CONTACTS BETWEEN ITALY, MACEDONIA AND ASIA MINOR DURING THE PRINCIPATE*

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ABSTRACT: In this paper, the author discusses some non-imperial nomina which are attested during the Principate in the area of Greece, especially Macedonia, and the possibilities to establish the origin of the people who have these nomina. Attention is also drawn to the fact that many of these names are also attested in Asia Minor; considerations on the possible consequences of this will conclude the paper.

The aim of this paper, which discusses some Latin nomina attested, usually in epigraphic sources, during the empire for Macedonians (or at least for people living in the Roman province of Macedonia, including the “Illyrian” part of the province on the Adriatic; cf. below n. 1) with Roman citizenship, is twofold. On one hand, I am going to try to find out whether something could be said concerning the ultimate Italian origin of some persons, or at least concerning the origin of the nomina of these people. On the other hand, I wish to point out that many nomina, including rare ones, which are known to have been used by people in Macedonia (“Macedonia” in this case, and throughout the paper, referring to the Roman province, not only to Macedonia proper) also appear in sources from Asia Minor, this observation possibly indicating that people may have moved from Macedonia to Asia Minor and vice versa.

The choice of Macedonia was brought about by the fact that Macedonia is from the point of view of the student of Roman onomastics a most interesting region. During the empire there were quite a few Roman citizens living in the cities of Macedonia. This is, of course, something which is common to most provinces of the Roman empire at this period. But what makes Macedonia so special is the great number of those rare and often even unparalleled nomina which one finds all over Macedonia. For an eastern province where Greek was spoken this is really quite remarkable, especially when one considers the fact that only a part of the interesting nomina can be attributed to the existence of the Roman coloniae, and further, that one finds rare nomina also in inscriptions of the second and third centuries, which at first sight seems to indicate that people may have been moving from Italy to Macedonia even at this period. The special onomastic interest of Macedonia emerges clearly if one compares it with, for example, Thrace or even with most areas of the province of Achaea. Of course one finds Roman citizens in these regions, too, and even people with interesting nomina, but my impression is that there are not so many as in Macedonia. In the Greek world during the empire, it is only in some areas of Asia Minor that one finds something comparable, for instance in Ephesus and Cyzicus, cities which both offer much material for Latin onomastic studies. Since this material is at least partly also of interest for Macedonia, this is precisely why we shall be keeping an eye also on Asia Minor in this paper.

But there is another reason for the choice of Macedonia for my subject. The last decades have seen the emergence of a keen scholarly interest in Macedonia, including the Roman period, and this has resulted in the publication of a great deal of work which, again, has put the study of Macedonia on a totally new basis. In the last twenty years or

* I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Argyro Tataki for having read an earlier version of this paper and for numerous corrections and references. Dr. Tataki is of course not to be blamed for the remaining errors and misunderstandings.
so, scholars have been offered a great number of editions of inscriptions, monographs and articles on Macedonia which greatly facilitate further studies on different aspects of this region.

Of course I am not really an expert on Macedonia, and thus I am by no means thinking of saying something of general interest on Roman nomina in Macedonia. This is a subject treated much more competently by Argyro Tataki, who of course knows the source material and its problems far better than I do. On the other hand, because of its interest, I have, in the past, been trying to make some notes on the Macedonian onomastic material relating to the Roman period and thus feel that I am not altogether a stranger to Macedonian studies, at least as far as the Roman nomina go. Of course I am trying to avoid topics to be treated by Dr. Tataki, but if there is something in my exposition also treated by Dr. Tataki, I hope that this will be taken to indicate the interest and the importance of the material rather than as an unnecessary duplication of scholarly work.

But the main reason for me for trying to say something on Roman nomina in Macedonia is the fact that I have, in the last years, been keeping an eye on nomina and their distribution, not in any certain area, but throughout the empire, slowly acquiring the feeling that I may well have some useful information on the overall distribution of Roman nomina. This made me think that it could be a good idea to compare Macedonia with Italy and with Asia Minor, and I can only hope that the results turn out to be of some interest.

Before entering into details, let me start by pointing out some useful aspects of having some information on the attestations of nomina throughout the empire. Studies on the distribution of nomina often concentrate on a certain city, area, province or complex of provinces, and this certainly seems the right way to pursue a study of this kind if one’s point of view is that of the social historian. But if one, at the same time, constantly keeps an eye on all the material as represented by sources coming from all over the Roman world, important observations may emerge. For instance, names which seem strange or even suspect may become acceptable, and names which seem common may become most uncommon. Let me illustrate this with a couple of examples. On Rheneia there is a funerary stele published by M.-Th. Couilloud in 1974 (Les monuments funéraires de Rhénée 91) and dated by the editor to the first century AD. The name of the deceased is given as follows: Πόπλιος Φιλικίνιος/Ποπλίου υίος Ανιος. The nomen of the man seemed strange to the editor and to other scholars and there has been a strong urge to “emend” it. But in fact there is nothing strange about this nomen, for there happen to be people called Filicinius in Madauros in Africa. However, there do not seem to be attestations of this nomen from Italy (or from anywhere else), and so it is in no way possible to suggest an ultimate origin for it; but at least the attestations from Madauros show that it is better to keep the nomen as it is rather than trying to produce a man called Fl(avius) Licinius or the like. The connection between the man attested on Delos and the people in Madauros of course must remain uncertain.

1. For epigraphic corpora, cf. especially IG X 2, 1 containing the inscriptions of Thessalonica, and A. Rizakis and J. Touratsoglou, 'Επιγραφές Άνω Μακεδονίας (1985). Further, observe the many important studies published in the series Meletemata, many of them by M. B. Hatzopoulos, sometimes in collaboration with L. D. Loukopoulou; this series also includes the monographs by Argyro Tataki (cf. below n. 4). Then there is the book on Les villes de Macédoine à l'époque romaine by F. Papazoglou (1988); the collections of papers delivered at the colloquia on Ancient Macedonia held since the early seventies; and the valuable collection of papers on Thessalonica published in 1988 by the Archaeological Museum. As for the boundaries of Roman Macedonia, I am following the exposition of F. Papazoglou in ANR W 7, 1 (1979) 302 ff., according to which the province comprised Macedonia proper, the “Illyrian” part on the Adriatic, and the island of Thasos. (In fact, the province seems to have comprised also Samothrace, cf. W. Eck, in Religio Deorum. Actas del coloquio internacional de epigrafia. Culto y sociedad en occidente [Barcelona 1992] 157 n. 40.)


3. ILAlg. 1, 2146. 2435.
Another use of some knowledge of the distribution of Roman nomina throughout the empire is that names which, to the student of the material from one city or area, may seem common (and thus perhaps uninteresting) may in fact turn out to be most uncommon. For instance, there are quite a few people called Eburenus in Iconium in southern Anatolia and people called Atiarius in Philippi. For a student of the names in these two cities another attestation of Eburenus or Atiarius would thus perhaps not be of particular great interest. But if one looks at the whole empire these two nomina become extremely interesting, because they are otherwise so rare; in fact, as far as I can see, there is not a single attestation of either Eburenus or Atiarius outside Iconium or Philippi (unless one wants to connect Atiarius with Attiarius, a nomen attested once at Aquileia in Northern Italy, for which there may be good reasons; cf. below).

But to return to my subject proper: as I said, the observation that one could find many interesting nomina in Macedonian inscriptions made me think of trying to find out whether one could find a possible origin in Italy for some of these nomina, although I agree with Tataki (Beroea 443) in thinking that it might perhaps be more interesting to find out what kind of people came to Macedonia from Italy instead of asking from where they came. In any case, according to the paper of Dr. Tataki, there are attestations for more than 550 different Roman nomina in Macedonia. The number includes the somewhat striking nomina ending in -ianus formed from nomina ending in -ius which seem to be fairly typical of Macedonia, and also those nomina which are used as single names, as e.g. in the inscription from Styberra of AD 74/5, SEG 38 (1988) 679 (cf. 680), where a Δίκαιος Πετικίου is mentioned. As far as I can tell, Peticius does not seem to be attested otherwise in Macedonia, but the fact that Tataki is correct in taking the inscription from Styberra as an attestation of the Roman nomen in spite of the fact that it is in fact, up till now (things may well change with new finds), attested only as a single name, emerges from inscriptions in which a nomen is used both as a real gentile name and as a single name.

Among the nomina in Macedonia, there are of course many of those which are common everywhere. We thus find Domitii and Valerii whom one encounters everywhere, although it is true that some nomina which are usually very common in the provinces seem to be somewhat less common.

4. Cf. above p. 107. There do not seem to exist many studies on (or at least of interest to the study of) the nomina attested in Macedonia. Most important are the monographs by A. Tataki, Ancient Beroea. Prosopography and Society (Meletetama 8 [1988]; referred to in this paper as “Tataki, Beroea”) and Macedonian Edessa. Prosopography and Onomasticon (Meletetama 18 [1994]; referred to as “Tataki, Edessa”). On Thessalonica, observe the article by A. Rizakis in Ancient Macedonia IV (1986) 51ff., and on the population of the Roman colonies that by F. Papazoglou, ΖAnt 40 (1990) 111ff. There are also many studies by D.C. Samsaris (e.g. Dodone 17 [1987] 35ff. on Cassandrea, Makedonika 26 [1987/88] 308ff. on Thessalonica. Ibid. 27 [1989/90] 327ff. on Beroea). However, this last author’s point of view differs from mine in that he concentrates on the more common nomina, often explaining them as being derived from Roman officials (in this I think he sometimes goes too far, e.g. when he suggests that the Larci in Thessalonica may have something to do with a legate of the province of Asia, Makedonika 26 [1987/88] 345). Furthermore, his interpretations of epigraphical texts are sometimes not altogether satisfactory (e.g. that of an inscription from Serrhae mentioning a family of Firmii, Klio65 [1983] 151ff. no. 1; id., “La vallée du Bas-Strymon à l’époque impériale”, Dodone 18 [1989] 247 no. 55; cf. SEG 35 [1985] 1846; L.D. Loukopoulos, in Poikila [Meletetama 10 [1990]] 174ff.; M.B. Hatzopoulos, BullEp. 1992, 300). This of course does not mean that I do not consider Samsaris’ studies as useful.

5. Cf. A. Tataki, above p. 108. However, one finds these nomina also in Asia Minor and in other parts of the Greek world; cf. Arctos 18 [1984] 97ff., where I suggest that in most cases the explanation is that during the empire some Greeks simply preferred the ending -ianus e.g. Turii starting to call themselves Turiani (there are both Turii and Turitani —this being a nomen—in Beroea: Tataki, Ancient Beroea no. 1249ff.). One might, however, have some doubts about nomina like Primillianus (SEG 27 [1977] 274 = Tataki, Ancient Beroeiano. 1136f.) and Nepotianus (IGX2, 1, 543. 550).

6. Cf. A. Tataki, above p. 106. Observe Demitsas 234 (Heraclea Lyncestis), where both a Δικαίος Μαρυζίωνος and a certain Δικαίος Κρύσσος are mentioned. Note also that besides many Tadii (Tadius in this case being a nomen) attested on Thasos (and in Thessalonica and Dyrrachium; cf. below n. 15) one also finds a certain Τάδιος Βρόντου (IG XII 8, 471B).
in Macedonia than elsewhere; for instance, there do not seem to be not very many Sulpicii, and Pompeii also seem to be somewhat less well represented in Macedonia than in, e.g., Asia Minor. Then there are of course also quite a few Iulii, Claudii, Flavii etc., i.e. people with imperial nomina, who in most cases reflect citizenship grants by the emperors. These nomina, although sometimes not easy to interpret, will not interest us any further at this point. As for the origin of the non-imperial nomina in Macedonia, we shall, as in the case of other provinces, have to distinguish between three categories. First, there are the nomina which reflect immigration, mostly from Italy. Secondly, there are nomina which are derived from Roman officials who in some way assisted a provincial non-citizen when he applied for Roman citizenship. Thirdly, there are also nomina which were in some way fabricated.

The last category is of course mainly typical of Gaul and Germany, where Bassii may in fact not be members of the Roman gens Bassia, but descendants of someone who had in fact been called Bassus, and where Veratii may in fact have a Gaulish, not a Roman nomen. In the East, however, one does not find much of this, which in a way is a relief, for one prefers to deal with genuine Roman family names which must have a history. It is true that I am not altogether sure what to do with nomina like Nepotianus and Primillianus (cf. note 5), and the auxiliary soldier C. Sertorius C. f. sive Cetrizis Besideltif. in the inscription from near Serrhae (published and interpreted by L.D. Loukopolou in Meletemata 10, 1990, 185) may well, when he decided to start to use a nomenclature of the Roman type, simply have chosen a Roman nomen which happened to please him. But nomina like these are, at least in Macedonia and in other eastern provinces, rather marginal cases.

As for the second category, nomina derived from Roman officials, we all know that, during the Republic, a new citizen chose the nomen of some Roman of some (not necessarily official) status, friends and clients of Pompey becoming Pompeii etc. During the empire, it was of course normal to choose the nomen of the reigning emperor, who was responsible for citizenship grants, but (as, again, we all know) some provincial new citizens preferred to start to use the nomina of Roman provincial officials — and, in some cases, those of other Roman acquaintances certainly in most cases because this official had been helpful when the people in question had applied for Roman citizenship. This is why we find so many Memmii in Greece, reflecting the successful proconsulate of Achaea of P. Memmius Regulus in 35-44.

However, I think that some modern studies (in the case of Macedonia, I am thinking mainly of those by D.C. Samsaris, cf. above n. 4) overstate the number of nomina derivable from Roman officials. Personally I am inclined to assume that it was in fact not very common that new citizens started to use nomina derivable from Roman officials. In the article cited in n. 11, I try to show that only a minority of the proconsuls of Asia, people with some influence at the court (so that one would expect provincials applying for Roman citizenship to have turned preferably to them, not to minor officials), produced new citizens using their names.

As for the Roman province of Macedonia, to return to my subject proper, of course there are also people who owed their names to Romans active in the province. The most representative example of this is surely the many Insteii with the praenomen Marcus whose name is used by the inscription from Europos, referred to already in

7. Observe that there were Flavii at Gonnoi already in the second century BC (B. Helly, Gonnoi II 47 no. 42).
8. There is now a nice new example of a "fabricated" nomen in II.Narbonnaise II Antibles 11, mentioning a certain C. Verginius Vergionis f. Vergio.
10. Cf. the case of the author Plutarch, officially L. Mestrius Plutarchus (SIG 829A): he has the nomen of his friend, the senator L. Mestrius Florus, but this does of course not mean that one should assume that Mestrius Florus had been proconsul of Achaea.
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BullEp. 1992, 312, but to be published by P.M. Nigdelis in BCH 1994, we know that a certain M. Insteius, who was previously known as an Antonian officer in the time of the civil wars, was somehow active in Macedonia, even earning himself the title autokrator. There can be no real doubt that the Macedonian M. Insteii enumerates P.M. Nigdelis in his article in press) can be connected with this man. Other people with the nomina which make one think of Roman senators—but not necessarily proconsuls of Macedonia (for we may in some cases be dealing with descendants of freedmen who had settled in Macedonia) are e.g. the T. Caesernii and a L. Iavolenus in Beroea, the T. Sextii and T. Statilii in Thessalonica. (There is a T. Statilii now also at Callinocoea). On the other hand, the Macedonian Taditi known to me are either Marci or Publilii, and thus do not have the same praenomen as Sex. Tadius Lusius Nepos Paullinus known to have been legate in Macedonia (RE IV A 2000f. no. 6) and so one is somewhat reluctant to connect them with the senator.

There were, then, quite a few people in Macedonia with names of origin of which should not, I think, be attributed to Roman officials. Some nomina seem to be typical mainly of one city or area. There is a concentration of Atiarii, Burreni, Marrionii, Varinii and Vellaei in Philippi, and an interesting number of Curiati attested in Edessa (cf. Tataki, Edessano, 173-178). On the other hand, there are also nomina which in a way seem typical of Macedonia and which one finds scattered all over the province. To this category belong e.g. the Cuspidii, the Fulcinii, the Olli and, to mention also nomina which, on the whole, are somewhat more common, the Pontii and the Popilii. That people with the same nomina attested in different parts of Roman Macedonia should, or at least in theory, be connected with each other seems to emerge in many cases from the praenomina attested in connection with the nomina. There are P. Antistii both at Styberra and at Dion, L. Nutrii—a most uncommon nomina—and L. Novellii both at Dyrrachium and at Philippii, A. Pontii both at Stobi and at Thessalonica, C. Scritii both at Styberra and Beroea. On the other hand, in combination with certain nomina one also finds a remarkable variety of praenomina, which in some cases may indicate that people with the same nomina are not necessarily to be connected with each other. This may be the case with the Popilii, being a fairly common name in the Roman world. But in the case of less common nomina one cannot be so sure. With an eye on e.g. the Vellaei in Philippi using several praenomina, and on the Avii in Thessalonica using (at least) the praenomen Aulus, Lucius and Marcus, one cannot help thinking that the variety in the use of praenomina in combination with certain nomina should in many cases be attributed to the early introduction of a nomen to Macedonia rather than to the existence of several immigrant families using the same nomen coming to Macedonia from different parts of the Roman world. If a Roman moved to Macedonia in, for instance, the early first century BC, or even in the time of Augustus, he would have given his sons different praenomina, for the habit of giving all sons the same praenomen only arose later. If an early Roman immigrant had two or more sons, and many probably had, one should not be worried to find two or more praenomina combined with his nomen in inscriptions referring to his descendants.

12. Cf. the attestations, in inscriptions from Asia, of freedmen of Roman senators who had not been proconsuls of Asia (IGR IV 1219 = TAMV 2, 1031; I Ephesos 4123).
13. Tataki, op. cit., nos. 651f., 567; IG X 2, 1, 259 (but there are also L. Sextii, ibid. 504); 158.
15. IG X 2, 1, 243; IG XII, 8, 321. 323. 383 (for Taditi without praenomen cf. IG XII 8, 471, B and AEp. 1978, 752 from Dyrrachium).
This brings us to the following question: when did people start to emigrate from Italy to Macedonia? The standard monographs on Italian emigration leave one with the impression that during the Republic and even later there were not really many Romans settled in Macedonia, although it is true that the picture changes somewhat in more recent studies (e.g. in that of A. Rizakis on Thessalonica, cf. n. 4; and cf. Tataki, *Beroea* 439f.). Of course, when the Roman colonies were founded, one starts to find early settlers in them. But in cities like Thessalonica, the inscriptions mentioning people with Roman nomina are, or at least make the impression of being, on the whole rather late, from the second and third centuries AD. Many of these people have quite rare or even unparalleled nomina, which must point to an origin in Italy. For instance, there is a *Tessidius* in Thessalonica (*IG* X 2, 1, 388), of whose nomen—not found outside Macedonia, but of course certainly of Italian origin—I was more than happy to find recently a new attestation at Calindoea. One might, then, get the impression that people could have been coming from Italy to Macedonia, or at least to places like Thessalonica, even as late as in the second century AD and possibly even later, which would be an interesting observation, for the usual assumption seems to be that the emigration of Italians to the provinces mainly took place in the later Republic and during the early Empire.

However, the fact that one finds rare names only in late inscriptions does not necessarily mean that the people with these names had arrived late. As Tataki (*Beroea* 439) points out in the case of Beroea, one explanation can be the fact that not only Beroea, but also in other Macedonian cities the epigraphic evidence concentrates in the second and third centuries AD. The case of Cyzicus, which in some ways resembles places like Thessalonica (and of which something will be said later in this paper) offers a lovely illustration of this. In the inscriptions of Cyzicus, one finds quite a few *Erucii*, but only in documents of Hadrianic, Antonine or Severan date. However, from the *Anthologia Graeca* we know of an early imperial poet *Ερύκιος*, who is designated as *Κυζικηνός* at *AG* 7, 230 (cf. 7, 368), and so it appears that there already were *Erucii* at Cyzicus in the early Empire.

(Observe also that one seems to find *T. Pomponii* and *Q. Caecilii*, products of the commercial interests of Cicero’s friend T. Pomponius—later Q. Caecilius—Atticus, only in inscriptions of imperial date from Epirus).

I would thus be inclined to think that the majority of the nomina in Macedonia which cannot be explained by citizenship grants reflect Italian immigration datable to the late Republic and the early Empire, although I would not like to exclude the possibility that some people may have come later. However, I shall not pursue the matter any further, my subject being the origin of some nomina rather than the period when they were introduced to Macedonia.

24. MDAI (A) 6 (1881) 181, 4ff. no. 2 (I; III); 13 (1888) 304-309 (I, col. 1 and 2); 26 (1901) 121-124 (A and B); *I. Kyzikos* 196.
27. In spite of this, I cannot refrain from pointing out that there are interesting new inscriptions mentioning early immigrants (e.g. Hatzopoulos-Loukopoulou—cf. above n. 14—no. K 4—obviously an early text).
Now, if people were moving to Macedonia from Italy\(^28\), where exactly did they come from? A few people mention their *origo* in the inscriptions they are known from, although this happens mainly in the case of veterans\(^29\). But in the case of most people we have no explicit information, and this is exactly why we have to turn to onomastic observations—a method widely used in studies dealing with ancient demography and population.

Of course, not really very much can be said on the basis of observations of an onomastic nature. There are always many people who have a nomen which cannot be connected with any specific area. I am not only thinking of extremely common nomina like *Domitius* or *Valerius*, but also of nomina which are relatively uncommon, but for which there are scattered attestations all over Italy and the provinces\(^30\). On the other hand, there are also people who have a nomen which is so uncommon that it offers no clue whatsoever as to the origin of these people. If the only *Auronia* outside Macedonia (*IG X* 2, 864; *XII* 8, 487) and Thessaly (*IG IX* 2, 1057) is a veteran attested (without a mention of the *origo*) at Troesmis (*CIL* III 6178, 3, 33), and if there are *Tessidii* only in Macedonia, one cannot even guess where the ancestors of the people with these names might have come from\(^31\).

But there are also some nomina in Macedonia which invite one to speculate on their origin, and a closer study of their attestations in some cases seems to result in the conclusion that one might suggest a probable, or at least possible origin from a certain region, or even from a certain city (as in the case of *Digitius*, cf. below), for them. This comes from the fact that, alongside the nomina for which there are attestations everywhere, and which thus are of no use at all for a study like this, there are quite a few nomina which are or at least seem to be typical of some area—we shall be seeing many examples of this in the following\(^32\)—and which thus can be of some use in trying to find out where provincials with the same nomen may originally have come from. Of course there is no need for me to point out that, when I say that someone in Macedonia who has a nomen which seems to point to a certain area may have come from this area, or may be a descendant of someone originally coming from this area, I am not stating a fact, but offering a most uncertain, more or less preliminary, suggestion.

In studying individual nomina, I shall start with the southeastern part of Italy, continuing from there to the southwest and then proceeding northwards.

28. Of course, some did not immigrate directly from Italy, but settled first in some other area in the east, coming to Macedonia only later; cf. below on the *Aequani*, who are first attested at Parae and only later in Macedonia. And of course one finds gentes attested at first at Delos scattered all around the eastern Mediterranean after the island's decline (cf. Rizakis, art. cit. [above n. 4] 518 on Thessalonica; Tatak. *Beroea* 440, and *Edessa* 86), although I am not at all inclined to think that all the nomina which one finds both at Delos and in Macedonia should be explained by assuming that we are dealing with people who came to Macedonia from Delos.

29. There is thus a *Valerius* from Verona in Dion (Oikonomos no. 57); a *Volcasius* from Pisae and a *Iulius* from Naples in Philippi (*AEp.* 1924, 55; *CIL* III 645). But observe also in Amphipolis *L. Pompeius Eros, negotiator ab Roma ex horreis Cornific(ianis)* (*ILGR* 231); and in Heraclea Lyncestis there is in AD 10a *Marius* with the tribe *Teretina* (*AEp.* 1973, 489), which may point to Latium. Note also a *Cornificius* with the cognomen *Tarantinos* at Cassandrea (*SEG* 37 [1987] 559, 4; but it is unfortunate that there do not seem to be any *Cornificii* inscriptions from Tarentum).

30. Thus e.g. in the case of *Minius*, a nomen attested at Thessalonica (*CIL* XVI 1 [AD 52]; *IG* X 2, 1, 637; cf. above n. 26). In this case the praenomen of the man in *CIL* XVI 1, *Numerius*, might have been of some help, but i have not been able to trace any other *N. Minius* in the whole of the Roman world.


32. But observe also for instance how one single Italian city, Canusium, offers almost all the instances of the nomina *Galbius*, *Graecidius*, *Libuscidius* and *Sotidius*.
A. NOMINA IN MACEDONIA WHICH MAY ORIGINATE FROM APULIA AND CALABRIA

Caelidius. Attested at Stobi (CIL III 8203 = ILS 7177 = L. Mésie Sup. VI 162, a man from Stobi settled at Scupi; cf. IMS VI 97, mentioning perhaps a freedwoman) and at Heraclea Lyncestis (BCH 21 [1897] 162 = Demitsas 248), but otherwise, in the whole of the Roman world, only at Barium (CIL IX 293) — possibly a clue.

Mutienus. Attested at Lete (Bull Ep. 1953, no. 112; I owe this reference to Dr. Tataki) and at Dion (in an inscription of AD 36/7 seen by me in 1990). In peninsular Italy, the attestations of this nomen seem to concentrate in the area Luceria - Venusia - Teanum Apulum33. (Note also, for what it is worth, M. 'Ρούβιος Φρόντων at Dion; praenomen which is also that of the man at Dion); CIL IX 444/445 (an early duovir at Venusia with the praenomen Marcus which is also that of the man at Dion); CIL IX 704. 868-870; AEp. 1976, 154. 155; 1983, 239. 34. IG X 2, 1, 38, 198, 259; CIL IX 195-197; NSA 1904, 300 no. 1, 2; CIL IX 28 from Lupiae.

Bietius. In the Roman world, this nomen is attested only in Paestum (BCH 47 [1923] 63 no. 23) and at Atina in Latium (AEp. 1981, 216).

Digitius. Known from an inscription from Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 320). Otherwise, this nomen is attested at Rome (a few instances in CIL VI) and once at Atina in Latium (CIL X 5068). But in Paestum, this was one of the most common nomina, and is attested in numerous inscriptions up till the 4th century AD37, and so I think that the man with this nomen in Thessalonica may well have something to do with Paestum.

Rubbius. The nomen of Rubbia M.I. Regilla at Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 380), who is no doubt to be connected with M. Ρούβιος [sic] Φρόντων at Samothrace (IG XII 8, 220. 221), may originate from Latium; in Italy, it is attested only at Rome (several examples in CIL VI) and at Atina (CIL X 5103. 5107), and the tribe Publilia of a certain Q.

Auscious. This nomen, known at Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 354), may possibly originate from Latium; outside Macedonia, it is attested only in three inscriptions, once at Rome (CIL VI 18201), once at Ostia (CIL XIV 4761), and once in the ager Albanus (CIL XIV 2333), the woman mentioned in this inscription having the cognomen Aricina, which also points to Latium.

B. NOMINA IN MACEDONIA WHICH MAY ORIGINATE IN LATIUM, CAMPANIA AND LUCANIA

Agel(l)eius/Agilleius. This nomen appears fairly early in Roman Macedonia, combined with the praenomina Gaius and Marcus (IG X 2, 1, 98, 126 & 133; 878; Dunant-Pouilloux no. 114); and at about the same time one also encounters Agelleii at Ephesus (cf. below at n. 84). In Italy, the attestations seem to concentrate on Lanuvium (CIL XIV 2089, 2136-2138; the man in 2089 is a local notables with the praenomen Gaius); otherwise there are, in addition to some Agilleii attested at Rome, only scattered instances from different places (CIL X 6423; IX 2146; XI 2688). One also finds a few instances from some western provinces (cf. TLL I 1323).
Rubius (sic) C.f. known from an early inscription from the capital (CIL VI 25505 = I 1373) also points to Latium or Campania. Outside Italy, the nomen is also known from an inscription from Spain (EE IX 246) and, interestingly, from an inscription from Nicomedia in Bithynia (TAM IV 1, 135: [M.] Ῥοῦβικος �就能够 λαμανός).

Salarius, a nomen with an interesting history in Greece, for members of the gens, no doubt connected with each other because of the use of the praenomen Manius, appear at about the same time, in the thirties BC, in inscriptions from Chalcis (IGXII 9, 916) and from Thessalonica (IGX 2, 1, 83, 109). Both in the Roman province of Achaean and in Macedonia there are also later attestations of the nomen (at Thessalonica: IGX 2, 1, 58, 927, and possibly also 748; at Lete: SEG I [1923] 276, a Manius). On the whole, this nomen is fairly uncommon, although there are scattered attestations of it from all over Italy and even from the provinces. But four Salaria are listed by P. Castrén, Ordo populusque Pompeianus (1975) 215 at Pompeii (and there is also a Salaria at Neapolis in the vicinity: CIL X 1507), and one of them has the praenomen Manius, being the only known Manius Salarius anywhere outside Greece. This may possibly mean that the Salarius originated in Pompeii or at least from this area.

C. NOMINA IN MACEDONIA WHICH MAY ORIGINATE IN SAMNIUM

Aequani (i) us. This nomen is known at Thessalonica (IGX 2, 1, 628) and earlier at Patrae, so that one assumes that members of the gens came from there to Macedonia (cf. above n. 28). Interestingly, this nomen is also known at Cyzicus (CIG 3663, A; cf. below). In Italy it is attested only twice, at Altinum in the North (CIL V 2192) and during the earliest Empire at Caudium, but because of the tribe Stellatina the man is certainly from Beneventum (CIL IX 2167). The only praenomen attested at Patrae is Sextus (in two of the three inscriptions) which is not a common praenomen, but which happens to be that of the man from Beneventum. So I think that the Aequani in the East may originate from this region, where in fact also a pagus Aequanus is known (CIL IX 1455, 2, 2, 6).

D. NOMINA WHICH MAY ORIGINATE IN CENTRAL ITALY (UMBRIA, PICENUM, SABINI, MARSI ETC.)

Betuedius, attested at Philippi (CIL XVI 12, AD 71; BCH 57 [1933] 362 no. 22) and on Thasos (IG XII 8, 319, 471), may originate from Amera, for it is known there both from early Umbrian (i.e., pre-Roman) and, later, from Latin inscriptions. Otherwise, it is attested only at Rome (a few instances in CIL VI; CIL XV 890, a brick stamp) and once at Atina (CIL X 5148 = I 1535).

Calvenus. The Italian attestations of this nomen, known from an inscription from Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 538), seem to concentrate in the area north of the Fucine Lake (CIL IX 3538 from Furfo; 3979 from Alba Fucens; 4141 from the country of the Aequiculi). Otherwise, there are only a few instances at Rome (in CIL VI; AEp. 1965, 336 = 1984, 83) and the philosopher from Berytus, L. Calenus Taurus. If Calenus related to Calvus, which I think is more than probable, one should note that the latter nomen is attested possibly at Carsulae (written Calvinus: CIL XI 4588) and at Cyzicus (I. Kyzikos 254).

38. Cf. W. Kubitschek, Imperium Romanum tributim disciprum (1889) 271: Publilia is the tribe of Aletrium, Anagnia and Ferentinum in Latium and of Cales in N. Campania; otherwise, it is the tribe of Verona, which, however, in this case (the inscription being of Republican date) seems less attractive as the possible patria of this man.

39. For the rest of the attestations of Calvus see TLL Onom. II 107. Besides Carsulae and Cyzicus, this nomen is known from inscriptions from Rome, N. Italy and from some northern provinces, these instances possibly indicating that in some cases the nomen is to be explained as being of barbarian origin.
Crastinus. There are only three attestations for this nomen; it is known at Dyrrachium (AEp. 1978, 747) and from an early inscription from (modern) Ferentillo near Spoletium in the area on the border between the Sabine country and Umbria (CIL XI 4988 = I 2104). In addition, there is a military man Umbrian, origin, mentioned in literary sources (RE IV 1681). The ending of the nomen in -inus also points to this area (cf. e.g. Spurios Ligustinus ex Sabinis, Liv. 42, 34, 1ff.).

Feronius. As Schulze (p. 165) noticed, this nomen, known from an inscription from Beroea (cf. Tataki no. 1263), appears in Italy mainly in inscriptions from the country of the Sabini and the Vestini and (especially) in Picenum. The cult of the goddess Feronia is also concentrated in this area (Schulze, ibid.; G. Wissowa, REVI 2218; G. Radke, Die Götter Altitaliens [1965] 124f.). However, there are also some attestations of this nomen at Aquileia in N. Italy (CIL V 760, 807; I. Aquileia 3420). Otherwise, there is almost nothing.

Marsiadius. This most uncommon nomen, attested at Beroea (SEG 24 [1969] 498, cf. Tataki no. 866), is otherwise known only in the capital (CIL VI 22251; CIL XV 1294f. [brick stamps]) and from three inscriptions from America (CIL XI 4393 [?], 4485, 4486).

Naevenus. For this nomen, another rare one found at Beroea (SEG 36 [1986] 595, cf. Tataki no. 914), there is only one attestation in Italy outside the capital (T. Naevenus T.I. Anina in an unpublished inscription now in St. Petersburg), namely at Asculum Picenum (AEp. 1990, 297); possibly a clue. But this nomen also appears at Acquum in Dalmatia (CIL III 9773, Nevenus; ILIug. 738, Naevienus), for the possible significance of which cf. below.

Pompullius, the nomen of Sal. Pompullius Sal. I. Chilo of Philippi (CIL III 675), seems, to judge from its distribution in Italy, to originate in the area treated in this section, for it is known from quite a few inscriptions from the country of the Sabini, Marsi, Paeligni, Vestini and from Umbria, i.e. from an area indicated also by the praenomen of the man. From the rest of Italy, there are only scattered instances. Written Pompulus, this nomen is known in Rome and, more interestingly, in Asia Minor (MAMA VII 304 from Orcus; JHS 32 [1912] 130 no. 17, at Antiocchia Pisidiae), but there is perhaps not a connection.

Tifanus, an interesting nomen found in Styberra (AEp. 1979, 559, the commentary referring to further instances), is attested in Italy especially at Tificum in Umbria, where the praenomen used in combination with it is usually Lucius, i.e. the same as in Styberra (CIL XI 5688. 5712. 5713. 5715. 5716). Tifanus, no doubt to be connected somehow with the form ending in -ius, appears twice at Carsulae, another Umbrian city (CIL XI 4573, 4587). From the rest of the whole Roman world, there is, apart from two instances in CIL VI, only a somewhat uncertain attestation at Herculaneum (CIL X 1403, e. 12).

Titucius. L. Titucius, a quinquennial duovir at Pella in the time of Augustus (A. Burnett-M. Amandry-P. Ripolles, Roman Provincial Coinage I [1992] 294f. no. 1531-1533), has a nomen which in Italy appears mainly in inscriptions from the country of the Aequi and the Marsi around Lake Fucinus.

45. There are some instances in CIL VI and a signaculum at Naples (CIL X 8059, 301).
48. Besides some instances in CIL VI there is one at Ostia (CIL XIV 5074), one from Abella or Abellinum in the area between Campania and Samnium [AEp. 1969/79, 633, I: C. Pompullius Eucharistus Abell(....)], one perhaps at Canusium (I. Canusium II p. 19 Add. 29), and one at Augusta Praetoria in the north (CIL V 6852 = Inschr. It. XI 1, 22).
49. In both cases (CIL VI 5659 and 6887) the praenomen is Sextus, which also may possibly point to Umbria (cf. Die römischen Vornamen p. 158).
50. Aequi: CIL IX 3951. 4036. Marsi: Epigrafia ... dei Marsi (cf. n. 46) 40c. 175 (= CIL IX 3902). Otherwise, there are only scattered instances of the nomen; outside CIL VI, there is CIL X 4917 from Venafro (Narcissus vili. T. Tituci Floriant; observe that the man may have had something to
**Uttiedius.** The fact that both this nomen and Salluvius are attested at Philippi (*Uttiedius: CIL III 7343*—and there is an Uttiedia Cleopatra also in Abdera, *CIL III 7379*; *Salluvius: BCH 59* [1935] 155f. no. 51), and that there are also Petilius in Macedonia51 makes one think of the polyonymous veteran M. Uttedius Sallubianus C. Petilius Amandus domo Igouio (*CIL III 2066* from Salona). In fact, Uttiedius—sometimes written Uttedus or Uttidus—is a nomen which seems to be most common in Umbria2, where one can find it in several cities between Carsulae in the south and Pisaurom on the Adriatic coast13. Among the instances there is one of especial interest, *CIL XI 6362 = ILS 7364 = G. Mennella—G. Cresci Marrone, *Pisaurom I* [1984] no. 73, an honorific inscription of perhaps Severan date including a list of names, among which there is both a *Salluvius* and an *Uttiedius*, the latter combining his nomen with the cognomen Amandus—i.e. the cognomen of the polyonymous veteran from Igouio. A connection of some kind seems likely, but be that as it may, I think that one may assume with some probability that the *Uttiedii* in Macedonia and Thrace may have had something to do with Umbria45.

**Capitius.** For this extremely rare nomen found in Philippi (*CIL III 633, III 2, 5*), there is only one other attestation, at Verona (*NSA 1965, Suppl. 52 fig. 29*).

E. NOMINA WHICH MAY ORIGINATE IN NORTHERN ITALY

**Abudus.** Attested three times at Thessalonica (*IG X 2. 1, 244. 259. 744; cf. at Demetrias in Thessaly, *IG IX 2, 1162*), this is in Italy a nomen hardly found outside Aquileia and Istria45.

**Albonius,** a nomen attested at Dion in an inscription seen by me in 1990, but perhaps not yet published, may possibly point to Northern Italy, for outside Rome (two instances in *CIL VI*) and Nomentum near Rome (*CIL XIV 3951*) there are attestations for it only in Veleia (*CIL XI 1147, 4, 29; cf. *fundus Albonianus*, ibid. 1, 37, 68), Parma (*CIL XI 1073*) and Carreum Potentia (*CIL V 7499*)56.

**Attiarius,** a nomen attested in numerous inscriptions in Philippi (*CIL III 633, 650. 702. 706. 14206, 13; *AEP. 1924, 48; BCH 57* [1933] 370-73 no. 28) is not found anywhere else in the world—unless one connects it with *Attiarius*, a nomen known from an inscription from Aquileia (*AEP. 1962, 173 = I. Aquileia 865*).
Cusonius, a nomen found quite often at Thessalonica (there are eight Cusonii in IGX 2, 1; add CIL VI 2679; it is also attested at Chalcis in an inscription of early Augustan date, IG XII 9, 916; there is possibly a connection), seems in Italy to be common mainly in the northeast. In central and southern Italy one encounters only scattered attestations (outside the capital — CIL VI; CIL XV 6084 — there is only CIL XI 3208 from Nepet and CIL X 1251 from Nola). Interestingly, one also finds Cusoni in the second century in Asia Minor (I. Ephesos 1043. 1145; I. Kyne 42); cf. below.

Galgestes / Galgestius, for which nomen there are two attestations at Philippi (CIL III 136; BCH 47 [1923] 73 no. 30), in Italy appears almost exclusively in inscriptions from Pola and vicinity. From the rest of Italy, and in fact from the rest of the Roman world, I can find only CIL X 5474 from Aquinum.

Iturius, the nomen of a man from Beroea attested on Samothrace (Samothrace 2, 1, 47; Tataki, Beroea no. 640), is extremely rare; there is an attestation at Rome (CIL VI 35503), and a certain T. Iturius (?) of uncertain origin is mentioned by Tacitus (cf. PIR I 62). But in and around Tergeste, one finds a large number of brick stamps signed by the owner of a figlina, P. Iturius Sabinus, and the nomen is also attested in inscriptions from Tergeste (CIL V 622 = Inscr. It. X 4, 123; somewhat uncertain), from Aquileia (I. Aquileia 985) and from Bellunum (CIL V 2036). One may thus perhaps conclude with C. Zaccaria and M. Zupañcic, op. cit. (n. 59) 166, that this an Istrian gens.

Liburnius, attested at Edessa in AD 51 (Tataki, Edessa no. 182; a later instance ibid. no. 181) and at Philippi in AD 71 (CIL XVI 12), is a nomen which one can find all over the Roman world, Africa and Spain included, although it is nowhere a very common one. In Italy, the attestations concentrate in the north, in fact, the nomen is not found otherwise than at Rome (a few instances in CIL VI) and at Ugentum. The attestations from Histria may be combined with the fact that there are a few examples of this nomen from Dalmatia (IL Jug. 911 from Aenona, 2921 from Alvona) — which reminds one of the Liburni in N. Dalmatia (and, according to Pliny, Nat. 3, 110, in Picenum), although it is not easy to define the relationship between the name of the people called Liburni and the nomen.

Mustius, known from inscriptions from Paeonia (Spomenik 71 [1931] 62 no. 133. 134 = 98 [1941-48] 55 no. 110. 111), is a nomen mainly, but not exclusively, attested in Italy, where one encounters it at Rome (CIL VI), Minturnae (CIL I 2702), Pompeii and Syracuse (AEp. 1921, 85). But only Venetia seems to offer a number of Mustii which may have some significance, Mustius being attested there at Patavium, Atria and Opitergium).

Muttius: cf. above under “A”.

Novellius, a splendid nomen found in inscriptions from Dyrrachium (AEp. 1978, 740, 749) and at Philippi (CIL XVI 10, AD 70), the praenomen always being Lucius. In Italy this nomen is not particularly rare, but it seems to be typical mainly of

61. G. Susini, Fonti per... Salento (1962) no. 10. A Liburnia (of unknown origin) is mentioned in literary sources (cf. PIR II 1 L 167).
63. Patavium: CIL V 2822 (a senator, PIR M 759; according to G. Alföldy, Tituli 5 [1982] 339, probably the ancestor of another senator with the same nomen, PIR M 760), 2998. Atria: CIL V 2368; Epigraphica 18 (1956) 69.
64. Opitergium: CIL V 8110, 258 (brick stamp).
the north, where there are Novellii especially in and around Mediolanum 64.

Nutrius, another nomen attested both at Dyrrachium (CIL XVI 1, 52 AD) and, later, at Philippi (CIL III 633), the praenomen being in both cases Lucius, is otherwise attested only at Rome (CIL VI), near Sarsina in N. Umbria (CIL XI 6488) and at Brixia (Inscr. It. X 5, 163, referring to two Nutri Galli, perhaps brothers, one of whom is called Lucius). The distribution of the attestations may perhaps be taken to indicate a Northern Italian origin for the nomen.

Pisidius, an interesting nomen attested in three inscriptions from Philippi (AEp. 1939, 198, 199; BCH 47 [1923] 73 no. 29), may originate in N. Italy, for it is known from inscriptions from Comum and Altinum 66, whereas there are otherwise only instances at Rome (CIL VI) and a solitary one at Carales in Sardinia (CIL X 7691).

Poppius is a nomen known, apart from a solitary instance from Germany (CIL XIII 7098), only at Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 417) and at Aquileia (I. Aquileia 1567), this latter attestations perhaps providing a clue to its origin.

Sirtius, found once at Dion (SEG 38 [1988] 618), is a nomen for which there are scattered attestations from Italy and also a few from the provinces 67. But there are three instances of this nomen at Pola, in part referring to people of some status 68, this again allowing F. Tassaux to include the Sirtii in his list of "aristocratic families" of Istria 68, and so one might think that if the man in Dion had Italian ancestors (and this should of course not be doubted), they may well have come from Pola. The problem is, of course, that there is an early imperial Sirtius at Mytilene (IG XII Suppl. 690, from the time of Tiberius), but one could perhaps assume either that some Sirtii moved from Italy to Lesbos, some to Macedonia, or that the ancestors of the man at Dion had moved there from Lesbos.

Trosius. The attestations of this nomen known at Philippi (CIL III 633 ii 2, a P. Trosius Clemens) show such a heavy concentration in Aquileia and its vicinity that it seems more than probable that the ancestors of the man in Philippi had arrived from somewhere in this area 69.

The survey presented above may, although including much that is very uncertain, be taken to point to some interesting conclusions. It seems to emerge that quite a few of the people who had moved to Macedonia from Italy came from regions along the Adriatic, which is, of course, quite understandable. We thus found nomina pointing to the southeast, to Umbria and to the north, especially to Venetia in the Northeast. Of course there were also nomina which seemed to point to Latium and Campania, but these are regions which have always been considered as the main areas from which Italians emigrated to the provinces 70, and so one


66. In Italy there is CIL VI 126604; CIL XIV 1629 (Ostia); AEp. 1974, 257 (Puteoli); and possibly CIL XI 6450 add. (Pisauro). Observe also Sertius at Luceria (CIL IX 890), a nomen which one also encounters in a not very early inscription from Athens (IG II 2/11 2020, 121).

67. CIL V 74 = Inscr. It. X 1, 122; CIL V 86, 67 (in gradibus amphitheatr); AEp. 1980, 499.

68. F. Tassaux, in La città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana (1990) 97.

69. The index to I. Aquileia offers 19 instances, including three in which the accompanying praenomen is Publius, and the nomen also appears in nearby Tarresta: CIL V 638. 639. 640 = Inscr. It. X 4, 158. 157. 156; CIL VI 12755. Further attestations in this region: CIL V 480 (= Inscr. It. X 3, 41), 721. 1890 (Concordia), 2225 (Altinum), 2498 (Ateste), 3051 (Patavium); AEp. 1958, 313 (from Lesolo near Aquileia). There are also, apart from a signaculum at Udine (Pais 1081, 12), many brick stamps signed by members of this gens CIL V 8110, 147; Tassaux, op. cit. [n. 68] 104; Zaccaria [ed.], op. cit. [n. 59] 150 ff. 200 no. 3). Observe also Troli at Cplea, known for its connections with Aquileia (AEp. 1975, 672), and at Delminium and Salona in Dalmatia (ILug. 168. 2201). The few scattered instances from the rest of Italy and the Roman world are hardly of any consequence.

70. Cf. Wilson, op. cit. (above n. 21) 152ff.
much of this, for in a study based on material such as
in a survey of the Roman nomina attested in
referred to earlier (above n. 68), contains
gentes, e.g. with Etruria. But I would not like to make
happen to be attested also in Macedonia; to
that the list of F. Tassaux of Istrian "aristocratic"
fairly novel observation. In addition to the material
from this area to Macedonia, which I think is a
certainly the number of nomina pointing to Vene-
use argumenta e silentio.
Macedonia of nomina which could be connected
does not wonder if one finds them represented also
both in and
Alvona (cf. above at n. 60),
Marronii the observation that some rare nomina attested
to strengthen to a certain degree the validity of the
that all these nomina have a significance from my
Volusii. Of course I am not going to assert
and
1. Of course I am not going to assert
would also like to point out that the list of F. Tassaux of Istrian “aristocratic”
gentes, referred to earlier (above n. 68), contains
about a selection concentrating on more
interesting names, Tassaux’s list includes Acutii,
Arruntii, Attii, Aulustii, Carvili, Comini, Fulcinii,
Mam(m)ii, Minucii, Modii, Petillii, Plotii, Titii
and Volusii1. Of course I am not going to assert
1. Of course one finds also Arrii, Gavii, Helvii, Marcii,
Octavi, Pomponii and Postumii in the list of Tassaux, but these are nomina which one expects to find in any list of
names.
2. Iltia 17 (1987) 108 no. 70.
4. CIL III 655. 7335. 14206, 12 (cf. AEp. 1939, 196);
BCH 47 (1923) 89 no. 8, 57 (1933) 362 no. 22, 58 (1934)
4781. no. 20, 23; cf. the nomen Μαρωνιανός at Beroea
(LEG 34 [1984] 613; Tataki no. 869).
5. CIL III 2322. 9365 (Salona); ILJug. 736 (Aequum).
6. ILJug. 2899; cf. CIL III 6434, 3; 10186, 15; 14031
(vescula cretacea from Dalmatia).
77. Demitsas 168 = BCH 58 (1934) 268 no. 108; Tataki
no. 92.
78. CIL III 1945. 2503. 2951 (= ILJug. 2884). 10862;
ILJug. 1895; CIL X 3618.
79. Wilson, op. cit. (n. 21) 68ff.
80. Note also e.g. that Folii — a rare nomen — with the
same praenomen Publius are to be found both at Patrae
(AEp. 1985, 777) and Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 91).
81. Cf. A. Calderini, Aquileia (1930) 342ff.; and observe
in addition e.g. the recently published Aquileian inscriptions
CIL I 3422a, 3422b, 3424 and 3425, all mentioning people
with names definitely pointing to central and southern Italy.
would in fact not really be very surprising. That there is, or at least can sometimes be, a connection between people with the same nomina in Macedonia and Asia emerges from various indications, e.g. from the fact that some of the nomina (e.g. Agelleius) are so rare that there simply must be a connection, or from the use of the same prænomen both in Macedonia and in Asia; observe for instance that there are Turpinii with the not very frequent prænomen Aulus both at Beroea (Tataki no. 1242) and at Hierapolis (Altertümer von Hierapolis no. 196), and that the two Sattii—not a common nomen—attested at Beroea and at Cyzicus both have the prænomen Lucius (cf. below). Problems regarding the dating of individual inscriptions make it difficult to say whether the direction was generally from Macedonia to Asia or from Asia to Macedonia, but perhaps even the simple observation that there were quite frequent (as it seems) contacts of this kind between Macedonia and Asia Minor may be of some use.

In some individual cases it seems possible at least to suggest the direction of the emigration between Macedonia and Asia. For instance, the Sirtius at Mytilene is known from an inscription of Tiberian date (cf. above), whereas the one known at Dion seems to be later, and so, if it is at all permissible to connect these people with each other, the implication would seem to be that members of the gens Sirtia had come to Asia first, and had moved only from there to Macedonia. And of course one observes that quite a few people with Asian ethnics are listed in the index to IG X 2, 1 (p. 308). On the other hand, Asian Ocratius at Beroea (the cognomen implying the existence of Ocratii) is dated by Tataki (Beroea no. 1260) “1st cent. B.C./ 1st cent. A.D.”, it seems that in this case—assuming again of course that it is possible to postulate a connection—members of a certain gens had moved from Macedonia to Asia Minor. The same observation can be made regarding the Modicii, for the Modicii at Philippi are clearly much earlier than the woman of the same name—attested at Eumenia (cf. below).

As far as I can see, there are more than 200 nomina which one finds both in Macedonia and in Asia. Remembering that Macedonian inscriptions offer more than 550 different Roman nomina83, the number does seem to have some significance. Of course the list also includes names which one finds everywhere, but there is also an interesting number of less familiar nomina, there being both in Macedonia and in Asia e.g. Aeficii, Alfidii, Ancharenii, Artorii, Autronii, Avilli, Avoni, Bassii, Bruttii, Caerellii, Camerii, Camuri, Ceonii, Cer(t)en(n)ii, Cestii, Cotti, Curati, Curtii, Didii, Epidii, Folii, Fuficii, Fundani(i), Gaillii, Heteraii, Larcii, Lartridii, Magnii, Modii, Mundicii, Mussii, Naevii, Novellici, Olii, Opetreii, Orfidi, Pedecaei, Peticii, Pompuilii, Pupii, Sabidii, Salarii, Spedi, Trebii, Turrii and Venulei. I am not saying that there is a connection in each case, but surely the coincidence may in many cases be of significance. But in addition to the names listed above there are nomina which are so rare that we simply have to postulate a connection. Let us have a look at some of them.

As we have seen, C. and M. Agelleii appear early at Thessalonica and on Thasos (cf. above at n. 36); but from the early empire onwards one finds Agell(e)i(i) and Agilleii also in Asia Minor, all using the prænomen Gaius84. There are Allidi both at Thessalonica (IGX 2, 1, 251) and at Thyatira (TAM V 2, 1124)85; Bies(s)ii—with a nomen which one can find otherwise only at Rome, Trebula Suffenas and, in the later 2nd century, at Athens86—both at Thessalonica (IG X 2, 1, 58) and at Pergamon (MDAI [A] 35 [1910] 475 no. 62); Cusanii both at Thessalonica and at Ephesus and Cyme (cf. above...
at n. 57); *Fictorii* both at Dion and Pella at some unknown city in Bithynia; *Florii* both at Thessalonica (*IG* 2, 1, 114) and at Pergamon (*Pergamon VIII* 3 no. 154); *Hostii* both at Thessalonica and Dion (*IG* 2, 1, 386bis; *SEG* 34 [1984] 623) and at Amasra (*SEG* 35 [1985] 1330, early 3rd century); *Marini*, the Severan period at Thessalonica (see *IG* 2, 1, p. 68), this nomen implying the existence of *Marini* (cf. n. 5), and *Marinii* somewhere in the area between Abdyus and Lampasus (*MDAI* [A] 9 [1884] 68); *Minatii* both at Thessalonica (*IG* X 2, 1, 637) and at Ephesus (I. Ephesus 689, Hadrianic or later) and at Hierapolis Castabala in Cilicia (*JHS* 11 [1890] 251 no. 26); *Modicii* both at Philippi during the earliest Empire (*CIL* III 705) and, in the second or third century, at Eumenia (*AEp.* 1978, 796)—and moreover else; *Ocratii* both at Beroea and much later at Blaundos (cf. above at n. 82); *Pimmii* both at Thessalonica (*IG* X 2, 1, 611) and at Amasra (*CIL* VIII 15876); *Rasini* both at Philippi (*AEp.* 1939, 44; cf. *CIL* XVI 10) and somewhere in Mysia (*SEG* 39 [1989] 1338); *Rub(r)ii* both at Thessalonica and on Samothrace and at Nicomedia (cf. above at n. 38); *Senatii* (not a common nomen) both at Thessalonica (*SEG* 36 [1986] 646) and at Mytilene (*IG* XII 2, 414; *Varronii* both at Philippi (*BCH* 58 [1934] 478 no. 21, cf. no. 20) and at Pergamum (*Pergamon VIII* 3, no. 101); *Velleii* both in and around Philippi in many inscriptions and in an inscription now in Smyrna (*I. Smyrna* II 2 p. 359ff. no. xix).

But there is one city in Asia which seems to offer more parallels with Macedonia than others, namely Cyzicus. In fact, Cyzicus reminds one especially of Thessalonica in some respects, of which the most interesting from the point of view of this paper is the fact that both cities offer a most striking collection of Roman nomina which one finds also in late inscriptions, from the second and third centuries. Now, one encounters quite a few nomina in Cyzicus which are in fact also attested in Macedonia; according to my calculations, there are about sixty of them, which is, I think, a significant number if one considers that we are speaking of a single city in Asia where most of the inhabitants must have been *peregrini* before the *constitutio Antoniniana* and that we cannot know more than an extremely small part of the inscriptions which must have once existed at Cyzicus. In addition to the more common nomina common to Cyzicus and Macedonia one finds at Cyzicus also more interesting ones, e.g. *Aeficii*, *Castricii*, *Curtii*, *Decimii*, *Fabricii*, *Fundan(i)i*, *Lollii*, *Maecci*, *Messi* (P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman - P. Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry - *P. Ripollès, Roman Provincial Coinage* Aman dry. But this does not necessarily have to mean anything (cf. above at n. 24).

90. *Messii* seem to be attested in Asia only at Cyzicus.

91. *I. Prusa ad Olympum* 52; this inscription in some respects makes one think of Cyzicus, and I cannot help suspecting that it may in fact come from there.


93. Cyzicus: *MDAI* (A) 26 (1901) 121ff., B, lines 25 and 67. Pergamum: *I. Pergamon* 374, A, 11; 485. Somewhere near Amorium: *MDAI* (A) 22 (1897) 34 no. 12 (but this man is a *Publius*).
Studying at some length the connections between the Macedonian cities and Cyzicus, the largest and most prosperous city in northwestern Asia Minor, might not be such a bad idea, but this paper is obviously not the place to do it. What will have to suffice for the moment is the constatation that observations of an onomastic nature do seem to imply that contacts between Cyzicus and Macedonia may well have been fairly close—which in fact a look at a map of the area does seem to make easily credible.

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94. I do not find entries such as "Macedonia" or "Thessalonica" in the index to D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (1950).