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## INDEX

MAURIZIO COLOMBO	<i>Exempla strategici, simboli geografici ed aquilae in alcuni passi di Ammiano Marcellino</i>	9
STEPHEN EVANS	<i>Sport and Festival in Od. 8. From Scheria to Beijing</i>	27
BENJAMIN GARSTAD	<i>The Oaths in Euripides' Medea</i>	47
LUCA MAURIZI	<i>C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus. Un monumento equestre ad Urbs Salvia?</i>	65
FABRICE POLI	<i>Une inscription latine inédite d'Auch</i>	85
OLLI SALOMIES	<i>Roman Names in Pisidian Antioch. Some Observations</i>	91
TIMO SIRONEN	<i>Minora Latino-Sabellica II. Un trofeo in osco da Poggio Cinolfo (AQ)</i>	109
HEIKKI SOLIN	<i>Analecta epigraphica CCXXXI–CCXXXVI</i>	131
SPYRIDON TZOUNAKAS	<i>Clodius' Projected Manumission of Slaves in Cicero's Pro Milone</i>	167
DAVID WARDLE	<i>The Bald and the Beautiful: Imperial Hair-envy and the End of Ptolemy of Mauretania?</i>	175
DAVID WOODS	<i>Pliny, Nero, and the 'Emerald' (NH 37,64)</i>	189
	<i>De novis libris iudicia</i>	197
	<i>Index librorum in hoc volumine recensorum</i>	271
	<i>Libri nobis missi</i>	277
	<i>Index scriptorum</i>	301

## ROMAN NAMES IN PISIDIAN ANTIOCH. SOME OBSERVATIONS

OLLI SALOMIES

During the last ten years or so, the Pisidian city of Antioch has been in the centre of a remarkable amount of scholarly attention. In addition to articles, the city has been the subject of a monograph (S. Mitchell & M. Waelkens, *Pisidian Antioch: the Site and its Monuments*, London 1998) and of a congress in 1997, the acts of which were published in 2002 (T. Drew-Bear, M. Taslialan & C. M. Thomas, *Actes du 1er Congrès international sur Antioche de Pisidie*, Lyon 2002; referred to in the following as '*Antioche de Pisidie*'). The city was apparently founded by one of the Seleucids in the third century BC, but it is the Roman period which is of interest to scholars since the foundation there of a Roman colony by Augustus in apparently 25 BC<sup>1</sup> changed the city's fortunes. Antioch then rose to great prominence, becoming a city which produced Roman knights and, not much later, Roman senators. St. Paul's visit and activities there secured the interest not only of historical but also of theological scholars. The wide range of approaches taken in scholarly discussions dealing with Antioch is well reflected in the papers published in the congress acts mentioned above.

*Antioche de Pisidie* also includes a section "Épigraphie"; not surprisingly, as there are hundreds of inscriptions from the city's Roman period, in the earlier period mainly in Latin, later mainly in Greek.<sup>2</sup> It is, however, not very easy to familiarize oneself with the epigraphic material, as this material is scattered in various publications; one can only hope a publication covering all the material will be published some day.

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<sup>1</sup> B. Levick, in *RE* Suppl. XI (1968) 50. For some useful observations on the founding of the colony see M. Christol & T. Drew-Bear, in G. Paci (ed.), *Epigrafia romana in area adriatica* (Pisa 1998) 303–7.

<sup>2</sup> For a description of the use of Latin and Greek in Antioch see B. Levick, *Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor* (Oxford 1967) 130–144.

More than 200 previously unknown inscriptions were added to the corpus of Antioch by another recent publication, that of M.A. Byrne and G. Labarre, *Nouvelles inscriptions d'Antioche de Pisidie d'après les Note-books de W. M. Ramsay (Inscripfen griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien 67, 2006; referred to in the following as 'Nouvelles inscriptions')*. Ramsay was a British epigraphical scholar who visited Antioch many times in the late 19th and the early 20th century. During his visits, he copied a very large number of inscriptions, many of which were published in various publications.<sup>3</sup> However, much of the material was left unpublished. Material relating to the cult of *Men*, as practised above all in the sanctuary of *Men Askaenos* close to the city,<sup>4</sup> was used by E.N. Lane in his *Corpus monumentorum dei Menis*, vol. IV, *Supplementary Men-inscriptions from Pisidia* (Leiden 1978);<sup>5</sup> the rest had to wait until the publication of the book by Byrne and Labarre referred to above. It is this book which has furnished the inspiration for this article. It is good to know that, although this is an edition of Ramsay's notebooks, with photographs only of the notebooks, at least some of the inscriptions seem to have been seen by the editors. E.g., in the case of no. 176, it is said that "cette base de statue a été revue en 1996/97 au même endroit". Incidentally, this inscription reminds me of the fact that, although this is a most useful presentation of the material, the Latin texts, in contrast to the Greek ones (the majority), seem to have in some cases been dealt with rather cursorily, for I observe small errors here and there. In no. 176, for instance, one has surely to read *Sp(urii)* (not *Sp(urius)*) *f(ilius)*, and later *L(unae)* (rather than *L(una)*) *l(ibens) m(erito)*. Moreover, if Ramsay's reading is *PRAECO* (with no point in the middle), it is not clear to me why the editors wish to read *prae(fectus) co(hortis)*, for several reasons an undesirable reading, instead of *praeco* which is what Ramsay read and which is just the kind of title one would expect in the case of someone called *M. Oppius Sp. f. Col. Gemellus*.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., the bibliography *Nouvelles inscriptions*, p. 124.

<sup>4</sup> On which see S. Mitchell and M. Waelkens, *op. cit.*, 37–96; S. Mitchell, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 313–322; cf. G. Labarre and M. Taslalian, *ibid.* 257–312.

<sup>5</sup> The Greek inscriptions published there were collected in *SEG* 31 whereas the Latin inscriptions were ignored by the editors of *AE* 1978 and may thus not be widely known in epigraphical circles. This volume is quoted here as 'Lane IV'; the first volume (of 1971), in which the relevant inscriptions published earlier (e.g., in early 20th-century volumes of the *JHS* or the *JRS*) were collected, is quoted as 'Lane I'.

<sup>6</sup> Note also, e.g., *L. Iulio ... Turro dec(urio) eq(uites)*, no. 190 or *[op]tio Leg XII Ful(minata)*

As for the epigraphy of Antioch, it presents some unfamiliar and interesting features. It is striking how often cognomina are left unmentioned in inscriptions even in a period when everyone had a cognomen; e.g., [Τί]τος Λαιτώριος Τίτου υἱός in *Studies in the History* (n. 55) 335 no. 15, line 37 (after AD 212).<sup>7</sup> One also finds cognomina surprisingly often collocated before (not after) nomina, as, e.g., Μάξιμος Πετρώνιος (Lane IV no. 32).<sup>8</sup> However, my aim in this article is to make some observations not on the structure of the Roman names but on the Roman names themselves, and I shall proceed to that at this point. I shall concentrate on the nomina, although there are also interesting cognomina; note, e.g., Πάπυλος (i. e., *Papulus*) in *AS* 17 (1967) 114 no. 33, a name otherwise known only from a passage of the poet Venantius Fortunatus,<sup>9</sup> but which has recently acquired an identity also as an Oscan praenomen.<sup>10</sup> Here, then, we have another instance of an Italic praenomen later being used as a cognomen (cf. *Nero*, etc.).

There seem to be around 500 persons with a Roman noman (not counting the Aurelii), this number consisting of those appearing in inscriptions in Antioch (obviously excluding provincial governors, etc.), of those for whom an origin from Antioch is attested in some other way,<sup>11</sup> and of those senators and equestrians for whom an origin in Antioch can be assigned (or suspected with some plausibility) on other grounds.<sup>12</sup> The number of different nomina seems to

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(sic), no. 192. I am also wondering about some things said in the commentaries to, e.g., nos. 161, 188 and 240.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Lane I no. 176, 187, 197, 208, 227, 232; IV no. 25, 38, 61, 84, 104, 113, 150; SEG 6, 556; *Studies in the History* (below n. 55) 332 no. 9; 335 no. 14; 335 no. 15, line 18 (note how this fellow becomes "[Αὐ]ρ. Γάτιος Λόλλιος Μά[ρκου υἱός]" in *ibid.* 337 no. 16, line 16, of AD 238). One can, by the way, find similar things in other places in this area; cf., e.g., Λούκιος Μάλλιος near Lystra (*I. Konya Museum* 117). One wonders whether this phenomenon might have something to do with the fact that some people, who do not have a praenomen, instead have a cognomen identical with a praenomen (e.g., Φούλβ(τιος) Λούκιος *Nouvelles inscriptions* 90; cf. Lane IV no. 6; *Studies in the History* 319ff. no. 2, lines 26, 29, 80, 98, 114; *JRS* 2 [1912] 91 no. 12).

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Lane I no. 215, IV no. 31, 36 (for this Tertius Antistius cf. below n. 21), 53; *Wolfe Expedition* (below n. 52) 224 no. 364. Note that this habit may illustrate the structure of the nomenclature of the equestrian Maximus Eveius Domitius Valerianus Gaius (*SEG* 6, 588).

<sup>9</sup> I. Kajanto, *The Latin cognomina* (1965) 176.

<sup>10</sup> G. Platz-Horster, 'Der Silberschatz von Paternò', *JbI* 118 (2003) 211f. no. 2, 217–20 no. 5, 220–4 no. 6, Πάπυλος Κασίν(ν)ιος (cf. *ibid.* 233–5; C. De Simone, *ibid.* 240).

<sup>11</sup> Thus *Sex. Iulius Sex. f. Serg. Quint[---] Anti(ochia)*, *CIL* III 14358, 20.

<sup>12</sup> See H. Halfmann, *Senatoren aus dem östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum bis zum Ende*

be around 160; to those known from previously published inscriptions, the *Nouvelles inscriptions* add at least the following: *Amnius* (no. 82), *Appius* (no. 113, a much improved version of *CIG* 3980), *Betitius* (no. 28), *Caetranus* (no. 89, used as a cognomen), *Curtius* (no. 193 and 218), *Fulvius* (no. 90), *Furius* (no. 104), *Livius* (no. 79), *Lutatius* (no. 191), *Plotius* (no. 74), *Publicius* (no. 199), *Rupilius* (no. 112), *Siri(us)* (?) (no. 89), *Verginius* (no. 87).<sup>13</sup>

The explanation for this remarkable number of nomina, many of them uncommon or even unique, is of course the fact that Antioch was a Roman colony founded under Augustus, meaning an influx of colonists with (normally) a background somewhere in Italy outside the larger cities. There must have been some immigration (and the corresponding introduction of new nomina) from Italy and from other romanized parts of the Empire even after the early period of colonization;<sup>14</sup> imperial nomina (not very prominent in Antioch) were introduced by citizenship grants from emperors. Again, as in many cities in the East, there are also nomina of Roman governors taken over, especially in the early period, instead of those of the emperors by locals when receiving Roman citizenship; the nomina of the two first governors of Galatia, M. Lollius and L. Calpurnius Piso, are in fact well represented here (as they are in many cities in this region).

I have arrived at the number of around 160 nomina in Antioch by taking into account (a) all names attested as nomina; (b) all cognomina derived from nomina, some nomina being attested only as cognomina ending in *-ianus* (thus *Pompeius*, *Staius*, *Umbricius*, *Vipsanius*);<sup>15</sup> (c) cognomina which are nomina in

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*des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.* (Göttingen 1979), p. 69 (excluding senators from the third century); Id., in *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio* (Tituli 5, 1982), 647f., with a list of 13 senators representing 6 *gentes*. Equestrians from Antioch can be found in the *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium* (*PME*) by H. Devijver (1976-2001). Not all of the individual senators or equestrians are attested in Antioch (e.g., Anicius Maximus, Halfmann, *Senatoren* no. 35; [C]aristan[ius] Iustianu[s], *PME* C 83).

<sup>13</sup> It also seems that nomina beginning with *He-* (thus *Nouvelles inscriptions* no. 211) and *Sti-* (no. 179) were not known previously.

<sup>14</sup> Note, e.g., the introduction to Antioch of the nomen *Rupilius* by people immigrating from Prymnessos (*Nouvelles inscriptions* no. 112). The Rubrii (*CIL* III 6859) may have come from Laodicea Combusta, where one observes an early Rubrius (*CIL* III 6778 = *IGR* 3, 6778 = *MAMA* VII 14a = *ILLRP* 341); cf. *Rubria uxor* in *MAMA* VIII 14b.

<sup>15</sup> *Pompeianus*: Lane I no. 206, 251 (cf. IV p. 4 no. 7, p. 6f. no. 19); *Staius*: Lane I no. 168, 170; *Umbricius*: Lane I no. 191; *Vipsanius*: Lane IV no. 155. In the case of *Tatianus* (*IGR* III 299), we may be dealing with a local name rather than with something derived from *Tatius* (cf. L. Zgusta, *Die kleinasiatischen Personennamen* [1964] 494–506 no. 1517, who,

origin, this being attested above all in the case of women (thus *Utilia*);<sup>16</sup> and (d) single names identical with nomina (thus *Trebonius* in Lane I no. 225), this normally implying the existence of the same name also as a real nomen.<sup>17</sup> There are also some instances of the Eastern custom of furnishing a nomen ending *-ius* with the ending *-ianus*, namely *Caecilianus*, *Geminianus*, *Hortensianus*.<sup>18</sup> As mentioned above, many of the nomina are extremely rare, this inviting speculation as to their origins. A study on these lines is in fact included in Levick (above n. 2) 56–67, the result being (p. 66) that "the colonists came from central and northern Italy, chiefly from Etruria, with an admixture possibly from Cisalpine Gaul (cf. now a veteran saying he is from Parma, *AE* 1998, 1388) and certainly from Campania". This may be about right (although my impression is that Umbria is much more prominent than Etruria, cf. below), but the method used seems a bit dubious to me in places, for questions such as this can only be solved by the study of the distribution, not that of the etymology (which is only of linguistic interest), of particular names (not to speak of the use of "cognate forms" of particular nomina – e.g., *Flavius* and *Flavenus* cognate forms of *Flavonius*, p. 64 – as evidence). The use of Schulze's *Lateinische Eigennamen* should also be avoided, for example because Schulze thinks that most nomina are in any case Etruscan and often misleadingly quotes, in order to corroborate his thesis, attestations of a particular name only from Etruria. In Levick (p. 64) we find, e.g., the origin of the Flavonii assigned to Etruria, where not a single Flavonius is attested, only because *Flavonius* is taken to be

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however, thinks, p. 506 no. 1517–38, that *Tatianus*, unlike the other names derived from the same root, is "griech.-lat.", but bases this view only on the suffix *-ianus*. However, names like *Diogenianus* *Hermogenianus*, etc. cannot be defined as Latin names simply because of the Latin suffix, and *Plancianus* (the cognomen of Cn. Dottius Plancianus, a local magnate attested in *ILS* 5081 and elsewhere) should (I think) be connected with *Plancus* rather than with *Plancius* (note the existence of [*Dot?*] *ius Plancus*, a duovir, etc., in *AE* 1967, 502), although it is true that Plancii of a high status are attested in places not too far from Antioch. As for *Pansinianus* (*JRS* 2 [1912] 103 no. 37 and M.A. Byrne, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 195 [the same man], not mentioned in Kajanto, *op. cit.*; cf. *Pasinianus*, no doubt the same name with the nasal omitted, in Lane I no. 290), I think this comes from *Pansa* (via *Pansinus*) rather than from \**Pansinius*.

<sup>16</sup> *Sentia Uteilia*, Lane I no. 222. As *Utilius* is attested (cf. below at n. 28), there seems to be no reason to take *Uteilia* as a (mistaken) form of *utilis*.

<sup>17</sup> Cf., e.g., my remarks in A.D. Rizakis (ed.), *Roman Onomastics in the Greek East* (Athens 1996) 113 (with n. 6).

<sup>18</sup> *Caecilianus*: Lane IV no. 101; *Geminianus*: *ibid.* 148; *Hortensianus*: *AE* 2000, 1449. For this type, see my article in *Arctos* 18 (1984) 97–104.

Etruscan (a dubious claim). The fact is, however, that the etymology of the name of a certain person does not have necessarily anything to do with this person's origins, for one can find people with names of (possibly) remote Etruscan origin all over Italy.

My point is, in any case, that trying to assign a certain name to a certain place is a tricky business. In spite of this, let me add a few suggestions for the origins of certain names to those instances dealt with by Levick:

*Anicius*, a name typical of Antioch and attested early there. The earliest *Anicius* may well be St. *Anicius Ter. f. Ser.*, *decurio*, a recent acquaintance (*AE* 2002, 1454) who clearly must have been one of the first colonists at the time of Augustus,<sup>19</sup> and who no doubt was one of the first, if not *the* first, *Anicius* in town. I have not been able to locate many suggestions regarding the origin of these *Anicii*, but the Republican senatorial *Anicii* came from Praeneste,<sup>20</sup> and an origin from Praeneste seems in fact to be suggested also for the *Anicii* from Antioch by F. Chausson, see *CCG* 12 (2001) 293. However, by the late Republic, people called *Anicius* were no doubt spread all over Italy. This new *Anicius* is himself a *Stadius* and his father a *Tertius*; this combination of praenomina points very clearly to only one area, namely N. Italy.<sup>21</sup> I would, then, suggest that the *Anicii* in Antioch came from this part of Italy.

*Numisius*: this nomen is now attested, I think for the first time, in Antioch by *AE* 2002, 1452 (a *praefectus* of an emperor and a woman, possibly the prefect's freedwoman). Now this man has the rare praenomen *Numerius*. There are only two further instances of this combination of praenomen and nomen, namely *Numisia N. fil. Marcella* in *CIL* IX 2614 from Terventum in Samnium, and *N. Numisius N. f. Vol. Labeo* in *CIL* VI 23116a from Rome – who has the

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<sup>19</sup> Thus correctly the editor of this inscription, C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 154f.

<sup>20</sup> A. Licordari, in *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio* (Tituli 5, Rome 1982) 38.

<sup>21</sup> *Tertius* as praenomen is rarely found outside N. Italy (see my *Die römischen Vornamen* [1987] 116–8; add, e.g., *AE* 1988, 654; 1991, 737; 1992, 767; 1994, 642; L. Mercado & G. Paci, *Stele romane in Piemonte* [1998] 57 no. 1; G. Cresci Marrone & E. Culasso Gastaldi, *Torino romana fra Orco e Stura* [1988] 38 no. 32), and N. Italy offers more than 20 instances of *Stadius* (ibid. 91; add. *AE* 1996, 780; 2001, 985; *Suppl. It.* 16 Bergomum 14; Cresci Marrone & Culasso Gastaldi, op. cit. 27 no. 17), more than any other region. – In the case of Τέρτιος Ἀνθέστιος (Lane IV no. 36) we are no doubt dealing with the combination cognomen + nomen (for the order, see above at n. 8), not with the combination praenomen + nomen.



tribe *Voltinia* of Terventum. A case could be made, then, for assigning the Numisii of Antioch to Terventum.

*Vettiarius* (SEG 31, 1192): this name is also attested in Smyrna (*I. Smyrna* 200 cf. W. Appel, *EA* 25 [2003] 59–61), but otherwise (considering the whole of the Roman Empire) apparently only in Aquileia (*CIL* V 1451 = *I. Aquileia* 1614) – and in some inscriptions from Iguvium in Umbria (*AE* 2001, 947–950). Perhaps, then, Iguvium was the *origo ultima* of the Vettiarii.<sup>22</sup>

Speaking of Iguvium, an origin from Umbria (rather than, say, from Etruria) may appear plausible in the case of some other nomina in Antioch. For instance *Vaternius*: the Vaternii are claimed for Etruria by Levick, op. cit., 64, but there seem to be no Vaternii in Etruria whereas *CIL* XI produces Vaternii in Pisaurum (6390) and Fanum (8095), and there are other Vaternii just north of Umbria in Aemilia in Bononia (*ILJug.* 2819).<sup>23</sup> Furthermore, two Vaternii attested in Rome (*CIL* VI 32518) and Africa (*CIL* VIII 11880) have the tribe *Stellatina* which is that of some towns in Umbria (and in Aemilia), but (one has to admit) also that of some other places.<sup>24</sup> Also in the case of *Cissonius*, discussed by Levick p. 61f., and attested in Antioch for very early soldiers but also later,<sup>25</sup> much seems to point in the direction of Umbria. In Italy, this name is found outside Rome in Trebiae (*CIL* XI 5001), Aesis (*CIL* XI 6205, *Cisonius*), Pisaurum (*AE* 1974, 317 = *Suppl. It.* I Pisaurum 9), Fanum (*CIL* XI 6253). In Fanum one also finds the form *Cisso* (fem. *Cissonia*; *CIL* XI 6229), this form of the name being also attested for an equestrian officer with the tribe *Stellatina* (*CIL* XVI 31, AD 85; for the tribe, see above). In Puteoli, one observes a Q. *Cissonius* with the tribe *Horatia* (*CIL* X 1757 = *ILS* 2057) which might indicate Spolegium. Otherwise, there is not much of use.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>22</sup> As for the Vettiarius in Aquileia, it is easier to assume that someone moved from Iguvium to Aquileia than vice versa.

<sup>23</sup> Note also Vaternii in Vicetia, *CIL* V 3118 and 3204 (the only Vaternii in *CIL* V).

<sup>24</sup> Cf. W. Kubitschek, *Imperium Romanum tributim descriptum* (1889) 272 (in the case of Aemilia, add Forum Popili, cf. A. Donati, *Aemilia tributim descripta* [1967] 51–3, a work to be consulted, p. 86–8, also on Forum Livi, furnished by Kubitschek with a questionmark).

<sup>25</sup> Cf. Levick (above n. 2) 61 with nn. 6–8. Add *AS* 17 (1967) 116 no. 42. For reeditions of *CIL* III 6826 and 6825, cf. Christol & Drew-Bear (above n. 1) 307–9 no. 1 and 318–21 no. 6.

<sup>26</sup> The other Cissonii in Puteoli (*CIL* X 2516) have the same praenomen Q. as the man mentioned above and may well be his freedmen. There is also the wife of a soldier of the Legion II Parthica at Alba (*AE* 1975, 163) and a certain Cissonius in Pompeii, the recipient of many salutations (P. Castrén, *Ordo populusque Pompeianus* [1975] 154 no. 117; *Atti Acc. Pontaniana* 39 [1990] 296 no. 94), but not otherwise attested in the city. From the rest of

Another rare nomen attested in Antioch is *Salinus* (Σαλίνα Σατουρνίν[α]).<sup>27</sup> As far as I know, there exists no other instance of this spelling, but we must be dealing with a variant of *Salenus*, a nomen with an ending pointing certainly not to Etruria but to somewhere between northern Samnium and Umbria, an area where, in fact, practically all the instances of *Salenus* have been found (*AE* 2002, 397, b, col. iv, Trebula Mutuesca; *CIL* IX 5843, Auximum; *CIL* XI 6281 and 6350, a woman attested both in Fanum and in Pisaurum).

One also wonders about *Utilius*, attested as the cognomen of a Sentia Utilia (Lane I no. 222; cf. n. 16). Again, there is nothing pointing to Etruria; instead, this is another name attested in Fanum (*CIL* VI 32526, ii, 34, an *urbanicianus* in AD 197) and not too far from Fanum in Ariminum (*CIL* XI 528). On the other hand, there are also some occurrences of this name in Latium, namely in Ulubrae (*CIL* X 6491; 6502) and in an earlyish text from nearby Cora (*CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1510 = X 6514).<sup>28</sup> And speaking of Latium, possibly one should look for the origin of the Dottii there, rather than somewhere else: this nomen is attested only in Antioch<sup>29</sup> and once in Ostia (*CIL* XIV 4594; also a Cn.). But if one extends the search to include the form *Dotius* (surely just a variant), one finds, in addition to a brick stamp from Utica (*CIL* VIII 22632, 57; the interpretation is perhaps not altogether certain), two Dotii in a inscription from Rocca d'Arce near Arpinum (*CIL* X 5673). At this point, it could also be noted that the nomen *Derecius* is found only in Antioch (Lane IV no. 124 = *SEG* 31, 1246) and in Pompeii.<sup>30</sup>

Thus the bottom line seems to be that, if there is a chance of suggesting an origin in Italy for a certain name attested in Antioch, places in the area between Umbria and Latium, rather than in Etruria, would be the result. It could be noted here that the praenomen *Salvius* of Sal. Vinnicius Q. f. (*TAPhA* 57

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Italy, there are *AE* 1997, 637 = *Suppl. It.* 15 Ateste 75 (*Cisonius*) and *CIL* V 5869 = *ILS* 6730 (Mediolanum; by the way, the tribe *Claud(ia)* of a *Cisoni(u)s* attested in Rome, *CIL* VI 14836, may also point to N. Italy).

<sup>27</sup> J. R. S. Sterrett, *An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor* (1888) 158 no. 144.

<sup>28</sup> With Cora, the list of the attested Utilii has more or less reached its end, for, in addition to the Utilii mentioned above, there are only a few in Rome (*Epigraphica* 21 [1959] 106; *AE* 2001, 414) and one in Germany (*CIL* XIII 4261, Treviri).

<sup>29</sup> A new Dottia in *Nouvelles inscriptions* no. 71. Otherwise, in addition to Cn. Dottius Plancianus, an eminent figure in Antioch, the name is found in Lane I no. 166 (also Cn.) and *JRS* 3 (1913) 282, no. 10.

<sup>30</sup> *Un impegno per Pompeii* (1983) 42/EN.

[1926] 236 no. 73) also very clearly points to somewhere in the Sabellic country (Paeligni, etc.) or in Umbria.<sup>31</sup> However, it is only in a few cases where one can speculate, with some plausibility, about the origin of a certain nomen. Instead, let us have a look at the nomina attested in Antioch from the point of view of their distribution in general, and (in those cases where this is relevant) in Asia Minor and the Greek East in particular, as this approach can be useful in illustrating the names of Antioch. Now, looking at the material as a whole, at the same time constantly keeping an eye on the world outside Antioch, one can divide the nomina there into the following groups:

A. Nomina more or less common everywhere, already attested on Delos:<sup>32</sup> *Allius* (*AE* 1914, 133), *Annius* (Lane IV no. 44), *Antonius*, *Arellius*,<sup>33</sup> *Arrius* (*TAPhA* 57 [1926] 237 no. 75), *Aufidius* (*SEG* 6, 552), *Caecilius*, *Calpurnius*, *Calvius* (*AS* 17 [1967] 115 no. 37), *Carvilius* (Lane IV no. 5), *Cornelius*, *Crepereius*, *Egnatius* (*JRS* 2 [1912] 103 no. 39), *Fulvius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Furius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Hostilius* (Lane I no. 189), *Licinius* (Lane I no. 261), *Lollius*, *Lucretius*,<sup>34</sup> *Marcus*, *Memmius*,<sup>35</sup> *Naevius*,<sup>36</sup> *Nonius* (*CIL* III 6856), *Novius*, *Oppius* (cf. above at n. 6; also in *JRS* 14 [1924] 188 no. 8), *Petilius* (*CIL* III 303 = *IGR* III 307), *Plotius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Pomponius*, *Quintius*,<sup>37</sup> *Servilius*, *Umbricius* (cf. above at n. 15), *Verginius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Veturius*, *Vibius* (with *Vivius*), *Visellius*.<sup>38</sup> There is also a nomen which seems to be attested only on Delos and in Antioch, namely *Ammius* (*AE* 2001, 1798, Delos; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 82).

<sup>31</sup> Cf. my *Die römischen Vornamen* (1987) 88f.

<sup>32</sup> In the case of Delos, I have used the list of nomina in C. Müller & C. Hasenohr (eds.), *Les Italiens dans le monde grec* (*BCH* Suppl. 41, 2002). Obviously, I am not saying the Allii or Arellii, etc. in Antioch must have something to do with Delos; the fact that these names are attested on Delos only gives an indication of the diffusion of these names in the East during the Republic. The same goes for names not attested on Delos, but registered by Hatzfeld (below, 'B'). – In the following lists, I normally give references only for those nomina which are attested only once or twice.

<sup>33</sup> *SEG* VI 564; *JRS* 14 (1924) 199 no. 31.

<sup>34</sup> Three instances in *Studies in the History* (below n. 55) 319ff. no. 2 (with the cognomina *Lucius*, *Quintus* and *Titus*, cf. above n. 7).

<sup>35</sup> *Wolfe Expedition* (below n. 52) 219 no. 353; *JRS* 14 (1924) 188 no. 8.

<sup>36</sup> Lane I no. 261; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 78.

<sup>37</sup> *AE* 2002, 1461; probably also *Nouvelles inscriptions* 161, and perhaps also in *SEG* 6, 573 and *Studies in the History* (below n. 55) 332 no. 9.

<sup>38</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 279. Cf. *Arctos* 35 (2001) 173f.

B. Nomina more or less common everywhere, not attested on Delos but registered (as the names of early Roman *negotiatores*, etc., in the East) in J. Hatzfeld, *Les trafiquants italiens dans l'Orient Hellénique* (1919): *Appuleius*, *Aquillius* (*SEG* 6, 551), *Attius*, *Baebius*, *Coelius*,<sup>39</sup> *Curtius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Gavius* (Lane IV no. 83), *Hortensius*, *Iunius* (*AE* 1960, 35), *Livius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Lutatius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Magius* (Lane I no. 172; *AE* 1967, 512), *Malius* / *Manlius*, *Marius*, *Rupilius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Sempronius* (Lane I no. 253), *Septimius*,<sup>40</sup> *Terentius*, *Trebonius* (cf. above at n. 17), *Valerius*, *Vettius*.

C. Nomina more or less common everywhere but not appearing in Hatzfeld:<sup>41</sup> *Antistius*, *Caesius*, *Cominius* (Lane IV no. 64), *Domitius* (*SEG* 6, 588), *Gellius*,<sup>42</sup> *Geminus* (Lane IV no. 148), *Mettius* (*JRS* 2 [1912] 91 no. 15), *Mucius* (*TAPhA* 57 [1926] 237 no. 74), *Numisius* (cf. above at n. 21f.), *Papius* (Lane I no. 168), *Pompeius* (see n. 15), *Pontius* (*CIL* III 6861), *Publicius* (cf. above at n. 13), *Sentius*, *Sergius*,<sup>43</sup> *Titius*, *Vipsanius* (cf. above n. 15). To this category, one might add *Sestul(l)ius*, a nomen not common in general, but remarkably common in Asia Minor (also written as Συστούλιος, etc.).<sup>44</sup>

D. Imperial nomina: *Iulius*, *Claudius*, *Flavius*, *Ulpus*, *Aelius*. What is notable is that one finds all these nomina (except *Aelius*) also combined with non-imperial praenomina; one thus finds not only C. and Ti. Iulii but also L., M.

<sup>39</sup> *CIL* III 6827 cf. *AE* 1998, 1386 (but this man, a soldier, has the tribe *Ani.*; cf. Christol & Drew-Bear [above n. 1] 309–11).

<sup>40</sup> The Septimii in Antioch start early (*CIL* III 6845; *TAPhA* 57 [1926] 236 no. 73; praenomina attested in these inscriptions: C. M. Q.) and even the later ones (there are some new ones in *Nouvelles inscriptions*, nos. 11, 94, 115 [?]) should perhaps be connected with the early ones rather than with the emperor.

<sup>41</sup> But some of the names in this group are in fact attested fairly early in the East, e.g., *Sergius* (cf. S. Follet, in *Les italiens* [above n. 32] 83) and *Titius* (Chr. Müller, *ibid.* 92).

<sup>42</sup> For the inscriptions of L. Gellius Maximus from Antioch, Caracalla's personal physician, see now M. Christol & T. Drew-Bear, in S. Golvin (ed.), *The Greco-Roman East* (*YCS*, vol. xxxi, 2004) 92–118. His son became a senator (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> G 130). *Gellius* is now also attested in the nomenclature of T. Caesennius Septimius Gellius Flavonianus Lollius (*Nouvelles inscriptions* 11).

<sup>43</sup> On the Sergii of Antioch, see now M. Christol & T. Drew-Bear, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 177–191 (firm, p. 186, on the Sergii being from, not just connected with, Antioch, and identifying at least four generations of Sergii during the first century, p. 184). – There is another Sergius (not of any social status) in *Nouvelles inscriptions* 19.

<sup>44</sup> Antioch: Lane IV no. 31 = *SEG* 31, 1163. For this nomen, see S. Mitchell, *AS* 29 (1979) 13–22.

and Sex. Iulii.<sup>45</sup> In addition to Ti. Claudii, there are also P., M. and T. Claudii;<sup>46</sup> added to the usual T. Flavii there are also C. and L. Flavii;<sup>47</sup> and among the Ulprii, there is also the augur (etc.) C. Ulprius Baebianus.<sup>48</sup> One would like to know how to explain this; in the case of the Iulii, the Claudii and the Flavii one must, of course, take into account that there were already Republican consuls using these nomina, so that that people with these names in the provinces may not necessarily have anything to do with the Julio-Claudian or Flavian emperors. On the other hand, at least in the earliest imperial period, new citizens could apparently take the emperor's nomen without taking his praenomen.<sup>49</sup> The earliest known L. Flavius leaves the impression of being not a descendant of (say) Italian settlers but a new citizen, as he is called *L. Flavius Paulus Ser(gia)* in the inscription in which his son calls himself *L. Flavius L. f. Ser. Longus* (CIL III 6839 = ILS 7200). Possibly, then, there were Flavian new citizens who preferred to take some praenomen other than *Titus*. As for C. Ulprius Baebianus, the only thing that can be said with some confidence is that C. Ulprii are extremely rare.<sup>50</sup>

Let us now move on to the less common names which are of more interest from the point of view of determining the onomastic profile (if I am allowed to use this expression) of Antioch. I shall begin with the rarest names, i.e., names attested only in Antioch, and go on to names also attested somewhere in the vicinity, etc. In any case, the rest of the nomina in Antioch can be divided into the following groups:

E. Names attested, in the whole of the Roman Empire, only in Antioch: *Allaeus*,<sup>51</sup> *Carbo* (AE 1998, 1386), *Mannaeus* (AE 1998, 1389), *Munetius*,<sup>52</sup>

<sup>45</sup> L.: SEG VI 572 (cf. also L. Iulius L. f. Gal. Turrus, JRS 2 [1912] 103 no. 38; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 190, although this man's tribe is not the local one); M.: Lane I no. 209; Sex.: CIL III 14358, 20.

<sup>46</sup> P.: Lane I no. 293; M.: Lane I no. 256f.; T.: Lane I no. 290 (but possibly this stands for *Tiberius*).

<sup>47</sup> C. Flavii: Lane I no. 254; C. Flavius Baebianus (an equestrian of about Severan date appearing in many inscriptions, Lane I no. 168ff., etc.). L.: L. Flavius Paulus and his son L. Flavius L. f. Ser. Longus and his grandson L. Flavius L. f. Ser. Crispinus (ILS 7200–7200a, etc.).

<sup>48</sup> Lane I no. 164ff.; IV 81; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 12, 169 (?).

<sup>49</sup> Cf. my *Die römischen Vornamen* (1987) 247f.

<sup>50</sup> See M. Väisänen, *Su una gens romana: gli Ulprii* (Helsinki 1979) 96 (add SEG 31, 1008, Saittai, AD 150/151).

<sup>51</sup> Lane IV no. 102 = SEG 31, 1227. Note, however, that a nomen 'Αλλα[---]ς seems to be

*Netrius* (?) (Lane I no. 234), *Pepius* (*AE* 1926, 76, an *aed(ilis)*), *Salgurius* (*AE* 2002, 1459),<sup>53</sup> *Satranius* (Lane IV no. 5), *Ultonius* (?) (Lane I no. 216),<sup>54</sup> *Vacarnius* (Lane I no. 235), *Vesseius* (?).<sup>55</sup>

F. Names attested in the East, that is outside Italy and the western provinces, only in Antioch: *Caesidius* (*JHS* 32 [1912] 131 no. 21), *Campusius* (*CIL* III 6824 = *ILS* 2237 cf. *AE* 1998, 1386), *Ceius* (*AE* 1998, 1387), *Cipius*,<sup>56</sup> *Cissonius* (cf. above at n. 25), *Derecius* (cf. above at n. 30), *Dottius* (cf. above at n. 29), *Gargilius*,<sup>57</sup> *Mantius* (*AS* 17 [1967] 115 no. 37), *Passennius* (Lane IV no. 4), *Siri(us)* (?) (*Nouvelles inscriptions* 89), *Sti[---]* (*Nouvelles inscriptions* 179), *Tillius* (Lane I no. 248),<sup>58</sup> *Utilius* (cf. above at n. 28), *Vehilius*,<sup>59</sup> *Vinnicius* (*TAPH A* 57 [1926] 236 no. 73).

G. Names attested in the East only in Antioch and in one other city:<sup>60</sup>

attested in an earlyish inscription from Chalcis (*IG* XII 9, 916 line 36). *IG* reads Ἀλλά[ριος], but *Allarius* does not seem to be attested (though cf. perhaps *Hispania Epigraphica* 1, 655 from Caesaraugusta).

<sup>52</sup> Attested a few times in Antioch: *IGR* III 306; J. R. S. Sterrett, *The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor* (1888) 219 no. 353; Lane I no. 288 (cf. p. 168; cf. *Nouvelles inscriptions* 78); Lane IV no. 113 = *SEG* 31, 1235. Some assume that this is the same name as *Munatius*, but the suffix *-etius* is not identical with *-atius*. The only parallel one could adduce might be *Monetius*, a nomen attested in Rome (*CIL* VI 9953; 22953) and, interestingly, in Athens in the later second century AD (S. G. Byrne, *Roman Citizens of Athens* [2003] 368f. no. 1–4).

<sup>53</sup> The second nomen of T. Fla. Serg(ia) Salgurius Maximianus. This name is correctly identified as a nomen by the original editor of the text, M.D. Campanile, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 217f.

<sup>54</sup> Γάιος Οὐλτόνιος Μάξιμος. The inscription was already published in *JHS* 31 (1911) 135 no. 38. Possibly this could be a rendering of something like *\*Voltonius* / *\*Vultonius*.

<sup>55</sup> This is a possible interpretation of the nomen of Οὐέσσμιος Μάξιμος in W.M. Ramsay, *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire* (1906) 319ff. no. 2, line 19; reading η instead of μ, one could arrive at the reading Οὐέσσηός (cf. *Vessius*, *Vessedius*, *Vessonius*, etc.).

<sup>56</sup> *Epigraphical Journey* (above n. 27) 151 no. 136; Lane I no. 247; IV no. 121.

<sup>57</sup> *Studies in the History* (above n. 55) 335 no. 14.

<sup>58</sup> The Republican Tillius attested in Delphi (Hatzfeld, *Trafiquants* [above at n. 39] 67 n. 1) belongs to another category.

<sup>59</sup> *JRS* 14 (1924) 199 no. 36; Lane IV no. 30; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 50 (?).

<sup>60</sup> One could add *Atticius*, if the cognomen of Vettiarius Atticianus (Lane IV no. 62) is derived from the nomen, and not (what is perhaps more likely) from the cognomen *Atticus*. The nomen *Atticius* is attested somewhere in the area between Archelais, Nazianzus and Tyana (W.M. Calder, in 'A Note on *A Classical Map of Asia Minor*', London 1958).

*Albucius* (also in Athens);<sup>61</sup> *Aufustus* (also in Thessalonica),<sup>62</sup> *Carrinas* (also in Athens),<sup>63</sup> *Catonius* (also in Pompeiopolis),<sup>64</sup> *Laetorius* (also in Tyana),<sup>65</sup> *Lartius* (also on Thasos),<sup>66</sup> *Lut(t)ius* (?) (also in Cassandreia),<sup>67</sup> *Nerutius* (also Pompeiopolis),<sup>68</sup> *Pollenius*,<sup>69</sup> *Verrius*,<sup>70</sup> *Vettiarius* (see above at n. 22).

H. Names attested in the East only in Antioch and iys environs, or at least with a heavy concentration in this area: *Ancharenius* (attested also in Iconium, Laodicea Combusta, Laranda, Lystra and Savatra; otherwise there are some attestations in western Asia Minor and, in the form *Acharienus*, in Macedonia);<sup>71</sup> *Anicius* (a name attested here and there in the East, but typical of Antioch),<sup>72</sup> *Aponius* (attested also in Iconium and Lystra; otherwise there is not

<sup>61</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 178 (*CIL* III 6829 = *ILS* 5070), 249, 250. Athens: Byrne (above n. 52) 49 no. 1–2.

<sup>62</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 215; Thessalonica: *IG* X 2, 1, 864.

<sup>63</sup> Antioch: *JRS* 2 (1912) 103 no. 38; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 190 (the same man). Athens: Byrne (above n. 52) 90–100 no. 1–6 (the praenomen always being C., as in Antioch).

<sup>64</sup> Antioch: *Studies in the History* (above no. 55) 319ff. no. 2, line 17; 337ff. no. 16, line 66 (both earlier third century). Pompeiopolis: C. Marek, *Stadt, Ära und Territorium in Pontus-Bithynia und Nord-Galatia* (Tübingen 1993) 143 no. 24.

<sup>65</sup> Antioch: *Studies in the History* (above no. 55) 335 no. 15, line 37. Tyana: *CIL* III 6775 = *ILS* 2148 = *I. Tyana* 54.

<sup>66</sup> Antioch: *AE* 1967, 510. Thasos: *IG* XII 8, 506.

<sup>67</sup> Antioch: Lane IV 150 (Κόιντος Λούτι(ο)ς); Cassandreia: *AE* 2002, 1292 (Λούτετος).

<sup>68</sup> Antioch: *CIL* III 6855; *AE* 2002, 1461 = *SEG* 52, 1391. Pompeiopolis: Marek (above n. 64) 135 no. 1, ii line 17. The fact that *Nerutius* is also found in Pompeiopolis is duly noted by the editor of *AE* 2002, 1461, V. Blondeau in *Antioche de Pisidie* p. 225 (the name is assigned to either Etruria or Umbria on p. 226).

<sup>69</sup> Antioch: *CIL* III 6858. Possibly one might consider identifying this nomen with Πολλείνιος attested in Thyatira (*TAM* V 2, 1004).

<sup>70</sup> *Verrius* seems to be attested only in Antioch (*JRS* 14 [1924] 199 no. 31) and in the area of Ephesus (Ephesus: see the index to *I. Ephesos*, p. 153; Darmara, 30 km E of Ephesus: *AM* 20 [1895] 242).

<sup>71</sup> Antioch: *JRS* 2 (1912) 102 no. 35; 14 (1924) 197 no. 28 (?). Iconium: *SEG* VI 431 = *I. Konya Museum* 61; Laodicea Combusta: *MAMA* I 141, Laranda: *ILS* 2252; *AE* 1999, 1230; Lystra: *MAMA* VIII 32; *JHS* 24 (1904) 116; Savatra: *JHS* 22 (1902) 144. Western Asia Minor: *Milet* VI 2, 515, 613; *I. Didyma* 269 (and 271, 403); *JÖAI* 8 (1905) 163 (Claros). Macedonia: *I. Beroea* 135 (cf. *BE* 2000, 451); *IG* X 2, 2, 9. There are also some instances in Cyrene.

<sup>72</sup> Cf. Levick (above n. 1) 117; C. Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, in *Antioche de Pisidie* 162f.

very much),<sup>73</sup> *Caesennius*,<sup>74</sup> *Caetranus* (attested also in Laodicea Combusta, Lystra and Attaleia),<sup>75</sup> *Caristanus* (a name typical of Antioch),<sup>76</sup> *Eveius* (attested only in Antioch and nearby Neapolis and in Rome),<sup>77</sup> *Pupilius*,<sup>78</sup> *Rubrius*,<sup>79</sup> *Tiberius*,<sup>80</sup> *Vaternius*.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>73</sup> Antioch: Lane IV no. 114 = *SEG* 31, 1236 (?); *ibid.* 133 = *SEG* 31, 1255; cf. *JRS* 2 (1912) 91 no. 15. Iconium: *MAMA* VIII 327; *JRS* 18 (1928) 187; *SEG* 34, 1401; Lystra: *MAMA* VIII 94 = *I. Lykaonien* 288. In other parts of the East, there are stray instances from Hierapolis Castabala, Acmonēia, Aezani, Athens, Patrai and Dyrachium.

<sup>74</sup> There are scattered occurrences of this nomen throughout the East, but at Antioch there are about ten Caesen(n)ii (the most recent being T. Caesennius Septimius Gellius Flavonianus Lollius in *Nouvelles inscriptions* 11). The praenomina one finds here are C., L., T.; this fact does not seem to indicate that the Caesennii in Antioch should necessarily be connected with governors of Galatia of the same name (L. Caesennius Paetus in 61–63 [B.E. Thomasson, *Laterculi praesidium* I (1984) 263 no. 4]; A. Caesennius Gallus in 80–82 [*ibid.* 265 no. 9], L. Caesennius Sospes in c. 113 [*ibid.* 256 no. 18]).

<sup>75</sup> Antioch: *Nouvelles inscriptions* 89. Laodicea: *AM* 13 (1888) 246 no. 38. Lystra: *CIL* III 6798. Attaleia: *SEG* 17, 576. There do not seem to be other attestations of this nomen in the East.

<sup>76</sup> See G.L. Cheesman, 'The family of Caristanii at Antioch in Pisidia', *JRS* 3 (1913) 253–66; on the correct nomenclature of C. Caristanus Fronto Caesianus Iullus cf. M. Christol, T. Drew-Bear & M. Taslialan, *Tyche* 16 (2001) 1–20. Outside Antioch, the nomen *Caristanus* seems to be attested only in Sidyma in Lycia (*TAM* II 176 and in Ancyra (Bosch, *Quellen* 94 no. 98). The Caristanii in Ephesus (R.A. Kearley, *Greeks and Roman in Imperial Asia* [IK 59, 2001] no. 16) should, in my view, be connected with those from Antioch.

<sup>77</sup> Antioch: *SEG* VI 588 (the same man in *Nouvelles inscriptions* 169); Lane I no. 271; IV no. 140 = *SEG* 31, 1261. Neapolis: *MAMA* VIII 352, 376 = *I. Sultan Dagi* 507, 605 (in the case of the latter text, note that the reading in *Wolfe Expedition* (above n. 52) 202 no. 331 is Ἡουή[ιουζ], not Ἡο[υήιουζ] as in *MAMA* (L. Jonnes in *I. Sultan Dagi* turns this into Ἡο[ύβιουζ]). Rome: *CIL* VI 33655 cf. H. Solin, *Arctos* 32 (1998) 255; *AE* 1984, 140. No further attestations are known to me.

<sup>78</sup> Attested in the East in Antioch (*Epigraphical Journey* [above n. 27] 133 no. 106), somewhere in Pisidia near Lake Burdur (W.M. Ramsay, *The cities and bishoprics of Phrygia* [1895] 338 no. 183) and at Lystra (*JHS* 24 [1904] 116 no. 160). Otherwise, there are attestations in Larisa in Thessalia (*AD* 11 [1927–28] 64f. no. 7) and in Amphipolis (Demitsas 888).

<sup>79</sup> Cf. above n. 14. There is an additional attestation only in Cyzicus (*CIG* 3664, line 3), and a Claudius Capito Rubrianus at Oenoanda in Lycia (M. Wörrle, *Stadt und Fest* [1988] 4ff. line 6).

<sup>80</sup> Attested in Antioch (*CIL* III 6828 = Mitchell & Waelkens [above n. 1] 316–8 no. 5), Isinda (*JHS* 8 [1887] 228 no. 8) and Lystra (*MAMA* VIII 59). Elsewhere, there are attestations only at Anazarbos (*I. Anazarbos* 163 – note that this man's wife is a Malia, which



I. Names attested a few times here and there in the East, with no concentration in Antioch and the area: *Agusius*,<sup>82</sup> *Appius*,<sup>83</sup> *Autronius*,<sup>84</sup> *Betitius* *Betutius*,<sup>85</sup> *Cordius*,<sup>86</sup> *Fannius*,<sup>87</sup> *Genucius*,<sup>88</sup> *Liburnius*,<sup>89</sup> *Murdius* / *Mordius*,<sup>90</sup> *Neratius*,<sup>91</sup> *Numerius*,<sup>92</sup> *Pescennius*,<sup>93</sup> *Staius*,<sup>94</sup> *Sullius* (?),<sup>95</sup> *Ven(n)ius*,<sup>96</sup> *Vir(r)ius*,<sup>97</sup> *Voconius*,<sup>98</sup> *Volumnius*.<sup>99</sup>

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is another nomen found in Antioch) and (in the form *Tiberianus*) in Dion in Macedonia (*CIG* 1951; Oikonomos no. 17). By the way, as the man from Antioch is an early soldier (the attestation in Lystra also refers to a military man), it might be that this is not a genuine nomen at all, but a "Soldatename", a nomen invented by early soldiers at the time of their recruitment. But it is true that *Tiberius* also exists as a genuine nomen attested all around Italy (and not only in Etruria, as implied by Levick [n. 2] 62).

<sup>81</sup> Attested in Antioch (*SEG* 6, 574; 31, 1269 [Lane IV no. 148]) and in Misthia in Lykaonia (*IGR* 3, 275). For a possible attestation at Athens, see *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 4245.

<sup>82</sup> Antioch: *JRS* 3 (1913) 282 no. 9 (and *ibid.* 282 no. 10?). Otherwise: cf. *Arctos* 35 (2001) 145–7.

<sup>83</sup> Antioch: *Nouvelles inscriptions* 113. There are a number of attestations of this nomen from all around the East.

<sup>84</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 286 = *AS* 20 (1970) 43 no. 15. Elsewhere this nomen is attested at least in Ephesus, Philadelphia (*I. Manisa Museum* 48), Corinth, and in a few places in Macedonia.

<sup>85</sup> Antioch: *Nouvelles inscriptions* 28; perhaps also Lane I no. 203. There are also attestations at least in Rhodes (*IG* XII 1, 645) and Patrae (*I. Patras* 89).

<sup>86</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 167; possibly also *JRS* 3 (1913) 282 no. 10. Other attestations of this nomen in the East, e.g., in Appia and Prymnessus in Phrygia (*MAMA* X 43; *CIG* 3878b), at Clazomenae (*I. Erythrai und Klazomenai* 529), Magnesia on the Maeander (*I. Magnesia* 178f.) and Ephesus (*I. Ephesos* 2240A).

<sup>87</sup> Antioch: Lane IV no. 108. Otherwise there are attestations, e.g., on Rhodes (*Archaeological Reports* for 2003–04 [2004] p. 74), Cos (*SEG* 50, 767 quater) and in Dion (Oikonomos no. 9).

<sup>88</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 177. There are attestations also, e.g., in Pessinus (*I. Pessinous* T71), Methymna on Lesbos (*IG* XII Suppl. 119), Perinthos (*I. Perinthos* 148f.) and Corinth (*Corinth* 8, 1, 14).

<sup>89</sup> Antioch: *AE* 1967, 511; *Nouvelles inscriptions* 177. Other places where this nomen is attested include Ancyra, Philippi and Edessa in Macedonia. Possibly also in *IG* V 2, 55 line 79 (Ζώστμιος Λιβυρνί?ου).

<sup>90</sup> Antioch: *SEG* VI 587 (Μόρ{ε}δοϋς); *TAPhA* 57 (1926) 237 no. 75f.; *Studies in the History* (above n. 55) 319ff. no. 2, line 17; perhaps also in *JRS* 3 (1913) 282 no. 10. Other attestations in Apamea in Phrygia (*MAMA* VI 147 no. 135) and in Smyrna (*I. Smyrna* 459; 697).

<sup>91</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 179. This nomen is fairly common in Hierapolis (cf. T. Ritti, in *Libitina e dintorni* [2004] 574f.), and there are attestations also in Ephesus, Hadrianoutherae and Citium on Cyprus (*GIBM* II p. 156 no. 398d).

To conclude, the collection of Roman nomina attested for the inhabitants of Pisidian Antioch represents pretty much the normal mix one would expect to find in an Eastern city with a background as a Roman colony. We thus find, in addition to the imperial nomina and to the more common nomina which one finds almost everywhere (*Annius*, *Caecilius*, etc.), instances of rare Roman nomina which illustrate the composition of the population of Antioch in an interesting way. It is quite normal to find nomina in an eastern colony which are not attested anywhere else – in Iconium, one finds the Ebureni and the Portorii (a new instance in *AE* 2003, 1330), and there is much of this also in Philippi (e.g., the Atiarii, the Fideii, the Libucii and the Mofii). However, I very much

<sup>92</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 248. This nomen is not particularly rare, and there are attestations all over the East from Corcyra to Cilicia, starting with an earlyish Μάαρκος Νεμέριος in Athens, *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2461, line 97. One observes some concentration in Pisidia and southern Galatia, for there are attestations also at Andeda, Colbasa and Lystra (*SEG* 19, 847; *ibid.* 824; *MAMA* VIII 14). Note also the name *Numerius* or *Numerianus* being used as a cognomen of sorts in Laertes and Syedra in Cilicia (S. Hagel – K. Tomaschitz, *Repertorium der westkilikischen Inschriften* [1998] Laertes 35a, Syedra 10; *ibid.* 32; *TAM* II 1165).

<sup>93</sup> Antioch: *CIL* III 6843 = *ILS* 7201. Also attested at least in Smyrna, Cyzicus and a few times in Macedonia.

<sup>94</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 168 and 170. This nomen is often attested on Delos, but otherwise it seems to be attested only in Nicaea (*Museum Iznik* 81) and perhaps in Appia in Phrygia (*MAMA* X 43).

<sup>95</sup> The nomen of *M. Syl[--]* in Lane IV no. 161 (Latin). This cannot be *Sulpicius*, for *Syl-* is clearly a rendering of Greek Συλ-, and *Sulpicius* is never transcribed \*Συλπίκιος but always Σουλπίκιος. On the other hand, *Sullius* is rendered as Σύλλιος, and this nomen is in fact attested at least in Nicomedia (*CIL* X 3553 – but this is a sailor and he is called *Suillius* in *ibid.* 3406), Tegea (*IG* V 2, 52) and Sparta (*IG* V 1, 600).

<sup>96</sup> Antioch: *CIL* III 6861; perhaps *AE* 1967, 505. Also attested in Ephesus (*I. Ephesos* 2219) and Larisa (*IG* IX 2, 832, earlyish).

<sup>97</sup> Antioch: Lane I no. 174 (Ουείρειος) and 177 (Ούιρριος; the praenomen is in both cases *M.*); *Epigraphical Journey* (above n. 27) 159 no. 145 (Ούιρία). Other attestations, e.g., in Olbasa, Corinth, Patrae and Philippi.

<sup>98</sup> Antioch: Lane 4, 61 (*A.*; the same praenomen is used by a Voconius in Ephesus, *I. Ephesos* 2890). There are several attestations of this nomen at both Dorylaeum and Ephesus, and an uncertain one from somewhere in W. Cilicia (*AE* 1998, 1411). Note also *AE* 1966, 398 (Dyrrachium) and the earlyish *trafiquant* registered by Hatzfeld p. 67 n. 1 in Delphi.

<sup>99</sup> Antioch: *AE* 1941, 142f. (an equestrian, *PME* V 130). There are also other attestations in the area near Dalisandus (*MAMA* VIII 188) and in Vasada (H. Swoboda & al., *Denkmäler aus Lykaonien* etc. [1935] 66). There are additional more or less scattered attestations all around the East.

doubt whether another Roman colony, even one with abundant epigraphical material, could offer more than ten nomina for which there are attestations in no other place in the whole of the Roman Empire, and, in addition to that, more than fifteen nomina for which there are no other attestations west of Italy (above, 'E' and 'F'). This seems to imply that many of the colonists came from rather obscure places in the Italian countryside. On the other hand, there are other names which show that Antioch was by no means an isolated place, but one which had various contacts – including the movement of population – with the surrounding larger area (i.e., Southern Galatia, Lycaonia, etc.), and also with Asia Minor in general. We thus find names which are attested not only in Antioch but also in places such as Laodicea Combusta, Lystra and Savatra (above, 'H'). It is good to observe in Antioch also the presence of persons representing *gentes* which are more widely attested in Asia, such *gentes* as the Sestullii and, on a minor scale, the Agusii (for which see n. 82) – not to speak of larger *gentes*, the members of which we find operating all around Asia Minor and the the East in general.

It is also of interest to have a look at those rare names which are attested only in Antioch and somewhere else in the East (above, 'G'). I am not quite sure what to do, e.g., with *Albucius* and *Carrinas*, names attested (as far as I know) in the East only in Athens and in Antioch. But in the case of extremely rare names such as *Vettiarius*, attested in Smyrna and Antioch, or *Nerutius*, attested in Pompeiopolis and Antioch, one can be quite sure that there is a connection of sorts. The fact that we find *Nerutius* in Pompeiopolis and Antioch and nowhere else is interesting because the same thing can also be said of *Catonius*. There must, then, have been at least some movement between the two cities; the direction of this movement must, however, remain unclear, but the same must, of course, be said of the exact significance of most observations regarding the diffusion of Roman nomina in Asia Minor.

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