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MACELLENSIS: a name applied to those who dwelt near the macellum Liviae, found only in one inscription (CIL vi. 31897; BC 1891, 356).

MACELLUM: the first of the three macella known to us in Rome, situated just north of the forum. We are told that this market was burned in 210 B.C. (Liv. xxvii. 11) and rebuilt, but in 179 B.C. M. Fulvius Nobilior seems to have erected a new structure on the north-east side of the basilica Aemilia (which was built by himself and his colleague in the censorship), which absorbed the forum piscarium, the forum cuppedinis, and other special markets that occupied this site (Varro, LL v. 146-147; Fest. 238; Liv. xl. 51). It probably consisted of a central building, which in Varro's time was a tholos in shape, surrounded with shops (Liv. loc. cit.; Varro ap. Non. 448; Altm. 73, 74). The name, like the Greek *μάκελλον* (Varro, LL. v. 146), is thought to be Semitic in origin (Walde, s.v.), but was variously explained by the Romans (Varro, loc. cit.; Fest. 125; Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 256). The entrance to the market-house was called *fauces macelli* (Cic. Verr. iii. 145; pro Quinct. 25), and a short street, the *Corneta* (Varro, LL v. 152), led from it to the *Sacra via*. This market is not mentioned after the beginning of the empire, and its business was probably transferred to the other macella. In any case it must have been removed to make room for the later imperial fora (Jord. i. 1. 432-436).

MACELLUM LIVIAE: * a market on the Esquiline in Region V (Not. Cur.), built by Augustus and named after his wife, if it is to be identified, as is probable, with *τὸ τεμένισμα τὸ Δίουιον ὠνομασμένον*, which Tiberius dedicated at the beginning of 7 B.C. (Cass. Dio lv. 8). A restoration between 364 and 378 by Valentinian, Valens and Gratian is recorded (CIL vi. 1178), and either this macellum or the MACELLUM MAGNUM (q.v.) is marked on a fragment (4) of the Marble Plan (Atti del Congresso storico 1907, i. 121). In the Chronicle of Benedict of Soracte ad ann. 921 (MGS iii. 715) the *aeclesia Sancti Eusebii iuxta macellum parvum* is mentioned (HCh 251). In the Liber Pontificalis the church of S. Maria Maggiore was described as *iuxta macellum Libiae* (LP xxxvii. 8; xlvi. 3; HCh 342), that of S. Vito as in *macello* (Arm. 811; HCh 499), and in the *Ordo Benedicti*¹ (p. 141 = Jord. ii. 665) is written: *intrans sub arcum* (i.e. Gallieni) *ubi dicitur macellum Livianum*. Corresponding with these

¹ Lib. Cens. Fabre-Duchesne, ii. 153.