



Scavi e ricerche

19

LE TRIBÙ ROMANE

Atti della XVI^e Rencontre sur l'épigraphie
(Bari 8-10 ottobre 2009)

a cura di Marina Silvestrini



EDIPUGLIA

Bari 2010

INDICE DEL VOLUME

Prefazione

di Marina Silvestrini

Ricordo di Lidio Gasperini

di Attilio Mastino

PRIMA SEZIONE. LE TRIBÙ ROMANE

Aggiornamenti territoriali

Le tribù romane nella *regio V* e nella parte adriatica della *regio VI*
di Gianfranco Paci

Remarques sur les tribus dans les cités de Gaule Narbonnaise
di François Bérard

Per una *regio IV Augustea tributim descripta*: problemi, dubbi, certezze
di Marco Buonocore

Les tribus à Narbonne
di Maria Luisa Bonsangué

La *Lemonia* nella valle umbra
di Enrico Zuddas, Maria Carla Spadoni

Recherches sur les tribus de l'Albanie romaine : la tribu Aemilia
di Elisabeth Deniaux

Problemi delle tribù nel Lazio meridionale
di Heikki Solin

Notulae su alcune tribù in Sardegna
di Piergiorgio Floris, Antonio Ibba, Raimondo Zucca

L'ascrizione tribale delle comunità iberiche: il caso della Tarraconense
di Donato Fasolini

Problemi politici e amministrativi

Community, Tribe and Army after the Social War
di Michael Crawford

Tribù e confini dei territori delle città dell'Italia nordorientale
di Claudio Zaccaria

Tribus romaines et cités sous l'Empire. Épigraphie et histoire
di Patrick Le Roux

Registrazione della tribù in iscrizioni metriche
di Matteo Massaro

Sulle ripartizioni interne alle tribù urbane e rustiche
di Maria Letizia Caldelli, Gian Luca Gregori

Posters. Italia, Sicilia, Sardinia et Corsica tributim descriptae

Le tribù del *Latium vetus* (M.G. Granino Cecere, C. Ricci)

Le tribù *Pupinia*: territorio e *gentes* (M.G. Granino Cecere)

Le tribù di Ostia (M. Cébeillac-Gervasoni, F. Zevi)

Le tribù nel *Latium adiectum* (L. Buchholz con H. Solin)

Regio I (Latium et Campania): Campania (G. Camodeca)

Regio II (Apulia et Calabria). Tribù e centri (M. Silvestrini)

Regio III (Lucania et Bruttii). Tribù e centri (L. Forte)

La tribù *Menenia* e *Heraclea* in Lucania (L. Forte, M. Silvestrini)

Regio IV (Sabina et Samnium) (M. Buonocore)

Regio V (Picenum) e versante adriatico della *Regio VI (Umbria)* (S. Antolini, S.M. Marengo)

Regio VI - versante umbro (G. Asdrubali Pentiti, M.C. Spadoni, E. Zuddas)

Regio VII (Etruria) (A. Arnaldi, L. Gasperini)

Octavae regionis tribus: staus quo, problematiche, prospettive (D. Rigato)

Liguria tributim descripta 1889-2009: variazioni confinarie e riassegnazioni tribali (G. Mennella)

Regio X (Venetia et Histria) - parte orientale (F. Mainardis, C. Zaccaria)

Regio X (Venetia et Histria) - parte centro-settentrionale: *Iulia Concordia, Opitergium, Bellunum, Feltria, Acelum, Tarvisium, Alinum* (F. Luciani, A. Pistellato)

I *tribules* di *Atria, Ateste* e *Patavium* (F. Boscolo)

Regio X (Venetia et Histria) - parte occidentale: *Vicetia, Mantua, Tridentum, Verona* (R. Bertolazzi, V. La Monaca)

Regio XI (Transpadana) - parte occidentale (S. Giorcelli Bersani, M. Balbo)

Tribus e tribules nella *XI Regio ad orientem spectans* (A. Sartori)

Sicilia romana tributim descripta (J.R.W. Prag)

Provincia Sardinia et Corsica (P. Floris, A. Ibba, R. Zucca)

Altri posters

Le *tribus* preserviane: una riflessione sulla documentazione antica (M. Blasi, C. Ferro)

Tribù e *origo* nelle iscrizioni di pretoriani e urbanicani arruolati in Italia: tre nuove attestazioni epigrafiche (G. Crimi)

Una nuova attestazione della tribù dei Canosini (B. De Nicolò)

Le tribù urbane. Verifica della loro composizione sociale sulla base della documentazione epigrafica (A. Ferraro, V. Gorla)

M. Herennius M. f. Mae. Rufus (ILLRP 441) e la tribù dei coloni di *Alsium* (A. Gallo)

Giovanni Forni studioso delle tribù romane: il progetto di "rifare il Kubitschek" (G. Mennella)

Tribus romaines dans les provinces d'Achaïe et de Macedoine (A.D. Rizakis)

Le tribù romane nelle colonie d'Asia Minore (F. Camia)

SECONDA SEZIONE. VARIA

Encore l'annone
di Ségolène Demougin

Nuceria, Alfeno Varo, e l'*origo* dei *Vitellii*: rilettura del luogo di redazione della tabula giocondiana CIL IV 3340, 45
di Giuseppe Camodeca

Le cursus acéphale de Vina et la patrie de Marius Maximus
di Christophe Badel

Germanico e Druso in una nuova iscrizione di *Vicetia (Regio X)*?
di Alfredo Buonopane

Formes de la vie économique et formes de la vie sociale à Arles au II^e at au III^e siècle: sources et travaux récents
di Michel Christol

Consoli e altri elementi di datazione nei cataloghi agonistici di *Neapolis*
di Elena Miranda

Noms épichoriques et géographie : deux notes d'onomastique isaurienne
di Denis Feissel

L'inscription d'Udruh et l'organisation administrative et militaire de la province de Palestine au début du IV^e siècle
di Xavier Lorient

PILOTA ARRI Q. S.
di Silvia M. Marengo

Les marques civiques sur briques et tuiles: état du dossier et interprétations
di Monique Dondin-Payre

Capuano disperso in Pannonia
di Laura Chioffi

Une inscription d'Ostie et la législation impériale sur les collèges
di Nicolas Laubry, Fausto Zevi 457

Nuova testimonianza sulla presenza dei *Servillii* a Brindisi
di Cesare Marangio 469

Conclusioni
di Francesco Grelle 475

Indice delle fonti

a cura di Adriano Andriani, Barbara De Nicolò, Marina Silvestrini

Sicilia Romana tributim discripta

Jonathan R.W. Prag

Merton College, University of Oxford; jonathan.prag@merton.ox.ac.uk

Riassunto

Questa indagine aggiorna i precedenti lavori di Kubitschek e Forni sulla documentazione delle tribù romane in Sicilia. Il numero di documenti è leggermente aumentato e tribù sono ora attestate per Cossura, Drepanum e Tyndaris. Le attestazioni delle tribù sono messe in relazione con i problemi della concessione dei diritti politici e dello status delle città dell'isola dopo il 44 a.C. La prevalenza complessiva della *Quirina* incoraggia l'ipotesi che la Sicilia e le isole circostanti siano state oggetto di una concessione globale dello *ius Latii* sotto Cesare / Augusto, in un'isola che avrebbe contenuto un insieme, in evoluzione, di *coloniae* romane, *municipia* latini e comunità senza statuto, in possesso dello *ius Latii*.

The evidence for the distribution of the Roman citizen tribes in Sicily has been surveyed on two previous occasions, by Kubitschek in the nineteenth and by Forni in the twentieth century.¹ Kubitschek registered 30 *testimonia*, to which Forni was able to add a further 14. Additional discoveries since 1980 have not greatly changed the overall picture. *Tribus* are now attested at Cossura and Tyndaris, where evidence was previously lacking (and at Drepanum if the evidence is reliable). Including all those attestations which are more or less conjectural (because fragmentary or more or less certainly not resident Sicilians), the maximum number of examples recorded by this survey is 56 (detailed in the Appendix).

Beyond the work of Kubitschek and Forni, discussion of the *tribus* in Sicily is limited: brief discussions are offered by Manganaro, Wilson, and Alföldy.² Some discussion is also to be found in relation to specific inscriptions, in particular in the *corpora* of Latin inscriptions from Catania (Catina) and Termini Imerese (Thermae Himeraeae).³ On the other hand, the distribution or presence of the Roman *tribus* is usually ignored in relation to the problems of civic status and citizenship in Roman Sicily.⁴ Although the evidence for the *tribus* is not strong, it does have some relevance to these problems; at the same time these problems are central to any analysis of the distribution of the *tribus* in Sicily.

The precise status of Sicilian communities after 44 BC remains an unresolved problem.⁵ There were no Latin or Roman communities in Sicily before 44 BC.⁶

In, or shortly before, 44 BC, Caesar granted all of Sicily the *ius Latii*; M. Antonius subsequently raised this to full Roman citizenship (Cic. *Att.* 14.12.1). There is no explicit evidence that this status was revoked, but the legislation of Antonius was annulled (Cic. *Phil.* 12.12, 13.5) and the later evidence makes it clear that at least the full Roman citizenship must have been revoked, probably some time after 36 BC. It may however have been maintained in the period 43-36 BC, under Sextus Pompeius, in which case a number of pieces of evidence, epigraphic and numismatic, from various Sicilian communities which imply municipal status may belong specifically to this period.⁷ The principal uncertainty revolves around whether Caesar's universal grant of *ius Latii* was also revoked by Octavian and the *ius Latii* then over time restored to a more limited number of communities, or whether it was maintained universally.⁸ The literary sources do not permit a simple resolution, since they are open to multiple interpretations. Diodorus, who was writing as late as c.30 BC, appears to describe the extension of Roman citizenship to the island as a whole, without reference to any subsequent cancellation (D.S. 13.35.3, 16.70.6); but at best this could only apply to the period under Sextus Pompeius. However, read literally, he appears to be referring to a change made at an unspecified date after 42 BC (and so most likely either c.36 BC or c.22/1 BC), and so could instead be argued to refer to the universal (re-)extension of the *ius Latii*, rather than full citizenship, by Augustus.⁹ Pliny the

¹ Kubitschek 1889, 128-33; Forni 1980.

² Manganaro 1988, 41-2; Wilson 1990, 173-4; Alföldy 2005, 212-3 (the last apparently unaware of Forni 1980).

³ Korhonen 2004, 72; Bivona 1994, 99-100.

⁴ The limited exceptions are Alföldy 2005, 212-3 and Manganaro 1988, 42.

⁵ The key modern discussions are Manganaro 1988, 16-22; Wilson 1990, 33-45; Vera 1996; cf. Vittinghoff 1951, 70-71, 119-23; Sherwin-White 1973, 225-7, 231, 341, 364-6 and Brunt 1987, 239-41, 597, 605-6.

⁶ Pace Caccamo Caltabiano 1988 (and 1998), who argues from stylistic and metrological considerations of coinage that Henna was a *municipium* from the Second Punic War; see Pinzone 1999, 48-53 and *RPC* I, nos. 661-4 (triumvirial period issue).

⁷ See Manganaro 1988, 12-13; Wilson 1990, 35, nn. 25-6 and 40-42.

⁸ Manganaro 1988, 15, 21, in favour of continued *ius Latii*; Vera 1996, 34 against; Wilson 1990, 36 against and 43, for the possibility of a later block grant, e.g. under Vespasian.

⁹ Manganaro 1988, 11-12 and 21-2; cf. Vittinghoff 1951, 119, n.3; Vera 1996, 34, n.12.

Elder's lists of Sicilian communities are central to all discussions (NH 3, 88-94), but the problems of Pliny's sources and the significance of individual terms appear to be unresolvable.¹⁰ Quite apart from errors regarding individual communities (such as the misplacing of Thermae, at 3, 90) which suggest a conflation of earlier sources of different types, a number of central questions remain open, including: does *oppidum civium Romanorum*, in relation to Messana (3, 88) and Lipara (3, 93), signify *conventus* or *municipium*? why does the list of *coloniae* (3, 88-90) omit Panhormus, present in Strabo (6, 2, 5)? does the list of inland cities (3, 91) signify a distinction between those with or without the *ius Latii*, or between those subject to or immune from the *stipendium*? Even the number and foundation dates of the, ultimately, seven *coloniae* is not entirely certain. Tauromenium was founded by Augustus, but whether in 36 or only in 21 BC is unclear (D.S. 16, 7, 1); Catina, Syracuse, Thermae, and Tyndaris were founded by Augustus in 21 BC (RG 28, Pliny NH 3, 88-90, Dio 54, 7, 1, Str. 6, 2, 3-4); Panhormus appears to have achieved colonial status by the end of the Augustan period (omitted by Pliny, but an *apoikia* in Strabo 6, 2, 5 and *col[on]ia Aug. Panh[or]m.* in CIL 10, 7279 / *ILMusPalermo* 21 of Severan date); Lilybaeum appears to have been made a *colonia* only in 193 AD, by Pertinax (*colonia Helvia Augusta Lilybitanorum* in e.g. CIL 10, 7228).¹¹

Matters are much more complicated when we come to the *municipia*.¹² Sicilian *municipia* are always attested with *Iiviri*.¹³ Solely on the basis of Pliny, it is commonly argued that at least Messana and possibly also Lipara were *municipia civium Romanorum* (alternatively, they simply contained *conventus*).¹⁴ In the case of the other Sicilian communities which appear to be *municipia* (on the basis of coinage and/or inscriptions attesting either to

Iiviri and/or a decurial class, or to the title *municipium*), these are usually assumed to be chartered communities with the *ius Latii*, i.e. Latin *municipia*, although as noted some of this material is often discounted by being assigned to the civil war period 44-36 BC.¹⁵ Pliny clearly lists Centuripae, Netum, and Segesta as being *Latinae condicionis* (NH 3, 91), although there is no evidence for the municipal status of Netum.¹⁶ Epigraphic and numismatic evidence suggests that Agrigentum, Halaesa, Haluntium, and Lilybaeum were also *municipia* by AD 14.¹⁷ Abacaenum, Acrae, Assorus, Cephaloedium, Cossura, Gaulus, Henna, Hybla Maior, Melita, and Soluntum, have all also produced evidence that may be indicative of municipal status at some stage, although in the case of Cephaloedium and Henna in particular this is frequently argued to belong only to the period 44-36 BC, while in other cases the material is frankly exiguous and could instead be evidence for the location's attribution to the territory of another nearby city.¹⁸

With this basic overview in place, we can proceed to discuss the evidence for the *tribus* in Sicily, before returning at the end to the question of *ius Latii* and *municipia* in Sicily. The table below, summarising tribal attestations for Sicily, will, somewhat arbitrarily, detail only those communities for which some form of evidence exists to suggest colonial or municipal status or at least the possible possession of *ius Latii*, or else which have produced *testimonia* for the *tribus*, rather than list all 60+ communities attested for Sicily in the Roman period. In the following discussion, reference to specific texts will be made via the Appendix, on the model Agr. 1 = text 1 from Agrigentum.

The combination of no enfranchised communities pre-44 BC and a relatively weak epigraphic habit means that there are only two examples of the Roman *tribus* in

¹⁰ See esp. Wilson 1990, 35-8; Vera 1996, 32-42.

¹¹ Cf. Manganaro 1988 who suggests that Tyndaris only became a *colonia* at a date prior to Vespasian (1988, 22, weak argument from coinage), and Panhormus only in Severan times (1988, 19, 22, 43, 71-2, similar argument from coinage and apparent use of local calendar).

¹² Cf. the survey of Wilson 1990, 40-43.

¹³ See e.g. Sherwin-White 1973², 364-5 with n.1.

¹⁴ Vera 1996, 36-7; contrast Wilson 1990, 40-41, for the view that *municipia c.R.* not found in the provinces. For Messana, note CIL 10, 6978; AE 1989, 337; Lipara: CIL 10, 7489-90; AE 1989, 346a; RPC I, no.626.

¹⁵ It should be noted that SEG 46, 1252 (=Agr. 2 below), almost certainly datable between 2 BC and AD 14, undermines the argument commonly employed to this end, namely that *municipia* would not publish texts in Greek; note the remarks on language in RPC I, 166 and Burnett 2002, 33-4.

¹⁶ For Centuripae: CIL 10, 7004; IG 14, 575; AE 1989, 340a; RPC I, no. 667 and RPC Suppl. I, 14; Segesta: AE 1991, 898-899; 1945, 64; RPC I, nos. 648-52 and RPC Suppl. I, 14.

¹⁷ Agrigentum: AE 1955, 168bis; 1966, 168; SEG 46,1252; RPC I, nos. 658-60 and RPC Suppl. I, 14; Halaesa: CIL 10, 7458; AE 1973, 270-1, 273; RPC I, nos. 628-33 and RPC Suppl. I, 13; Haluntium: IG 14, 367; CIL 10, 7463-4; Lilybaeum: esp. CIL 10, 7223; RPC I, nos. 655-7 and RPC Suppl. I, 14.

¹⁸ Abacaenum: AE 1955, 195; Acrae: Pugliese Carratelli 1956, 173, no. 59; Assorus: RPC I, nos. 665-6 and Suppl. I, 14; Cephaloedium: CIL 10, 7456; RPC I, nos. 634-5 and Suppl. I, 13; Cossura: AE 2005, 678; RPC I, nos. 675-6; Gaulus: CIL 10, 7501-8; Henna: NSA 1947, 242; RPC I, nos. 661-4 and Suppl. I, 14; Hybla Maior: CIL 10, 7013; Melita: CIL 10, 7495, 8318; RPC I, nos. 672-4; Soluntum: CIL 10, 7336. Note also the collection of epigraphic material from the vicinity of Piazza Armerina, now republished in Manganaro 2005 (perhaps from Henna, so Manganaro 2005, 185).

Sicily belonging to the Republican period: an anonymous member of the *Teretina* at Agrigentum (Agr. 1), presumably a resident Italian, since *negotiatores* are well attested there;¹⁹ and at Syracuse (Syr. 1), a possible member of the *Maecia*, in a now-lost and very problematic mosaic inscription, which in any case does not record a local citizen. Most examples date to the first two centuries AD, but can rarely be more precisely dated. Several belong to the C3 AD, and one (Lil. 8) has been dated as late as the early C4 AD, if one accepts Forni's interpretation of *Qr* as the use of a Punic mode of abbreviation for *Q(ui)r(in)a*.²⁰ The island has also produced at least two examples of the inclusion of the *tribus* in Greek inscriptions (Agr. 2, Mel. 1; cf. Dre.1, Hal. 2).²¹

Overall, given the small numbers and the lack of tightly dated inscriptions, it is difficult to draw strong conclusions from the material. The principal point of interest lies in the apparent predominance of the *Quirina*, although only in the case of Lilybaeum, where 9 different tribes are attested, do we have evidence that would rate α under Kubitschek's classification (for the *Claudia* (Lil. 7) and the *Fabia* (Lil. 9), both of which precede the city's colonial foundation in 193 AD).²² Most of the evidence for Lilybaeum belongs to the period pre-193, and is doubtless emblematic of a port city rich in migrants. In the other cities the evidence is at best classifiable as either β or γ : Centuripae, Cossura, Drepanum, Gaulus, Lipara, Melita, Syracusae, and Tyndaris all appear to have citizens enrolled in the *Quirina*, Catina and Thermae show both *Quirina* and *Claudia*, while the Agrigentines and the Messanians might belong to the *Galeria*. Other communities are either wholly indeterminate (e.g. Halaesa), or wholly lacking in evidence (e.g. the *coloniae* of Panhormus and Tauromenium, the *municipium* of Segesta, the Latin community, possibly a *municipium*, of Netum).

In discussing the recently discovered inscription from Cossura, Alföldy observed that the fact that all of the smaller islands around Sicily (Lipara, Melita, Gaulus, Cossura) appear to have chartered status and display the same affiliation, *Quirina*, encourages the

view that all gained the status of *municipium* at the same time.²³ In fact, the wider presence of the *Quirina*, in communities of both colonial and municipal status, might encourage us to extend this interpretation, albeit with modifications. Alföldy assumes that the *municipia* in question were *ciuium Romanorum*, although the general trend in recent years has been to assume that they were of Latin status. In line with the tendency identified already by Kubitschek for individual emperors to assign whole regions to a single tribe, it would be reasonable to assume that either Caesar and/or Augustus assigned the Sicilians to a single tribe when bestowing the *ius Latii* on the islanders as a whole.²⁴ On this view, the Sicilians, other than citizens of the *coloniae*, remain essentially *peregrini*, albeit with the potential for Roman citizenship through the channels opened up by the *ius Latii*. Individual communities can then in turn be refounded as *municipia* (compare the later Spanish pattern) whence the growing number of Latin *municipia* across the island in the numismatic and epigraphic record; one should not however assume a necessary correspondence between *ius Latii* and chartered municipal status.²⁵

Simple as this model may seem, the evidence is not wholly unproblematic. As has been noted, particularly in the cases of the Augustan *coloniae* of Catina and Thermae the evidence is equivocal for *Claudia* and *Quirina*. In both cases the evidence for the *Claudia* derives mostly from honorifics for local magistrates, whereas that for the *Quirina* comes from funerary evidence in which references to local offices are mostly absent. In the case of Catina, the evidence is not of sufficient quantity or early enough date to be helpful. In the case of Thermae however, the material is more complex (e.g. AE 1976, 265 appears to have members of the local decurial class in each tribe = The. 3, 4, 10).²⁶ Manganaro has suggested that in the case of both Catina and Thermae one should imagine two moments of enrolment of citizens in the *coloniae*, with different tribal assignment: *Quirina* on the first occasion, *Claudia* subsequently.²⁷ The obvious parallel, although we lack any details, is to be found in the subsequent assignment

¹⁹ Cic. *Ver.* 2, 153; 4, 58, 93; *ILLRP* 380; see Campagna 2007, 119-20 on the inscription.

²⁰ Forni 1984.

²¹ For the Sicilian epigraphic habit across the different languages, see Prag 2002.

²² For classification of tribal attestations Kubitschek 1889, iii; Forni 1980, 950, n. 5.

²³ Alföldy 2005, 212-3; cf. already Kubitschek 1889, 130.

²⁴ Kubitschek 1882, 131, 156, 187-8, etc.; cf. Kubitschek 1889, 130, noting *Claudia* and *Quirina*. Sherwin-White 1973², 366-75 and Millar 1977, 403-4 on block grants.

²⁵ See e.g. Le Roux 1998 for this interpretation, albeit without reference to Sicily, and esp. Millar 1977, 397-405, 630-5; cf. Manganaro 1988, 42-3.

²⁶ Pace Bivona 1994, 100, I do not see how this inscription counts against the *Quirina*.

²⁷ Manganaro 1988, 42.

of colonists to the territories of Panhormus and Segesta by Vespasian, for which one could likewise imagine an alternative tribal enrolment.²⁸ A minor complication is that *CIL* 10, 7348 (The. 5, *Claudia*) is the earliest datable text with a tribal from Thermae and, if it is not Augustan, is probably no later than Claudian, suggesting that those assigned to the *Claudia* were enrolled at a relatively short interval after the initial Augustan enrolment.²⁹ The original hypothesis is not however thereby disproved. The relevance therefore of the evidence for tribals in Sicily to discussions about civic status is, put simply, that it strongly supports the idea of a universal extension by either Caesar, or Augustus, of *ius Latii* across not just Sicily but also the surrounding islands (which were administratively part of the *provincia*), irrespective of the actual moment when any individual community subsequently adopted a municipal charter. It also entails the presumption that such a block grant of *Latinitas*, which carries with it the potential for Roman citizenship, also carries with it a predetermined tribal registration for any future realisation of that citizenship (*per honorem*, etc.).

Appendix: tribal attestations for Sicily

* indicates not in either Kubitschek 1889 or Forni 1980;
† indicates the presence of the tribal to be to some extent conjectural.

AGRIGENTUM (*Galeria* β)

Teretina, Agr. 1: [- - -]us M.f. Ter. Pius. c.100 BC? Honorific (*CIL* 1², 2649 + p.1096 +ph). γ. **Galeria**, *†Agr. 2: Λουκίου Ἐγνατίου [Λ]ουκίου υἱοῦ Γαλ[- -], *flamen*. 2BC-AD14. Dedication (Fiorentini 2009, 83; cf. *SEG* 46, 1252 where editors suggest Γαλ for Γαμ, which was Fiorentini's earlier reading). β.

CATINA (*Claudia* β)

Palatina, *Cat. 1: D. Pontius D.f. Palatina Sabinus, *ex col. Catinense* (at Sinuessa). C1/2 AD. Funerary (AE 1984, 180). α.³⁰ **Claudia**, Cat. 2: Q. Atilius Q.f. Cla. Severus, *praef. fab.*, *Ilvir*. C1 / early C2 AD. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7023 / *IMusCat* 17). β. *Cat. 3: L. Caelius L.f. Cla. Macer, *Ilvir*. C1/C2 AD. Honorific? (*IMusCat* 18-20: same individual present in either three or four fragmentary but identical texts, cf. *CIL* 10, 7031-2, 7053). β. **Quirina**, Cat. 4: L. Roscius L.f. Quir. Rufus, *praef. coh.*, *eq. pub.* Late C1 / early C2 AD. Funerary? (*CIL* 10, 7019

/ *IMusCat* 16). ε. *Cat. 5: P. Iunius P.f. Quir. Servienus. Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1989, 341n). γ.

CENTURIPAE (*Quirina* γ)

Quirina, Cen. 1: [C]n. Pompeio Cn.f. Quir[- -]ino. C1/2 AD. Funerary (NSA 1915, 231). γ. Cen. 2: Q. Pompeius Sex. f. Quir. Pri[s]cus. C2 AD. Funerary? (AE 1996, 790). γ. Cen. 3: M. Roscius M.f. Qui. Cironnus. C2 AD. Funerary (NSA 1953, 360). γ.

COSSURA (*Quirina* γ)

Quirina, *Cos. 1: L. Appuleius M.f. Q[uir(ina) In]sulanus. 116/7 AD. Son of *eq. R.*, honouring father (AE 2005, 678). γ.

DREPANUM (*Galeria* γ)³¹

Galeria, *†Dre. 1: <Λ> Κορνήλιος Λ. | Κορνηλίου υἱὸς Γα<λ> Τερεντιανὸς. Imperial period. Dedication (*SEG* 52, 894, where Tybout suggests Γα<λ> for the transcription ΓΑΝ). γ.

ERYX (*Aemilia* ε?)

Aemilia, Ery. 1: L. Seius L.f. Aem. Fir[mus]. ? cos. suff. AD 18? Building inscription? (*CIL* 10, 7259, Bivona 2000, 155). ε?

GAULUS (*Quirina* β)

Pomptina, Gau. 1: L. Cestius L.f. Pompt. Gallus Varenianus Lutatius Natalis Aemilianus, *patronus municipii*. C2 AD? Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7506). ε.

Quirina, Gau. 2: [C. Vallio -f.] Quir. Postu[mo], *patronus municipii*. After 161 AD. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7507 + p. 994; AE 2006, 518). αε. Gau. 3: M. Vallius C.f. Quir. Rufus, *eq. pub.* (son of Gau. 1). After 161 AD. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7508; AE 2006, 518). ε. Gau. 4: M. Livius M.f. Qui. Optatus, *flamen*. 14-29 AD. Dedication (*CIL* 10, 7501). β. †Gau. 5: [- - -]NA HOPE QVIR[- - -] and QVIR(?)[- - -]|NINO[- - -]. Imperial period, Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7509; Abela rev. Ciantar 1772, 583-4 read QVIR in line 3 as well as line 1). γ. Gau. 6: Q. Lytadius Q.f. Quir. Longinus. Imperial period. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7511). γ.

HALAESA (*Romilia* / *Falerna*, γ)

Romilia, Hal. 1: L. Na[ev]ius L.f. Rom. Firminus Manilianus. Imperial period. Honorific? (AE 1973, 272; cf. Facella 2006: 212, 294). γ. *†Hal. 2: M. Αἰμίλιος Ῥω[μ(ιλία)] | Κίπου υἱὸς Ὑγ[- - -] (Manganaro 1989, 190 n.120), or: M. Αἰμίλιος Ῥό[δων] | Κίπου υἱὸς (Moretti 1986-87). C1 BC / C1 AD. Dedication (*SEG* 38, 930; 37,761). γ.

Falerna, Hal. 3: M. Limbricius M.f. Fal. Rufus. C1 AD? Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7460; cf. Facella 2006: 210-11). γ.

anomalous / honorific nature of ascription to the *Palatina* (after Forni and Camodeca).

³¹ Almost the only inscriptions known for Drepanum derive from an eighteenth-century manuscript, reported by Filippi 2002.

²⁸ *Lib. Col.* I, p.166, 13-18 (Campbell) = Lachman, p. 211.

²⁹ See commentary in Bivona 1994, 124-5.

³⁰ Cf. Pagano 1981, 121, n. 66 on this text and the potentially

LILYBAEUM (*Claudia* αε / *Fabia* αβ)

Voturia, Lil. 1: C. Domitius C.f. Vot. Rufus Alypus(?). Imperial period. Building inscr.? (*CIL* 10, 7224). γ. **Maecia**, Lil. 2: Q. Fabius Q.f. Maec. Caesilius Modius Titianus, *q. pro pr. prov. Sic.* Early C3 AD. Building inscr. (AE 1964, 182). ε. **Pomptina**, Lil. 3: M. Paconius L.f. Pomp. Vipsanus Proculus, *aed.* Post-193 AD. Building inscr. (*CIL* 10, 7222). β. **Oufentina**, Lil. 4: [M.] Albus M.f. Ouf. Pollio, ?local official? Imperial period. Building inscr.? (*CIL* 10, 7224). γ. **Lemonia**, Lil. 5: Annius L.f. Lem. Tertius, *Ilvir, aed., q.* 169-172 AD. Building / honorific (AE 1964, 181). β. **Publilia**, Lil. 6: M. Rubellinus P.f. Publ. Cestianus Crassicianus, *flamen divor. Aug.* C2/3 AD? Honorific? (*CIL* 10, 7212). β. **Claudia**, Lil. 7: M. Marcius M.f. Cla. Bietus Glaucus, *pater senatoris, eq. R., patronus, c.v., civis.* 185-192 AD. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7237; cf. Barbieri, Kokalos 7 (1961), 51). αε; **Quirina**, *Lil. 8: T. Quartius Crescentinius Q(ui)r(ina), father of *decurio*. Late C3 / early C4 AD. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7239, AE 1987, 467). γ. **Fabia**, Lil. 9: [L.] Amatius L.f. Fab. [Ma]ximus [Memoria]nus, *q., aed., Ilvir, praef., civis.* Antonine. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7211). αβ.

LIPARA (*Quirina* β)

Quirina, Lip. 1: L. [---]onn[ius] <L.f. Q>uir. Nomen-tanus, *aed.* Imperial period. Building (*CIL* 10, 7490). β. *†Lip. 2: [---]IO HIRTIAN[O ---?][---]QVI *vac.* LVPO[---?]. Imperial period (*Meligunīs Lipára* XII, no. 755). γ. *†Lip. 3: L. Aureli[us ---] | Qui[---]. Imperial period. Funerary (*Meligunīs Lipára* XII, no. 761 + p.58). γ.

MELITA (*Quirina* β)

Quirina, Mel. 1: Λ. Κα[στρά]χος Κυρ(είνα) Προύδηνς, *eq. R., prōtos Melitaiōn, patrōn, archon, amphipolos.* Post-Augustan. Dedication (*IG* 14, 601). β.

MESSANA

Pomptina, *†Mes. 1: M. Va[lerius? ---] | Pom[---]. Imperial period. Funerary (NSA 1942, 85 / *IMessina* [I. 27]). γ. **Galeria**, Mes. 2: L. Baebius L.f. Gal. Iuncinus, *praef. fab., tr. mil., iuridicus Aegypti,* etc. C2 / C3 AD. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 6976; see Pflaum 1960, I, 295, no.121; 1960, II, 678, no. 251; 1950, 183, 191; and *IMessina* I, xi for further bibliography). ε. *Mes. 3: M. Ba[e]bius L.f. [G]al. Aurelius Iuncinus, *proc. Aug., praef., proc. ad annonam Ostis,* etc. Early C3 AD, relative of Mes. 2 (*CIL* 10, 7580, from Carales, Sardinia). ε.

SYRACUSE (*Quirina* γ)

Maecia, †Syr. 1: *Cn. Octavius A.f. Mai(cia?) Nicanor Bononia* (Mommsen, *CIL* 10, 7121), or *Cn. Octavio(s) A.f. mini(ster) cohortis bolonar(um) velic(us)* (Gaggiotti 2002). C2/1 BC, now lost (*CIL* 1², 2224 + p. 1096). γ. **Quirina**, Syr. 2: C. Servilius C.f. Quir. Imperial period. Funerary (EE VIII, 168, no.694). γ.

THERMAE HIMERAEEAE (*Claudia* / *Quirina* β)

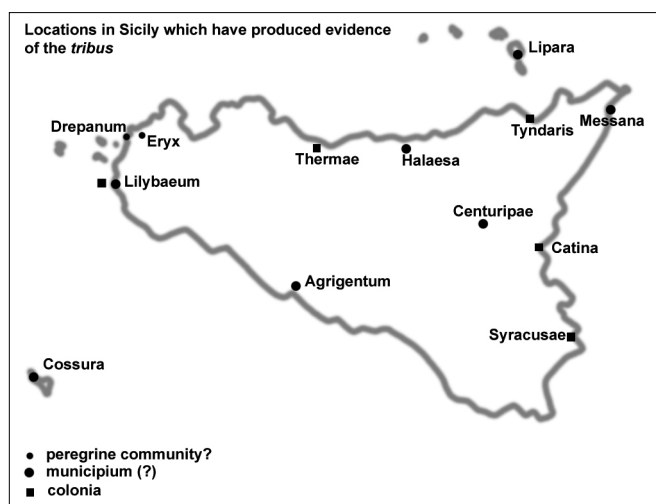
Maecia, The. 1: C. Popillius C.f. Mae. Priscus, *miles, optio.* Later C1 AD? Funerary (AE 1978, 374 / *ILMusTermini* 17). δ. **Claudia**, The. 2: C. Virius C.f. Cla. Maximus, *haruspex.* Imperial period. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7355 / *ILMusTermini* 21). β. The. 3: [---] Sp. f. Cl. Plae-torius, *q. aed., Ilvir.* Late C1 / C2 AD. Honorific? (AE 1976, 265 / *ILMusTermini* 15). β. The. 4: [--- f.] Cl. Proculus, *q. Ilvir quinq., tr. mil.* Late C1 / C2 AD. Honorific? (AE 1976, 265 / *ILMusTermini* 15). β. The. 5: M. Cestius P.f. Cla. *primus pilus, praef., tr. mil., Ilvir.* Augustan. Honorific (*CIL* 10, 7348 / *ILMusTermini* 12). βδ. The. 6: P. Antistius P.f. Cla. Cavar(ianus?). Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1980, 513 / *ILMusTermini* 47). γ. *The. 7: D. Vibius C.f. Cla. Tuscu[s? ---]. Imperial period. Building? (*ILMusTermini* 159). γ. †The. 8: C. Metel[---] Cl[---]. Imperial period. Funerary? (*CIL* 10, 7422 / *ILMusTermini* 120). γ. **Quirina**, The. 9: [.] Domitius A.f. Quir. Himeraeus. C1 AD. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7398 / *ILMusTermini* 90). γ (α if one reads *Himeraeus* as ethnic, not merely cognomen). The. 10: [---]ius Q.f. Qui. Galeo, *orn. aed.* Late C1 / C2 AD. Honorific? (AE 1976, 265 / *ILMusTermini* 15). β. The. 11: M. Granus M.f. Quir. Dexter. Imperial period. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7407 / *ILMusTermini* 100). γ. The. 12: L. Iulius L.f. Quir. Attilianus. Imperial period. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7414 / *ILMusTermini* 109). γ. The. 13: [.] Rufeius L.f. Qui. Laetus. Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1980, 514 / *ILMusTermini* 138). γ. The. 14: L. Acilius L.f. Qui. Rufus, *q. pro pr. prov. Sic., tr. pl.,* etc. Imperial period. Honorific. (*CIL* 10, 7344 / *ILMusTermini* 8). ε.

TYNDARIS (*Quirina* γ)

Quirina, *Tyn. 1: Sex. Nonius Sex. f. Quir. Africanus. Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1989, 338h). γ. *†Tyn. 2: [---]A.f. Qu[ir-]. Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1989, 338k). γ.

NON-SICILIAN

Papiria, ext. 1: M. Iulius M.f. Pap. Sedatus, *miles* from Narbo. Imperial period. Funerary (AE 1897, 132, Catania); **Pollia**, †ext. 2: [.] Popillio P(ubli) f(ilio) P[ol(lia tribu)?] | domo Pollent[ia]. Imperial period. Funerary (*CIL* 10, 7366 / *ILMusTermini* 35, Termini Imerese).



Summary list of tribal attestations for Sicily

ABACAENUM: -
ACRAE: -
AGRIGENTUM: <i>Galeria</i> [1] Augustan. Other tribes [1]: <i>Teretina</i> [1] late C2 / early C1 BC.
ASSORUS: -
CATINA: <i>Claudia</i> [2] C1/C2 AD; <i>Quirina</i> [2] C1/C2 AD. Other tribes [1]: <i>Palatina</i> [1] C1/C2 AD.
CENTURIPAE: <i>Quirina</i> [3] C1/C2 AD.
CEPHALOEDIUM: -
COSSURA: <i>Quirina</i> [1] 116/7 AD.
DREPANUM: <i>Galeria</i> [1] imperial period.
ERYX: <i>Aemilia</i> [1] early C1 AD.
GAULUS: <i>Quirina</i> [5] Tiberian - post-161 AD. Other tribes [1]: <i>Pomptina</i> [1] ?C2 AD.
HALAESA: <i>Romilia</i> [1 or 2] Augustan or later; <i>Falerna</i> [1] C1 AD.
HALUNTIIUM: -
HENNA: -
HYBLA MAIOR: -
LILYBAEUM: <i>Claudia</i> [1] 185-192 AD; <i>Fabia</i> [1] Antonine. Other tribes [7]: <i>Voturia</i> [1] imperial period; <i>Maecia</i> [1] early C3 AD; <i>Pomptina</i> [1] post-193 AD; <i>Oufentina</i> [1] imperial period; <i>Lemonia</i> [1] 169-172 AD; <i>Publilia</i> [1] ?C2 AD; <i>Quirina</i> [1] late C3 / early C4 AD.
LIPARA: <i>Quirina</i> [1-3] imperial period.
MELITA: <i>Quirina</i> [1] post-Augustan.
MESSANA: <i>Pomptina</i> [1?] imperial period; <i>Galeria</i> [1 or 2] late C2 / early C3 AD.
NETUM: -
PANHORMUS: -
SEGESTA: -
SOLUNTUM: -
SYRACUSE: <i>Quirina</i> [1], imperial period. Other tribes [1?]: <i>Maecia</i> [?] late C2 / C1 BC.
TAUROMENIUM: -
THERMAE HIMERAEEAE: <i>Claudia</i> [6 or 7] Julio-Claudian - C2 AD; <i>Quirina</i> [6] imperial period. Other tribes [1]: <i>Maecia</i> [1] late C1 AD.
TYNDARIS: <i>Quirina</i> [1 or 2] imperial period.
Cities are listed in alphabetical order. Cities listed are those for which there is some sort of evidence of either colonial or municipal status, or possible <i>ius Latii</i> (see main text). For a full list of cities of Sicily in the Roman period, compare Pliny <i>NH</i> 3,88-94 and Map 47 (Sicily, by R.J.A. Wilson) in the <i>Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World</i> . Tribes listed first in each case are those for which the evidence is arguably the strongest (although by no means always certain as the primary affiliation); thereafter they are listed in the official order (after Taylor). Datings are indicative only.

Abbreviations

- RPC I: Burnett, A., Amandry, M., Ripollès, P.P. 1992, *Roman Provincial Coinage. Volume I. From the death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 BC-AD 69)*, London.
- RPC Suppl. I: Burnett, A., Amandry, M., Ripollès, P.P. 1998, *Roman Provincial Coinage. Supplement I*, London.
- ILMusTermini: Bivona, L. 1994, *Iscrizioni latine lapidarie del museo civico di Termini Imerese*, Palermo.
- IMusCatania: Korhonen, K. 2004, *Le iscrizioni del Museo civico di Catania: storia delle collezioni, cultura epigrafica, edizione*, Helsinki.
- IMessina: Bitto, I. 2001, *Le iscrizioni greche e latine di Messina*, I, Pelorias 7, Messina.

Bibliography

- Abela G. revised Ciantar G. 1772, *Malta Illustrata*, 2 vols, Malta.
- Alföldy G. 2005, *Ein römischer Ritter aus Cossura (Pantelleria)*, ZPE, 151, 193-213.
- Bivona L. 1994, *Iscrizioni latine lapidarie del museo civico di Termini Imerese*, Palermo.
- Bivona L. 2000, *La documentazione epigrafica latina in area elima*, in *Atti delle terze giornate internazionali di studi sull'area elima*, Pisa, 1, 153-166.
- Brunt P.A. 1987 (revised), *Italian Manpower, 225 B.C.-A.D. 14*, Oxford.
- Burnett A. 2002, *Latin on coins of the western empire*, in Cooley, A.E. (ed.), *Becoming Roman, Writing Latin? Literacy and Epigraphy in the Roman West*, JRA Suppl. 48, Portsmouth RI, 33-40.
- Caccamo Caltabiano M. 1988, *La cronologia del municipium di Henna: discordanza tra il dato numismatico e quello storiografico*, in *Hestiasis. Studi di tarda antichità offerti a Salvatore Calderone*, Messina, 5, 353-379.
- Caccamo Caltabiano M. 1998, *La monetazione in Sicilia negli anni della II guerra punica fra tradizione locale ed esperienza romana*, in Gorini, G. (ed.), *Forme di contatto tra moneta locale e moneta straniera nel mondo antico*. Atti del convegno internazionale, Aosta 13-14 ottobre 1995, Padova, 39-55.
- Campagna L. 2007, *Architettura pubblica ed evergetismo nella Sicilia di età repubblicana*, in Miccichè, C., Modeo, S., Santagati, L. (eds.), *La Sicilia romana tra Repubblica e Alto Impero*, Caltanissetta, 110-134.
- Facella A. 2006, *Alesa Arconidea: ricerche su un'antica città della Sicilia tirrenica*, Pisa.
- Filippi A. 2002, *Trapani: testimonianze storiche ed archeologiche*, Sicilia Archeologica, 35 (100), 73-87.
- Fiorentini G. 2009, *Il ginnasio di Agrigento*, Sicilia Antiqua, 6, 71-109.
- Forni G. 1980, *Sicilia romana tributim discripta*, in ΦΙΛΙΑΣ ΧΑΡΙΝ. *Miscellanea di studi classici in onore di Eugenio Manni*, Rome, 3, 949-961.
- Forni G. 1984, *La tribù romana quirina indicata alla punica in epigrafi latine*, ZPE, 57, 160-162.
- Gaggiotti M. 2002, *Nuova luce sull'economia della Sicilia romana da una rilettura dell'iscrizione siracusana ILLRP 279*, in *L'Africa romana XIV*, Rome, 1053-1062.
- Korhonen K. 2004, *Le iscrizioni del museo civico di Catania: storia delle collezioni, cultura epigrafica, edizione*, Helsinki.
- Kubitschek J.W. 1882, *De Romanarum tribuum origine ac propagatione*, Vienna.
- Kubitschek J.W. 1889, *Imperium Romanum tributim discriptum*, Vienna.
- Le Roux P. 1998, *Rome et le droit latin*, RHD, 76, 315-341.
- Manganaro G. 1988, *La Sicilia da Sesto Pompeo a Diocleziano*, ANRW, 2,11,1, 3-89.
- Manganaro G. 1989, *Iscrizioni latine nuove e vecchie della Sicilia*, Epigraphica, 51, 161-196.
- Manganaro G. 2005, *Note storiche ed epigrafiche per la villa (praetorium) del Casale di Piazza Armerina*, Sicilia Antiqua, 2, 173-191.
- Millar F.G.B. 1977, *The Emperor in the Roman World (31 BC - AD 337)*, London.
- Moretti L. 1986-1987, *Per la storia di Halaesa in Sicilia*, RPAA, 59, 195-197.
- Pagano M. 1981, *Tracce di centuriazione su Sinuessa e Minturnae*, RAAN, 56, 105-124.
- Pflaum H.-G. 1950, *Les procurateurs équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain*, Paris.
- Pflaum H.-G. 1960, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain*, Paris.
- Pinzone A. 1999, *A proposito di romanizzazione della Sicilia nell'età delle guerre puniche*, in *Idem, Provincia Sicilia. Ricerche di storia della Sicilia romana da Gaio Flaminio a Gregorio Magno*, Catania, 39-58.
- Prag J.R.W. 2002, *Epigraphy by numbers: Latin and the epigraphic culture in Sicily*, in Cooley, A.E. (ed.), *Becoming Roman, Writing Latin?*, JRA Suppl. 48, Portsmouth RI, 15-31.
- Pugliese Carratelli G. 1956, *Silloge dell'epigrafi acrensi*, in Bernabò Brea, L., *Akraï*, Catania, 151-181.
- Sherwin-White A.N. 1973², *The Roman Citizenship*, Oxford.
- Vera D. 1996, *Augusto, Plinio il Vecchio e la Sicilia in età imperiale. A proposito di recenti scoperte epigrafiche e archeologiche ad Agrigento*, Kokalos, 42, 31-58.
- Vittinghoff F. 1951, *Römische Kolonisation und Bürgerrechtspolitik unter Caesar und Augustus*, Wiesbaden.
- Wilson R.J.A. 1990, *Sicily under the Roman Empire. The archaeology of a Roman province, 36 BC - AD 535*, Warminster.