

I. TITULI

(i) TITULI SEPULCRALES

Scipionum Elogia

1-2

C. I. L., I, 2.

6 [L. Corneli]o Cn. f. Scipio

7 Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus
Gnaivod patre | prognatus, fortis vir sapiensque,
quoius forma virtutei parisuma | fuit,
consol censor aidilis quei fuit apud vos
⁵Taurasia Cisauna | Samnio cepit,
subigit omne Loucanam opsidesque abdoucit.

¹ The theory of Fay (*Class. Quart.*, XIV, 163 ff.), that the first two elogia which are given here are much later forgeries perpetrated perhaps by Scipio Metellus, an opponent of Caesar, is contradicted by T. Frank in *Class. Quart.*, XV, 169-171. There is at any rate justifiable suspicion that these Scipionic epitaphs are not altogether in their original form; or were not all written until years after the deaths of the persons whom they honour.

² Painted in vermilion.

I. INSCRIPTIONS PROPER

(i) EPITAPHS

Epitaphs¹ of the Scipios

On tombs of the Scipios near the Porta Capena.

1-2

Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, consul in 298, censor in 290. The epitaph² on the lid. Saturnians.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Gnaeus.

The later³ elogium (after 200 B.C.), on the front.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio Long-beard, Gnaeus' begotten son, a valiant gentleman and wise, whose fine form matched his bravery surpassing well,⁴ was aedile, consul and censor among you; he took⁵ Taurasia and Cisauna, in fact Samnium; he overcame all the Lucanian land⁶ and brought hostages therefrom.

³ Cut in Saturnians; it is later even than the elogium of the second epitaph, given below. Cf. Wölflin, *Rev. de Phil.*, N.S., XIV, 119.

⁴ Or possibly: "whose handsomeness alone matched (came nearest to) his bravery."

⁵ In B.C. 298. Cf. Livy, X, 11-12.

⁶ *Samnio* is perhaps ablative. It may mean "in Samnium." *Cisauna* is unknown. *Loucanam*, sc. *terram*, that is *Lucaniam*.

TITULI SEPULCRALES

3-4

- 8 [L.] Cornelio L. f. Scipio
[a]idiles cosol cesor
- 9 Hunc oino ploirume cosentiont R[omai]
duonoro optumo fuise viro
Luciom Scipione. Filios Barbati
consol censor aidilis hic fuet a[*pu*d vos];
6 hec cepit Corsica Aleriaque urbe,
dedet Tempestatebus aide mereto[d].

5

- 10 Quei apice insigne Dial[is fl]aminis gesistei, |
mors perfe[*ci*] tua ut essent omnia | brevia,
honos fama virtusque | gloria atque ingenium,
6 quibus sei | in longa licu[*i*]set tibi utier vita, |
facile facteis superases gloriam | maiorum.
Qua re lubens te in gremiu, | Scipio, recip[*i*]t
Terra, Publi, | prognatum Publio, Corneli.

4 1 R[omai] Ritschl Romae Sirmond Romano
Momms. Romani Grotefend Romano (*sc.* Romanorum)
Garrucci

2 viro [virorum] Grotefend 3 filiom Wölflin

5 urbe [pugnandod] Ritschl non prob. Wölflin

6 mereto[d] Lommatzsch mereto[d] lubenter] Grotefend
m. [votam] Ritschl

1 Likewise painted in vermilion.

2 Wölflin, *op. cit.*, 113, and *Munch. Sitz.-Ber.*, 1892, 191.

3 In B.C. 259. Aleria was the capital of Corsica—hence the separate mention of its capture as a further achievement.

4 *meretod* = *merito*, common in inscriptions, is an ablative = 'in return for benefits received.' See also pp. 463-4.

EPITAPHS

3-4

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Barbatus, consul in 259, censor in 258. The original epitaph¹ on the tomb.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Lucius, aedile, consul, censor.

The later elogium² (about 200 B.C.) cut on a tablet of stone found in the Scipios' sepulchre: Saturnians.

This man Lucius Scipio, as most agree, was the very best of all good men at Rome. A son of Longbeard, he was aedile, consul and censor among you; he it was who captured Corsica,³ Aleria too, a city. To the Goddesses of Weather he gave deservedly⁴ a temple.

5

Publius Cornelius Scipio, probably a son of Scipio Africanus; he died about 170 B.C.? On the front (two pieces) of a sarcophagus: Saturnians.

You who have worn the honoured cap of Jupiter's holy priest:⁵

Death caused all your virtues, your honour, good report and valiance, your glory and your talents to be short-lived. If you had but been allowed long life in which to enjoy them, an easy thing it would have been for you to surpass by great deeds the glory of your ancestors. Wherefore, O Publius Cornelius Scipio, begotten son of Publius, joyfully does Earth take you to her bosom.

⁵ This line was added to the rest in smaller letters by a later hand. Cf. Wölflin, *Munch. Sitz., l.c.*, 196. *apice insigne* = *apicem insignem*.

TITULI SEPULCRALES

6

- 11 L. Cornelius Cn. f. Cn. n. Scipio
 Magna sapientia | multasque virtutes
 aetate quom parva | posidet hoc saxsum.
 Quoiei vita defecit, non | honos, honore,
⁵ is hic situs, quei nunquam | victus est virtutei,
 annos gnatus XX is | [oc]eis mandatus.
 Ne quairatis honore | quei minus sit mandatus.

7

- 12 L. Corneli. L. f. P. [n.] | Scipio quaist. | tr. mil.
⁵ annos | gnatus XXXIII | mortuos. Pater |
 regem Antioco | subegit.

8

- 13 [Co]rnelius L. f. L. n. | [Sci]pio Asiagenus |
 Comatus annoru | gnatus XVI.

9

- 16 [P]aulla Cornelia Cn. f. Hispalli
⁶ ⁹ loeis Momms. Diteist vel Deitist Ritschl diveis
 Buecheler leto est Lachmann *alii alia* L. . EIS

¹ i.e. "in whose case life, not worth, fell short of official post" (to hold which he did not live long enough); play of words on *honor* (Wordsworth, 403). *magna sapientia* = *magnam sapientiam*.

² The meaning may be: "do not ask what office he held, because none was entrusted to him." Wordsworth, 403, renders: "lest you should ask why (*qui sc. quo*) he was not advanced to office." *loeis* is doubtless right; *locus* often occurs in inscriptions in the sense of a grave.

³ At Magnesia in 190 B.C.

⁴ Unknown. Another sarcophagus, *C.I.L.*, I, 2, 14, has only:

*sci]pionem
 qu]o ad veixei*

6

EPITAPHS

6

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, probably a son of Scipio Hispallus. About 160 B.C.? Tablet from a sarcophagus: Saturnians. The epitaph.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Gnaeus, grandson of Gnaeus.

The elogium.

Great virtues and great wisdom holds this stone
 With tender age. Whose life but not his honour
 Fell short of honours,¹ he that lieth here
 Was ne'er outdone in virtue; twenty years
 Of age to burial-places was he entrusted.
 This, lest ye ask why honours none to him
 Were e'er entrusted.²

7

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, quaestor in 167 B.C., son of Asiaticus. About 160 B.C.? On a slab from a sarcophagus.

Lucius Cornelius Scipio, son of Lucius, grandson of Publius, quaestor, tribune of soldiers. Died at the age of thirty-three years. His father vanquished³ King Antiochus.

8

*Scipio Comatus.*⁴

Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus Nevershorn, son of Lucius, grandson of Lucius, sixteen years of age.

9

Paula, mother of Scipio Hispanus?

Paula Cornelia, daughter of Gnaeus, wife of Hispallus.⁵

⁵ Consul in 176 B.C. Paula may have been 'daughter of Gnaeus Hispallus.'

7

TITULI SEPULCRALES

10

15 Cn. Cornelius Cn. f. Scipio Hispanus pr. aid. cur.
q. tr. mil. II Xvir sl. iudik. Xvir sacr. fac.
Virtutes generis micis moribus accumulavi,
5 progeniem genui, facta patris petiei.
Maiorum optenui laudem, ut sibi me esse creatum
laetentur; stirpem nobilitavit honor.

11

2860 Cuique su. | cipo.

12

834 C. Poplicio L. f. Bibulo aed. pl. honoris | virtu-
tisque caussa senatus | consulto populi que
iussu locus | monumento quo ipse poste-
5 reique | eius inferrentur publice datus est.

10³ progenie genui. *edd. vet.* progenie(m) mi genui
Momms. progeniem i(n)genui coni. Buecheler progeniem
i(= ei) genui Diels progeniei ingenui Wilsdorf PRO-
GENIEMI GENVI

¹ Both these boards were standing commissions, the former being annually chosen subordinate judges to whom in the later Republic cases involving citizenship or freedom were entrusted, the latter looking after the Sibylline Books.

² *sc.* offices held.

³ Nicorescu, *Ephem. Dacoromana*, I, 52. *su. cipo = suom cipom.*

⁴ Frank, *Class. Philol.*, XIX, 78. Repeated on the side, where only the beginnings of the lines are extant.

EPITAPHS

10

Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Hispanus, probably son of Hispallus, praetor peregrinus in 139 B.C. About 135 B.C.?

On three tablets which formed the front of a sarcophagus. The epitaph.

Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Hispanus, son of Gnaeus, praetor, curule aedile, quaestor, tribune of soldiers (twice); member of the Board of Ten for Judging Law-suits; member of the Board of Ten for Making Sacrifices.¹

The elogium, in elegiacs.

By my good conduct I heaped virtues on the virtues of my clan; I begat a family and sought to equal the exploits of my father. I upheld the praise of my ancestors, so that they are glad that I was created of their line. My honours² have ennobled my stock.

11

Scratched on tufa near the site of the sarcophagus of Barbatus (pp. 2-3); first century? B.C.:

To every man his own gravestone.³

12

G. Publicius Bibulus, probably tribune in 209 B.C., who was perhaps son of Lucius Publicius Bibulus, military tribune in 216 B.C.

On a tomb found at Rome. Early in the second century B.C. or a later restoration? ⁴

To Gaius Publicius Bibulus, aedile of the plebs, son of Lucius, was granted, at the cost of the State by decree of the Senate and ordinance of the People, to honour him because of his worthiness, a site for a memorial into which himself and his posterity might be conveyed.