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PACATI F(UNDUS ?) : probably the estate of one Pacatus. It is mentioned on one inscription (CIL vi. 9103=31895).

PAEDAGOGIUM : see DOMUS AUGUSTIANA.

PAEDAGOGIUM PUERORUM A CAPITE AFRICAE : see CAPUT AFRICAE.

PAGUS AVENTINENSIS : the district that comprised the Aventine hill, designated according to its original form of organisation. From the evidence of an inscription of the Augustan period, found at Lanuvium (CIL xiv. 2105), it is believed that this term continued in use down to the first century, and that the Aventine was organised religiously as a pagus until its formal inclusion in the pomerium of Claudius (Mommsen, Staatsrecht iii. 114-115 ; RE i. 774 ; Jord. i. I. 278 ; HJ 153 ; Merlin 58-63 ; DS iv. 273-276).

PAGUS IANICULENSIS : a name for the district on the right bank of the Tiber while it was still organised as a pagus. It is found only in two inscriptions of about 100 B.C., one in a pavement of opus signinum (CIL i². 1000, 1001=vi. 2219, 2220) discovered near S. Maria dell' Orto (Jord. i. I. 278 ; Mommsen, Staatsrecht, iii. 114, 115 ; DS iv. 273-276).

PAGUS MONTANUS : a name occurring in one inscription (CIL i². 591=vi. 3823=31577) on a travertine cippus that was found in situ behind the tribune of the church of S. Vito on the Esquiline. This inscription (a fragment of a senatus consultum belonging to the second century B.C.) seems to show that this part of the Esquiline, outside the Servian wall, was then still organised as a pagus. Montanus is usually explained as equivalent to Esquilinus (HJ 265, and references there cited). Cf. also OPPIUS MONS.

PAGUS SUCUSANUS : see SUCUSA.

PALATINUS MONS : * the centremost of the seven hills of Rome, an irregular quadrilateral in shape, and about 2 kilometres in circuit. Its highest point is 43 metres above the level of the Tiber, and 51.20 above sea-level ; and its area was about 25 acres. According to tradition, it was the first of the hills to be occupied by a settlement ; and some authorities think that ritual reasons had much to do with its selection. Pigorini believed that the Prisci Latini occupied it owing to its similarity in shape to that of the rectangular ' terremare ' of the plain of the Po, from which