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INDEX

Paavo Castrén	About the Legio X equestris	5
Anne Helttula	On <i>itum ambitum datum</i> : a formula of <i>ius sepulchri</i> . . .	9
Paavo Hohti	Freedom of speech in speech sections in the histories of Herodotus	19
Maarit Kaimio	Music in the Homeric hymn to Hermes	29
Jorma Kaimio	The Etruscan genitival forms	43
Iiro Kajanto	On the idea of eternity in Latin epitaphs	59
Saara Lilja	Theriophily in Homer	71
Bengt Löfstedt	Bemerkungen zur Sprache des Jonas von Bobbio	79
Teivas Oksala	Was bedeutet <i>honoratum</i> . . . Achillem bei Horaz (<i>Ars</i> 120)?	97
Tuomo Pekkanen	Adam of Bremen 4,14: <i>Wizzi, Mirri</i> , etc.	105
Reijo Pitkäranta	Stilistischer Kommentar zur "Passio Septem Martyrum"	127
Erkki Salonen	Über einige Lehnwörter aus dem Nahen Osten im Griechischen und Lateinischen	139
Heikki Solin	<i>Analecta epigraphica</i> , XV–XXVII	145
Jaakko Suolahti	<i>L'anno della nascita di Gesù</i>	173
Rolf Westman	Ein überdecktes Wort in Solons Salamiselegie	187

CORRIGENDA

- p. 4 edentum l. edendum
 p. 9 n. 2 l. 2 p. 00 l. pp. 15 f.
 p. 33 n. 4 l. 4 λύγ l. λύγ
 p. 34 l. 16 p. 00 l. p. 33
 p. 41 l. 12 αὐδα[v l. αὐδα[v
 p. 43 title -s/al l. -ś/al
 p. 43 l. 18 p. 00 l. p. 44
 p. 74 l. 5 (Il. 8,188-190) l. (Il. 8,188-190).
 p. 89 n. 3 l. 1 Vitas l. Vitae
 p. 101 l. 3 τύρν l. τύρν
 p. 107 n. 1 in nn. 1 and 5-6. l. p. 105 n. 1 and p. 106 nn. 4-5.
 p. 110 n. 1 n. 27 below. l. p. 115 n. 1.
 p. 115 n. 2 n. 25 above l. p. 112 n. 2
 p. 118 l. 27 p. 109 above): l. p. 109 above);
 p. 119 l. 33 4,14:38 l. 4,14:1
 p. 119 n. 38 l. 1 38 l. 1
 p. 119 n. 38 l. 2 (see n. 1 above) l. (see p. 105 n. 1)
 p. 122 l. 29 delete line following the quotation
 p. 122 l. 32 p. 109 l. p. 108 f.
 p. 123 n. 4 l. 3 p. 106 fn 2 l. p. 109 n. 3
 p. 129 l. 18 ff. l.
 Z. 15 *eam* (sc. *multitudinem*) *rebaptizationis sauciaret machera*
 Homoioteleuton Antithese Homoiotel. Homoiotel. korrespondierende
 Metaphern
 Z. 16 *stolarum baptismatis (taetrae) nigredinis turparet inluvie*
 und dazwischen Antithese
 Z. 17 *vino carnis suae purificans*
 korresp. Chiasmus
 Metaphern mit Alliteration
 und Homoioteleuton *fecerat dealbatam*
prelo exprimens crucis
 p. 135 n. 2 vgl. S. 00.1. vgl. S. 131.
 p. 140 l. 14 99. l. 99."
 p. 141 l. 3 šammu l. šamnu
 p. 141 l. 24 SIM l. ŠIM
 p. 141 n. 1 transfer note to p. 142, n. 1
 p. 142 l. 13 vor¹. l. vor².
 p. 142 l. 27 l l. 2
 p. 148 l. 30 delete line following "...Zeit zu schreiben." and
 insert after l. 23 "die Dative Grania,"
 p. 188 n. 1 l. 6 A. 4 l. A. 2
 p. 189 n. 3 l. 2 (o. 188,2 4) l. (o. 188,2)

ABOUT THE *LEGIO X EQUESTRIS*

P a a v o C a s t r é n

At the beginning of the Empire there were two tenth legions - the *legio X Gemina* and the *legio X Fretensis*. In A.D. 23 the former was stationed in Spain and the latter in Syria.¹ It is general opinion that the *legio X Fretensis* was the famous favourite veteran legion of Julius Caesar², while the *legio X Gemina* is of unknown origin but was probably created by Augustus from two other legions, parts of the *X Fretensis* and another unknown unit.³

It seems probable, however, that already in Caesar's time there were at least two tenth legions. In a letter to Cicero⁴ at the end of April 43 B.C. Plancus mentions a *decima legio veterana*, probably the same that accompanied Caesar in 58 B.C. in Geneva⁵ and on many other important occasions.⁶ The same tenth legion was among the leaders of a mutiny in 47 B.C. which Caesar quelled with just one word, addressing the soldiers as *Quirites*, instead of *commilitones* as he usually did.⁷

Appian reports that in the same year 43 there was a tenth legion loyal to Antony who had originally enlisted it.⁸ If Appian is right, this cannot be the abovementioned *legio X veterana*, because Antony had joined Caesar only in 54 and could not have enlisted any legions before that year. Thus already in 43 (and probably some years earlier) there were at least two tenth legions.⁹

* I wish to thank Prof. Alfonso De Franciscis, who gave me the permission to collect and study the prosopographical material of the cemetery of Porta di Nocera; Prof. Silvio Panciera, who informed me about the existence of the interesting inscription in the forum of Augustus; and Prof. Emilio Gabba and my colleague Eeva Ruoff-Väänänen for their valuable suggestions.

¹ Tac. ann. 4,5; see G.R. Watson, *The Roman soldier*, Bristol 1969, 14.

² E.g. Kubitschek, 'Legio', RE XII, col. 1671.

³ H.M.D. Parker, *The Roman legions*², Cambridge 1958, 269.

⁴ Cic. fam. 10,11,2.

⁵ Caes. Gall. 1,7,2; see H.P. Judson, *Caesar's army*, Boston 1888, 2.

⁶ Caes. Gall. 1,40,13; 2,21; 2,23,1.

⁷ Suet. Caes. 70.

⁸ App. BCiv. 3,83.

⁹ Otherwise in E. Ritterling, *De legione Romanorum X Gemina*, Diss. Leipzig 1885 (out-of-date).

In literary sources the titles of these two legions are never mentioned, but we receive some further information from inscriptions. A soldier of a *legio X Veneria* is attested in Brixia,¹ while in the Augustan colony of Patrae a *signifer* of a *legio X Equ()* is recorded.² As far as I know, the significance of the title *Veneria* has never been properly discussed by the scholars in this field,³ while the question of the existence of a *legio X Equ()* has been evaded by the easy explanation that such a title must be corrupt.⁴

There are, however, some other attestations of this title. In the forum of Augustus a marble slab, discovered in 1933, bears the following fragmentary inscription:⁵

leg [
legion [± 1] *eius pe* . [
X Gemina Eque [*stris*
centuriones e[*t?*
clupeum aura[*tum*
M(arti) U(ltori) v(otum) [*s(olvunt).*]

This inscription proves that in the Augustan time a *legio X Gemina Equestris* existed, and that its centurions (and soldiers?) had donated a gilded shield as a votive gift to Mars Ultor. Therefore this legion must have fought against Caesar's murderers in the battle of Philippi and may also have had a special connexion with Julius Caesar to whose memory the temple of Mars Ultor was dedicated.⁶

Among the unpublished inscriptions of the cemetery of Porta di Nocera in Pompeii there are the tombstones of two brothers, C. Tillius C.f. Cor. Rufus and L? Tillius C.f. Cor. . . . from the beginning of the Augustan period.⁷ Both of them were *tribuni militum legionis X*; in the inscription of the younger brother the title of the legion is further mentioned, it is the *legio X Equestris*.

Moreover, the colony of Noviodunum near Geneva, modern Nyon, was originally called *Colonia Iulia Equestris*.⁸ The denomination *Iulia* proves that

¹ CIL V 4191.

² CIL III 508. For other attestations of the tenth legions, see CIL V 4987 (Riva) and CIL X 3887 (Capua: for its colonization see Caes. Civ. 1,14,5–6; Cic. Phil. 2,102; App. BCiv. 4,3).

³ Parker, op. cit. 268, considers the inscription of Brixia another proof of the fact that the *legio X Fretensis* was Caesar's favourite legion.

⁴ Kubitschek, art. cit. col. 1671; 1672.

⁵ E. Paribeni, in Not. Scavi 1933, 463.

⁶ Cf. the word *eius* in the second line.

⁷ Their father was *duovir* in Pompeii in the late republican period, see CIL I² 1634.

⁸ See e.g. E. Howald — E. Meyer, Die römische Schweiz, Zurich s.d. (1940?), 235–240.

the colony was established by Caesar himself¹, or by the *triumviri* after Caesar's death or, at the latest, by Octavian before 27 B.C.² The colonists were not soldiers of Caesar's cavalry as Linckenheld maintains³, but soldiers of the *legio X Equestris*.

What does this title mean? It is a well known fact that a whole legion could never be a mounted unit. If Servius is right in claiming that *Equestris* was used as an epithet of Venus⁴, the *legio X Veneria*, mentioned in the inscription of Brixia, and the *legio X Equestris* may be different denominations of the same legion, which probably would have been called officially *legio X Veneria Equestris*. Or, rather, there may have been a *legio X Veneria* and a *legio X Equestris*, which were later united as the *legio X Gemina Equestris*, and after Augustus' time called simply *legio X Gemina*.

Both denominations, *Veneria* and *Equestris* (taking Servius' report as correct), are titles which could belong to a legion of Julius Caesar, a descendant of Venus, much better than the obscure title *Fretensis*. Since a bull, a sign of appertenance to Caesar's army, was later the emblem of both legions, *Gemina* and *Fretensis*, I cannot see any reason not to believe that the *legio X Equestris* (or the *legio X Veneria*, if these were not different denominations of the same legion) was the famous favourite tenth legion of Julius Caesar, rather than the *legio X Fretensis*, which was more probably the legion originally enlisted by Antony.

One of the reasons why all the titles were changed during the Augustan period – besides the complete reorganization of the army – could lie in the fact that Augustus dismissed one of the tenth legions dishonourably because of its disobedience.⁵

1 Linckenheld, 'Noviodunum', RE XVII, coll. 1190–91.

2 Kornemann, 'Coloniae', RE IV, col. 564.

3 Art. cit.

4 Serv. Aen. I 720.

5 Suet. Aug. 24.