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## **ROMAN NOMINA IN THE GREEK EAST**

### **Observations on some Recently Published Inscriptions**

OLLI SALOMIES

In the last few years, quite a few collections of Greek inscriptions have been published, all of them of great interest and merit. As many of these collections deal with areas such as Macedonia and Asia Minor, where in general (there are of course exceptions) the inscriptions of the Roman period tend to dominate, this material is of great interest also to the student and scholar focusing on Rome, and of course especially to those dealing with the Greek East in the Roman period. All the corpora also include previously unpublished material, which is no doubt their main attraction, but certainly one can say that also in the case of texts which were known earlier (but often only by having been published in not very accessible journals) it is more than useful to find them collected and edited in a satisfactory way; one thinks especially of inscriptions published some 60 or 50 years ago in the journal *Spomenik*, in which Serbian is used, and now published anew in a new volume of *Inscriptiones Graecae*.

Talking of the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, as I wish to pass in quick review some of the (from my point of view) more important new epigraphic editions, this series is no doubt where one must begin. It is with the utmost satisfaction that one observes the recent appearance of not only one but two new volumes of this series, namely vol. X 2, 2, of 1999, edited by F. Papazoglou, M. Milin and M. Ricl, and of vol. XII 6, 1, of 2000, edited by K. Hallof and covering Samos. There is a lot of Roman material in the latter volume (e.g. new inscriptions in honour of senators), but in the case of vol. X 2, 2, covering the western part of that part of Ancient Macedonia which is situated within the borders of the former Yugoslavia, there are very few inscriptions earlier than the Roman period.

To move on to the other series, there are also some recently published volumes of the series *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*. Vol.

54, of 1999 and published by S. Sahin, is the first part of a corpus covering Perge (the number of new and interesting texts is quite spectacular); the rest were published in 2000: vol. 55 I and II (by D. Berges & J. Nollé) is on Tyana, vol. 56 (by M. H. Sayar) on Anazarbus (only part I, but even here there are 657 texts, a very large number of them unpublished), vol. 57 (by G. R. Horsley & S. Mitchell) on 'Central Pisidia' (i.e., Cremna and other cities in the area), vol. 58 (by A. Lajtar) on Byzantion. In the area of modern Greece, two new corpora deal with the important city of Beroea and its territory, namely *Επιγραφές κάτω Μακεδονίας. Τεύχος α'. Επιγραφές Βέροιας* (1998) by L. Gounaropoulou and M. B. Hatzopoulos, and *Inscriptions du sanctuaire de la Mère des Dieux Autochtone de Leukopétra (Macédoine)* (Meletemata 28, 2000) by Ph. Petsas, M. B. Hatzopoulos, L. Gounaropoulou and P. Paschidis. To move from here back to the east, Perinthus is covered by M. H. Sayar, *Perinthus/Herakleia und Umgebung* (Österr. Ak. d. Wiss., Denkschriften 269, 1998; here there do not seem to be many previously unpublished inscriptions, and many of those published earlier seem to have been lost); many new texts from Miletus are included in P. Herrmann, *Inchriften aus Milet. Teil 2* (Milet VI:2, 1998); N. P. Milner, *An Epigraphical Survey in the Kibyra-Olbasa Region conducted by A. S. Hall* (Regional Epigraphic Catalogues of Asia Minor III, 1998) publishes material from the area indicated in the title; in another book adducing material collected by a deceased scholar, new inscriptions from western Cilicia were published by K. Tomaschitz, *Unpublizierte Inschriften Westkilikiens aus dem Nachlaß T. B. Mitfords* (Österr. Ak. d. Wiss., Denkschriften 264, 1998).<sup>1</sup> These corpora will normally be referred to in the following by the use of an "I." followed by a key word (e.g. *I. Beroia*). Note finally that there are also some recent archaeological publications with material of interest to the epigraphist.<sup>2</sup>

One sees, then, that there is a lot of action in the field of Greek epigraphy. In this paper, my aim (a quite modest aim) is to contribute to the

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<sup>1</sup> Note also St. Hagel – K. Tomaschitz, *Repertorium der Westkilikischen Inschriften* (Österr. Ak. d. Wiss., Denkschriften 265, 1998), mainly devoted to collecting texts previously published in more or less scattered publications.

<sup>2</sup> Note e.g. O.W. von Moock, *Die figürlichen Grabstelen Attikas in der Kaiserzeit* (Beiträge zur Erschließung hellenistischer und kaiserzeitlicher Skulptur und Architektur 19, 1998); M. Lagogianni-Georgakarakos, *Corpus signorum imperii Romani Griechenland III:1* (1998). *Die Grabdenkmäler mit Porträts aus Makedonien* (here, there are also unpublished inscriptions, e.g. no. 50 from Dion).

interpretation of the recently published texts by commenting upon some more or less interesting Roman names, especially nomina, appearing in some of these texts, obviously leaving out names and persons who have been dealt with by other scholars.<sup>3</sup> The fact that in most cases the editors of the inscriptions have nothing, or almost nothing, to say on these names may (I hope) be adduced as a justification for presenting these remarks in this paper. I shall begin with some general remarks, and then move on to the nomina taken into consideration here, these being presented in alphabetical order. In addition to material in the recent corpora, texts published in various journals have also been taken into consideration.

However, before I enter into details, I must point out that, when encountering people using Roman nomina in the east (who are, one is allowed to assume, normally Roman citizens), one is in fact dealing with two kinds of persons, on one hand with Romans who had come to the east from Italy or possibly from some other province and who had settled there, and, on the other hand, with eastern Greeks and other provincials who only became Romans (though normally they would not call themselves Romans) by receiving the Roman citizenship. These are the two principal groups. However, things are complicated by the fact that people of both groups normally produce both descendants and freedmen, which again produces some confusion, inasmuch as local-born freedmen of Italian settlers must be regarded as provincials, but have the same family name as the Italian immigrants. Also, with time the Italian families normally became Hellenized and at the end present only onomastic traces – that is, the nomen – of their forefathers' origin. The fact is, then, that although we are used to speaking of Roman families in the east, and of people belonging to these families, we are in fact speaking of various kinds of persons with varying ties to the original Italian settlers or to the people who originally started to use a Roman nomen as new citizens. However, there is not much one can do about this and in any case there is the fact that the nomina, whether used by the original settler or the new citizen or by their descendants, can be used for

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<sup>3</sup> I am here thinking mainly of M. Feridius P. f. in *I. Perge* 66, illustrated by C. P. Jones, *EA* 31 (1999) 8 ff. Note also that the frequency of the nomen *Rutilius* and the cognomen *Propinquus* (with derivatives) in Cremna has lead S. Mitchell (in: *XI Congresso Internazionale di Epigrafia Greca e Latina ... 1997. Atti* II 429) to propose, very plausibly, an origin from Cremna for the senator L. Rutilius Propinquus, consul in AD 120 (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> R 256).

various onomastic and historical observations and there seems to be no reason why this material should not be put into some kind of use. But let us now go on to look at the material.

Any larger group of inscriptions of the Roman period from the Greek east tends to produce instances of locals of varying background with nomina which have been derived from Roman officials.<sup>4</sup> In the new material, there are some interesting instances. In Cibyra, we find a certain Ἐπριος Ἀγαθεῖνος (*AE* 1997, 1473 f. and *SEG* XLVII 1810 f. from *EA* 28 [1997] 54 no. 1–2), who is clearly to be connected with T. Clodius Eprius Marcellus, legate of Lycia in the mid-fifties and proconsul of Asia in the early seventies.<sup>5</sup> In theory one could, of course, also think of connecting this Eprius with the only other Eprius attested in the East, a certain L. Eprius Tertullus of Philippi (*BCH* 57 [1933] 370 ff. no. 28, 5), but the presence of the senator in the East makes the first possibility seem much more plausible. Another instance of a provincial or one of his ancestors assuming the name of a governor is no doubt Cn. Arrius Apuleius Aurelianus, the owner of a φαμίλια μονομάχων, in Phrygian Hierapolis (*AE* 1998, 1363 from *MAL* 10, 4 [1998] 447 ff. no. 1). The combination *Cn. Arrius* is extremely rare,<sup>6</sup> but one finds it in a senatorial family which produced Cn. Arrius Antoninus cos. 69, Cn. Arrius Augur cos. 121, and Cn. Arrius Cornelius Proculus cos. 145.<sup>7</sup> As Arrius Antoninus is known to have held the proconsulate of Asia,<sup>8</sup> it seems plausible to assume that the family of the Arrius in Hierapolis had

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<sup>4</sup> Cf. on this phenomenon my paper on 'Römische Amtsträger und römisches Bürgerrecht in der Kaiserzeit. Die Aussagekraft der Onomastik (unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der kleinasiatischen Provinzen)' in W. Eck (ed.), *Prosopographie und Sozialgeschichte* (1993) 119–145.

<sup>5</sup> In this case, the connection between this man and the senator is duly pointed out by the editors in *EA*, T. Corsten, G. H. R. Horsley, and R. A. Kearsley. As this man is not exactly datable and as Cibyra, normally belonging to Asia, was for a while (from about the forties till about the end of the first century) assigned to the province of Lycia-Pamphylia (see D. Erkelenz, *EA* 30 [1998] 81 ff. and the summary, with additions, by B. Puech in *AE* 1998, 1374), one cannot say whether the man in Cibyra is to be connected with the activities of Eprius Marcellus (for *Eprius* being the main nomen see my *Adoptive & Polyonymous Nomenclature* [1992] 93) in Asia or in Lycia.

<sup>6</sup> See *Adoptive Nomenclature* (previous note) 98 n. 23.

<sup>7</sup> For the praenomen of Arrius Antoninus see G. Camodeca, *Cron. Erc.* 23 (1993) 115 ff. (*AE* 1993, 461)

<sup>8</sup> See B. Thomasson, *Laterculi praesidum* I (1984) 216 no. 69.

received its name from this senator (rather than from the consul of AD 145, who is also known to have governed an eastern province, although not Asia but Lycia-Pamphylia). – For further probable instances of new citizens taking over governors' names see below on Lusicii (at n. 56), Pedanii (at n. 71), Satrii (at n. 86), Vicrii (at n. 105).

In Anazarbus (in Cilicia) one is surprised to find the tomb, dated to AD 90, of a certain Ap. Annius Fuscus (*I. Anazarbos* 6, no comment being added). The combination *Ap. Annius* makes it quite certain that this man is somehow connected to the senatorial family of Ap. Annii from Iguvium, of which some members are attested in about this period.<sup>9</sup> As no offices are attested in the east for members of this family in this period, and as the nomenclature of the man in Anazarbus does not really suggest that he is a Cilician who had recently been equipped with Roman citizenship, it may be advisable to regard this man as an Italian connected with the senatorial family (e.g. by being the descendant of a freedman) who had moved to the east.

Of course there are also nomina which seem to be attested for the first time. To this category of names belong at least the nomina of Μάρκος Ὀπήνιος Ὀνήσιμος of Beroea (*I. Beroia* 112), of Γ. Πούμμιος Ἀγρίππας in Pelagonia (*IG X 2, 2, 232*),<sup>10</sup> and of Τ(ίτος) Σοτιολᾶνος in *I. Anazarbos* 115 (of AD 65).<sup>11</sup> These are fine names which can be added to the repertory of Roman nomina without hesitation; unfortunately, the same cannot perhaps be said of the nomen of another character attested in Anazarbus, Μάρκος Διουμίσι(ο)ς Πρόκλος (*I. Anazarbus* 447). Although it is true that

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<sup>9</sup> Ap. Annius Gallus, cos. c. 66–67; Ap. Annius Marsus (Flavian); Ap. Annius Trebonius Gallus, cos. 108 (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 653. 670. 692). On this family see Chr. Settapani, *Continuité gentilice et continuité familiale dans les familles sénatoriales romaines à l'époque impériale* (Oxford 2000) 472 f.

<sup>10</sup> There is no comment on the nomen by the editors. It may well be connected with *Pumidius* and *Pummidius* (the latter form being attested in *CIL IX 3547*). Cf. *Nummius* ≈ *Numidius* (a respectable nomen not to be connected with a country in Africa), and many other pairs of names of the type *Decius/Decidius*, *Orfius/Orfidius*.

<sup>11</sup> Though the man is attested without a cognomen, *Sotiolanus* is no doubt to be interpreted as a nomen; for its formation, cf. e.g. *Novius / Noviolanus*, *Pet(t)ius / Petiolanus* (*AE* 1985, 325 f.). As the nomina in *Sot-* seem to have a long *o* (at least this is known in the case of *Sotarius* and *Sotidius*; cf. *JÖAI* 15 (1912) 54 no. 27 for *Sotarius* and *SEG XXV 1352* for *Sotidius*), it seems advisable to assume that the *o* in Σοτ- is a rendering of short *u* and that this name is to be connected with *Sut(t)ius*.

one could perhaps adduce, as parallels, *Diuccius* and *Diurrius*,<sup>12</sup> the fact is that *Diumisius* does not quite make the impression of being an impeccable nomen, and before I see a photo of the text (there is no illustration in *I. Anazarbus*) I do not feel prepared to add it to the canon of Roman nomina.<sup>13</sup> As for the nomen Σεγοῦννος, attested in *I. Beroia* 280, see *Arctos* 34 (2000) 115–7.

In the recently published material, there are of course also new instances of the nomenclature of famous Romans being imitated.<sup>14</sup> At Anazarbus, one observes a new Statilius Taurus, this time equipped with the praenomen *Marcus* (*I. Anazarbos* 449), and in Heraclea Lyncestis there is a new politarch called Μάρτι(ος) Κλαύδ(ιος) Ποῦλχος (*IG X 2, 2, 73*, dated by the editors to the early second century). Note also a certain Plotina in Anazarbus, whose daughter is called Sabina (*I. Anazarbos* 626), these names suggesting a certain familiarity with the imperial families of the early second century.

To go on with a few general observations: as there are many inscriptions from Macedonia in the new material, it is clear that one will have to expect many nomina ending not in *-ius* but in *-ianus*, a phenomenon attested here and there in the Greek east, but with a concentration in Macedonia. I studied these nomina a long time ago (*Arctos* 18 [1984] 97–104), reaching the conclusion that at least in the eastern lands these nomina should be explained as being normal nomina in *-ius* which had been equipped with the ending *-ianus* for some reason, in many cases no doubt simply because of a misunderstanding or because the forms ending in *-ianus* somehow sounded better. That this is the correct interpretation of these nomina emerges very clearly from a series of inscriptions from Leukopetra from the year 211, in which the same man is called both Αὐρήλιος Ἀμυντιανός and Αὐρηλιανός Ἀμυντιανός (*I. Leukopetra* 57 ff.); similarly, in another series, from the

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<sup>12</sup> See H. Solin & O. Salomies, *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum* (1988; 1994<sup>2</sup>) ss. vv.

<sup>13</sup> There is also the fact that, without a photo which would settle the problem, one cannot help suspecting that the correct reading should in fact be Νομίσι(ος), the reading *ΔΙ* instead of *N* being due to the carelessness of the stonecutter.

<sup>14</sup> For this phenomenon see e.g. my *Die römischen Vornamen* (1987) 201 n. 133; A. Andermahr, *Totus in praediis. Senatorischer Grundbesitz in Italien in der frühen und hohen Kaiserzeit* (1998) 29 f.; H. Solin, in: G. Angeli Bertinelli & A. Donati (eds.), *Varia epigraphica. Atti del Colloquio Internazionale di Epigrafia* (Bertinoro 2000), 2001, 411–27; also Settapani, op. cit. (n. 9) 28 n. 6 (with some further references).



time of Gordian, we find a priest who normally figures as Ἰουλιανὸς Δημήτριος once called Ἰούλιος Δημήτριος (*I. Leukopetra* 87ff; *Iulius* in no. 95). But there are also cases in which only the form in *-ianus* is attested; thus one finds an Ἀραβιανὸς Μάρκος and a Γαλεριανὸς Εὐκτῆμων in Beroea (*I. Beroia* 55; 319), where the nomina *Arabius* and *Galerius* are so far unattested. Beroea also otherwise furnishes most of the new material, there now being also Scirtiani and Statiani.<sup>15</sup> On the other hand, northern Macedonia is not completely alien to this category of nomina, and there are in fact some new Aeliani in Styberra (*IG XII* 2, 2, 334).

Let us now move to observations regarding individual nomina attested in the new material.

*Agusius*. K. L. Zachos, *AD* 47 (1992), *Chron.* (1997) p. 292 (*AE* 1996, 1382; *SEG* XVII 827) publishes a new funerary inscription from Nikopolis, that of a certain Λούκειος (sic) Ἀγούσιος Λεωνᾶς. Now this is an interesting nomen for which there are some attestations in Italy<sup>16</sup> but which is mainly found in the eastern parts of the Roman empire. As the attestations start in the late Republic, a good guess might be that we are dealing with another family with commercial interests in the East, members of which started to move there during the Late Republic.<sup>17</sup> Let us have a look at the evidence. The earliest attested members seem to be two men appearing in the correspondence of Cicero, both of them in an eastern context. First there is T. Agusius, a man mentioned in *Cic. fam.* 13, 71; in this letter, he is said to have been Cicero's *comes* during his exile in the early fifties, and this should mean that Agusius was then residing in Thessalonica (or just possibly in Dyrrhachium, where Cicero spent the latter part of his exile); in this letter, of 46 BC, this man is recommended to P. Servilius Isauricus, who was proconsul of Asia at that time, this no doubt indicating the sphere of activities of T. Agusius in this period. So it seems we are dealing with a businessman who was either based in Thessalonica (or possibly in

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<sup>15</sup> *I. Leukopetra* 120; 82. For further new Aureliani see *ibid.* 42, 52. ('New' in the case of Beroea means not simply 'new' inscriptions, but also inscriptions which are not registered in A. B. Tataki, *Ancient Beroia. Prosopography and Society* (Meletemata vol. 8, 1988).

<sup>16</sup> *CIL* VI 2626 (Agussius [sic] Veratianus, an *evocatus* of the praetorian guard); *CIL* XIV 2804 (Gabii; Agusia T. f. Priscilla); *CIL* IX 5067 = *ILS* 5666 (Interamnia Praetuttiorum, L. Agusius Cn. f. L. n. Mussus).

<sup>17</sup> So one might think of adding this *gens* to the lists in J. Hatzfeld, *Les trafiquants italiens dans l'Orient hellénique* (1919).

Dyrrhachium) but also operating in Asia or with a man who in the meantime had moved his business from Thessalonica to somewhere in Asia. Another Agusius is mentioned in Cic. *Att.* 11, 23, 2 (dated to July 9, 47 BC), where *Agusius quidam* (thus clearly not identical with the *comes*) is said to have come, bringing some news, to Brundisium (where Cicero was at the time) from Rhodes. In *RE* I 909 no. 1 he is registered (by E. Klebs) as "ein Rhodier", but this seems a bit misleading, unless a Roman who had settled in Rhodes is meant. In any case, the impression one gets of the man is that of someone doing business in Rhodes or (more probably) in Asia (and using Rhodes as a place to stop over), and possibly also residing somewhere in this area. From the letter it appears that the man is on his way from Brundisium to Rome, but the schedule of a businessman settled in the East may well have included a visit now and then to the capital.

To go on, in the area of modern Greece, we now find L. Agusius Leonas attested in Nikopolis (cf. above), who must have had something to do with Οὐλπία Ἀγουσία, attested a bit later on the Ionian island of Cephallenia, not too far from Nicopolis (*IG* IX 1, 652 cf. *SEG* XXX 516). This is where the attestations from Greece and the Aegean end, for the remaining Agusii are scattered in the eastern provinces of Anatolia, the inscriptions from which they are known all making the impression of being fairly early (that is, not later than the first or the mid-second century). In Comana in Cappadocia, one observes a certain Μ(ἄρκος) Ἀγούσιος Οὐρβᾶνος (whose wife is a Socellia);<sup>18</sup> moving from Cappadocia to Cilicia, at a place the ancient name of which is uncertain (it being reconstructed e.g. as Kanygelleis, Kanytelides or Kanytelis<sup>19</sup>), there is Ἀγουσία Τερτία Μάρκου θυγάτηρ, the wife of a certain Τίτος Μαιτέννιος (*IGR* III 868 = Hagel – Tomaschitz [n. 1] 156 Kizilbag no. 6). At Olba-Diocaesarea (about 20 km to the west from the site mentioned above), one finds the tomb of the veteran Λούκιος Ἀγούσιος Μαρεῖνος (*MAMA* III 105 = Hagel – Tomaschitz 338, Olba-Diokaisareia no. 81).

It is of course not possible to write a family history of the eastern Agusii on the basis of this material; however, as the name is so extremely rare in Italy, it seems almost certain that all the above Agusii represent various manifestations of the presence, in the East, of members of the same

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<sup>18</sup> R. P. Harper, *AS* 18 (1968) 126 no. 6,06 (an inscription quoted from a publication of 1911).

<sup>19</sup> Thus in the *Barrington Atlas*.

family (the term being used in a broad sense), no doubt involved in some kind of business (whichever its exact nature), notable for its members being attested only in Greece and in more distant places in Cappadocia and Cilicia, not also in those areas of Asia Minor where one is more used to find Roman businessmen. The fact that three different praenomina are attested among members of the family suggests the observation which is confirmed by the existence of Agusii in Cicero, namely that we are dealing with a family representatives of which started to move to the eastern parts fairly early.<sup>20</sup>

*Allidius*. An Ἀλλιδία, married to a certain Πετρόνιος, is now attested at Anazarbus (*I. Anazarbos* 439). Now it is perhaps not altogether correct to call this person a member of the *gens* of the Allidii, as the name is here used not as a nomen but as a single personal name; however, these names usually presuppose the existence of the same name used as a nomen in the same area,<sup>21</sup> and the attestation of the name here may be used as a pretext of sorts for having a quick look at the rest of the attestations of this rare nomen<sup>22</sup> in the East. Unlike *Agusius*, this is a name belonging to the category of nomina which one finds on Delos; here, the praenomen is *Quintus*.<sup>23</sup> The next instance of this nomen seems to be an inscription from Thyatira which one may perhaps attribute to the first century AD, mentioning (so it seems) a Παυλὰς Ἀλλειδία, the wife of Πόπλιος Στατεΐλιος (*TAM V* 2, 1124). At about the same time, a L. Allidius is mentioned in an inscription from Amastris, but only as a centurion in an inscription of soldier, so that he may well never have been in or near Asia (*AE* 1993, 1429).<sup>24</sup> On the other hand, M. Ἀλλίδιος Βανα[---] in Thessalonica in the second century (*IG X* 2, 1, 251) is no doubt a resident. When one adds, moving a bit to the north from what one normally considers as constituting the "Greek east" of the the Roman empire, the existence in Tomoi in Moesia

<sup>20</sup> Cf. my observation on the praenomina of the Avii and Vellaei in Macedonia in A. D. Rizakis (ed.), *Roman Onomastics in the Greek East. Social and Political Aspects* (Meletemata 21, 1996) 115.

<sup>21</sup> Cf. A. Tataki, in op. cit. (n. 20) 106; O. Salomies, *ibid.* 113 with n. 6. Cf. also e.g. *Antistius*, *Pontius* and *Vettius*, all attested also as nomina in Macedonia, being used as single names in *I. Leukopetra* 52; *IG X* 2, 2, 20 and 181; and the attestations of *Atin(n)ius* in Anazarbus, below at n. 31.

<sup>22</sup> There are some instances in Italy and also in Gallia Narbonensis.

<sup>23</sup> J. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 (1912) 12 f. (the name is once spelled Ἀλλίδιος, once Ἀλεΐδιος; Q. Alidius Q. f. is probably identical with the patron of Antiochus Allidius).

<sup>24</sup> Cf. M. P. Speidel, in: *Festschrift H. Lieb* (1995) 123–7.

inferior of both Allidii using the praenomen *Gaius* and of Allidii with the praenomen *Quintus* (*ISM* II 302 and 196, respectively), and of course the new Allidia in Anazarbus, one is at the end of the list of eastern Allidii. It is hard to say how these people should be connected with each other, but no doubt there is a connection, as the name is so rare. The Allidii may thus serve as another example illustrating the variety of directions in which a family earlier based on Delos could spread after its decline.

*Aquinius*. In Miletus, there is an inscription mentioning, alongside a Λεύκιος Γερελλᾶνο[ς ---] (the nomen making one think of Ephesus), the mother (the name has disappeared) of a certain Ἀκύνιος (*I. Milet* 773). This seems to be the nomen *Aquinius* being used as a single name (for single names reflecting the existence of the same names being used as nomina cf. above on *Allidius*). Now as this is a very rare nomen any new attestation would be of some interest; but this inscription is interesting also because it illustrates another text from Asia, namely J. Keil – A. von Premerstein, *Bericht über eine zweite Reise in Lydien* (Öst. Ak. d. Wiss., Denkschr. 54:2, 1911) no. 278 from Blaundos. Here we find a couple, Φοῖβος and Ἀκυνέα Εὐτέλεια. Now it is true that the editors suggested that we have here a transcription of the nomen *Aquinius*, but one might have also thought of other possibilities, and the rendering of the ending with ε instead of the normal ι might have been thought of as disturbing. But the inscription from Miletus now confirms the suggestion of Keil and von Premerstein. Except for a soldier attested in Oescus, there are no other instances of this nomen anywhere east of Italy.<sup>25</sup>

*Aquius/Acuvius*. A new inscription from Ephesus, from about the time of Augustus, produces a man called Αὐλος Ἀκούιος Πολύβιος, the husband of Scaptia Macaria (D. Knibbe, in: Id. & H. Thür, *Via Ephesiaca* II. *Grabungen und Forschungen 1992 und 1993* [Öst. Arch. Inst., Berichte und Materialien 6, 1995] 14 f. = *SEG* XLV 1588). It seems that we are here dealing with locals (and not with immigrants) who had acquired Roman citizenship e.g. as freedmen. Now in the original publication and in *SEG*, the

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<sup>25</sup> Oescus: *ILBulg.* 13 (no doubt a soldier). Otherwise, this nomen is attested as follows: *RE* II 333 no. 1–2 and *TLL* II 379 (Republican Aquinii); *CIL* VI 12277; *CIL* X 5441 (in Aquinum); *CIL* IX 1677 (Beneventum); *CIL* XI 3164 (Falerii); P. Castrén, *Ordo populusque Pompeianus* (1975) 137 (Pompeii); *NSA* 1883, 177 (Larinum); in Spain: *HAE* 2354 (a); *AE* 1995, 938 = J. Gómez Pallarès, *Edición y comentario de las inscr. sobre mosaico de Hispania* (1997) 111. In the northern provinces: *CIL* XIII 1833. 4344. 6687, ii, 7; 27. *BRGK* 166.

nomen of the husband, taken to be a transcription of *Acuvius*, is accentuated as above. But one might also assume that this is a transcription of *Aquius*, in which case it should be accentuated as Ἄκουιος. In any case, as far as I can see, this is only the second attestation of *Acuvius* / *Aquius* in the east; the other is in another earlyish inscription, *IG IX 2, 845* from Larisa in Thessaly, where we find a Λεύκιος Ἀκούιος (or Ἄκουιος) Ἰλαρος.<sup>26</sup> So one sees another Italian *gens* involved in some way or another in the east slowly emerging from obscurity. But are we dealing with *Acuvii* or *Aquii*?<sup>27</sup> As the praenomen attested in Ephesus is *Aulus*, a rarish one, this might settle the question. However, it turns out that this is the first time when this praenomen is attested in combination with either *Acuvius* (including the variants *Acubius Acuius Aquvius*) or *Aquius*.<sup>28</sup> So the praenomen is not of any use for defining the exact nature of the name in question (at least until a new inscription mentioning either an A. *Acuvius* or an A. *Aquius* turns up). But as the name is written as ΑΚΟΥΙΟΣ (and not e.g. as Ἀκούουιος, Ἀκούβιος) in both cases when we have the Greek transcription, I am rather disposed to think of *Aquius* as the more probable original form of the name. On the other hand, there are numerous instances of Latin *uv* being transcribed with simply *ov* (e.g. Ἰουενάλι(ο)ς, Οὐίτρούιος), and the question cannot be regarded as having been settled.

*Asel(l)ius*. *I. Anazarbos* 455, dated (as practically all of the inscriptions from the city) by the editor to the first or the second century AD, is the funerary inscription of a certain Κόνιντος Ἀσέλιος Οὐίτλος (i.e. *Vitulus*). I shall not dwell at length on the nomen, as *Asel(l)ius* is not that rare in general; however, it may be of some use to point out here that this is, as far as I can see, the first, and so far the only, attestation of this nomen in

<sup>26</sup> Cf. B. Helly, in: M. Cébeillac Gervasoni (ed.), *Les "bourgeoisies" municipales italiennes aux IIe et Ier siècles* (1983) 368. – The accentuation Ἀκούιος is used in the index to the *IG* volume (by F. Hiller von Gärtringen).

<sup>27</sup> Clearly there is no connection between the two nomina. *Acuvius* can be compared with *Acuvilius* (*CIL VI 10564*) and names like *Acurius Acusius Acutius Acutilius*, whereas *Aquius* should be studied combined with *Aquilius Aquinius* etc.

<sup>28</sup> Here are the attestations of both nomina (the praenomina being mentioned when appearing in the inscriptions): *Acuvius* (*Acubius Acuius Aquvius*): *CIL VI*: 5 instances (C. 3148); *CIL X 812* (M.); *CIL IX 591*; *CIL XI 3805* (P.); *CIL III 8852*; *CIL VIII 3320* (L.). – *Aquius*: *Epigrafia della regione dei Marsi* 113; *NSA 1894*, 67 no. 40 (Tarentum, L.); *CIL XI 148* (Q.); *CIL XII 1782* (Q.); *AE 1966*, 252 (Lugdunum; Ti.).

the Greek east.<sup>29</sup> Furthermore, the praenomen is also of some interest. There are many praenomina attested for the Asel(l)ii whom one finds all around the Roman world,<sup>30</sup> namely A. C. L. M. N. Q., but *Quintus* is not very common. In fact, it is not found at all in Italy, and outside of Italy its use is limited to the city of Narbo (with a sufficient supply of Q. Asellii: *CIL* XII 4356. 4627. 5233) and to a couple of sites in Mauretania Caesariensis (*CIL* VIII 8985. 9801). It is thus striking to find this praenomen used in Anazarbus; it remains to be seen whether this can be used for establishing a link between the man in Anazarbus and Narbo.

*Atin(n)ius*. Among the many surprises offered by the corpus of inscriptions from Anazarbus is the number of persons using the name *Atin(n)ius*. It is of great interest to note that the name is used both as a nomen and as a single name (in one case as a cognomen), both uses in a way illustrating each other. As a nomen, the name is found in *I. Anazarbos* 123 (funerary stele, dated to AD 92, of a certain Ἀτίνιος Φρόντων) and in *ibid.* 639, the funerary inscription of Γάιος Ἀτίνιος Μοντανὸς Οὐαλεντιανός, set up by the man's wife Valentilla. In *ibid.* 497 (Μάρκος Οὐαλερία Ἀτινία τῆ θυγατρὶ), the name (not referred to in the index s. v. Ἀτίνιος) seems to be used as a cognomen (one wonders about the full nomenclature of the father). In the rest of the examples, the name is used as a single name: *ibid.* 294 (Ἀτίνις, husband of Ἰόλλα); 301 (a family consisting of the mother Ἰουλία and the children Μαρκία and Ἀτίνις); *ibid.* 399 (Ἀτίνιος Μέμορι τῷ υἱῷ τῷ καὶ Ἀτινίῳ). What one sees, then, is that, by the time of Domitian, the use of the nomen *Atin(n)ius* had established itself in Anazarbus. This makes one wonder about Atinii in the east in general. Now in the case of Atinii, one is not dealing with an extremely rare name, and so one does not have to assume that the Atinii one finds in the east are

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<sup>29</sup> Remembering that governors sometimes produce new citizens using their name, note that the senator Asellius Aemilianus (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 1211) had been legate of Thracia and Syria and proconsul of Asia.

<sup>30</sup> In addition to the main corpora (*CIL* VI. X. IX. XI. V. XII. III. VIII) note the following instances: Rome: *Mem. Am. Ac. Rome* 9 (1931) 93 no. 2; Rostowzeff, *Tessararum sylloge* 1137. Italy: P. Poccetti, in: *Miscellanea L. Gasperini* (2000) 762 (a Samnite in Bruttium); P. Castrén, *Ordo populusque Pompeianus* (1975) 138 (Pompeii); *AE* 1980, 337 (Lupiae). 1989, 281 (Mevania). 1991, 417 (Fregellae). 1996, 341 (Aquinum). 1997, 754 (Sardinia); *I. Aquileia* 1549. Spain: J. M. Abascal Palazón, *Los nombres personales en las inscripciones latinas de Hispania* (1994) 85. 86. Dacia: *IDR* III 4, 49 (?). Africa: *BACTH* 1902, 379 no. 11; *Uchi Maius* I (1997) 287 no. 4.

all manifestations of the existence of a single *gens* representatives of which had moved their activities to the east. On the contrary, on the basis of the material it appears that there may well have been several types of Atinii among those attested in the east. There is a Republican governor of Asia of this name who may have been the source of some Atinii; on the other hand, there are Atinii in the colony of Lystra, possibly descendants of early colonists. And an early Atinius in Thessaly points to the existence of early independent immigrants. This variety is reflected by the variety of praenomina attested for the Atinii. But let us now move on to the enumeration of the attestations. The earliest Atinius in the east may have been C. Atinius C. f. Labeo, who is now known to have been governor of Asia in 122/121 BC.<sup>31</sup> At about the time, the name is also attested for a Λεύκιος Ἀτίσιος Γα[ίου] in Larisa.<sup>32</sup> Moving from there to the east, and to a somewhat later period, one observes a [Τιβέ]ριος Ἀτίνιος [Ὀν]ήσιμος on Andros (*IG XII Suppl.* 285). In Ephesus, an A. Atinnius No(v)ember, the husband of Novellia Pyrallis, appears in *CIL III* 6087 = *I. Ephesos* 1636, an inscription which does not seem to be from the earliest imperial period. This seems to be all one can find in Greece and in western Asia. But if one moves on to the Roman colony of Lystra in south-western Lycaonia, there are Atinii in two inscriptions. In *MAMA VIII* 30,<sup>33</sup> one finds the couple Γάιος Ἀτίσιος Ἀβάσκαντος and Ἀτινία Ὑγεία, and another, bilingual, inscription produces Ἀτινία Κλεοπάτρα, the wife of Ὀπ(π)ιος Κόσμος (*CIL III* 14400d = *JHS* 24 (1904) 117 no. 164 = *IGR III* 1484). One observes that the praenomen attested here is *Gaius*, which also happens to be the only praenomen attested in Anazarbus, a fact possibly (but because of the frequency of the praenomen, not at all necessarily) of significance. In any case, to find further Anatolian Atinii one has to move on to Cilicia. Here the name is attested not only in Anazarbus, but also at Hamaxia in Rough Cilicia (Ἀτινία Κουαλεως θυγάτηρ in Hagel–Tomaschitz, op. cit. [n. 1] 112 Hamaxia 32). Furthermore, the Cilician material can no doubt be illustrated by the existence of an Atinia [---] attested in Seleucia Pieria in the nearby province of Syria (*IGLS* 1158).

<sup>31</sup> T. R. S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic III* (1986) 27 f.

<sup>32</sup> B. Helly, op. cit. (n. 26) p. 364.

<sup>33</sup> Also in G. Laminger-Pascher, *Die kaiserzeitlichen Inschriften Lykaoniens I* (1992) no. 201.

It is not a coherent story which emerges from the above material, but one sees that, in addition to stray attestations in various places, one is dealing with a *gens* with a striking emphasis on Cilicia, the Cilicians possibly being somehow in contact with people of the same name attested in the colony of Lystra. The material regarding the Atinii also illustrates the phenomenon of the use of Roman nomina also as single names by people no doubt not entitled to the use of a Roman nomen but interested in the use of the same names as the local Roman citizens. In fact, in the case of the name *Atinius* attestations such as that in Hamaxia and some of those in Anazarbus have made me think of the possibility that this could in fact be a name of local origin; but the instances in which it is used as a regular Roman nomen seem to rule out this possibility.

*Atrilius*. Miletus produces a new funerary inscription set up by Ἀτριλία Ρούφιλλα for her brother Ξέστος (sic) Ἀτρίλιος Ἰουλάδης Νάρκισος (sic) (*I. Milet* 514). We thus have a new attestation of an extremely rare nomen (no doubt in an etymological relationship to *Atrius*), this time combined with the praenomen *Sextus*. In the commentary, the reader is referred to an African inscription, already quoted by Schulze,<sup>34</sup> *CIL* VIII 4576, which is a votive inscription set up in Diana Veteranorum in Numidia by a certain L. Atrilius L. f. Felix. But there may be a third instance of the nomen, for A. Ferrua, *Note al Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* (1986) 133 quotes an unpublished inscription from the Via Latina near Rome, mentioning a M. Atrilius Sabinus. So we seem to have altogether three Atrilii, all with different praenomina. But there is a catch: I have no idea how this can be explained, but the inscription from Rome mentioned by Ferrua seems to be identical with an inscription now in Bordeaux, said to have been found at Saint-Médard-en-Jalles, a locality in the region of Bordeaux (Wuilleumier, *ILTG* 142, from *Gallia* 1955, 199 f.).<sup>35</sup> However, here the reading is *Matrilius*, as there is reportedly nothing between the *m* and the *a*. So possibly we shall have to content ourselves with only two Atrilii. On the other hand, the fact that *Matrilius* is completely unknown makes one think whether the reading of Ferrua might not be preferable. However, it is clear that before the inscription from Rome/Saint-Médard can be put into serious scholarly use, there are some serious questions to which answers are needed.

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<sup>34</sup> W. Schulze, *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen* (1904 and many later reprints) 269.

<sup>35</sup> The identity has been noticed by H. Solin.



*Babudius*. This is another nomen now found for the first time in the east, namely in the funerary inscription of a certain Λούκιος Βαβούδιος Βάσσοσ at Miletus (*I. Milet* 519). In the commentary it is said that the name is found in Umbria, and the fact is that it is indeed found in two inscriptions from Vettona, both mentioning persons of freedman status and manumitted by a L. Babudius (perhaps the same person in both cases), the praenomen thus being the same as in Miletus (*CIL* XI 5185; 5185). With not too much effort one can produce a further instance, namely the centurion Babudius Severus attested in Britain (*RIB* 256 from about the second century). In any case, I think one could conclude that we have here a *gens* from Vettona which in spite of its small size can produce members which in a nice way reflect the fortunes of a normal Italian family in the imperial age, there being, in addition to people who stayed in the home city, a soldier attested in a military province on one hand, and on the other a businessman (I think this is fairly probable) attested in a major centre in Asia.

*Blossius*. From the inscription from Heraclea Lyncestis, *IG* X 2, 2, 73 one learns that the honorific monument to which the inscription belongs was set up by the city at the proposal of a certain Γ. Μάρ(ιος) Βλοσσιανὸς Θράσων. In the commentary it is said that *Blossianus* is rare, which is of course true, although, the existence of Blossiani depending entirely on the availability of suitable Blossii, a word or two on the nomen *Blossius* might also have been of use. In any case, I think that the cognomen implies the presence of at least one Blossius in Heraclea or at least in the area (of could e.g. think that the father of this man had married a Blossia from Heraclea or from a neighbouring city), and what is interesting is that, as far as I can see, this is only the third attestation of the nomen, very clearly of Campanian origin, in the east. One of the instances is, moreover, not very interesting, as we seem to be dealing not with a resident but with a visitor in the case M. Blossius M. f. Ter., *mil. coh. Cypr(iae)*, buried in Sinope (*EA* 6 [1985] 99).<sup>36</sup> But Αὐ[λ]ος Βλόσσιος Αὔλου υἱὸς Ῥοῦφος νεώτερος on Cos (*I. Cos* ED150, Ca, lines 1–5; no doubt ca. Augustan) is a relevant person. Since one can probably deduce from νεώτερος that already this man's father resided on Cos, we thus have Blossii on Cos between the later Republic and the time of Augustus, and in Heraclea Lyncestis in the second century. I think that there is a good chance that the Blossii are somehow connected and

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<sup>36</sup> This inscription does not seem to have found its way to *AE* 1985 (in other cases registering inscriptions in *EA* vol. 6).

that we have here another instance of a family moving at some point from the Aegean area to Macedonia.<sup>37</sup> There is one more thing to be said, namely that the praenomen *Aulus* is also of some interest, as it is very rarely attested in combination with the nomen *Blossius*; in fact, although this is not an extremely rare nomen, I can find only one further instance, namely *CIL VI 34393* from Rome.

*Cercenius*. Altogether three persons using the name *Cercenius* are found in Anazarbus; as in the case of some other nomina (cf. above on *Atinius*) this name, too, is used both as a nomen and (in one case) as a single name: in *I. Anazarbos 314* we find a Κερκηνία Πῶλλα, in *ibid. 598* there is a Κερκηνία Ῥηγείνα; on the other hand, in *ibid. 604* a Κερκήνιος is the brother of a Μᾶρκος. (All the inscriptions are dated by the editor to the first or the second century AD.) In the third inscription, the cognomen of the brother, in general a banal one, is useful in this case, because it seems to establish the connection of these Cercenii with a Cercenius attested in the neighbouring Cilician city of Hierapolis Castabala, where we find a Μᾶρκος Κερκήνιος Τήρης (*OGI 753, I = IGR III 901*). In addition to this concentration of Cercenii in Cilicia, a stray Γ. Κερκήνιος, husband of Ἐλουία Παῶλλα, can be extracted from an inscription from a site described as being 7 hours SW of Dorylaeum in Phrygia (*AM 27 (1902) 271*). There must be a connection between this Cercenius and the Cilician namesakes, as these are the only attestations of the name in the whole of the Roman Empire outside Italy.<sup>38</sup> So we seem to have here reflections of another Italian *gens* moving to the east during (probably) the later Republic and concentrating (as e.g. the Agusii, cf. above) on the eastern rather than on the western parts of Asia Minor.

*Cincius*. The publication, in *I. Milet 572*, of the funerary inscription of a certain Μᾶρκος Κίνκιος Στράβων may provide an excuse for a quick enumeration of the Cincii (this is not a common nomen) attested in the eastern parts of the Roman Empire. (In all cases, the name is spelled Κίνκ-, not Κίγκ-.) First of all, the name is found, combined with the same praenomen *Marcus*, on Delos (*ID 2109*).<sup>39</sup> The rest of the attestations are from Athens on one hand, and (as in the case of the new inscription) from

<sup>37</sup> Cf. e.g. my paper quoted in n. 20 (e.g. p. 117 n. 28).

<sup>38</sup> All the Italian instances (found between Patavium in the north and Minturnae in the south) are enumerated by Schulze, *op. cit.* (n. 34) 172.

<sup>39</sup> Registered by J. Hatzfeld, *BCH 36 (1912) 26*.

the eastern coast of the Aegean. The Athenian instances are from the late first and from the second century.<sup>40</sup> On the other side of the Aegean, we have another M. Cincius, namely Μάρκος Κίνκιος Νιγρέϊνο[ς], στρατιώτης χώρτης ένδεκάτης όρβάνης, attested in Byzantium (or Selymbria?) and no doubt a local man (*IGR* I 779 and other publications = *I. Byzantion* p. 284 S. 31, an inscription datable because of its decoration to the Trajanic period).<sup>41</sup> A certain Κινκία ΚΑΙ(?) (unless we have a καί here, by mistake not being followed by another name) is known in a place called *Bulduk* a bit to the NE of Vetissus in western Galatia (*MAMA* VII 461). The survey of eastern Cincii is rounded off with the new man in Miletus and with Δησιδιήνη Κινκία (the wife of the procurator and philosopher Appius Alexander), who seems to have been of eastern, possibly Ephesian, origin (*I. Ephesos* 617; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> D 51).<sup>42</sup> In this case, then, we have a *gens* fairly well represented in the east but apparently only rarely leaving the area of the Aegean.

*Curvius*. This nomen appears in an inscription from Perge, inscribed on the plinth of a statue, where we find the brothers Κ. Κούρβιος Σανκτιανός Κῦπος καὶ Κ. Κούρβιος Καλπουρνιανός Σάνκτος (*I. Perge* 276). No commentary is added, although it might have been useful to note that the nomen is attested also in another (fragmentary) inscription from Perge mentioning a Κούρβ(ιος) Καλλίκαρπο[ς] (*EA* 11 [1988] 148 no. 93; not in *SEG* XXXVIII). Outside Perge, the name seems to be attested in the east only once, in the case of a certain Τίτος Κούρβιος Κήρινθος in Ephesus (*I. Ephesos* 1687, (7), a list of subscriptions of ca. Augustan date).<sup>43</sup> In addition to the fact that this is only the third document mentioning eastern Curvii, the new inscription is interesting also because the

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<sup>40</sup> In addition to *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 10615 mentioning a Κίνκιος Αἴσωπος and dated "s. II p.", there is the inscription of a certain Λούκιος Κίνκιος Ἑρμῶν from the Ceramicus, referred to (and dated to the later first century) by J. Stroszeck in a presentation of finds from the site in the German Archaeological Institute at Athens on Dec. 16, 1999.

<sup>41</sup> In *I. Byzantion*, the inscription is published among those from Selymbria, but in the introduction, the view that it is in fact from Byzantium (J. and L. Robert, *Bull. ép.* 1968, 342, in their turn quoting N. Firatli) is quoted with no sign of disapproval.

<sup>42</sup> This seems to be implied by the formulations of the inscription (see above) in her honour, set up by a priestess of Artemis and ἀρχιέρεια Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐφέσῳ to her εὐεργέτις. Her husband is also clearly an eastern man (cf. also *PIR*<sup>2</sup> A 954).

<sup>43</sup> But in Egypt one finds Κούρουτιος Ῥοῦφος, centurion of the legio XXII Deiotariana (*SEG* XXIX 1622 = *AE* 1980, 757).

two Curvii have the praenomen *Quintus* which on a closer look at the praenomina used by Curvii (otherwise A. C. Cn.<sup>44</sup> M. P. Sex. T.) turns out to be almost unparalleled; in fact, there seems to be only the patron of A. Curvius A. Q. I. Pape(...?) in a Republican inscription from Caere (*CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 2734). *Titus*, the praenomen of the man in Ephesus, is rare, too; the only other T. Curvius I am able to find is a man in Ulubrae in Latium (*CIL* X 6493).

*Dellius*. In the sanctuary at Leukopetra, a man called N. Δέλλιος Ἐπίγονος makes an offering in AD 171/2 (*I. Leukopetra* 7, an inscription previously unpublished). The man has an interesting nomenclature; his nomen, familiar to readers of Horace but otherwise rather rare,<sup>45</sup> was not attested in these parts before the publication of this inscription, but if one moves on to the other side of the Aegean, one finds a Δελλία Ἀντωνία and her husband Menophanes (who is thus not a citizen himself) setting up a statue of their daughter Ἀφία in the city in Mysia later known as Hadrianeia (*I. Hadrianoi und Hadrianeia* 141); the inscription because of the reference to the *boule* and the *demos* of the Abretteni seems to predate the Hadrianic foundation but is clearly of imperial date. In any case, I think that one could postulate a connection of sorts between these Dellii, the only two east of Italy. As for the possible origin of the *gens*, it is very good that the man is equipped with the praenomen *Numerius*. This was a popular Oscan praenomen of which one finds instances mainly in the parts of Italy once inhabited by Samnites, and finding a Numerius normally means that one is dealing with a man from somewhere in Samnium (especially in and around Beneventum) or Campania. Now studying the praenomina of the Italian Dellii one observes that, in addition to an inscription from Rome (*CIL* VI 16779), one can locate only one N. Dellius in Italy, namely the patron of a N. Dellius and a Dellia in Capua, a most suitable city (*CIL* X 4108). So as a result we not only see another Italian *gens* practising emigration to the east slowly emerging from obscurity but also that this family seems to be another representative of the Campanians, so well attested on the sector of emigration to the east.

*Fundilius*. Anazarbus, apparently a real repository of rare Roman

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<sup>44</sup> Cn. Curvius Bithus, *AE* 1979, 151 = 1988, 278 (Fabrateria Nova).

<sup>45</sup> For instances outside *CIL* and the *AE* note e.g. *NSA* 1953, 283 (Ostia); *I. Aquileia* 2793; *NSA* 1899, 45 = T. Schäfer, *Imperii insignia* (1989) 339 f. no. 59 (Venetia); *AE* 1998, 591 (Verona); *Boll. Mus. Civ. Padova* 7 (1904) 155 (Patavium).

nomina, is able to produce also a representative of the *gens* of the Fundilii, in the form of Φονδειλία Πρεισκίλλη who is mentioned in connection with a Πόπλιος [...] (*I. Anazarbos* 619), the name of the latter person following upon that of Fundilia. Now here we have a real surprise, for this is not only the first instance of this nomen in the east, but also almost the first instance of this nomen outside Italy, for except for one African inscription (*CIL* VIII 8956, mentioning a Q. Fundilius Saturninus) the nomen is found only in Italy, and almost exclusively in Central Italy.<sup>46</sup> If the Πόπλιος of the inscription is a Πόπλιος [Φονδείλιος] (as he is mentioned after Priscilla he may then have been a son rather than the husband), then one could add the observation that in Italy, P. Fundilii are attested only twice (P. Fundilius Ibycus, *CIL* XV 8232, a *signaculum*, and P. Fundilius Lupulus in brick stamps from N. Italy, see n. 46).

*Galerius*. Though the nomen *Galerius* has a familiar ring, it is in reality not very common.<sup>47</sup> Beroea now produces Γαλεριανός Εὐκτήμων (*I. Beroea* 319), who seems to be the first *Galerius* so far attested in Macedonia (for *Galerianus* representing *Galerius* cf. above at n. 15). There are some further attestations of the name in the east, in Athens and on Cos,<sup>48</sup> but (as far as I can see) this is all, the nomen thus being notable for (apparently) not appearing at all in inscriptions from mainland Asia Minor.<sup>49</sup>

*Hosidius*. This nomen, the attestations of which concentrate on

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<sup>46</sup> As the attestations are not very numerous, let me enumerate them here. Republican personalities: *RE* VII 294 no. 1 (praenomen: C.), 2 (from Varro, *Ling.* 1, 2, 11, L.; possibly thought of as another man from Reate, cf. the Fundilii from Reate, below). – Rome: *CIL* VI: 10 instances (C. M.); *CIL* XV 1166; H. Bloch, *The Roman Brick Stamps* etc. (1947/48 = 1967) 313 (A.); *CIL* XV 8232 (*signaculum*, P.). – Area of *CIL* XIV: *CIL* XIV 4199 f. 4273 (Fundilia C. f. Rufa and her freedman [*RE* Suppl. X 241 no. 3], *Nemus Dianae/Aricia*). – Area of *CIL* X: Pompeii: P. Castrén, *Ordo populusque Pompeianus* (1975) 170 (C.). *Rend. Linc.* 1971, 437 no. 23 (*Casinum*, L.); *Inedita* from Tarracina (M.) and Venafrum. – Area of *CIL* IX: *CIL* IX 4673, 4691 (Reate, T.); 5054 = *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1902 (*Interamnia Praetuttiorum*, D. – N.I.). Area of *CIL* XI: *AE* 1993, 695 (Veii). – Area of *CIL* V: *CIL* V 8110, 254 (brick stamps in *Opitergium* and *Patavium*, P.).

<sup>47</sup> See *Arctos* 32 (1998) 214, in Group 'B'.

<sup>48</sup> *IG* II/III<sup>2</sup> 2038, 7; 2059, 66 (M. Woloch, *Roman Citizenship and the Athenian Elite A.D. 96–161. Two Prosopographical Catalogues* (1989) 49 no. 1–2); cf. *ID* 2537. Cos: *IGR* IV 1045 (mid-first century). Note also *IOSPE* I<sup>2</sup> 236 from Olbia on the N. coast of the Black Sea.

<sup>49</sup> In the Latin inscription *CIL* III 7091 = *I. Pergamon* 637 (of somewhat uncertain interpretation) one seems to be dealing with the tribe, not with the (abbreviated) nomen.

Histonium on the E. coast of Central Italy, the home of the senatorial Hosidii Getae, is otherwise fairly rare, scattered attestations appearing here and there. Given the fact that Anazarbus has so many rare Roman nomina on offer it is perhaps not a huge surprise to find here a certain Ὀσιδία Κρισπίνα, the wife of Claudius Eutyclus (*I. Anazarbos* 227), but it is certainly notable that this seems to be only the third attestation of this nomen in the eastern lands. There is not much one can do about a fragmentary text from Mytilene in which one seems to recognize, among other names and (possibly) a reference to an embassy, Ὀσιδίωι Π[---] (*IG XII 2*, 66), but there is an interesting Hosidius in Aphrodisias, a splendid character indeed, although limiting his operations to the local level, namely Γάιος Ὀσίδιος Ἰουλιανός. The man, founder of an *agon* and honoured by at least two statues, seems to belong to the second century.<sup>50</sup> One wonders whether there could be a connection between the Hosidii in Mytilene and in Aphrodisias and the woman in Anazarbus, and, moreover, whether the use of the praenomen *Gaius* by the Hosidii Getae (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> H 217, attested as legionary legate in Britain in AD 43) could be introduced into an eventual discussion of the origin of C. Hosidius Iulianus' Roman citizenship.

*Laberius*. This is a fairly common nomen which is not really entitled to special attention; however, the appearance of two Aurelii Laberii, Τρεβών[ιος] Μέμων and his son Μέμων Τρεβωνία[νός], in an inscription from a site (the ancient name of which seems to be unknown) in Cilicia,<sup>51</sup> and the publication, not too long ago, of a funerary inscription from Hierapolis Castabala of a certain Λαβέριος Πομπηϊανός (*SEG XXXIX* 1513), makes one think of another inscription from Hierapolis, namely *CIL* III 12117 = *ILS* 1036 = *IGR* III 902, set up in the time of Trajan by Αὐλός Λαβέριος Καμερῖνος and his son of the same name (no doubt he also had the praenomen *Aulus*, although it is omitted in the inscription), centurion of the legion V Macedonica, in honour of the senator Q. Pompeius Falco, sometime legate of the same legion. In earlier years, there has been some discussion of the interpretation of the fact that this inscription was set up in Hierapolis, some thinking that Falco was a Cilician, some saying that it is the centurion and his father who were from Hierapolis. But it now seems

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<sup>50</sup> C. Roueché, *Performers and Partisans at Aphrodisias* (1993) 166 no. 51; *ibid.* 176 f. no. 55 (a) and (b).

<sup>51</sup> Tomaschitz, *Westkilikien* 12 ff. no. 5 = Hagel – Tomaschitz, *Repertorium* 347 Sarnıçbeleni 7 (cf. above n. 1 for these publications) = *AE* 1998, 1413.

that Falco's home was somewhere in Sicily,<sup>52</sup> and so it is good to see Cilician Laberii multiplying, as this renders the attribution of the centurion to Cilicia unproblematic und persuasive. So we have here a man of local standing setting up a monument to his former superior, the monument no doubt being meant not really to advertise the achievements of the senator (with no connections to Cilicia) but rather the social status of the dedicator and his family, who are thus making themselves recognized as people moving in senatorial circles. But there is one more thing to be said on the centurion and his father, namely that their praenomen, *Aulus*, is of some interest. Among the Laberii in Asia Minor and in Greece,<sup>53</sup> one cannot find another A. Laberius, and also among the western Laberii, there seem to be very few traces of Auli. In fact, the only A. Laberii I have been able to trace so far are a man in Rome and another in Thubursicu in Numidia.<sup>54</sup>

*Lardius*. I. Milet 628 is the inscription belonging to a ἡρώων of several people, these including a certain Λάρδιος Αἰμίλιος, his wife Ῥουτιλία Κιανίς and another Rutilius, Ῥουτίλιος Εὐπόριστος, who will have been a relative of Rutilia Cianis. Now *Lardius* is interesting as this is only the second attestation of this nomen in the Roman world; the only other *Lardius* known to me is a man attested in Rome, namely Sex. Lardius Eros Asiaticus, *mag(ister)*, *q(uaestor)*, *tribun(us)* (no doubt of a *collegium* of sorts) in *AE* 1928, 11.<sup>55</sup> One wonders whether *Asiaticus* could refer to connections to, or activities in, Asia.

*Luscius*. This is a very rare nomen, the attestations of which seem to concentrate on Latium and Central Italy. It comes as a little surprise to observe it in an inscription from Antandrus in the Troad, where a certain Λούσκιος Ταρσικός seems to be mentioned (*AE* 1996, 1434; *SEG* XLVI

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<sup>52</sup> See O. Salomies, *Adoptive and Polyonymous Nomenclature* (1992) 124 f.; W. Eck, *ZPE* 113 (1996) 109 ff.; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> P 602.

<sup>53</sup> For Laberii in Greece see e.g. J. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 (1912) 45 (Delos); Woloch, *op. cit.* (n. 48) 61 no. 1–5 (Athens); *IG* VII 2181 (Thespieae). 4152 (a man with both Corinthian and Thespian citizenship); *IG* XII 8, 387 (Thasos). Laberii in Asia Minor: four attestations in Ephesus (see the index, p. 120; *CIG* 3664, 64 (Cyzicus); *I. Priene* 114 (1st century BC); *I. Prusias ad Hypium* 98 (from Heraclea Pontica); *Studia Pontica* III (1910) 49 no. 35 (Neoclaudiopolis); *TAM* III 573 (Termessus); *SEG* XVII 614 (Attaleia, Pamphylia).

<sup>54</sup> *CIL* VI 20965: A. Laberius Agathopus; *ILAlg.* I 1723: A. Laberius A.l. Gratus.

<sup>55</sup> Visitors to the American Academy in Rome may inspect this inscription with ease, as it is now affixed on the western wall of the courtyard.

1559).<sup>56</sup> This seems to be the first time a Luscius is found residing in the eastern provinces.<sup>57</sup> However, this is not the first time a Luscius is attested as having spent shorter periods in the east, for the senator L. Luscius Ocrea (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> L 431) is known to have been both legate of Lycia-Pamphylia (in the time of Vespasian) and proconsul of Asia in c. 90.<sup>58</sup> I think there is a fair chance that the Luscius in Antandrus, who can easily be dated to a period later than Ocrea, is a product of Ocrea's Asian proconsulate.<sup>59</sup>

*Mussenus*. A votive inscription, now worn and partly fragmentary, was set up in Perge by a certain T. Μουσσῆν[....] Φλαου[...]. (there follow uncertain letters probably belonging to a cognomen; *I. Perge* 247). What we have here is no doubt a Greek transcription of the nomen *Mussenus*, that is, Μουσσῆνος. This is the first time this nomen is found outside Italy, and even in Italy the instances are extremely rare. Written *Mussenus*, the name is found once in Septempeda in Picenum (*CIL* IX 5612: C. Mussenus (mulieris) l. Aesopus); written with a single *s* the name appears in a Greek inscription from Rome, correctly interpreted by H. Solin,<sup>60</sup> where the name is written as Μουσένα Ἰρήνη (*ICVR* 15755). But names ending in *-enus*

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<sup>56</sup> From E. Schwertheim, in: *Die Troas. Neue Forschungen zu Neandria und Alexandria Troas II* (Asia Minor Studien 22, 1996) 109 f. no. 11. I think that we are dealing with three men altogether in the formula ἐπιψηφίσαντος Ἀγαθανγέλου τοῦ β' καὶ Ἀγαθανγέλου Καττιαναῦ, Λουσκίου Ταρσικοῦ καὶ ἱερέως etc., although one could in theory think of dealing with only two men, an Agathangelos son of A., and with Agathangelos Kattianos Louskios Tarsikos. But a name of this length is not really plausible in this context. Of course, one wonders about the missing τοῦ before Καττιανοῦ, and one would perhaps also like to have an additional καὶ before Λουσκίου. Note also the use of the singular ἐπιψηφίσαντος, this giving the impression of the other names coming as an afterthought.

<sup>57</sup> For provincial Luscii in Dalmatia see *ILJug.* 614 and in Risinium *ibid.* 634 and 1855A; the latter is a Greek inscription mentioning Λούκιος Λούσκιο[ς] Εὐκαρπος, ἀρχια[τρός] κλεινικός, the choice of language possibly pointing to eastern origin. Note that the man has the same praenomen as the senator with eastern offices to be mentioned shortly.

<sup>58</sup> B.E. Thomasson, *Laterculi praesidum* I (1984) 276 f. no. 7; 218 no. 77.

<sup>59</sup> For new citizens taking the nomina of provincial governors, this no doubt pointing to certain common interests, see my paper referred to in n. 4. Note that the appearance of a Luscius in Antandrus now moves Luscius Ocrea from column 'A' (governors not producing new citizens) to 'B' or 'C' on p. 130. (The same process should possibly be applied also to Eprius Marcellus, see above at n. 4.)

<sup>60</sup> H. Solin, *Analecta epigraphica* (1998) 389 f. (originally in *Arctos* 30 [1996] 243 f.).



normally have a parallel variant form ending in *-ienus* (cf. *Passenus/Passienus* etc.) and so we have to take into consideration also *Mussienus* and *Musienus*, names which are attested in *CIL* IX 146 (Brundisium: two M. Mussieni) and *CIL* V 5160 (Bergomum, a Musiena [---]), respectively. This is, as far as I can see, all. Note that the Mussenus in Perge has the praenomen *Titus* which is not attested among the Mu(s)s(i)eni in Italy; on the other hand, it is possible that the praenomen goes with *Flavius*, not with the man's first nomen.<sup>61</sup>

*Novius*. In Cibyra, a new inscription makes one acquainted with the architect Ὠλος Νόουιος Κλᾶρος, the husband of Licinnia Marcella (Milner, op. cit. [above at n. 1] 12 no. 17). As such, the two nomina are not especially interesting, as *Licinius* is extremely common in Asia Minor and *Novius* is also well represented in both Greece and Macedonia and in Asia Minor.<sup>62</sup> However, when one combines *Novius* with *Aulus*, things get a bit more interesting, and this combination seems to deserve a short annotation. Now, if one studies the Novii whom one finds in inscriptions from the western parts of the Roman empire, one observes that there seem to be very few traces of A. Novii, whether in Italy or in the provinces; in fact, I can locate only two A. Novii in Rome (*CIL* VI 37749; *NSA* 1914, 382<sup>63</sup>) and the *sevir Augustalis* A. Novius Phlegon(?) in an inscription, now lost, from Volaterrae (*CIL* XI 1747). On the other hand, inscriptions from Delos have a number of references to A. Novii, although they may all refer, in one way or another, to a certain Ἀύλος Νόουιος Λευκίου Ῥωμαῖος (*ID* 1687 [= *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 2232]. 1690/1691).<sup>64</sup> But in any case, I think that, because of the rare combination of praenomen and nomen one is allowed to assume that there is a connection between the A. Novii on Delos and the man in Cibyra, and so the new inscription from the latter city may be taken as another testimony for the movements from Delos by the Italians who once were settled there. Cibyra was a centre of some importance, where Italians are attested from the

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<sup>61</sup> Names such as that of T. Vibius Varus = T. Clodius Vibius Varus (*Adoptive Nomenclature* [n. 5] 99 f.) could then be adduced as a parallel.

<sup>62</sup> The name does not, however, appear in J. Hatzfeld, *Les trafiquants italiens dans l'Orient hellénique* (1919).

<sup>63</sup> The latter inscription, mentioning a certain [A.] Novius A.l. Philargyrus, appears also in the indices of *CIL* VI, equipped with the (non existent) number 39554.

<sup>64</sup> Freedmen of an A. Novius: *ID* 1755. 1764; [--- N]ούιος Αύλου (a son of A. Novius L. f.?) in *ID* 1765. On the Novii on Delos cf. also J. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 (1912) 55 f.

late Republican period onwards.<sup>65</sup> Possibly there were also Novii on Delos who moved to Egypt; certainly an Αὔλος Νόου[ιος] Φαῦστος is attested in Philae in AD 2 (*IGR I* 1305).

*Ocratius*. The appearance in Anazarbus of a family using the nomen *Ocratius* (*I. Anazarbos* 431: Μάρκῳ Ὀκρατίῳ καὶ Ὀκρατίῳ Σεκούνη τοῖς γονεῦσιν Μ. Ὀκράτιος Λονγεῖνος) is no doubt a good excuse for having a quick overview of this *gens* as attested in the east.<sup>66</sup> Here, the name is attested once in Macedonia,<sup>67</sup> once in Athens, three times in Phrygia, and now also in Anazarbus. In Macedonia, the name is attested only indirectly in the cognomen of a certain Π. Φάριος(?)<sup>68</sup> Ὀκρατιανός (*I. Beroia* 142, apparently an earlyish text<sup>69</sup>), though of course this is enough to show that there were Ocratii in Beroea or at least in the area. In Athens, we find Ὀκρ(άτιος) Κρήσκης (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup>* 1817, 22, Severan). On the other side of the Aegean, there are Ocratii scattered within a smallish area in SW Phrygia between Blaundos and Laodicea on the Lycus. In Blaundos, one observes, probably in the time of Philip, the archon Ὀκράτιος, of whom apparently only the nomen is mentioned (ἐπὶ Ὀκρατίου ἄρ(χοντος) F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Lydische Stadtmünzen* [1897] 52). Only about 20 or 25 km. to the southeast from there, in a site identified in *MAMA* with Pepouza,<sup>70</sup> one finds a Σεκούνηδα Ὀκρατία Γαίου θυγάτηρ, the daughter of Titia Ofellia, in an

<sup>65</sup> Hatzfeld, *op. cit.* (n. 62) 123; A.J.N. Wilson, *Emigration from Italy in the Republican Age of Rome* (1966) 137, 197.

<sup>66</sup> Though this name may sound unfamiliar, it is in fact, although not at all common, not extremely rare in Italy and is also attested in some provinces, these including Africa.

<sup>67</sup> Note also P. Ocratius, the name on a seal found among numerous other seals pertaining to other persons in a private house on Delos (*AE* 1993, 1409); but it is not certain that this man was a resident of Delos.

<sup>68</sup> The nomen is published as Φάβιος in *I. Beroea*, but an earlier reading was Φάριος (cf. Tataki, *op. cit.* [n. 15] no. 1260), which is more interesting and which, to judge from the photo, in fact seems to be the correct one. *Farius* is extremely rare; it is found a few times in Rome (*CIL VI* 12865. 17722; *ICUR* 23917) and once in Africa (*ILAlg.* II 2598 from Castellum Celtianum); whether this African instance (one hopes that this is indeed the correct reading) can be combined with the fact that there are also Ocratii in Africa to provide some illustration for the man in Beroea, remains to be seen.

<sup>69</sup> This inscription (a catalogue of names) is dated to the first century, either BC or AD, by both Tataki and in *I. Beroea*, but I would say that some names (especially *Receptus*, in the nomenclature of Pontius son of Receptus) seem to point to the later date; I think that the first century AD seems a fairly accurate dating.

<sup>70</sup> But this identification is uncertain (cf. W. Leschhorn, *Antike Ären* [1993] 277 n. 1).

inscription which is clearly to be dated much earlier than the archon in Blaundos (*MAMA* IV 317). Moving from there a bit to the southwest, there are, in Laodicea in the middle of the second century, two Sex. Ocratii, namely Sex. Ocratius Sacerdos and his son Sex. Ocratius Publicianus (Πουπλικιανός) (L. Robert, in: *Laodicée de Lycos. Le Nymphée* [1969] p. 300). The attestations in and around Phrygia must somehow belong together; as we find here at least the praenomina *Gaius* and *Sextus*, we may conclude that we are dealing with a family emigrating to the east fairly early, and moreover, that there is no reason not to assume a connection between these Ocratii and the M. Ocratii in Anazarbus. I would be inclined to add also the Ocratii in Beroea to this eastern branch of the *gens*.

*Pedanius*. Recent epigraphical publications produce new Pedanii both in Perge and in Anazarbus. In Perge, we find two excellent persons, Γν. Πεδάνιος Οὐαλεριανός, of equestrian status and a man of great merit locally, honoured by (at least) two statuary monuments (*I. Perge* 180, 181), and Γν. Πεδάνιος Σατορνείλος Φιλώτης, apparently not an equestrian but himself, too, a man of a high social standing in his home town (*ibid.* 182; note that, as δημιουργός, he was ὑπερβαλόμενος πάντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ δημιουργούς). These two men seem to about Antonine. Again, the collection of inscriptions from Anazarbus makes one acquainted with Πεδανία, the wife of a certain Clemens (*I. Anazarbos* 229). There is no comment on this by the editor, which is somewhat surprising, as this inscription might have received some most useful illustration by a reference to the existence, in the middle of the first century, of the medical author Pedanius Dioscurides of Anazarbus.<sup>71</sup> At about the same time, a Pedanius is mentioned on coins of Mostene-Caesarea in Lydia.<sup>72</sup> The fact that we find first-century Pedanii around Asia shows that one must distinguish between several branches of the *gens*, for the Cn. Pedanii in Perge are because of their rather striking praenomen most probably not descendants of

<sup>71</sup> See now *PIR*<sup>2</sup> P 197; cf. *I. Anazarbos* p. 14 (where the man is called "Dioskurides aus Anazarbos").

<sup>72</sup> A. Burnett – M. Amandry – P.P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage* I (1992) no. 2461 f. (between AD 50 and 54), ἐπὶ Πεδανίου. Normally this man is identified with L. Pedanius Secundus cos. 43, who is thought to have been proconsul of Asia (thus Thomasson, *op. cit.* [n. 8] 212 n. 45; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> P 202), but there seems to be no good reason for thinking that this is a proconsul and not a local man (this interpretation is suggested in *Roman Prov. Coinage*), and certainly there is no other evidence for the proconsulate of Pedanius Secundus (the inscription cited by Thomasson must refer to some other person).

immigrants but must be connected to the senatorial Cn. Pedanii *PIR*<sup>2</sup> P 199–201,<sup>73</sup> among whom there is a person with service in Asia Minor, namely (Cn.) Pedanius Fuscus Salinator, proconsul of Asia in 98/99 (*PIR* no. 199).<sup>74</sup> With the Pedanii in Perge one must no doubt connect another Pamphylian Pedanius of about the same date, namely Πεδάνιος Σατορνείλος<sup>75</sup> in nearby Attaleia (*CIG* 4341b, a funerary inscription). On the other hand, Pedanii in Cyzicus from about the middle of the second century onwards<sup>76</sup> can also with some probability be attached to the proconsul. So what we have here is a number of Pedanii whose existence may well be due to the Asian proconsulate of Cn. Pedanius Fuscus Salinator, and, on the other hand, earlier Pedanii in both Lydia and Cilicia, who may be reflections of immigration to Asia Minor (unless one wants to create a proconsulate of Asia of L. Pedanius Secundus to explain the Pedanius in Lydia). Παιδανία (sic) Μοδεράτα in Thessalonica in the earlier third century and belonging to the local nobility (*IG* X 2, 1, 211) probably also represents a population with an immigrant background, although she too has been connected with the proconsul of Asia.<sup>77</sup>

*Percennius*. In Tyana in Cappadocia, a new inscription records the

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<sup>73</sup> As for the praenomen *Cn.*, note that not a single Cn. Pedanius can be found in Barcino (a city well equipped with various L. Pedanii) where both the Cn. and L. Pedanii are supposed to come from (see the index in G. Fabre & al., *Inscriptions romaines de Catalogne II. Barcino* [1997]). Possibly one should, then, reconsider the connection of the Cn. Pedanii with the Pedanii from Barcino.

<sup>74</sup> I think there is not a problem in seeing the Cn. Pedanii from Perge as products of Salinator's Asian proconsulate, for their ancestors might have moved from Asia to Pamphylia, but possibly one might also think that a Cn. Pedanius had at some point been governor of Lycia-Pamphylia.

<sup>75</sup> The cognomen is transmitted in the form Σατορνείδος, which is no doubt a misreading of Σατορνείλος, not of Σατορνείνος.

<sup>76</sup> [-] Πεδά[v](ιος) Εὐτυχιανός in *CIG* 3664, line 13 (too bad the praenomen has not been preserved); Ναίβιος Πλώ(τιος) Πεδ(άνιος) Αὐρ(ήλιος) Σατορνίνος in *CIG* 3665, line 15.

<sup>77</sup> D. Samsaris, *Makedonika* 26 (1987–88) 347. – Note furthermore that there is also a Pedanius Theophrastus somehow connected with Amastris, for the inscription from Panticapaeum, *IGR* I 887 = *CIRB* 54 (of AD 221) was set up by the *boule* and the *demos* of Amastris in Panticapaeum διὰ ἐπιμελείας Πεδανίου Θεοφράστου. As the Amastrian ambassadors are also mentioned, this man leaves the impression of not belonging to the group of men coming from Amastris to Panticapaeum to take care of the erection of the statue.

existence, in a period which seems to be hard to define exactly (but we are hardly dealing with the earliest imperial period),<sup>78</sup> of Πούβλιος Περκέννιος and his sons Γάιος and Χίλων (*I. Tyana* 87). Two observations can be made here; on one hand, it should be noted that this seems to be only the second Percennius so far attested in the east, the other one being a soldier from Philippi, M. Percenni[ius - . f.] Voltinia Ph[ilippis] (*CIL* III 14933). On the other hand, one could note that *Publius* is not very often attested among western Percennii; for instance, there are no P. Percennii in *CIL* IX, X, XI.<sup>79</sup> The only ones I can find are a certain P. Percenni(us) in *CIL* VI 8327 = *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 1131, another one in *CIL* V 3241, and an instance in Africa (*CIL* VIII 15445).

*Peticius*. A new inscription from Messene and inscriptions now published in a new corpus add interesting details to the dossier on Peticii in the east, a gens the representatives of which are somewhat strikingly attested only in Greece and Macedonia, not in Asia. The members of this gens are attested here from the middle of the first century onwards. First there is a certain Peticius, who is attested in a literary source (*Plut. Pomp.* 73, 4 ff.) as running, in 48 BC, a shipping business in the area of the northern Aegean (*RE* XIX 1131 f.). Moving from there to the more southerly parts of the Aegean, one finds a number of Peticii on the island of Cos, the praenomen, if attested, here being *Gaius* (*IGR* IV 1101; *IGR* IV 1084 = *I. Cos* EV 102bis; Paton–Hicks, *The Inscriptions of Cos* 201). Leaving these parts and turning to the Peloponnese, there is now a Peticius in a new inscription from Messene, where we find that two persons, Ἡρακλείδας καὶ Λούκιος Πετίκιος Γάλλος ὁ υἱός, are building a temple in (probably) the first century AD.<sup>80</sup> It is very interesting that this is not the only Peticius attested

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<sup>78</sup> The fact that the man here does not seem to have a cognomen cannot be adduced as a dating criterium in these parts, for in a place like Cappadocia this is to be explained by a certain ignorance of Roman onomastics rather than as a reflection of normal onomastic practices.

<sup>79</sup> For other Italian inscriptions recording Percennii see *AE* 1983, 53 (Rome); *CIL* I<sup>2</sup> 3201 (Aesernia); *AE* 1996, 477 (Bovianum); *NSA* 1896, 155 no. 31 (Bononia; not in *CIL* XI). For Samnites with this nomen see E. Vetter, *Handbuch der italischen Dialekte* (1953) no. 29; *IG* XIV 2402, 1 (and *NSA* 1921, 484); Cato, *agr.* 151, 1. Cf. also *RE* XIX 588 f.; *PIR*<sup>2</sup> P 230 ff.; Cic. *Verr.* 2, 4, 5 (at Messana); *CIL* X 444.

<sup>80</sup> P. Themelis, *Prakt. Arch. Eter.* 150 [1995] 79 f.; Id., in: O. Salomies (ed.), *The Greek East in the Roman Context* (2001) 125 f. (*SEG* XLVI 419; *AE* 1998, 1254). The inscription will be edited in a publication of the inscriptions from Messene by Dr.

in the Peloponnese, for there is in about the same period also Λούκιος Πετίκιος Πρόπας, a Stoic philosopher from Corinth, the subject of an honorific monument set up by his mother Occia Prisca in Olympia (*I. Olympia* 453). From here, one must move to Styberra in Macedonia, where the name is attested in the time of Vespasian used as a single name (Δίκαιος Πετικίου and Εὐλαῖος Πετικίου, *IG X 2, 2*, 325, 16. 28; 326, 14, from AD 74/5).

So what we have here are fragments of the family history of a gens active in Greece from the later Republic onwards. Now at this point one must note that, by combining various sources, these including inscriptions from Italy and one from Egypt (*CIL III 29 = I. Koptos* 121), A. Tchernia has arrived at the conclusion that certain Peticii, apparently based in central Italy, were active in the wine trade, and that their operations extended to the eastern Mediterranean.<sup>81</sup> In this paper, Tchernia does not adduce much of the evidence from Greece; in fact, he mentions only the man attested in 48 BC, but I think that it can be suggested that also the other Peticii are, in some way or other, manifestations of the activities in the East of the family. It is good to see that at least one exponent of the gens decided to devote himself not to business but to Stoic philosophy.

*Petronius*. This nomen, common everywhere in the Roman world, is attested all around the east from the Republican period onwards,<sup>82</sup> and as such a new inscription mentioning Petronii would not be worthy of special attention. But a new inscription mentioning a Petronius with the praenomen *Manius* deserves a comment, and there is such an inscription from the Roman colony of Olbasa, a votive inscription set up by Μάνιος Πετρώνιος Πραΰτης (Milner, *op. cit.* [above at n. 1] 64 no. 142, dated to the second or

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Androniki Makris. Dr. Makris, whom I wish to thank here for her help, has been kind enough to discuss this text with me. She assures me that there is nothing missing in the beginning of the text (and this seems in fact to emerge from photographs of the inscription), and so it seems that one will have to try to cope with the fact that the first man uses only one name instead of a name of the Greek type or of one of the Roman type (if one could restore something in the beginning, [Λούκιος Πετίκιος] Ἡρακλείδας would be my suggestion).

<sup>81</sup> A. Tchernia, *Le dromedaire des Peticii et le commerce oriental*, *MEFR* 104 (1992) 293–301.

<sup>82</sup> For Delos see J. Hatzfeld, *BCH* 36 (1912) 66. Cf. *Id.*, *op. cit.* (n. 17) 399. For an early Petronius from Mopsuestia in Cilicia, a military man, see *ILS* 9138 (*C. Petronius C. f. domo Mopsisto*).

third century). Now what should be said on the combination of praenomen and nomen here is that, in the whole of the Roman world, only one parallel can be found, namely an earlyish inscription from Aquileia mentioning M'. Petronius M'. f. *dec(urio)* (*CIL* V 1002 = *I. Aquileia* 49). So this may point to a northern Italian background – in some way or other – for the man in Olbasa, especially as the praenomen *Manius* in general has a northern Italian ring.<sup>83</sup>

*Praecilius*. A funerary inscription from Anazarbus, already quoted above (at n. 14) because of the mention of a certain Μάρκος Στατεΐλιος Ταῦρος, was set by this man for Πραικικιλία (sic) Κρισπεΐνα, who is not defined more closely but whom one could easily imagine to be the wife (*I. Anazarbos* 449). The nomen is edited in this form (there is no photo of the inscription), but in the heading she is called "Praecilia Crispina", and in any case this must be the correct form of the nomen. Now *Praecilius* is a rare name, most instances of which are found in Rome and in Central Italy.<sup>84</sup> As for the eastern parts of the Roman empire, this seems to be only the third instance of the name, and possibly the earliest (this inscription is dated to the first or the second century AD). In Cyzicus, a certain Γ. Πραικίλιος Λιβανός is found in a Hadrianic list of names (*SEG* XXXIII 1056, C, 32), and, although the nomen is written *Praecilius*, C. Praecilius Apollonides of Ephesus, *cliens* of the senator Sex. Sentius Proculus (*I. Ephesos* 718, after Hadrian) must no doubt be attached to the two Praecilii. As the name is rare, there is fair chance that the Pr(a)ecilii are all somehow connected (note that the praenomen is *Gaius* both in Cyzicus and in Ephesus), although the exact nature of these connections must remain to be seen.

*Rubellius*. S. Mitchell, *Archaeological Reports for 1998/99* (1999) 145, refers to an inscription of a certain Rubellia Helione from near Sardis. This seems to be only the second Rubellius attested in the Greek East, the first being ῥουβέλλιο[ς ---] in an inscription from about the middle of the second century from Pompeiopolis in Paphlagonia (Chr. Marek, *Stadt, Ära und Territorium in Pontus-Bithynia und Nord-Galatia* [1993] 139 f. no. 14).<sup>85</sup> Coming from Lydia, this new attestation may be even more interesting than the earlier one, for it may well (as noted by Mitchell)

<sup>83</sup> Cf. *Die römischen Vornamen* (n. 14) 37.

<sup>84</sup> Cf. H. Solin in L. Gasperini (ed.), *Rupes loquentes* (1992) 372–4.

<sup>85</sup> *Rubellinus*, attested in Asia in Saettae (*TAM* V 1, 110), is a different nomen and only etymologically, not historically connected with *Rubellius*.

illustrate a passage of Tacitus. From Tacitus, *ann.* 14, 22, 3 (cf. 57) one learns that Rubellius Plautus (*PIR*<sup>2</sup> R 115), who had been relegated to Asia in AD 60, being killed there in 62, had *per Asiam avitos agros*. It is unclear how these had been acquired (certainly no Rubellius is attested in an office in Asia), but it seems probable enough that Rubellia Hermione is a member (or a descendant of a member) of Plautus' *familia*; this, again, may be an indication that at least some of the possessions of the Rubellii should be placed in the area of Sardis.

*Satrius*. Of this nomen, not extremely rare, there are scattered attestations all the around the east, although not (as it seems) from the earliest period of Italian immigration.<sup>86</sup> In Macedonia, one finds a Sex. Satrius C. f. Vol. Pudens in Philippi (*AE* 1935, 50)<sup>87</sup> and a Satria C. l. Cupita near Dyrrhachium (*AE* 1955, 77 = 1966, 414). Now there is a new Satrius in the form of Μαρκία Σατρία in *IG* X 2, 2, 25 (from a village called Suvodol in the Lyncestis). The combination of Μαρκία with *Satrius* here may indicate that we are not dealing with a person with an immigrant background but rather with a person who can be attached to a Roman magistrate, for *Marcia* is often not the feminine form of *Marcus* but rather of *Marcus*.<sup>88</sup> If this is the case here, one turns one's thoughts to M. Satrius, who was active in the east in 44–43 BC as C. Trebonius' (then proconsul of Asia) legate.<sup>89</sup> This man seems to have left onomastic traces behind him in the area of the northern Aegean, in a similar way as another person of the triumviral period, M. Insteius, who must be in some way or another responsible for the existence of the M. Insteii whom one finds all around Macedonia.<sup>90</sup> First of all, there is in about the Augustan time in Adramyttium a certain Μάρκος Σάτριος Μάρκου υἱὸς Πωλλίων, who took

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<sup>86</sup> *SEG* XIX 230 (a P. Satrius in Athens; Woloch, op. cit. [n. 48] 99 no. 1); *I. Ilion* 127 (Λούκιος Σάτριος); *I. Smyrna* 371 (Σατρία Ἐπικαρπία); used as a cognomen: *AE* 1995, 1624 (probably Cnossus); *AE* 1995, 1632 (Cyrenae). There are also some instances in Egypt.

<sup>87</sup> P. Pilhofer, *Philippi* II (2000) no. 250.

<sup>88</sup> Cf. M. Kajava, *Roman Female Praenomina* (1994) 110. 166 ff. 270. If *Marcia* here would be seen as representing the praenomen rather than the nomen, then the nomenclature of Marcia Satria should be compared with the instances enumerated by me in *Die römischen Vornamen* (1987) 164 (add *AE* 1990, 152: Marcia Antonia, the wife of M. Antonius Doles; cf. *CIL* XIV 1321).

<sup>89</sup> Cic. *ad Brut.* 1, 6, 3 (*RE* IIA 190 no. 1).

<sup>90</sup> P.M. Nigdelis, *BCH* 118 (1994) 214 ff.



care of the erection of an honorific statue (*I. Adramytteion* II 21).<sup>91</sup> The combination of praenomen and uncommon nomen makes me think that this man might be a local whose father had been given the Roman citizenship rather than a resident Roman.<sup>92</sup> In another city of northwestern Asia Minor, namely in Parium, one finds a certain Σάτριος Μαρκιανός (*SEG XV 713*), whose nomenclature may well be of the same type as that of the many Flavii Titiani (with a cognomen no doubt connected with *Titus*, the normal praenomen of Flavii). This man, again, makes one think of Σατρί(α) Μαρκία in Cabyle in Thrace (*IGBulg. III 1777*). And finally we now have Marcia Satria from Lyncestis. I think that a case can be made for combining all these eastern (M.) Satrii to build a picture of the legate M. Satrius' eastern operations.

*Scirtius*. Of this interesting nomen there is one new attestation in Macedonia, Σκιρτιανή Δ[ --- ] in Beroea (*I. Leukopetra* 120; for the suffix in *-ianus* see above at n. 15), and a new, and final, edition of another Macedonian instance, the inscription mentioning Λ. Σκήρτιος (sic) Τίτος, husband of Livia Petillia, in Pelagonia (*IG X, 2, 2, 180*).<sup>93</sup> Now as far as I can see, this nomen is attested exclusively in Macedonia, in Athens and in Italy. In Macedonia, there is another attestation from Beroea, Demitsas 72 = *I. Beroea* 339, with Γ. Σκίρτιος Ἀγάθων and his mother Σκιρτία Ζωσίμη.<sup>94</sup> In Styberra, again, one finds, in 87/8 AD, the epebe Γάιος Σκίρτιος Πρόκλος (*SEG XXXVIII 681 = IG X 2, 2, 325, line 75 f.*). Outside Macedonia, but in Greece, the name is attested in Athens, where we find, in AD 154/5, the two Scirtii Σωτᾶς and Ἰάσων (*IG II/III<sup>2</sup> 2067, 65 [= 218], 66*).<sup>95</sup> Now the Macedonian instances, combined with other evidence, make one think of the possibility that this is a nomen with local origins. W. Schulze, *op. cit.* (n. 34) 32 points out that (according to the *Itinerarium Antonini*) there is a place called *Scirtiana* in the Lyncestis, and that there is a Dalmatian tribe Σκίρτορες,<sup>96</sup> there no doubt being a connection with the

<sup>91</sup> *SEG XLII 1088; AE 1993, 1450.*

<sup>92</sup> On the other hand, it is true that resident Roman businessmen are attested in this period in Adramyttium (*ibid.* no. 19; for an earlier period cf. Wilson, *op. cit.* [n. 65] 125).

<sup>93</sup> This text was first published in *Spomenik* 71 (1931) 157 no. 44 (cf. *SEG XXXII 648*).

<sup>94</sup> Tataki, *op. cit.* (n. 15) no. 1188 f.

<sup>95</sup> Woloch, *op. cit.* (n. 48) 99 no. 1 f.

<sup>96</sup> See *RE* IIA 825 f. This is the form used in Ptolemy (and possibly also in *CIL XVI 100*); other name forms attested for this tribe are Σκίρτιοι (Phlegon) and *Scirtarii* (Pliny

nomen. As for *Scirtiana*, attested only in a late source, this place name can be explained as being derived from the nomen,<sup>97</sup> but this is obviously not what can be said of the *Scirtones*, and there is thus a possibility that this is in fact a nomen of local origin. On the other hand, names of local origin used as Roman nomina are not at all common in these parts (things are quite different in, say, the Germaniae) and there are Italian nomina which apparently just happen to sound the same as the names of tribes in the Balkans;<sup>98</sup> there is thus also the possibility that *Scirtius* is in fact a Roman or Italian nomen which was imported to Dalmatia by immigration. Attestations of the nomen in Italy make one think of this possibility. Here we find low-class Scirtii in Rome and in Tarracina<sup>99</sup> and (more interestingly) a certain C. Scirtius T. [f.] Qui. Cal[--] in Aveia in the land of the Vestini (*NSA* 1907, 27 from Bagno, obviously an earlyish text). Now I am prepared to accept that Dalmatians with local nomina could have moved to Rome, but it seems a bit hard to believe (although of course anything can happen) that such a person would have ended up in an Italian country town during the early empire. So I must say that I prefer to consider the Scirtii in Macedonia as a result of immigration from Italy; perhaps this is a gens originally coming from the land of the Vestini. But one seems in any case to observe a connection between the Italian and the Macedonian Scirtii: if a praenomen is attested, it is *Gaius* with one exception; and the only Lucius (the man in Pelagonia) has the cognomen *Titus*, a name which also happens to be the early C. Scirtius' father's name.

*Septenus*. Although used here as a single name, the name of Σεπτήνα, daughter of Demetrios, in *I. Anazarbos* 237 is no doubt to be identified with an Italian nomen, the origin of which is because of its ending no doubt to be placed somewhere in or around Umbria. Now one wonders how this name could have found its way to Cilicia; certainly there is only one other instance of this nomen, namely in the case of a certain Q. Septenus Rufus, who

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the Elder).

<sup>97</sup> Thus F. Papazoglu, quoted in the annotation to *IG* X 2, 2, 180.

<sup>98</sup> Thus no doubt in the case of *Liburnius*, which cannot be explained simply by assuming that it derives from the name of the tribe of the Liburnii (H. Krahe, *Die alten balkanillyrischen geographischen Namen* [1925] 27), cf. Schulze, op. cit. (n. 34) 523 n. 5.

<sup>99</sup> *CIL* VI 8003 (C. Scirtius Ascula [?], Scirtia C.I. Kalliste) and 26010 (Scirtia (mulieris) l. Izmaragdis); *CIL* X 8264 (Scirtia Sp. filia Primigenia). – Note also Scirtius, *v(ir)p(erfectissimus)*, attested in 384 AD (*PLRE* I 820).

appears in brick stamps which have been found in Venetia in an area including Verona and Vicetia (*CIL* V 8110, 293).<sup>100</sup> As the man appears in the genitive, it is also possible that he in fact used the parallel "romanized" form ending in *-ius*, which form is in fact attested in the case of the Severan soldier of the *vigiles*, Septenius Priscus (*CIL* VI 1064, i, 3, with the vocative *Septeni Prisce*). On the other hand, besides nomina in *-enus -enius* one always finds parallel forms in *-ienus -ienius* (cf. above at n. 61 on *Mus(s)(i)enus*), and this is very well illustrated in this case by the fact that the same man calls himself Septenius Priscus in *CIL* VI 1056, iv, 118. The series is rounded off with an instance of the form in *-ienus*, materializing in the nomenclature of a certain Septiena Mar(cia?) attested in Salonae (*ILJug.* 2739). Possibly this Dalmatian case may be a reflection of a stepwise eastward movement of members of this gens, this movement in one case ending as far as Cilicia.<sup>101</sup>

*Serius*. A certain Σέρειος (i.e. *Serius*)<sup>102</sup> Ῥοῦφος is now attested in Beroea in AD 248 (*I. Beroea* 53). This seems to be only the second attestation of this name in the east, the one known earlier being a man in Thessalonica in about the time of Trajan, Γ. Σέριος Σεκοῦνδος (*IG* X 2, 1, 69 line 39). This being a rare nomen,<sup>103</sup> there is clearly a connection of sorts between the two men. As the man in Thessalonica has the praenomen *Gaius*, one's thoughts are directed to the senatorial *Serii*, two of whom (the consuls of 132 and 156, *RE* IIA 1734 f. no. 1–2) are also C. *Serii*. However, at least for the moment it does not seem advisable to suggest that the existence of Macedonian *Serii* could result from the activities of the senators, as the careers of the senators (with possible hints to connections with Macedonia) are completely unknown except for the fact that the consul of 156 held the proconsulate of Africa.

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<sup>100</sup> Also in E. Buchi, *Atti Acc. Roveretana degli Agiati* 229 (1979) 162 no. 27. On the other hand, this stamp does not seem to appear in C. Zaccaria (ed.), *I laterizi di età romana nell'area nordadriatica* (1993).

<sup>101</sup> Cf. the examples of rare nomina found both in Dalmatia and in Macedonia referred to by me in the paper mentioned above in n. 20, p. 124.

<sup>102</sup> For this orthography cf. e.g. Ἰούλειος Κλαύδειος Λούκειος (above at n. 16) etc. The name is correctly identified with *Serius* in the index, p. 443.

<sup>103</sup> There are scattered instances in each of the Italian volumes of *CIL* except for volume X. For other attestations see e.g. *IG* XIV 965 = *IGUR* 147; *AE* 1989, 277 (Mevania, the third attestation from this city with two instances in *CIL* XI); *Arch. Vest.* 38 (1987) 172 no. 157 (a brick stamp from Histria); *IL Afr.* 592; *RE* IIA 1735 f. no. 1–4.

*Ven(n)idius*. In Tyana, a certain Οὐεννιδία Λόνγα is attested as setting up the funerary monument of her husband Lucilius Marcellus (*I. Tyana* 122). There are two things to be said of the nomen, on one hand that this may well be the first time this nomen is attested as being spelt as *Vennidius* instead of the normal *Venidius* (one sees thus that the *e* must have been short), and on the other that this nomen is otherwise found in the East only in Aphrodisias, where there are two third-century instances.<sup>104</sup>

*Vicrius*. A votive inscription was set up in Anazarbus by Γ. Οὐίκριος Καπίτων who does not define himself more closely (*I. Anazarbos* 39, dated to the first or the second century AD). Now this is not the first time one finds this rare nomen in the East, for there are four instances of the name in Amblada and one in Ancyra, all of them apparently being latish, from about the Severan period.<sup>105</sup> The appearance of the nomen in inscriptions within the province of Galatia was tentatively explained by me by assuming that one of the only two Vicrii who are known to have been of senatorial status, P. Vicrius [---] and C. Vicrius Rufus, consuls in AD 145 and no doubt brothers (*RE* Suppl. XIV 853 no. 1 and 2), could have governed Galatia, at the same time producing new Roman citizens, at some point before the consulate. Now I know that Anazarbus is not in Galatia, but no doubt the man in Anazarbus must be connected with the Vicrii in Amblada and Ancyra, on one hand because this is a very rare nomen, and on the other because the man in Anazarbus has the same cognomen *Capito* as a person attested in Amblada.<sup>106</sup> Perhaps we have here a man from Galatia operating in Anazarbus. Now if one is allowed to connect the Galatian Vicrii with the senators, the new inscription may add a further detail to this reconstruction, for until now no praenomen was attested for the Vicrii.<sup>107</sup> Now we have a C. Vicrius, and so C. Vicrius Rufus would seem to be the more likely candidate for the governorship of Galatia, proposed here.

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<sup>104</sup> C. Roueché, *Aphrodisias in Late Antiquity* (1989) no. 6, Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Οὐενίδιος Ἀπελλῶς (*SEG* XXXI 909; *AE* 1989, 769); Ead., *Performers and Partisans at Aphrodisias* (1993) p. 167, referring to an unpublished inscription mentioning a certain Septimius Aurelius Flavius Venidius Hypsicles.

<sup>105</sup> *AS* 18 (1968) 76 ff. nos. 21, 26, 27, 29; E. Bosch, *Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Ankara* (1967) 186 = L. Vidman, *Sylloge inscriptionum religionis Isiacae et Serapiacae* (1969) 334.

<sup>106</sup> *AS* 18 (1969) 80 no. 29, Οὐίκριοι Μακεδὼν καὶ Καπίτων ἀδελφοί.

<sup>107</sup> *Marcus* in the nomenclature of the man in *AS* 18 (1968) 76 no. 21 goes with *Aurelius*, nor with *Vicrius*.

*Visellius*. A new instance of the fairly uncommon nomen *Visellius* appears in Panemoteichos in Pisidia, this time used by a local notable as a cognomen; we find here a certain Γάιος Ἰο[ύλ]ιος Σεμπρόνιος Οὐισέλλιος, designated as ἀρχιερεὺς τῶ[ν] Σ[ε]βαστῶν, οὐετρανὸς ἀπὸ β(ενε)φ(ικιαρίου), υἱὸς πόλεως, δεκάπρωτος, γένους ἀρχαίου, σ[υ]γγνῆς ὑπατικῶν καὶ συνκλητικῶν etc., honoured by the local *demos* (I. Central Pisidia 105, dated to the mid-third century).<sup>108</sup> The appearance of this new instance can no doubt be used as a pretext for having a quick look at the *Visellii*, representants of an interesting gens, as attested in the East. Members of this family are attested here between the late Republic and the third century, and in this case we are dealing with a family which is already attested, probably in the late second century BC, on Delos through the person of Κόιντος Οὐισέλλιος Γαίου [...] (*ID* 1741). Q. *Visellius* L. f., attested on Samothrace in about the same time (*Samothrace* 2, 1, 29 (a))<sup>109</sup> is no doubt somehow connected. Once arrived in N. Greece, one finds members of this gens spreading both to the west (*Visellia Marcia*, *Visellia Prima* and *Visellius* [--] in *Dyrrhachium*, *AE* 1978, 758) and to the east, where there are *Visellii* both in *Apamea* in *Bithynia* (two *Viselliae* with uncertain cognomina in *I. Apameia und Pylai* 32) and, further to the east, in *Sinope* (*Visellia* L. f. [--], *AJPh* 27 (1907) 217 n. 1). On the other hand, to the southeast of Delos there is Πο. Οὐισέλλιος Βαβυλλιανός on *Cos* in the first century AD (*I. Cos* ED 228, line 11), probably also a reflection of the presence on Delos of *Visellii*.

Moving from Delos to Asia Minor, one observes a concentration of *Visellii* in and around Pisidia. In addition to the attestation in Panemoteichos (see above), there is a certain Τίτος Οὐισέλλιος Μάξιμος in *Pisidian Antioch* (*AS* 20 [1970] 48 no. 27). Very close to Antioch, but within the province of Asia, there is the city of *Philomelium*, the home of Λ. Οὐισέλλιος Ζώσιμος Βηρυλλιανός (*MAMA* VII 199, about Severan). A bit to the east from there, but already in *Lycaonia*, we find Οὐισελλία Ἀλεξανδρία, the wife of an *Aurelius*, in *Laodicea Combusta* (*SEG* XXXIV 1365). Finally, in another *Lycaonian* city, in *Iconium* a little to the south of *Laodicea*, there is Φλ[αβ.] Οὐισελλία (*MAMA* VIII 327, probably second century).

<sup>108</sup> The inscription was published for the first time in 1994 (*AS* 44 [1994] 139; *SEG* XLIV 1110; *AE* 1994, 1743).

<sup>109</sup> Cf. Hatzfeld (n. 17) 59 n. 2.

So what we have here is a number of Visellii spread around the east. This time, it seems advisable to assume that we are dealing with (at least) two groups of Visellii, for the appearance of Visellii in and around Pisidia seems to suggest that we are dealing with descendants of colonists moving to the Augustan colonies in this area, and it seems wise to keep them apart from the late Republican *trafiquants* and their descendants. So I suggest that, in dealing with eastern Visellii one should distinguish between the people in central Anatolia with a colonist background, and those with a *trafiquant* background found on Delos and vicinity and in coastal cities along east-west line between Dyrhachium and Sinope.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> Note also M. Οὐισέλλιος Γαίου υἱὸς Κολλίνα Πρεῖσκος of Laodicea in Syria (a colony, but only from the time of Severus onwards) in AD 132 (*IG II/III*<sup>2</sup> 3299).