

# *Carthago Nova*'s *gentes* seen from metal and stone. How epigraphy determines onomastics to understand legal status.

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		148 CIL 02, 03448 Aquina Stratonic[e]
NAMES OF LEADING REPUBLICAN GENTES 309		Praen. Nomen Aquina Cogn. Stratonic[e]
(ii) (a) Names of leading Republican gentes in Spain, Gaul and Africa	PROVINCIAL PROSOPOGRAPHY IN THE WEST 211	BOH; X Virorum distr. ignoratur Titulorum distr. sepulcralis
The following table shows the distribution of the names of various important Republican gentes in Spain, Narbonensis (= Transalpina, for	Chart I: PROVINCIAL PROSOPOGRAPHICAL PROFILES COMPARED TO C// PROFILES	Tempus -27/14 Argumenta formulae; palaeographia

CN022	-130/-50	T(iti et) S(exti) Lucreti
CN021	-130/-50	T(iti et) S(exti) Lucreti
CN020	-50/-1	S(puri) Lucreti S(puri) f(ili)
CN172	1/25	Lucretia Sp(uri) l(iberta) Polla
CN173	1/25	Lucretia ((mulieris)) l(iberta) Prima
CNIDOC	120/70	N/(araya) Acuini(ya) N/(arai) //ihartya) Aradra
CN306	-130/-70	M(arcus) Aquini(us) M(arci) l(ibertus) Andro
CN306 CN002	-130/-70 -50/-1	M(arcus) <b>Aquini(us)</b> M(arci) l(ibertus) Andro M(arci) <b>Aquini</b> C(ai) f(ili)
CN002	-50/-1	M(arci) Aquini C(ai) f(ili)
CN002 CN003	-50/-1 -50/-1	M(arci) Aquini C(ai) f(ili) C(ai) Aquini M(arci) f(ili)

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has been impossible			reasons entit				
ximate. The gentes ch				Noney	CIL	lberis	S.
oo and 49 B.C. (excep				Jolius	6.59	6.78	12
rpose, as they are				Claudius	3.46	1.69	1.
				Aurolius	3.27	1.43	1.
interesting ones. (				Valerius	2.91	5.68	6.
e RE, s.vv.) are o	mitted on ac	count of the	e excessive d	Flavius	2.63	1.63	1.
s in the late Rep	ublic.			Aelius	2.22	1.51	
r				Cornelius	2.12	4.91	3.
N	Chain 1	Carl	Africa	Ulpius	1.18	(.29)	(.
Name	Spain	Gaul	Africa	Aemilirs	1.10	2.72	1.
Acilii .	34	11+2*	I	Antonius	1.07	1.61	
Aemilii .	183+2*	107+6*	77	Caecilius	1.02	1.96	1.
Afranii.				Junius	.92	1.98	(
Antonii .	120+7*	61+1*	42	Licinius	.90	2.37	1.
Aufidii	120+7	8	42 12+1*	Pompeius	.88	1.90	3.
Caecilii .	142+5*	61+3*		Fabius	.84	3.00	6
Calpurnii .			103	Vibius	.83	(.68)	1.1
	69+3°	19	52	Octavius	.90	(.56)	6
assii	57+3°	71	11	Domitius	.78	,86	1.
Coelii	18+2*	55÷1*	I	Annius	.76	1.44	
dii	13+3*	7+1*	7	Petronius	.70	.16	(
Domitii .	67+4*	80+1*	46+2*	Cassius	(.65)	(.83)	1.
Fabii†	303+9*	50	35+1*	Calparnius	(.60)	.97	6.0
ulviit .	60+4*	25	2	Terentius	(.55)	1.24	199
Gabinii .	1	I	20	Titius	(.40)	(.30)	1.
Gellii	10+1*	15+1*	21	Attios	(.40)	(.49)	1
Herennii .	45+2*	10+1*	17+2*	Sempromus	(.38)	2.06	0
Hortensii .		14+2*	10	Bacbius	(.36)	1.41	(
Junii	129+5*	47+4*	46	Coelius	(.25)	(.30)	1.1
Licinii	165+18*	102 + 1*	25	Porcius	(.15)	.89	6
Livii	5+1*	11+1*	4	(A)7	1000		
Lutatii	4+1*	7	2+2*				
Manlii	45+1*	8+4*	1				
Marcii	62+2*	27	8				
Marii	64+4*	54+2*	30	SAV.			
Memmii† .	23+3*	12	14+1*				
Mucii .	-3.5	1	3+1*	100 ·			
	21+1*	2	3.4				
Norbant			1				
Norbani .	• = in			1773			

Urbs antiqua Ca	arthago Nov	a	Regio antiqua	Tarraconensis
Urbs n. aetatis Ca	artagena		Regio n. aestatis	Murcia
Locus inuentionis	Cartager	na (Murcia), antigua (	Casa de los Cuatro Santos	1
Locus aduersationis	s Madrid,	Museo Arqueológico	Nacional, inv. 16494	
		Textus epigr.		Apparatus
Aquina Stratonic[e] salue		a da		Textus secundum (5), contu imaginem de la Escosura a. Aliter (7)-(9)-(10) v.1: Aquin
			Editiones	
Arch. Esp. Arq. 23, Mus. Esp. Ant. 6, 18	lapidario de 1950, p. 390 875, p. 498 (. anismo XII, 1 5. tabula us	, n. 11 (A. Beltrán) (7 J. D. Rada γ Delgado) 995, p. 556 (Μ. Ama	(8)	1933, p. 83, n. 299 (6) Camino, M. A. Pérez Bonet, R. Scriptura scalpro Lingua latina litt. alt. 5
L			2	
		Notas		Dudas

Fig. 1.1: Badian, E. (1958): Foreign clientelae (264-70 B.C.), Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Fig. 1.2: Knapp, R. C. (1978): "The origins of provincial prosopography in the West", *Ancient Society* 9, 187-222.Fig. 1.3: SPES' record CN148 created and registerer by M. C. de la Escosura Balbás, 2017.

This poster aims to demonstrate how the epigraphic criteria determine the position that a person occupies within an onomastic study and how it influences the consideration and importance that a *gens* can have in the study of the onomastic transmission. This can help us to hypothesize the legal status of the Republican *Carthago Noua* (probably a Latin colony) because Roman *duo/tria nomina* needed legal conditions (*conubium*) to survive a

accordance with the law, but recorded individuals are probably residents of the city. All these characteristics are susceptible to being changed or put into the context of analyze of a *gens*, since some pieces determine the importance of the rest within the same unit of study.

In Fig. 2, a list of names of two gentes from Carthago Noua and

Fig. 2. List of two *gentes* of *Carthago Noua* (with chronology and SPES number of each member)

**VINDOBONAE MMXVII** 



### generation.

The studies on the Roman population during the Republic were based on the study of onomastic lists, whose main source is epigraphical, due to the literary vacuum. These lists encompass wide chronologies and great territories, leading to methodological problems. We can check some lists created with the aim of explaining Latin onomastics in Hispania in Fig. 1.1 and 1.2.

Convinced as I am of the need of dealing with this issue from new multidisciplinary perspectives in which not only individual names are recorded, I have created a new model of database (called SPES). It takes over the onomastic, epigraphic and legal characteristics of each individual recorded in the cities under analysis, *Carthago Nova* in this case. Since its territory was organized in *ciuitiates*, I considered it convenient to base the study on them, not as a global space with no attention to chronology (Fig. 1.3.).

*Carthago Noua* was founded by Hasdrubal in 229 B.C. and conquered by Scipio in 209 BC. Its privileged geostrategic location as a Mediterranean harbour surrounded by prosperous silver and lead mines made it become the capital city of *Hispania Citerior*. Its legal and administrative status is unknown from its conquest until Plinius mentions it as a Roman colony. Some authors defend its condition as Latin colony, while many others consider it to be a *ciuitas stipendiaria* until the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. I believe it was a Latin colony since at least the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. after the study carried out in SPES.

their chronology, we see how they seem to be rather similar. Both show a similar number of members, parallel chronologies and the

same kind of individuals (freedmen, uncertain with filiation). However, what happens when we introduce epigraphic variables?

In a very early stage, gens Aquinia (Fig. 3) is recorded in a votive mosaic consecrated by a freedman to Iuppiter Stator (CN306), which has been linked with immigration from Italy. More than a century later, this gens is present in two of the protagonists of some of the ingots series more documented in Cartago Noua coast (CN002 & CN003). Though being lead ingots, the votive mosaic increases the possibilities for these two characters to be city residents. The fact that few years later this gens appears in a funerary inscription (probably of a freedwoman with a *cognomen* of Punic origin, CN148), which mentions the "more authentic" Carthaginian population and especially the presence of a monetary magistrate (duouir quinquennalis), determines our vision of both individuals. We are probably facing a *gens* deeply rooted in the city with a varied record of individuals and supports, leading us to interpret it as a good example of onomastic transmission. Moreover, the repetition of praenomina raises the possibilities of analyzed it as a whole.

For its part, *gens Lucretia* (Fig. 4) shows two very different records: "uncertain" individuals who seal ingots before the change of era, and freedwomen who produce funerary inscriptions. These kinds of epigraphs are typical of the stages in which they are recorded: before the change of era, inscriptions linked with commercial activities and mining proliferate, while afterwards we mainly count on a large group of funerary inscriptions of freedmen and women. This *gens* must be enrooted in the city, since it shows examples of the most characteristic formats of epigraphs, but we count on a lesser capacity to prove it due to the kind of inscriptions and the status reflected in them.

#### Fig. 3. Gens Aquinia.

**Post-it color.** Orange: dedication. Green: ingot. Pink: coin. Yellow: funerary. **Post-it information**. Top left: *tempus*. Top right: SPES CN number. Center: *tria nomina*. Bottom left: type of inscription. Bottom right: *editiones*.



However, not all the *gentes* are equally significant in this study. An onomastic structure recorded in an official document, like a coin, provides far richer and more truthful information than a lead ingot. In the latter case, the mentioned individual could have never resided in the city, on the contrary than monetary magistrates. Due to its private nature, funerary epigraphy provides onomastic structures which are not necessarily in

#### Fig. 4. Gens Lucretia.

Post-it color. Orange: dedication. Green: ingot. Pink: coin. Yellow: funerary. Post-it information. Top left: *tempus*. Top right: SPES CN number. Center: *tria nomina*. Bottom left: type of inscription. Bottom right: *editiones*.

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## HOLZHAUSEN DERVERLAG



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