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Onomastics, religion and society at *Sicca Veneria* (El Kef, Tunisia). II. Onomastics of *Sicca Veneria*

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Abstract: *Based on an epigraphic collection as rich as it is varied, composed mainly of pagan Latin epitaphs, we conduct an onomastic study of the inhabitants of the colonia Iulia Veneria Cirta Nova Sicca, in proconsular Africa, today El Kef in northwestern Tunisia. This study proposes to study the onomastics, the names and the family strategies of the Siccenses in the Roman period. Several families have been identified whose origins can be identified (indigenous or non-native), and the cognomina and unique names of the Siccenses are revealing clues about the origins of the inhabitants of the entire region.*

Keywords: *Sicca Veneria, Proconsular Africa, Onomastic, gentilicia, cognomina, El Kef, Tunisia*

Onomastic studies are so important, not only for understanding the naming systems of individuals, but also for determining the origins of populations. Several of them were dedicated to cities in Roman Africa ranging from *Lepcis Magna* in the East to *Volubilis* in the West. The pioneer of this type of study will undoubtedly remain H.-G. Pflaum who has devoted a fairly large number of onomastic analyses relating to the *Castellum Celtianum*,¹ *Cirta*² and *Castellum Tidditanorum*.³ Later, the same scholar analyzed the distribution of the *Creperii* and *Egrilii* in Roman Africa.

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This article is the second in a series of three works on Siccensian onomastics, religion and society.

¹ Pflaum, 1956: 126-151.

² Pflaum, 1959: 161-198.

³ Pflaum, 1977: 9-43.

Similarly, using the same principle of onomastic studies, J.-M. Lassère has demonstrated, on many occasions, the onomastic specificities of African cities.⁴

For their part, the editors of the epigraphic collection *Mourir à Dougga* have devoted an interesting study to the onomastics of the Thuggenses by analyzing their *nomina* and *cognomina*.⁵

Interested in the “African” *cognomina* or translated from Punic, Y. Le Bohec has looked into the distribution of these nicknames in Roman Africa,⁶ after an initial study that he devoted to Volubilitan society and onomastics.⁷ This onomastic study of *Volubilis* has been completed and extensively studied by S. Lefebvre.⁸

Based on a database containing more than 1200 names, M. Świerk analyzed the problem of the existence of signs in the anthroponymic tradition that could support the thesis of the multiculturalism of Roman Carthage.⁹

In 2021, M. Abid, based on an epigraphic file that contains 268 inscriptions, studied Calamensian society and onomastics by presenting and analyzing the exhaustive list of 306 people in Calama.¹⁰ The same method was applied to *Lepcis Magna*, where the same author examined an epigraphic catalogue of 241 pagan Latin inscriptions which provided indications of the denomination of 306 Lepcitans.¹¹

The Siccensian epigraphic collection, which exceeds 700 inscriptions for the most part, is of a funerary nature, according to an onomastic painting of *Sicca Veneria* is very well stocked. There were 51 families, five of which bore *gentilicia* of imperial origin. After a first study on the *gens Iulia* which focused on 102 epitaphs and two public tributes that provided 135 names of people,¹² we plan in this study to analyze the onomastics of *Sicca Veneria*.

In these pages, it will be a question of analyzing, in a first step, the *nomina* carried by the *Siccenses*, while insisting on their matrimonial strategies; and, in a second part, we will observe their *cognomina*.

We succeeded in identifying 559 people who were divided into four groups: those who wore imperial *gentilicia*, those who belonged to 19 families that were described as copious, whose number of members varied between 47 and 6 members, those who were members of 27 families that were too few in number and whose number varied between five and two members, and finally, those that were known by a single individual.

⁴ We limit ourselves here to citing a few studies: Lassère, 1979, 1982, 1988, 2000, 2004, 2005.

⁵ Aounallah & Ben Abdallah, 2002.

⁶ Le Bohec, 2005.

⁷ Le Bohec, 1989b.

⁸ Lefebvre, 2012.

⁹ Świerk, 2022.

¹⁰ Abid, 2021.

¹¹ Abid, 2025.

¹² Jouini, 2026b.

I. The *Gentilia* of the *Siccenses* and their Matrimonial Strategies

The *gentilia* attested at *Sicca Veneria* are of various types and origins: imperial, those worn by governors, various *gentilia* and finally those unidentified.

I. 1. The imperial *gentilia*

Several families wore imperial type of *gentilicium*. In the first position are the *Iulii* with 135 members, the *Claudii*, the *Flavii*, the *Aelii* and the *Aurelii*.

I. 1. 1. The *Iulii*

It is one of the oldest and most numerous families attested in *Sicca Veneria*. The *gentilicium Iulius* is carried by 135 people, including 36 women.¹³ 69 individuals are designated by the *tria nomina* according to the Roman nominal system and 17 by the *duo nomina*.¹⁴ The *Iulia Siccensia* family has the largest number of matrimonial alliances with other *gentes*. In addition to the three marital unions within the same family,¹⁵ they had marriage relations with six families: *Gargilia*,¹⁶ *Homulia*,¹⁷ *Maecia*,¹⁸ *Scantia*,¹⁹ *Sulpicia*,²⁰ and *Terentia*.²¹

Forty of the members of the *gens Iulia Siccensia* lived during the 1st half of the 1st century and 57 are attested during the period from the end of the 2nd to the 1st half of the 3rd century AD.

I. 1. 2. The *Claudii*

The *gentilicium Claudius* could have two imperial origins, either Claudius (Ti. Claudius Nero Germanicus²²), or Nero (Ti. Claudius Nero Caesar²³). The *Claudii* of Roman Africa are said to have obtained Roman citizenship through municipal measures taken by Emperor Claudius and subsequently they adopted the *nomen Claudius*.²⁴ In *Sicca Veneria*, the *Claudia* family, which consisted of five members, has been known from epigraphic documents since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. A member of the *gens Claudia* was marrying a woman from the *Fabia* family. Here is the list of the *Claudii Siccenses*:

¹³ We have studied elsewhere the *gens Iulia Siccensia*. See Jouini, 2026a.

¹⁴ Dondin-Payre, 2011: 14-16.

¹⁵ CIL VIII, 16047. Iulius Achileus, husband of Iulia Luteola; ILTun 1611. Iulius Lupercus, husband of Iulia Saturnina; CIL VIII, 16074. Q. Iulius Victor, husband of Iulia Urbana.

¹⁶ CIL VIII, 16027. Iulia Valeria wife of Gargilius Lucanus.

¹⁷ CIL VIII, 1643. Iulius Fortunatus Armorianus Cubernius, husband of Homulia Saturnina.

¹⁸ CIL VIII, 16123 = 27655 = ILTun 1592. Q. Iulius Maximus Gratianus, husband of Maecia Splendida.

¹⁹ CIL VIII, 16054 = ILTun 1592. L. Iulius Eutychus, husband of Scantia Sissonia.

²⁰ CIL VIII, 1755. Iulia Macrina married a certain Sulpicius.

²¹ CIL VIII, 27641. Iulius Vernaculius, husband of Terentia Fortuna.

²² Cooley, 2012: 489.

²³ Cooley, 2012: 489-490.

²⁴ Jacques & Scheid, 1990: 276-277; Hoët-van Cauwenberghe, 1996: 211.

- Ti. Claudius Aeschines, f.²⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Claudius Firmulus.²⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. M. Claudius Firmulus died at the age of 17 years and was buried with his mother Fabia Tertullina, who died at the age of 55 years.
- C. Claudius Hospitalis.²⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Claudius Saturninus, Q. f.²⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Claudius (---), father of Claudius Saturninus.

I. 1. 3. The *Flavii*

The *gens Flavia*²⁹ is represented at *Sicca Veneria* by ten people, four of whom are women. The first epigraphic documents mentioning *Flavii* date from the 1st half of the 1st century. We know of them:

- P. Flavius Quinta[---].³⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Flavius, M. f., Sabarrus Vettius Severus, CV, proconsul provinciae Africae.³¹ Known at an uncertain date, this clarissimo would probably have been “related to the clarissimo Vettius Piso Severus, curator of Carthage at the time of Constantine; or the C. V. Q. E. G. L. L. Tarronius Pisoninus, son of Q. E. G. Perpetuus.”³²
- L. Flavius Saturninus, *sacerdos Veneris*.³³ 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.
- Q. Flavius Tr[---].³⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Flavius Victor.³⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Flavius (---), father of M. Flavius Sabarrus Vettius Severus.
- Flavia Appiana.³⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Flavia Petronia.³⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Flavia Rogata.³⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Flavia Saturnina.³⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 1. 4. The *Aelii*

The imperial *gentilicium Aelius* was carried by Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.⁴⁰ *Aelius* is attested at *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of

²⁵ CIL VIII, 1689.

²⁶ CIL VIII, 1688 = 15839.

²⁷ CIL VIII, 15968.

²⁸ CIL VIII, 27611.

²⁹ On the imperial *gentilicium Flavius*, see Schulze, 1966: 167; Solin & Salomies, 1988: 80.

³⁰ CIL VIII, 27625.

³¹ CIL VIII, 1639 = 16016. See Pallu de Lessert, 1896: 298.

³² Chausson, 1996: 360, n. 102.

³³ CIL VIII, 15879.

³⁴ CIL VIII, 1774 = 15689.

³⁵ CIL VIII, 27626.

³⁶ CIL VIII, 1774 = 15689.

³⁷ CIL VIII, 16017.

³⁸ CIL VIII, 16018.

³⁹ CIL VIII, 16019.

⁴⁰ Solin & Salomies, 1988: 7.

the 1st century AD. Eight Siccensian people, including three women, bore this *nomen*. We know of them:

- M. Aelius, Q. f., Datus.⁴¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aelius Martius.⁴² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- T. Aelius Marti[---].⁴³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aelius Pudens.⁴⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Aelius (---), father of M. Aelius Datus.
- Aelia ampliata Euthicia.⁴⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Ampliata Euthicia died at an unknown age, and she was buried with a young girl named Ampliata, who died at the age of twelve years.
- Aelia Faustilla.⁴⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aelia Prepusa.⁴⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Aelia Prepusa, who died at the age of 55 years, married a member of the *gens Cluvia*⁴⁸, Cluvius Victorius, who died at the age of 70 years.

I. 1. 5. The *Aurelii*

The *gentilicium Aurelius* owes its popularity in the Roman world to the fact that the emperor Caracalla, who generalized Roman citizenship to all the provincials of free origin in the Empire, was an *Aurelius*. In *Sicca Veneria*, five *Aurelii* were known, including two brothers. Here is the list:

- Aurelius Auxsentius.⁴⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Aurelius Nundinarius.⁵⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Aurelius Optatus.⁵¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- [.] Aurelius Fortunatus.⁵² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aurelia Rogata.⁵³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

We note that the number of individuals carrying imperial *gentilicia* was relatively large. Without wishing to indulge in statistical calculations that were always adventurous and hazardous, they numbered 163 out of a total known population (of Roman citizens) of 540 people, or 30.18%. This figure is significant in more ways than one.

⁴¹ CIL VIII, 15896.

⁴² CIL VIII, 15897.

⁴³ ILTun 1611.

⁴⁴ ILTun 1611.

⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 15898.

⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 15899.

⁴⁷ CIL VIII, 15978.

⁴⁸ The *gens Cluvia* has been known in *Sicca Veneria* since the time of Caesar. See Lassère, 1977: 461.

⁴⁹ CIL VIII, 27597.

⁵⁰ CIL VIII, 15941.

⁵¹ CIL VIII, 15942.

⁵² CIL VIII, 15942.

⁵³ CIL VIII, 15943.

Compared to the *Iulii Calamenses* who were 41 in number out of a total of 306 people,⁵⁴ the *Iulii Siccenses* were tripled in number. Similarly, the *Iulii Siccenses* were more numerous than the *Iulii Mustitani* who numbered 110.⁵⁵

It is evident that the *gentilicium Iulius* had a special predilection among the *Siccenses*. It was worn by 135 people, i.e. 1/4 of the Roman citizen population in *Sicca Veneria* during the Roman period. Then we find ten *Flavii*, eight *Aelii*, the *Claudii* and the *Aurelii* were five in number.

Only eight people indicated the *Quirina* tribe. Those who indicated their membership in this tribe were only members of the *gens Iulia*.

I. 2. The various frequent *gentilicia*

There were 19 Siccensian families that could be described as copious and whose number of members varied between 47 and six. In order of numerical importance, there are the *Aemilia* (47 members), the *Clodia* (32 members), the *Antonia* (27 members), the *Fabia* (26 members), the *Cornelia* (25 members), the *Valeria* (22 members), the *Licina* (21 members), the *Cassia* (11 members), the *Annia* (9 members), the *Caecilia*, the *Gargilia*, the *Iunia* and the *Pomponia* (7 members each), and finally there is the *Aviania*. *Calpurnia*, *Grania*, *Memmia*, *Munatia* and *Octavia* (6 members each).

I. 2. 1. The *Aemilii*

The *gens Aemilia* spread throughout the Italian peninsula,⁵⁶ the Mediterranean basin, as well as throughout Roman Africa since the Republican period.⁵⁷ The *gentilicium Aemilius* is found in the Marianist settlements and later in the Cirtan confederation. *Caii* and *Lucii Aemilii* were among the *coloni Romani* of Augustus at *Tubusuctu* (Tiklat, Algeria).⁵⁸ Numerically, the bearers of the *nomen Aemilius* numbered in hundreds, and there were 254 members of the *gens Aemilia* in Roman Africa.⁵⁹ The most famous person belonging to this *gens* was undoubtedly *L. Aemilius Lepidus*, who ruled Africa between the summer of 40 and September 34 BC.⁶⁰

The *gens Aemilia Siccensia* numbered 47 individuals, 13 of whom were women. Chronologically, 23 members of this family lived during the 1st half of

⁵⁴ Abid, 2021: 8.

⁵⁵ Abid & Kłodziński, 2025: 104.

⁵⁶ Schulze, 1966: 69, 295 and 443.

⁵⁷ Lassère, 1977: 80-81 and 170.

⁵⁸ Lassère, 1977: 459.

⁵⁹ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 3-4; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 400; Pflaum, 1961: 175; Lassère, 1980: 35; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 9; Bertrand, 1995: 188-210; Aounallah, 2001: 210; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 16; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 43-44 and 387.

⁶⁰ Guey & Pernet, 1958: 79-88; AE 1959, 77 = AE 1961, 198; Welch, 1995; Camodeca, 1997; and Allély, 2004: 31-45.

the 1st century AD, 23 between the end of the 2nd century and the first decades of the 3rd century AD. Only one person is known from the time of Valentinian.

As for marital relations, there was only one relationship within the same *Aemilia* family,⁶¹ and two others, one with the *Fabia* family,⁶² and the other with the *Statia*.⁶³

Here is the list of the *Aemilii Siccenses*:

- L. Aemilius Adiutor.⁶⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Aemilius Adiutor.⁶⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Aemilius Arrator.⁶⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Aemilius Atho.⁶⁷ Atho died at the age of 85 years and was buried with his wife Statia Sabina, who died at the age of 79 years. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilius Donatus.⁶⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Aemilius Felix.⁶⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Aemilius Fronto.⁷⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Aemilius Fuscus.⁷¹ He died at the age of 55 years and was married to Aemilia Archiptolemi. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilius Gemnus Primus.⁷² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aemilius Gudulus.⁷³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- [.] Aemilius Iulius Cassius Donatus, *pontifex*, *curator rei publicae*. Under Valentinian I (364-375).⁷⁴ This pontiff and curator had a statue erected, with the *ordo Siccensium*, to Valentinian I.⁷⁵
- Aemilius Martialis.⁷⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Aemilius, [.] f., Quir., Optatus.⁷⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aemilius, [.] f., Qui., Optatus.⁷⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Aemilius Optatus.⁷⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Aemilius, P. f., Polittio.⁸⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Aemilius, P. f., Quir., Proculus.⁸¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

⁶¹ CIL VIII, 1661 = 15905. C. Aemilius Fuscus, husband of Aemilia Archiptolemi.

⁶² CIL VIII, 1707. M. Aemilius [---] husband of Fabia Secunda.

⁶³ CIL VIII, 1657. C. Aemilius Atho, husband of Statia Sabina.

⁶⁴ CIL VIII, 15901.

⁶⁵ CIL VIII, 27583.

⁶⁶ ILTun 1611.

⁶⁷ CIL VIII, 1657.

⁶⁸ CIL VIII, 1658.

⁶⁹ CIL VIII, 15903.

⁷⁰ CIL VIII, 15904.

⁷¹ CIL VIII, 1661 = 15905.

⁷² CIL VIII, 15906.

⁷³ CIL VIII, 15902.

⁷⁴ CIL VIII, 1636 = 15831.

⁷⁵ Lepelley 1981, II, 161, n. 1.

⁷⁶ CIL VIII, 27584.

⁷⁷ CIL VIII, 1659.

⁷⁸ CIL VIII, 15907.

⁷⁹ CIL VIII, 15908.

⁸⁰ CIL VIII, 1660 = 15837.

- L. Aemilius Pudens.⁸² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Aemilius Rogatus.⁸³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Aemilius, M. f., Saturninus.⁸⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Aemilius Valentinus.⁸⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Aemilius Victor.⁸⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Aemilius [---].⁸⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Aemilius [---].⁸⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Aemilius [---], husband of Fabia, P. f., Secunda.⁸⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Aemilius (---), father of Aemilia Cerealis.
- Marcus Aemilius (---), father of Marcus Aemilius Saturninus.
- P. Aemilius (---), father of C. Aemilius Polittio.
- P. Aemilius (---), father of L. Aemilius Proculus.
- Q. Aemilius (---), father of Aemilia Flora.
- Q. Aemilius (---), father of Aemilia Gala.
- Q. Aemilius (---), father of Aemilia Iuventilla.
- [.] Aemilius (---), father of L. Aemilius Optatus.
- [.] Aemilius (---), father of Aemilius Optatus.
- Aemilia Archiptolemi.⁹⁰ She died at the age of 51 years, the wife of C. Aemilius Fuscinus.
End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia Bassula.⁹¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia Berech.⁹² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia, L. f., Cerealis.⁹³ 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.
- Aemilia Donata.⁹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia, Q. f., Flora.⁹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia, Q. filia, Gala.⁹⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia Ianuaria.⁹⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia, Q. f., Iuventilla.⁹⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Aemilia Lade.⁹⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

⁸¹ CIL VIII, 15909.

⁸² CIL VIII, 15910.

⁸³ CIL VIII, 15911.

⁸⁴ CIL VIII, 27584a.

⁸⁵ CIL VIII, 27585.

⁸⁶ CIL VIII, 27586.

⁸⁷ CIL VIII, 15903.

⁸⁸ CIL VIII, 15903.

⁸⁹ CIL VIII, 1707.

⁹⁰ CIL VIII, 1661 = 15905.

⁹¹ CIL VIII, 15913.

⁹² CIL VIII, 1662 = 15914.

⁹³ CIL VIII, 1648.

⁹⁴ CIL VIII, 15916.

⁹⁵ CIL VIII, 15917.

⁹⁶ CIL VIII, 15915.

⁹⁷ CIL VIII, 15918.

⁹⁸ CIL VIII, 15919.

⁹⁹ ILTun 1611.

- Aemilia Ma[---].¹⁰⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aemilia Secunda.¹⁰¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Aemilia [---]ria.¹⁰² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Given the wearing of the so-called “African” *cognomina*,¹⁰³ translated from Punic (such as *Donatus*, *Optatus*, *Secundus*, etc.), it seems to us that the *gens Aemilia Siccensia* is of local origin.

Three members of the *Aemilia* were enrolled in the *Quirina* voting tribe, two of whom lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 2. 2. The *Clodii*

Very well distributed in the Roman cities of Africa and mainly in the Cirtean confederation, the gentilicium *Clodius* is very old in North Africa; it dates back to the colonization of Marius.¹⁰⁴ Outside Roman Africa, this *nomen* is attested throughout Italy, especially in Campania.¹⁰⁵

From a numerical point of view, *Clodius* is ranked among the most frequent *gentilicia* in Roman Africa. The number of bearers of this name exceeds a hundred.¹⁰⁶ At *Lepcis Magna*, the *Clodii* appeared in epigraphic sources since the 1st century AD. Bonds of alliance and marriage united members of this family with some members of the *Caecilia*.¹⁰⁷

The *gens Clodia Siccensia* numbered 32 individuals, 11 of whom were women. 12 members of this *gens* are said to have lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD, the rest between the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the following century. The *gens Clodia* had only one marriage relationship with a member of the *Caecilia* family.¹⁰⁸ Here is the list of the *Clodii Siccenses*:

- Clodius.¹⁰⁹ Date uncertain.
- M. Clodius Auxetus.¹¹⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Clodius Auxon Clodianus.¹¹¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 53 years and was buried with L. Clodius Sosibius, probably his brother, who died at the age of sixty years and nine months.
- L. Clodius Cald[---]usvc[---].¹¹² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

¹⁰⁰ CIL VIII, 15920.

¹⁰¹ ILTun 1611.

¹⁰² ILTun 1611.

¹⁰³ Le Bohec, 2005: 217-239.

¹⁰⁴ Lassère, 1977: 461.

¹⁰⁵ Lassère, 1977: 175.

¹⁰⁶ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 20–21; The *Indices* of ILaI, 403–404; Pflaum, 1961: 179; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 12.

¹⁰⁷ Abid, 2025: 47-48.

¹⁰⁸ CIL VIII, 15948. Clodia Romana, wife of C. Cecilius Mustus.

¹⁰⁹ CIL VIII, 22644, 62, 1.

¹¹⁰ CIL VIII, 27614.

¹¹¹ ILTun 1611.

- Clodius Calatianus.¹¹³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Clodius Epaphra.¹¹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Clodius Faustinus.¹¹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Clodius, Quir., Fuscinus.¹¹⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Clodius, M. f., Quir., Luciscus.¹¹⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Clodius Marcellus.¹¹⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Clodius, L. f., Melior.¹¹⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Clodius Musteolus.¹²⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Clodius, P. f., Philetus.¹²¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Clodius Primigenius Marianus.¹²² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 21 years and was buried with his mother Clodia Primigenia, who died at the age of 44 years.
- L. Clodius Sosibius.¹²³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 60 years and 9 months, and was buried with L. Clodius Auxon Clodianus, probably his brother, who died at the age of 53 years.
- Clodius [---].¹²⁴ Date uncertain.
- L. Clodius (---), father of Clodia Venus.
- M. Clodius (---), father of Q. Clodius Luciscus.
- P. Clodius (---), father of P. Clodius Philetus.
- Q. Clodius (---), father of Q. Clodia.
- Q. Clodia, Q. f.¹²⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Felicitas Berectina.¹²⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Helpis.¹²⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Leta.¹²⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Clodia Primigenia 1.¹²⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Primigenia 2.¹³⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. She died at the age of 44 years and was buried with her son C. Clodius Primigenius Marianus, who died at the age of 21 years.

¹¹² CIL VIII, 1690 = 15967.

¹¹³ ILTun 1611.

¹¹⁴ CIL VIII, 1691.

¹¹⁵ CIL VIII, 15969 = CLE 1903 = ILTun 1595.

¹¹⁶ CIL VIII, 1692.

¹¹⁷ CIL VIII, 15970.

¹¹⁸ CIL VIII, 27615.

¹¹⁹ ILTun 1611.

¹²⁰ CIL VIII, 15971.

¹²¹ CIL VIII, 27616.

¹²² ILTun 1611.

¹²³ ILTun 1611.

¹²⁴ CIL VIII, 27612.

¹²⁵ CIL VIII, 27613.

¹²⁶ CIL VIII, 15972.

¹²⁷ CIL VIII, 15973.

¹²⁸ CIL VIII, 15974.

¹²⁹ CIL VIII, 27617.

¹³⁰ ILTun 1611.

- Clodia, Antoni filia, Quarta.¹³¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Regilla.¹³² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Clodia Romana.¹³³ She died at the age of 75 years and was buried with her husband C. Cecilius Mustus, who died at the age of 77 years. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Clodia Serana.¹³⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Clodia, L. f., Venus.¹³⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Clodia Xospita.¹³⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

With the exception of the case of Clodia Felicitas Berectina, which has a second *cognomen* drawn from pre-Roman sources, it can be seen that the first *Clodii* attested at *Sicca Veneria* bore *cognomina* of Greek origin (M. Clodius Auxetus, L. Clodius Auxon Clodianus, Clodius Epaphra, Clodia Helpis, Clodia Primigenia 1, Clodia Primigenia 2 and Clodia Xospita), which would mean that the members of this family were probably non-native.

Only two *Clodii*, whose epitaphs date from the end of the second century AD, were inscribed in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 3. The *Antonii*

Belonging to an ancient plebeian family, the *gentilicium Antonius* is of Etruscan origin.¹³⁷ Known in Carthage since the end of the Republic,¹³⁸ *Antonius* is frequent in Roman Africa,¹³⁹ especially in the Cirtan confederation.

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *Antonii Siccenses* numbered 27, four of whom were women. Ten of these *Antonii* are said to have lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD, the remainder, i.e. 17 individuals, lived between the 2nd half of the 2nd century and the first decades of the following century.

The *Antonia* family members had married relationships with four families. In addition to the one within the same people¹⁴⁰, three other relationships with the *Caninii*,¹⁴¹ the *Larcii*,¹⁴² and the *Lucii*¹⁴³ have been recorded. Here is the list of *Antonii Siccenses*:

¹³¹ CIL VIII, 15975.

¹³² ILTun 1611.

¹³³ CIL VIII, 15948.

¹³⁴ CIL VIII, 1694.

¹³⁵ CIL VIII, 15976.

¹³⁶ ILTun 1611.

¹³⁷ Carnoy, 1956: 389; Schulze, 1966: 126.

¹³⁸ Lassère, 1977: 459.

¹³⁹ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 7–8; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 400; Pflaum, 1961: 176; Lassère, 1980: 35; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 10; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 16; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 46–48.

¹⁴⁰ CIL VIII, 15930. Mr. Antonius Turbo Roma, husband of Antonia Rufina.

¹⁴¹ CIL VIII, 15956. Antonia Rogata, wife of C. Caninius Fuscus.

¹⁴² ILTun 1611. M. Antonius Frontinianus, husband of Larcia Lallosa.

¹⁴³ CIL VIII, 15715. Antonius Fuscus, husband of Lucia Romana.

- D. Antonius Baebianus.¹⁴⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Antonius, Quir., Chuinis.¹⁴⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Antonius, M. f., Quir(i)na, Flaminalis.¹⁴⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Antonius Frontinianus.¹⁴⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Antonius Fortunatus Florianus.¹⁴⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Antonius Fuscus.¹⁴⁹ Buried with his wife Lucia Romana. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Antonius, C. f., Iulius.¹⁵⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Antonius Iunior.¹⁵¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Antonius Luculus 1.¹⁵² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Antonius Luculus 2.¹⁵³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Antonius Mazix.¹⁵⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Antonius Postumus.¹⁵⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Antonius, L. f., Quir., Publicola.¹⁵⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Antonius Rufus.¹⁵⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Antonius, P. f., Quirina, Saturninus.¹⁵⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Antonius Taratara.¹⁵⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Antonius, D. f., Turbo, Roma.¹⁶⁰ He died at the age of 65 years and was buried with his wife Antonia Rufina, who died at the age of 76 years and 21 days. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. A native of the city of Rome, M. Antonius Turbo was buried in his mausoleum in the Vatican: “defunctus in mausoleo suo sepultus at Vaticanum”.
- Q. Antonius Victor.¹⁶¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Antonius (---), father of C. Antonius Iulius.
- D. Antonius (---), father of M. Antonius Turbo.
- L. Antonius (---), father of M. Antonius Publicola.
- M. Antonius (---), father of C. Antonius Flaminalis.
- P. Antonius (---), father of Antonia Rufina.

¹⁴⁴ CIL VIII, 1667.

¹⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 1668 = 15838.

¹⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 1669.

¹⁴⁷ ILTun 1611.

¹⁴⁸ CIL VIII, 1670.

¹⁴⁹ CIL VIII, 15715.

¹⁵⁰ CIL VIII, 15927.

¹⁵¹ CIL VIII, 15928.

¹⁵² CIL VIII, 15717.

¹⁵³ ILTun 1611.

¹⁵⁴ CIL VIII, 15928.

¹⁵⁵ CIL VIII, 1671.

¹⁵⁶ CIL VIII, 15929.

¹⁵⁷ CIL VIII, 10622.

¹⁵⁸ ILTun 1611.

¹⁵⁹ CIL VIII, 1672.

¹⁶⁰ CIL VIII, 15930.

¹⁶¹ CIL VIII, 1673.

- Antonia Bellosa.¹⁶² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Antonia Iulla.¹⁶³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Antonia Rogata.¹⁶⁴ She died at the age of 67 years and was buried with her husband C. Caninius Fuscus, who died at the age of 71 years. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Antonia Rufina, P. f.¹⁶⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Out of a total of 27 individuals, only four members of the *Antonia Siccensia* were registered in the *Quirina* tribe, three of whom lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 2. 4. The *Fabii*

Of Italian origin,¹⁶⁶ the *gentilicium Fabius* is very well known throughout the Roman West¹⁶⁷, but also in Roman Africa;¹⁶⁸ it is found in *Ammaedara* (Haïdra, Tunisia),¹⁶⁹ *Capsa* (Gafsa, Tunisia),¹⁷⁰ *Hadrumetum* (Sousse, Tunisia), but especially in *Lambaesis*.¹⁷¹ Known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, the *gens Fabia Siccensia* had 26 members, eleven of whom were women. This family had marriage relations with the *Aemilii*,¹⁷² the *Caesonii*¹⁷³ and the *Claudii*.¹⁷⁴ Here is the list:

- Q. Fabius Crescens.¹⁷⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fabius Crespinus.¹⁷⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Fabius Fortunatus.¹⁷⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fr. Fabius Lupercus.¹⁷⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Fabius Primus.¹⁷⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Fabius Quadratus Salutaris.¹⁸⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Fabius, Q. f., Quir., Saturninus.¹⁸¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Fabius Saturninus Iunior.¹⁸² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

¹⁶² CIL VIII, 15931.

¹⁶³ CIL VIII, 15932.

¹⁶⁴ CIL VIII, 15956.

¹⁶⁵ CIL VIII, 15930.

¹⁶⁶ Lassère, 1977: 86, 91 and 461; Dragostin, 2012: 220.

¹⁶⁷ Berrendonner, 2009.

¹⁶⁸ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 25–26; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 405; Pflaum, 1961: 181; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi Sebaï, 1983: 13; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 20; Aounallah, 2001: 213.

¹⁶⁹ Ben Abdallah 2013, 89–90.

¹⁷⁰ CIL VIII, 135. C. Fabius Fronto and C. Fabius Felix; Abid, 2015: 101.

¹⁷¹ CIL VIII, 60 = 11139. L. Fabius Maximus and C. Fabius Saturninus.

¹⁷² CIL VIII, 1707. Fabia Secunda, wife of M. Aemilius [---].

¹⁷³ CIL VIII, 15954 = ILTun 1592. Fabia Fortunata, wife of Caesonius Castulus.

¹⁷⁴ CIL VIII, 1688 = 15839. Fabia Tertullina was buried with her son M. Claudius Firmulus.

¹⁷⁵ CIL VIII, 27621.

¹⁷⁶ CIL VIII, 27622.

¹⁷⁷ ILTun 1611.

¹⁷⁸ CIL VIII, 1704.

¹⁷⁹ CIL VIII, 27623.

¹⁸⁰ CIL VIII, 16000.

¹⁸¹ CIL VIII, 16001.

- [...] Fabius [---].¹⁸³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Fabius (---), father of Fabia Polla.
- P. Fabius (---), father of Fabia Secunda.
- Q. Fabius (---), father of M. Fabius Saturninus.
- Q. Fabius (---), father of Fabia Fausta.
- Q. Fabius (---), father of Fabia Romula.
- Q. Fabius (---), father of Fabia Venusta.
- Fabia Criois.¹⁸⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fabia, Q. f., Fausta.¹⁸⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Fabia Fortunata.¹⁸⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fabia Fortunata died at the age of 103 years and was buried with her husband Caesonius Castulus, who died at the age of 112 years.
- Fabia Murebiana.¹⁸⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fabia, M. f., Polla.¹⁸⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Fabia Romana.¹⁸⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fabia, Q. f., Romula.¹⁹⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Fabia, P. f., Secunda, M. Aemili [---] uxor.¹⁹¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Fabia Tertullina.¹⁹² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Fabia Tertullina died at the age of 55 years and was buried with her son M. Claudius Firmulus, who died at the age of 17 years.
- Fabia, Q. f., Venusta.¹⁹³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Fabia Victoria.¹⁹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Like the *gens Aemilia*, the members of the *gens Fabia* mostly wore *cognomina* that Y. Le Bohec described them as “Africans”,¹⁹⁵ which would mean that the first members of this family were probably of local origin and who benefited from the Roman right of citizenship from the 1st half of the 1st century AD. Only one member of this family was enrolled in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

¹⁸² CIL VIII, 1705.

¹⁸³ CIL VIII, 1706.

¹⁸⁴ CIL VIII, 16002.

¹⁸⁵ CIL VIII, 16003.

¹⁸⁶ CIL VIII, 15954 = ILTun 1592.

¹⁸⁷ CIL VIII, 16004.

¹⁸⁸ CIL VIII, 16005.

¹⁸⁹ CIL VIII, 16006.

¹⁹⁰ CIL VIII, 1682 = 16007.

¹⁹¹ CIL VIII, 1707.

¹⁹² CIL VIII, 1688 = 15839.

¹⁹³ CIL VIII, 16008.

¹⁹⁴ CIL VIII, 16009.

¹⁹⁵ Le Bohec, 2005: 217-239.

I. 2. 5. The *Cornelii*

Of Italian origin,¹⁹⁶ the *gentilicium Cornelius* is known throughout the Roman world and mainly in North Africa.¹⁹⁷ In *Calama*, only three *Cornelii* were known, one of whom was *patronus* of the *municipium*, probably foreign to the city, due to his inscription in the *Quirina* voting tribe.¹⁹⁸

At that time, there were thirteen *Cornelii* in *Lepcis Magna*, including three *flamines* and a soldier of the Third Augustan Legion. Bonds of alliance and marriage united this family with the gentes *Aelia* and *Marcia*.¹⁹⁹

The gens *Cornelia* has been known in *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, and is considered to be one of the most numerous *gentes*. There were 25 members, eight of whom were women. Members of the *Cornelia* had married relations with members of the *Badia*,²⁰⁰ *Helvia*²⁰¹ and *Luceia*²⁰² families. Here is the list of the *Cornelii Siccenses*:

- L. Cornelius, L. f., Adiutor.²⁰³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Cornelius Antonianus.²⁰⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Although the inscription does not mention any office, this person would have had a long municipal career, as evidenced by the formula “*omnibus honoribus functus*”.²⁰⁵
- Q. Cornelius, M. f., Quir., Crescens.²⁰⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Cornelius, P. f., Cres[---].²⁰⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Cornelius Eutyechius.²⁰⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Cornelius Faustus.²⁰⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Cornelius Fortunatianus.²¹⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Cornelius Pertinianus.²¹¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 37 years eight months and ten days and was buried with his wife Badia Donata Appiana.
- L. Cornelius, L. f., Quir., Tertullus.²¹² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

¹⁹⁶ Lassère, 1977: 91 and 461. See last Etcheto, 2012: 87-110.

¹⁹⁷ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 21–23; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 404; Pflaum, 1961: 180; Lassère, 1980: 37; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 12-13; Aounallah, 2001: 213.

¹⁹⁸ Abid, 2021: 13.

¹⁹⁹ Abid, 2025: 49-50.

²⁰⁰ CIL VIII, 1773 = 15686. Q. Cornelius Pertinianus, husband of Badia Donata Appiana.

²⁰¹ CIL VIII, 16039. Cornelia Aemilia, wife of Q. Helvius Rubiniarius.

²⁰² ILTun 1611. Cornelia Fortunata, wife of C. Lucceius Ianuarius.

²⁰³ CIL VIII, 15982.

²⁰⁴ CIL VIII, 15877 = ILTun 1592.

²⁰⁵ On this formula, see most recently Torres-González, 2018.

²⁰⁶ CIL VIII, 15984.

²⁰⁷ CIL VIII, 15983.

²⁰⁸ CIL VIII, 15985.

²⁰⁹ CIL VIII, 15986.

²¹⁰ CIL VIII, 15987 = CLE 1240 = ILTun 1592 = 1596.

²¹¹ CIL VIII, 1773 = 15686.

²¹² CIL VIII, 15989.

- Cornelius [---]ius.²¹³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 79 years and was buried with an undetermined person.
- Cornelius [---].²¹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Cornelius (---) 1, father of L. Cornelius Adiutor.
- L. Cornelius (---) 2, father of L. Cornelius Tertullus.
- L. Cornelius (---) 3, father of Cornelia Felicissima.
- M. Cornelius (---) 1, father of Q. Cornelius Crescens.
- M. Cornelius (---) 2, father of Cornelia Macrina.
- P. Cornelius (---), father of Q. Cornelius Cres[---].
- Cornelia Aemilia 1.²¹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD
- Cornelia Aemilia 2.²¹⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. This woman married a member of the *gens Helvia* and gave birth to a daughter. Among those buried is a woman named Popilia Catulla, who died at the age of 26 years and 7 months. She is neither a *Helvia* (paternal family), nor a *Cornelia* (maternal family), but she bore the *gentilicium Popilius*. This woman could probably be the daughter of Cornelia Aemilia from a first marriage of a man who belonged to the *gens Popilia*.²¹⁷
- Cornelia, L. fil., Felicissima.²¹⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Cornelia Fortunata.²¹⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Cornelia Fortunata.²²⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. She died at the age of 70 years and was buried with her husband C. Lucceius Ianuarius, who died at the age of sixty years.
- Cornelia, M. f., Macrina.²²¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Cornelia Marcella.²²² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Cornelia Paulla.²²³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

It seems to us that this family is of local origin, given the *cognomina* carried by its members, of the type of *Crescens*, *Faustus* or *Fortunatus* and its derivative *Fortunatianus*. Only two members were registered in the *Quirina* voting tribe, one of whom is believed to have lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 2. 6. The *Valerii*

The *gentilicium Valerius* is one of the most frequent *gentilicia* in the Roman world. It is widespread throughout Italy as well as in the other Roman provinces.²²⁴ In Roman

²¹³ CIL VIII, 15980.

²¹⁴ CIL VIII, 15981.

²¹⁵ CIL VIII, 15990.

²¹⁶ CIL VIII, 16039.

²¹⁷ See Álvarez Melero, 2019.

²¹⁸ CIL VIII, 1697.

²¹⁹ CIL VIII, 1698.

²²⁰ ILTun 1611.

²²¹ CIL VIII, 15991.

²²² CIL VIII, 27618.

²²³ CIL VIII, 15992.

²²⁴ Lassère, 1977: 84-85 and 192.

Africa, the *gens Valeria* is one of the most copious, its members number in the hundreds.²²⁵ Numbering 22 individuals, eight of whom were women, the *gens Valeria* has been known in *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

- Valerius Ausilius.²²⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Valerius Gypasius, *vir clarissimus, curator rei publicae et duovir*.²²⁷ Between 325 and 330.²²⁸
- Q. Valerius, Q. f., Quir., Hilarianus, *flamen*.²²⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.²³⁰
- Q. Valerius Severus Platiensis, *sacerdos Matris Magnae*.²³¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.²³²
- L. Valerius Maximus.²³³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Valerius Romanus, *vir clarissimus, curator rei publicae splendidissimae coloniae Siccensium et Veneris*.²³⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.²³⁵
- C. Valerius, C. f., Q(uirina), Rufus.²³⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Valerius, [.] f., Q(uirina), Sio[---]riquianus.²³⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Valerius Ursacius.²³⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Valerius Victor.²³⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Valerius [---].²⁴⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Valerius (---), father of C. Valerius Rufus.
- Q. Valerius (---), father of Q. Valerius Hilarianus.
- [.] Valerius (---), father of M. Valerius Sio[---]riquianus.
- Valeria.²⁴¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Valeria Melitana.²⁴² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Valeria Saturnina 1, *sacerdos maior flaminica*.²⁴³ 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.²⁴⁴
- Valeria Saturnina 2.²⁴⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

²²⁵ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 67–68; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 414; Pflaum, 1961: 190-191; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 20; Aounallah, 2001: 218; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 28; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 178-181.

²²⁶ CIL VIII, 16191.

²²⁷ CIL VIII, 1633.

²²⁸ Lepelley, 1981: 161, no. 3. See last Gilhaus, 2018: 393.

²²⁹ Bassignano, 1974: 139, no. 2.

²³⁰ CIL VIII, 1649 = 15834.

²³¹ Graillot, 1912: 524.

²³² CIL VIII, 1649 = 15834.

²³³ CIL VIII, 16192.

²³⁴ CIL VIII, 15881 = ILS 5505 = ILPBardo 366.

²³⁵ Lepelley, 1981: 157, no. 3.

²³⁶ CIL VIII, 16193.

²³⁷ CIL VIII, 16194.

²³⁸ CIL VIII, 27672.

²³⁹ CIL VIII, 16195.

²⁴⁰ CIL VIII, 16189.

²⁴¹ CIL VIII, 16194.

²⁴² CIL VIII, 1756.

²⁴³ CIL VIII, 1623.

²⁴⁴ Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1990: 675, no. 31.

²⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 16196.

- Valeria Spica.²⁴⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
 - Valeria Sucessa.²⁴⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. She died at the age of 85 years and was buried with her husband C. Sextilius Victor, who died at the age of 80 years.
 - Valeria Turtelia.²⁴⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - Valeria Valeriana Melenina Iana.²⁴⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Out of a total of 22 people, only 3 were enrolled in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 7. The *Licinii*

Of Etruscan origin, the *gentilicium* *Licinius* derives from the term “*lecne*”.²⁵⁰ This *nomen* is common throughout Italy, especially in Campania and Latium.²⁵¹ Probably introduced to Africa with Caesar’s colonization,²⁵² *Licinius* is very common in North Africa.²⁵³ At *Lepcis Magna*, for example, the *Licinii* are attested from the 2nd century AD.²⁵⁴

Known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, the *gens* *Licinia Siccensia* had 21 members, 6 of whom were women. This family had marital relations with the *Annia* family²⁵⁵ and the *Pupia* family.²⁵⁶

- L. Licinius Calus.²⁵⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Licinius, L. f., Q(uirina), Castus.²⁵⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Licinius Securus, L. f., Q(uirina).²⁵⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Licinius Felix Caspianus.²⁶⁰ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Licinius Fortunatus.²⁶¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Licinius Mustus.²⁶² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 80 years and was buried with Annia Salvia.
- P. Licinius, M. f., Quir., Papirianus, *procurator Auggustorum*.²⁶³ 167-169 AD.²⁶⁴ This individual is famous thanks to his foundation for the benefit of the *Siccenses*.²⁶⁵

²⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 16197.

²⁴⁷ CIL VIII, 16187.

²⁴⁸ CIL VIII, 27673 = ILTun 1592.

²⁴⁹ CIL VIII, 1758.

²⁵⁰ Schulze, 1966: 108, 142 and 191.

²⁵¹ Lassère, 1977: 182.

²⁵² Lassère, 1977: 82, 182 and 462.

²⁵³ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 43; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 410; Pflaum, 1961: 185; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi Sebaï, 1983: 16; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 23.

²⁵⁴ Abid, 2025: 62-63.

²⁵⁵ CIL VIII, 16109. C. Licinius Mustus, husband of Annia Salvia.

²⁵⁶ CIL VIII, 16168 = ILTun 1592. Licinia Galliana, wife of Q. Pupius Balias.

²⁵⁷ CIL VIII, 16106.

²⁵⁸ CIL VIII, 27651.

²⁵⁹ CIL VIII, 27651.

²⁶⁰ CIL VIII, 16107.

²⁶¹ CIL VIII, 16108.

²⁶² CIL VIII, 16109.

²⁶³ Duncan-Jones 1967, 167, no. 15a.

²⁶⁴ CIL VIII, 1641 = ILS 6818 = ILPBardo 367 = AE 1991, 1685.

- Licinius Paternus.²⁶⁶ Date uncertain.
- Licinius Rogatus Proculus.²⁶⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Licinius, L. f., Quir., Rufus Aemilianus Pitonius.²⁶⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Licinius Saturninus.²⁶⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Licinius (---) 1, father of L. Licinius Castus.
- L. Licinius (---) 2, father of L. Licinius Rufus Aemilianus Pitonius.
- L. Licinius (---) 3, father of P. Licinia Saturnina.
- Licinia Capriola.²⁷⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Licinia Galliana.²⁷¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Licinia Galliana died at the age of 71 years and was buried with her husband Q. Pupius Balias, who died at the age of 73 years.
- Licinia Rufilla.²⁷² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Licinia Saturia.²⁷³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Licinia, L. f., Saturnina.²⁷⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Licinia Severa.²⁷⁵ Date uncertain.
- Licinia Ururiav[---].²⁷⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

It seems to us that the first known members of this family were of local origin, given their *cognomina* of the type of *Felix* and *Fortunatus*. Only 4 members, whose inscriptions date from the 2nd century AD, were registered in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 8. The *Cassii*

The *Cassius gentilicium* dates back to North Africa in the 1st century BC.²⁷⁷, and is well attested in all the cities of Roman Africa. On an imperial scale, known members of the *gens Cassia* most often bore the *cognomen Longinus*.²⁷⁸ Represented by 11 members, including 2 women, the *Cassia* family has been known in *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

²⁶⁵ Christol & Magioncalda, 1991; Kallala, 2004; Rossignol, 2014; Kłodziński, 2016. See ILPBardo 367.

²⁶⁶ CIL VIII, 15880 = ILTun 1593.

²⁶⁷ CIL VIII, 16110.

²⁶⁸ CIL VIII, 1736.

²⁶⁹ CIL VIII, 16111.

²⁷⁰ CIL VIII, 16112.

²⁷¹ CIL VIII, 16168 = ILTun 1592.

²⁷² CIL VIII, 16113.

²⁷³ ILTun 1611.

²⁷⁴ CIL VIII, 16114.

²⁷⁵ CIL VIII, 15880 = ILTun 1593.

²⁷⁶ CIL VIII, 16115.

²⁷⁷ Lassère, 1977: 81.

²⁷⁸ Salomies, 2021: 549-571.

- Cassius Bitus.²⁷⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
 - Q. Cassius, Q. f., Quir., Capito, *quaestor, praefectus iure dicundo*.²⁸⁰ 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.
 - M. Cassius Lucustio.²⁸¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
 - C. Cassius Macer, *procurator Augusti*.²⁸² Date uncertain.²⁸³
 - Cassius Orion.²⁸⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - Q. Cassius, Q. f., Q(ui)r(ina), Saturninus.²⁸⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century.
 - [.] Cassius Victor.²⁸⁶ Date uncertain.
 - Q. Cassius (---) 1, father of Q. Cassius Capito.
 - Q. Cassius (---) 2, father of Q. Cassius Saturninus.
 - Cassia Maxima.²⁸⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - Cassia Victoria.²⁸⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Only two *Cassii Siccenses* were enrolled in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 9. The *Annii*

According to Schulze²⁸⁹ and Lejeune,²⁹⁰ *Anius* or *Annius* is of Oscan or probably Etruscan origin. This *gentilicium* is well known in Italy, especially in Campania and Latium.²⁹¹ In North Africa, it is common in the Cirtan confederation, and particularly in *Lambaesis*.²⁹² In *Calama*, it would be too risky to pronounce on the origin of the *Annii Calamenses*. Without wishing to engage in random hypotheses, it seems to us that the members of this family were probably descendants of Cirtan people and would have settled in *Calama* since the first century AD.²⁹³

In *Sicca Veneria*, 9 members of the *Annia* family were known, 3 of whom were women. Three individuals of this *gens* are said to have lived during the 1st half of the 1st century, the others lived between the end of the 2nd and the 1st half of the 3rd century AD. Only one woman in the *Annia* family married a member of the *gens Cornelia*.²⁹⁴ Here is the list of *Annii Siccenses*:

²⁷⁹ CIL VIII, 27607.

²⁸⁰ CIL VIII, 1648.

²⁸¹ CIL VIII, 27608.

²⁸² CIL VIII, 1627 = 15830.

²⁸³ Duncan-Jones, 1967: 166, no. 3a.

²⁸⁴ CIL VIII, 15962 = ILTun 1594.

²⁸⁵ CIL VIII, 1686.

²⁸⁶ CIL VIII, 15963.

²⁸⁷ CIL VIII, 15964.

²⁸⁸ CIL VIII, 27609.

²⁸⁹ Schulze, 1966: 122-123.

²⁹⁰ Lejeune, 1977: 38.

²⁹¹ Lassère, 1977: 170.

²⁹² Lassère, 1977: 459.

²⁹³ Abid, 2021: 10.

²⁹⁴ CIL VIII, 15988. *Annia Fausta Sissoi*, wife of *Cornelius Pius*.

- S. Annus Felix.²⁹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Annus, L. f., Quir., Fidelis, *miles legionis III Augustae Vindicis*.²⁹⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Annus Mustacius.²⁹⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Annus Rufus Maximianus.²⁹⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Annus (---), father of L. Annus Fidelis.²⁹⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Sex. Annus (---), father of Annia Saturnina.
- Annia Antonia.³⁰⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Annia Fausta Sissoi.³⁰¹ Died at the age of 101 years and was buried with her husband Cornelius Pius, who died at the age of 110 years. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Annia, Sex. fil., Saturnina.³⁰² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Four *Annii Siccenses*, out of a total of nine, bore *cognomina* translated from Punic, which would mean that this family could be attributed a local origin. Only one individual of this family was registered in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 10. The *Caecilii*

Caecilius is one of the best-known *gentilicia* in Roman Africa and whose origin is unknown, but he arrived in this province during the colonization of the late Republic.³⁰³ This *nomen*, frequent in Africa,³⁰⁴ may often refer to Q. *Caecilius Metellus*³⁰⁵ and the clientele he is said to have acquired during the Jugurtha War; it would also bear witness to the Romanization of Africans.³⁰⁶

At *Lepcis Magna*, this *gentilicium* is attested in epigraphic documents since the beginning of the first century AD. Members of this family were married to members of the *Iulia* and *Iunia* families.³⁰⁷ Thus, in *Calama*, it has been attested since the beginning of the 2nd century AD.³⁰⁸ If the *nomen Caecilius* is known by seven epitaphs in *Thugga*,³⁰⁹ curiously, it is totally absent in *Uchi Maius*.

²⁹⁵ CIL VIII, 27589.

²⁹⁶ CIL VIII, 1642 = 15833. See Le Bohec 1989a, 266 and 340.

²⁹⁷ CIL VIII, 27590.

²⁹⁸ CIL VIII, 1664.

²⁹⁹ CIL VIII, 1642 = 15833.

³⁰⁰ CIL VIII, 27591.

³⁰¹ CIL VIII, 15988.

³⁰² CIL VIII, 1665.

³⁰³ Lassère, 1977: 90, 173 and 460.

³⁰⁴ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 14–15; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 402; Pflaum, 1961: 177–178; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 11.

³⁰⁵ Hurlet, 1997: 271.

³⁰⁶ Lassère, 1977: 123, 1980: 36.

³⁰⁷ Abid, 2025: 39–40.

³⁰⁸ Abid, 2021: 12–13.

³⁰⁹ MAD 141, no. 154. L. *Caecilius* [---]; MAD 141, no. 155. *Cecilius Cottae*; MAD 141–142, no. 156. Q. *Caecilius Felix*; MAD 142, no. 157. Q. *Caecilius Onoratus*; MAD 142, no. 158. L. *Caecilius Primus*; MAD 142, no. 159. C. *Caecilius Privatus*; and MAD 143, no. 160. *Caecilia Secunda*.

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Caecilia* had been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It had seven members, three of whom were women. The *Caecilia* family had only one marital relationship with a member of the *gens Iulia*.³¹⁰ Here is the list:

- P. Caecilius Saturninus.³¹¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Caecilius Sollemnis.³¹² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Caecilius, L. f., Quir., Vindex.³¹³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Caecilius (---), father of M. Caecilius Vindex.
- Caecilia Birihtina. Buried with Iulia Paulina.³¹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Caecilia Rogata.³¹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Caecilia Venuta.³¹⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

It seems probable to us to attribute to certain members of this family a local origin, on account of their *cognomina* of the type of *Rogatus* or *Saturninus*. Only one individual was registered in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 11. The *Gargilii*

The *gentilicium Gargilius*, fairly well represented in Campania and Latium,³¹⁷ is very widespread in North Africa.³¹⁸ This *nomen* is present in the region of *Vaga* (Beja, Tunisia) among the followers of the god Saturn.³¹⁹ Many Libyphoenicians adopted this *nomen*, which explains why, at *Simitthus* (Chimtou, Tunisia), we see it worn in the 1st century A.D. by a woman whose *cognomen* is *Zara*.³²⁰ The frequency of *Gargilius* is such that M. Corbier has supposed that the *Gargilii clarissimi*, related to another African family, that of the *Pullaieni*, originated from *Thugga*.³²¹

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Gargilia* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. The number of the *Gargilii Siccenses* amounted to seven, of whom three were women. The members of this family had two marital relationships with the *Lucretia*³²² and *Orilia*³²³ families. Here is the list of *Gargilii*:

³¹⁰ CIL VIII, 27604. Caecilia Birihtina buried with her daughter Iulia Paulina.

³¹¹ CIL VIII, 27602.

³¹² CIL VIII, 27603.

³¹³ CIL VIII, 15950.

³¹⁴ CIL VIII, 27604.

³¹⁵ CIL VIII, 15951.

³¹⁶ ILTun 1611.

³¹⁷ Lassère, 1977: 179.

³¹⁸ Romanelli, 1960: 63-72; Lassère, 1980: 38; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 102-103.

³¹⁹ CIL VIII, 25469 = ILTun 1221. L. Gargillius Fortunatus. Beschtaouch, 1968 = AE 1969/1970, 657. M. Gargilius Zabo, sacerdos.

³²⁰ Lassère, 1980: 38.

³²¹ Corbier, 1982: 736-737.

³²² CIL VIII, 16118. P. Gargilius Rufus, husband of Lucretia Quinita.

³²³ CIL VIII, 16030. Gargilia Maura was buried with her son [...] Orilius Fortunatus.

- P. Gargilius, P. f., Qui(rina), Rufus.³²⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD. He was buried with his wife Lucretia, Q. f., Quinita who died at the age of 41 years.
- L. Gargilius Saturninus.³²⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Gargilius Scaeva.³²⁶ Date uncertain.
- P. Gargilius (---), father of P. Gargilius Rufus.
- Gargilia Fortunata.³²⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Gargilia Maura.³²⁸ 1st half of the 1st century AD. She died at the age of 63 years and was buried with her son [.] Orilius Fortunatus.
- Gargilia Salva.³²⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

The members of the *Gargilia* family who lived during the 1st half of the 1st century AD were probably of local origin and would have acceded to the *civitas romana* in the 1st century. Only one individual was registered in the *Quirina* voting tribe.

I. 2. 12. The *Iunii*

According to Schulze, the *gentilicium Iunius* is of Latin origin.³³⁰ It is well attested throughout Italy and more particularly in Campania.³³¹ The *nomen Iunius* is ranked among the most common, popular, and oldest names in Roman Africa.³³² In *Lepcis Magna*, the *Iunia* family numbered eleven people known from epigraphy since the first century AD.³³³ Attested since the 1st half of the first century AD, the *gens Iunia Siccensia* had seven members, two of whom were women. Here is the list of *Iunii Siccenses*:

- C. Iunius Aemilianus.³³⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- D. Iunius Nundinarius.³³⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- D. Iunius Romanus.³³⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Iunius Terminianus.³³⁷ 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.
- L. Iunius (---), father of Iunia Tertulla.
- Iunia Lalis.³³⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Iunia, L. f., Tertulla.³³⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

³²⁴ CIL VIII, 16118.

³²⁵ CIL VIII, 16028.

³²⁶ ILTun 1611.

³²⁷ CIL VIII, 16029.

³²⁸ CIL VIII, 16030.

³²⁹ ILTun 1611.

³³⁰ Schulze, 1966: 470.

³³¹ Lassère, 1977: 180-181.

³³² The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 41–42; The *Indices* of IAlG I, 409; Pflaum, 1961: 184; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi Sebaï, 1983: 16; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 22; and Ben Abdallah, 2013: 120-122.

³³³ Abid, 2025: 61-62.

³³⁴ CIL VIII, 16092.

³³⁵ CIL VIII, 16093.

³³⁶ CIL VIII, 16094.

³³⁷ CIL VIII, 1629.

³³⁸ CIL VIII, 16095.

³³⁹ CIL VIII, 1733 = 15842.

None of the members of this family bore a *cognomen* of African origin (Libyan or Punic) or translated from Punic, which would presumably mean that they were of non-native origin. Similarly, no member of the family mentioned his voting tribe of origin.

I. 2. 13. The *Pomponii*

The *gentilicium Pomponius* is very common both in Italy and in all the other provinces of the Empire.³⁴⁰ This *nomen* dates back to the colonization of Marius and Augustus.³⁴¹ There are hundreds of *Pomponii* in Roman Africa.³⁴² *Pomponius* did not appear in *Sicca Veneria* until the end of the 2nd century AD. Seven individuals are known, including one woman.

- P. Pomponius Adiutor.³⁴³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 110 years and was buried with his wife [---]ia Latonna, who died at the age of 85 years.
- Sex. Pomponius Datus.³⁴⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Sex. Pomponius.³⁴⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Pomponius Felix.³⁴⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Pomponius [---].³⁴⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Pompo(---).³⁴⁸ Date uncertain.
- Pomponia Vilinica.³⁴⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Having appeared in epigraphic documents from the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD, it seems to us that some members of this family were of local origin. No member of the *Pomponia* family mentioned his tribe of origin.

I. 2. 14. The *Avianii*

Appearing at *Sicca Veneria* among the *gentilicia* dating back to the Caesarean and Augustan colonization, the *gentilicium Avianius* or *Aviannius* was frequent in Campania and a little less in Latium.³⁵⁰ In Roman Africa, this *nomen* was little known. There were only 27 individuals, of whom 19 were men and eight women.³⁵¹

³⁴⁰ Pflaum 1959, 106.

³⁴¹ Lassère, 1977: 462.

³⁴² The *Indices* du CIL VIII, 56; The *Indices* des ILAlg I, 412; Pflaum, 1961: 183; Ben Abdallah & Sanna, 1997: 309-311; Aounallah, 2001: 216; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 25; and Ben Abdallah, 2013: 157-158.

³⁴³ CIL VIII, 1747 = 15845.

³⁴⁴ CIL VIII, 1748.

³⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 1749 = 16163.

³⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 16162.

³⁴⁷ CIL VIII, 16096.

³⁴⁸ CIL VIII, 22644, 261c.

³⁴⁹ CIL VIII, 27667.

³⁵⁰ Lassère, 1977: 171.

³⁵¹ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 10–11.

In *Simitthus*, *Avianius* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD.³⁵² At *Thubursicu Numidarum*, Fr. Bertrand counted seven members of the *gens Aviania* enrolled in the *Quirina* voting tribe.³⁵³ In *Sicca Veneria*, there were six members of the *Aviannia* family, one of whom was a woman. This *gens* had been known there since the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

- C. Avianius Agricola.³⁵⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - M. Avianius Crescens.³⁵⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
 - T. Avianius Hilarianus.³⁵⁶ He died at the age of thirteen and was buried with his mother Aviania Matidia. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - Q. Avianius Maximianus.³⁵⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - T. Avianius Messor filius.³⁵⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
 - Aviania Matidia.³⁵⁹ She died at the age of fifty years and was buried with her son T. Avianius Hilarianus. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- No member of the *Aviania* family mentioned his tribe of origin.

I. 2. 15. The *Calpurnii*

The *gens Calpurnia* (or *Kalpurnia*) is one of the most famous families in the Proconsular, mainly in *Thugga*, whose members are of peregrine origin.³⁶⁰ Only six *Calpurnii* were known in *Sicca Veneria*, two of whom were women. Three *Calpurnii* are said to have lived there during the 1st half of the 1st century AD, the others between the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the following century AD. Here is the list:

- Calpurnius Narsalus.³⁶¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Calpurnius quadratus.³⁶² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- C. Calpurnius Saturninus.³⁶³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Calpurnius Satorus Rogatianus.³⁶⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Calpurnia Veneria.³⁶⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Kalpurnia Saturnina.³⁶⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

³⁵² CIL VIII, 14621. Lassère 1980, 36.

³⁵³ Bertrand, 2013: 428 and 431.

³⁵⁴ CIL VIII, 15939.

³⁵⁵ CIL VIII, 27596.

³⁵⁶ CIL VIII, 1680.

³⁵⁷ CIL VIII, 27599 = ILTun 1603.

³⁵⁸ CIL VIII, 1681.

³⁵⁹ CIL VIII, 1680.

³⁶⁰ Aounallah & Ben Abdallah, 1997: 77-96; Aounallah, 2010: 108.

³⁶¹ CIL VIII, 15955.

³⁶² CIL VIII, 27604b.

³⁶³ CIL VIII, 27605.

³⁶⁴ CIL VIII, 1685.

³⁶⁵ CIL VIII, 27606.

³⁶⁶ ILTun 1611.

It seems to us that the members of this family were probably of local origin, because of the nature of their *cognomina*. No member of the *Calpurnia* family mentioned his tribe of origin.

I. 2. 16. *Granii*

The *gentilicium* *Granius* is common in Campania and Latium,³⁶⁷ but also in Africa.³⁶⁸ In *Sicca Veneria*, the name *Granius* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It is carried by six individuals, four of whom are women.

- C. Granius (---), father of Grania Tertulla.
- T. Granius (---), father of Grania Nice.
- Grania Birich.³⁶⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Grania Caeciliana.³⁷⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Grania Nice, T. fil.³⁷¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Grania, C. f., Tertulla.³⁷² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

No member of the *Grania* family mentioned his tribe of origin.

I. 2. 17. The *Memmii*

According to Schulze, the *gentilicium* *Memmius* should be of Latin origin,³⁷³ it is common throughout Italy.³⁷⁴ In North Africa, this *nomen* has been very common,³⁷⁵ since the reign of Augustus.³⁷⁶ It is known in *Calama*,³⁷⁷ *Thignica*,³⁷⁸ *Thugga*,³⁷⁹ *Uchi Maius*.³⁸⁰

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *Memmii* have been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. There were six of them, four of whom were women.

- Memmius Saturus.³⁸¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Memmius (---), father of Memmia Columbalia.
- Memmia, M. f., Columbalia.³⁸² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Memmia Fortunata Za[---].³⁸³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

³⁶⁷ Lassère, 1977: 179.

³⁶⁸ Pflaum, 1959: 107-108.

³⁶⁹ CIL VIII, 16035.

³⁷⁰ CIL VIII, 16036.

³⁷¹ CIL VIII, 1699.

³⁷² CIL VIII, 1712.

³⁷³ Schulze, 1966: 424.

³⁷⁴ Lassère, 1977: 183.

³⁷⁵ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 48; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 411; Pflaum, 1961: 186, 1977: 17-25; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 17; Aounallah, 2001: 215.

³⁷⁶ Lassère, 1977: 462.

³⁷⁷ Abid, 2021: 16.

³⁷⁸ Ruggeri, 2022: 510-511. See last Aounallah, Mastino & Ruggeri, 2024: 53-54.

³⁷⁹ MAD 2002, 334–337, nos. 781–789.

³⁸⁰ UM 2006, 425, no. 250. C. Memmius [---]; UM II, 425–426, no. 251. Memmia Secunda.

³⁸¹ ILTun 1611.

³⁸² CIL VIII, 16134.

³⁸³ CIL VIII, 16136.

- Memmia Marcella.³⁸⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Memmia Namgibe.³⁸⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

It seems to us that the members of this family were of local origin, because of their *cognomina*. No member of the *Memmia* family mentioned his tribe of origin.

I. 2. 18. The *Munatii*

The *gentilicium* *Munatius*, frequent throughout Italy,³⁸⁶ has appeared in Africa since the Republican era.³⁸⁷ It is found in *Rusicade*,³⁸⁸ *Thabraca*,³⁸⁹ *Thigibba*.³⁹⁰ ...

In *Sicca Veneria*, this name is attested since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, when there were six people, including one woman. The Siccensian *Munatia* family had only one marriage relationship with a member of the *Modia* family.³⁹¹

- C. Munatius Dexter.³⁹² 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Munatius Fessianus.³⁹³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Munatius, M. f., Qui(rina), Labrax.³⁹⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Munatius Rufus.³⁹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 57 years and was buried with Modia Iovina, who died at the age of 86 years.
- M. Munatius (---), father of M. Munatius Labrax.
- Munatia N(---) Natalis.³⁹⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

It seems to us that the members of this family were of non-native origin, because of their *cognomina*. Only one member of the *Munatia* family mentioned his tribe of origin *Quirina*.

I. 2. 19. The *Octavii*

Of Etruscan³⁹⁷ or probably Oscan³⁹⁸ origin, the *gentilicium* *Octavius* is well distributed in central Italy, particularly in Campania.³⁹⁹ In Roman Africa, this *nomen* is very old and very well distributed,⁴⁰⁰ it is found for example in Carthage since the time

³⁸⁴ CIL VIII, 16135.

³⁸⁵ CIL VIII, 27657.

³⁸⁶ Lassère, 1977: 184.

³⁸⁷ Lassère, 1977: 154, 210 et 462.

³⁸⁸ CIL VIII, 19892 = ILAlg II, 1, 261. C. Munatius Paetus.

³⁸⁹ CIL VIII, 17361. L. Munatius Felix.

³⁹⁰ CIL VIII, 23632. Munatia Fortunata.

³⁹¹ ILTun 1611. Munatius Rufus husband of Modia Iovina.

³⁹² CIL VIII, 16143.

³⁹³ CIL VIII, 1739.

³⁹⁴ CIL VIII, 1740.

³⁹⁵ ILTun 1611.

³⁹⁶ CIL VIII, 16144.

³⁹⁷ Schulze, 1966: 201.

³⁹⁸ Lejeune, 1976: 110 and 142.

³⁹⁹ Lassère, 1977: 185.

⁴⁰⁰ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 51–52; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 411; Pflaum, 1961: 187; Lassère, 1980: 40; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 18; Aounallah, 2001: 216; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 24; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 142–144.

of Caesar and Augustus.⁴⁰¹ In *Seressi*, in proconsular Africa (Oum El Abouab, Tunisia), the *Octavii* were landowners.⁴⁰²

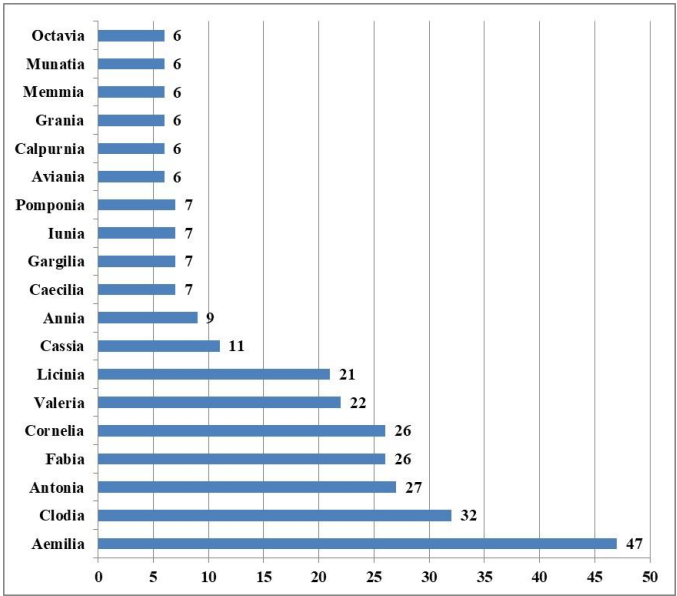
In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Octavia* is known only from the end of the 2nd century AD, when the number of its members was limited to six.

- Q. Octavius Fortunatus, Q. f., Erucianus Stella Stratonianus.⁴⁰³
- Q. Octavius, Q. f., Quir., Fortunatus.⁴⁰⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Octavius Rufus Erucianus,⁴⁰⁵ *eques Romanus*, *flamen perpetuus*,⁴⁰⁶ *egregius vir*. After 161 AD.⁴⁰⁷
- Q. Octavius Fortunatus Erucianus Stella Stratonianus, *clarissimus iuvenes*.⁴⁰⁸
- Octavius [---].⁴⁰⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Octavia Fortunata.⁴¹⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

It seems to us that the members of this family were of local origin, because of their *cognomina*. Only one member of the *Octavia* family mentioned her tribe of origin *Quirina*.

We propose to summarize these indications in the following graph:

Fig. 1. Distribution of the most famous Siccensian families.



⁴⁰¹ Lassère, 1977: 83 and 462.

⁴⁰² Ferchiou, 2011: 494.

⁴⁰³ CIL VIII, 15885.

⁴⁰⁴ ILTun 1622.

⁴⁰⁵ CIL VIII, 1646.

⁴⁰⁶ Bassignano, 1974: 139, no. 1.

⁴⁰⁷ Duncan-Jones, 1967: 169, no. 36. See Lefebvre, 1999: 528.

⁴⁰⁸ *PIR*¹ O 23; Barbieri, 1952: 362, no. 2068.

⁴⁰⁹ CIL VIII, 16150.

⁴¹⁰ CIL VIII, 16151.

With the exception of the *Clodia* (of Greek origin?), the *Iunia* and the *Munatia* (of non-native origin), it seems to us that the vast majority of these families were of local origin. The following table summarizes:

Fig. 2. Origin of the Siccensian families.

Family	Origin	Family	Origin
Aemilia	Local	Gargilia	Local
Clodia	Greek	Iunia	Allogeneic
Antonia	Unknown	Pomponia	Local
Fabia	Local	Aviania	Unknown
Cornelia	Local	Calpurnia	Local
Valeria	Unknown	Grania	Unknown
Licina	Local	Memmia	Local
Cassia	Unknown	Munatia	Allogeneic
Annia	Local	Octavia	Local
Caecilia	Local		

I. 3. Rare *gentilicia*

In *Sicca Veneria*, 27 families were identified and classified according to the number of their members in four groups. Those that included five members: the *Euricia*, the *Furia*, the *Marcia*, the *Maria*, the *Munatia* and the *Vitruvia*. Those that had four members: the *Antistia*, the *Castronia*, the *Laelia*, the *Largia* and the *Nemonia*. The families that had three members: the *Alfia*, the *Apuleia*, the *Aselia*, the *Caninia*, the *Geminia*, the *Papinia* and the *Servilia*. Finally, the families whose members are two: *Agria*, *Appia*, *Iuventia*, *Laberia*, *Oppia*, *Paconia*, *Pullaenia*, *Sempronia*, *Vibia* and *Volussia*.

I. 3. 1. The *Euricii*

Euricius is not common in Italy.⁴¹¹ In Africa, this gentilicium dates back to the Marianne colonization.⁴¹² The *gens Euricia* did not appear in the epigraphic sources at *Sicca Veneria* until the end of the 2nd century AD. Five individuals have been counted with the *nomen Euricius*.

- Q. Erucius, Q. f., Maximus.⁴¹³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Erucius Saturninus, Q. f., Q(uirina).⁴¹⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Erucius Serus Sabinianus, Q(uirina).⁴¹⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Q. Euricius (---) 1, father of Q. Erucius Maximus.
- Q. Euricius (---) 2, father of C. Erucius Saturninus.

⁴¹¹ Lassère, 1977: 123.

⁴¹² Lassère, 1977: 461.

⁴¹³ CIL VIII, 1701.

⁴¹⁴ CIL VIII, 1702.

⁴¹⁵ CIL VIII, 1703.

I. 3. 2. The *Furii*

The *gentilicium Furius* is very common throughout Italy, especially in Rome.⁴¹⁶ In Africa, the bearers of this name did not exceed forty. In *Caesarea*,⁴¹⁷ *Thubursicu Numidarum*,⁴¹⁸ *Uchi Maius*.⁴¹⁹ Attested at *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, *Furius* is carried by five people, two of whom are women.

- L. *Furius* (---), father of *Furia Anthusa*.
- M. *Furius* [---]⁴²⁰. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. *Furius* (---), father of *Furia Maxima*.
- *Furia*, L. f., *Anthusa*.⁴²¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- *Furia*, M. f., *Maxima*.⁴²² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 3. The *Marcii*

Of Italic origin⁴²³ and classified as one of the most widespread *gentilicia* of the Roman Empire, *Marcus* or *Marchius* is well represented throughout Italy.⁴²⁴ In Roman Africa, *Marcus* has been known since the Augustan period, he is even attested in the Marianist establishments.⁴²⁵

Very common in Roman Africa,⁴²⁶ this *nomen* is attested in *Bulla Regia* (Hammam Darraji, Tunisia),⁴²⁷ *Cirta*,⁴²⁸ *Sigus* (Bou Hadjar, Algeria)⁴²⁹ and *Thignica*.⁴³⁰ In *Lepcis Magna*, the *Marcia* is one of the most important families of the city, who gave a suffete and a flamin of the imperial cult. Members of this family had marital ties to members of the *Cornelia*, *Fulvia*, and *Pompeia* families.⁴³¹ In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Marcia*, known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, had five people, two of whom were women. Here is the list:

⁴¹⁶ Lassère, 1977: 178.

⁴¹⁷ CIL VIII, 21031. M. *Furius Herennus*.

⁴¹⁸ CIL VIII, 17179 = ILAlg I, 1589. M. *Furius Manrusius*.

⁴¹⁹ CIL VIII, 16432 = 26323. *Furia Victoria*.

⁴²⁰ CIL VIII, 16025.

⁴²¹ ILTun 1611.

⁴²² CIL VIII, 16026.

⁴²³ Schulze, 1966: 188.

⁴²⁴ Lassère, 1977: 189.

⁴²⁵ Lassère, 1977: 462.

⁴²⁶ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 46–47; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 410; M'Charek & M'timet, 1982: 12-13; Pflaum, 1961: 186; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 17; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 24; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 134-135.

⁴²⁷ CIL VIII, 14508. [...] *Marcus Victor Ianuarius Valerius*; CIL VIII, 10582 = 14509. *Marcia Saturnina*.

⁴²⁸ ILAlg II, 1, 1465 = CIL VIII, 7582. P. *Marcus Felix*; ILAlg II, 1, 1466 = CIL VIII, 7583. Q. *Marcus Fortis*; ILAlg II, 1, 1467 = CIL VIII, 7584. A. *Marcus Iucundus* ...

⁴²⁹ ILAlg II, 2, 6693 = CIL VIII, 5813. Cn. *Marcus Cerialis* and Q. *Marcus Monnosus*; ILAlg II, 2, 6694 = CIL VIII, 5814. L. *Marcus Crispinus*; ILAlg II, 2, 6696 = CIL VIII, 5815. M. *Marcus Magnus* ...

⁴³⁰ CIL VIII, 15223. L. *Marcus Fortunatus*.

⁴³¹ Abid, 2025: 64-65.

- D. Marcius, C. f., Q(ui)r(ina), Martialis.⁴³² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Marcius (---), father of D. Marcius Martialis.
- M. Marcius (---), father of Marcia Marcella.
- Marcia, M. f., Marcella.⁴³³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Marcia Urbana.⁴³⁴ Date uncertain.

I. 3. 4. The *Marii*

The *gentilicium Marius* is one of the most frequent *gentilicia* in the Roman world and particularly in North Africa.⁴³⁵ Probably reminiscent of Gaius Marius, the victor over Jugurtha, this *nomen* is widespread in several "Marianist settlements", such as *Thuburnica*,⁴³⁶ *Thibari* (Tibar, Tunisia)⁴³⁷ and *Uchi Maius*.⁴³⁸ *Marius* is attested in *Agger* (Hr Sidi Amara, Tunisia),⁴³⁹ *Ammaedara*,⁴⁴⁰ *Calama*,⁴⁴¹ *Lepcis Magna*,⁴⁴² *Thugga*⁴⁴³ and *Uchi Maius*.⁴⁴⁴

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Maria*, known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, had five members, two of whom were women. Here is the list:

- L. Marius Adiutor.⁴⁴⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Marius Marullus, v(ir) h(onestus).⁴⁴⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Marius (---), father of Maria Polla.
- Maria Fortunata.⁴⁴⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Maria, L. f., Polla.⁴⁴⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 5. The *Vitruvii*

The *gentilicium Vitruvius* is common among the Volscians, but less frequent in Campania.⁴⁴⁹ In *Curubis*, in proconsular Africa, an *aedilis* named Lucius Vitruvius was

⁴³² CIL VIII, 1737 = 15843.

⁴³³ CIL VIII, 16126.

⁴³⁴ CIL VIII, 16126.

⁴³⁵ Gascou, 1969: 555-568.

⁴³⁶ Quoniam, 1950.

⁴³⁷ CIL VIII, 26181.

⁴³⁸ Beschaouch, 1997; Aounallah, 2020. See last Aounallah, 2024.

⁴³⁹ CIL VIII, 735 = 12178. C. Marius Romanus. Ladjimi-Sebaï 1987, 420.

⁴⁴⁰ Ben Abdallah, 2010-2012; AE 2010, 1796; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 135-136.

⁴⁴¹ Abid, 2021: 16.

⁴⁴² Abid, 2025: 65-66.

⁴⁴³ MAD 2002, 659.

⁴⁴⁴ UM 2006, 418-419.

⁴⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 16128.

⁴⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 16129.

⁴⁴⁷ CIL VIII, 16130.

⁴⁴⁸ CIL VIII, 16131.

⁴⁴⁹ Lassère, 1977: 193.

known since 19 BC.⁴⁵⁰ In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Vitruvia* is attested since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It consisted of five individuals, two of whom were women.

- Q. Vitruvius (---), father of Sex. Vitruvius Mpchius (*sic*).
- Sex. Vitruvius, Q. f., Quir., Mpchius.⁴⁵¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Vitruvius Optatus.⁴⁵² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Vitruvia Marcella.⁴⁵³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Vitruvia Sponde.⁴⁵⁴ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 6. The *Antistii*

The famous *Antistii* family originated in *Thibilis* (Announa, Algeria) and is very well known in the Cirtean Confederation.⁴⁵⁵ The *gentilicium Antistius* is extremely widespread in Roman Africa, it is found, for example, in *Lambaesis*,⁴⁵⁶ *Seriana*⁴⁵⁷ and *Tiddis*.⁴⁵⁸

In *Sicca Veneria*, the *gens Antistia* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It had four members, one of whom was a woman.

- Q. Antistius, Q. f., Quir., Rogatus.⁴⁵⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- L. Antistius (---), father of Antistia Zosime.
- Q. Antistius (---), father of Q. Antistius Rogatus.
- Antistia, L. fil., Zosime.⁴⁶⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 7. The *Castronii*

Otherwise unknown, the *gentilicium Castronius* is extremely rare.⁴⁶¹ In addition to Siccensian mentions, this *nomen* is found only once in Numidia.⁴⁶² The *gens Castronia Siccensia* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It included four individuals, including a woman.

- P. Castronius, C. f., Q(u)irinus Verus.⁴⁶³ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Castronius (---), father of P. Castronius Q(u)irinus Verus.
- Q. Castronius (---), father of Castronia Tertulla.
- Castronia, Q. f., Tertulla.⁴⁶⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

⁴⁵⁰ Lassère, 1977: 151.

⁴⁵¹ CIL VIII, 16209.

⁴⁵² ILTun 1611.

⁴⁵³ CIL VIII, 16210.

⁴⁵⁴ CIL VIII, 16211.

⁴⁵⁵ Bertrand, 1973.

⁴⁵⁶ CIL VIII, 3396.

⁴⁵⁷ CIL VIII, 4384.

⁴⁵⁸ CIL VIII, 6720 = 8366 = IALg II, 1, 3649.

⁴⁵⁹ CIL VIII, 1772 = 15676.

⁴⁶⁰ CIL VIII, 1666.

⁴⁶¹ Buonopane & Brait, 2016: 170.

⁴⁶² IALg II, 2, 6911.

⁴⁶³ CIL VIII, 1687.

⁴⁶⁴ CIL VIII, 27610.

I. 3. 8. The *Laelii*

The *gentilicium Laelius* is common throughout central Italy, between Latium and Campania.⁴⁶⁵ Similarly, it is well represented in Roman Africa.⁴⁶⁶ Known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, this name is borne in *Sicca Veneria* by four individuals.

- M. Laelius, Q. f., Datus.⁴⁶⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Laelius (---), father of M. Laelius Datus.
- Sex. Laelius Honoratus Terminianus, Honorati f., Quir.⁴⁶⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Laelius Restus.⁴⁶⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 9. The *Largii*

The *gentilicium Largius* is extremely rare, there are only four people known from three epigraphic attestations, all of which come from *Sicca Veneria*. All the inscriptions mentioning *Largii* date from the end of the 2nd century AD.

- C. Largius Cornelianus.⁴⁷⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Largius (---), father of Q. Largius Maximus.
- Q. Largius, P. f., Quir., Maximus.⁴⁷¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- T. Largius Numidicus.⁴⁷² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 10. The *Nemonii*

Also known as *Nemunius*, the *gentilicium Nemonius* is of Celtic origin.⁴⁷³ It is mainly attested in Nîmes.⁴⁷⁴ Apart from the Siccensian mentions, this *nomen* is attested only at *Cartenna*.⁴⁷⁵ In *Sicca Veneria*, this *gentilicium* had been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. There were four individuals, including two women.

- Q. Nemonius, Q. f., Maximus.⁴⁷⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Q. Nemonius (---), father of Q. Nemonius Maximus.
- Nemonia Quintina.⁴⁷⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Nemonia.⁴⁷⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

⁴⁶⁵ Lassère, 1977: 181.

⁴⁶⁶ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 48. See also Gasco 1969, 590.

⁴⁶⁷ CIL VIII, 1735.

⁴⁶⁸ CIL VIII, 1644 = 16100.

⁴⁶⁹ CIL VIII, 16101.

⁴⁷⁰ CIL VIII, 16102.

⁴⁷¹ CIL VIII, 16103 = ILTun 1592.

⁴⁷² CIL VIII, 16104.

⁴⁷³ Morabito, 2010: 349.

⁴⁷⁴ CIL XII, 3258, 3450, 3760 and 3761.

⁴⁷⁵ CIL VIII, 9680. L. Nemonius Pastor.

⁴⁷⁶ CIL VIII, 1743.

⁴⁷⁷ CIL VIII, 1744.

⁴⁷⁸ CIL VIII, 16147.

I. 3. 11. The *Alfii*

The *gentilicium* *Alfius* is very common in Campania, among the Volscians, and in Umbria.⁴⁷⁹ In North Africa, the bearers of this *nomen* exceed thirty; it is found at *Cirta*,⁴⁸⁰ *Sigus*,⁴⁸¹ but especially at *Lambaesis*.⁴⁸² The most famous person who bore this *gentilicium* was undoubtedly *P. Alfius Maximus Numerius Avitus*.⁴⁸³ Known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, *Alfius* was brought to *Sicca Veneria* by three individuals, one of whom was a woman.

- *Alfius Felix Flavianus*.⁴⁸⁴ 3rd century AD.
- *Alfius Rogatus*.⁴⁸⁵ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- *Alfia Callipoda*.⁴⁸⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 12. The *Apulei*

Of Latin origin,⁴⁸⁷ the *gentilicium* *Apuleius* is frequent in Etruria but also in northern Italy.⁴⁸⁸ In Africa, this *nomen* is found mainly in Proconsular Numidia, mainly in *Theveste* and *Madauros*.⁴⁸⁹ At *Sicca Veneria*, this *nomen* is not known in epigraphic sources until the end of the 2nd century AD. There were three people:

- *L. Apuleius* (---), father of *Apuleia Liciniana*.
- *Apuleia*, *L. fil.*, *Liciniana*, *Ammaedarensis*.⁴⁹⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. As shown by the ethnic *Ammaedarensis*, *Apuleia Liciniana* originated in *Ammaedara*.
- *Apuleia* (sic) [---].⁴⁹¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 13. The *Aselii*

The *gentilicium* *Asellius*, which may have an Etruscan,⁴⁹² Latin⁴⁹³ or Oscan⁴⁹⁴ origin, is not listed among the most frequent *gentilicia* of the Roman world. In Africa,

⁴⁷⁹ Lassère, 1977: 170.

⁴⁸⁰ CIL VIII, 7189 = ILAlg II, 1, 884. *Alfia*, *M(arci) f(ilia)*; CIL VIII, 19532 = ILAlg II, 1, 883. *Alfius Victorinus*.

⁴⁸¹ CIL VIII, 5715 = ILAlg II, 2, 6544. *Alfia Secunda*; CIL VIII, 5724 = ILAlg II, 2, 6540. *Q. Alfius Catus*; CIL VIII, 5725 = ILAlg II, 2, 6541. *C. Alfius Spes* and *C. Alfius Felix* ...

⁴⁸² CIL VIII, 2801. *Alfius Blasius*; CIL VIII, 2802 = 18139. *Alfius Ianuarius*; CIL VIII, 3027. *P. Alfius Proculus*.

⁴⁸³ Marmouri, 2015.

⁴⁸⁴ CIL VIII, 27587 = CLE 1869 = ILTun 1602. See last Pikhaus, 1994: A 126.

⁴⁸⁵ ILTun 1611.

⁴⁸⁶ CIL VIII, 27588.

⁴⁸⁷ Schulze, 1966: 427, 453, 458 and 460.

⁴⁸⁸ Lassère, 1977: 193.

⁴⁸⁹ Lassère, 1977: 149, 343 and 612.

⁴⁹⁰ CIL VIII, 15935.

⁴⁹¹ CIL VIII, 15934.

⁴⁹² Schulze, 1966: 129.

⁴⁹³ Navarro Caballero, Gorrochategui & Vallejo Ruiz, 2011: 143.

⁴⁹⁴ Lejeune, 1977: 38.

where epigraphic attestations do not exceed fifteen,⁴⁹⁵ *Sicca Veneria* seems to be the first city where this *nomen* has been attested since the Caesarean and Augustan colonization. Only three people, including two women, were known there since the 1st half of the 1st century AD.

- P. Asellius (---), father of Asellia Publilia.
- Aselia Fabia.⁴⁹⁶ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- Asellia, P. f., Publilia.⁴⁹⁷ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 14. The *Caninii*

Common in Campania, Etruria and Latium,⁴⁹⁸ the *gentilicium Caninius* is fairly well represented in Roman Africa.⁴⁹⁹ According to J.-M. Lassère, this name owes its importance to *C. Caninius Rebilus*, lieutenant of *Curio* in Africa in 49 BC. Known in *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the first century AD, this *nomen* is worn there by three people, one of whom is a freedwoman.

- M. Caninius Lucanus.⁵⁰⁰ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- L. Caninius (---), master of Caninia Rufa.
- Caninia, L. l., Rufa, coniux M. Livi Heleni.⁵⁰¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 15. The *Geminii*

Of Etruscan origin,⁵⁰² the *gentilicium Geminus* is frequent in Latium and Umbria.⁵⁰³ In Africa, this *nomen* arrived with the immigrants of the Caesarean and Augustan eras. *Geminus* is attested especially in military areas.⁵⁰⁴ In *Sicca Veneria*, this name does not appear in epigraphic sources until the end of the second century AD. It is carried by three individuals, one of whom is a woman.

- P. Geminus, P. f., Quirina, Bassulus.⁵⁰⁵ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- P. Geminus (---), father of P. Geminus Bassulus.
- Geminia Saturnina.⁵⁰⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 16. The *Papinii*

The *gentilicium Papinius* is uncommon in Campania and Latium.⁵⁰⁷ In Africa, it is known in *Aubuzza*,⁵⁰⁸ *Cirta*,⁵⁰⁹ *Diana*,⁵¹⁰ *Thignica*⁵¹¹ and *Thugga*.⁵¹² In *Sicca Veneria*,

⁴⁹⁵ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 9; Pflaum, 1961: 176; Ben Abdallah & Sanna, 1997: 287.

⁴⁹⁶ CIL VIII, 1677.

⁴⁹⁷ CIL VIII, 1678.

⁴⁹⁸ Lassère 1977, 174.

⁴⁹⁹ Lassère 1977, 155.

⁵⁰⁰ CIL VIII, 15957.

⁵⁰¹ CIL VIII, 15716 = ILTun 1585.

⁵⁰² Schulze 1966, 108 and 184-185.

⁵⁰³ Lassère, 1977: 179.

⁵⁰⁴ Lassère, 1977: 135 and 242.

⁵⁰⁵ CIL VIII, 16031.

⁵⁰⁶ CIL VIII, 16032.

the *gens Papinia* is attested since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. Three individuals were known there, one of whom was a woman.

- L. Papinius Saturninus.⁵¹³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.
- M. Papinius (---), father of Papinia Rogata.
- Papinia, M. f., Rogata.⁵¹⁴ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 17. The *Servilii*

Common throughout Italy,⁵¹⁵ the *gentilicium Servilius* is widely attested in Africa,⁵¹⁶ where it appears as early as the first century AD.⁵¹⁷ In *Sicca Veneria*, this name has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. It is carried by three individuals, one of whom is a woman.

- P. Servilius Namphamo.⁵¹⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- C. Servilius (---), father of Servilia Venusta.
- Servilia, C. f., Venusta.⁵¹⁹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 18. The *Agrii*

Agrius is a *gentilicium* of Etruscan origin,⁵²⁰ brought by immigration and attested to in *Utica* as early as the 1st century AD.⁵²¹ In Roman Africa, this nomen is fairly well attested; there are about fifty individuals,⁵²² known mainly from *Ammaedara*⁵²³ and *Uchi Maius*⁵²⁴ with a notable absence of *Thugga*.

The presence of the *Agrii* in Africa, particularly in proconsular Africa and in the Cirtean confederation, can be explained by several factors. Without excluding the role of Italian immigration in the 1st half of the 1st century AD, we can also think

⁵⁰⁷ Lassère, 1977: 186.

⁵⁰⁸ CIL VIII, 16390. Papinia Fortunata.

⁵⁰⁹ CIL VIII, 19612. L. Papinius Focarius.

⁵¹⁰ CIL VIII, 4607. Papinia Victoria.

⁵¹¹ CIL VIII, 15121 = ILTun 1310. Papinius Honoratus; CIL VIII, 15230. Papinia Extricata.

⁵¹² MAD 928. Papinius Crescens; MAD 930. Papinius Honoratus, Honorati f(i)lius).

⁵¹³ CIL VIII, 27664.

⁵¹⁴ CIL VIII, 16155.

⁵¹⁵ Lassère, 1977: 190.

⁵¹⁶ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 62.

⁵¹⁷ Lassère, 1977: 150.

⁵¹⁸ CIL VIII, 27670.

⁵¹⁹ CIL VIII, 1752 = 16186.

⁵²⁰ Schulze, 1966: 115.

⁵²¹ Lassère, 1977: 459.

⁵²² The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 5. Pflaum, 1961: 176; Lassère, 1980: 43; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 1983: 9.

⁵²³ ILPBardo 67 = CIL VIII, 354. Agria Rogata wife of Tiberius Claudius Victor; CIL VIII, 430. Agria Extricata wife of M. Titinius Fuscus; CIL VIII, 499 = ILAfr 177, 1 = ILTun 431. Agrius Rufinus and M. Agrius Quartus.

⁵²⁴ UM II, no. 140. Agrius Potinius; Ben Abdallah and Sanna 1997, 297–298, no. 15 = AE 1997, 1692 = UM II, 299–300, no. 141. *L. Agrius Victor*.

of the *peregrini* who obtained Roman citizenship a viritim.⁵²⁵ The most important person who bore the *gentilicium* *Agrius* was undoubtedly *Q. Agrius Rusticianus*, a native of *Pheradi Maius* (Hr Sidi Khalifa or Hr Fradis, Tunisia), who crowned his brilliant administrative career with the position of *procurator Augusti nostri tractus Karthaginis*.⁵²⁶ Exactly, his career was under the co-regency of Caracalla and Geta (211-212 AD).⁵²⁷ Only two *Agrii* are known from *Sicca Veneria* from the end of the 2nd century AD.

- *Agrius Ianuarianus, sanctissimus adulescens*.⁵²⁸ He was buried with a certain *Statius Lupercus*. End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- *Agria Domitilla*.⁵²⁹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 19. The *Appii*

Fairly widespread in Roman Africa, the *gentilicium* *Appius*, whose geographical origin is unknown,⁵³⁰ has been known in *Sicca Veneria* since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. Two women were known there.

- *Appia Galla, Lupi filia*.⁵³¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- *Appia Maxima*.⁵³² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 20. The *Iuventii*

The name *Iuventius* is frequent in Latium, a little less frequent in Umbria and Campania and even less in the rest of Italy.⁵³³ In Africa, this *gentilicium* is found in *Cirta*⁵³⁴ and *Lambaesis*.⁵³⁵ In *Sicca Veneria*, *Iuventius* was carried by only two women who lived there during the 2nd half of the 2nd century AD.

- *Iuventia Saturnina*.⁵³⁶ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- *Ioventia Victoria*.⁵³⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 21. The *Laberii*

Laberius is a frequent *gentilicium* in Umbria, Latium, and Campania.⁵³⁸ In Roman Africa, this name is well known to *Thubursicu Numidarum*.⁵³⁹ It was agreed that

⁵²⁵ Ibba, 2006: 298. See Alföldy, 1966: 37-57.

⁵²⁶ CIL VIII, 11163. Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2003: 263-268; AE 2003, 1933.

⁵²⁷ Cooley, 2012: 496.

⁵²⁸ CIL VIII, 1663.

⁵²⁹ CIL VIII, 15921.

⁵³⁰ Lassère, 1977: 344. See Christol & Pont, 2017.

⁵³¹ CIL VIII, 1674.

⁵³² CIL VIII, 15933.

⁵³³ Lassère, 1977: 181.

⁵³⁴ CIL VIII, 7536 = ILAlg II, 1, 1405. *Iuventia Lucilla*; CIL VIII, 7537 = 19470 = ILAlg II, 1, 1406. *Iuventia Rogata*.

⁵³⁵ CIL VIII, 18429. *Iuventia Ianuaria*.

⁵³⁶ CIL VIII, 16097.

⁵³⁷ CIL VIII, 16098.

the *Laberii* of *Sicca Veneria* and those of *Thubursicu Numidarum* “descended from the Campanian traders”.⁵⁴⁰ At *Sicca Veneria*, where this *nomen* has been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, *Laberii* were too rare, with only two individuals known.

- L. Laberius Fortunatianus.⁵⁴¹ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Laberius Gallianus.⁵⁴² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 22. The *Oppii*

Of Samnite origin, the *gentilicium Oppius* is common throughout Italy.⁵⁴³ In Africa, this *nomen* is attested at *Chidibbia* (Slouguia, Tunisia),⁵⁴⁴ *Thala* (Tala, Tunisia),⁵⁴⁵ but especially at Djebel Djelloud.⁵⁴⁶ Outside of Africa, *Oppius* is well known in southern Gaul.⁵⁴⁷ In *Sicca Veneria*, two people of the same name were known.

- C. Oppius Res(---).⁵⁴⁸ Date uncertain.
- C. Oppius Res(---).⁵⁴⁹ Date uncertain.

I. 3. 23. The *Paconii*

Probably of Italian origin,⁵⁵⁰ the *gentilicium Paconius* is one of the oldest in North Africa. It was worn by an Oscan family famous in the world of commerce.⁵⁵¹ In Roman Africa, there are only about thirty *Paconii*.⁵⁵² It is mainly attested at *Cirta*,⁵⁵³ *Lambaesis*,⁵⁵⁴ *Sitifis*⁵⁵⁵ and *Verecunda*.⁵⁵⁶ It is attested at *Sicca Veneria* since the end of the 2nd century AD.

⁵³⁸ Lassère, 1977: 181.

⁵³⁹ Bertrand, 1996: 45-56.

⁵⁴⁰ Lassère, 1977: 181.

⁵⁴¹ CIL VIII, 27649a.

⁵⁴² CIL VIII, 16099.

⁵⁴³ Lassère, 1977: 185.

⁵⁴⁴ CIL VIII, 1349 = ILTun 1290. Oppia Celsina.

⁵⁴⁵ CIL VIII, 530. L. Oppius Martialis and L. Oppius Priscus; CIL VIII, 549. L. Oppius Paulinus.

⁵⁴⁶ CIL VIII, 24344 = ILTun 871. L. Oppius Victor, sacerdos; CIL VIII, 24447 = ILTun 871. Oppius Sullinus; CIL VIII, 24448 = ILTun 871. L. Oppius [.]addigot[.]; CIL VIII, 24449 = ILTun 871. Oppia Mannica.

⁵⁴⁷ Christol, 2015: 236.

⁵⁴⁸ CIL VIII, 22644, 248, 7.

⁵⁴⁹ CIL VIII, 22644, 248, 8.

⁵⁵⁰ Le Dinahet, 2001.

⁵⁵¹ Lassère, 1977: 154.

⁵⁵² The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 53.

⁵⁵³ ILAlg II, 1, 472 = CIL VIII, 6943. P. Paconius Cerialis.

⁵⁵⁴ CIL VIII, 3841. Paconius Maximus; and CIL VIII, 3954. [---]s Paconius.

⁵⁵⁵ CIL VIII, 8599. L. Paconius Victor.

⁵⁵⁶ CIL VIII, 4245. Paconius Saturninus, Paconia Bassilla, Paconius Iustus, Paconius Emeritus, Paconius Antonius, Paconius Fortunatus, Paconius Bassus, Paconius Emeritus, Paconius Iustus, and Paconius Emeritus.

- Q. Paconius Tenax Florentianus.⁵⁵⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- M. Paconius Victor.⁵⁵⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.

I. 3. 24. The *Pullaenii*

The *gentilicium Pullaenius* is attested only in Latium.⁵⁵⁹ In Africa, it is very well known.⁵⁶⁰ In *Uchi Maius*, the *gens Pullaenia* is considered among the most important *gentes*.⁵⁶¹ In *Sicca Veneria*, this *gens* had been known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, and only two individuals were known, a man and a woman.

- L. Pullaenius Felix.⁵⁶² End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Pullaenia Berecthe.⁵⁶³ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

I. 3. 25. The *Sempronii*

The *gentilicium Sempronius* is quite common throughout the Roman Empire; it is omnipresent throughout Roman Africa.⁵⁶⁴ The bearers of this name would be among the first settlers to settle in Africa.⁵⁶⁵ A large number of *Sempronii* are found either in Carthage or in the first Marianist settlements.⁵⁶⁶ Similarly, this *nomen* is very common in the Cirtan confederation, as it was linked to the colonization of Publius Sittius.⁵⁶⁷ In *Sicca Veneria*, only two characters belonging to the *gens Sempronia* were known, from the end of the 2nd century AD.

- Q. Sempronius Rufinus Pomponianus.⁵⁶⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD.
- Sempronia.⁵⁶⁹ Date uncertain.

I. 3. 26. The *Vibii*

Of Oscan origin, the *gentilicium Vibius* was originally a Sabellian *praenomen*.⁵⁷⁰ It spread throughout the Roman world and in particular in central Italy.⁵⁷¹ In North Africa, this *nomen* is well known, and it can probably be linked to the Italian migration of the 1st century BC. and to the Augustan colonization.⁵⁷²

⁵⁵⁷ CIL VIII, 16153.

⁵⁵⁸ CIL VIII, 27663.

⁵⁵⁹ Lassère, 1977: 187.

⁵⁶⁰ Lassère, 1981: 330-331.

⁵⁶¹ Bonello Lai, 1997, 2003.

⁵⁶² CIL VIII, 16167 = ILTun 1592.

⁵⁶³ CIL VIII, 27714.

⁵⁶⁴ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 61; The *Indices* of ILAlg I, 413; Pflaum, 1961: 189; Ben Abdallah & Ladjimi Sebaï, 1983: 19; Ladjimi-Sebaï, 2001: 26; Ben Abdallah, 2013: 164-166.

⁵⁶⁵ Lassère, 1977: 189 and 463.

⁵⁶⁶ Lassère, 1977: 107, note 238.

⁵⁶⁷ Lassère, 1977: 194 and 463.

⁵⁶⁸ CIL VIII, 16184.

⁵⁶⁹ CIL VIII, 16185.

⁵⁷⁰ Lejeune, 1976: 94 and 144.

⁵⁷¹ Ibba, 2006: 495.

⁵⁷² Lassère, 1977: 192 and 463.

In *Calama*, the first *Vibii* are mentioned in inscriptions dating from the 1st half of the 1st century AD. Two members of the *gens Vibia* had marital relations, one with a woman from the *gens Postumia* and the other from the *Aemilia*.⁵⁷³ In *Thugga*, the *gentilicium Vibius* is very well known. It is documented by twelve epitaphs⁵⁷⁴ and three public inscriptions.⁵⁷⁵ In *Uchi Maius*, it was worn by only one woman.⁵⁷⁶ In *Sicca Veneria*, only two *Vibii* were known, from the end of the 2nd century AD: a mother and her son.

- Vibius Festus Cunilia.⁵⁷⁷ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. He died at the age of 23 years and was buried with his mother Vibia Primitiva.

- Vibia Primitiva.⁵⁷⁸ End of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd century AD. She died at the age of 65 years and was buried with her son Vibius Festus Cunilia.

I. 3. 27. The *Volussii*

The *gentilicium Volussius* is very old in North Africa, it is attested in the wall of amphorae in Carthage.⁵⁷⁹ This family name is very common in the majority of Roman cities.⁵⁸⁰ Known since the 1st half of the 1st century AD, only two women were known in *Sicca Veneria*.

- Volussia Gadeia.⁵⁸¹ 1st half of the 1st century AD.

- Volussia Festa.⁵⁸² 1st half of the 1st century AD.

To this list, we will add the list of *gentilicia* attested only once. Here is the table:

⁵⁷³ Abid, 2021: 22.

⁵⁷⁴ MAD 2002, 493–497, nos. 1252–1263.

⁵⁷⁵ CIL VIII, 26621; CIL VIII, 26590 = DFH 188–192, no. 73; and DFH 186–187, no. 71.

⁵⁷⁶ UM 2006, 495–496. *Vibia Romana*.

⁵⁷⁷ CIL VIII, 16200.

⁵⁷⁸ CIL VIII, 16200.

⁵⁷⁹ Lassère, 1977: 462.

⁵⁸⁰ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 72.

⁵⁸¹ CIL VIII, 1759.

⁵⁸² CIL VIII, 27678.

Fig. 3 Rare *gentilicia* in *Sicca Veneria*.

No.	<i>Gentilicium</i>	Individual	Date	Notes	Reference
1	Badius	Badia Donata Appiana.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Wife of <i>Q. Cornelius Pertinianus</i> .	CIL VIII, 1773 = 15686
2	Caesonius	Caesonius Castulus.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Buried with his wife <i>Fabia Fortunata</i> .	CIL VIII, 15954 = ILTun 1592
3	Carmeius	L. Carmeius Roggatus (sic).	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 50 years.	ILTun 1611
4	Cerficius	C. Cerficius Victor.	-	-	CIL VIII, 15885
5	Cluvius	Cluvius Victoricus.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Husband of <i>Aelia Prepusa</i> .	CIL VIII, 15978
6	Domitius	Domitia, L. f., Casta.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 50 years.	ILTun 1611
7	Helvius	Q. Helvius Rubiniarius.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Husband of <i>Cornelia Aemilia</i> .	CIL VIII, 16039
8	Herennius	Herennia Afrodisia.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 50 years, buried with <i>M. Vitruvius Optatus</i> .	ILTun 1611
9	Homulius	Homulia Saturnina.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Wife of <i>Iulius Fortunatus Armorianus Cubernius</i> .	CIL VIII, 1643
10	Ilesius	Ilesia Victoria.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 31 years, buried with <i>L. Clodius Clodinus</i> .	ILTun 1611
11	Larcus	Larcia Lallosa.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 16 years, buried with <i>M. Antonius Frontinianus</i> .	ILTun 1611
12	Livius	M. Livius Helenus.	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Husband of <i>Caninia Rufa</i> .	CIL VIII, 15716 = ILTun 1585
13	Luceius	C. Luceius Ianuarius.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Husband of <i>Cornelia Fortunata</i> .	ILTun 1611.
14	Lucilius	Lucilia Maxima.	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Dead at 71 years.	ILTun 1611
15	Lucius	Lucia Romana.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Buried with her husband <i>Antonius Fuscus</i> .	CIL VIII, 15715
16	Lucretius	Lucretia, Q. f., Quinita.	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Wife of <i>P. Gargilius Rufus</i> .	CIL VIII, 16118

No.	Gentilicium	Individual	Date	Notes	Reference
17	Minucius	C. Minucius, C. f., Quiri., Macer.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 23 years.	ILTun 1611
18	Modius	Modia Iovina.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 86 years, buried with <i>Munatius Rufus</i> .	ILTun 1611
19	Orilius	[.] Orilius Fortunatus.	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Son of Gargilia Maura.	CIL VIII, 16030
20	Pacilius	Pacilia Estricata (<i>sic</i>).	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Dead at 91 years.	ILTun 1611
21	Petreius	Petreia, C. f., Faustina.	1 st half of the 1 st c. AD.	Dead at 39 years.	ILTun 1611
22	Popilius	Popilia Catulla.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	-	CIL VIII, 16039
23	Pupius	Q. Pupius Balias.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Husband of <i>Licinia Galliana</i> .	CIL VIII, 16168 = ILTun 1592.
24	Sallustius	L. Sallustius Saturninus.	-	-	CIL VIII, 1646
25	Sextilius	C. Sextilius Victor.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Husband of <i>Valeria Sucessa</i> .	CIL VIII, 16187
26	Statius	Statia Sabina.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	Dead at 79 years.	CIL VIII, 1657
27	Zabbius	L. Zabbius Marullus.	End of the 2 nd – beginning of the 3 rd c. AD.	-	ILTun 1611

I. 4. Abbreviated and unidentified gentilicia

Four people, including a woman, were designated by *gentilicia* reduced to the initial and who cannot be reproduced with certainty. This practice is already known, by way of example, in *Thugga*, where about thirty people have been counted;⁵⁸³ and at *Uchi Maius*, where three pagan epitaphs have been inventoried in which the *nomina* were reduced to the first letters.⁵⁸⁴ Here is the list of the *Siccenses*:

- L. C(---) Iovinus.⁵⁸⁵ The Siccensian *gentilicia* beginning with the letter *C* are seven in number: *Calpurnius*, *Caninius*, *Cassius*, *Castronius*, *Claudius*, *Clodius* and *Cornelius*.

⁵⁸³ Aounallah & Ben Abdallah, 2002: 78.

⁵⁸⁴ Ibba, 2006: 334, no. 172, 345, no. 188; and 417, no. 243.

⁵⁸⁵ CIL VIII, 1693.

- F(---) Q(---) Cordius Iunior.⁵⁸⁶ The *gentilicia* beginning with the letter *F* in Roman Africa are 42 in number.⁵⁸⁷ However, in *Sicca Veneria* only three were known: *Fabius*, *Flavius* and *Furius*.
- M(---) Crescentia.⁵⁸⁸ In the *CIL* VIII indexes, we recorded 46 *gentilicia* that begin with the letter *M* and are remarkably frequent.⁵⁸⁹ In *Sicca Veneria* there are three *nomina* that began with the letter *M*: *Marcus*, *Marius* and *Munatius*.
- M. R(---) D(---).⁵⁹⁰ It's a more complicated situation, since we have three initials here. While the first letter *M* refers to the *praenomen* *Marcus*, the other two are difficult to interpret. In the *indices* of the *CIL* VIII 43 we have noted *gentilicia* which begin with the letter *M* and whose frequency is marked.⁵⁹¹ At *Sicca Veneria*, no names beginning with the letter *R* have been recorded. This is a Roman citizen who bore a *gentilicium* beginning with the letter *R* and a *cognomen* beginning with the letter *D*.
- V(---) Fassota.⁵⁹² In the *Indices* of *CIL* VIII, 19 *gentilicia* have been identified which begin with the letter *V* and whose frequency is notable.⁵⁹³ In *Sicca Veneria*, only four names are known: *Valerius*, *Vitruvius*, *Vibius* and *Volussius*.

In an old but still useful study, H. Thylander has proposed to date these abbreviated *gentilicia* rather low to a period when the *cognomen* really serves to distinguish the individual,⁵⁹⁴ nevertheless we note that in several cases the *cognomen* has also been engraved in abbreviation.

For his part, Y. Le Bohec, who studied the epitaphs of the military which included abbreviated *nomina*, proposed to place them between the end of the second century and the beginning of the following century when they became more frequent.⁵⁹⁵

II. Study of the *cognomina*

To deepen this onomastic examination of Roman citizens, it is now necessary to look at all the *cognomina* of individuals known to *Sicca Veneria* from epigraphic sources. The examination of the *cognomina* revealed that they can be classified into three categories: *cognomina* of Latin origin, those of pre-Roman origin (Libyan and Punic), and those taken from a Greek collection.

⁵⁸⁶ *CIL* VIII, 1696.

⁵⁸⁷ The *Indices* of *CIL* VIII, 25–30.

⁵⁸⁸ *CIL* VIII, 16120.

⁵⁸⁹ The *Indices* of *CIL* VIII, 48–50.

⁵⁹⁰ *CIL* VIII, 16172.

⁵⁹¹ The *Indices* of *CIL* VIII, 58–59.

⁵⁹² *ILTun* 1611.

⁵⁹³ The *Indices* of *CIL* VIII, 67–70. These are the following *gentilicia*: *Valerius*, *Valgius*, *Vallius*, *Varius* (or *Varrius*), *Varronius*, *Vaterius* *Veratius*, *Verrius*, *Vettius*, *Vetulenius*, *Veturius*, *Vibius*, *Vibulenus*, *Vinius* (or *Vimnius*), *Vinicius*, *Vipsanius*, *Virius* (or *Virrius*), *Vitellius*, and *Vitruvius*.

⁵⁹⁴ Thylander, 1952: 97–99.

⁵⁹⁵ Le Bohec, 1989b: 354.

II. 1. Latin *cognomina*

The repertoire of Latin *cognomina* borne by the *ciues Romani Siccenses* offers a picture similar to that of other African cities. Numbering 294, these *cognomina* bear witness to the profound Romanization of the *Siccenses*. The most popular *cognomina* are: *Saturninus*/-a (23 cases),⁵⁹⁶ *Fortunatus*/-a and its derivatives (16 cases), *Victor* and its derivatives (10 cases), *Rogatus*/-a and its derivatives (9 cases), *Faustus*/-a and its derivatives (8 cases), *Venus* and its derivatives (8 cases), *Adiutor* and *Felix* (6 cases each).

II. 2. Greek *cognomina*

There are quite a few Greek *cognomina*, seven out of a total of 18 date back to the 1st half of the 1st century AD, proof of the antiquity of the Greek presence at *Sicca Veneria*. We find the following *cognomina*:

- * *Aeschines*. The Greek *cognomen* *Aeschines* is known in *Caesarea* as *Aechinus*.⁵⁹⁷
- * *Afrodisia*. Also known as *Aphrodisia*, this *cognomen* is common in Roman Africa,⁵⁹⁸ fourteen attestations are known.⁵⁹⁹
- * *Euthicia* and *Euty chius*. Attested at *Sicca Veneria* in the forms *Euthicia* and *Euty chius*, the *cognomen* *Euty ches*, of Greek origin and is quite widespread in Roman Africa.⁶⁰⁰
- * *Anthusa*. The Greek *cognomen* *Anthusa*⁶⁰¹ is otherwise unknown in Roman Africa. This *cognomen* was worn by slaves.⁶⁰²
- * *Auxetus*, *Auxon*, and *Auxsentius*. These nicknames are of Greek origin.
- * *Callipoda*. The *cognomen* *Callipoda* is otherwise unknown.⁶⁰³
- * *Epaphra*. The Greek *cognomen* *Epaphra*⁶⁰⁴ is known only once in *Lares* where it is borne by a slave.⁶⁰⁵
- * *Gypasius*. This *cognomen* is of Greek origin.
- * *Helenus*. The *cognomen* *Helenus* (or *Hellenus*) is common in Rome. In the African provinces, there were only six porters.⁶⁰⁶
- * *Helpis*. The Greek *cognomen* *Elpis* or *Helpis*⁶⁰⁷ is uncommon in Roman Africa.⁶⁰⁸
- * *Nice*. Designating “Victory”, the feminine nickname *Nice* is common both in Rome⁶⁰⁹ and in the African provinces.⁶¹⁰

⁵⁹⁶ Halff, 1963-1964: 129.

⁵⁹⁷ CIL VIII, 9344.

⁵⁹⁸ Solin, 2003: 315 et 1337.

⁵⁹⁹ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 76.

⁶⁰⁰ Solin, 2003: 860-866.

⁶⁰¹ Solin, 2003: 680.

⁶⁰² Lefebvre, 2021: 62.

⁶⁰³ Solin, 2003: 93.

⁶⁰⁴ Solin, 2003: 324.

⁶⁰⁵ CIL VIII, 1791. Q. Valerius, Q(uinti) l(ibertus), Epaphra.

⁶⁰⁶ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 83.

⁶⁰⁷ Solin, 2003: 1205.

⁶⁰⁸ There were only nine carriers in the *Indices* of CIL VIII, 86.

⁶⁰⁹ Thieling, 1911: 92 and 121.

⁶¹⁰ Nine women have been counted with this *cognomen* in the *Indices* of the CIL VIII, 103.

- * Orion. In addition to the Siccensian mention, the *cognomen* Orion (or Orio)⁶¹¹ is known only once in *Theveste*.⁶¹²
- * Philetus. The *cognomen* Philetus is too rare in Roman Africa.⁶¹³ In addition to this mention, it is known only in *Cirta*⁶¹⁴ and *Thibilis*.⁶¹⁵
- * Primigenia and Primigenius. The Greek nickname Primigenius/-a is common in Africa. It is known mainly among slaves.⁶¹⁶
- * Xospita. This is the first epigraphic mention of this Greek *cognomen*.
- * Zosimus. The Greek female *cognomen* Zosimus⁶¹⁷ is extremely rare in Roman Africa, there are only five attestations.⁶¹⁸

II. 3. African *cognomina*

The *cognomina* of African origin in *Sicca Veneria* are mostly Libyan or Punic and recall both the ethnic origin of the people and the pre-Roman past of the city. There are the following *cognomina*:

- * Berech, Berecthe, Berectina, Birihtina and Birich. These *cognomina* are the feminine form of *Berec*. Like *Berecth* or *Berict*, this *cognomen* is of pre-Roman origin.⁶¹⁹ It is a “somewhat distorted” and Latinized transcription of the Punic name *Baric* (*BRK*) which means “to bless”.⁶²⁰ Y. Thébert has drawn up a list of the bearers of this cognomen and all its variants in Roman Africa.⁶²¹
- * Cunilia. This *cognomen*, which is otherwise unknown, is forged from the root *QNL* which means one who is “created or generated or possessed [by the god] El”.⁶²²
- * Gudulus. Names of the type *Gudul*, *Gudula* or *Gudulus* appear in the Libyan onomastic list established by G. Camps.⁶²³ He considers that these nouns are “libycized, obliterated by the frequency of their use and by the addition of Libyan endings”.⁶²⁴ These names are forged from the root *GLD*.⁶²⁵
- * Mazix. This *cognomen* is thus used in Libyan inscriptions, in the form *MSK*⁶²⁶ and in Roman inscriptions, in the forms *Mazic*⁶²⁷ and *Masik*,⁶²⁸ in the feminine *Mazica*.⁶²⁹

⁶¹¹ Solin, 2003: 525.

⁶¹² CIL VIII, 16586 = IALg I, 3209. Claudius Orion.

⁶¹³ Solin, 2003: 888.

⁶¹⁴ CIL VIII, 7761 = IALg II, 1, 1720. P. Sittius Philetus.

⁶¹⁵ CIL VIII, 10849 = 18889 = IALg II, 2, 4831. Q. Antistius, Q. f., Quir., Philetus.

⁶¹⁶ Kajanto, 1965: 77, 134 and 290.

⁶¹⁷ Solin, 2003: 823.

⁶¹⁸ The *Indices* of CIL VIII, 122.

⁶¹⁹ Jongeling, 1994: 23-24.

⁶²⁰ Masson, 1977: 309 et 312. See also Vattioni, 1979: 167.

⁶²¹ Thébert, 1973: 276-277.

⁶²² Jongeling, 1994: 93.

⁶²³ Camps, 2002-2003: 230.

⁶²⁴ Camps, 2002-2003: 211. See also Jongeling, 1994: 53.

⁶²⁵ Pflaum, 1959: 124-126.

⁶²⁶ Gsell, 1927: 116. See last Jongeling, 1994: 90.

⁶²⁷ CIL VIII, 21120.

⁶²⁸ IALg I, 968.

⁶²⁹ CIL VIII, 8817, 15593, 17748, 18392 and 21737.

- * Namgibe. This may be a distortion of the African nickname Namgedde or Namgidde.⁶³⁰
This cognomen, essentially female, is concentrated in Proconsular Africa.⁶³¹
- * Namphamo. The names forged on the NAM root are of Punic origin.⁶³²

II. 4. Double *cognomina*

The practice of using the two *cognomina* is known among the *Siccenses*. The redoubling of the *cognomen* seems to be a late habit much appreciated in Roman Africa; it was known at *Lepcis Magna* since the 1st century AD,⁶³³ in *Calama*⁶³⁴ and *Thugga*⁶³⁵ since the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD. and in *Mustis* from the 2nd half of the 2nd century.⁶³⁶

It should be noted that the use of the two *cognomina* is frequent in *Sicca Veneria* and is very ancient, it dates from the 1st half of the first century AD, and it is known among Romanized people and not those of Roman origin as their first *cognomina*⁶³⁷ attest. Here is the list:

- Badia Donata **Appiana**. The second cognomen of this woman is coined from the *gentilicium* *Appius*, which testifies to an alliance relationship between the *gens Badia* and the *gens Appia*.
- Clodia Felicitas **Berectina**. The second *cognomen* is of pre-Roman origin, attesting to the autochthonous origin of Clodia Felicitas.
- Q. Licinius Felix **Caspianus**. The *cognomen* Caspianus is coined from the *gentilicium* Caspius. It would be surprising, according to H. Solin, to find such a *cognomen* which refers to the Caspian Sea at *Sicca Veneria*.⁶³⁸
- L. Clodius Auxon **Clodianus**. The second *cognomen* is forged from the *gentilicium* Clodius with the ending *-ianus*.
- Vibius Festus **Cunilia**. Of pre-Roman origin, the second *cognomen* Cunilia testifies to the autochthonous origin of the individual.
- Q. Octavius Rufus **Erucianus**. The *cognomen* Erucianus is derived from the *gentilicium* Erucius, thus testifying to the alliance between the *gens Octavia* and the *gens Erucia*.
- Aelia ampliata **Euthicia**. The second *cognomen* is of Greek origin.
- Alfius Felix **Flavianus**. The *cognomen* Flavianus is derived from the *gentilicium* Flavius, which testifies to the alliance between the two *gentes Alfia* and *Flavia*.
- Q. Paconius Tenax **Florentianus**. This is the elongation of the *cognomen* Florentius.
- Q. Antonius Fortunatus **Florianus**.

⁶³⁰ Jongeling, 1994: 107.

⁶³¹ Katarzynski, 2016.

⁶³² Pflaum, 1959: 183-187; Vattioni, 1979: 183; and Jongeling, 1994: x and 106-111.

⁶³³ Abid, 2025: 84-86.

⁶³⁴ Abid, 2021: 28.

⁶³⁵ Dondin-Payre, 2002: 237.

⁶³⁶ Abid & Kłodziński, 2025: 111-112.

⁶³⁷ Dondin-Payre, 2011: 13-36.

⁶³⁸ Solin, 2014: 360.

- F(---) Q(---) Cordius **Iunior**. The *cognomen* Iunior was most often used to differentiate between two homonymous people belonging to the same family.
- Q. Fabius Saturninus **Iunior**.
- C. Clodius Primigenius **Marianus**. The *cognomen* Marianus is derived from the *gentilicium* Marius, thus testifying to the alliance between the *gens* Clodia and the *gens* Mariana.
- L. Annius Rufus **Maximianus**.
- Munatia N(---) **Natalis**.
- Q. Valerius Severus **Platiensis**.
- Q. Sempronius Rufinus **Pomponianus**. The *cognomen* Pomponianus is derived from the *gentilicium* Pomponius, thus testifying to the alliance between the *gens* Sempronia and the *gens* Pomponia.
- Aemilius Gemnus **Primus**. *Cognomina* and numeral idionyms (such as *Primus*, *Secundus*, etc.) seem to have had some success with Celtic populations, but also in Roman Africa.⁶³⁹
- Licinius Rogatus **Proculus**.
- C. Calpurnius Saturus **Rogatianus**. This is the elongation of the *cognomen* Rogatus.
- C. Erucius serus **Sabinianus**. This is the elongation of the *cognomen* Sabinus.
- Q. Fabius Quadratus **Salutaris**.
- Sex. Laelius Honoratus **Terminianus**.

In the majority of cases (19 occurrences) the two *cognomina* were Latin, only one Roman citizen added a Greek nickname to the already existing Latin; in two other occurrences an African *cognomen* (Libyan or Punic) was attached.

As Greek and African *cognomina* most often revealed the ethnic origin of the person, the Latin second *cognomina* marked the strategies of alliance between the different Siccensian families. In the name of six persons, the second cognomen was really only a family name to which was added the ending *-nus*, which indicated the alliance. Here is the table:

Fig. 4. Second *cognomina* of the Siccenses.

Person	Second <i>cognomen</i>	New <i>gens</i>
Badia Donata	Appiana	Appia
L. Clodius Auxon	Clodianus	Clodia
Q. Octavius Rufus	Erucianus	Erucia
Alfius Felix	Flavianus	Flavia
C. Clodius Primigenius	Marianus	Mariana
Q. Sempronius Rufinus	Pomponianus	Pomponia

⁶³⁹ Dondin-Payre, 2001.

To this we add four cases in which Roman citizens possessed three and four *cognomina*:

- Valeria **Valeriana Melenina Iana**.
- L. Licinius **Rufus Aemilianus Pitonius**.
- Q. Octavius **Fortunatus Erucianus Stella Stratonianus**.
- Q. Octavius **Fortunatus Erucianus Stella Stratonianus**.

At the end of this study on the onomastics of Roman citizens in *Sicca Veneria*, we propose to retain the following points:

- An examination of this important epigraphic collection reveals the profound originality of Siccensian onomastics, which was based on a linguistic mix that certainly exists elsewhere, such as *Thugga* and *Lepcis Magna*, for examples.
- The African city had a Greek settlement since its earliest Punic times.
- Of the 51 families identified in *Sicca Veneria*, 19 can be considered hearty families since the number of their members fluctuated between 47 and six. On the other hand, 27 families are too few because the number of members varied between 5 and only two. 27 other gentilicia are known by only one bearer.
- As for the imperial *gentilicia*, five in number, are of the type that occurs most often in Roman Africa, i.e., *Iulius*, *Claudius*, *Flavius*, *Aelius*, and *Aurelius*. The *Iulii* occupied the top of the ladder with 135 porters.
- Finally, the study of the *cognomina* of the *Siccenses* revealed that they are of the type found in the surrounding cities (*Mustis*, *Thugga*, *Uchi Maius*), with a predilection for *cognomina* of Greek origin and sound, proof of an early settlement since the 1st half of the 1st century AD. of the Greek element at *Sicca Veneria*.

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