευτής*, distinctive but rather literal versions of *Xvir stlit. iud.* and *XVvir sac. fac.*, and the otherwise unparalleled *διοικήσας τὰ ἐν Συρίᾳ πράγματα* for a position *vice agens legati*.

Individualism in the literary authors

A detailed study of the language of various authors covered in his study is a far larger topic than can be covered in this discussion: attention is drawn to the monographs by Nordström on Dionysius and by Vrind on Dio Cassius.⁴ Many variations among the authors can be explained as a result of more general literary trends; the author discusses the effects of Atticism and related phenomena on the following words elsewhere:⁵ *αἰσυμνήτης, ἀπροβούλευτος, ἀρμοστής, γεωμόρος, ἵπποτρόφος, κοιτωνίτης, προβούλευμα, σατράπης*.

ἀνυπεύθυνος shows a similar influence; the characteristically Athenian *εὐθύνη* is applied quite irrelevantly to the Roman *dictator* and *censor* to explain the fact that they are not subject to superior *imperium*.

Dionysius' language tends to vary the most from the normal expressions: this is partly due to a desire for variety, partly due to a false theory that found Greek etymologies for Latin words, making, for example, *κλῆσις* the equivalent of *classis* and leading to the deformation of *ovatio* observed on p. 8. On the other side of the coin, his version of *interrex*, *ἀντιβασιλεύς*, employing *ἀντι-* in the older Greek manner, remains one of the few satisfactory Greek versions of that office.

Strabo's language is most significant in his account of provincial administration, 3.4.20 and 17.2.24-5; the important variation on his part is the use of *ὕπατος* and *στρατηγός* for senatorial *proconsules* of consular and praetorian rank, and of *ἡγεμὼν*

4. V. Nordström *De institutorum Romanorum vocabulis Dionysii Halicarnassensis quaestiones*, Diss. Helsingfors 1890. G. Vrind, *De Cassii Dionis vocabulis quae ad ius publicum pertinent*, The Hague, 1923.

5. H. J. Mason, "The Roman Government in Greek Sources: The Effect of Literary Theory on the Translation of Official Titles," *Phoenix*, 24 (1970) 150-160.

or *στρατηγός ἵπατικός* and *στρατηγικός* for the corresponding ranks of imperial legates.

Josephus and Philo, as observed on p. 142, employ the terms for provincial governors in a distinctive manner; but their other terminology is not sufficiently out of the ordinary to give plausibility to a theory that their idiosyncracies were influenced by their knowledge of Hebrew or Aramaic.

Arrian's language is most striking in the tactical works, where Roman units are described in the language of the tactical handbooks: *legio* becomes *φάλαγξ*, *singulares ἐπίλεκτοι* (2) and so on.

Appian is very susceptible to the pressures of literary expression; individually, the attention is taken by his wide variety of terms based on *ἐστρατευμένος* for *veteranus*, by a preference for the terms *ἐπιστάτης* and *προστάτης* for magistrates, and by the use of the adjectives *ἐπώνυμος* and *ἐτήσιος* to describe the consuls.

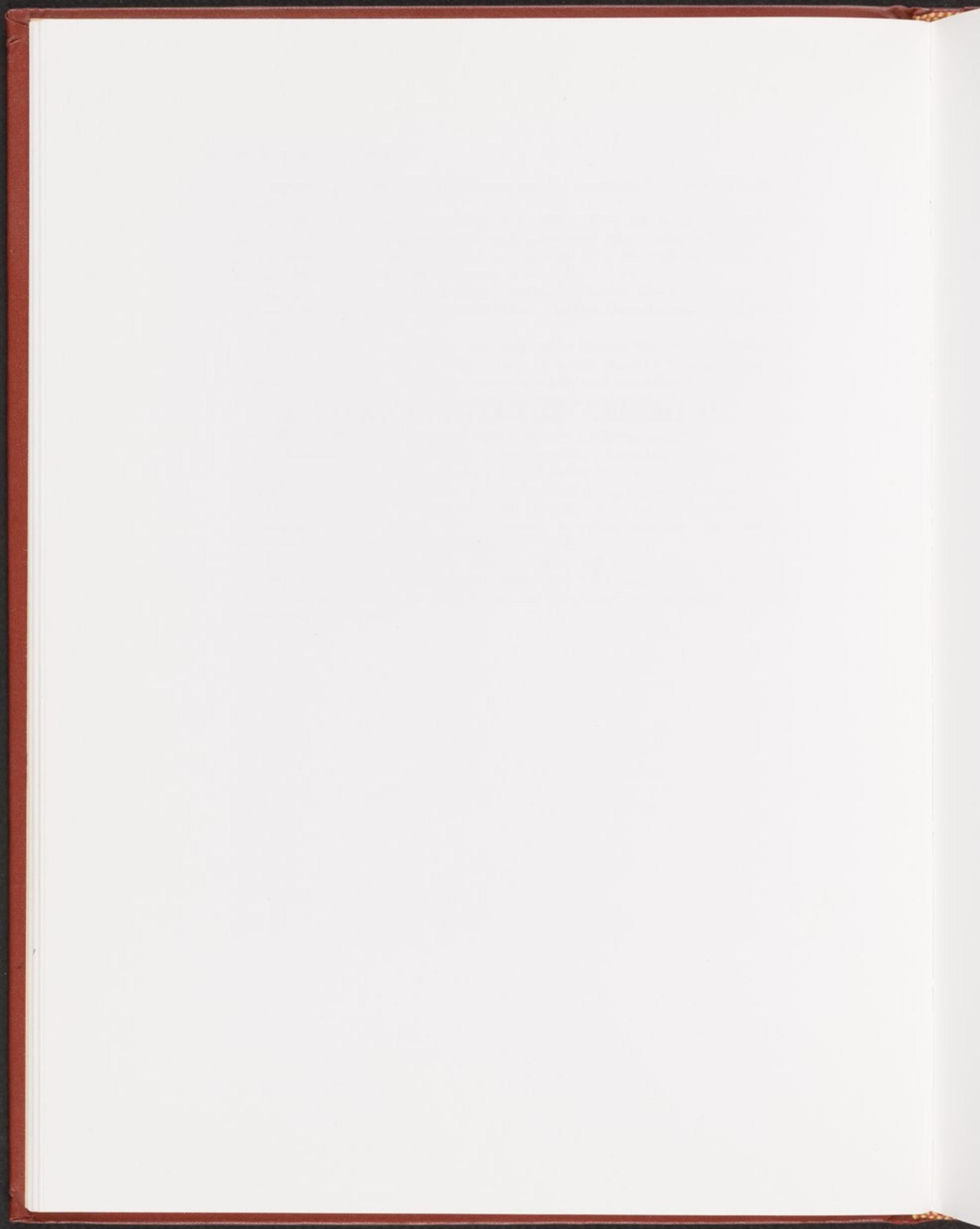
Aristides' language is marked by a preference for literary expression. Note especially his versions of *princeps*, *δικαστής*, *ἔφορος*, *κοσμητής*, *πρύτανις*.

Philostratus employs a number of metaphorical, if not poetic expressions, such as *γλῶττα ταμείου* for *advocatio fisci*, *θεσπέσιος* for *divus*, *ξίφος* for the *praefectus praetorio*, and *σκῆπτρον παράδοσις* as a means of indicating imperial succession.

Dio Cassius tends to translate rather literally, as in his use of *ἀποτριβή* for *detrimentum* in the formula for the *senatus consultum ultimum*. *πρόκριτος* for *princeps* may represent a similar attempt at translation.

But Dio also produces many new, but useful and exact versions for some of the less familiar offices. Notable in this connection is the careful distinction between the two *urban* officials, the *praetor urbanus* (*ἀστυνόμος*) and the *praefectus urbi* (*πολιάρχος*, *πολιανόμος*).

II GREEK-TO-LATIN LEXICON



A

- a: prior (cf. p. 9), π.π.α.π. πρέγκιψ περεγρίων *MAMA* 6.181; i.e. πρωτόπιλος
 a', πρῶτος primus pilus prior, (*Apamea Cibotus*, III).
- a, αβ: a, ab (cf. p. 141), ἡ κομενταρήσιος *IGRom.* 3.1264 (Arabia, temp. incert.), vide s.v. κομενταρήσιος; αβ ἀκτις . . . ἡ σηκρήτις *Lyd. Mag.* 3.20 init.
- ἀγγαρεῖος: cursus publicus, angarius, βουργαρίων καὶ ἡ... ἀνεσων *IGRom.* 1.766 (Thracia, 202 p.); vide *OGI* 665.21, *Ev. Matt.* 5.41; verbum fortasse Persicum, *Hdt.* 8.98; sed vide Chantraine, *Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Grecque*, s.v. ἄγγαρος.
- ἀγγελιαφόρος: frumentarius, ἡ... ἱγούμενος DC 78.15.1; id est, *peregrinorum princeps*: de quo munere, vide H.-G. Pflaum, *Carrières*, 247 p. 663.
- ἀγήτηρ: princeps, vide ἱγεμών, ἱγήτωρ.
- ἀγκυλόπον δίφρος: (sella) curulis, ἀρχή . . . ἢ τὸν ἡ... δίφρον ὁ νόμος διδωσων *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408).
- ἀγορά 1: Forum, ἡ... Ίουλία *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 10.21; ἐν τῇ τοῦ Αἰγαίουστον ἡ... DC 56.27.4; ἐν τῇ ἡ... τῇ βοαρίᾳ DC 78.25.1; ἐν τῇ βοῶν ἡ... λεγομένῃ *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 83 (283), *Marc.* 3 (299). ■ 2: nundinae, μεχρὶ τῆς τρίτης ἡ... ai δ' ἀγοραι ἐγώντο δι' ἡμέρας ἐνάτης DH 7.58.3; ἡ... ἡ διὰ τῶν ἐννέα ἡμερῶν ἀγομένη DC 48.33.4; ἡ... ποιοῦσι Ῥωμαῖοι δι' ἡμέρας ἐνάτης, νουνδώνας καλοῦντες *Plu. Cor.* 19 (222). ■ 3: concilium plebis, ἐς τὴν ἐπίστουσαν ἡ... ἀνέθετο *App. BC* 1.12 (49); cf. *Orac. Sib.* 11.264. ■ 4: ἡ... δικῶν conventus (iuridicus), τὰς μητροπόλεις . . . τὰς ἔχουσας ἡ... δικῶν, τὰς λοιπάς *Dig.* 27.1.6.2 (Modestinus); δικῶν ἡ... ἄξων Aristid. 50 K 78. ■ 5: annona, ὁ τῆς ἡ... αὐτοκράτωρ *App. BC* 2.18 (67); τῆς ἡ... ἐπιμελητής [*Plu.*] *Apophth.* 204; ἐπὶ τοῦ σίτου τῆς ἡ... DC 52.24.6; ἐπιμέλεια τῆς ἡ... *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.6; ὁ τῆς ἡ... ἀποδειχθεὶς ἐπαρχος DH

12.1.11 (cf. p. 138).
 ἀγοραῖος: conventus (iuridicus), διοικήσεις ἐν αἷς ἡ... ποιοῦσι καὶ δικαιοδοσίας *Str.* 13.4.12 (628); γυμνασιαρχήσας δι' ἡ... καὶ ἀγορανομήσας δι' ἡ... *IGRom.* 4.788 (*Apamea Syriæ*, II).

ἀγορανομέω 1: aedilis esse (urbis Romae), ἡ... μᾶλλον ἡ δημαρχῆσαι ἐθελήσας *DC* 36.43.5; cf. *DH* 10.48.3, *App. BC* 2.1 (3), *Plu. Sulla* 5 (453). ■ 2: aedilis esse (municipii etc.), ὑπατεύοντος Τ. Ίουλίου Κλατίου, ἡ... Μενεσθέως *IGRom.* 1.524 (*Asturæ*, III); cf. *IGRom.* 1.585, *IGBulg.* 162, *MAMA* 1.22. ἀγορανομία 1: aedilitas (Romae), ἡ ἡ... ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν διφρῶν τῶν ἀγκυλοπόδων ἔχουσα τοῦνομα *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); τῆς ἐπιφανεστέρας ἡ... DS 20.36.6; cf. *DC* 37.8.1, *Plu. Aem.* 3 (256), *App. Pun.* 112 (530). ■ 2: aedilitas (municipii etc.), τὸ καλούμενον Λάτιου, ωστε τοὺς ἀξιωθέντας ἡ... Ῥωμαίους ὑπάρχειν *Str.* 4.1.12 (187).

ἀγορανομικός: aedilicus, [κατ]αλεχθέντα εἰς τοὺς ἡ... ὑπὸ συνκλήτου *SEG* 18.557 (Pergamum, temp. Hadriani); cf. *Plu. Pomp.* 53 (647), *DH* 7.26.3.

ἀγορανόμος 1: aedilis (Romae), ταμίαν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον . . . Μακεδονίας, ἡ..., στρατηγόν . . . *IGRom.* 3.470 (Lycia, c. 100 p.); cf. *IG* 2² 4220; et saepe apud auctores. ■ 2: aedilis (municipii etc.), ἡ... τῆς λαμπροτάτης Μεσεμβριανῶν πόλεως *IGRom.* 1.769 (Thracia, III init.); et saepe. ■ 3: aedilicus, ἡ... καταλεγείς *Ephes.* 5.1.2-3 (tit bil) *adlectus inter aedilicos* (*Ephesus*, c. 100 p.).

ἄγων (τάγμα): (legatus legionis), ὁ τὸ πέμπτον ἡ... τάγμα *Jos. BJ* 6.237.

ἀδελφὸς ἀρονᾶλις: frater Arvalis, αὐγοῦρ . . . τῶν δεκαπέντε . . . ἡ... ἀρονᾶλις *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.7.

ἀδιούτωρ: adiutor (cf. p. 5), εἰκοστῶναι κληρονομιῶν διὰ Ίουλίου ἡ... Αὐλῷ χαιρεῖν *P. Ross-Georg.* 2.26.8 (160 p.); cf. ἀτωτρικός (legio adiutrix) *SEG* 6.555, *Lyd. Mag.* 3.2, al.

ἀειπαρθένος: Vestalis, iερῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὐτοῦ
ὑπὸ τῶν ἀ... ποιηθέντων DC 37.35.4. et
al.

αἰδίλης: aedilis (cf. p. 6), a... κερεᾶλις AE
1927.173 (Antiochia Pisidiae, 140-180 p.);
κοναιάστορα [ἐπαρχίας ... ἀ...] κουρούλην
IGRom. 3.238 (Galatia, III).

αἴραριον: aerarium (cf. pp. 5, 12, 138), δις
εἰς τὸ a... [φερόμεν]ος *IGRom.* 3.83 (tit bil)
bis in aerarium delatus (Amastris Bithyniae,
c. 45 p.); ἔπαρχος ἐ... στρατιωτικοῦ *IGRom.*
1.402 (Velitrae, c. 200 p.), idem *Ephes.*
5.1.2; εἰσοίσει ἐς τὸ ἐ... *IGRom.* 4.1465
(Smyrna, temp. incert.), cf. *MAMA* 6.18;
συνέγδημος ἀναγραφεῖς ἐν a... Μεσσάλα
(ἀνθυπάτου Ἀσίας) *OGI* 494; στρατιωτικὸν
a... ὡς τῇ [ἐμῷ] γ[ν]ώ[μῃ] κατέστη *Mon. Anc.*
Gr. 9.16; a... τοῦ Κρόνου *IGRom.* 3.174-5
(Ancyra, II); vide et *IG* 2² 1119.

αἴραριος: aerarius (tribunus) (cf. p. 6),
ἀλλήλους τῶν τε ἵππων παρεδούντο καὶ a...
ἐποίησαν DC fr. 57.71 Boiss.

αἴρετοι ἄνδρες: IIIviri (ag. div.), τρεῖς a...
ἄνδρες, ἐναλλασσόμενοι κατ' ἔτος διανέμεων
τοῖς πέντοι App. BC 1.9 (37); cf. a... ἀρχή
App. BC 1.4 (12).

αἰσυμμήτης: dictator (cf. p. 15), δοκοῦσί μοι
καὶ τοῦτο (δικτατορία) παρ' Ἑλλήνων ... οἱ
γὰρ ἀ... καλούμενοι αἴρετοι τωες ἡσαν
τύραννοι DH 5.73.3; vide Arist. *Pol.*
1285a32.

αἴτημα: petitio, τῷ [θέλοντι] a... ἔκπραξίς τε
ἐστω *IGLSyr.* 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Rhosus
Syriae, 36a.); sic supplevit Seyrig, sed melius
ἀξιωμα, vide J.H. Oliver *AJA* 45 (1941)
537.

αἰχμοφόρος: praetorianus, τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ
ὄπλισας δμοίως ἀναμίξας τε τῷ πλήθει τῶν
a... Hdn. 1.10.6; cf. δορυφόρος.

ἀκκῆσσος: accensus (cf. p. 4), iatros ἀ... τοῦ
ιδίου πάτρωνος *IGRom.* 3.578 (Lycia, I-II);
ἀ... ἐκ διαθήκης *accensus a testamento*, AE
1929.89 (tit bil) (Tralles, temp. incert.); a...
οὐηλάτος *accensus velatus*, *ILS* 1925 (tit bil)
(Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum).

ἀκτα: acta (cf. pp. 5, 8, 141), a... βουλῆς

IGRom. 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); καθὰ
ἐμαρτύρησαν ἐν τοῖς ἀ... καὶ τοῖς ψηφίσμασι
τῆς βουλῆς *CIG* 2927 (Tralles, temp.
Hadriani); δύνασθε μαθεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ
Ποντίου Πιλάτου γενομένων ἀ... *Justin. Mart.*
Apol. 1.35; ἐπὶ στατιώνων τῶν ἀ... καὶ
νομέρων *SEG* 15.776 (Robert Hell. 10.46),
(Bithynia, III); ἐπὶ ἀ... τῶν τῆς ...
συγκλήτου *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.24 (Pergamum, c.
220 p.), cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.20.

ἀκτάριος: actuarius (cf. p. 4), ἀ... σπείρας a'
IGBulg. 1835a (*Bull. Epig.* 1960.223)
(Thracia, III); cf. *AE* 1937.242 ἀκτοάρις,
CIG 4004 ἀκτωάριος.

ἀκτωρ: actor (cf. p. 5), ἀ... κομωνῶν
εἴκοστῆς ἑλευθερίας *AE* 1930.87 (Ephesus,
I).

ἀλειτουργησία: immunitas (cf. p. 103), ἀ... καὶ
ἐλευθερία *Str.* 13.1.27 (595); cf. *Dig.*
27.15.5, Sherk 49 B 4, 57 (*EJ*² 300).

ἀλη, ἄλα: ala (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἔπαρχος ἀ... a'
Γετούλων *IGRom.* 1.623 (Tomi, III);
στρατευσάμενος ἐπισήμως ἐν ἀ... τρίτῃ
Θράκων *IGRom.* 3.57 (Prusias ad Hypium,
II); cf. *ILS* 2521, *P. Hamb.* 1.8, *SB* 4575, et
saepere: ιππαρχία δώδεκα καὶ πεντακοσίων
ιππέων ἥντινα Ῥωμαῖοι ἀ... καλοῦσι *Arr.*
Tact. 18.3, (coniecit Köchly: ε... MSS).

ἀλιμέντα: alimenta (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἔπάρχον
ἀ... Ἀππίας *IGRom.* 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae,
III).

ἀμεώνων: curulis, προηγορωμηκώς ἐν τοῖς ἀ...
DC 53.33.3.

ἀμφιπολεύω: flamen esse, ἀ... θεῷ Λίγούστῳ
IGRom. 1.512 (Melita, temp. incert.).

ἀναγκαῖος: necessarius, [ἀ]... αὐτοκρατόρων *IG*
2² 4216 (Eleusis, ante 205 p.); sed fortasse
non sana conjectura.

ἀναγορεύω: appellare (Caesarem),
στρατιῶται ... ἀ... τὸν Οὐεσπασιανὸν
αὐτοκράτορα *Jos. BJ* 4.601, cf. Phleg
(*FGrHist* 257) F 12.12, Hdn. 4.4.8; ὁ
δῆμος ... Σεβαστὸν ἀ... Hdn. 2.2.9; ἐπεὶ
γνώστης ἐγενόμην ... περὶ τοῦ ἀ...
Καισαρα τὸν παῖδα *SB* 421 (cf. *BGU* 362.10)
(De Maximini filio). ■ 2: renuntiare,

- πρῶτος ἀπάντων ἀ... Plu. Cic. 9 (865); καὶ ὑπατεύων . . . ὅτι μὴ πρῶτος ἀλλ' ὕστερος ἀ... Plu. de tranq. anim. 10 (470).
- ἀναδείκνυμι: appellare, ἐπὶ Ῥομητάλκα ὁ [Γαῖος] αὐτοκράτωρ ἀ... IG 2² 2292 (36-7 p.); Γορδιανὸς . . . αὐτοκράτωρ τε ἀ... καὶ τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴν ἀνεδέξατο Hdn. 8.8.8; ὑπάτου ἀ... legitur OGI 625; sed potius ἀποδεειγμένου legendum est.
- ἀναιρεσις: abrogatio, νόμων εἰσφορὰ ἡ ἀ... DH 10.4.2; ἀ... ψηφίσασθαι δογμάτων Plu. Cic. 34 (878).
- ἀνακαλέω: allegere, conscribere, διὰ πλοῦτον καὶ γένος ἐς τὸ Ῥωμαίων βουλευτήριον ἀ... App. BC 4.25 (102).
- ἀνάκλητος: evocatus, ἡνοκάτους οὓς ἀ... ἀν τις ἐλληνίσας ὄνομάσειεν DC 45.12.3.; cf. 78.5.3.
- ἄναξ: (princeps), Σεβαστὴν [Ῥωμαίων παρ' ἀ...] ἐπώνυμον IGRom. 4.682 (Sebaste Asiae, III fin.) (carmen); ἀ... κανὼν Ἀδριανὸν P. Oxy. 1648; αὐτὸς δ' Αυσονίων ἔταρον ποιῆσας ἀ... Inscr. Perg. 8.3.145.13; scripsit fortasse Aelius Aristides, vide Herzog SBBerl., 1934, 753-769; cf. Orac. Sib. 5.26, 14.105, ἀνάκτωρ 14.94.
- ἀναπέμπω: referre, ἀ... τὴν περὶ τοῦ Πολυδώρου κρίσιν τῷ οἰκείῳ δικαιοστηρίῳ JRS 59 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, temp. Gord. III); ἀ... αὐτὸν πρὸς Ἡρώδην Ev. Luc. 23.6.
- ἀναπόμπως: (iudicia) relata, δίκαξε τὰ ἀ... παρὰ τῶν ἀρχόντων DC 52.33.1; ἔγνωσαν ἀ... ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐκπέμψαι τὴν δίκην Luc. Eun. 12 (2.359).
- ἀναρηθεὶς: renuntiatus, συνκλητικός, στρατηγός ἀ..., στρατηγικός ἀποδειχθεὶς πρεοβευτὴς Κρήτης IGRom. 3.392. (Milyas Lyciae, II). Praetoriam scilicet dignitatem obtinuit, sed provinciam rexit magistratu urbana non functus. Cf. Philostr. VA 6.30.
- ἀναφέρω: referre, ἀ... εἰς τὴν βουλὴν συγκλήτου δόγματι IGRom. 1.196 (Roma, c. 161 p.) ἀ... πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν Cyr. Ed. 5.88 (Sherk 31), cf. App. BC 3.28 (106); Plu. Cam. 7 (132), Marc. 5 (300).
- ἀνδρεῖον ἵμάτιον: (toga) virilis, τὸ ἀ... ἀνειλήφως ἵμάτιον Plu. Quomodo Adul. 1.37 (990).
- ἀνειπεῖν 1: appellare, αὐτοκράτορα ἀ... καὶ Σεβαστὸν προσηγόρευε Hdn. 2.8.6; cf. 6.8.4. ■ 2: renuntiare, οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι δικτάτορα ἀ... DC fr. 57.8.
- ἀνεισφορία: immunitas (cf. p. 103), πολιτεία καὶ ἀ... IGLSyr. 718.10 (Sherk 58) (Syria, 36a); ἐλευθερία, ἀ... IG 7.2713 (Boeotia, temp. Neronis), cf. Cyr. Ed. 3.60, SB 5225.
- ἀνεισφορος: immunis, sine tributo, ἀλειτούργητοι καὶ ἀ... ὥσω IG 14.951 (Sherk 22) (tit bil.), sine tributo sint (Roma, 78a).
- ἀνθαίρω: sufficere (cf. p. 168), ἔτεροι δὲ ὑπατοι ἀ... DC ap. Zon. 8.20, cf. 43.46.2, 48.32.3.
- ἀνθυπατεία: proconsulatus (cf. p. 106), κλήρω τὴν ἀ... Hdn. 7.5.2; κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἀ... χρόνον Robert, Hell. 6.81.32 (Stratoniceia, temp. Hadriani); κατὰ τὴν πρώτην ἀρχὴν μου τῆς ἀ... IGRom. 4.572 (Aezani, temp. Traiani); ἐξ ἀ... Ephes. 2.21.3 (Ephesus, I).
- ἀνθυπατεύω: proconsul esse (cf. p. 106), ἀ... Νομισιόν Μαρκελλιάνου τοῦ κρατίστου ἀνθυπάτου SEG 9.175 (Asia, 160-180 p.); ἀνθύπατος ἔγγονος . . . τοῦ ἀ... IG 2² 3689 (Achaea, 225-250 p.); Γαλλίωνος ἀ... Act Ap. 18.12; sed ἀνθυπάτου ὄντος editores; cf. IG 7.1866.
- ἀνθυπατικός 1: proconsularis (cf. p. 106), τὴν τε ἀ... ἔξουσίαν αὐτῷ (Σειάνω) ἔδωκαν DC 58.7.4. ■ 2: consulari potestate (cf. p. 105), ἀφαιρεθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἀ... δεκαδαρχίας Plu. Quaest. Rom. 55 (277).
- ἀνθύπατος 1: proconsul; vide pp. 104-6. Nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: Πόπλιος Σερούνιος . . . ἀ... ἀποκατέστησεν IG 12.5.917 (Tenos, Ia) (tit. bil.), P. Seruilius Isauricus pro. cos.; ποτὶ στραταγὸν ἀνθύπατον Ῥωμαίον IG 12.1.48 (Rhodos, Ia); vide et s.v. στρατηγός (3); οὐκ ἀ... ἀλλ' ἀνθύπατον Plu. Pomp. 17 (627); scribitur per compendium ἀνθύπατον SNG Aulock 1938, 8386; ἀνθύπατον IGRom. 4.1284, SNG Cop. 23.1246-7; ἀνθύπατον SNG Aulock 274. ■ 2: proconsularis (pp. 106, 166), Τίτον

... Κούνιον ... ἀρχῆ κοσμηθέντα ἀ... DH 9.63.2; καὶ ἐξῆλθε ... ἔξουσίᾳ κοσμηθεῖς ἀ... DH 9.16.3; ἔξουσίαν τὴν ἀ... αὐτῷ καὶ γυναικαὶ ἔδωκεν DC 55.10.18. ■ 3: consulari potestate (p. 105), χιλιάρχους ἀποδεικνύουσι ... οὗτοι παραλαμβάνουσι πρῶτοι τὴν ἀ... ἀρχήν DH 11.62.1.

ἀννώνα: annona (cf. pp. 5, 6), πέμψας ἀ... ἐς τὸ Ἀλεξανδρέων ἔθνος IGRom. 3.409 (Lycia, temp. incert.); τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς ... ἀ... IGLSyr. 1315 (Apamea Syriae, II); vide et AE 1921.1., Lyd. Mag. 3.30.

ἀννωναρχέω: praepositus esse annonae (cf. p. 6), ἀ... λεγίσαι α' καὶ β' διόδοις ἐπὶ Πέρσας IGRom. 3.1412 (Bithynia, temp. Caracallae).

ἀννωναταμίας: praefectus annonae (cf. p. 6) ἀ... ἐπ[ι]τροπεύων τὴν Ἐρώμην δουκηνάριος AE 1952.217 (Ephesus, ante 231 p.).

ἀνοχαί 1: feriae, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὰς ἀ... τὰς Λατίνας ἐς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἀφίκοντο DC 39.30.4; πολιάρχος ... εἰς τὰς ἀ... DC 41.14.4.

■ 2: ἀ... δικῶν: iustum, λιμὸς ισχυρὸς ... ὕσθ ... δικῶν ἀ... γένεοθαι DC 55.26.1.

ἀντάρχων 1: promagistratu (cf. pp. 104, 106); πρὸς ἄρχοντας ἡ ἀ... IGLSyr. 718.55 (Sherk 58) (Rhosus Syriae, 36a); ἥν τε ὑπὸ μῆθ' ὥτων τύπῳ ἄρχόντων ἡ ἀ... οἱ παρ' αὐτοῖς ὄντες Ἐρωμαῖοι τοῖς Χίων ὑπακούωσαν νόμοις IGRom. 4.943 (Chios, c. 80 a), cf. SEG 3.378, (c. 100 a), P. Oxy. 907.21 (III), et saepe al. ■ 2: praefectus iure dicundo (cf. p. 105), περὶ οὐ προσανήνεγκεν τοῖς ἐν προσκλήτῳ Ιούπιος Λειουναός ὁ ἀ... IGRom. 1.452 (Neapolis, I), idem. 1.453.

ἀντεπίτροπος 1: subprocurator, ἀ... ἐπαρχείας Μαυρετανίας Ταγιτάνης OGI 480 (tit. bil.), subprocurator provinciae Mauretaniae Tingitanae, (Ephesus, I). ■ 2: vice procuratoris (p. 105), [Γ. Πλά]νιος Σεκουνδος ἀ... [Τιβ.] Ιουλίου Ἀλ[εξ]άνδρου OGI 586 (Syria, I); ἀ... εἰκοστῆς IGRom. 3.676 (Patara Lyciae, II).

ἀντί: pro (cf. pp. 104-8), vide s.vv. ἀνθύπατος,

ἀντάρχων, ἀντιστράτηγος, ἀντιταμίας. Nota tamen haec, 1: ἀ... ὑπάτου: pro consule, ἀντὶ ὑπάτου ἄρχων DC 56.25.2; τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀ... ὑπάτου DC 36.37.1; ἀ... ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ὑπάτων DC 36.27.4, cf. Cic. Phil. 11.8.18: non pro consule eum se mittere dixit sed pro consilibus ■ 2: ἀ... ὑπάτου: (consulari potestate), ἀ... τῶν ὑπάτων χιλιάρχοι DS 12.32.1 et saepe.

ἀντιβασιλεύς: interrex (cf. pp. 15, 105), τοῦς καλούμενους ἀντιβασιλεῖς τῶν ἄρχαιρεσίων ἔνεκα DH 9.69.1.

ἀντιγραφή: rescriptum (cf. p. 126), διὰ θείας οὐ ἀ... IGRom. 1.674 (Thracia, 238 p.); αὐτοκρατορική ἀ... IGRom. 1.860 (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi), cf. IG 12.5.1.658, OGI 262, IGRom. 3.739.20.58, JHS 10(1900) 77-8.

ἀντιγράφω: describere (cf. p. 126), ὡς θεός Ἀδριανός ἀ... IGRom. 3.739.17.21 (Lycia, II); οἵς καὶ ἀ... [Justin. Mart] Apol. 1.70; πολλάκις ἀ... IGRom. 1.674.8 (Thracia, 238 p.) cf. Dig. 27.1.14 et al.

ἀντικαθίστημι: sufficere (cf. p. 168), οὐ γάρ ὅπως οἴ τε ὑπατοι καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ ταμίαι ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἀ... DC 48.53.1, cf. 48.32.1; ὑπάτους ... ἀ... δύμως Ἀντωνίου ὃν ἀν βούλοιτο App. BC 5.73 (313).

ἀντιγράμμος: antesignanus (cf. p. 4), ἔτος δπ' Γάιος Ιούλιος ἀ... IGLSyr. 5.2132 (Emesene, 172-3 p.)

ἀντιστράτηγος 1: propraetor (vide pp. 106-7), ἀ... ὄντι Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.9; τῷ τῆς Συρίας ἀ... Jos. AJ 15.407; ἀ... ἀποφῆναι App. BC 3.48 (194); ἐπ' Ἀγρικόλου ἀ... DC 39.50.4. et al.; βενε[φικ(ιαρίω)] ἀ... IGLSyr. 1804 (Apamea Syriae, c. 135 p.); ὑπατεύοντος ἐπαρχίας ... ἀ... IGRom. 1.593 (Moesia, III); de πρεσβευτής ἀ... vide s.v. πρεσβευτής. ■ 2: praefectus iure dicundo (p. 105), δυάνδρων ἀ... ἐν Κορύθῳ IG 4.795 (Troizen, temp. Hadriani).

ἀντιταμίας: proquaestore (cf. p. 108), τῷ κοῶν Βοιώτῶν Μᾶρκον Ιούνιον Σιλᾶνον ἀ... σωτῆρα IG 2² 4114 (c. 33 a.); cf. IGRom. 3.1102, Jos. AJ 14.235, Inscr. Délos 1659,

DC 41.43.3, OGI 441; ἀ... τῆς κολωνίας AE 1933.269 (Pergamon, I-II).

Αντωνιανός: (sodalis) Antonianus, ιερεὺς Ἀ... AE 1958.15 (Argos, 161-169 p.); Ἀ... Οὐηριανός ἐκ τῶν συνκατηξιωμένων φιλτάτων ιερεύς ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.) dedicavit Damianus sophista (cf. pp. 14, 117); μέγας Ἀ... CIG 3953.1 (prope urbem cui Denizli nomen, eodem temp.); cf. IGRom. 1.1481.

ἀνυπεύθυνος (ἀρχή): 1: (dictatura) (p. 15), ἀ... δεῖσθαι τὰ πράγματα μοναρχίας ἢν δικτατορίαν καλοῦσι Plu. Fab. Max. 3 (175) cf. Historia 14 (1965) 244 (fragmentum Johannis Antiochi). ■ 2: (censura), τὴν ἀ... εχοντες ἀρχὴν οὓς ἡμεῖς τιμητὰς καλοῦμεν DH 19.16.5. ■ 3: (principatus), ἀ... ἀρχὴν εἴων τὴν αὐτοκράτορα Philo Leg. 4.28.

ἀξιολογώτατος: vide ἔξοχώτατος.

ἀξίωμα 1: dignitas, ἀ... ἵππικὸν ἔχων Plu. Pomp. 23 (630); στρατηγικὸν ἀ... DC 60.8.3, cf. 54.26.4; ὑπατικὸν ἀ... Plu. Flam. 19 (379); στρατηγικὸς τὸ ἀ... Hdn. 7.11.3; τῷ πολιτικῷ ἀ... DC 42.57.3; πρώτος ἀ... τόπος τῆς συγκλήτου Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.3; τὸ μέγιστον τῆς γερουσίας ἀ... DC 78.14.2. ■ 2: imperium (cf. p. 134), αὐτοκράτορες καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ ἐπ' ἀ... DChr. 31.107; ὑπατικὸς καὶ τῶν ἐπ' ἀ... Jos. AJ 16.368; ὁ ἀνθύπατος αἱ ράβδοι τὸ ἀ... τὰ στρατόπεδα DC 38.43.4. ■ 3: petitio, τῷ [θέλοντι] ἀ... ἔκπραξίς τε ἔστω IGLSyr. 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Syria, 36a.) (sic Oliver AJA 45 (1941) 537); τὴν ἔξη[γησα] τ[ῶ]ν ἀ... πεπιο[τευμένος] Ephes. 2.26, (Ephesus, temp. Caracallae), sed lectiones haud certae, cf. ἀξίωσις (3).

ἀξιωματικός: honestior, ἐπίτροπος ἡ κουράτωρ ὥν μὴ συγκλητικὸν ἢ ἄλλως ἀ... Dig. 27.1.15.3. (Modestinus); alioquin speciosus sit vertit Mommsen.

ἀξίωσις 1: dignitas, στρατηγικὸς κατ' ἀ... App. Syr. 51.255. ■ 2: imperium, οἱ ἐν ἀξ... ὄντες Hdn. 2.6.3. ■ 3: petitio, ἦν δέ ἡ ἀ... (πρὸς αὐτοκράτορα) IGRom. 1.674.116 (Thracia, c. 238 p.); ἀ... τῶν ἀρχομένων

Aristid. 26K 32; ἐπὶ βίβλοις τῶν ἀ... DC 60.30.6b (Zon.), vide et Dig. 14.2.9.

ἀπαίτησις χρημάτων: pecuniae repetundae, τῶν προγόνων . . . δίκας χρημάτων ἀ... νομοθετησάντων Cyr. Ed. 5.91 (Sherk 31). ἀπελευθερία: libertitas, βελτίσσω ἢ κατὰ ἀ... DC 48.45.9.

ἀπελευθερικός: libertinus, ἐποίκους τοῦ ἀ... γένους Str. 8.6.23 (381), cf. Plu. Cic. 7 (864), Sull. 1 (451).

ἀπελευθεριώτης: libertus, στρατιωτικὸν ἐκ τῶν ἀ... τὸ βοηθῆσον πρὸς τὰς ἐμπρήσεις Str. 5.3.7 (235).

ἀπελεύθερος: libertus, Ἀντωνίου Σεβαστοῦ ἀ... ἐπὶ τῶν κωδικῶν IGRom 1.113 (tit. bil.), libertus Imp. Antonini a codicillis, (Roma, II), sic saepissime, n.b. Cyr. Ed. 2.5, Phleg. (FGrHist 257) F 37 (nomina), ἀπελ. per compendium OGI 707 (cf. p. 9).

ἀπελευθερώ: manumittere, Πρωμαῖοι δ' ἤσαν οἱ πλείους ἀ... Philo Leg. 23.155, i.e. liberti; cf. Dig. 27.1.14.3-4 (Modestinus).

ἀπελευθέρωσις: manumissio, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ τῆς ἀ... αὐτῆς P. Varsov. 10.II.9 (156 p.).

ἀπό 1: ab (cf. p. 141), ἀ... τῶν λόγων a rationibus Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, II); ἀ... Μουσείου a Museo AE 1914.127 (Aegyptus, III), cf. Inscr. Perg. 8.3.152; ἀ... χερός a manu IGRom. 3.678 (Lycia, temp. Vespasiani); ἀ... τῶν ἀπολαύσεων a voluptatibus ILS 8849 (Nicopolis Epri, II).

■ 2: ex, ἀ... δεκαδάρχων e decurionibus IGRom. 3.1208 (Palaestina, temp. incert.); ἀ... δουκηταρίων e ducenariis AE 1966.446 (Ephesus, III); ἀ... δουπλικαρίων e duplicariis BGU 1021 (II); ἀ... ἐπιτρόπων e procuratoribus OGI 500 (Aphrodisias, II), cf. AE 1966.429; ἀ... βενφικ. e beneficiariis AE 1939.57 (Apamea, III init.); ἀ... φλάμενος ex flamine IGRom. 3.1332 (Arabia, II-III); ἀ... φρυμενταρίου ex frumentario IGRom. 3.1300 (Arabia, temp. incert.); ἀ... φρυμενταρίων ex frumentariis Oliver, Gerusia 58 (Thessalonica, III med.). ■ 3: ab, ἀ... στρατειῶν a militiis IGRom. 3.58 (Bithynia, II-III), et saepe; ἀ...

χιλιαρχιῶν a tribunatibus *Ephes.* 1.1 (Ephesus, II); ἀ... ὑπατείας a consulatu, consularis, Hdn. 7.1.9 et al.

ἀπογραφή: census, αὕτη ἀ... ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου *Ev. Luc.* 2.2; μὴ ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ἀ..., ὅτε Κυρώνιος τιμητής . . . ἐπέμφθη *Jos. BJ* 7.253, cf. *Plu. Cat. Mai.* 16 (345), *Aem.* 38 (275), *Justin. Mart. Apol.* 1.34.

ἀπογράφω: censere, ἀπεγράψαντο κατ' αὐτὸν μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων τριάκοντα τρεῖς *Plu. Aem.* 38 (275), cf. *Ev. Luc.* 2.2.

ἀποδείκνυμι: designare, [ὑπατος ἀ]πο- (δεδειγμένος) per compendium vix recte titulo Epidauri *IG* 4² 1.87; [δεδειγμένος] pro [ἀποδειγμένος] haud recte suppletum, *AE* 1919.91; ὑπατος ἀ... *IGLSyr.* 718.2 (Syria, 36a), cf. *IGRom.* 1.746, *IG* 2² 4212, *Nic. Dam.* (*FGrHist* 90), F 130.28, *DH* 10.53.6 et saepe al.; στρατηγὸς ἀ... *IGRom.* 1.1017 (Crete, temp. M. Aurelii), cf. *IG* 2² 4158; δικτάτωρ ἀ... *IG* 7.1835 (SEG 14.383) (Thespiae, 46a), cf. *Jos. AJ* 14.211; δημαρχικῆς ἔξουσίας τὸ τρισκαιδέκατον ἀ... Smallwood 1.64 (Acraephia Boeotiae, temp. Neronis); αὐτοκράτωρ ἀ... *IG* 5.1.1452 (Messene, 197 p.), cf. *P. Oxy.* 910, 1309; *imperator destinatus* scribitur Latine, *ILS* 442, 446, sed *designatus*, *Bean Cilicia* 40; ὁ τῆς οἰκουμένης καὶ προσδοκηθεὶς καὶ ἐλπισθεὶς αὐτοκράτωρ ἀ... *P. Oxy.* 1021 (Smallwood 1.47) (temp. Neronis); ἀ... μόνον αὐτοκράτορα *Hdn.* 2.12.6; Καίσαρα ἀ... (Αλβῖνον ὁ Σεβῆρος) *Hdn.* 2.15.3.

ἀποκιά: colonia (cf. pp. 12, 108-10), ἀ... Πατρέων πόλιν Ἀθηναίων, [Col]onia Pat[r]ensis civitati Atheniensium, *SEG* 18.64 (tit. bil.) (Athenae, temp. Aug.); τῶν Ρωμαίων ἀ... *DS* 16.7.1; κατίγαγον ἐς τὰς ἀ... *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 2.3; ὦφ' ἐνὶ ἄρχοντι τῆς ἀ... *App. BC* 2.120 (507); ἐδέξατο ἀ... Ρωμαίων *Str.* 12.3.6 (542); ἐν πόλει χωρείω δήμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀ... σκέπη *Ephes.* 4.1. p. 80 (temp. fortasse Traiani); ἀ ἀ... τῶν Κε[ντοριπιώνων] *AE* 1966.165 (Centoripa Siciliae, fortasse 36a).

πόλις ἀποκίς: colonia, ἐς τὰς τοῦ πατρὸς ἀ... πόλεις *App. BC* 3.31 (123); cf. *App. BC* 5.31 (119), *Plu. CG* 6 (837).

ἀποκος 1: colonia, καὶ αὕτη ἀ... Ρωμαίων *Str.* 3.2.1 (141); εἰς Νάρβωνα . . . αὕτη ἐστιν ἀ... Ρωμαίων *DS* 5.38.5; ἐν ταῖς ἀ... πόλεσσι *App. BC* 1.11 (41). ■ 2: colonus, ὅποσα τοῖς ἀ... νέμεων οἱ Ρωμαῖοι νομίζουσι *Paus.* 8.18.7; ἀ... τῶν Ρωμαίων νομίζεσθαι *DC* 43.39.5; cf. *DH* 2.35.5, 15.7.4.

ἀποκαισαρόμαι: (personam imperatoris sustinere), ὅρα μὴ ἀποκαισαρωθῆς *M. Ant.* 6.30 (cf. p. 6).

ἀποκατάστασις: constituenda (constitutio), [τρεῖς ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων ἀ... *AE* 1913.58 (cf. *EJ* 2 300) (Tralles, de M. Antonio), ἀπὸ καταστάσεως legit Sherk 57, vide κατάστασις.

ἀπόκρυμα: rescriptum (cf. p. 126), ἐπὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀ... Smallwood 1.262 (Cos, temp. Claudii); ἐπὶ τῶν ἀ... ἀξιωθεὶς *Lindos* 2.384 (Lindos, c. 9 a), cf. *ILS* 8860, *Sardis* 7.1.8.154; ἐκ μέρους ἀ... θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ *P. Teb.* 2.286; ἀντίγραφα ἀ... τεθέντων *SB* 9526 (temp. Sept. Sev.).

ἀπόλαυσις: voluptas, ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν ἀ... *ILS* 8849 (Nicopolis Epiri, II); de hoc officio, vide *Suet. Tib.* 42.

ἀπόλεκτος: selectus, ἐν τοῖς ἀ... κρίνων index de selectis, *Ephes.* 3.48 (Ephesus, II) (tit. bil.); cf. *IGRom.* 3.778 de eodem.

ἀπολύσμως: emeritus, missicius, veteranus, ἀ... στρατιώτης *P. Oxy.* 1023 (II); ἀ... ἀπὸ στρατείας *BGU* 581.3 (I); ἀ... . . . ως φησι ἐντίμως *P. Lond.* 906 (128 p.).

ἀπόλυσις: missio, ἀντίγραφον ἀ... *P. Oxy.* 39.1 (52 p.); ἀπολελύσθαι ἐντίμω ἀ... *P. Hamb.* 31.19 (II).

ἀπολύω: (mittere milites), emeritus, missicius, veteranus, ἐντείμως ἀ... λεγιῶνος *SEG* 20.64 (Syedra, I – II); οὐετρανὸς ἐντίμως ἀ... *SB* 2477 (II); οὐετρανὸς τῶν . . . ἀ... *P. Oxy.* 1459 (26 p.); τῶν ἀ... δεκαδάρχων *AE* 1952.159 (Luxor, temp. Hadriani); στρατιώται ἀ..., οὓς κατήγαγον εἰς τὰς ιδίας πόλεις *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 9.10,

18.19, *milites, emeritis stipendiis; à... ενσχημόνως AE 1954.233* (Bithynia, temp. incert.); *οὐετρανὸς ἐντίμως à... BGU 326 (II); οὐετρανὸς τῶν ἐντίμως à... SB 423 (III).*

ἀποστρατεύομαι: *veteranus sum, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν à... οὐ διαλυόμενον εἰς τὰς πατρίδας App. BC 2.120 (507); cf. IGRom. 3.281, Dig. 27.1.8.1 (Modestinus); συναγαγών τινας τῶν ἀπεστρατευμένων App. BC 5.26 (102).*

ἀποτιμάω: *censere, Ῥωμαίων à... μυριάδες ... Phleg. (FGrHist 257) F.12.6, cf. Jos. AJ 18.2.*

ἀποτίμησις: *census, à... τοῦ δῆμου ἔλαφον Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.11, sed *lustrum* Latine; ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν à... Phleg. F. 37, cf. Plu. Crass. 13 (551) Jos. AJ 18.26.*

ἀποτριβή: *detrimentum (cf. p. 16), τὸ διὰ φροντίδος αὐτοὺς σχεῖν ωστε μηδεμίαν à... τῷ δημοσίῳ συμβῆναι DC 37.31.2, cf. 37.43.3, 40.49.5.*

ἀπόφασις: *sententia (cf. p. 130), κατὰ θείαν à... ὅροι ... AE 1929.14 (Thracia, temp. Sev. Alex.); à... χειλιάρχου IGRom. 1.860 (tit bil) exemplum sententiae (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi); ἀκολούθως ταῖς τοῦ κυρίου à... P. Teb. 286 (temp. Hadr.) cf. SEG 16.754, 17.759, 12.95, IG 2² 1092.*

ἡ ἀποφράς: *dies nefastus, τὴν ἡμέραν μίαν οὖσαν τῶν à... ἀς μελαίνας καλοῦσσι Plu. Luc. 27 (510); cf. Quaest. Rom. 25 (270), DC 45.17.2, Jul. Mis. 326c.*

ἀπρακτος ἡμέρα: *dies nefastus, ἐπιφημίσαντες τὰς ἐφέξης ἀποφράδας καὶ à... Plu. Quaest. Rom. 25 (270).*

ἀπραξία: *iustitium, ἡναγκάσθη προελθών τὰς à... λύσαι Plu. Sull. 8 (456).*

ἀπροβούλευτος: *(sine auctoritate) (cf. p. 15), μηδὲν à... ἐς τὸν δῆμον ἐσφέρεσθαι App. BC 1.59 (266); vide προβούλευμα.*

ἀργύρια: *iustitium, οἱ ὑπατοι προῦγραψαν ἡμερῶν à... πολλῶν App. BC 1.55 (244).*

ἀργυρορυκατή: *argentariae (cf. p. 143), ἐπίτροπος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ à... Παννονικῶν AE*

1915.46 (tit bil) *proc. Aug. argentariarum Pannonicarum* (Attaleia, ante 148 p.); vide H-G. Pflaum *Carrières* 146 p. 345.

ἀργυροταμίας: *quaestor Kalendarii, à... καὶ ἄρξας IGRom. 1.1411, 564 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, II); à... τῆς πόλεως IGBulg. 1707 (Thracia, temp. Gordiani III); cf. MAMA 6.74, sed fortasse non Romanum hoc munus.*

ἀριστεῖος (τιμή): *dona militaria, ἵππῳ δημοσίῳ τετεμημένος καὶ τεμαῖς à... SEG 17.584 (Attaleia, II); τιμῆθείς κόσμῳ à... ILS 8863 (Argos, temp. Traiani.) cf. Plu. Sert. 4 (569), IGRom. 3.398.*

ἀρκάριος: *arcarius (cf. p. 4), à... Μυσίας τῆς κάτω IGRom. 4.333 (Pergamum, 97-102 p.); Στέφανος ... αὐτοκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ δοῦλος à... IGRom. 4.1297 (Julia Gordos, I); Ἀλέξανδρος à... τῶν λοιδῶν τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοκράτορος Inscr. Perg. 8.3.99 (Pergamum, temp. incert.).*

ἀρκη: *arca (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος Σεβαστοῦ à... Λιον[ια]νῆς IGRom. 4.1204 (Thyatira, c. 213 p.); cf. IGRom. 4.1213.*

ἐφ' ἄρματος: *curulis (triumphus), δις ἐ[πὶ κέλητος ἐθριάμβευσα], τρὶς ἐφ' à... Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.9, bis ouans triumphau, tris egi curulis triumphos; cf. DH 5.47.3.*

ἀρμόζω 1: *praeses (proconsul) esse (cf. p. 15), τῶν δέ τις ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς à... κλήρῳ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ael. NA 13.21, cf. Luc. Tox. 17 (2.526). ■ 2: constituere, οἱ χειροτονηθέντες à... καὶ διορθῶσαι τὰ κοινά App. BC 4.8 (31).*

ἀρμοροκούστωρ: *armorum custos (cf. p. 4), à... καὶ στατιωνᾶρις SB 1592 (III); cf. SB 6146, O. Tait 2022, P. Mich. 466.*

ἀρμοστής 1: *praeses (proconsul) (cf. p. 15), ἐπὶ τὸν à... τῆς Ἀσίας Luc. Peregr. 9 (3.332); παρὰ τὸν à... ὃς ἥρμοξε τότε τῆς Ἀσίας Luc. Tox. 17 (2.526); cf. App. Hisp. 38 (152). ■ 2: Illvir, reip. constit., consultor, τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀρχὴν ... ἦν àν τις Ἑλλήνων à... ὀνομάσειν App. BC 4.7. (27), cf. Wilcken Chr. 1.2.462, r.p. consultor. ■ 3: corrector, à... τῶν Μακεδονικῶν καὶ*

Θρακικῶν πόλεων Dexippus (*F. Gr. Hist.* 100) F 26.2.

ἀρουāλις: arvalis (cf. pp. 4, 7, 117), ἀ[δε]λφὸς ἀ... *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.7; φρᾶτρεμ ἀ... *IGRom.* 4.373-390 (Pergamum, II); ἀρβᾶλεμ de eodem, *AE*1929.98.

ἀρούσπεξ: haruspex (cf. p. 6), ἡμεῖς μὲν ιεροσκόπους, Ἦρωαιοι δὲ ἀ... προσαγορεύοντα DH 2.22.3.

ἀρχαιρέσια: comitia, ὑπατικά ἀ... *Plu. CG* 8 (838); ἀγορανομικὰ ἀ... *Plu. Pomp.* 53 (647); cf. DH 8.90.1, DC 36.39.1, et al.

ἀρχεῖον: collegium (magistrat.), τὸ τῶν ἀγορανόμων ἀρχεῖον DH 9.43.4; τὸ ἀ... (τῶν δημάρχων) DH 10.31.2.

ἀρχῆ: vide pp. 110-11, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia ■ 1: imperium principis, principatus, ἔτει δωδεκάτῳ τῆς Νέρωνος ἀ... *Jos. BJ* 1.20; διαδεξάμενος τὴν . . . ἀ... *SIG³* 780 (Astypalaea, temp. Hadriani).

■ 2: imperium Romanum, τῶν ὑπὸ τὴν Ἦρωαιον ἀ... *Hdn.* 1.4.8, cf. Aristid. 26K.10. ■ 3: magistratus, ἀ... τε πᾶσαι καὶ σύγκλητος *Hdn.* 8.6.8; ἡ ὑπατος ἀ... DH 10.26.1, et saepe; Φαβρικίου παραλαβόντος τὴν ἀ... *Plu. Pyrrh.* 21 (396). ■ 4: (praefectura), ἀ... ἔχων ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων *Plu. Mar.* 8 (409). ■ 5: provicia, Συρίας ἵγειτο πάσης· πολλή δε ἥν καὶ μεγίστη ἀ... τότε *Hdn.* 2.7.4; ἀρχέτωσαν ἀ... ἐν ὑπηκόοις DC 52.21.8; ταμεύων τὴν ἀ... Smallwood 1.315 (Cyprus, I).

ἀρχηγός: magistratus regionis Macedoniae, ἐν ταύταις ἀ... τέσσαρες κατεστάθησαν DS 31.8.9, cf. *Liv.* 45.29.9.

ἀρχιερατεία: pontificatus maximus, ἀρχιερωσύνη ὃν προσεδεξάμην . . . ἥν ἀ... . . . μετά των εὐναιτούς ἀνείληφα *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 5.22, *Pontifex maximus ne fierem recusavi . . . quod sacerdotium aliquot post annos . . . suscepī*.

ἀρχιερατικός: sacerdotalis (provinciae), (ὸ δεῖνα) ἀ... καὶ (ἡ δεῖνα) ἀ... ἡ σύμβιος αὐτοῦ *IGBulg.* 632 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 212 p.).

ἀρχιερεὺς 1: pontifex (cf. pp. 12, 115), τὴν τῶν ἀ... οὓς ποντιφίκας καλοῦσα *Plu. Num.*

9 (65). ■ 2: pontifex maximus, ἐπὶ τοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἀ... κειμένου πώακος DH 1.74.3; ἀ... καὶ δικτάτωρ *IG* 2² 3222, monumentum Iulii Caesaris, cf. *IG* 7.62, 1835, *IGRom.* 4.304; ἀ... καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ *IG* 12.5.1.556, *SIG³* 760, (Ceos insula, Ephesus, de Iulio Caesare), cf. *IGRom.* 4.1756. ■ 3: ἀ... μέγιστος: pontifex maximus, Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ . . . Ἀδριανὸς . . . ἀ... μ... δημαρχικῆς ἔξουσίας *SIG³* 832, Astypalaea, et saepissime, e.g. *IGRom.* 4.267, *SEG* 14.559; Ἀρχ. Μεγ. per compendium, *SNG Aulock* 271, Copenhagen 17.567 (cf. p. 9). ■ 4: ἀ... ποντιφίκων: pontifex maximus, ἀ... τῶν π... ἀπεδείχθη DC 37.37.2.

ἀρχιερωσύνη: pontificatus maximus, ἀ... οὐ προσεδεξάμην *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 5.19; ἡ μεγίστη ἀ... *App. BC* 5.131 (543), cf. *Plu. Pomp.* 67 (655), *App. BC* 2.69 (285).

ἀρχικός: curulis, ἐσθῆς καὶ ῥαβδοῦχος καὶ δίφρος ἀ... DC 43.48.2, cf. 43.14.5, 53.30.6, 54.10.5.

ἀρχιμεταλλάρχης: praefectus metallorum (cf. p. 114), ἀ... τῆς ζμαράγδου . . . καὶ πάντων τῶν μετάλλων τῆς Αἰγύπτου *SEG* 20.670 (Aegyptus, III).

ἀρχιστάτωρ: archistator (cf. pp. 6, 114), οἰκιακός ἀ... Ἀπολλωνίου *P. Oxy.* 2.294 (22 p.), vide H.-G. Pflaum, *Mélanges de l'école française de Rome*, 71.281-6, cf. *AE* 1958.156, *Luc. Apol.* 12.

ἀρχιστράτωρ: archistator (cf. pp. 6, 114), γενόμενος ἀ... ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίου Εὐδαιμονος ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου *TAM* 3.1.52 (Termessus, 140-150 p.).

ἀρχιταβλάριος: architabellarius (cf. pp. 6, 114), ἀ... Αἰγύπτου *OGI* 707 (Aegyptus, 161-9 p.), cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* 55, *Arch. Pap.* 2.571.151.

ἀρχιτέκτων: faber (cf. p. 138), ἔπαρχος ἀ... γεγονὼς τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων Smallwood 1.262 (Cos, temp. Claudi), cf. *IG* 2² 3546.

ἀρχοντικός: duumviralis, Μαρκὸς Κοσσούτιος . . . ιερατικὸς ἀ... *IGRom.* 1.295 (Roma, temp. incert.).

ἀρχω: vide pp. 111-13, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia 1: *consul esse, τῷ δὲ ἔξῆς ἔτει ἑκτον ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦ... DC 53.1.1.* ■ 2: *magistratus esse, πρὸς ἄ... ἡ ἀν[τάρχοντας] ἡμετέρους IGLSyr. 718.55 (Rhosus Syriae, Ia).* ■ 3: *praefectus esse, ἐφίστησα τῇ πόλει ἀ... πρὸς τὸν θυσίας χρόνον Str. 5.3.2 (229).* ■ 4: *corrector esse, ἦ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων Philost. VS 2.1.3 (548).*

■ 5: *praeses esse, ἀ... ἐπαρχείου Νομιδίας praeses prov. Num., IGRom. 1.402 (Velitrae, III) (tit. bil.).* ■ 6: *princeps esse, ὑμῶν τῶν θειοτάτων ἀ... δεόμεθα Aristid. 19 K 5.*

■ 7: *Ilvir/IVvir esse municipii, ἄρχας τῶν τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν IG 14.745 (Neapolis, I). ἀρχωνεία: promagisterium, μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν... μήτε ἀ... λάχοντες Ephes. 4.1.1.(II?).*

ἀρχώνης: *promagister, ἀ... λιμένων ἐπαρχείας Σικελίας ... σείτον δήμου Ρωμαίων, promagister portuum provinc Siciliae, item promag frumenti municipalis, OGI 480 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, I fin.); ἀ... μ' λιμένων Ἀσίας OGI 525 (Halicarnassus, II-III); τεσσαρακοστῆς λιμένων Ἀσίας κατὰ τὸ ἔξης δεκαετίας τρίς, ἀ... AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, III).*

ἀσέβεια: *imminuta maiestas, ἀ... εἰς Τιβέριον Philo Flacc. 16.128; τὸ ἰδρίσθαι πρὸς τως ἡ τὸ ἡσεβῆσθαι. ἀ... τε γάρ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὠνόμαζον DC 57.9.2, cf. 59.4.3; ἀ... πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοκράτορας CIG 2742 (Aphrodisias, temp. Commodi).*

ἀσιδηρος: (hasta) *pura, ἐτίμα δὲ καὶ κόσμω... περιβραχίνια ... καὶ δόρατα ἀ... παρεῖχε DC ap. Zon. 7.21.*

ἀστατος: *hastatus (cf. p. 4), ἀ... πρῶτος λεγιῶνος ... IGLSyr. 1804 (Apamea Syriae, II), cf. IGRom. 3.1206, Plb. 6.21.7, 23 et al.*

ἀστικός: *urbanus, ἔξω τοῦ τε ἀ... καὶ τοῦ δορυφορικοῦ DC 55.24.5, cf. 56.32.2, i.e. cohortes urbanae; ἀ... στρατηγός App. BC 3.2 (5), de Bruto et Cassio, praetura in urbe non in provinciis functis potius quam praetoribus urbanis.*

ἀστυ: *urbs Roma ■ 1: ἐν ἀστει: urbanus (cf.*

p. 159), τῶν ἐν ἀ... στρατιωτῶν ἄρχων DC 78.4.2; ὃ δὲ Ρωμαίων στρατηγός ἐν ἀ... οὔτε αὐτίκα ἐπῆγεν ἐπὶ τὴν βουλήν App. Mith. 6 (19); de ἡ ἐν ἀ... στρατηγίᾳ BC 3.6 (19) vide supra ἀστικός. ■ 2: ἐξ ἀστεως: civis Romanus, Ρωμαίων τῶν ἐξ ἀ... ἐκτεων εἰς ἐξακισχιλίους App. Hisp. 45(185), cf. Syr. 36 (188).

ἀστυνομέω 1: *praetor urbanus esse, στρατηγός ὀργισθεὶς ὅπι μὴ ἦ... DC 42.22.2, cf. Zon. 8.17.* ■ 2: *aedilis esse municipii, ἀπὸ φλάμενος ἀ... IGRom. 3.1332 (Bostra Arabiae, temp. incert.).*

ἀστυνόμος 1: *praetor urbanus (cf. pp. 16, 159), τὰ μὲν μεῖζω τῷ ἀ... τὰ δὲ ἔτερα τῷ ξενικῷ προσταχθῆναι DC 53.2.2; δύο ἄνδρας διὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τοῦ ἀ... ψηφισθῆναι DC 46.45.4, cf. 47.20.2, 54.32.3.* ■ 2: *aedilis (municipii, etc.) τοιοῦτόν σε θῶμεν πολίτην Κορωθίων, κανονικῶς τύχη, ἀ... ἡ ἐφήβαρχον ἦ... Arr. Epict. 3.1.34, cf. IGBulg. 1023 (Philippopolis); οἱ ἀ... ἐπιμελείσθωσαν τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλων διδῶν καὶ ... Dig. 43.10.1 (Papinianus, sed curatores urbium vertit Mommsen; ἀστυνομικός ibid.*

ἀτέλεια: *immunitas (cf. pp. 103-4) τὸν δῆμον... τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀ... πάντων τῶν πραγμάτων (ἔχεω) OGI 455 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antoni); πολιτεία καὶ ἀ... Jos. BJ 1.194, AJ 14.137, cf. DC 53.30.3, App. BC 1.79 (364); ἀ... Ἀλαβανδῶν SNG Copenhagen 35.9.*

ἀτελής: *immunis (cf. pp. 103-4), πόλεις διὰ συμμαχίαν ἡ των ἀλλήλων ἀρετὴν αὐτόνομοι τε καὶ φόρων ἀ... App. BC 1.102 (475), civitates liberae et immunes; vide Mommsen St.R. 3.1657, Cic. Verr. 3.6.13; ἀ... ἀπό τε βο... λειτουργίαις ἡ στρατηγίας ... γνώμην ὑπ' ... κεφαλικῇ Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148 (Pergamum, temp. Flav.).*

αὔγουρ: *augur (cf. pp. 4, 116). ὕπατος, ἀνθύπατος Λιβύης, ἀ... πρεσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος IGRom. 1.376 (Tibur, c. 127 p.); τῶν ἱερέων οὓς ἀ... καλοῦσα Plu. Cic. 36(878), cf. Plu. Aemil. 3(256), Luc.*

1 (491), *IGRom.* 4.675, *IG* 12.2.219, *IG2*² 4102 (*αὔγορα*), et saepissime; ἐπὶ ἀγωνοθέτου Γ. Οὐλπίου Βαβιάνου a... καὶ ιερέως διὰ βίου *AE* 1914.263 (Antiochia Pisidiae, temp. incert.), augur scilicet coloniae.

αὐγουστάλιος: *augustalis* (cf. p. 117), a... Φιλιπποπολίτης *IGRom.* 3.1152 (Philipopolis, temp. fortasse Severorum); ιερεὺς ἐν τοῖς a... *IG* 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116/7 p.); [σοδᾶλις αὐγ]ουστάλις *Ephes.* 2.21 p. 115 (Ephesus, I med.).

αὐγούστειος: *augustalis* (cf. p. 6), τῶν συνιερέων τῶν αὐγουστείων DC 59.7.4, cf. 61.20.3.

Αὔγουστος: Augustus (cf. p. 12), ἐξῆλθεν δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος A... *Ev. Luc.* 2.1.; τὸ τοῦ A... ὄνομα DC 53.16.6 et saepissime; A... . . . ὅ κατὰ γλώσσαν δύναται τῶν Ἑλλήνων σεβαστός *Paus.* 3.11.4 et saepe; τῶν ὑπ' A... καταλεγέντων *SEG* 6.2 (Ancyra, temp. Aug.); ὁ δῆμος A... θεοῦ *IG* 2² 3237 (Atheneae, temp. Aug.) falsum iudicant doctissimi viri Dittenberger, Graindor; ἐκ πραιτωρίου A... *ILS* 9475 (Pisidia, temp. Domitian); θεοῦ Ρώμης καὶ θεοῦ A... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.29 (II-III p.); saepe post Severos, e.g. *AE* 1933.124, *SEG* 2.455, per compendium: A. SNG Aulock 7111, Au. ibid. 6777, Αὐγ. *ibid.* 1884 et al., Αὐγουσ. *ibid.* 3408, et similia saepe (p. 9).

αὐθαιρέτης: voluntarius, σπεῦδα a... πολιτῶν *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.30 (II); cf. *ILS* 2741.

αὐθεντία: auctoritas, [κατ' a]... καὶ εὐεργεσίας τῶν θειοτάτων αὐτοκρατόρων, ex auctoritate et indulgentia optimorum imperatorum, *SEG* 18.740 (tit. bil.), (Cyrene, 165-9 p.).

αὐκτώριτας: auctoritas (patrum) (cf. pp. 6, 12), οὐ μέντοι τέλος . . . ἐλάμβανεν, ἀλλ' a... ἐγένετο, ὅπως φάνερον τὸ βούλημα αὐτῶν ἢ . . . ἐλληνίσαι γάρ ἀδύνατόν ἔστι DC 55.3.4-5.

αὐλή: palatum, domus principis, praetorium, “ἄν μ' εὑρης τὸν ἔτερον πόδα εἰς τὴν a... τιθέντα, ὁ βούλει ἵπολάμβανε” *Arr. Epict.*

1.10.4; ἡ βασιλεία a... *Hdn.* 1.5.8; εἰς βασιλέως a... καὶ ἀκοάς Aristid. 32K 13; ἐπαρχος a... *Plu. Galb.* 2 (1053) (cf. p. 138); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6, *M. Ant.* 6.12, 8.31, *Jul. Ath.* 271 D.

αὐλικός: praetorianus (aulicus), οἱ a... καὶ στρατηγικοὶ προσαγορευόμενοι *Plu. Galb.* 2 (1053) *aulicus* Latine scriptum, *Suet. Dom.* 4, *Nerv.* 45, *HA Hadr.* 11.3.

αὐσπεξ: auspex (cf. p. 6), τῶν ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ιερέων οὓς a... πρότερον αὐγουρας δὲ νῦν καλοῦσι *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 72(281).

αὐταρχέω 1: imperium habere, ὅσα τοῖς τε ὑπάτοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς a... . . . ἐξῆν DC 53.17.6. ■ 2: princeps esse, ὁ μετὰ ταῦτα a... DC 58.20.5; ἡ οἰκία Αὐρηλίων a... ἐπαύσατο DC 72.22.6, cf. 60.34.3, 69.21.1. et al.

αὐταρχία: imperium principis, principatus, διάδοχος τῆς a... DC 60.33.9 (Zon.); a... ἄξιον DC 69.17.3 (Xiph.); τὴν a... βεβαιωσάμενος DC 74.13.1 (Xiph.); a... ἐλπίδα DC 78.11.4.

αὐτεξούσιος 1: sine tutela, (sui iuris), tutela liberata, a... τέκνων δικαιώ *TAM* 3.1.383, 482, 669, 702, 714 (Termessus Lyciae, III); tutela liberantur feminae iure III lib., vide Gaius *Inst.* 1.145, 190, 194, sed per etymologiam *sui iuris* videtur significare verbum, vide ἐξονοίᾳ ■ 2: dictatura (cf. p. 14), a... μοι ἀρχὴν καὶ ἀπόντι καὶ παρόντι διδομένην *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.2, [*dictatura*]m et apsent[i et praesenti mihi oblatam].

αὐτοκρατής (ἐξονοίᾳ): imperium principis, principatus, βούλομαι κονοπραγεῶ τῆς a... ἐξονίας Philo *Leg.* 4.26, cf. 8.54; a... ἡγεμονία Philo, *Leg.* 21.143; invenitur hoc verbum apud Zonaram, 11.8.460, sed abest a DC de eodem, 60.2.1, quo legitur αὐτοκράτωρ ἀρχή.

αὐτοκρατορεύω: imperator esse (cf. p. 120), ‘Αδριανὸς . . . ἐτύγχανε τότε . . . γράμματι σεμνυόμενος . . . a... οὖν ἐμησικάκησε DC 69.4.3 (Xiph.); τῷ γάρ θεῷ Ἀντωνεώ τῷ π[ατ]ρὶ σου ἐπρεπε a... *Act. Alex.* 11.A.9.

(P. Oxy. 33).

αὐτοκρατορία: imperium principis, principatus, τῆς Κλαιδίου ... α... Jos. AJ 19.351; μετὰ τὴν ... Ἀντωνείνου α... P. Flor. 56.13 (III); Τραυανῷ ἡ τῆς α... ἀρχὴ προερρήθη DC 67.12.1.

αὐτοκρατορικός: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer (cf. p. 120), ἀκολούθως ταῖς ἡγεμονικαῖς καὶ α... διατάξεω BGU 970.23 (II); τὰς α... ἐφέρετο τίμας Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.8; ἡ α... οἰκία Galen. 12.445 K; τρόπων δύντως α... Philo Leg. 23.157, cf. 26.166; τότε τῆς α... δνομα ἀρχῆς ἐκεώψ τῷ οἴκῳ μεῶαι Hdn. 7.10.6.

αὐτοκράτωρ: vide pp. 117-20, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia. ■ 1: dictator (cf. p. 13), α... μὲν Αὐλον Ποστούμιον, ὑπαρχον δὲ Λεύκιον Ιούλιον ἐποίσαν DS 12.64.1, vide et στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ ■ 2: imperator liberae reipublicae, ἀνθύπατος καὶ α... IG 2² 4118 (Ia). ■ 3: imperator = princeps (cf. p. 12), ὁ ἀριστος α... SIG³ 827 (IIp). ■ 4: α... ἀρχὴ: imperium principis, principatus, οἱ ἀρχαντες τὴν α... ἀρχὴν App. Hisp. 38.153, cf. Polyaenus, Strat. III Prooem.

πόλις αὐτόνομος: civitas libera, πόλεις ... ὅσαι διὰ συμμαχίαν ἡ τινα ἀρετὴν ἄλλην α... τε καὶ ... ἀτελεῖς App. BC 1.102 (475); vide Mommsen St.R. 3.1.657 et cf. Cic. Att. 6.1.5, 6.2.4.

αὐτοτελής (ἐξουσία): imperium, ἀφ' οὐ παρέλαβε (ὁ Σεβαστὸς) τὴν ἐξουσίαν α... Str. 6.4.2 (288); οἱ τινα α... ἡγεμονίαν ἡ καὶ ἄλλην τινα ἐξουσίαν λαβόντες DC 43.44.2; τὸν χρόνον ἐκεῖνον ἀπ' α... ἀρχοντος τὰ τῶν Ρωμαίων πράγματα DC 78.11.4.

φόρων ἄφεσις: immunitas (cf. p. 103), αἰτήσασθαι .. εἰ μὴ Ρωμαϊκὴν πολιτείαν ἐλευθερίαν γοῦν ἡ φόρων ἄ... Philo Leg. 36.287, vide Dig. 27.1 *passim*, [Brutus] Ep. Gr. 11.

ἀφῆλιξ: impubes, minor, ἡ... ἀναγραφομένης μετὰ κυρίου καὶ ἐπιτρόπου κατὰ τοὺς νόμους BGU 907.2 (III); κηδεμόνα τοῖς ἄ... μον νιοῖς P. Oxy. 2474.21 (224-235 p.), cf. Dig. 26.6.2

et al., BGU 1210.33.95; Χαρήμων ἡ... μετὰ κυρίου, α... Chairemone impub(ere) t(utore) a(uctore) patre, SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.). ἀφίημι: (mittere milites), ἔπαρχος σπείρης ἀν[ώ]μης θεοῦ Ἀντωνείνου ἡ... Σελυκείας IGRom. 4.1213 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae) i.e. emeriti, veterani, missicii.

ἀφορολογητός: immunis (cf. p. 103), ἡ πόλις ... ἀσυλος καὶ ἡ... ἀπὸ τοῦ δῆμου τοῦ Ρωμαίων SIG³ 601 (Teos insula, 193 a).

B

β 1: β' ἀνδρικός: Ilvir (cf. p. 9), ἀγῶνος ... ἐπιτελεσθέντος ὑπὸ β' ἡ... IGRom. 3.411 (Olbasia, non ante 200 p.); ■ 2: β.φ.: beneficiarius (cf. p. 9), β... ἐπιτροπικός IGRom. 1.1398 (Moesia, III), cf. IGRom. 1.734.

ἐπὶ βαλανείων: a balneis, ξυστάρχης καὶ ἐπὶ β... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ IG 14.1052 (Roma, temp. Hadriani); cf. IG 5.1.669, AE 1938.84, P. Lond. 1178.59.

βασιλεία: imperium principis, principatus, Οὐεσπασιανὸς β... ἥρξατο Jos. BJ 5.409; τὴνδε τὴν παροῦσαν β... ἦν Ἀδριανὸς ... βασιλεύει Arr. Ars Tact. 44.3; ἐπεὶ τὴν παρὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς β... παραλαβών OGI 493 (Ephesus, temp. Pii); cf. P. Oxy. 2476b, BGU 646, IGRom. 1.592, Paus. 3.11.4, Hdn. 1.9.10.

βασιλεάω: imperium cupere, αὐτοκράτωρ ... Όθων ἐπολέμει Οὐιτελλίω β... Jos. BJ 4.546, cf. 1.5.

βασιλειος 1: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer, β... ἐπιστολαῖς ἐπιταχθεῖς Philostr. VS 2.24.1 (607); β... πρόσταγμα Philostr. VS 1.19.2(512); β... δικαστήριον Philostr. VS 1.25.8 (539); τὰς β... θυσίας ἐπετέλει Hdn. 1.5.2; εἰς τὴν β... αὐλήν Hdn. 1.5.8. et saepe; τῷ β... γένει IG 2² 1077.29 (Athenae, 209/10 p.); ὁ β... νόμος [Aristid.] 30.25K, cf. 35.14. ■ 2: fiscus, τοσαύτη τὸ β... εἶχεν ἀχρηματία DC 74.5.4 (Xiph.). ■ 3: (praetorianus), οἱ β... ιππεῖς Hdn. 1.12.6, cf. 4.4.4 οἱ φρουροῦσι τὰ βασιλεία.

βασιλεὺς 1: rex sacrorum, sacrificulus, ierōn
ἀποδεκνύσθω τις β... DH 4.74.4; τὴν . . . τοῦ
β... τῶν ierōn ταῖς ἀειπαρθένοις ἔδωκεν DC
54.27.3. ■ 2: princeps, imperator, vide pp.
120-1, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ὃφ'
ἐν ἄρχοντι, οὓς β... μὲν οὐ λέγουσα
αὐτοκράτορα δὲ ὄνομάζουσα App. *Praeemium*
6 (23); τὸν θεοειδέστατον β..., Αὐτοκράτορα
Καίσαρα . . . IG 5.1.572 (Sparta, temp. Gor-
diani III); τὸν ἐμὸν β... τὸν ἄλκιμον AP
10.25.5 (Antipater Thess., de Augusto); Plu.
De Tranq. Animi 6 (467) de regibus antiquis
Romanis potius quam imperatoribus intelle-
gendum est, vide C. P. Jones, *JRS* 1966, p.
62.

βασιλεύω: imperator, princeps esse, βεβιωκέναι
γὰρ ὑπὸ σκότῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆς ἥδιον ἡ β...
ἐκεῖνος [Plu.] *Amatorius* 25 (771) de
Vespasiano; τὴν βασιλείαν ἦν . . . β... Arr.
Ars Tact. 44.3; β... Σεβήρω IG 14.1093
(IGRom. 1.168)(Roma)(carmen); Αὐγούστῳ
β... Ἦρωαίων ἐπολέμησεν Ἀντώνιος Paus.
4.31.1; Βάρβαρος ὁ θεῖος τοῦ β... Λευκίων
Galen 14.613 K, cf. Hdn. 1.2.1, 1.8.4. et al.

βασιλῆις: imperatrix, ἡλθον ὅμοι ἐράται β...
τυῖδε Σαβίναι SB 8213 (II) (carmen).

βασιλικός 1: imperatorius, imperialis, sacer,
ἐπιστολῶν β... προστάτης Philostr. VS
1.22(524); οἱ Λουκουλλαιοὶ κῆποι τῶν β...
ἐν τοῖς πολυτελεστάτοις ἀριθμοῦνται Plu.
Luc. 39 (518); τὰ β... κτήματα Hdn. 2.4.7;
ἐθνος ἐπιτραπῆναι ἡ ἄλλας τωὰς πραξεῖς β...
Luc. Apol. 12(1.722); β... παῖς Galen.
14.664 K; μῆτε ἀγῶνα παραλιπὼν μῆτε
κατὰ χάρω β... ἀγῶνα ἔχων IG 14.1102
(Roma, 181 p.). ■ 2: fiscus, τὰ
ὅφειλόμενα τῷ τε β... καὶ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῷ
τῶν Ἦρωαίων DC 69.8.1.²; τῷ β...
συνδεικηκώς DC 78.13.3.

βασιλίς 1: regina sacrorum, β... τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ
ierōn IGRom. 4.1687 (Pergamum, II).
■ 2: imperatrix, Ιουλίᾳ τῇ β... Philostr.
VA 1.3 (5).

βασιλισσα: imperatrix, Φανστῶν ἡ μήτηρ β...
ἐγεγένητο Hdn. 1.7.4; Σαβεῖνα β... IG
7.73.4 (Megara), n.b. Phrynicus 202 Ruth.

β... οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀρχαίων εἶπεν.
βεῖκος: vide οὐίκος.
βείκουλα: vide οὐείκουλα.
βενεφικάριος: beneficiarius (cf. p. 4), β...
πραιφέκτου IGRom. 4.757 (Asia, temp.
incert.); β... ἐπιτροπικός IGBulg. 514
(Moesia, III); β... ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων P. Amh.
77.27, per compendium βφ., βενφικ. AE
1939.57 (cf. p. 9).
βέρνα: vide οὐέρνας.
βερνάκλος: vide οὐερνάκλος.
βετρανός: vide οὐετρανός
βηξίλλον: vide οὐηξίλλον
βιβλιόν: libellus, [ἐπὶ β].. καὶ κήνσων, a libellis
et c[ensibus] IGRom. 3.193 (tit. bil.)
(Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐπὶ β... καὶ
διαγνώσεων IGRom. 1.135 (Roma, temp.
Commodi); cf. ILS 1455.
βιβλίον: libellus, ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς β... διέπων DC
61.5.4, cf. 67.15.1; διοίκησις . . . τῶν β... DC
77.18.2.
βίβλος: libellus, δς ἐπὶ ταῖς β... τῶν ἀξιώσεων
ἐτέτακτο DC 60.30.6b.
βίγουλες: vide οὐίγουλες.
βικάριος: vide οὐικάριος.
βιόκουρος: vide οὐιόκουρος.
ἐπόμενος ἐς βοηθείαν: (legatus), ἐπρέσβευεν·
καλοῦσι δ' οὕτω τοὺς τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν
ἔθνῶν ἐπόμενους ἐς β... App. BC 1.38 (173).
βοηθός: adiutor, β... κορινκούλαρίων ὑπατικοῦ
IGRom. 3.1008 (cf. ILS 2391, IGLS 448)
(Syria, 195 p.); β... ἐπιτρόπ(ον) a(diutor)
p(rocuratoris) IGRom. 4.1317 (tit. bil.) (cf.
p. 9) (Tyanopolis Asiae, temp. incert.); β...
τῆς ἐπιτροπῆς BGU 1047.III.11 (131 p.); β...
δῶν ναῶν ierōn κτλ. Smallwood 2.286
(Ephesus, temp. Traiani).
βουλεία: dignitas senatoria (cf. p. 123),
ἐστρατήγει ὅπως τὴν β... ἀναλάβῃ DC
37.30.4, cf. 42.52.2, 54.14.3.
βουλευτήριον: 1: senatus (cf. p. 123), οἱ
μετέχοντες τοῦ β... DH 2.12.3; Κλαύδιον ἐς
τὸ β... κατέλεξαν App. Reg. fr. 12;
παραλύειν . . . τοῦ β... App. BC 2.108 (452),
4.25 (102); ἐς τὸ β... ἐσφέρεσθαι DC 52.32.2
■ 2: Curia, πρὸ τοῦ β... στάς DH 4.38.2,

cf. *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 10.2, et saepissime.

βουλευτής 1: senator (cf. p. 123), ἐξ ἵππικοῦ πατρός οὐ β... Plu. *Cic.* 11(866); β... ἔγνω καταστήσασθαι DH 2.12.1; οἱ β... οἱ ἐκ τῆς γερουσίας DC 52.31.3; προσέταξεν τοῖς ... β... App. *Hisp.* 35 (141); cf. Jos. *BJ* 2.210. ■ 2: decurio (cf. p. 123), β... πολίτης τε Κανωθαίων ἐπὶ Συρίας, *decurion Septim. Canotha.*, *IGRom.* 1.25 (tit. bil.) (Gallia, post c. 170 p.); T. Κλαύδιος Μάγνος Ἐφέσιος καὶ β... τῆς Ἀκυλειησίων πόλεως *T. Claudius Magnus Dom Ephesius Dec Co[ll] Aquil.*, *AE* 1961.213 (tit. bil.) (Aquila, III); β... κολωνίας *AE* 1921.57 (Thracia, temp. incert.); βον. per compendium *IGBulg.* 2181 (cf. p. 9); vide et Plu. *Caes.* 29 (722) *P. Oxy.* 1406.

βουλευτικός 1: senatorius, β... ἔχων ἀξίωμα Plu. *Crass.* 25 (558); οἱ ἐκ β... γένους DC 55.2.3; β... γένους ὄντα App. *BC* 2.21 (77); ἀνὴρ β... Plu. *Brut.* 15 (990). ■ 2: β... συνέδριον: senatus, τὸ β... τῶν γερόντων συνέδριον DH 2.13.1; τῶν ἐκ τοῦ β... συνέδριον DH 1.74.1; οἱ πρωτεύοντες τοῦ β... συνέδριον DH 6.9.1, cf. 11.2.3, 11.53.2. ■ 3: ordo senatorius, senatus, τὸ β... ἀναπληρώσαι Plu. *Fab. Max.* 9 (179); Σεονῆρος . . . Πλαυτιανὸν . . . ἐς τε τὸ β... εἰσαγαγών DC 46.46.4; τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ β... ἄρχονται DC 52.24.3, cf. Philo *Leg.* 11.74. ■ 4: decurialis, ἀνὴρ . . . β... τάγματος *IGRom.* 3.833 (Cilicia, post 176 p.); β... ἐν ταῖς πατρίσιαις ἀξιώσιν App. *BC* 5.120 (531) cf. *Ephes.* 2.26; Νάρκισσος Κασίου β... κολ(ωνείας) Ἡλ(ιοπόλεως) *IGLSyr.* 2935 (Heliopolis Syriae, II).

βουλεύω 1: senator esse, εἰ πρὸ ἡλικίας ἐβ... Πομπήιος Plu. *Pomp.* 14 (626); μήτε ἄρχων μήτε β... (Plu.) *Aporphth.* 203; τιμητής . . . Γλαυκίαν β... καὶ Σατορνῶν δεδημαρχηκότα τῆς ἀξιώσεως παρέλυνεν App. *BC* 1.28 (126); τοὺς β... . . . καλεῶ DH 11.4.1; οἱ συνέδριώ β... Hdn. 7.7.5. ■ 2: τὸ β... : senatus, ordo senatorius, τό τε γενναῖον καὶ τὸ β... DC fr. 85.3. ■ 3: βουλεύσων: laticlavus, χιλιαρχος β... DC 53.15.2.

βουλή 1: senatus; vide pp. 121-4; nota tamen

haec, exempli gratia: ἔδοξε τῇ β... *Cyr. Ed.* 5.90; η β... η μεγάλη Philostr. *VA* 4.42 (182); η ἄρχοντα β... [Aristid.] 30K Argumentum; ὑπὲρ . . . Σεβαστῶν οἴκον καὶ ιε[ρωτάτης] βον]λῆς *IGRom.* 1.1452 (Serdica, 161-9 p.); τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Τρωμαίων β... τις Luc. *Demonax* 18 (2.383); ἀπὸ β... ἀνὴρ Plu. *TG* 18 (833); ὧν τῆς β... Hdn. 1.8.5. ■ 2: ordo, senatus, decuriones mun. (cf. p. 123), ἀπὸ ἄκτων β... *IGRom.* 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); δόγμα β..., senatus decretum, *OGI* 629 (tit. bil.) (Lex portus Palmyrae, temp. Hadriani); ἐς τὰς β... αὐτοὺς τὰς ἐν ταῖς πατρίσιαις καταλέξων DC 49.14.3. βουληγόρεω: (senatui contionari), ἐ... καὶ ἐδημηγόρησε App. *BC* 5.131 (539); cf. 3.51 (212); verbum, ut videtur, ab Appiano factum.

βουλήμα 1: ? sententia, constitutio (cf. p. 130), τοῖς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Ἀγρίππα β... συνεπιτρέπειν Jos. *AJ* 16.173 (supra γνώμη appellatum est). ■ 2: auctoritas patrum ἀνεν τοῦ τῆς συγκλήτου β... Plb. 6.15.4, cf. DC 55.3.4-5.

βουλησις: ? sententia, constitutio (cf. p. 130), ἐπόμενος τῇ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ β... *OGI* 669 (edictum Tiberi Alexandri, 68 p.); ἔτερον δεῖγμα τῆς β... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ· διετάξετο γάρ . . . Philo *Leg.* 40.317.

βουργάριος: burgarius, ἀνεισφορία καὶ ἐπιμελείας β... καὶ φρουρῶν καὶ ἀνγαρείων ἀνεσις *SIG³* 888 (Thracia, 202 p.).

Γ

γ' —ἄνδρος: IIIvir (cf. p. 9), γ' ἄ... Χ(αλκοῦ Α(ργύρου) Χ(ρυσοῦ) Χ(αράξεως) Κ(ατασκευῆς) *AE* 1958.15 (Argos, c. 160 p.), cf. *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.541.

γαῖσον: hasta (don. mil.), τῷ μὲν τρώσαντι πολέμιον γ... δωρεῖται Plb. 6.39.3.

Γένιος: genius, ἐπὶ τοῦ νεώ τοῦ Γ... τοῦ δήμου DC 47.2.3, 50.8.2.

γέρας: salarium, τὸ ίκνούμενον γ... . . . δοθῆναι DC 78.22.5.

γερηφορία: dignitas, honor, ἐν ἀρχαῖς καὶ γ...

καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ταῖς ἐς τὰ κοντά δαπάναις
DH 2.10.2.

γερουσία: senatus (cf. p. 123), ἡ γ... ἡ
βουλευομένη καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσα Aristid.
26 K 90; ἡ δὲ Ρωμαίων σύγκλητος ἔτι καὶ
νῦν γ... καλεῖται Plu. An. Seni. 10(789); ὁ
δῆμος πειθόμενος τῇ γ... DS 14.113.7; οἱ
βουλευταὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς γ... DC 52.31.3; cf.
78.41.2.

γέρων: senator, τὸ βουλευτικὸν τῶν γ...
συνέδριον DH 2.13.1; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.16.

γεφυροποιός: pontifex, ὡς οἰδέν ἄλλ' ἡ γ...
τοὺς ἄνδρας ἐπικληθέντας ἀπὸ τῶν
ποιουμένων περὶ τὴν γέφυραν ιερῶν Plu.
Num. 9 (65).

γεωμόρος: Xvir ag. div. (cf. p. 15), διὰ τὸ μῆδ'
ἐξεῖναι καὶ σφίσι τοὺς γ... ἀποδεικνύειν, ἄλλα
τοῖς ὑπάτοις DH 9.52.2; cf. 10.38.4.

γεωνόμος: (XXvir) ag. div., τοὺς γ... οὐτ'
δόλιγον... ἄλλα πρῶτον μὲν τιμῆς
μετασχέω εἴκοσι DC 38.1.6; cf. DC fr. 84.2
de IIIviris ex lege Sempronia.

ταμείου γλῶττα: advocatio fisci (cf. p. 16),
ἐπιστεύθη ἐκ βασιλέως τὴν τοῦ ταμείου γ...
Philostr. VS 2.29 (621).

(δῆμον) γνώμη 1: plebiscitum, οἵτις εἴτε
δήμου γ... εἴη [εἴτε νόμος] τὴν... ἐπαρχείαν
ἔχοντων SEG 3.378 (Delphi, c. 100 a.).

■ 2: rogatio, ἡ κυρία ἡμέρα ἐν ᾧ τὴν γ...
ἐπικυρωθῆναι ἔδει DC 36.24.4; cf. 36.39.2;
γ... ἐς τὸ πλῆθος ἐσήνεγκαν DC 39.6.2.

■ 3: sententia (cf. p. 130), γ...
ἀποφαίνεσθαι Cyr. Ed. 5.135 (Sherk 31); γ...
ὑπ' [] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148 (temp. Flav.);
cf. Plu. Pomp. 17 (627), Fab Max 3 (175).

■ 4: auctoritas, κατὰ τὴν Μανίου Ἀκειδίου
καὶ τῆς συνκλήτου γ..., ex auctoritate Mani
Aquili et senatus, SIG³ 827 (tit bil) (Delphi,
temp. Traiani).

γνώμων: formula, τοῦ γ... ὃν ὁ θεὸς Σεβαστὸς
τῇ τοῦ ίδιου λόγου ἐπιτροπῇ παρεστήσατο
BGU 5.1210.1 (II); ἐπικελεύσομαι τὸν γ...
τοῦ ίδιου λόγου κ[εῖσθαι] OGI 669.44
(Edictum Tiberi Alexandri, 68 p.); κατὰ τὸν
γ... OGI 674 (Aegyptus, I).

γνώσεις: ? rationes, ἐπίτροπος [γ]... τῶν

ἐξοχοτάτων καθολικῶν AE 1933.273
(Pergamon, III); sed melius [διαγ]νώσεων
(καὶ τῶν ἐξοχωτάτων καθολικῶν Habicht
Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44; vide s.v. διάγνωσις (1)).

γραμματεύς: ab epistulis (cf. p. 142), τοῦ
Κέλερος· τὸν γ... δὴ λέγων τὸν βασιλικὸν
Aristid. 50K 57 (erat ab epistulis Graecis
(PIR² C 338)); cf. Philostr. VS 2.24.1 (607).

γραμματοφόρος: frumentarius, ἐς τε τοὺς γ...
τελέσαντα καὶ πρόκριτον ἀποδείχθέντα DC
78.14.1 (i.e. princeps peregrinorum) cf.
ἀγγελιαφόρος.

γροσφομάχοι: velites, διαλέγονται... τοὺς μὲν
νεωτάτους καὶ πενιχροτάτους εἰς τοὺς γ...
Plb. 6.21.7.

γροσφοφόροι: velites, διαιροῦσι... ωστ'
εἶναι... τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς καὶ νεωτάτους γ...
Plb. 6.21.9.

Δ

Δ. (1) P.: populus Romanus (cf. p. 9), δ. p.
ἀποκατέστησεν, populo Romano restituit,
AE 1919.92-3 (Cyrene, 71 p.) (tit bil); vide
s.v. δῆμος (1); ■ 2: Δ E: tribunicia
potestas (cf. p. 9), vide s.v. δημαρχικός.

■ 3: δ' ἄνδρες: IVvir(i) viarum
curandarum (cf. p. 9), [δ' ἄν]δρῶν ταμίαν
καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον AE 1913.168 (IG
5.2.151) (Tegea, II); [ἀρχὴν ἄρξας] τῶν δ'
ἄνδρῶν IGRom. 3.991 (Salamis Cypri, II).

δεδειγμένος: vide s.v. ἀποδείκνυμι.

δεδειγμένος: dediticius (cf. p. 5), διδωμ
ἄπαιον... πολιτείαν Ρωμαίων χωρίς τῶν
[δε]δειγμένων P. Giss. 1.40 (Constitutio
Antoniniana de civitate).

δέσμοις: petitio, Αὐτοκράτορι ... [δ]... παρὰ
κωμητῶν Σκαπτοπαρήνων IGRom. 1.674
(Thracia, c. 238 p.); Αὐτοκράτορι Καισαρὶ^δ... παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἐκλέκτου ὑπὲρ ...
IGRom. 4.598 (Asia, 247 p.); cf. SEG
17.759.17 (Syria, 216 p.).

οἱ δέκα (ἄνδρες): Xviri, 1: Xviri stlit. iud., [τῶν
δ... ἄνδρ]οι ἐ[πὶ] Ρώμης] IGRom. 3.134
(Paphlagonia, II); δ... ἀ... πρωτ[ων?] ILS
8835 (Lycia, 180 p.); οἱ δ... τῆς ἐπιψελεῖας

. . δικῶν ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 160 p.); δ... ἀ... τῶν τὰ φούικα δικαιούτων IG 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, temp. Caracallae) (φούικα per errorem?); δ... [ἀ... τῶν ἐπὶ τοῖς] πράγμασι [δικαιοθεομέ]νοις IGRom. 3.249 (Laodicea, temp. incert.); οἱ δ... οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν δικαιοτηρίων τῶν εἰς τοὺς ἔκατον ἄνδρας κληρουμένων ἀποδεικνύμενοι DC 54.26.6.

■ 2: X legati de prov. ordinand., οὓς νόμους ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν δ... πρεσβευτῶν γνώμης ἔδωκεν SIG³ 674 (Thessalia, c. 150 a.); cf. Liv. 32.24.4, Decem legati quorum ex consilio T. Quintius leges pacis Philippo daret; cf. SIG³ 591, 688; ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἄνδρας δ... τοὺς καταστησομένους αὐτὴν εἰς εἰρήνην App. Hisp. 99 (428); συμβούλους . . δ... ἄνδρας . . μεθ' ὧν . . τὰ εἰλημμένα καθίστασθαι App. Mac. fr. 9.3; ἄνδρες δ... οἱ χειροῦντες τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα μετὰ τοῦ Τίτου Plb. 18.4.2.5. ■ 3: Xviri leg. scrib., ἄνδρας αἱρεθῆναι δ... τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς DH 10.55.4; δ... ἄνδρες νομογράφοι DS 12.23.1; 24.1. ■ 4: Xviri ag. div., ἄνδρας ἀποδεῖξαι δ... τοὺς ὄριοῦντας τὴν γῆν DH 8.81.1; cf. 9.37.3. ■ 5: Xviri sac. fac., οἱ χρησμοὶ ὑπὲρ ἄνδρων δ... φυλαττόμενοι DH 4.62.5; οἱ τὰ Σιβυλλεῖα ἐπισκεπτόμενοι δ... ἄνδρες App. Hann. 56 (233); οἱ δ... ιερεῖς DC fr. 74.1.

δεκαδάρχης: decurio, δ... εἴλης SB 4383 (113 p.); δ... εἴλης κολώνων AE 1930.108 (Lycaonia, temp. incert.); Διουνίως δ... βέρνη IGRom. 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp. incert.).

δεκαδάρχια: decemviratus, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνθυπατικῆς δ... Plu. Quaest. Rom. 55 (277); δ... αὐτοκρατόρων ἄνδρων Plu. Cic. 12 (866); ἐδόκει ἄριστα ἡ Τρωμαίων πόλις ὑπὸ τῆς δ... ἐπιτροπευθῆναι DH 10.57.3.

δεκάδαρχος 1: decurio (militum), Πλημεντίου . . δ... IGRom. 1.1371 (Aegyptus, 117 p.); Ονάλης . . ἀπὸ δ... IGRom. 3.1207 (Palaestina, II); δ... τῆς προγεγραμμένης εἴλης Syria (1968) 57-9 (Petra, II); cf. Plb. 6.25.1. ■ 2: Xvir leg. scrib., συνκαταλύειν τοῖς δ... τὴν τῆς πατρῶος ἐλευθερίαν DH

10.60.2.

δεκαδρικός: Xviralis (leg. scrib.), Γάος ὁ νομογράφος μετὰ τὴν τῶν κναιστόρων τὴν δ... ἀρχὴν ἀναφέρει Lyd. Mag. 1.34; cf. Dig. 1.2.24.

δέκανδρος: Xvir stlit. iud., δ[...] ἀνδρῶν πράγμα[τα δι]κ[αζόντων] IGRom. 3.1281 (Arabia, temp. incert.); δ[...] ἐπὶ τῶν κληρονομικῶν δικαιοτηρίων OGI 482 (Phrygia, I); cf. MAMA 6.254; δ[...] ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν διαφορῶν κρίσεως Jahresh. 47 (1965) Bbl. 23 (Ephesus, I).

δεκανεύω: decurio esse (collegii), δ... Ἡρακλείδου Γρανίου IGBulg. 917 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III); προμέτρης δ... ε' ἀμέμπτως IGBulg. 1401 bis; sed fortasse non Romanum hoc munus.

δεκανία: decuria (iudicium), τῶν ὑπὲρ Αὐγούστου καταλεγέντων δ... πρώτης SEG 6.2. (Ancyra, temp. Aug.); οἱ τῆς γ' δ... IGLSyr. 2740 (Heliopolis Syria, temp. incert.); sed fortasse urbis Heliopolis, non Romanum, hoc institutum.

δεκανός: decurio (mil.), [τῶν δ... τῶν ἐν στόλῳ πραιτορίῳ] IGRom. 1.1046 (Aegyptus, temp. L. Veri); cf. IGRom. 1.1251.

δεκάπεντε (ἄνδρες): XVviri sac fac (cf. p. 116), εἰς δ... ἄνδρῶν IGRom. 1.93 (Roma, temp. Antoninorum); οἱ δ... ἄνδρες . . ιεροποοί Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.5; ὑπὲρ τῶν δ... ἄνδρων pro collegio XVuirorum ludos feci Mon. Anc. Gr. 12.9.

δεκάρχης: decurio (mil.), ἑκατοντάρχαι ὅσοι τοῖς ἐπιλέκτοις ξυντετάγμενοι καὶ δ... οἱ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων Att. Alan. 22; Vide Jos. BJ 4 Argumentum; varia lectio DH 2.14.4.

δέκαρχος: decurio (mil.), ὁ δὲ δ... προσκατειργάσατο DC 71.27.3; cf. 64.10.1; Emendavit Boissévain (χιλίαρχος MSS) ex exemplo Tac. Hist. 2.29.

δεκασμός, δωροδοκίας: ambitus, δύκας δωροδοκίας καὶ δ... App. BC 2.23 (87); vide BC 2.24 (90), DH 7.64.5.

δεκατάρχης: decurio (mil.), στρατευσάμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας δ... IG 5.1.818 (Sparta, 161-9 p.); τὸ μνημεῖον ἐαντῆ καὶ τῷ ίδιῳ

ἀνδρὶ . . . δ... *IGRom.* 4.1458 (Smyrna, III); οἱ δ... καὶ ταβελλαρίοι *SEG* 4.594 (Colophon, temp. incert.).

δεκαταρχίς: decurialis (mil.), ἄρξας δ... τεμῆ *SEG* 8.11 (Palaestina, III).

δεκέμονιφ(ος): Xvir (stlit. iud.) (cf. p. 6), συνκλητικοῦ χειλιάρχου δ... ταμίου ἐπαρχείας *IG* 2² 4071 (Eleusis, II med.); [Π]α[ῦ]λο[ν] δ... *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.359 (Temp. Herodis Attici).

δεκουρία: decuria (iudicium), ἐπίλεκτος κρίτης ἐκ τῶν ἐν Πάμψῃ δ... *IGRom.* 3.778 (Attaleia, II?); cf. *IG* 14.1082 (collegii).

δεκουρίων 1: decurio (mil.) (cf. p. 6), δ... εἰλης β' Γαλλικῆς *ILS* 8873 (Macedonia, Ia?); δ... βετρανός *IGRom.* 4.1154 (Lydia, I-II); cf. *IGRom.* 1.1336, 3.1231; *SB* 4600; οἱ δὲ δύο δεκαδάρχων ἔχοντι τάξιν καλοῦνται δὲ πάντες δ... Plb. 6.25.1; ἡγεμών ἐκάστην ἐκόσμει δεκάδα δ... προσαγορευόμενος *DH* 2.7.4, cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.9. ■ 2: decuriones, ordo, senatus mun. (cf. p. 10), οἱ δ... . . . ἐνεργέταν, ordo et *populus civit.* . . . *patrono perpetuo*, *IGRom.* 1.499 (tit. bil.) (Lilybaeum, temp. incert.). ■ 3: decurio (collegii), οἱ δ... . . . ἡ φαμίλια. αἱ σύνοδοι *IGRom.* 4.102 (Mytilene, non post Ia.); δ... καὶ ἡ φαμίλια, *decuriones et familia Theopompi*, *SEG* 18.433 (tit. bil.) (Mytilene); vide Robert *REA* 62 (1960) 276 (Decuriones gladiatorum).

δώδεκα δέλτοι: XII tabulae, αἱ λεγόμεναι δώδεκα δ... *DC ap. Zon.* 7.18; ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ τῶν δώδεκα δ... *DH* 2.27.3; ἐν δώδεκα δ... ἐγράψαντο *Arr. Ars. Tact.* 33.5.

δελτογράφημα: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἀναγραφῆναι τὸ δ... τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου *OGI* 458 (Priene et aliunde Asiae, I); cf. *BSA* 59(1964) 22, *Ant. Class.* 35(1966) 408.

δεσπόσυνος: (praefectus), αὐτὸς ἐπαρχος οὐετρανῶν εἰλης δ... *GRBS* 5(1964) 298 (Alexandria, II) (carmen).

δεσπότης: dominus, princeps, θεὸν ἡμῶν καὶ δ... *IGRom.* 1.861 (Chersonesus, de Ant. Pio.); ὁ νῦν ἡμῶν δ... *Philo Flacc.* 4.23; δ... καὶ θεός *DChr.* 45.1 (Domitianus); ἐς τὸ δ...

φίσκον *MAMA* 4.276C (Dionysopolis Phrygiae, II); cf. *Jos. BJ* 7.419.

δεύτερος: (centurio) posterior, ὁ μὲν πρῶτος αἱρεθεὶς ἥγεῖται τοῦ δεξιοῦ μέρους τῆς σπείρας ὁ δὲ δ... τῶν εὐωνύμων . . . *Plb.* 6.24.8.

δημαρχέω: tribunus esse plebis, ἐγὼ δ.... σὺ δ' οὐ. *Arr. Epict.* 3.14.11; ἐς τὸ ἐπιόν ἔτος δ... *DC fr.* 83.8; εἰς ἐκ τῶν δ... νὺὸς *DH* 11.28.2; εἰπεῶ ἐκώλυσε δ... *Plu. Mar.* 17 (415); *DC* 36.38.4.

δημαρχία: tribunatus (plebis), τὸ τῆς δ... κράτος *DH* 5.77.5; ἡξιώται δ... *Arr. Epict.* 1.19.24; cf. *Plu. Fab. Max.* 9 (179), *Pomp.* 22 (630); *App. BC* 1.21 (88).

δημαρχικός: tribunicius (plebis), δ... ἔξονσία *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18; et saepissime; καταταγεῖς εἰς τοὺς δ... *IGRom.* 3.175 (Ancyra, II); δ... δέλτοι *Plu. Cic.* 24 (878); ἐν τῷ δ... βάθρῳ *DC* 53.27.6; δ... ἔτους *SNG Brit. Acad.* 4.5456 (ἔτους Per errorem pro ἔξους scribitur); per compendium Δημ.Εξ. *SNG Aulock* 6385-90, ΔΕ. *SNG Brit. Acad.* 271 (cf. p. 9); scribitur δημαρχικῆς *SEG* 17.809, *IG* 12.2.539 (Cyrene, Lesbos).

δημαρχος: tribunus plebis, στρατηγὸς καὶ οἱ δ... καὶ ἡ σύγκλητος *SIG*³ 601 (Teos, 193 a); οὔτε ὑπατος οὔτε δ... *DH* 2.26.5; δ... δήμου Ψωμαίων *IG* 5.1.1172 (Gythion, II); cf. *Ephes.* 3.38, *IGRom.* 3.667; δ... κανδιδᾶτος *IGRom.* 3.172 (Lydia, II-III); cf. *AE* 1911.145; καταταγεῖς εἰς . . . δ... *ILS* 8826 (Ancyra, II); δημαρχικοὺς tamen *IGRom.* 3.175; ἔξονσία τῶν δ... *DC* 42.20.3, *DH* 9.47.2; δ... pro δημαρχικῆς ἔξονσίας scribitur in titulo L. Veri, *IG* 5.2.203 (Mantinea).

ἀπό Δήμητρος: Cerialis, ἀγοράνομοι· ὃν οἱ δύο ἀπό τῆς Δ... τὴν ἐπύκλησιν φέρονται *DC* 43.51.3 (sed argumentum libri 43 habet κερεᾶλις, q.v.).

δημοκοπία: ambitus, Κάτων δὲ Μουρήναν διώκοντι δ... *Plu. Cat. Min.* 21 (769).

δημοκρατία: (libera) res publica, πλεῖστον οὐδὲν εὑρον ἐπὶ τῆς Ψωμαίων δ... *App. Illyr.* 30.86; principatus, μόναρχος ἔξονσία

comparatur *op. cit.* 88; cf. *BC* 1.99 (463) χρησάμενοι . . . δ... τε καὶ ὑπάτοις ἐτησίοις προστάταις.

δῆμος 1: *populus Romanus*, ὁ τε σύμπας δ... τῶν Ρωμαίων *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.10; ἕρετος συγκλήτω καὶ δ... Ρωμαίων *IGRom.* 3.38 (Nicaea Bithyniae, temp. Traiani); ὑπέρ σωτηρίας [M. Αὐρηλίου Κομόδου] καὶ δ... Ρωμαίων *IGRom.* 1.51 (Roma); ἐπίτροπος σίτου δ... Ρωμαίων, *procurator frumenti municipalis*, *OGI* 480 (tit bil) (Ephesus, c. 100 p.). ■ 2: *plebs*, τῷ σιτουμένῳ δ..., *plebei*, *quae tum frumentum publicum accipiebat*, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.16. ■ 3: *civitas* (libera), *τετεμένος πολιτείαις . . . ὑπὸ κολωνείων καὶ δ... ἐλευθέρων* *OGI* 567 (Attaleia, II); δ δ... δ Ἐφεσίων, *civitas Ephesia*, *Ephes.* 3.91 (tit bil) (I); δύο ἀνδρῶν . . . ἐν πόλει χωρείω δ... κολωνίᾳ . . . *Ephes.* 4.1.1. (II).

δημόσιος 1: *publicus*, *popularis*, ἐς τὰς Καίσαρος ἐπαρχίας . . . ἐς δὲ τὰς δ... *Str.* 17.3.25 (840); ἐν βασιλικαῖς ἡ δ... ὑπηρεσίαις *Hdn.* 1.2.5; ἐπὶ ἔργων δ... *Ephes.* 5.1.2-3 (temp. *Vespasiani*); cf. *IGRom.* 3.174. ■ 2: τὸ δ...: *respublica*, δὰ φροντίδος αὐτοὺς σχεῶν ὥστε μηδεμίαν ἀποτριγήν τῷ δ... συμβῆναι *DC* 37.31.2; “τίς σε ἐκάλεσεν,” “τὸ δ....” *DC* 54.3.3. ■ 3: δ... πράγματα: *respublica*, ἐκ τῶν δ... πραγμάτων καὶ τῆς ιδίας πίστεως δόκη *IG* 14.905 (Roma, 78 a.); cf. *SIG³* 646, 679, 688; τρεῖς ἄνδρες οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν δ... πραγμάτων καταστάσεως *IGLSyr.* 718.9 (Rhodus Syriae, 36a.); cf. *OGI* 453, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.13, *SB* 4224, *AE* 1913.58. ■ 4: *aerarium*, δοῦναι . . . τὸν στρατηγὸν . . . χρήματα ἐκ τοῦ δ... ὅπως εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν ἐπανέλθοιεν *Jos. AJ* 13.265; ἔγναι . . . πρὸς τὸ δ... *DC* 53.2.3; cf. *Plu. CG* 17 (842); *SIG³* 593.

δημοσιώνης: *publicanus*, περὶ ἀντίλογιῶν τῶν ἀνάμ[εσσον] θεῶν Ἀμφιαράω καὶ τῶν δ... γεγονότων *SIG³* 747 (SC de Oropiis, 73 a.); cf. *IGRom.* 4.262 (Sherk 12); δὲ αὐτὸς δ... πράξει, *item publicanus pro uno onere*, *OGI*

629 (tit bil) (*lex portus Palmyrensis*, temp. Had.); *πλεονεξία* δ... *Str.* 4.6.7 (205); cf. *IG* 12 Suppl. 261; *Inscr. Priene.* 111, 117; *emendatio ad Dig.* 14.2.9.

δημότης: *plebeius*, ὁ δ... λεώς *App. BC* 3.30 (118); ὁ δ... δχλος *DH* 5.32.1; τὸν ἔτερον (τῶν ὑπάτων) δεῶ ἐκ τῶν δ... καὶ μὴ συναμφοτέρους πατρικίους *Plu. Cam.* 39 (149); ἀνὴρ δ... *App. BC* 1.25 (109).

δημοτικός: *plebeius*, ἀγορανομία δ... *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); Κλώδιον ἐκ πατρικίων ἐς δ... παρανόμως μεταστήσαντες *Plu. Cat. Min.* 33 (775); τὸ δ... *DH* 6.30.3.

δηποτάτος: *deputatus* (cf. p. 4), Αὔρ. Φλαβιόνιον ἐκαοντάρχην δ... πρεψωπειλάριον *IGRom.* 3.28, 1395 (Apamea, III); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46, 3.70.

διαβούλιον: *senatus consultum*, ἐς τὸν δῆμον εἰσηγεγχθέντας τοῦ δ... *Plb.* 18.42.

διάγγελος: *optio*, ὁ μὲν δπτίων ὁ δὲ τεσσεράριος οὕτω γάρ καλοῦνται οἱ δ... καὶ διωπτήρων ὑπηρεσίας τελοῦντες *Plu. Galb.* 24 (1063).

διαγιγνώσκω: *cognoscere*, οὖς ἀν δέη ὑπὲρ τούτων δ... καὶ γνώμην ἀποφάνεσθαι *Cyr. Ed.* 5.135 (cf. 2.54, 4.66, 5.131); ἐν χώρᾳ Σεβαστοῦ δ... *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus Lyciae, temp. Sept. Sev.); cf. *ILS* 1159, 1186, 1190.

διαγνώμῃ: *cognitio*, δ... πρὸς Πριουερνάτας ἐποίησαντο οἱ Ρωμαῖοι ἐρωτήσαντες... *DC* fr. 35.11.

διάγνωσις 1: *cognitio*, ἐπὶ βιβλειδίων καὶ δ... *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, temp. Comm.); ἐπὶ δ... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ *Ephes.* 3.51 (III); cf. *DC* 78.13.4, *SEG* 17.759, *AE* 1966.431, *Philo Flacc.* 12.100; ἐπίτροπος [δ]... καὶ τῶν . . . καθολικῶν *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (III) (γνώσεων legerunt edd. priores). ■ 2: *rogatio*, ἡ περὶ τοῦ νόμου δ... *DH* 10.15.7; cf. 10.50.3, 11.62.2.

διάγραμμα: *edictum* (cf. p. 127), τὰ δ... τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀ . . . Ρωμαῖοι ἔδικτα καλοῦσσω *Plu. Marc.* 24(312); δ... τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *Plu. Galb.* 17(1060); τῷδε τῷ δ... *App. BC* 4.11 (42); [κατὰ τὸ πρότερόν] μου δ... *IG* 12.5.1.658 (Syros, 208 p.); τὸν κατὰ τὸ δ...

τόκους BGU 1170.I.10 (I); περὶ τὸ τοῦ Τίτου δ... Plb. 22.10.6; cf. Jos. AJ 19.160.

διαγραφή: edictum (cf. p. 128), τὰ γάρ ἐπιτάγματα καὶ τὰς δ... ἔδικτα οἱ Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι DH 5.73.1; αἱ περὶ τῶν ιερῶν δ... DH 3.36.4; κατὰ τὰς [δ... τῶν Ρωμαίων LW 3.281, sed vix recte suppletum, vide L. Robert Et. Anat. 447.

διάγω (ἐπιστολάς): ab (epistulis) esse, curam habere (epistularum) (cf. p. 141), τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ δ... DC 69.3.5.

διαδέχομαι 1: succedere, πεπείρηται τοῖς δ... τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ... παραδοῦναι SIG³ 700.32 (Macedonia, 117 a); ὁ δ... νιός Τιβέριος Str. 6.4.2 (288). ■ 2: vice agere (cf. p. 132), δικαιοδότης δ... καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν BGU 327 (II); cf. SB 8979, 9312.

διάδοσις 1: ἐπὶ διαδόσει: curator frumenti dividundi (dandi), ἐπὶ τῇ σίτου δ... . . . ἔνα τῶν ἑστρατηγικότων DC 54.17.1; cf. Suet. Aug. 37, σειτηρεούν διαδεδομένου IG 2² 4220. ■ 2: τροφῶν δ...: alimenta, τὴν τῶν τροφῶν δ... ἐπετράπη DC 78.22.1.

διάδοχος 1: praefectus urbi (fer. Lat.), τοὺς δ... ιερεῖς δ... αὐτῶν τῆς δικαιοδοσίας Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.5. ■ 2: (legatus cum maiore imperio), Ἀγρίππας τῶν πέραν Ιονίου δ... Καισαρι Jos. AJ 15.350.

διαίρεσις: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῆς δ... ἀπεσταλμένοι Plb. 3.40.9.

διαιρέω: (IIIviri) ag. div., ἐκ τῶν τὴν γῆν δ... ἐξ δημαρχίαν ἐπιφαίνεται Γάιος Γράκχος App. BC 1.10 (38).

διακατέχω: optinere, ἅρχοντες οἱ ἡμέτεροι οἴτως Ἀσίαν Μακεδονίαν ἐπαρχίας δ..., magistratus nostros qui Asiam Macedoniam provincias optinent, Sherk 22 (tit. bil.) (Roma, 75 a.); cf. Cyr. Ed. 4.65, OGI 441; δ... τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ... πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου SEG 20.786 (Bithynia, temp. Traiani).

διακατοχή: possessio bonorum, δέομαι δοῦναι μοι τὴν δ... τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τῆς μητρὸς, b(onorum) p(ossessionem) daturum te polliceris, SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.); vide SB 9298, P. Oxy. 1201.

διάκρισις: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὴν δ... καὶ διανομήν Plu. TG 13 (830).

διάλιος: dialis (cf. p. 6), διὰ τί τῷ ιερεῖ τοῦ Διός δν Φλάμια Δ... καλοῦσι Plu. Quaest. Rom. 109 (289); ὥσπερ τιὰ Δ... DC 44.6.4.

διαλέγω: vide καταλέγω.

διανέμω: (IIIviri) ag. div., Φουλβιος Φλάκκος, ὑπατεύων ἄμα καὶ τὴν γῆν δ... App. BC 1.21 (87); τρεῖς αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες δ... App. BC 1.9 (37).

διανομή 1: (IIIviri) ag. div., τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὴν διάκρισιν καὶ δ... Plu. TG 13 (830); συνάρχων ἐπὶ τὴν δ... τῆς χώρας Plu. CG 10 (839); cf. Pomp. 48(644); οἱ δέκα . . . ποιησόμενοι τὴν δ... DH 9.37.3. ■ 2: largitio, νόμος περὶ σίτου δ... Plu. Mar. 4 (407).

διασημότατος: perfectissimus, δ... Μάρκελλος P. Oxy. 78.14 (III); cf. IGRom. 1.173, IGBulg. 2068 (Thracia, III fin.); δ... ἡγεμονε[ύων] P. Oxy. 2104.20 (rescriptum Alex. Sev.).

διάταγμα 1: edictum; vide pp. 127-8; nota tamen haec: διαγράμματα· ἀ Ἐλληνες μὲν δ... Ρωμαῖοι δὲ ἔδικτα καλοῦσι Plu. Marc. 24 (312); ἐξ ἐκείνου τοῦ μέρους δ..., ex ea parte edicti quae . . ., SB 1010 (pap. bil.) (249 p.). ■ 2: formula, εἰς τῷ φιλων δ..., in amicorum formulā IGRom. 1.118 (tit. bil.) (Roma, I a.); cf. Sherk 15, 16, 18.

διάταξις 1: constitutio, decretum; vide pp. 129-30; nota tamen haec: [Τραϊανοῦ] δ... [περὶ], [secundum mea]m constitutionem, IGRom. 4.336-7 (tit. bil.). ■ 2: (IIIviri r.p.) constituenda, τρεῖς ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων δ... OGI 453 (Aphrodisias; epistula M. Antoni.).

διατάσσω 1: constituere (?), καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἔθνεσσι δ... ἐστι AE 1961.24 (Pisidia, II).

■ 2: decernere, κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἐπιτρόπων δ... BGU 648.14 (III); ὅπως αὐτοκράτωρ ἐπέγνω δ... OGI 441 (Stratoniceia, 81 a.).

διαφορά: (Xvir) stlitibus iudicandis, δέκα[νδρον ἀν]δρῶν ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν δ... κρίσεως Jahresh. 47(1965) Bbl. 24 (Ephesus, I).

διαψήφισις: rogatio, ἔφη δ... προθήσεων περὶ τοῦ

γιγάντων 22 : κατὰ τὸ διάταγμα
(γιγάντ. 25-6) = ex formula (Latin, l. 13)
(= IGR 1.118)

- νόμου App. BC 1.12 (51).
δῆμος: *divus* (cf. pp. 6, 125), ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος δ... *Kaišara Belleten* 29(1965) 593 (Lebedus, temp. Aug.); cf. DC 44.6.4.
διέπω; vide pp. 131-2; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: 1: (*praeses esse provinciae*), ὑπὲρ τοῦ δ... τὴν ἐπαρχεῖον ὑπατικοῦ *IGRom.* 1.614 (Tomis, 200-210 p.). ■ 2: vice agere δ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν *P. Oxy.* 2705 (III). ■ 3: a (libellis) esse, curam habere (libellorum) (cf. p. 141), ὁ τῆς ἀρχῆς βιβλία δ... DC 61.5.4, 67.15.1.
δικάζω 1: δ... (*τὰ πράγματα*): *Xvir esse stlit. iud., ἀνδρῶν πράγματα δ...* *IGRom.* 3.1281 (Arabia, temp. incert.); δέκα ἀνδρῶν τῶν τὰ φούικα δ... *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, temp. Caracallae) (φούικα per errorem?); δεκά [ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐπὶ] τοῖς πράγμασι [δ...] *IGRom.* 3.249 (Laodicea, temp. incert.). ■ 2: *iudex esse* (vice Caesaris) ἐν χώρᾳ Σεβαστοῦ δ..... διαγνώσκων *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus Lyciae, III init.); cf. *ILS* 1186.
δικαιοδοσία: *iurisdictio, ἄρχ[οντες ἀντάρχοντέ]ς τε ἡμέτεροι οὕτωες ἐπὶ τῆς δ[...]* ὡσε *IGLSyr.* 718.72 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.) (sed δῆμος] Sherk 58, De Visscher secutus); τὰς διοικήσεις, ἐν αἰς ἀγοραίον ποιοῦσι καὶ δ... *Str.* 13.4.12 (628); τὸν μὴ ὑποκείμενον τῇ δ..... ἐπίτροπον *Dig.* 27.1.13.13.
δικαιοδοτέω 1: (*praefectus, Ilvir*) *esse iure dicundo, μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν ... ἡ τῶν ὅποι ποτε [δ]...* ἀρχόντων *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?). ■ 2: (*praeses esse provinciae*), *ταμίας δ[...]* τὴν] ἐπαρχείαν *IGRom.* 4.400 (Asia, 49 a.); τὸν δ... δούλως *Inscr. Cret.* 4.293 (Gortyna, Ia-I); cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* 57; *Str.* 3.4.20 (166); s.v. δικαιοδότης (4).
δικαιοδότης 1: (*praefectus, Ilvir*) *iure dicundo, δ... μητροκολωνείας* *OGI* 646 (Palmyra, III). ■ 2: *iuridicus, [δ]...* Ἀπουλία[ς] *IGRom.* 1.1481 (Philippopolis Thraciae, c. 200 p.); δ... Σπανίας διοικήσεως Ταρακωνησ[ι]ας *IGRom.* 4.1307, 1741 (Hierocaesarea, III). ■ 3: *iuridicus Aegypti, δ... Αἴγυπτον* *Corinth* 8.1.75 (II); δ... διαδεχόμενος τὰ κατὰ... *BGU* 327 (II); ὁ δ..., ὁ τῶν πολλῶν κρίσεων κύριος *Str.* 17.1.12 (797); δ... Αἴγυπτον *AE* 1966.472 (Side, II); eudem *iuridicum Alexandriae et Aegypti nominat JRS* 2(1912) 99; ἐπίτροπον Αἴγυπτον καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας δ... *Smallwood* 2.257 (Corinth, II). ■ 4: (*praeses provinciae*), Αἴμιλος Ιούγκος δ... *IG* 5.1.485 (Laconia, II); eum *πρεσβευτὴν ἀντιστράτηγον nominat IG* 2² 4210 (a Tripolitanis Arcadiae posatum), vide *PIR*² A 355; ἀδελφὴ Κοδράτον τοῦ δ... *SEG* 14.648 (Caunus, II) (fortasse de Julio Quadrato, *PIR*² I 507, proconsule Asiae, nisi officium vel honor Cauniorum nominatur); ὑπὸ Καισάρος δ... τοῦ ἔθνους ἀπεσταλμένος *Jos. AJ* 18.1 (Quirinus ille legatus Syriae); possunt haec exempla vel *praeses* significare, vel *praeses*, *legatus* etc., qui *ius dicit*, sed qui ab *iuridico* discernitur; cf. *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* et s.v. δικαστής (3, 5). ■ 5: (legatus Lyciae) (cf. p. 10), *πρεσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Λυκίας εὐεργέτης καὶ κτίστης καὶ δ...* *IGRom.* 3.551 (Lycia, II); cf. *IGRom.* 3.552, 557, 562.
δίκαιον: *ius* (cf. p. 11), *τέκνων δ... ἔχοντα* *AE* 1930.81 (Ephesus, 204 p.); *αὐτεξούσια τέκνων δ...* *TAM* 3.1.383, 482 (Lycia, III); χωρὶς κυρίου χρηματιζούσῃ κατὰ τὰ Πωμαίων ἔθη τέκνων δ... *SB* 8940 (III); πολιτεία καὶ ἀνεισφορία οὕτως ὡς ἀριστῷ νόμῳ ἀριστῷ δ..... *IGLSyr.* 718 (Sherk 58) (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); πολιτεία καλλίστῳ νόμῳ καλλίστῳ δ... *OGI* 455 (Aphrodisias; epistula M. Antoni.); ἐς Λατίου δ... ψκύκει *App. BC* 2.26 (98); cf. *Str.* 4.1.12 (187).
δικαιονόμος: *iuridicus, δ... οἱ τὴν Ἰταλίαν διοικοῦντες* DC 78.22.1 (si sana lectio; locus mutilus).
δικαίωμα: *ius, τὰ τῶν τρις γεγενηκότων δ...* DC 55.2.6; *τὰ τοῦ πλήθους δ...* DC 38.12.2.
ἐπὶ δικαιοτηρίων: (Xvir) *stlit. iud., δέ[κανδρον ἐπὶ] τῶν κληρονομικῶν δ...* *OGI* 482 (Phrygia, I); *οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν δ...* DC 54.26.6.
δικαστής 1: *iudex (selectus), δ... ἐν Πώμῃ* *IGRom.* 3.63 (Prusias, c. 200 p.); *τῶν*

ἐκλέκτων ἐν Τρώμῃ δ... OGI 499 (Tralles, II fin.); cf. Cyr. Ed. 5.138. ■ 2: consiliarius iurisconsultus, τῶν βασιλικῶν εἴη δ... εἰς Aristid. 50K77. ■ 3: ? legatus ius dicens, iudex datus, ταμίαν, δήμαρχον, στρατηγὸν ἀποδεδειγμένον τὸν ἄγνον καὶ ἀγαθὸν δ... IGRom. 4.813 (Hierapolis Phrygiae, II); non est praeses vir praetorius designatus; legatus vel comes est procos. Asiae, aut *iura dioecesos dicens*, aut *iudex causae unius a proconsule datus*; cf. s.v. δικαιοδότης (4) et κρίτης (2). ■ 4: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), οὗτος δὲ ἡγεμὼν καὶ δ... Aristid. 26K39. ■ 5: praeses (proconsul) δραμῶν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα τῆς ἑπαρχίας . . . δὲ δ... ὅτε ταῦτη ἦκουσε [Luc.] Asinus 55(2.623); cf. Eus. HE 6.2.2, Lib. Or. 1.63.

δικτατορεύω: dictator esse (cf. p. 6), Τίτος Κούντιος δ... πόλεις ἐννέα ἔλαβεν DH 14.5.1; ἐδ... ἄμα καὶ ὑπάτευσε DC 43.1.1; καὶ δίσσας δεκάδας Τρώμης δ... Orac. Sib. 12.13.

δικτατορία: dictatura (cf. p. 6), ἀνυπευθύνου δεῖσθαι τὰ πράγματα μοναρχίας ἢν δ... καλοῦντα Plu. Fab. Max. 3 (175); μετὰ ῥαβδούχων . . . δσσοις ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ δ... ἐκέχρητο DC 43.14.3; δ... κεκοσμημένος DH 20.13.1.

δικτάτωρ 1: dictator (cf. pp. 4, 6, 7, 12, 118), δ... ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ καταστάσει τῆς πολιτείας App. BC 1.99 (462); cf. BC 1.3.9; αὐτοκράτορα Γάιον Ιούλιον Γαίον νιὸν Καίσαρα ἀρχιερέα ὑπατον β' δ... τὸ δεύτερον εἰνεργέτην IGRom. 4.929 (Chios insula); et saepissime; n.b. Sync. 491.3 (de Scipio Africano!). ■ 2: dictatorius (cf. p. 166), δος ἔσχε τὴν δ... ἀρχὴν DH 6.33.1 (emendavit Stephanus: δικτάτορος MSS); μὴ ἔξεναι περὶ δ... ἀρχῆς μήτε εἰπεῖν μήτε ἐπιψηφίζειν App. BC 3.25 (94).

διοικέω 1: ab (epistulis) esse, curam habere epistularum (cf. p. 141), τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ Λατίνας δ... DC 72.7.4; διαγνώσεις καὶ ἐπιστολὰς δ... DC 78.13.4. ■ 2: vice agere (cf. p. 15), δ... τὰ ἐν Συρίᾳ πράγματα ἡνίκα Μαρκέλλος μεταβεβήκει ILS 8826 (Ancyra, II med.). ■ 3: praeses esse (cf. p.

142), δὲ τότε τὴν Συρίαν δ... Jos. AJ 15.406; Κουμάνου τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ιουδαίαν πράγματα δ... Jos. AJ 20.105; cf. 18.177 (cf. p. 132); δὲ Λοῦπος δ... τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν Jos. BJ 7.420 (de praefecto Aegypt., ut videtur); παρὰ τὸν δ... τὴν Αἰγύπτων X. Eph. 4.2.7. ■ 4: procurator esse, δὲ τὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ δ... [Plu.] Apophth. 207; vide s.v. διοικητής (1); procurator idiologu, potius quam praefectus aut dioeceta Aegypti (vide Bowersock, Augustus 40).

διοίκησις 1: dioecesis, iurisdictio, (praefectura), ἐν ταῖς ἀφηγουμέναις τῶν δ... πόλεσων OGI 458. II.66 (Sherk 65) (Priene et al. Asiae, I); ἡ δ... ἡ περὶ Σμύρναν Aristid. 50 K 85; πρεσβευτής πατρὸς ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρίκης δ... Καρχηδονίας IG 7.89 (Megara, II); ἡ Κιβυρατικὴ δ... Str. 13.4.17 (631); διατάξαι τὰς δ... ἐν αἷς ἀγοραίοις ποιοῦσι καὶ δικαιοδοσίας Str. 13.4.12 (628); cf. Sherk 52, Cic. Fam. 13.67.1; n.b. iurisdictio Pergamena Plin. HN 5.126. ■ 2: (IIIviri r.p.) constituenda, οἱ τρεῖς πρὸς τε δ... καὶ κατάστασιν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμεληταί DC 46.55.3. ■ 3: cura aerarii Saturni, πρὸς τὴν δ... σφύρω δύο κατ' ἔτος ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγικότων DC 53.2.1; 60.24.1.

■ 4: (procuratio), τὰς τε πράξεις ἀπάσας καὶ τὰς δ... . . . ἐνεχείρισεν Hdn. 6.1.3; ἐπιτροπὰς καὶ δ... τῶν ἑπαρχιῶν Plu. Praec. r.p. ger. 18 (814). ■ 5: (maius imperium), δ... τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας δεκαετῆς γεγενημένη Jos. AJ 16.86.

διοικητής 1: procurator (cf. p. 143), ἐς τὰς Καίσαρος ἑπαρχίας ἡγεμόνας καὶ δ... Καίσαρα πέμπει Str. 17.3.25 (840); ἐν Σικελίᾳ δ... [Plu.] Apophth. 207; δ... ἐν Κορώθῳ Plu. Ant. 67 (947); Φάβατον τὸν Καίσαρος δ... Jos. BJ 1.575; δ... Romanorum privatorum, IGRom. 4.1417, AE 1940.43.

■ 2: dioeceta Aegypti, ἐπιτροπος δ... Αἰγύπτου δουκηνάριος SEG 4.520 (Ephesus, temp. Commodo); et saepissime in papyris. διωπτήρ: tesserarius, δὲ μέν δητίων δὲ τεσσεράριος· οὕτω γάρ καλοῦνται οἱ διαγγέλων καὶ δ... ὑπηρεσίας τελοῦντες Plu.

- Galb.* 24 (1063).
- διορθόω 1: corrector esse, τὰς ἐλευθέρας τῶν πόλεων δ... Philostr. *VS* 1.25.5 (537); δ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀνατολήν Jos. *AJ* 18 (54). ■ 2: constituendae, constituere (IIIviri), οἱ χειροτονηθέντες ἀρμόσαι καὶ δ... τὰ κοινά App. *BC* 4.7 (27).
- διορθωτής 1: corrector, δ... καὶ λογιστής *ILS* 8826 (Ancyra, II); [δ]... Γαλατίας *IGRom.* 3.238 (Tavii Galatiae, III); ἡ[γ]ε[μόνα] καὶ δ... τῆς Ἑλλάδος *IG* 5.1.538 (cf. *AE* 1913.244) (Sparta, III); πρὸς τὸν δ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων Ἐπικουρεῖον ὄντα Arr. *Epict.* 3.7.1 ■ 2: IIIvir r.p. constituendae, consultor, τρεῖς πρὸς τε διούκησαν καὶ πρὸς κατάστασαν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπωελητάς τε καὶ δ... DC 46.55.3; cf. Wilcken, *Chr.* 1.2.462, *IIIvir reipublicae consultor*.
- διπλοκάριος: duplicarius (cf. p. 8), ἵππεὺς δ... *BGU* 591 (temp. Neronis).
- διστριβοῦτος: distributus (cf. p. 4), ὑπὲρ δημοσίου τιφ[ώνων] Ἀσ[ιανῶν] δ... ἐν τῇ κεντυρίᾳ *PSI* 1063.5 (117 p.).
- δίφρος: sella (curulis), δ... ἀγκυλόπους *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); δ... ἀρχικός DC 43.14.5, 53.30.6; δημαρχοι οὐτε ῥάβδους ἔχοντων οὐτε ἐπὶ δ... καθήμενοι χρηματίζουσι *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 81 (283); δ... ἐλεφάντιος *Plb.* 26.1.6, DS 5.40.1; δ... ἡγεμονικός *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 113 (291).
- δόγμα 1: senatus consultum, δ... συνκλήτου *Cyr. Ed.* 5.82; δ... τῆς βουλῆς παρακαταθεούσαι τοῖς ὑπάτοις τὰ πράγματα *Plu. Cic.* 15 (868); δ... βουλῆς DH 2.45.3; et saepissime. ■ 2: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἐξῆλθε δ... παρὰ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου ἀπογράφεοθαι τὴν οἰκουμένην *Ev. Luc.* 2.1.; cf. *Act. Apost.* 17.6; περιθεὶς αὐτῷ τὸ διάδημα δ... διεσήμανεν τὴν δωρέαν Jos. *BJ* 1.393; cf. *AJ* 14.240; τοῦ δ... ἀντίγραφα *P. Fay.* 20.22 (edictum fortasse Alexandri Severi). ■ 3: auctoritas (cf. p. 14), [δ]... συν[κ]λήτου ex [auctori]tate senatus refeci *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 11.5.
- δοκιμασία: transvectio, ἡ τῶν ἵππεων δ... DS 20.36.5.
- δοκῶν: (adlectus), ἀνθυπάτους καλεῖσθαι ... καὶ τῶν ... δ... γε ἐστρατηγηκέναι DC 53.13.4.
- δόρυ: hasta (don. mil.), δ... καθάρω τετψημένος *IGRom.* 3.230 (Pessinus, I); τιμηθεὶς δ... *ILS* 8863 (Argos, II); cf. DC ap. Zon. 7.21; et saepe.
- δορυφορέω: praetorianus esse, οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ δ... εἰώθασι τοὺς βασιλέας *Hdn.* 2.4.4.
- δορυφορικός: praetorianus, σημεῖα δ... DC 60.35.1; χιλιάρχος ἐκ τοῦ δ... DC 55.10a.1; ἐν τῷ δ... στρατευόμενος DC 56.23.4.
- δορυφόρος: praetorianus, τοῖς φυλάττουσι τὴν αὐλὴν δ... ἐνετύχανε *Plu. Galb.* 25 (1064), cf. 13 (1058); φασὶν αὐτὸν σχεδίου λόγου ἐκπεσεῖν αὐλὴν καὶ δ... δείσαντα Philostr. *VS* 2.26 (614); οἱ φυλάσσοντες τὴν βασιλείαν αὐλὴν δ... *Hdn.* 2.1.1, 8.7.7; ἐπαρχοὶ τῶν δ... DC 55.10.10 (cf. p. 138).
- δουκηνάριος: ducenarius (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος διοικητής Αἴγυπτου δ..., ἐπίτροπος ... τιμηθεὶς σαλαρίῳ δ... *AE* 1928.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); πράξας στρατείας ... κεντηναρίαν ... δ... *IGRom.* 1.227 (Roma, III); et saepe; cf. *AE* 1966.444,446, Lyd. *Mag.* 1.48, 3.2, 3.7, Eus. *HE* 7.30.8; per compendium ἐπαρχος δουκ. κοόρτης δεκάτης *AE* 1956.10 (cf. p. 9).
- δοῦξ: dux (cf. pp. 3, 6, 11), ἐπὶ (τοῦ δεῖνα) κρατιστοῦ δουκὸς *AE* 1954.265-6 (Dura, 251 p.); ἔτερος στρατοπεδάρχης ὃν δοῦκα Ρωμαῖοι προσαγορεύουσι Eus. *HE* 9.5.2; cf. *Athenaeum* 1965.333-334 (temp. Gallieni).
- δουπλικάριος: duplicarius (cf. p. 4), Ἄντωνιος Ἡράκλιος δ... Ἰλης *IGRom.* 1.1184 (Aegyptus, 165 p.); (ὸ δεῖνα) δ... καὶ (ὸ δεῖνα) σησκουβλιτάριος *SB* 9202 (III init.); δ... διαπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ ... *BGU* 807 (183-4 p.); cf. *IGLSyr.* 2152, *BGU* 1021.
- δύανδρες, δύανδρος: IIvir(i) (municipii), δ... ἀντιστράτηγον ἐν Κορώνῳ *IG* 4.795 (Troizen, II); ἐπιτελεσθέντων ὑπὸ δ... *IGRom.* 3.412-4 (Olbasia, III init.); ἐπὶ δ... M. Οὐλπίου *SEG* 2.745 (Colonia Parlais, II?); vide Robert, *Et. Ep. et Phil.* p. 278; ἐπὶ δ...

IG 9² 1.1.92 (Nicopolis Epiri, II).

δνανδρία: *Ilviratus* (mun.), ἄρξαντα τήν τε πρώτην δ... ἀλλὰ καὶ τήν ἐπώνυμον πενταετερικήν δ... *SEG* 19.830 (Comama Pisidiae, II?).

δνανδρικός: *Ilviralis*, δ... τῆς κολ. *Du[umvir col]* *IGRom.* 3.410 (tit. bil.) (Olbasia, III); cf. *SEG* 6.445; δ... ἀρχιερεὺς *IGRom.* 3.299 (Antiochia Pisidiae, ?II); cf. s.v. β' ἀνδρικός.

δνάμαις: *potestas* (cf. p. 134), ἀπὸ ἔξουσίας καὶ δ... ὑπατικῆς πραττόντων *Plu. Cam.* 1 (129); ή δ... τῶν δημάρχων *DC* 53.17.10.

δναστεία 1: *imperium* (cf. p. 134), ὅροι τῆς Τρωμαίων δ... *Nic. Dam.* (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F 125; ἐκεκράγει Καισαρα καὶ Πομπήιον ἀποθέσθαι τὰς δ... *App. BC* 2.36 (145).

■ 2: *potestas*, ἐξ ὧν ἔσχον οἱ δήμαρχοι παρασπάσαντές τι τῆς ὑπατικῆς δ... *DH* 10.31.1.

δύο ἄνδρες 1: *Ilviri* (mun., col.), [μηδεὶς δύ]ο ἄνδρῶν ή τεσσάρων ἄνδρῶν ή τῶν δποίποτε... *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (?II); cf. *ILS* 6085; ἐπὶ δ... *AE* 1966.168 (Agrigentum, temp. incert.). ■ 2: *Ilviri* (viarum purgandarum), οἱ δ... οἱ τὰς ἔξω τοῦ τείχους δδοὺς ἐγχειριζόμενοι *DC* 54.26.7.

δῶρα: *dona militaria*, [τιμηθεῖς δώ]ροις, στεφάνω *IGRom.* 4.964 (Samos, I-II); sed scribitur [δώροις στρατιωτικοῖς] ap. *ILS* 8865.

δωρέω: *donare* (don. mil.), δ... δόρατι, στεφάνω *ILS* 9471 (Caria, temp. Traj.).

E

ε'-και-ι'-ανδρος: XVvir sac. fac. (cf. p. 9), ε... ἐπὶ... iεροποιῶν *ILS* 8829 (Ancyra, II med.).

ἐβοκάτος; vide s.v. ήνουκάτος.

ἔγγραφος: *conscriptus*, οἱ μετέχοντες τοῦ βουλευτηρίου πατέρες ἔ... προσηγορεύθησαν *DH* 2.12.3.

ἔγγράφω 1: *conscrībere*, ἀνεπλήρωσε τὴν βουλὴν· τοὺς δὲ ἔ... ὑπ' αὐτοῦ *Plu. Publ.* 11 (102). ■ 2: *adlegere*, τὸν παῖδα ἐς τοὺς εὐπατρίδας ἐν Τρώμῃ ἔ... Ἀντωνῶς

αὐτοκράτωρ *SIG*³ 858 (Roma, 161 p.).

ἐγκαταλέγω: *adlegere*, ἐ... πολλοὺς ἐς εὐπατρίδας *DC* 43.47.3, cf. 52.42.4; ἐ... τοῖς δημοσίᾳ ἵππεύονται καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῷ Μουσείῳ σιτουμένοις *Philostr. VS* 1.22.3 (524).

ἐγκέλευσις: *iussus* (cf. p. 131), ἐξ ἐ... ἐπάρχον *SB* 5217 (148 p.); ἐξ ἐ... ἡγεμόνος *SB* 3919 (II); κατὰ τὰς iερὰς ἐ... *SB* 4284.8 (207 p.).

ἐγχειρίζω: (praeſicere, curam dare) ■ 1: *praepositus*, ὑπὸ θεοῦ Τραυανοῦ ἐ... τρισχιλίους οὐνετρανοὺς ἐς τὸ κατοικῶν *SEG* 17.584 (Pamphylia). ■ 2: a(cubiculo) esse, curam habere (cubiculi) (cf. p. 141), τὴν τοῦ θαλάμου ἔξουσίαν ἐ... *Hdn.* 1.12.3; cf. *DC* 78.4.3. (censibus). ■ 3: *praefectus*, οἱ ἐ... ἀπ' ἀρετῆς ἀλλὰ μὴ κλήρῳ ἀποδεικνύονται *DC* 52.15.3 (oratio Maecenatis: *praefecti comparantur legitimis magistratibus*). ■ 4: vice agere, fungī, πάσας ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὰς ἐν Τρώμῃ πράξεις ἐ... *Hdn.* 4.12.4 (cf. *PIR*² F 317); ἐπίτροπος Κιλικίας λόγου πριβάτης τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐ... *Ephes.* 3.54 (II init.).

■ 5: ἐ... δίκας: (archistator esse) (cf. p. 114), οὐ τὸ ομικρότατον τῆς Αἰγυπτίας ταύτης ἀρχῆς ἐ... τὰς δίκας κτλ. *Luc. Apol.* 12 (1.721). ■ 6: *curare* (vias) (de *Ilviris*), οἱ τὰς δδοὺς ἐ... *DC* 54.26.7.

ἔδικτον; vide ἔδικτον.

ἔθελοντήν: *voluntarius*, *evocatus*, τινες τῶν ἐ... στρατευομένων τῇ τῶν ὑπάτων χάριτι *Plb.* 6.31.2.

ἔθνικός: *provincialis*, πάσας ἐ... ἀρχάς *TAM* 2.713 (Lycia, II); εἰς ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν ἐ... ἀναγκάζεσθαι *Dig.* 27.1.6.8; cf. *Cod. Iust.* 1.9.2.

ἔθνος: *provincia*; vide pp. 13, 136; nota tamen haec: ἥγοιμενος τοῦ ἔ... *IGRom.* 1.712, *AE* 1953.90; ἡγεμών τοῦ ἔ... *IGRom.* 3.739; αἱ τῶν ἐ... ἡγεμονίαι *DC* 52.33.3; δικαιοδότης τοῦ ἔ... *Jos. AJ* 18.1; τὰς ὑπατικὰς τῶν ἐ... ἔξουσίας *Hdn.* 5.7.7.

■ 2: *commune*, *koinon*, πρεσβεύσας ὑπερ τοῦ Βοιωτῶν ἐ... κατὰ δωρέαν *IG* 7.2711 (Acraephia, 37 p.); ἀρχιερέα τῶν Σεβαστῶν καὶ κηδεμόνα τοῦ ἔ... *IG* 5.1.1171 (Gythium,

II); ἐπεστεῖλαμεν πρὸς τὸ ἔ... OGI 504 (Aezani, temp. Hadriani); μητρόπολις τοῦ Καππαδόκων ἔ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.35 (II fin.); cf. SEG 11.923; Philostr. *VA* 1.4 (6); Str. 12.2.37 (537). ■ 3: (classis (Servi Tullii)), χωρὶς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐκάστους ψῆφούς εοθαυ... ὥν τὰ γε ἔ... αὐτῶν ἐκδηλα ὅπως φρονούτη γίγνοιτο DC 38.8.1 (sed ἡθη MSS; sine exemplis aliis non placet emendatio).

οι εἴκοσι (ἄνδρες): XXviri, οἱ ε... καλούμενοι ἄνδρες DC 54.26.5, 60.5.8; ἄρξας τὴν τῶν ε... ἀρχὴν *Ephes.* 4.10 (*Ephesus*, II med.).

εἴκοστή: vicesima, ψ τὸ τέλος τῆς ε... τῶν ἐλευθεριῶν προσήκει *P. Oxy.* 2265 (119 p.); ἡ ε... τῶν τε κλήρων DC 55.25.5, cf. 77.9.4; ἀκτώρ κοωνῶν ε... AE 1930.86-7 (*Ephesus*, I?); ε... κληρονομιῶν ἐπὶ Τρώμης AE 1928.97 (*Ephesus*, temp. *Commodi*); cf. *IGRom.* 3.181, 4.1236; *Ephes.* 3.52,54; *BGU* 326.11.

εἴκοστώντης: publicanus vicesimae (libertatis), δοῦλος εἰνὸς εὔχεται ἀφεθῆναι ἐλεύθερος. διὰ τί; δοκεῖ τε, ὅτι τοῖς ε... ἐπιθυμεῖ δοῦναι ἀργύριον; *Arr. Epict.* 4.1.33.

εἶλη, εἶλάρχης; vide s.v. Δῆ, Διάρχος

εἰρηνοδίκης: fetialis, ἥρετο εἴ' τις ε... αὐτοῖς παρείν *App. Sam.*, fr. 4.13; τῶν καλούμενων φειαλίων· οὗτοι δ' εἴησαν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διάλεκτον ε... DH 2.72.1, cf. 3.3.3.

εἰρηνοποιός: fetialis, τῶν λεγομένων Φιτιαλίων, Ἑλληνιστὶ οὖν ε... καὶ σπουδοφόρων *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 62 (279).

εἰρηνοφύλαξ: fetialis, οἱ φιτιαλεῖς, ε... τωες δύντες *Plu. Num.* 12 (68).

εἰσήγησις: rogatio, τὴν ἔ... ἀπεδέξαντο DC 36.24.1.

εἰσλέγω: adlegere, [ε]... εἰς τοὺς πατρικίους *Jahresh.* 47 (1965) Bbl. 24 (*Ephesus*, I) (si recte suppletum: καταλέγω (q.v.) saepius invenitur).

εἰσπραξίς: tributum, κεφαλικῆ ἔ[...] *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.148 (temp. Flav.) (fortasse tamen εἰσφορά (2) vel ἐκπραξίς supplendum est).

εἰσφορά 1: rogatio, ποιὰν... νόμων ε... ἡ ἀναιρέσεως ἔξουσίαν ἔχετε; DH 10.4.2.

■ 2: tributum, τοῖς τὰ μέτρια κεκτημένοις ... βραχείας συντελεῖν ε... DH 4.19.2; φόρους καὶ ε... πειρώμεθα φέρεω Justin. *Mart. Apol.* 1.17; χειριστής ε... *IGLSyr.* 718.33 (Rhosos Syriae, 36 a.); cf. Sherk 22.12 et s.v. ἀνεισφορία.

ἐκ, ἐξ 1: ε, ex, ἔ... προτηκτόρων *ILS* 9478 (Epirus, III?); ἔ... πρεσβ[ευ]τοῦ ἐπαρχείας *AE* 1953.175 (Cyprus, II) (sed non sana lectio; tale nunquam nusquam invenitur); πριμοπιλάριος ἔ... ἐπάρχων λεγιῶνος *IGRom.* 4.266 (Pitana Asiae, temp. incert.); ἔ... ἑκατονταρχίας, *vete(ranus)* ex *c(enturione)* *Carnuntum*, *AE* 1916.121 (tit. bil.) (Sinope, non ante II). ■ 2: ab (epistolis etc.) (cf. p. 141), πρεσβεύσας ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἔ... ἐπιστολῆς καὶ κωδικίλλου *OGI* 543 (Ancyra, II med.).

οι ἑκατοντάρχες: centumviri, δύκη ἐπὶ τῶν ἔ... ἀνδρῶν [*Plu.*] *Apophth.* 205; οἱ δέκα οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν δικαιοτηρίων τῶν ἐς τοὺς ἔ... ἄνδρας κληρουμένων DC 54.26.6.

ἑκατονταρχέω: centurio esse, ἐκ δὲ δὴ τῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἔ... DC 52.25.7.

ἑκατοντάρχης: centurio, Οὐαλερίω... ἔ... *IGRom.* 1.860 (Chersonesus, temp. *Commodi*); τὸ στρατιωτικὸν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἔ... *Jos. BJ* 3.87; Λοκρητίω ἔ... *SB* 5954 (II); et saepissime; cf. *IGRom.* 3.1367, ἑκατονθάρχης.

ἑκατονταρχία 1: centuria (cf. p. 163), ἀκτάριος σπείρης ἔ... Ἀπολλωνίου *BGU* 741 (II); στρατιῶται ἔ... Ἐρεννίου *IGRom.* 1.1241 (Aegyptus, 64-5 p.); ἐνὸς τῶν ταγμάτων τῇ λαμπροτάτῃ ἀρχῆ κεκοσμημένου, ἢ ἔξηκοντα ἔ... ἐπεσθαι... DH 9.10.2 (i.e. primus pilus); ἐξ ἐ..., *veteranus* ex *c(enturione)*, *AE* 1916.121 (tit. bil.) (Sinope, II?). ■ 2: centuriatus, ὀργὴν ἔχοντα ὅτι οἱ ἔ... αιτήσαντι οὐκ ἐδεδώκει DC 78.5.3.

ἑκατόνταρχος: centurio (cf. p. 163), Ἀφρανίον τια Σῦλωνα ἔ... ἀνταγωνιστὴν Περικλέους *Luc. Hist. Conscr.* 26 (2.34); ἀπελεύθερος ἔ... *IGRom.* 1.1091 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.); ἔ... λεγεῶνος *IGRom.* 1.1138

(Aegyptus, 82-3 p.); ὁ κράτιστος ἐ... BGU 390 (III); ω̄ τρεῖς ὑπετάγησαν ἐ... DH 2.13.3.

ἐκδικάξω: (Xvir) stlit. iud. (cf. p. 15), δέκανδρος τῶν ἐ... τὰ πράγματα IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II).

ἐκδικέω: defensor esse civitatis, ἐ... τῇ πόλει IGRom. 4.914 (Cibyra, II); ἐ... πιστῶς IGRom. 1.608 (Tomi, non ante II).

ἐκδικος: defensor civitatis, ἐ... δημοσίων πραγμάτων MAMA 8.484 (Aphrodisias, I-II); προνοησαμένων . . . ἐ... IGRom. 3.1293 (Arabia, 155 p.); ἐ... ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος περὶ τῆς τῶν ὅρων ἀποκαταστάσεως ILS 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. Traiani); cf. IG 9.2.301, OGI 458 II 64; sed institutum magis Graecum quam Romanum.

ἐκθεμα: edictum (cf. p. 128), [ἀντίγραφον] ἐ... SB 8444 (edictum T. Alexandri, 68 p.); cf. OGI 664; ἀπ' ἐ... IG 7.2712.25 (Boeotia, I); ἐ... ἐξέθηκε κελεύων Plb. 31.6.1; n.b. tamen ἐ... βάθαρον· σὺ δὲ λέγε πρόγραμμα Phryn. Ecl. 224 Ruth.

ἐκκαλέομαι: appellare (iudicium), ἐ... μὲν . . . τις κωλύει βίᾳ χρῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς ἐ... P. Oxy. 2104 (241 p.); ἐ... μὲν πῶς ἀν τις κωλύοιτο ὑπὸ τῶν δικάζοντων οὐχ ὅρῳ Dig. 49.1.25 (rescriptum Alexandri Severi).

ἐκκλησία 1: comitia, ἡ μὲν βουλὴ τὴν λοχῖτων ἐνόμιξεν ἐ... συλλέγεσθαι App. BC 3.30 (117); ἡ κατὰ λόχον ἀθροιζομένη ἐ... DC 37.28.3. ■ 2: concilium plebis, τὰ τῶν δημάρχων ἀρχαιρέσια . . . αἱ φυλετικαὶ ψηφοφοροῦσσαν ἐ... DH 9.49.5; sed vix discernunt comitia et concilium plebis auctores.

ἐκκλησιάς: comitia habere, ἐ... κατὰ τοὺς λόχους DC 37.28.1; ἐς τὸ Καπετώλιον οὐ περὶ τῆς ἀποκίας ἐ... ἔμελλον App. BC 1.24 (106).

ἐκκλησις: appellatio, δέον τούνν, εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Σεβαστὸν [ἡ ἔκ]... γάνεται IGRom. 4.1044 (Cos, temp. Claudi); cf. Smallwood 1.379.

ἐκκλητος: (iudicia) appellata, προσεψηφίσαντο . . . ἐ... δικάζει DC 51.19.7.

ἐκλέγων: (procurator) (cf. p. 143), ἐπιτρόπους· οὕτω γάρ τοὺς τάς τε κοινὰς προσόδους ἐ... ὀνομάζομεν DC 53.15.3.

ἐκλεκτος: selectus, τῶν ἐ... ἐν Τρώμῃ δικαιοτῶν OGI 499 (Tralles, II fin.).

ἐκλογεύς: procurator (cf. p. 143), Καπίτων φόρων ἐ... τῶν ἀπὸ Ιουδαίας Philo, Leg. 30.199; idem procurator nominatus Liviae Tiberi Gai titulo AE 1941.105, Iamneiae repertum; cf. Jos. AJ 18.158 ἐπίτροπος Ιαμνείας; legendum igitur apud Philonem ἐ... Ιαμνείας, i.e. procurator rei privatae Iamneiae; vide Smallwood ad. loc.; DC 52.28.7.

ἐκουέστρης: equestris (cf. p. 6), Αὐφίδιος Μακεδών στρατιώτης σπείρης ἐ... IG 5.1.1268 (Taenarum, temp. incert.).

ἐκποίησις: transitio ad plebem, πρόφασω δὲ ἐποιήσαντο ὅτι μὴ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἡ ἐ... ἐγεγόνει DC 37.51.2.

ἐκπραξις: exactio, ἐ... τε ἔστω παρὰ ἄρχουσι ἀντάρχου[σιν τε ἡμε]τέροις IGSyr. 718.68 (Sherk 58) (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.).

ἐκτραοδιάριος: extraordinarius (cf. p. 5), πέζους ἐκλέγοντοι τοὺς καλουμένους ἐ... ὃ . . . ἐπιλέκτους δῆλοι Plb. 6.26.6.

ἐκωτάτος: equitatus (cf. p. 6), σαλπιστής χώρτης Ισπανώρουμ ἐ... SB 4591 (temp. incert.).

ἐλάσσων 1: (plebeius), ἀγορανομίαν ἐ... [Plu.] Aporphth. 202. ■ 2: (ovatio), τῷ ἐ... (θριάμβῳ) . . . ὃν καλοῦσαν οὐαστήν . . . DH 5.47.2, 8.67.10; cf. Plu. Marc. 22(310).

ἐλεύθερος: libertus, Βασσιανή ἐ... Βασσιανοῦ IG 14.2490 (Vienna Galliae, non ante III).

ἐλευθερώ: (manu)mittere, (libertus), τοῖς ἐ... μετέχειν τῆς ισοπολιτείας ἐπέτρεψε DH 4.22.4; οἱ προσφάτως ἡ... παρὰ Ρωμαίους οὓς καλοῦσι λιβέρτους Plb. 30.18.3.

Ἐλλην: peregrinus, εἴτε Ἐλληνα εἴτε Ρωμαῖον, vel in peregrinum vel in civem Romanum, IG 2² 1099 (tit. bil.) (temp. Hadriani); τοῖς ξένοις, Ἐλληνας ἐπικαλέσας DC 51.20.7.

τὰ ἔμβολα: rostra, τὰ πρὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἐ...

DS 12.26.1; ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ... ἐδημηγόρει App. BC 2.10 (36); cf. DH 2.26.5; Plu. Cic. 23 (872); Nic. Dam. (FGrHist 90) F 130.20.

έμπιστεύομαι: (praeficere, curam dare), ■ 1: (legatus), των στρατοπέδων ἄμα καὶ ἔθνους τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐ... Luc. Dem. 51 (2.392). ■ 2: (praeses provinciae), τῶν ἐ... τὴν Ἰλλυρίδος ἡγεμονίαν Hdn. 6.7.2; cf. s.v. ἐγχειρίζω.

ἐν θεοῖς; vide s.v. θεός (2).

ἐνδοξότατος: clarissimus (?), κράτιστος καὶ ἐ... ἐπαρχος Αἰγύπτου καὶ εὐθηνίας IGRom. 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.).

ἐνίσταμαι: intercedere, ἔστι τοῦ κωλύοντος ἐν τοῖς δημάρχοις τὸ κράτος· οὐδὲν γὰρ περαύνουσα ἐνὸς ἐ... Plu. TG 10 (828); ἑάν τις ἐ... τῶν δημάρχων Plb. 6.16.4.

ἐνορκος: foederatus, πόλεις δσαι ἐγχειρίκεσαν ἐπὶ συνθήκαις ἐ... App. BC 1.102 (475).

ἐνσπονδος: foederatus, παρὰ τῶν ἐ... καὶ βασιλέων καὶ δήμων DC 52.31.1; τὸ ὑπήκοον κατὰ τὰ Ρωμαίων ἔθη διώκει, τὸ δὲ ἐ... DC 54.9.1.

ἐντελῆς 1: ἐ... ἵππεύς: eques Romanus, ordinis equestri, πλεῖστοι γὰρ τῶν κτητόρων ἵππεῖς ὄντες ἐ... τῶν Ρωμαίων καὶ ... DS 34.5.2.31 (Posidonius). ■ 2: curulis (triumphus), τὸν μὲν ἐ... καὶ μέγαν ἐς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἐξελάσαι Plu. Marc. 22 (310). ■ 3: iustus, completus, δύο ἐ... στρατόπεδα Plb. 8.1.4.

ἐντευξίς: petitio, ἐ... τῷ κρατίστῳ ὑπατικῷ Ίουλίῳ Σεονήρῳ SEG 19.476 (Moesia, 159-160 p.); οὐδεὶς ἔχει ἔξουσίαν ἐκθάψαι οὐδὲ δι' ἐ... ἡγεμονικῆς MAMA 8.554 (Aphrodisias, II-III); cf. BSA 59 (1964) 25, no. 32; ἔγνων ... εἰδογώτατον οὖσαν τὴν ἐ... ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀκοντας OGI 669.10 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); cf. Justin. Mart., Apol. 1.1.

ἐντιμος: honestus, ἀπολελύσθαι ἐ... ἀπολύσει P. Hamb. 31 (II); οὐετρανὸς ἐ... ἀπολελυμένος BGU 1021 (III); ἐ... ἀπολυθείς BGU 326 (III); ὡς φησι ἐ... ἀπολύσμος P. Lond. 906 (II); οὐετρανὸς τῶν ἐ... ἀπολελυμένων P. Oxy. 1459 (III); vide s.v. ἐπιτίμως.

ἐντολαί: mandata; vide p. 126; nota tamen

haec, exempli gratia: ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐ... βιβλίῳ, ὃ ἀεὶ παρὰ βασιλέως λαμβάνετε Luc. Laps. 13 (1.736); ἀκολούθως ταῖς ἐ... IGRom. 4.572 (Aezani, II); ὥητάς παρὰ συγκλήτου ἐ... Plb. 18.45.10.

ἐν τοσῷδε βασιλεύς: interrex, τόνδε τὸν ἀρχοντα ὑπερρήγη ἐκάλουν· εἴη δ' ἀν ἐ... βασιλεύς App. BC 1.98 (457).

οἱ ἔξ καὶ εἴκοσι: XXVIviri, οἱ δὴ εἴκοσι ἄνδρες

ἐκ τῶν ἐ... εἰσω, οἱ τε τρεῖς ... DC 54.26.6.

ἐξαιρέτος: extraordinarius, ἐψηφίσαντο τῷ Κάτων στρατηγίᾳ ἐ... δοθῆναι Plu. Cat. Min. 39 (778).

ἐξακοσίαρχος: ? praefectus cohortis, πεμπομένοις πολεμάρχοις ἡ ... χιλιάρχοις ἡ ... ἡ δσαι ἄλλαι ὅπλων ἀρχαί Polyaenus Strat. 1, Proem. 2.

ἐξαπέλεκυς: praetor (cf. pp. 156, 158), στρατηγοὺς οὓς αὐτοὶ καλοῦσσαν ἐ... App. Syr. 15.63; ὡς Μέμμιος ἐ... στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν Ἰθηρίαν ἐξαπέσταλτο DS 31.42; et saepe apud Polybium, e.g. 2.24.6, 3.40.8; cf. s.v. πελέκεις.

ἐξαρχος 1: ὁ τῶν ιερέων ἐ... pontifex maximus, ὁ τῶν ιερέων ἐ... εὐχάς των ἀπορρήτων ποιησάμενος Plu. Num. 10 (67).

■ 2: ιερῶν ἐ...: (sacerdos municipii), τῶν

πολιτικῶν ιερῶν ἐ... δντα Plu. An. seni. 17 (792). ■ 3: (dux militum), ἐ... Παλμυρηνῶν OGI 643 (de Odenatho).

ἐξελεύθερος: libertinus, τὰς κατὰ πόλων τέτταρας φυλὰς, ἐν αἷς καὶ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων ταττόμενον τὸ ἐ... φύλον DH 4.22.4; οἱ ἐ... κατεβόων Plu. Ant. 58 (942); δς γε τὴν Ρωμαίων πολιτείαν ἐ... πωλῶν Plu. Sull. 8 (456).

ἐξελεύθερος: libertus, Νυμφιδίων καὶ Τιγελλών τοῖς γε ἀναξίοις ἐ... Jos. BJ 4.492; οὐκ ἐλευθέρου πατρὸς ἀλλ' ἐ... App. BC 1.33 (147); ὑπομείονας ἔκ τε τῶν ἵππων καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐ... DC 52.25.5; cf. Ath. 3.115b de ἀπελεύθερος ετ ἐξελεύθερος.

ἐξεστράτευμα: veteranus sum (cf. p. 16), τρία τέλη ... ἐ... δὲ ἐν App. BC 3.46 (189).

έξέτασις 1: census, περὶ τὰ ἥθη καὶ τοὺς βίους ἐ... Plu. Cat. Mai. 16 (345); cf. Aemil. 38

(275). ■ 2: lectio, οὕτε βουλῆς ἐ... οὕτε ἐπίσκεψις Plu. Crass. 13 (55A). ■ 3: transvectio, ἡ ἐ... τῶν ἵππεων DC 55.31.2. ἐξηγέομαι: (augur), τοῖς ἐ... τὰ θεόπεμπα σημεῖα... οὓς καλοῦσιν Ῥωμαῖοι αὐγουράς DH 2.64.4.

ἐξήγησις: cura (libellorum) (cf. p. 141), τὴν ἐ[...] τ[ῶ]ν [ἀ]ξ[ιω]μάτ[ω]ν πεπιστευμένος Ephes. 2.26 (c. 200-205 p.).

ἐξηγητής 1: haruspex, καὶ τὸν ἐ... ἀξιοῦντες μὴ σφετερίζεσθαι τὸ σημεῖον DH 4.61.1; ἔρχομαι τούντιν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐ... τοῦτον καὶ θύτην καὶ λέγω ὅτι· ἐπισκέψαι μου τὰ σπλάγχνα τί μοι σημαίνεται Att. Epictet. 1.17.20. ■ 2: pontifex (cf. pp. 116-17), θυσίας καὶ σεβασμοὺς οὓς ἀν οἱ τῶν ιερῶν ἐ... παραδῶσι ἐπιτελεῶ DH 8.56.4. ■ 3: (?) II/X/Vir sac. fac.) (cf. pp. 116-17), ἀς μετὰ τὸν ἐκεώνον τελευτὴν ἐν τοῖς Σιβυλλείοις εὑρεθῆναι οἱ τῶν ιερῶν ἐ... λέγουσιν DH 3.67.3.

ἐξήκοντα (ἐκατονταρχιῶν ἄρχεων vel. sim.): (de primo pilo), ἐνὸς τῶν ταγμάτων τῇ λαμπροτάτῃ ἄρχῃ κεκοσμημένον, ἡ τὰς ἐ... ἐκατονταρχίας ἐπεοθαί τε καὶ τὸ κελευόμενον ὑπηρετεῶ κελεύει ὁ νόμος. τούτους Ῥωμαῖοι τοὺς ἡγεμόνας... πριμοπλοὺς καλοῦσιν. DH 9.10.2.

ἐξορίζω: deportare, ἐ... κωδινεύω· τί ἐστω ἐ... ἀλλαχοῦ εἴναι ἡ ἐν Ῥώμῃ; τί οὖν ἀν εἰς Γύαρα πεμφθῶ Att. Epict. 2.6.22; n.b. ἐξορισμῶς· δηπορτᾶτος Hesych., sed ἐξώρισα, in exilium egi, Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.15; cf. Sync. 625.1a; Chron. Pasch. 407.19.

ἐξουσία 1: potestas (cf. p. 133), δημαρχικὴ ἐ... DC 53.17.9; Mon. Anc. Gr. 5.18; et passim; ἐ[πὶ] μεγίστῃ [ἐ]..., summa potestate, Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.16; ἡ νιοῦ... ἐ... ἀνακείται πατρὶ Philo Leg. 5.28; κάν μη ὡσω ἐν ἐ... Dig. 27.1.2.3 (Modestinus). ■ 2: imperium, ὕπατοι κρείττονα ἔχοντες ἐ... DH 7.16.1; ἀνθυπατικὴ ἐ... DC 58.7.4 (Seiani); ἀνθύπατος ἐ... DC 55.10.18 (Gai. Caesaris); ὕπατικὴ ἐ[...] consulari cum imperio, Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.17 (Augusti); μήδε κυρίας εἴναι τὰς συνθήκας... πρὸς οὐκ ἔχοντας ἐ...

δημολογηθῆναι Plu. Cam. 29 (143); στρατηγοὶ καὶ πάντες οἱ μετά των ἐ... ἐπιδημοῦντες DS 4.83.6, cf. 14.114.1; ἐπ' ἀρχῆς ἡ ἐπ' ἐ... τεταγμένος Cyr. Ed. 5.113 (Sherk 31); ἐν τοῖς ὑπαίθροις ἐ... Plb. 6.14.2; ὕπατοι σχέδον αὐτοκράτορα ἐ... Plb. 6.14.2; ἐ... ἔχοντας... ὑπὲρ ἀπάτων τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλων DH 10.55.4. ■ 3: ius, ἀπελευθέροις ἐ... ψήφου Plu. Publ. 7 (100); ἔχουσι ἐ... ἐναντιοῦσθαι DH 11.54.3; ἐ... θανάτου καὶ ζωῆς ἔχοντες Galen 14 K 215: ἐ... τοῦ κτενέων Jos. BJ 2.117; θανατοῦν ἐ... ἔχοντες DC 53.14.5; cf. IGRom. 4.1057. Ius tamen gladii appellat Ulpianus gladii potestatem, Dig. 2.1.3.

ἐξοχώτατος 1: eminentissimus (de praef. praet.) (cf. p. 139), ὑπὸ Ιουλίου Φιλίππου τοῦ ἐ... ἐπάρχον τοῦ ιεροῦ πραιτωρίου IGRom. 3.1033 (Palmyra, 242/3 p.); T. Πορκίω Πορκίου Αιδιανοῦ ἐ... ἀνδρὸς καὶ προφήτου IGRom. 1.10 (Massilia, III); ἄρξας τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν ἐ[...] ἐπάρχων IG 5.1.538 (Sparta, III); cf. AE 1913.244; 1955.215; Eus. HE 9.1.2. ■ 2: summus, ἐπίτροπος... τῶν ἐ... καθολικῶν Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44 (Pergamum, III). (Procurator scilicet summarum rationum.)

ἢ ἔξω (στρατηγός): (praeses) provinciae, αἰσθέσθαι σπουδῶν ἐν τοῖς ἐ... στρατηγοῖς ὑπονομένων App. BC 3.82 (338); αἱ ἐ... ἡγεμονίαι DC 40.30.1; αἱ ἐ... ἄρχαι DC 47.20.2; ὥα ἐν τοῖς ἄρξασιν ἀριθμῶνται καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις τὰς ἐ... λαμβάνωσι. DC 48.53.2.

ἐπαναφέρω: refero, Ἀντωνίου εἰπόντος εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ἐ... App. BC 3.28 (106).

ἐπανορθωτής 1: rector, corrector?, ἐπιμελητής καὶ ἐ... τρόπων DC 54.30.1; Curator (ἐπιμελητής) morum fuit Augustus Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.15; sed vide Suet. Aug. 27.5, receperit et morum legumque regimen. Itaque rector fortasse, nisi pleonastice scribit Dio.

■ 2: corrector, πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος... λογιστής καὶ ἐ... τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων IG 2² 4215 (Atheneae, c. 200 p.); ἐ... τῶν τῆς Παμφυλίας πόλεων

SEG 20.28 (Prusias ad Hypium, temp. Gordd.); ὁ λαμπρότατος ὑπατικὸς καὶ ἐ... τῆς Ἀχαίας IG 4² 1.692 (Epidaurus, III); cf. IG 7.91, 2510; AE 1912.136; ἐ... Aegypti vix ante 250 p. inveniuntur: vide OGI 711, Stein, *Aegyptus* 18 (1938) 234-243.

ἐπάνω: praepositus, ἐπαρχος σπείρης Κλαυδίας, ἐ... εἶλης ἵππεων SEG 6.167 (Phrygia, temp. incert.).

ἐπαρχεία: provincia, vide pp. 135-36; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐκ τῆς Ρωμαίων ἐ... Plb. 2.19.2; ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων καλουμένη ἐ... Str. 12.3.37 (560); ἐ... Καισαρος καὶ τοῦ δήμου Str. 17.3.25 (840); ἡ κατὰ Κυρήνην ἐ... Cyr. Ed. 1.37; ἀντεπίτροπος ἐ[...] Λυκίας, *Regio Lyciaca*, IGRom. 3.676 (tit bil); ὃς ἀν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐ... Inscr. Mus. Leyden 57.1.8 (Sherk 61); inter scripturas -εία et -ία multum ambigitur.

ἐπαρχεῖος: provincia (cf. p. 135), ὑπατεύοντος τῆς ἐ... IGRom. 1.580 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 238-241 p.); διέποντος τὴν ἐ... IGRom. 1.854 (Olbia, c. 200 p.); ἀπὸ ταβλαριών ἐ... Ephes. 3.54 (III init.); ἄρξας ἐ... Νομιδίας, *praeses prov. Num.*, IGRom. 1.402 (tit bil) (Velitrae, III init.).

ἐπαρχειτικός: provincialis, κεφαλαίου ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ μύριαι . . . μυριάδες τῶν δ[ὲ ἐ]... ἀγρῶν, *quod pro agris provincialibus solvi*, Mon. Anc. Gr. 8.24.

ἐπαρχιακός: provincialis, ἐὰν ἐ... ἀνθρωπον ὁ ἐν Ρώμῃ ἄρχων δῶρος ἐπίτροπον Dig. 26.5.21.4 (Modest.).

ἐπαρχικός 1: provincialis, δῶρα οὐδὲ τῶν βασιλέων ἔλαβε, δείπνων δὲ τοὺς ἐ... ἀνῆκεν Plu. Cic. 36 (879); τετμημένος καὶ Κιλικιαρχίας δημουργίας ἐ... καὶ . . . κοωφούνδιώ OGI 578 (Tarsus, temp. Alex. Sev.). ■ 2: praefectorius (praetorio), δυναστεύων καὶ τὴν ἐ... ἔχων ἐξουσίαν DC 75.14.1.

ἐπαρχιώτης: provincialis, ἀν οὖν σαφῶς εἰς ταύτην τὴν ἀξίωσιν οἱ ἐ... δύνωνται δισχυρίζεσθαι κατὰ τῶν Χριστιανῶν Justin. Mart. Apol. 1.69 (84C).

ἐπαρχος: praefectus, vide pp. 138-40; nota

tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐ... τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ρωμαίων IGRom. 1.967; ἐ... χώρτης IGRom. 1.623; ἐ... αἰραρίου τοῦ Κρόνου IGRom. 3.174; τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀποδειχθεὶς ἐ... DH 12.1.11; ὅποτε τὴν ἐ... διεῖπε[ς ἀρχήν] IGRom. 4.598; ἐ... τῆς πατρίδος τῆς ἐμῆς JRS 59 (1969) 56.

ἐπαρχότης: praefectura (praetoria), μεῖζων τῶν ἄρχων ἀπασῶν ἐ... τῶν πραιτωρίων εἴναι δέδοται Lyd. Mag. 1.15, cf. 2.5.

ἐπάρχω: praefectus esse, μέλλοντος τῶν δορυφόρων ἐ... DC 68.16.1²; ἐ... σπεῖρας . . . καὶ Ἰλης Jos. BJ 3.12; ἐ... κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον Jos. AJ 19.279; ἐ... τοῦ στράτου Hdn. 6.9.4; ἐ... τῆς πόλεως Hdn. 2.2.7.

ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα: (suffectus) (cf. p. 168), οἱ ἐς τὸ ἐ... κεχειρητονημένοι DC 59.24.7.

ἐπὶ: 1: a, ab, vide pp. 140-41; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: [ἐ...] ἀκτῶν τῶν τῆς συγκλήτου Inscr. Perg. 8.3.24 (220 p.); ἐ... τῶν Ἐλληνικῶν ἀποκριπάτων IGRom. 4.1086 (I); γενόμενος ἐ... ἐπιστολῶν IGRom. 3.188 (II?); ἐ... τοῦ κοιτῶνος IGRom. 3.75 (II). ■ 2: (praefectus) ὁ ἐ... τῶν τεσσεραριών ἐν Ἀσίᾳ πλοίων, *praef. tess. in Asia navium*, ILS 9220 (tit bil) (Tenos insula, c. 20 a.); ἐ... τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὄντος IGRom. 1.1117 (Aegyptus, 1-3p.); ἐ... τῶν στρατοπέδων Jos. AJ 19.37 (praef. praet.); γενόμενα ἐ... Οὐρβίκου Justin. Mart. Apol. 2.1 (89a) (de *praefecto urbis* sribitur). ■ 3: (curator), γενόμενος ἐ... ἔργων δημοσίων τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ, *curator aed sac et operum locorumque publicorum p.R.*, Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (tit bil) (temp. Vesp.); ὥa ἐ... οἵτον διαδόσει προβάλλωνται οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς DC 54.17.1. ■ 4: (cos), ἐ... Ποπ[λίου Κορν]η[λίου] SIG³ 705 (Sherk 15) (Delphi 112-1 a.); ἐ... τοῦ Φιλίππου καὶ ἐ... τοῦ Μαρκελλίνου DC 39.18.1, cf. 49.23.1.

■ 5: (sub praeside), ἐ... Γαίου Οὐβίου Πλάνσα SNG Aulock 535, Copenhagen 18.332; De praesidibus Bithyniae: etiam de Galatia SNG Cop. 34.104-6, Asia, Cop. 29.72, 208, Creta, Cop. 24.1338, 1346, Syria, Cop. 36.90, 92 etc., Moesia, SNG Brit. Acad.

4.1766.

ἐπιγαμία: connubium, ἐπιτυχόντες τῆς Ρωμαίων πολιτείας καὶ ἐ... SB 9228 (143 p.); cf. *IGLSyr.* 718.40, *BGU* 265.
 ἐπικαθίστημι 1: sufficere (cf. p. 168), ὁ μετὰ Φλαμνίου τελεντὴν ἐ... Plb. 3.106.2, ■ 2: designare, οἱ ἐ... στρατηγοί Plb. 3.70.7.
 ἐπικεφάλαιον: tributum capitū, [ἀτελεῖς εἶ]ναι τοῦ ἐ... *IG* 12.5.724 (Andros insula, temp. Ant. Pii.); δόντα τὸ ἐ... ὑπέρ τῆς ἐπαρχίας *SEG* 17.315 (Beroea Macedoniae, temp. Nervae.); cf. *IGRom.* 4.181; *P. Oxy.* 1438; *Cic. Att.* 5.16.
 ἐπικράτεια 1: imperium Romanum, ἡ τῶν Ρωμαίων ἐ... καὶ ἡ τῶν Παρθιαίων *Str.* 1.2.1 (15); ἐς ὅπερ στρατόπεδον τελευτᾶ Ρωμαίοις ἡ ἐ... *Att. Peripl. Eux. Pont.* 17.2; cf. 15.1. ■ 2: provincia (cf. p. 137), τῶν νεμομένων τὴν Ναρβωνῖτων ἐ... *Str.* 4.1.14 (189); τῶν διεπόντων τὰς ἐ... *Philo Flacc.* 12.105; τῶν ἔξῆς ἄχρι Συρίας ἐ... *Philo Leg.* 33.252; φυγεών εἰς τὴν Ρωμαίων ἐ... κακεῖθεν εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν *Str.* 2.3.4 (100) (*Posidonius*); ἐκ τῆς τοῖς βασιλεῦσσα ὑποτελοῦς χώρας εἰς τὴν Ρωμαίων ἐ... *Jos. Vit.* 126. ■ 3: (praefectura Aegypti), ἐξατείαν τὴν ἐ... λαβών *Philo. Flacc.* 3.8.
 ἐπίκριμα: decretum, vide pp. 128-29; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ἐ... περὶ τῆς ἀστίας *Sherk* 55 (*Pergamon*, 46-4 a.); τὰ ἐπάρχων ἐ... φυλάσσω *OGI* 669.28 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.).
 ἐπικρίνω: decerno, ἀρχοντες ἡ ἀντάρχοντες ἐ... φροντιζέτωσάν τε... *IGLSyr.* 718.72 (*Sherk* 58) (*Rhosus Syriae*, 36 a.); [καθὼς ἡ σύγκλητος ἐ... *OGI* 435 (*Sherk* 11) (*Pergamum*, c. 130 a.); μετὰ συμβούλιον γνώμης ἐ... *Jos. AJ* 14.192; cf. *SIG*³ 705.4.63, *Hdn.* 6.1.2.
 ἐπίκρισις: probatio, (inquisitio), ἐκ τόμον ἐ... ἐπάρχον *SB* 5217 (148 p.); et saepe in Aegypto. Cf. *BGU* 696 (156 p.), *tirones probati a... praef. Aegypti*, *Curt. Ruf.* 4.6.30, *inquisitio novorum militum*. Sed iuris Aegyptii plus quam Romani: vide *P. Oxy.* 1451.

ἐπιλέγω: legere (senatum), τὴν σύγκλητον τρὶς ἐ..., *senatum ter legi*, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.10.

ἐπιλεκτος 1: selectus, ἐ... κρίτης ἐκ τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ δεκουριῶν *OGI* 567 (*Attaleia*, II).

■ 2: singularis (cf. p. 16), οἱ ἐ... ἵππεῖς *Arr. Alan.* 4; ἐκαντάρχαι ὅσοι τοῖς ἐ... ξυντεταγμένοι καὶ δεκάρχαι οἱ τῶν ἐ... *Arr. Alan.* 22. ■ 3: extraordinarius, πέζονς ἐκλέγοντες τοὺς καλουμένους ἐκτραορδωρίους ὃ... ἐ... δῆλοι *Plb.* 6.26.6.

ἐς τὸ ἐπίλοιπον: (suffectus) (cf. p. 168), ὑπατεύεω... ἐς τὸ ἐ... τοῦ ἔτους ἥρημένος *App. BC* 2.122 (511).

ἐπιμέλεια 1: curatio (cf. p. 14), οὐ παρηγοράμην τὴν ἐ... τῆς ἀγορᾶς, curationem annonae... non sum deprecatus, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.6; cf. *Plu. Sulla* 4 (453). ■ 2: ? praefectura, ὡς στρατοπέδων τε ἐ... τῶν τε ἐθνῶν ἀρχὰς πιστευθῆναι *Hdn.* 6.8.1; vide *PIR*² I 619.

■ 3: ἐ... τῶν δικῶν: (Xviri) stlit. iud. (cf. p. 14), ἐν τοῖς δέκα τῆς ἐ... τῶν δικῶν *ILS* 8830 (*Ephesus*, c. 170 p.).

ἐπιμελέομαι 1: curator esse, ἐ... διδῶν *IGRom.* 3.180 (*Ancyra*, II?); ἐ... τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἔργων *Smallwood* 1.231b (*Cibyra*, 43-4 p.).

■ 2: ἐ... ierῶν: (XVvir) sac. fac. (cf. pp. 14, 116), τῶν ἐ... ierῶν τῶν πεντεκαΐδεκα ἀνδρῶν *ILS* 8830 (*Ephesus*, c. 170 p.).

■ 3: (legatus esse), τὰς δ' ἄλλας ἐπαρχίας ἔχει Καισαρ., ὡν εἰς ἄς μὲν πέμπει τοὺς ἐ... ὑπατικοὺς ἄνδρας *Str.* 17.3.25 (840).

ἐπιμελητής 1: ἐ... χαράγματος IIIvir a.a.a.f.f. (cf. p. 15), ἐ[...] χαλκοῦ χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου χαράγματος *Sherk* 55 (*Pergamon*, II – de Iulio Quadrato Basso); munus invenitur inter tribunatum mil. et quaesturam Cretae, ne de curatione aliqua praetoria censeas. ■ 2: curator, τόπων καὶ ἔργων... ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.622 (*Tomi*, 155 p.); ἐ... ἔργων δημοσίων ἐν Ρώμῃ *IGRom.* 3.174-5 (*Ancyra*, II med.); ἐ... τοῦ σίτου *DC* 39.9.3; ἐ... σειταμετρίας *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114 (*Sherk* 31); ἐ... ἀγορᾶς [*Plu.*] *Apophth.* 204; ἐ... διδῶν Οὐαλερίας... *AE* 1965.320 (*Cilicia*, temp. *Traiani*). ■ 3: curator reipublicae, ἐ...

πρεσβευτής τῆς ιδίας πόλεως *IGRom.* 1.622 (Tomi, 155 p.); τὸν δεδομένον ἐ... *OGI* 492 (*Trapezopolis*, temp. Hadr.). ■ 4: *curator militum*, ἐ... σπείρης Θρακῶν *ILS* 9471 (*Alabanda Cariae*, temp. incert.); ἐ... εἶλης *IGRom.* 4.642 (*Acmona Phrygiae*, II-III); τούτους μὲν (χειροτέχνας) ἀπογράφεσθαι προσέταξε πρὸς τὸν ταμίαν συστήσας Ῥωμαϊκὸν ἐ... *Plb.* 10.17.10; ἐ.... τοῦ στόλου *IG* 14.917 (Roma, 201 p.). ■ 5: *IIIvir r.p. constituenda*, *consultor*, τοὺς τρεῖς πρὸς τε διοίκησαν καὶ πρὸς κατάστασαν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐ... τε τωὰς καὶ διορθωτὰς DC 46.55.3; cf. Wilcken *Chr.* 1.2.462. ■ 6: *praeses provinciae* (cf. p. 142), δὲ τῆς Συρίας ἐ... *Jos. AJ* 17.6; ἐ... τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις *Jos. AJ* 18.89; cf. ἡκεὶ οἱ Συρίας στρατηγὸς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐ... *Nic. Dam.* (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F 136.6.

ἐπίμονον ποιέω: *prorogare*, τοῦ ἐπαποστεῖλαι στρατηγὸν ἔτερον ἢ τὸν ὑπάρχοντα ἐ... ποιεῖν ἔχει τὴν κυρίαν αὐτήν *Plb.* 6.15.6. ἐπώκιος: *triumphalis*, οὐδὲ ἄλλως ἔτι ποιῆσαι τοῦτο ἐδόθη ἀλλὰ μόνας ταῖς ἐ... τιμᾶς ἐγαυροῦντο DC 54.24.8; ἐ... καὶ τροπαιοφόρος πομπὴ ἦν Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσι θρίαμβον DH 2.34.3; τὰ μεῖζα ἐ... DC 37.21.1; τὰ σμικρότερα ἐ... DC 59.23.2; τὰ ἐπὶ κέλητος ἐ... DC 55.2.4; πάσας τιμᾶς ἐ... *Hdn.* 4.11.9.

Σιβυλλεῖα ἐπισκέπτομαι: (*Xviri*) esse sac. fac. (cf. p. 116), οἱ τὰ Σιβυλλεῖα ἐ... δέκα ἄνδρες *App. Hann.* 56 (223).

ἐπίσκεψις: *transvectio equitum*, οὕτε βουλῆς ἐξέτασις οὕτε ιππέων ἐ... οὕτε ἀποτύμησις πολιτῶν *Plu. Crass.* 13 (550).

σιτὸν ἐπισκοπέω: *praefectus esse annonae* (cf. p. 138), δίκαιε ὅσα παρὰ τῶν μειζόνων ἀρχόντων ... τοῦ τε σιτὸν ἐ... ἀφίκνηται DC 52.33.1.

ἐπίσκοπος 1: *praeses*, (*proconsul*), οἱ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἐ... ἀφικνούμενοι Aristid. 23 K 79. ■ 2: *pontifex* (cf. p. 116), τὸν δὲ ἔτερον οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐ... συλλαβόντες ἀπέκτεων DH 9.40.4. ■ 3: *princeps καὶ νομιμῶν ἀγορῶν* οἱ ἐ... ἡδὲ μέγιστοι Καίσαρες ἀρέσουσι *Orac.*

Sib. 11.265.

ἐπιστατέω 1: *curator esse reipublicae*, τῆς Σμύρνας ... ταχθεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Μακρωοῦ ἐ... DC 79.7.4; vide *PIR* 2 C 492. ■ 2: *praeses esse provinciae*, τὸν ἐ... τῆς Συρίας Str. 16.1.28 (748); ἐπὶ Σατορνίου καὶ Οὐολουμνίου τῶν Συρίας ἐ... *Jos. AJ* 16.280. ■ 3: ab (epistulis) esse (cf. 141), Νάρκισσος ... τῶν ἐπιστολῶν ἐ... DC 60.30.6b.

ἐπιστάτης 1: *curator*, ἐ... τοῦ Μουσείου *IGRom.* 1.136 (Roma, temp. Hadriani); ἐ... τῶν δόῶν DC 59.15.4; ἐ... τῆς πόλεως *IGRom.* 3.88-9 (*Amastris Bithyniae*, temp. Marci.); ἐ.... δόῶν ἐπὶ πενταετηρίᾳ *App. BC* 2.27 (102). ■ 2: *praefectus*, ἐ... τῶν τρόπων DC 43.14.4; *praefectus moribus*, *Cic. Fam.* 9.15.5 (de Iulio Caesare); μήτε τωὰ σίτου ἐπιμελητὴν μήτε τροφῶν ἐ... DC 46.39.3; ne *curator annonae* bis habeas, lege τρόπων ἐ....

■ 3: (praeses provinciae), στρατηγοὺς ἐτησίους ἐπεμπον... ἀρμοστὰς ἢ ἐ... αὐτοῖς τῆς εἰρήνης *App. Hisp.* 38 (152); τὸν δὲ Σεουηρον ἐς Βιθυνίαν ἐπεμψεν... ἀρχοντος καὶ ἐ... δικαιον καὶ φρονήμων δεομένην DC 69.14.4. ■ 4: *praeses iudicii*, ἢ ἐπ' ἔξουσίας ἢ ἐ... κριτηρίου ἢ ἐπιμελητὴς σειτομετρίας *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114. ■ 5: *vilicus*, ἐ... Λικιών Κορινθίου συγκλητικοῦ *IGRom.* 1.301 (Roma, temp. incert.).

ἐπιστέλλειν: ab epistulis esse (cf. p. 142), δεδωκότος αὐτῷ τὸ ἐ... Ἑλλησι *Philostr. VS* 2.5.3 (571).

ἐπιστολεύς: ab epistulis (cf. p. 142), ἐπὶ παιδείας Ἀδριανοῦ, ἐ... τοῦ αὐτοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *OGI* 679 (Roma, temp. Hadr.); βασιλικὸς ἐ... *Phryn. Ecl.* 203 Ruth.; cf. 393; τὰ Ἑλλήνων ἀπαντα πράγματα διοικεῖν, λόγω μὲν ἐ... ἐργω δὲ σύνεργον τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος *Phryn. Ecl.* 356.

ἐπιστολαῖ: epistulae (cf. pp. 141-42), ἐπὶ τῶν ἐ... γενόμενος *Plu. Otho* 9 (1070); ἐπὶ ἐ... Ἑλληνικῶν *IGRom.* 3.1077 (Berytus, II); οἱ πρὸς ταῖς ἐ... *Philo Leg.* 34 (259); τὰς ἐ... διαγαγῶν DC 69.3.5; et saepe.

ἐπιταγή: iussus (cf. p. 131), ἐ... τοῦ δήμου καὶ

τῆς συγκλήτου, *iussu populi et senatus, Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.9; ἀπελθεῶ ἄνευ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐ... *Cyr. Ed.* 2.54; [ἐ]... Μάρκου Σιδάνου ἐκ συγκλήτου [δό]γματος Sherk 26 (Mitylene, 48-7 a.); ἐξ ἐ... ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου OGI 674 (Aegyptus, 90 p.); κατὰ τὴν ἱερωτάτην αὐτοῦ ἐ... *SIG³* 821 D (Delphi 90 p.); vide et (Brutus) *Ep. Gr.* 8, 22, 23, 42.

ἐπίταγμα 1: *edictum* (cf. p. 128), τὰ γάρ ἐ... καὶ τὰς διαγραφὰς ἡδικτα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι καλοῦσσι *DH* 5.73.1; οὐδὲ προβούλευε ἡ βουλὴ οὐδὲ ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρου ἀλλὰ πάνθ' ὁ Καῖσαρ ... ἐξ ἐ... *App. BC* 2.138 (574).

■ 2: *iussus* (cf. p. 131), πάντα ἐξ ἐ... καὶ νεύματος τελεῖται Aristid. 26 K 31; μηκέτι προσέχεω τοῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐ... ἀλλὰ τοῖς αὐτῆς δόγμασι Plb. 28.16.1.

ἐπιτάσσομαι 1: *praefectus esse, πρὸς μὲν τοῦ Σεουήρου τοῖς ὀχήμασι κατὰ τὴν Φλομωίαν ὅδὸν διαθέουσαν* ἐ... *DC* 78.11.3. ■ 2: ab (epistulis) *esse* (cf. p. 141), τοῖς βασιλείοις ἐπιστολαῖς ἐ... Philostr. *VS* 2.24.1 (607); [θαλάμου] πίστω ἐ[...] *AE* 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi).

ἐπιτίθεια: *copiae, ταχθεὶς τῶν περὶ τὴν Φλαμωίαν* ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); cf. *ILS* 1455.

ἐπίτιμος: *honestus, οἱ πάλαι στρατιῶται οἱ ἐ... πληρώσαντες τὸν τῆς στρατείας χρόνον* *Dig.* 27.1.8.1. (Modestinus).

ἐπιτρέπομαι 1: *praefectus esse, ὃς ἐ... Αἴγυπτον* Philo Flacc. 1.2; cf. 19.158; ὁ Ῥωμαῖος ὃς ἐ... Αἴγυπτον *Paus.* 10.32.18; μέχρι δὴ ὁ τὴν πόλιν ἐ... ἀπέπεμψεν αὐτὸν. *Luc. Peregr.* 18 (342). ■ 2: ab (epistulis) *esse* (cf. p. 141), [*τὴν τάξ]ω τῶν Ἐλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν* ἐ... *Ephes.* 2.26 (200-205 p.); cf. *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.34 adn. 4, *PIR² A* 173. ■ 3: (*praeſes esse provinciae*), οἱ τὰς ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἀρχὰς ἐ... *DC* 52.23.1. ■ 4: (*legatus esse*), ἐ... τὰ Κελτικὰ στρατόπεδα Philostr. *VS* 1.19.2 (512).

ἐπιτροπεία 1: *procuratio, πρὸς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου ὄνοματά των* ἐ... λαβών *DC* 78.11.3. ■ 2: *tutela, Κανουλεῖον ἀπειρημένον τὴν* ἐ... *BGU* 113 (I).

ἐπιτρόπευσις: *procuratio, πρόκριτον ἀποδειχθέντα καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς ἐ... προαθθέντα* *DC* 78.14.1.

ἐπιτροπεύω 1: *procurator esse, ἐ... ἴδιατων, ἐ... λόγων πρεβάτης, proc. aquar. C. proc. rationis privat. CCC, IGRom. 1.402 (tit. bil.)* (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); ἐ[...] τοὺς καθόλου λόγους *IGRom.* 1.227 (Roma, temp. incert.); ἐ... τις τῆς Καρχηδονίας *Hdn.* 7.4.2; cf. *IGRom.* 1.1256, *Sync.* 659.15. ■ 2: *praeſes esse provinciae, Ῥωμαῖον οἱ τὴν Ἑλλάδα* ἐ... *Paus.* 5.15.2; ὁ τὴν Βαυικήν ἐ... Philostr. *VA* 5.10 (195); ὁ τὴν Ἐλλάδα ἐ... [Luc.] *Nero* 3 (3.638); τῆς Ἀσίας ἐ... *DC* 71.3.1²; Κάσσιος ὁ τὴν Ἐρών ἐ... Philostr. *VS* 2.1.13 (563); τῶν χωρῶν ἐ... Ἀσίας ... Philo *Leg.* 33.245; Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ τῆς χώρας ἐ... Philo Flacc. 10.74; τοῖς ἐ... τῆς Συρίας *Jos. AJ* 15.360; τῆς Ιουδαίας ἐ... Φῆλιξ *Jos. AJ* 20.142; cf. *Vit.* 3.13, *AJ* 20.97, 107; τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐ... τῷ Καίσαρι *App. BC* 5.26 (103) (*praeſes Caesarianus vel legatus Caesaris ?*).

ἐπιτροπή 1: *procuratio, τῇ τοῦ ἴδιου λόγου* ἐ... *BGU* 5.1210.1 (I); *βοηθὸς τῆς* ἐ... *BGU* 1047.III.11 (II); τὰς πολυταλάντους ἐ... καὶ διοικήσεις τῶν ἐπαρχειῶν *Plu. Praec. ger. r.p.* 18 (814); στρατείας καὶ ἐ... κεκοσμημένον *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481 (Ephesus, c. 100 p.); *ἐν τε* ἐ... ἐξετασθέντος *DC* 78.30.2. ■ 2: *praeſidatus, παρ'* ὃν διεδέξω τὴν ἐ... Philo *Leg.* 32.231 (Syriae); κατὰ τοὺς Κουστίου Φάδου τῆς ἐ... χρόνους *Jos. AJ* 20.99; cf. *Jul. Themist.* 266 A.

■ 3: *tutela, ἀφίενται* ἐ... καὶ κουρατορίας *Dig.* 27.1.2. (Modestinus). ■ 4: *fides, διδοὺς εἰς τὴν Ῥωμαίων* ἐ... *Plb.* 36.4.1-2; ὅσα ἡμῶν τὴν ἐ... ἔδωκαν *SIG³* 618 (Sherk 35) (Heraclea ad Latmum, 190 a.). ■ 5: (*imperium*), δοῦσα τῷ Τίτῳ τὴν ἐ... ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἐλλήνων *Plb.* 18.12.1.

ἐπιτροπικός: *procuratorius, Γ. Ιουλ. Φιλιππον* ἐ... *πατέρα . . . τοῦ λογιστοῦ* *Ephes.* 3.49 (II); *idem* ἀπὸ ἐπιτρόπων nominatur *OGI* 500; *β(ενε) φ(ικάριος)* ἐ... *IGRom.* 1.1398 (Moesia, III); [*ἀρχὰς διελθώ]ν* μέχρι ἐ... *ILS* 8821 (Xanthus Lyciae, II).

ἐπίτροπος: procurator, vide pp. 142-143,
 ■ 1: procurator provinciae Caesaris, εἰσι
 δὲ καὶ ἔ... τοῦ Καισαρος, ἵπποι ἄνδρες οἱ
 διανέμοντες τὰ χρήματα Str. 3.4.20 (167);
 ἔ... Μυσίας τῆς κάτω Θράκης Δελματίας
 ιδίου λόγου Αἴγυπτου IGRom. 1.1107
 (Roma, temp. Commodi.); ἐπι. per
 compendium ILS 8850 (cf. p. 9). ■ 2:
 procurator Aug. in provincia publica, ἔ...
 Σικελίας καὶ τῶν συντελούντων νήσων
 IGRom. 3.487 (Oenoanda, 102 p.); τῆς
 Ἀσίας ἔ... AE 1909.136 (Miletus, temp.
 Claudi.); ἐπι. ἔ... Ιουνίου Χλωνος SNG Brit.
 Acad. 4.4111. ■ 3: procurator praediorum
 vel aliarum curarum extraordinarum Aug.,
 ἔ... ἀρκῆς Λιουνιανῆς IGRom. 4.1204, 1213
 (Thyatira, 213 p.); ἔ... διαγνώσεων...
 καθολικῶν AE 1933.273 (Inscr. Perg.
 8.3.44.) (Pergamum, III); ἔ... διωκητῆς
 Αἴγυπτου AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, temp.
 Commodi.); ἔ... εικοστῆς IGRom. 3.181
 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἔ... καστρητῆς
 IGRom. 4.749 (Phrygia, 160-180 p.); ἔ... ἐπὶ
 λούδων IGRom. 3.187 (Ancyra, temp.
 incert.); ἔ... μετάλλων Galen 14.K.7; Inscr.
 Perg. 8.3.44.; ἔ... δχημάτων AE 1929.97
 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi.); ἔ... πρὸς ὅχθας
 Τιβέρεως IGRom. 3.263 (Iconium Galatiae,
 54 p.); ἔ... πακτικίων AE 1933.273 (Inscr.
 Perg. 8.3.44.) (Pergamum III); ἔ...
 πατριμωνίου AE 1929.97 (Ephesus, temp.
 Commodi.); ἔ... τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ ιδάτων AE
 1947.89 (Athenae, temp. Caracallae); ἔ...
 χώρας ὑπερλιμιτανῆς IGRom. 3.70
 (Bithynia, c. 100 p.). ■ 4: praeses
 provinciae (cf. p. 142), Πετρώνιως ὁ τῆς
 Συρίας ἔ... Philo Leg. 41.333; Ἀλεξανδρείας
 καὶ τῆς χώρας ἔ... Philo Flacc. 1.2; ὁ τῆς
 Ιουδαίας ἔ... Jos. BJ 6.238; Φάδος ὁ τῆς
 Ιουδαίας ἔ... Jos. AJ 15.406. ■ 5:
 procurator praesidialis (cf. p. 142), ἔ... καὶ
 ἡγεμών τῶν... [Ἄλπεων] IG 14.2433
 (Massilia, III); Μαρκέλλως ἔ... Σεβαστοῦ
 Smallwood 1.260 (Thracia, temp. Claudi.).
 ■ 6: tutor minorum, impuberum (cf. p.
 151), ἀφήλικος ἀναγραφομένης μετὰ κυρίου

καὶ ἔ... κατὰ τοὺς νόμους BGU 907 (III); cf.
 BGU 388, 1113, DC 69.1.2; ἔ... ἡ κουράτωρ
 Dig. 5.1.48, 19.2.49, 27.1. passim.

ἐπιφανής 1: curulis, πρώτην τῶν ἔ... ἀρχῶν
 ἀγορανομίαν μετελθών Plu. Aem. 3 (256);
 ἀγορανόμον τῆς ἔ... τάξεως Plu. Marcell. 2
 (298); τῆς ἔ... ἀγορανόμος DS 20.36.6.

■ 2: nobilissimus, ἔ... Καῖσαρ,
 nobilissimus Caesar, IGRom. 4.598 (tit. bil.)
 (Phrygia, 247-250 p.).

ἐποκία: colonia (cf. p. 108), τῶν ἐξιόντων ἔς
 τὰς ἔ... App. BC 2.135 (565); sic MSS
 nonnulli: ἀποκίας emendavit Musgr.

ἐποκιέω: (coloniam deducere ?), ταῖς (πόλεσι)
 τοὺς στρατευομένους ἔ... ὡς ἔξων φρούρια
 κατὰ... Ιταλίας App. BC 1.96 (448); sed
 non erant fortasse colonia Romana.

ἐποκισις: (deductio coloniae ?), ἡ πολλοὺς
 εἶχεν Ιταλούς ἔξι ἔ... Γαίου Καῖσαρος App.
 BC 5.137 (570); de Lampsaco; non erat
 tamen, ut videtur, colonia Romana. (Vide p.
 108 et Bowersock, Augustus, p. 64, n. 2.)

ἐποκος: colonus (cf. p. 108), ἐπεμψαν ἔ... καὶ
 ωρόμασαν Ιονδίαν Ιοζαν Str. 3.1.8 (140);
 ἔ... εἰλήφασι Ρωμαίων Str. 3.2.15 (151); ἔ...
 τοῦ ἀπελευθερικοῦ γένους Str. 8.6.23 (381);
 cf. DH 17/18.5.2.

ἐπομαι: (legatus esse), ἐπρέσβενεν· καλοῦσι δ'
 οὕτω τοὺς τοῖς ἡγεμόσι τῶν ἐθνῶν ἔ... ἐς
 βοηθείαν App. BC 1.38 (173).

ἐπουλώνομον: (VIIvir) epulonum (cf. pp. 4,
 7, 116), σεπτέμονιρον ἔ... IGRom. 4.275,
 373-390 (Pergamum, II); ἐπτὰ ἄνδρων ἔ...
 AE 1929.98 (Didyma, de eodem viro);
 [ἐπτὰ] ἄνδρων ἔ... Ephes. 3.33-34 (de
 eodem); σεπτέμονιρον ἔ... SEG 17.569
 (Lycia, eodem temp.).

ἐπουράνιος: divus (cf. p. 125), ἔ... θεός
 Σεβαστός, divi Aug., ILS 5883 (tit. bil.)
 (Amastris, temp. Claudi.).

οἱ ἐπτὰ (ἄνδρες): VIIviri (epulonum) (cf. p.
 116), οἱ ἔ... ἄνδρες οἱ ἱεροποιοί Mon. Anc.
 Gr. 4.8; οἱ ἔ... καλούμενοι DC 43.51.9, cf.
 53.1.5; [ἔ...] ἄνδρων ἐπουλώνων Ephes.
 3.33-34 (II); ιεροσύνη ἡ τῶν ἔ... ἄνδρων
 Ephes. 3.28 (II); ἔ... ἄνδρων ἐπουλον. AE

1929.98 (Didyma, II).

ἐπώνυμος ἀρχή: (*consulatus*) (cf. p. 16), ή ἐ... ἀρχή ή ἐν ἄστει App. BC 4.49 (215), et al.; ἀρχαὶ ἐ... τὴν πορφύραν περιτίθενται Hdn. 1.16.3; ἀξίου νομισθέντος τὴν ἐ... τοῦ ἔτους ἀρχεων Jul. Or. 3.107.D.

ἔργα δημόσια: *opera publica*, ἐπὶ ἐ... δημοσίων τῶν ἐν Τρώμῃ Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (temp. Vesp.); ἐπιμελητής ἐ... δημοσίων *IGRom.* 3.174 (Ancyra, II).

Ἐστιάς: *Vestalis*, ταῖς φυλαττούσαις τὸ *ιερὸν πῦρ* παρθένοις αἱ καλοῦνται Ἐ... DH 2.64.5; τρεῖς τῶν Ἐ... ἀπέκτεινεν Philostr. *VA* 7.6 (284); αἱ Ἐ... παρθένοι Plu. *Cic.* 19 (870); νόμος ταῖς Ἐ... παρθενεύεσθαι Polyaen *Strat.* 8.1.

Ἐστιάς *ιερεία*: *Vestalis*, τῆς Ἐ... θυηπόλοι DH 3.67.2; τῆς Ἐ... πρόπολοι DH 1.76.4; *ιερήαι τῆς* Ἐ... *IG* 12.2.58 (Lesbos, 29 a.).

ἐστράτευμα: *veteranus sum* (cf. p. 16), τῶν ὑπὸ Καίσαρος ἐ... Plu. *Brut.* 21 (993); τοὺς ἐ... ἐμπειροπολέμους App. BC 2.34 (134).

ἐστρατηγηκώς, vide στρατηγέω.

ἐταυρ(ε)ία 1: *collegium*, *sodales sunt qui eiusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἐ... vocant*, *Dig.* 47.22.4 (Gaius). ■ 2: *sodalitas*, *τρίτην τωὰ ἐ... ἦν Ιουλίαν ὠνόμασαν* DC 44.6.2.

ἐταυρικόν 1: *collegium*, *τὰ ἐ... κολλήγια ἐπιχωρίως καλούμενα* DC 38.13.2. ■ 2: *sodalitas*, *ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐ... τοῦ Ιουλίου ἐτέτακτο* DC 45.30.2.

ἐταῖρος 1: *sodalis* (cf. pp. 14, 117), Ἐ... Τίτιος *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.7. ■ 2: *amicus Caesaris*, ἐν τοῖς ἐ... κριθεῖς παρὰ Τιβερίου Philo *Flacc.* 1.2; ἐν τῇ τάξει τῶν ἐ... Philo *Leg.* 36.286; Φούλβιος ὁ Καίσαρος ἐ... Plu. *De Garrulitate* 11 (508); cf. Athenaeus 14.652a, Smallwood 1.370.107.

ἐτήσιος: *annuus* (cf. p. 16), *προστάταις* ... ἐ... ἐχρήσαντο App. *Proem.* 6.20; ὑπάτοις ἐ... *προστάταις* App. BC 1.99 (463); ἐπὶ τὴν ἐ... ἀρχὴν χιλίαρχοι App. *Gall. fr.* 3.3 (trib. mil. cos. pot.).

ἐναστής: (*ovatio*) (cf. p. 8), τῷ ἐλάσσονι ...

ὅν καλοῦσσων οὐαστήν ... τὸ γάρ πρῶτος ε... ἐλέγετο DH 5.47.2; cf. Plu. *Marc.* 22 (310). εὐγενεία: *patricius*, διὰ τί τὰς ἐν ταῖς ὑποδήμασι σεληνίδας οἱ διαφέρεων δοκοῦντες ε... φοροῦσσων; Plu. *Quaest Rom.* 76 (282); τὴν ε... ἐξωμόσατο DC 37.51.1; τὸ σύμβολον τῆς ε... περιηρτημένος τῷ ὑποδήματι Philostr. *VS* 2.1.8 (555).

εὐγενής: *patricius*, τῶν γάρ νῦν ε... ἀνδρῶν τὸ τῶν Παραίων ὄνομαζόμενον γένος διαμένει DS 4.21.2.

εἰθηνία: *annonia* (cf. p. 138), *ἴπαρχος* ε... *IG* 14.917 (Portus, 201 p.); ε... ἐπιμελητής *IG* 4.795 (Troizen, II, de honore coloniae Corinthi); ἐνδοξότατος *ἴπαρχος* Αἰγύπτου καὶ ε... *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, c. 180 p.); *ἴπαμελητής* ε... ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῆς ὅχθης τοῦ Εὐφράτου *ILS* 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. Traiani); vide Robert *La Carie* no. 78. pp. 180-181.

εἰπάρνφος: *laticlavus*, οἱ ε... καὶ εἰδοκιμεῖν οἰόμενοι Philo *Leg.* 43.344; οἱ ε... καὶ πλούσιοι Luc. *Alex.* 26 (2.235); ταντα τῶν ε... ἐπὶ τῷ πλάτει τῆς πορφύρας μέγα φρονοῦντα Luc. *Demonax* 41 (2.389).

εἰπατρίδης: *patricius*, τὸν παῖδα ἐς τοὺς ε... ἐν Τρώμῃ ἐνέγραψεν Ἀντωνῖος αὐτοκράτωρ *SIG³* 858 (Roma, 161 p.); τὸ τῶν ε... γένος DC 52.42.5; ἀγορανόμοι ἐξ ε... DC 43.51.3; ἐκ τῶν πατρικίων οὓς ε... ἀν τις εἶποι Plu. *Sulla* 1 (451); et saepe apud auctores.

εἰπατρίς: *patricius*, ἀνδρῶν τῶν τὰς ε... ἀρχὰς ἔχοντων DC 46.45.3; (εἰπάτριδας Dindorf, εἰπατρίδας MSS LM).

εἰσχημάνως: *honesta missione*, *βετρανὸς* ἐν λεγιῶνι τεταρτῇ Σκυθικῇ ἀπολυθεῖς ε... AE 1954.233 (Claudiopolis Bithyniae, temp. incert.).

ἐφαιρέω: *sufficere* (cf. p. 168), *Κόωτος* ... μόνος ὑπάτευσεν. ὁ γάρ σὺν αἰτῷ χειροτονηθεὶς ἀπέθανε καὶ ὁ ἐ... DC 36.4.2, (emendavit Dindorf: ἀφιερωθεὶς ἀφιτρωθεὶς MSS).

ἔφεδρος: *praeses* (*proconsul*), *Μακεδονίας* ... *Βροῦτος* ἐ... ἦν Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.28, (emendavit Müller, ἔφεδρος MSS;

fortasse tamen ἔφορος, q.v.).
 ἐφέσιμος: appellatus (de iudicio), δίκαιος αὐτὸς
ἰδίᾳ τά τε ἐ... καὶ τὰ ἀναπόμπημα DC 52.33.1;
ἐ... δίκαιος DC 59.18.2.
 ἐφίππια: phalerae (don. mil.), ἐ... χρυσοῖς
τετψημένον καὶ πορφύρα SEG 4.731
(Amasia Ponti, c. 100 p.).
 ἐφίστημι 1: praeficere, Λέπιδον δὲ Αἰμίλιον ἐ...
τῇ πόλει App. BC 2.41 (165) (praef. urb.);
ἐ... τῶν στρατοπέδων Hdn. 1.8.1. (praef.
praet). ■ 2: curator esse, ἐ... τῇ περὶ τὸ
σιτικὸν οἰκονομᾶ Plu. Romp. 50 (665).
 ἔφορος 1: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), τὸν πάντων
 ἐ... καὶ πρύτανων Aristid. 26 K 90. ■ 2:
 (praeses), Nic. Dam. 130.28; vide supra s.v.
 ἔφεδρος.

H

ἡβοκάτος, vide ἡουκάτος.

ἡγεμονεύεις 1: praeses provinciae, νόον εὑμενόντα ἀεὶ ἐφ' ἡ... φέροις ως λίσσου' ἔγωγε SEG 1.405 a (Heraeum Sami, III) (carmen); τὸν κλυτὸν ἡ... IG 5.1.540 (Sparta, c. 200 p.) (carmen); Ρούστικον ἡ..., πόσω IGRom. 1.209 (Roma, temp. incert.) (carmen). ■ 2: princeps, 'Αδριανὸς προφερέστατος ἡ... AP 7.158.

ἡγεμονεύω 1: princeps esse, Αἴγυούστου Ρωμαίων ἡ... Jos. BJ 1.20; Γάιος... τέταρτον ἐνιαυτὸν ἡ... Jos. AJ 19.201. ■ 2: praefectus esse Aegypti, ἡ... Φλ. Τιτιάνου ἐπιστρατηγοῦντος... IGRom. 1.1112 (166 p.); τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἡ... PSI 10.1149 (I); ὑπὸ (τοῦ δεῶν) ἡ... P. Oxy. 273; cf. P. Oxy. 635, P. Lond. 358, BGU 807 et al.; ὁ ἡ... . . . ἔκρωεν SB 5678 (118 p.). ■ 3: praeses esse provinciae (cf. pp. 10, 147), ἡ... τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος, πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου IGRom. 1.573 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 184-5 p.); ἡ... Στατιλίου Βαρβάρου ὑπάτον ἀποδεδειγμένου IGRom. 1.746 (Thracia, temp. Sept. Sev.); similia saepissime de legatis Thraciae, Moesiae c. 150-250 p., e.g. IGRom. 1.669-70, 685, 691, 718-9 (cf. p.

10); ἡ... Π. Ἀλφίου IGRom. 3.162 (Galatia, 145-161 p.); τῷ τῆς Συρίας ἡ... Jos. Vit. 30; cf. AJ 15.345; ἡ... τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου En. Luc. 2.2; ἐς Παννονίαν . . . ἡ... DC 78.13.2; καθ' ὃν τῆς Ἀσίας ἡ... χρόνον Ephes. 2.19 (OGI 493) (de Antonino Pio, proconsule Asiae, c. 135 p.); Λεπίδω . . . ἄρχοντι μὲν Ιβηρίας, ἡ... δ' αὐτῆς διὰ φιλων App. BC 2.107 (447).

ἡγεμονία, vide p. 151; nota tamen haec: ■ 1: imperium principis, principatus, ἔτει τετάρτω τῆς . . . ἡ... Jos. Vit. 1.5; cf. IGLSyr. 867. ■ 2: imperium Romanum, τὸν πρὸς Μιθριδάτον πόλεμον ὑπέρ τῆς Ρωμαίων ἡ... καὶ τῆς . . . ἐλευθερίας SIG³ 742 (Ephesus, 85 a.); cf. SIG³ 747. ■ 3: imperium (ducis liberae r.p.) (cf. p. 134), ἐφ' ἡ... τεταγμένος Plu. Ant. 42 (935); cf. Plb. 3.110.4. ■ 4: provincia (cf. p. 137), δοσοὶ ἐς ἡ... ἐθνῶν ἐξήσαν App. BC 2.17 (62); τοῖς ἐν ἡ... εὐλαβεῖτο Philo Leg. 34.259; ἡ ἐν Ἀφρικῇ ἡ... DC 49.36.4. ■ 5: praesidatus provinciae, officium praesidis, ἐκατόνταρχος τῆς ἡ... IGRom. 3.1264 (Arabia, temp. incert.); τῇ ἡ... ἐντυγχάνεω BGU 1578 (II-III); ἡγεμονία ἐπὶ τὴν ἡ... Philostr. VS 2.1.11 (560); ὁ τῆς Ἀχαίας ἄρχων μεσούσης τῆς ἡ... ἀπέθανεν DC 55.27.6; ἐπὶ ἡ... Ποπλίου Καλούεισίου MAMA 8.211 (Lykaonia, 106-7 p.); ἐν παντὶ τῷ τῆς ἡ... χρόνῳ Inscr. Perg. 8.3.24 (c. 220 p.) (sed de quaestore pro praetore provinciae).

ἡγεμονικός 1: principalis (cf. p. 145), ἡ ἡ... κλῆσις Jos. BJ 2.207; ἡ... ψυχή Philo Leg. 8.56; θεοῖς τοῦ ἡ... πραιτωρίου IGRom. 1.1 (Eboracum Britanniae, temp. incert.). ■ 2: praefectorius Aegypti (cf. p. 146), ἐπὶ τῶν κρίσεων τῶν ἡ... SB 9016.15 (160 p.); αἱρετής ἡ... βιβλιοθήκης P. Oxy. 1654.7 (150 p.); ἡ... διάγνωσις BGU 1210.40.113 (II). ■ 3: praesimalis (cf. p. 149), οὐτε δὲ ἐντεύξεως ἡ... MAMA 8.554 (Aphrodisias, II-III); κατὰ ἡ... π[ρόσταγμα] δύο τῶν θηκῶν τοῖς κληρονόμοις CIG 4573 b (Syria, temp. incert.). ■ 4: curulis, δίφρος ἡ... Plu. Quaest. Rom. 113 (291). ■ 5: (viri

principes), ἡ... νεανίσκοι Plu. Aem. 17 (263); οἱ ἀπὸ Ρώμης ἡ... Plu. Pomp. 64 (653).
 ήγεμών, vide pp. 144-51; nota tamen haec:
 ■ 1: princeps, imperator, περὶ ὡν
 αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Σεβαστὸς ἡ...
 ἡμέτερος... Cyr. Ed. 5.86 (Sherk 31).
 ■ 2: dux (lib. reipublicae), ὑπέγραψαν
 Κορηνηλίου Σύλλα ἡ... Εὐτυχοῦς App. BC
 1.97 (451). ■ 3: praefectus Aegypti, τὸ
 πεμφθὲν διάταγμα ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου ἡ...
 Τιβερίου Ιουλίου... OGI 669.1 (edictum
 Tib. Alex., 68 p.); cf. Str. 17.1.29, papyrus
 passim; ἡ... τῆς χώρας Philo Flacc. 5.31.
 ■ 4: praeses provinciae, πάροντος τοῦ ἡ...
 IG 7.2711 (Boeotia, 37 p.); οἱ ἡ... τοῦ ἔθνους
 SIG³ 838 (Ephesus, temp Hadriani); et apud
 auctores saepissime; Plu. De. Def. Orac. 45
 (432), D. Chrys. 38.33, Hdn. 2.9.9, et al.
 ■ 5: legatus, ἡ... πρεσβευτής...
 Γερμανίας IGRom. 3.174-5 (Ancyra, II
 med.); ἡ... Κιλικίας Λυκαονίας Ἰσαυρίας ἡ...
 λεγιῶνος Β' Ανγ. SEG 18.557 (Pergamum,
 II); ἡ... λεγιῶνος Α' Αθ. OGI 548 (Ancyra,
 II); ὁ κράτιστος ἡ... Τρέβιος... IGRom.
 3.739.3.99 (Rhodiapolis Lyciae, 123-153
 p.). ■ 6: praefectus, ἡ... τῶν στρατοπέδων
 Philostr. VS 2.32 (627); ὁ τῆς ἐν
 Μεταποντίῳ φρουρᾶς ἡ... App. Hann. 33
 (137). ■ 7: magistratus, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους
 ἡ... καὶ στρατηγοὺς Plu. Pomp. 9 (623).
 ήγέομαι 1: praeses esse (cf. pp. 144, 149), [ἡ]...
 τοῦ ἔθνους, leg. Aug. pr. pr., ILS 5337 (tit.
 bil.) (Thracia, c. 172 p.); cf AE 1955.215,
 SIG³ 888, de praes. Thraciae; ὁ ἡ... τοῦ
 ἔθνους SEG 13.492 (Asia, 212-7 p.); ὁ τῆς
 ἑτέρας Γερμανίας ἡ... Plu. Galba 22 (1062);
 ἡ... Ιουδαίων τῇ... ἔξονσία Jos. AJ 18.2;
 τῆς περὶ τὸ Πέργαμον Ἀσίας ἡ... App. Mith.
 11 (34); cf. BC 1.62 (279), 3.26 (97); οὐδὲ
 ἐλέχθη παρὰ τῷ ἡ... SEG 17.759 (Syria,
 temp. Caracallae); ἡ... τῶν ἔθνων Dig.
 49.1.25; cf. P. Oxy. 2104, DC 79.18.2.
 ■ 2: praepositus esse, ἡ... στρατιωτικοῦ
 ἐπαρχείας IGRom. 1.623 (Tomi, temp.
 Gordianorum); ἡ... οὐηξιλλατίσων IGRom.
 3.1033 (Palmyra, 244 p.); τῆς ἐπὶ πᾶσαν

θάλασσαν ἡ... εἰρήνης μετ' ἔξονσίας σιδήρου
 IGRom. 4.1057 (Cos insula, 230 p.), i.e.,
 praepositus paci tuenda per oram
 maritimam, vide Pflaum Carrières 325 p.
 841; supplevit [ήγησάμενος λεγι]ῶνος Inscr.
 Perg. 8.3.21 von Premerstein, sed melius
 [πραιπόσιτος λεγι]ῶνος Habicht. ■ 3:
 (magistratus, domini) (cf. p. 151), τῶν ἡ...
 Ρωμαίων βουλ[ή] SIG³ 704 H (Delphi, 117-6
 a.); πλείστην ὥπην παρὰ τοῖς ἡ... SIG³ 761a
 (Delphi, post 48 a.); πρεσβεύσαντα πρὸς
 τοὺς ἡ... ἐν Ρώμῃ Et. An. 313 (Aphrodisias,
 I a.); πλείστους τῶν ἡ... φίλους
 κατεσκεύασεν τῷ ἔθνει BCH 83 (1959)
 498.1.5 (ad Corinthum, I); cf. Jos. AJ
 18.280; Justin. Mart. Apol. 2.1.89a; Inscr.
 Priene 108.139, 109.103, 111.12; L. Robert
 Rev. Phil. Ser. 3.41 (1967) 49.

ήγητωρ 1: (praefectus (equitum)), Ἄσκληπίου
 δμῶα... Πείσωνα ἵππικὸν ἡ... IG 2² 3640
 (172-3 p.); cf. JRS 2 (1912) 90. ■ 2:
 princeps, Αὐσόνων ἀ... ὀπάδος IG 14.1374
 (Roma, temp. Traiani) (carmen).

ήδικτον: edictum (cf. p. 6), τὰ γὰρ
 ἐπιτάγματα καὶ τὰς διαγραφὰς ἡ... οἱ
 Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι DH 5.73.1; Ἐλληνες γὰρ
 διατάγματα, Ρωμαῖοι δὲ ἔ... προσαγο-
 ρεύοντο. Plu. Marc. 24 (312).

ήμεριτος: emeritus (cf. p. 5), Φλ. Ζήνων ἡ...
 στόλου IGRom. 1.552 (Dalmatia, temp.
 incert.).

ήμιθεος: divus (cf. p. 124), ὁ ἡ... ἐκεῶνος
 Καῖσαρ DC 56.36.2.

ήουκάτος: evocatus (cf. pp. 5, 6), Μ.
 Ερέννιω... ἡ... Σεβαστοῦ IGBulg. 2250
 (Thracia, temp. incert.); ἡ... Αὐγούστου,
 evoc. Aug., IG 9.1.301 (tit. bil.) (cf. p. 9)
 (Locri, temp. incert.); cf. IGRom. 3.1009;
 Delphes 3.1.205; AE 1908.259; MAMA
 6.376; DC 45.12.3; L. Robert Hell.
 2.126-130; Hegesippus ap. Eus. HE 3.20.1;
 P. Ross-Georg. 3.1.5 (II).

ήρως: divus (cf. p. 124), τεμένη... τῷ πατρὶ¹
 Καῖσαρι... ἡ... αὐτὸν Ιούλιον ὀνομάσας DC
 51.20.6; ἐς τοὺς ἡ... ἐγγραφῆναι DC 67.2.6;
 69.2.5; 78.9.2; cf. ήρωακὰς τιμάς datas

Pertinaci, DC 74.17.4.

Θ

θάλαμος: cubiculum, Ἐκλεκτος ὁ τοῦ θ... προεστώς Hdn. 1.16.4; τὴν τοῦ θ... ἔξουσίαν Hdn. 1.12.3; ἐπὶ [τὴν τοῦ θ... καὶ τοῦ σώματος τοῦ ἐμοῦ πίστιν ἐπιταταγμένος AE 1952.6 (AJP 1950.177-9) (Athenae, temp. Commodi, supplevit Oliver).

θάνατος 1: θ... δύκαι: capitalis (IIIviri), οἱ τρεῖς οἱ τὰς θ... δύκας προστεταγμένοι DC 54.26.6.

- 2: θ... ἔξουσία: (ius) gladii, ἔξουσίαν θ... καὶ ζωῆς ἔχοντες Galen 14 K 215.

θανατώ, θ... ἔξουσία: (ius) gladii, τούς γε καὶ θ... τοὺς ἀρχομένους ἔξουσίαν ἔχοντας DC 53.14.5.

θεῖος 1: divus (cf. p. 125), πρὸς τὸν θ... αὐτοκράτορα IGRom. 3.493 (Lycia, temp. Traiani); θ... Λούκιος Inscr. Cret. 4.277; θ... Ἀντωνεῖος IG 5.1.953 (Boea Laconiae, temp. Caracallae; “Divum Antoninum inscite(!) sic reddidit scriba” Wilamowitz ad loc.); θ... Σεουήρου νιός Inscr. Perg. 8.2.283; θ... Μάρκου ὄρατίων Dig. 27.1.1.4 (Modestinus); τὸν θ... Μάρκου . . . οἴδαμεν Galen 14 K 216; ἐπὶ τῷ θ... Αὐγούστῳ DC 56.35.1; cf. IGRom. 4.850, Jos. AJ 19.289; θεὸς μὲν δῆθεν εὐσεβῶς μετριάζων δυνομάζεσθαι παρηγένετο, θ... δὲ μᾶλλον Lyd. Mag. 2.3. ■ 2: sacer, imperatorius, imperialis, κατὰ τὰς θ... τῶν προγόνων διατάξεις SIG³ 876 (Smyrna, 198 p.); cf. AE 1936.136; λογιστεύων ἐκ θ... προστάξεως SEG 2.410 (Thessalonica, III); τοῖς θ... κριτηρίοις τῶν Σεβαστῶν SIG³ 807 (Magnesia ad Maeandrum, temp. Neronis); εἰς τὸ θ... δικαστήριον SEG 17.759 (Syria, temp. Caracallae); ζάκορος τῶν θ... εἰκόνων Rev. Et. Anc. 62 (1960) p. 316 (Athenae, II); μήτε διάταξις μήτε θ... ἐπιστολή Robert Et. Anat. 303 (Aphrodisias, temp. Sev. Alex.). ■ 3: divinus (de principe vivo), ὑπὸ τοῦ θ..., imp. Caes. M. Aurelius, ILS 5337 (tit. bil.) (Macedonia, c. 172 p.); τῶν θεῶν καὶ τῶν θ... βασιλέων Aristid. 23 K 79; περὶ

τοῦ θ... καὶ φιλανθρώπου βασιλέως [Aristid.] 35 K 1.

θειότατος 1: divus (cf. p. 125), ὁ θ... Αὐγούστος ἔκρων Dig. 14.2.9 (Modestinus); ὁ θ... Σεβῆρος Dig. 27.1.1.4 (idem). ■ 2: sacer, imperatorius, imperialis, θ... ἀντιγραφαῖς IGRom. 3.739.20.3 (Rhodiapolis Lyciae, 153 p.); cf. JHS 10 (1900) 77-8. ■ 3: divinus (de principe vivo), κατ' αὐθεντίας καὶ εὐεργεσίας τῶν θ... βασιλέων, ex auctoritate optimorum maximorumque imperatorum, SEG 18.740 (tit. bil.) (Cyrene, 165-6 p.); ἡ τοῦ θ... Καίσαρος γενέθλιος ημέρα OGI 458 (Priene et alibi Asiae, I); τοῦ θ... Ἀδριανοῦ ἀκούοντος IGRom. 1.1201 (statua Memnonis); cf. IG 2² 2090, Cat. of Sparta Museum 204; θ... ἀρχοντες Aristid. 19 K 5; οἱ θ... αὐτοκράτορες . . . Σμυρναίοις SIG³ 876 (temp. Sev.).

θειότης: (divinitas) (cf. p. 13), ἰκεσίαν τῇ θ... σου προσκομίζομεν SIG³ 888 (Thracia, 238 p.); cf. AE 1966.436, ἡ θ... τῶν δεσποτῶν.

θέλημα: edictum? (cf. p. 128), ἐξαιφνῆς πλεῦ με ἀπὸ Τρωάδος εἰς Νεάπολων ως τὸ θ... προστάσσει Ignatius Ep. Polyc. 8 (Migne PG 728A).

θεοειδέστατος: (divinus), πρεσβεύσας πρὸς τὸν θ... βασιλέα Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα IG 5.1.572 (Sparta, 239 p.).

θεός 1: divus, vide p. 124; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: Γάιος Ιούλιος Καίσαρ ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεὶς θ... DS 1.4.7 et al.; ναὸν θ... Ιούλιον Mon. Anc. Gr. 10.4; θεός ἐκ θ... OGI 655; Καίσαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ θ..., Caesaris divi Augusti, AE 1966.425 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 23-21 a.).

■ 2: ἐν θ...: divus (cf. p. 125), ὁ ἐν θ... Ἀδριανὸς SEG 11.492 (Sparta, II); οἱ ἐν θ... αὐτοκράτορες IG 12.1.786 (Lindos, ? II); τοῖς ἐν θ... τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων JRS 59 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, temp. Gord. III).

■ 3: divinus, deus (de principe vivo) διδάσκαλος γάρ τῶν Σεβάρου παῖδων ἐνομίσθη καὶ θ... διδάσκαλον ἐκαλοῦμεν αὐτόν Philostr. VS 2.24 (607); ὅτε θ... Μᾶρκος τοῖς Μαρκομάνοις συνεπλέκετο Luc.

= maiestas in vise de velicitatione (mētērēsis)
JNS 1976.

Alex. 48 (2.254).

θέσις, ἐπὶ θ... νόμων: (dictator) legibus scribundis, δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ θ... νόμων καὶ καταστάσει τῆς πατρίδος App. BC 1.99 (462); cf. νομοθέτης et StR II³.703.

θεοπέσιος: divus (cf. pp. 16, 124), μάρτυρα ποιήσομαι τὸν θ... Μᾶρκον Philostr. VS 2.1.12 (562); βασιλεῖοι τε καὶ θ... φύσεις Philostr. VS 2.9.2 (583); sed ὁ θ... Πλάτων [Philostr.] Ep. 73.256 Kayser.

θησαρός: fiscus, ἡ ούσια τοῖς Καίσαρος θ... ἔγκατατάσσεται Jos. BJ 2.111; θ... Καίσαρος ὀφειλόμεναι Jos. AJ 18.158; cf. DC 53.22.3.

θιασώτης: sodalis (cf. p. 117), θ... οἱ ἀπέδειξαν DC 56.46.1; διὰ τῶν τοῦ Αἰγαίου θ... DC 58.12.5.

θρεπτός: verna, alumnus, Ἰούλιος Σόλων βφ. Ἐρμαίω θ... εὐσεβείας ἐνεκεν μόνῳ AE 1955.269 (Olympos Lyciae, temp. incert.); θ... ἀπλονστάτω, alumno simplicissimo, LW 3.1953 (tit. bil.).

θριαμβευτικός: triumphalis, θ... πρεσ[βευτήν] AE 1940.169 (Syria, temp. incert.); fortasse hoc est legendum ap. Plu. Cat. Mai. 24 (351).

θριαμβεύω: triumphare, οἷον οἱ τοῖς θ... ἐφεστῶτες ὅπισθεν καὶ ὑπομνήσοκοντες ... Arr. Epict. 3.24.85; Βάλβος ... ὁ θ... Str. 3.5.3 (169); τὰ γένη καθ' ὧν ἐ... Plu. Pomp. 45 (642); ὡς ἔθος τοῖς τ... DH 8.70.1.

θριαμβικός: triumphalis, τιμηθεὶς θ... τιμᾶς Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamum, II init.); θ... πομπὰς ἡγε Καίσαρ Nic. Dam. (Fr. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.8; ὁ θ... κόσμος Str. 5.2.2 (220); ἐν ταῖς θ... πομπαῖς Str. 3.4.13 (163); τρόπον τωὰ θ... πομπῆς Plu. Aem. 30 (271); τιμῶν θ.... ἔτυχεν Plu. Sert. 18 (577); θ... ἡμφιεσμένος App. BC 2.106 (442).

θριαμβος: triumphus, ὁ... καταγαγὼν θ... Posidonius (F. Gr. Hist. 87) F 36; ἡ δὲ τῶν ἐπωικῶν πομπὴ, ἦν καὶ θ... ἐκάλουν DC ap. Zon. 7.21; ὁ μέγας καὶ ἐντελῆς θ... Plu. Marc. 22 (310); ἵππικός, πεζικός θ... DH 9.71.4; ὁ οὐαστής θ... DH 5.47.3; cf. Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.20, Plu. TG 1 (824), DS 12.64.3.

θρόνος: imperium principis, principatus, πολλοὶ

δ' ἀμφὶ θ... Τρώμης πεδὸν αἰμάξοντι Orac. Sib. 4.123; cf. Lib. Or. 1.206, et al.

θυοσκός: haruspex, δικέφαλόν τις ἀπεκύψεν ἔμβρυον, ὁ ὑποθήκας τῶν θ... ἐς τὸν Τίφερω ... ἐνεβλήθη Phlegon Trallensis (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F 36.25; νῦν μὲν Τούσκους ἀσφέστερον πρότερον δ' ἀκριβοῦντες θ... ἐκάλουν DH 1.30.3.

ἐπὶ θυσιῶν: pontifex (minor), καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τῶν ιερῶν καὶ θ... Ath. 1.2.C, P. Livius Laterensis, pontifex minor (CIL VI.2126).

θύτης: haruspex, θ... τῶν ἔξηκοντα ILS 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); cf. ILS 4952, arispex ex sexaginta; ὁ θ... Ομβρίκιος Plu. Galb. 24 (1064); ἔρχομαι τοῦντα ἐπὶ τὸν ἔξηγητὴν τοῦτον καὶ θ... καὶ λέγω ὅτι· ἐπίσκεψαι μοι τὰ σπλάγχνα, τί μοι σημαίνεται Arr. Epict. 1.17.20.

I

ι' ἄνδρες: XViri (stlit. iud.) (cf. p. 9), ἄρξας ι...' ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ Τρώμης IG 14.719 (Neapolis, I a.).

ιε' ἄνδρες: XVviri (sac. fac.) (cf. p. 9), ιερεὺς ἐν τοῖς ι... IG 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116-7 p.); τιμηθεὶς ιερωσύνῃ τῶν ι... ILS 8834 (Gortyna, 52 p.).

ιγκονιστιών: inquisitio (cf. p. 5), ἵππῳ δημοσίῳ τετιμημένος ἐξ ι... AE 1951.31 (Prusias ad Hypium, temp. incert.); cf. Curt. Ruf. 4.6.30, inquisitio novorum militum et vide Nicolet BCH 91 (1967) 411-422.

ιερεῖα: vestalis, εὐχαριστῆσαι τοὺς πρέσβεις τῇ τε συγκλήτῳ καὶ ταῖς ι... Ἑστίας IG 12.2.58 b 23 (Mytilene, c. 29 a.); τοὺς ιερεῖς καὶ τὰς ι.... θυσίαν ποιεῶ, in qua pontifices et virgines veistales, Mon. Anc. Gr. 6.9.

ιερεύς: (flamen, sacerdos), vide pp. 116-17; nota tamen haec, exempli gratia: ι... ἐν τρίσι συστήμασι ιερωσυνῶν ILS 8815 (Delphi, I init.). ■ 1: augur, οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ι... οὖς αὐγούρας καλοῦσα Plu. Ant. 5 (917); ι... τῶν αἴγούρων προσαγορευομένων Plu. Aem. 3 (256). ■ 2: pontifex, ὡν γάρ μέγιστος ι...

DS 27.2.1; ὁ πάντιμος ἵ... DS 38.9.17; ὁ μέγιστος καὶ πρῶτος ἵ... Plu. TG 21 (834); Ἰ...[μεγίστῳ] IGRom. 4.683 (Sebaste Asiae, temp. Tib.) (si sana lectio); ἐγγραφῆναι ἐς τῆς μεγίστης ιερωσύνης τοὺς ἵ... App. BC 5.72 (305); Ἰ... ἀπέφηνε καὶ ὑπατον App. BC 4.51 (221); τοὺς ἵ... καὶ τὰς ιερεῖς, pontifices et] vir[gines Ve]stal[es], Mon. Anc. Gr. 6.9. ■ 3: X/XVvir sac. fac., Ἰ... ἐν τοῖς ιε' ἀνδράσω IG 5.2.151 (Tegea 116-7 p.); Ἰ... πεντεκαιδέκαδρος IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); oī δέκα ἵ... DC fr. 74.1. ■ 4: sodalis, Ἰ... ἐν τοῖς Αὐγουσταλίοις IG 5.2.151 (Tegea, 116-7 p.); Ἰ... Ἀντωνειανός AE 1958.15 (Argos, c. 170 p.); Ἀντωνειανός Οὐηριανός ἐκ τῶν συγκατηξιωμένων φιλτάτων ἵ... ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

ιεροδιδάσκαλος: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αὐτοὺς ... ἵ... καλεῖν οὐχ ἀμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.

ιερομημών: pontifex (cf. p. 116), νεών καὶ βωμὸν ως ἀν oī ἵ... ἔξηγῶνται DH 8.55.3; ἐς τὴν λοχῖτιν ἐκκλησίαν ἵ... καὶ οἰωνιστῶν παρόντων DH 10.57.6; oī θ' ἵ... θυσίαν ἐπιτέλουν ἦν καλοῦσσιν Ἀμβάρονιa Str. 5.3.2 (230) (hos arvales fuisse censem multi, vide tamen Mnemosyne 6 (1938) 225-240).

ιερονόμος: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ δὲ βούλεται τις αὐτοὺς ... ἵ... καλεῖν οὐχ ἀμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.

ιερόμαυ: pontifex esse, Μούκιον Σκαιόλαν τὸν τὴν μεγίστην Πρωμαίων ιερωσύνην ἵ... App. BC 1.88 (403).

ιεροπούσ: (II/X/XVvir)sac. fac. (cf. p. 116), τῶν δεκάπεντε .. τῶν ἵ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.5; ιεροφαντῶν τε παρόντων καὶ οἰωνοσκόπων καὶ Ἰ... δυεῶ DH 10.32.4; ιερεὺς πεντεκαιδέκαδρος ἐπὶ τῶν ἵ... IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.).

ιερόπτης: haruspex, καὶ πάντως τῶν καὶ Ἰ... καὶ οἰωνιστὰς ἀπόδειξον DC 52.36.3.

ιερός 1: divinus, sacer (de principe vivo), (ἔτους) η' ἵ... Νέρωνος O. Tait 602, PSI 1132; et saepe in papyris de Nerone, cf. SEG 20.650. ■ 2: sacer, imperatorius, imperialis, Ἰ... γράμματα, sacrae litterae, IG

12.5.1.132 (tit bil) (Paros insula, 204 p.); et saepe, cf. Robert Et. Anat. 137. ■ 3: Ἰ... (βασιλεὺς): (rex) sacrorum, sacrificulus, Ἰ... ἀποδεικνύσθω τις βασιλεὺς DH 4.74.4; τὴν ... τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἰ... ταῖς ἀειπαρθένοις ἔδωκεν DC 54.27.3; βασιλίς τῶν ἐν Ρώμῃ ἵ... IGRom. 4.1687 (Pergamon, II). ■ 4: ἄρχων Ἰ...: pontifex (maximus), Γαίον μὲν δὴ αὐτοκράτορα ὅντα καὶ ἄρχοντα ἵ... App. BC 4.8 (34) (ιερέων Mendelssohn); ἀνδρὸς ιεροφάντου Γαίον Παπιρίου, τὴν ἀπάντων τῶν Ἰ... ἱγμονίαν ἔχοντος DH 3.36.4; cf. καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τῶν Ἰ... εἴναι καὶ θυσιῶν ἵπο... βασιλέως Μάρκου Ath. 1.2C, P. Livius Laterensis, quem pontificem minorem nominat CIL VI.1216.

ιεροσκόπος: haruspex, ὃν ἡμεῖς μὲν Ἰ...

καλοῦμεν Πρωμαῖοι δὲ ... ἀρούσπικα DH

2.22.3; cf. DS 32.12.

ιεροφάντης: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αὐτοὺς καλεῖν ... ως ἡμεῖς ἀξιοῦμεν Ἰ... οὐχ ἀμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3; et saepe, e.g. 2.66.3, 3.22.6, 3.36.4, 8.38.1; δέ μέγιστος τῶν ποντιφίκων οἵοις ... μᾶλλον Ἰ... τάξις εἰληχεν. Plu. Numa 9 (66).

ιεροφαντικός: pontificalis, δώδεκα μὲν εἴναι βίβλους Ἰ... Plu. Num. 22 (74).

ιεροφύλαξ: pontifex (cf. p. 116), εἰ βούλεται τις αὐτοὺς καλεῖν .. εἴτε Ἰ... οὐχ ἀμαρτήσεται τοῦ ἀληθοῦς DH 2.73.3.

ιερωσύνη 1: collegium, sacerdotium, ai τέσσαρες Ἰ..., λέγω τοὺς ποντίφικας καὶ τοὺς οἰωνιστὰς τοὺς τε ἐπτά καὶ πεντεκαιδέκα DC 53.1.5; ἐς τέσσαρας Ἰ... τελοῦντες DC 58.12.5; Ἰ... δύο τετμημένον τῇ τε ἐπτά ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῇ περὶ θεὸν Ἀδριανόν Ephes. 3.28 (cf. p. 117); Ἰ... ἡ τῶν ιερωσύνη ILS 8834 (Gortyna, I.); Ἰ... ἡ τῶν Αὐγούρων λεγομένη Plu. TG 4 (825). ■ 2:

pontificatus, τῆς μεγίστης ἵ... οἱ ιερεῖς App. BC 5.72 (305); τὴν μεγίστην Ἰ... ιερώμενος App. BC 1.88 (403); ὁ τὴν μεγίστην ἵ... ἔχων DS 38/9.17; νόμος θεῖος ἵ... ἔχοντα τὴν μεγίστην Plu. Fab. Max. 25 (189); ἐνεγράφη εἰς τὴν ἵ... εἰς τὸν Δομιτίου τόπον Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.4.

ιερώτατος: *nobilissimus*, *λ...* Καῖσαρ *BGU* 484; *Geta*, *quem nobilissimum Caesarem nominant ILS* 427, 457, 459 etc.

ἱλαρχέω: *sevir esse equitum, πανήγυρών των πρὸς τοῖς ἀναβασμοῖς αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀεὶ λ...* ποιεῖσθαι *DC* 55.10.4.

ἱλάρχης: *praefectus alae* (p. 164), *οὐραγείτω δὲ ἡ εὖλη τῶν Γετῶν καὶ ὁ ταύτης ε...* *Arr. Alan.* 8.

ἱλαρχός 1: *sevir equitum* (cf. p. 164), *Γάιον λ...* τε φυλῆς γένεσθαι ἐπέτρεψε *DC* 55.9.9 (*Zon.*). ■ 2: *praefectus alae, τῶν οὖν τις λ...* Κομίνος *App. Hisp.* 43 (176). ■ 3: *decurio, ὃ μὲν πρῶτος αἰρεθεὶς λ...* ἴγεῖται τῆς Ὀηρᾶς καλοῦνται δὲ πάντες δεκουρίωνες *Plb.* 6.25.1.

ἱλη 1: *ala* (cf. p. 164), *δουπλικάριος λ...* Οὐοκοντίων *IGRom.* 1.1184 (*Aegyptus*, 165 p.); *δεκάδαρχον ε...* Κολωνῶν *MAMA* 8.94, 327 (*Lycaonia*, II-III); *ἱππεὺς λ...* Βοκοντίων *τύρμης ... SB* 5218 (II); *οὐετραύὸς στρατευσάμενος ἐν λ...* *BGU* 113.2 (II); *ε...* Κομμαγήνων ... δεκουρίων *IGRom.* 1.1336 (*Aegae*, temp. incert.); *οἱ τῆς ε...* ἥτωι Αὔριαιοι ὄνομα *Arr. Alan.* 1; *αἱ τῶν καταφράκτων ἱππέων λ...* *Hdn.* 8.1.3; cf. *DH* 6.12.3; *Plu. Caes.* 45 (729); *App. BC* 3.45 (184); *Jos. AJ* 17.286. ■ 2: *turma, ὃ μὲν πρῶτος αἰρεθεὶς ἵλαρχος ἴγεῖται τῆς λ...* *Plb.* 6.25.1. ■ 3: (cohors), *φίλους πεντακοσίους οὓς ἐκαλεῖτο φίλων λ...* *App. Hisp.* 84 (365); *hanc cohortem praetoriam fuisse didicit Mommsen (Hermes 14 (1879) 25-35).*

ἱληγός: *praefectus alae, τῶν Μαύρων ἄρχων καὶ ἐν ἱππεῦσι λ...* ἔξήταστο *DC* 68.32.4 (emendavit Capps: Ὀηρᾶς MSS).

ἱμάτιον: *toga, ὃ ἐν λ...* βίος *Plu. Pomp.* 23 (630) (cf. *Cic. De Oratore* 3.42.167); *τὸ ἀπόρφυρον λ...* *Plu. Ant.* 71 (949), et saepe apud eundem.

ἱμπεράτωρ: *imperator* (cf. pp. 6, 7), *πρεσβεύσαντα ... ποτὶ ... Μουρήναν λ...* *SIG³* 745 (*Rhodes*, 82 a.); *λ...* *τε[Sherk* 21 (*Thasos*, I a.); *ἀ πόλις Μουρήναν λ...* *IG* 5.1.1454 (*Messene*, I a.); *ἡ πόλις ... Σύλλαν λ...* *τ[ὸν ... σωτῆρα] Arch. Delt.* 23 A (1968)

293-4 (Acraephia Boeotiae, de Sulla); ὑπατον *〈το ζ〉 λ...* *τὸ [?] Smallwood* 2.137 (*Cythera*, 116-7 p.); *Ι...* *Καισ. M. Αὐρ. Ἀντωνῶς SNG Copenhagen* 13.463 (cf. p. 9); *ὅτι ἔθος ἦν τοῖς Ρωμαίων στρατιώταις ἥρικα ὃ στρατηγὸς σὺν αὐτοῖς μάχῃ ... λ...* *αὐτὸν καλεῖν, ὃ ἐστι βασιλέα DS* 36.14 ap. *Phot.* 244 (538 W), sed phrasis *ὅ ἐστι βασιλέα Photio est attribuenda; vide et Lyd. Mag.* 1.4, 3.3.

ἱμπέριον: *imperium* (cf. p. 6), *ἀγαγόντα δὲ καὶ λ...* *φιλοτεύμως ἐν τῷ λουσωρίῳ IGRom.* 3.481 (*Oenoanda*, 253 p.).

ἱωστρουμεντάριος: *instrumentarius* (cf. p. 4), *Σεββ. ἀπελεύθερος λ...* *ταβουλαρίων MAMA* 7.524 (*Phrygia*, III); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.19 init., 3.35.

ἱντέρρηξ: *interrex* (cf. p. 6), *τόνδε τὸν πενθήμερον ἄρχοντα λ...* *ἐκάλουν· εἴη δ' ἀν* *ἐν τοσῷδε βασιλεὺς App. BC* 1.98 (457).

ἱόκουρος, *vide οὐιόκουρος.*

ἱππαρχέω 1: *magister esse equitum, μετὰ τοῦ Λεπίδου λ...* *DC* 43.48.1; *Λεπίδω προστάξας λ...* *ἀπὸ Ἀντωνίου App. BC* 2.107 (447).

■ 2: *praefectus esse equitum, Γαβιών* νεὸς λ...

ἱππάρχης 1: *magister equitum, Ἀντώνιον τὸν λ...* *καὶ Ἀντώνιον τὸν συνύπατον Καίσαρος Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) 130.17; λ...* *ἀποδείκνυσι Σπόριον Κάσσιον DH* 5.75.2; cf. 6.2.3, 12.2.1. ■ 2: *praefectus equitum, διένεμε ... λ...* *τὸ διπλάσιον App. BC* 2.102 (422); *Ιουκοῦνδος ὃ τεταγμένος λ...*, *Jos. BJ* 2.291. ■ 3: (praefectus), *falsa lectio pro ἵππαρχος ap. Jos. AJ* 18.237, 19.279, 19.299; *vide et Lyd. Mag.* 1.4.15, 2.5.2.

ἱππαρχία: *magisterium equitum, τὰ συμβάντα ἐν τῇ λ...* *DC fr.* 36.26.

ἱππαρχος 1: *magister equitum, παρὰ δικτάτορος ἢ παρὰ λ...* *Jos. AJ* 14.210; *Μωνκίου δὲ λ...* *ἥν αὐτοῦ App. Hann.* 12 (51); *αὐτοκράτορα μὲν Αὐλον Ποστούμιον λ...* *δὲ Λεύκιον Ιούλιον DS* 12.64.1; cf. *Plu. Fab. Max.* 4 (175), *Ant.* 8 (919), *Cam.* 5 (131). ■ 2: *praefectus equitum, τοῖς παρατυχοῦσιν ἀπό τε βουλῆς καὶ λ...* *καὶ χιλιάρχοις αὐτοῦ Πομπηίου App.*

Hisp. 79 (343); cf. *Hisp.* 47 (195), *Mith.* 79.351; προῆλθεν ἔξω τῆς Ἰτύκης καὶ τοῖς Ἰ... ἐνέτυχε, δεόμενος *Plu. Cat. Min.* 62 (790).

ιππάς: *ordo equester, εἰς τὴν Ἰ... τελοῦντες DC 48.33.4, cf. 54.2.5; πρῶτοι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῆς Ἰ... DC 41.7.1; Ἀλβιος ἐς τὴν Ἰ... τελῶν Ael. fr. 222 Hercher; ὅντα με ἐξ Ἰ... τάξεως Hdn. 5.1.5.*

ιππεὺς 1: *eques Romanus, Γ. Κορνήλιος Γναιὸν νιὸς Γάλλος [Ἰ...] Ρωμαίων, C. Cornelius Cn. f. Gall[us eq]ues Romanus, IGRom. 1.1293 (tit. bil.) (Aegyptus, I a. fin.); T. Φλ. Γαιανὸν Ἰ... Ρωμαίων IGRom. 3.204 (Ancyra, III); Ἰ... δὲ Ρωμαίων σύνπαντες ἡγεμόνα νεότητος προσηγόρευσαν Mon. Anc. Gr. 7.16; [Ἰ...] Ρωμαίων Ἰ... Ρωμαίων νιὸς πάτρων τῆς πόλεως IG 5.1.1417 (Methone, I-II); οἱ ἐς τοὺς Ἰ... ξυντελοῦντες Att. Anab. 3.5.7; οἱ καλούμενοι Ἰ... App. BC 2.50 (205); Ἰ... ἐντελεῖς τῶν Ρωμαίων DS 34/5.2.31; Ἰ... ἐκ τοῦ τέλους DC 61.9.1; Κοπώνιος... τάγματος τῶν Ἰ... Jos. AJ 18.2; et saepissime.*

■ 2: *βασιλεὺς Ἰ...: eques praetorianus, ἐπιφανοῦται κελεύσαντος τοῦ Κλεάνδρου οἱ β... Ἰ... Hdn. 1.12.6.*

ιππεύω: *eques Romanus esse, τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἀρχὴν Ἰ... ἔτι ἡρπάκει DC 78.14.4; βελτίσσω ἡ κατὰ ἀπελευθερίαν Ἰ... τε δυνάμενοι DC 48.45.9; τὸ βουλεῦν καὶ τὸ Ἰ... DC 60.7.3; ἡ βουλὴ ἡ μεγάλῃ καὶ τὸ Ἰ... Philostr. VA 4.42 (182); ἔξανισταντο δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δημοσίᾳ Ἰ... Philostr. VS 2.10.5 (589), cf. 1.22.3 (524).*

ιππικὸς 1: *eques, εἰσι δὲ καὶ ἐπίτροποι τοῦ Καισαρος Ἰ... ἄνδρες Str. 3.4.20 (167); ἔξακοσίους εἶχε περὶ αὐτὸν τῶν Ἰ... οἴνον δορυφόρους *Plu. Mar.* 35 (425); Ἰ... πατρὸς οὐ βουλευτοῦ *Plu. Cic.* 11 (866); καὶ πρεμπειλαρίων καὶ Ἰ... IGRom. 3.474 (Lycia, 241 p.); Ἰ... Ρωμαίων ILS 8833 (Ephesus, II). ■ 2: equester, ἡ τε σύγκλητος καὶ τὸ Ἰ... τάγμα *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.11; Ἰ... τάξις DH 12.1.1; ἀξίωμα μὲν Ἰ... ἔχων *Plu. Pomp.* 23 (630); τὰς ἐν Ἰ... τάξει ἀρχὰς διελθὼν μεχρὶ ἐπιτροπικῶν IGRom.*

3.615 (Xanthus Lyciae, post Traianum); cf. *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481. ■ 3: *equitatus, σπεῖρα Ἰ... Ρωμαίων πολιτῶν Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.30 (ante 215 p.); cf. *ILS* 9471, et saepissime.

ιππος δημόσιος: *equus publicus, Ἰ... δημοσίω τιμηθεὶς IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); τετραπλένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ἰ... δημοσίω ἐν Ρωμῇ OGI 567 (Atteleia, II); cf. SEG 17.584; Ἰ... δημόσιον ἔχων Ephes. 3.48 (c. 120-130 p.).*

ιπποτρόφος: *eques Romanus (cf. p. 15), οὐ Λευκανὸς ὁν ἀλλὰ Ρωμαῖος, οὐδὲ τοῦ πλήθους ἀλλὰ τῶν Ἰ... (DChrys.) 37.25.*

ισόθεος: *divus, divinus (cf. p. 124), τὸν πατέρα τῶν Ἰ... ἡξιώσεν App. BC 2.148 (617); cf. Bean Inscr. Side 101 ἐν Ἰ... τιμώμενον] (Pompeius).*

ισονομία: *ius suffragii, civitas Romana, τοὺς μὴ μετέχοντας τῆς Ἰ... ἐς τὰς δέλτους ἔξωριζεν τὰς Καιρετανῶν Str. 5.2.3 (220).*

ισόνομος: *cum iure suffragii, Δέκμος Βροῦτος τὴν Ἰ... ἐκράτει Γαλατίαν σὺν δυεῖν ταγμάτων Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.28.*

ισοπολιτεία 1: *ius suffragii, civitas Romana, τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας ... Ἰ... Str. 5.1.1 (210), τοὺς ἐλευθερουμένους μετέχεω τῆς Ἰ... ἐπέτρεψε DH 4.22.4; cf. 58.3. ■ 2: ius Latii, Ἐρνικας καὶ Λατίους οὓς νεωστὶ δεδώκαμεν τὴν Ἰ... DH 8.74.2, cf. 70.2, 72.5; Ἰ... ἥπερ Λατίους *Plu. Cor.* 30 (228).*

ισοπολίτης 1: *civis Romanus, ἡ βουλὴ ἐχαλέπανε τοὺς ὑπηκόους σφῶν Ἰ... εἰ ποιήσονται App. BC 1.21 (87). ■ 2: socius nominis Latini, τοὺς δ' Ἰ... καὶ συμμάχους τὸ ἐπίβαλλον ἐκάστοις ὑπάρχεω μέρος DH 8.76.2.*

ισοπολιτής: *municipalis, ὅσον ἐν ταῖς ἀποίκοις πόλεσσι ἡ ταῖς Ἰ... ἐκοινώνει τῆς γῆς App. BC 1.10 (41).*

ισόψηφία: *ius suffragii, civitas Romana, Λατίους Ἰ... διδούς *Plu. CG* 9 (838).*

ισόψηφος: *civis, cum iure suffragii, τοὺς συμμαχικοὺς Ἰ... ποιῶν τοῖς πολίταις *Plu. CG* 5 (837).*

ισχύς 1: imperium Romanum (cf. p. 134), ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ... τὴν Ρωμαίων ἵ.... ἔχειρώσατο βίᾳ καὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ App. BC 2.150 (631); ἰγούμενοι τὴν Ρωμαίων ἵ... ἐν τῷ Καίσαρι γεγονέναι τε καὶ διεφθάρθαι App. Illyr. 13 (38). ■ 2: imperium principis, νομίσων τῆς αὐτοκρατορικῆς ἵ... ἔργον εἶναι... μηδενός ὑστερίζειν DC 61.5.1. ■ 3: potestas, ἐπιθυμία τῆς δημαρχικῆς ἵ... DC fr. 22.2.

ισχύω: imperium habere, ἐν τῷ ὑπηκόῳ τὸ πλεῖον τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων ἵ... DC 53.32.5; μεῖζον τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ἵ... ἐπιτρέψας DC 54.28.1; κακὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ καταστάσει τῶν παρόντων τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ... ἵσον ἵ... ὑπάτοις App. BC 4.7 (27).

K

Κ. 1: κ' (ἀνδρες): XXvirī (cf. p. 9), ἄρξας τὴν τῶν κ' ἀρχὴν Ephes. 3.36 (II). ■ 2: κ': vicesima, κ' [?] ἐλευθερίας ἐπίτροπος Ephes. 4.3.30 (c. 230 p.); ἀντεπίτροπος κ' κληρονομιῶν IGRom. 3.676 (Patara Lyciae, II?).

καγκελλάριος: cancellarius (cf. p. 4), οὐέρνας τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ κ... IGRom. 3.256 (Laodicea, III vel post); cf. Lyd. Mag. 3.36.

καθαρός: (hasta) pura, δόρατι κ... τεττημένος IGRom. 3.230 (Pessinus, I); cf. ILS 8863; et al.

ἐπὶ καθέδρᾳ: adsessor (consiliarius), πρεσβύτερος πρὸς τὸν ἐπὶ κ... τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος καὶ Γάιου Μάξιμου SEG 11.501, vide BSA 27 (1925) 234 (Sparta, temp. Ant. Pii); de C. Tattio Maximo, praefecto praetorio Pii (HA Pius 8) censem Woodward ap BSA, sed καὶ eum a nostro discernit; cf. etiam s.v. συγκάθεδρος.

καθίστημι 1: designare, ὕπατος τὸ τρίτον κ... SIG³ 768 (Mylasa, 31 a.); δικτάτωρ τὸ τρίτον κ... τὸ τέταρτον IG 12.2.35, b7 (Mytilene, 46 a.); τότε γνώριμον ἦν οὕτως τῶν κ... ἀρχόντων ἐν τῇ Ρώμῃ παραγίγνεσθαι ἔμελλον Plb. 28.16.4. ■ 2:

καταστάντες: (IIIviri r.p.) constituendae, τριῶν κ... περὶ τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Jos. AJ 14.320; cf. κατάστασις (1). ■ 3: κατασταθεῖς: praefectus, κ... [ἐπὶ] τῆς Αἰγύπτου, praefectus Aegypti, OGI 654 (tit bil) (Ia). ■ 4: καθίστημι: (legatus ad provinciam) ordinandam, οἱ κ... αὐτὴν ἐς εἰρήνην App. Hisp. 99 (428); συμβούλους... δέκα ἄνδρας... μεθ' ὧν... τὰ εἰλημμένα κ... App. Mac. fr. 9.4; cf. πεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ τὸ κ... τὰς πέραν θαλάσσης ἐπαρχίας P. Oxy. 2435, de Germanico; cf. Tac. Ann. 2.43.

καθολικός: rationalis, proc. summarum rationum, ἐπίτροπος [δια]χνώσεων (καὶ τῶν ἔξοχωτάτων κ... Inscr. Perg. 8.3.44 (Pergamum, non ante III); ἐπίτροπον τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ εἰκοστῆς κληρονομιῶν ἐπὶ Ρώμης κ... δουκηνάριον AE 1928.97 (Ephesus, temp. Commodi); ex quo καθολικότης ap. Eus. HE 8.11.2; καθολικοί Aegypti non ante Diocletiani tempus.

οἱ καθόλου λόγοι: (rationes) summae, ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν κ... λόγων προστασίαν ἐπ[ι]τετραμένος] AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi); τοὺς κ... λόγους ἐπὶ [τροπεύσας] IG 14.1480 (Roma, III); τοὺς γὰρ δὴ κ... λόγους ἐπιτετραμένος DC 79.21.1; cf. ILS 1344 (tit bil), Eus. HE 7.10.5, 9.11.1.

Καῖσαρ: Caesar, passim; his locutionibus discernuntur Iulius et Augustus: *Iulius*: K. ὁ καταγωνισάμενος Πομπήιον Plu. Num. 19 (72); K... ὁ μέγας Jos. Apion 2.37; Nic. Dam. (Fr. Gr. Hist. 90) F. 130.28; ὁ πρεσβεύτερος K... Nic. Dam. (Fr. Gr. Hist. 90) F.127.7; ὁ πρότερος K... DC 47.18.3; Plu. Ant. 33 (930); ὁ πρῶτος K... (Plu.) *Apophth.* 206; *Augustus*: ὁ δεύτερος K... DChrys. 34.7; App. Illyr. 13.39; ὁ νέος K... Nic. Dam. 127.7; App. BC 3.21 (78); ὁ νῦν K... App. BC 3.28 (108).

καισάρειος: Caesarianus, servus Caesaris (cf. p. 6), Πολύβιός τις K... DC 56.32.1; καὶ τῶν κ... τῶν τε ἐν θεραπείᾳ σου ὄντων DC 52.24.4; cf. P. Oxy. 477, BGU 179.

- καισαρεύω: Caesar esse (cf. p. 6), συγγαώσκομεν αὐτῷ· οὐ γὰρ οἶδε κ... DC 66.8.6.
- καισαριανός: Caesarianus, servus Caesaris, τὸ κολλήγειον τῶν [κ]... Ephes. 4.1.7. (III?); ἀγορασθείς ὑπό των τῶν κ... τοῦ Καίσαρος σκυτεύς ἐγένετο Απτ. Epict. 1.19.19, cf. 3.24.117; cf. BGU 1210.109.241.
- κάκωσις ἐπαρχίας: (pecuniarum repetundarum), Δολαβέλλαν ἔκρεε κ... ἐπαρχίας Plu. Caes. 4 (708).
- καλενδάριον: calendarium, ἐπίτροπος κ... Οὐηλιάνου ILS 9470 (Iconium Laodiceae, II).
- κανδιδάτος: candidatus (cf. pp. 5, 7), ταμίας κ..., δήμαρχος κ... IGRom. 3.172 (Ancyra, II med.); κναίστωρ, πραΐτωρ κ... Ephes. 3.84-5 (III med.); [ταμίας θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ κ[...] IG 7.89 (Megara, c. 120 p.); X P. λεγιῶνος κ... αὐτοῦ, IGRom. 1.134 (Roma, post Hadr.); cf. IG 4.588; 5.1.533; IGRom. 3.1092; Inscr. Perg. 8.3.21.15.
- καπιτάλις: capitalis (cf. p. 6), ταμίας, χιλίαρχος λεγιῶνος δ' Σκυθικῆς τριούμβουρ κ... Ephes. 3.35 (123 p.).
- κάστρα: castra (cf. p. 5), Μ. Αὔρηλος ... Καίσαρος ἐπὶ Οὐαλερίῳ ἐπάρχω κ[...] IGRom. 1.1275 (SB 8828) (180-192 p.); cf. μήτηρ; ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν κ... οὕτω τὰς ... παρεμβόλας Θωμαίοις ἔθος καλέω – πραΐφεκτος πραιτωρίων Lyd. Mag. 2.6, cf. 2.30.
- καστρητος: castrensis (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος Λογδούνου καὶ Φρυγίας καὶ ἐπίτροπος κ... ILS 8856 (Phrygia, II); ἦν καὶ (κ)... SEG 8.643 (c. 90 p.) (si sana lectio); ἐξ δουπλικάριων (ἢ δεῶν) καστρητος P. Hamb. 31.14 (II).
- καταγραφή: lectio senatus, κατὰ τὴν ἵππεων δοκιμασίαν ... κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν συνέδρων κ... DS 20.36.5.
- καταγράφω: conscribere (patres), τῶν πατρικίων οἱ κ... εἰς τὴν βουλήν DH 2.57.1; κ... εἰς τὸ βουλευτικὸν συνέδριον DH 11.2.3.
- κατάγω θριάμβον: triumphare, θριάμβους ἐκ πολέμων μεγίστων κ... Plu. Fab. Max. 24 (188); cf. DH 3.32.6; et saepe.
- θριάμβου καταγωγή: triumphus, θριάμβου κ... κοσμῆσαι τὸν ἱγεμόνα DH 5.17.2; θριάμβου κ... κοσμηθεῖς DH 9.4.2.
- καταδεέστερος: (aedilis) plebis, ἀγορανόμον τέ των τῶν κ... Γάιος Καλπούρνιος διεδέξατο DC 53.33.3; ἐκάλει τοὺς ἐν τῇ κ... τύχῃ πληθείους ως δ' ἀν "Ελληνες εἴποιεν δημοτικούς DH 2.8.1.
- κατακοιμιστής: cubicularius, εἰς χάρω ... τοῦ κ... κτεῖναι παρέδωκε Jul. Ath. 272 D, cf. 274 A.
- καταλέγω: adlegere, κ... εἰς τοὺς δημαρχικοὺς στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθεὶς IGRom. 1.1017 (Hierapytna, temp. Marci.); ἀγορανόμον κ... ὑπὸ θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ, adlectus inter aedilicios ab divo Vespasiano, Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (tit. bil.); [κ]... ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου εἰς τοὺς ἀγορανομικούς SEG 18.557 (Pergamon, II med.); εἰς τοὺς εἰπατρίδας καὶ τὴν βουλὴν κ... DC fr. 9.1; cf. Plu. Pomp. 13 (625), AE 1931.127, DC 72.5.1 (κατειληγμένος).
- ἐκ καταλόγου: legio, (ἀετός) καθίσταται τε ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ κ... στρατοπέδοις DC 40.18.1; στρατεῦμα τῶν ἐκ τοῦ κ... DC 40.65.1; κ... ὁ Τραϊανὸς δύο στρατεύματα, καὶ τοῦ μεγάλου κ... καὶ ξενικά Suda s.v. κατάλογος (Arriani Parthicis fr. 81 Roos datur fragmentum, sed fortasse Dionis).
- κατασκευή: (IIIvir) a.a.a.f.f. τριῶν [ἀνδρῶν] κ... χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου [καὶ χαλκοῦ] IG 2² 4180 (43 p.); cf. γ' ἄνδρος ΧΑΧΧΚ.
- κατάστασις 1: (IIIvir r.p.) constituenda, τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῇ κ... τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.13; ἐπὶ τῆς κ... τῶν κτλ IGLSyr. 718 (Rhosus Syria, 36 a.); κανὴν ἀρχῆν ἐπὶ κ... τῶν παρόντων εἴναι τριῶν ἄνδρων App. BC 4.7 (27); δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ κ... τῆς πολιτείας App. BC 1.99 (462); τοὺς τρεῖς πρός τε διοίκησαν καὶ κ... τῶν πραγμάτων ἐπιμελητάς DC 46.55.3.
- 2: comitia, βίᾳ τῶν ἀρχόντων ὑπερέθετο τὴν κ... ἔως ἐκεῖνος ἥλθεν ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Plu. Marc. 12 (304).
- κατατάσσω: adlegere, κ... εἰς τοὺς δημάρχους ILS 8826 (Ancyra, II med.).

κατοικέω: colonus esse, Βήρυτον ἐν ἦ κ... Ρωμαῖοι Jos. AJ 16.357.

κατοικία: colonia (cf. p. 108), Πάνορμος δὲ καὶ Ρωμαίων ἔχει κ... Str. 6.2.5 (272); τὸ ιδρύμενον ἐν ταῖς κ... ἥδη τοῦ στρατιωτικοῦ Plu. Ant. 16 (923).

κατοικίζω: coloniam deducere, ἔγχειρισθέντα ... τρισχιλίους οὐετρανοὺς λεγεωναρίους ἵς τὸ κ... Κυρήνη SEG 17.584 (Pamphylia, temp. Traiani).

κατοικισμός: colonia, περὶ τὸν τῆς Καρχηδόνος κ... ἥν δ Γάιος Τουνωνίαν ὀνόμασε Plu. CG 32 (839).

κατοίκισις: colonia, ἔξιοντος τοῦ Καισαρος ἐς τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν κ... App. BC 5.19 (76), cf. 5.14 (54).

κατορθωτής: IIIvir r.p. constituenda, consultor (cf. p. 14), τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔγενομην δημοσίων πραγμάτων κ... ἔτεσσι δέκα Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.1; cf. Wilcken Chr. 1.2.462: IIIvir r.p. consultor.

κέλερες: celeres, ἡσαν περὶ αἰτῶν ἀεὶ τῶν νέων οἱ καλούμενοι κ... Plu. Rom. 26 (34); ὄνομα ἔσχον κ... DH 2.13.2.

ἐπὶ κέλητος: ovatio, τὰ ἐπὶ κ... ἐπωίκια DC 55.2.4; τρι[ς] ἐπὶ κ...] ἐθριάμβευσα δις ἐφ' ἄρματος Mon. Anc. Gr. 2.9, sed [πέξον] Weber; ἐπὶ κ... εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσήλασε DC 54.8.3.

κεντέρα, vide κεντυρία.

κεντηνάριος: centenarius (cf. p. 4), πράξας στρατείας τρεῖς, κ... δουκηναρίαν καὶ τοὺς καθόλου λόγους ἐπὶ[τροπεύσας] IG 14.1480 (Roma, III); cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.48, 3.2, 3.7.

κεντυρία: centuria (cf. p. 163), λεγιῶνος τρίτης κυρηναϊκῆς κ... Πομπωνίου P. Lond. 142 (I); στρατιώτης λεγιῶνος δευτέρας καὶ εἰκοστῆς κ... Ποιδεντος BGU 455 (II); πρετωριανὸς κώρτης τρίτης πρετωρίου ... κ... Φήλικος, mil. cohort. III pr. Ant. c. Felicis, IGRom. 1.700 (tit. bil.) (Thracia, temp. Caracallae); cf. IGRom. 1.142, 1250, 1339, 3.1070; SB 4401; et saepe.

κεντυρίων: centurio (cf. pp. 5, 163), σὺν φίλοις καὶ συναποδήμοις καὶ κ... OGI 196 (Aegyptus, 30 a.); Σεβαστοῦ κ... λεγ. ξ' AE

1911.143 (Lydia, 11-12 p.); Λογγεῖος κ... IGRom. 1.1057 (Alexandria, 39-40 p.); ἐν στρατιῇ μὲν ἄριστος κ... δὲ προκόψας IGBulg. 815 (Thracia, temp. incert.) (carmen); κ... δὲ καὶ πρέγκιψ σπείρας IGRom. 1.894 (Panticapaeum, temp. incert.); cf. Plb. 6.24.5; Ev. Marc. 15.39; Lyd. Mag. 1.9.

κερεάλιος: cerealis (cf. p. 6), οἱ κ... ἀγορανόμοι DC 43 Argumentum; αἴδηλις κ... SEG 6.555 (Pisidia, 140-181 p.).

κεφαλή: caput (iudicium capitale), κ... εἰθύνεω Cyr. Ed. 5.99; πρόκριμα κ... IGLSyr. 718.61 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.).

κεφαλικός: capitalis, ■ 1: tributum capitatis, κ... ε[ἰσπράξει] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.148 (Pergamum, temp. Flav.); cf. ἐπικεφάλιον.

■ 2: (iudicium) capitale, τοὺς ἐκ κ... δίκ[ης] P. Oxy. 2104 (rescript. Alex. Sev., 241 p.); κολασθήσεσθαι κ... Hdn. 2.13.9; cf. Cod. Iust. 1.12.32; 9.4.64; Dig. 27.1.6.17; Gaius ap. Lyd. Mag. 1.26; Eus. HE 5.21.4; κ... δίκη ἡ ἐπιτιμία IG 5.1.21.2.7 (Sparta, II); τὰς κ... κρίσεις DS 37.22a.

κεχιλιαρχηκώς, vide χιλιαρχέω.

κηδεμονία 1: cura (cf. pp. 151-52), οἱ ἐπίτροποι γενόμενοι ἡ κουράτορες πρὶν ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς κ... Dig. 19.2.49 (Modestinus). ■ 2: (cura, patronatus), τῆς τε κ... τῶν Ἀθηναίων IG 2² 4217 (de correctore Achaeae c. 200 p.); cf. IG 2² 4181, de proconsule I p.; τὴν τῶν δόλων κ... καὶ βασιλείαν P. Oxy. 2476.8 (temp. Sev.); ἐς τὴν ιδίαν ἀναδειγμένος κ... SEG 4.516 (Priene et alibi Asiae, I); vide et BGU 372.12.

κηδεμών 1: curator, tutor minorum (cf. pp. 151-52), κ... κατίστημι τοῖς ἀφήλιξι μονινοῖς P. Oxy. 2474.20 (224-235 p.). ■ 2: (?) curator, patronus), κ... τῆς πόλεως IG 5.1.380 (Sparta, 115 p.); κ... τοῦ ἔθνους IG 2² 3596 (Gythium, II); κ... τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρίας SEG 11.923 (Gythium, temp. Tib.); Γ. Μάρκιον Κηνσωρῶν πρεσβευτὴν Καίσαρος τὸν τῆς πόλεως κ... AE 1906.1 (Sinope, de consule anni 8 a.); ἐπιμελητής καὶ κ... Stob. 4.7.44 (? Epictetus Schenkl fr. 22); cf. Πάτρωνά

των, κηδεμονικὸν τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων ὅντα καὶ βοηθητικὸν Plu. Rom. 13 (24).

κῆνσος: census (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος Γαλλίας Ἀκουτανικῆς ἐπὶ κ... IGRom. 1.1107 (Aegyptus, II); cf. Rev. Et. Gr. 21 (1908) 180; IGRom. 4.1213; Ephes. 3.48; Ev. Matt. 22.19; Lyd. Mag. 2.30.

κλάσις: classis (civ. Rom.) (cf. p. 6), συμμορίαι ἀς Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κ... DH 4.18.2.

κλάσση: classis (navium) (cf. p. 5), ἐπαρχος κ... Μυσικῆς Γορδιανῆς IGRom. 1.623 (cf. p. 138), (Tomi Moesiae, III med.); τριήραρχος κ... Περιθίας IGRom. 1.781 (Heraclea Thraciae, 88-90 p.); οὐετρανοὶ στρατευσάμενοι ἐν κ... δυσὶ Μεισηνάτῃ καὶ Συριακῇ BGU 1.113 (II); cf. BGU 142, 455, 709, 741; κλασσ. per compendium IGRom. 4.151 (cf. p. 9).

κληρουχία: colonia (cf. p. 108); τοὺς ἐστρατευμένους τῷ Καισαρὶ ... ἐς κ... διατεταγμένους App. BC 2.119 (501), cf. 3.12 (41); Πείσαυρα μὲν Ἀντωνίου πόλις κ... ὥκισμένη παρὰ τὸν Ἀδρίαν Plu. Ant. 60 (943).

κληροῦχος: colonus, οἱ ἐκ τῶν περοικῶν πόλεων κ... οὓς ... κατώκισε ... Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) 130.17.

κλῆσις 1: appellatio, acclamatio, τὸ τυχεῖν τῆς ἡγεμονικῆς κ... ἐπικύδνυνον εἴναι Jos. BJ 2.207. ■ 2: classis (civium) (cf. p. 15), συμμορίαι ἔξ ἀς Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κλάσεις τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς κ... παρονομάσοντες DH 4.18.2; ἐπὶ τῶν πρώτων κ... DH 7.59.8.

κλίενς: cliens (cf. p. 6), πελάτης οὓς Ρωμαῖοι κ... καλοῦσι Plu. Fort. Rom. 10; cf. Rom. 13 (26); Lyd. Mag. 1.20.

κοινοβουλίον: concilium provinciae, commune, πρῶτον ἐπαρχίας δόγματι κ... OGI 528 (Prusias, c. 200 p.); καθὼς ἐν τῷ κ... τῷ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐν Μιλήτῳ ὑπέσχετο ILS 8820 (Apamea Cibotus, II med.); Καισαρεία πρὸς τῷ Ἀναβάρξῳ μητρόπολις τῶν γ' ἐπαρχιῶν τετιμημένη ... κ... SEG 12.516 (Cilicia, 217 p.); cf. IGRom. 3.739.20.10, et Plin. Ep. 7.6.1; vide J. Deininger, Die

Provinziallandtage der Römischen Kaiserzeit (Vestigia 6) (Munich, 1965) 139 et al.

κοωός: (communis, publicus), 1: τὰ κ..., respublica, οἱ χειροτονηθέντες ἄρμόσαι καὶ διωρθῶσαι τὰ κ... App. BC 4.7 (27); cf. DC 50.25.2. ■ 2: τὰ κ... πράγματα: respublica (cf. p. 14), τὰ κ... πράγματα ... ἡλευθέρωσα, per quae r.p. in libertatem vindicavi, Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.4. ■ 3: commune, koinon, τῷ κ... τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Ἐλλήνων Sherk 57 (Aegyptus, Ia. med.); τῷ κ... τῶν ἐν Βιθνίᾳ Ἐλλήνων Dig. 49.1.25; et saepissime.

κοινωός: publicanus, κ... μ'. λιμεν. Ἀσίας οἰκον. ILS 1862 (Miletus, I-II) (cf. p. 9); ἄκτωρ κ... εἰκοστῆς ἡλευθερίας AE 1930.87 (Ephesus, I ?).

κοίρανος: (princeps), κ... Ἀδριανὸς τότ' ἄλις ἀσπάσσοσατο ... Μέμνονα IGRom. 1.1187; κ... ἀνθρώπων κ... ἀθανάτων AP 6.332 (Traj.); saepe de principibus ap. Orac. Sib., e.g. 12.68.

κοιτών: cubiculum, Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπὶ τοῦ κ... Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ILS 8857 (Nyssa, II); κ... ἔχων [φροντίδα] IGRom. 1.369 (Roma, temp. incert.); Εὐφημος ἐπὶ τοῦ κ... IGRom. 3.75 (Claudiopolis Bithyniae, temp. incert.); ἐπὶ κ... Αὐτοκράτορος AE 1924.103 (Civitavecchia, II); οὗτος δὲ ἀνὴρ ἄριστος τῶν καισαρείων ἦν καὶ ἐπεπίστεντο αὐτοῦ τὴν μνήμην καὶ τὸν κ... DC 76.14.2; cf. Act. Apost. 12.20 (regis Herodis); Phryn. Ecl. 227 Ruth.

κοιτωνίτης: cubicularius (cf. pp. 15, 142), Εἰδομένει κ... Καισαρος IG 14.1664 (Roma, temp. incert.); κ... Τιβερίου Act. Alex. 3.II.8; ἀνθρωπόν των Χαριλαμποῦς τοῦ κ... μὲν ὡς ἄπαντες οἱ νῦν Ἐλληνες ὀνομάζουσι, σωματοφύλακος δὲ ὡς οἱ περιέργως ἀττικίζοντες Galen 14 K 624.

κόλληγα: collega, ἀσπάζον ... τὸν πατέρα Πακκίον καὶ τοὺς κ... σου Smallwood 2.307b (107 p.).

κολλήγιον: collegium (cf. p. 6); κ... τῶν [Καισαρι]ανῶν Ephes. 4.1.17; ἔδοξε τῷ κ... τῶν ἀπὸ γυμνασίου Opusc. Archaeol. 6.36.

ρ. 66 (Cyprus, I med.); τὰ ἑταιρικὰ, κ... ἐπιχωρίως καλούμενα DC 38.13.2; κ... φαμιλίας Γ. Ίουλ. *IGRom.* 4.1377 (Lydia, 140 p.); κ... νέμεω *SB* 9066 (Ant. Pii. temp.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.1314, 3.215; *AE* 1944.22; Paulus ap. Lyd. *Mag.* 1.50.

κολλήγιος: collega, ὅπερ διασείσμον ... βε' Ἐρμίᾳ κ.... ρ *SB* 9207 (II).

κολλητίων: collectio (cf. p. 4), καὶ τῶν κ[...] ἀ]πληστίαν *AE* 1960.231 (Lydia, 247-8 p.).

κόλων: colonus (cf. p. 6), κ... Βηρύτιος *OGI* 588 (Palmyra, temp. incert.); κ... Ἀντιοχεὺς *IG* 7.1776 (Thespiae, temp. Sevv.); πολίτης Ἀντιοχέων Καισαρείων κ... *MAMA* 8.421 (Aphrodisias, II-III); εἰδη κ... *IGRom.* 3.797 (Lycaonia, II-III?).

κολωνία: colonia (cf. pp. 5, 6, 109), ἄρχοντες τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν κ... καὶ μουνικιπίων *Jos. AJ* 19.291; κ... Ίουλια Κογκόρδια Καρθαγῆ *ILS* 9469 (Ephesus, III); λαμπρὴ ... κ... Σωάπη *AE* 1916.121 (temp. Hadr.); ἔτους τῆς κ... *IGRom.* 4.991-2 (temp. Vespa., Samos); Ἀντιοχέα τῆς κ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.32 (II); et saepe; per compendium κολ. ap. *ILS* 5841, *IGLSyr.* 2935 (cf. p. 9).

κολωνίτης: colonus (cf. p. 6), στρατοπεδαρχήσας ἵππεων κ... *OGI* 425 (Iudea, 75-80 p.).

κολωνός: colonus (cf. p. 109), οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰδῆς φόνομα κ... *Arr. Alan.* 1.

κόμης: comes (cf. pp. 3, 6, 11), ὕπατος ὡρδωάριος ... κ... βασιλέως *IG* 14.1076 (Italia, 259 p.); cf. *OGI* 521, 613; *IG* 5.1.524; *CIG* 372, 4361; κ.... τοὺς φίλους καὶ συνεκδήμους Ἰταλοὶ λέγουσι *Lyd. Mag.* 2.7.

κομίτιον 1: comitium (magistratus), δόγμα συγκλήτου· ἐν κ... γραφομένῳ παρῆσαν *SIG³* 747 (Oropos, 73 a.); et saepissime; cf. *SIG³* 646, 664, 674, 679, 688, 705; *AE* 1926.33; *Jos. AJ* 13.260. ■ 2: Comitium (locus), κομισθῆναι ἐς τὸ Κ... *Plu. Num.* 22 (74); βόθρος περὶ τὸ νῦν Κ... *Plu. Rom.* 11 (23); cf. *CG* 5 (837), DC fr. 5.7.

νομίσματος κόμμα: (IIIvir) monetalis, a.a.a.f.f.,

οἱ τρεῖς τὸ τοῦ νομίσματος κ... μεταχειρίζομενοι DC 54.26.6.

κομενταρήσιος: commentariensis, a commentariis (cf. p. 142), οὐετρανὸς ἀπὸ κ... *IGRom.* 3.275 (Isauria, temp. incert.); ἀ κ... *IGRom.* 3.1264 (Nela Arabiae, temp. incert., fundit scriptor *commentariensis* et a *commentariis*); ἀπελεύθερος ἀπὸ ταβλαρίων κ... *Ephes.* 3.54 (cf. p. 9) (temp. Sept. Sev.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.4.

κονβενταρχέω: curator esse conventus (c.R.) (cf. p. 6), δεκαπρωτεύσαντα καὶ κ... τῶν Πρωμαίων *IGRom.* 4.818 (Hierapolis Asiae, II ?).

κόνβεντος: conventus (civ. Rom.) (cf. p. 6), κουρατορεύσας τοῦ τῶν Πρωμαίων κ... *IGRom.* 4.1169 (Attaleia, temp. incert.); eadem suppleta *IGRom.* 4.1255.

κοόρτη: cohors (cf. pp. 5, 163), χιλιάρχος κ... θ' Βαταύων *IGRom.* 1.10 (Massilia, III); χιλιάρχος δουκηνάριος κ... δεκάτης πραιτωρίας *SEG* 17.506 (Ephesus, 244-6 p.); πρετωριανὸς ... κ... τρίτης πρετωρίου *IGRom.* 1.700 (Thracia, III); cf. *Plb.* 11.23.1; *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46; ἵππεὺς χ... Βρακατῶν Αἴγούστου, *eq(ues)* *co(hortis)* *Bracaugustorum*, *IGBulg.* 1741 bis (tit. bil.) (Thracia, II); ἡβοκ. χ... δευτερᾶς πραιτωριανῆς *Delphes* 3.1.205 (II); στρατ(ιώτης) χ... τοῦ πραιτωρίου *IGRom.* 1.58 (Roma, temp. incert.); cf. *IGLSyr.* 741, *BGU* 413, *SB* 4553, 4561, 4591 et al; [π]ρ(αφέκτω) χ... *IGRom.* 1.465 (Brundisium, II vel post.).

κορνικούλάριος: cornicularius (cf. p. 4), ἡγεμόνα Λιβηῆνος ὡς κ... τὸν πατρῶνα *IGRom.* 3.189 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); βφ καὶ α κομενταρήσιος καὶ κ... τῆς ἡγεμονίας *IGRom.* 3.1264 (Nela Arabiae, III ?); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 3.3, *IGRom.* 3.59, *AE* 1929.33.

κοσμητής: (princeps) (cf. p. 16), δημοκρατία ἱφ' ἐνὶ τῷ ἀριστῷ ἄρχοντι καὶ κ... Aristid. 26. K 60.

κόσμος 1: donum militare, τιμητεῖς κ... ἀριστείω, οἰηξάλλω ἄργυρῷ *ILS* 8863 (Argos, temp. Traiani). ■ 2: insignia,

Καίσαρι ἡραρχούχοντς καὶ στρατηγικὸν κ... ἐπεισεψήφισασθαι τὴν σύγκλητον Plu. Cic. 45 (884); cf. Ant. 17 (923). ■ 3: (civitas Romana), ἐπείπερ ἐς τὸν τῶν Ρωμαίων κ... οἱ πλείους αἰτῶν ἐσεγεγράφατο DC 53.26.2.

κοναιστωρ: quaestor (cf. pp. 3, 6), κ... Λυκίας Παμφύλιας [αἰδῆλης] κουρούλης *IGRom.* 3.238 (Tavium Galatiae, II-III); πραιτόρα, κ... ταμίαν ἐπαρχίας Κύπρου *SEG* 6.555 (Pisidia, II ?); οἱ ταμίαι γίνεσθαι ἦρξαντο· κ... δ' ἐκάλουν αὐτούς DC ap. Zon. 7.13; βιόκουρον κ... ταμίαν Λυκίας Παμφύλιας *IGRom.* 4.1741 (Hierocaesarea, III); κ... ταμίας Παμφύλιας *Ephes.* 3.38 (I); κ... κανδιδᾶτος *Ephes.* 3.84-5 (III).

κοναιστώριος: quaestorius, σκρεῖβα κ... λιβράριος *ILS* 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); σκρεῖβα κ... λιβράριος *ILS* 8859 (Nyssa, ? eodem tempore).

κοναττόρουιρ: IVvir (viarum cur.) (cf. pp. 6, 7), κ... ταμίαν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον Πόντου ... δημαρχον *IG* 12.2.235 (Mytilene, temp. Hadriani); κ... οὐιάρον κουρανδάρον *SEG* 17.571 (Attalea, c. 100 p.).

κονεμπτιών: coemptio (cf. p. 5), ἵπερ τὴν καλούμενην κ... *BGU* 5.1210.33.93 (II).

κουρατορεύω 1: curator esse (civ. Rom.) (cf. p. 6), κ... τοῦ τῶν Ρωμαίων κονβέντον *IGRom.* 4.1169 (Attalea, temp. incert.); κ... (τῶν Ρωμαίων) *IGRom.* 4.1638 (Philadelphia, temp. incert.); similia *IGRom.* 4.1629, 1640; τὸ σύστημα τῆς γερουσίας κ... τῶν Ρωμαίων ... *CIG* 2930 (Tralles, II); cf. *IG* 14.1062. ■ 2: curator esse (minoris), ἐπιτροπευόμενοι ἢ κ... *Dig.* 27.1.15.4.

κουρατορία: curatio (minorum) (cf. p. 6), ἀφίσων ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ κ... καὶ πολυπαιδία *Dig.* 27.1.2.2; et saepe in illo libro.

κουράτωρ: curator (cf. pp. 5, 6) ■ 1: curator rei publicae, Κλ. Φλώρωνος Μακρῆνος κ... ἐκ τῶν ιδίων *IGRom.* 4.243 (Alexandria Troas, temp. incert.); κ... Σαοναθρεὺς στρατιώτης *AE* 1931.129 (Savatra Galatiae, ante 113 p.); τὸ τῶν κ... ἐπιζήμιον *MAMA* 6.180.II.15 (Apamea, c. 160 p.). ■ 2: curator minoris (cf. p. 151),

οἱ ἐπίτροποι γενόμενοι ἢ κ... πρὸς ἐκτῖσαι τὰ τῆς κηδεμονίας *Dig.* 19.2.49; cf. *Dig.* 26.3.1.1, 5.21.1, et saepe; *BGU* 705 (206 p.). ■ 3: curator collegii, ἢ ἱερὰ τάξις τῶν Παιανιστῶν ... Σαράπιδος ἐπὶ κ... *IGRom.* 1.144 (Roma, 146 p.). ■ 4: curator militum, κ... εἰλης Ἀππιλιανῆς *SB* 9204 (II); κ... σπίρης Φλώρου *AE* 1910.207 (Aegyptus, II); σοῦμμος κ... (τούρμης) *P. Hamb.* 39.16 (II); σοῦμμος κ... *IGBulg.* 1774 (Cabyle Thraciae, temp. incert.).

κουρία 1: curia (cf. p. 6), ἐκάλει τὰς μὲν μεῖζους μοίρας τρίβους τὰς δ' ἐλλάττους κ... *DH* 2.7.2; κ... γὰρ ἐς μέρη τὰς φυλὰς διαιροῦντες καλοῦσσι *App. BC* 3.94 (389); ἐκάστη τριττύς εἰς δέκα διηρέθη κ... *DC fr.* 5.8; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.16. ■ 2: Curia (locus), ἐν κ... Ίουλίᾳ *EJ* 2 307 (Mytilene, 46 a.).

κουριάτιος: curiatus (cf. p. 5), εἰσεποιεῖτο τῷ πατρὶ αὐθὶς κατὰ νόμον κ... *App. BC* 3.94 (389); λεύκτωρ κ... *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 3.544 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); ἐκ τῆς φρατριακῆς ψηφοφορίας ἦν οἱ Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσσι κ... *DH* 9.41.2.

κουρίων: curio (cf. p. 6), ἀγορανόμος ἐφεστηκότες καὶ φρατριάρχοι καὶ λοχαγοί, οὓς ἐκεῖνοι κ... δονομάζουσι *DH* 2.7.3; τοῖς τριάκοντα κ... *DH* 2.64.1.

κουρούλλιος: curulis (cf. p. 6), ἀγορανόμος κ... *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180 p.); ἀγορανόμος κ... *AE* 1960.149 (Cyrene, II init.); vide *IGRom.* 3.238, *DC* 39.32.2.

κρατέω: princeps esse, δσα μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν ... Ρωμαίων ἀρχὴν ἀφίκετο τῷ ἀεὶ κ... προσετέθη *DC* 53.12.9; μαρτύρια τῆς διαθέσεως ἦν ἔσχον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν οἱ κ... *Jos. AJ* 16.161; cf. Philo *Flacc.* 4.22, *DChr.* 34.25.

κράτησις: imperium principis, principatus, ὕπατος τὸ [] κ... ἔτος τὸ ... *SEG* 7.589 (Gerasa, 184 p.); κ... αὐτοκράτορος Ἀντωνεύου *IGRom.* 1.1509 (Gortyna, III); δεκατῆρις καὶ κ... τοῦ κυρίου *BGU* 362.III.25 (Sept. Sev.); ἔτος τῆς Α[ἰγύπτου κ... Καίσαρος] θεοῦ νιοῦ *SB* 5244; cf. *SB* 5275, 7341; *BGU* 174; *PSI* 1150; *P. Mich.* 345;

vide Wilcken *JRS* 27 (1937) 140.
κράτιστος: *vir egregius*, Κορηνλίων Πρεσκώ τῷ κ... ἀνθυπάτῳ *SIG³* 833 (Ephesus, 120 p.); et saepissime.

κρῆμα 1: *decretem* (cf. p. 129), [ἡ πρώτη τῆς ἐπαρχείας] πόλις κατὰ τὰ κ... τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων *IGRom.* 3.37 (Nicaea Bithyniae, 124 p.); ὅσα διατάγμασι καὶ κ... ἐπανορθούμεθα *Jos. AJ* 14.321; ὁ ἐπὶ στρατηγοῦ Σωσάνδρου κατὰ τὸ Καισαρος κ... *IG* 9.2.1042.I.22 (Thessalia, temp. Augusti). ■ 2: *sententia* (cf. p. 130), κ... περὶ τῆς χώρας *IGRom.* 4.262 (Asia, ? 129 a.).

κρίνω: (*iudicare*), ■ 1: τὸ κριθέν: *senatus consultum*, ὁ δῆμος ἥρξατο διαλύει τὸ κ... ὑπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου *DS* 14.113.7. ■ 2: *iudex* (*selectus*), ἐν τοῖς ἀπολέκτοις κ... *Ephes.* 3.48 (II).

κρίσις 1: *senatus consultum*, ἔπεισεν ... ἄκυρον ποιῆσαι τὴν κ... τοῦ συγκλήτου *DS* 14.113.6. ■ 2: *decretem decurionum*, κ... τῆς βουλῆς [*DChr.*] 37.9 (Coloniae Corinthi). ■ 3: ἐπὶ κ... πεμπόμενος: (*praeses iura dicens*), ἡ ὑπὸ τοῖς Ρωμαίων ἴγγεμόσι εἴλαι, τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰς κ... πεμπομένοις *Str.* 14.5.6 (671). ■ 4: κ... διαφορῶν: *stlitibus iudicandis* (Xvir), δέκα[νδρον ἀν]δρῶν ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν διαφορῶν κ... *Jahresh.* 47 (1965) Bbl. 23-4 (Ephesus, I).

κριτήριον: *iudicium*, ὅπως ἐκεῖ τὸ κ... περὶ τούτων τῶν πραγμάτων γάνηται, *uti ibi iudicium de eis rebus fiat*, *IGRom.* 1.118 (tit. bil.) (Roma, 78 a.); κ... λαμβάνειν *IGLSyr.* 718.53 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); ἐπιστάτης κ... *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114.

κριτής: *iudex*, ■ 1: κ... ἐπίλεκτος: *iudex selectus*, ἐπίλεκτος κ... ἐκ τῶν δεκουριῶν *IGRom.* 3.778 (Attalea, II). ■ 2: κ... δοθεῖς: *iudex datus*, οἵς κ... ἐδόθην ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγίστου αὐτοκράτορος, *iudex [datus] sum ab Optimo Principe*, *SIG³* 827 (tit. bil.) (Delphi, II); ὁ δοθεῖς κ... καὶ δριστής ὑπὸ Κασίου Μαξίμου ἀνθυπάτου *IG* 9.1.61 (Daulis, 119 p.); Πρεσκός πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος δοθεῖς κ... ὑπὸ Κ. Ἀννίου

Μαξίμου ἀνθυπάτου *Hesp.* 34 (1965) 249 (Macedonia, 114 p.); cf. *P. Oxy.* 1195; *Delphes* 3.4.273.

κτεώνειν ἔξονσία: *ius gladii*, ἐπίτροπος πέμπεται μέχρι τοῦ κ... λαβῶν ἔξονσίαν *Jos. BJ* 2.117.

κυαίστωρ, -ώριος, vide *κουαίστωρ, -ιος*.
κυαδεκέμονιρ: XVvir sac. fac. (cf. pp. 6, 116), ἐπάρχον ἀλεμέντων κ... ἐν χώρᾳ Σεβαστοῦ διαγνόντος *ILS* 8841 (Xanthus Lyiae, c. 200 p.); [κ]... . . . ἀνθύπατον *IGRom.* 4.372 (Pergamum, temp. incert.).

κυακοεννάλις: quinquennalis, Σε]κοῦνδος Κορνο[ῦτος κ]... κατ' εὐχήν *IGRom.* 1.1462 (Serdica Thraciae, temp. incert.); i.e. Ilvir quinq. si sana lectio.

κυατανός: quintanus (cf. p. 4), Δομέτιος Γαρμανὸς μισθωτής κ... Μεισηνατῶν *FIRA* 3.132 p. 427 (Aegyptus, 166 p.).

κυριταί: Quirites (cf. p. 12), ὅτι Κ... ἀντὶ στρατιώτας ὡνόμασε *DC* 42.53.4, et al; ἔνθα καὶ Κ... δνομάξονσι οἱ δημαγορεύοντες τοὺς Ρωμαίους *Str.* 5.3.1 (228).

κυριακός: *imperatorius*, *imperialis*, (sacer), κ... λόγος *OGI* 669.18 (ed. Tib. Alex., 68 p.); cf. *BGU* 747.17, 1576, et saepē in papyris; ἐν κτήσει κ... *P. Oxy.* 1461.10 (II); τὰ κ... πράγματα *BGU* 747 (139 p.); κ... ταμεῖον *IG* 12.8.565 (Thasos, temp. incert.); κ... φίσκος *MAMA* 6.128 (Phrygia, II-III); ὑποδεξαμένους τοὺς κ... *IGRom.* 3.714 (Lycia, temp. incert.); cf. *BGU* 266, *P. Lond.* 328.10.

κύριος 1: dominus, princeps (cf. p. 13), ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας αὐτοκράτορος . . . Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ κ..., pro salute imp. . . . *Traiani Hadriani domini n.*, *IGRom.* 1.1207 (tit. bil.) (II); ἔτους γ' τοῦ κ... Νέρωνος *SB* 6838; fortasse de Caligula (*BGU* 1096) et Claudio (*O. Tait Petrie* 209), post Neronem saepē; ὁ τῶν κ... ἐπίτροπος *ILS* 9464 (Priene, temp. Sevv.); cf. *OGI* 669.22; οὐέρνας τοῦ κ... *IGRom.* 4.529 (Dorylaeum, II); ἐπέστειλεν ὁ στρατοπεδάρχης τῷ κ... *Luc. Hist. Conscr.* 22 (2.31); ἐπιστολὴ τοῦ κ... *BGU* 140 (Traj.); εἰς αἰῶνα τοὺς κ... *SNG Aulock* 59, 6080 (Nicaea, Caracalla; Tarsus,

Gallienus). ■ 2: *tutor minoris, feminae, παρὰ Στατίας Πετρωνίας μετὰ κ... τοῦ δεομένου αὐτῆς κατὰ τὰ Ρωμαίων ἔθη SB 4415 (143 p.); χωρὶς κ... χρηματίζοντας κατὰ Ρωμαίων ἔθη τέκνων δικαίω SB 8940 (II-III); ἐπιγεγραμμένος τῆς μητρός κ... P. Oxy. 2134.34 (II); τῇ Ὀκταουνίᾳ ... τὰ σφέτερα ἄνευ κ... διοικεῖ ἔδωκεν DC 49.38.1.*

Κυρῖται, *vide Κυρῖται*.

κύρος: *imperium (cf. p. 134), παρεδρεύοντες τοῖς τὸ κ... ἔχουσι τῆς ἀρχῆς DC 53.14.5; δύο καὶ τρεῖς ἄμα τὸ κ... ποτε ἔσχον DC 53.17.1.*

κωδικάριος: *a codicillis (cf. pp. 8, 142), σιγγλάριος. εἴτα εἰλης εἴτα [κ]... εἴτα λιβράριος εἴτα ἀκτάριος SEG 6.541 (Isauria, temp. incert.); si sana lectio.*

κωδικῆλος: *codicillus (cf. p. 4), T. Αὐρήλιος Ηγάθεος Σεβ. ἀπελεύθερος ἐπὶ τῶν κ..., imp. Antonini lib. a codicillis, IGRom. 1.113 (tit. bil.) (Roma, temp. Marci); πρεοβεντής ἐν Ἀσίᾳ αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριανοῦ ἐξ ἐπιστολῶν καὶ κ... OGI 543 (Ancyra, II med.); cf. MAMA 5.60; οἴδας κρίνει; τί σε ἐποίησαν εἰδέναι; — Καισάρι μοι κ... ἔγραψεν Att. Epict. 3.7.30; cf. IGRom. 1.1509, TAM 2.1.77 (codicilli privatorum), SEG 21.510.*

κωνστιλιον: *consilium (cf. p. 6), κ... ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὸ συμβούλιον καλοῦσι Plu. Rom. 14 (25); κ... γάρ οἱ Ρωμαῖοι τὰς συμβουλὰς καλοῦσι DH 4.76.2.*

κώνσουλ: *consul (cf. p. 6), καὶ τοὺς ὑπάτους κ... οἰνον προβούλους Plu. Rom. 14 (25); τοὺς δ' ἄρχοντας ... καλεῖσθαι ... κ... τοῦτο συμβούλους ἢ προβούλους δύναται δηλοῦν DH 4.76.2; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.30.*

κώρτη, *vide κοόρτη*.

κως..: *cos. (consulibus) (cf. p. 9), Ἐρυκίω Κλάρω Κλαυδίω Σεβήρω κ... IGRom. 1.144 (Roma, 146 p.).*

Λ

λαμπρότατος: *clarissimus, ὁ λ... ὑπατικός IG 5.1.1147 (Gythion, II); et saepissime.*

λατίον: *ius Latii, τὸ καλούμενον Λ..., ώστε τοὺς ἀξιωθέντας ἀγορανομίας ... Ρωμαίους ὑπάρχει Str. 4.1.12 (187); δεδώκασι δὲ Λ... Ρωμαῖοι καὶ τῶν Ἀκουστανίων τισί Str. 4.2.2 (191); τὸ Λ... δίκαιον App. BC 2.26 (98).*

λατῖνος: *socius nominis Latini, πολῖται Ρωμαίων σύμμαχοί τε ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας Λ... SEG 3.378 (Lex Delphica de piratis, c. 100 a.); τῶν τελευτώντων Λ... τὰ ὑπάρχοντα δῶδοι BGU 5.1210.22.60 (Gnomon idii logi, I); Λ... γεγόνασι καὶ ἐποίους εἰλήφασι Ρωμαίους Str. 3.2.15 (151); cf. Plu. Cor. 30 (228).*

λεγιών: *legio (cf. pp. 5, 6, 7, 8, 138, 163), χιλιάρχος λ... δ' Φλαουιανῆς IG 4.588 (Argos, 172-180 p.); χιλιάρχος λ... νικηφόρου IG 7.89 (Megara, 120 p.); ἡ γάρ ξ' λ... οὗτω γάρ τὴν σύνταξα καλοῦσσι Ρωμαῖοι Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F.130.31; κατὰ τοὺς Ρωμαίους ἡ λ... πεντακισχιλιοί εἰσι DS 26.5; ἡγεμών λ... γ' ἐν Γερμανίᾳ IGRom. 3.180 (Ancyra, II); ἡγεμών λ... β' Αὐγούστης SEG 18.557 (Pergamum, II); cf. BGU 272, 802, 1108; P. Oxy. 1666 (λεγιώνα -ης); λεγ. per compendium IGRom. 3.1230 (cf. p. 9); λεγυώμος SEG 19.777; λεγυώμος Inscr. Perg. 8.3.106.*

λεγιωνάριος: *legionarius (cf. p. 7), ἐγχειρισθέντα ... τρισχιλίους οὐετρανούς λ... SEG 17.584 (Pamphylia, temp. Traiani); ἑκατόνταρχος λ... IGRom. 3.301 (Antiochia Pisidiae, III); στρατιώτης λ... λεγιώνος δ' AE 1914.215 (Monastir Macedoniae, temp. incert.); cf. P. Ross-Georg. 3.1.5 (II); οἱ λ... προσίασι Smallwood 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.); cf. Dig. 27.1.8.7 (Modestinus) (λογιωνάρις scribitur AE 1909.98 [SB 4227]).*

λειτουργός: *lictor, λικτώρεις ... δυομάξεσθαι· πρότερον γάρ λιτώρεις Ἐλληνιστὶ δὲ λ... ὄντας Plu. Rom. 26 (34).*

λεώς: *plebs, τὴν φυλετὴν ἐκάλουν. καὶ δημότης λ... συνέπρασσεν App. BC 3.30 (118); cf. 3.92 (379).*

ληγάτον: *legatum (i.e. testamento) (cf. p. 5),*

ηθέλησαν λ... ἀργυρ. δραχ. δισχιλίας *BGU* 1662.5 (166 p.); καὶ τὸ λ... *PSI* 1411.12 (II); τοῦ λ... τῆς πόλεως *IGRom.* 3.828 (Coracesium Ciliciae, III); cf. *BGU* 1210.33.94.

λίβελλος: libellus (cf. p. 6), τὰς αἰτίας καὶ τοὺς λιβέλλους *FIRA* 188 (P. Giss. 1.40) (constitutio Antoniniana de civitate).

λιβερτος: libertus (cf. p. 6), “Ρωμαίων εἰμὶ λ...” ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἀπελεύθερος *App. Mith.* 2.5; οἱ προσφάτως ἡλευθερωμένοι παρὰ Ρωμαίους οὓς καλοῦνται λ... *Plb.* 30.18.3.

λιβράριος: librarius (cf. p. 4), ἀπελεύθερος τοῦ κυρίου λ... *IGRom.* 1.623 (Tomi Moesia, temp. Gordianorum); σκρεψά κναιστώρως λ... *ILS* 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); cf. *ILS* 8859; σιγγλάριος εἴτα εἴλης εἴτα [κωδικά]ριος εἴτα λ..., εἴτα ἀκτάριος *SEG* 6.541 (Isauria, temp. incert.); ἐρωτήσαντός μου Κλαύδιον Σεονῆρον τὸν ὑπατικὸν εἴνα με λ... αὐτοῦ ποιήσῃ *Smallwood* 2.307b (Aegyptus, II).

λίκτωρ: lictor (cf. p. 6), διὰ τί λ... τοὺς Ρωμαίους ὄνομάζουσι *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 67 (280); λ... κουριάτον *ILS* 1925 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. *Plu. Rom.* 26 (34).

λογιστεία: curatio reipublicae, πολλὰ τῇ πόλει κατ[ορθώ]σας καὶ [π]αρασχῶν τῇ λ... καὶ συ[νηγγ]ορίας *IGRom.* 4.218 (Ilium, temp. Ant. Pii); Φλ. Διογένης ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ λ... τὴν πᾶσαν στέγην *IGRom.* 3.1048 (Palmyra, ? 128 p.); λ... πόλεως οὐδὲ ἐς ἀριθμὸν μᾶς ἐπιτροπῆς προχώρει *Dig.* 27.1.15.8 (Modestinus).

λογιστεύω: curator esse reipublicae, Γ. Ιούλιος Φιλιππος λ... καὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως *OGI* 500 (Aphrodisias, II); λ... ἐκ τείας προστάξεως τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν πόλεως *SEG* 2.410 (Apollonia, III); ἡ κολωνία ... λ... Αὔρ. Ζηνοβιῶνος *AE* 1909.19 (Pontus, temp. Gordiani III); λ... πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου Καισερνίου τοῦ κρατίστου *IGRom.* 3.6 (Nicomedia, 198 p.); ἀνὴρ ὕπατος, ψόνομα Ρούφος, τοὺς Σμυρναίους ἐ... πικρῶς καὶ δυστρόπως *Philostr. VS* 1.19 (512); cf. *IG* 5.1.524, 12.5.1.758; *IGRom.*

3.468; *SEG* 19.758; *IGBulg.* 1906.

λογιστής: curator reipublicae, curator r.p. qui Graeco vocabulo logista nuncupatur, *Cod. Iust.* 1.54.3; δοθεὶς λ... ὑπὸ τοῦ θειοτάτου αὐτοκράτορος *IGRom.* 4.218 (Ilium, temp. Ant. Pii); ἐπὶ Φλαβίου Σαιθίδα λ... *IG* 5.1.1412 (Asine, 193-5 p.); τῷ κρατίστῳ λ... τῆς λαμπροτάτης Ἀθηναίων πόλεως *IG* 2² 2963 (c. 200 p.); cf. *IG* 2² 1077.33, 4215; *IGRom.* 3.264, 4.1213; *SEG* 4.520, 6.810; *AE* 1949.265; *MAMA* 6.74; *SNG Aulock* 3761, Copenhagen 30.762; M. Tod *JHS* 42 (1922) 172.

λογιωνάρις, vide λεγεωνάριος.

λόγος: ratio, ἐπίτροπος ... λ... πρεβάτης *Ephes.* 3.54 (Ephesus, III init.); ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λ..., λωρικάτης Ἀσίας, Παννονίας *Smallwood* 2.286 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.); ὁ κυριακὸς λ... *OGI* 669.18 (Edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); λ... κονφοτελεῶν ἀπὸ λ... Καισαρος *P. Oxy.* 1434 (107/8 p.).

λοῦδοι: ludi, munera, iatror̄s λουδ. ματ. *IGRom.* 1.182 (cf. p. 9) (Roma, post Hadrianum); ἐπίτροπος ἐπὶ λ... *IGRom.* 3.187 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); ἐπίτροπος λ... Ἀσίη[ς ἐπί]τροπος λ... ματουτέων *AE* 1941.63 (Roma, III); ἀρκάρις τῶν λ... τοῦ κυρίου αὐτοκράτορος *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.99 (temp. incert.).

λοχαγέω: centurio esse, ἀνδρῶν ἐκατὸν εἴκοσι λ... *Plu. Rom.* 71 (656); κἄντις λ... ὥστι ἐν τοῖς πολιτικοῖς στρατοπέδοις *DC* 52.25.6.

λοχαγός: centurio (cf. pp. 163-64), συνεξορμῶντος ἄμα ταξιάρχους καὶ λ... *Plu. Cam.* 37 (148); οὐδὲ γὰρ τὸν Οὐεργάνιον εἴσαντον οἱ λ... ἀπελθεῖν *DH* 11.42.4 (quos ἐκατοντάρχους supra nominat); τοὺς οὖν λ... προύπεμπεν εἰσελθεῖν ἐς Ἀρίμων *App. BC* 2.35 (137), et saepe apud Appianum; sed τοὺς ἐκατοντάρχας καὶ λ... συγκαλέσαντες *Plu. Crass.* 27 (561).

λοχῖτις: centuriatus, ἡ βούλὴ τὴν λ... ἐνόμιζεν ἐκκλησίαν συλλεγήσεσθαι *App. BC* 3.30 (117); τὴν λ... ἀντὶ τῆς φρατρικῆς συνῆγεν ἐκκλησίαν *DH* 4.20.3.

λόχος 1: curia, εἴη δ' ἀντὶ Ἐλλάδι γλώττη ...

φράτρα καὶ λ... ἡ κουρία DH 2.7.3. ■ 2: turma, τὸ ἵππικὸν κατὰ εἴλας καὶ λ... Att. Alan. 20. ■ 3: centuria, (Τύλλιος) τετταράκοντα μὲν ἐποίησε νεωτέρων λ... DH 4.16.2; ψηφοφορία κατὰ λ... Plu. Cor. 20 (223); αἱ κατὰ λ... ἐκκλησίαι DC 37.28.3; χειροτονίας μὴ κατὰ φύλας, ἀλλὰ κατὰ λ... ὡς Τύλλιος ... ἔταξε App. BC 1.59 (266); ἡγεμονίαν ἐσχηκώς λ... DH 9.39.1, i.e. centurio; cf. 10.25.1, 11.28.1, 11.42.1.

λωρεικάτα: loricata (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων, λ... Ἄσίας, μονήτης Smallwood 2.268 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.); vide H.-G. Pflaum *Carrières* 66 p. 157.

M

μάγιστρος: magister, μ[...] καὶ ν]οτάριος SEG 17.669 (Isauria, temp. incert.); dubiam tamen iudicant lectionem doctissimi J. et L. Robert Bull. *Epig.* 1959.143.

μαγιστράτη: magistratus (officium) (cf. p. 10), ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπὲρ μ... *IGRom.* 1.599 (Moesia, 201 p.).

μαγίστρατος: magistratus (vici) (vir) (cf. p. 10), (δ δεῖνα) μ... ἀνέστησε *IGRom.* 1.596 (Tropaeum Traiani Moesiae, temp. incert.); ἔγραψεν ... ἐπὶ μ... SEG 19.476.20 (prope Histriam, 159-60 p.).

μάγιστρος: magister, μ... πρετωρίου φ. φ. Φουικῆς *IGRom.* 3.1229 (Canatha Syriae, p. 195 p.); cf. *BGU* 927.5, *Lyd. Mag.* 2.7, 2.10.

μάντις: augur, ἐκ τούτου συνέβαλεν οἱ μ... ὅτι ... DH 3.69.6, quos supra oīωνομάντεις et oīωνοπόλους nominat Dionysius; οἱ μ... καὶ οἱ τῶν ιερῶν ἐξηγηταὶ DH 8.89.4, cf. 9.40.1; cf [Plu.] *Par. Min.* 14 (309), App. *Ital.* fr. 8.1.

ματρώνα: matrona (cf. p. 5), μ... στο[λάτα ἡ] κρατίστη *IGRom.* 1.1097 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.); Οὐλπια Σέρβια ... μ... *Ephes.* 3.72 (III med.); cf. *IGRom.* 3.244, 4.595; *Act. Alex.* 4.B.I.3.

μέγιστος 1: (pontifex) maximus (cf. p. 115), δὲ μ... καὶ πρώτος τῶν ιερέων Plu. *TG* 21

(834); ὁ τὴν μ... Πρωμαίοις ιερωσύνην ιερώμενος App. BC 1.88 (403); τοῦ μ... ποντίφικος Plu. *Num.* 10 (67), cf. 9 (66); vide s.v. ἀρχιερεύς (3). ■ 2: μ... ἀρχᾶς: (principes viri), οἱ τὰς μ... ἀρχᾶς ἄρχατες μετὰ ὑπάτου ... Λουκρητίου ἐπέμφθησάν μοι ὑπαντήσοντες, [consule Lu]cretio et princ[ip]ibus viris obviam mihi missus est, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 6.15.

μεῖζον ισχύω: maius habere imperium, μ... τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ισχῦσαι ἐπιτρέψας DC 54.28.1.

μέλλω 1: ἐς τὸ μ...: designatus, οἱ ἐς τὸ μ... ἀρχοντες Plu. *Cic.* 23 (872); ὑπατοι εἰς τὸ μ... Plu. *Pomp.* 48 (644); Σιλᾶνος ὃς εἰς τὸ μ... ἥρητο App. BC 2.5 (18); et saepe; vide *Historia* 14 (1965) 325-332. ■ 2: designatus, ἐς νέωτα μ... ὑπατεύεω DH 10.55.4; ὡδε Πρωμαίοις δὲ μ... ὑπατεύεω App. BC 2.5.18; vide et s.v. νέωτα.

μερίς: regio (cf. pp. 10, 137), εἰς Φιλίππους ἦτις ἐστὶν πρώτη τῆς μ... Μακεδονίας πόλις *Act. Apost.* 16.12, fortasse melius πρώτης, ex exemplo MS Vulgati 3 (*primae partis*); συνέδριον πρώτης μ... SEG 16.391 (Beroea Macedoniae, I); cf. Larsen CP 44 (1949) 89, et Livium 45.29; πρώτη μ... τῆς Ἰταλίας Str. 5.1.12 (218); *discriptionemque ab eo* (Augusto) *factam Italiae totius in regiones XI.* Plin. *HN* 3.5.46; sed etiam tres provincias Galliae μερίδας appellat Strabo 4.3.1 (191).

μέρος 1: vicus, ἡ πόλις, δεκατέσσαρα μ... νεμεθεῖσα DC 55.8.7; cf. Suet. *DJ* 30. ■ 2: regio (Macedoniae), τὴν χώραν ὅλην διεδον ἐς τέσσαρα μ... DS 31.8.8; cf. s.v. μερίς et Liv. 45.29; et DC 52.2.6, de regionibus Italiae. ■ 3: (πράττω τὰ) μ...: vice agere (cf. p. 132), πράξας καὶ τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας μ... SEG 6.12 (Ancyra, II); πιστευθεὶς τὰ μ... τῶν ἐπάρχων, vice *praef.*... *functo*, *IGRom.* 1.402 (tit. bil.) (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); ἐπίτροπος Κιλικίας λόγου πρεβάτης τὰ μ... τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐγχειρισθεὶς *Ephes.* 3.54 (III init.); cf. *Ath. Mitt.* 25 (1900) 117.

μεσοβασιλεία: interregnum, ὑπατοι ἐκ μ...

- ἀπεδείχθησαν DC 39.31.1.
- μεσοβασιλειος ἀρχή: interregnum, ἀρχὴ δέ τις, ἦν καλοῦσι μ..., ἐπεμελεῖτο τῶν κοινῶν DH 2.57.1, cf. 3.1.1, 3.36.1.
- μεσοβασιλεύς: interrex, τοὺς καλουμένους μ... ἀποδεῖξαι καὶ δι' ἑκεών ἐλέσθαι τὸν ἄρχοντα DH 4.8.2; ἥνα μ... αἰρεθέντος αἰτήσωσι τὴν ἀρχήν DC 39.27.3; cf. 40.45.3; τῶν καλουμένων μ... Plu. *Marc.* 6 (300); cf. *Pomp.* 54 (658).
- μέταλλα: metalla, ἐπίτροπος μ... Οὐλπικηνοίων *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (III ?); ἐπιτρόπου μ... Χρησίμου OGI 678 (Aegyptus, 118 p.); ἐπίτροπος μ... Galen 14 K 7.
- μεταλλάρχης: procurator metallorum, Πόπλιος Ἰουέντιος Ῥοῦφος μ... ζυμαράγδου καὶ Κασίου καὶ λατόμων πάντων OGI 660 (Aegyptus, temp. Tiberi.); cf. ἀρχιμεταλλάρχης.
- μεταξὺ βασιλεύς: interrex, προσέταξεν ἐλέσθαι τὸν καλούμενον μ... βασιλέα App. BC 1.98 (458).
- μέτοχος: publicanus, μ... πεντη(κοστῶν) λιμένος, *publicani L portoriae*, SB 7579 (pap. bil.) (99-100 p.).
- μήτηρ: mater (castrorum), μ... κάστρων *IGRom.* 1.574 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, III); cf. *IGRom.* 1.748, *IG* 2² 3415, *ILS* 9464; μ... ιερῶν στρατευμάτων *IGRom.* 1.577 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, III init.); μ... στρατοπέδων *IGRom.* 1.1063, 1067 (Alexandria, III); μ... ἀνικήτων στρατοπέδων *IG* 2² 1076 (III); μ... ἀνττήτων στρατοπέδων *BGU* 362 (III) (haec omnia de Iulia Domna); ἡ μέντοι Φανοτῶν μ... τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐπεκλήθη DC 71.10.5; μ... Σεβ. καὶ καστ. *SNG Brit. Acad.* 1.485 (cf. p. 9).
- μιλιάριος: miliarius (cf. p. 5), ἐπαρχος σπείρης πρώτης μ... Θρακῶν *IGRom.* 4.1565 (Lydia, I-II?).
- μισθωτής: publicanus, ὅσα δεῖ τοὺς μ... πράσσεων κατὰ τὸν γνώμονα OGI 674 (Aegyptus, I); cf. edictum Ti. Alexandri, OGI 669; οἱ ἐπίτροποι γενόμενοι ἡ κουράτορες πρὼ ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς κηδεμονίας μ... Καίσαρος γένεσθαι κωλύονται *Dig.* 19.2.49 (Mode-
- tinus).
- μισσίκιος: missicius (cf. p. 5), θυγατρὶ μ... Ρωμαΐα γενομένη *BGU* 5.1210.53.138 (II); ἐπὶ τῶν μ... περὶ τῆς πολιτείας Smallwood 1.297 (Aegyptus, 63 p.).
- μνήμη: memoria, βασιλείου μ... προεστώς Hdn. 4.8.4; ἐπιστεύετο . . . τὴν μ... DC 76.14.2.
- μοναρχέω 1: princeps esse, (Οὐεσπασιανὸς) ἐ... δὲ ἔτη δέκα ἡμερῶν ἐξ δέοντα DC 66.17.4, cf. 69.23.1; apud Plu. *Caes.* 1 (707) de Cinna. ■ 2: dictator esse, Καίσαρ δὲ μ... πάσας μὲν ἀπέπανε τὰς ἀρχὰς Lyd. *Mag.* 1.51; cf. Str. 5.4.11 (249) (de Sulla).
- μοναρχία 1: imperium principis, principatus, τὴν ἀπαριθμησαν τῶν τῆς μ... ἐτῶν DC 51.1.2; καὶ τὴν μ... κατὰ προθεσμίας ἐλάμβανε DC 54.30.1. ■ 2: dictatura, ἀνπενθύνον δεῖσθαι τὰ πράγματα μ... ἦν δικτατορίαν καλοῦσι Plu. *Fab. Max.* 3 (175); αἰρεθεὶς δικτάτωρ . . . ἐν ἡμέραις ἔνδεκα τὴν μ... ἀπειπάμενος Plu. *Caes.* 37 (725).
- μοναρχός 1: μ... ἔξουσία: principatus, imperium principum, Μύσους . . . Τιβέριος εὖλε κατὰ τὴν μ... ἔξουσίαν App. *Illyr.* 30 (88), liberae reipublicae, τῇ Ρωμαίων δημοκρατίᾳ comparatur. ■ 2: dictator, μ... αὐτὸν ἀπέφηνε· οὓς δικτάτορας ἐκάλουν App. BC 1.3 (9); μ... ἀπεδείχθη πολέμου καὶ εἰρήνης καὶ πάντος ἄλλου πράγματος αὐτοκράτωρ DH 5.73.1; μ...· οὓς δικτάτορας καλοῦσαν Plu. *Cam.* 18 (137); cf. Lyd. *Mag.* 2.2.
- μονητᾶλις: monetalis (cf. p. 6), τρι[ανδρος] μ... *IG* 7.89 (Megara, II); [τριανδρι]κὸν μ[...] *IGRom.* 1.653, *Jahresh.* 10 (1907) 307 (Moesia, III ?).
- μονήτη: moneta, ἐπίτροπος ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων, λωρεικάτης, Ἀσίας, . . . μ... Smallwood 2.286 (Ephesus, 103-114 p.).
- μόρα: cohors, μ... δέ καὶ Δαι ἀποχρῶσω ἐθνῶν ὅλων εἴναι φυλακή Aristid. 26 K 67.
- μουνικίπιον: municipium (cf. pp. 6, 11), τοὺς ἄρχοντας τῶν πόλεων καὶ τῶν κοιλωνῶν καὶ μ... τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ . . . Jos. AJ 19.291; ψηφίσματι βουλῆς Αἰδίου μ... Κοιλων Ephes. 3.48 (II init.); τὸ μ... τῶν Ἀλοντάων *IG* 14.367 (temp. incert.); [τῷ]

δὲ μ...] τῷ Ἀκραγαντί[νων] IG 14.954
(Praeneste, temp. incert.).
μυρίαρχος: ?legatus legionis, τοῖς ὑπὸ ὑμῶν
πεμπομένοις πολεμάρχοις ἡ στρατηγοῖς ἡ μ...
ἡ χιλιάρχοις ἡ . . . Polyaenus Strat. I Proem.
2.

N

ναναρχέω: (classi praeesse) Ὁκτάβιος ὁ ν...
Αἰμιλίῳ Plu. Aem. 26 (268), de praetore
168a., vide Broughton MRR sub anno, Liv.
45.5-6; συχνοὶ εἰσι καὶ βουλόμενοι ν... DC
36.26.3.

ναναρχία: (praesidium classis), ἡκεν . . . σὺν
αὐτῷ Λεύκιος Μαγκῶς ἐπὶ τὴν ν... App.
Pun. 110.519, de legato 148a., vide
Broughton MRR sub anno, Liv. Per. 51;
Βίβουλος . . . ἐτελεύτησε . . . καὶ τὴν ν...
Λίβων διεδέξατο DC 41.46.1, vide
Broughton MRR sub anno 49 a., Florus
2.13.31; fuit legatus.

νανάρχος: (classis praeses), ■ 1: praefectus
classis, ἐν τούτῳ Κηνσωρῶνς ν... Ψωμαίων,
τριήρεις ἄγων ιε' Memnon (F. Gr. Hist.
434) F37.2; Φλάμμος μὲν ὁ ν... ἔφυγεν App.
BC 2.46.187; hos duo, de quibus nihil aliud
scimus, praefectos censem Broughton MRR,
sub annis 70, 74. ■ 2: (legatus, classi
praesidens), Νοῦδος δὲ ὁ ν... αὐτοῦ . . .
ἔφυγεν App. Mith. 71.300, cf. Oros. 6.2.13,
Broughton MRR sub anno 74; ν... ἐπέστησεν
Ὀρτῆσιόν τε καὶ Δολαβέλλαν App. BC
2.41.166, cf. Suet. DJ 36; κανὸν ἐνὶ τῷ πάντα
τὸν πόλεμον ἐπιτρέψῃτε, πάντως που καὶ ν...
καὶ ὑπάρχοντος πόλλους ἔξει DC 36.36.1 (de
lege Gabinia). ■ 3: magistratus cum
imperio classis, (Σέξτος) . . . μετὰ τοῦτο ν...
κατέστη DC 48.17.1; καὶ Βίβουλον ἀπέδειξε
ν... Plu. Cat. Min. 54 (785); Μηνόδωρον . . .
ἐπέτρεψεν ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑποστρατηγοῦντα τῷ
ν... Καλουσίῳ App. BC 5.80.338, vide
Broughton MRR sub anno 38.

εἰς νέωτα: designatus, εἰς ν... μέλλοντες
ὑπατεύεω DH 10.55.4; οἱ ἐς ν... ἄρχοντες DC
56.34.2, cf. 75.5.2.

νικητήριος: triumphalis, αἱ ν... τιμαὶ DC
56.17.2; ἥλω ὑπὸ Πομπηίου τοῦ Στράβωνος
καὶ ἐν τοῖς ν... αὐτοῦ ἐπόμπευσε DC 43.51.5;
cf. 37.20.6.

νομενκλάτωρ: nomenclator, II. Κορνηλίου
Νεικηφόρου ν..., P. Cornelii Nicephoris
nomenclatoris, Inscr. Brit. Mus. 665 (tit.
bil.) (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. Lyd. Mag.
3.8.

νομικός: iurisprudens, -consultus (adsessor), ν...
ονγκάθεδρος II. Οὐλπίου Ἀραβιανοῦ
ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρικῆς IGRom. 1.933 (Africa,
temp. Sept. Sev.); A. Σερονδίου Μάξιμος
ν..., A. Servilius Maximus iurisprudens,
IGRom. 3.16 (tit. bil.) (Bithynia, temp.
incert.); οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αιγύπτου ν... P. Oxy. 34.
III.2 (II); cf. Wilcken. Chr. 2.372; BGU 361.
III.3; et vide Hell. 1. p. 62 n. 9; ἐν ν...
προῦχοντα . . . πρῶτα συνεζόμενον βήματι
[Βει]θυνικῷ IGRom. 3.103 (Amasia, II?); cf.
Lyd. Mag. 1.26 (de Gaio).

νομίσματος (κόμμα): monetalis, a.a.a.f.f., τριῶν
ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χαράξεως ν... IGRom. 3.703
(Cyana Lyciae, I); οἱ τρεῖς τὸ τοῦ ν... κόμμα
μεταχειριζόμενοι DC 54.26.6.

νομογράφος: Xvir leg. scrib., ἐν Ψώμῃ δέκα
ἄνδρες κατεστάθησαν ν... DS 12.23.1,
12.25.1.

νομοθέτημα: rogatio, ὁ Βίβουλος, τρεῖς
δημάρχοντος προσθεμένους ἐκώλυσε τὸ ν... DC
38.6.1; cf. δήμαρχος . . . ἐ... App. BC 4.7
(27).

νομοθέτης: Xvir leg. scrib., τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔτει
παραλαβόντες οἱ ν... τὰ πράγματα DH
10.57.1; Ψωμαῖοι πάλιν δέκα ἄνδρας ν...
εἶλοντο DS 12.24.1; cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.45.

νόμος: lex, κατὰ ν... Μουνάτιον καὶ Αἰμιδιον
IGLSyr. 718.10; ἀριστῷ δικαίῳ ἀριστῷ ν...
IGLSyr. 718.21 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); ν...
κουριάτιος App. BC 3.94 (389); δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ¹
θέσει ν... App. BC 1.99 (462); et saepissime.

νομός: provincia (cf. p. 137), νῦν ἐς τὸν
Καππαδοκικὸν ν... DC 36.50.3; ἐς τὸν τῆς
Παμφυλίας ν... DC 60.17.3.

νοτάριος: notarius (cf. p. 4), μάγιστρος καὶ ν...
SEG 17.669 (Isauria, temp. incert.); dubia

tamen lectio; cf. *IGRom.* 4.235 (sed IV); *Jul. Ep.* 23.378B.

νούμερος: numerus (cf. p. 11), ἐπὶ τῶν στατιώνων τῶν ἄκτων καὶ ν... *IGRom.* 3.2 (Bithynia, III); *τριβουνος* ν... Δάκων *IGLSyr.* 1356 (Apamea Syriae, IV ?); cf. *BCH* 36 (1916) no. 86; *IGLSyr.* 448.

νουνδῆναι: nundinae (cf. p. 6); τὸ τὰς ἀγομένας δι' ἐννέα ἡμερῶν ἐπ' ἀγορὰν συνδόνους, ν... καλουμένας *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 42 (275); ἀγορὰς ποιῶσι Ρωμαῖοι δι' ἡμέρης ἐνάτης ν... καλοῦντες *Plu. Cor.* 19 (222).

νυκτοφύλακέω 1: praefectus esse vigilum (cf. p. 139), δίκαξε... δοα παρὰ τῶν ἐπάρχων τοῦ τε... καὶ τοῦ ν... ἀφίκηται *DC* 52.33.1.

■ 2: vigiles esse, τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ ν... ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως συνέρρεον *Jos. AJ* 19.253. **νυκτοφύλαξ** 1: praefectus vigilum, ν... δὲ... ἀποδεκνύσθωσαν *DC* 52.24.6. ■ 2: vigiles, Σαβῖνος συναθροίσας τὰ τῶν ν... στρατιωτῶν τάγματα *Jos. BJ* 4.645; εἰσὶ καὶ νῦν οἱ ν... καὶ μίσθιον ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου φέρουσαν *DC* 55.26.5; ἐξ ἐκείνου φασὶ παραμεῖναι τὸ... τῶν ν... ἔθος καὶ εἶδος *App. BC* 5.132 (547); δὲ ν... τοῖς ἐν Ρώμῃ στρατευσάμενος *Dig.* 27.1.8.5 (Modestinus).

Ξ

ξενικός: peregrinus (praetor), τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, τὰ μὲν μεῖζω τῷ ἀστυνόμῳ τὰ δὲ ἔτερα τῷ ξ... προσταχθῆναι *DC* 53.2.2.

ξένος: peregrinus, στρατηγοῦντος κατὰ πόλων... ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ξ... *SIG³* 732 (Acarnania, 94 a.); cf. *SIG³* 684, *IGRom.* 1.118; τοῖς ξ..., "Ελληνας ἐπικαλέσας *DC* 51.20.7; vide s.v. "Ελλην, et cf. *P. Ciss.* 1.40; δοὺς καὶ νομῆν πολείταις καὶ Ρωμαίοις καὶ ξ... *McCrumb-Woodhead* 138 (Odessa, 79-81 p.).

ξίφος 1: (praefectura praetorii) (cf. p. 16), τὸ μὲν βασιλειον ξ... ἥν ἐπ' Αἴλιανῷ τότε *Philostr. VA* 7.16 (297); ὦφ' ω τὸ ξ... ἥν τοῦ Νέρωνος *Philostr. VA* 4.42 (183); τὸν πεπιστευμένον τὸ ξ... *Philostr. VS* 2.1 (561); τῷ μέλλοντι τῶν δορυφόρων ἐπάρξεων τὸ

ξ..., δὲ παραξώννοθαι αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν, ὥρεξεν *DC* 68.16.1²; cf. *Plin. Paneg.* 67.8; *Victor Caes.* 13.9; *Hdn.* 3.11.2. ■ 2: ius gladii, ἐπὶ μοίχους ἐξωθεῶν παρεκελεύετο... τῆς Σμύρνας δικαστοῦ γὰρ δεῖσθαι ξ... ἔχοντος *Philostr. VS* 1.25.2 (532); φοροῦντες καὶ ξ... οἵς καὶ στρατιώτας δικαιῶσαι ἔχεστω *DC* 53.13.6; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.9.

ξιφοφόρεω: ius gladii habere, οὐδένι ξ... δέδοται ω μὴ στρατιώτην ἀποκτεῖναι ἐξεῖναι νενόμισται *DC* 53.13.7.

Ο

δατρανός, vide οἰνετρανός.

ὅβας, vide δούνας.

δδοπούσ: curator viarum, καὶ δ... ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων προσέταξε *DC* 54.8.4, cf. 60.17.2; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 37.

δδός: via (curator viae, *IVvir v.c.*), βοηθός Λ. Πομπείου δ... ναῶν ιερῶν τόπων *Smallwood* 2.486 (Ephesus, II), i.e. adiutor curatoris viarum etc.; τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν δ... ἐπιμελητής *IGRom.* 3.470 (Lycia, II init.); et saepissime.

οἰκήτωρ: colonus, Ρωμαῖοι προσέθησαν ο... ἐς... Οἰνελίτρας *DS* 14.34.7; συνώκισε τὴν νῦν Καρχηδόνα ... ο... Ρωμαίους ... συναγαγεῖν *App. Pun.* 136 (647); cf. *Aristid.* 26 K 81.

οἰκιακός: familiaris, amicus *Aug.* (cf. p. 14), τοῦτο δέ μοι παρέστησεν Μ. Οἰναλέριος Ιοννιανὸς ο... μον *AE* 1914.210 (Miletus, scripsit imp. Claudius).

οἰκογένης: verna, Gloss ap. Cavenaile *Corp. P. Lat.* 276.1101 (III); cf. id. 172.

οἴκοι: (urbanus ?), Λούκουλλος τὴν μὲν στρατηγίαν τὴν ο... διῆρξε τῆς δὲ Σαρδοῦ ἄρξαι λαχῶν *DC* 36.41.2, nisi solum "post praeturam finitam Romae." *Peregrinam* habet Broughton, *MRR* sub anno 67.

οἰκονόμημα: constitutio (?) (cf. p. 130), οὐ μόνον ἡρκέσθη ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγονόσιν ο... ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς τὸ τοῦ γεγονότος ... *OGI* 453 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antoni).

οἰκονομία: cura, curatio, ἡ περὶ τὸ σιτικὸν ο...
Plu. Rom. 50 (665).

οἰκονόμος 1: actor, Ἡλίω ὑπέρ σωτηρίας
Βριττίου Πραισεντος Σαγγάρις ο... IG
14.688 (Roma, II); cf. ILS 3197, *pro salute Praesentis Sagaris act. eius sacr.* ■ 2:
dispensator, ο... ἐπὶ τοῦ σείτου, *servos verna dispensator ad frumentum*, IGRom. 3.25
(tit. bil.) (Cius Bithyniae, temp. incert.); cf.
Cavenaile Corp. P. Lat. 136 (II). ■ 3:
vilicus, Φήλικι Πρεψίωνος κων. μ'. λιμεν.
Ἀσίας ο..., Felici Primioni XXXX portuum
Asiae vilic. serv., ILS 1862 (tit. bil.) (cf. p.
9) (Miletus, temp. incert.); εἰκοστῆς
ἐλευθερίας Ι..., pbl. XX lib. vilicus, IG 2²
11492 (tit. bil.) (II); ο... Σεββ. χωρίων
Κωνσιδιάνων JRS 27 (1937) 19-21 (Galatia,
161-180 p.); cf. Str. 17.1.12 (797); BGU
102.1; P. Teb. 296; P. Oxy. 735b; Luc. Alex.
39 (2.246). ■ 4: aedilis coloniae,
ἀσπάζεται ὑμᾶς Ἐραυτος ὁ ο... τῆς πόλεως
NT Rom. 16.23; cf. Corinth. 8.3.232,
Erastus pro aedilitate stravit, et ο... civ. lib.
Hierapoli (IGRom. 4.813), Philadelphiae
(IGRom. 4.1630), Smyrnae (IGRom.
4.1435).

διτρανός, vide οὐετρανός.

οἰώνισμα: augurium, τὸ τῆς Τγιείας ο...
ἐποίησαν DC 51.20.4, cf. 37.24.1; cf. Plu.
Num. 14 (70), Quaest. Rom. 73 (281).

οἰωνιστής: augur (cf. p. 116), ieromamēmōnōn
καὶ ο... καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ieréōn παρόντων
DH 10.57.6; τὸν βουλευτὰς ierowānūnai...
τοῖς τε γὰρ ποντιφίξι καὶ τοῖς ο... DC
42.51.4, et al.

ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς 1: augur (cf. p. 116), οἱ ἐπ' ο...
ιερεῖς οὓς αὐσπικας πρότερον αὔγουρας δὲ
νῦν καλοῦσαν Plu. Quaest. Rom. 72 (281); οἱ
ἐπὶ ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ψηφοφορίαις παρα-
φύλαττοντες ο... ιερεῖς Plu. Marc. 4
(299); cf. DH 2.5.2. ■ 2: auspiciū, ἐμῆ
ἐπιταγῆ καὶ ο... αἰσιοίς, *meo iussu et*
auspicio, Mon. Anc. Gr. 14.17.

οἰωνομάντις: augur (cf. p. 116), τοὺς ο... καὶ
ιεροφάντας ἐκέλευσαν ἀποδεῖξαι DH 5.1.4,
cf. 3.69.3.

οἰωνοπόλος: augur (cf. p. 116), οὓς Ψωμαῖοι
καλοῦσσαν αὔγουρα, ἡμεῖς δ' ἀν εἴπομεν ο...
DH 2.64.4; cf. DH 3.69.5; Plu. Quaest. Rom.
72 (281).

οἰωνοσκοπία: auspiciū, καὶ τοὺς δημάρχους
ο... ἐν συλλόγοις χρῆσθαι δεδώκασι DC ap.
Zon. 7.19.

οἰωνοσκόπος: augur (cf. p. 116), ὁ τῶν
ο... ἐπιφανέστατος ὁ τοὺς βώμους
μεθιδρευσάμενος καὶ τὸ ιερὸν τοῦ Διός
τεμενίσας DH 3.70.1.

ὅμιλος: plebs, ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ τε ὁ... DC
53.21.7; οἱ πρῶτοι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τῆς
ἰππάδος καὶ τοῦ ὁ... DC 41.7.1.

διόσπονδος: foederatus, Αμισοῦ ἐλευθέρας καὶ
αὐτονόμου καὶ ὁ... Ψωμαῖοι OGI 530
(Amisus, 132 p.); cf. Plin. Epist. 10.93,
Amiseos . . . quibus de foedere utuntur.

δονας: ovatio (cf. p. 8), ἐλάττονα θρίαμβον
οὖν καλοῦσι ὡ... DH 8.67.10 (sic MS R);
πέξος θρίαμβος ὁ... καλούμενος Plu. Crass. 11
(550); τὸν δὲ ἐλάττω θρίαμβον οὖν εἴνα
Ἐλληνες ὁ... δὲ Ψωμαῖοι καλοῦσι Plu. Marc.
22 (310).

δοπίμα: spolia opima (cf. p. 6), ὁ... δὲ τὰ
σκῆλα, φοῖσι Βάρρων Plu. Rom. 16 (27); τὰ
σκῆλα, σπόλια μὲν κοωῶς, ὁ... ταῦτα
καλοῦσσαν Plu. Marcell. 8 (302); σκῆλα ὁ... DC
44.4.3, 51.24.4.

δοπλοφόρος: scutatus, σπεῖρα ὁ... πολιτῶν
Ψωμαίων BGU 741 (143 p.); cohors scutata
civ. Rom., ILS 2611, Aegypto repertum.

δοπτίκιον: auspiciū (cf. p. 8 (bis)), ἡ ὁ...
δῆξεται σε ἡ οἱ ἐπιθύοντες ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλῷ
ἐν τοῖς ὁ... Arr. Epict. 3.24 (117), locus sane
deturbatus, sed satis clare de auspiciis
scribitur.

δοπτίων: optio (cf. p. 5), ὁ... οὕτω γὰρ
καλοῦνται οἱ διαγέλων ὑπερησίας
τελοῦντες Plu. Galb. 24 (1063); ἀς
Ἀντώνιος Τίταν ὁ... ἐπιμελησάμενος
κατελελοίπει P. Oxy. 2230.5 (119 p.);
λεγιῶνος ἔκτης ὁ... IGRom. 4.825 (Asia,
III); cf. P. Oxy. 735.

δρβανός, vide οὐρβανός.

δρδινάριος, vide ὄρδινάριος.

ὄρδων: ordinatio (cf. p. 8), ἔπι σοι τύραννος ἔσται ἡ δορυφόρος ἡ Καισαριανοί ἡ δ... δήξεται σε ἡ . . . Arr. Epict. 3.24 (117); cf. Suet. Dom. 4.2.

ὄρδος: ordo (?), 'Ραούας ὅ... ἐτῶν κ' AE 1966.498 (Palaestina, temp. incert.).

ὄριζω: (Xviri) ag. div., ἄνδρας ἀποδεῖξαι δέκα τοὺς δ... τὴν γῆν DH 8.81.1.

ὄριστής: (III/Xvir) ag. div., τῇ αἰρέσαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν οὓς Ἀππιος ἡξίου δ... γένεσθαι τῆς δημοσίας γῆς DH 8.74.3; ἀντὶ τοῦ Τιβερίου δ... ἐλέσθαι Plu. TG 21 (834).

ὄρκιον: foedus, σύμμαχον Ρωμαίων ἐλεύθερον αὐτόνομον κατὰ τὰ δόγματα τῆς συγκλήτου καὶ τὰ δ... JHS 20 (1900) 77-8 (Aphrodisias, c. 100 p.); ἐπικρίματος καὶ δόγματος καὶ δ... καὶ νόμου ἀντεπιφωνημένα OGI 453 (Aphrodisias, epistula M. Antonii); cf. SIG³ 764; πόλεις . . . καὶ ἄλλας πρὸς ἄς ἔχουσαν δ... Plb. 6.14.8.

οἰαστής: ovatio (cf. p. 8), sic emendavit Casaubon, ap. DH 5.47.2 (εἴαστής MSS), et ap. DH 8.67.10 (ῶν, εἴαστὴν MSS).

οὐείκουλα: vehicula (cf. pp. 5, 138), ἐπαρχον βεικούλων IGRom. 4.1057 (Cos, 230 p.).

οὐερνάκλος: vernaculus, τὸ μηδὲ ἄν των εἰπεῖν ὅτι σοφιστής μήτε ὅτι ο. . . ἀλλ' ὅτι ἀνήρ. M. Ant. 1.16.4; Λούπιος β.. Robert, Etud. Anat. 386 (Cibyra, 220 p.); cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.44.

οὐέρνας: verna (cf. p. 5), κυρίον Καίσαρος ο... εἰρηνάρχης IGRom. 3.240; ο... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ κανκελλάριος IGRom. 3.256; Κόσμας ο... ἵππεύς MAMA 1.25; ο... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ MAMA 1.27, 7.544 (Tituli omnes Laodiceae, II-III); β... ταβελλάριος Καίσαρος IGRom. 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp. incert.); de hoc verbo, vide J. et L. Robert Bull. Epig. 1969. 474, p. 499.

οὐετρανικός: veteranus (cf. p. 6), διὰ Οὐλπίου Κασσιανοῦ ο... IGRom. 3.1187 (Syria, III).

οὐετρανός: veteranus (cf. pp. 5, 6), Γ. Ἀντώνιος Φρόντων ο... λεγ(ιώνος) γ' Διδ., C. Antonius Fronto veter. Leg. XIII Gem., IGRom. 1.625 (tit. bil.); Γ. Λογγεῶν ο... BGU 272 (II); οἱ ὑπογεγραμμένοι ο... καὶ

Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ ἀπελεύθεροι BGU 780; Διονύσιος στρατιώτης καὶ β... IGRom. 4.730 (Asia, 235-6 p.); Ἀπολλωάριος δεκούριων β... IGRom. 4.1154 (Lydia, 1?) βετρα. per compendium AE 1914.135 (cf. p. 9); et saepissime, multifarie scriptum.

οὐηξιλλάριος: vexillarius (cf. p. 4), ο... Ἀδριανείων Παλμυρηῶν Ἀντωνιανῶν τοξοτῶν OGI 639 (Aegyptus, 216 p.); Δημήτριος ο... IGRom. 3.227 (Galatia, temp. incert.).

οὐηξιλλατίων: vexillatio (cf. p. 5), ἵπηρετήσατα ταῖς ἐπιδημησάσαις ο... IGRom. 3.1033 (Palmyra, temp. Sev. Alex.); ο... κλάσσης πραυτωρίας SEG 17.506 (Ephesus, 244-6 p.); ἵππεὺς ο... XP Οὐίκτωρος BGU 600.13 (cf. p. 9); τεσσεραρίω πρίμα ο... AE 1954.209 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.) (cf. p. 7).

οὐηξιλλον 1: vexillum (numerus mil.) (cf. p. 5), T. Αἰλιον ἐπαρχον τῶν τοξοτῶν οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου αὐτοῦ ο... AE 1947.170 (Palmyra, II). ■ 2: vexillum (don. mil.) τιμητεῖς κόσμῳ ἀριστείω . . . ο... ἀργυρῷ ILS 8863 (Argos, temp. Traiani); τιμητεῖς β... IGRom. 4.964 (Samos, I).

οὐιάτωρ: viator (cf. p. 4), ο... ὁ[πάτων], [viator] consulūm, ILS 1920 (tit. bil.) (Alexandria, temp. Tib.); ο... τριβον[νίκιος], viator tribunicius, ILS 1925 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, temp. incert.).

οὐίγουλες: vigiles (cf. p. 5), ἀπὸ ἐπάρχων ο... τῶν ἐν τῷ Μουσίῳ σιτουμένων SB 9898 (cf. p. 139) (Aegyptus, c. 220 p.); χώρτη σεπτάμα β... IGRom. 1.142 (Roma, III); προτ(ηκτορα) β... IGRom. 1.1496 (cf. p. 9) (Moesia, III); ἐπαρχον ο... ILS 1344 (Ephesus, III); cf. CIG 6662.

οὐικάριος: vicarius (cf. p. 4), οὐκ ἔξօν ο... κτᾶσθαι BGU 1210.110.242 (I); Καίσαρος οἰκονόμον ο... BGU 102.1 (138 p.); β... . . . δρ. κ' P. Oxy. 1436 (153 p.); cf. Eus HE 10.6.4.

οὐικήσμα: vicesima (cf. p. 6), κ]ληρονομ[ιῶν] τὰ ο... BGU 388 (II-III).

οὐικος: vicus (cf. p. 6), ἀποτεῖσαι τοῖς

φορτηγοῖς τοῖς περὶ β... *IGRom.* 4.1459 (Smyrna, II); cf. *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 3.2.64. οὐνδίκτα: *vindicta* (cf. p. 5), ἡ δὲ παντελής ἀπελευθέρωσις ἄχρι νῦν ο... λέγεται *Plu. Pub.* 7 (100); cf. *BGU* 1210.21.64.

οἰνδικτάριος: *vindictarius*, ο... καὶ ἀπελευθέρως *IGRom.* 3.801 (Pamphylia, temp. incert.).

οἰνόκουρος: IVvir viarum curandarum (cf. pp. 6, 8), χιλιάρχον πλατύσημον, β... *SEG* 6.555 (Antiochia Pis., 141-80 p.); *ταμίαν*, *κναίστορα*, β... *ILS* 8842 (Hierocaesarea, non ante III); i..., *κναίστορα κανδιδάτον Ephes.* 3.84-5 (III); οἰνόκουρον suppletum *AE* 1966.377.

οἰντρανικός, vide s.v. οἰνετρανικός.

οὐραγός: ?(centurio) posterior, προσεκλέγονται δ' οὗτοι πάλι τοὺς ισους ο.... προσένεψαν ἐκάστῳ μέρει δυ' ἡγεμόνας καὶ δυ' ο... *Plb.* 6.24.2-3. *Ψ.ε.25.1 η γανάρη.*

οὐράνιος: *sacer*, *divinus*, *αὐτοκράτορι* ... 'Αδριανῷ Σεβαστῷ διὰ τὴν ο... αὐτοῦ πρόνοιαν Smallwood 2.448 (Abdera Thraciae, II).

οὐρβανός: *urbanus* (cf. pp. 6, 159), δήμαρχος κανδιδάτος, στρατηγὸς ο..., πρεσβευτῆς... *ILS* 8829 (Ancyra, II med.); στρατιώτης χώρτης ἐνδεκάτης δ... *IGRom.* 1.779 (Thracia, temp. incert.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.38, 2.6, 2.30.

օφ(φ)ικάλιος: *officialis* (cf. p. 4), ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκτρεπομένων τὰς βασιλικὰς καὶ λεωφόρους δόδοὺς στρατιωτῶν καὶ δ... *AE* 1953.90 (Euhippe Cariae, 212-217 p.); ἀπὸ δ... ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου *P. Oxy.* 1646 (III); ἀπελ(εύθερος) δ... *BGU* 657.II.9 (II); δφ. per compendium *AE* 1921.97 (cf. p. 9); cf. *Eus. HE* 9.10.8.

օφίκιον: *officium* (cf. p. 5), β(ενεφικιάριος) χώρτης πρώτης ἔξ δ... Κασσίου Ἀπολλωρίου *IGRom.* 3.130 (Tyana, fortasse c. 150 p.); πρίγκιψ δ... ἡγεμόνος, *princeps offici presidis*, *IGRom.* 1.629 (tit. bil.) (Tomi Moesiae, III); τὸ δ... τοῦ κρατίστου δικαιοδότου *P. Lips.* 57.22 (III); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.23, 24.

δχήματα: *vehicula*, ἔπαρχον δ... καὶ δουκηνάριον ταχθέντα καὶ ἐπιτηδείων *IGRom.* 1.135 (cf. p. 138), (Roma, temp. Commodi); vide *ILS* 1455 (tit. accephalus, sed fortasse eiusdem), et cf. *SEG* 4.520 (Ephesus, 182-190 p.); πρὸς τοῦ Σεουήρου τοῖς δ... τοῖς κατὰ τὴν Φλαμιάν δόδον διαθέουσα ἐπετάχθη *DC* 78.11.3.

δχλος: *plebs*, δ... πολιτικ[οῦ] κατ' ἄνδρα, *plebis urbanae*, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 8.11; δ πολίτικος δ... ἐβόα ως γενομένης ἐν ἐκκλησίᾳ βροντῆς *App. BC* 1.30 (133); δ δημότης δ... *DH* 5.32.1.

Π

π. 1: *legatus* (cf. p. 9), ἐπὶ Πομπωνίου Βάσου π... *SNG Brit. Acad.* 4.5385-9.

■ 2: *primus* (centurio), M. Οὐεττίου Ἐρεννιάνου π.π.α' πρίγκιψ περεγράων *MAMA* 6.181 (Apamea, III).

π.π.: vide p. 9, 1: *pater patriae*, *αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ β'*, *ὑπατος τὸ γ'* π... *ILS* 8801 (Sebastopolis Ponti, 137 p.); *πρεσβευτῆς αὐτοκράτορος Τ. Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς π...* *ILS* 8827 (Isauria, temp. Ant. Pii.); cf. *IG* 14.1051, *AE* 1938.144, 158, *AE* 1926.99; *SNG Cop.* 33.354 et nummi saepe.

■ 2: *primus pilus*, *τὸν κράτιστον π...* εὑεργέτην τῆς πόλεως *IGRom.* 4.786 (Apamea, temp. Antoninorum); cf. *SEG* 7.1149 ■ 3: *praepositus*, Οὐίκτωρῶν π... λεγεῶνος *SB* 4223 (116-7 p.).

π.π.α.: *primus pilus prior* (cf. p. 9), M. Οὐεττίου Ἐρεννιάνου π..., π. πρίγκιπος περεγράων *MAMA* 6.181 (Apamea, III).

παιδεία: *studia*, ἐπὶ τῶν βιβλιοθηκῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς π... Ἀδριανοῦ *OGI* 679 (Roma, temp. Hadriani); cf. *AE* 1915.51.

πακτίκια: *pactiones* (cf. p. 4), ἐπίτροπος χαρτερέας, ἐπίτροπος π... *AE* 1933.273 (Pergamon, III vel post).

πάλαι 1: π... στρατευσάμενος: *veteranus* (cf. p. 16), δρκοῦντα τοὺς παρόντας οἱ στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν π... στρατευσάμενων *App. BC* 3.46 (188).

■ 2: π... στρατιώτης: *veteranus*, Αὐρ. Καλλισθέν[ει π]... στρατιώτη [λεγ. ε] Μακεδονικῆς, d.m. *Aur. Callisthene vet. leg. V Maced.*, *IGRom. 3.213* (tit. bil.) (Ancyra, III); π... τῶν ἐντείμων στρατευσαμένων ἐν τῷ ἵερῷ πρατωρίῳ Robert Hell. 2.127 (Aezani, temp. incert.); vide et L. Robert, *Et. Ep. et Phil.* 127-8; π... σπείρ(ας) Σεβ(αστῆς) *Dura* 5.1.26 (227 p.) (cf. p. 9); Ρωμαῖοι καὶ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς καὶ π... *BGU* 747 (139 p.); τῶν π... καλουμένων σ... *Jos. BJ* 1.324; οἱ Σύλλα π... σ... *Plu. Cic.* 14 (867); cf. *Hdn. 7.10.7, Dig. 27.1.8.1*.

παλαιός: *veteranus*, ἔπαρχος σπείρης Παννωνίων ἵππικης π... *SEG* 6.628 (Termessus, 140-145 p.).

ἐκ Παλατίου: *commendatus*, δὲ Γάλβας ... διὰ τοῦτο Λιβίας παρασχούσης ὑπατος ἐκ Π... προῆλθε *Plu. Galba* 3 (1054).

παναγής παρθένος: *Vestalis*, διὰ τί τῶν π... παρθένων τὰς διαφθαρεῖσας ... ζώσας κατορύπτουσι *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 96 (286).

πάντιμος ἱερεὺς: *pontifex maximus* (cf. p. 115), ὅτι τοῖς ἀγιωτάτοις σηκοῖς δὲ π... ἱερεὺς οὐκ ἔφθασε προσπεσεῖν *DS* 38/9.17.

παράγγελμα: *edictum* (cf. p. 128), κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ π... *P. Lond.* 904 (104 p.); ἡν γὰρ εἰς ἄπασαν πόλων ἔξενηνηγμένων π... περὶ τοῦ Μαρίου *Plu. Mar.* 38 (427).

οἰωνοὺς παραφυλάττων: *augur* (cf. p. 116), οἱ π... ἐπὶ ταῖς ὑπατικαῖς ψηφοφορίαις οἰωνοὺς ἱερεῖς *Plu. Marc.* 4 (299).

παρεδρεύω: *legatus esse proconsulis* (cf. p. 154), οἱ π... τοῖς τὸ κύρος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἔχοντας ... ἄλλοι πρεσβευτὰς καὶ τούτους ὄνομαζονοι *DC* 53.14.6; ἐφόνευσε τοὺς Κυωτλίους ... ἥρχον ὅμοῦ καὶ π... ἀλλήλοις *DC* 72.5.4.

πάρεδρος: *legatus proconsulis* (cf. p. 154), τοὺς δὴ π... αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ ἔκαστος αἰρεῖται. ἔνα μὲν οἱ ἐστρατηγκότες *DC* 53.14.7; τῆς Γερμανίας ἀρχων ἐπειρᾶτο τὸν ὑποστράτηγον πεῖσαι ... τῆς Ἀφρικῆς ἡγεμονεύσας ἔνα τῶν π... ἀπέπεμψεν *DC* 72.11.3-4.

παρεμβολή: *praetorium*, ἡγεμονεύ]σαντα τῆς Ρώμης τῆς [π...] *Act. Alex.* 4.B.I.16 (*Naevius Macro*); sic supplevit editor

princeps Bell, nescio quibus exemplis usus. πάρεοις: *vacatio*, π... στρατείας λειτουργίας τε δημοσίας ἀπάσης *IGLSyr. 718.22* (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); cf. *BGU* 628 (Chr. 1.2.462), *militiae muneribusque fungendis vacatio esto*.

παρθένος: *Vestalis*, αἱ τὸ ... πῦρ διαφυλάττοντες π... *DH* 1.38.3; cf. 1.69.4, 2.64.5; αἱ τῆς Ἐστίας ἱέρειαι π... *Hdn.* 1.14.5; αἱ περιέπουσαι π... καὶ φυλάττονται τὸ ἄφθιτον πῦρ *Plu. TG* 15 (831).

πάροδος: *transvectio*, προεκάθητο οἱ τιμηταὶ ... καὶ π... ἡν τῶν ἵππεων ἔξεταξομένων *Plu. Pomp.* 22 (630).

πατήρ 1: πατέρες: *patres*, *senatus*, ὁ ἄνδρες π... *DH* 5.27.1; π... ἔγγραφοι *DH* 2.12.3; τῶν συγκλητικῶν τοὺς μὲν π... συγγεγραμμένους τοὺς δὲ ἀπλῶς π... προσηγόρευον *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 58 (278). ■ 2: π... πατρίδος: *pater patriae*, ωστε τίμας ... μεγίστας ψηφίσασθαι καὶ προσαγορεύσαι π... πατρίδος *Plu. Cic.* 23 (872); ἡ σύγκλητος ... προσηγόρευσε π... πατρίδος *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.12; δημαρχικῆς ἔξουσίας τὸ τρισκαιδέκατον, π... πατρίδος ... *IG* 7.2713 (Sermo Isthmiacus Neronis); et saepissime, *IG* 4.908, 7.2870; *IGRom. 3.39, 40; SIG³ 801, 814, 821, 838; ἡ π... ἐπωνυμία DC 53.18.3.* ■ 3: π... πατράτος: *pater patratus*, διὰ τί ... δὲ καλούμενος π... πατράτος *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 62 (279).

πατρίκιος: *patricius* (cf. p. 5), Σύλλας γένει μὲν ἡν ἐκ τῶν π... οὓς εὐπάτριδας ἄν τις εἴποι *Plu. Sull.* 1 (451); τῶν π... ἀριθμόν ηὔησα *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.8; ὑπατον ἔνα ἐκ τῶν π... τὸν ἔνα ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους *DS* 12.25.2; ἀποδείκνυται εἴναι τῶν π... *Nic. Dam.* (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 128.15; κλαίων ὅτι μὴ φόροι π... *Plu. de tranq. anim.* 10 (470); ἀγορανομία ... ἔθους ὄντος δύο π... καθίστασθαι *Plb.* 10.4.2; [εἰς]λελεγμένον εἰς τοὺς π... *Jahresh.* 47 (1965) Bbl. 24 (Ephesus, I).

πατριμώνιον: *patrimonium* (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπον διοικήσεως Αἰγύπτου δουκ., ἐπίτροπον π... δουκ., ... *SEG* 4.520

(Ephesus, 180-192 p.); cf. Lyd. *Mag.* 2.27.
πατρίς: (*patria*), ■ 1: *πατήρ π...: pater patriae*, vide s.v. *πατήρ*. ■ 2: *ἐπαρχος π...: praefectus urbi* (cf. p. 139), *εἰ τῶν προσιών τις τῷ φίλῳ μου καὶ ἐπάρχω τῆς π... τῆς ἐμῆς Φλαβίω Λατρωνιανῶ* ... *JRS* 59 (1969) 56.8-10, cf. *PIR²* F 297 (*Aphrodisias*, III). ■ 3: *respublica, πόλεμον ἐ[πιφέροντας τῇ πα]τ[ρ]ού, bellum inferentis r.p.*, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.18.
πάτρων: *patronus* (cf. pp. 5, 6, 7, 12, 152), *καταστῆσαι π... τῆς πατρίδος* *SIG³* 656 (*Abdera Thraciae*, 166 a.); *δοθέντος π... τῷ δήμῳ* *IGRom.* 4.968 (*Heraeum Sami*, c. 127 a.); *post haec Inscr. Delos* 1701, *et saepissime; n.b. titulos Ilii* *IGRom.* 4.200-5 *quo Augustus συγγενής καὶ π... nominatur; nummi SNG Cop. 18.550, Aulock 738, 7100 (omnes Bithyniae); π...· οὐτω γὰρ ... καλοῦσι προστάτας* *Plu. Mar.* 5 (408); cf. *Ephes.* 3.6 (tit. bil.), *JRS* 52 (1962) 97, DS 29.27, *AE* 1967.532.
πατρωνεία: *patronatus* (cf. p. 6), *ἀπὸ τῆς π...· οὐτω γὰρ ἐκάλουν τὴν προστασίαν* *Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); *π... δωμάσας τὴν τῶν πενήτων προστασίαν* *DH* 2.9.3.
πατρωνεύω: *patronus esse* (cf. p. 6), *ποτὶ τὸν αὐτοκράτορα πρεσβείας συνεργῶν καὶ π... τᾶς πόλιος* *IGBulg.* 314 (*Mesambria Thraciae*, 71 a.); *Λεύκιος Τύλλιος Ῥωμαῖος ... εἰνοικῶς πρὸς τὰ πόλια π...* *CIG* 1695 (*Delphi*, I? a.); *μελλούσης τωὸς ἐορτῆς καθ' ἣν ἔθος ἡν τοὺς π...* DS 40.5.
πατρώνης: *patronus* (cf. p. 6), *'Οπτάτος Γαιώ Ροβρίω π... φιλοστοργίας ἔνεκεν, C. Rubrio C.f. Pop.C.Rubrius Optatus patronus pietatis caus., MAMA* 7.14 a (tit. bil.) (*Laodicea*, I.).
πατρωνικός: *patronalis* (cf. p. 6), *ἀπολύει τῶν π... δικαίων σὺν πεκούλιῳ πάντι* *PSI* 1040 (III); vide *P. Oxy.* 2474 adn. 29.
πέζος θριάμβος: *ovatio, Κράσσος τὸν μέγαν θριάμβον οὐδ' αἰτεῖ ἐπεχειρησεν ἐδόκει δὲ καὶ τὸν π..., δουνα καλούμενον ...* *Plu. Crass.* 11 (550); *δις π[...] ἐθριάμβενος* *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 2.10, sic *Weber*, *ἐ[πὶ κέλητος] priores*.

πεκούλιον: *peculum* (cf. p. 5), *τῶν πατρωνικῶν δικαίων σὺν π... πάντι* *PSI* 1040 (III); cf. *BGU* 96.14; *ἐκ τοῦ π... MAMA* 8.379 (*Pisidia*, temp. incert.).
πελάτης: *cliens, οὐκ ἔφη πάτριον καταμαρτυρεῖν π..., ἀλλὰ ἀφεῖαι ταῦτα τοὺς πάτρωνας* *Plu. Mar.* 5 (400); cf. *Publ.* 5 (99); *DH* 4.55.3 et al.
πελέκεις: *fascis (secures), οὐχ ἔξ ἔχων π..., οἵους ἔχουσι οἱ στρατηγοῦντες* *Plu. Aem.* 4 (256); vide s.v. *ἐξαπέλεκυς; ῥάβδοι καὶ π...* *DH* 2.29.1; *Plu. Publ.* 10 (102).
πέμπομαι: (*praeses esse provinciae*), *ἡ δὲ ἵπο Ῥωμαίοις ἀβοηθτότερά ἐστω ... διὰ τὴν δλιγωρίαν τῶν π...* *Str.* 11.2.12 (496); *οἱ π... ἄρχοντες Aristid.* 26 K 31; *οἱ ἐς τὰ ἔθνη π... ἡγεμόνες Hdn.* 3.2.4; *οἱ π... ἐκάστοτε στρατηγοί* *Plu. Sert.* 6 (571).
πενταετηρικός: *quinquennalis, στρατηγὸς τῆς Κορωθίων πόλεως π...* *Smallwood* 2.257 (*Corinth*, II); *ἐπὶ δυναδρικῶν π...* *IGRom.* 3.412-4 (*Olbasa*, III); *ἡ ἐπώνυμος π... δυναδρία* *SEG* 19.830 (*Comama Pisidiae, non ante II*); *πρύτανις καὶ ἄρχων π...* *IG* 14.617 (*Rhegium*, temp. incert.).
πεντάραβδος: *quinquefascialis, π... Πατίας* *IGRom.* 1.971 (*Gortyna*, III); cf. *Iulium Severum, IGRom.* 3.174.
οἱ πεντεκαΐδεκα: *XVviri sac.fac.* (cf. p. 116), *τῶν ἐπιμελουμένων ιερῶν τῶν π... ἀνδρῶν* *ILS* 8830 (*Ephesus*, c. 170-180 p.); *[ιερέα τῶν π]... ἀνδρῶν* *Epigraphica* 20 (1958) 32 (*Roma*, temp. incert.); *τοῖς ποντίφιξι καὶ τοῖς οἰωνισταῖς τοῖς τε π... καλούμενοις ἔνα ἐκάστοις προσένεψε* *DC* 42.51.4.
πεντεκαΐδέκανδρος: *XVvir sac. fac.* (cf. pp. 15, 116), *π... ιερεὺς ἐπὶ τῶν ιεροποιῶν* *IGRom.* 3.172 (*Ancyra*, II med.); *π... τῶν ἐκδικαζόντων τὰ πράγματα per errorem lapicidae, eodem titulo.*
περδονελλίων: *perduellio* (cf. pp. 6, 12), *τοῦ λεγομένου π... ὁ Ραβίριος ἐκριθῆ* *DC* 37.27.2.
περεγρῖνος: *peregrinus* (cf. p. 6), *M. Οὐεττίου Ἐρεννιάνου π.π.α.'π, πρόγκιπος περεγρών* *MAMA* 6.181 (*Apamea Cibotus*, III).

περὶ θεὸν (Ἀδριανόν): sodalitas (Hadrianalis) (cf. pp. 14, 117), ἵερωσύναις δύο τετυμηένον τῇ τε ἐπτὰ ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῇ π... θεὸν Ἀδριανόν ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

περιφραχώνιον: armillum (don. mil.), ἔτιμα δὲ κόσμω, π... τε τισὶ καὶ δόρατα DC ap. Zon. 7.21.

περιπόρφυρος: (toga) praetexta, κατέβασε εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ωστε ἀποθέσθαι τὴν π... ἐσθῆτα, ἀναλαβεῖν δὲ τὴν καθαράν Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 127.4; χλαμὺς π... Plu. Praec. r. p. ger. 20 (816); τὰς π... ἐσθῆτας Hdn 4.2.10; ἐν π... ἴματίοις DC 36.33.2; cf. Plu. Marc. 23 (311), DS 5.40.1, IGRom. 4.1756.

περιπορφυρόσημος: praetextatus, τοὺς σοβαροὺς καὶ τοὺς π... παιᾶς AP 12.185 (Strato).

πετῖτορ: petitor (cf. p. 5), ἀπὸ βφ π... IGRom. 3.1202 (Philippopolis, temp. incert.).

πιλλάτος: pilatus, libertus (cf. p. 8), ἐν δροστρώτοις οἴκῃς· ἔτι πῶς παιδες καὶ π... Arr. Epict. 4.7.37.

πῖλος: (primus) pilus, ὁ ἐν πρώτῳ π... καλούμενῷ στρατευόμενος DC 48.42.3; vide s.v. πρωτοπιλάριος, πρωτοπῖλος.

δώδεκα πώακες: XII tabulae, οἱ καλούμενοι δώδεκα π... DS 12.26.1.

πιστεύομαι 1: a (libellis) esse, curam (libellorum) habere, τὴν ἐξή[γησω] τ[ῶ]ν [ἀ]ξ[ιω]μάτ[ω]ν π... Ephes. 2.26 (200-205 p.); Ἀντίτατρος ὁ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτῷ πράττεω π... Galen 14 K 218; τὴν τάξιν τ[ῶ]ν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν π... AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodo). ■ 2: praeses esse provinciae, ὁ π... τὴν Συρίαν Σατορνῶν Jos. AJ Argumentum lib. 17.1.

■ 3: π... τὰ μέρη: vice agere, fungi, π... τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐπάρχων, vice praef. functo, IGRom. 1.402 (tit. bil.) (Velitrae, c. 200 p.).

πίστις: cura, officium (libellorum etc.) (cf. p. 141), λαβὼν ὅμοῦ π... ἐπιστολῶν ἀποκριμάτων διαταγμάτων OGI 494 (Miletus, temp. incert. sed fortasse II); σώματος π... ἐπιτε[ταγμένος] AE 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodo); π... ἔχων

ταβούλης IGRom. 1.325 (Roma, temp. Traiani).

πλατύσημος: laticlavius, π... δήμου Ρωμαίων· πέμπτος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας πρῶτος ἀπὸ Μιλήτου εἰς οὐγκλητον εἰσελθών BSA 28 (1927) 120, no. 9 (Didyma, vix post I); χειλίαρχος π... λεγ. δ' IG 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, 170-180 p.); χειλίαρχος π... στρατιωτῶν IGRom. 3.470 (Balbyra Lyciae, 101-2 p.); ἡμφίεστο τὴν π... ἐσθῆτα Hdn. 3.11.2; θές τὴν π... Arr. Epict. 1.24.12.

πλείον ισχύω: maius habere imperium, ἐν τῷ ὑπηκόῳ τὸ π... τῶν ἐκασταχόθι ἀρχόντων ισχύεω ἐπέτρεψεν DC 53.32.5.

πληβεῖος: plebeius (cf. p. 6), ἐκάλει τοὺς ἐν τῇ καταδεεστέρᾳ τύχῃ π... ὡς δ' ἀν Ἐλληνες εἶποιεν δημοτικούς DH 2.8.1.

πλῆθος: plebs, τὸν ἔτερον τῶν ὑπάτων ἀπὸ ... π... Plu. Cam. 42 (151); οἱ ἀγορανόμοι οἱ ἐκ τοῦ π... DC 43.48.4; ὑπάτων . . . τὸν ἔνα ἀπὸ τοῦ π... DS 12.25.2.

πληθύς: plebs, συνηγωνίζετο τοῖς (δημάρχοις) ἡ π... τοῖς δ' ὑπάτοις οἱ πατρίκιοι DH 7.16.1.

πολέμαρχος: (dux exercitus), Πομπηιανὸς ὁ ἡμέτερος π... [Justin. Mart.] Apol. 1.71, epistula imp. Marci, fortasse comes, cf. AE 1933.268; Κοώτος ὁ τῶν Ρωμαίων π... ἡσσώμενος ὑπὸ Οὐνφάθου Claudius Charax (F. Gr. Hist. 103) F 27; τοῖς ὑπὸ ἱμῶν πεμπομένοις π... ἡ στρατηγοῖς ἡ μυριάρχοις ἡ . . . Polyaenus Strat. I, Prooem. 2; cf. Jos. BJ 3.92.

πολιανομέω: praefectus esse urbi, ἐπὶ τὰς διοικήσεις δύο τῶν π... DC 43.48.1.

πολιανόμος: praefectus urbi (cf. p. 16), τὴν πόλω τῷ τε Λεπίδῳ καὶ π... ἐπιτρέψας DC 43.28.2; cf. Suet. DJ 76, praefectos pro praetore qui absente se res urbanas administrarent.

πολιαρχέω: praefectus esse urbi, ὁ Πέρτωαξ τὸν Σουλπικιανὸν π... ἔταξε DC 74.7.1; π... ἐν ταῖς ἀνοχαῖς DC 60.5.8; cf. 59.13.2, 73.11.1, 79.4.2, Lyd. Mag. 3.38.

πολίαρχος: praefectus urbi (cf. p. 16), οὗτος οὕτε οὕτε στρατηγὸς οὕτε π... τις διεδέξατο DC 40.46.3; π... οὐδεὶς ἐς τὰς

ἀνοχὰς ἡρέθη DC 41.14.4; cf. 42.30.1, 52.33.1, 54.6.6, Lyd. Mag. 2.6.

πόλις 1: urbs Roma, ἔπαρχος τῆς π... DH 4.82.1; στρατηγὸς κατὰ π... IG 14.951; ταμίας κατὰ π... IG 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); et saepe. ■ 2: municipium, χρήματα ταῖς π... ἡριθμησα, pecuniam solvi municipis, Mon. Anc. Gr. 8.21; τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐν π... χωρεῖσι δῆμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀποκιά σκέπη συνηλύσει χώρᾳ Ephes. 4.1.1 (II?); cf. ILS 6085.83: quicunque in municipiis coloniis... ■ 3: civitas (libera), [π]... Αἴξ[ηντῶν], civitati Aezenitarum, AE 1940.44 (tit. bil.) (temp. Hadr.); ἀποκία Πατρέων π... Ἀθηναίων, colonia Patrensis civitati Atheniensium, SEG 18.64 (tit. bil.) (temp. Aug.).

πολιτεία 1: civitas (Romana), διδωμι ἄπασι... π... Ῥωμαίων χωρὶς τῶν δεδειτικῶν P. Giss. 1.40 (Constitutio Antoniniana de civitate); π... καὶ ἀνεισφορίᾳ κατὰ νόμον Μουνάτιον καὶ Αἰμιλίων IGLSyr. 718.10 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); ἡ ἐν Ῥώμῃ π... Plu. Cat. Min. 2 (760); τετεψημένον τῇ μεγίστῃ καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι ἀνθρώποις διωνομασμένη Ῥωμαίων π... IG 4² 1.84 (Epidaurus, 40-42 p.). ■ 2: respublica, δικτάτωρ ἐπὶ θέσει νόμων καὶ καταστάσει τῆς π... App. BC 1.99 (462), i.e. rei publicae constituenda. ■ 3: municipium, ταῖς ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ π... καὶ ἀποκίαις, municipiis et coloniis Italiae, Mon. Anc. Gr. 11.20. ■ 4: civitas (libera), ἃς αὐτὸς αὐτοκράτωρ Στρατονικεῦσω π... προσώρισεν OGI 441 (Stratonicea, I a.).

πολίτευμα: rogatio, τὸ περὶ τῶν χιλιάρχων π... εἰσηγείσθω Τίτος Γενύκιος DH 11.56.5; πολίτεύματα Iudeorum et aliorum in Aegypto iuris sunt Ptolemaeorum potius quam Romani.

πολίτης: civis Romanus, χιλιάρχος σπείρας ἵππικῆς Ῥωμαίων π... AE 1933.270 (Pergamon, II), cf. ILS 9471 et al.

πολιτικός 1: urbanus, πραΐ[τροι π]... IG 2² 4220 (III); στρατηγῶν τὴν μέγιστον ἔχουσαν ἀξιώμα, καλούμενην π... Plu. Brut. 7 (987); ἡ π... στρατηγία App. BC 2.112 (466); ὅχλος π... Mon. Anc. Gr. 8.12; App. BC 3.95 (394),

Plu. Sull. 5 (453) non de praetura urbana sed de magistratu in urbe qui a munere militari discernitur; vide s.v. ἀστικός. ■ 2: civilis, civicus, στρατόπεδα π... DC 55.23.2; στράτευμα π... DC 52.22.4, i.e. legiones; cf. 38.47.2, 40.64.4, 60.15.4, 74.14.3; στέφανος π... DC 47.13.3.

πολιτίς (πόλις): municipium, ἐς τὰς ἀγχοῦ πόλεις τὰς οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ π... Ῥωμαίων γενομένας Τίβυρτόν τε παὶ Πραώεστον App. BC 1.65 (294).

πομπεύω: triumphare, καὶ ἄλλα δὲ σώματα ἐ... ἐκ τῶν πεπορθημένων ἐθνῶν Str. 7.1.4 (292); καίτοι προσέπεμψε τῷ Αἰμιλίῳ δεόμενος μὴ π... καὶ παραιτούμενος τὸν θριάμβον Plu. Aem. 34 (273); π... δ' ὁ ὑπατος, ὃς ἔθος ἦν DH 5.17.2.

πομπή: triumphus, ἡ τῶν ἐπωκίων π... Jos. BJ 7.122; τρόπον ταὰ θριάμβικῆς π... Plu. Aem. 30 (271); τὴν θριάμβον π... ἐψηφίσατο DH 9.35.5; ἡ τῶν ἐπωκίων π... ἦν θριάμβον καλοῦσι DC ap. Zon. 7.21.

πόντιφεξ: pontifex (cf. pp. 4, 115), Παῦλος Φάβιος Περσικὸς π[...] σωδᾶλις Αἴγυοντάλιος φράτερ ἀ[ρονᾶλις], Paulus Fabius Persicus pontif(ex) sodalis Augustalis Frater Arvalis, Smallwood 1.380 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 44 p.); ὑπατον π... ἐπιμελητὴν IGRom. 3.174 (Ancyra, c. 140 p.); ὑπατον π... γαμβρὸν αὐτοκράτορος IGRom. 3.135 (Ancyra, c. 160 p.); cf. AE 1939.26; Ἀππίου ὑπάτου π... θυγατέρα IG 2² 4072; οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς οὓς π... καλοῦσι Plu. Num. 9 (65); οἱ καλούμενοι Π... ιερέων οἱ διαφανέστατοι DH 1.38.3; ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν π... DC 37.37.2; sunt et pontifices coloniarum, ἵππεὺς Ῥωμαίων π... πατρῶν τῆς κολωνείας AE 1914.264 (Antiochia Pisidiae, II-III); M. Ἀκοίλλιος Καλπουριανὸς [π]... SEG 6.551 (Antiochia Pisidiae, II-III); ἀπὸ Μουσείου Περ[γαμηνῶν . . .]νος π... ΚΩ[...] Inscr. Perg. 8.3.152 (II).

πραιπόσιτος: praepositus (cf. p. 5), ἀπελεύθερος λιβράριος τὸν ἐαυτοῦ π... IGRom. 1.623 (Tomi, temp. Gordianorum); π... εἶλης . . . σπείρας IGRom. 4.1213

(Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); cf. AE 1924.88, *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.21, *IGBulg.* 814, Eus. *HE* 9.1.6.

πραισίδιον: praesidium (cf. p. 5), τὸ προσκύνημα ... τῶν ἐργασαμένων ἐν τῷ π... *IGRom.* 1.1337 (Aegyptus, 85 p.); Ίούλιος Μάξιμος καὶ μέτοχοι π... Σοη(νῆς) *SB* 4355 (116 p.) (cf. p. 9); ἔχω ἄλλους δέκα ὀκτώ μῆνες εἰς τὰ π... καθήμενος *SB* 7356 (temp. Traiani).

πραιτώρ: praetor (cf. pp. 3, 6, 7), π[...] πολει]τικόν *IG* 2² 4220 (III); δήμαρχος δήμου Ῥωμαίων, π... ἀποδεδειγμένος *IGRom.* 3.188 (Ancyra, temp. incert.); τριβοῦνον, π... *IG* 7.1866 (Thespiae, II?); π..., κανδιδᾶτον *Ephes.* 3.84-5 (III med.); π..., κοναιότορα *SEG* 6.555 (Pisidia, 140-181 p.); π... καὶ πρεσβευτήν *ILS* 8833 (Ephesus, temp. Antoninorum); = legatus pro praetore?; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.27 fin., 1.38, 2.30, 3.70.

πραιτωριανός: praetorianus (cf. p. 5), π... με στρατιώτην *IGRom.* 4.537 (Phrygia, I-II); ἡβοκάτον χώρτης ... π... *Delphes* 3.1.205 (III); φρουρεντάριοι οὗτε ... π]... *AE* 1964.231 (Lydia, 247-8 p.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.186, *IGBulg.* 1701; π... κώρτης τρίτης πρετωρίας, mil. coh. III pr., *IGRom.* 1.700 (tit. bil.) (Thracia, 214 p.); Αὐρηλίω Μουκιανῷ π... *IGRom.* 1.738 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III?); Μακρίνου οἱ σωματοφύλακες καὶ δορυφόροι οὓς π... καλοῦσσι *Hdn.* 5.4.8; ἡ ἀριστη τῆς γῆς τῶν δορυφόρων τισὼν ἐδόθη καὶ πόλω τὴν Αὔγουσταν Π... . . . ἔσχεν *DC* 53.25.5; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6 fin.

πραιτώριον: praetorium (cf. p. 5), οὐετρανὸς ἐκ π... [Δομιτιανο]ῦ καὶ θεοῦ Τίτου *SEG* 6.597 (Pisidia, I); ἐπάρχω Αἰγύπτου ἐπάρχω π... *OGI* 707 (cf. p. 138) (Tyrus, temp. Marci); τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐπάρχων τοῦ π... . . . *IG* 14.911 (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); θεοῖς τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ π... *IGRom.* 1.1 (Eboracum Britanniae, temp. incert.); cf. *IGBulg.* 2023, *Act. Alex.* 3.2.24, NT *Ev. Matt.* 27.27, *Ep. Philipp.* 1, *Jn.* 18.28; *AE* 1955.215, *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6.

πραιτώριος: praetorius (cf. p. 5), σπεῖρα α' Σεβαστὴ π... *SB* 9228 (160 p.); τριηράρχης κλάσ(σης) π... *IGRom.* 4.151 (Cyzicus, temp. incert.); ἐντίμως ἀπολυθεὶς ἐκ κλάσσης π... *BGU* 326 (189 p.); ἀπὸ στόλου π... *BGU* 327 (166 p.); οὐετρανὸς π... *IGRom.* 3.272 (Lycaonia, temp. incert.); cf. *SEG* 17.506, *ILS* 8849; τῆς π... αἰλῆς Lyd. *Mag.* 3.13.

πραιφέκτος: praefectus (cf. pp. 6, 8), Οιαλέντι π... χώρτης α' Νουμδῶν *IG* 14.680 (Brundisium, 178 p.) (cf. p. 9); π... σπεῖρας, χώρτης *IGRom.* 1.10 (Massilia, III); Μ. Ίούλιος Καπίτων βενεφικιάρις Γάλλου π... [στρ]ατιώτης, *M. Julius Capito beneficiarius Galli praefecti mile(s)*, *IGRom.* 4.757 (tit. bil.) (Dionysopolis Phrygiae, temp. incert.); φροντίσει ὁ π... Βηράσιος Πολλίων εἰς τὰς ἐπαρχίας πεμφθῆναι Justin. *Mart. Apol.* 1.71 (87C), Vitrasius Pollio, ut videtur, comes imp. Marci; οἱ καθεσταμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀρχοντες προσαγορευόμενοι δὲ π... *Plb.* 6.26.5; cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.6.

πράξις 1: officium, τὰς π... ἀπάσας καὶ τὰς διωκήσεις ... ἐνεχείρισεν *Hdn.* 6.1.3; μίσθιον πρὸς τὸ ἀξίωμα καὶ πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος τῆς π... φερέτωσαν *DC* 52.25.2; μετὰ πολλὰς π... ὑπατικάς *Hdn.* 8.7.4, cf. 5.5.10 et saepere; ἔθινος ἐπιτραπῆναι ἡ τωας ἄλλας π... βασιλικάς *Luc. Apol.* 12 (1.722). ■ 2: acta, κοναιότορα [π... συγ]κλήτου εἰλη[φότα αἰδηλην] κουρούλην *IGRom.* 3.238 (Tavium Galatiae, III); si recte suppletum.

πράσσω τὰ μέρη: vice agere, fungi, π... τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας μέρη *SEG* 6.12 (Ancyra, II).

πρεσβεία 1: legatio (proconsulis etc.), ἡξίωσε πρεσβευτήν αὐτῷ συστρατεύειν ... ὡς ἀπειπεῖν τῷ Καίσαρι τὴν π... *Plu. Cic.* 30 (876). ■ 2: legatio (ad principem), ὁ ἐπὶ π..., "Ομιλος ὄνομα Philo Leg. 28.181.

πρεσβευτής: legatus, vide pp. 153-155 sed nota tamen haec, π... Ῥωμαίων *Inscr. Dél.* 1710 (104-100 a.); π... ἀντιστράταγος *SIG*³ 750, *SEG* 20.730 (Cyrene, 67 a.) (legatus Pomp.); ἡγεμονεύοντος τοῦ κρατίστου π... Σεβαστοῦ

καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου *IGRom.* 1.573 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 184-5 p.); ἡγεμών π... τῆς Γερμανίας *IGRom.* 3.174-5 (Ancyra, II p. med.); π... τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ λεγιώνων . . . *IG* 5.1.1172 (Sparta, II); π... Σεβαστοῦ ἡγεμόνα λεγιώνος *SEG* 20.28 (Prusias, temp. Gordd.); compendia scripturae, πρεσ. *AE* 1946.165, *SNG Aulock* 6130 et saep., πρεσβ. *AE* 1938.144, *SNG Aulock* 6366, πρεσβεν. *SNG Aulock* 6131, 6134 (cf. p. 9).

πρεσβευτικός: legatus, π... ἔξουσία *DH* 11.25.3.

πρεσβεύω: legatus esse (cf. p. 153), π... αὐτοκράτορος . . . ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς καὶ κοδικῆλων *IGRom.* 3.174 (Ancyra, II p. med.); Πολλίων π... τῷ ἀδελφῷ *IGRom.* 3.500 (Oenoanda Lyciae, III); πραιτόρα, π... Κύπρου . . . *IG* 7.1866 (Thesiae, II p. med.); cf. App. *BC* 1.38 (173), 1.77 (350); *Luc. Dem.* 30 (2.386); *Plu. Flam.-Phil.-Comp.* 3 (382), *Sulla* 4 (452), *Cat. Mai.* 12 (342).

πρεσβύς: legatus (cf. p. 153), σεῦ μάκαρ ἐς βιοτὴν π... ὑποσχόμενον *IGRom.* 1.55 (Roma, II med.) (carmen); οἱ περὶ Πεδάνιου π... *Jos. BJ* 1.538; οἱ δέκα π... *Plu. Flamin.* 10 (374).

πριβᾶτος: privatus (cf. p. 4), ἐπιτροπένας λόγων π..., *proc. rationis privat.* CCC, *IGRom.* 1.402 (tit. bil.) (Velitrae, c. 200 p.); ἐπιτροπος λόγου π... *Ephes.* 3.54 (III init.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.10, *Jul. Ep.* 40.424D.

πριγκιπᾶτις: principalis (cf. p. 5), ἐγώ ὡς π... διακῶ μηθὲν ποιῶν *Smallwood* 2.307 (Aegyptus, 107 p.); Ἰούλιος Οιναλέριος ἵππεὺς σιγγλᾶρις Αὐρήλιον Οιναλέριον στρατιώτην π... *IGRom.* 3.394, 503 (Pisidia, temp. incert.).

πριγκίπια: principia (cf. p. 4), ἐν π... *BGU* 140 (Hadr.); ἐν τοῖς π... *Smallwood* 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.); ἐν τοῖς ἀρχείοις ἢ π... καλοῦσαν Ῥωμαῖοι *Plu. Galb.* 12 (1057).

πρίγκιψ 1: princeps (mil.) (cf. p. 5), π... ὄφικίου ἡγεμόνος, *princeps offici presidis*, *IGRom.* 1.629 (tit. bil.) (Tomi, III); π... περεγράων *MAMA* 6.181 (Apamea Cibotus,

III); π... καὶ λογιστής κολωνίας *IGRom.* 3.264 (Iconium, temp. incert.); [. . .]ας π... *BGU* 1046 (II fin.); κεντυρίων καὶ π... σπείρας *IGRom.* 1.894 (Panticapaeum, temp. incert.); ἐκανοντάρχης λεγ. δ' π... *IGRom.* 3.1230 (Canatha Syriae 222-235p.); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.4, 2.10, 3.23. ■ 2: princeps (senatus) (cf. p. 6), ὅν π... τῆς γερουσίας ωνόμαζον· λέγοιτο δ' ἀν καθ' "Ελληνας πρόκριτος DC ap. *Zon.* 7.19.

πριμοπιλάριος: primipilaris, Σεξ. Οὐειβίω Γάλλω τρεκιαρίω π... στρατοπεδάρχη, *Sex. Vibio Gallo trecinario, primopilari, praef. castr.*, *IGRom.* 3.1432-3 (tit. bil.) (Amastris, II-III); ὁ κράτιστος π... *IGRom.* 3.55 (Prusias, II-III); ὁ κράτιστος δουκηνάριος π... *IGRom.* 3.810 (Side, temp. incert.); saepe, multifarie scriptum, cf. *AE* 1940.44; *SEG* 17.584; *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.21; *Phleg. Trall.* (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F 37.3.95; *Dig.* 27.1.8.13, 27.1.10.1; (cf. p. 4).

πριμοπίλος: primus pilus, ἀρχῆ κεκοσμημένος ἢ τὰς ἔξηκοντα ἐκανονταρχίας ἔπεσθαι . . . τούτους . . . π... καλοῦσα *DH* 9.10.2.

προβεβλημένος: ? candidatus, ταμίας [π]... *Inscr. Olymp.* 5.350, sed melius [ἀποδειγμένος (q.v.)].

προβούλευμα: senatusconsultum, ? auctoritas (cf. p. 15), ποῖον π... συνεδρίου ποίαν δῆμου ψηφοφορίαν; *DH* 4.80.3; τὸν δῆμον παρεκάλεσαν ἐκδέχεσθαι ἔως ἂν γένηται τὸ π... *DH* 6.67.2; ψήφω καὶ νόμω ποιεῶ ἄνευ π... *Plu. Cor.* 29 (227); vide Ernest Bux *Das Probouleuma bei DH* (Lipsiae 1915).

προβούλευω: consulere (?), οὐδὲ π... ἡ βουλὴ οὐδὲ ὁ δῆμος ἐπεκύρων App. *BC* 2.138; ἡ γερουσία τὸν Κικέρωνα κατελθεῖ π... καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐψηφίσατο DC 39.8.2; οὐ δύναται συντελεῖν ἢ μὴ συνεπικυρώσῃ τὸ π... ὁ δῆμος *Plb* 6.16.2.

πρόβουλος 1: consul, ὑπατος οὓς καλοῦσα κατὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν διάλεκτον π... *DH* 5.1.2, cf. 4.76.2; κώνσουλας, οἰον π... *Plu. Rom.* 14 (25). ■ 2: senator, καὶ τάδε σκοποῦσα ἡμῶν οἱ π... καὶ δοκεῖ τοῖς πλέοσσι App. *BC* 2.131 (550); cf. trecentos προβούλους

Ulicenses, BC 2.95 (397); ἐπὶ τοῖς Ὦραιάνων πρέσβεσι καὶ π... καὶ στρατηγοῖς κατηγορίᾳ App. Mith. 56 (228), *consules intellegunt Magie*, Viereck-Roos.

πρόγραμμα: edictum (cf. p. 128), καὶ τῷ ἐμῷ π... ὑποτάσσεω Cyr. Ed. 5.79; διὰ π... κελεύει Hdn. 4.9.4; π... ἑδήλωσεν Plu. Galba 5 (1055); αὐτὸ τὸ π... τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἔπενψά σοι ὥa... P. Oxy. 1155 (104 p.); cf. DC 59.24.6, Philo Flacc. 8.54.

προγραφή: edictum (cf. p. 128), ἐκελεύσθησαν διὰ π... εἰθυμεῖσθαι DC 47.13.2, cf. 56.25.5; cf. et App. BC 3.31 (122); de proscriptionibus saepissime.

προγράφω: principem facere senatus, π... κατ' ἀξίωμα τῆς βουλῆς Plu. T.G. 4 (825); τῆς βουλῆς π... . . . Λέπιδον Plu. Aem. 38 (275); π... τοῦ μεγάλου συνεδρίου Plu. Fort. Rom. 4 (318).

προεδρία: principatus senatus, τῆς βουλῆς π... . . . Λέπιδον, ἡδη τετράκις καρπούμενον ταύτην τὴν π... Plu. Aem. 38 (275).

προίστημι: (praeficere), 1: praeses esse provinciae (cf. p. 142), Φήλικος π... τῆς Ἰουδαίας Jos. Vit. 9.37; ἐπηρείᾳ δὲ τοῦ π... τὴν καίριον ἐπιδειξώ ἀφαιρεθέντων Philo Flacc. 12.103; π... τῆς Συρίας Jos. AJ 20.125; οἱ τῶν ἐπαρχειῶν π... ἄρχοντες Smallwood 1.380 (Ephesus, 44 p.). ■ 2: **προεστώς:** princeps senatus, ὅτι Ἀντίοχος Ποπλίω Σκιπίων τῷ τοῦ συνεδρίου π... DS 29.8.1. ■ 3: **προεστώς:** procurator, ἐταῖρον ὅντα τοῦ π... τῶν μετάλλων ἐπιτρόπου Καίσαρος Galen 14 K 7. ■ 4: **προεστώς:** praefectus, κατὰ τὴν Ὦρμην τῶν στρατοπέδων π... Hdn. 7.6.4. ■ 5: **προεστώς:** a (memoria) (cf. p. 141), ἀπελεύθερος τῆς βασιλείου μνήμης π... Hdn. 4.8.4; τοῦ θαλάμου π... Hdn. 1.16.4. ■ 6: **προεστώς:** vilicus, τῷ π... τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀρσωοίτῃ Τιβ. Κλαδίου Καίσαρος ... Πετρωνιανῆς οὐσίας BGU 650.1 (I). ■ 7: **προεστηκώς:** princeps, imperator, τὴν αὐτοκράτορα ἔχοντες ἄρχην καὶ τῶν ὅλων π... Polyaenus Strat. 3 Prooem. ■ 8: **προίστημι:** advocatus esse, οὕ τε π... τοῦ

ταμείου . . . τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐμμοῦντο Hdn. 7.4.2; π... τῆς μεγίστης συνηγοριῶν Philostr. VS 2.32 (626).

προκάθημαι: princeps esse senatus, ὁ π... τοῦ βουλευτηρίου DS 31.9.4.

προκαθίζω: princeps esse senatus, ἄμφω π... τοῦ συνεδρίου DS 34/5.33.

προκοιτέω: cubicularius esse, Κλέανδρος οὕτως ηὔθη ωστε καὶ τοῦ Κομιδού π... DC 72.12.1.

προκοιτία: cura cubiculi, officium cubicularii, Σιγηρὸς ἐν τῇ π... καὶ αὐτὸς ων DC 67.15.1.

πρόκοιτος: cubicularius (cf. p. 142), Κλέανδρος ἐκτήσατο πλεῖστα τῶν πώποτε δνομασθέντων π... DC 72.12.5; cf. 67.15.1, 72.4.6, 78.32.4.

προκουράτωρ: procurator (cf. p. 143), ἐὰν βλέπεις ὅτι Σωκράτης ὁ π... μον BGU 815 (II), procurator scilicet privati hominis.

πρόκριμα: praeiudicium, π... κεφαλῆς ποιήσας IGLSyr. 718.61 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); π... κεφαλικῆς δίκης IG 5.1.21.2.7 (Sparta, II); cf. Cic. Verr. 2.3.65.152; Inv. 2.20.59.

προκρώω: principem facere (iuventutis), Τιβέριον . . . τῆς νεότητος π... ἀνεχρήσατο DC 59.8.1.

πρόκριτος: princeps (cf. pp. 16, 144) ■ 1: princeps, imperator, δεσπότης τῶν δούλων, αὐτοκράτωρ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν π... εἴμι DC 57.8.2 (Tiberius). ■ 2: princeps senatus, iuventutis, π... ποτὲ τῆς βουλῆς DC 46.20.5; π... τῆς γερουσίας DC 53.1.3; πρέγκιπα τῆς γερουσίας καλοῦσσα λέγοιτο δ' ἀν καθ' Ἑλληνας π... DC ap. Zon. 7.19; π... τῆς ἱππάδος DC 71.35.5; π... τῆς νεότητος DC 78.17.1. ■ 3: princeps militum, π... (τῶν γραμματοφόρων) DC 78.14.1.

προνοητής: ? procurator, vilicus (cf. p. 143), ἐπὶ (τοῦ δεῶνος) μεταλλάρχη Π. Ἀγάθιππος ἀπελεύθερος αὐτοῦ καὶ π... πάντων IGRom. 1.1236 (Aegyptus, 18 p.); cf. AE 1910.207.

πρόνοια 1: curatio, ἡ τοῦ σίτου π... DC 39.63.3.

■ 2: (praesidatus), προστασία καὶ π... τῶν ἄρχομένων Aristid. 26 K 36; cf. Hdn. 1.9.1, 3.2.2.

πρὸς: ab (epistulis) (cf. p. 141), τῶν π... ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ὑπέβαλε ἀποκρίσεις Philo *Leg.* 34.259.

προσαγορεύω: appellare, acclamare, Σεβαστὸν καὶ βασιλέα π... Hdn. 2.3.3; Νέρωνα π... αὐτοκράτορα Jos. *AJ* 20.152.

προσαναφέρω: referre, τῇ συγκλήτῳ π... *SIG³* 747 (SC de Amphiaraio, 73 a.).

προσειπὲν: appellare, acclamare, αὐτοκράτορα π... Hdn. 3.12.8; αὐτοκράτορα π... Plu. *Galba* 5 (1055).

προσκαταλέγω: adlegere, ἡ σύγκλητος ἐπαινέσασά με π... τῇ βουλῇ *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.5.

πρόσοδοι: vectigalia, ὅτε ὑπέλειπον αἱ δημοσίαι π..., cum deficerent [ve]ct[i]g[alia], *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 9.2; ἄρχοντες οἵτες Ἀσίαν Εὐβοίαν μισθώσω ἡ π... Ἀσίᾳ Ευβοίᾳ ἐπιτιθῶσι quique Asiam Euboeam locarunt vectigalve ..., *IG* 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); ἐπίτροπος π... Ἀλεξανδρείας *OGI* 707 (Tyrus, temp. Marci imp.); sed est munus Ptol.; vide SB 8888.

πρόσταγμα 1: iussus (? imperium) (cf. p. 131), τὰ Δάκων ἔθνη π... δήμου Ρωμαίων ὑπομένεω ἡνάγκασεν, im[per]ia p[opuli] R[omanii], *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 16.14; ὑπὸ τοῖς π... τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ρώμης στρατηγῶν *Str.* 4.1.12 (187); ἐκ βασιλέων π... Philostr. *VS* 1.19.2 (512); οἱ παρὰ π... βασιλέων ἡ ἐπάρχων τι πράξαντας *BGU* 1210.37.106 (I). ■ 2: edictum (cf. p. 128), χρόνῳ μὲν ἵσχουσεν τὰ τῶν ἱγουμένων π... καὶ οὐδεὶς ἡμᾶς ἐνόχλησεν *IGRom.* 1.674 (Thracia, 238 p.); τῆς πεμφθείσης ἐπιστολῆς οὖν τῷ ὑποτεταγμένῳ π... ἀντίγραφα· τὸ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως δάταγμα *OGI* 665 (Aegyptus, I); cf. *Jul. Ep.* 24.398c. ■ 3: ? mandatum (cf. p. 127), ἐξ ἐντολῆς καὶ π... Καίσαρος Jos. *AJ* 15.330, cf. 18.279.

πρόσταξις: iussus (? mandatum) (cf. pp. 127, 131), λογιστεύων ἐκ θεάς π... *SEG* 2.410 (Thessalonica, II); δεσπότου π... Philo *Leg.* 31.208; ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ π... DC 57.3.5.

προστασία 1: praefectura, π... τῶν δορυφόρων DC 80.1.1; π... στρατοπέδου DC 79.4.1.

■ 2: principatus, imperium principis, ὅταν ἡ πατρὸς ἐπέτρεψε (Σεβαστῷ) τὴν π... *Str.* 17.3.25 (840); πέντε τῆς π... ἔτη προσέθετο DC 54.12.4. ■ 3: patronatus, πατρωνείας· οὕτω γάρ ἐκάλουν τὴν π... καὶ καλοῦσαν Plu. *Rom.* 13 (24); πατρωνείαν δονομάσας τὴν τῶν πενήτων π... DH 2.9.3. ■ 4: praesidatus provinciae, τὴν π... ἐποιήσατο φίλανθρωπως καὶ καλῶς *IGRom.* 1.1024 (de proconsulatu Cyrenae, I); ἔνοι πτὴν ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ π... εἰς δυναστείαν καὶ τυραννίδα μεθαρμοσάμενοι Philo *Flacc.* 12.105; π... καὶ πρόνοια τῶν ἀρχομένων Aristid. 26 K 36. ■ 5: (IIIviratus τ.ρ. const.), τὸν δίς ὑπατον, τὸν πολλάκις αὐτοκράτορα τὸν τὴν π... τῶν κοωῶν ἐπιτραπέντα DC 50.25.2. ■ 6: cura, officium (rationum), a (rationibus) (cf. p. 141), ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν καθόλου λόγων π... ἐπ[ιτετραμένος] *AE* 1952.6 (Athenae, temp. Commodi); cf. προστάτης (8), προϊστημ (5).

προστατέω: praeses esse provinciae, τῆς Φωικῆς π... DC 78.35.1.

προστάτης 1: magistratus, ἐχρήσαντο π... ἐτησίοις App. *Prooem.* 6.20, BC 1.99 (463).

■ 2: tribunus plebis, πέντε π... οὓς νῦν δημάρχοντας καλοῦσαν Plu. *Cor.* 7 (216); οἱ τοῦ δήμου π... App. BC 2.138 (575). ■ 3: patronus (cf. p. 13). ἡ μητρόπολις ... Ἀγκυρα τὸν ἐαυτῆς π... *IGRom.* 1.138 (Roma, 204 p.); cf. *OGI* 549; ὁ γενέαρχος καὶ π... *OGI* 531 (Bithynia, 215 p.); ὑπεξῆλθε ἐς Σικελίαν· π... γάρ αὐτῶν ἐγεγόνει DC 38.17.5; cf. DH 2.9.2, App. BC 2.4.14. ■ 4: tutor (cf. p. 152), τάλλα πράττειν ἀνεύ π... ωσπερ αἱ τρίπαιδες Plu. *Num.* 10 (66). ■ 5: princeps, π... τῆς οἰκουμένης Jos. *BJ* 1.633; π... συμπάσης τῆς Ρωμαίων ἀρχῆς Nic. *Dam.* (F. *Gr. Hist.* 90) F 128 14; cf. Hdn. 2.6.2, App. BC 2.118.498, Aristid. 20 K 1. ■ 6: praeses provinciae, ὅτι ὁ Πλαύτιος ὁ ἐξαπέλεκυς στρατηγὸς τῶν Ρωμαίων κακὸς π... ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ DS 33.2. ■ 7: praefectus, χιλιάρχος λεγιῶνος Κλαυδίας, π... λεγιῶνος

τετάρτης Φλαβίας, ταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης ILS 8834 (Gortyna, III?); cf. *Inscr. Cret.* 4.297; τὰ ἄλλα ἀεὶ τῆς πόλεως π... καὶ τὰς δίκας DC 52.21.2; π... τῶν περὶ τὴν Ρώμην ὅδῶν DC 54.8.4. ■ 8: ab (epistulis) (cf. p. 142), ταῖς βασιλείοις ἐπιστολαῖς π... Philostr. *VS* 1.22.3 (524).

πρότερον 1: π... (*στρατεύομαι*): veteranus, *Καίσαρι* δύο ἐκ τῶν π... ἐστρατευμένων App. *BC* 3.47 (191). ■ 2: τοῦ π... ἔτους: pro(magistratu), οἱ ἐκ τού π... ἔτους ἄρχοντες Plb. 3.109.1; cf. 3.116.11.

προτήκτωρ: protector (cf. pp. 4, 11), *Μαρκιανόν*, προτήκτορα τοῦ ἀνεκήτου δεσπότου ἡμῶν Γαλλιήνου *Athenaeum* NS 43 (1965) 333-4, vide *Bull. Epig.* 1966.255 (Plovdiv, 267-70 p.); cf. *IGRom.* 1.1496, *AE* 1908.239, *P. Oxy.* 43a (III omnes), *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46.

προτιμάομαι: (maius habere imperium), πάντων τῶν ὑπατεύοντων, δοάκις ἐν στρατοπέδῳ ἢ, π... ἔδοσαν DC 46.47.2.

προφεσσιών: professio (natus) (cf. p. 5), χρηματίζοντα τέκνων δικαίω δέλτον π[...] ἐπίνεγκεν *P. Oxy.* 1451 (175 p.); cf. *P. Oxy.* 894, *professus est filium sibi natum;* simile, sed π[...] solum legitur SB 9228.

πρύτανις 1: princeps (cf. p. 16), τὸν πάντων ἔφορον καὶ π... Aristid. 26 K 90; ὁ π... τῶν ἀνθρωπών πραγμάτων Philo Flacc. 15.126; cf. Aristid. 26 K 31 ὁ τὰ πάντα πρυτανεύων. ■ 2: (magistratus), οὐδὲ αὐτὸς οὐ στρατηγός, οὐ π... ἡ ὑπατος εἶναι θελήσεις ἀλλ' ἐλεύθερος Epictetus *Encheiridion* 19, *senator Oldfather, praefectus Heyne*, vix tamen recte; π... καὶ πενταετρικός ἄρχων *IGRom.* 1.469 (Rhegium, temp. incert.); magistratus civitatis.

πρώτος 1: princeps senatus (cf. p. 144), [π]... τῆς ἵ[ε]ρ[ᾶς] συγκ[λ]ήτ[ου] *BGU* 646 (Pertinax, 193 p.); π... ἀξιώματος τόπον τῆς συγκλήτου *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 4.2-3; ἄρχιερεὺς καὶ π... τῆς συγκλήτου γραφόμενος Plb. 32.6.5. ■ 2: ordinarius (cf. p. 168), οἱ μὲν π... καὶ τὸ ὄνομα τῆς ὑπατείας ἔσχον DC

48.35.3; οἱ π... ἄρχαντες DC 43.46.6; οἱθ' ὑπατος ἐν τοῖς π... DC 69.1.2. ■ 3: (amicus) primae admissionis, κριθεὶς τῶν π... φίλων παρὰ Τιβερίου Καίσαρος Philo Flacc. 19.158, cf. *Str.* 13.2.3 (618), *Seneca de benef.* 6.35. ■ 4: (Ivir) iure dicundo, ἄρχαντα τὴν τε π... δυναδρίαν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἐπώνυμον πενταετηρικήν δυναδρίαν *SEG* 19.830 (Comama Pisidiae, non ante II).

■ 5: (centurio) prior, ὁ μὲν π... αἰρεθεὶς ἴγειται τοῦ δεξιοῦ μέρους τῆς σπείρας Plb. 6.24.8. ■ 6: (πλος): primus (pilus), ὁ ἐν π... πλῷ καλούμενῷ στρατευόμενος DC 48.42.3. ■ 7: maximus (pontifex) (cf. p. 115), ὁ μέγιστος καὶ π... τῶν ἱερέων Plu. *TG* 21.834.

πωμήριον: pomerium (cf. pp. 5, 7), τὴν μὲν οὖν γραμμὴν τὸ τεῖχος ἀφορίζονται καὶ καλεῖται ... π... Plu. *Rom.* 11 (23); τοῦ δήμου ἔξω τοῦ π... ἀθροισθέντος DC 39.63.4, cf. 52.33.5.

P

P': centuria (cf. p. 9), Πούδης ρ' Κρεπερηίου *IGRom.* 1.1333 (Aegyptus, 85 p.).

ράβδοι: fasces, ἥ... καὶ πελέκεις DH 2.28.1; αἱ ὑπατικαὶ ἥ... Jos. *BJ* 2.366; πρὸς ε' ἥ... πεμφθεὶς διωρθωτής *IGRom.* 3.174 (Ancyra, II med.); Θέρμον τὰς ἥ... ἀφεδετο, τὸν ἀντιστράτηγον ὑπὸ Φλάκκου καταλειμμένον App. *Mith.* 52 (208); ἐν τῇ τάξει τῶν ὑπατικῶν τὸ συμβούλευεω δοῦσα ἥ... τ' ἐμοὶ ἔδωκεν, [i]mperium mihi dedit, *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 1.7 (cf. p. 14).

ράβδονόμος: lictor, ὑπηρέται τε πολλοὶ καὶ ἥ... Plu. *Aem.* 32 (272).

ράβδονχέομαι: lictores habere, ἥ... δὲ προιοῦσαι Plu. *Num.* 10 (66).

ράβδονχία: fasces, ἥ... εἴκοσιτέσσαρας Plu. *Fab.* 4 (176); cf. Cic. 16 (868), *Ant.* 17 (923).

ράβδοῦχος: lictor, ὅθεν οἱ ἥ... λικτώρεις αἱ τε ράβδοι βάκυλα καλοῦνται Plu. *Rom.* 26 (34); ἴγοῦνται τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἥ... App. *Pun.* 66 (295); Σαράπιδι [Κε]ριᾶλις ἥ[...] *IGRom.* 1.104 (Roma, temp. incert.); cf. DS 5.40.1,

DH 3.30.5, Hdn. 7.8.5.

ραβδοφόρος: lictor, ὁ... προσήμεσαν ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν τὸν ὄχλον κατειργοῦντες Nic. Dam. (F. Gr. Hist. 90) F 130.22; οἱ τοῦ Λουκούλλου ὁ... Plu. Lucull. 36 (516); προηγεῖσθαι ὁ... DH 3.61.2; τῶν δὲ ὁ... τωὲς ὀδοποιοῦντες τῷ Κάνα App. BC 1.78 (356).

ρεγιών: regio (cf. pp. 6, 135), βοηθὸς ἐπιτρόπων ὁ... Φιλαδέλφηνς OGI 526 (Philadelphia, temp. incert.); καθολικῶν ὁ... Οίνο(ανδικῆς) IGRom. 3.1502 (Oenoanda Lyciae, III).

ρῆξ: rex (cf. p. 6), διὰ τὴν τῷ καλούμενῷ ὁ... σακρώρουν (οὗτος δέ ἐστι βασιλεὺς ἱερῶν) Plu. Quaest. Rom. 63 (279); cf. Numa 21 (74); μεχρὶ τῆι ἐκβολῆς τῶν ὁ... Lyd. Mag. 1.2; ὃ μὲν γάρ ἵππαρχος παρῆν ἀεὶ τῷ ὁ... ἡ τῷ μονάρχῳ Lyd. Mag. 2.24 (de regibus antiquis Romanorum) (cf. p. 120).

ρωμαιότης: civitas Romana (cf. p. 14), πλὴν εἰ μή τις ὁ... τετμημένος Cyr. Ed. 1.39.

Ρώμη: urbs Roma (cf. p. 139), ἕπαρχος Ρ... Galen. 3 K 59, 723; similia, IGRom. 1.1378, 3.618, AE 1913.244.

Σ

σαικλᾶρις: saecularis, τὰς θέας ὀνομάζομένας σ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 12.11; τὰ σ... ἐπετέλεσε DC 54.18.2; περὶ τῶν θεωριῶν ἡ Ρωμαῖοι σ... καλοῦσσι Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F 37.5.4.

σαλάριον: salarium (cf. p. 8), ἐπίτροπον ... τιμηθέντα σ... δουκηναρίῳ ... ὑπὸ αὐτοκράτορος SEG 4.520 (Ephesus, temp. Commodo.); cf. Dig. 27.1.6.12 (sophistarum), Apollonium Ephesium (5.1381 a Migne) et Gaium Presbyterum (10.29a Migne) de salario episcopi Christiani.

σάλιος: salius (cf. pp. 4, 117), ποντίφικος Σ... Κολλένου ἐπάρχον Ρώμης IGRom. 4.960 (Samos, I); οἱ Σ... καλούμενοι Luc. Salt. 20 (2.279); τοὺς Σ... Κολλένους κατέστησε DC fr. 7.5; cf. Plb. 21.13.

σαλτάριος: saltarius (cf. p. 4), Κλαυδιανὸς καὶ οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν (σ)... IGBulg. 2319 (prope

Thessalonicam, 215 p.); Στράτων σ... καλλίστη γυναικί IGRom. 4.634 (Phrygia, temp. incert.).

σατράπης: (praeses provinciae) (cf. p. 15), σ... ἐθνῶν οὐκ ἀφανῶν Philostr. VS 1.22.3 (524); τραπέζας ἡπιστάμην οὐ μόνον ιδιωτῶν ἀλλὰ σ... καὶ βασιλέων DChr. 7.66; cf. Philostr. VS 2.11.2 (592) (σατραπεία).

σεβάσμιος: augustus, τοὺς σ... τιμὰς ψηφίζεται Hdn. 5.2.1; σ... τιμὰς προσαγορεύοντας Hdn. 7.5.3; σ... αὐτοκράτωρ SIG³ 834 (Athenae, epistula Plotinae); [σ...] Ἀδριαν[εῖ]ον P. Teb. 407 (II).

σεβάστιος: augustus, τὸν σ... ὄρκον IG 9.1.643 (Cephallenia, III); μέχρι τῶν σ... χαρακτήρων SIG³ 783 b (Mantinea, I a. fin.); Ποππαία Διός εὗνι Σ... AP 9.355 (Leonidas Alex.).

σεβαστόγνωστος: ? amicus Caesaris, τὸν σ... Αὐρήλιον Ροδῶνα Λολλαῖον IGRom. 1.889 (Bosphorus, 249 p.); cf. L. Robert Et. Anat. 228.

σεβαστολόγος: (laudator Augusti), Ίουλιέως τοῦ ἀρχιεωκόρου καὶ σεβαστονέως καὶ σ... Smallwood 1.127 (Didyma, I); vide L. Robert Hell. 7.206, REA 62 (1960) 321.

σεβαστὸς: Augustus (cf. p. 12), ὃ διὰ μέγεθος ἡγεμονίας αὐτοκρατοῦς ὀνομασθεῖς Σ... Philo Leg. 21.143; ἐξ οὐπερ καὶ Σ... αὐτὸν ἐλληνίζοντές πως προσεῖπον DC 53.16.8; σ... προσηγόρευσε Hdn. 2.8.6; Αὐτοκράτωρ Καΐσαρ θεοῦ νιὸς Σ... SIG³ 780 (Cnidus, 6 a.); et saepissime; ἐπιμεληθέντα τῶν Σ... ἔργων IGRom. 4.902 (Cibyra Lyciae, 45 p.); Είναδρία Σ... IGRom. 4.1110 (Nisyros insula, temp. incert.); nomen est navis, virtus Augusta, ὃ σ... οἶκος Philo, Flacc. 4.23.

σεβαστοφαντέω: flamen esse Augustalis, σ... OGI 544 (Ancyra, II med.); ἀρχιερωμένου Μ. Παπιρίου Μοντάνου σ... Κ. Βαλβείνης IGRom. 3.162 (Ancyra, 145-161 p.).

σεβαστοφάντης: flamen Augustalis, Ἐλαδάρχης καὶ σ... IGRom. 3.63 (Prusias Bithyniae, II-III); σ... διὰ βίου OGI 479 (Dorylaeum, II); Αυρ. Στράτων σ... IGBulg. 1517 (Cilla Thraciae, 241-4 p.); cf. IGRom.

3.22, 4.522, *Ephes.* 2.36, 61; *Sardis* 7.1.62.
σεβαστοφαντικός: flaminicius Aug., quod ad
 f.A. attinet, σεβαστοφήσαντα μόνον καὶ
 πρῶτον τὰ σ... χρήματα χαρισάμενον OGI
 544 (Ancyra, II med.).

σεβαστοφάντις: flaminica Augustalis, σ... διὰ
 βίου γυμνασίαρχος τῶν γυναικῶν OGI 479
 (Dorylaeum, II).

σεβαστοφόρος: (qui imaginem Augusti fert), οἱ
 Φιλοκλέους οἱ καὶ σ... ἀγωνοθέτης εἰς
 Αὐλίδα *Ath. Mitt.* 59 (1934) 77 (Chalcis,
 III); ephebus erat, qui pompis imaginem
 imperatoris ferebat; ex quo σεβαστοφορικὰ
 saepe in titulis Atticis, *IG* 2² 2086, 2113,
 2130; vide L. Robert, *Rev. Phil. ser.* 3.13
 (1939) 122-128; de σεβαστονεικοφόρος
Inscr. Perg. 8.3.30 vide Habicht *ad loc.*

σεκουλάρις: vide σακουλάριος.

σενάτος: senatus (cf. p. 6), τὸ δὲ σύστημα σ...
 προστηγόρευσεν *Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); cf. Lyd.
Mag. 2.9, 3.70.

σεξαγηνάριος: sexagenarius (cf. p. 4),
 πράξας στρατείας τρεῖς, σ... τρο[φῶν]
IGRom. 1.227 (Roma, III).

σεπτέμοιρ: VIIvir epulonum (cf. pp. 7,
 116), σ... ἐπουλώνοντα *IGRom.* 4.373-390
 (Julius Quadratus Pergamenus, II); cf. *ILS*
 8819, OGI 486; σ... ἐπουλώνοντα *SEG*
 17.571 (Attaleia, I fin.); σ... ἐπούλων *ILS*
 8834 (Gortyna, III); cf. *AE* 1933.198 de
 eodem.

σημεῖα 1: insignia (imperii), οἱ τὰ σ... τῆς ἀρχῆς
 φέροντες *App. BC* 4.18.69; ἄνευ σ...
 ἡγεμονίας, ιδιώτου σχῆμα ἔχων *App. BC*
 5.11 (43). ■ 2: vexillum (don. mil.),
 τετυμηένος δόρασι καθαροῖς καὶ σ[...] γ'] *ILS*
 8818 (Tlos Lyciae, temp. Domitian).

σημιαφόρον: vexillum (don. mil.), δεδωρημένος
 ὑπὸ Καίσαρος σ..., δόρατι *ILS* 9471
 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. Traiani).

σήουιρ: sevir, [χιλίαρχο]ν πλατύσημο[ν]
 λεγιῶνος Γεμί[νης] σ... *Inscr. Gr. Urb. Rom.*
 1.72 (Roma, III).

σησκουπλικάριος: sequiplicarius (cf. p. 4),
 Φλ. Μούκιος σ... εὐχήν *IGRom.* 1.1402
 (Thracia, temp. incert.); Π. Αὔσ[άνιο]ν

Οιάλεντα σ... MAMA 8.300 (Iconium,
 II-III); σ... εἴλης Ἀντωνιάνης *BGU* 614
 (II); vide *IGLSyr.* 2503 (σεσκουπλικάριος),
SB 9202 (σησκουβλιτάριος).

σιγγουλᾶρις: singularis (cf. p. 5), Ἰούλιος
 Οιάλεριος ἵππεὺς σ... Αἰρήλιον Οιάλεριον
 στρατιώτην πρέγκιπα *IGRom.* 3.394
 (Pisidia, temp. incert.); ἔπαρχος εἴλης σ...
ILS 9471 (Alabanda Cariae, temp. Traiani);
 σοῦμπος ἵππεών σ... *AE* 1940.216 (Syria,
 temp. incert.); ἐτελεύτησαν στρατιώται *ιε'*
 ἐκ τῶν σ... *P. Ross-Georg.* 3.1.6 (II); cf. Lyd.
Mag. 3.7.

έξουσία σιδήρου: ius gladii, ἡγησάμενος μετ'
 ἔξουσίας σ... *IGRom.* 4.1057 (Cos insula, c.
 230 p.).

σιτηρέουν: frumentum, frumentatio (cf. p.
 138), ἔπαρχος σ... τοῦ διαδεδομένου *IG* 2²
 4220 (III); cf. *Plu. Cat. Min.* 26 (771), *Caes.*
 8 (711), et al.

τὸ σιτικόν: annona, τῇ περὶ τὸ σ... οἰκονομίᾳ
Plu. Pomp. 50 (645).

σιτοδοτέω: curator esse frumenti dandi, οἱ
 λαχόντες σ... ἐκ διαδοχῆς DC 54.17.1.

σιτομετρέω: frumentum dare, σ... δήμω, plebei
 quae tum frumentum publicum accipiebat,
Mon. Anc. Gr. 8.16; n.b. tamen Phryn. *Ecl.*
 360 Ruth.

σιτομετρία: frumenti dandi, frumentatio, σ...
 ἐπιμελητής *Cyr. Ed.* 5.114.

σιτομέτριον: frumentatio, frumenti dandi, σ...
 τοῦ Ἐρωμαίων ταχθείς *IGRom.* 1.971
 (Gortyna, temp. incert.); ἔπαρχος σ... δήμου
 Ἐρωμαίων *ILS* 8835 (Patara Lyciae, II) (cf.
 p. 138).

σῖτος 1: frumentum, ἐπὶ σ... διαδόσει
 προβάλλονται DC 54.17.1; ἔπαρχος σ...
 δόσεως δόγματι συγκλήτου Ἐρωμαίων
IGRom. 1.431 (cf. p. 138) (Neapolis, I).

■ 2: annona (cf. p. 5), ὁ νῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ σ...
 ὃν ἐν Ἐρωμῇ *Arr. Epict.* 1.10.2; ἐπὶ τοῦ σ...
 τῆς τε ἀγορᾶς DC 52.24.6; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ σ...
 τεταγμένος DC 72.13.1, 72.14.3.

σκέπη: ? castra, ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χωρείω
 δήμω κολωνίᾳ ἀποκίᾳ σ... συνηλύσει χώρᾳ
Ephes. 4.1.1 (II?); cf. *ILS* 6085.83.

σκῆπτρον: (principatus, imperium principis) (cf. p. 16), τῇ τοῦ σ... παραδόσει Philostr. VS 1.25.3 (534); ex quo σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆς *Orac. Sib.* 12.26, *AE* 1951.58; cf. *Lib. Or.* 1.134, 136.

σκρ(ε)ῦβα: scriba (cf. pp. 4, 10), σ... κναιστώριος λιβράριος *ILS* 8833, 8859 (Ephesus, Tralles, II); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 2.30.

σμικρότερος 1: suffectus (cf. p. 168), οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ σ... σφᾶς ὑπάτους ἐπεκάλουν DC 48.35.3. ■ 2: (ovatio), οἱ βουλευταὶ ἄλλα τέ τινα αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ ἐπωίκια τὰ σ... ἐψηφίσαντο DC 59.23.2.

σοδᾶλις: sodalis (cf. pp. 4, 117), σ... Ἀδριανᾶλω *ILS* 8824 (Olympia, c. 155 p.); σ... Ἀδριανᾶλω *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180 p.); [σ... . . . Ἀντω]νεωμανὸς Οὐριανὸς *IGRom.* 1.1481 (Philippopolis Thraciae, III); [σ... Αἰγύ]ονοτᾶλις *Ephes.* 2.21 (tit. bil.) (44 p.); vide Smallwood 1.380.

σοῦμμος: summus (cf. p. 4), σ... ἵππεων οιγγούλαρίων *AE* 1940.216 (Syria, temp. incert.); σ... κουράτωρ *IGBulg.* 1774 (Thracia, temp. incert.); cf. *P. Hamb.* 39 et *Bull. Epig.* 1963.150.

σπεῖρα: cohors (cf. p. 163), στρατιώτης σ... Κυπρίας κεντυρίας Σεκούνδου, *L. Volusius mil. cohort. Cypriae c. Ael. Secundi, IGRom.* 1.896 (tit. bil.) (Bosphorus, II-III?); οὐετρανοὶ στρατευσάμενοι ἐν εἴλαις καὶ σ... καὶ κλάσσαις *BGU* 113 (II); λεγεῶνος δευτέρας καὶ εἰκοστῆς σ... δευτέρας *P. Lond.* 256 (I); σ... ὀπλοφόρων πολιτῶν Ρωμαίων *BGU* 741 (II); σ... ἐκουέστρης *IG* 5.1.1268 (Taenarum, temp. incert.); σ... στρατηγίς *App. BC* 2.44 (107); καὶ τρεῖς σ... τοῦτο δὲ καλεῖται παρὰ Ρωμαίων κοόρτις *Plb.* 11.23.1; cf. *Act. Apost.* 10.1; *Str.* 12.3.18 (549); *Plu. Otho* 3 (1067).

σπεκουλάτωρ: speculator (cf. p. 4), γυνὴ Θεοδώρου ἀπὸ σ... *IGLSyr.* 2980 (Syria, temp. incert.); ἀποστεῖλας ὁ βασιλεὺς σ... *Ev. Marc.* 6.27; cf. *Vita Secundi Philosophi* p. 72 Perry; *AE* 1960.348.

σπονδοφόρος: fetialis, τῶν Φιτιαλέων,

Ἐλληνιστὶ οἷον εἰρηποιῶν καὶ σ... *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 62 (279).

στατιών: statio, τὸν μίσθιον τῆς σ... παρέχειν *IG* 14.830 (Puteoli, 174 p.); ἐν τῇ σ... τῆς εἰκοστῆς τῶν κληρονομιῶν *BGU* 326 (189 p.); βενεφικιάριω ἔχοντι σ... ἐν Ὄλύμπῳ *IGRom.* 3.748 (Olympus Lyciae, II-III?); cf. *IGRom.* 1.561.

στατιωνάριος: stationarius (cf. p. 4), ἐπιστολὴ Τυρίων σ... *IGRom.* 1.421 (Puteoli, 174 p.); [*Πο]*νφος σ... λεγ. *IGBulg.* 277 (Thracia, temp. incert.); ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων σ... *SB* 9238 (temp. Sevv.); Ἀνοσοσῆνοι ἀξίουσω σ... *SEG* 16.754 (Phrygia, 200-237 p.); cf. *IGRom.* 3.242, 4.1185; *IGBulg.* 855; *Robert Hell.* 13.80.

στάτωρ: stator (cf. pp. 4, 6), Αἰρ. Μᾶρκος σ... εὐχῆς χάρω *IGRom.* 1.72 (Roma, III); σ... φυλάξας ἀμεμπτῶς τὴν στατιώναν *IGRom.* 1.561 (Moesia, temp. incert.); τοὺς διωδεύοντας . . . σ... *OGI* 665 (Aegyptus, I).

στενόσημος: angusticlavus, “θέες τὴν πλατύσημον.” ίδε σ... *Arr. Epict.* 1.24.12.

στενώπαρχος: magister vici, ἔτυχον . . . οἱ στενωποὶ ἐπιμελητῶν των ἐκ τοῦ δήμου οὓς καὶ σ... καλοῦμεν DC 55.8.6; cf. *Suet. Aug.* 30.

στενωπός: vicus, τῷ καλοῦμένῳ Πατρικίῳ σ... *Plu. Quaest. Rom.* 3.264.

στεφανηφόρος: flamen, τοῖς καλοῦμένοις ὑπὸ μὲν Ἐλλήνων σ... ὑπὸ δὲ Ρωμαίων φλάμοισι *DH* 2.64.2.

στέφανος: corona (don. mil.), δεδωρημένος σ... χρυσ[ῷ] τιχικῷ *ILS* 9471 (Aīgos, temp. Traiani); σ... χρυσ[ῷ] καὶ πυργωτῷ καὶ . . . *ILS* 8818 (Tlos Lyciae, temp. Domitian); cf. *IGRom.* 4.1086; DC 47.13.3; *Plb.* 10.11.5.

στιπένδιον: stipendum (cf. p. 4), στρατιώτης λεγ. σ' σιδηρᾶς σ... ις' *IGRom.* 1.1089 (Alexandria, temp. incert.); ἵππεὺς . . . σ... κδ' *IGBulg.* 1741 bis (Thracia, c. 247 p.); ἐτῶν κε' ισ... ξ' *AE* 1937.93 (Ancyra, non ante III); cf. *AE* 1930.107 (1931.129).

στόλος: classis, ἀπὸ σ... πρατωρίου *BGU* 327 (166 p.); [τῶν δ]εκανῶν τῶν ἐν σ... πρατωρίῳ *SB* 972 (temp. L. Veri.);

ἐπιμελητής ... τοῦ σ... *IGRom.* 1.380 (Roma, 201 p.); cf. *BGU* 1210.55.45; ἑπαρχος σ... *IGRom.* 3.1018, *SEG* 4.102; ἡμερίτω σ... *IGRom.* 1.552 (Dalmatia, temp. incert.) (cf. p. 138).

στρατάρχης 1: *praefectus legionis, στρατιώτην εὐρών κελεύει δεικνύναι τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ σ...* Philo *Flacc.* 13.111 (i.e. *praefectus legionis in Aegypto*). ■ 2: (legatus legionis), Πρίσκος σ... τάγματος ἔκτου *Jos. BJ* 2.544; sic Niese: *στρατοπεδάρχης* Naber, nescio quo testimonio nisus.

στρατεῖα: *militiae, ἀπὸ σ... ἵππικῶν* *IGRom.* 3.58 (Prusias ad Hypium, II); *πράξας σ... τρεῖς* *IGRom.* 1.227 (Roma, I); *μετὰ πάσας ἵππικὰς σ... Ephes.* 3.55 (II-III); *τὰς τρεῖς σ... ἐστρατευμένουν* *Arr. Epict.* 2.14.17; cf. *IGRom.* 4.528, 670; *AE* 1930.106; *IGLSyr.* 1315.

στράτευμα 1: *legio* (cf. p. 164), σ... *πολιτικόν DC* 52.22.4; σ... *δέκατον DC* 38.47.2; σ... ἐν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου *DC* 40.65.1. ■ 2: *castra, τοῦ πάτων τῶν σ... ἑπάρχοντος* *Jos. BJ* 6.237 (Tiberius Alexander). ■ 3: *praetorium* (cf. p. 138), *διὰ τὸ τῶν σ... ἡγεμονίαν εἶναι αὐτῷ* *Jos. AJ* 18.181 (Seianus); *ὸ τῶν σ... ἑπαρχος* *Jos. AJ* 20.152 (Burrus).

στρατηγέω: (cf. p. 162) 1: *praetor esse, σ... κατὰ πόλω Γαίου Σεντίου ... ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ξένων Λευκίου Γελλίου* *IG* 9² 1.2.242 (Acarnania, 94 a.); *μέλλοντες τῆς πόλεως σ... App. BC* 2.112 (466); *Λεπίδω σ... τὴν Ρώμην* *Plu. Ant.* 6 (918); *τῶν συγκλητικῶν ἀνὴρ ἐσ...* *Jos. AJ* 19.91; *Σηδάτος τῶν ἐ... Ρωμαίοις Aristid.* 50 K 16; *οὐ στρατηγῶν ἔτι ἀλλ' ἐ... App. BC* 4.18 (71); *κατέκλεισε νόμῳ τοὺς ἐ... ἐπ' ἐνιαυτὸν ... ἄρχεω* *DC* 43.25.3; cf. 52.22.2, 53.14.1. ■ 2: *praeeses esse provinciae, ὅσοι Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης σ... Cyr. Ed.* 1.37; *ἐ... τῆς Λιβύης Σεξτῖλιος Plu. Mar.* 40 (429); σ... ἐν Ιβηρίᾳ *DC* 44.41.1; *ὸ τότε σ... Συρίας* *Jos. BJ* 1.224; *καὶ σ... νῦν ... καὶ τάδε App. Mith.* 105 (495). ■ 3: *Ilvir esse col., municip., σ... ἐν ἐπιδημίᾳ θεοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, ἀγορανομήσαντα*

... *OGI* 640 (Palmyra, 242 p.).

στρατηγία 1: *praetura* (cf. p. 162), ἡ *πολιτικὴ σ...* *App. BC* 2.112 (466); cf. 3.95 (394); σ... *ἐξαίρετος* *Plu. Cat. Min.* 39 (778).

■ 2: *provincia* (cf. p. 137), *ἥδε ἡ βασιλεία περιῆλθεν ἐς σ...* *App. Mith.* 105 (496); *ἔργα μεγάλα κατὰ τὴν σ...* *Jos. AJ* 14.104; *ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ιβηρίᾳ σ...* *Plu. Cat. Min.* 31 (774).

στρατηγικός 1: *praetorius* (cf. p. 162), *ἀγορανόμος κουρούλης, σ... πρεοβεντῆς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης* *AE* 1960.149 (Cyrene, 102-7 p.); cf. *SIG*³ 841; *πρεοβενται, σ... καὶ ὑπατικός* *Str.* 3.4.20 (166); σ... *ἑπαρχία* *Str.* 14.6.6 (684); σ... *ἄνδρα καὶ πρεοβεντήν* *Polyaenus Strat.* 8.9.1 (cf. p. 153); σ... *ἀνὴρ* *Plu. Mar.* 43 (431); σ... *κατ' ἀξίωσιν* *App. Syr.* 51 (255); σ... *σπεῖρα* *Plu. Ant.* 53 (940); σ... *τιμαί* *DC* 56.17.2; σ... *κόσμα* *Plu. Ant.* 17 (923). ■ 2: *τὸ σ...: praetorium, οἱ περὶ τὸ σ... καλούμενον ὅπερ ἐστὶ τῆς στρατᾶς καθαρώτατον* *Jos. AJ* 19.214. ■ 3: *praetorianus, οἱ αὐλικοὶ καὶ σ... προσαγορευόμενοι* *Plu. Galba* 2 (1053).

στρατήγιον: *praetorium, μέσας μὲν τὰς τῶν ἡγεμόνων σκηνὰς τίθενται, μεσαίτατον τὸ σ... ναῷ παραπλήσιον* *Jos. BJ* 3.82.

στρατηγίς: *praetorius* (cf. p. 162), *μόνην ἀρχὴν ἄρχαντος ἐν Ρώμῃ τὴν σ... App. BC* 2.87 (367); *σπεῖρα* σ... *App. BC* 2.107 (447); et saepe apud App.; vide et *Plu. Ant.* 39 (933).

στρατηγός: vide pp. 155-162, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia, ■ 1: *praetor, σ... δήμου Ρωμαίων, praetor pop. Rom.*, *ILS* 8971 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, c. 100 p.); σ... *κατὰ πόλων ...* *IGRom.* 1.118 (Roma, 78 a.); et saepissime. ■ 2: *praeeses provinciae, οἱ ἐς Ασίαν πορευόμενοι σ...* *IGRom.* 4.301 (Pergamum, c. 130 a.); *τοῦτο ὁ σ... ἐμφανεσθω* *Cyr. Ed.* 1.33; σ... *δὲ Ιβηρίας ἐτησίους ἐς τὰ ἔθνη τὰ εἰλημμένα ἐπεμπον* *App. Hisp.* 38 (152); *Οὐάρος ὁ τῆς Συρίας σ... Jos. AJ* 17.250. ■ 3: σ... *ἀνθύπατος: proconsul* (vide s.v. *ἀνθύπατος*, et pp. 12, 106), *Λούκιον Ιούλιον Καίσαρα σ... ἀνθύπατον Ρωμαίων* *IGRom.* 1.845 (Samothrace 90 a.); cf. *Delphes* 3.4.254 (55

a., de procos. Mac.). ■ 4: σ... ὑπατος: consul (vide s.v. ὑπατος et pp. 12, 166), T. Κούγτιος [Φλαμίνιος] σ... ὑπατος Ρωμαίων SIG³ 592 (Thessalia, 196 a.); Λεύκιος Μόμψιος σ... ὑπατος Ρωμαίων IG 7.1808 (Thespiae, 146 a.); σ... ὑπατος, τιμητής Inscr. Dél. 1700 (M. Antonius orator, I a. init.).

■ 5: IIvir coloniae (cf. pp. 11, 161), σ... τῆς πόλεως Κορωθίων Smallwood 2.257 (Corinthus, II init.); προσάγοντες ... τοῖς σ... Act. Apost. 16.20 (Philippi); cf. Arr. Epict. 3.1.34. ■ 6: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dux cum imperio, imperator (vide s.v. αὐτοκράτωρ et p. 118), σ... ἐνα a... ἐκ τῶν ὑπατευκότων DC 36.23.4; ἥρεθη τῆς ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ δυνάμεως εἴναι σ... a... App. BC 3.25 (95); Λεύκολλος δὲ καὶ Κόττας ὁ καὶ Τριάριος οἱ Ρωμαίων a... σ... Memnon (F. Gr. Hist. 434) F 29.5; cf. Jul. Or. 1.170.

■ 7: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dictator (Romae), σ... a... . . . καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἵππαρχος DS 19.76.3. ■ 8: σ... αὐτοκράτωρ: dictator municipii (cf. pp. 11, 118), δόγμα παρὰ τᾶς συγκλήτου τῶν Λαονών· Φούριος Ποπλίου νιὸς σ... a... AE 1966.165 (decretem Lanuvii, Siciliae repertum, I a.); vide Cic. Mil. 17.45.

■ 9: legatus (cf. p. 155), Νωρβανόν τε καὶ τοὺς συνοντας αὐτῷ σ... App. BC 1.91.421; ἐπὶ συμφορῇ σ... δύο Καίσαρος . . . App. BC 2.29.115.

στρατηλάτης: (dux exercitus) (cf. pp. 13, 15), σ... γενόμενος Δακικοῦ πολέμου καὶ συγκαθελῶν τὸν ἐκεὶ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι Τραιανῷ Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamon, temp. Traiani); ἵππαρχος οὐχὶ τότε σ... P. Oxy. 2231 (241 p.); vide Bull. Epig. 1966.255 (temp. Gallieni); postea saepē, OGI 605-6; cf. Lyd. Mag. 2.7, 3.42; Eus. HE 7.32.9.

στρατιάρχης (-ος): (dux militum), ἐπιτραπῆναι
στρατιώταις καὶ σ... ἵππεῦσων DC 55.28.1 (praefectus vel procurator); οἱ ἐν τῷ τεταγμένῳ πρὸς τῶν σ... κατεχόμενοι DC 51.3.4 (legatus leg.); Γερμανικῷ νικητήριοι τιμai ὅπερ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις σ... ὑπῆρξε DC 56.17.12; vix solleme hoc verbum.

στρατιωτικόν 1: (aerarium) militare, ἐς τὸ σ... αἰράριον Mon. Anc. Gr. 9.16; ἵππαρχος αἰραρίον σ... Ephes. 5.1.2-3 (c. 100 p.); ἵππαρχος [αἰραρίον] σ... IGRom. 3.558 (Tlos Lyciae, II); ἔ[παρχον χρη]μάτων σ[...] ILS 8842 (Asia, temp. incert.); supplevit Mommsen, Ges. Schrift. 8.355. ■ 2: vexillationes, ἴγησάμενος ἐν παρατάξει Ἀρμενιανῇ σ... ἵππαρχειας Καππαδοκίας ILS 8851 (Tomi Moesiae, 240 p.).

στρατολογέω: dilectum facere, ἐπιμελητής δόῶν καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις σ... IGRom. 3.763 (Phaselis Lyciae, 144-7 p.); vide StR 2.1090 adn. 2.

στρατολογία: dilectus, πεμφθεὶς ἐπὶ σ... ἀπὸ Ρωμαίων IGRom. 3.824 (Thracia, II).

στρατοπεδαρχέω: praefectus esse castrorum, σ... ἵππεων Κολωνείτων OGI 425 (Saura Syriæ, 75-80 p.).

στρατοπεδάρχης: praefectus castrorum (cf. p. 13), πρεψιπιλιώ σ... λεγ. τγ', primipilari praef. Kastro leg. XIII, IGRom. 3.1432 (tit. bil.) (Amastris, II-III); σ... λεγ. Ἀπολλ. SEG 17.584 (Attaleia, II); σ... τῶν δύο ταγμάτων Jos. BJ 6.238; cf. P. Lond. 196, MAMA 6.97, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22 (2.30); et Act. Apost. 28.16, quamquam praef. praet., princeps castrorum alii; n.b. Latine, Tr. mil. praefecto stratopedarci, AE 1954.153 (Aegyptus, temp. incert.).

στρατόπεδον 1: legio (cf. p. 164), τὸ δέκατον σ... DC 38.46.3; πολιτικὰ σ... DC 55.23.2; σ... Ρωμαϊκὸν DC 71.2.1; cf. Plb. 1.16.2, 1.26.5, Plu. Cat. Min. 47 (782). ■ 2: praetorium, ἵππαρχος τῶν σ... Hdn. 1.16.4, 5.5.10; προεστῶς τῶν σ... Hdn. 7.6.4; ἐπὶ τῶν σ... ἦν Jos. AJ 19.37; τοῖς τῶν σ... ἴγεμοσι Philostr. VS 2.32 (626-7). ■ 3: castra, μήτηρ σ... IGRom. 1.1063 (Alexandria, III) (et al.).

στράτωρ: strator (cf. pp. 4, 6), Στατῖλος Ἀννιανὸς σ... ἵππαρχον εἴλης Ούοκοντίων OGI 628 (Syria, 94-5 p.).

στρεπτά: torques (don. mil.), τῶν ἀριστειῶν . . . σ... καὶ δόρατα καὶ στεφάνους Plu. Sert. 4 (569); cf. IGRom. 3.1432.

συγγράφω: conscribere, διὰ τί τῶν συγκλητικῶν τοὺς μὲν πατέρας σ... προσηγόρευον Plu. *Quaest. Rom.* 58 (278); cf. *Rom.* 13 (25).

συγκάθεδρος: adsessor (consiliarius), νομικὸς συγκάθεδρος ... ἀρχιπάτου *IGRom.* 1.933 (Africa, temp. Sept. Sev.).

συγκαθελών: (comes) (cf. p. 15); στρατηλάτην γενόμενον Δακικοῦ πολέμου καὶ σ... τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον αὐτοκράτορι Τραjanῷ Smallwood 2.214 (Pergamon, II init.).

συγκάθημαι: consiliarius esse, σ... αὐτῷ Τιβερίου ... P. Oxy. 2435; σ... συγκλητικῶν εἴκοσι *Act. Alex.* 4 A 2.6 (Smallwood 1.436).

συγκατηξιωμένος: sodalis (cf. pp. 14, 117), Ἀντωνειανὸν Οὐηριανὸν ἐκ τῶν σ... φιλάτων ιερέα *ILS* 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

συγκλητικός: senatorius (cf. p. 122), σ... δήμου Ρωμαίων, *senator pop. Rom.*, *IG* 12.5.1.132 (tit. bil.) (Paros insula, 204 p.); τὸν σ... καὶ εἰεργέτην *IG* 4² 1.682 (Epidaurus, II); σ... ἀνδρῶν συλλαμβανομένων Plu. *Galb.* 9 (1057); θέλω καθῆσθαι ὅπου οἱ σ... *Arr. Epict.* 1.25.26; ἀδελφὸν Δαμιανοῦ καὶ Ἀντωνείων σ... *Ephes.* 1.3 (III); et saepe passim.

σύγκλητος 1: senatus; vide pp. 121-122, nota tamen haec, ἡ σ... ἡ Ρωμαίων *FD* 3.4.43 (119 a.); ἡ σ... τῶν Ρωμαίων *DS* 4.83.7; δόγματα τῆς ιερᾶς σ... *Jahresh.* 45 (1960) Bbl. 83 (Ephesus, temp. Caracallae). ■ 2: senatus, ordo (municipii) (cf. pp. 10, 122), ἡ σ... καὶ ὁ δῆμος Γ. Ιούλιον, *senatus et populus Veliensis C. Iulio*, *SEG* 18.417 (tit. bil.) (Velia, I a.-I); ἡ σ... Λαονιῶν *AE* 1966.165 (Centoripa, I a.). ■ 3: βούλὴ σ...: senatus (cf. p. 122), ἀνὴρ τῆς σ... β... *Paus.* 2.27.6; ιερὰ β... σ... *IGRom.* 4.1150 (Lindos, II?); τῇ ιερωτάτῃ σ... β... *JRS* 59 (1969) 56 (Aphrodisias, c. 238 p.); cf. *IGRom.* 3.883 (Tarsus, III), *Hdn.* 2.6.2, *Philostr. VS* 2.23.1 (605).

συγχώνυσις: (IIIviri) a.a.a. flando feriundo,

[τρι]ῶν ἀνδρῶ[ν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου] καὶ χρυσ[οῦ] [σ]... [καὶ χαράξεως] *IG* 2² 4212 (Athenae, 160 p.), si sana lectio.

σύλλογος: concilium plebis, (ὁ δήμαρχος) γνώμην ἀπεφίρατο ... διαφῆκε τὸν σ... *DC* 36.39.4.

σύμβολα: insignia, ταμίαν καὶ δήμαρχον καὶ στρατηγὸν ἔτι περικειμένους τὰ σ... τῆς ἀρχῆς *App. BC* 1.32 (145).

σύμβολιον: consilium, κωνοδιλιον γάρ ἔτι τοῦ τὸ σ... καλοῦσι *Plu. Rom.* 14 (25); αὐτὸς διαγειωσκεω καὶ ιστάναι ἡ σ... κριτῶν παρέχει *Cyr. Ed.* 4.66; ἀπὸ σ... γνώμης *IG* 7.413 (*SIG*³ 747) (SC de Amphiarao Oropi, 73 a.); cf. *OGI* 441; ἔδοξέ μοι καὶ τῷ ἐμῷ σ... *Jos. AJ* 16.163; συνήγορος καὶ τοῦ σ... *IGRom.* 4.290 (consilium proconsulis) (Pergamum, I a.-I); cf. *Act. Alex.* 4.A.I.15, *M. Ant.* 1.16.2, *Act. Apost.* 25.12, Smallwood 1.297a, *P. Fouad* 1.21.

σύμβολος 1: consiliarius, σ... τε τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); cf. *ILS* 1455; συνέδρους καὶ σ... βασιλέως *Hdn.* 6.1.2; τοὺς ὑπάτους ... σ... παρελάμβανεν *DC* 53.21.4; σ... ὄνομα, ἔξουσίαν μηδεμίαν *Plu. Otho* 7 (1070); εἰς τὴν σ... τάξιν *Philo Leg.* 30.204. ■ 2: legatus (cf. p. 155), ἐπιλεξάμενος τὸν ἄριστον τῶν φίλων σ... *DS* 37.5.1; σ... αἱροῦνται τὸν ἀδελφὸν Πούπλιον Σκιτίωνα *App. Syr.* 21 (100); σ... αὐτῷ καθάπερ εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ τοῖς λίγονσι πολέμοις δέκα ἄνδρας μεθ' ὧν ἔδει τὰ εἰλημμένα καθίστασθαι *App. Mac. fr.* 9.3; cf. *Pun.* 32 (134). ■ 3: ?senator, οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀππιον ἐβούλευσαντο μηκέτι καθ' ἡλικίαν καὶ βουλῆς ἀξίωσιν σ... καλεῖσθαι *DH* 11.16.1; κώνουσουλας· τοῦτο σ... ἡ προβούλους δύναται δηλοῦν *DH* 4.76.2 cf. πρόβούλος.

συμμορία: classis (civ. Rom.), ἐγένοντο σ... μὲν ἐξ ἃς Ρωμαῖοι καλοῦσι κλάσεις *DH* 4.18.2; vide 7.59.3.

συναγορεύω: advocatus esse, τὸν ὑπατικὸν σ... τῇ ἐπαρχείᾳ περὶ τῆς συντελείας τῶν Θετταλῶν *AE* 1946.180 (Beroea Macedoniae, I-II).

συναποδημέω: comes esse, Ποσειδώνιος σ...

Σκιτίων Ath. 12.73d (549); cf. Polyaenus Strat. 8.15, M. Ant. 1.16.2.

συναπόδημος: *comes*, πρεσβευτής καὶ σ... τοῦ μεγίστου αὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου ... ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170-180 p.); σ... θεοῦ Οὐήρου AE 1958.15 (Argos, c. 170 p.); cf. Inscr. Olymp. 5.541.

συνβετρανός, *vide* συνονευτρανός.

συνδιέπων: (*legatus*) (cf. pp. 131-132), πολλοὶ τῶν σ... τὰ κατὰ Συρίαν αὐτῷ Ρωμαίων Philo Leg. 31.219.

συνδικάζω: *consiliarius esse*, ἡμᾶς τοῖς σ... αὐτῷ παρρησίᾳ πολλὴν ἐδίδου DC 76.17.1; νεανιευσαμένου πρὸς ἡμᾶς τοὺς σ... αὐτῷ DC 75.16.4.

συνδικέω 1: *defensor esse civitatis, πρεσβεύσας καὶ σ... ἐπὶ θεοὺς Σεουῆρον καὶ Ἀντωνῖνον* SEG 17.505 (Ephesus, 217-8 p.); cf. Inscr. Perg. 8.3.34. ■ 2: *advocatus esse fisci, σ... βασιλικῷ* DC 78.13.3.

σύνδικος 1: *defensor civitatis, διὰ . . . βουλευτοῦ σ... καὶ ἐπιμελητοῦ* IGRom. 3.1201 (Philippopolis Syriae, temp. Philipporum impp.); cf. Dig. 50.4.18.13, *defensores quos Graeci syndicos appellant*. ■ 2: *advocatus fisci, ἀνδρὸς ἐκ προγόνων εὐεργέτου τῆς πόλεως καὶ σ... τοῦ ἱερωτάτου ταμήσιου* MAMA 6.373 (Synnada Cariae, II fin.).

συνέδρευών: *consiliarius esse*, ἐν Σάμῳ διακρίνοντι τῷ Καισαρὶ ὁ μὲν σ... App. BC 4.42 (176); τῶν δέκα πρεσβευτῶν μετὰ τῶν περὶ Σκιτίων καὶ τὸν Αἴμιλιον σ... DS 29.11; Ιοῦγκ[ος] μετὰ τῶν σ... IG 2² 3194 (144-9 p.).

συνέδριον 1: *senatus* (cf. p. 123), τὸ βουλευτικὸν σ... DH 1.74.1; τὸ σ... τῆς βουλῆς DH 4.72.2; ἀπῆλεψεν ἐκ τοῦ σ... DC 44.10.3; τις τῶν ἐκ τοῦ σ... DS 29.9; ἐπὶ τὸ σ... τῆς βουλῆς Hdn. 2.3.2; ἐς τὸ τῶν Ρωμαίων σ... App. Mith. 14 (47); εὐτυχήσασα πρὸς ὑμῶν, τῶν ἀεὶ βασιλέων καὶ τοῦ σ... κοινῆ Aristid. 19 K 1. ■ 2: *conventus, τὸ σ... τῶν Ρωμαίων* IGRom. 4.818 (Hierapolis Syriae, temp. incert.); σ... πρώτης μερίδος SEG 16.391 (Beroea Macedoniae, I); cf. Robert Hell. 5.29; ἐν τῷ

σ... τῷ κοινῷ Aristid. 50 K 103. ■ 3: *consilium, λυπούμεθα ὅτι τὸ σ... σου ἐπλήσθη τῶν ἀνοσίων Ἰουδαίων* Act. Alex. 8.3.42; ὡς ἐν σ... τοὺς λογισμοὺς διήρευνα Philo Leg. 31.213; οὕτε τὰς κεφαλικὰς κρίσεις μετὰ σ... καὶ συμβούλων ἐποιεῖτο DS 37.22a; καὶ τὸ σ... καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν χιλιάρχων ἐμαρτύρουν τῷ Σκιτίων App. Run. 105 (495).

σύνεδρος 1: *senator* (cf. p. 124), κατὰ δὲ τὴν σ... καταγραφήν DS 20.36.5; οἱ σ... τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἐδικαίωσαν οὓς ἂν ὁ ὕπατος ἀποφήνη DH 5.60.3. ■ 2: *conventicus, Μακεδόνων οἱ σ... Μαρκ.* Ἀκιδίαν CIG 1999 (Monastir Macedoniae, temp. incert.); σ... ἔξιεναι Σμυρναίων καὶ μέλλεων τούμὸν ὄνομα φέρεων ἐν τῷ συνέδριῳ τῷ κοινῷ Aristid. 50 K 103. ■ 3: *consiliarius, ἐκκαιδεκά ἐπελέξαντο σ... εἶναι καὶ συμβούλους τοῦ βασιλέως* Hdn. 6.1.2; cf. 7.1.3; τὸ κατὰ τοὺς σ... ἀνενεώσατο DC 60.4.3; Πομπήιον ἐπεισε καὶ τοὺς σ... Plu. Cat. Min. 53 (785); cf. Philo Leg. 33.244, 44.350; Jos. BJ 2.38.

συνέζομαι: *adssessor (consiliarius) esse, ἐν νομικῇ προῦχοντα . . . πρῶτα σ... βήματι [Βει]θυνικῷ* IGRom. 3.103 (Amasia, II?) (carmen).

συνέκδημος: *comes, καταλέγων τῶν ἐν τέλει σ... ἔταξεν καὶ Λεύκιον τὸν Οὐιτελλίου ἀδελφόν* Plu. Otho 5 (1068); πᾶσαν τὴν δαπάνην ἔκρων ἐκ τῆς ἴδιας οὐσίας ποιεῖσθαι τοῖς τε σ... καὶ αὐτῷ DS 37.5.1; σ... ἀναγραφεῖς . . . Μεσσάλα ILS 8860 (Miletus, II?).

συνεξετάζομαι: *comes esse, τοῖς βουλευταῖς τοῖς σ... οἱ* DC 60.23.2.

συνηγορέω: *advocatus esse, ἄκων δὲ μὴ σ... Cyr. Ed. 5.103.*

συνηγορία: *advocatio (fisci), προνοτήσατο τῆς μεγίστης τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ρώμην σ... Philostr. VS 2.32 (626); ἀπὸ σ... ταμίου* IG 2² 3704 (III med.).

συνήγορος 1: *advocatus, σ... ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐρεῖ ἐπὶ τῆς συγκλήτου* Cyr. Ed. 5.102; σ... καὶ προήγορος τῆς πατρίδος IGRom. 3.778 (Attalea Pamphyliae, II). ■ 2: *advocatus*

fisci, σ... τοῦ ιερωτάτου ταμείου Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης καὶ Λιβύης Μαρμαρικῆς *IGRom.* 4.1624 (Philadelphia, II-III); II. Αἴλιος Δρακαινιαὸς σ... τοῦ ταμείου *AE* 1937.92 (Ancyra, II?); σ... ταμείου εὐεργέτην *Jahresh.* 45 (1960) Bbl. 49 (*Ephesus*, temp. Sev.); cf. *Corinth.* 8.3.146, *Ephes.* 3.53, *IGRom.* 4.819.

συνήλυσις: conciliabulum (?), μηδεὶς δύο ἀνδρῶν . . . ἐν πόλει χωρείω δήμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀποικίᾳ οκέπη σ... χώρᾳ *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?); cf. *ILS* 6085.83 *quicunque in municipiis colonis praefecturis foris conciliabulis c.R. IIvir IVvir erunt.*

συνθῆκαι: foedus, πόλεις ὅσαι ἔαντοὺς ἐγκεχειρίκεσσαν ἐπὶ σ... ἔνορκοι *App. BC* 1.102 (475); vide et *IG* 12.3.173, *IGRom.* 4.1028.

συνιερεύς: sodalis (cf. p. 117), σ... οἱ Αὔγουστεῖοι *DC* 59.7.4.

σύνδος: concilium plebis, ἐν ταῖς σ... ταῖς τοῦ δήμου ἐν αἷς ἐβουλεύοντο ιδιώταις πρὸ τῶν ἀρχὰς ἔχοντων δὲ λόγος ἐδῶστο *DC* 39.35.1.

συνοικιζω: coloniam deducere, πόλω σ... *DC* 36.50.3; cf. *Str.* 5.1.6 (213); *ai* σ... πόλεις . . . Αὔγουστα Ἡμέριτα *Str.* 3.2.15 (151).

σύνοικος: colonus (cf. p. 108), τούτοις καὶ πολιτείαν ἔδωκε καὶ ἔγραψεν εἰς τοὺς σ... *Str.* 5.1.6 (213).

συνουετρανός: con veteranus, ἀπέλιπεν διαθήκην Πρωμακὴν . . . οὐετρανός ἀπέλιπεν κληρονόμον . . . σ... *BGU* 327.5 (166 p.); Αὐρ. Διόδωρος βετρανός καὶ Αὐρ. Ἀρτεμιδωρος σ... *IGBulg.* 1834 (Thracia, temp. incert.); σ... δὲ εἶναι πιστεύεται οὐ μόνον λεγεωνάριος *Dig.* 27.1.8.7 (Modestinus).

σύνταγμα: legio, ἔκαστον σ... πέξων τρισχιλίων ἦν . . . ἐκλήθη δὲ λεγεών *Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); vide [Arr.] *Ars Tact.* 8.

συνταμίας: collega quaesturae, κρατήσας τὸν σ... προσεποιήσατο *DC* 48.21.5.

σύνταξις 1: classis (civ. Rom.), ἡς τὸ μέγιστον ἦν τίμημα τῆς οἰνσίας αὐτῇ πρώτῃ σ... ἦν *DH* 4.16.3. ■ 2: legio, ἡ ξ' λεγεών· οὕτω γὰρ

τὴν σ... καλοῦσι Πρωμαῖοι *Nic. Dam.* (F. Gr. *Hist.* 90) F 130.31. ■ 3: (officium), [τὴν σ]... τῶν ἐπιστολῶν *Ephes.* 2.26 (temp. Sept. Sev.), melius τάξις (5) q.v.

συντελέω ἐς ιππέας: eques esse Romanus, οἱ ἐς τοὺς ιππέας ξ... *Arr. Anab.* 3.5.7.

συνυπατεύω: collega esse consulatus, Ἀντωνίου τοῦ σ... *Plu. Ant.* 9 (919); σ... ἀλλήλοις *Str.* 5.1.11 (217); cf. *DC* 51.4.3.

συνύπατος: collega consulatus, Ἀντώνιος σ... Καίσαρος *Nic. Dam.* (F. Gr. *Hist.* 90) F 130.17; cf. *DC* 46.42.2, 78.14.1; et saepē apud auctores.

σύστημα: collegium, τὰ ἐν τῷ πόλει σ... *DC* 75.4.6; ιερεὺς ἐν τρισὶ σ... *SEG* 1.158 (Smallwood 1.225) (Delphi, I); τὸ τῶν τριακοσίων σ... *Plu. Num.* 7 (64); cf. *Rom.* 13 (24); διὰ τὸ Σάλιον ἐναντίον τοῦτο δὲ ἐστι τῶν τριῶν ἐν σ... *Plb.* 21.13.11.

σώματος (πίστις): (cura cubiculi, officium cubicularii), σ... πίστις ἐπιτε[ταγμένος] *AE* 1952.6 (Atheneae, temp. Commodi); vide Oliver *AJP* 1950.177-9; σ... φρουρὰ καὶ θαλάμου ἐξουσία *Hdn.* 1.12.3.

σωματοφύλαξ 1: praetorianus, σ..., μύριοι . . . δεκαχῆ τεταγμένοι *DC* 55.24.6; στρατηγὸς σ... *Jos. AJ* 19.267; cf. 19.214; Μακρίνου οἱ σ... καὶ δορυφόροι οὖς πραιτωριανούς καλοῦσσαν *Hdn.* 5.4.8. ■ 2: cubicularius, κοιτωτήτου μὲν ὡς ἄπαντες οἱ νῦν "Ελληνες διομάζουσι σ... δ' ὡς οἱ ἀττικῆσοντες Galen. 14 K 624. ■ 3: speculator, καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος τῶν πεζῶν οἵσον ἐς διακοσίων, οἱ σ... (ἄμφ' αὐτὸν ἔστωσαν) *Arr. Alan.* 22.3; vide et *App. Illyr.* 20.57. ■ 4: (Germani Caesaris custodes), συλληφθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν σ... τοῦ βασιλέως *Hdn.* 1.8.6; cf. 3.12.9.

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τ.: turma (cf. p. 9), ιππεὺς τ. Γεμέλλου *SB* 6959 (III?); cf. 6958-6976.

ταβελλάριος: tabellarius (cf. pp. 4, 6), Πωλιών βέρνα τ... *IGRom.* 4.1221 (Thyatira, temp. incert.); τὸν κυρίου

Καισαρος τ... *IG* 5.2.525 (Lycosura Arcadiae, temp. ? Hadriani); τ... ἐπαρχείας Ἀσίας *OGI* 523 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); Νέρωνος Καισαρος τ]... *MAMA* 4.53 (Synnada, temp. Neronis); Σεβββ. ἀπελεύθερον τ... *IGRom.* 3.168 (Ancyra, temp. Sev.); cf. *Eus. Mart. Pal.* 9.2.

ταβούλη: tabula, tabella, πίστιν ἔχων τ... χρημάτων Αύσονίου *IGRom.* 1.325 (Roma, temp. Traiani) (carmen); **ταβέλλα** *P. Hamb.* 29.23 et saepe ap. parvus.

τάγμα 1: decuria, δεδεμένος δέκα λεσπάρδοις ὁ ἐστιν στρατιωτικὸν τ... *Ignatius Rom.* 5.1; phrasin ut glossema secluserunt edd. nonnulli. ■ 2: cohors, τὰ τῶν νυκτοφυλάκων . . . τ... *Jos. BJ* 4.645; cf. *BJ* 5.244. ■ 3: legio (cf. p. 163), τριῶν τ... στρατιωτικὸν ἐπιστήσας *Str.* 3.3.8 (156); Γαλατίαν ἐκράτει σὺν δυοῖς τ... *Nic. Dam.* (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F 130.28; τὸ πρῶτον τῶν τ... καὶ τὸ τέταρτον *Plu. Fab. Max.* 10 (180); τ... Ἐρωμακόν *Jos. AJ* 14.452; δέκα στρατιωτικὰ τ... ἐξ ἀνδρῶν τετρακισιλίων ἔκαστον DH 6.42.1; καὶ τὸ τρίτον τ... καὶ οἱ Κέλτοι *Luc. Hist. Conscr.* 31 (2.42). ■ 4: ordo, ἡ σύγκλητος καὶ τὸ ἵππικὸν τ... ὁ τε σύνπας δῆμος τῶν Ἐρωμαίων προσηγόρευσεν *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 18.10; τ... τῶν ἵππεών *Jos. AJ* 18.2; εἰκὼν . . . τοῦ ἵππικοῦ τ... *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481.87 (Ephesus, 104 p.); ἐς τὸ ἵππικὸν τ... κατατασσόμενος *Hdn.* 5.7.7.

ταμίας: quaestor, τ... κατὰ πόλων *IG* 14.951 (Roma, 78 a.); cf. *Jos. AJ* 14.198; τ... Ἐρώμης *IGRom.* 4.960 (Chios, II init.); ἀποσταλεῖς τ... ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἐρωμαίων ἐπὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν πράγματα *SIG³* 700 (Macedonia, 117 a.); τ... Βα[ι]τικῆς *IGRom.* 3.178 (Ancyra, c. 138 p.); et saepissime, cf. *IG* 5.2.151, 125.2.940, *IGRom.* 1.431; *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 541; *AE* 1953.175; *Str.* 13.1.27 (594); *DC* 55.4.4.

ταμεία: quaestura, ἐκ τῆς τ... ἦν ἐτεταμεύκει *DC* 41.24.2; μετίοντι τ... *App. BC* 4.18 (69); ὅτι Κάτων ὑπατείας ἀξιώμα τῇ τ... περιέθηκε *Plu. Cat. Min.* 17 (766); (municipii), ἀξιωθέντας ἀγορανομίας καὶ τ...

... Ἐρωμαίων ὑπάρχειν *Str.* 4.1.12 (187). **ταμεῖον** 1: aerarium (cf. p. 138), τοῦ δόγματος τοῦ γενομένου καὶ παραδοθέντος εἰς τὸ τ... *IG* 4² 1.63 (Epidaurus, 115-4 a.); τὸ τ... τῆς πόλεως *Nic. Dam.* (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F 130.18; τὸ δημόσιον τ... *Plu. Romp.* 45 (643); τὰ κλεῖθρα τῶν δημοσίων τ... ἐξέκοπτεν *App. BC* 2.41 (164); εἰρηνικὸν ὄμοι καὶ πολεμικὸν τ... παραλαβών *App. Hisp.* 23 (90); στρατιωτικὸν τ... *DC* 55.25.2. ■ 2: fiscus, δώσει προστίμου τῷ ιερωτάτῳ τ... (δηνάρια) *F' IGRom.* 1.186 (Roma, temp. incert.); δώσει τῷ τ... (δηνάρια) βφ' *SIG³* 1242 (Ephesus, III); et similia saepe passim; τ... βασιλικῶν χρημάτων *Hdn.* 1.6.6; συνήγορος τοῦ ιερωτάτου τ... *IGRom.* 4.1624 (Philadelphia, II-III); cf. s.v. συνήγορος et *IG* 2² 4067, *Dig.* 19.2.49.2 (Modestinus).

ταμευτικός: quaestorius, τ... ἀρχή *Plu. Cat. Min.* 16 (766); τ... ἐξουσία *DH* 8.77.1; δόγμα συγκλήτου ἀντιγεγραμμένον ἐκ τῶν δημοσίων τῶν τ... *Jos. AJ* 14.219; τ... νόμος *Plu. Publ.* 12 (103); τ[...] δελτῶν *MAMA* 8.405 (Sherk 29) (Aphrodisias, 35 a.), si sana lectio.

ταμεύω: quaestor esse, ὅτε ἐ... (ἐκεῖ) *DC* 41.24.2; τ... Ἀσίας *IG* 7.1866 (Thespiae, II med.); τ... τὴν ἀρχήν *Smallwood* 1.315 (Cyprus, 41 p.); βουλεύειν ἐν τοῖς τ... *DC* 46.29.2.

ταξίαρχος (-ης), vide p. 164. Nota tamen haec, exempli gratia, ■ 1: legatus legionis, **ταμίαι** δύο καὶ τ... δ' καὶ χιλιάρχοι δώδεκα *App. Samn.* fr. 4.18. ■ 2: tribunus militum, τ... καὶ λοχάγοι *DH* 5.41.5. ■ 3: centurio, ἄπαντας ἀπέκτεναν τ... *Plu. Caes.* 20 (717).

τάξις: vide p. 163 ■ 1: legio, τὰς ὑπὸ Γαβωίω πέντε τ... ἀνηρέκεσαν *App. Illyr.* 25 (72), cf. 12 (35); στρατευσάμενον εἴτε ἐν τ... εἴτε ἐν σπείρᾳ εἴτε ἐν εὖλῃ *BGU* 114 (II); στρατιώτης τῆς τ... τῆς λεγιῶνος *PSI* 465 (II). ■ 2: cohors, τ... στρατηγίς *App. BC* 4.7 (26); σὺν τοῖς Ἀρείοις καὶ πέντε ἄλλαις τ... *App. BC* 3.67 (274). ■ 3: centuria, ἑκατόνταρχον . . . παραλαβόντα τῆς τ... *Philo*

Flacc. 11.86, sed fortasse sensu non sollemnī, *eo numero cui praefuit*. ■ 4: *ordo, τὰς ἐν τῇ ἵππικῃ [τ... ἀρχάς]* *IGRom.* 3.615 (Xanthus Lyciae, II); ἀνὴρ τῆς ἵππικης τ... *Ephes.* 2.27 (104 p.); ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ἵππάδος τ... *Hdn.* 5.1.5. ■ 5: *officium, cura* (cf. p. 141), ἐν πολλαῖς τ... Ρωμαικαῖς *Luc. Alex.* 30.2 (238); ἔπαρχος ... τ... Κυντιλανῆς *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (III); τ... τὴν ἐπὶ Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν *Jos. AJ* 20.183, cf. *AE*, 1952.6; [τ...] τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐπιστολῶν *Ephes.* 2.26 (III init.); sic *Stein PIR² A* 137, *Pflaum Carrières* 230, p. 610.

τάσσω 1: *adlegere, τ... ἐν δημαρχικοῖς, στρατηγῷ ἀναρηθέντι* *IGRom.* 3.392 (Milyas, temp. incert.). ■ 2: *τάσσομαι: a copiis esse* (cf. p. 141), τ... τῶν ... ἐπιτηδείων *IGRom.* 1.135 (Roma, 189 p.); τῶν εἰς φυλακὴν τ... *Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr. Hist.* 257) T 3.

τεῖχος: *legio* (cf. p. 164), *ὑποστράτηγος τοῦ τετάρτου τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ* τ... *DC* 79.7.1; cf. 53.15.2.

τέκνων (δίκαιον): (*ius*) *III liberorum τ... δίκαιον ἔχοντα* *AE* 1930.81 (Ephesus, II); cf. *TAM* 3.1.383, *SB* 8940 (cf. p. 11).

τέκτων: *faber* (cf. p. 138), *ἔχων τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων ἀρχὴν* *Plu. Mar.* 8 (409).

τελέω: (*ordinis esse*), *οἱ ἐν συγκλήτῳ τ... Plu. Rom.* 13 (24); *τῶν ἑς γερουσίαν τ...* *DC* 49.43.5; *οἱ ἑς τὴν ἵππάδα τ...* *DC* 48.33.4; *ἐς τὴν βουλὴν τὴν Ρωμαίων* ἑ... *Ael. NA* 7.15. τέλος 1: *legio* (cf. p. 164), *τὸ δέκατον τ...* *App. BC* 2.76 (317), *et saepissime; ἔνδεκα τ... πέξων ἵππεις ἔξακωχιλίους* *Jos. BJ* 1.346; *ἐβάλει εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀγῶν ἐπτακαΐδεκα τ... πέξων καὶ μαρίους ἵππεις* *Plu. Ant.* 18 (923). ■ 2: *ordo, τὸ τῶν ἵππέων τ...* *DC* 55.7.4; *οἱ ἵππεις οἱ ἐκ τοῦ τ...* *DC* 56.42.2; *οἱ ἵππης τὸ τ...* *DC* 59.11.2.

τελώνης: *publicanus, πρὸς τοὺς τ...* *OGI* 629.10 (lex portoria Palmyrae, temp. Hadriani); *ἀκοντάς τις ἄξει τ...* *OGI* 669.13 (edictum Tib. Alexandri, 68 p.); *ἀπέλυε τ... τε καὶ τοὺς τὰ μισθώματα ἔχοντας ὡν ἔτι ὀφέλουεν* *App. BC* 5.130 (540); *vide Ev. Matt.* 5.46,

Luc. 3.12.

τέσσαρες (ἀνδρες): *IVviri, ■ 1: IVviri praefecti Capuam Cumas, οἱ τ... οἱ ἑς Καμπανίαν πεμπόμενοι* *DC* 54.26.7. ■ 2: *IVviri viarum curandarum, τ... ἀνδρῶν ὀδῶν ἐπιμελητής* *IGRom.* 3.470, 554 (Balbyra Lyciae, c. 100 p.); *τ... οἱ τῶν ὀδῶν ἐπιμελούμενοι* *DC* 54.26.6; *τ... ἀνδρῶν* *IGRom.* 3.889 (Adana, temp. incert.).

■ 3: *IVviri municipiī, ἄρξαντα τῶν τ... ἀνδρῶν* *IG* 14.745 (Neapolis, I); *μηδεὶς δύ]ο ἀνδρῶν ἢ τ... ἀνδρῶν ἢ τῶν ὅποιποτε [δικαιο]δοτούντων ἀρχόντων* *Ephes.* 4.1.1 (II?) (cf. p. 11).

τεσσεράριος: *tesserarius* (cf. p. 5), *Αἰδίω ... τ... λεγ. ια', tesserario leg. XI Claud., IGRom.* 4.920 (tit. bil.) (Cibyra Phrygiae, post Ant. Pium.); *ὸ ἐπὶ τῶν τ... πλοίων, praef. tesserar. in Asia nav., ILS* 9220 (tit. bil.) (Tenos insula, I a.); cf. *AE* 1954.209 (Aegyptus); *ὸ μὲν ὅπτιων ὃ δὲ τ... οὔτω γάρ καλοῦνται οἱ διαγέλων καὶ διοπτήρων ὑπηρεσίας τελοῦντες* *Plu. Galb.* 24 (1063); cf. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.46.

τεταπειωκέναι: *imminuta maiestas, κατάκριτος ἐπὶ τῷ τ... τὴν ἀρχήν* *DS* 33.2.

τεχνίτης: *faber* (cf. p. 138), *ἔπαρχος τ... Plu. Brut.* 51 (1008); cf. *ILS* 9471, *IGRom.* 3.670.

τήβεννα (-ος): *toga, Ρωμαῖοι μὲν τόγας, Ἐλληνες τ... καλοῦσσιν* *DH* 3.61.1; *περιεβάλλετο τ... καθάπερ ἦν ἐωρακώς ἐν Ρώμῃ τοὺς μεταπορευομένους τὰς ἀρχάς* *DS* 29.32; *ἐπεὶ Γάιος Ίούλιος Ίούλιος Καῖσαρ τὴν εὐκταιωτάτην ... λαμπρὰν ἀωεῦθε τ...* *IGRom.* 4.1756 (Sardis, I a. fin.).

τηβεννική ἑσθῆς: *toga, ἐς τὸ ἥμερον καὶ τὸ Ἰταλικὸν τρόπον μετακεψένων ἐν τῇ τ... ἑσθῆτι* *Str.* 3.4.20 (167).

τιμαί 1: *ornamenta, τ... νικητήριοι ... καὶ στρατηγικαὶ* *DC* 56.17.2; *τ... ὑπατικαὶ* *DC* 46.41.3; *τ... ἐπινίκιοι* *DC* 54.24.8; *τιμηθέντα θριαμβικαῖς τ... Smallwood* 2.214 (Pergamon, II); *τὰς τῶν ἐστρατηγικότων τ...* *DC* 54.10.4; cf. 58.12.7. ■ 2: *honos, magistratus, ἡ ὑπάτη τ...* *Jos. BJ* 7.82; *τ...*

ὑπατικαὶ DC 36.40.4; τ... θριαμβικῶν ... ἔτυχεν Plu. Sert. 18 (577); εἰδοκωψίσατα τῇ ... τοῦ Πρώτης ἐπάρχου IG 5.1.538 (Sparta, III), i.e. vice agens praefecti. ■ 3: dona militaria, τετευμένος τ... ἀριστείας SEG 17.584 (Attalea, II). ■ 4: ius, τ... τριπαιδίας Plu. de amore prolis 2 (493).

τιμαρχία: censura, ὑποτιμητής – ὄνομα ἀπὸ τῆς σῆς τ... λάβοι – DC 52.21.5.

τιμάω: donare (don. mil.), τ... τρισών ἀριστείοις IGRom. 3.398 (Lycia, temp. incert.); τ... στρεπτοῖς φαλάραις IGRom. 3.1432.3 (Amastris, temp. incert.); τ... δόρατι ILS 8863 (Argos, II).

τίμημα: census, τ... βουλευτικόν DC 54.17.3; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν τ... ἵππεῖς Jos. BJ 7.125; τῶν οὐσιῶν τὰ τ... Plu. Aem. 38 (275).

τίμησις: census, ἐν μᾶς τῶν καὶ ἡμᾶς τ... Str. 3.5.3 (169); δευτέρω ἔτει τῆς ἀλώσεως τ... τοῦ Πρωμαίων δήμου γενομένην DH 1.74.5; ὁ τὰς τ... ἐγκεχειρισμένος DC 78.4.3.

τιμητεία: censura, ἡ μὲν ὑπατεία τοῦ Κράσσου ταῦτ' ἔσχεν ἀξια μνήμης, ἡ δὲ τ... Plu. Crass. 13 (550); τῶν ἐν τῇ τ... αὐτοῦ DC 41.14.5.

τιμητεύω 1: censor esse, τοῦ μὲν πατρὸς αὐτοῦ τ... Plu. T.G. 14 (831); ὁ μετὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου τ... DC 41.14.5. ■ 2: legatus esse ad censem agendum, τ... Κυρωίου τῆς Ἰουδαίας Jos. AJ 20.102.

τιμητής 1: censor, οἱ τὴν ἀνυπεύθυνον ἔχοντες ἀρχὴν οὓς ἡμεῖς τ... καλοῦμεν DH 19.16.5; Λούκιον ... Καισαρα τ... γενόμενον OGI 440 (Ilium 89 a.); [ἀ]εὶ τ... IG 5.1.380 (Cythera, 116-7 p.); αἰώνιος τ... IGRom. 4.1194a (Thyatira, 92 p.); τ... διηνεκής IGRom. 3.755 (Phaselis Lyciae, 93 p.); τ... διὰ βίου McCrum-Woodhead 317 (Cilicia, 92-3 p.); ἡ τῶν τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. Cam. 14 (135). ■ 2: legatus ad censem agendum (?), ὅτε Κυρώιος τ... εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν ἐπέμφθη Jos. BJ 7.253; δικαιοδότης τοῦ ἔθνους, τ... τῶν οὐσιῶν γενησόμενος Jos. AJ 18.1.

τιμητικός: censorius, Λεύκιος Πείσων ὁ τ... DH 2.38.3; τ... ὑπομήματα DH 1.74.5; ἡ τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. Cic. 27 (874); cf. Aem. 38 (275), de vit. pud. 15 (534), praec. r.p. ger. 14

(810).

τίρων: tiro (cf. p. 4), ὑπὲρ δηποσίτου τ... Ἀσιανῶν διστριψούτων ἐν τῇ κεντυρίᾳ PSI 9.1063 (II); cf. Lyd. Mag. 1.47.

τόγα: toga, τὰ τοιαῦτα τῶν ἀμφιεσμάτων Πρωμαῖοι μὲν τ... Ἐλληνες δὲ τήβεννον καλοῦσι DH 3.61.1.

τογάτος: togatus, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ ... τ... ὅτι τε εἰρηνικωτέρα παρὰ τὰς ἄλλας ἐδόκει εἶναι καὶ ὅτι τῇ ἐσθῆτι τῇ Πρωμαϊῇ τῇ ἀστικῇ ἐχρῶχτο ἥδη DC 46.55.5; τὰ τῶν τ... ἥδη λεγομένων ὡς ἀν εἰρηνικῶν Str. 3.4.20 (167).

τόπος 1: πρῶτος τ...: principatus senatus, πρῶτος ἀξιώματος τ... τῆς συγκλήτου Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.3. ■ 2: vice (iudicans), δικάσας δίκας τ... ἀνθυπάτου Οἰνβίου Βάσσου Ephes. 3.72 (III med.).

τούρμη: turma (cf. p. 5), ἵππεὺς χώρτης δευτέρας τ... Πετρωνίου IGBulg. 1741 bis (Thracia, II); ἵππεὺς τ... Πρόπον IGRom. 1.1332 (Aegyptus, 81 p.); vide IGRom. 1.1334-5, 1342; ἵππεὺς τ... Ἀπολλιωρίου BGU 142.12 (II); ἵππεὺς εἴλης Απριανῆς τ... Οἰνολυμνίας BGU 69.3, et saepe.

τούτωρ: tutor (cf. p. 6), στρατιώτης [Λεγιῶνος] πρώτης Ίλλυριαν[ῆς κ]αὶ τ... κεσσιονάριος ILS 8875 (Tralles, III).

τρεῖς (ἀνδρες): IIIviri, ■ 1: IIIviri reipublicae constituendae, τ... ἄνδρες τῆς τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων διατάξεως OGI 453 (Aphrodisias, de Antonio); τ... ἄνδρες κτλ ... ἀποκαταστάσεως Sherk 57 (Aegyptus); τ... ἄνδρες ἐπὶ καταστάσεως κτλ IGLSyr. 718.9 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); τ... ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῇ καταστάσει κτλ Mon. Anc. Gr. 1.13; τ... ἄνδρων καταστάτων περὶ ... Jos. AJ 14.320; ἡ τῶν τ... ἀρχὴ Plu. Ant. 21 (924); συμφροσύνη τῶν τ... ἄνδρων App. BC 4.17 (66); συνωμοσία τῶν τ... ἄνδρων DC 48.21.1; Ἀντώνιος αὐτοκράτωρ τ... ἄνδρων SNG Cop. 36.129. ■ 2: IIIviri ag. div., τ... ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τὴν διάκρισιν καὶ διανομήν Plu. TG 13 (830); τ... αἱρετοὶ ἄνδρες ... διανέμεων τοῖς πένησι App. BC 1.9 (37). ■ 3: IIIviri capitales, οἱ τ... οἱ τὰς θανάτου δίκας

προστεταγμένοι DC 54.26.6. ■ 4: IIIvir monetales (a.a.a.f.f.), τ... [ἀνδρῶν κ]ατασκε[υῆ]ς χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου [καὶ χαλκοῦ] IG 2² 4180 (43 p.); [τ...] ἀνδρῶ[ν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου] καὶ χρυσ[οῦ] [συγχων]ύσεως [καὶ χαράξεως] IG 2² 4212 (160 p.); τ... ἀνδρῶν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσοῦ χαρακτηρίσαντος IGRom. 4.960 (Samos insula, II); τ... ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χαράξεως νομίσματος IGRom. 3.703 (Cyana Lyciae, I); οἱ τ... τὸ τοῦ νομίσματος κόμμα μεταχειρίζομενοι DC 54.26.6.

τρεκιαρίος: trecinarius (cf. p. 4), τ... πρωμοπιλ. στρατοπεδάρχη IGRom. 3.1432-3 (Amastris, temp. incert.).

τρίανδρος: IIIvir monetalis, τ[...] μονητᾶλις IG 7.89 (Megara, II); cf. IGRom. 1.653, Jahresh. 10 (1907) p. 307.

τριάριος: triarius, διαλέγονται ἀνδρῶν ... τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους εἰς τοὺς τ... Plb. 6.21.7, et al.

τριαρχία: triumviratus (r.p.c.), Λέπιδος ὁ ἐν τῷ τ... ὕστερον γενόμενος DC 41.36.1.

τριβουνίκιος: tribunicius (cf. p. 7), οὐιάτωρ τ..., viator tribunicius, ILS 1925 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, I-II?).

τριβοῦνος 1: tribunus plebis (cf. pp. 6, 7), ταμίας Ἀσίας, τ..., πραίτωρ, πρεσβευτὴς Κύπρου IG 7.1866 (Thespiae, II med.); καὶ τ... τοὺς φυλάρχους Plu. Rom. 20 (30); τῷ τῶν Λατίων γλώσσῃ ... τ... DC fr. 17.13 (Zon.); cf. DH 2.7.2. ■ 2: tribunus militum, τ... χώρης α' Γερμανῶν ILS 8851 (Tomi Moesiae, c. 240 p.); τ... λεγιῶνος τε SEG 4.519 (cf. p. 9) (Ephesus, c. 160 p.); οἰκονόμος ... τ... IGRom. 3.279 (Isauria, temp. incert.); Ἀρριανὸν συγκλητικὸν τ... IGRom. 3.960 (Palaepaphos Cypri, temp. incert.); vide Vita Secundi Philosophi p. 72.9 Perry, Lyd. Mag. 3.9.

τρίβονς: tribus (cf. p. 6), τ... Κυρείνᾳ ILS 8853 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); τ... τὰς φυλὰς καλοῦσσων Plu. Rom. 20 (30); cf. DH 2.7.2-3, DC fr. 5.8, Lyd. Mag. 1.47.

(τριούμβοντος) τριούμβοντος: IIIvir (capitalis) (cf. p. 6), χειλίαρχον λεγ. δ'. Σκυθικῆς τ... καπιτᾶλω Ephes. 3.35 (120-180 p.).

τριουμφάλιος: triumphalis, ἐπιμελητὴς ὁδῶν Κορηνηλίας τ... Ephes. 3.48 (II); cf. IGBulg. 884, Lyd. Mag. 2.2.

τριπαιδία (τρίπαις): (ius) trium liberorum, τιμᾶς τ... Plu. De Amore prolis 2 (493); πράττειν ἀνεύ προστάτου ὥσπερ αἱ τ... Plu. Num. 10 (66).

τρίς (γεγενητηκότων δικαιώματα): (ius) trium liberorum, τὰ τῶν τ... γεγενητηκότων δικαιώματα χαρίζεται DC 55.2.6; ἐς τὰς μητέρας τὰς τ... τεκούσας ἐσεγράφη DC 55.2.5.

τριπτύς: tribus, εἴη Ἐλλάδι γλώττῃ φυλὴ μὲν καὶ τ... DH 2.7.3; τρίβοντος, τοῦτο ἐστι τ.... ἄς καὶ φυλὰς ὠνόμασαν Ἐλληνες DC fr. 5.8 (ap. Labbaeus Veteres Glossae).

τροπαιοφόρος: triumphalis, ἐπωίκιος τε καὶ τ... πομπή καὶ θυσία DH 2.34.3; cf. 3.59.3, 5.17.2, et al.

τρόποι: mores, ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν νόμων καὶ τ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 3.15; ἐπιστάτης τῶν τ... DC 43.14.4; cf. 54.10.5; ἐπιμελητὴς καὶ ἐπανορθωτὴς τῶν τ... DC 54.30.1.

τροφαῖ: alimenta, πράξας στρατείας τρεῖς σεξαγηναρίαν τ[...] IG 14.1480 (Roma, III); τὴν τῶν τ... διάδοσσαν ἐπετράπη DC 78.22.1; μήτε οίτου ἐπιμελητὴν μήτε τ... ἐπιστάτην DC 46.39.3, sed τρόπων (q.v.) melius.

τύπος: ? genus, ὡν τε ὑπὸ μηθ' ώται[οῦν] τ... ὡσαν ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀνταρχόντων IGRom. 4.943 (Sherk 70) (Chios insula, I init.); cf. SIG³ 785, SEG 22.507; hoc genus magistratus, Liv. Per. 4.8.22.

τύχη: genius (Caesaris), ὁμόσατες τὴν αὐτοκράτορος τ... SB 7523 (Ant. Pius); cf. 8997, 9087; “τὴν σὴν τ...” ἐπομόσαντος Jos. AJ 16.344; νὴ τὴν Καισαρος τ... Arr. Epict. 4.1.14; cf. τ... τῆς πόλεως, genio civitatis, JRS 55 (1965) 55 (tit. bil.).

Υ

ὑπαρχία: dioecesis (praefectura), ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὰς ὑ[...] Σεβαστηίοις IGRom. 3.137 (Neoclaudiopolis Galatiae, 3 a.); cf. ὑπαρχίαι Seleucidarum, OGI 225, 238; τῶν

ἐεὶς τὴν ὑ... πεμπομένων Str. 4.1.5 (181), ἐπαρχίαν emendaverunt edd. Vide tamen nunc laudationem Agrippae, εἰς ἀς δήποτέ σε ὑ... τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐφέλκουσι Zeit. Pap. Epig. 5(1970) 226, ubi provincia fortasse significatur. Cf. p. 138.

ὕπαρχος: vide pp. 13, 155 ■ 1: praefectus, Ῥωμαῖοι . . . ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχεις Αἴγυπτον καὶ μηδένα τῶν ἀπὸ βουλῆς ἐκπέμπειν ὑ... Αἴγυπτον Arr. Anab. 3.5.7; τοῦ τῆς Αἴγυπτον ὑ... Aristid. 50 K 75; ἐεὶς τοὺς ὄρεων πέμπεται τις ὑ... τῶν ἵππων ἀνδρῶν Str. 4.6.4 (203), praefectus Alpium Maritim.; ὁς ὑ... ἐγένετο τῆς πόλεως Galen. 14 K 612, sed ἐπαρχος de eodem 2 K 218; κατὰ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ὑ... Galen. 14 K 612; ὁ ἡγεμὼν τῆς φάλαγγος καὶ ὁ ὑ... Arr. Alan. 5, praefectus legionis; post Diocletianum ὕπαρχος saepe de praef. praet., e.g. IGRom. 3.435. ■ 2: legatus (cf. p. 155), ἐν τε συμβούλου καὶ ἐν ὑ... μέρει τῷ παιδὶ συνών DC fr. 36.31; cf. 36.36.1; 48.14.1; ἐν δὲ Λιβύῃ Σέξτιος ὑ... Ἀντωνίου App. BC 5.26 (102), proconsul tamen Broughton MRR sub anno 41 a. ■ 3: praeses provinciae (cf. p. 142), τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ὑ... AE 1937.167 (Syria, de Avidio Cassio); ὁ τῆς Συρίας ἀπάσης ὑ... Philo Leg. 31.207; πάνθ' ὅσα διὰ τῶν ὑ... πέμπεται Philo Flacc. 12.100; Πιλάτος ἦν τῶν ὑ... ἐπίτροπος ἀποδεδειγμένος Ἰουδαίας Philo Leg. 38.299.

ὑπάρχω: legatus esse (cf. p. 155), οἱ ἐν Βρεττανίᾳ ὑ... DC 72.9.2²; πότερον ἄρχοντας ἡ ὑ... καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἡ ὑποστρατήγους DC 36.36.3; cf. 53.15.1.
ὑπάταγος, falsa lectio ap. IGRom. 1.654; lege [ἀντιστράταγος] (AE 1960.378).

ὑπατεία: consulatus (cf. p. 168), πάνθ' ὅσα ἐν τῇ ὑ... ἐπεποιήκει DC 37.38.1; δι' αὐτὰς τὰς ὑ... ἀθλιώτερον Arr. Epict. 3.22.29; ἡ μὲν ὑ... τοῦ Κράσσου Plu. Crass. 13 (550); ὑ... Περπέτονα καὶ Κορνηλιανοῦ IGRom. 3.711 (Sura Lyciae, 237 p.); ὑ... Σεονήρου το δ' καὶ Βαλβίνου τὸ β' IGRom. 3.1132 (Syria, 213 p.); ὑ... [[Μαξιμείνου]] καὶ Αφρικάνου IGRom. 3.1213 (Arabia, 236 p.); Φάλκωνι καὶ

Κλάρω ὑ... SB 7366 C 37 (200 p.); ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ὑ... νεωστὶ Hdn. 7.11.3; τῶν ἀπὸ ὑ... καὶ φίλων Hdn. 7.1.9.

ὑπατεύω 1: consul esse (cf. p. 169), ἡ πόλις Γερμανικὸν Καίσαρα ὑ... τοῖς θεοῖς IG 9.1.724 (Corcyra, I); ὑ... Τ. Ιου. Κλατίου Σεονήρου IG 14.2417.2; cf. Jos. AJ 14.389 (Italia, II-III); ἀπὸ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος κτλ . . . ὑ... ἔτους τρίτου IGRom. 3.137 (Neoclaudiopolis Galatiae, 3 a.); συγκλητικός εἴμι . . . καὶ ὑ... Arr. Epict. 4.1.8; εἰς τοὺς ὑ... κατελεγμένος DC 72.5.1; ἐεὶς μόνον τὸν ὑ... ἄρχοντα DC 52.22.3; ὑ... ἐεὶς τὸ ἐπιλοιπον τοῦ ἔτους ἥρημένος App. BC 2.122 (511). ■ 2: consularis esse (provinciae) (cf. pp. 10, 169), ὑ... τῆς ἐπαρχείας Γ. Οὐεαίου Τερτύλλου πρεσβευτοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστρατήγου IGBulg. 618 (Nicopolis ad Istrum, 198 p.); cf. IGBulg. 619, 631 (legati Moesiae), AE 1926.99; ὑ... τῆς Θρακῶν ἐπαρχίας IGBulg. 1515 (Thracia, 236 p.); cf. IGBulg. 1374, et p. 10; ἔτους τ' . . . ὑ... Ιουλίου Σεονήρου IGRom. 3.1277 (Arabia, 185 vel 231 p.); per compendium ὑπ., IGRom. 4.713, SNG Brit. Acad. 4.1552, et al (cf. p. 9).

ὑπατικός: consularis, vide pp. 169-171, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia, ἡ ὑ... ἄρχη DS 11.38.1 et saepe; ἡ ὑ... ἐξουσία DH 5.70.1; ὑ... ἐπαρχία Plu. Cat. Mai. 17 (346); ὑ... τὸ ἀξιώμα Plu. Aem. 4 (256); ὑ... ἄρχαιρεσία Plu. C. Gracch. 8 (838); ὑ... πρεσβευτής Str. 3.4.20 (166); κληρούσθω ἐκ πάντων ὑ... Cyr. Ed. 5.107; ἀνὴρ ὑ... καὶ τῶν ἐπ' ἀξιώματος Jos. AJ 16.368; ὑ... ἐπὶ τῶν ναῶν IGRom. 1.114 (Roma, 244 p.); ὑ... πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος IGRom. 3.6 (Nicomedia, temp. Sevv.); διατάγματι διασημοτάτου ὑ... SEG 15.849 (Syria, 132 p.); ὑ... Βριταννίας Μυσίας Δακίας . . . IGRom. 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae, c. 190 p.); cf. ILS 8830.

ὕπατος: consul. Vide pp. 165-171, nota tamen haec, exempli gratia, ■ 1: consul, ὑ... ὑφ' Ἐλλήνων ὠνομόσθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς ἐξουσίας DH 4.76.2; ιερεὺς Δρούσου ὑ...

IG 2² 1724-6 (I). ■ 2: *consularis*, ἡ ὁ... ἀρχὴ DS 11.51.1, Hdn. 2.3.4, et al.; ἀνήρ ὁ... Ρωμαίων Galen. 2 K 215; Ρουφωιανὸς ... ἀνήρ ὁ... Philostr. *VS* 2.25.2 (609), et al.; ἐπὶ ... τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ὁ... *IGBulg.* 907 (Philippolis Thraciae, 212 p.). ■ 3: *praeses* (*proconsul*), *Μάξιμος* ... Ἀσίας ὁ... *AP* 7.564.

ἀρχὴ ἐν ὑπηκόοις: *provincia*, ἀρχέτωσάν των ἀρχὴν ἐν ὁ... DC 52.21.8; cf. Sersh 21.

ὑπηρεσία: *officium*, ἐν βασιλικαῖς ἡ δημοσίαις ὁ... Hdn. 1.2.5; cf. 2.5.3; 7.8.5; ἐν πάσαις ὁ... *στρατιωτικαῖς* *IGRom.* 4.1213 (Thyatira, temp. Caracallae); cf. *BGU* 266.18, DC 36.36.3, Plu. *Galb.* 24 (1064), *Dig.* 27.1.6.8.

ὑπηρέτης 1: *lictor*, (*Βροῦτος*) ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὁ... ἀπάγειν τοὺς νεανίσκους DH 5.8.4; *προσέταξε* τοῖς ὁ... διαστῆσαι App. *Hisp.* 36 (144); vide Plu. *Publ.* 6 (99), *Fab. Max.* 4 (176), *Pomp.* 31 (635). ■ 2: *apparitor tribuni*, (ὁ δήμαρχος) *πέμψας* τὸν ὁ... ἐκέλευσεν DH 10.31.3, cf. 7.45.1; ὁ... *πεμφθεὶς* ὑπὸ δημάρχων Plu. *Camill.* 42 (151); Ἐπουλήμος ἐπιπέμψας τὸν ὁ... ἐξεῖλκεν ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου App. *BC* 1.31 (138). ■ 3: (aeditilis), ὁ... δημάρχων, οἱ υἱοὶ τὴν ἀγορανομικὴν ἔχοντες ἔξονσίαν DH 6.95.4. ■ 4: *legatus* (cf. p. 155), ὁ... ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, οὓς καλοῦσαν *πρεσβευτάς* App. *Mith.* 94 (431); cf. *BC* 2.18 (67); ὁ... καὶ ὑποστράτηγος Plu. *Comp. Dem.-Ant.* 1 (956); vide DC 43.51.2.

ὑπό (στρατηγῶν κτλ.): (*legatus esse*), τῶν ὁ... Σύλλα στρατηγούντων Plu. *Sull.* 27 (469); ὁ... Καισαρι τῆς μάχης στρατηγῶν App. *BC* 2.82 (346); τῶν ὁ... αὐτῷ ἱγεμόνων Jos. *BJ* 3.119; τῶν ὁ... Πομπείω στρατηγῶν Plu. *Sert.* 21 (579); τῶν ὁ... ἐαυτοῦ στρατηγῶν Jos. *BJ* 1.143; τῶν ὁ... ἐαυτὸν ἀρχόντων Plu. *Pomp.* 29 (634).

ὑποδεέστερος 1: (plebeius), τὴν ὁ... (ἀγορανομίαν) δημοτικὴν καλοῦσα Plu. *Mar.* 5 (408). ■ 2: *ovatio*, θριάμβῳ ... ὁ... οὐαστήν DH 5.47.2.

ὑπομείων: (miles inferioris ordinis), ■ 1: ? *tribunus militum*, τοὺς δὲ ὑπάρχους καὶ τοὺς

ὑ... ἀθροίσας DC 38.35.3; ὑποστράτηγοι, ὁ... DC 47.42.2. ■ 2: (? *praefectus*), *ἰππεῖς*, ἑκατόνταρχοι, ὁ... DC 42.51.5; ἑκατόνταρχοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὁ... DC 78.32.4; *institutum Laconicum*, Xen. *Hell.* 3.3.6.

ὑπομνήματα: *acta*, ἐπὶ τῶν ὁ... τῆς συγκλήτου *IG* 4.588, 5.1.533 (Argos, Sparta, c. 180 p.); τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ὁ... διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων DC 78.22.2; εἰς τὴν ὁ... δέλτων *SIG*³ 747, (SC de Amphiaraio Oropi, 73 a.); δοθῆναι μοι τὰ ἀντίγραφα τῶν ὁ... ὡς ὁ θεὸς πατὴρ συνεχώρησεν *IGRom.* 4.1397.

ὑπόστασις: ? *constitutio* (cf. p. 130), φόροι εἰς τὸ ἥμισυ κατὰ τὴν Καίσαρος ὁ... *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 892 (Hallicarnassus, 1 p.).

ὑποστρατεύομαι: *legatus esse*, *Σκιπίων* ὁ νεώτερος ὁ... τότε Λευκόλλω Κελτίβηροι πολεμοῦντι App. *Ran.* 71 (322).

ὑποστρατηγέω: *legatus esse* (cf. pp. 154-5), ὁ... οἱ ἀν εἴπω DC 52.21.8; τοῖς ὑπάτοις ... ὁ... App. *BC* 1.40 (180); cf. 5.54 (229); ὁ... τοῦ τετάρτου τείχους DC 79.7.1; ὁ... DC ap. Zon. 9.6 (fin.).

ὑποστράτηγος: *legatus* (cf. p. 154), ὑπηρέταις καὶ ὁ... Plu. *Comp. Dem. et Ant.* 1 (956); ὁ ὁ... Φλάκκου Φιμβρίας DC fr. 104.1; πότερον ἀρχοντας ἡ ὑπάρχοντας καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἡ ὁ... DC 36.36.3; cf. 38.31.4, 72.9.2a et saepe apud Dionem; ὁ... τοῖς ὑπάτοις συνέπεμψαν τοὺς ἀριστούς App. *BC* 1.40 (179); οἱ τοῦ Σπιπίωνος ὁ... App. *BC* 2.95 (399); cf. 1.81 (370), 5.54 (230); Jos. *AJ* 14.93, *BJ* 1.172.

ὑποταμίας: *subquaestor*, [ὁ]... ὑπέταξα ... θείοις γράμμασαν *IGBulg.* 1581 (Thracia, 211-217 p.).

ὑποτελής: *tributarius*, πόλεις ... οὓς οὖσαι μόνον ὁ... App. *BC* 1.102 (475); ἔθνος ἀβασιλευτον καὶ φόρου ὁ... Ρωμαίοις Arr. *Peripl. Mar. Eux.* 11.2.

ὑποτιμητής: *subcensor*, *IIIvir legendi senatus*, τὸ ὄνομα τῆς σῆς τιμαρχίας ... ὡστε ὁ... καλεῖσθαι DC 52.21.5, *oratio Maecenatis*; *facti sunt revera IIIviri legendi senatus et recognoscendi turmas equitum*, Suet. *Aug.* 37.

ὑποχείριος: *sub manu* (cf. p. 11), ὁ... ινοί P.

Oxy. 1703 (III); ὑ...ούσης κατὰ τὸν νόμον
BGU 1578 (II-III).

Φ

φάλαγξ: legio (cf. p. 16), ἡ πεντεκαιδεκάτη
φ... Arr. Alan. 6, cf. Ars. Tact. 8; τὰς τῶν
Παιωνῶν φ... Hdn. 7.8.11, sed φάλαγξ
Μακεδονική Hdn. 4.8.2 non est legio
Romana.

φάσκης: fasces (cf. p. 6), παρέδωκε τοὺς
καλουμένους φ... Plu. Publ. 12 (103).

φητιᾶλις: fetialis (cf. p. 4), ἐταῖρος Τίτιος,
φ... Mon. Anc. Gr. 4.7; Σκάπλον φ[...] τρι]ῶν
ἀνδρῶν IG 2² 4212 (160 p.); φ... οὗτοι . . .
εἶχον εἰρηνοδίκαι DH 2.72.1; δὰς Καίσαρος
ώς καὶ φ... DC 50.4.5; οἱ φ..., εἰρηνοφύλακες
ὅντες Plu. Num. 12 (68); cf. DH 6.89.1.

φίλος Καίσαρος: amicus Caesaris, “συγκλητικός
εἴμι καὶ Καίσαρος φ...” Arr. Epict. 4.1.8;
κριθεὶς τῶν πρώτων φ... παρὰ Τιβερίῳ Philo
Flacc. 19.158; ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις . . . τῶν
Καίσαρος φ... Str. 13.2.3 (618); ὁ φ... ἡμῶν
καὶ πρεοβεντής IGBulg. 659 (Nicopolis ad
Istrum 197 p.); vide et SIG³ 780 (EJ² 312),
JRS 59 (1969) 56.

φῦλτατος: (sodalis) (cf. p. 14), Ἀντωνειανὸν
Οὐηριανὸν ἐκ τῶν συγκατηξιωμένων φ...
ἰερέα ILS 8830 (Ephesus, c. 170 p.).

φίσκος: fiscus (cf. p. 5), ἐπίτροπος
αὐτοκράτορος . . . τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ φ[...]
Corinth. 8.1.75 (temp. Traiani); τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
φ... πραθέντα IG 2² 1100 (lex Hadriani de
oleo); ἀπέδωκεν ἐκ τοῦ ἴδιου . . . τῷ φ... SIG³
800 (Lycosura Arcadiae, 1-2 p.), vide BSA
1954.51; δώσει εἰς τὸ φ... IGRom. 3. 1010
(Laodicea, 157 p.), et similia saepe; μνήμα
ἀπὸ τοῦ φ... κατεσκευάσθη Inscr. Perg. 8.3.21
(temp. Hadriani); ἀπεύθυνος ἔστω εἰς τὸν
Καίσαρος φ... IGRom. 4.1339 (Magnesia ad
Sipylum, 155 p.); τὰς προϊκας . . . ἐκ τοῦ φ...
ταῖς γνωτέλι ἀποδίδοσθαι OGI 669.26
(edictum Tib. Alex., 68 p.).

φλάμεν(τας): flamen (cf. p. 4), ὅν φ...
Κυρωάλιον ὠνόμασε Plu. Num. 7 (64); τοῖς
καλουμένοις . . . ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων φ... DH

2.6.4.2; φ..., ἵππεα Ρωμαίων TAPA 57.221
(Pisidia, temp. incert.); ἀπὸ φ... IGRom.
3.1335 (Arabia, III); λέγεται οὗτος ὁ ιερεὺς
φ... App. BC 1.65 (267).

φλαμινάλιος: flaminalis, φ... καὶ ἀπὸ
ἀγωνοθέτῶν IG 2² 5206 (IV); cf. p. 9.

φλαμίνικα: flaminica, φ... ιέραν τῆς Ἡρας Plu.
Quaest. Rom. 86 (285).

φορολογέω: publicanus esse, οἵς καν
ἐπιτρέπωμεν φ... τὴν Μυλασέων πόλων Sherk
59 (Mylasa, post 39 a.).

φορολόγος 1: publicanus, τεττάρων πόλεων
ἀπέδειξε φ... στρατιώτας αὐτῷ συστήσας
Str. 14.1.41 (648). ■ 2: procurator (?), ἦν
ἔχουσι καλέσαντες ἐπαρχίαν καὶ πέμπουσι
ἴηγεμόνας καὶ φ... Str. 17.3.24 (839).

φόρον: Forum (cf. p. 6), τοῦτο τὸ διάταγμα
ἐν τῷ Φ... τῷ Τραυανῷ προτεθῆναι Justin.
Mart. Apol. 1.71 (87C); nomina oppidorum,
Str. 4.1.9 (184), 5.2.10 (227), Act. Apost.
28.15.

φόρος: tributum, ἔθνος ἀβασιλευτον . . . καὶ φ...
ὑποτελές Ρωμαίων Arr. Peripl. Mar. Eux.
11.2; ἐλευθερίαν γοῦν ἡ φ... ἄφεσι Philo
Leg. 36.287; αὐτόνομαι τε καὶ φ... ἀτελεῖς
App. BC 1.102 (475); φ... καὶ εἰσφορὰς . . .
φέρειν Justin. Mart. Apol. 1.17 (54D).

φρāτερ: frater (cf. p. 7), φ... ἀρονᾶλις
Smallwood 1.380 (Ephesus, 44 p.); idem
IGRom. 4.275, 373-390, Ephes. 3.33 (Iulus
Quadratus, II); φ... ἀρβάλεμ AE 1929.98, de
eodem, Didymae repertum.

φράτρα: curia, εἴη δ' ἀν Ελλάδι γλώττῃ φ...
καὶ λόχος ἡ κουρία DH 2.7.3; νεμηθεὶς ὁ
δῆμος ἐς τὰς φ... ἀς καλοῦσι κουρίας DH
6.89.1.

φράτρια: curia, ἐκάστη φυλὴ δέκα φ... εἶχεν
Plu. Rom. 20 (30); καὶ φέρειν ψῆφον ἢ ἀν
βούλοιτο φ... Plu. Publ. 7 (100).

φρατριακός: curiatus, φ... νόμος DC 41.43.3; cf.
37.51.2; φ... ψηφοφορία, ἦν οἱ Ρωμαῖοι
καλοῦσι κουριάτων DH 9.41.2.

φρατριάρχος: curio, φ... οὓς ἐκεῖνοι κουρίωνας
ὄνομάζουσι DH 2.7.3.

φρατριεύς: curialis, συνέθυνον τοῖς ιερεῦσι οἱ φ...
DH 2.23.2.

φρατρικός: curiatus, φ... ἐκκλησία DH 4.20.3.
 φροντίζω: curare, curationem habere, ἔδωκε
 οὗτον τῷ πόλει φ... App. BC 3.6 (20);
 ἀρχοντες ἐπικριτῶσαν φ... IGLSyr.
 718.71 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.).
 φροντίς: officium (cura) (cf. p. 141), [φ...] ἔχων
 κοιτῶνος IGRom. 1.369 (Roma, temp.
 incert.), si sana conjectura.
 φροντιστής: procurator (cf. p. 143), Τ.
 Οὐάλεντα Πρόκλου τὸν φ... Δρούσου
 Καίσαρος IGRom. 4.219 (Ilium); φ...
 privatorum aliorum BGU 603.4, et al.
 φρουριμεντάριος: frumentarius (cf. p. 5), Γ.
 Ιονιώ Ποιδεντί φ... λεγιώνης πρώτης
 Ἴταλικῆς SIG³ 830 (Delphi, 118-120 p.);
 Φλ. Λούκιος φ... λιγυῶμος ἔχκτης Inscr.
 Perg. 8.3.106 (II); ἐκατοντάρχης φ... ILS
 9474 (Aphrodisias, III); φ... λεγ. β' Ἴταλικῆς
 IGRom. 1.29 (cf. p. 9) (Roma, II fin.); cf.
 SEG 8.644, IGRom. 3.1300, 4.1368, Oliver
 Sacred Gerusia p. 167; Eus. HE 6.40.2, Lyd.
 Mag. 2.10; φρ. per compendium ILS 8837
 (cf. p. 9).
 φρουρά 1: praesidium, ὃ τῆς ἐν Μεταποντίῳ φ...
 ηγεμών App. Hann. 33 (137); cf. DS 22.1.3.
 ■ 2: (praetorium), τῶν δὲ ιππέων δύο τοὺς
 ἀριστους τῆς περὶ σε φ... ἄρχει DC 52.24.1.
 φρούραρχος 1: praefectus praesidii, Παάριος δ
 φ... Polyaenus Strat. 8.21, hunc praefectum
 praesidii nominat Liv. 24.37.1; cf. App. BC
 2.54 (224). ■ 2: praefectus castrorum, φ...
 Σισκίας DC 55.33.2; M. Ennius castrorum
 praefectus, Tac. Ann. 1.38.
 φρουρέω: (praetorianus esse), οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ
 φ... τὰ βασιλεῖα Hdn. 4.4.4; vide βασιλεῶς
 (3).
 φρουροί 1: (cohortes urbanae), οἱ τῆς πόλεως
 φ... τετραχῇ νεμημένοι DC 55.24.6. ■ 2:
 (Germani Caesaris custodes), Γερμανοὶ
 ιππεῖς οἵ δὲ Ἀντωνῖος φ... τοῦ σώματος
 ἐχρήτο Hdn. 4.13.6.
 φυλακή 1: praefectura urbis, πεπιστεῦσθαι τὴν
 πόλεως φ... Jos. BJ 4.599. ■ 2: (cura
 cubiculi, officium cubicularii), εἰς τῶν εἰς
 τὴν φ... τεταγμένος τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Phleg.
 Trall. (Fr. Gr. Hist. 257) T 3, de Alcibiade,

cubiculario Hadriani; vide ILS 8857, PIR² A
 134.

φύλαξ 1: (Hvir sac. fac.) (cf. p. 116),
 ἀνασκέψασθαι τὰ Σιβυλλεῖα τοὺς φ...
 κελεύσας DH 6.17.3. ■ 2: praefectus
 urbi, φ... τῆς πόλεως Jos. AJ 18.169; φ... τῆς
 Ῥώμης Plu. Otho 5 (1068).

φύλαρχος 1: tribunus, φ... καὶ τριτύαρχοι οὓς
 καλοῦσι Ρωμαῖοι τριβούνος DH 2.7.3;
 τριβούς γάρ τὰς φύλας καλοῦσι καὶ
 τριβούνος τοὺς φ... Plu. Rom. 20 (30). ■ 2:
 curator tribus, τοῖς φ... νέμει τοῖς φθανοῦσι
 λαβεῖν App. BC 3.23 (88), ut Mommsen,
 StR. 3.1.190.

φυλετικός: tributus, φ... ἀρχαιρεσίαι DC
 53.23.2; ἐκκλησία φ... DH 7.59.9.

φυλετίς: tributus, φ... ἐκκλησία App. BC 3.30
 (117); ἐπὶ τὴν φ... ἐκκλησίαν DH 7.59.1.

φυλή: tribus, φ... Κορηνηλίας ἔστω IGLSyr.
 718.24 (Syria, 36 a.); Μᾶρκος Σεμπρώνιος
 ... φ... Αἰμιλίας EJ² 262 (Aegyptus, 1);
 Λούκιος Πομπώνιος ... φ... Πολλία BGU
 1113 (14 a.); κατὰ φ... γένεσθαι ψηφοφορία
 Plu. Cor. 20 (223); τὰς χειροτονίας μὴ κατὰ
 φ... App. BC 1.59 (266); προσέθηκαν καὶ δύο
 φ... ταῖς προυπαρχούσαις τὴν τε Φαλέρναν
 καὶ τὴν Ωφεντῶν DS 19.10.2.

X

Χ.Α.Χ.Χ.Κ: (IIIvir) a.a.a.fl. fer. (cf. p. 9),
 γ'-άνδρω X(αλκοῦ) Α(ργύρου) Χ(ρυσοῦ)
 Χ(αράξεως) [vel X(ωνύσεως)] Κ(ατα-
 σκευῆς) AE 1958.15 (Argos. c. 160
 p.); cf. Inscr. Olymp. 5.541, et s.vv.
 κατασκευή, χάραξις.

χρ: centurio, centuria (cf. p. 9), χρ λεγ. τριτ.
 κυρι. AE 1921.97 (Syria, temp. incert.);
 στρατ. σπέρης β' χρ Φήλικος OGI 208
 (Aegyptus, 136 p.); cf. ILS 8837, SB 6957,
 6961, BGU 522, 802.

χωρίς χαλκῶν: sine instrumento, οὐετρανοὶ
 χωρίς χ... BGU 113, 265 (157, 148 p.), cf.
 PSI 1026: veterani ex legionibus
 instrumentum accipere non solent.

χάραγμα: (IIIvir) a.a.a.f.f., ἐπιμελητ[ής]

χαλκοῖ χρυσοῦ ἀργύρου χ... *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.1 (de Julio Quadrato, II).
χαρακτηριάζω: (IIIvir) a.a.a.f.f., τριῶν ἀνδρῶν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσοῦ χ... *IGRom.* 4.960 (Samos insula, II).
χάραξις: (IIIvir) a.a.af.f., [τρι]ῶν ἀνδρῶ[ν χαλκοῦ ἀργύρου] καὶ χρυσοῦ [συγχωνύ]σεως [καὶ χ...] *IG* 2² 4212 (160 p.); τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ χ... νομίσματος *IGRom.* 3.703 (Cyana Lyciae, I).
χάρις: beneficium, indulgentia, χ... Καισαρος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ θεοῦ, beneficio Caesaris divi Augusti, *AE* 1966.425 (tit. bil.) (Ephesus, 23 a.); ἡ τοῦ ... Ἀδριανοῦ χ... *BGU* 19 I 7 (II); *PSI* 1026, ex *indulgentia divi Hadriani*; cf. *AE* 1919.10, *OGI* 669.30.
χαρταρέα: chartarea, ἐπίτροπος Ἀστυρίας ... ἐπίτροπος χ... ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ *Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.44 (non ante III); Σεβ. ἀπελεύθερος ἐπίτροπος καλενδαρίου, χ... Ἀλεξανδρίας *ILS* 9470 (Laodicea, temp. incert.).
χείρ 1: ὑπὸ χ...: sub manu, ὑπὸ τῆ χ... κατὰ Ἦρωμαίων νόμους *BGU* 1268 (III); vide s.v. ὑποχείριος. ■ 2: ἀπὸ χ...: a manu, ἀπὸ χ... Σεξ ... πρεσβευτοῦ ..., a manu Sex ... leg. pro. pr., *IGRom.* 3.678 (tit. bil.) (Patara Lyciae, temp. Vespasiani). ■ 3: διὰ χ... ἔχω: ab (epistulis) esse (cf. p. 141), τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς διὰ χ... ἔχοντα *DC* 71.12.3; τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ὑπομήματα ... διὰ χ... ἔχων *DC* 78.22.2.
χειρίζω: ordinare (pacem, provinciam), ἄνδρας δέκα οἱ χ... τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα *Plb.* 18.42.5.
χειριστής: procurator (cf. p. 143), οὐτε χ... εἰσφ[ορῶν δη]μοσιών[ην τε] *IGLSyr.* 718.33 (Rhosus Syriae, 36 a.); cf. Wilcken *Chrest.* 1.2.462 *neque procuratorem neque publicanum vides*; χ... ἐξηγητοῦ *P. Ryl.* 94, χ... πρακτόρων *P. Oxy.* 734 de procuratoribus hominum privatorum.
χειροτέχνης: faber (cf. p. 138), ἐπάρχω χ... χαίρεω *BGU* 301 (II).
χειροτονέω: designare, ὑπατος χ... τὸ β' *Jos. AJ* 19.287.
χειροτονία: comitia, χ... μὴ κατὰ φυλὰς ἀλλὰ

κατὰ λόχους *App. BC* 1.59 (266); χ... συνάρχου ... ὑπάτου *App. BC* 1.78 (358-9).
χιλίαρχος: miliarius, ἐπαρχος σπείρης α' Γερμαν. χ... *IGRom.* 3.1420 (Prusias ad Hypium, II fin.); cf. *ILS* 8863.
χιλιάριθμος ἡγήτωρ: tribunus militum, τῷ χαίρων στρατίης ἡγήτορι χ... *JRS* 2 (1912) 90 (Antiochia Pisidiae, temp. incert.) (carmen).
χιλιαρχέω 1: tribunus esse militum, χ... ἐν λεγιῶνι *AE* 1937.86 (Ancyra, II); [χ]... ἐν Γερμανίᾳ *SEG* 18.216 (Delphi, temp. Vespasiani); χ... καὶ ἐπαρχον ἀρχιτεκτόνων *IGRom.* 4.1086 (Pela Asiae, I); εἰς τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῷ χ... *Hdn.* 3.11.4; cf. 2.12.7; Κλήμης ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν στρατοπέδων καὶ Παπάιος ἦν χ... *Jos. AJ* 19.37; τῶν κ..., ἐπάρχω σπείρης *P. Oxy.* 477 (132 p.). ■ 2: trib. mil. esse cos. pot., Κάμιλλος, τότε χ... τὸ δεύτερον *Plu. Cam.* 2 (130); χ... καὶ πράττοντός τι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ δημόσιον *DC* fr. 29.1.
χιλιάρχης: tribunus militum, Οὐλπιος Ἀντισθένης χ... *IGRom.* 1.886 (Panticapaeum, 215 p.); διένεψε χ... καὶ ἵππαρχη τὸ ἔπι διπλάσιον *App. BC* 2.102 (422); πέμπει χ... ἑκατοντάρχας τε *Hdn.* 6.9.6.
χιλιαρχία 1: tribunatus militum, χ... ἐν τῷ δορυφορικῷ *DC* 59.29.1; ἀπὸ τριῶν χ... *IGRom.* 4.1204 (Thyatira, 215 p.); ἀπὸ χ... *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 553 (Ephesus, temp. incert.); cf. *Ephes.* 1. p. 214 adn. 1; *IGRom.* 4.1214. ■ 2: tribunatus mil. cos. pot., Κάμιλλος ἔτι χ... ἕκτην καλούμενος παρηγέντο *Plu. Cam.* 37 (148); πολλῶν δημοτικῶν παραγγελλούντων τὴν χ... *DH* 11.6.1.3.
χιλιάρχος 1: tribunus militum (cf. p. 163), χ... [πλατύσημο]ς λεγ. ζ' *IGRom.* 3.176 (Ancyra, 138 p.); χ... λεγιῶνος α' Μακεδονικῆς *IGRom.* 1.431 (Neapolis, I); ἐνδὲ τῶν ταγμάτων χ... *DH* 16.4.2; ἀπόφασω τοῦ χ... *IGRom.* 1.860 (Chersonesus, temp. Commodi); et saepe apud auctores, *Jos. AJ* 19.18, *BJ* 3.87, *Plu. Cat. Min.* 9 (763), *DC* ap. *Zon.* 7.24, *DS*

22.1.2. ■ 2: trib. mil. cos. pot., ἐν Τρώμῃ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων χ... κατεστάθησαν τρεῖς DS 12.32.1, et saepe; ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτήσιου ἀρχῆν χ... App. Gall. 3.3; οἱ τὴν ἱγεμονίαν ἔχοντες χ... Plu. Cam. 33 (145); cf. DH 11.56.3.

χώρα 1: praefectura, ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χωρείᾳ δήμῳ κολωνείᾳ ἀποκίᾳ σκέπῃ συνηλύσει χ... Ephes. 4.1.1 (II?); cf. ILS 6085, *quicumque in municipiis colonis praefectura foro conciliabulo IIvir IVvir erunt.* ■ 2: ἐν χ...: vice (Caesaris iudicans), ἐν χ... Σεβαστοῦ δικάσαντα ... ἐν χ... Σεβαστοῦ διαγνόντα IGRom. 3.618 (Xanthus Lyciae, III); cf. ILS 1186.

χωρίον: municipium (forum?), ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χ... δήμῳ κολωνείᾳ ἀποκίᾳ κτλ Ephes. 4.1.1 (vide supra (1)).

χωρτάριος: cohortalis (cf. p. 8), ἄλλη ἡ ἀγωγὴ τῶν λεγεωναρίων ἄλλη ἡ τῶν χ... Smallwood 1.297b (Aegyptus, 63 p.).

χώρτη, vide s.v. κοόρτη.

Ψ

ψ.β.: d(ecreto) d(ecretionum) (cf. p. 9), ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς) Corinth 8.1.75, 86 (II-III); cf. AE 1949.265.

ψήφισμα 1: senatus consultum, δργιάζει τὴν θεὸν κατὰ νόμου καὶ ψ... βουλῆς DH 2.19.5, cf. 3.31.1, 6.1.4; ἄδικα πασχόντων παρὰ τὸ ψ... τῆς βουλῆς App. BC 3.22 (82). ■ 2: decretum decurionum, ψ... βουλῆς Αἰδίου μουνκιπίου Κοιλῶν Ephes. 3.48 (123-140 p.); cf. Robert Hell. 5.47. ■ 3:

plebiscitum, ψ... δὲ φυγῆς ἐπέγραφον App. BC 1.31 (139); ἔνθα μὲν τὸ ψ... εἴποι “πατέρα” App. BC 2.144 (602).

ψῆφος 1: (ius) suffragii, τοῖς ἀπελευθέροις ψ... ἐξουσίαν ἔδωκεν “Αππιος Plu. Publ. 7 (100); οἷς ἐξῆν ψ... ἐν ταῖς Τρωμαίων χειροτονίαις φέρειν App. BC 1.23 (99). ■ 2: plebiscitum, οἷς γὰρ οὐ μέτεστι τῆς δημαρχίας, τούτους οὐδὲ τῆς ὑπὸ δημάρχου κυρουμένης ψ... κοινωνεῖν DS 21.18.2.

■ 3: comitia, ψ... ὑπατικαὶ Plu. Cat. Min. 50 (783). ■ 4: ? constitutio, decretum (cf. p. 130), εἰδὼς τοῦτο συμφέρειν καὶ ταῖς κυριακαῖς ψ... OGI 669.14 (edictum Tib. Alex., 68 p.), sed rationes Dittenberger.

ψηφοφορία: comitia, ὑπατικαὶ ψ... Plu. Marcell. 4 (299); ψ... κατὰ φυλάς Plu. Cor. 20 (223); φρατριακὴ ψ... DH 9.41.3.

Ω

ώας, vide s.v. δουας.

ώρδωνάριος: ordinarius (cf. pp. 3, 4, 168), τὸν εἰγενέστατον ω... ὕπατον IGRom. 3.556 (Tlos Lyciae, 243 p.); cf. IGRom. 1.136; ἐκαποντάρχης λεγεωνάριος ω... ILS 8872 (Hieropolis Ciliciae, temp. incert.); Αυρ. Διονυσόδωρος ω... AE 1944.80 (Thracia, III) (cf. p. 9); χρὸ δ... πρίγκιψ AE 1940.211 (Syria, temp. incert.).

ώρδωνάτος: ordinatus, M. Αυρ. Σεμνος ω... ἀνέθηκα IGBulg. 1127 (Thracia, temp. incert.); cf. IGBulg. 983.

III DISCUSSION OF SELECTED TERMS



Introduction

The chapters in this section follow the alphabetical order of the Greek terms discussed in them.

The material included is diverse; the criterion for selection was practical – whether the elucidation of a term could be handled adequately in the lexicon or not. The purpose of these chapters is to bring further elucidation of the meaning of various Greek terms, by comparison, historical analysis, closer examination of the nature of the sources, and so on.

1. *ἀλειτουργησία* etc.: Immunity

The grant of *immunitas* could be made either to a state or to a private individual. In the first case, the right of political independence was coupled with a grant of freedom from the payment of tribute to the central government. The distinction thus established in Roman law between *civitates liberae* and *civitates tributariae* or *stipendariae* is presented by Mommsen (*StR* 3.657).

In Greek, this right granted to states may be expressed by the following terms, or by forms related to them: *ἀνεισφορία*, *ἀτέλεια*, *ἀφορολόγητος*. Typical examples of such usage may be found in Appian, describing states as *αὐτόνομαι καὶ φόρων ἀτελεῖς* (BC 1.102.475), and in Nero's Isthmian oration (*IG* 7.2713), granting Greece *ἐλευθερία*, *ἀνεισφορία*.

When *immunitas* was granted to individuals, besides freedom from taxation (*φόρων ἄφεσις*, *immunitas solvendi publici vectigalis*), there was also the privilege of freedom from traditional services to the community, those services known in Greek as *λειτουργίαι*. Such *immunitas civilium munorum* (cf. *Dig* 49.18.2) is regularly included with grants of *ἀτέλεια* or *ἀνεισφορία* in Greek documents of the Roman period (*Cyr. Ed.* 3.57, *Dig.* 50.6.6.3, *Inscr. Pergamon* 8.3.148).

The proper term in Greek for immunity from local duties is *ἀλειτουργησία* or a related form; an example in a Hellenistic context may be found in *SIG³* 647. Such a right could be granted in the Roman period by Roman officials, as may be seen in a grant of M. Antonius the triumvir (*SB* 4224), where *ἀλειτουργησία* is associated with grants of *ἀστρατεύσια* and *ἀνεπιστάθμεια*. The term is also employed in a text relating to the Artists of Dionysus (*IG* 7.2413). Although *ἀλειτουργησία* was a personal

privilege, relating entirely to local government, it was nevertheless subject to regulation by Roman law; *Dig.* 27.1.15.6 (from Modestinus, *Liber de Excusationibus*) states *μηδὲ λιβραρίους . . . ἔχεω ἀλειτουργησιαν λέγονσαν αἱ θεῖαι διατάξεις*.

But *ἀλειτουργησία* remains a term relating entirely to the rights of an individual in his local community. When, therefore, Strabo describes Caesar's treatment of Ilium in the following terms (13.1.27.595), *τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀλειτουργησίαν . . . συνεφύλαξε*, his precise meaning is unclear. Caesar's grant to Ilium would appear to be a normal one, confirming the city's tax-free status vis-à-vis the central administration, for which *ἀλειτουργησία* is inappropriate. Possibly Strabo made an almost mechanical error in translating *immunitas* from some Latin source, but such an error would be uncharacteristic of a writer who is careful and well-informed concerning Roman administration.

In an article by Mrs. K.M.T. Atkinson,¹ it is suggested that *λειτουργεῖν . . . τῷ τῶν Ἑλλήνων σώματι* (*Cyr. Ed.* 3.57) refers to military service. But *λειτουργία* has primarily financial implications; and *στρατεία* or a related form such as *στρατεύω* was available to describe military demands on the local populace, without forcing *λειτουργεῖν* beyond its normal meaning.

2. *ἀντί* and derivatives: Promagistrates

The concept of prorogued *imperium* is not one that occurs in purely Greek contexts, and hence presents a problem when Greek equivalents are sought for the Roman institution.

In the earliest texts, the difference between normal and prorogued *imperium* was not expressed in Greek. It is apparent that after his consulate (198 B.C.), Flamininus was termed *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος Ῥωμαίων*, the normal formulation at that date for *consul¹* in Greek texts from 195 and 196 (*SIG³* 592-3, Plb. 18.46.5, Plu. *Flam.* 10.5). Likewise an epigram of Marcellus recorded by Plutarch (*Marcell.* 30.316) employs *ὑπατος ἀρχή* for both consulates and proconsulates. Such a usage was unusual by Plutarch's time, and he explains it to his readers. The possibility must always be considered that in texts of the second century B.C., including Polybius, a prorogued magistracy is not given special treatment in Greek.²

ἀντί as a translation of *pro*

When promagistracies were distinguished in Greek texts, Latin *pro* was translated by Greek *ἀντί*, and the derivatives *ἀνθύπατος*, *ἀντάρχων*, *ἀντιστράτηγος* and *ἀντιταμίας* were formed.

Both *ἀντί* and *pro* have the sense "in the place of"; but as the system of

1. K. M. T. Atkinson, "The Third Cyrene Edict of Augustus," *Ancient History and Institutions: Studies presented to V. Ehrenberg*, Oxford, 1966, pp. 21-36.

1. See p. 158, and Holleaux, *Str. passim*, *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.253, n. 1.

2. Holleaux, *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.294 and n. 4, *Str.* 85, 163.

proconsular and propraetorian *imperium* developed,³ *proconsul* came to mean something other than “in place of the consul.” The original sense was not lost; Livy could apply *proconsularis* to the *tribuni militum* who replaced the consuls (5.2.9), and the witticism of L. Philippus, *pro consulibus . . . non pro consule* (Cic. *Phil.* 11.8.18), relied on the ambiguity of *pro* for its point.

There are many cases where *ἀντί* is applied to Roman officials with the simple sense “in place of.” Dionysius of Halicarnassus uses *ἀντιβασιλεύς* (9.69.1) for *interrex*; Nordström is incorrect in condemning this usage as an *inepta comparatio*, precisely because he considers *ἀντί* in terms of Latin usage.⁴ *ἀντεπίτροπος* (2) is another excellent example. In later Greek, the original sense was still sufficiently alive that John the Lydian was able to create such terms as *ἀνθίππαρχος* and *ἀντιδικτάτωρ* (*Mag.* 1.38 fin.), with the sense “deputy.”

Dionysius applies *ἀνθύπατος* (3) *ἀρχή* to the *tribuni militum consulari potestate* (11.62.1), and Diodorus Siculus speaks of their election *ἀντὶ* (2) *ὑπάτων* (12.32.1). Plutarch’s use of *ἀνθυπατική* for the *Xviri leg. scrib.* (*Quaest. Rom.* 55) follows the same pattern.

ἀντιστράτηγος is used in the sense “deputy” in an inscription from the time of the foundation of the province of Asia. M’. Aquillius (termed *στρατηγός*, see p. 157) is said to be leaving behind Cn. Domitius (*OGI* vol. 2, p. 551). M. Holleaux correctly views him as “suppléant du consul”;⁵ he was probably consular legate. The same sense may also be found in Polybius (15.4.1) and Appian (*Mith.* 52.208).

It is in this sense of “replacement” that *ἀντάρχων* (2) is applied to an official in Naples (*IGRom.* 1.452, 453). Naples enjoyed Roman municipal government, but employed traditional Greek vocabulary to describe it.⁶ The office “deputy for the *archon*” must have been in Roman terms *praefectus iure dicundo*.

The Naples inscription provides the key to the understanding of the term *ἀντιστράτηγος* (2) in a text from Troizen (*IG* 4.795), in which one of the most distinguished residents of Roman Corinth, Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, is described as *δυάνδρων ἀντιστράτηγος ἐν Κορίνθῳ*.⁷ Pulcher is named *Hvir quinquennalis* in a number of Corinthian texts (see *Corinth* 8.2.138), but it is impossible to construe *δυάνδρων ἀντιστράτηγος* to provide the sense *quinquennalis*. The proper translation is *praefectus i.d.* In Latin, this official may be termed *praefectus pro Hviris* (*CIL* 3.4111, 8.4600); *ἀντάρχων* at Naples provides a close parallel to *ἀντιστράτηγος* at Troizen; and an inscription from Sardis from the year 1 A.D. (*AJA* 18, 1914, p. 329, line 133) describes an official as *ὁ ἀντάρχων τῶν στρατηγῶν*, “deputy for the *strategoi*,” which explains the genitive *δυάνδρων* at Troizen. There is no need to correct the text as Kent suggested (*Corinth* 8.3 p. 65, note 1) to *ἀντὶ δυάνδρων στρατηγός*.

3. See W. F. Jaschinski, *The Origins and History of the Proconsular and Propraetorian imperium to 27 B.C.*, Chicago, 1950.

4. V. Nordström, *De institutorum Romanorum vocabulis Dionysii Halicarnassensis quaestiones*, diss. Helsingfors, 1890, p. 23.

5. *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 2.183.

6. See p. 11, and Bowersock, *Augustus*, pp. 81-84.

7. The text is accentuated *δύ' ἀνδρῶν* by the editor. I suggest *δυάνδρων* on the analogy of *δέκανδρος* etc. I hope to publish on this topic shortly.

Promagistrates

ἀντάρχοντες occurs in a number of official texts, generally coupled with *ἀρχοντες*, belonging to the first century A.D. Its usage presents no special problems.

Proconsul *of Polyb. 3.106.2, 28.3.1* *for εγ 3ατιστρατηγος = proconsul*

ἀνθύπατος first occurs in the second century B.C.; one of the earliest occurrences is in *SIG³ 683*, dated to 140 B.C., referring to acts of L. Mummius as *ὑπάτος ἢ ἀνθύπατος*.⁸

In many documents of the late second and early first centuries B.C., the formulation *στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος* was employed. The nature of this construction is discussed below, in the chapter on *στρατηγός* (pp. 160-61); here it should be sufficient to state that the sense is "proconsular *strategos*" and not *praetor pro consule*.

ἀνθύπατος is built directly on *ὑπάτος*, and its usage follows that of the original word closely. It should be stressed that the word is a single unit in official texts: the model is *proconsul* not *pro consule*. In literary authors, especially Dio Cassius, it is divided into its constituent parts (e.g. 36.27.4), but *ἀντὶ τῶν ὑπάτων* does not belong to the language of formal documents.

The original adjective *ὑπάτος* could be applied to various nouns, producing *ὑπάτος ἀρχὴ* for *consulatus*, *ὑπάτος ἐξουσίᾳ* for *imperium consulare* (see p. 167). *ἀνθύπατος* was created as a noun; but the adjectival use of *ὑπάτος* was extended to it, producing *ἀνθύπατος ἀρχὴ* for *proconsulatus*, *ἀνθύπατος ἐξουσίᾳ* for *imperium proconsulare*. This is again a purely literary technique.

Like *proconsul*, *ἀνθύπατος* came to be applied to governors who were not necessarily yet of consular rank. Dio Cassius, in his account of the division of provinces between the emperor and the senate (53.13), appears to consider that this practice, which he explains very carefully to his Greek readers, was an innovation of Augustus. But there were praetorian proconsuls in the republic also, to whom *ἀνθύπατος* was applied; they are especially common in the provinces of Asia and Macedonia.⁹

The innovation of proconsular officials within Italy could also be described by the term *ἀνθύπατος*, as in Appian (*BC* 1.38.172).

ἀνθύπατος is the source of a number of derived terms, *ἀνθυπατείᾳ*, *ἀνθυπατεύω*, *ἀνθυπατικός*. But they are not attested before Augustus, and they are never very common.

Propraetor

ἀντιστράτηγος was not a new word; in Classical Greek it had the sense "opposing general," and in the preceding paragraphs (p. 105) examples of the sense "deputy *strategos*" were discussed.

In the sense *propraetor*, examples begin to appear towards the end of the second

8. Holleaux, *Str.* 10, 19, 21.

(*IGRom.* 4.196) in 80-79, no consulate attested.

9. E.g., C. Claudius Nero, *pr.* 81, *ἀνθύπατος*

century B.C. (e.g. *IG* 12.5.1.722, *Inscr. Délos* 1603). Like ἀνθύπατος, ἀντιστράτηγος was a single unit and did not reflect an earlier ἀντὶ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ; the Latin model was the noun *propraetor*, not the phrase *pro praetore*. The literary tradition that permitted ἀντὶ ὑπάτου was not extended to ἀντιστράτηγος.

Mommsen's text of the *Res Gestae* of Augustus reads (9.1) ἐμοὶ . . . ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ[ν ὄντι], where the Latin has *me pro praetore*, which would thus be an exception to the claim made in the preceding paragraph. But examination of a photograph reveals that the final *omicron* of *στρατηγοῦ* is far from clear, and ἀντιστρατήγω ὄντι is now accepted as the correct reading.¹⁰

Republican magistrates with imperium pro praetore

Examples of ἀντιστράτηγος alone are not common in this sense. *IG* 12.5.1.722, referring to a Cn. Aufidius, *propraetor* in Asia about 106 B.C., provides a clear case in formal documents. ἀντιστράτηγος in literature may be "deputy *strategoi*," but *propraetor* seems to be intended in Plutarch (*CG* 6.2), and is certain in Appian (*BC* 3.48.195), referring to Augustus, and in Dio Cassius (41.43.3), describing a general prorogation by the Pompeians in 48 B.C.

The reasons for the relative infrequency of ἀντιστράτηγος in this sense are several: first, the fact observed above, that many praetorian governors, especially in the Greek-speaking provinces of Asia and Macedonia held *imperium proconsulare* and hence were termed ἀνθύπατος; second, the widespread republican practice of referring to a provincial governor of whatever rank simply as *στρατηγός* (pp. 156-58); third, the possibility of confusion with other senses of ἀντιστράτηγος.

Legati pro praetore: first begin to be recorded in Greek texts with the special Eastern commands of Lucullus and Pompey: *πρεσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος* is the formal Greek expression, recorded for example in *SEG* 20.730, *SIG³* 750). It is unusual in this period for the *legatus* part of the title to be omitted; in literary works, as in Appian (*Mith.* 52.208), ἀντιστράτηγος ὑπὸ Φλάκκου κατειλημμένος, even though the man's rank may have been *legatus pro praetore*, "deputy-commander" (i.e. *legatus*) is possibly a better translation of ἀντιστράτηγος.

Quaestor pro praetore: *ταμίας (καὶ) ἀντιστράτηγος* is attested as early as 112 B.C., (*Inscr. Délos* 1603) and is frequent thereafter (e.g., *IGRom.* 1.969, *OGI* 429, *ILS* 8831). *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 541 records the *ταμίας καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος τριῶν ἀνθυπάτων* in the imperial period. See also Robert, *Hell.* 1.54.

Proquaestor propraetore is also not uncommon, and is expressed by *ἀντιταμίας (καὶ) ἀντιστράτηγος* (e.g. *IGRom.* 3.1102, *ILS* 8778).

Legati pro praetore of Caesar: The standard terminology for imperial legates employs *πρεσβευτὴς* and ἀντιστράτηγος. The simplest (and commonest) version is *πρεσβευτὴς Σεβαστοῦ ἀντιστράτηγος* (e.g., *IGRom.* 1.796), frequently with abbreviations. But

10. W. Weber, *Princeps I*, Stuttgart 1936, p. 143, n. 567, confirms this as a firm reading.

πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ is also common (e.g. ILS 8801). There are also several examples of a formula πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος . . . (IGRom. 4.176).

In literature, an imperial legate is called simply *ἀντιστράτηγος* in Josephus (*AJ* 15.407, referring to the governor of Syria) and in Dio Cassius with some frequency (e.g., 39.50.4, 60.23.6).

There are a few cases in inscriptions where *πρεσβευτής* is omitted, e.g. *IGRom.* 1.593, *ἱπατεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχίας Οὐιττεννίου Ιουβενίου ἀντιστρ(ατήγον)* (see p. 9). This pattern is also found in *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481 (if correctly restored) and *IGLSyr.* 1804.

Proquaestor: *ἀντιταμίας* is the regular version; the first example is *Inscr. Délos* 1843 (119a.). As noted above, *ἀντιταμίας* may be coupled with *ἀντιστράτηγος*.

3. *ἀποικία, κολωνία* etc.: Colonies

The treatment in Greek of Latin *colonia* provides an excellent illustration of the difference between literary usage and the technical language of inscriptions and papyri.

There was nothing strange to the Greek world in the idea of colonial settlements, and there were a number of terms that could be naturally to the Roman institution, e.g. *ἀποικία, ἐποικία, κατοικία, κληρονομία, συνοικία*, and forms related to them.

ἀποικία, the term most often used to describe colonial settlements of the archaic period in Greece, is also the favored term for Roman colonies. It is used to designate Roman colonies in a letter of Philip V of Macedon as early as 214 B.C. (*SIG³* 543) and is to be found thereafter in literary sources in all periods.

The other terms are less common: *κατοικία* and *κληρονομία* occur in Strabo, Appian and Plutarch, and *συνοικία* or related forms in Strabo, Appian and Dio Cassius. In these writers, the alternative forms are used simply for literary purposes as variants for the more usual *ἀποικία*. The fine distinctions that might be drawn between such terms in the classical period¹ do not appear to be taken up in the Roman context.

ἐποικός and its derivatives in Strabo also refer to regular Roman colonies, but Appian (BC 1.96.448, 5.137.570) appears to use these forms to refer to Roman settlements that did not enjoy technical colonial status.²

ἀποικία, unlike the other Greek terms, does occur in official Roman documents. It is the term employed in the *Res Gestae* of Augustus, in a bilingual dedication by the colony of Patras set up in the Athenian agora (SEG 18.64), and in a document of triumviral date from Centoripa (AE 1966.165). It also occurs in a copy of a Roman

1. See V. Ehrenberg, "Thucydides on Athenian Colonization," *CP* 47, 1952, pp. 143-149, P. A. Brunt, *Studies Presented to Victor Ehrenberg*, Oxford, 1966,

pp. 71-92.

2. The relevance of this distinction in the case of Lampsacus is discussed by Bowersock, *Augustus*, p. 64.

lex municipalis possibly of the second century A.D. (*Ephes.* 4.1.1).

But it is the transliteration of the Roman word, *κολωνία*, or a derivative of it, that is applied by most Roman colonists to themselves. The following is a partial list:

Antioch Pisidiae	<i>OGI</i> 536	Nicopolis Ponti	AE 1909.19
Berytus	<i>OGI</i> 588	Nisibis	SNG Cop. 38.239
Buthrotum	AE 1949.245	Palmyra	<i>IGRom.</i> 3.1040
Carrhae	SNG Cop. 38.186-7	Parium	<i>Hell.</i> 10.274
Carthage	<i>ILS</i> 9469	Patrae	<i>IG</i> 5.1.524
Edessa	SNG Cop. 38.209-218	Puteoli	<i>IG</i> 14.830
Gaza	<i>IGRom.</i> 3.1212	Samos	<i>IGRom.</i> 4.991-2
Gerasa	<i>SEG</i> 7.832	Sinope	AE 1916.121
Iconium	<i>IGRom.</i> 3.264	Thessalonice	Oliver, <i>Gerusia</i> 58
Jerusalem	<i>OGI</i> 600	Tyana	SNG Aulock 6544
Lystra	<i>OGI</i> 536		

κολωνία is not found frequently in literary texts. It is used of Philippi in *Acts* 16.12, in an edict of Claudius quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 19.291), in a passage which also includes the only occurrence in an author of *μουνικίπιον*. In Dio Cassius (72.15.2) we are told that Commodus planned to rename Rome the *ἀθάνατος εἰντυχῆς κολωνία*; without the use of the Latin word, the anecdote would have been less effective. Finally, the related form *κολωνοί* is employed by Arrian (*Alan.* 1) as the name of a military unit.

There is thus a clear dichotomy in the use of the two commonest terms for *colonia*. *ἀποικία* occurs only in a restricted number of documents, only one of which is likely to be post-Augustan, but is the regular form in literature. Conversely, the cases of *κολωνία* in literature are limited and of a special type. The documents quoted by Josephus belong more to the sphere of official language; the examples from Dio and Arrian are virtually cases of a proper name; only *Acts* provides a casual literary reference to a *κολωνία*.

The reasons for the dichotomy are clear. *ἀποικία* is a perfectly adequate translation for literary purposes, and had a respectable history in the classical period; but it gives no indication of the precise and extensive privileges of a Roman colony as opposed to any other kind of foreign settlement by any state to which the term *ἀποικία* was equally appropriate. The transliteration expressed these constitutional nuances, but was too alien for any but the most unassuming Greek stylist.

Various sub-varieties of *colonia* are not distinguished in Greek, any more than they are in most Latin documents. Although certain colonies held the *ius Italicum* (*Dig.* 50.15.1), this is not the kind of information that is placed in official titulature in an age when cities in Asia Minor engaged in bitter rivalry in their claims to honorific titles. The restoration [*Ιτ]α[λι]κή κολωνία* found in AE 1909.19 is probably incorrect; the normal form would be a flattering adjective such as *λαμπροτάτη* (cf. *OGI* 536).

Ephes. 4.1.1, a translation of a *lex municipalis*, employs both *ἀποικία* and *κολωνία*. The relevant portion of the text reads δύο ἀνδρῶν . . . ἀρχόντων ἐν πόλει χωρεῖσθαι δῆμῳ κολωνίᾳ ἀποικίᾳ σκέπη συνηλύσει χώρᾳ. In this passage, *κολωνία* should not be distinguished from *ἀποικία*. Both common terms are employed for the Latin *colonia*, just as *πόλις*, *χωρεῖον*, *δῆμος*, all are probably versions of Latin *municipium* or *civitas*. In a comparable Latin document (*ILS* 6085) we read *quicumque in municipiis coloneis praefectura foro conciliabulo IIvir IVvir erit*. It is typical of legal documents to use several versions of each word to eliminate any possibility of ambiguity which might arise in the process of translation.

4. ἀρχή, ἀρχων: Magistratus

ἀρχή

ἀρχή occurs most frequently as the equivalent of Latin *magistratus*; like the Latin *magistratus*, the abstract noun is applied by metonymy to the officials themselves. The usage is employed by Herodian (8.6.8), Dio Cassius (41.36.2), and Dionysius of Halicarnassus (8.44.4, 8.87.6).

In the sense *magistratus*, ἀρχή may be employed in a number of periphrastic forms applied to various Roman positions, the most common being ὑπάτος or ὑπατικὴ ἀρχή for *consulatus*. Other periphrases of the same sort include ἡ ἀνθυπάτου ἀρχή for *proconsulatus* (DC 39.9.3) and ἡ αὐτοκράτορος ἀρχή for *imperium (principis)* (DC 51.21.6). Such periphrases with ἀρχή also provide a simple way of handling some of the more complex, and characteristically Roman, boards of magistrates, e.g. ἄρξας καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἀρχήν for a member of the vigintivirate (*Ephes.* 3.36), or ἄρξας τοῦ ἀνδρῶν for a *Xvir stlit. iud.* (*IGRom.* 1.431).

From the sense *magistratus*, it is an easy stage to the specific magistracy, the consulate, as in Plutarch (*Pyrrh.* 21.396), τὴν ἀρχὴν παραλαβών.

The sense *provincia* is closely allied to that of *magistratus*, especially when *provincia* has the meaning “assigned command, sphere of influence” rather than a purely territorial meaning. ἀρχή is used in this way by Dio Cassius, e.g. ἀρχὴ ἐν ὑπηκόοις (52.21.8), αἱ ἔξω ἀρχαὶ (47.20.2), ἡ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ἀρχὴ (40.44.2), and also in Herodian (2.7.4). The curious expression ταμιεύων τὴν ἀρχὴν in a Cypriot inscription (Smallwood 1.315) may be understood to mean “serving as quaestor to the (provincial) command,” rather than “being quaestor of the (geographical) province.”

From *magistratus*, it is also easy to understand the application of ἀρχή to the *imperium principis* (e.g. *IGRom.* 4.1031, Jos. *BJ* 1.20).

Certain military commands, which would not be classified under the heading *magistratus*, are sometimes expressed in Greek by ἀρχή. In a number of examples, e.g. ἐπὶ τῶν τεκτόνων ἀρχή (Plu. *Mar* 8.409), ἀρχὴ τῶν δορυφόρων (DC 69.19.2), ἀρχὴ τῶν στρατοπέδων (DC 36.31.4), the Latin equivalent would be *praefectura*; but in none of these cases is the Greek intended to be technical, or to signify more than “command” in general. ηγεμονία is the more frequent term for this kind of command.

Finally ἡ (‘Ρωμαίων) ἀρχή is a common expression for the *imperium Romanum*, as in *IGRom.* 4.566, ἐκ παλαιοῦ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῆ χρήσιμος. Note also *SEG* 20.324, Hdn. 1.4.8, Lucian, *Merc. Cond.* 20. But in this sense also ἡγεμονία is the more usual term.

ἀρχω

The verb ἀρχω, especially in its participial forms, may likewise be applied to a number of positions, but there is the same emphasis on civilian magistracies.

Magistratus

In formal documents, such as *senatus consulta* and imperial decrees, ἀρχων is the technical equivalent of *magistratus*. This may be observed in the bilingual *SC de Asclepiade* (*IG* 14.951), where ἀρχοντες . . . οἵτινες . . . ἐπαρχείας διακετέχοντων expresses the Latin *magistratus qui . . . provincias optinent*. Similar formal terminology may be found in the Rhosus decree (*IGLSyr.* 718.55) and the law recorded at Delphi *de piratis persequendis* (*Delphes* 3.4.37C).

ἀρχων refers above all to an independent magistrate, acting under his own auspices. This sense is forcibly underlined in a speech in Dio Cassius (36.36.3), where independent ἀρχοντες are contrasted with the ἵπαρχοντες of Pompey proposed in the *lex Gabinia*. Similar oppositions can be observed in Appian (*BC* 2.107.447), where a contrast is made between ἀρχω and ἡγεμονεύω, and in Plutarch (*TG* 7.1), where Gracchus' position as quaestor is contrasted with that of his commanding officer, or ἀρχων.

Consul

As was observed with the noun ἀρχή above, so also the verb ἀρχω may be applied to the magistracy *par excellence*, the consulate. This can be seen in the phrase ἀρχων κατασταθεὶς μετὰ Κλαυδίου (*Plu. Reg. et Imp. Apophth.* 195), and in *Plu. Cat. Min.* 21.769, and *DC* 53.1.1.

ἀρχω alone may also refer to a tribune (*Plu. Cat. Min.* 34.fin.776) and to the *praefectus urbi* during the Latin festival (*Str. 5.3.2[229]*).

Praeses

ἀρχω is used naturally to apply to provincial governors of all ranks. The sense of “independent authority” which underlies the word is especially appropriate to these effective rulers of their jurisdictions; it also parallels the use of ἀρχή for provincial commands observed above (p. 110). The use of ἀρχων for provincial governors is common in literature, notably Aristides, Cassius Dio, Lucian, Philostratus, and Plutarch. It is perhaps appropriate to see here some influence from the Attic movement in literature. Note that the verb is extended to equestrian commanders, (*DC* 60.9.5, Lucian, *Apol.* 12.722).

ἀρχοντες in the plural may be used to designate provincial governors as a class, as for example in the formula οἱ τῶν ἐπαρχειῶν προεστῶτες ἀρχοντες (Smallwood

1.380), and in similar expressions in Aristides (26K 31) and Galen (14 K 214).

But ἄρχων is not used in formal inscriptions and official titulature to designate the *praeses provinciae*. *IGRom.* 4.1416 is plainly spurious; the only clear example is the bilingual *IGRom.* 1.402, where ἄρχας corresponds to Latin *praeses*, but which refers to the special local arrangement in Numidia whereby the legionary commander also administered the civil government of the province.

A special usage of Philostratus' demands attention. Herodes Atticus' position in Asia is described with the words ἡρχε τῶν ἐλευθέρων πόλεων (*VS* 2.1.3); he was *corrector* of the free cities, but his relations with the proconsul show that he did not consider himself subject to him, so that ἄρχω is an entirely appropriate term. This case then provides a parallel for the government of the brothers Quintilii, who ἀμφώ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡρχέτην (*VS* 2.1.10); Groag analysed their positions as those of *corrector* and *comes*.¹

Junius Chilo: Chilo is known from Tacitus (*Annals* 12.21) to have been procurator in Bithynia. But Dio refers to him as τοῦ ἄρχαντος σφῶν (60.33.6). Dio (or strictly speaking Xiphilinus) is employing a word otherwise restricted to actual governors. The reason for this is that Chilo's activities as recorded by Dio and Tacitus show him exercising quasi-presidial powers; he is known to have minted coins.² Fergus Millar has provided parallels for such usurpation of power by certain procurators,³ and in Chilo's case, as *de facto* ruler of his province, there is probably some justification for the verb ἄρχω.

Glabrio: Aristides (50K 100) appears to refer to one Glabrio with the verb form ἡρχε. ἄρχων is well attested in Aristides in the sense *praeses* (49K 38, 50K 71, 94), but because of difficulties in relating the chronology of Aristides to known Glabriones, Groag proposed to equate Aristides' friend with the consul of 154 A.D., known from *ILS* 1072 as *legatus Asiae*, claiming that ἄρχω can be properly applied to a *legatus proconsulis*.⁴ There are no parallels in Aristides or contemporary sources for this interpretation, which makes ἄρχω refer to a clearly subordinate official. It should be observed that Aristides correctly describes the role of a *legatus proconsulis*, with the usual noun πρεσβευτής (50K 85). The problem must be solved either by emendation of the text or reconsideration of the prosopography.⁵

Princeps

The use of ἄρχων for *princeps* follows naturally both from its common use in Greek for the first official of a city, and from its application to various Roman magistrates. The *princeps* viewed as the first magistrate is consistent with the usage of the Latin word.

1. *Reichsbeamten*, cols. 128-131. But see now Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius* 69.

2. *Num. Chron. Series* 5.8, 1928, p. 102.

3. *Historia* 14, 1965, pp. 362-367.

4. *PIR*² A 73.

5. Emendation is suggested by C. A. Behr, *Aelius Aristides*, Amsterdam, 1968, p. 65, note 17; I suggest a prosopographical solution in a paper "Glabrio, the archon of Asia," in *CP* 68, 1973, pp. 121-24. See now *ZPE* 7, 1971, pp. 43-4.

ἀρχων is common in this sense in Aelius Aristides (e.g. 19K 5, 20K 15, 25K 56, 26K 23, 107) and also occurs in Dio Chrysostom (32.60, 37.34) and in Marcus Aurelius (3.5.1) and Philostratus (*VA* 1.27). The expression of the martyr Ignatius ὁ ἀρχων τοῦ αἰώνος τούτου (*Rom.* 7.1) has much the same sense.

Occasionally expressions such as ὁ πάσης γῆς καὶ [πάσης] θαλάσσης ἀρχων may be found in inscriptions (*IGRom.* 1.901), but such phrases belong as much to the literary world as to the language of formal documents. ἀρχων does not occur in official titles for the *princeps*.

Military ἀρχοντες

Comparable to the use of ἀρχή for certain military prefectures (p. 110) are a number of cases where ἀρχω is applied to military positions, e.g., *οἱ καθεσταμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀρχοντες, προσαγορευόμενοι δὲ πραιφέκτοι* (Plb. 6.26.5), dealing with *praefecti sociorum*. Among later writers, ἀρχω is applied to a *praefectus equitum* (Plu. *Ant.* 3.916), to the *praefecti praetorio* (DC 60.18.3, Hdn. 5.4.2) and to the *praefectus vigilum* (DC 58.9.3). It is also employed, though rarely, for a *legatus legionis, ἀρχων τάγματος* (Plu. *Galb.* 10.1057). For these military posts, subordinate to a degree, ἀρχω is purely literary, and even among the authors ἡγεμών is the more common term.

Local ἀρχοντες

As a term common to many Greek states for their eponymous magistracies, ἀρχω is naturally applied to the *Hviri* and *IVviri* of Roman communities, e.g. at Naples, *ἀρξας τεσσάρων ἀνδρῶν* (*IG* 14.745), at Rhegium, *ἀρχων πενταετηρικός* (*IGRom.* 1.469) and at Comama *ἀρξας τὴν . . . δυανδρίαν* (*SEG* 19.830). The *Digest* provides a gloss, *ἴαν ὁ πόλεως ἀρχων, τοῦτ' ἐστιν ὁ στρατηγός* (27.1.15.9). An example in literature is the dispute with Caesar over the treatment of an ἀρχων of Novum Comum (*App. BC* 2.26).⁶

ἀρχοντες may, of course, refer to non-Roman figures. For example, the spread of piracy is attributed by Strabo to the *κακίᾳ τῶν ἀρχόντων* (14.5.2.669); they are not Roman officials, since Strabo does not employ ἀρχων for provincial governors, but petty local dynasts. This is one of the many places where care must be exercised to distinguish Roman from purely Greek officials.

5. ἀρχι- compounds

There are several words employing ἀρχι- which are applied to Roman officials. Some, such as *ἀρχιτέκτων* for the *fabri* of the army, are normal terms and require no special discussion in this chapter.

But a small group of words enjoy the particular distinction of having been

6. Behr, *loc. cit.*, suggests that confusion arises in Aristides partly because of the use of ἀρχω in 50.99 for a local official.

borrowed from the Greek East into official Latin. Some, like *ἀρχιατρός*, are purely Greek, but there are also a number of hybrid forms such as *ἀρχιστάτωρ*, *ἀρχιστράτωρ* and *ἀρχιταβελλάριος*, which belong to the terminology of Roman Egypt.

The official public physician of a community was known as its *ἀρχιατρός*; *IGRom.* 1.461 provides a Greek example in the Roman world. In Latin, he was likewise termed *archiater*; a number of examples are listed in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, s.v.¹ See however *CQ N.S.* 21, 1971, p. 262.

In later Latin texts, such as the *Codex Theodosianus* (12.13) and Cassiodorus (*Var.* 4.14), *archiater* is the title of the emperor's chief physician, to whom the title *ἀρχιατρός* was normally applied in Greek (e.g., *IGRom.* 4.1086, *SEG* 6.554, Galen 14K 2). But on inscriptions of the first and second centuries, the imperial physicians refer to themselves simply as *medicus Augusti*, as in the case of Xenophon of Cos (*ILS* 1841) and the doctors of the imperial family named in *ILS* 1842-6. It is sensible to assume, as Dessau did in his index to *ILS* (vol. 3, p. 416), that men like Xenophon bore the title *archiater Augusti*, but examples from the earliest period are scarce.

Egypt

The absorption of the Ptolemaic bureaucracy into the Roman provincial administrative system produced a number of anomalous terms; characteristically Egyptian posts such as *epistrategos* and *idios logos* take their place in the *cursus honorum* of the procuratorial service, and the terms begin to occur in Latin documents, *idios logos* for example in *ILS* 1413-4, 2690.

The use of titles formed with *ἀρχι-* was extensive in Ptolemaic bureaucracy, with officials such as the *ἀρχισωματοφύλαξ* (*OGI* 99) and the *ἀρχιφυλακίτης* (*P. Hib.* 73). Officials with this kind of titulature continue in the Roman period.

ἀρχι- in the Roman context indicates the head of a government bureau, or that official who was especially associated with the prefect. Not only do we meet such formations as *ἀρχιμεταλλάρχης* but the prefix is also applied to Latin words; thus the chief archivist became the *ἀρχιταβελλάριος*, the *stator*, or messenger, of the prefect became *ἀρχιστάτωρ*, and the prefect's groom, by the same pattern, is the *ἀρχιστράτωρ*. *Archistator* is attested as a Latin word in *AE* 1958.156 (from Mauretania). It is clear from *P. Oxy.* 294 that he was an official concerned with the introduction of law-cases to the prefect's court; this interpretation is now confirmed by *P. Oxy.* 2754.9. It was this post, as Pflaum observed, that Lucian held and described in *Apology* 12.²

Ecclesiastical Latin

In later Latin, words with prefix *archi-* were not restricted to the administration

1. See L. Cohn-Haft, *The Public Physicians of Ancient Greece* (*Smith College Studies in History*, 42), pp. 1-4.

2. H.-G. Pflaum, "Lucien de Samosate, archista-

tor praefecti Aegypti d'après une inscription de Mauretanie," *Ecole Française de Rome, Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire*, 71, 1959, pp. 251-6.

of Egypt. The Latin Church, with a large Greek element in its language and history, employed such terms as *archidiaconus*, *archepiscopus* and *archipresbyter*, and hybrids of the type of *archipontifex* and *archisacerdos*.

6. ἀρχιερεύς etc.: the priestly colleges

Pontifex Maximus

The most striking fact is that the terminology for *pontifex maximus* is markedly different from the expressions employed for the college as a whole. The standard formulation for the most important Roman priesthood alternates between the simple and logical ἀρχιερεύς and the somewhat redundant ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος. In publishing *Inscr. Lindos* 2.418 (*IG* 12.1.772), Blinkenberg observed that simple ἀρχιερεύς was usual in the time of Tiberius, to which the inscription belonged, and was not replaced by ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος until a much later date, for which he gave an example from the time of Claudius Gothicus (*SIG*³ 895).

But there is more overlap between the two terms than Blinkenberg suggested. Both the long and the short forms were found, for example, in the case of Julius Caesar. The short form is more frequent (e.g., *IG* 2.² 3222, 12.5.1.556), but the longer version occurs in a text from the Heraeum at Samos (*SEG* 14.559 = *IGRom.* 4.1715). The shorter version is used to describe Augustus in the first four *Cyrene Edicts*, the longer in the fifth. The short form still occurs sporadically under Claudius and Nero (e.g., *IG* 12.2.63, *Delphes* 3.4.258), but after Vespasian ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος is the regular form in official documents.

In literary authors, there is a variety of expressions for the *pontifex maximus*. Plutarch (e.g. *Quaest. Rom.* 38.273) and Dio (e.g. 53.17.8) tend to prefer the shorter form. In Appian, the longer form is found at least once (*BC* 1.16.68). A hybrid ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν ποντιφίκων occurs in Dio (37.37.2).

But it is common in literary texts to find the priesthood described by a periphrasis. Examples worth attention are ὁ πάντιμος ἵερευς (DS 38/9.7), ὁ μέγιστος καὶ πρῶτος τῶν ἱερέων (Plu. *TG* 21.834), ἄρχων ἱερῶν (App. *BC* 4.8), ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων τῶν ἱερῶν (DH 3.36.4).

The other pontifices

The most common term for the rest of the college is the transliteration πόντιφεξ; with the exception of the *Res Gestae*, where simple ἱερεύς is employed,¹ this is the only form found in inscriptions. Among the authors, πόντιφεξ is frequent in Dio. Plutarch employs it with an explanatory καλοῦμεν (*Numa* 9.65), and Dionysius twice introduces the transliteration with similar words (1.38.3, 2.73.1).

ἀρχιερεύς is employed for ordinary members of the college by Dionysius (1.74.3), ἱερεύς by Appian (*BC* 4.51.221). Appian also employs a longer expression,

1. See p. 14 for other examples of special usage in the *Res Gestae*.

τῆς μεγιστῆς ἱερωσύνης οἱ ἱερεῖς (BC 5.72.305).

In an explanation of the term *pontifex* (2.73.3), Dionysius introduces a list of possible equivalents: *ἱεροδιδάσκαλος*, *ἱερομνήμων*, *ἱερονόμος*, *ἱεροφάντης*, *ἱεροφύλαξ*. Of these, *ἱεροφάντης* is the word regularly employed by Dionysius; it also occurs in other authors. *ἱερομνήμων* occurs twice in Dionysius outside the list in 2.73.3; this fact, as well as the sense of the word, makes it likely that the *ἱερομνήμονες* of Strabo (5.3.2[230]) are *pontifices*, rather than *fratres arvales* as sometimes proposed.² The other words in Dionysius' list do not occur elsewhere. In other passages, he describes *pontifices* as *ἐπίσκοπος* (2) and *ἐξηγητὴς* (2) *ἱερῶν* (9.40.4; 8.56.4).

Augures

In all inscriptions, including the *Res Gestae*, the transliteration *aughour* is regular. Among literary authors, it is found in Plutarch, generally with an explanatory phrase.

There are a number of purely literary versions. Dio invariably employs *οἰωνιστής*. This term occurs in Dionysius also, but *οἰωνομάντις*, *οἰωνοπόλος* and *οἰωνοσκόπος* are alternative versions for *augur* in the *Ant. Rom.*

The periphrasis *οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ἱερεῖς* is found twice in Plutarch.

VII and XVviri

The normal version is simply *οἱ ἐπτὰ ἄνδρες*, *οἱ δεκαπέντε ἱερεῖς*, or something similar. This pattern may be found in most inscriptions, the *Res Gestae*, and Dio Cassius.

In certain inscriptions, an individual has produced a more elegant or more precise version: a stone dedicated by the sophist Damianus refers to *οἱ ἐπιμελούμενοι ἱερῶν οἱ πεντεκαίδεκα ἄνδρες* (ILS 8830); Julius Severus of Ancyra is honoured with a phrase very close to the Latin idiom, *ἱερεὺς πεντεκαιδέκανδρος ἐπὶ ἱεροποιῶν* (*IGRom.* 3.172).

Transliteration is not uncommon for these positions. *σεπτέμονιρ ἐπουλώνονυμ* is familiar from the monuments of Julius Quadratus at Pergamon (*IGRom.* 4.373-390). *κυνδεκίμονιρ* is less common, but also well established.

Where a simple form like *οἱ πεντεκαίδεκα ἄνδρες* was not adequate, a fuller periphrasis might be employed, such as the phrase *οἱ τὰ Σιβυλλεῖα ἐπισκεπτόμενοι* (*App. Hann.* 56.233), for the purpose of clarification.

As in the case of the *pontifices* and *augures*, the language of Dionysius shows considerable variation. *φύλακες* (6.17.3) appear to be *Hviri sac. fac. ἱεροφάντης* (3.67.3) means, as usual, *pontifex*; but in the same passage we learn that the punishment for Vestal Virgins as devised by Tarquin was discovered after his death in the Sibylline books by *οἱ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐξηγηταί*. The context would seem to require the presence of the *Hviri sac. fac.*, guardians of those books, but elsewhere (8.56.4) the very same phrase is used for the *pontifices*. A possible solution is to understand the

2. A. Kilgourn, "The Ambarvalia and the *Sacrificium Deae Diae*," *Mnemosyne* 6, 1938, pp. 225-240.

passage in Book 3 to mean "the *pontifices* say these judgements were found in the Sibylline books," without making any statement as to who found them there.

In a number of inscriptions, Regilla is named as Ἡρώδου ὑπάτου γυναικα τοῦ ἐξηγητοῦ (*IG* 2² 4072). There are difficulties in making this refer to an Athenian exegete, and Oliver proposed, partly on the basis of Dionysius (3.67.3), the possibility that Herodes was *XVvir sac. fac.*³ The argument is weak. First, the evidence for the meaning *XVvir sac. fac.* for ἐξηγητής in the passage of Dionysius is far from conclusive. Second, there were a number of clear, established, and not inelegant versions of *XVvir* in existence, and Herodes cannot be shown to have differed radically from standard formulations in inscriptions of an official nature such as *SIG*³ 858 – certainly not as radically as the equation of ἐξηγητής with *XVvir*, with its literary allusion and the conceivable confusion with an Attic office.

The lesser colleges

Here also, the commonest formula is simple transliteration; Ἀρονᾶλις and Σάλιος are the only versions attested for *Arvalis* and *Salius*, and for the *sodales* of various emperors, σοδᾶλις (with a variant spelling with *omega*) is the most usual form in inscriptions.

But there are more careful, even elegant, versions of *sodalis* to be found in inscriptions. The most complex is that produced by the sophist Damianus, Ἀντωνιανὸς Οὐηριανὸς ἐκ τῶν συνκατηξιωμένων φιλτάτων ιερεύς (*ILS* 8830), but an inscription honoring Popilius Carus Pedo, τετιμημένος ιερωσύνῃ τῇ περὶ θεὸν Ἀδριανόν (*Ephes.* 3.28) is almost as distinctive. There are also versions employing ιερεύς: ιερεύς Ἀντωνιανός (*AE* 1958.15), describing Civica Barbarus, and ιερεύς ἐν τοῖς Αὐγονοσταλίοις (*IG* 5.2.151) in the case of Pompeius Theophanes Macrinus.

In literary sources, θιασώτης and συνιερεύς are employed by Dio Cassius alone. Also worth attention is the use of ἑταῖρος in the *Res Gestae*.

Local priesthoods

The ιερεῖς and ἀρχιερεῖς of the emperors in Greek communities do not represent a translation of a Latin term (see introduction, p. x). Severi Aug. in Latin communities do not appear to have had precise Greek equivalents.

7. αὐτοκράτωρ and βασιλεὺς: *imperator*

The equation of *αὐτοκράτωρ* with *imperator* was an exact one, which extended to nearly all the uses of the Latin word. Dio Cassius, in his discussion of the *praenomen imperatoris* (43.44.2), shows that, for him, *αὐτοκράτωρ* could be used both for the *praenomen*, for a salutation of a commander by his troops, and in a general sense, "commander with *imperium*."

3. J. H. Oliver, *The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred and Ancestral Law*, Baltimore, 1950, pp. 109-121.

Dictator

The Greek meaning of the word, “with full powers,” was equally applicable to the Roman *dictator*, and *αὐτοκράτωρ* (sometimes as an adjective qualifying *στρατηγός*) occurs with the sense *dictator* in Polybius (3.86.7) and Diodorus Siculus (12.64.1). Except for one example of *αὐτοκράτωρ ἀρχή* (App. BC 1.16.67), this sense does not occur in the imperial period. In general, the loan-word *δικτάτωρ* was used for the distinctively Roman office, and it is found as early as Polybius (3.86.7, et al.).

στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ is attested as the Greek version of the *dictator* (chief magistrate) of the Latin cities (AE 1966.165).

Acclamations by troops

There are many examples of the use of *αὐτοκράτωρ* for the acclamation of a general as *imperator* by his troops in the republican period, e.g. Phleg. Trall. (F. Gr. Hist. 257) F 12.12, DC fr. 57.11, DH 9.3.4, App. BC 2.44.178. The verbs used for “acclaim” are *ἀναγορεύω* and *ὄνομάζεσθαι*.

“Dux cum imperio”

The best example of this usage, where stress is laid on the independent *imperium* of a commander, is the witticism of Pompey when undergoing inspection as a knight, *ὑφ' ἐμαυτῷ αὐτοκράτορι* (Plu. Pomp. 22, Reg. et Imp. Apophth. 204). In Dio Cassius (42.57.4) we are told that Scipio *αὐτοκράτωρ ἥρχε* the Pompeian armies; here the meaning is confirmed by Bell. Afr. 4, “*unus est Scipio imperator hoc tempore populi Romani*,” and by Appian (BC 2.44.178). In formal inscriptions, the sense “*dux cum imperio*” may be observed in IG 7.413, *αὐτοκράτωρ αὐτοκράτορές τε ἡμέτεροι*.

The sense *cum imperio* may be seen in a number of cases where *αὐτοκράτωρ* is applied as an adjective, as in *αὐτοκράτωρ ἡγεμονία* (DC 36.36.3) and in the complex form *στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ* used by a number of authors for a republican *imperator* (e.g., Plu. Pomp. 61, Jos. AJ 19.249, App. BC 3.25.93, DC 36.23.4, 51.24.4, Memnon [F. Gr. Hist. 434] F 29.5).

Imperator as a title on republican inscriptions

The title *αὐτοκράτωρ* is applied to the following Roman commanders:

Q. Caecilius Metellus	<i>IGRom.</i> 1.955	L. Cornelius Sulla	<i>IG</i> 7.413, et saepe
Q. Caecilius . . . Scipio	<i>SIG³</i> 757	C. Iulius Caesar	<i>SIG³</i> 761, et saepe
L. Calpurnius Piso	<i>AJA</i> 40(1944)487	L. Munatius Plancus	<i>IG</i> 2 ² .4112
Ap. Claudius Pulcher	<i>IG</i> 2 ² .4109	Cn. Pompeius Magnus	<i>SIG³</i> 749, et saepe
L. Cocceius Balbus	<i>IG</i> 2 ² .4110	P. Servilius Isauricus	<i>IG</i> 7.244
M. Cocceius Nerva	<i>ILS</i> 8780	M. Terentius Lucullus	<i>Bull. Epig.</i> 1952.87, p. 156
P. Cornelius Dolabella	<i>Et. Anat.</i> 325		

M. Licinius Crassus is called ἀνθύπατος καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ in *IG* 2².4118, although it is specifically stated by Dio (51.25.2) that he was denied the title.

The title [αὐτοκράτορα ἀν]θύπα[τον] is restored in the case of Sex. Aelius Catus in *Hesperia* 32, 1963, p. 37, no. 34, with the explanation, "as general in charge of so extensive an operation, Aelius could have legitimately carried the title *imperator*." This is simply wrong: by the time of Aelius (*cis.* 4 B.C.), Roman generals outside the imperial family are not granted the title. A restoration such as Oliver's [Μακεδονίας ἀν]θύπα[τον] should be accepted.¹ The same assumption, that the title αὐτοκράτωρ may be assigned to a major provincial governor *qua* governor may be seen in the comments of the editor on *Samothrace* 2.1.18 (p. 18), "the dedication was made when he was governor (αὐτοκράτωρ)."²

Other uses of αὐτοκράτωρ in the republican period

The sense "with full powers" means that αὐτοκράτωρ may occasionally be applied in cases where the Roman official is neither *imperator* nor *dictator*. For example, Plutarch employs δεκαδαρχία αὐτοκρατόρων ἀνδρῶν (*Cic.* 12.860) to describe the *Xviri* proposed in the *lex agraria* of 63 B.C., and Pompey's position as *curator annonae* is described by Appian (*BC* 2.18.67) as ἀγορᾶς αὐτοκράτωρ.

αὐτοκράτωρ as a title of the emperor

The use of αὐτοκράτωρ in formal imperial titulature is so common that further illustration is not necessary. A couple of examples show the title used even when it had not been formally adopted by the emperor. It is known from Suet. *Tib.* 26, that the emperor refused the title *imperator*; yet αὐτοκράτωρ is applied as a *praenomen* in *SIG*³ 791 B, and in a Cypriot oath of allegiance to Tiberius (*JRS* 50, 1960, p. 79), there is a lacuna on the stone of just the right length to admit the insertion of αὐτοκράτωρ in the imperial title, as though the loyal Cypriots were leaving a space on the stone, just in case the emperor might change his mind.

αὐτοκράτωρ as a general term for the emperor

As with the Latin *imperator*, αὐτοκράτωρ became a useful general word to describe the emperor. This may be best observed in a bilingual text from Delphi (*SIG*³ 827), where Trajan is called in Latin *optimus princeps* and in Greek ὁ μέγιστος αὐτοκράτωρ. Such a general use of αὐτοκράτωρ is common in Josephus (*AJ* 18.32) and Philo (*Leg.* 32.277, 44.352). This use of αὐτοκράτωρ for *princeps* replaces ἡγεμών (see p. 144): in a decision of Hadrian's, precedents are offered as acts done ὑπὸ τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ αὐτοκρατόρων (Smallwood 2.333); Claudius (Smallwood 1.370.69) and Nero (*IG* 7.2713) had spoken of οἱ πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνες.

By the second century A.D., αὐτοκράτωρ as a general word for "emperor" came

1. J. H. Oliver, "Athens and Roman problems around Moesia," *GRBS* 6, 1965, pp. 51-55.

2. H. Bloch, *AJA* 40, 1944, p. 488, and note 13,

had analysed αὐτοκράτωρ correctly and adduced an example of his title *imperator* in Latin.

under challenge, especially in literary works, from *βασιλεύς*. Although Dio, for example, always used *αὐτοκράτωρ* and never *βασιλεύς*, in other writers both terms are used indiscriminately, as in a phrase in Philostratus (*VS* 1.24 fin.), Ἀδριανὸς αὐτοκράτωρ . . . ἐπιτηδειότατος τῶν βασιλέων. Both words are found in such authors as Appian, Aristides, Dio Chrysostom, Galen, Herodian and Lucian.

αὐτοκράτωρ had the disadvantage that there were no natural and generally acceptable derivatives. Although *αὐτοκράτωρ* might be used as an adjective with *ἀρχή* to translate *principatus*, neologisms such as *αὐτοκρατορεύω*, *αὐτοκρατορία*, and *αὐτοκρατορικός* occur only occasionally, and not in formal inscriptions or in the most careful authors. Established derivatives of *βασιλεύς* tended to fill this gap.

βασιλεύς

βασιλεύς, the title *par excellence* of the Hellenistic monarchs, never in the central period entered the official language of Rome; not until well into the Byzantine period would a Roman emperor style himself in formal documents *Βασιλεὺς Ρωμαίων* (e.g. *SEG* 15.464). This avoidance of *βασιλεύς* in official language is amusingly illustrated in the minutes of a *cognitio* of Caracalla (*SEG* 17.759). In the discussion of the reasons for bringing the case to the imperial court, the emperor himself asks (v. 30), “ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος μέμφομαι σε, φησι;” This is answered by the lawyer (v. 38), “ἄγωνιζομαι παρὰ εὐσεβεστάτῳ βασιλεῖ καὶ δικαιοτῆ,” a nice distinction between the formal language employed by the emperor and the *Graeca adulatio* of the lawyer.

* *βασιλεύς* is applied to the emperor in verse as early as the time of Augustus, in a poem of Antipater of Thessaly (*AP* 10.25). But in prose, *βασιλεύς* is not employed before the second century.

For this reason, it is unlikely that in Plutarch *de Tranquillitate animi* 6.467, *βασιλεῖς* refers to the emperors; the old kings are meant.³ Eventually, as *βασιλεύς* was applied to the emperors, the transliteration *ρῆξ* had to be introduced for kings (e.g. *Lyd. Mag.* 1.2).

But derivatives of *βασιλεύς* are in use by the time of Plutarch. *βασιλεύω* occurs in the case of Vespasian ([Plu.] *Amatorius* 25.771), *βασιλικός* is used for the gardens of Lucullus (Plu. *Lucull.* 39.518). Josephus twice employs *βασιλειάω* to describe would-be emperors (*BJ* 1.5, 4.546), and speaks of the *βασιλεία* of Vespasian (*BJ* 5.409).

βασιλεύς and related words begin to occur in inscriptions, though not yet in formal titulature, about the time of Hadrian. Notable examples are a dedication to Σαβεῖνα βασιλισσα from Megara (*IG* 7.73), a decree of the Panhellenes dated to 131-138 A.D. which reads (line 9): [ὑπ]ό τε βασιλέων αὐτοκρατόρων and a dedication naming Hadrian δεσπότης βασιλεύς ἐπιφανέστατος νεὸς Ἀσκληπιός (*IGRom.* 4.341). Examples gradually increase during the second century (e.g. *IG*

3. See C. P. Jones, “Towards a Chronology of Plutarch’s Works,” *JRS* 56, 1966, p. 62.

* No. 4 *Ioseph. BJ* n.351; iv 596; v. 563 (av. v.559 Tiber, Titus Caesar); *Stab.* xvii. 1.12 probably not in cursive. See also *Die latein. Namensstämme* 372 s. 625 n. 16, for other references. *Das Chrysostom. 1.2. NT*

².3632, *IG* 4.590, *IG* 4².1.88, *IG* 14.1102, *Ephes.* 2.19). In general these do not employ the word in formal titles, but merely in casual references.

βασιλένς becomes more frequent under the Severi (*IG* 2². 1076, *P. Oxy.* 2476, *IGRom.* 3.341, 4.926). In these examples it appears to belong more closely to the formal language of state. Finally, βασιλένς is linked with the formal imperial titles in two inscriptions of Gordian III, τὸν θειοειδέστατον βασιλέα αὐτοκράτορα Καισαρα (IG 5.1.572), and αὐτοκράτορα Καισαρα . . . τὸν ἀγαθὸν καὶ εὐσεβῆ βασιλέα (*Ephes.* 4.3.36).⁴

From the third century on, βασιλένς becomes increasingly common in both inscriptions and literature. But it never entirely replaces αὐτοκράτωρ; Zosimus, for example, occasionally (e.g. 1.5.3) employs αὐτοκράτωρ as a variant for his more usual βασιλένς.

8. βουλή, σύγκλητος: senatus

The formal, official, translation is σύγκλητος (1). This word is in origin an adjective, presumably with the noun βουλή understood, as it is in Aristotle (*Pol.* 1275b8) and Polybius (10.18.1) in the case of a Carthaginian institution, or in Achaea (Plb. 29.24.6).

But βουλή does not occur in the earliest examples, as in a decree of Lampsacus (*SIG*³ 591), in which already, by 196 B.C., χρηματίσας τῇ συγκλήτῳ is a sufficient indication of the Roman senate. On occasion, a fuller expression, ἡ Πρωμαίων σύγκλητος or something similar, may be employed for clarification (e.g., *Delphes* 3.4.43, Memnon [*F. Gr. Hist.* 434] F 22.5), but in general σύγκλητος became so distinctively Roman in reference that no further qualification was required by authors or on inscriptions.

Not infrequently in the imperial period, the senate may be qualified as ἱερά or ἱερωτάτῃ (*IGRom.* 3.1274) or even θεός σύγκλητος (*IGRom.* 4.522), which fits in well with cults of θεὰ Πώμη and of the *divi Caesares*.¹ It is nevertheless astonishing to find the term ἱερὰ σύγκλητος in the writings of Justin Martyr (*Apol.* 1.1, [Migne PG 6.328]).

In both *Marius* (35.425) and *Sulla* (8.456), Plutarch refers to a bodyguard of knights, termed by Marius his ἀντισύγκλητος. This appears not to have been a rival claimant to the title of senate, like the group associated with Sertorius, who simply assumed the title *senatus*, but a force raised to oppose the senate. Its Latin title, if it ever had one, was probably *antisenatus*: Latin *contra* does not have the same flexibility in composition as Greek ἀντί.²

The full form σύγκλητος βουλή is not found in the earliest documents, but

4. Other special uses in inscriptions relating to Gordian are noted on pp. 122, 125.

1. G. Forni, "ἱερὰ ε θεός σύγκλητος," *Atti. Acc. Naz. Linc., Memorie, Classe di Scienze Morali*, Ser.

8.5.3, 1953, pp. 49-168.

2. All the compound forms listed in the *Oxford Latin Dictionary* that are not translations of Greek forms in anti- have the sense "opposed to."

occurs in a number of texts and literary works, mostly of the second century A.D., or later.

In literature, *σύγκλητος βουλή* is most common in Herodian (9 examples, e.g. 1.2.2). It also occurs in Philostratus (*VS* 2.10.589, 2.13.605), Pausanias (2.27.6), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 18.6), the Plutarchan *Parallela Minora* (32.313d), and in Iamblichus *Babylonica* (Ep. Phot. 10). Among later authors it occurs in a passage of John of Antioch (discussed in *Historia* 14, 1965, p. 244), which John alleges to have been derived from Diodorus and Plutarch, and in Eusebius (*HE* 8.14.2). *IGRom.* 3.883, a verse inscription from Tarsus, should be included in the literary examples.

Documentary texts which employ *σύγκλητος βουλή* are *Dig.* 16.1.2.3 (a rescript of Septimius Severus), *IG* 12.1.786 (from Lindos) and *JRS* 59 (1969) 55-58 (a letter of Gordian III from Aphrodisias). All these texts, literary and documentary, belong to the second or third century, and a high proportion to the period of the Severi. It is possible that *σύγκλητος βουλή* is a form encouraged by the Atticism of that period.³

The adjective *συγκλητικός* is the standard version of *senatorius* in formal documents (e.g. *SIG³* 879, 881, *Cyr. Ed.* 5.110). It most frequently functions as a noun, the equivalent of *senator*. This may be seen most clearly in bilingual texts where *senator* is the Latin equivalent (e.g., *Mon. Anc. Gr.* 13.21, *IG* 12.5.1.132 = *SIG³* 881).

συγκλητικός is found in a wide variety of authors, such as Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87) 111.6 (= *DS* 34/5.25.1), Plutarch (*Galb.* 9.1057, *CG* 5.837, *Sulla* 30.471), Epictetus (1.2.19, 1.23.26), Josephus (*AJ* 19.89) and Diodorus (20.36.5). It is interesting to find a neologism of this type used by Lucian (*Alex.* 25 [2.234]). The adjective is used as a variant for the normal *δόγμα συγκλήτου* in *Inscr. Priene* 120, [δόγμα συ]γκλητικόν.

The neologism *συγκλητικός* could be avoided. The expression *τῶν ἀπὸ συγκλήτου* occurs as early as *P. Teb.* 334 (late II a.), at a date when, presumably, *συγκλητικός* had not yet been formed. A similar periphrasis occurs in Polybius (3.97.1) and in a number of later authors (Nic. Dam. [*F. Gr. Hist.* 90] F 126, Philo *Leg.* 11.75, *Plu. Rom.* 13.624e, *Hdn.* 7.9.1, 7.11.1).

Local Senates

σύγκλητος is employed for the local *ordo* of Velia in a bilingual text (*SEG* 18.417) where the Latin has *senatus*. Similarly in the case of the Latin town of Lanuvium we learn of decrees of the *σύγκλητος* (*AE* 1966.165). As Naples and Agrigentum had *σύγκλητοι* before the Roman period it is possible that *σύγκλητος* was a term of Greek Italy, and that even the Roman *σύγκλητος* reflects the local vocabulary of Magna Graecia.⁴

3. For this view of Atticism, see my article in *Phoenix* 24, 1970, pp. 150-159; this, rather than the specific connections of Gordian, Herodian and senatorial propaganda, should be used to explain the language in the Aphrodisias text, *JRS* 59, 1969, pp.

55-58.

4. Holleaux (*Str.* 67, note 5 and 125) follows Mommsen (*Str.* 3.145 note 2) in looking for the origin of *σύγκλητος* in Campania; see p. 10.

βουλή

Ideally, *βουλή* is used for the local body, *σύγκλητος* for the Roman senate. This pattern is generally observed in formal documents with the exception of the Italian examples noted above. Examples include *acta* of the *βουλή* of Puteoli (*IGRom.* 1.421), and a *δόγμα βουλῆς* of Palmyra (*IGRom.* 3.1056). *βουλευτής* similarly refers to local senators in formal documents, and in bilingual texts (e.g., *IG* 14.2532, *AE* 1961.213) *decurio* occurs as the Latin equivalent.

But there are occasions when *βουλή* is applied to the Roman senate. It is used three times in this sense in the *Cyrene Edicts* (e.g., 5.90). *IGRom.* 3.209 names an official *προσταχθεὶς ἐπὸ τῆς . . . βουλῆς* and similar language can be restored in *IGRom.* 1.1452. A *senatusconsultum* quoted by Josephus (*AJ* 13.260) includes the formula *βουλὴν συνήγαγεν*.

In literary works, *βουλή* is quite frequently applied to the Roman senate, sometimes with an explanatory *Ῥωμαίων*. Examples include Aelian (*NA* 15.19), Lucian (*Demonax* 18), Pausanias (7.11.5) and Philo (*Flacc.* 6.40). Slight variants are recorded in Philostratus (*VA* 4.42) and Aristides (*Argument to Apellas* [30K]).

βουλή is used like *σύγκλητος* in formulae of the type *τις τῶν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς*. These may be found in Aelian (*NA* 13.21), Appian (*Hann.* 18.79), Aristides (48K 48), Arrian (*Anab.* 3.5.7), Pausanias (5.20.8) and Plutarch (*TG* 18.833). Josephus employs a cumbersome formula of the same type in *AJ* 18.1.

Derivatives such as *βουλεία*, *βουλευτής*, *βουλευτικός*, *βουλεύω* and *βουληγορέω* may be found in many authors, and were a useful and elegant alternative to the rather clumsy forms derived from *σύγκλητος*; but none of these words is found in documents of an official character.

Another alternative form for the senate was to use *βουλευτήριον*, by metonymy of the place for the institution.

γερουσία

The Greek word closest in meaning to *senatus* was not in fact commonly applied to it. Some instances are little more than explanations of the Roman word, as in Plutarch (*Rom.* 13.24, *an seni sit. ger. r. p.* 10.789) and Dionysius (2.12.3). It occurs in other contexts in Plutarch (e.g., *Caes.* 28.721), and with some frequency in Cassius Dio (e.g. fr. 11.4). Other authors who use it include Appian (*Afr.* 35.149), Aristides (26K 90) and Diodorus Siculus (14.113.7). Among later writers, Zosimus employs *γερουσία* as the regular version of *senatus* (e.g., 1.7.2).

In local government *γερουσία* refers not to a local *ordo*, but to a special body, termed *gerusia* also in Latin texts, with primarily religious functions; a member of such a body is called a *γερουσιαστής*.⁵

συνέδριον

συνέδριον is applied by Polybius (1.11.1) to the Roman senate. It is a favorite

5. See Oliver, *Gerusia*.

word of Dionysius', occurring either alone (4.8.2, 4.38.3) or in explanatory phrases, such as *συνέδριον τῆς γερουσίας* (6.9.1), *βουλευτικὸν συνέδριον* (1.74.1) and *συνέδριον βουλῆς* (4.72.2, 4.75.4). In the first century B.C., *συνέδριον* is used for *senatus* by Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87F 111 b), in Diodorus Siculus (29.9.1) and in Nicolaus of Damascus (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90F 130.23). Examples are rarer after the Augustan age, but include one instance in Appian (*Mith.* 14.47), three in the Plutarchan corpus (*Cat. Maj.* 3, *Cat. Min.* 58, *Fort. Rom.* 4), one in Aristides (19K 1), an occasional example in Dio (e.g., 44.10.3), and two in Herodian (2.3.2, 2.12.4 – but these may refer to the senate-house rather than the body of senators). The related form *σύνεδρος* for *senator* occurs in Dionysius, who employs it freely (e.g. 5.60.3, 5.69.2, 6.23.2) and Diodorus Siculus (20.36.4, 40.5a).

The restricted use of *συνέδριον* and *σύνεδρος* came about because increasingly during the empire they needed to be employed as technical versions of *consilium* and *consiliarius*.

9. δ(ε)ῦβος, θεός, θεῖος: *divus*

"It is notorious," according to Wilcken,¹ "that the Greeks lacked the *idea* of *divus* and consequently expressed it by *θεός*." It is certainly the case that *divus* is regularly expressed by *θεός*, but the significant fact is not that the Greeks lacked the *idea* of *divus*, but that the particular development of the Latin root **deiuos* had no parallel in Greek. **Deiuos* produced, by a process of normal phonetic change, a noun with a nominative *deus* and a genitive *divi*. This anomalous form was eliminated by the development of two distinct substantives, *deus* (gen. *dei*) and *divus* (gen. *divi*). The distinction between the two was primarily syntactical; *divus* tended to occur rather more frequently than *deus* in adjectival functions. Only after the deification of Julius did Latin, with two substantives meaning "god," specialise *divus* in the new sense "deified."² Virtually contemporary Greek sources, while employing the noun *θεός*, made many attempts to capture the "idea of *divus*" by means of periphrases.

Diodorus Siculus, for example (1.4.7, et al.), indicates the new idea with the expression ὁ διὰ τὰς πράξεις προσαγορευθεῖς θεός to describe Julius. Later, Cassius Dio, who as a senator had observed the deification of Pertinax, employed a number of terms such as ἡμιθεός and ἥρως to capture the concept of *divus*. Similarly, Appian employed ἰσόθεος and Philostratus θεοπέσιος, an adjective which he also applied to Plato. The sense "more than human" was as appropriate for the philosopher as for the deified emperor.

θεός remains nonetheless the standard version of *divus*. Augustus' title *divi filius* is expressed by *θεοῦ νιός* (e.g. *IG* 2².3224-3232); in Egypt the pattern is varied with *θεός ἐκ θεοῦ* (*SB* 8895). Later emperors' titles followed the same pattern.

1. U. Wilcken, "Octavian after the fall of Alexandria," *JRS* 27, 1937, p. 138.
2. Cf. *TLL* s.v. (VI² 1649-1658), Ernout-Meillet,

Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Latine s.v.
"deus," pp. 170-171.

The standard formulation is simple *θεός*, but a number of documents employ the slight variant *ο ἐν θεοῖς*. Two of these, an inscription from Lindos (*IG* 12.1.786) and a letter of Gordian at Aphrodisias (*JRS* 59, 1969, pp. 55-58), also employ the formula *σύγκλητος βουλή* (see p. 122). A bilingual inscription of Claudian date (*ILS* 5883) turns *divus* by the fuller form *ο ἐπουράνιος θεός*. All these may be regarded as attempts in documentary writing to represent "the idea of *divus*," similar to the attempts of literary authors with words like *θεσπέσιος*.

The adjective *θεῖος* could have been employed, providing an linguistic equation *θεῖος: θεός :: divus: deus*. But the adjective was never very popular. The earliest example is in Josephus (*AJ* 19.289 and in the ancient summary of Book 19), and there are a few examples scattered among both documents and literary authors; in particular it appears that *θεῖος* or its superlative *θειώτατος* was the standard translation for *divus* in the *Digest*. But the application of both the simple and superlative forms of the adjectives to the emperor while still alive lessened their usefulness as a version of *divus*.

A recently discovered inscription from Lebedus reads as follows:³

<i>ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ο δῆμος</i>	<i>ἡ βουλὴ καὶ [ο δῆμος]</i>
<i>Δεῦβον Καισαρα</i>	<i>Λειβίαν Σε[βαστήν]</i>

The commentary on the inscription discusses the novelty of calling Augustus *divus Caesar*, but does not enlarge on the transliteration of the Latin word. It is not without parallel.

The word *δῆμος* for a square on a dicing-board in an obscure poem of the sixth-century writer Agathias (*AP* 9.482) should probably be explained in terms of Latin *divus*. But more important is Dio Cassius' account of the deification of Caesar (44.6.4), *καὶ τέλος Δία τε αὐτὸν ἀντικρυῖς Ἰούλιον προσηγόρευσαν καὶ ναὸν ἔγνωσαν*. This seems to indicate that Dio thought there was an actual equation of Jupiter and Julius, but *Δία Ἰούλιον* must in reality go back to *divus Iulius*.⁴ An equation of Augustus and Zeus was made formally at Aphrodisias (*MAMA* 8.431) and in Egypt (e.g., *IGRom.* 1.1117), but the similarity in form between the forms of the Greek name Zeus and the Latin adjective *divus* underlies, in all probability, dedications such as that to *Διεὶ Καισαρι* (*IGRom.* 4.885) and imperial titulature such as *Καισαρος Αὐτοκράτορος Θεοῦ νιός Διός Σεβαστοῦ* (*AE* 1938.136). This is not to deny actual equation with Zeus in any given example, but rather to suggest that the equation was encouraged by the similarity in form of *divus* to many forms of the divine name.

3. G. E. Bean, "Inscriptions of Elaea and Lebedus," *Türk Tarih Kurumu Belleten* 29, 1965, p. 593.

4. L. R. Taylor, "Divus Julius," *PAPA* 1927, xv-xvi.

10. διάταγμα, ἐπίκριψα: edicts, decrees etc.

The range of official orders, instructions and decisions is covered in Greek by a variety of terms, some precisely equivalent to a Roman technical term, others vaguer and more general. For each Roman term there is one technical, exact, version and a number of variants. There is also the problem that the terms may overlap; even where in both Greek and Latin a precise technical term is employed, a *rescript* may embody a judicial decision or *decretum*, or conversely a decision of the emperor which might be appropriately termed a *constitutio* might subsequently be published and proclaimed, and hence be viewed as an *edict*.

Rescripts

ἀντιγραφή, with the related verb ἀντιγράφω is the formal equivalent. This is clear from the sense of the word and from its regular use in the Greek sections of the *Digest* (e.g., 27.1.14.3, 27.1.15.3, 49.1.2). It is attested in a wide variety of official documents, but in no author more literary than Justin Martyr.

ἀπόκριψα, though it strictly means *responsum*, refers primarily to written replies, as in the extensive list of such replies published in *SB* 9526. The secretary ἐπὶ ἀποκριμάτων will have been chiefly concerned with the administration of written *rescripta*.

Less exact terms include words for “letter” such as ἐπιστολή and γράμματα. In Robert, *Et. Anat.* 303, μήτε δόγμα συγκλήτου μήτε διάταξις μήτε θεῖα ἐπιστολή, the reference is probably to a *rescriptum* on a specific point rather than an unsolicited letter, though it may be the kind of *generalis epistula* addressed to a number of different persons mentioned by Ulpian (*Dig.* 11.4.1.2) (on the sense of *generalis*, opposed to *personalis*, see Justinian *Inst.* 1.2.6).

The rescript, often containing a legal decision of the emperor, could also be described with terms appropriate to that decision. Thus in a rescript of Antoninus Pius to the *koinon* of Thrace (*Dig.* 49.1.1.2), ἐὰν ἐπιστεῖλη τις ἡμῶν τὰ διὰ ἀντιγράφωμεν ἡμεῖς ὅτιον, ὑπάρξει . . . ἐπικαλεῖσθαι πρὸς τὴν ἀποφάσιν the line between the emperor's *rescriptum* (ἀντιγράφω) and the *sententia* or *constitutio* (ἀπόφασις) (see p. 130) contained in it is impossible to draw. Similarly a precedent which is cited as a διάταξις (*constitutio*) of Hadrian begins with the phrase “*imp. Hadrianus Vitrasiōni Pollioni legato Lugdunensis*,” the standard introductory formula for a rescript.

It would be false to consider that in these cases ἀπόφασις or διάταξις were in any way equivalents of *rescriptum*; the same document can be viewed in two different ways, and hence described by two precise, but not necessarily exclusive, terms. This would be so in Latin documents, without the question of translation intervening.

Mandata

The formal equivalent is ἐντολαῖ. The reference to a βιβλίον ἐντολῶν in Lucian (*Laps.* 13) is decisive, as are such expressions as ἀκολούθως ταῖς ἐντολαῖς (*IGRom.*

4.572) and ἀναλόγως ταῖς τοῦ πέμψαντος ἐντολαῖς (Smallwood 1.231 b). A quotation ἐξ ἐντολῶν of Domitian to a procurator is provided in *IGLSyr.* 5.1998. The equation of the two terms is also illustrated by the ἐντολαι of the senate, composed by Cicero and sent to Antony (App. *BC* 3.61.252); they are called by Cicero *senatus mandata*. Other examples of ἐντολαι include *IGRom.* 4.902, Sherk 11.6, 18.61, Philo *Flacc.* 10.74, Hdn. 3.5.5, Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434) F 27.1, DC 53.15.4, Josephus *AJ* 18.304, and *IGRom.* 4.336.

Both Philo and Josephus use *πρόσταγμα* and *πρόσταξις* for imperial instructions to Herod (*AJ* 15.330) and Petronius (*AJ* 18.279, *Leg.* 31.218), where either the context, or an association with ἐντολή suggests *mandata* rather than simple commands. The sense *mandata* may also be present in the phrase λογιστεύων ἐκ θείας *προστάξεως* (*SEG* 2.410). But in general the use of these two words is not technical; their non-technical uses are discussed below (p. 131).

Edicta

Plutarch (*Marcell.* 24 fin. 312), and a comparison of the bilingual *SB* 1010 with *P. Oxy.* 1201, provide a firm basis for the precise and technical equation of *διάταγμα* and *edictum*.

διάταγμα is employed for the *edicta* of officials of all levels; tribunes (*Plu. Ant.* 5.918); *praefecti* of Egypt (*OGI* 665); proconsuls (*SEG* 19.684); and the emperor (*EJ²* 322).

The *edictum* is recognisable by the form of its introduction, (ο δεῖνα) λέγει or κελεύει (as opposed to a verb such as *κρίνει* in a *decretem*). This pattern may be observed in the edict of Julius Alexander (*OGI* 669) and other texts (*SB* 8072, *IG* 5.1.1147). An *edictum* may be further characterised by its being published (*propone*, cf. *Just. Inst.* 1.2.7), for which Greek employs *τιθημι* or a derivative. *διάταγμα* with this formula may be observed both in literature (e.g., *Hdn.* 7.12.2) and inscriptions (*OGI* 665 II).

An opposition is made in documentary texts between informal and private *γράμματα* or ἐπιστολαι, and the formal and public *διάταγμα*. This is clear in *P. Oxy.* 1408, καὶ δι' ἔτέρων γραμμάτων προστάξας . . . νῦν δὲ διατάγματι βεβαιῶσαι . . . τὴν γρώμην (vv. 11, 14), and in *SEG* 7.135 and *IGRom.* 3.565. In literary works, a similar opposition is made by Philo (*Leg.* 38.301) and Plutarch (*Pomp.* 13.625).

The legal decision or *constitutio* of Caracalla concerning citizenship was then published throughout the world, as in the example we possess (*P. Giss.* 1.40). Hence it may be described legitimately as *τοῦτο τὸ διάταγμα*, as an *edictum*.

Other terms for edicta

Plutarch (*Marcellus* 24) offers *διάγραμμα* as an alternative to *διάταγμα* or the transliteration ἡδικτον, and it is found frequently in his work, a typical example being the futile *διαγράμματα* of Bibulus as consul (*Pomp.* 48.664). Other authors who employ *διάγραμμα* are: Appian, who refers to a *διάγραμμα* of Antony (*BC* 2.126.525) and to the edict of proscription issued by the triumvirs, called *τούτῳ τῷ*

διαγράμματι (BC 4.11.42) and beginning with λέγει; Josephus, one of whose *διαγράμματα* is marked by a characteristic *τιθημι* derivative (AJ 19.160), and another is also called *δάταγμα* (AJ 19.279); and Polybius (22.10.6).

Dionysius suggested *διαγραφή* and *ἐπίταγμα* as translations of *edictum* (5.73.1). *διαγραφή* does not occur elsewhere; but *ἐπίταγμα* also has the sense *edictum* in Appian (BC 2.138.574). Its sense in other cases is rather “orders” or “impositions.” L. Robert is correct in denying the word any official character (*Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406).

δόγμα is employed in *Ev. Luc.* 2.1, for the proclamation establishing a census; the Vulgate has *edictum*. Interestingly, Josephus provides a parallel (BJ 1.393, AJ 14.240) for the use of a word whose sense is that of a “decision” for something closer to an order.

ἔκθεμα is employed for an *edictum* in OGI 664, which is introduced by the characteristic λέγει; the association of the word with the verb *τιθημι* strengthens the equation. Phrynicus’ criticism of the word on literary grounds is confirmed by the fact that it is indeed found in no literary text.

δελτογράφημα seems to refer to an edict in OGI 458.62, and is interpreted in the same sense in an inscription from Aphrodisias by L. Robert, *Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406. The emphasis in this word is on the physical document containing the edict.

The *θέλημα* of Caesar which brought Ignatius to Rome may possibly have been an edict, but probably no more was involved than a military command to a soldier (see p. 131).

πρόγραμμα, the term which Phrynicus suggests as an acceptable replacement for the “barbarous” *ἔκθεμα* is not common, although on two occasions (DC 65.1.4, Philo Flacc. 8.54) it is employed with the characteristic *τιθημι*.

The etymologically related *προγραφή* may occasionally mean *edictum*, but it is basically a general word for a public notice. It is the normal word for the proscription notices of Sulla and the triumvirate.

παράγγελμα and *πρόσταγμα* may include *edictum* in their semantic sphere, but they are essentially non-technical words.

J. H. Oliver’s account of a long text from Athens (*Marcus Aurelius* 35-7) shows that the text is in the form of a letter and is described as an *ἐπιστολή*; but it contains detailed instructions, and so may be viewed as an *edictum*. He views it as a *generalis epistula* (see *Dig.* 11.4). But as it contains the legal resolution of a number of appeals to the emperor, it could be viewed as an imperial *constitutio*. The text is a good illustration of the way such terms may overlap.

Decreta

ἐπίκριμa appears to have been the formal Greek equivalent of *decretum*, though less clearly than in the equation of *δάταγμα* and *edictum*.

The precise sense of “judicial decision” may be observed in the *ἐπίκριμa περὶ ἀσυλίας* of the proconsul Isauricus (*Inscr. Perg.* 8.3.1) or the *ἐπίκριμa περὶ διαφορᾶς* of Pompey’s legate in Cyrene (*JRS* 52, 1962, pp. 99-100). In the second case, *decretum*

occurs in a Latin document which may belong to the same series of enactments, published on p. 98 of the same article. A restoration of L. Robert in a text from Aphrodisias (*Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406) provides an opposition between ἐπίκριμα and words for *edictum*. He reads τὰ φιλάνθρωπα καὶ δελτογράφηματα καὶ ἐπίκριματα. *δελτογράφημα* can only be an *edictum*; *ἐπίκριμα* should be *decretem* to avoid tautology. But in many cases *ἐπίκριμα* is interpreted by many scholars as *edictum*; F. Millar interprets examples in OGI 669.28, *I.Cret.* 1.29.1, p. 305, and Smallwood 1.380 in this way (*JRS* 56, 1966, p. 163). This is probably incorrect, but it illustrates how terms for *decreta* and *edicta* can become confused in scholars' minds. The reason is the fact that the terms may overlap; an *edictum* may embody a judicial decision and hence be described with a term appropriate to such a decision. Petronius' appeal to the Jews (*AJ* 19.305-6) uses both *διάταγμα* and *ἐπίκριμα* for one and the same enactment. In *Cyrene Edict* 4.69, Augustus refers to his own edict, clearly marked as such by the characteristic verb *λέγει*, with the phrase *τοῦ ἡμοῦ ἐπικρίματος*; *ἐπίκριμα* is also used in *Cyrene Edict* 3.59 for the precedent of a decision by Julius.

κρίμα is employed in a few examples in essentially the same way as *ἐπίκριμα*. Josephus (*AJ* 14.321) offers an opposition between decrees (*κρίματα*) and edicts (*διατάγματα*); Bowersock (*Augustus* 161) correctly analyses *κρίμα* in *IG* 9.2.1042 as a "judicial decision" but is wrong to distinguish it from an *ἐπίκριμα*.

διάταξις, which means primarily *constitutio*, may include *decretem* in its range of reference, see below.

Senatorial "decisions" are normally *δόγματα*. The usual Latin term is *consultum*, but *decretem* is also applied; the two words should be viewed as synonymous.¹ The note on *συγκλήτου δόγμα* in the Loeb edition of Josephus, commenting on *AJ* 13.261, in which the two terms are distinguished, is misleading.²

Constitutio

Constitutio is a general term for a judicial decision of the emperor. Its meaning is expressed in Justinian (*Inst.* 1.2.6):

quodcumque igitur imperator per epistulam constituit vel cognoscens decrevit vel edicto praecepit, legem esse constat; haec sunt quae *constitutiones* vocantur.

The Greek word which is used for this specialised term is *διάταξις*. The association of the two words may be seen in *IGRom.* 4.336 and 337. A reference to *constitutionem meam* in the Latin of 336 appears to be taken up by the heading *διάταξις* (*Τραιανοῦ*) of 337.

διάταξις of the emperor quoted as precedent include *P. Strass.* 22, *SIG³* 876 and *BGU* 1022. *διάταξις* of the emperors are frequently quoted as precedent in the *Digest* (e.g., 27.1.2.8, 27.1.15.1, 27.1.15.7).

1. See the careful note of Mommsen, *StR* 3.994, note 3.

2. Josephus, vol. VII, translated by R. Marcus, London, 1943, p. 359 note d.

διατάξεις of persons other than the emperor should be viewed as *decreta*, as in the decision of a proconsul of Macedonia (*JHS* 33, 1913, p. 338). The *διατάξεις* of Pompey and Lucullus confirmed (Plu. *Pomp.* 48) or nullified (Plu. *Lucull.* 36) by the senate may be their *decreta*, or perhaps better, their *acta* in general.

διάταξις may also refer to private dispositions. This may be seen in the case of Vibius Salutaris, whose *διατάξεις* provide benefactions to the city of Ephesus which are ratified (*ἐπικυρώω*) by the *legatus proconsulis* (*Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 481.225). A *διάταξις* of Vedius Pollio confirmed (*συνφυλάττω*) by Augustus is mentioned by Fabius Persicus (Smallwood 1.380.VI.10).

οἰκονόμημα occurs in a diplomatic exchange between Antony and Aphrodisias, in which the Greek community's envoy declared himself satisfied with *τοῖς γεγονόσι* *οἰκονο[μή]μασι* (*EJ*² 299). The sense is not really technical, "with the decisions made" or something similar. Bruns (*FIRA*⁷ 43, p. 185) suggested *constitutio* as a version. This must be only a general translation; obviously, the technical sense of *constitutio* as an *imperial* decision is not involved.

The *ὑπόστασις* of an emperor according to which taxes were halved in Halicarnassus (*Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 892) is a general enough word that *constitutio* may be an appropriate translation; but probably a non-technical sense, such as "plan" may be appropriate (cf. Diodorus Siculus 15.70 et al.).

The edict of Tiberius Alexander (*OGI* 669) describes a policy as *συμφέρειν καὶ ταῖς κυριακαῖς ψῆφοις*: this could most easily be translated as "in conformity with imperial decisions," hence probably *constitutiones*. But Dittenberger in his commentary on the inscription prefers to consider the financial *rationes* of the emperor; this seems a strain on the sense of *ψῆφος*.

Sententia

Still less precise than the *decretem* is the *sententia*, the "point of view" on an issue.

ἀπόφασις is probably the technical translation; *IGRom.* 1.860 has been restored in such a way that it would provide a bilingual text to confirm the meaning. Where the decision is that of an emperor, *constitutio* is the better translation.

βούλημα and *βούλησις* refer not so much to specific *constitutiones* of the emperor as to his general policy or purpose; *sententia* may have this sense, but the words are not technical.

γνώμη refers to the technical sense of *sententia* as the policy proposed by a senator in a senate debate.

An important document dealing with taxes and a dispute between Pergamon and the *publicani* (*IGRom.* 4.262 = Sherk 12) includes a *κρῆμα περὶ τῆς χώρας* (line 20) handed down by a magistrate and his *consilium* on the issues at stake; this is also described in the terms [*γν*]ώμην ἀπεφήνατο ταύτην (line 48). This is more likely to be a *sententia* than a *decretem*, but the line between them is difficult to determine.

Imperium, iussus

Finally, there are a number of words for “command” which do not carry any precise indication of the form of the command, or its constitutional basis beyond the *imperium* of a commanding officer. Clearly, these words can approach the sense of *edictum*, but they are normally less specific.

ἐγκέλενσις is used for the prefect’s and the emperor’s enactments in papyri. It means simply “command” with no technical sense.

ἐπιταγή and *ἐπίταγμα*. The sense *iussus* is confirmed for *ἐπιταγή* in the *Res Gestae* (chapter 8 in the Latin, 4.9 in the Greek version). In general, these words apply to the commands of military commanders to troops, but *ἐπίταγμα* may be used occasionally for *edictum* (see p. 128). L. Robert discusses the use of the word in *Ant. Class.* 35, 1966, p. 406.

πρόσταγμα and *πρόσταξις* have much the same range of meaning; the *Res Gestae* (16.14 in the Greek version) uses *προστάγματα* as an equivalent for *imperia*. On p. 127, the “commands” involved were seen to include *mandata* to a governor. OGI 665, where a *πρόσταγμα* is attached to the copy of a letter, is one of the few examples where a translation *edictum* seems precise and technical. In general these words are not constitutional in nature. When Tiberius denied that Agrippa Postumus was slain *ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ προστάξεως* (DC 57.3.5), he meant no more than “I gave no orders for his death.”

The conclusions of this chapter follow in diagram; the broken line separates the precise technical versions from the variants.

<i>Rescriptum</i>	<i>Mandatum</i>	<i>Edictum</i>	<i>Decretum</i>	<i>Constitutio</i>	<i>Sententia</i>
ἀντιγραφή	ἐντολή	διάταγμα	ἐπίκριψις	διάταξις	ἀπόφασις
ἀπόκριψις	πρόσταγμα	δελτογράφημα	διάταξις	οἰκονόμημα	βούλημα
ἐπιστολή	πρόσταξις	διάγραμμα	κρῆμα	ὑπόστασις	κρῆμα
		διαγραφή		ψήφος	
		δόγμα			
		ἔκθεμα			
		ἐπίταγμα			
		παράγγελμα			
		προγραφή			
		πρόγραμμα			
		πρόσταγμα			

11. *διέπων*: praeses and vice agens

διέπω means basically to “administer,” and may be applied to the current holder of any responsible office. In this way, without very much technical meaning, an

emperor and his associates may be described as *τὴν Ἀρμαίων ἀρχὴν διέποντες* (*Jos. AJ* 15.361), the prefect of the praetorian guard with the words *τὴν ἐπαρχὸν διέπεις* (*IGRom.* 4.598) and a consul in office with the phrase *τὴν ὑπατείαν διέπει* (*Plut. Mar.* 28.421). In this sense, it is employed in one of the versions of the Latin formula *a libellis* etc.) for an imperial secretary (*DC* 61.5.4) (see p. 141).

In a rather more formal way, *διέπω* becomes part of a formula to describe the governor of a province. The fullest version of this formula runs *διέποντος τὴν ἐπαρχίαν τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ὑπατικοῦ, πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ἀντιστρατήγου τῶν Σεβαστῶν* (*IGRom.* 3.6); similar language is used in *AE* 1939.295. Both these are from third-century A.D. Bithynia. *διέπων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν* as a formal expression for the governor is found in Thrace (*IGRom.* 1.785), Moesia (*IGRom.* 1.614, 854, *AE* 1961.86), and Macedonia (*JHS* 33, 1913, p. 337). *διέπων* is also not uncommon as a periphrasis for provincial governors in literature; Josephus applies it to governors of Egypt (*BJ* 4.616, 5.45), Syria (*AJ* 18.150, 19.316) and Judaea (*AJ* 18.29). Philo calls provincial governors as a class *τῶν διεπόντων τὰς ἐπικρατεῖας* (*Flacc.* 12.105), and Plutarch uses the verb once for a governor of Asia (*Caes.* 2.708).

The verb is used in the phrase *διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν* to describe proconsuls of Macedonia (*Delphes* 3.4.47) and the legate of Arabia (*IGRom.* 3.1287). In this phrase *ἡγεμονία* means “governorship” as much as “province,” see p. 137 below.

διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν is applied not infrequently to the *praefectus Aegypti* in papyrus documents. That the phrase refers to the prefect is established by a bilingual text (*P. Oxy.* 1201) which calls the same man *διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν* and *v.p. praefectus Aegypti*.¹

This phrase to describe the prefect should be clearly distinguished from the formula for a vice-prefect, *διέπων τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν* (*P. Oxy.* 2705). The formula *διέπων τὰ κατά . . .* may also be found at lower levels in the Egyptian government, as in Mitteis-Wilcken *Chrest.* 2.88.1, where it is applied to a vice-iuridicus. *διαδέχομαι τὰ κατά . . .* may also be used in Egypt as a formula for deputy or substitute officials, but Josephus’ *διοικῶν τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰουδαίαν* (*AJ* 20.105) appears to refer to an actual governor.

An inscription from Thessalonica provides a non-Egyptian example of *διέπω* for a substitute official, naming a *διασημότατον τριβοῦνον Βατάουων*, *διέποντα τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας* (*AE* 1900.169). This means *vice agens praesidis*, and may be compared with other formulae which employ the phrase *τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας* (*SEG* 16.12, *Ephes.* 3.54). Here also *ἡγεμονία* should be translated “governorship.”

12. *ἐξουσία* and terms for imperium

Like *ἀρχή* (p. 110), *ἐξουσία* may be used in the sense of *magistratus*, and the phrase *κελευσθέντες ὑπὸ τῆς ἐξουσίας* (*DH* 11.32.1) can be understood to mean “by

1. See Arthur Stein, *Die Präfekten von Aegypten in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*, Bern, 1950, p. 143, note 454.

the magistrates.” *ἐξουσία* may be combined with various adjectives in the same way as *ἀρχή* to produce versions of *consulatus*, for example in formulae naming the consuls of the year, such as *τὴν ὑπατον ἐξουσίαν παραλαβόντων* (DH 7.1.1). Similar expressions with *ὑπατικὴ ἐξουσία* are frequent in Dionysius (e.g., 5.70.1, 6.69.1). Quaestors in office are termed *τὴν ταμευτικὴν ἔχοντες ἐξουσίαν* (DH 8.77.1) and the *ὑπηρέται δημάρχων* are described as *νῦν τὴν ἀγορανομικὴν ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντες* (DH 6.95.4). In all these examples *ἐξουσία* should not be forced into a precise sense such as *imperium*, but the phrase should be interpreted as a single unit, meaning “consulship, aedileship” and so on.

Potestas

ἐξουσία clearly has the sense *potestas* in the classic formulation *δημαρχικὴ ἐξουσία*. Plutarch (*Camill.* 1.129) and Diodorus Siculus (14.113) allude to the *ὑπατικὴ ἐξουσία* of the tribunes, generally described in Latin with the phrase *consulari potestate*. In the sphere of civil law, *ἐξουσία* refers to *patria potestas*, as in Philo (*Leg.* 5.28) and Modestinus (*Dig.* 27.1.2.4).

Imperium

But the most frequent meaning of *ἐξουσία* is *imperium*. This is especially important in Cassius Dio, who records the granting of *imperium proconsulare* (*ἀνθυπατικὴ ἐξουσία*) to Sejanus (58.7.4), the *ἀνθύπατος ἐξουσία* granted to Gaius Caesar (55.10.18) and to Augustus in 4 A.D. (55.13.5); a variant *ἀνθυπάτου ἐξουσία* is employed for the *imperium* of Drusus in 12/11 B.C. (54.13.5). Consular *imperium* is mentioned in his account of Augustus acting in 19 B.C. as *ἐπιμελητὴς τρόπων* by employing *ἐξουσίαν τὴν μὴν τῶν τιμητῶν . . . τὴν δὲ τῶν ὑπάτων* (54.10.5), and of games held by Claudius *ὑπάτου ἐξουσίαν λαβών* (60.23.4).

The *imperium* granted to Agrippa in the East is referred to as *ἐξουσίαν μεῖζω* in the *laudatio* of Agrippa given by Augustus, now published as *P. Colon. Inv.* 4701 (ZPE 5, 1970, p. 226). *ἐξουσία* also occurs in a formula in *Cyr. Ed.* 5.113, *ἐπ' ἀρχῆς ή ἐπ' ἐξουσίας τεταγμένος* which appears to represent a Latin *cum magistratu vel imperio* (cf. Suet. *Tib.* 12).

The *imperium* of a ruling emperor is called *ἐξουσία αὐτοτελῆς* by Strabo (6.4.2 fin.), *αὐτοκρατὴς ἐξουσία* by Philo (*Leg.* 4.26, 8.54), *μόναρχος ἐξουσία* by Appian (*Illyr.* 30.88) and *αὐτοκράτωρ ἐξουσία* by Herodian (1.3.1).

According to Appian (*Syr.* 51.256), the governors of Syria were chosen from consulars *ἵνα ἔχοιεν ἐξουσίαν καταλόγου καὶ πολέμου οὐα ὑπατος* i.e., in order that they might have the same *imperium* as consuls.

Other meanings of ἐξουσία

ἐξουσία θαλάμου is applied to the position of the *cubicularius* by Herodian (1.12.3). Obviously there is no technical sense here, the meaning is simply “care of the *cubiculum*.”

Strabo describes how Athenodorus of Tarsus *ἐχρήσατο τῆς δοθείσης ὑπὸ τοῦ*

Καίσαρος ἐξουσίᾳ καὶ ἐξέβαλεν . . . (14.5.14 [674]). It is hardly likely that he actually held *imperium* from Augustus.¹ A parallel may be found in his account of Herod, who βασιλεὺς ἐχρημάτισε, δόντος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ἀντωνίου τὴν ἐξουσίαν (16.2.46 [765]). Herod had no formal Roman *imperium*, but his position as king rested on the support, moral and if necessary physical, of the Roman commanders. “Authority” is probably the appropriate English word; and the “authority” of a petty ruler in Tarsus rested on the same power and favor of the *princeps* without a formal grant of *imperium* being involved.

Other words for *imperium*

ἰσχύς and *ἰσχύεω* are employed by Dio. In fr. 22.2, ἐπιθυμίᾳ τῆς δημάρχων *ἰσχύος* the meaning is closer to *potestas*, but in the grants of *maius imperium*, τὸ πλεῖον *ἰσχύεω* (53.32.5, 54.28.1) the meaning *imperium* is certain.

ἡγεμονία refers frequently to the *imperium* of a military commander. This meaning is important in Plutarch; his account of the appointment of military tribunes stresses that they were appointed εἰς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (Camill. 1.129), τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας παράσημα (Ant. 33.931) clearly represents the *insignia imperii*, and ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένος (Ant. 42.935) or simple ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας (Sert. 26.581, Cic. 45.883) are used for the Latin *cum imperio*. In the *Praecepta Gerenda Reipublicae* (14.810), Cato is reported to have urged Pompey to παραδοῦναι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, resign his *imperium*. Among other authors who use *ἡγεμονία* in this sense are Dio Cassius, who calls Pompey's *imperium* against the pirates ἡγεμονίᾳ τῆς θαλάσσης (36.36a), and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who provides an account of the mechanism of an *interregnum*, παρεδίδον ὁ πρῶτος ἄρξας τῷ δευτέρῳ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν (2.57.2). Here Livy's version (1.17.6) confirms the translation *imperium*.

ἀξιώμα is sometimes used for *imperium*, with ἐπ' ἀξιώματος representing *cum imperio*, but the sense is not found in documentary sources, and cannot always be distinguished from the meaning *dignitas*.

δύναμις and *δυναστεία* may occasionally border on the meaning *imperium*, as in Appian BC 2.36. But etymology supports the more common equation with *potestas*.

κῦρος is used by Dio alone for the *imperium* of an emperor or of an ordinary commander (53.14.5, 17.1); the use of *κυρία* in Polybius' account of the Roman constitution (6.13.1, 15.6) is obviously very similar in sense, though *imperium* is not usually the best translation.

It should be stressed that none of these words have clearly the precise meaning of Roman *imperium*; the fact that *ἐξουσία*, which comes closest to being a precise and technical term, is also acceptable as a translation of *potestas* is characteristic. The use of any one of these Greek terms is not, in itself, a guarantee of independent *imperium*.

1. Bowersock, *Augustus* 39, speaks of a “special *imperium*.” “Special” perhaps indicates the constitu-

tional problems involved in such a view. So technical a sense need not in fact apply.

13. ἐπαρχεία: provincia

ἐπαρχεία, with the slight variant *ἡ ἐπαρχεῖος* (i.e. *χώρα*), is the standard equivalent for *provincia*.

The equation is made certain by a bilingual text of 78 B.C. (*IG* 14.951 = Sherk 22), where *οἵτινες Ἀσίαν Μακεδονίαν ἐπαρχείας διακατέχοντων* is equivalent to *qui Asiam Macedoniam provincias optinent*. The formula used in this example recurs in *Cyr. Ed.* 4.66 and *SEG* 20.786. Another bilingual text (*IGRom.* 1.402) has *ἄρξας ἐπαρχείου Νομούδιας* as the equivalent of *praeses provinciae Numidiae*.

ἐπαρχεία is employed frequently in the official titulature of provincial governors, especially in the North-East (Thrace, Moesia, Pannonia) of the empire. A typical formula is *ἱπατεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχείας Γ. Καίκων Λάργουν, πρεσβ(ευτοῦ) Σεβ(αστῶν) ἀντιστρατήγου* (*IGRom.* 1.741); other examples may be found in *IGRom.* 1.685, *IGBulg.* 616, *SIG³* 888.1.46.

ἐπαρχεία is common in all regions. The expression *γ' ἐπαρχίαι* for the combined province Cilicia-Isauria-Lycaonia (*AE* 1954.6, 8) deserves special notice.

In the bilingual text *IGRom.* 3.676 ἐπαρχεία *Λυκίας* is equivalent to *regio Lyciaca*. Elsewhere the districts of the procurators for tax purposes are called *ῥεγιών* (*OGI* 526, *IGRom.* 3.1.1502) or *περίοδος* *ZPE* 7, 1971, p. 63.

The relationship of ἐπαρχος and ἐπαρχεία suggests that ἐπαρχεία may mean "jurisdiction" "office of a *praefectus*." *LSJ*⁹ s.v. gives this interpretation to *IG* 12.3.326.32, *ἀξιοχρέου τῆς ἐπαρχείας ἡμῶν [ἀ]νθυπάτου*, where *provincia* makes perfectly good sense. Sophocles' lexicon interprets a phrase in Epictetus *καν ἐπαρχείας ἔνεκα καν ἴπατείας* as meaning *praefectura*, but once again, there is no reason why the normal meaning *provincia* should not apply. In *P. Mich. Inv.* 2964 *verso* (*ZPE* 6, 1970, p. 273), the editor interprets the phrase *τῶν προεστωτῶν τῆς ἐπαρχίας* as referring to the office of *praefectus* of Egypt; but *ἱγεμονία* was usual in this sense (see p. 146) and *provincia* could be understood just as well as *praefectura*.

The phrase [*ἐπαρχείας ἡξιωμένος*] is restored in *MAMA* 6.97; if correctly restored, the sense must certainly be "prefectships;" but there is in fact no justification for the restoration. L. Robert's comments on the inscription (*Hell.* 3.11 p. 20) do not include a discussion of ἐπαρχεία.

There remains the expression in *Inscr. Mus. Leyden* 57 [*ὅς ἀν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπαρχείας* *η* (line 9), and *εἴ τινες δημόσιοι τόποι ἐν πόλεσσι η [- π]όλεως ἐκάστης ἐπαρχείας* (line 4)]. In a recent article Oliver argued that it was impossible to use *ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπαρχείας* to mean a provincial governor, and on the basis of a number of unidentified ἐπαρχοι in Asia Minor, proposed that ἐπαρχεία should be understood to mean a special *praefectura*, comparable to the role of the *praefectus iure dicundo* of a Roman community.¹ The main argument to be presented against this is one of consistency; ἐπαρχεία means *provincia* in all official documents, and any other

1. J. H. Oliver, "The Main Problem of the Augustus Inscription from Cyme," *GRBS* 3, 1963, pp. 115-122; see also *AJP* 84, 1963, pp. 162-5.

interpretation is unlikely precisely because it produces confusion for the reader. If the text can in fact be translated adequately with the sense *provincia* this interpretation should be preferred.

There is in fact no problem. If in line 4, ἐκάστης is read with ἐπαρχείας rather than πόλεως, the text can be interpreted without difficulty: “whatever public lands there are in the cities or city [? lands] of each province.” In line 9, “whoever is in charge of the (relevant) province” makes good sense without forcing the Greek. This interpretation makes the document a general enactment rather than special legislation for Kyme and Asia, and the need for special prefectures is removed.²

ἔθνος

In a bilingual inscription from Thrace (*IGRom.* 1.712), ἡγούμενος τοῦ ἔθνους is the equivalent of *leg. Aug. pr. pr.* The same phrase is used in a rescript of Septimius Severus (*SB* 9526), dealing with the prefect of Egypt, for a proconsul of Asia (*AE* 1953.90), and in a rescript of Severus Alexander (*P. Oxy.* 2104). ἡγεμὼν τοῦ ἔθνους is also frequent, and may be applied to a proconsul of Asia (Smallwood 2.72 a) or a legate of Lycia, as in the Opramoas inscription (*IGRom.* 3.739).³ ἐπίτροποι and ἡγούμενοι τῶν ἔθνῶν are mentioned in a rescript of Severus Alexander (*Dig.* 49.1.25).

ἔθνος occurs in contexts other than the titles of governors. *AE* 1961.24, a rescript, stresses the practice ἐν ἄλλοις ἔθνεσσι; *MAMA* 8.508 speaks of a man ἀναστραφέντα ἐν τῷ . . . Ασίᾳ ἔθνει.

In the authors, ᔁθνος is a common version of *provincia*. Cassius Dio is especially fond of the word, especially in the phrase ἡγεμονία ἔθνους, “governorship of a province” (43.47.5, et al.). The same expression is employed by Dio in his account of the Augustan division of the provinces (53.12).

Governors are termed ἡγεμόνες ἔθνῶν in Appian (*BC* 1.38, 2.17) and Herodian (1.10.3). Herodian speaks of ἐξουσία ἔθνῶν to convey something of the older sense of *provincia* as “sphere of influence.” ᔁθνος is used also by Josephus (e.g. *AJ* 18.1.1), Lucian (e.g. *Apol.* 12.722), and Philostratus (*VA* 5.36.221).

ἔθνος appears as an acceptable, but less technical and formal, version of *provincia* than ἐπαρχεία. The difference may be seen in *IGRom.* 1.153, in which an athlete speaks of victories ἐν ἔθνεσι τρισώ (Italy, Hellas, Asia); strictly speaking *provincia* or ἐπαρχεία would not be used for Italy, any more than a formal text would speak of the province of Achaea as *Hellas*.

ἔθνος lacks the connotations of “sphere of influence” that Latin *provincia* has, and that sense has to be carried by an additional word, such as ἡγεμονία.

The examples of ἀρχή for *provincia* are discussed above, p. 110. This word concentrates on the sense “governorship” more than the purely geographical aspects of *provincia*.

2. See F. Millar, “The Emperor, the Senate, and the Provinces,” *JRS* 56, 1966, pp. 156-160.

3. The frequent use of ᔁθνος in Lycian inscriptions

such as *IGRom.* 3.464 may be a retention from the independent ᔁθνος τῶν Λυκίων.

ηγεμονία

The basic meaning may be seen in *ηγεμονία ἐθνῶν* and similar phrases, namely “command, position as a *ἡγεμών*.” A distinction may be made between those examples where Latin *provincia* is a suitable translation and those where it is not, but the Greek word itself is not capable of maintaining the difference.

There are some examples where the more geographical senses of *provincia* may possibly be seen, e.g. Philo (*Leg.* 34.259) and Dio (52.21.8) where a *ἡγεμονία* is described as *μεγάλη*, conceivably “large” in area as well as “great” in responsibility.

But the meaning “governorship” is the important one, and is clearly involved in the following examples: *διαδεχόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ηγεμονίαν* (*BGU* 1.727), *ἡ ηγεμονία τῆς Γερμανίας* (*DC* 56.18.3), *ἐμπεπιστευμένος τὴν Ἰλλυρίδος ηγεμονίαν* (*Hdn.* 6.7.2), *τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὴν ηγεμονίαν προστάγμασι* (*Plu. Cat. Maj.* 6.339).

ἐπικρατεία is best seen in a Roman context in *IG* 12.2.35 D, where Rome and Mitylene agree that neither will allow the other’s enemies passage *διὰ τοῦ ιδίου ἀγροῦ καὶ τῆς ιδίας ἐπικρατείας*. “Territory” or “land under its control” is the meaning, and one which underlies the uses of *ἐπικρατεία* in reference to Rome, *imperium Romanum* and *provincia*. The examples where the word clearly means *provincia* are primarily from Philo; others (such as *Str. 2.3.4*, *Arr. Periplous* 17.2, *Jos. Vit.* 126) are capable of either interpretation.

νομός might not seem *prima facie* to be unfitting as a version of Roman *provincia*, but its specific reference to Egyptian local administration is probably sufficient to account for its not being extensively used in other contexts. It is of interest to note that the Egyptian *nomi* are called *praefecturae (oppidum)* in the Latin of Pliny (*HN* 5.9.49). It is clear that for Dio Cassius, who did use the word, *νομός* was not an exact version of *provincia*, since he used it to apply to Italy (48.12.5). The sense “area of jurisdiction” naturally may include provinces (e.g. 36.50.3, 60.17.3), but is not limited to them.

Those writers for whom *στρατηγός* is an appropriate term for “provincial governor” can correspondingly use *στρατηγία* for *provincia* (see pp. 156-58).

The fullest meaning of the word is found only in Appian, as when he states that Cilicia *περιῆλθεν εἰς στρατηγίαν* (*Mith.* 105.496), gained provincial status. Otherwise the meaning is rather “provincial governorship,” as in Josephus, *ἔργα μεγάλα δράσας κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν* (*AJ* 14.104), and Plutarch, *ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ στρατηγίας* (*Cat. Min.* 31.3.774). Appian’s phrase *τῶν ἐθνῶν ἡ στρατηγία* (*BC* 3.6.20) parallels *ηγεμονία ἐθνῶν* in other writers.

In the official language of inscriptions *στρατηγία* is reserved for subdivisions of provinces, such as those of Thrace (*IGBulg.* 2338, *SEG* 16.415, *Ptol.* 3.11.6), where Pliny also employs *strategia* (*HN* 4.11.40). Note also *HN* 6.9.27, “Armenia dividitur in praefecturas quas *strategias* vocant.”

Strabo employs *μερίς* for the three provinces of Gaul (4.3.1), but the sense is not technical, but rather the familiar *tres partes* of Caesar (*BG* 1.1). Elsewhere in Strabo, the word is used for a subdivision of a country or province, a sense which is

technical and official in the case of the *regiones* of Macedonia (*Act. Apost.* 16.12, SEG 26.391) and possibly Italy.

ὑπαρχεία appears to be used for *provincia* in the *laudatio* of Augustus for Agrippa, *P. Colon. inv.* 4701 (ZPE 5, 1970, p. 225), εἰς ἃς δήποτέ σε ὑπαρχείας τὰ κοινὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐφέλκουτο, a sense that is unparalleled except in passages of Strabo (4.1.6 [181], 4.1.9 [184]) where the manuscript reading ὑπαρχία has been changed to ἐπαρχία since Corais. The uses of ὑπαρχος do not provide a real parallel. If the reading is correct, it must be added to the list of individualisms in documents of Augustus (see p. 14); but it may simply be a scribal error for ἐπαρχεία, see ZPE 7, 1970, p. 230.

14. ἐπαρχος: praefectus

ἐπαρχος appears in all periods and in all types of documents as the equivalent of *praefectus*; it has no other Roman meaning, although other words may be applied to *praefecti*. The following are the main types of *praefectus*.

<i>Praefectus Aegypti</i>	<i>Praefectus fabrum</i>
ἐπαρχος Αἴγυπτου	ἐπαρχος ἀρχιτεκτόνων
<i>Praefectus aerarii</i>	<i>Praefectus tectonum</i>
ἐπαρχος αἰραρίου	ἐπαρχος τεχνιτῶν
ἐπαρχος ταμιείου	ἐπαρχος χειροτεχνῶν
<i>Praefectus alae</i>	<i>Praefectus frumenti dandi</i>
ἐπαρχος ἄλης	ἐπαρχος σιτηρεσίου
<i>Praefectus alimentorum</i>	ἐπαρχος σιτομετρίου
ἐπαρχος ἀλεψέντων	ἐπαρχος σίτου δόσεως
<i>Praefectus annonae</i>	<i>Praefectus legionis</i>
ἐπαρχος ἀγορᾶς	ἐπαρχος λεγιώνος
ἐπαρχος εὐθηνίας	ἐπαρχος τάγματος
ἐπαρχος ὁ σῖτον ἐπισκοπῶν	
<i>Praefectus castrorum</i>	<i>Praefectus praetorio</i>
ἐπαρχος κάστρων	ἐπαρχος τῆς αὐλῆς
ἐπαρχος στρατοπέδων SB 9256.11.48	ἐπαρχος τῶν δορυφόρων
<i>Praefectus classis</i>	ἐπαρχος πραιτωρίου
ἐπαρχος κλάσσης	ἐπαρχος στρατευμάτων
ἐπαρχος στόλου	ἐπαρχος στρατοπέδων
<i>Praefectus cohortis</i>	<i>Praefectus vehicularum</i>
ἐπαρχος σπείρης	ἐπαρχος οὐεικούλων
ἐπαρχος χώρτης	ἐπαρχος ὄχημάτων

<i>Praefectus vigilum</i>	
ἐπαρχος ὁ νυκτοφύλακῶν	
ἐπαρχος οὐγούλων	
<i>Praefectus urbi</i>	
ἐπαρχος τῆς πατρίδος	
ἐπαρχος πόλεως	
ἐπαρχος Ἀράβης	

<i>Praefecti alii</i>	
ἐπαρχος ὄρους βερενείκης <i>IGRom.</i> 1.1183	
ἐπαρχος Μεσοποταμίας <i>IGRom.</i> 3.1201-2	

There are a number of cases where *ἐπαρχος* is used alone for a particular Roman prefecture. The most obvious case, that of the prefect of Egypt in most papyrus documents, does not require further discussion, but others are less clear.

ἐπαρχος is used often alone for the *praefectus praetorio*, as *ὑπαρχος* is at a later date. In certain inscriptions, this sense is strengthened by the use of the honorary epithet *ἐξοχώτατος* (*IG* 5.1.538, *OGI* 640). Other examples of *ἐπαρχος* alone for the praetorian prefect include *IGRom.* 4.598 and *AE* 1955.260. In literary authors, the most important examples are in Plutarch (*Galba* 8.1056, *Otho* 3.1067, 18.1075), Herodian (1.9.10, 2.1.5, 4.14.2) and Dio Cassius (60.23.2, 71.5.2, 78.11.3).

Other *ἐπαρχοι* are less easy to identify. I list a few of the more interesting ones.

(1) In a bilingual inscription (*IGRom.* 3.83) *ἐπαρχος δις εἰς τὸ αἰράριον φερόμενος* corresponds to the Latin *praef. fab. . . delatus*.

(2) *ἐπαρχοι* named in various inscriptions from the Greek islands (*IG* 12.5.841, *Inscr. Délos* 1826) are most plausibly *praefecti classis*.¹

(3) An *ἐπαρχος* who *χρυσοχόα . . . ἐποίησα* in a verse inscription (*IGRom.* 4.608) is presumably *praefectus metallorum*.

(4) Flamininus, *ἐπαρχος τῆς περὶ Τάραντος χώρας* as he is named in Plutarch (*Flam.* 1.369) is described in Livy in the following terms (29.13.6), *pro praetore . . . cum vetere praesidio obtineret*. Some such term as *praefectus praesidio* might resolve the difference between the two traditions, but they appear to give different titles to the same position.²

(5) In a letter of a legate of Moesia (Smallwood 1.384), the official states that a course of action *ἔσται ἐπιμέλες . . . τῷ ἐπάρχῳ*, supplying his name; later another *praefectus*, *Ἀσιατικὸς ὁ ἐπαρχος* is named. These men are presumably military officers of the legate, *praefecti equitum* or something similar.

(6) *IG* 2².1092, from Eleusis, has the heading *ἀπόφασις ἐπάρχου· Σεβῆρος (εἰπεν)*. The logical reference for such a document would be to a *praefectus praetorio*, the office for which *ἐπαρχος* alone is most frequent. But no Severus is known to have held that office in the second century, to which the document has been assigned on epigraphical grounds. Oliver originally proposed to understand a reference to Iulius

1. See Broughton *MRR* I, p. 577, sub anno 100 a.; II, p. 134, sub anno 69 a.

2. Broughton *MRR* I, p. 303, sub anno 205 a., lists

him as a promagistrate and does not consider the meaning of *ἐπαρχος*.

Severus of Ancyra, *praefectus aerario* at the right period.³ But the use of ἐπαρχος alone for this office is without parallel, and one fails to see why a *praefectus aerario* should be involved with legal problems at Eleusis or why, if Severus was chosen as an eminent official to serve as arbitrator, this of all his offices should have been the one named on the stone. More recently, Oliver suggested instead a special judgeship, a kind of *praefectus iure dicundo* to explain this ἐπαρχος and the inscriptions of M. Aeficius Calvinus, known as ἐπαρχος from a number of cities.⁴ It remains open to question whether ἐπαρχος is in itself sufficient indication for such an office, for which terms such as *iuridicus* or *corrector* seem much more appropriate. The status of Severus and others should be left undetermined, but the possibility of quite lowly *praefecti*, possibly of a military type, should not be overlooked.

(7) A *praefectus* left in control of a city by M. Terentius Lucullus may be named in an inscription discussed in *Bull. Epig.* 1952 no. 87, p. 136 f. Again, this is a prefecture of an essentially military type.

(8) The *lex Delphica de piratis persequendis* (*Delphes* 3.4.37 C) provides a reference to ἀρχοντες οἴτως νῦν εἰσί, ἐκτὸς τῶν δημάρχων καὶ ἐπάρχων. In a document of about 100 B.C., *praefecti* are viewed as ἀρχοντες and coupled with the tribunes in being excluded from the activity described. Who were they? The great imperial prefectures were explicitly *not magistratus*.⁵ But whether this applied to the republican prefectures is not clear. Among the normal magistracies which carried the title *praefectus* were the *praefecti Capuam Cumas*, administrators of Campania, and the *praefectus urbi* appointed during the Latin festival. Neither seems to make any sense in this passage. Another possibility is a military prefecture; Polybius had used ἀρχοντες for the *praefecti* of allied troops. Such essentially military figures might with the tribunes have been considered sufficiently different from other officials of the state that their exclusion might be appropriate in this particular case. Certainly the solution must be found among attested *praefecti*; Colin's suggestion in the *Delphes* publication of the document (3.4. p. 45, note 5), that ἐπαρχος may mean "provincial governor" by a kind of extrapolation from ἐπαρχεία, must be rejected.

15. ἐπι: ab (epistulis etc.)

The imperial civil service, whose officials are described in Latin with the preposition *ab*, provides another good example of the difference between literary and official usage. In official and documentary texts, these positions tend to be expressed through a preposition, as in Latin; literary authors tend to produce descriptive parentheses rather than attempt a close version of the Latin.

3. J. H. Oliver, *The Ruling Power (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 43.2), Philadelphia, 1953, p. 967.

4. J. H. Oliver, "Augustan, Flavian and Hellenistic *Praefecti*," *AJP* 84, 1963, pp. 162-5. Aeficius, probably the *Eficius Calvinus eques R. praedives* of Sueton-

ius, *Gram.* 3 is named at Samos (*IGRom.* 4.1714), Athens (*IG* 2².4243) and Pergamon (*Ath. Mitt.* 1960.140).

5. *Digest* 1.2.33: "nam *praefectus annonae* et *vigilum* non sunt *magistratus* sed extra ordinem utilitatis causa constituti sunt."

Prepositions

The transliteration *ἀ*, *ἀβ* is late and rare.

ἀπό, influenced directly by Latin *ab*, is not common, at least in part because *ἀπό* was also frequently used to cover the Latin *ex* to describe a person retired from the position named. The most notable examples of *ἀπό* for *ab* are:

- ἀπὸ τῶν ἀπολαύσεων: a voluptatibus
- ἀπὸ λόγων: a rationibus
- ἀπὸ χερός: a manu

ἐξ is used only once to express the Latin *ab* (OGI 543).

The most common formula was to employ *ἐπί* with the genitive. This usage was already found in Greek in the bureaucracy of the Hellenistic monarchies, e.g., *τεταγμένος ἐπὶ ἀπορρήτων κτλ.* in Pontus (*Inscr. Délos* 1571-3), *ἐπὶ κοιτῶνος* of the Seleucids (*Inscr. Délos* 1547).

The following examples of *ἐπί* may be observed in documents with Roman reference:

ἐπὶ ἄκτων: ab actis	ἐπὶ κοιτῶνος: a cubiculo
ἐπὶ ἀποκριμάτων: a responsis, rescriptis	ἐπὶ κωδικίλλων: a codicillis
ἐπὶ βαλανείων: a balneis	ἐπὶ λούδων: a ludis
ἐπὶ βιβλιδίων: a libellis	ἐπὶ παιδείας: a studiis
ἐπὶ διαγνώσεων: a cognitionibus	ἐπὶ πρεσβειῶν: a legationibus
ἐπὶ ἐπιστολῶν: ab epistulis	ἐπὶ στατιωνῶν: a stationibus
ἐπὶ κήνσων: a censibus	ἐπὶ ὑπομνημάτων: ab actis

The use of *πρός* for *ab* is an idiosyncracy of Philo (*Leg.* 34.259).

Periphrases

The most common method is to employ a neutral verb such as *πιστεύομαι*. Examples are mostly from literature, and include:

διάγω (ἐπιστολάς)	ἐγχειρίζομαι (τῷσεις)	πιστεύομαι (ἐπιστολάς)
διέπω (βιβλία)	ἐπιστατέω (ἐπιστολῶν)	προσταμαι (θαλάμου)
διοικέω (ἐπιστολάς)	ἐπιτάσσομαι (ἐπιστολαῖς)	τάσσομαι (ἐπιτηδείων)

A similar method links these verbs with nouns of equally general meaning. The whole phrase thus has the meaning *curam habere* (*epistularum* etc.). Typical examples are:

ἐξήγησω πεπιστευμένος (ἐπιστολῶν)	τάξω ἐπιτετραμμένος (ἐπιστολῶν)
πίστω ἐπιτεταγμένος (σώματος)	φροντίδα ἔχων (κοιτῶνος)
προστασίαν ἐπιτετραμμένος (λόγων)	διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων (ἐπιστολάς)

Versions with nouns

There are two different types of noun employed. One is the neutral, general noun, comparable to the verbs discussed above, such as *προστάτης ἐπιστολῶν* in Philostratus (*VS* 1.22.3 [524]).

The other is a specific agent-noun, such as *γραμματεύς* or *ἐπιστολεύς* for *ab epistulis*, *κοιτωνίτης* or *πρόκοπος* for *a cubiculo*. Occasionally semi-Latin nouns such as *κομμενταρησίων* and *κωδικάριος* are formed for this purpose.

Other means

Philostratus discusses appointments to the position *ab epistulis* with the simple formulae *δεδωκότος ἐπιστέλλεω* (*VS* 2.5.3 [571]), and *ἐψηφίσατο ἐπιστολάς* (*VS* 2.10.6 [590]).

16. *ἐπίτροπος*: procurator*Governing (praesidial) procurators¹*

ἐπίτροπος is not commonly employed for these officials, though there are exceptions. An *ἐπίτροπος Σεβαστοῦ* is honored by the *strategi* of Thrace under Claudius (Smallwood 1.260); it is important to note that he is not called *ἐπίτροπος Θράκης*. At a much later date (probably c. 250), there is recorded a *ἡγεμών καὶ ἐπίτροπος* of the Maritime Alps (*IGRom.* 1.10); the equivalent title, *procurator et praeses* occurs in Latin for procurators of his type.² An *ἐπίτροπος Νωρικοῦ* named in *AE* 1941.63 might appear to be another example, but Pflaum has analysed his career and classified him as a normal financial procurator.³

The discovery of an inscription naming Pilate *praefectus Iudeae*⁴ has given a new importance to the terms used for the equestrian governors of Judaea by the authors of the New Testament, and by Josephus and Philo. An attempt has been made to make the various terms in these authors reflect the change in Latin sources from *praefectus* to *procurator*, a change supported by one possible inscriptional *ἐπίτροπος Ἰουδαίας*, Felix;⁵ Josephus' alternation between *ἐπαρχος* (*BJ* 6.305) and *ἐπίτροπος* (*BJ* 6.238) is viewed as important in this connection. The authors are in fact of little use in solving the question of the change of titulature. *ἡγεμών*, the term used by the authors of the New Testament and once (*AJ* 18.55) by Josephus, is used in a manner comparable to its frequent application to the governor of Egypt. *ἐπίτροπος*, the term most often used by Josephus, is also applied to the *praefectus* of Egypt and the *legatus* of Syria. *ὑπαρχος*, which Philo applies once to Pilate (*Leg.* 38.299), is used equally indiscriminately for a wide range of officials; and other words which these authors employ (*διοικῶν, ἐπιμελητῆς, προεστώς*) have an equally wide

1. The classification of types of procurator follows F. Millar, *Historia* 13, 1964, pp. 180-187.

2. See F. Millar, *Historia* 14, 1965, p. 364.

3. H.-G. Pflaum, *Carrières*, p. 312.

4. *Rend. Inst. Lomb. Class. Lett.* 95, 1962, pp.

419-434.

5. A. Degrassi, *Att. Acc. Naz. Linc. Rend. Mor.* Ser. 8, 19, 1964, pp. 59-65; *Israel Exploration Journal* 16, 1966, p. 259.

range of reference. It is unlikely therefore that any term used by these authors for the governor of Judaea reflects his precise title or any change in it. It should be recalled finally that the *praefectus* of Egypt, about whose title there is no doubt, is called by the emperor Claudius in a letter (Smallwood 1.370.43) ὁ ἐπίτροπός μου.

Procurators in imperial provinces

This type of ἐπίτροπος was classically defined for Greek readers in Strabo's account of the Spanish provinces (3.4.20 fin. [167]). A long and typical career of such positions is set out in *IGRom.* 1.1107 with ἐπίτροπος abbreviated after the first example.

Specialised procurators

Good examples are the ἐπίτροπος ἄρκης Λιουιανῆς (*IGRom.* 4.1204), an ἐπίτροπος ὀχημάτων (*IGRom.* 3.181), and the ἐπίτροπος τῶν ἐν Πώμῃ ὑδάτων (*AE* 1947.89).

Imperial procurators in senatorial provinces

Typical instances are ἐπίτροπος . . . ἐπα[ρχείας] Σικε[λίας] καὶ τῶν . . . συντελούντων (*IGRom.* 3.487), and ἐπίτροπος Ἀσίας (Str. 13.2.3 [618]).

Procurators of imperial estates

προεστῶς τῶν μετάλλων ἐπίτροπος Καισαρος (Galen 14K 7), ἐπίτροπος χώρας ὑπερλιμιτανῆς (*IGRom.* 3.70), ἐπίτροπος Ιαμνείας (Jos. AJ 18.158), and ἐπίτροπος ἀργυρορυκῶν Παννονικῶν (*AE* 1915.46).

There are a number of other terms, almost entirely restricted to literary sources, that may be applied to procurators.

διοικητής is used by Strabo for procurators in Egypt and Sicily; the word is also used for financial agents of other persons, a notable example being Antony's agent at Corinth, Theophilus (Plu. Ant. 67).

Philo uses the complex form φόρων ἐκλογεύς (*Leg.* 30.199), for what appears to be the procurator of an imperial estate, according to a plausible textual emendation suggested in Smallwood's edition *ad loc.* In Cassius Dio ἐκλογεύς is used for more straightforward procurators (52.28.6) and the verb ἐκλέγω is used to explain ἐπίτροπος (53.15.3).

προκουράτωρ and προνοητής refer to procurators of private individuals, as does φροντιστής for an agent of Drusus Caesar. χειριστής is applied to imperial procurators in the Rhosus document (*IGLSyr.* 718.33), but elsewhere it describes minor agents of Egyptian officials.

It appears that once ἐπίτροπος becomes established as the correct term for imperial procurators it becomes increasingly less used for the agents of private persons, although it never loses its function in civil law (for a guardian or *tutor*). Conversely other terms such as διοικητής which would be perfectly suitable for imperial procurators come to be restricted, even in literary texts, to the procurators of private persons.

17. ἡγεμών, ἡγέομαι: *praeses*, *princeps* etc.

The use of ἡγεμών and related forms (such as ἡγέομαι, ἡγεμονία, ἡγεμονεύω and ἡγεμονικός) may at first appear so varied in the Roman context as to deny the word any precise constitutional reference. Closer investigation, however, reveals that the uses of ἡγεμών are limited and fall into a relatively small number of distinct classes: (1) *princeps*; (2) *praefectus Aegypti*; (3) *legatus* (whether of a province or of a legion); (4) *praeses*, provincial governor in a broad sense; (5) subordinate military positions; and (6) urban magistracies. A further meaning (7) “Roman Empire” occurs in some of the related forms. The first three meanings are employed in a precise official way.

Princeps

ἡγεμών is a natural equivalent for the politically sensitive term *princeps*. Philip III's position as ἡγεμών of the League of Corinth (see *IG* 2².236) need not have been the specific example that led to the use of the term, but does indicate that ἡγεμών included in its sphere of semantic reference some of the nuances of Latin *princeps*.

It should be observed however that uses of *princeps* other than for the emperor were not normally expressed by ἡγεμών; the *princeps senatus* is usually covered by πρόκριτος or πρῶτος; military *principes* by πρόκριτος or even πρύγκεψ; while examples of ἡγεμών νεότητος (*Mon. Anc. Gr.* 7.18, *Inscr. Brit. Mus.* 892, *IGRom.* 4.66-8) are in contexts which suggest influence by the use of ἡγεμών for the emperor.

It is clear that ἡγεμών is an Augustan word, and examples of it referring to the *princeps* may be found, not only in the *Res Gestae* (*Mon. Anc. Gr.* 7.9, 16.7), but also in the *Cyr. Ed.*, in which the *senatusconsultum* discusses matters περὶ ὧν αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Σεβαστός, ἡγεμών ἡμέτερος has taken a position (5.86). A decree of Sardis of Augustan date (*IGRom.* 4.1756) speaks of πρεσβεῖαι πρὸς Σεβαστὸν καὶ . . . τοὺς λοιποὺς ἡγεμόνας (v. 73) meaning presumably the rest of the Augustan court (though a reference to the senate, or the consuls, cannot be totally ruled out). Later in time, a letter of Claudius (Smallwood 1.370) gives precedents τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνων (v. 58), but also τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ Σεβαστῶν (v. 68). There is very similar language in the Isthmian oration of Nero (*IG* 7.2713), in which he claims πόλεις ἄλλοι ἡλευθέρωσαν ἡγεμόνες, Νέρων . . . μόνος καὶ ἐπαρχείας; but elsewhere in the speech he, too, speaks of οἱ πρότεροι Σεβαστοί. The decree of Fabius Persicus (Smallwood 1.380, dated to 44 A.D.), is described as following τῷ ὑποδείγματι τοῦ . . . δικαιοτάτου ἡγεμόνος (II.12). The law at Gythion establishing imperial games (*EJ*² 102a) institutes celebrations for τῆς τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ θεῶν σωτηρίας (v. 29); here, as at Sardis a little earlier, the reference should be to the imperial court.

ἡγεμών in the sense of *princeps* hardly survives the Julio-Claudian period in official documents, and already it is competing with Σεβαστός as a general word for the emperor. By the second century, it had lost the battle to αὐτοκράτωρ (see p. 119 above).

ἡγεμών for *princeps* is frequent in the authors. It is a term favored by Strabo, who mentions Tiberius as ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἡγεμών (13.4.8) and describes the imperial provinces as ἀποδειχθεισῶν τῷ ἡγεμόνι τῶν Πρωταίων (3.4.20). ἡγεμών occurs in the Jewish writers: Philo informs us that letters from provincial governors enjoy immediate παρ' ἡγεμόνι δικαιάγνωσιν (*Flacc.* 12.100); Gaius is called ἀποδειχθεὶς ἡγεμών (*Leg.* 6.32); the possibility is mentioned of Tiberius Gemellus being made μόνος ἡγεμών (4.66-8.24). In the case of Josephus, Caesar is called ὁ Πρωταῖον ἡγεμών (*BJ* 1.198) and Tiberius (*AJ* 18.217) and Claudius (*AJ* 19.164) are also termed ἡγεμών.

After this ἡγεμών occurs in Plutarch, twice of Galba (*Galba* 17.1060c, 18.1060f), and once in a general sense (*Cic.* 2). Later still, ἡγεμών is to be found only in Aristides, not surprisingly in the speech *To Rome* (26K 29, 39).¹

Derivatives

ἡγεμονεύω in the sense “being *princeps*” is restricted to Josephus.

ἡγεμονία is also common in Josephus to refer to the *princeps*, but it also occurs in *Ev. Luc.* 3.1, and in Plutarch, πέντε αὐτοκρατόρων ἡγεμονίας (*Galba* 29). According to *IG* 7.2711, Gaius’ ἡγεμονία ἐπέλαμψεν (v. 60) on the waiting world; the ἡγεμονία of Gaius is recorded also in Philo (*Flacc.* 2.11) and Smallwood 1.33. Vespasian refers to events [ὑπ' ἐ]μὴν ἡγεμονίαν (McCrumb-Woodhead 458) and Claudius to practice ἄχρι τῆς ἐμῆς ἡγεμονίας (Smallwood 1.370.43). The *annus imperii* is expressed by ἔτος ἡγεμονίας in Josephus (*Vit.* 5, et al.), *SEG* 1.397, Smallwood 1.315, *Dura* 5.1.25, *IGLSyr.* 1.867. Most of these examples are from the first century. ἡγεμονία does occur in Dio, but it is common only before 100 A.D.

ἡγεμονικός in the sense “imperial” belongs to the same period; it is attested in Josephus (*BJ* 2.207), Philo (*Leg.* 8.53, 8.56, 34.256) and Strabo (2.5.8 [115]).

The expression θεοῖς τοῦ ἡγεμονικοῦ πραιτωρίου on a dedication from York in England (*IGRom.* 1.1 = *RIB* 663a) presents problems. The dedicant has been identified with the *grammaticus* Demetrius named in Plutarch (*Def. Orac.* 410a), and the inscription therefore assigned to the 80's A.D. At this date, the most appropriate usage of ἡγεμών suggests a translation “imperial,” corresponding to *ἱερὸν πραιτώριον* at a later date (e.g. *AE* 1908.274, 1955.215). The use of a term otherwise attested only from literature is perhaps not unusual in an intellectual figure like Demetrius. The translation in *RIB* is “of the governor.” This finds an institutional parallel in *ILS* 2297, *Genio praetorii consularis*, but corresponds to later usage (2nd and 3rd century) of ἡγεμών and ἡγεμονικός (see p. 149). It probably cannot be admitted for the time of Demetrius the *grammaticus*. It is possible to deny that there is any technical sense, simply “the ruling, masterful praetorium;” but this is a counsel of despair. If Demetrius is Plutarch’s contemporary, then we should accept the sense “imperial;” interpretation is certainly not sufficiently certain to permit the kind of

1. See J. H. Oliver, *The Ruling Power*, p. 955, note 4 and bibliography there.

exposition found in Ogilvie's edition of Tacitus' *Agricola* (Oxford, 1967) p. 33.

In those authors who employ ἡγεμών for *princeps*, the term is also applied to the leading figures (*principes*) of the republican age. (It is interesting that Augustus himself ignores this usage; the *principes viri* of the Latin become *οἱ τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς ἄρξαντες* [Mon. Anc. Gr. 6.15]). Sulla for example is called ἡγεμών in Strabo four times (9.1.20; 10.1.8 13.1.28; 14.2.9). When Appian quotes a statue base of Sulla's inscribed Κορηνλίου Σύλλα Ἡγεμόνος Εὐτυχοῦς (BC 1.97.451), ἡγεμών probably reflects a general term such as *princeps* or *dux* rather than the *imperator* and *dictator* found on known bases of Sulla. When Strabo states that it was *τῶν ἡγεμόνων τις* (10.2.21 [459]) who carried off a work of Lysippus to Rome, we must think of one of the republican dynasts, a Sulla or an Antony, rather than of a proconsul or an emperor. The same sense is found in Pausanias, where Flamininus is Πρωμαίων *τῶν περὶ Ἑλλάδα ἡγεμών* (8.51.1). Plutarch is fond of ἡγεμονικός in this sense. ἡγεμών was probably more flexible in this regard than the Latin *princeps*; for a writer in the imperial age to have called Sulla, for example, *princeps* might have caused a little surprise to his readers, as *princeps* had become increasingly a technical term.

Praefectus Aegypti

ἡγεμών is used as a variant of ἔπαρχος from almost the beginning of the Roman occupation. The first prefect, Cornelius Gallus, used the phrase ἐπὶ Αἰγύπτου κατασταθείς (OGI 654), but his successor Aelius Gallus is called ἡγεμών by his protégé Strabo (17.1.29). The earliest papyrus example is from the period 3-7 A.D. (BGU 1140). ἡγεμών is in general less formal a title than ἔπαρχος which occurs in full formal contexts; it is the general method used to make a passing reference to a prefect or to address him.² Several officers carried the title ἡγεμών in Ptolemaic Egypt, but none of them offers a precise source for the Roman use. The sense is natural enough that one need not look for any Ptolemaic precedent.

Derivatives from ἡγεμών are frequent and official in this sense (except for ἐπάρχω, ἔπαρχος does not have any generally accepted cognate or derivative forms). ἡγεμονεύσας is the official way of referring to an ex-prefect (e.g. PSI 10.1149). ἡγεμονικός is used in opposition to αὐτοκρατορικός in BGU 970.23 and to βασιλικός (Ptolemaic practice) in SB 9016.15. Everything from libraries (*P. Oxy.* 1654) to boats (*P. Oxy.* 2116) might be described as ἡγεμονικός.

Similarly, ἡγεμονία is normal for "prefecture." This sense is technical in the formula for a vice-prefect, δέπων or διαδεχόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν; in BGU 1579 ἐντυχὼν τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ, the meaning is almost "meeting the governor" in the same way as ἀρχή might be used for a magistrate.³

2. See Fr. Preisigke, *Fachwörter des öffentlichen Verwaltungsdienstes in Aegypten*, Göttingen, 1915, p. 97.

3. This use of ἡγεμονία will be encouraged by the difficulty in the meaning of ἔπαρχεία, "province" rather than "prefecture," see p. 135 above.

Legatus

There are several inscriptions in which ἡγεμών is used in formal titulature for a *legatus*; it may either replace or supplement πρεσβευτής.

A typical example is the monument set up by the city of Patras for the historian Cladius Charax, ὑπατον, ἡγεμόνα Κιλικίας . . . ἡγεμόνα λεγιῶνος (*SEG* 18.557). Similarly M. Pompeius Macrinus Theophanes is called ἡγεμών λεγιῶνος ἔκτης (*IG* 5.2.151) and Julius Severus of Ancyra ἡγεμών πρεσβευτής αὐτοκράτορος . . . Γερμανίας τῆς κάτω (*IGRom.* 3.174). Calpurnius Proculus is assigned the full title ἡγεμών λεγιῶνος α' Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν Γερμανίᾳ, πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος (*IGRom.* 3.180); this formula is reversed, πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἡγεμών Γαλατίας in *SEG* 20.28. Other examples of this kind of titulature may be found in *SEG* 6.555, and *IG* 2².4071.

In all these examples, πρεσβευτής appears as a statement of rank, ἡγεμών the indication of command. The reason for this is apparently a reluctance to force πρεσβευτής beyond its normal meaning of "ambassador," *legate* in the oldest sense, which could still be understood in πρεσβευτής Σεβαστοῦ. The usage *legatus Asiae*, πρεσβευτής Ασίας was probably felt to be beyond the boundaries of acceptable Greek. As literary figures (Charax, Theophanes) are prominent in the examples above, it may not be fanciful to wonder whether they, and men with similar literary scruples, introduced the use of ἡγεμών to the language of the *cursus honorum*.⁴

ἡγεμών and ἡγεμονεύω become established as part of the *legatus'* titulature in giving a date, especially in Thrace and Moesia. The usual formula is ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς ἐπαρχείας (*IGRom.* 1.669-70, 718-9, and 747), but fuller versions including πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος also occur (*IGRom.* 685, 741). ἡγεμονεύω is employed in the same way in Galatia (*IGRom.* 3.162).

It is customary in contexts less formal than *cursus honorum* and formulae for dating to speak of the legate of an imperial province as ὁ ἡγεμών, often with an honorary epithet such as ὁ κράτιστος. Typical examples are *IGRom.* 3.171, *SEG* 6.59 (Galatia), *IGRom.* 3.1288 (Arabia), *IGRom.* 3.822 (Cilicia). That the reference in examples such as these is to legates, rather than to governors in general, may be seen from Lycian examples. Before the transfer of administration to the senate about 135 A.D., we meet a man who is φίλος καὶ ξένος ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἐπιτρόπων (*IGRom.* 3.513); after the change, the expression is φίλος ἡγεμόνων καὶ ἀνθυπάτων καὶ ἐπιτρόπων (*IGRom.* 3.495). Such a distinction is comprehensible only if ἡγεμών meant specifically *legatus* and not *praeses provinciae*. The Lycian documents, especially the great Opramoas inscription (*IGRom.* 3.739), are instructive, providing a wide variety of contexts in which the various terms may be observed. Various deliberative bodies of the Lycians consistently call the legate ὁ κράτιστος ἡγεμών, but the legates themselves always reply with the formal πρεσβευτής ἀντιστράτηγος. A

4. This "literary" practice is discussed in a wider context in my article, "The Roman Government in Greek Sources: The Effect of Literary Theory on the

Translation of Official Titles," *Phoenix* 24, 1970, p. 153 and note 11.

letter of the emperor in section XIIB names his legate as both ὁ κράτιστος πρεσβευτής μου and ὁ κράτιστος [τοῦ ἔθνους ἡ]γεμών.

In Strabo, the use of ἡγεμών for *legatus* is almost as technical as in the inscriptions; in the account of the provinces (17.3.25), he states that the imperial provinces receive ἡγεμόνας καὶ διοικητάς (legates and procurators), the senatorial στρατηγοὺς ἢ ὑπάτους (praetors and consuls). In the account of Spain, Strabo distinguishes an ὑπατικὸς ἡγεμών (3.4.20 [166]), in exactly the same way as an inscription honoring Nonius Macrinus and dedicated by the sophist Damianus (*ILS* 8830) opposes his position as ἡγεμών ὑπατικὸς Παννονίας τῆς ἄνω to that of ἡγεμών Παννονίας τῆς κάτω. Strabo avoids possible confusion between ἡγεμών for *legatus* and for *princeps* by calling the emperor by the fuller title ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμών.

There are a few examples in literature of ἡγεμών for a *legatus legionis*, notably ἡγεμὼν φάλαγγος (Arr. *Alan.* 5), ἡγεμὼν τάγματος (Jos. *BJ* 2.510, Plu. *Galb.* 22.1063).

*Praeses provinciae*⁵

The last two applications of ἡγεμών, to the *praefectus Aegypti* and to various *legati* are in reality special cases of the use of ἡγεμών for provincial governors. The difference is that for the prefect of Egypt and for imperial legates, ἡγεμών has entered the official language of state in a way that has not taken place in the case of other governors. Only occasionally, and not in such formal texts as *cursus honorum*, is ἡγεμών applied to a proconsul (e.g. *AE* 1919.95; *OGI* 492).

Dittenberger observed the special application of ἡγεμών to legates (*OGI* II, pp. 217, 241, commenting on inscriptions 543 and 561) but viewed them as meaning simply *praeses*. His argument was that ἡγεμών could apply to both legates and proconsuls, but was used by legates as a means of avoiding mention of their subordinate status, while avoided by proconsuls as having less prestige than their formal title. The reason is rather different; *πρεσβευτής* in Greek did not in itself carry the sense of “governor of;” to call a man *πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος* defined only his rank and his relation to the emperor, and another word was required to describe his position as governor or commander. *ἀνθύπατος*, a word with no meaning other than that of its Latin original, and by the imperial period virtually restricted to actual governors of provinces, could be used by a Greek writer without the difficulties encountered by *πρεσβευτής*, and hence did not need to be replaced by ἡγεμών.

Like *praeses*, ἡγεμών may be applied to the presidial procurator, as in *IGRom.* 1.10 (Maritime Alps) and *IGRom.* 4.1057 (Sardinia). This sense parallels the examples of its usage for the *praefectus* of Egypt and its frequent application by the New Testament authors and by Josephus. It is possible that in Judaea ἡγεμών enjoyed the same kind of semi-official status as in Egypt.

As a general word for all governors of all classes, a good example of ἡγεμών is a

5. See G. Barbieri, *L'Albo Senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino* (*Studi Pubblicati dell' Instituta Italiana per la Storia*, Fasc. 6), Rome, 1952, Appendix III, “*praeses* ed ἡγεμών.”

letter of Hadrian to Ephesus (*SIG³* 838) naming *τοῦ ἔθνους τοῦς ἡγεμόνας* as a general class; but the participial form *ἡγούμενος* is in fact better attested. This begins as early as 100 B.C., when T. Didius, *pro praetore* in Macedonia, is termed *ἡγούμενος* in an important text from Delphi (*Delphes* 3.4.37B.29). *ἡγούμενοι τῶν ἔθνων* are often alluded to as a class (Hdn. 1.10.3, P. Oxy. 2104, *Dig.* 49.1.25).⁶

For a single *praeses*, the earliest example of *ἡγεμών* in formal documents appears to be *IG* 7.2711.7, *παρόντος τοῦ ἡγεμόνος* (37 A.D.). It is possible that a pro-consul and legate of Asia may be described together as *ἡγεμόνες* and *ἡγεμονεύοντες* in *Ephes.* 2.27 (103/4 p.), but the forms are largely restorations. A good example in the third century A.D. is a *cognitio* of Caracalla (*SEG* 17.759), which discusses the question whether *ὁ ἡγεμών λαμβάνει τὴν ἔκκλησιν*. The case involved the legate of Syria, but the point at issue is the general one of the extent of a governor's jurisdiction. At about the same date, a bilingual text confirms the equation of *praeses* and *ἡγεμών* (*IGRom.* 1.629), where *princeps offici praesidis* is turned by *πρίγκιψ οφῆκιον ἡγεμόνος*.

ἡγούμενος τῆς ἐπαρχίας is used much like *ἡγεμών* in versions of the governor's title in the Thracian province in particular (*IGRom.* 1.712, *AE* 1955.215). In *SIG³* 888, *οἱ ἡγούμενοι* (v. 80) may refer to successive governors of Thrace, or possibly to the governor and his *consilium*.

ἡγούμενος is used for the *praefectus Aegypti* in *SEG* 13.492.

In the authors, *ἡγεμών* is extremely common as a general word. Josephus employs *ἡγεμών* for governors of all types (*AJ* 12.120, 14.170, 19.326). Plutarch speaks of the *ἡγεμόνες* of Cilicia (*de defect. oracl.* 45.434) and in general of *οἱ πεμπόμενοι στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγεμόνες* (*Comp. Dem.-Cic.* 2.87). *ἡγεμών* is common in Dio Chrysostom (e.g., 40.5, 43.11), and Roman officials are distinguished from local notables by the expression *οἱ μείζονες ἡγεμόνες* (46.14). *ἡγεμών* is used as a version of *praeses* also by Appian (*BC* 1.38.173), Aristides (47K 22), Herodian (2.9.9), Pausanias (7.16.10) and Philostratus (*VA* 3.25). Dio employs *ἡγεμονεύω* but prefers *ἀρχων* as a general noun. *ἡγεμονεύω* is employed also by Appian (*BC* 3.2.5) and in Stobaeus (4.7.44, probably from Epictetus).

ἡγέομαι is used for governors in Appian (*Mith.* 11, 71), Herodian (2.7.4, 2.9.2, 3.2.2), Lucian (*Alex.* 55, 57) and Plutarch (*Galb.* 22.1062).

ἡγεμονικός in the sense "pertaining to the *praeses*" appears to be restricted to three inscriptions, two (*MAMA* 8.554, *BSA* 59 [1964] no. 32, p. 25) from Aphrodisias, one (*CIG* 4573b) from Syria; all are funerary monuments. This restriction is curious; it contrasts oddly with the regular use of *ἡγεμονικός* in Egypt.

The use of *ἡγεμονία* for "governorship of a province," discussed above, p. 137, relates to this sense of *ἡγεμών*.

6. *ἡγεμών* and *ἡγούμενος τοῦ ἔθνους* are discussed by Oliver, *Marcus Aurelius*, p. 17 (on line 44 of the inscription).

Military ἡγεμόνες

The association of ἡγεμών with military positions can be seen in the use of ἡγεμονία for *imperium* (p. 134) and in the infrequency of its application to non-military proconsulates.

But it is important to note that the military officers involved are frequently subordinates. This was already a possible usage in Greek (e.g. Plb. 5.4.11-13).

Typical examples in Roman contexts often suggest *legati legionum*, but there are other possibilities. A clearly subordinate ἡγεμών can be seen in ὁ στρατηγὸς ἡγεμόνα προεχειρίσατο Μᾶρκον Τιτίνιον (DS 36.4.3);⁷ Diodorus mentions ἡγεμόνες of Sertorius also (37.22a). Philo (*Flacc.* 1.5) described it as a policy of senior officials γυμνάζων τοὺς ἡγεμόνας, ὥa μὴ τὰς μισθοφορὰς ἀφαιρούμενοι; again the sense of “subordination” cannot be avoided. ἡγεμών is common in this type of sense in Josephus. Trajan’s father was εἰς τῶν ἡγεμόνων (*BJ* 4.450). A chain of command places the ἡγεμών between the χιλιάρχος and Caesar (*BJ* 5.503), clearly referring to the *legatus legionis*. In the ancient epitome of book 17 of the *AJ*, there is a mention of ὁ πεπιστευμένος Συρίαν καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνες, namely the subordinates, probably *consiliarii*, of the legate. Antony is called a ἡγεμών in *Judaea* (*BJ* 1.165); he was *praefectus equitum* under Gabinius (*Plu. Ant.* 3). Examples of military subordinates in Plutarch include the ἡγεμόνας τοῦ στρατεύματος brought together by a commander (*Galb.* 13) and οἱ ὑφ’ ἐαντῷ ἡγεμόνες (*Brut.* 5). A ἡγεμών στρατηγικοῦ τάγματος (*Galb.* 4) is apparently a *legatus legionis*, but see the discussion of *στρατηγικός*, p. 163. Finally, in Appian (*Illyr.* 20.57), Agrippa, Hiero, Lutus, and a name that is hopelessly corrupt are described as ἡγεμόνες of Augustus. The closest sense in this case would be *comites*.

In literature ἡγεμών can also be applied to the *praefectus praetorio*; ἡγεμών τῶν στρατοπέδων is used by Philostratus (*VS* 2.32.627), and Josephus speaks of the ἡγεμονία τῶν στρατευμάτων (*AJ* 18.181, cf. *DC* 58.14.1).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus uses ἡγεμών for more lowly military positions, ἡγεμών τάγματος (9.13.3) and ἡγεμών σπείρης (10.36.5) for the *primipilaris* or *princeps*, ἡγεμών λόχων (11.42.1) or ἡγεμονίαν ἔχων λόχων (11.28.1) for a *centurio*.

There is then a solid tradition both in Greek and Roman contexts of using ἡγεμών for a commander who is also under the command of another. This concept fits closely with the later development of the Latin *legatus*, and is another reason to explain its application to legates of imperial provinces and legions in an almost technical way.

Magistrates

ἡγεμών and related forms are not, for the most part, applied to urban magistrates, for which ἄρχων was the technical term. But there are some examples in

7. “Either legate or prefect,” Broughton *MRR* 1.561 *sub anno* 104 a.

literature. Dionysius calls the *praefectus* of the city for the Latin festival ἡγεμών τῆς πόλεως (6.13.2); Plutarch states that *οἱ ἄλλοι ἡγεμόνες* abdicate when a dictator is appointed, but not the tribunes (*Pomp.* 9); and Appian states that Caesar in his consulate did not use troops but only ἡ ὑπηρεσία τῆς ἡγεμονίας (*BC* 2.118), the “aides for his magistracy,” (though *imperium* would also make sense). Similarly DC fr. 57.56, ἐπ’ οὐδένος ἐννόμου ἡγεμονίας could mean “in no legal office” or “with no legal *imperium*.” The difference between the two should not be overemphasised.

Imperium Romanum

This is a common use of ἡγεμονία, and has clear parallels in the Greek period, but does not correspond precisely to any sense of ἡγεμών discussed above. Typical examples are DS 1.4.7 (ἡγεμονία τῆς Πώμης), *IGRom.* 4.661, 1195, *IG* 7.413.49 (ἡγεμονία τοῦ δήμου τῶν Πωμαίων), *SEG* 15.748, Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 87) F 36.48 fin., *Jos. AJ* 20.153, Aristid. 19K 1.

Related to this sense is a use of *οἱ ἡγούμενοι*, meaning, as L. Robert has stated, “les autorités romaines dans leur variété.”⁸ Not infrequently the reference is to the senate, as may be seen in *Inscr. Priene* 108.139 *τοῖς τῶν ἡγουμένων δόγμασι*, and in *SIG³* 704, where there is specific mention of the βουλή (H.10). The senate may be meant in a number of inscriptions which allude to people who are friends of, or have influence with (*φροπή* or *ἐντροπή*), the *ἡγούμενοι* (e.g. *IGRom.* 4.298, *SIG³* 761a, *SEG* 18.143), and in instances of embassies to the *ἡγούμενοι* (e.g. *Et. Anat.* 313, 325). Robert has further seen senators in [*τοῖς . . . Πώμης ἡγουμένοις* (*Jahresh.* 45 [1960] Bbl. 81)].⁹

But the point should not be pressed too far. In itself, nothing more is meant than “our rulers;” from the context, and from our knowledge of constitutional procedure, it may frequently be apparent that the senate is involved. But the writer chose to use a broader terminology, including magistrates and other officials, “the government” as it were. For example an inscription speaks of the entertainment *τῶν ἀγουμένων* (*SIG³* 748). Those so entertained are not merely the governors, nor even just senators, but “Roman officials” or even simply “Romans, our rulers.” The Greek writers chose to employ an imprecise term; if we can establish from external information what precisely they meant, it is incorrect to translate or understand that specific precise reference, for if so, the intention of the purposely imprecise wording is lost.

18. *κηδεμών*: curator, patron, etc.

κηδεμών and *κηδεμονία* primarily refer to a guardian in civil law, covering both *tutor* (*ἐπίτροπος*) (for children up to 14 years of age) and *curator* (*κουράτωρ*) for those 14 to 25. This sense fits in well with their usage in purely Greek contexts.

8. L. Robert, “Recherches Epigraphiques,” *Rev. Et. Anc.* 69, 1960, p. 329.

9. Discussed by Robert in *Rev. Phil.* 41, 1967, p. 45.

The technical sense may be seen in *P. Oxy.* 2474.20 *κηδεμόνα καθίστημι τοῖς ἀφήλεξί μου νιοῖς*, and in the language of the lawyer Modestinus (*Dig.* 19.2.49), *οἱ ἐπίτροποι . . . ἡ κουράτορες πρώ ἐκτίσαι τὰ τῆς κηδεμονίας*.

It is an easy transference from this simple sense to the metaphorical “guardianship” exercised by the governor of a province or by the emperor.

The extension of *κηδεμών* to a governor may be seen in a passage in Stobaeus (4.7.44), generally ascribed to Epictetus but also claimed by Bernadakis for Plutarch, in which it is stated that one Agrippinus as governor used to try to persuade those on trial before him to consider him not as *πολέμως αὐτοῖς*, but as their *ἐπιμελητὴς καὶ κηδεμών*.

Many emperors are described as taking on the *κηδεμονία* of the whole world. Claudius is *τὸ . . . ἀνθρώπων γένος εἰς τὴν ιδίαν ἀναδεδειγμένος κηδεμονίαν* (*SEG* 4.516); he also speaks of his *κηδεμονία* of the Jews (*Jos. AJ* 20.133). Antoninus is honored for *τῆς τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν περὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους κηδεμονίας* (*BGU* 372) and Septimius Severus comes to *τὴν τῶν ὅλων κηδεμονίαν καὶ βασιλείαν* (*P. Oxy.* 2476B.8). It is not clear whether *κηδεμονία κατὰ τὴν ἐπαρχείαν* (*IGRom.* 4.1410) is that of the emperor or the local governor, though the latter is more likely.

To this general use of *κηδεμών*, the word *προστάτης* provides a useful parallel. It refers primarily to the Roman *patronus*, but is applied by a natural extension to both *praeses* and *princeps*. *Patronus* is treated in questions of actual law by the transliteration *πάτρων*.

κηδεμών is used almost as a formal title in the following cases: C. Marcius Censorinus, special legate of Augustus and *κηδεμών τῆς πόλεως* in Sinope (*AE* 1906.1); Eurycles Herculanus, *κηδεμών τῆς πόλεως* in Sparta (*IG* 5.1.380); Claudius Atticus, *κηδεμών τοῦ ἔθνους* in Gythion (*IG* 2.2.3596); and Julius Laco, *κηδεμών τῆς τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τῆς πόλεως φυλακῆς καὶ σωτηρίας* in Gythion (*SEG* 11.923). *κηδεμονία τῆς πόλεως* is ascribed to Lollianus, *corrector* in Achaea in 200 A.D., by the Athenians (*IG* 2.2.4217); and a metrical inscription from the colossus of Memnon calls *epistrategi Θηβαΐδός . . . τοὺς δύο κηδεμόνας* (*SEG* 20.681).

In all these cases the metaphor is the same; the person honoured is to his community as a *tutor* is to his charge. The title is purely honorific, like *σωτήρ* or *κτίστης*. It should not be confused with the technical office of *curator rei publicae* in various cities (which is rather later than most of the examples cited), although Groag (*PW* s.v. *Iulius* 220) feels that *κηδεμών* points in this direction.

If *κηδεμών* can be regarded as the equivalent of any Roman term, *patronus* comes close, covering as it does both legal guardianship, the protection offered by an emperor to his subjects, a governor to provincials, and the relations of great individuals like the Euryclids to their native cities. But the equation should not be forced and breaks down if tied to specific provisions of law. *κηδεμών* is ultimately not a technical word.

19. πρεσβευτής: legatus

πρεσβευτής is the standard equivalent for *legatus* in all its senses. Forms of πρεσβευτής are generally preferred to the classical plural form πρέσβεις, except in some literary authors for the *X legati ad provinciam ordinandam* (Plu. Aem. 28.270, Pausanias 7.12.9, DS 29.11, Jos. BJ 1.538).

It is no extension for the Greek word to be used for what Broughton (*MRR passim*) calls “legate, ambassador” and “legate, envoy.” It is in these senses that we first meet πρεσβευτής in reference to Roman officials, for example *II Macc.* 11.34.¹ The first epigraphical πρεσβευταί are *X legati ad prov. ord.* e.g. ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν δέκα πρεσβευτῶν γνώμης (*IG* 9.2.89) (147-6 B.C.).

For the more characteristically Roman assistants to magistrates, Polybius still felt it necessary to employ the rather tautologous πρεσβευτής καὶ σύμβολος (6.35.4), in which he is followed by Diodorus Siculus (34/5.38.1). The earliest epigraphical example is probably Q. Coponius (*SEG* 1.151) who falls around 150 B.C.² Marius appears as a legate of Saturninus in 99 B.C. (*Inscr. Délos* 1699), and legates of Murena (*SIG³* 745), Lucullus (*Inscr. Délos* 1855-6) and Pompey (*Inscr. Délos* 1621) are duly described as πρεσβευτής. It is with Pompey’s special commands that the title πρεσβευτής (καὶ) ἀντιστράτηγος becomes common (*SEG* 20.730, *SIG³* 750).

πρεσβευτής then became regular in Greek authors, although the difference between a Greek πρεσβευτής and a Roman “legate, lieutenant” in Broughton’s terms often made an explanation of the Roman institution necessary. Such explanations are provided by Dionysius (11.25.3) Appian (*Mith.* 94.431) and Aristides (50K 85).

Once adopted, πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος quickly took on all the functions of the Latin original; for a *legatus proconsulis* it may be observed in *OGI* 482, for a legate and governor of an imperial province in *SIG³* 880 and countless other inscriptions. Polyaenus (*Strat.* 8.9.1) employs στρατηγικός in place of ἀντιστράτηγος in this formula. In the detailed account of the provincial system (53.13.5), even Cassius Dio, who elsewhere avoids the term, uses πρεσβευτής.

πρεσβευτής may be used alone for a *legatus pro praetore* of a province in both inscriptions (*IG* 9.2.261) and authors (Jos. BJ 7.58, Plu. *Brutus* 4).

A *legatus legionis* is indicated by πρεσβευτής in inscriptions (*AE* 1965.320, *SEG* 18.216) and literature (Plu. *Otho* 12). πρεσβευτής alone is employed for both a provincial governor and a *legatus legionis* in *IG* 5.1.1172, πρεσβευτὴν ἐπαρχίας Ἰσπανίας Βαυτικῆς, πρεσβευτὴν τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ λεγιῶνος γ’.

The verb πρεσβεύω is used to refer to the various kinds of legate.

“Legate, Ambassador:” Τίτω ἄρχοντι καὶ πρεσβεύοντι (Plu. *Comp. Phil.-Flam.* 3).

Legatus ducis (republican): Φοντήιος ὃς ἐπρέσβευεν αὐτῷ (App. BC 1.38.173); ὅσα . . . ἐπὶ τοῖς Κιμβρικοῖς πρεσβεύων ἔπραξε (App. BC 1.77.350).

Legatus proconsulis (imperial period): πρεσβεύων τῷ πατρὶ (Luc. *Dem.* 30[2.386]);

1. Broughton *MRR* 1.439, *sub anno* 164 a.

2. See Broughton *MRR* Appendix II, 2.482.

Σουλπίκιος Ἰοῦστος ὁ ἀνθυπατεύσας καὶ Σουλπίκιος Πολλίων ὁ πρεσβεύσας σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ (*IGRom.* 3.500); ταμιεύσαντα Ἀσίας, πρεσβεύσαντα Κύπρου ἀνθυπατεύσαντα Λυκίας (*IG* 7.1866).

Legatus Aug. pro praetore: πρεσβεύσας ἐν Ἀσίᾳ ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς . . . Θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ (*IGRom.* 3.174). It is worth noting that the verb is not apparently used for the *legatus pro praetore* of an imperial province.

In spite of its wide application and technical usage, *πρεσβευτής* was sometimes avoided. The reasons for this are two: first, as already suggested (p. 147), although *πρεσβευτής* was in itself a perfectly good Greek word, the meanings “assistant to a magistrate,” and “Caesar’s appointee,” as well as constructions such as *πρεσβευτής ἐπαρχίας* went beyond normal Greek usage; second, Greek authors wished to distinguish between various types of officials who might be qualified as *legatus*.

The effects of the first reason have been examined in the chapter on *ἱγεμών*. Dio Cassius illustrates the kind of distinctions a careful Greek author might wish to make.

πρεσβευτής is rarely employed; apart from the definition of *legatus pro praetore* (53.13.5), it only occurs in contexts where Dio wishes to remind his readers that he is referring to officials whom others call *πρεσβευταί* (53.14.6, 55.27.6).

For a governing legate, Dio employs a general term, most frequently *ἀρχων* (e.g., of a legatus in Cappadocia, 68.19.1).³

For a *legatus proconsulis* in the imperial period, Dio uses *πάρεδρος*. Its sense is close to *adsessor*, and it is once used with that meaning (57.7.6); in the sense *legatus proconsulis*, *πάρεδρος* is restricted to Dio, who explains and justifies the noun and the verb *παρεδρεύω* (53.14.6-7). Elsewhere it occurs at 55.27.6, 60.25.6, 72.5.4, 72.11.3-4.

ὑποστράτηγος is employed by Dio for a number of subordinate positions, from the *legati* of a republican leader like Pompey to *legati legionis* and others who under the empire were subject to another *legatus*. Republican *legati* are named with *ὑποστράτηγος* in fr. 36.31 (Fabius to his son), fr. 104.1 (Fimbria), 36.23.4 (Pompey); 38.31.4 (Julius Caesar). *Legati legionis* are named with *ὑποστράτηγος* in 79.7.1 (*ὑποστρατηγῶν τοῦ τετάρτου τείχους*) and possibly at 72.9.2a. Although a legion is not named, the reference in 72.11.3-4, where the *ὑποστράτηγος* of Victorinus in Germany is contrasted with his *πάρεδρος* in Africa Proconsularis, is presumably to a *legatus legionis*. The two *ὑποστράτηγοι* Erucius Clarus and Julius Alexander who are described as responsible for the capture of Seleuceia (68.30.2) could easily have been *legati legionis*; but if, as Groag suggested (*PIR*² E 96), they were in fact the legates of the provinces Assyria and Mesopotamia, then to describe them as *ὑποστράτηγοι* requires more explanation than is provided by Groag. It is possible that because they were under Trajan’s personal command in the Parthian campaign, their subordinate position in regard to him was being underlined by the use of *ὑποστράτηγος*.

3. *PIR*² I 760.

ὑποστράτηγος is not restricted to Dio, although it is his use of it that is most noteworthy. The title occurred in the Achaean league (Plb. 4.59.2), but there is no need to make this the source of the Roman usage also. Josephus employs *ὑποστράτηγος* for an official of Herod (BJ 1.172) but not for any Roman officers. Plutarch (*Comp. Ant.-Dem.* 1.956, *Crass.* 9.548) and Appian (*Celt* fr. 1.8, *BC* 1.40.180, 5.54.229) employ both the noun and the derived verb *ὑποστρατηγέω* for *legati*.

ὑπάρχος is used as a term for *praefectus* especially for the *praefectus praetorio* in later sources. But Galen's acquaintance Civica Barbarus is called *κατὰ τὴν Μεσοποταμίαν ὑπάρχος* (14K 613). He is certainly not *praefectus*, as were later governors of Mesopotamia; *AE* 1958.15 reveals him as *συναπόδημος* to his nephew the emperor Lucius in the Parthian war. *ὑπάρχος* should mean, if not *comes, legatus*. This sense also occurs in Dio, for instance in his account of Fabius serving his son *ἐν τε συμβούλον καὶ ὑπάρχου μερει* (fr. 36.31). There are a number of other places in Dio where *ὑπάρχος* refers to republican *legati* (36.36.1, 48.14.1), and the verb *ὑπάρχω* is likewise used by Dio as a general term for *legati* of various types (36.36.3, 53.15.1, 72.9.2). In Appian (*BC* 5.26.102) Sextius is called an *ὑπάρχος* of Antony in 41 B.C., but Broughton (*MRR* 2.369) argues that he was in fact an independent proconsul; in which case *ὑπάρχος* must mean merely "Antony's subordinate" without any technical reference.

ἀντιστράτηγος approaches the sense *legatus* in certain sources; see p. 105. *ἡγεμών* is also employed to refer to *legatus*; see pp. 147-48.

στρατηγός occasionally approaches the meaning *legatus*. If a man is called *στρατηγός Καίσαρος*, "general of Caesar," it is likely that his position was that of *legatus* (e.g. App. *BC* 1.90.413, 1.91.421, *Str.* 3.2.2); but there is always the possibility that the meaning is no more than "general of the (e.g.) Caesarian party," an expression that actually occurs *στρατηγοὶ τῆς Καρβωνείου στάσεως* (App. *BC* 1.93.431).

σύμβονλος, whose more basic meaning is *comes* or *consiliarius*, is coupled with *πρεσβευτής* by Polybius (6.35.4) and Diodorus (34/5.38.1), and with *ὑπάρχος* by Dio (fr. 36.31). It occurs on its own in Appian (e.g., *Syr.* 21.100) and in Diodorus (37.5.1). It is particularly suitable, with its implication of *consiliarius*, for the *X legati* assigned to a general to arrange the affairs of a province.

ὑπηρέτης is used for *legatus* in Appian, *ὑπηρέται ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς οὓς καλοῦσι πρεσβευτάς* (*Mith.* 94.431). Other examples of the word are App. *BC* 2.18, DC 43.51.2, Plu. *Comp. Ant.-Dem.* 1.956.

20. *στρατηγός*: *praetor, commander*

The difficulties in the treatment of the word *στρατηγός* lie in a conflict between its natural, non-technical sense in Greek, "general, commander," and the specifically Roman and technical equation with *praetor*.

On first encountering a Roman official, a Greek would call him *στρατηγός Ρωμαίων*, employing a term familiar from nearly all Greek states, especially the Hellenistic leagues, whose *strategoi*, like Roman commanders, combined elective political office and military command. This kind of language may be observed frequently in Polybius. He states for example *τὸν ἔτερον τῶν ὑπάτων στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλαν* (1.11.3), “they sent out one of the *consules* as commander.” Elsewhere, the language is simpler, *στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλλον* (e.g. 1.31.4, 1.36.10, 1.39.8), “they sent out as commanders.” Polybius simply was not concerned to give their rank, merely to state the names of the field commanders for the year; similarly, the various Carthaginian commanders are also called *στρατηγοί* by Polybius without his troubling to discover or record their technical title. *στρατηγός* does not mean consul in Polybius, even when it is obvious (as e.g. 1.36.10) that it is to consuls he is referring. He chose in such places *not* to use *ὑπάτος* or *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος*.

The pressure to use a “technical” term becomes much greater as time goes on, but the possibility is always there that a Greek writer will choose simply to use a non-technical term like *στρατηγός*, and the reader should be aware of the possibility.

στρατηγός retains the general sense “commander” in the complex formulae, *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος*, *στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ*, *στρατηγός ἐξαπέλεκυς* and *στρατηγός ὑπάτος* which may be found in a large number of texts, mostly from the second century B.C. In these complex expressions, the general term *στρατηγός* is made more precise by the additional term, so that *στρατηγός ὑπάτος* is the “supreme commander,” *στρατηγός αὐτοκράτωρ* the “commander with plenipontiary power” and so on. Similarly the expression *στρατηγός ναυτικοῦ Ρωμαίων* in *Arch. Delt.* 22, 1967, Chron. 247 means simply “commander of the fleet” and makes no statement about his Roman rank.¹

Once a full, formal expression, such as *στρατηγός ὑπάτος* had been given, it could be abbreviated to the simpler *στρατηγός*. This may be seen in *IGRom.* 1.1021; a consul is named, in the formal manner, *στρατηγός ὑπάτος* in line 12, but referred to in passing in line 88 simply as *στρατηγός*. Once he had been sufficiently identified as consul, the more general term *στρατηγός* was adequate. This practice was even employed by Romans in official letters to Greek states, e.g. in a letter to the Delphians quoted and discussed by Holleaux (*Str.* 159-61). Similarly, the examples of *στρατηγός* on the Delos inventories for men who were clearly Roman consuls may be either abbreviations by the compilers of the inventories of the full title *στρατηγός ὑπάτος* on the original dedications,² or simply a use of *στρατηγός* in the general sense of “commander.”

στρατηγός is used in the same general way to describe provincial governors. Again, this was a normal Greek practice – such figures as the Rhodian *στρατηγός ἐν τῷ πέραν* (*Inscr. Lindos* 151, 157) and the Ptolemaic *στρατηγός τῆς νήσου* in Cyprus

1. Presumably Cn. Octavius, *pr.* 168, Broughton *MRR* 1.428, with the fleet as his province. But not “praetor of the fleet,” which was not a Latin

expression. See also Holleaux *Et. Ep. Hist. Gr.* 5.257.

2. This is the view of Holleaux, *Str.* 159-161.

(OGI 84.2) indicate the natural use of *στρατηγός* for a governor of a foreign territory in contemporary Greek.

The use of *στρατηγός* for provincial governors was probably encouraged by the fact that praetors were specifically appointed to the command of the first provinces:

capta deinde Sardinia, mox Sicilia, item Hispania, deinde Narbonensi provincia totidem praetores, quot provinciae in dicionem venerant, creati sunt, partim qui urbanis rebus, partim qui provincialibus praeessent. *Dig.*
1.2.32.

Such *στρατηγοί* in the provinces are named in literary sources, such as for Sardinia *στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων* ἀεὶ καθευστήκει (DC ap. Zon. 8.19 fin.), and for Sicily *οἱ καταντῶντες ἐπὶ τὴν νῆσον ύπατοί τε καὶ στρατηγοί* (DS 4.83.7).

But for the Greek provinces of the East, other ranks of magistrates, especially prorogued commands, were frequently employed, and the evidence suggests that where *στρατηγός* occurs, it means “commander, governor” rather than specifically *praetor*. For example, M'. Aquillius is ὁ Ῥωμαίων *στρατηγός* (OGI II, p. 551), and in the same period we meet such expressions as *τοὺς στρατηγούς τοὺς ἀποστελλομένους* ἀπὸ Ῥωμαίων (OGI 339.21) and *οἱ ἐς Ἀσίαν πορευόμενοι στρατηγοί* (OGI 435). *στρατηγός* is used in the same way in a number of texts from Priene (*Inscr. Priene* 111.135, 121.22). The language in one example (*Inscr. Priene* 109.93) is especially important, *πρὸς τὸν στρατηγὸν Μᾶρκον Περπέρνα στρατηγὸν ἀνθύπατον*, i.e. “the commander M. Perperna, who is proconsul.” The same kind of expression may be present in *Inscr. Priene* 111.16, 21. To bring the sense *praetor* in here would be meaningless.

Syme is therefore incorrect when he states that “*στρατηγός* is the Greek translation of *praetor*, which is the traditional and general term in Latin for a provincial governor,”³ in explaining the use of *στρατηγέω* in a text from Cyprus. Apart from the examples at Priene and elsewhere, it remains to be demonstrated that *praetor* is used generally, even for non-praetorian provincial governors, sufficiently early to explain *στρατηγός* in the second century.

The general sense of *στρατηγός* for provincial governor continued even in inscriptions down to the Augustan age. The legate of Cyrene is referred to in the phrase *τοῦτο . . . ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀποφασέσθω* in the *Cyrene Edicts* (1.33). A *στρατηγός* in Asia is associated on a number of bases with Servilius Isauricus, proconsul in 46 B.C. (*Ann. Scuol. Ath.* 22/3, 1952, p. 158).

In the authors, *στρατηγός* is a common expression for provincial governors, and lasted longer. In the fragments of Posidonius we meet Ῥωμαίων *στρατηγός* Παμφυλίας Κοίντος Ὁππιος (F. Gr. Hist. 87. F 36.50), and *οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπαρχιῶν στρατηγοί* (F 108 a.3). It is probably as a “provincial governor” that Ὁρόβιος *στρατηγός Ῥωμαίων καὶ φυλάσσων τὴν Δῆλον* (F. Gr. Hist. 87 F 36.53) should be

3. Quoted in *Opusc. Arc.* 6, p. 31 note 2.

explained; although several Orbii are known as *magistri* of the Italian community on Delos, and *στρατηγός Ρωμαίων* could conceivably be used for such a figure, Or(o)bius has arms and authority beyond that of such a local official. Note that an Orbius was *pro praetore* in Asia in the next generation, in 64 B.C.

στρατηγός is also employed in Diodorus (37.5.1) (Scaevola in Asia), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 18.6), and Strabo, *τοῖς πεμπομένοις στρατηγοῖς* (8.5.5), though generally in Strabo, *στρατηγός* is restricted to an actual *praetor* or *praetorius*. *στρατηγός* is common in Josephus, and is used for governors of Syria, Asia and Cyrene (*AJ* 14.82, 16.168-9, 17.250, 18.115). The general meaning of the word is admirably clear in a decree of Caesar quoted in *AJ* 14.204, *μήτε ἀρχων μήτε ἀντάρχων μήτε στρατηγός ή πρεσβευτής* “no magistrate or promagistrate, governor or legate.” *Praetor* would be pointless in such a context.

στρατηγός is not unusual in Plutarch (e.g. *Cic.* 6.863, *Galb.* 4.1054, 20.1061, *Sert.* 6.570). It is the usual word in Appian, e.g. *στρατηγοὶ Ἰβηρίας ἐτησίοι* (*Hisp.* 38.152), *στρατηγοὶ τῶν τὰ ἐπώνυμα ἀρξάντων* (*Syr.* 51.256). Herodian names a *στρατηγός καὶ ἡγεμών* of Illyria (2.9.9), but DC 36.2.2, *ἐς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπανήγαγον*, may be a reference to specifically praetorian governors.

The general sense “governor” is acceptable in inscriptions until the time of Augustus, in the literary texts until the early second century A.D. It was replaced largely by *ἡγεμών*, as the essentially republican concept of an independent commander gave way to the sense of subordination present in *ἡγεμών*.

στρατηγὸς ὑπατος

στρατηγὸς ὑπατος remains throughout the second century the formal, technical version of *consul*; firm examples run from Flamininus in the 190s to C. Claudius Pulcher, *cos* 92 (*AE* 1967.532).⁴ A *praetor* could be described by a similar complex phrase – *στρατηγὸς ἔξαπέλεκυς* in Polybius (e.g. 3.106.6), or *στρατηγὸς κατὰ πόλων* if he were *urbanus*, *ἐπὶ ξένων* if he were *peregrinus* (*IGRom.* 1.118, *SIG*³ 684).

In a contrast between *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος* and *στρατηγὸς ἔξαπέλεκυς*, it is the second element that carries distinctive semantic weight, and hence an abbreviation was possible, so that *ὑπατος* for example in the Delos inventories (*Inscr. Délos* 439, 442, 1429)⁵ and in Polybius may be viewed as an abbreviated version of *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος*. After about 125-100 B.C., *ὑπατος* alone becomes the regular technical form. Similarly *ἔξαπέλεκυς* is used alone in Polybius for *praetor* (2.23.5).⁶

The specialisation of *στρατηγὸς* as *praetor* follows a different development. In those documents which name a *στρατηγὸς κατὰ πόλων*, the pattern of *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος* suggests that *στρατηγὸς* need not have a technical sense; but a word for word parallelism with the Latin encourages an equation of *στρατηγὸς* and *praetor*. Similarly, when an opposition is made between a *στρατηγὸς ὑπατος* and a *στρατηγὸς*

4. See Holleaux, *Str.* passim, to which this chapter owes a great debt. Examples later than his publication include *SEG* 2.511, 15.254, 16.255, 17.148, *AE* 1967.532, *Corinth* 8.1.66.

5. Holleaux, *Str.* 156-158.

6. E.g. Plb. 2.23.5; the form *ἔξαπέλεκυς* occurs also in Diodorus Siculus (29.26) and Appian (*Syr.* 15.63). See Holleaux *Str.* 51, and note 5; 126.

(ordinary “commander”), it amounts to an opposition between a *consul* and a *praetor*; then as ὑπάτος becomes fixed as the usual version for *consul*, the opposition becomes simply one between ὑπάτος and στρατηγός, *consul* and *praetor*.

Praetor

Praetors are named with στρατηγός as early as 189, in a letter of Sp. Postumius to the Delphians (see Holleaux, *Str.* 148-149); here, when στρατηγός ὑπάτος is the formal version of *consul*, the absence of ὑπάτος in Postumius’ title tells us that he is *praetor*.⁷ The opposition of ὑπάτος to στρατηγός can be seen already in Polybius, ἐὰν ὑπάτος ἢ στρατηγός ἢ γεγονώς (6.53.7).⁸ But it is advisable to make a certain equation between στρατηγός and *praetor* only in the case of formal titles and headings of letters, or where an opposition with *consul* is clearly indicated; in a casual reference (e.g. *SIG*³ 683.42 – about 140 B.C.) there is no way of being certain that the word is not being used in a general way.⁹

It is common for *praetors* to be named στρατηγός δήμου Πωμαίων (e.g. *IGRom.* 3.667, *SEG* 16.747, 20.28, *Jahresh.* 47, 1965, Bbl. 18), presumably to distinguish them from local officials; this is in turn translated back into Latin, *praetor p.r.*, on an Ephesian bilingual inscription (*ILS* 8971). στρατηγός Πωμαίων is also frequent (*IG* 14.612, *OGI* 501, *SEG* 18.557). Πωμ[αιών] rather than Πώμ[ης] should probably be restored in *IG* 2.² 4206.

Apart from the epigraphical examples of κατὰ πόλων and ἐπὶ ξένων for *urbanus* and *peregrinus*, one also meets στρατηγός οὐρβανός (*IGRom.* 3.172), στρατηγός ὁ ἐν ἀστει (App. *Mith.* 6.19) and στρατηγός ἀστυνόμος (*DC* 46.45.4) for *urbanus*, and στρατηγός ξενικός (*DC* 53.2.2) for *peregrinus*.

“*Praetor Maximus*”

This view, which sees στρατηγός primarily as a general word, becoming finally specialised as *praetor*, runs counter to a theory of Mommsen (*StR* 2.75-6, 193-4). In this account, στρατηγός is the original equivalent of *praetor*, and στρατηγός ὑπάτος is the version of *praetor maximus*, a term used for *consul* in the fourth century B.C., after the introduction of the first *praetors*. This theory is discussed and rejected by Holleaux, *Str.* 114-123. It is implausible for the following reasons: (1) it offers no explanation for the choice of ὑπάτος rather than the more natural μέγιστος for *maximus*; (2) it makes the understanding of cases where a στρατηγός is clearly not a *praetor* far more difficult; (3) it postulates precise and universally accepted Greek translation of Roman terms as far back as the 4th century B.C., which is implausible on historical grounds.

7. Combined with external information, in this case, references to him in Livy (37.51).

8. See Holleaux, *Str.* 59, note 1.

9. Broughton *MRR* 1.483, *sub anno* 138, seems to accept that he is *praetor* in this inscription.

στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος

It follows that *στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος* is not *praetor pro consule*, but simply *proconsul*, just as *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος* is simply *consul*, not “consular praetor.” The Greek means, if the two words must be divided, “governor/commander (who is) proconsul.” Roman commanders who had imperium *pro consule* called themselves *proconsul*, not *praetor pro consule*, even if they were praetorians (e.g. C. Iulius Caesar, *proconsul* of Asia, *Inscr. Délos* 1712, 1847). *ἀνθύπατος* occurs *alone* before we meet the complex phrase, in the grouping *ὑπάτος ἡ ἀνθύπατος* (*SIG³* 683.55) (140 B.C.), to which may be compared *ὑπάτος ἡ ἀνθύπατος* (*SIG³* 705.60) (115 B.C.).¹⁰ A fuller version of the same type should be restored in *Delphes* 4.3.37b20, *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος ἡ ἀνθύπατος*] ὅς ἄν . . . (c. 100 B.C.). In all these expressions *στρατηγὸς* has the general sense “commander, governor.”

στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος for *proconsul* lasted longer than *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος* for *consul*; the reason for this is probably the fact that *στρατηγὸς* remained acceptable in a general sense for a provincial governor longer than it did for an urban magistracy. The following list shows the major examples of *στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος* and of *ἀνθύπατος*.

<i>στρατηγὸς ἀνθύπατος</i>	<i>ἀνθύπατος</i>
146 Q. Caecilius Metellus Macedonius	<i>Ath. Mitt</i> 1898.165 (rest.)
129 M. Perperna	<i>Inscr. Priene</i> 109
116 Cn. Papirius Carbo	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1550
115 Q. Fabius Maximus	<i>SIG³</i> 828.I.704
110 Ser. Cornelius Lentulus	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1845
107 M. Minucius Rufus	<i>SIG³</i> 710 (rest.)
104 L. Cluvius c.100 C. Billienus	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1679 <i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1854
? 97 Q. Mucius Scaevola	<i>OGI</i> 439
94 L. Iulius Caesar	<i>IGRom.</i> 1.845
84 L. Cornelius Sulla	<i>Rev. Phil.</i> 1899.262
82 L. Cornelius Sulla	<i>SIG³</i> 745
73 M. Antonius Creticus	<i>Rev. Et. Anc.</i> 17 (1904) 210
	103 C. Memmius
	<i>IG</i> 5.1.1432
	? 97 Q. Mucius Scaevola
	<i>OGI</i> 437
	82 L. Cornelius Lentulus
	<i>SIG³</i> 745
	80 C. Claudius Nero
	<i>OGI</i> 443
	79 Cn. Cornelius Dolabella
	Sherk 21

10. See Holleaux, “*στρατηγὸς ἡ ἀνθύπατος*” *Hermes* 1914, pp. 581-89, revised in *Rev. Et. Anc.* 1917, pp. 157-63.

? 69 L. Aurelius (Cotta)	<i>Thasos</i> 2.26.no 172	68 P. Cornelius Dolabella	<i>OGI</i> 451
55 Q. Ancharius	<i>AE</i> 1919.82	53 C. Cosconius	<i>IG</i> 2 ² .4106
		49 Cn. Pompeius Magnus	<i>ILS</i> 8777
		46 P. Servilius Isauricus	<i>OGI</i> 449
		before 46 C. Rabirius	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1859
		34 Asinius	<i>FITA</i> 394
		24 Potitus Messala	<i>OGI</i> 460
		20 S. Apuleius	<i>OGI</i> 461
		9 P. Fabius Maximus	<i>OGI</i> 458
c. 1 A.D. P. Vinicius	<i>BSA</i> 47 (1952) no. 47	1 A.D. P. Vinicius	<i>IG</i> 12.5.752
c. 6 L. Calpurnius Piso	<i>Inscr. Délos</i> 1626	3 L. Volusius Saturninus	<i>OGI</i> 468

This list is certainly not complete, but it does indicate the range of each term. The occurrence of P. Vinicius and L. Calpurnius Piso in the early years of the Christian era is especially curious, since the distribution of examples suggests that *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* was giving way to *ἀνθύπατος* by the middle of the first century. In view of the complex prosopography of the Pisones, it might just be possible, in spite of evidence relating to local officials, to move the Delian example earlier; but Vinicius is less easy to remove to an earlier date. Nevertheless, on statistical grounds, these two examples must be considered extraordinary, and any new *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* should belong *prima facie* in the period 150-50 B.C.¹¹ By 100 B.C., *ἀνθύπατος* had become at least as "official" as *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος*; that the two formations were identical in meaning may be seen in the cases where one and the same official carries both forms of the title (Scaevola and Vinicius) or in *SIG*³ 745, where both terms are employed, without there being any clear difference between the rank of the two men involved.

Colonies and Municipia

στρατηγός is also used of the *Ivir* or *praetor* of a Roman community, although forms like *δύναδρος* are also attested. A good example is provided by the inscriptions of Cornelius Pulcher at Corinth, *στρατηγός τῆς πόλεως Κορωθίων* (*Corinth* 8.1.80); others occur in *AE* 1931.81 (Gerasa), *IGRom.* 3.1040 (Palmyra) and *Acts* 16.20 (Philippi). This usage is an extension from normal Greek *στρατηγοί* in free cities, rather than a translation of *praetor*, which is restricted to Italy for municipal officials.

11. Hence Appius Claudius, *στρατηγός ἀνθύπατος* on an inscription from Karystos, see *Hesp.* 41, 1972, p. 128, is probably to be identified with the consul of 54, proconsul in Achaea in 48.

Other στρατηγοί

The “leader” may be used in a still more general way than some of the uses mentioned above; this may be seen in, for example, *στρατηγὸς Ῥωμαίων . . . Σύλλας* (Paus. 1.20.4) and in Lucian (*Zeux.* 3, *Macrobioi* 12).

The *praefectus praetorio* is called *στρατηγὸς σωματοφυλάκων* by Josephus (*AJ* 19.267).

Dionysius of Halicarnassus makes Appius Claudius, *Xvir leg. scrib.* in the *Verginia* episode, a *στρατηγός* (11.32.1, 11.37.5). A very general sense such as “leader” may be all that he intends; but it is possible that it refers to his apparent command of the troops left in the city, or (much less likely) because his position in legal proceedings resembled that of a praetor. Dionysius appears to mean something specific, but his exact meaning is not recoverable.

Derived forms: (a) *στρατηγέω*

Of the praetor at Rome: *στρατηγῶν κατὰ πόλων, ἐπὶ ξένων* (*IG* 9.21.2.242); *στρατηγήσας ἐν Ῥώμῃ* (*IG* 2.2 3261); *ἐστρατηγηκώς* is used for *praetorius* by Dio Cassius (43.25.3, et al.).

Of the Ilvir of a colony: *στρατηγήσας ἐν ἐπιδημίᾳ . . . Ἀλεξάνδρου* (*IGRom.* 3.1033).

Of a provincial governor: A good example is *ὅσοι Κρήτης καὶ Κυρήνης στρατηγοῦσιν* (*Cyr. Ed.* 1.37). Less clear is *Opusc. Arc.* 6.31 (= *AE* 1953.167), a Cypriot inscription naming *Οὐελίου τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος τῆς ἑπαρχίας καὶ Λευκίου Οὐελίου τοῦ ἀνθυπάτου*. Here is the only possible meaning for *στρατηγήσας* is the “ex-governor” as opposed to *ἀνθύπατος* “the present proconsul;” *ἀνθυπατεύω* probably was not yet created. Among the authors, *στρατηγέω* for provincial governors is found in Josephus (*AJ* 14.279, *BJ* 1.224) Appian (*Mith.* 105.495) and Plutarch (*Marius* 40.429).

Of a legate: Appian (*BC* 4.42.175) states that a Metellus *συνεστρατεύετο Καισαρι καὶ ἐστρατηγήκει περὶ τὸ Ἀκτιον*; he may have been legate, though other interpretations are possible. The interpretation *legatus* is also probable in *BC* 4.46.197, *ἐστρατήγησε τῷ Βρούτῳ Βιθυνίας*.

Derived forms: (b) *στρατηγία*

Praetura: *ἡ πολιτικὴ στρατηγία* (App. *BC* 2.112); *ἐξαιρετος στρατηγία* (*Plu. Cat. Min.* 39.778).

Provincia: see p. 137 above.

Derived forms: (c) *στρατηγικός, στρατηγίς*

Praetorius: *στρατηγικός πρεσβευτής* (*Str.* 3.4.20); *στρατηγικός πρεσβευτής καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος Κρήτης* (*JRS* 49, 1959, p. 96); *στρατηγικός ἀνήρ καὶ πρεσβευτής* (*Polyaen. Strat.* 8.9.1); *στρατηγικαὶ τίμαι* (*Philo Flacc.* 6.40); *ἀρχὴ στρατηγίς* (App. *BC* 2.87.362).

Praetoria (cohors ducis liberae r.p.): σπεῖραι στρατηγίδες (App. BC 2.107, Plu. *Ant.* 39); ἵππος τῶν στρατηγικῶν (Plu. *Crass.* 19.554); *τάξις στρατηγίς* (App. BC 3.66); *οἱ περὶ τὸ στρατηγικόν* (Jos. *AJ* 19.214).

Praetorianus (Caesaris): οἱ αὐλικοὶ καὶ στρατηγικοὶ (Plu. *Galb.* 2.1053); *οἱ στρατηγικοὶ . . . τάξις ἔχοντες δορυφόρων* (Plu. *Otho* 9.1070).

ὁ τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ τάγματος ἡγεμών is the title given by Plutarch (*Galb.* 4.1054) to Titus Vinius, an officer of Galba in Spain. From Suetonius we learn (*Galb.* 14) that he was a *legatus* (see pp. 147-48). But what is the στρατηγικὸν τάγμα? Clearly not the emperor's praetorian cohort, though this would have been an acceptable meaning for στρατηγικός. Nor is Vinius likely to have been merely the commander of the *praetoria cohors* of the governor, since *τάγμα* in Plutarch is used for *legio* (see below), and the position is too minor for a praetorian legate. The phrase must mean "legate of the legion of the *strategus* i.e. the governor," corresponding to a use of στρατηγός that is common in Plutarch. The expression then would have the effect of stressing Vinius' position as subordinate to the governor, what Dio would have called ὑποστράτηγος (see p. 154). This is the only reasonable explanation, but it remains an unparalleled and somewhat awkward use of στρατηγικός.

21. *τάγμα, ταξιαρχος*: army units and their officers

The terms employed for the army and its officers in papyri and in inscriptions include both Greek words adapted to a Roman context, and transliterated Latin words. Both methods enjoy considerable popularity.

λεγιών is the standard form in documents for *legio*; but for *cohors*, both *κοόρτη* and *σπεῖρα* are found, and likewise for *centuria* both *ἐκατονταρχία* and *κεντυρία*. In these cases, the non-Latin forms are slightly more common. For the officers, *χιλιαρχος* is the only regular expression for *tribunus militum*, but *ἐκατόνταρχος* and *κεντυρίων* compete on approximately equal terms as versions of *centurio*.

Literary usage is more varied, and avoids the Latinisms; λεγιών does not occur, but is replaced by *τάγμα* or *τάξις*. *σπεῖρα* is usual in literary authors for *cohors*. For the officers, words of the type of *ἐκατόνταρχος* and *χιλιαρχος* compete with the less precise *λοχαγός* and *ταξιάρχης* (-ος).

τάγμα is the standard literary term for *legio*, as in the following examples: DH 20.1.4, Nic. Dam. (*F. Gr. Hist.* 90) F 130.28, Lucian *Hist. Conscr.* 31, Plu. *Galb.* 27, Jos. *AJ* 14.48. Only rarely can it possibly refer to a cohort, as in *τὰ τῶν νυκτοφυλάκων τάγματα* (Jos. *BJ* 4.645).

τάξις is less firmly attached to any one Roman unit, and occurs in a number of senses. *Legio* should be understood in BGU 114, *στρατευσάμενος εἴτε ἐν τάξει εἴτε ἐν σπεῖρᾳ*, and probably in App. *Illyr.* 25.71. The sense *cohors* may be observed in Appian, *τοῖς Ἀρείοις καὶ πέντε ἄλλαις τάξεσι* (BC 3.67.274, cf. BC 4.7.26). It is not clear in Philo (*Flacc.* 11.86) where a *centurio* is described as *παραλαβὼν τῆς ὑπηκόου τάξεως*, whether a *centuria* is meant, or simply "the unit under him."

τέλος is the technical term for *legio* in Appian; its meaning is established by its application to numbered legions (BC 2.76.317, 5.87.365). It also occurs in Josephus (AJ 14.469, BJ 1.346) and Plutarch (*Ant.* 18.923).

Certain other terms (*στράτευμα*, *στρατόπεδον*, *τεῖχος*), when they occur in Dio, are shown by a qualifying phrase or by their being numbered to mean *legio*. *στρατόπεδον* occurs in Polybius also (1.16.1, 1.26.6).

In the authors *χιλιάρχος* and similar formations may be replaced by *λοχαγός* and *ταξιάρχος*, words without their precision of reference, but respectable from the literary standpoint. The exacter words belonged originally to the Persian, and hence to the Macedonian armies; it has been recently argued that they are in fact loan-translations from Iranian.¹ This foreignness was probably enough reason for their rejection by literary stylists in an archaizing era. Instead, terms from the less complex armies of the classical *poleis* were employed; but as there can have been little or no comparison between the tribal army of Miltiades and the legions of Marius, the use of such Attic terms led only to confusion.

That *λοχαγός* and its derivatives mean *centurio* is established by Plutarch (*Pomp.* 71) ἀνδρῶν ἑκατοντάρχαι λοχαγῶν and by DC 52.25.6-7, where the same persons are called *λελοχαγηκότες* and *ἑκατοντάρχαι*. But *ἑκατοντάρχαι καὶ λοχαγοί* are also found together (Plu. *Crass.* 27.7.561); unless there is intentional pleonasm, *λοχαγός* must indicate some other, probably higher, rank (? *trib. mil. primus pilus*).

In the case of *ταξιάρχος* the confusion is still greater, corresponding to the wide range of meanings assigned to *τάξις*. In Appian (*Samn.* fr. 4.17) when *ταξιάρχαι* stand between quaestors and *χιλιάρχοι* among those captured at the Caudine Forks, the meaning *legatus* is suggested by Livy's account (9.38.8), although the presence of *legati* at this point of history may be anachronistic.² A position in a chain of command likewise suggests *legatus* in Josephus (BJ 3.87) and in Appian (*Hann.* 19), where *ταξιάρχοι* and *χιλιάρχοι* are described as ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς; the only rank that can be distinguished from *trib. mil.*, and also enjoy senatorial dignity must be *legatus*.

In cases where *λοχαγοί* and *ταξιάρχοι* are grouped together (e.g. Jos. BJ 3.83, DH 5.41.5, App. *Celt.* fr. 1.11, Plu. *Pomp.* 6.621), the most natural sense for *ταξιάρχος* is *tribunus militum*. This sense also applies in Appian's expression ὡς τοῦ τέλοντος *ταξιάρχος* (*Mith.* 50.201).³

When Plutarch reports ἄπαντας ἀπέκτεων τοὺς ταξιάρχους (*Caes.* 20.717), the Latin text of Caesar (BG 2.25), *quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis*, confirms the version *centurio*. Similarly the *ταξιάρχος* of *Mul. Virt.* 22.258 is known to have been a centurion from Livy (38.24). Other presumed centurions may be found in *Caes.* 29.722, and *Ant.* 64.945.

Similar difficulties are associated with the unit *ἴλη* and its commander, *ἴλαρχος*. Phonetic similarity, and the fact that both terms relate primarily to cavalry, points to an equation with *ala*, for which *ἴλη* is common in simple, non-literary documents. But

1. See E. Benveniste, *Titres et Noms Propres en Iranien Ancien*, Paris, 1966, chapter IV.

2. Mommsen *StR* 2.701, n.2.

3. See Münzer in PW, 15.2.1947, Minucius 37.

there are problems: Polybius uses ἵλη to refer to a smaller unit, the *turma*, which in the later army was simply transliterated. As a result it is never clear in a reference to the pre-Marian army by a later writer if he means the Polybian *turma*, or is applying the terminology of his own day to the army of the second century or earlier.

ἵλη and derivatives were also applied to the units of aristocratic Roman cavalry, even in the later period; and as a final point of confusion, Appian applies it to the company of young knights who accompanied Scipio (*Hisp.* 84.365), the basis, as Mommsen observed, of the later *cohors praetoria*.⁴ The confusion is increased by an uncertainty about spelling; both εἱλ- and ἵλ- are well-attested.

ἵλη in the literary authors tends to mean little more than “a unit of horse” and it is up to the reader to deduce the Roman unit involved.

22. ὑπατος: consul

The choice of the adjective ὑπατος to designate the chief magistrate at Rome is curious. Unlike the majority of Greek words adopted to the Roman context, such as *ἀὐτοκράτωρ* and *στρατηγός*, it had not been part of the Greek language of administration. That it was unfamiliar to the Greek reader of Dionysius' day may be seen from his explanation of the term (4.76.2):

ὑπατοι δ' ὑφ' Ἑλλήνων . . . ὀνομάσθησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ
μεγέθους τῆς ἔξουσίας ὅτι πάντων τ' ἄρχονται
καὶ τὴν ἀνωτάτω χώραν ἔχονται. τὸ γὰρ ὑπερέχον
καὶ ἄκρον ὑπατον ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοί.

Similar explanations occur in Plutarch (*Quaest. Rom.* 9.1 [1007 e]) and John the Lydian (*Mag.* 1.30).

A parallel might be drawn to a Ptolemaic official in Cyprus, *στρατηγός ἀὐτοκράτωρ καὶ ὑπέρ[τατος]* (*Inscr. Délos* 1528);¹ but this is dated to the period 145-110, later than the first *στρατηγός ὑπατος*. It is extremely valuable as a further example of formations with ὑπερ- used as a mark of political rank, but it does not entirely explain ὑπατος. Dionysius' point is that ὑπατος is an archaic term; and the examples of ὑπατος show that this particular superlative form of ὑπέρ had religious and poetic associations; a typical usage is the cult of *Ζεὺς ὑπατος* mentioned, e.g., in [Dem.] 43.66.1072. ὑπατος is applied to Zeus in Homer and Pindar. This association of the consular title and a cult-title of Zeus was understood by the author of [Apuleius] *De Mondo* 25 (p. 161 Thomas):

4. *Ges. Schrift.* 6, p. 1, p. 3, note 4.

1. Cf. Holleaux, *Str.* 128; he argues that the term

might be older than this inscription.

nec ambigitur eum (Iovem) praestantem ac sublimem sedem tenere et poetarum laudibus nomen eius *consulum* et regum nuncupationibus praedicari.

The original poetic sense was not lost, and may be observed in Athens, where the sophist Isaeus is called ὑπάτος σοφίας (*IG* 2.² 3632), and Q. Trebellius Rufus ὑπάτος Καινευήνσις (McCrumb-Woodhead 129). The cult of Drusus ὑπάτος in Athens (*IG* 2.² 1724), while presumably honoring him as *consul*, derived support from the existence of ὑπάτος as a cult-title in that city.

Plutarch in his life of Marcellus quotes an epigram of Marcellus from Lindos, giving Posidonius as his authority (*Marcell.* 30.316):

ἐπτάκι τὰν ὑπάταν ἀρχὰν ἐν Ἀρηὶ φυλάξας

The inclusion of two proconsulates draws an explanation from Plutarch, to whom such a usage must have been unfamiliar.² In this epigram, ὑπάτος can still be translated as “highest”; and an epigram is the right kind of poetic context for the idea of applying ὑπάτος to the Roman consuls to be first conceived. Clearly, we cannot state for certain that this epigram is in fact the origin of ὑπάτος in Greek; but it, and others like it if they existed, provide a middle ground between a Homeric and Athenian Ζεὺς ὑπάτος and the relatively mundane (*στρατηγοὶ*) ὑπάτοι of the second century B.C. and later.³

In the formula *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος*, ὑπάτος quickly moves from an adjective to a substantive, meaning *consul*; and once *στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος* becomes obsolete around 100 B.C. (the last firm example appears to be C. Claudius Pulcher, *cos* 92 [AE 1967.532]) ὑπάτος for *consul* is a fully naturalised Greek word.

Once ὑπάτος is considered a substantive, derivatives such as *ὑπατεία* and *ὑπατικός* could be formed. But the origin of ὑπάτος as an adjective was not forgotten in literary sources.

Ὕπατος ἀρχή, ὑπάτος τιμή and the like, which for Polybius were the only method of expressing *consulatus*,⁴ became elegant literary variations of *ὑπατικὴ ἀρχή* and *ὑπατεία* at the hands of later authors.

One effect of this continued use of ὑπάτος as an adjective alongside its normal use as a noun, was that similar words, but ones with a different history, were given the same freedom of variation. Not only ἀνθύπατος, but even δικτάτωρ and ἔπαρχος occur with ἀρχή and ἐξουσία in an adjectival function that is obviously patterned on the distinctive behavior of ὑπάτος.

The continued use of ὑπάτος as an adjective was partly for the purpose of variety. Diodorus, with repeated dating by consuls, avoided monotony by a variation between ὑπάτος ἀρχή and ὑπατικὴ ἀρχή.⁵

2. See p. 104, and Holleaux, *Str.* 2, note 2.

3. Holleaux' discussion, *Str.* 126-7, recognises the poetic nature of ὑπάτος but does not look for a "poetic" origin.

4. Plb. 2.11.1, etc. See Holleaux, *Str.* 51, 112.

5. ὑπάτος ἀρχή DS 11.51.1, 20.27.1, 20.73.1 etc. ὑπατικὴ ἀρχή DS 11.38.1, 14.103.1, 15.95.1 etc.

ὕπατος ἀρχή is also common in Dionysius (6.1.1), Appian (*Celt.* 5, *BC* 3.82), Philostratus (*VS* 2.1.8 [556]), Herodian (2.3.4, 2.6.6) and Dio (43.46.2, 44.22.1). ὕπατος ἔξουσία occurs in Dionysius (7.1.1), (meaning simply *consulatus*, not necessarily *imperium consulare*) and ὕπατος τιμή in Josephus (*BJ* 7.82). It will be noted that it is precisely in the phrase ὕπατος ἀρχή where it was possibly first employed, that ὕπατος survives longest as an adjective.

There is a difference to be observed between the various authors. For Diodorus and Dionysius, ὕπατος and ὑπατικός are in free alternation. In Philostratus, ὑπατικός does not occur, and was probably consciously avoided.

In ὕπατος ἀρχή, ὕπατος can be construed as meaning ὑπατικός, *consularis*; hence ὕπατος became a possible version of *vir consularis*, with or without the noun ἀνήρ. Hence ὕπατος could be used to describe a man, and mean both *consul* and *consularis*. This confusing situation can only be explained by a desire on the part of certain authors to avoid the neologism ὑπατικός.

In Plutarch (*Cic.* 19.869) ὕπατοι τρεῖς ἀναιρεῖσθαι, the very number shows that *consulares* must be meant. ἀνήρ ὕπατος is found in Appian for *vir consularis* (*BC* 2.87.367); it is recorded that Cato, as a praetorian, would not take command παρόντων ἀνδρῶν ὑπάτων. In Galen, both ὕπατος and ὑπατικός occur; in one place his friend Boethus is ἀνήρ ὕπατος Ρωμαίων (2K 215), in another τις τῶν ὑπατικῶν ἀνδρῶν (19K 13). Similarly in one passage (14K 613) occurs a Severus ὕπατος μὲν ὁν and a Flavius ὑπατικός ὁν καὶ αὐτός.

The use of ὕπατος for a *vir consularis* is regular in Philostratus. ὕπατος ἀνήρ (*VA* 5.35, 7.18, *VS* 1.8.1, 1.19.2, 2.25.2) and simple ὕπατος (*VA* 8.7.14, *VS* 1.25.5, 2.1.8) apparently refer to *consulares*; in other cases (*VS* 1.8.3 [490], 1.25.1 [530], 2.6 [576]) *consularis* is a possible interpretation. In each case, the interpretation must be based on external information.

ὕπατος is used in certain metrical documents apparently for *proconsuls*. δἰς δ' ὕπατος Ἀσίας Φῆστος (*SEG* 4.467.15) and Μάξιμος Ἀσίης ὕπατος (*AP* 7.564) are typical examples, both apparently from the third century A.D. Here the word still retains its sense "highest" including both consulates and proconsulates, that it had had in the Marcellus epigram.

A passage in the *Suda*, s.v. ἐλοιδόρησε (attributed to Aelian) states that ὁ Κλέανδρος ἐλοιδόρησε τὸν ὕπατον τῆς ἐν Αιγύπτῳ ἀρχῆς. Here ὕπατος may be used in its oldest sense "highest"; but it is more likely that it is an error for ὕπαρχος which is used for the *praefectus* of Egypt by Arrian (*Anab.* 3.5.7) and Aristides (50K 75).

In a number of documents from the provinces, dates are given ἐπὶ (τοῦ δεῖνος) τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ὑπάτου (*IGBulg.* 907) or mention a man known to have been the governor as ὕπατος (e.g. *IGRom.* 3.1368, of a legate 166-168 A.D.). It is tempting to consider that ὕπατος stands for ὑπατικός, *consularis provinciae*, but they are probably cases of a consulate held *in absentia* while still governing the province.⁶

6. A. Stein, *Römische Reichsbeamte der Provinz Thracia*, 1920, p. 52, argues for consulates *in absentia*.

In the expression of dates, not only are such natural Greek formations as ἐπὶ ὑπάτων (*ILS* 6460) to be found but also Latinisms such as the use of the dative ὑπάτοις to express an ablative absolute (e.g., Sherk 27.3); the dual ὑπάτοι also occurs (*IG* 14.830).

In general ὑπάτος was so distinctively Roman that further qualification was unnecessary, but (*στρατηγός*) ὑπάτος Ρωμαίων does occur, e.g. in the bilingual *miliaria* of M'. Aquillius (*IGRom.* 4.264, 270, 880), in the inscription honoring Claudius Charax by the city of Patrae (*SEG* 18.557) and in a letter to Ptolemy (quoted in *I Macc.* 15.17).

The distinction between *ordinarii* and *suffecti* is not usually made in documents, either Latin or Greek. Two ὑπάτοι ὠρδωάριοι are known from the middle of the third century A.D. (*IGRom.* 1.137, *OGI* 568). Dio was interested in the process of suffection, and provides an account (48.25.2-3), distinguishing *σμικρότερος* and *πρῶτος* ὑπάτος. *σμικρότερος* does not occur outside this passage, but *πρῶτος* is found in other places in Dio (43.46.6, 69.1.2, 74.15.4). Other methods are to employ verbs such as ἀνθαιρῶ, ἐφαιρῶ, ἀντι- and ἐπικαθίστημι for suffection, or periphrastic expressions such as οἱ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα ὑπάτοι or ὑπατεύειν εἰς τὸ ἐπίλοιπον τοῦ ἔτους ἥρημένος.

Derived forms: (a) ὑπατεία

ὑπατεία, like all derivatives of ὑπάτος, is not yet found in Polybius, but is established by the end of the republic. An early example is τυχῶν ὑπατείας τὸ ἔβδομον (*DS* 37.29.3). Later it is found in Dionysius (e.g., 5.18.1), Memnon (*F. Gr. Hist.* 434 F 24.3), and the *Res Gestae* (*Mon. Anc. Gr.* 3.9). Afterwards, the form is reasonably standard in Appian, Epictetus and Plutarch.

In Appian's account of how, in the case of one Aemilius, Ρωμαῖοι παρέλυσαν τῆς στρατηγίας τε καὶ ὑπατείας (*Hisp.* 83), ὑπατεία is taken to mean *proconsulatus* in most dictionaries.⁷ Aemilius is certainly *proconsul* in sources that reflect Livy (*Per.* 56, *Orosius* 5.5.13), but this may mean no more than that Livy considered Aemilius' imperium had been prorogued, while Appian and his source did not. It is more likely that Appian made an error in history (misplacing an event by one year) than that he used ὑπατεία in an unparalleled way to indicate *proconsulatus*. This sense is acceptable only for ὑπάτος when combined with a noun in the archaic manner, not for the neologism ὑπατεία.

Herodian has a special form ἀπὸ ὑπατείας which he employs to indicate *consularis* (7.1.9, 7.11.3, 8.2.5). The same form is used in indications of date, especially after Diocletian, ἀπὸ ὑπατείας (τοῦ δεῶν). Earlier examples are *IGRom.* 3.711, 1132, 1213. Note also the dating formulae in *SB* 7366, γ' ἔτους Κλάρω ὑπατείας (B 30) and πρὸ εἰδῶν Νοεμβρίων Φαλκῶν καὶ Κλάρω ὑπατείας (C 37), from the year 200 A.D.

7. This interpretation goes back to E. Williams, *Le sénat de la république romaine*, Louvain 1878-83, II, p. 66, n. 3. Broughton, *MRR* 1.488 note 4, *sub anno* 136 a., provides a sensible discussion.

Derived forms: (b) ὑπατεύω

ὑπατεύω first occurs in Posidonius (*F. Gr. Hist.* 85) F 36, the Athenion episode at Athens, Μάνιος Ἀκύλλιος ὁ ὑπατευκώς and F 110 Τιβέριος Γράγχος ἦν νιὸς Τιβερίου τοῦ δις ὑπατευκότος. It is impossible to assert that the verb was invented by Posidonius, but it is not likely to be much older. It is well established by the end of the republic, in Diodorus (e.g. 11.37), Dionysius (1.74.5) and in the *laudatio* of Augustus for Agrippa (*ZPE* 5, 1970, p. 227). Josephus uses the participle in formulae for dates, the singular ὑπατεύοντος with two names in *AJ* 14.4, 389, 487, and the plural ὑπατεύοντων in *AJ* 14.66. The same dating system is employed by Phlegon of Tralles (*F. Gr. Hist.* 257 F 36.6). In Dio Cassius, the perfect ὑπατευκώς is regular for *consularis* (e.g., 43.25.3). In inscriptions, ὑπατεύω is used in formulae for dates, ἀπὸ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος ὑπατεύοντος τὸ δωδέκατον ἔτους γ' (*AE* 1901.64, cf. *IGRom.* 3.137). These examples are Augustan; a later (third-century) occurrence of this pattern is a lead weight dated ὑπατεύοντος Τ. Ἰονλ. Κλαττίου (*IG* 14.2417).

Distinguished men may be honoured in Greek cities during their consular year: Germanicus is honored while ὑπατεύων by Corcyra (*IG* 9.1.724); a former proconsul is honored by the province of Macedonia Ἰούνιον ἀνθύπατον ἡ πόλις ὑπατεύοντα (*AE* 1965.309); and the first consul from Ephesus is honored by his home town as πρῶτον ὑπατεύοντα Ἐφεσίων (*Jahresh.* 46, 1960, Bbl. 92, no. 19).

In a number of inscriptions of the third century, ὑπατεύω means not “ὑπατος *sum*” but “ὑπατικός, *consularis, sum*” of a province. The following examples illustrate the usage: ὑπατεύοντος τῆς Θρακῶν ἐπαρχίας (*SEG* 3.509 cf. *IGRom.* 1.722, *IGBulg.* 616, 618, 641, 1374, 1515); ὑπατεύοντος Ἰουλίου Σεονήρου (*IGRom.* 3.1277).

Derived forms: (c) ὑπατικός

The first examples of this word appear to be in Diodorus (20.91, 11.38.1), but the term is so well established in Augustan sources that it must have been an earlier creation. Diodorus also used ὑπατικός in reference to the *consules* of the Italian confederacy (37.2.6). The standard use of the term, for *vir consularis*, may be seen in κληρούσθω ἐκ πάντων τῶν ὑπατικῶν (*Cyr. Ed.* 5.107) and συγκαθημένων συγκλητικῶν εἴκοσι, ὑπατικῶν δὲ καὶ ἔξ (Act. Alex. 4 A ii 7).

Strabo's use is typical; in outlining the government of Spain he speaks of an ὑπατικός πρεσβευτής (3.4.2) and in his general account of the provinces speaks of the ὑπατικαὶ ἐπαρχίαι, Africa and Asia (17.3.25). Gabinius is τις ὑπατικῶν (12.3.34), but consular governors may be described simply as ὑπατοι (17.3.25).

Even authors such as Lucian, who may avoid Latin neologisms, employ ὑπατικός (*Demonax* 30 [2.387]). It may also qualify abstract nouns such as ἀξιώμα (Plu. *Aem.* 4.257) or ψηφοφορία (Plu. *Marcell.* 4.299). A striking example of ὑπατικός as a title of a *vir consularis* may be seen in *ILS* 8836:

Φιλίππου τοῦ κρατίστου ὑπατικοῦ
ἀδελφιδῆν Φλαβ. Ἀντωνεύου ὑπατικοῦ,
ἀνθυπάτου Ἀφρικῆς καὶ Φλαβ. Δαμιανοῦ ὑπατικοῦ
καὶ Φλαβ. Φαΐδρου ὑπατικοῦ

Initially, the official titulature of imperial legates made no distinction between those of consular and those of praetorian rank. The authors do speak of ὑπατικός πρεσβευτής as in Strabo (3.4.20) and Josephus (*AJ* 18.88, 18.150).⁸ In inscriptions, [ὑπατικὸν πρεσβευ]τήν has been restored for Memmius Regulus (*IG* 2.2 4174), but does not in fact appear until the second century, in the following examples, ἐπὶ Κλαυδίου Σεονήρου [ὑπ]ατικοῦ πρεσβευτ[οῦ] Σεβαστοῦ ἀντι]στρατήγου (*SEG* 7.844 – 115 p.) and ἡγεμών ὑπατικός Παννονίας τῆς ἄνω (*ILS* 8830 – an inscription set up by the sophist Damianus about 170 p.) Cf. *OGI* 559.

Around 130 A.D. ὑπατικός comes to be used alone for the legate of Syria, as in the following examples: διατάγματι Μαρκέλλου καὶ τῶν ἑξῆς ὑπατικῶν (*AE* 1931.54); διαψηφισμάτων παρὰ [...] καὶ Βρουττίω Πραισεντι καὶ Ιουλίω Μ[...] ὑπατικοῖς (*AE* 1938.137). Other ὑπατικοί of Syria are named in *AE* 1909.137 (154/5 p.), *IGRom.* 3.1179 (Avidius Cassius), *IGRom.* 3.1276 (187 p.); *AE* 1933.206 (198 p., of the divided province).

From about the middle of the second century, ὑπατικός occurs for the legates of other provinces, as in *ILS* 8824 a (Britain and Germany), *SEG* 19.476 (Moesia), *ILS* 8841 (Britain, Moesia, Dacia, Spain), *IGRom.* 3.6, 32 (Bithynia), *AE* 1909.19 (Pontus). In the time of Elagabalus, we meet the formula διέπων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν ὑπατικός at Histria (*AE* 1961.86) (see p. 131).

Minor officials in the provinces identify themselves simply as βοηθὸς κορυκουλαρίου ὑπατικοῦ (*IGRom.* 3.1008 [Syria, 195 p.]) or β(ενεφικιάριος) ὑπατικοῦ (*AE* 1927.59 [Moesia, after 212 p.]). This may be paralleled somewhat earlier in a letter in which the writer claims he asked the ὑπατικός Claudius Severus to make him his *librarius* (Smallwood, 2.307 b, dated to March 107 p.). If this is C. Claudius Severus, the first legate of Arabia (*PIR*² C 1023), the meaning must be *consularis provinciae*, as in the Syrian examples (see Bowersock, *ZPE* 5, 1970, pp. 41-42). But if so, this would be prior to his consulate (in 112); can *consularis* be used for a non-consular governor this early? Later cases in Arabia cause the same problem. For example, L. Attidius Cornelianus is called ὑπατικός (*IGRom.* 3.1369, *AE* 1930.101), but is known to have been *leg. pr. pr.* and *cos. designatus* in 151 A.D. (*IGRom.* 3.1353, *AE* 1930.100). It may be preferable to suggest that he held the fasces *in absentia* while still in office in Arabia, and that there was sufficient time before he finished his administration for dedications to be made to him as *consularis*. A similar problem arises in the career of C. Allius Fuscanus (*AE* 1935.84). In all these cases, including Claudius Severus, a solution which does *not* force ὑπατικός to be

8. Not “proconsul,” as translated by L. H. Feldman in the Loeb edition of Josephus, volume 9, p. 99.

applied to a non-consular legate, should be preferred.

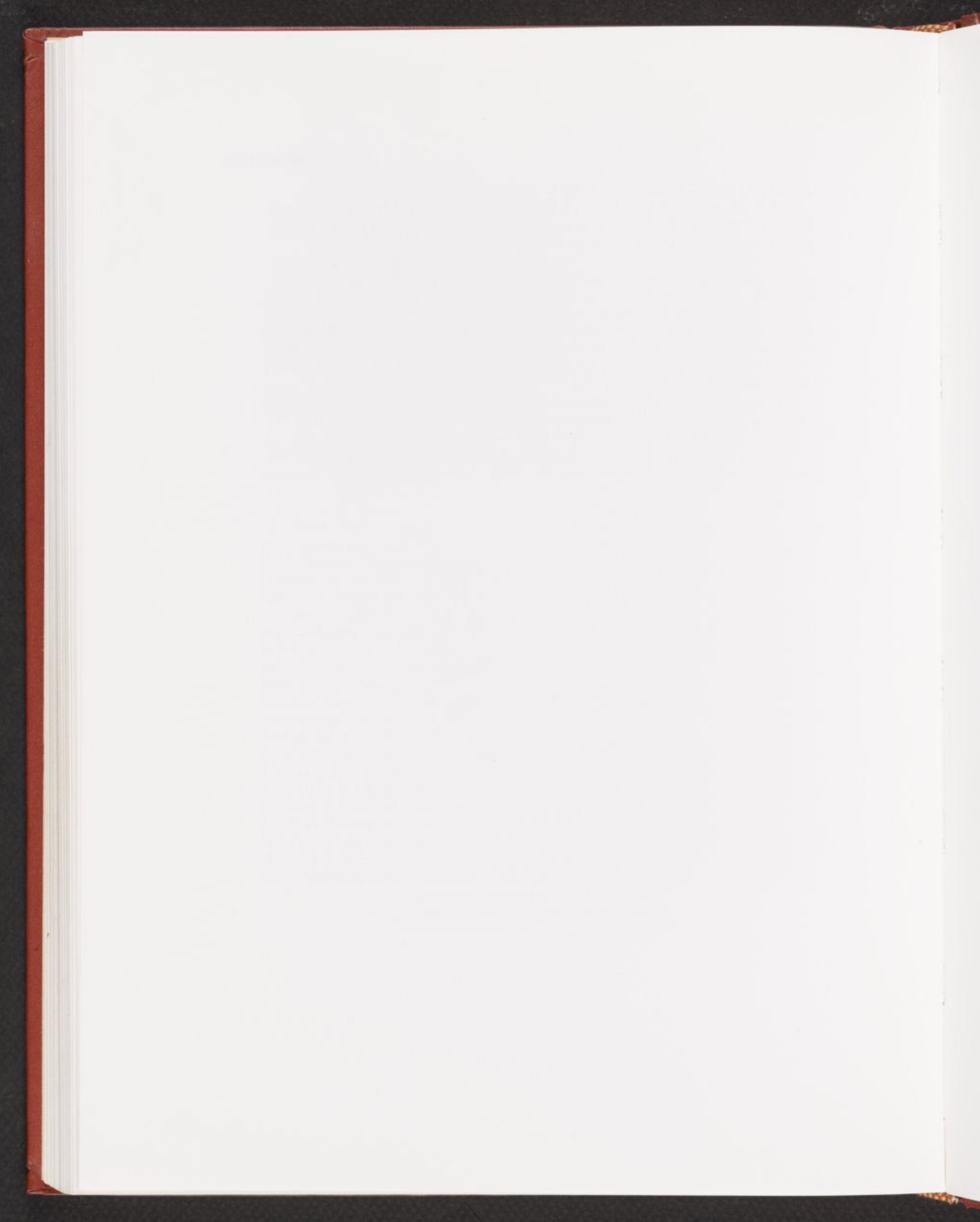
The *correctores* of Achaea around the year 200 A.D. carry the title ὑπατικός (*IG* 4².1.694, 7.91, 7.2510). Lollianus is termed ὑπατικός alone, without reference to his position as *corrector*, in one text (*IG* 7.2511).

T. Flavius Philinus, previously known from *IG* 7.1866 with a career up to a proconsulate of Lycia in the second century is termed in a Delphic inscription (*Bull. Corr. Hell.* 76, 1952, p. 627 no. 3) τὸν κράτιστον ὑπατικόν. The commentary on the stone indicates that the editor, C. Dunant, thinks that ὑπατικός refers to the governorship of Lycia, a praetorian proconsulate. The examples produced above show that ὑπατικός is used only for legates, and almost certainly only for those of consular rank; it is far from a general title for "governor." As a result, Dunant fails to consider the question of Philinus' consular year, and his career is misinterpreted.⁹

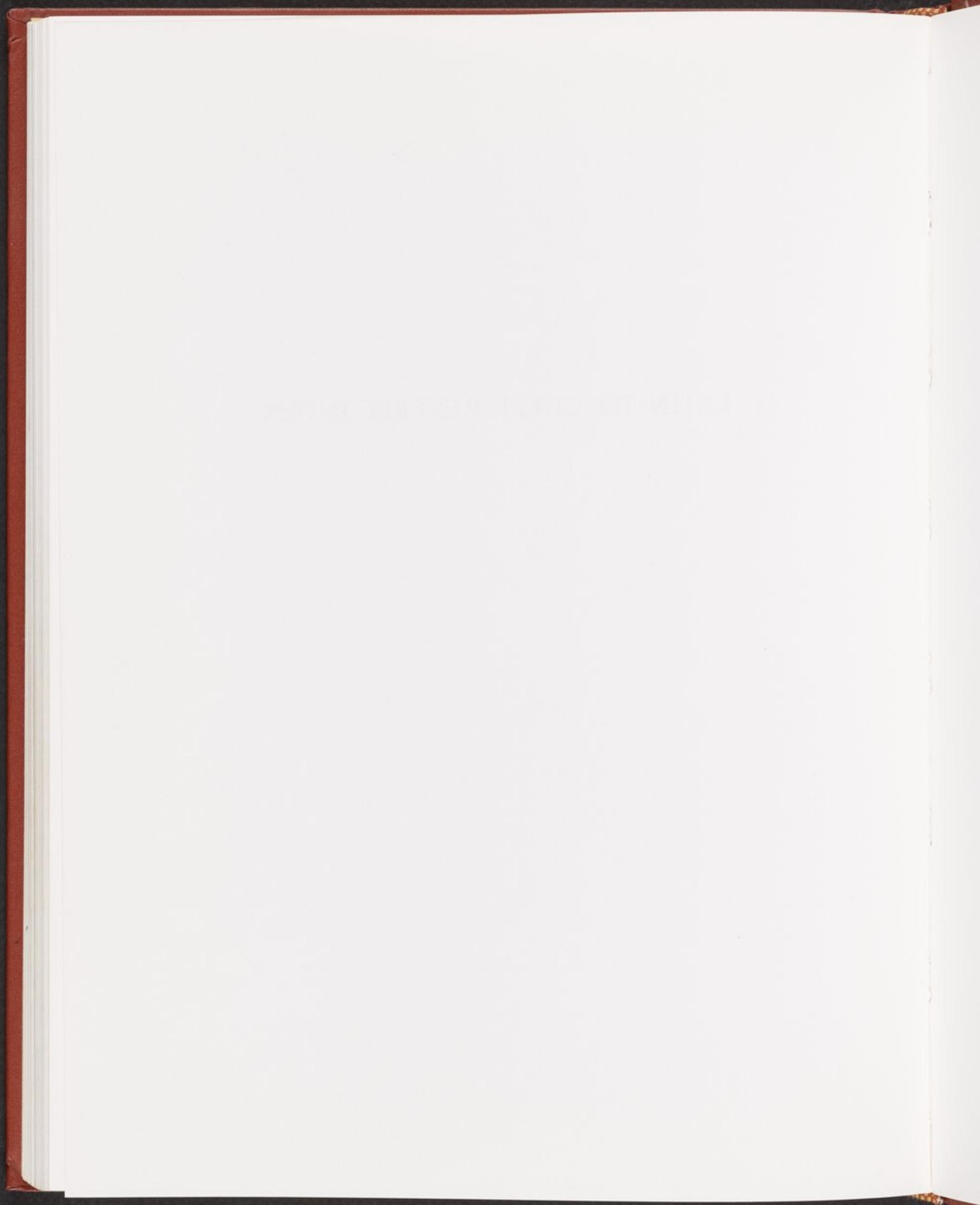
In the third century, *consulares* were appointed to special positions at Rome; the following are examples of the application of ὑπατικός to these offices: ὑπατικός ἐπὶ τῶν ναῶν (*IG* 14.1045); ὑπατικός (τῶν) ἱερῶν ναῶν (*IGRom.* 1.74, 103).

The reading νόμων ὑπατικός in *AE* 1907.42, to describe the jurist Licinius Rufus is an error for ἐμπειρότατος νόμων, ὑπατικός (see L. Robert, *Hellenica* 5.30).

9. See C. P. Jones, "A Leading Family of Roman Thespiæ," *HSCP* 74, 1970, p. 238, no. 20, p. 240, n. 27.



IV LATIN-TO-GREEK REVERSE INDEX



A

- a.a.a.f.f.: vide s.vv. IIIvir, flare, monetalis.
 ab (epistulis etc.): vide pp. 140-42 et s.v. cura
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 ἐκ (2)
 ἐπί (1)
 πρός
 προστάτης (8).
 ab (epistulis etc.) esse: vide p. 141
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 διέπω (3), p. 132
 διοικέω (1)
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 προίστημι (5)
 τάσσομαι (2).
 abrogatio
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 acclamare: vide s.v. appellare.
 acclamatio: vide s.v. appellatio.
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 ἄκτα, pp. 5, 8, 141
 (διατάξεις, p. 130)
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 ἀκτάριος, p. 4.
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 πρώτος (3)
 adiutor
 ἀδιούτωρ, p. 5
 βοηθός, pp. 5, 9, 170.
 adlectus
 δοκῶν.
 allegere
 ἀνακαλέω
- ἐγγράφω (2)
 ἐγκαταλέγω
 (εἰσλέγω)
 καταλέγω
 κατατάσσω
 προσκαταλέγω
 τάσσω (1).
 adsessor: vide et s.v. consiliarius
 καθέδρα, ἐπί
 συγκάθεδρος
 σύνεδρος.
 adsessor (consiliarius) esse
 συγκάθημαι
 συνεδρεύω
 συνέζομαι.
 adsessor iurisprudens
 νομικός.
 advocatio (fisci)
 γλώττα, p. 16
 συνηγορία.
 advocatus (fisci)
 σύνδικος (2)
 συνήγορος (2).
 advocatus (provinciae, etc.)
 συνήγορος (1)
 advocatus esse (fisci)
 προίστημι (8)
 συνδικέω (2).
 advocatus esse (provinciae, etc.)
 συναγορεύω
 συνηγορέω.
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 (ἀστυνομικός): vide s.v. ἀστυνόμος (2).
 aedilicus (Rome)
 ἀγορανομικός, p. 133
 ἀγορανόμος (3).
 aedilis (municipii, etc.)
 ἀγορανόμος (2)
 ἀστυνόμος (2)
 οἰκονόμος (4).
 aedilis (Rome)
 ἀγορανόμος (1)
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 ὑπηρέτης (3).
 aedilis esse (municipii, etc.)
 ἀγορανομέω (2)

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ἀγορανομέω (1).	ἀγορά (5), pp. 119, 138
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ἀγορανομία (2).	εἰθηνία, p. 138
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ἀγορανομία (1).	σῖτος (2), pp. 5, 138.
aerarii Saturni cura	annonae curator,
διούκησις (3).	αὐτοκράτωρ ἀγορᾶς (5), p. 119.
aerarium	annonae praefectus
αἱράριον, pp. 5, 12, 138	ἀννωναταμίας, p. 6.
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agris dividundis: vide s.vv. dividere, IIvir, IIIvir,	ἀντισιγνᾶνος, p. 4.
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ἄλη, ἄλα, pp. 5, 138	Antoninianus: vide et s.v. sodalis
ἄλη (1), pp. 5, 164.	Ἀντωνιανός, pp. 14, 117.
alae praefectus: vide pp. 138, 164	apparitor
ἄλαρχης	ἱπηρέτης (2).
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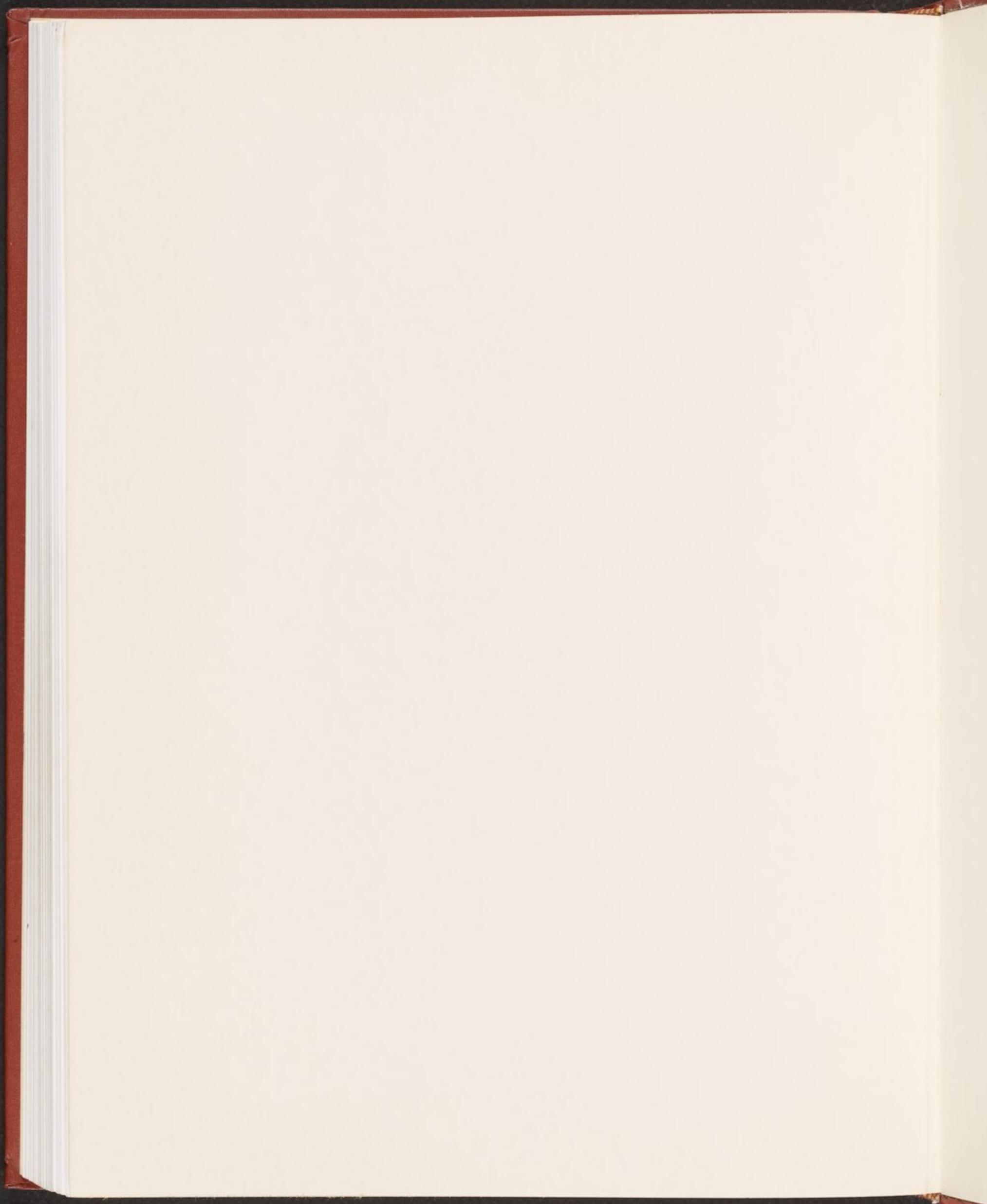
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