Corrigenda

Page 141, Lines 17–18. I prefer now to define ‘status’ as a person’s or family’s ‘importance’, ‘prestige’, ‘renown’, or ‘standing’ in a community, that is, their ‘social status’.


Page 141, Footnote 4. For ‘equated’ read ‘associated’. I prefer now to translate Latin gloria as ‘glory’, which I read as a kind of superior status. For ‘status’ read ‘glory’.

Page 147, Footnote 30. Here I would like to remove the adjective ‘sub-elite’ and add the adjective ‘other’ before ‘wealthy’. I would also like to clarify the ‘equestrian women’ with the adjective ‘non-senatorial’ considering Caillan Davenport’s conclusions regarding the senatorial and non-senatorial equestrian aristocracy in his *A History of the Roman Equestrian Order* (2019). I did not have access to this volume at the time of writing in 2016.

Page 147, Footnote 35. For ‘(tribunician, quaestorian, aedilician)’ read ‘(quaestorian, tribunician, aedilician)’.

Page 147, Lines 27–28. For ‘status [prestige, glory]’ read ‘glory’.

Page 150, Line 5. Remove ‘gloria’.

Page 150, Lines 30, 37. For ‘status’ read ‘glory’.

Page 157, Line 29. Here I should have been much more cautious about asserting Pliny the Younger’s possible inheritance of the *imagines* of the Caeccili Metelli. Delete ‘even the *imagines* of the aforementioned Caeccili Metelli’.

Page 163, Footnote 98. I should have been clearer about Caeccilia’s male ascendants. Numidicus was her uncle, Macedonicus her great-uncle, and the others first cousins, once removed. For ‘uncles and great-uncles’ read ‘other male ascendants’.


Page 166, Line 14. For ‘status [glory]’ read ‘glory’.

Page 169, Line 3. For ‘status’ read ‘glory’.

