

DAVID AARON



Epitaph for Quirinia Felicia

C. 0 to 500 A.D.

Roman

Marble

H:12.7 x W: 17.3 cm

A rectangular marble slab carved with the Latin inscription 'QVIRINIAE C(retr.) L / FELICLAE / OLLAMDAT / C VALERIVS PYLODAMVS', which translates as 'Gaius Valerius Pylodamus gave the burial urn to the freedwoman Quirinia Felicia'. This is a tablet to the memory of Quirinia Felicia, who had been born a slave and later freed by her owner.

The vast majority of surviving Roman inscriptions date from the imperial period – between the reign of the first emperor Augustus (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.) until the third century A.D.. Although it is impossible to estimate the number of surviving Roman inscriptions, it must run into the hundreds of thousands, with archaeologists continuing to uncover more. Epigraphic material such as this provides information about many different aspects of the Roman world, including political, social, and economic features of people's daily lives. Funerary monuments make up the largest group of Roman inscriptions. The specific details recorded about the deceased, often including their age, occupation, and life history, provides key insight into Roman society.

Exhibitions

Writing and Lettering in Antiquity, Folio Fine Art Ltd., London, 9-20 October 1970, no. 52.

Literature:

Guilelmus Henzen, Johannes Baptista de Rossi, Eugenius Bormann, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, vol. 6, part 4, fasc. 1, ed. Christianus Huelsen (Berlin, 1884), p. 2537, no. 25338.

Writing and Lettering in Antiquity, Folio Fine Art Ltd., London, 9-20 October 1970, no. 52.

Heikki Solin, 'Analecta Epigraphica', *Arctos: Acta Philologica Fennica*, XVI (1982), p. 202.

Alessandro Teatini, *I Marmi Reksten e il Collezionismo Europeo di Antichità tra XVII e XIX Secolo* (Rome, 2003), p. 128.

Adelina Ramundo, 'Caratteri e trasformazioni del paesaggio urbano delle vigne intorno a S. Cesareo', PhD thesis (Roma Tre University, Rome, 2012), p. 242.

Epigraphic Database Roma, EDR129669.

Trismegistos Database, no. 587590.