

TWO IMPERIAL STATUE BASES FOR PHILIP THE ARAB AND MARCIA OTACILIA FROM THE AUXILIARY CAMP OF SLĂVENI

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Rezumat: *Articolul prezintă două baze de statui descoperite în castrul auxiliar de la Slăveni în 1962. Textul inscripției IDR II, 500 este revizuit astfel: Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Iu[l(io) P]hi-/ [l]ippo Pio Fel(ici) Invicto/ Aug(usto), p[o]nt(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia)/ pot(estate), p(atri) [p(at)riae], pr]oco(n)s(uli), [a]la / I Hisp(anorum) [Philippiana] / [dev]ota nu[mini] mai[es-/ [tatiq(ue) ei]us [de]dic(ante) V[...]/ [...]VI sive L[...]. Cea de-a doua inscripție a fost gravată pe baza unei statui pentru Marcia Otacilia Severa: Marc[i(a)?e Ot]aci-/li(a)e Sever(a)e Aug(ustae) / conf[i]ucis(!) M(arci) Iu[l(i)] / [P]hil[ippi] P(ii) F(elicis) [A]ug(usti)/ [e]t m[a]tr[i] Caes(aris) / nos[tri et] cas- / [t]ro[r]u[m ala I Hi-] / [sp Philip]pi[ana].*

Abstract: *The paper presents two statue bases found in the roman auxiliary camp of Slăveni in 1962. The text of the inscription IDR II, 500 is revised as follows: Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Iu[l(io) P]hi-/ [l]ippo Pio Fel(ici) Invicto/ Aug(usto), p[o]nt(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia)/ pot(estate), p(atri) [p(at)riae], pr]oco(n)s(uli), [a]la / I Hisp(anorum) [Philippiana] / [dev]ota nu[mini] mai[es-/ [tatiq(ue) ei]us [de]dic(ante) V[...]/ [...]VI sive L[...]. The second inscription is cut on a statue base for the empress Marcia Otacilia Severa: Marc[i(a)?e Ot]aci-/li(a)e Sever(a)e Aug(ustae) / conf[i]ucis(!) M(arci) Iu[l(i)] / [P]hil[ippi] P(ii) F(elicis) [A]ug(usti)/ [e]t m[a]tr[i] Caes(aris) / nos[tri et] cas- / [t]ro[r]u[m ala I Hi-] / [sp Philip]pi[ana].*

Cuvinte-cheie: *Filip Arabul, Otacilia Severa, baze se statui imperiale, castrul auxiliar Slăveni, Dacia Inferior, Ala I Hispanorum.*

Key-words: *Philip the Arab, Otacilia Severa, imperial statue bases, auxiliary camp of Slăveni, Dacia Inferior, Ala I Hispanorum.*

The Roman camp located in the village of Slăveni, Gostavățu commune, Olt county was part of the defensive system of Dacia inferior (Malvensis) and is located on Olt River on the border section known as *limes Alutanus*. The fortification has long been known in the archaeological literature and has so far been the subject of several campaigns of systematic excavations. The first of these was undertaken by Grigore Tocilescu and Pamfil Polonic in 1893. The followings took place between 1962 and 1981, the team being led at the beginning by Professor Dumitru Tudor and since 1976 by Gheorghe Popilian. The excavations were resumed by Dorel Bondoc, who undertook two campaigns in 2007 and 2008. The first campaigns focused on the Roman fortification, and further researches were made in the civil settlement. The excavations in the camp had as main results the exploration of the headquarters building, of the barracks, of a *horreum* and the specification of the elements of the fortification system: the rampart, the ditches, the towers and the gates. Outside the camp were investigated the baths, a ceramic workshop and partly the civil settlement¹.

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¹ A complete presentation of the history of the research in Tudor *et al.*, 2011, pp. 10-16; a complete list of the research team: pp. 11-12. Further I mention only the most important studies. Grigore G. Tocilescu published only the epigraphic material discovered: Tocilescu, 1896, pp. 80-84, nos. 7 – 14 = CIL III, 13800; 13801 a-f; 14216, 16a, 17; IDR II, 496-498. All the inscriptions published by Tocilescu are carved on marble plates, so they cannot be related with those presented here. An epigraphic fragment discovered in 1893 was later edited according to the manuscript: Tudor, 1956, p. 571, no. 20 = IDR 2, 497. The results of Tocilescu's and Polonic archaeological excavations were preserved in a manuscript, subsequently published by Tudor, 1940. For the campaigns carried out between 1962-1981 in the camp see: Tudor, 1968, pp. 306-311; for the baths: Popilian, 1971; for the ceramic workshop: Popilian, 1981; for monetary circulation: Popilian, 1974; The two coin hoards: Tudor, 1970; Toropu, 1978. Research of the 20th century: Bondoc, 2008. Slăveni camp has been included in numerous syntheses about Dacia's fortification system, among which I mention: Vlădescu, 1986, pp. 30-34; Gudea, 1997, pp. 83-85, no. 69; Marcu, 2009, pp. 231-242. The recent monograph

Dumitru Tudor discovered in the headquarters building (Fig. 1/1) a relatively rich epigraphic material. Based on this, he could reconstruct several inscriptions, but most fragments remained unrelated. More than a decade ago, Gheorghe Popilian, that time my professor and colleague, urged me to try resuming this material, with the main objective of reviewing, if necessary, the inscription IDR 2, 500 (dedicated to Philip the Arab), but also considering that other inscriptions can be reconstructed. This paper is the result of the inventory of this material currently kept in the Oltenia Museum, Craiova, which I made in 2004².

Given that I have been analyzing materials discovered a long time ago, I do consider it helpful to start this exposition by briefly presenting the discovery conditions and the sequence in which the materials were published. The inscriptions were discovered in *principia* in the 1962 campaign. Immediately after this campaign professor Tudor published a relief with an inscription proving the existence of a *collegium* of soldiers in the camp. On this occasion, we learn that in the campaign from 1962, several epigraphic fragments and sculptural reliefs had been discovered, reused as a building material by the civilian population in the 3rd-4th centuries (mainly for the arrangement of some fireplaces), „after the abandonment of the camp”. According to Dumitru Tudor, in this first campaign, 57 fragments of an inscription dedicated to Philip the Arab had already been discovered, and he also advanced a date for it (AD 248), which he will maintain even later³. Then, in a series of *Epigraphic Notes*, fragmentary inscriptions are presented, which subsequently appear collected in the *Supplementum Epigraphicum* of his work about the southern Roman Dacia⁴.

In 1968 a first form of the inscription for Philip the Arab was included in *Oltenia romană*, 3rd ed., but without commentary⁵. In 1970 he reconstructed from 19 of the fragments an inscription dedicated to Philip Arab and his son. The discovery conditions are presented as follows: „During the excavations of the first campaign (1962), carried out in the oecus and in the «sacred hall» of the praetorium, more than sixty epigraphic fragments were found in front of the chapel (sacellum) coming from at least three honorary altars carved in the limestone by Vratsa. The monuments had been placed in front of the chapel, whose entrance from the «sacred hall» flanked it. Broken on the spot, some of the fragments had been used after the ruin of the praetorium, in the construction of a dwelling made of a modest wall with clay and dated, according to Roman ceramics from the 3rd-4th centuries AD”⁶. The text published 1970 is the following⁷:

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Iul(io) P[hi] – | [I]lippo Pio Fel(ici) Invict(o) | Aug(usto), p[o]nt(ifici) max(imo), t[ri]b(unicia) | po[t(estate), co(n)s(uli), pr]oco(n)s(uli), [p(atr) p(atr)iae] et | [I]mp(eratori)[Caes(ari) M(arco) Iul(io) Philippo] Pio Fel(ici) [I]nvi[ct(o)] | Aug(usto), pont(ifici) max(imo), t[ri]b(unicia) | pot(estate), [co(n)s(uli), proco(n)s(uli), p(atr) p(atr)iae], ala | I Hi[sp(anorum) Philippiana?] | |devota nu]mi – | [ni et maies]tati [eorum, Imp(eratore) Philippo] | III [et Imp(eratore) Philippo II][co(n)sulibus]

IDR: r. 5: *Philippo Iuniori*

Tudor *et al.*, 2011 contains in detail the presentation of the results of the archaeological research and the entire material discovered.

² I would like to express my gratitude to my friends and fellows Dorel Bondoc and Marius Bâsceanu for their kindly help they offered during my work with the stones, but also for their unlimited patience.

³ Tudor, 1963, pp. 244-251 = AE, 1963, 125 = IDR, II, 505 the inscription of the collegium. The discovery conditions of Philip monument are described in Tudor, 1963, p. 242, in the note (2): *On a retrouvé un nombre de 57 fragments appartenant à un grand autel (inédit) dédié, en 248 de notre ère, par l'ala I Hisp., à l'empereur Philippe l'Arabe et à sa famille, par le soin d'un personnage dénommé Claudius Ianuarius*. The name of the dedicator was only a hypothesis, abandoned probably after a closer examination, since it not appears in the text published in 1970

⁴ Tudor, 1965, p. 360, no. 7; no. 8 = Tudor, 1968b (SE), 452 = IDR II, 517; Tudor, 1966, p. 597, no. 8 = Tudor, 1968b (SE), 448 = IDR II, 506

⁵ Tudor, 1968b, SE, p. 538, no. 450, described as: „altar of limestone, broken in 54 fragments. Museum of Craiova. Unpublished”

⁶ Tudor, 1970a, p. 76, with the mention that by "praetorium" it is called the headquarters building (*principia*), term in use for this type of structure at that date.

⁷ Tudor, 1970a = IDR, II, 500.

Dumitru Tudor resumed the publication of the fragments discovered in *principia* even after this date: an inscription attesting the founding of the *basilica exercitatoria* of the military unit was published separately⁸, and the fragments are presented in the subsequent series of *Epigraphic Notes*⁹. In 1979, he informed that in the campaign immediately following the discovery of the inscriptions he identified the late constructive structure that overlaid the *principia* as a Christian church, describing the whole context as follows: „During the archaeological excavations in the praetorium of the camp were discovered in 1963 the traces of a building belonging to the Christian cult. It had risen over the Roman ruins, between the courtyard (atrium), over the center of the «sacred hall» (peristylum), to the edge of the chapel (sacellum) located at the center of the west side (oecus). The pagan chapel was reused as an altar. It had the same orientation as the *principia*, NE-SV, with the pagan altar (old sacellum) towards the west ... It was rudimentary built, made of fragments of stone, pieces of bricks and tiles tied with clay. ... From this building later were collected many Roman ceramic fragments from the II – IV centuries AD”. In addition, in 1979 it became known that in 1963 in the „former underground thesaurus (aerarium), was identified a tomb that was also ransacked. The dead had been placed on the bottom of the pagan treasury's room in an improvised coffin made of Roman tiles”. In the same study is published an epigraphic fragment discovered in the vicinity of the apse on which was engraved a *crux monogrammatica*¹⁰.

In present, 59 fragments are kept in the Oltenia Museum in Craiova, almost all being epigraphs, registered with Inv. No. I 7591. I mention that are recorded separately: the Christian monogram (Inv. No. I 47372); the inscription IDR II, 505 (Inv. No. I 5588/15491. If we add them to the parts under Inv. No. I 7591, there is a total of „over 60 epigraphic fragments”, a number correctly mentioned by Dumitru Tudor. I started the inventory by identifying the 19 fragments of the IDR II, 500 inscription published by Dumitru Tudor. Figure 1/2 shows an image of the graphic reconstruction in the cited article, reconstitution also included into IDR II *corpus*, on which I have numbered the fragments.

I found the following: Fragments 1-4 can be joined together and contain groups of letters from the first four lines of the inscription, with the observation that fragment no. 3 is broken into two pieces, and no. 4 in three pieces. The letters are 0.065 m high, not 0.05 m, as described in Dumitru Tudor's paper and later in IDR.

At the bottom of no.1 matches fragment no. 15, to which I could also join, at its right edge, an unpublished fragment with letters arranged on two lines: P / SP, thus obtaining at the left edge of the inscription the beginning of lines 4 and 5: POTP / IHISP. To these are added another unpublished fragment, on which the OTANV letters from the 6th line are read. At the bottom of the latter one is added other unpublished piece with letters arranged in two lines: VS / VI (?) or L (Fig. 1/4); from this second line the upper half is preserved. After the vertical *hasta* from VI follows a space of 3 cm where there is no trace of letter. Between the two preserved letters is a space of 1 cm, so I assume that after I would be either a round letter (C, G, O, Q) or A, or that the vertical *hasta* could belong to a L. The fragments thus joined I named them A.

On the other hand, I could join together two other inscriptions, subsequently published separately, namely those registered in IDR, II at no. 501 and 502 (Fig. 1/3) the first joining to the top of the second. Above the fragment thus obtained can be joined no. 18 of the inscription IDR II, 500 but in the reverse position with the framing at the upper border. The latter holds three vertical *hastae*, two of which are closer to each other, fact visible on the drawing published by Dumitru Tudor, but who did not notice the horizontal *hasta* which connects them, the ones on the right on his drawing. Seated in the new position, the fragment contains the HI letters from which the upper half is preserved.

⁸ Tudor, 1974.

⁹ Tudor, 1970b, p. 319, no. 40 – 41 = IDR II, 520-521; p. 320, no. 42 – 50 = IDR II, 514, 515, 516, 518, 519 a-e; Tudor, 1975, pp. 127 – 128, no. 2 = IDR II, 507; 129, no. 6 = IDR II, 504.

¹⁰ Tudor, 1979, pp. 453-458; Tudor *et al.*, 2011, p. 75.

IDR, II, 501 fragment differs from the published drawing, in which the lower parts of letters L and I are reproduced, but retains the lower part of letter H of fragment no. 18, half of the letter I falling in a small bust.

The IDR II, 502 fragment also differs from the published drawing, but to a lesser extent: letters I and B in line 1 are complete, and from the oblique *hasta* of R is preserved a smaller part. The second line of the fragment retains the upper half of a vertical *hasta* - which can therefore be derived from letters I or L and letter A.

Thus joined, the three fragments keep the right margin of a single inscription. It is worth mentioning that for all three the lateral side without the text of the monument is preserved – and the letters are arranged on four lines: --- HI / --- ICTO / --- RIB / --- ALA. This new part I named it B. Although the continuity of the text on the two fragments is obvious, they have no common point, so I have numbered them separately.

It is noted that the two sides, A and B, belong to the same inscription: the size of the letters is the same, the limestone on which it was engraved is identical to both A and B and the inscription field was finished with a grooved chisel that left traces of the same size on both fragments. It can be said that the letters have the same paleographic characteristics as far as they can be seen on those letters present on both fragments. The most important argument, however, is the continuity of the text that can be reconstituted by joining the two fragments.

To them I have added the fragment IDR, II, 513, which keeps letters in two lines: MAI / DICV (Fig. 1/3). It is the only one that does not connect with other fragments. In the last three rows of the fragment A we can reconstruct the formula *devota numini maiestatique eius*, on two lines, antepenultimate and penultimate. The letters underneath them, the last line preserved, indicate that the formula did not finish the inscription, and the text was continuing, with the likely mention of the person who took care of the monument.

The text of Philip Arab's inscription is complete as follows:

1. Statue base of limestone, broken into three fragments. Fig. 3/1, 2.

Dimensions: A: 0.58 x 0.79 x 0.18 m; B: 0.16 x 0.48 x 0.17 m; C: 0.165 x 0.175 x 0.05 m.
Aprox. width: 0.7 m; Aprox. heigh (actual): 0.9 m

Writing: Neat, letters of 0.065 m high. In line 2, the last letter of 0.04 m high. The inscription field has guidelines. The letters show red paint traces.

Find context: archaeological excavations, campaign 1962 in the ruins of the *principia* building of the auxiliary camp Slăveni, in a secondary position.

Modern location: Muzeul Olteniei (Oltenia Museum) Craiova, Inv. No. I 7591.

Bibliography: Tudor, 1968b, SE 538, no. 450 = Tudor 1970a, 76 – 79 = IDR, II, 500 = Fitz 1983, 176, no. 697b = Bondoc 2004, 55, no. 67 = Tudor et alii 2011, 218, no. 493, pl. XC = EDCS-11201015 = HD047029; Tudor 1975, 128, no. 3 = IDR, II, 501 = Tudor et alii 2011, 218, no. 494, Pl. XCI = EDCS-11201017; Tudor 1975, 129, no. 4 = IDR, II, 502 = Tudor et alii 2011, 219, no. 495, Pl. XCI = EDCS-11201018; Tudor 1965, 360, no. 7, fig. 1/7 = Tudor, 1968b, SE, 538, no. 451 = IDR, II, 513 = Tudor et alii 2011, 219, no. 498, Pl. XCI = EDCS-11201027; Peachin 1990, p. 229, no. 212; p. 232, no. 236; Ruscu 2003, p. 155; Diaconescu 2012, Epigraphic catalog I, 289, no. 70 – 71.

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Iu[l(io) P]hi –
[l]ippo Pio Fel(ici) Invicto
Aug(usto), p[o]nt(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia)
pot(estate), p(atri) [p(atriciae), pr]oco(n)s(uli), [a]la
5. *I Hisp(anorum)[Philippiana]*
[dev]ota nu[mini] mai[es-
[tatiq(ue) ei]us [de]dic(ante) V[– – –]
[– – –]VI sive L[– – –]

I believe that completing the text in the first three lines does not raise any problem. In the 4th line, between the letters: *p(atri)* and the first kept from *pr]oco(n)s(uli)* there is a space of approx.

20, 5 cm, where the three letters of *co(n)s(uli)* could no longer take place. In the first three lines, the letters are arranged as follows: l. 1 – 14 letters and three, maybe four separating points; l. 2 – 17 letters; l. 3 – 14 letters and three separating points. In l. 4 – 14 letters were engraved as in l. 1 and 3, without separating points and with longer distances between the letters OCOS. In l. 2 there are 17 letters, but the final one, O, is smaller, and it can also be seen that the text of this line contains four times the letter I, which occupies a smaller space, the separating points being absent. The points were arranged alternately on the preserved lines, being present in the 1st and 3rd l., but missing in the 2nd and 4th l. It should also be mentioned that the stonecutter has framed three out of four lines of words, whole or abbreviated, without dividing them at the right end (in l. 2, even using the engraving of a smaller character), and in the 1st l. divides the letters in the name of Philippus after the first syllable. In l. 5, the space allows that the epithet *Philippiana* to be written unabbreviated. The *ethnikon* of the unit was abbreviated, resulting in l. 5 a number of 16 characters. Following the pattern of the first lines, there might have been separating points in the 5th l., maybe two, at most three. L. 6-7 show a lot of difficulties. The stonecutter could have used in the 6th l. a ligature inside the line or, in case of a lack of space, the solution adopted in l. 2 (engraving the last letter in a smaller form). L. 7 may also contain the unabbreviated form *maiestatique*, because the spaces between the letters appear to have been smaller.

All other fragments do not belong to this inscription. Also, the piece placed on the drawing of Dumitru Tudor at the top of the inscription (no. 19) does not fit with the fragments of the first line of the inscription, which had the upper part made entirely different. This upper part belongs to a narrower monument, about half of its width being preserved, on which there is an acanthus flower lying to the left of an acroter. I agree in the fragments no. 16-17 (Fig. 2/4) the formula *devota numini maiestatique* have to be supplied, but these fragments belong to another inscription, different from the two statue bases presented here (will be noted apart).

Out of 20 of the unpublished fragments, I could reconstruct the following inscription:

2. Statue base of limestone, broken into 7 fragments. Fig. 3/3, 4

Dimensions: 1: 0.23 x 0.58 x 0.09 m; 2: 0.12 x 0.10 x 0.03 m. 3: 0.32 x 0.19 x 0.12 m; 4: 0.5 x 0.12 x 0.1m, 5: 0.31 x 0.20 x 0.15m; 6: 0.27 x 0.19 x 0.1; 7: 0.11 x 0.12 x 0.05m. Letters 0.06 m high; in l. 2 and 4 last letters 0.003 m high; in l. 6 last letter 0.004 m high.

Aprox. width: 0.6 m; Aprox. heigh (actual): 0.85 m

Find context: archaeological excavations, campaign 1962 in the ruins of the *principia* building of the Slăveni auxiliary camp, in a secondary position.

Modern location: Muzeul Olteniei (Oltenia Museum) Craiova, Inv. No. I 7591.

Marc[i(a)?e Ot]aci-
li(a)e Sever(a)e Aug(ustae)
con[i]ucis(!) M(arci) Iu[l(i)]
[P]hil[ippi] P(ii) F(elicis) [A]ug(usti)
 5 *[e]t m[a]tr[i] Caes(aris)*
nos[tri et] cas-
[t]ro[r]u[m ala I Hi-]
[sp Philip]pi[ana]
[...]

Ligatures: l. 1: CI; l. 3: VL.

l. 3 *coniucis*: two letters G are preserved, on l. 2 and 4, both of which are correctly executed, so I exclude the possibility that the stonecutter has been accustomed to inscribe the letters C and G the same way. The inscription could contain in the final part also the formula *devota numini maiestatique eorum/eius*.

Between the two imperial inscriptions (Nos. 1 – 2 above) there are differences in the character of the writing but also in the language attested. Philip's inscription can be characterized as having a neat monumental writing. From the point of view of the Latin language, nothing to report,

the text is grammatically correct and contains only the usual epigraphic abbreviations. The empress's inscription, on the contrary, presents a writing that could be characterized as clumsy, hesitant: the forms of round letters are not straight, and although the field was lined, in some cases the chisel has passed the guiding line. Moreover, two abnormal grammatical forms draw attention in the text of the inscription. First, transcription by *-e-* of the diphthong *-ae-* from the genitive-dative desinence to the Empress's name. Shortening of diphthong *-ae-* is an ancient phenomenon in Latin language, the beginning of which can still be placed in the classical stage of language evolution and is well documented in epigraphy of the Danubian provinces during the Principate¹¹. The half-century stonecutter transcribed the desinence of the singular genitive – dative of the first Declension as it is pronounced, and it is difficult to say whether this transcription can be considered a mistake or just an expression of everyday speech. I note this phenomenon in an official inscription, placed in a camp of an auxiliary unit. However, it cannot be said that the phenomenon is a rule in writing, or that it is very widespread. On the contrary, in the approximately 4500 Latin inscriptions in Dacia it appears only on 82¹².

But the diphthong *-ae-* appears correctly transcribed in the title of Philip the Young, *Caesar*. This situation (the presence in the same inscription of the two graphs, *-ae-* and *-e-*) is not without analogies in Dacia, it is also documented in Micia, Mehadia and Cigmău¹³. Perhaps it is not unimportant to state that the three examples appear on inscriptions placed in a military environment, which shows that the stonecutters are familiar with the correct form of the imperial title of *Caesar*.

Coniucis however, raises two problems. First, as mentioned above, I exclude a transcription of G in this way. I think it is either an example of transcribing a wrong pronunciation, the voiced velar stop at the end of *coniux* theme through its voiceless doublet, a pronunciation that may have been encountered with a certain frequency, *Appendix Probi*, 75 recording such examples: *digitus*, *non dicitus*¹⁴, or rather a confusion in the formation of oblique cases of the themes in the occlusive, the stonecutter forming these cases after the model of the themes in *-c-* of *lux*, *-cis* type. Examples for such confusion can be quoted from Danubian provinces¹⁵. Two similar in some way forms can be quoted from the inscriptions of Rome¹⁶. However, the appearance of the genitive desinence for dative, I could not explain it in a satisfactory manner. I exclude the possibility that the „S” belongs to some formula from Philip's titlature, not only for the reason of space. I opted for an easier solution, indeed, that the author of the text considered the whole construction as being in the genitive – so „of Marcia Otacilia etc.” – maybe understanding *effigies*, *imago* or *statua*, following the model of votive formulas built with the name of divinity in Genitive as a determinant for *ara*, expressed or understood.

¹¹ Varro, *De lingua latina*, 7, 96 with the comments of Väänänen, 1968, p. 74; Stati, 1961, pp. 48-51; Mihăescu, 1978, pp. 184-185; Fischer, 1985, p. 59.

¹² Towns: *Apulum*: IDR III, 5/1, 1; 9; 20; 41; 48; 53; 60; 70; 71; 78; 125; 137; 207; 235; 240; 274; 299; 328; 360; 365; 377; IDR III, 5/2, 441; 480; 503; 514; 515; 520; 546; 558; 561; 563; 576; 581; 607; 631; *Sarmizegetusa*: IDR III/2, 377; 393; AE 1983, 840; *Napoca*: CIL III, 7657; AE 1987, 840; *Potaissa*: AE 1934, 17; AE 1960, 229; AE 1967, 397; *Porolissum*: AE 1974, 549; *Drobeta*: IDR II, 15; 50; 56; *Romula*: IDR II, 332; 333; 344; *Ampelum*: IDR III/3, 319; 373; *Tibiscum*: IDR III/1, 133; castra and in the civil settlements around them: *Micia*: AE 1975, 729 b; AE 1977, 705; IDR III/3, 84; 134; *Romita*: AE 1971, 392; *Mehadia*: IDR III/1, 76; 91; *Cigmău*: IDR III/3, 213; *Cristești*: IDR III/4, 139; *Înlăceni*: IDR III/4, 272; *Slăveni*: (the above inscription); in settlements in the gold mining area: *Alburnus Maior*: AE 1990, 845; IDR II, 31; 37; 39; 41; 44; in rural areas or in other settlements: *Germisara*: IDR III/3, 215; *Nigrilești*: AE 1914, 9; *Sucidava*: AE 1987, 844; *Galicea Mare*: IDR II, 158; *Streisingeorgiu*: IDR III/3, 14; *Sîntamaria*: IDR III/4, 104; 106; *Sighișoara*: IDR III/4, 196; *Spring*: IDR III/4, 29; *Cireșoia*?: AE 1912, 75; unknown locality: AE 1957, 195. Inventory made in 2004. The special work on the subject: Eugenia Beu-Dachin, *The Latin language in the inscriptions of Roman Dacia* have to be considered as an unintended lack in my documentation

¹³ AE 1977, 705: *pr(a)efecti*, but *Caes.* (AD 193 – 209); IDR III/1, 76: *Mam(a)ee*, dar *Caes.*, *quaestura* (222 – 235); IDR III/3, 213: *pr(a)esidis*, but *Caes.*, *praeposito*

¹⁴ Baehrens, 1922, p. 6 and the commentary at p. 87.

¹⁵ Stati, 1961, p. 55.

¹⁶ *Co(n)iuci* – dative: CIL VI, 13276 and *coniuca* – nominative,: AE 1987, 164. The latter attesting the noun moved to the first declension is dated in the 4th century.

Date of the inscriptions. Imperial title. The text of Philip Arab's inscription thus revised presents, in addition to compliance with the monument, two differences from that of Dumitru Tudor. First: dedication does not mention Philip the Young, because his name could not be engraved after the name of the unit that erected the monument. Second, I cannot even assume a date of the inscription in AD 248, because the present state of the stone does not preserve any indication of a dating made by mentioning the eponymous consuls. The dating proposed in 1970 was hypothetical and was not unanimously accepted¹⁷.

So dating have to be the first concern and it must be stated whether the raising of these monuments can be linked to a certain event during the reign of Philip (celebration of the millennium of Rome or the military campaign against the Carpi) or they are only a natural expression of the loyalty of the military unit in Slăveni for the imperial family (in this case the placement of monuments was normal to have been done in the first part, if not at the beginning of the reign). The main chronological events in Philip's reign are: the ascension to the throne between 13 January and 14 March 244; 23 July / 15 August 244 his son, with the same name, is associated with the rank of *Caesar*; 11 July / 30 August Philip the Young is raised to the rank of *Augustus*, at least formally receiving the same powers as his father; the end of the reign may be placed in September or October 249¹⁸. The statue of Marcia Otacilia can thus be dated between 244 and 247 BC, before Philip the Young was raised to the rank of *Augustus* (July-August 247), because he mentions him as *Caesar*. This is an indirect criterion also for dating Philip Arab's inscription. Certainly the monuments were part of a gallery of statues for the imperial family, placed in the *principia* of the camp, so I do not think that a statue of Marcia Otacilia could be placed before a monument for the titular emperor but only at the same date or later.

Philip Arab's inscription contains an extended titulature that could represent, but not necessarily, an exact internal element for its dating. Regarding the date of the inscription of Philip the Arab, I started, within the chronological limits already established above, from a theoretical premise: because the number of the tribunician power is missing, I can assume that the Emperor is first invested with this title (244 BC) and that this number is *I*. But Michael Peachin has argued that, for this period, the lack of iteration for tribunician power does not prove an inscription is to be dated with certitude in the first year of a reign¹⁹.

It is also to be noted the lack of the consulship, which Philip assumed for the first time in AD 245²⁰, consequently this would be considered an additional prove to a dating in the first year of his reign, AD 244. Several other inscriptions showing the same formula *pont. Max, trib. Pot., p. p., procos* of the titulature are known in the rest of Empire. Two milestones found the first in Noricum, the second in Numidia²¹, contain the same formula of the titulature as the inscription above, without a numeral for the tribunician power, and thus do not bring additional data for the subject now being discussed. Another milestone from Pannonia Inferior, apart from the lack of iteration for tribunician power, it also contains the title *Part(h)ico*, which Philip never officially assumed²². On these considerations, the milestone was related with a first phase of rehabilitation works carried out on the road segment, because the other milestones numbered from Brigetio are from AD 247²³.

Five milestones from Sardinia²⁴ can be dated in the first part of Philip's reign: they mention as procurator of the province *M. Ulpius Victor*²⁵, and later milestones are seated under *P. Aelius*

¹⁷ See the doubts of Dan Ruscu: Ruscu, 2003, p. 155 and Alexandru Diaconescu: Diaconescu, 2012 Epigraphic catalog I, p. 289, no. 70-71. IDR, II, 500, although he took over the graphic reconstruction and the text proposed by Dumitru Tudor, does not mention a precise date.

¹⁸ Kienast, 1996, p. 200.

¹⁹ Peachin, 1988, p. 98; Peachin, 1990, p. 54.

²⁰ Kienast, 1996, p. 197; Eck, 2002, p. 257; 259.

²¹ Noricum: CIL III, 5730 ; Numidia: CIL VIII, 10241; Pannonia.

²² CIL III, 4634.

²³ Fitz, 1972, p. 115 for the dating.

²⁴ AE 1977, 45; CIL X, 7996; 7999; 8009; 8027.

Valens, who replaces him before 247 (the latter is mentioned during Philip's sole reign, but also after 247, when Philip II received the title of *Augustus*)²⁶. The titulature in these five milestones can be regarded as showing the correct titles assumed by Philip in AD 244.

But certain irregularities are attested even in terms of mentioning the consulship: it is missing on two inscriptions that contain extended formulas of the titulature, and which may be dated after AD 245. In Sardinia, there is an obvious omission regarding the mention of Philip's consulship: a milestone, discovered at Bonorva, placed during the mission of *P. Aelius Valens* as procurator contains the formula: *Imp(eratoris) Ca]esa[ris] / [[[Marci Iuli Philippi Pii Felicis Aug(usti)]]] / pon[t(ificis)] max(imi) trib(unicia) [pot(estate)] / p(atris) p(atriciae) proco(n)s(ulis) et [[[Marci Iuli Philippi]]] / Pii Felicis Aug(usti) pont(ificis) [maximi] / co(n)s(ulis) II p(atris) p(atriciae) / proc[o(n)s(ulis) principis] / iuventutis*²⁷. This can be dated in 248, the year when Philip the Young fulfilled his second consulship²⁸. A milestone from Camsaray in the province of Asia, without the mention of Philip's consulship is dated in 248²⁹. Both cases document omissions, the emperor being invested that year for the third time with the consulship. These two wrongly inscribed formulas quoted above occur on milestones, a category of monuments known as manifesting a "notorious lack of care in reproducing the imperial titulature"³⁰. But these monuments attest that texts showing omissions can still be registered, therefore, neither the lack of mention of the consulate from the titulature of Philip can be a totally sure proof for a dating in AD 244 of the inscription presented here.

The inscription instead mentions the title of *proconsul*, one of the essential attributes of power of the Roman emperors. Dio Cassius 53, 17, 4 in the passage describing the powers assumed by Augustus, says: ὕπατοί τε γὰρ πλειστάκις γίνονται, καὶ ἀνθύπατοι αἰεὶ, ὅσάκις ἂν ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου ᾧσιν, ὀνομάζονται (So, they are often consuls and are always appointed proconsuls, when they are outside Rome). The conservatism of the Roman constitutional system shows that emperors formally respect a republican provision: although in fact they are permanently invested with *imperium proconsulare*, the title as such is assumed only in the intervals when they were outside Rome³¹. Dio Cassius's information was confirmed by the evidence of military diplomas: in these documents, the title of *proconsul* was assumed by the emperors only when they were outside Rome³². Can be added, without claiming that the list is complete, diplomas discovered after 1954 (the year of Herbert Nesselhauf's statistics), and containing the title *proconsul* in the imperial titulature, issued by: Trajan³³, Hadrian³⁴, Lucius Verus³⁵; Septimius Severus and Caracalla³⁶,

²⁵ Pflaum, 1960, pp. 842-843, no. 326 – dated 244 – August 247; Thomasson, 1984, p. 53 – dated 244; Cazzona, 2002, p. 1833, dated 244.

²⁶ Pflaum, 1960, pp. 870-871, no. 332 – dated 245 – 248; Thomasson, 1984, p. 53 – dated 246 – 247; Cazzona, 2002, p. 1833, dated 245 – 248.

²⁷ AE 2002, 637 = Cazzona, 2002, pp. 1827-1831.

²⁸ Kienast, 1996, p. 200; Cazzona, 2002, p. 1833.

²⁹ AE, 1986, 654 = AE, 1988, 1014 = RRMAM, III/3-3, 138 tr. p. V.

³⁰ Peachin, 1990, p. 19.

³¹ Mommsen, 1896, pp. 38-39.

³² Mommsen, 1896, p. 38, note 3; Herbert Nesselhauf in CIL XVI, p. 154.

³³ AD 116 (RMD 3, 155; 4, 229 – Parthian campaign, Kienast 1996, pp. 122-123.

³⁴ AD 121 (RMM, 19); AD 122 (ILD, 18; RMM, 21); AD 123 (ILD, 20; IDR I, 7); AD 124 (RMD 5, 364); AD 125 (RMD 4, 235) (First trip: AD 121-125: Kienast, 1996, p. 128); AD 129 (RMD 4, 243); AD 130 (ILD, 25); AD 131 (ILD, 29; RMD 3, 157) (Trip in the East AD 128-132: Kienast, 1996, p. 129).

³⁵ AD 162-166 (RMD 1, 62; IDR, I, 18; 20; 22; ILD, 42; RMD 2, 117; RMD 4, 287; 288) (Parthian campaign: Kienast, 1996, pp. 143-144.

³⁶ AD 201 (RMD 5, 449); AD 202 (RMD 3, 190). The emperor was in the East, 200-202: Kienast, 1996, p. 157. AD 206 (RMD 3, 188; 189; 4, 303). No imperial trip is certainly documented for AD 206, but a second trip to Africa was suggested: Strocka, 1972, p. 170; Birley, 2002, p. 252, n. 8. See also the commentary on the subject of *proconsul* title in diplomas issued by Septimius Severus in Eck, Lieb, 1993, p. 79: *Daß proconsul in den Diplomen von 206 und 209 steht, 208 aber fehlt, legt nahe, den Wortlaut dieser constitutiones im herkömmlich strengen Sinne auf Anwesenheit oder Abwesenheit von Rom und Italien zu befragen. Das bleibt zu bedenken, auch wenn heutige Kenntnis der*

Caracalla sole reign³⁷, Severus Alexander³⁸, Maximinus³⁹. In sum, only the diploma of Caracalla, issued August 30th, 212 cannot be connected with a known or suggested trip of the emperor outside Rome, but also this is not an argument to counterdict Herbert Nesselhauf's assertion⁴⁰.

I have tried to check whether the above rule can also apply to Philip the Arab in three respects: first, I have checked the occurrences of the proconsul title in the military diplomas issued during his reign; then I searched if the presence of the emperor outside Rome was documented at those dates. Finally, I checked whether the presence of the title of proconsul on various categories of stone inscriptions in the Empire could be related to the emperor's movements, in other words, if the stonecutters in the provinces know the times when Philip is theoretically invested with this title.

1. Philip the Arab's military diplomas offer the following situation regarding the assumption of the title of proconsul: it appears in the documents of 28 December 247 and 7 January 248⁴¹; is missing in those of 7 January 245 and 7 January 246⁴².

2. Unlike the previous emperors, for whom the evidence of military diplomas can be compared with their travels documented by other sources, in the case of Philip the Arab the literary sources are incomplete or contradictory, and his travels outside Rome, which can be related to military expeditions, have been subject of controversies.

Two travels can be noted as sure: the interval between 13 January / 14 March 244, the date of acclamation as emperor during the campaign in the East and early summer of 244, when Philip returns to Rome⁴³. Then, on 12 November AD 245 the emperor is found in a locality named *Aquae*, where he issues a rescript, indicating a travel outside of Rome⁴⁴. Comparing this date with the evidence in the diplomas, the travel would have ended before 7 January 246. This travel was linked by some scholars to the expedition of Philip against the Carpi, for which two dates were proposed: 245-247, hypothesis remaining until today the most widely accepted, according to which the Emperor spent two years in the campaign on the Lower Danube⁴⁵ and 247-248, a solution promoted more than four decades ago by Ioan Piso⁴⁶. Varbin Varbanov, in a recent analysis of the barbarian invasions in Balkan provinces in mid 3rd century stressed on the difficulties raised by the lacunary sources of the period and concluded that any reconstruction of these events can be only hypothetical, this being probably a more balanced point of view⁴⁷.

If the moment 12 November 245 is or is not related to the expedition against the Carpi can be established only by other sources and is not of interest for the moment but can justify the presence of the title of proconsul on inscriptions dated this year⁴⁸. On the other hand, the title of

Kaiserreisen diese Deutung für die Jahre 206 und 208 weder stützt noch widerlegt.); AD 208/9 (RMD 1, 73); AD 210 (and Geta) (RMD 3, 191). Septimius was in Britain AD 208-211: Kienast, 1996, p. 257.

³⁷ August 30th, 212 (RMD 1, 74) (no informations for a trip at this period); AD 213 (RMD 5, 456) (Campaign against the Alamanni: Kienast, 1996, p. 162); AD 214 (RMD 2, 131) (in the East: Kienast, 1996, p. 162).

³⁸ AD 233 (RMM, 62); AD 234 (RMM, 63) (in Persian campaign from 231).

³⁹ AD 236 (RMD 1, 77; 5, 471a-b); AD 237 (RMD 3, 198) (outside Rome 235-238: Kienast, 1996, p. 183).

⁴⁰ The whereabouts of Caracalla in AD 212 rest unknown: Meckler, 1994, p. 136 suggests that the visit in Pannonia could be placed in AD 212. More recently, Péter Kovács argued that the emperor trip is to be placed in the fall of AD 213: Kovács, 2012, p. 390. Sillar, 2001, pp. 10-11 proposed that Caracalla departed Rome in autumn 212.

⁴¹ 28 December 247: CIL XVI, 152; 7 January 248: CIL XVI 153; RMD 5, 474; 475; Eck, Pangerl, 2011, p. 247, no. 3; p. 252, no. 4.

⁴² 7 January: 245 CIL XVI, 149; Eck, Pangerl, 2011, p. 243, no. 1; p. 246, no. 2 and 7 January 246: CIL XVI, 150; 151; RMD 3, 199.

⁴³ Kienast, 1990, p. 200.

⁴⁴ *FIRA* II, 657.

⁴⁵ Stein, 1918, pp. 760-762; Lorient, 1975, pp. 792-793; Körner, 2002, p. 324; Ruscu, 2003, pp. 154-156, but see also the justified doubts expressed by Petac, 1997, p. 33 regarding the presence of Philip for two years on the Danubian front.

⁴⁶ Piso, 1974, pp. 303-308.

⁴⁷ Varbanov, 2012, especially the conclusions at pp. 307-308, after a full discussion of the literary and numismatic sources.

⁴⁸ Trout, 1989, p. 232 and note 42 has convincingly demonstrated that the decree cannot necessarily be related to the emperor presence in the Balkan provinces, because in the empire exist over 100 localities named *Aquae*. In addition, the

proconsul assumed by Philip in the diplomas of 28 December 247 and 7 January 248 seems to indicate that the emperor did not spend the winter in Rome, an indirect argument in favor of placing an expedition in AD 247-248. In the diplomas of 28 December 247 and 7 January 248, Philip the Young does not bear the title of *proconsul*, which is still evidence that the titulature they contain is not a conventional one.

Philip's presence in Rome is sure in two moments: 13 July/30 August 247, for the ceremony in which Philip the Young was raised as Augustus and 21-23 April 248, to celebrate one millennium since the founding of Rome⁴⁹. After that date, in AD 249 the emperor is again outside Rome, in a campaign on the Lower Danube, against the usurpers and/or against a Gothic invasion⁵⁰.

3. Regarding the mentioning of the title of *proconsul*, the dated inscriptions on stone from the Empire give the following image, by years of reign:

244 – 2 inscriptions⁵¹; 245 – 11 inscriptions⁵²; 246 – 3 inscriptions⁵³; 247 – 2 inscriptions⁵⁴; 248 – 6 inscriptions⁵⁵.

In summary: a) The inscriptions on stone in the provinces do not necessarily contradict the evidence from the imperial constitutions, but the two types of information do not have equal chronological value: none of the 24 inscriptions dated above specify the exact day as it appears in the diplomas so they can only be indicative; b) inscriptions on stone credit Philip as the *proconsul* in each of the years 244-248; c) to this lack of precision must be added the large number of inscriptions in this category that cannot be accurately dated in a particular year⁵⁶; d) the presence or absence of the title of *proconsul* on the stone inscriptions from the time of Philip the Arab cannot be a definite dating criterion, and each case have to be judged in its context.

That is why the title of *proconsul* on our inscription cannot be linked with certainty to the interval Jan. / March – early summer 244, when Philip was still in the East, but remain an indirect prove for the dating in AD 244. The assumption of the *proconsul* title in the diplomas of 247/248 winter, instead, linked to other categories of sources, could be important for establishing the chronology of military campaigns personally led by Philip.

In conclusion, year AD 244 can be accepted as theoretical date for Philip's inscription, assuming as a hypothesis that the emperor's statue could have been placed before his wife's, a hypothesis suggested by the embodiment differences of the two monuments. As a wider, but safer dating, the first part of Philip's reign, 244 – July or 247 August – may be retained.

hypothesis that the rescript in question would be an indication for establishing the chronology of the campaign against the Carpi was based on the proposed conjecture in line 4 of a fragmentary inscription discovered at Cioroiu Nou: AE 1959, 330: *[Dia]nae Sanc[ta]/e Mercurio G[u]/bernatori e[st] Genio / stationis A[--- Ger]/manus spe[cul]ator leg[ionis] / VII Cl[audiae] [[Max[imianae]]] / [li]bens an[imo]*, where Dumitru Tudor was completing *statio A[quensis]*, but most probably there followed the name of the dedicator, perhaps *Aelius* or *Aurelius*: see ILD 99. The name of this settlement, is still unidentified: Petolescu, 1987, p. 30 argued for *Malva*

⁴⁹ Piso, 1974, p. 303.

⁵⁰ For a detailed analysis of this last period: Körner, 2002, pp. 303-322 especially pp. 320-322; Prickartz, 1993, p. 63; Dušanić, 1976, pp. 431-432; Boteva, 2001.

⁵¹ Two milestones from *Africa proconsularis* containing the formula *pont. max. trib. pot. cos. desig. p. p. procos* CIL III, 10049; 10077 = 22057). I believe that in this case the *consul designatus* indicates that the stonecutter is correctly informed about the chronology of the elements of the imperial titulature. On the other hand, the *designatus* does not ensure the dating of the two inscriptions towards the end of 244, the title *consul designatus III* and perhaps *IV* for Philip being documented since July of the previous year Kienast, 1996, p. 200).

⁵² Dacia (IDR III/3, 58; 214), Pannonia Inferior (AE 2003, 01375 = Mráv, 2003, p. 333), Rome (CIL VI, 40694), Italy (Liguria: AE 1987, 402), Sardinia (AE 1975, 466), Baetica (AE 1989, 428), Africa proconsularis (ILAFr 661b; AE 2012, 1897; CIL 08, 22089; CIL 08, 22107).

⁵³ Italy (Umbria: CIL XI, 6325 = Peachin, 1988), Numidia (ILAlg II/2, 4667; ILAlg II/3, 7836a).

⁵⁴ Dalmatia (CIL III, 3203 = 10160 = XVII/4, 248; CIL III, 10169 = XVII/4, 247).

⁵⁵ Dacia (IDR II, 324; IDR III/2, 81), Sardinia (CIL X, 8001; ILS 511), Asia (AE 1986, 654 = AE 1988, 1014 = RRMAM III/3-3, 138), Numidia (CIL VIII, 8323 = 20139).

⁵⁶ Peachin, 1991, pp. 204-209 for a complete inventory.

Imperial statue bases in Roman Dacia. Dumitru Tudor called the monument of Philip „*honorary inscription*” or „*altar*”, a habit in use in the past. More recent approaches have correctly specified the functional character of such monuments, considering them as statue bases. For Dacia, the most important contribution in this direction is due to Alexandru Diaconescu, who has recently made a general catalog of statues and statue bases from the province⁵⁷.

In the case of this category of monuments nearly a century ago, Meriwether Stuart set two criteria to determine whether an inscription was written on a statue base: “*One, whenever an inscription employs a dative formula in Latin or an accusative in Greek and is cut on a stone reliably described as a statue base or as part of an arch or other monumental pedestal, there can be no doubt of the portrait character of the inscription. Two, whenever a description of the stone on which an inscription is cut is not available, the dative case of the imperial name in Latin, or the accusative in Greek, is presumptive proof of the portrait character of the inscription*”⁵⁸. The portraits of the Roman emperors and their families were set in public space as a prove of the empire’s inhabitants loyalty in an impressive number. In many cases, the set up of the monuments were linked to events related to the emperor’s person: accession to throne, jubilees, or imperial visits⁵⁹.

In the Annex I are presented the imperial statue bases set in Dacia for the emperors other than Philip, the monuments for his house being grouped in Annex II, nos. 1-10; 15-20. Table 1 and Graph 1 present the distribution of monument by imperial house and the structure of dedicators’ group. The statistics is based on Alexandru Diaconescu’s work, with some exclusions and minor additions.

The main question is: what is the relevance of this statistics? In other words, a growth or decrease in coefficients obtained for the total numbers of monuments or as ratio per year of reign (coefficients built in a manner of numismatic methods), could be scaled in some way with the feelings the provincials have towards a certain ruler? In my opinion the answer is negative, and we rely only on the limited sample out of the total number of monuments built in Antiquity. The two peaks registered for Dacia (the reigns of Caracalla and that of Philip) can be linked with particular events. Caracalla eventually visited Dacia, but also he raised the army pay⁶⁰; Philip too traveled to Dacia and fought the Carpi in the neighborhood of the province. But this theory cannot be verified in the reverse direction. The two emperors that paid a special attention to the municipal life of Dacia, Hadrian and Septimius Severus⁶¹, are not represented in the statistics by significant numbers of bases: for Hadrian is known only one monument set by a municipality, the rest belonging to military units, while for Septimius Severus the ratio monuments per year of reign is rather low.

On the other hand, the situation attested in the auxiliary fort of Micia documents the practice of rising statues for all the emperors. Here were discovered 11 such monuments, set up by the units garrisoned in the fort (Annex I). *Coh. II Fl. Commagenorum* set up statues for Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, and Philip the Arab, whilst *Ala I Hisp. Campagonum* for Caracalla (under Septimius Severus), Caracalla (sole reign), Philip the Arab and Traianus Decius⁶². For an overall number of 102 registered forts in Roman Dacia⁶³, we have 54 statue bases for 23 reigns. Without counting the associates or members of imperial families, the relevance of our sample can be considered as low. In sum, a direct link between the number of statue bases for a certain ruler and the political or military events should be regarded cautiously.

⁵⁷ Diaconescu, 2012. To be noted that the author generously put his work on open access: www.alexandrudiaconescu.ro.

⁵⁸ Stuart, 1938, pp. 13-14 *apud* Munk Højte, 2005, p. 20.

⁵⁹ A complete analysis of such events: Munk Højte, 2005, pp. 144-166.

⁶⁰ For the trips of Caracalla, see *supra*, n. 38. For the pay raise: Develin, 1971, pp. 687-688.

⁶¹ Ardevan, 1998, pp. 113-117.

⁶² To be added a fragmentary base for Iulia Domna.

⁶³ Gudea, 1997, pp. 1-2 for their list.

Statue bases for Philip set by military units. The two statue bases above rise at five the number of inscriptions in which the members of the imperial family are mentioned in the Slăveni camp and which could be reconstructed in satisfactory proportions⁶⁴. The other three are raised during the reign of Septimius Severus and attest the construction works executed at the Emperor's initiative. The first of these was discovered in the excavations of Tocilescu and Polonic at *porta praetoria*⁶⁵. The inscription was dated in AD 205 and it was admitted that it refers to the construction of the stone rampart of Slăveni Camp⁶⁶. Another inscription discovered in a fragmentary state, in which the *CIL III* editors restored the name of *Mevius Surus*, governor of the three provinces of Dacia (AD198-199)⁶⁷ could be connected with edifices raised during the same emperor. The third inscription in the period of the reign of Septimius Severus attests the construction of a *basilica exercitatoria* for the soldiers of *ala I Hispanorum*⁶⁸.

So the two statue bases above are the only monuments of this kind found in Slăveni camp, and the inscription of Marcia Otacilia is the only attestation of an empress here, but in the rest of Dacia, other such bases have been discovered.

As regards the statues for Philip the Arab set up by military units, it must be said that their number in Dacia is the largest known in the Empire. A statue base of Philip I was placed in the Drobeta auxiliary camp and it was raised by *cohors I sagittariorum*, maybe in AD 245⁶⁹. The large camp of Micia, in Dacia Superior, where many auxiliary troops stationed at the same time, presents an interesting situation. Statue bases are set for the two Phillips, but they are raised by different units. *Cohors II Flavia Commgenorum* appears as a dedicator on the inscription for Philip the Arab, which can be dated in 245⁷⁰. His son's monument was raised by *ala I Hispanorum campagonum*⁷¹. Also from Dacia Superior, from Cigmău camp, there is another statue base of Philip Senior, dated in 245⁷². An inscription from Inlăceni, set by the garrison unit here, *cohors IIII Hispanorum eq.* was most likely a statue base, raised in 247⁷³. In Dacia Porolissensis is known a statue base for Philip at Porolissum, the monument being raised by *cohors V Lingonum*⁷⁴. The inscription plate fragment from Ilișua, on which it can be read the name of the unit of the local garrison, *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*, may have been placed on a statue base⁷⁵. An inscription found in a fragmentary state discovered in the building of the legionary camp headquarters from Potaissa would be the only attestation of a statue group for the two *Philippi* in Dacia, if the proposed restorations are accepted⁷⁶.

In the neighboring province of Moesia Inferior a statue base for Philip the Young was discovered at *Sacidava* (Dunăreni). It was placed in the camp of *cohors I Cilicum*, the unit garrisoned here in the II-III centuries AD. It is also mentioned the name of the person who

⁶⁴ To these can be added: IDR, II, 498 = Tudor *et al.*, 2011, p. 217, no. 491 (The end of an inscription in which the military unit carries the epithet *Antoniniana*, placed during the reign of Caracalla, or the epithet added during this emperor, see the situation from IDR, II, 492).

⁶⁵ IDR II, 496.

⁶⁶ Gudea, 1997, p. 83, no. 69.

⁶⁷ CIL, III, 13801 și 14216 = IDR, II, 497 = EDCS-29601695 = HD023186.

⁶⁸ IDR II, 499, with lection modified in ILD, 130.

⁶⁹ IDR II, 10. For the unit see Țentea, Matei-Popescu, 2004, pp. 289-291 with bibliography.

⁷⁰ IDR III/3, 58. For the camp: Gudea, 1997, pp. 37-39, no.19; for the cohort: Petolescu, 1995b, pp. 250-251, no. 30.

⁷¹ IDR III/3, 59. Petolescu, 1995a, pp. 43-77, no. 10.

⁷² IDR III/3, 214. For the garrison here: Gudea, 1997, pp. 103-104, no. 99.

⁷³ IDR III/4, 269. Petolescu, 1995b, pp. 264-265, no. 45.

⁷⁴ ILD 668. Petolescu, 1995 b, p. 266, no. 48; the description of the defensive system at Porolissum: Gudea, 1997, pp. 45-50, no. 24a-26a.

⁷⁵ AE 2006, 1127. Petolescu, 1995b, pp. 47-49, no. 14.

⁷⁶ AE 2012, 1211.

dedicated the work, the legate of Moesia Inferior, *Caius Prastina Messalinus*. The monument can be dated between 244 and July/August 247⁷⁷.

In Syria, at Palmyra, two statue bases for the imperial family were discovered. They were raised by *cohors I Fl. Chalcidenorum*, the unit garrisoned here in the first half of the IIIrd century⁷⁸. One of these was dedicated to *Philippus Iunior*, under the patronage of the Governor of the province and by the care of the commander of the unit, both with names kept fragmentary. Philipus is called *nobilissimus caesar*, so the monument dates back to the summer of 247⁷⁹. The second monument from Palmyra is an inscription made on a limestone plate and is dedicated to Marcia Otacilia⁸⁰. Henri Seyrig, when publishing the piece, suggested that the inscription could have been placed on a masonry structure, i.e. a basis⁸¹. Finally, in Rome in the Pretorian camp it seems that a statue group with all three members of the family has been seated, as a fragmentary inscription suggests⁸².

The data above gives a somewhat unbalanced statistical image, 10 out of 14 statues raised by military units for Philip came from Dacia, which represents 71.4%. Anyway, I cannot be sure that this situation was determined by the military campaign against the Carpi, in which Dacia was eventually used as the main base for launching the military operations, or as proof of Philip's support from the troops of this province, because placing a statue for the emperor in the headquarters building was the current practice for all the units of the Roman army⁸³.

Statue bases for Philip set by civilian entities. As regard the statues of the imperial family members raised by different civilian communities, Dacia offers again a great number of such monuments (Table 2 and Graph 2): 6, distributed in three of the province's cities. *Concilium III prov. Daciarum*, the provincial assembly made of representatives of local communities, chaired by a priest of the imperial cult, and whose main task is precisely to celebrate this cult in the province⁸⁴, set up a statue for Philip the Arab in 248, placed in the forum of the city where the council had his seat, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. Ioan Piso believed that the statue was inaugurated to mark the end of the military operations against the Carpi⁸⁵, but it may also indicate a provincial reflection of Rome's millennium celebration. Two statues for Philip and Marcia Otacilia are known from Napoca, which can be dated before the rise of Philip the Young as Augustus and were set by the community of the city, *res publica coloniae Napocensis*⁸⁶. On the northern border of the province, in Porolissum, the bases of the complete gallery were kept, three separate monuments for the three members of the imperial family, which can also be dated before the summer of 247. All three statues were raised by the community of inhabitants designated by the formula *res publica municipii Septimi Porolissensium*⁸⁷.

For the period AD 244-245 in the province of Dacia the ratio between the statue bases for the emperor and those set up for members of the aristocracy is totally unbalanced in favor of the former. During the reign of Philip the Arab, leaving aside the statues that the military units raise for him, compared to the six imperial statues of the province's civil environments, there is only one statue, probably placed in the forum of Ulpia Traiana, in honor of the governor of the province, with

⁷⁷ AE, 1981, 743. For the camp and the unit: Scorpan, 1981, p. 101; Zahariade, Gudea, 1997, p. 78, no. 36; Gudea, 2005, p. 443, no. 36. Full history and bibliography of *cohors I Cilicum*: Matei-Popescu, 2010, pp. 201-205, no. 19.

⁷⁸ Attested here about AD 206-207: Isaac, 1993, p. 144 and note 218; Edwell, 2008, p. 60.

⁷⁹ AE 1991, 1574 = al-As'ad, Delplace, 2002, pp. 381-382, no. 13. The plural form *Augg.* refers to the imperial family, and cannot be a criterion for dating the inscription after 247 AD: RIC IV/3, 57 (Harold Mattingly and Edward Sydenham).

⁸⁰ AE 1933, 216 = al-As'ad, Delplace, 2002, pp. 380-381, no. 12.

⁸¹ Seyrig, 1933, p. 166, no. 10.

⁸² CIL, VI, 1097 = ILS, 506.

⁸³ Munk Højte, 2005, p. 182.

⁸⁴ Ardevan, 1998, pp. 328-331.

⁸⁵ Piso, 1974, p. 303.

⁸⁶ AE 2006, 1102 for Philip; AE 2005, 1275 for Otacilia.

⁸⁷ ILD, 669 for Philip I; ILD, 670 for Philip II; ILD, 671 for Otacilia.

the name of *Ulpus* [---] preserved fragmentarily, and this is the result of a private initiative, a dedication of a centurion from the Legion XIII Gemina for his patron and commander⁸⁸. For comparison, I quote only the general statistics report for Dacia province: during the Trajan-Gallienus/Aurelianus period the emperors were honored by 82 statues, while for the members of the imperial administration or municipal elites have been placed 80 such monuments⁸⁹.

Apart from the monument in *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* other statue bases for the imperial family set by provincial assemblies are known in two other provinces: Baetica and Thracia. In Baetica, at Corduba, through a provincial council decree, a statue was erected to Philip Senior in the name of the entire province's population in AD 245. The ceremony that accompanied the dedication of the monument was led by the flamen of the province, *Lucius Valerius Fuscinius*⁹⁰. Recently, Nicolay Sharankov revised three inscriptions from Philippopolis, proving that the *Koivón* of Thrace has erected three statue bases for each member of the imperial family, but at different dates: those for the two *Philippi* were set up by the governor *T. Vibius Gallus*, the future emperor⁹¹; the statue of Otacilia was placed during the mandate in Thracia of *T. Iulius Priscus*⁹².

In the Province of Thrace eight other statue bases are known⁹³. At Deultum, several galleries of portraits for the imperial family were raised: three monuments for Philip I and two for Marcia Otacilia, were discovered⁹⁴. None of them mention the name of the dedicator. Another base for a statue of Philip II was found at Deultum in a secondary position⁹⁵. In the case of the statue of Philip the Young from Augusta Traiana, the text of the inscription makes it clear that it was raised by the community from excedentary sums in the local budget⁹⁶: the local counsel and the people of Augusta Traiana place also in the rural territory of the city, at Gostilica (*Discoduratae*) statues for Philip I and Otacilia, by the care of the governor *Coresnius Marcellus*⁹⁷. In the same locality, the Traianopolis municipality had previously also placed statues for Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus⁹⁸. At Plotinopolis, the local council and the people of the city raise a statue to Philip Senior⁹⁹. Two other statues of the imperial family were raised in villages in rural areas of the provincial cities: in Egerica (Mirovo), the city Serdica set a statue for Otacilia¹⁰⁰, and in Paremboule

⁸⁸ CIL III, 1464 = IDR III/2, 100 = ILD 241, with lection modified by Piso, 1980, pp. 275-276.

⁸⁹ Diaconescu, 2012, Catalogue.

⁹⁰ AE 1989, 428: *Prov. Baetica ex decreto concilii dedicavit flamonio L. Valeri Fuscini Cordubensis*. A similar monument was built in Corduba for Philip Caesar, too fragmentary to read the name of the dedicator (AE, 1971, 184).

⁹¹ Sharankov, 2007, no. 9-10 = AE 2006, 1249 – 1250 = SEG 57, 628-629

⁹² Sharankov, 2007, no. 12 = AE 2005, 1378 = SEG 55, 761, with the new lecture Sharankov, 2016, p. 312, no. 879 = 5396 and note 14; p. 329, no. 1537 = 5553 and note 54; p. 349, no. 5567 and especially note 94.

⁹³ The great number of monuments dedicated to Philip in Thracia are quite difficult to be separated into categories: Körner, 2002, p. 143. I excluded the column-shaped monuments having the same formulas as the milestones (*ὑπὲρ ὑγείας καὶ σωτηρίας...* or more developed forms), followed by the name of the emperor in genitive, even when they don't mention „τὸ μίλιον”, nor numerals, such as IGBulg III, 1700, 1710, 1900; IV, 2032, SEG 46, 843. I considered as being difficult to admit the possibility that a column with a diameter of 0.3-0.35 m can bear two sculptural images. On these monuments the number for miles was probably painted, not incised: for this practice see Cooley, 2012, 159. I have also excluded three monuments, due to their fragmentary states: two inscriptions on marble plates: IGBulg III, 1591; 1911 and another fragmentary one, IGBulg II, 882, recently ascribed by Mr. Sharankov to the reign of Philip while identifying the governor *Severianus* with the brother-in-law of the emperor attested by Zosimos 1, 19, 2: Sharankov, 2016, p. 312, no. 882 = 5398. Probably the number of monuments is higher, taking into account my possible omissions in documentation.

⁹⁴ Sharankov, 2017, p. 40, no. A3; pp. 40-41, no. A4; pp. 41-42, no. A5 (for Philip) AE, 2000, 1289; 1290 (for Marcia Otacilia). Mr. Sharankov notes: „It is probable that at least some of the five statues stood in the temple of the imperial cult, where the bases were found”.

⁹⁵ Sharankov, 2017, pp. 44-45, no. A8.

⁹⁶ [ἡ λαμπροτάτη Τραιανέων πόλις ἐκ τῶν ὑπερ]παιόν[των]: AE 1944, 16 = IGBulg, III/2, 1566.

⁹⁷ AE 1975, 765 = 1999, 1389 = IGBulg 5, 5257: Philip I; IGBulg II, 732: Otacilia, with the formula *ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῆς Τραιανέων πόλεως τὸν αὐτῆς κτίστην ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ αὐτῆς Δισκοδουρατερῆς*.

⁹⁸ IGBulg II, 727; IGBulg II, 727.

⁹⁹ AE 1938, 139.

¹⁰⁰ IGBulg IV, 1993.

(Belozem), the citizens' community in the Thracian metropolis, Philippopolis, erected a statue of Philip II¹⁰¹. The bases found in Thrace were erected on different occasions: in their texts four, maybe five governors are attested. Nikolay Shanrankov ranged then as follows (accepting Severianus as governor during the Philip's reign): "Severianus: AD 244; Coresnius Marcellus: ca. AD 244/245; Furnius Publianus: ca. AD 245 – (shortly) after July/August AD 247; T. Vibius Gallus: ca. late AD 247 – 248; T. Iulius Priscus: AD 248/249 – 251 and possibly for a period of six years, a situation that will be for sure explained in the future¹⁰².

Two of the provinces more affected by invasions during the reign of Philip set up the greatest number of monuments for the emperor. As the general index shows, the Balkan provinces offer the greatest percentage in the statistics of monuments (Table 3 and Graph 3). This situation was explained by the will of provincials to express their gratitude to the emperor for restoring the calm after the first waves of invasions or for intense activity of developing the infrastructure¹⁰³. The inscriptions set up by *Coresnius Marcellus* could be in relation with the travel of the emperor from Orient to Rome in AD 244¹⁰⁴.

But this is not a rule: in Moesia Inferior, situated north of Thrace, in the path of the invasion, statue bases built by civilian communities are known only from Troesmis, where *ordo municipii Troesmensium* set monuments for the two Philippi¹⁰⁵. On the other hand, in Hispania citerior, a province not affected by any military events, six statue bases for the imperial family were erected¹⁰⁶. Also a lot of inscriptions, mainly in Dacia, can be dated only in AD 244 – 247, being difficult to be linked with the end of the war with Carpi. Same situation in the case of Thracia, where all the attested governors set statue bases for the imperial family, so at least a part of them cannot be linked with the end of Carpic invasion. For both provinces it has to be emphasized that their communities found resources to set monuments, although they were in the middle of the most severe crisis even since their establishments, as shows the huge horizon of coins hoards spread on their territories¹⁰⁷.

The Annex II presents the monuments that can be consider as statue bases for the family of Philip the Arab. Table 5 and Graph 5 present the distribution of the dedicators. The military units set up only 18.18% of the monuments, while the municipalities raised a number more than double: 45.45%.

Only 19 monuments (24.68%) can be dated in a certain year. 42.11% of them were set up in AD 245, and taking into account that 2 other monuments can be assigned to the interval 245-246, the percent of the statue bases raised in the second year of reign could be greater. 3 statues were placed in 246, 1 in 247 and 2 in 248. The distribution of the monuments per members of the imperial family shows Philip I in the leading position with 34 bases (44.16%), followed by his son with 25 (30.86%) (Table 4 and Graph 4).

In 13 cases the formula *res publica* was used to indicate the dedicator. This formula appear on all the monuments raised in Dacia, Dalmatia and Numidia. On the bases found in Dacia, *res publica* is followed by the rank and name of the city (*r. p. coloniae* or *municipii*); in the rest, a collective noun derived from the name of the city follows. Four monuments in this category mention the decree of the local council, *decreto decurionum*. In four cases the dedicators are indicated by a collective noun: *Sabathenses*, *Toletani*, *Pisaurenses*, and *Aquileienses*. In 6 cases was used the name of the city, four times on Greek inscriptions.

¹⁰¹ IGBulg III, 1511 = IGRRP I, 1480 = Kalinka, 1905, p. 63, no. 66.

¹⁰² Sharankov, 2018, pp. 102-103.

¹⁰³ Körner, 2002, pp. 143 and also considers that in the case of Thrace some monuments could be linked with the large efforts to repair the roads.

¹⁰⁴ Peachin, 1991, pp. 339-340.

¹⁰⁵ ISM V, 152, 153.

¹⁰⁶ Baetulo: CIL II, 4608; Gerunda: CIL II, 4621; Edeta: CIL II, 6012; Tarraco: CIL II, 6083; Toletum: CIL II, 3073; Baria: CIL II, 5947.

¹⁰⁷ Gerov, 1977, pp. 157-163; Petac, 1997, pp. 35-39; Găzdac, 2002, pp. 157-160, Varbanov, 2012, p. 294, Table 3.

The local council (*ordo*) is mentioned as dedicator in 5 inscriptions: on both inscriptions from Troesmis (Moesia inferior), on the Pannonian inscription from Kornye and on two of the six inscriptions from Hispania citerior. Four Greek inscriptions (three from Thrace and one from Lycia et Pamphilia) use the formula *ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος*. In one case was mentioned the *gerousia*. Finally, six inscriptions document the setting of the monuments by public funds: *pecunia publica*, or *publice*. One inscription from Augusta Traiana (Thrace) mentions that the price of the monument was paid from excedentary sums - *ἐκ τῶν ὑπερπαιόντων (χρημάτων)*.

In sum, the great numbers of monuments in Dacia and Thrace (which is an evidence that cannot be denied) could be regarded as prove of loyalty of provincials to the emperor in a general manner and also an expression of support for the military actions on Lower Danube. But a relation between the setting of particulars monuments and a certain phase of the wars is impossible to establish. This also does not means that other provinces of the empire or the armies on others frontiers are less loyal to Rome and Philip. And for sure the current state of archaeological discoveries play its role in this inventory.

The military unit. The two inscriptions are the latest attestations of the unit from the Slăveni camp, *ala I Hispanorum*. The unit was formed early in the Augustus – Tiberius period, and after being stationed in Germany at the beginning of the Principate, it was later transferred first to Burnum in *Dalmatia*, then in Pannonia at Aquincum. During Domitian's reign, the unit moved to Moesia Inferior; it was likely stationed at *Utum*. It takes part in Trajan's Dacian wars, and after the conquest of Dacia, remains in the territory annexed to Moesia Inferior. During the events in the region which took place in Hadrian's first years of rule, it was part of the army of Dacia Superior. After this period, it is attested by diplomas in the army of Dacia Inferior between 125/126 and 150¹⁰⁸. In Dacia Inferior, it was stationed at Slăveni, initially in the earthen camp¹⁰⁹. Here it is attested by stamped bricks. It appears that the unit builds in 205 the stone rampart. It is also mentioned here during Caracalla's reign¹¹⁰.

Two commanders of this unit are known. The first, *Sex. Caecilius, Sex. F., Fab., Senecius*, led the troops during Claudius' reign, when they were located in Germania¹¹¹. The second, *Sex. Iulius Possessor*, joined the command of *ala I Hispanorum* with that of the unit *numerus Surorum sag.*, which was also garrisoned on the *limes Alutanus*, during the rule of *Marcus Aurelius*¹¹².

The dedicator. In the last two lines of the inscriptions, three letters of the dedicator's name have been kept legible: *V [- -] VI [- -]*. The state of the text from Slăveni does not provide precise information: the first letter of the name, preserved only partially – but surely a *V* – can belong to extremely common *gentilicia*, such as *Ulpus* or *Valerius*.

In Dacia, in the texts of the inscriptions found in the camps of military units (statue bases, building inscriptions), after the *dedicante* formula, the name of the governor who was in command of the provincial army usually follows¹¹³. After the administrative reform of Roman Dacia under Marcus Aurelius, the government of the three Dacian provinces was unified under the command of

¹⁰⁸ Inscriptions attesting *ala I Hispanorum* prior to be located at Slăveni: Germania: CIL XIII, 6233; 6234; 7026; 11317; Dalmatia: AE 1971, 299; Pannonia: CIL III, 10513; 10514; 15163; AE 1937, 216; Moesia Inferior: CIL III, 12361; 12378 For this unit: Cichorius, 1893, coll. 1247 – 1248; Wagner, 1938, p. 44; Kraft, 1951, p. 50, no. 340; Russu, 1972, p. 66, no. 9; Zahariade, 1976, p. 480; Beneš, 1978, p. 10, no. 21; Petolescu, 1995, pp. 42-43, no. 9; Zahariade, Gudea, 1997, p. 72 no. 10; Țentea, Matei-Popescu, 2004, p. 268. A full and revised history of the unit: Matei-Popescu, 2010, pp. 186-188, no. 8, with bibliography

¹⁰⁹ As date for foundation of the camp was proposed the Trajan's reign: Tudor, 1978, p. 302; Vlădescu, 1986, p. 30; Gudea, 1997, p. 83. The monetary circulation in the camp, however, seems to indicate a later period, probably the Hadrian's reign: Popilian, 1974, pp. 80-81; Poenaru-Bordea, 1998, p. 59.

¹¹⁰ Bricks: IDR, II, 526; the stone precinct: IDR, II, 496; *Atoniniana* in two inscriptions: IDR, II, 498; 499.

¹¹¹ Matei-Popescu, 2010, p. 186, with bibliography.

¹¹² Petolescu, 1987, pp. 27-28, no. 6; IDRE I, pp. 180-185, no. 179 with bibliography.

¹¹³ *Iasdius Domitianus*: CIL III, 0797; CIL III, 00798; IDR III/1, 76; IDR III/4, 221; *P. Sept. Geta*: CIL III, 905; *L. Pomponius Liberalis*: IDR III/5-2, 425; *Maevius Surus*: IDR III/3, 56; CIL III, 6250 = 6251 = 7647; IDR II, 497; *C. Iul. Sept. Castinus*: ILD 663; *Flavius Postumus*: ILD 761

a *legatus Augusti pro praetore trium Daciarum*, who held a consular rank. His authority extended to the entire army of the three Dacian provinces, including the auxiliary troops in Dacia Porolissensis and Malvensis, which were previously under the command of the procurators¹¹⁴. The extension in the authority of the legate is even illustrated in the Slăveni camp, where the inscription which documents the rebuild of the precincts mentions *Mevius Surus*, the consular legate of *Daciae tres* and not the procurator of Dacia Malvensis¹¹⁵.

Therefore, in line 7 and 8 we must search for the name of the governor of the three Dacian provinces. In this regard, the fragmentary state of the end of the inscription allows only hypotheses to be advanced:

I. The only governor of the three provinces attested until now during the reign of Philip the Arab is one who is known under the name (kept only in a fragmentary state) of *Ulpus [...]*, to whom a *Siscus Valerius*, centurion in the *Legio XIII Gemina* erects a statue in Sarmizegetusa. After the listing of the previous functions in his career, the inscription shows him at that date as *proc. Augg. Provinciae Daciae Apulensis, agens vice praesidis item proc. Prov. Porolissensis*¹¹⁶. Ioan Piso proposed the interval of „AD 246?-248?” for his mission as interim governor of the three Dacias¹¹⁷, according to the chronological relations between his mission and that of *P. Ael. Hammonius*, who was attested as *procurator Augg.* (not interim governor) in a votive inscription erected at Sarmizegetusa in the building of procurator *praetorium*¹¹⁸, the latter being succeeded by *Ulpus* in the function of financial procurator of Dacia Apulensis. During this latter mandate, *Ulpus* also took upon the function of interim governor of the three Dacias. In the career of *Hammonius* before he was appointed in Dacia, known from an inscription from Tomi¹¹⁹, only the last stages are of interest here: he was *praef. Classis Fl. Moesicae* (approximately AD 238-240) and financial procurator in Moesia Inferior (approximately AD 240-242/3)¹²⁰. Finally, Professor Piso proposed for the next stage of his career (financial procurator of Dacia Apulensis) the period „243?-245/246?”¹²¹.

This *Ulpus[...]* could be identified with the dedicator mentioned in the Slăveni inscription based on the first letter of his name. Like in Sarmizegetusa, a first name belonging to Latin onomastics is not mentioned.

The implications of identifying *Ulpus* [---] in the above inscription would be:

a) Accepting the hypothesis that the Slăveni inscription was erected in AD 244, at the same time identifying *Ulpus* [...] as its dedicator, then:

1. *Ulpus* replaced *Hammonius* as *procurator* in the first months of Philip's reign or,

¹¹⁴ Petolescu, 1986a, pp. 135-136; Petolescu, 1986b, pp. 900-902; Piso, 1993, pp. 99-101; Petolescu, 2000, pp. 167-169.

¹¹⁵ IDR II, 497.

¹¹⁶ CIL III, 1464 = IDR III/2, 100 = ILD 241: *Ulpio [...v(iro) e(gregio)?] / proc(uratori) Aug[[g(ustorum)]] pr[ov(inciae)] / Dac(iae) Apul(ensis) a(genti) v(ice) p(raesidis) item / proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Porol(issensis) sub/p(aef)ecto annon(ae) sacrae / urbis praep(osito) leg(ionis) VII Gem(inae) / [[Philip(pianae)]] / item proc(uratori) stat(ionis) / privat(ae) per Tusciam et / Picenum item proc(uratori) ad / bona Plautiani trib(un)o / mil(itum) leg(ionis) II Part(hicae) [[Philip(pianae)]] / praep(osito) vexill(ationis) auxiliari(orum) / Pann(oniae) infer(ioris) praef(ecto) coh(ortis) / VII Breucor(um) / Siscus Valerius \centurio) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) [[Philip(pianae)]] / patrono optimo*

¹¹⁷ Piso, 2013, pp. 245-251, no. 105.

¹¹⁸ IDR III/2, 246.

¹¹⁹ ISM II, 106: ἀγαθῇ τύχη· / Πόπλ(ιον) Αἴλ(ιον) Ἀμμώνιον τὸν κράτισ-τον ἐπίτροπον τοῦ Σεβ(αστοῦ), πράξαν-τὰ τὴν ἐπαρχίαν πιστῶς, ἐπαρχον/ χώρτης Ἑσπάνων, τριβοῶνον/ χώρτης α' Γερμάνων, ἡγησάμενον/ στρατιωτικοῦ ἐν παρατάξει Ἀρ-/μενιакῇ στρατιωτῶν ἐπαρ-/χείας Καππαδόκων ἐπαρ-/χον ἄλλης α' Φλ(αουίας) Γετούλων/ ἡγησάμενον στρατιωτι-/κοῦ τῆς ἐπαρχίας ταύ-/της ἐπαρχον κλάσσης/ Φλ(αουίας) Μυσικῆς Γορδιανῆς/ Κατυλλεῖνος ἀπελεύθε-/ρος τοῦ κυρίου αὐτο-/κράτορος Μ(άρκου) Αντ(ωνίου) Γορ-/διανοῦ Σεβ(αστοῦ) λιβρά-/ριος τὸν ἑαυτοῦ/πραιπόσιτον

¹²⁰ We certainly know that he was exercising said function in 8 august 240, when the emperor Gordian III sends him a rescript: *Cod. Iust.* 6, 45, 2.

¹²¹ For the career of Hammonius and for the chronological relations between the missions of the two procurators see Piso, 2013, pp. 240-245, no. 104, with bibliography.

2. The chronological relation between the two procurators of Daciae Apulensis would be reversed: *Ulpus* [...] was in command of the three Dacias as interim governor in AD 244, being replaced afterwards (245?-246?) with *Hammonius* as procurator. Keeping in mind, however, that *Hammonius* was surely *proc. Moesiae. Inf.* In 240, staying in the same function until in 245/6 seems too long. However, the Sarmizegetusa inscription does not mention his career, and as such, it is possible that he was occupying another function between the missions in Moesia Inferior and Dacia Apulensis.

b) If a wider span of time (AD 244-247) is accepted for the set up of Philip's inscription, then the chronological limits proposed by Professor Piso for *Ulpus*' mission, 246?-248? Do not give additional data for the dating of the Slăveni inscription.

II. According to the text of the inscription from Sarmizegetusa, *Hammonius* does not have the function of *agens vice praesidis*, but only that of financial procurator, certainly of *Dacia Apulensis*. Therefore, it means that the three Dacias were ruled at that time by a consular legate, a normal situation for a province where two legions are garrisoned. In this case the chronological relation between the missions of the two procurators is without relevance for our inscription.

The only attested legates of Dacia – however, without knowing the exact dating of their missions – are *M. Veracilius Verus*¹²² and *[I]anua[rius]*¹²³. *Ianuarius*' inscription is too fragmentary to reveal his other names; *Veracilius Verus*' name, even if it begins with the same letter as in our line 7, in my opinion, cannot be fit in line 8 before the two letters *VI* or *VL*, where only about 6 letters are missing at the beginning of the line. Therefore, none of them can be precisely identified in the present inscription. This situation opens few possibilities for identifying the name of our dedicator:

a) Among senators known during Philip the Arab's reign, a slight similarity can be found in Syria, at Palmyra, where in the inscription on the statue base erected in the honor of Philip II by the *cohors I Flavia Chalcidenorum*, a legate with an incomplete name appears as dedicator in lines 10 – 12: [...] *M* [...] / [...] *SVLAN* [...] / *le[g(ato) Au]gg(ustorum) pr(o) [pr(aetore)]*¹²⁴. Judging by the distribution of the text, in line 11 should be the *nomen gentile*, which is hard to supply from the remaining letters (a resemblance in the name of an *ignotus puer clarissimus* who recites at *ludi saeculares* in AD 204: ...*VLANIVS*¹²⁵). If the letters in l. 10 belong to a *nomen gentile*, their succession does not offer many possibilities: *[Funi]sulan[us]* or *[Vi]sulan[ius]*. In this conjecture, he was legate of Dacia in the first years of Philip's rule, and then, he received the mission of governor of Syria before July / August AD 247, because the inscription from Palmyra is dedicated to Philip II and refers to him as Caesar (see supra, n. 61).

b) Another hypothesis would be that the dedicator of the Slăveni base is *C. Val(erius) [T]ertullus?* or *Tertullianus?*, legate of Cappadocia during Decius' rule¹²⁶. If the first assumption is based merely on the two fragmented letters which were conserved in line 8 of the Slăveni inscription, then, in this case the *V* in l. 7 could be from *Valerius* and the two letters in l. 8 (restored as *VL*) could match in the *nomen gentile* of the legate of Cappadocia. Anyway the three fragmentary letters on the inscription presented here do not allow for certainties, and the aforementioned conjectures are merely an attempt to find individuals with close names, mentioned in the contemporary surviving documents.

In my opinion the hypothesis I. a) 1. Above seems the most convenient: *Ulpus* [...] have accomplished his mission of *procurator Daciae Apulensis* and interim governor in Dacia in the first

¹²² CIL III, 832; Piso, 1991, pp. 207-208, no. 47 dated „under Commodus or in the third century”.

¹²³ IDR III/2, 354; Piso, 1991, pp. 208-209, no. 48 dated „end of II century – III century”.

¹²⁴ AE, 1991, 1574; Körner, 2002, p. 346 (S24).

¹²⁵ AE 1932, 70; Barbieri, 1952, p. 187, no. 999 = p. 243, no. 1394.

¹²⁶ CIL, III, 13644, Degraffi, 1952, p. 69; Barbieri, 1952, p. 313, no. 1744; Thomasson, 1984, p. 56. *[T]ertullianus?*: HD HD002244.

part of Philip's reign, replacing *Hammonius* in the financial function. In this case, *Siscius Valerius* set the statue for his patron (*Ulpus*) not necessarily in relation with a certain military event.

3. Statue base of limestone, broken into two fragments. Fig. 3/1, 2.

Dimensions: 0.186 x 0.143 x 0.152 m

Writing: Neat, letters of 0.057 m high. The inscription field has guidelines. The letters show red paint traces.

Find context: archaeological excavations, campaign 1962 in the ruins of the *principia* building of the auxiliary camp Slăveni, in a secondary position.

Modern location: Muzeul Olteniei (Oltenia Museum) Craiova, Inv. No. I 7591.

Bibliography: same as no. 1 above.

[- - -] MI

[- - -] TATI

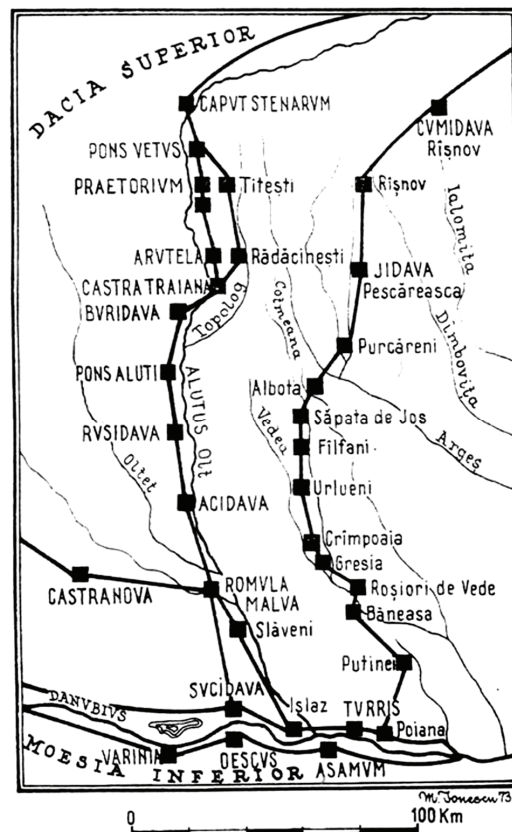
[devota nu]mi-

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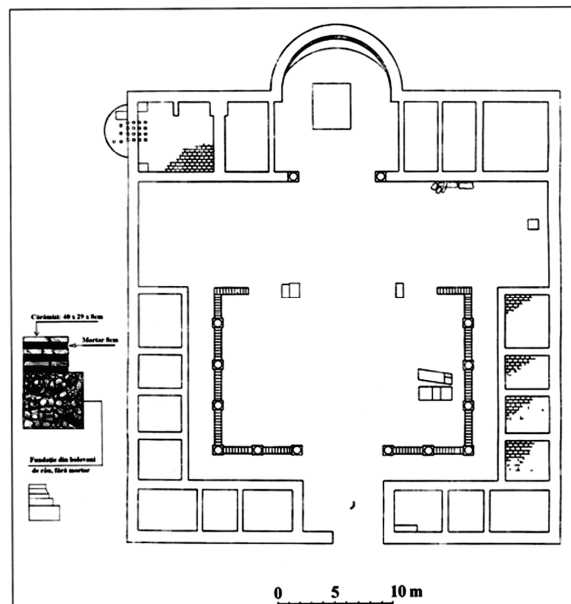
[q(ue)?eius sive eorum - - -]

This fragment could not belong to Philip's base, not only because it does not fit in the epigraphic formula as restored above for the inscription no.1, but also due to differences between the surface aspect of the limestone: the present inscription is carved on a coarse limestone, while the no. 1 piece above on a fine one. It also could not be attributed to Otacilia's inscription, because the character of letters differs both in paleographical features and in depth of their traces. On the other hand, I cannot assume, not even in theory, that this fragment belong to a base for Philip the Young, as far as no other argument in support of such proposal can be added. It is true the bases for Philip and Marcia placed together may prove the existence of a gallery of statues for the imperial family, but also in the same archeological context a lot of other epigraphical fragments belonging to several other inscriptions have been found. In sum, this fragment could belong to any other emperor or member of imperial family.

In conclusion, the statue base for Philip was erected most probable in AD 244; a similar monument for the empress was set in the period AD 244-247. The base for Philip cannot be linked with a specific military or political event. It represents only a normal example of a military unit setting a statue for the emperor in its headquarters building, probably in the first months of the new reign, not necessarily at the ascension date.

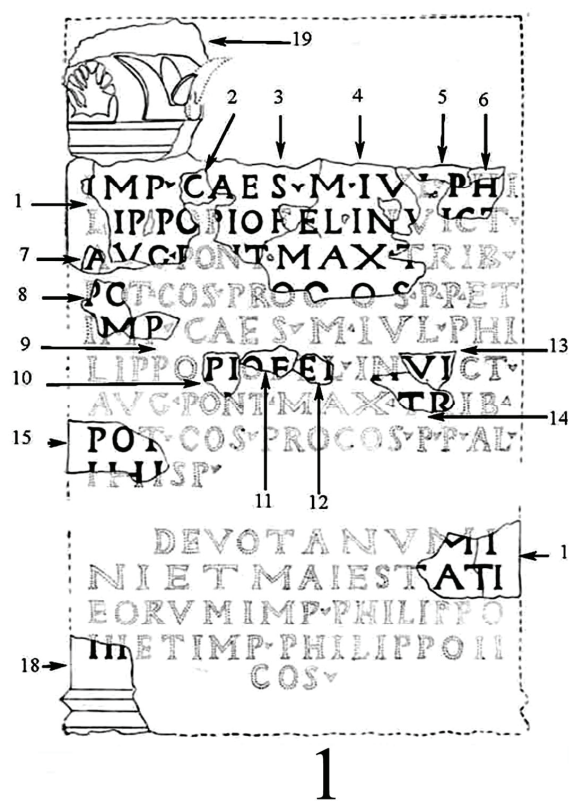


Sistemul defensiv al Daciei Inferior (Dumitru Tudor)



Principia castrului Slaveni (D, Tudor, G, Popilian, O. Toropu)

Figure 1.



IDR, II, 501



IDR, II 502



IDR, II, 513

1

2



3



4

Figure 2.



1

IMP CAES MIVLPHI
LIP PO RIO FELIN VICT
AVG PONT MAX TRIB
POT P P PROC O SALA
IHIS P PHILIPPIANA
DEVOTANVM MINIMAES
TATI Q EIVS DE DICV
VI

2



3

MARCIE O TAG
LIE SEVERE AVG
CONIVCISMIV
PHILIPPI FAVG
ET MATRICAES
NOSTRI ET CAS
TRORVM MALAI
HISPANORVM
PHILIPPIANA

4

Figure 3.

Table 1. Imperial statue bases in Dacia

Imperial house	Military Units	Provincial Assemblies	Municipalities/ executive bodies	Officials	Privates/ Associations	Total	Per year of reign
Hadrian	7		1			8	0,38
Antoninus Pius	4		2		1	7	0,3
Marcus Aurelius	4		3		1	8	0,21
Commodus	1		1	2		4	0,33
Septimius Severus	2		2	1		5	0,28
Caracalla	12		2			14	2,33
Severus Alexander	4					4	0,31
Maximinus	1					1	0,33
Gordianus III	1		2			3	0,5
Philip	10	1	5			16	3,2
Decius	2		1			3	1,5
Trebonianus & Volusianus			1			1	0,5
Valerianus & Gallienus	1		2			3	0,2
Unknown	5					5	
Total	54	1	22	3	2	82	

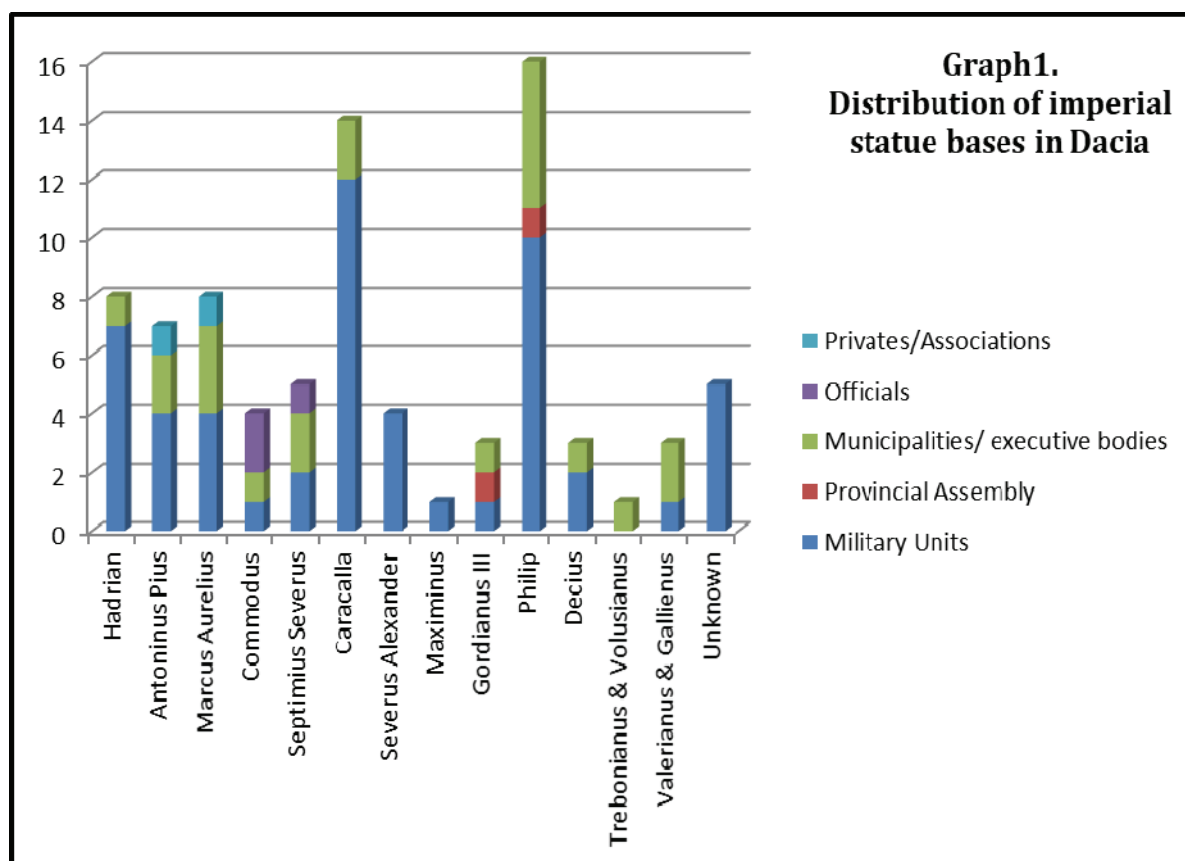
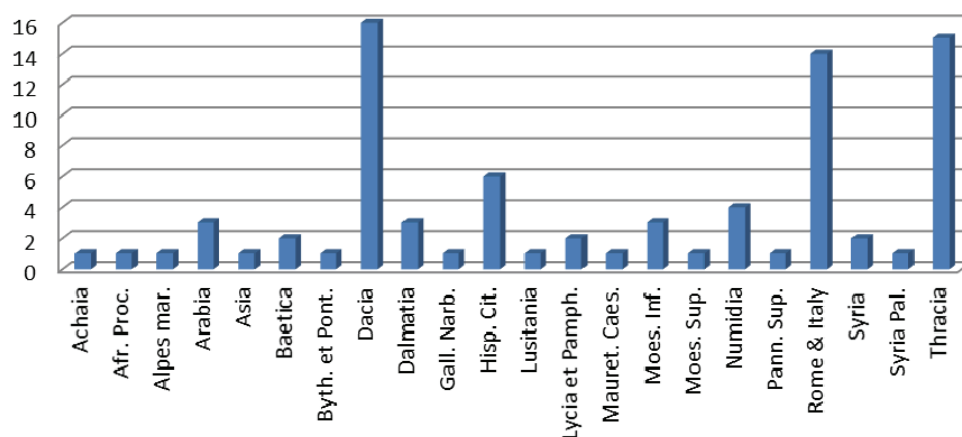


Table 2. Statue bases for Philip and his family per province

Province	No.	% of total	Province	No.	%	Province	No.	% of total
Achaia	1	1.23%	Dalmatia	3	3.70%	Numidia	4	4.94%
Africa Proc.	1	1.23%	Gall. Narb.	1	1.23%	Pann. Sup.	1	1.23%
Alpes mar.	1	1.23%	Hisp. Cit.	6	7.41%	Rome & Italy	14	17.28%
Arabia	3	3.70%	Lusitania	1	1.23%	Syria	2	2.47%
Asia	1	1.23%	Lyc. Et Pamph.	2	2.47%	Syria Pal.	1	1.23%
Baetica	2	2.47%	Mauret. Caes.	1	1.23%	Thracia	15	18.52%
Byth. Et Pont.	1	1.23%	Moes. Inf.	3	3.70%			
Dacia	16	19.75%	Moes. Sup.	1	1.23%			

Graph 2. Number of statue bases for Philip and his family per provinces**Table 3. Statue bases for Philip and his family per regions of empire**

Rome & Italy	Balkan	Central & Western	Hispanic	Eastern	African	Total
14	39	3	9	10	6	81
17.28%	48.15%	3.70%	11.11%	12.35%	7.41%	

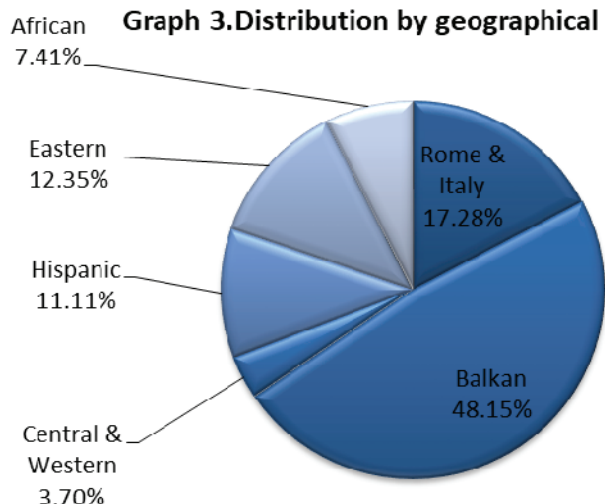
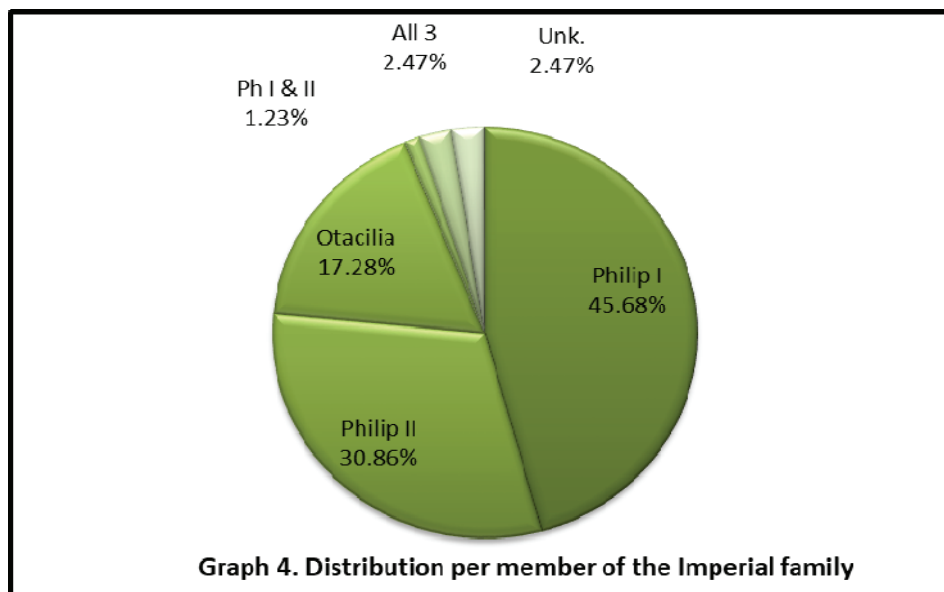
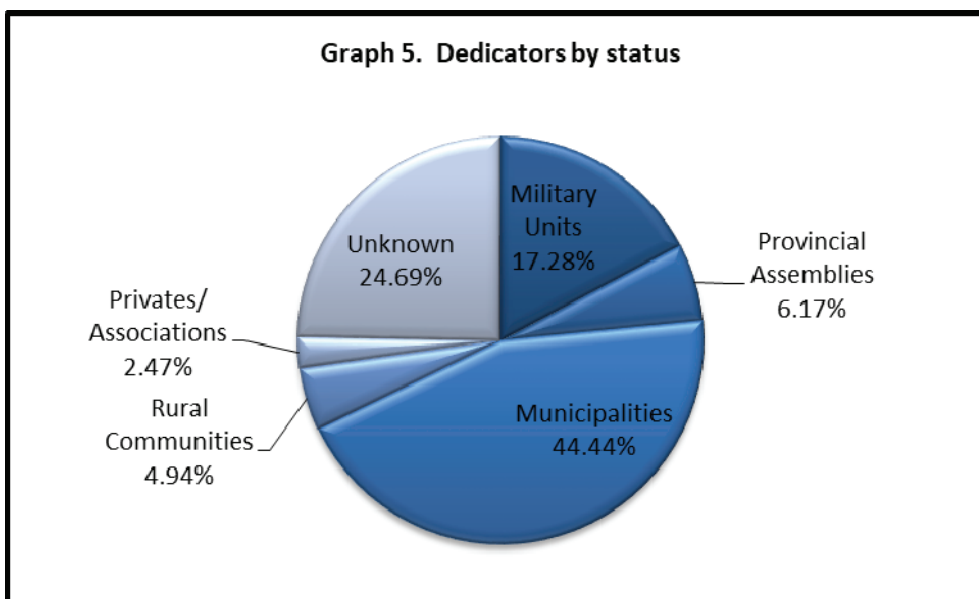
Graph 3. Distribution by geographical regions

Table 4. Distribution of statue bases per member of imperial family.

	No. of monuments	%	No./year of reign
Philip I	37	45.68%	7.4
Philip II	25	30.86%	5
Otacilia	14	17.28%	2.8
Ph I & II	1	1.23%	
All 3	2	2.47%	
Unk.	2	2.47%	
Total	81		16.2

**Table 5. Dedicators by status.**

Military Units	Provincial Assemblies	Municipalities/ executive bodies	Rural Communities	Privates/ Associations	Unknown	Total
14	5	36	4	2	20	81
17.28%	6.17%	44.44%	4.94%	2.47%	24.69%	

Graph 5. Dedicators by status

ANNEX I. Imperial statue bases in Roman Dacia						
No.	Emperor/ Member of imperial house	Place of discovery	Date	Dedicator	References	No. in Diaconescu 2012
1	Hadrian	Gilău	Post 135	<i>Ala Siliana</i>	ILD 596 = AE 1983, 859	2
2	Hadrian	Ilișua	Post 135	<i>Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana</i>	ILD 796	3
3	Hadrian	Inlăceni	129	<i>Coh. VIII Raetorum</i>	IDR, ¾, 263 = AE 1960, 375	4
4	Hadrian	Micia	119-138	coh. II Flavia Commagenorum	CIL 3 1371 = IDR 3/3, 51	6
5	Hadrian	Sarmizegetusa	118?	Col. Ulp. Traiana Sarmizegtusa	CIL 3, 1445 = IDR 3/2, 70.	7
6	Hadrian	Rădăcinești		Suri sagittarii?	IDR 2, 584	8
7	Hadrian	Rădăcinești		Suri sagittarii	IDR 2, 585	8
8	Sabina	Apulum	Ante 137/8	Leg XIII Gemina	CIL 3, 1169 = IDR 3/5, 420	5
9	Antoninus Pius	Cristești		<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	IDR III/4, 134	9
10	Antoninus Pius	Micia	139/140	coh. II Flavia Commagenorum	ILD 307 = AE 1983, 846	10
11	Antoninus Pius	Sarmizegetusa	138-161	Col. Ulp. Traiana Sarmizegtusa	AE 1971, 377; IDR 3/2, 73	11
12	Antoninus Pius	Sarmizegetusa	142	Q. Aurelius Tertius, flamen coloniae	CIL III 1448 = IDR III/2, 72	12
13	Antoninus Pius	Mehadia	Post 157/8	coh. III Delmatarum?	CIL III 1576 = IDR III/1, 75	13
14	Antoninus Pius	Drobeta	145	<i>r.p. mun. Hadriani Drobetensium d.d.</i>	CIL III 8017 = 1581; IDR II, 1	14
15	Lucius Verus	Drobeta	Post 138	<i>r.p. mun. Hadriani Drobetensium d. d.</i>	IDR II, 2	15
16	Marcus Aurelius	Micia	164	coh. II Flavia Commagenorum	CIL III 1372; IDR III/3, 52	17
17	Marcus Aurelius	Sarmizegetusa	172?	<i>Col. Ulp. Traiana Sarmizegetusa ancipiti periculo restituta</i>	CIL III 7 969 = IDR III/2, 76	19
18	Marcus Aurelius	Tibiscum	165	<i>coh. I sagittariorum</i>	IDR III/1, 130	21
19	Marcus Aurelius și Commodus	Hoghiz	176-180	Coh. III Gallorum	AE 1944, 42 = IDR III/4, 231	22
20	Lucius Verus	Micia	164	<i>coh. II Flavia Commagenorum</i>	CIL III 1373; IDR III/3, 53	18
21	(Divus) Lucius Verus	Sarmizegetusa	172	<i>colonia Ulpia Traian(a) Aug(usta) Dac(ica) / Sarmizegetusa</i>	CIL III 1450 = IDR III/2, 74	20
22	Faustina Iunior	Sarmizegetusa	161-175	<i>Col. Ulp. Traiana Sarmizegetusa</i>	CIL III 1449 = IDR III/2, 75	23
23	Annia Lucilla	Ampelum	165?	<i>Liberti et familia et leguli aurariorum</i>	IDR III/3, 283	16
24	Commodus	Napoca	191/2	<i>Ael. Constans, proc. Aug. Daciae Porol. And other members of ordo decurionum</i>	CIL III 865	24
25	Commodus	Orăștioara de Sus	180-192	<i>numerus exploratorum Germanicianorum?</i>	AE 1972, 485; IDR III/3, 261	25
26	Commodus	Sucidava?	180-192	<i>Claudius Xenophon procurator</i>	IDR II, 188	27

		(poate Oescus, Moes. Inf)		<i>Illyrici per Moesiam Inferiorem et Dacias tres</i>		
27	Divus Marcus Aurelius	Drobeta	180-192	<i>R(es) p(ublica) m(unicipii) H(adriani) D(robetensium)</i>	AE 1914, nr. 117 = IDR II, 3	26
28	Septimius Severus	Inlăceni		<i>Coh. IV Hispanorum?</i>	CIL III 949 = IDR III/4, 270	29
29	Septimius Severus	Ampelum	200/201	<i>Ordo Ampelensium, dedic. L. Octavio Iuliano, cos. Dac. III</i>	CIL III 1308 = IDR III/3, 284	30
30	Septimius Severus	Sarmizegetusa	195/8	<i>[---]ron(ius) Antonianus, proc. Aug. Dac. Apul.</i>	ILD 254 = AE 1983, 830	32
31	Caracalla	Micia	198-199	<i>Ala I Hisp. Campagonum</i>	CIL III 1377; IDR III/3, 56	31
32	Caracalla	Drobeta	198-210	<i>r.p. col. Sept. Drobetae</i>	AE 1914, 118 = IDR II, 5	34
33	Caracalla	Buciumi	212/5	<i>Coh. II Nervia Brittonum mill.</i>	ILD 633 = AE 1977, 708 = AE 1978, 690	28
34	Caracalla	Porolissum	213?	<i>Coh. I Brittonum mill. eq.? Coh III Campestris c. R.? indulgentiis eius aucta liberalitat[i]bus[que] ditata</i>	ILD 661	35
35	Caracalla	Porolissum	213/7	<i>[in castru]</i>	AE 1979, 493 = ILD 662	
36	Caracalla	Ilișua	213	<i>Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana</i>	CIL III, 795	40
37	Caracalla	Ilișua	213	<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	CIL III, 796	41
38	Caracalla	Inlăceni		<i>Coh. III Hispanorum eq.</i>	IDR ¾, 265 = ILD 439	43
39	Caracalla	Micia	211/7	<i>Ala I Hisp. Campagonum indulgentiis eius aucta liberalitatibusque ditata</i>	CIL III 1378; IDR III/3, 57	46
40	Caracalla	Bumbești	Post 214	<i>found in the auxiliary camp Ded. C. Iul. Sept. Castinus leg. Aug. Pr. Pr.</i>	IDR II, 175	49
41	Caracalla	Sarmizegetusa	211/7?	<i>Col. Ulp. Traiana</i>	CIL III 1453 = IDR 3/2, 77	33
42	Iulia Domna	Micia	211/7	<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	CIL III 1376; IDR III/3, 55	44
43	Iulia Domna	Porolissum	213/7	<i>Coh. V Lingonum</i>	ILD 664 = AE 1958, 232	36
44	Iulia Domna	Cășei	211/7	<i>coh. I Brittanica mill</i>	ILD 764 = AE 1929, 1	38
45	Iulia Domna	Gilău	211/7	<i>Ala Siliana</i>	ILD 597 = AE 1993, 1331	39
46	Divus Severus	Sarmizegetusa	211/7?	<i>Col. Ulp. Traiana</i>	CIL III 1452 = IDR III/2, 78	48
47	Severus Alexander	Ilișua	?-235	<i>ala Frontoniana ... ex quaestura sua dedicante Iasdio Domitiano leg. Aug. pr. Pr.</i>	CIL III 797	51
48	Iulia Mamaea	Ilișua	?-235	<i>ala Frontoniana ... ex quaestura sua dedicante Iasdio Domitiano leg. Aug. pr. Pr.</i>	CIL III 798	52
49	Iulia Mamaea	Cumidava	?-235	<i>Coh. I Vindelicorum Cumidavensis ex quaestura sua dedicante Iasdio Domitiano leg. Aug. pr. Pr.</i>	IDR III/4, 221	53
50	Iulia Mamaea	Mehadia	?-235	<i>Coh. III Delmatarum ex</i>	AE 1912, 5;	54

				<i>quaestura sua dedicante Iasdio Domitiano leg. Aug. pr. Pr.</i>	IDR III/1, 76	
51	Maximinus Caesar	Porolissum	235-238	<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	D 279, no. 55	55
52	Gordianus III	Porolissum	238-244	<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	ILD 667 = AE 1958, 288	56
53	Gordianus III	Napoca	238-244	<i>[r.p. col. Napocae]?</i>	AE 1950, 17 = ILD 540.	57
54	Gordianus III	Sarmizegetusa	241	<i>Concilium III Daciarum</i>	CIL III 1454 = IDR III/2, 80	58
55-70	Philip	See. Annex II, nos. 1-10; 15-20				
71	Traianus Decius	Micia	250	<i>Ala I Hisp. Campagonum</i>	ILD 308 = AE 1983, 847	73
72	Traianus Decius	Apulum	250	<i>Col. Nova Apulensis, restitutori Daciarum</i>	CIL III 1176 = IDR III/5, 431	
73	Herennia Etruscilla	Porolissum	249-251	<i>Numerus Parlmynorum Porol.</i>	ILD 672 = AE 1944, 56	72
74	Volusianus	Apulum	252/3	<i>Ordo col. Aur. Apulensis Chrysopolis</i>	AE 1989, 628 = IDR III/5, 432	74
75	Valerianus	Sarmizegetusa	253/5	<i>Col. Ulp. Traiana, metropolis, publice</i>	CIL III 7971 = IDR III/2, 82	75
76	Gallienus	Mehadia	257/260	<i>Coh. III Delmatarum</i>	CIL III 1577 = 8010 = IDR III/1, 77	76
77	Salonina	Tibiscum		<i>Ordo. Mun. Tibiscensium</i>	CIL III 1550 = IDR III/1, 132	77
78	Caracalla sau Elagabal	Inlăceni	211-222	<i>Coh. III Hispanorum eq.</i>	AE 1988, 971 = IDR III/4, 267	44
79	Iulia Domna?	Buciumi		<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	D 268, nr. 37	37
80	?	Hoghiz	161-222	<i>found in the auxiliary camp Imperatori / Caesari / M(arco) Aur(elio) Ant/[onion</i>	CIL III, 954 = 7722 = IDR III/4, 232	42
81	Iulia Domna sau Iulia Mamaea	Inlăceni		<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	IDR III/4, 263	46
82	Iulia Domna sau Iulia Mamaea	Porolissum		<i>found in the auxiliary camp</i>	ILD 665	50

ANNEX I. Imperial statue bases for Philip and his family

Military units								
No.	Province	Place	Date	Dedicator/Formula	Ph1	Ph2	O	Reference
1	Dacia	Drobeta	Post 245?	<i>Coh. I sagittariorum</i>	X			IDR II, 10
2	Dacia	Slăveni	244?	<i>Ala I Hispanorum</i>	X			Nr. 1 above
3	Dacia	Slăveni	244-247	<i>Ala I Hispanorum</i>			X	Nr. 2 above
4	Dacia	Micia	245	<i>Coh. II Fl. Commagenorum</i>	X			IDR III/3, 58
5	Dacia	Micia	ante 247	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i>		X		IDR III/3, 59
6	Dacia	Cigmău	245	<i>numerus singularium</i>	X			IDR III/3, 214

				<i>Britannicorum</i>				
7	Dacia	Inlăceni	247	<i>Coh. IV Hispanorum eq.</i>	X			IDR III/4, 269
8	Dacia	Porolissum	244-247	<i>Coh. V Lingonum</i>	X			ILD, 668
9	Dacia	Ilișua	244-249	<i>Ala Frontoniana</i>	?	?	?	AE, 2006, 1127
10	Dacia	Potaissa	247-249	<i>Leg. V Macedonica</i>	X	X		AE 2012, 1211
11	Moes Inf.	Sacidava	ante 247	<i>Coh. I Cilicum</i>		X		ISM 4, 170
12	Roma	Castra Praetoria	244?	<i>Coh. Praetoriae?</i>	X	X	X	CIL VI, 1097 = ILS, 506
13	Syria	Palmyra	Ante 247?	<i>Coh. I Fl. Chalcidenorum</i>		X		AE 1991, 1574
14	Syria	Palmyra	Ante 247?	<i>Coh. I Fl. Chalcidenorum</i>			X	AE 1933, 216
Civilian entities								
15	Dacia	Sarmizegetusa	248	<i>concilium III prov. Daciarum</i>	X			
16	Dacia	Napoca	244-249	<i>r. p. Col. Napocensis</i>	X			AE, 2006, 1102
17	Dacia	Napoca	ante 247	<i>r. p. Col. Napocensis</i>			X	AE, 2005, 1275
18	Dacia	Porolissum	244-249	<i>r. p. mun. Septimi Porolissensium</i>	X			ILD, 669
19	Dacia	Porolissum	ante 247	<i>r. p. mun. Septimi Porolissensium</i>		X		ILD, 670
20	Dacia	Porolissum	ante 247	<i>r. p. mun. Septimi Porolissensium</i>			X	ILD, 671
21	Achaia	Aigina	244-249	<i>ἡ ἐκρᾷ πόλις Ἀγρινέων</i>	X			IG, IV, 19 = IG IV ² 2, 772
22	Africa proc.	Sabratha	247-249?	<i>Sabrathenses publice</i>		X		IRT, 48
23	Alpes mar.	Vintium	ante 247	<i>civitas Vintiensium</i>			X	CIL, XII, 10
24	Arabia	Bostra	246	<i>Metropolis Bostrenorum, per Caelium Felicem, leg. Pr. Pr.</i>	X			AE, 1991, 1592
25	Arabia	Philippopolis	244-249	<i>Αυρῆλ. Αντωνεῖνος Πελαγι(ος?)</i>	X			IGRRP, III, 1197
26	Arabia	Philippopolis/Saccaea	244-249	<i>[Σ]ακκαιῶται</i>				IGRRP, III, 1198
27	Asia	Sebasta	245/246	<i>ἡ Διοσχωμητῶν κατοικία τῆς λαμπροῦς Σεβαστηνῶν πόλεως, ἐπιμελησαμένων... (Egnatii)</i>	X			IGRRP, IV, 635
28	Baetica	Corduba	245	<i>Prov. Baetica ex decreto concilii dedicavit flamonio L. Valeri Fuscini Cordubensis</i>	X			AE, 1989, 428
29	Baetica	Corduba	ante 247	?		X		AE, 1971, 184
30	Bythinia et Pontus	Prusias ad Hypium	ante 247	?		X		IK Prusias ad Hypium, 41
31	Dalmatia	Doclea	ante 247	<i>r. p. Docleatium d. D.</i>		X		CIL, III, 12685
32	Dalmatia	Doclea	ante 247	<i>r. p. Docleatium d. D.</i>			X	CIL, III, 12686
33	Dalmatia	Albona	ante 247	<i>r. p. Albonessium</i>		X		CIL, III, 3049
34	Gallia Narb.	Baeterrae	ante	<i>Septimani Baeterrenses</i>		X		CIL, XII, 4227

			247				
35	Hispania cit.	Baetulo	244-249	<i>ordo decurionum Baetulonensium</i>	X		CIL, II, 4608
36	Hispania cit.	Gerunda	ante 247	<i>r. p. Gerundensium</i>		X	CIL, II, 4621
37	Hispania cit.	Edeta	244-249	<i>Ex decreto decurionum</i>			X CIL, II, 6012
38	Hispania cit.	Tarraco	244-249	<i>ordo decurionum Tarraconensium</i>	X		CIL, II, 6083
39	Hispania cit.	Toletum	244-249	<i>Toletani d. d.</i>	X		CIL, II, 3073
40	Hispania cit.	Baria	245	<i>r. p. Bariensium</i>	X		CIL, II, 5947
41	Italia I / Latium et Campania	Trebula Balliensis	ante 247	<i>d. d.</i>		X	CIL, X, 4556
42	Italia IX / Liguria	Genua	245	?	X		AE, 1987, 402 = 1976, 231
43	Lusitania	Olisipo	245? 246?	<i>Felicitas Iulia Olisipo</i>	X		CIL II, 188
44	Lycia et Pamphylia	Attaleia?	244-249	<i>οἱ γεραῖοι</i>	X		Bean 1958, 83, nr. 109 = SEG, 17, 613
45	Lycia et Pamphylia	Perge	244-249	<i>ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος</i>			x AE, 2004, 1485 = IK, 61, 293a
46	Mauret. Caes.	El Eulma	244-249	<i>Gur(uzitani?)</i>	X		AE, 1941, 48
47	Moesia Inf.	Troesmis	244-249	<i>ordo municipii Troesmensium</i>	X		ISM, 5, 152
48	Moesia Inf.	Troesmis	ante 247?	<i>Ordo municipii Troesmensium</i>		X?	ISM, 5, 153
49	Moesia Sup.	Remesiana	244-249	?	X		CIL, III, 1687
50	Numidia	Cuicul	246	<i>r. p. Cuiculitanorum d. d. pecunia publica</i>	X		ILAlg, 2/3, 7836 ^a
51	Numidia	Cuicul	248	<i>r. p. Cuiculitanorum d. d. pecunia publica</i>			X CIL, VIII, 8323 = 20139
52	Numidia	Thibilis	246	<i>r. p. Thibilitanorum</i>	X		ILAlg, 2/2, 4667
53	Numidia	Thamugadi	244-249	?	X		CIL, VIII, 17877 = EphEp VII, 766
54	Pannonia Sup.	Kornye	245	<i>ordo Mog(ionensium)</i>	X		AE, 2003, 1375
55	Roma	?	ante 247 ?	?		X?	X CIL, VI, 1098
56	Roma	?	ante 247	?		X	CIL, VI, 1103
57	Roma	?	245	?	X		CIL, VI, 40694 = AE, 1965, 339
58	Roma	?	ante 247	?		X	CIL, VI, 40695 = 31446
59	Italia IV / Samnium	Forum Novum	ante 247	?		X	EDCS-10701450
60	Italia VI / Umbria	Mevania	ante 247	?		X	AE, 1988, 516
61	Italia VI / Umbria	Matilica	ante 247	?		X	CIL, XI, 5644
62	Italia VI / Umbria	Pisaurum	245	<i>Pisauenses publice</i>	X		CIL, XI, 6325

63	Italia X / Venetia et Histria	Aquileia	ante 247	<i>Aquileienses publice</i>		X		CIL, V, 8971
64	Italia X / Venetia et Histria	Ferrara	ante 247	?		X		CIL, V, 2384
65	Syria Palaestina	Caesarea Maritima	244-249	?	X?			CIIP 2, 1212
66	Italia X / Venetia et Histria	Nesactium	ante 247	?		X		EDCS- 04300331
67	Thracia	Philippopolis		ἡ λαμπροτάτη Θρακῶν ἐπάρχειος	X			Sharankov 2007, no. 9 = AE 2006, 1249 = SEG 57, 628.
68	Thracia	Philippopolis		ἡ λαμπροτάτη Θρακῶν ἐπάρχειος		X		Sharankov 2007, no. 10 = AE 2006, 1250 = SEG 57, 629.
69	Thracia	Philippopolis		τὸ κοινὸν τῆς λαμπροτάτης Θρακῶν ἐπαρχείας,			X	Sharankov 2007, no. 12 = AE 2005, 1378 = SEG 55, 761
70	Thracia	Philippopolis (teritoriu) Parembole (Belozem)	247-249	[ἡ λαμ]προτάτη Θρακῶν μητρόπολις [Φιλιπ]π[ό]πολις		X		IGBulg III, 1511 = IGRRP I, 1480 = Kalinka, 63, nr. 66.
71	Thracia	Deultum	244-249		X			Sharankov 2017, 40, no. A3
72	Thracia	Deultum	244-249		X			Sharankov 2017, 40-41, no. A4
73	Thracia	Deultum	244-249		X			Sharankov 2017, 41-42, no. A5.
74	Thracia	Deultum	244-247	<i>ex. D. D.</i>		X		Sharankov 2017, 44-45, no. A8.
75	Thracia	Deultum	244-249	?			X	AE, 2000, 1289
76	Thracia	Deultum	244-249	?			X	AE, 2000, 1290
77	Thracia	Augusta Traiana	247- 249?	[ἡ λαμπροτάτη Τραιανέων πόλις ἐκ τῶν ὑπερ]παιόν[των		X		AE 1944, 16 = IGB, III/2, 1566
78	Thracia	Augusta Traiana (Discoduraterae)	244-249	ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῆς Τραιανέων πόλεως	X			AE 1975, 765 = 1999, 1389 = IGBulg V, 5257
79	Thracia	Augusta Traiana (Discoduraterae)	244-249	ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῆς Τραιανέων πόλεως			X	IGBulg II 732
80	Thracia	Plotinopolis	244-249	ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος Πλωτεινοπολειτῶν	X			BE, 1939, 204 = AE, 1938, 139
81	Thracia	Serdica (teritoriu) Egerica (Mirovo)	244-249	ἡ Σεργῶν πόλις			X	IGBulg IV ,1993

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ABBREVIATIONS

- AE – *L'Année épigraphique*, Paris, 1888 –
- BE – *Bulletin épigraphique* (Revue des études grecques) Paris, 1888 –
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin: Georg Reimer, vol. I (1873) – XVI (1936).
- CIIP 2 – *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae. Vol. 2. Caesarea and the Middle Coast: 1121-2160*, Berlin – Boston: De Gruyter.
- EDCS – *Epigraphik Datenbank Clauss – Slaby* [<http://www.manfredclauss.de/>].
- FIRA – *Fontes iuris romani antejustiniani* (S. Riccobono, G. Baviera, C. Ferrini, G. Furlani, V. Arangio-Ruiz eds.), vol. I-III, Florentiae: apud S. a. G. Barbèra, 1940-1943.
- HD – *Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg* [<http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/>].
- IDR – *Inscriptiones Daciae Romane – Inscriptiile Daciei Romane*, I – III/6, Bucharest: Academia Română – Paris: Boccard, 1975-2001.
- IGBulg – Georgi Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae*, I-IV, Sofia: Academia Litterarum Bulgarica, 1958-1970.
- IGRRP – René Cagnat, *Inscriptiones graecae ad res romanas pertinentes*, I-IV, Paris, 1901-1927.
- IK Prusias ad Hypium – Walter Ameling. *Die Inschriften von Prusias ad Hypium*. (Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien, 27). Bonn 1985.
- ILD – Constantin C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiile latine din Dacia*, Bucharest: Academia Română, 2005.
- IL Afr – René Cagnat, Alfred Merlin, Louis Chatelain, *Inscriptions latines d'Afrique* (Tripolitaine, Tunisie, Maroc), Paris: E. Leroux, 1923.
- IL Alg – *Inscriptions latines d'Algérie*, Paris, 1, 1922-.
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*. I-III, Berlin, 1892-1916.
- IMS – *Inscriptiile din Scythia Minor*. I – V, Bucharest: Academia Română, 1983-2015.
- IRT – J. M. Reynolds, J. B. Ward-Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, Rome: British School at Rome, 1952.
- ISM – *Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure*, I-VI, Beograd: Centre d'études épigraphiques et numismatiques de la Faculté de philosophie de l'Université de Beograd, 1976-1995.
- RIB – Robin George Collingwood, Wright, Richard Pearson, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain I: Inscriptions on stone*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1965 [1995].
- RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. I – X, London: Spink and Son, 1923-1994.
- RMD – Margaret M. Roxan, Paul Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, I-V, London: University College, Institute of Archaeology (I-III) – University of London School of Advanced Study, Institute of Classical Studies (IV-V), 1978-2007.
- RMM – Barbara Pferdehirt, *Römische Militärdiplome und Entlassungsurkunden in der Sammlung des Römisch-Germanischen Zentral-Museums*, Mainz-Bonn, Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentral-Museums – Rudolf Habelt, 2004.
- RRMAM III/3-3 – David French, *Roman Roads & Milestones of Asia Minor*, Vol III Milestones, Fasc. 3.3 Cappadocia, British Institute at Ankara, Electronic Monograph 3, 2012
- SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, on-line version [<http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/supplementum-epigraphicum-graecum>].