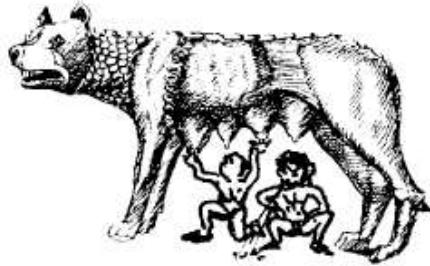


22nd Sydney Latin Summer School



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Level 4 iii

Instructor: Dexter Hoyos

I. PEOPLE AND PLACES

1	CLAUDIA SEVERA'S BIRTHDAY PARTY INVITATION: <i>circa</i> A.D. 100	
	Claudia Seuera Lepidinae suae salutem. III Idus Septembres, soror, ad diem sollemnem natalem meum rogo libenter facias ut uenias	5
	ad nos, iucundiozem mihi diem interuentu tuo factura si aderis. Cerialem tuum saluta. Aelius meus te(?) et filiolus salutant	10
	<i>manu 2</i> sperabo te, soror. uale, soror anima mea. ita ualeam, karissima, et haue.	
	<i>manu 1</i> Sulpiciae Lepidinae Cerialis a Claudia Seuera	15

A wooden tablet found at the Roman fort of Vindolanda; this became part of Hadrian's Wall later. The first handwritten document by a Roman woman (the *manus altera* at least). Claudia's husband Aelius Brocchus, a Batavian (mod. Netherlands), commanded a nearby garrison fort. Seuera's husband was the camp commander, *praefectus*, Flavius Cerialis, at Vindolanda, where many of his documents on wooden tablets have been preserved in the peat.

2 SPURIUS LIGUSTINUS, A CAREER SOLDIER OF 171 B.C.

Cum primum in aetatem ueni, pater mihi uxorem fratris sui filiam dedit, quae secum nihil adtulit praeter libertatem pudicitiamque, et cum his fecunditatem, quanta uel in diti domo satis esset. Sex filii nobis, duae filiae sunt, utraeque iam nuptae. Filii quattuor togas uiriles habent, duo praetextati sunt.

Miles sum factus P. Sulpicio C. Aurelio consulibus. In eo exercitu qui in Macedoniam est transportatus, biennium miles gregarius fui aduersus Philippum regem; tertio anno uirtutis causa mihi T. Quinctius Flaminius decimum ordinem hastatum adsignauit. Deuicto Philippo Macedonibusque cum in Italiam reportati ac dimissi essemus, continuo miles uoluntarius cum M. Porcio consule in Hispaniam sum profectus. Neminem omnium imperatorum, qui uiuant, acriorem uirtutis spectatorem ac iudicem fuisse sciunt, qui et illum et alios duces longa militia experti sunt. Hic me imperator dignum iudicauit, cui primum hastatum prioris centuriae adsignaret.

Quater intra paucos annos primum pilum duxi; quater et tricies uirtutis causa donatus ab imperatoribus sum; sex ciuicas coronas accepi. Viginti duo stipendia annua in exercitu emerita habeo, et maior annis sum quinquaginta.

This long-serving legionary soldier was responding to a call-up for the Third Macedonian War, but along with other ex-centurions objected to being downgraded in rank in the new army. His speech ensured that they were all reappointed as centurions. Livy's account may well draw on a genuine incident, even if the language and style are naturally Livy's own.

3 THE CENTURION OF THE TEUTOBURG FOREST

Marco Caelio, Titi filio, Lemonia, Bononia,
centurioni legionis XIX annorum LIII.
Cecidit bello Variano. Ossa
inferre licebit. Publius Caelius, Titi filius,
Lemonia, frater fecit. 5

inset in the relief beneath two smaller portraits:

Marcus Caelius, Marci libertus, Priuatus.
Marcus Caelius, Marci libertus, Thiaminus.

Of the three legions ambushed and annihilated in the *saltus Teutoburgensis* in AD 9 by the German leader C. Julius Arminius, only the names of a few senior officers are known (including the commander, P. Quinctilius Varus) and two centurions, one of them M. Caelius. This cenotaph was set up at Castra Vetera on the Rhine (mod. Xanten in north-west Germany). The main battle-site has been discovered at Kalkriese near Osnabrück, about 160 km. from Xanten.

4 DON'T ARGUE WITH THE MILITARY, SAYS JUVENAL

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum 7
haut minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
audeat, immo, etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec
audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes 10
et nigram in facie tumidis liuoribus offam
atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Vardaicus iudex datur haec punire uolenti
calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae,
legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli 15
seruato, miles ne uallum litiget extra
et procul a signis. 'Iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querelae.'
Tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipuli 20

consensu magno efficiunt curabilis ut sit
 uindicta et grauior quam iniuria. Dignum erit ergo
 declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
 cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
 milia clauorum. Quis tam procul adsit ab urbe 25
 praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
 ut ueniat? Lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
 excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.
 'Da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
 nescio quis, pugnos qui uidit, dicere 'uidi,' 30
 et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
 maiorum. Citius falsum producere testem
 contra paganum possis quam uera loquentem
 contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Juvenal's last, unfinished Satire complains about the
 privileges, legal and illicit, that soldiers enjoyed by the
 time of Trajan and Hadrian. This extract describes the
 difficulties, and danger, of taking a soldier to court for
 assaulting a civilian; the setting is at Rome, so the
 soldiery involved must be the emperor's own Praetorian
 Guard.

5 Q. AEMILIUS SECUNDUS, OFFICER AND CENSUS-TAKER

Q. Aemilius Quinti filius
 Palatina Secundus, in
 castris Diui Augusti sub
 P. Sulpicio Quirinio legato
 Caesaris Syriae honori- 5
 bus decoratus, praefectus
 cohortis Augustae I, praefectus
 cohortis II classicae. Idem
 iussu Quirini censum egi
 Apamenae ciuitatis mil- 10
 lium hominum ciuium CXVII.
 Idem missu Quirini aduersus
 Ituraeos in Libano monte
 castellum eorum cepi. Et ante
 militiem praefectus fabrum 15
 delatus a duobus consulibus ad ae-
 rarium, et in colonia
 quaestor, aedilis II, duumuir II,
 pontifex.
 Ibi positi sunt Q. Aemilius Q. f. Pal. 20
 Secundus filius et Aemilia Chia liberta.
 Hoc monumentum amplius heredes non sequetur.

A famous (and unexpectedly controversial) epitaph, held in a Venice museum since 1631 but original site unknown. Sulpicius Quirinius was a leading figure in Augustus' reign and is the 'Cyrenius' (*Kurenios*) of the Gospels. Aemilius Secundus' career illustrates the variety of appointments, and challenges, open to a senior officer by the age of Augustus.

Ti. Claudius
 Maximus ueteranus
 se uiuo faciendum curauit. Militauit
 eques in legione VII Claudia Pia Fideli. Fac-
 tus quaestor equitum, 5
 singularis le-
 gati legionis eiusdem, uexil-
 larius equitum; item
 bello Dacico ob uirtu-
 tem donis donatus ab im- 10
 peratore Domitiano; factus duplicarius
 a Diuo Troiano {sic} in ala secunda
 Pannoniorum, a quo et fac-
 tus explorator in bello Da-
 cico et ob uirtutem bis donis 15
 donatus bello Dacico et
 Parthico; et ab eodem factus
 decurio in ala eadem, quod
 cepisset Decebalum et caput
 eius pertulisset ei Ranissto- 20
 ro. Missus uoluntarius ho-
 nesta missione a Terentio Scau-
 riano consulare exerci-
 tus prouinciae nou. . .

This almost complete stele was found at Philippi (Greece) in the 1960s, and has a relief sculpture at its top depicting the exploit mentioned in lines 19-21. Maximus' military career ran from at least Domitian's reign to the end of Trajan's (thus from the 80s AD to around 117): he was active in the many Dacian wars between 85 and 106, then in Trajan's Parthian war of 114-117. His name indicates that his father or grandfather had received Roman citizenship from the emperor Claudius (Ti. Claudius Caesar), less likely from Nero (Nero Claudius Caesar).

7 HADRIAN AUGUSTUS INSPECTS AUXILIARY CAVALRY MANOEUVRES
 IN NUMIDIA, NORTH AFRICA: JULY, A.D. 128

[. . .] *Idus Iulias ala I Pannoniorum*

Omnia per ordinem egistis. Campum decursionibus complestis,
 iaculati estis non ineleganter, hastis usi quamquam breui-
 bus et duris; lanceas plures uestrum pariter miserunt. Saluis-
 tis et hic agilter et heri uelociter. Si quit defuisset, desiderarem; 5
 si quit eminisset, designarem: tota exercitatione peraeque pla-
 cuistis. Catullinus, legatus meus, uir clarissimus, in operi-

bus quibus praeest parem curam suam exhibet . . . Praefectus uester sollicite uidetur uobis attendere. Congiarium accipite, uiatoriam; in Commagenorum campo salietis. 10

Equitibus cohortis VI Commagenorum

Difficile est cohortales equites etiam per se placere, difficilius post alarum exercitationem non displicere: alia spatia campi, alius iaculantium numerus, frequens dextrator, Cantabricus densus, equorum forma, armorum cultus pro stipendi modo. Verum uos fastidium calore uitastis, strenue faciendo quae fieri debebant. Addidistis ut et lapides fundis mitteretis et missilibus confligeretis; saluistis ubique expedite. Catullini legati mei, clarissimi uiri, insignis cura apparet, quod tales uos sub illo u [. . .] 15

Lambaesis, Numidia (now part of Algeria, on the edge of the Sahara), was for almost 500 years the base of *legio III Augusta*. Hadrian spent most of the 120s AD visiting the provinces of the empire. A large, carefully inscribed but now very damaged stone pillar presents the text of speeches that he made to various military units during his visit to the camp. It is one of the few surviving 'ipsissima uerba' of a Roman emperor, and informative about the complex manoeuvres practised by imperial cavalry.

II. THE ARMY IN BATTLE

8 CATO THE CENSOR RECORDS A MILITARY TRIBUNE'S HEROISM IN THE FIRST PUNIC WAR

Consul tribuno respondit consultum istuc quidem atque prouidens sibi uiderier, 'sed istos' inquit 'milites quadringentos ad eum locum in hostium cuneos quisnam erit qui ducat?' 'Si alium' inquit tribunus 'neminem reperis, me licet ad hoc periculum utare; ego hanc tibi et rei publicae animam do.' Consul tribuno gratias laudesque agit. Tribunus et quadringenti ad moriendum proficiscuntur.

Hostes eorum audaciam demirantur: quorsum ire pergant in expectando sunt. Sed ubi apparuit ad eam uerrucam occupandam iter intendere, mittit aduersum illos imperator Karthaginiensis peditatum equitatumque, quos in exercitu uiros habuit strenuissimos. Romani milites circumueniuntur, circumuenti repugnant. Fit proelium diu anceps. Tandem superat multitudo. Quadringenti omnes cum uno, perfossi gladiis aut missilibus operti, cadunt. Consul interibi, dum ea pugna pugnatur, se in locos tutos atque editos subducit.

Dii immortales tribuno militum fortunam ex uirtute eius dedere. Nam ita euenit: cum saucius multifariam ibi factus esset, tamen uuluus capiti nullum euenit, eumque inter mortuos defetigatum uulneribus atque quod sanguen defluserat, cognouere. Cum sustulere, isque conualuit saepeque postilla operam rei publicae fortem atque strenuam perhibuit.

M. Porcius Cato (234–149 BC), was not only a statesman, orator, general, and censor, but founded Roman history-writing with his *Origines* in 7 books. The work does not survive apart from some extracts in later authors like Aulus Gellius (2nd century AD), but was famous for its plain yet vivid style, and its omission of individuals' names so as to stress the universality of Roman valour and virtue. The episode here occurred in 258 BC in Sicily, against the Carthaginians; the consul was A. Atilius Caiatinus and the tribune is named in other writers as Caedicius, Calpurnius, or Laberius.

9 FROM CAESAR'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF PHARSALUS: 9 AUGUST, 48 B.C.

Quod ubi Caesar animaduertit, quartae aciei, quam instituerat sex cohortium, dedit signum. Illi celeriter procucurrerunt infestisque signis tanta ui in Pompei equites impetum fecerunt ut eorum nemo consisteret, omnesque conuersi non solum loco excederent, sed protinus incitati fuga montes altissimos peterent. Quibus submotis omnes sagittarii funditoresque destituti inermes sine praesidio interfecti sunt. Eodem impetu cohortes sinistrum cornu, pugnantibus etiam tum ac resistentibus in acie Pompeianis, circumierunt eosque a tergo sunt adorti.

Eodem tempore tertiam aciem Caesar, quae quiescens fuerat et se ad id tempus loco tenuerat, procurrare iussit. Ita cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, alii autem a tergo adorirentur, sustinere Pompeiani non potuerunt atque uniuersi terga uerterunt. Neque uero Caesarem fefellit quin ab eis cohortibus, quae contra equitatum in quarta acie collocatae essent, initium uictoriae oriretur, ut ipse in cohortandis militibus pronuntiauerat. Ab his enim primum equitatus est pulsus, ab isdem factae caedes sagittariorum ac funditorum, ab isdem acies Pompeiana a sinistra parte circumita atque initium fugae factum. Sed Pompeius, ut equitatum suum pulsum uidit atque eam partem, cui maxime confidebat, perterritam animaduertit, aliis quoque diffusus acie excessit protinusque se in castra equo contulit et eis centurionibus, quos in statione ad praetoriam portam posuerat, clare, ut milites exaudirent, 'tuemini,' inquit, 'castra et defendite diligenter, si quid durius acciderit. Ego reliquas portas circumeo et castrorum praesidia confirmo.' Haec cum dixisset, se in praetorium contulit summae rei diffidens et tamen euentum exspectans.

In castris Pompei uidere licuit trichilas structas, magnum argenti pondus expositum, recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Lucii etiam Lentuli et nonnullorum tabernacula protecta hedera, multaque praeterea, quae nimiam luxuriam et uictoriae fiduciam designarent, ut facile existimari posset nihil eos de euentu eius diei timuisse, qui non necessarias conquirent uoluptates. At hi miserrimo ac patientissimo exercitui Caesaris luxuriam obiciebant, cui semper omnia ad necessarium usum defuissent. Pompeius, iam cum intra uallum nostri uersarentur, equum nactus, detractis insignibus imperatoris, decumana porta se ex castris eiecit protinusque equo citato Larisam contendit. Neque ibi constitit sed eadem celeritate, paucos suos ex fuga nactus, nocturno itinere non intermisso, comitatu equitum XXX ad mare peruenit nauemque frumentariam conscendit.

Of the many ancient accounts of Pharsalus, Caesar's is the fullest and naturally the most interesting. Though badly outnumbered, perhaps 32,000 to 54,000, he won a total victory by skilful generalship. While his infantry line held Pompey's direct attack, he routed the cavalry attack on his wings, then counter-attacked all along the line to rout the enemy. Pompey fled and was later murdered in Egypt. Despite the victory, the civil war dragged on, as other enemies of Caesar raised resistance in other lands until 45 BC.

10 BOUDICA VERSUS ROME: THE FINAL CLASH

Boudica curru filias prae se uehens, ut quamque nationem accesserat, solitum quidem Britannis feminarum ductu bellare testabatur, sed tunc non ut tantis maioribus ortam regnum et opes, uerum ut unam e uulgo libertatem amissam, confectum uerberibus corpus, contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci. Eo prouectas Romanorum cupidines ut non corpora, ne senectam quidem aut uirginitatem impollutam relinquunt. Adesse tamen deos iustae uindictae; cecidisse legionem quae proelium ausa sit; ceteros castris occultari aut fugam circumspicere. Ne strepitum quidem et clamorem tot milium, nedum impetus et manus perlaturos. Si copias armatorum, si causas belli secum expenderent, uincendum illa acie uel cadendum esse. Id mulieri destinatum: uiuerent uiri et seruirent.

Ne Suetonius quidem in tanto discrimine silebat. Quamquam confideret uirtuti, tamen exhortationes et preces miscebat, ut spernerent sonores barbarorum et inanes minas: plus illic feminarum quam iuuentutis adspici. Imbelles inermes cessuros statim ubi ferrum uirtutemque uincendum totiens fusi agnouissent.

Ac primum legio gradu immota et angustias loci pro munimento retinens, postquam in propius suggestos hostes certo iactu tela exhauserat, uelut cuneo erupit. Idem auxiliarium impetus; et eques protentis hastis perfringit quod obuium et ualidum erat. Ceteri terga praebuere, difficili effugio quia circumiecta uehicularum saepserant abitus. Et miles ne mulierum quidem neci temperabat, confixaque telis etiam iumenta corporum cumulum auxerant. Clara et antiquis uictoriis par ea die laus parta: quippe sunt qui paulo minus quam octoginta milia Britannorum cecidisse tradant, militum quadringentis ferme interfectis nec multo amplius uulneratis. Boudica uitam ueneno finiuit.

Boudica, widowed queen of the Iceni (in Norfolk), was provoked by Roman mistreatment to lead her own people, along with others, to rebel in AD 61. Three Roman cities were destroyed—Camulodunum, Verulamium, and Londinium (Colchester, St Albans, London)—and many thousands of Romans and pro-Roman Britons massacred. Finally the governor of Britain, Suetonius Paulinus, brought the rebel army to battle, somewhere in the Midlands, even though heavily outnumbered. Tacitus' account in his *Annales* is the most detailed and vivid of several.

SOURCES

1 *Vindolanda Tablets*, no. 291 <<http://vindolanda.csad.ox.ac.uk/index.shtml>>. 2 Livy, *Ab Urbe Condita* Book 42, chapters 34–35 (extracts). 3 *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, no. 2244. 4 Juvenal, *Satire* 16, lines 7–34. 5 *Inscr. Lat. Sel.* 2683. 6 M. Speidel, *Journal of Roman Studies* vol. 60 (1970). 7 *Inscr. Lat. Sel.* 9134, 2487. 8 Cato, *Origines*, fragment 83. 9 Caesar, *de Bello Civili* 3.90–99 (extracts). 10 Tacitus, *Annales* 14.37–39 (extracts).