



*Dedications to the Constantinian Dynasty from Zeugitana**

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1. A new dedication from Aunobari

A new inscription on a poorly preserved statue base found at Aunobari (site DU550, 7 km NE of Musti, see map fig. 8)¹ can now be read and integrated thanks to an almost identical text found at Musti (*AE* 2015, 1838)² and to photomodelling by Alessandro Battisti, who applied ‘Structure from Motion’³. The dedication is engraved on a limestone bloc which was re-used in a wall of a *gourbi*, on the hilltop of Aunobari (5 ha, 500 asl). The highroad *a Karthagine Thevestem* passed 1.2 km SE of Aunobari, at a level of 85 m lower⁴. During the Byzantine period, the settlement was transformed into a fortress, because of its strategic position; the bloc was probably re-used as building material in that occasion. The protruding part and moulding of the plinth were cut away, and the base was buried upside down: this is why the first three lines are better preserved than the central and final part of the text.

Measures (in cm): H. 153+ (plinth with moulding: 42; epigraphic field: 92; moulded crowning partially buried: 19+), W. 47, D. 47. Letter height: 5 (l. 1) - 4 (ll. 2-7).

The inscription has probably sixteen lines (fig. 1-2) and reads as follows:

*Although conceived as a unit, this work has been divided into two paragraphs: the first is by Enrico Zuddas, the second is by Mariette de Vos. Thanks to Werner Eck, Mario Torelli, Frank Wissel, Ralf Krumeich, Daphni Doepner and Silvia Orlandi for scientific advice, to Alessandro Battisti for SfM elaboration.

¹ Information on this site (and on other sites mentioned in this paper, substituting the last three numbers with the site code): <http://rusafricum.org/it/thuggasurvey/DU550/>.

² First published by Brandt (2015, an Italian version of the paper in Brandt 2016): *Divinae virtutis at/que clementiae perpet(uo) maximoque principi, / fundatori pacis aeter/nae, restitutori publi/cae salutis libertatis/que communis / d(omino) n(ostro) Flavio Valerio / Constantino fortis/simo Imperatori, / municipium Iulium / Aurelium Mustita/num d(evotum) n(umini) m(aiestatique) eius*.

³ Description of SfM method and restoration of *CIL* VIII 27409 in Battisti *et al.* (2016), 49-50, fig. 2-5.

⁴ The road between the 83rd and 89th milestones S of Agbia and Aunobari (fig. 8) is described and illustrated by de Vos Raaijmakers *et al.* (2015), 18-19, 95-116. For a history of the road: de Vos Raaijmakers (2019), 339-345.

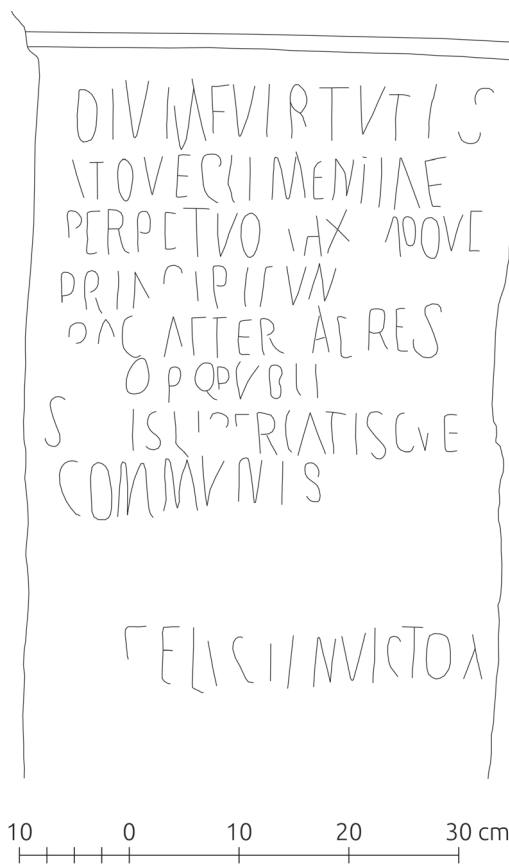
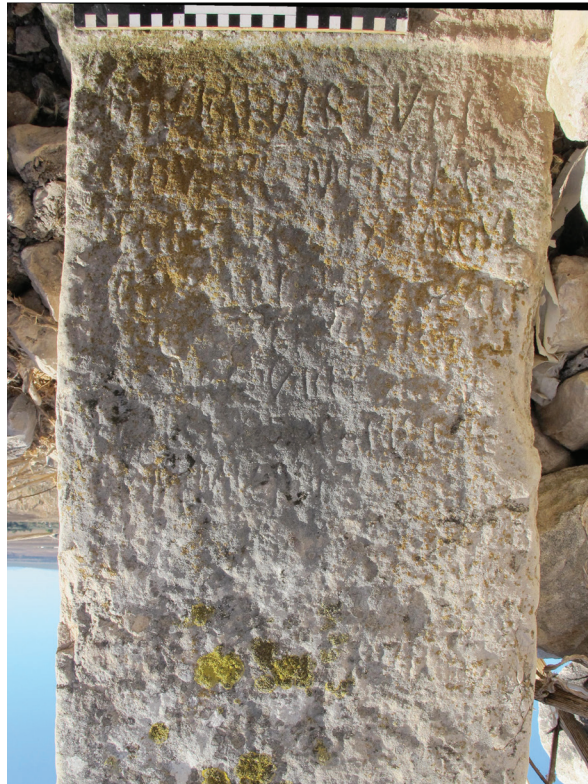


Fig. 1-2. Aunobari, site DU550, statue base with dedication to Constantine I (A. Battisti).

Divi^{nae} virtutis
 atque clementiae
 p̄rpetuo m̄ximoque
 prin̄cipi, fun[datori]
 5 p̄ac[is] aēter[n]aē res[ti]=
 [tut]or<i>q(ue) publi[cae]
 s[alut]is lib̄ertatisque
 communis (vac.)
 [d(omino) n(o)stro] Flavio Valerio]
 10 [Constantino]
 [pio] f̄l̄ici invicto A[ug(usto)]
 [- - - - -]
 [res publica]
 [municipii Aunobar(itani)]
 15 [devota numini]
 [maiestatiq(ue) eius].

Letters: R corrected from an original S (l. 1). *Nexus* INA (l. 1).

The pretentious initial part coincides with that of the dedication of Musti (see note 2), except for minimal differences (e.g., at line 6, *–que* after *restitutor*<i> does not appear in the other inscription). As has been observed, it presents close analogies with the numismatic and panegyric formulations: an official protocol to which the local communities indulged in constructing inventive variants⁵. References to the *clementia* and the restored *libertas* particularly suit the period after the victory at the Milvian Bridge (less likely after Licinius' defeat in 324)⁶. In fact, soon after October 28th, 312 AD, despite the end of the sailing season, Maxentius' head was sent to Carthage, to prove that his reign was over. This was made *ad permulcendam Africam... quam maxime vivus adflixerat*, because two years earlier he had destroyed Carthage, Cirta and other cities during the expedition against the usurper L. Domitius Alexander⁷; after restoring his authority in Africa, Maxentius had severely punished and made reprisals especially against those privileged by birth and wealth⁸.

Africa's outburst of joy over the death of Maxentius, frequently recorded in inscriptions⁹, together with the very similarities of the Musti copy, make certain the identification of the honored in Constantine, despite the name being practically illegible today. Although the

⁵ Tantillo (2017a), 133-134.

⁶ The epithet *invictus* (l. 11), which was replaced by *victor* in 324, lays against a chronology following Licinius' defeat.

⁷ *Pan.* IV [X], 32, 6-7, also for what follows; see also *Origo Const.* 4, 12. Although Constantine never recognized Alexander, the two are named together as *Augusti* (with Alexander's name first) on a milestone found between Sicca Veneria and Naraggara, some 65 km W of Aunobari (*CIL* VIII 22183). For an overview of the subject, see Salama (1954); Andreotti (1969); Aiello (1989); copy of the milestone in Salama (2002), 142.

⁸ *Aur. Vict. Caes.* 40, 18-19; *Zosim.* 2, 14, 2-4. Maxentius sent his praetorian prefect, Ceionius Rufius Volusianus, with an army to Africa; the punitive expedition culminated in the destruction of Cirta, which was later refounded by Constantine with the name of Constantina: Ruggeri (1999), 65-72 (with the analysis of the inscriptions exalting the emperor for his building activity). During the purge Volusianus killed probably the owner of the Passienus estate, in this way the name of his son, prefect of Rome in 365, appeared above the door of the *praedia* 4.7 km E of Thibursicum Bure, site DU388: <http://rusafricum.org/it/thuggasurvey/DU388/DU388EP003/>.

⁹ Grünewald (1990), 100-101; Van Dam (2011), 170-173 and note 24; Tantillo (2017a), 128-129; Lenski (2016), 141-144.

expression *divinae virtutis atque clementiae* is an unusual *iunctura*¹⁰, a reference to his *divina virtus* can be found in the dedication recently discovered at Thugga (*AE* 2003, 2014)¹¹, where the emperor is also presented as [*extinctor ty]rannicae factionis et v[ictor]?, defensor? pro]vinciarum suarum atque urb[ium/is restitutor?].* Many citations of the emperor's clemency are known¹²; the formulation *fundator pacis aeternae*, also used for Diocletian, is more frequent for the Constantinian dynasty¹³, while the wording *restitutor salutis* is practically exclusive to Constantine¹⁴.

According to Brandt¹⁵, another point in favor of the dating between 312 and 315 AD is the presence of the *Maximus* title¹⁶: however, it should be noted that we are dealing here with a formulation (ll. 3-4: *perpetuo maximoque principi*) that does not conform to the official titulature but could constitute a generic affirmation of power – where *perpetuus* refers to the motif of an endless continuity of the prince and his reign, locked in a *perpetuum saeculum aureum*¹⁷ – without a specific claim to primacy¹⁸.

The Aunobari copy seems to feature the “regular” protocol form, in use until 324, with the titles *Pius Felix Augustus*, adopted in the West since 307, when Constantine was elevated by Maximian (in exchange for Maxentius' recognition), plus *Invictus*, added in 310¹⁹. This is a striking difference with Musti's copy, which instead shows a protocol irregularity, in the absence of the *Augustus* title. In fact, it cannot date back to the time when Constantine only had the Caesar rank²⁰: not only even this one is absent here, but formally, the title *imperator* recorded in the inscription can only be held by an Augustus; as we have seen, the opening formulas refer to a period after Maxentius' defeat.

¹⁰ But cf. *CIL* VIII 210 = 11299 (*clementia temporis et virtute divina* of Constantine and Licinius, restorers of the arch in *colonia Cillitana* after Maxentius' defeat).

¹¹ The new inscription validates the integration [*principi*] proposed by Khanoussi, Mastino (2003), 427 although in the absence of direct comparisons.

¹² Grünewald (1990), 47; *CIL* VI 40770 and VIII 1179 = 14309 (both 324 AD); see also *CIL* VI 1134, 1143 (*clementissimus*). On the connection between *virtutes* and the emperor's public image see Maranesi (2013), 103-107.

¹³ Mastino, Ibba (2012), 197-209.

¹⁴ *CIL* VIII 15451 (312 AD), on which Mastino, Teatini (2001), 284-285 (and 280-289 on the profusion of triumph formulas after the battle at the Milvian Bridge); *IRT* 54; *ILTun* 813; *CIL* XIV 131 (*restitutori publicae libertatis... communis omnium salutis auctori*); *CIL* VI 1145 (*fundatori pacis et restitutori publicae libertatis*) and 1146 (*fundatori pacis et restitutori rei publicae*, 330-337 AD). *Restitutor libertatis* often recurs for Magnentius.

¹⁵ Brandt (2015), 306; Id. (2016), 104.

¹⁶ As known, Lactantius (*mort. pers.* 44, 10) records that during the fall of 312 the *primi nominis titulus* was granted by the Senate *virtutis gratia* (cf. line 1: *virtutis*).

¹⁷ Arnaldi (1980), 96-107, part. 102 (legend *PERPETVO PRINCIPI* in coins dating 315 and 318-320) and 105-107 (the epithet replaces *aeternus*, for its more nuanced connection to the divinity). *Aeternus* and *perpetuus* are among the many epithets that express the idea of universality in Constantine's power, emphasizing its extension over time: Mastino (1986), 108-111.

¹⁸ Grünewald (1990), 88-92. The title, sporadically used since 313, is stabilized in June 315: Kienast *et al.* (2017⁶), 287. Tantillo (2017a), 147 underlines the absence of this title in the Thugga dedication (see above), which should in any case belong to the same historical context (Khanoussi, Mastino 2003, 428-431; a possibility that the inscription might reflect a reminiscence of the victory over Licinius, coming from the title *victor* possibly recorded at line 2, is discussed by U. Gehn in LSA 92).

¹⁹ Grünewald (1990), 35, 54; Ehrhardt (1980); Gregori, Filippini (2013), 518.

²⁰ In 306-307, Constantine, acclaimed by the soldiers, only accepted the title of *Caesar* in order not to offend Galerius' susceptibility; in 309, after Carnuntum, Constantine was once again degraded to Caesar and rewarded of the title of *filius Augustorum*, together with Maximinus Daia, but he kept his *Augustus* title in the West; the title of *Augustus* was permanently obtained from Galerius in 310. On the position of Constantine within the tetrarchy and on the evolution of his power see Stefan (2006), Corcoran (2012), Roberto (2013).

The omission of the title is remarkable; a recent statistical survey has highlighted the almost constant presence of *Caesar* or *Augustus* for the years 306-324 in Constantine's epigraphic sources²¹. A parallelism has been established²² with a milestone from via Valeria²³, but in the latter the absence only depends on a mistake by the engraver (who may have skipped the word) or a bad reading of a palimpsest (as evidenced by *AE* 1990, 224b, from the same location, which has an identical text, but with *Augg.*). On the contrary, a comparison with the Egyptian dedication *CIL* III 6633 is more appropriate, where the emperors of the third tetrarchy (306-307) are divided into two categories: *Maximiano [i.e. Galerio] et Severo imperatoribus et Maximino et Constantino nobilissimis Caesaribus*²⁴.

Anyhow, *domino nostro Flavio Valerio Constantino fortissimo imperatori* in the Musti dedication is a unique formulation in all Constantinian epigraphy, not only because *Imperator* is rather expected to appear in the opening formulas, but also because in that position *fortissimus* is more convenient to a Caesar. It is not possible to give an explanation to this formulation, especially after the new text from Aunobari shows that it was adopted only by Musti. Even though the inscriptions may come as an immediate celebration of Constantine's victory, which seems to have had a capillary impact also on small sites in the African rural hinterland, the protocols used seem to reflect urban models officially disclosed²⁵.

One thing seems quite certain: Musti and Aunobari pose dedications together, simultaneously, as shown by the fact that not only we have the Constantinian twin inscriptions, but also those, really identical, for Constantius Chlorus *nobilissimus Caesar* (*AE* 2015, 1837 and *CIL* VIII 15563) that belong to a different era (by 305, the first tetrarchy); in fact, it is thanks to the Constantius' dedication (engraved on a statue base broken into two pieces found at Aunobari between 1885-1888, and now lost)²⁶ that we are able to integrate without doubt the lines 13-16. The poor quality of the Aunobari inscription may be due to the modesty of the settlement, incapable to emulate the richer municipality in the vicinity.

Constantine had planned to visit Africa in the years 315-316, but never went there; his absence however did not reduce the number of inscriptions: more than 30 statues in Zeugitana, Byzacena and Numidia (listed according to the quantities) are dedicated to him²⁷.

²¹ Maranesi (2013), 108-110; the scholar does not record any case of absence of the title (with the exception of *CIL* VIII 22114/5, which, however, is incomplete). He establishes a difference with the panegyrics: in that of 310 the term *Augustus* appears in a very insistent way (to accentuate Constantine's legitimacy), in that of 312 it coexists with the more frequent *Imperator* (5 occurrences versus 14), and then disappears completely in that of 321: nevertheless, it does not seem convincing that this substitution reflects the distancing from the tetrarchic optics to underline a dynastic conception of power.

²² Brandt (2015), 306; Id. (2016), 104.

²³ *EE* VIII 833: *dd(ominis) nn(ostris) Constantino Maximo et Val(erio) Liciniano Licinio et Fl(avio) Crispo et Val(erio) Liciniano Licinio et Fl(avio) Cl(audio) Constantino nobb(ilissimis) Caess(aribus) b(ono) r(ei) p(ublicae) natis*.

²⁴ No support can be provided by the Sardinian milestone *AE* 2014, 543, where the word *imperator* following the onomastic formula (instead of *Augusto*) seems to be pertinent to an imperial salutation: the text is incomplete and the resulting reading (Lai 2014) is not acceptable in itself, since the filiation *Constantini maximi filio*, without *divi*, contradicts the dating 355-356 AD.

²⁵ Tantillo (2017a), 149.

²⁶ *CIL* VIII 15563 = LSA 1831 [G. de Bruyn]: *D(omino) n(ostro) / M(arco) Fl[avio] / Valerio / Constantio / nob(ilissimo) Caes(ari) / res publica / municipii / Aunobaritani / devota numi/ni maiestati/que eius*.

²⁷ See the statistics and lists collected by Tantillo (2017b), 220 and 245-250. Africa equals Italy numerically in Constantinian epigraphy: Gregori, Filippini (2013), 525.

2. *A re-reading of two African dedications*

CIL VIII 27415

Architrave with dedication to Constantine and Licinius (fig. 3-4), discovered in a rural site (Sidi Bou Atrous, DU741, see map fig. 8), 2.8 km S of Agbia, near wadi Mansoura, and 2.5 km from the next rural site DU744. The left half of the block was cut away and lost between 1907 and 1916, when the dedication was published in *CIL VIII*, Suppl. IV (*partis intuenti sinistrae ectypum contulimus*): of the initial length, equal to 280 cm, only 140 cm are now preserved; the visible height is also reduced from 45 to 35, because 10 cm have been buried and covered by a concrete floor, which prevents from checking if the bottom side is eventually a cut-out door lintel. Currently we have only the right good half of line 1. Its right margin is chipped, with the loss of the last two letters.

Measures (in cm): H. 46; W. 140 (2013; originally 280 cm according to *CIL*); D. 53. Letter height: 9; T *longae* (10-12.5).

Further editions: Carton (1895), 49-50, n. 49; Zeiller (1903), 194, n. 19; Merlin (1907), 208.

*Salvis et propiti(i)s dd(ominis) nn(ostris) Constantino maximo et Licinio Augg(ustis).
Res p(ublica) municipi Ag(biensium).
CALVE[- -?].*

L. 1. PROPITIIS Carton, Merlin; PROP+IS Zeiller; PROPITIS *CIL*.

L. 2. *Ag(biae)* Carton; *Ag[biensium]* *CIL*. Even if written in full, the word would in any case fall within the now lost left part. According to Merlin, the line is complete: in that case the poleonym AG would have been abbreviated (or, at the most, left incomplete).

L. 3. CALVE Merlin, *CIL*; SALVE Carton; ACCALVE Zeiller (on line 2).

The inscription should be dated after the defeat of Maximinus Daia on April 30, 313 (or after his death in the following July), at the start of the new diarchy; the *terminus ante quem* is provided by the Caesars' elevation on March 317 (but may be moved back to October 316, that is before the rift between Licinius and Constantine, that led to the *bellum Cybalense*)²⁸.

Licinius' name has been handed down as erased in previous editions, but in reality it is still legible, the somewhat weathered surface of the stone in this section does not show evident hammering traces: it could be the case of omitted hammering, following the *damnatio memoriae* after his definitive defeat in 324²⁹, or a very bland execution of the chipping of the name.

We are unable to determine the exact layout of the text; if aligned to the left (Merlin, Zeiller, *CIL*; line 3 is centered according to Carton)³⁰, it is not suited to an architrave, nor to a statue base: nevertheless, the not centered second line in *CIL VI 1184* (AD 379-383)

²⁸ Grünewald (1990), 109-112. On the chronology of the war: Bratož (2014), 104-107.

²⁹ On Licinius's *damnatio* see Eus. *HE* 10, 9, 5: οὐκέτι ἦσαν, οὐδὲ μέχρις ὀνόματος μνημονευόμενοι, γραφαί τε αὐτῶν καὶ τιμαὶ τὴν ἀξίαν αἰσχύνῃν ἀπελάμβανον. For a contextualization of this passage in the *Historia Ecclesiastica* see Cristofoli (2010). List of erased inscriptions in *Diz. Ep.* IV.2, 1030 [R. Andreotti]; the name is not erased, e.g., in *CIL X 7950*.

³⁰ Of these editors, Carton, a military doctor with a passion for archaeology, is often the most reliable: Hanoune (2017). Alfred Merlin, still not in his thirties, arrived in Tunisia in 1904-05 with the ministerial task of revising the inscriptions published in *CIL VIII*: Tessier (1965), 488-489.



Fig. 3-4. Sidi Bou Atrous, site DU741, architrave with dedication to Constantine I and Licinius (A. Battisti).

testimonies how the layout rules become less stringent during the 4th century and offers an example of the use of an architrave as a base for a bronze statue group³¹.

The reading of line 3 is the most problematic, to the point that Dessau suspected that the block had been abandoned because of the errors in the text: *fortasse titulus propter menda imperfectus relictus*. The indication of the executor (a *Calventius*?) after the name of the dedicating community is the most likely explanation, even if it is not supported by the current state of the stone (*curante* is missing at the beginning of the line, which is said to be complete by Merlin). Carton's reading *salve* could well fit the architrave's use as a monumental entrance along the road from Agbia to the ancient site Sidi Bou Atrous, but no similar examples of such a greeting formula are known: the expression *salve* opening a dedication to Gratian from Agbia itself (*CIL VIII 1552*), despite Wilmanns' hesitation in *CIL*, must certainly be corrected in *salvo/salvis* or *[pro] salu[t]e*³². The dedication by the *municipium* of Agbia could eventually have been intended to mark the territorial competence on the entrance to the imperial estate attested in the nearby *Pagus Thac[---]*, now Ain Teki (see below, notes 40-41); three or four arches, possible entrances to imperial properties, are in fact identifiable in the area³³. Carton,

³¹ Bauer (1999), specially fig. 16; LSA 1294 [C. Machado] = EDR129612 [11/07/2013, I. Grossi].

³² Nor can any help come from the corrupt form *salverant* in a fragmentary dedication to Valentinian, Theodosius and Arcadius (*AE 1981, 871*).

³³ *CIL VIII 25955*, arch dedicated to Hadrian, entrance to Glia, site DU395, identified by Carcopino (1906), 430 as centre of the *saltus* in which he found the Ain Djemala copy of the *lex Hadriana* (*CIL VIII 25943*); *CIL VIII 15516a-b* along the *via a Karthagine Thevestem* next to the estate AVGG. NN. (*AE 1922, 55*);

the discoverer of the stone, considered it without hesitation a lintel of an entrance; he was inspired probably by a similar lintel (H. 43, L. 436, D. 66 cm), without mouldings, found by him 12 km N of site DU744 still *in situ* above the entrance to the *praedia Pullaienorum*³⁴. The *via a Karthagine Thevestem* bordered the W limit of the imperial estate as suggested through the 86th and 89th milestones bearing the name of Decius in the genitive case, as probable reference to the imperial property alongside the road. Decius' 86th milestone is situated at the same latitude as the dedication to Constantine and Licinius *CIL VIII 27415*; Decius' 85th milestone with the emperor's name in nominative is outside the imperial property³⁵.

IL Afr 593

A limestone base for a statue, honoring Constantius II as Caesar – one of the few³⁶ so far known throughout the Empire for the years 324-337 AD – found in 1920 in the orchard of a farm near Ain Teki (site DU744, see map fig. 8) occupied by Monsieur Jousse. The front face of the rectangular base is re-inscribed within a moulded panel from which a previous inscription seems to have been erased. The moulding consists of two *tori* instead of the usual *cymation*. A protruding moulded crowning (*taenia - cyma recta - cavetto*) and a square plinth constitute the top of the shaft. The tooth chiseled surface of the vertical face of the plinth differs from that of the epigraphic field on the shaft, illustrating its reuse. The top face of the plinth presents oblong sockets for inserting a life-size standing statue of Constantius II: two large and deep sockets (W. ca. 8 and 10 cm), three smaller ones (ca. 5 cm) and a shallow, sloping one (5 cm). Four were for the feet, while the two front ones were used for the fixing of attributes, like a *hasta* or *vexillum*³⁷; some of them may be in part due to the former use of the base.

Measures (in cm): H. 77, W. 39, D. 39; epigraphic field 44+ x 30. Letter height 6.5. L. 3, centre: T *longa* (6.8).

Further bibliography: Poinssot (1920), CCXV-CCXVI; LSA 1834 [G. de Bruyn].

The inscription has six surviving lines (fig. 5-7), which read as follows:

D(omino) n(ostro)
Flavio Iulio
Constantio
nobilissi=
 5 *mo Caesa=*
ri, res pub[l(ica)]
 - - - - -

CIL VIII 15572 (Musti), near Ain Gueliane (Abid 2016), arch honoring Gordian III with statues upon it (line 4: *superpositis statuis*: Beschaouch 1969); *CIL VIII 16417*, Henchir el-Oust, 8 km S of Musti, entrance to *fundus Turris Rutundae* (Saumagne 1927, Beschaouch 1981, 107). For inscribed arches as entrance to an imperial estate see the *arcuus duo* of the *saltus Massipianus* at Henchir el Goussa (*CIL VIII 587*); Ben Baaziz (2005), 35-36 (site 067.073).

³⁴ *CIL VIII 26415*; <http://rusafricum.org/it/thuggasurvey/DU142/DU142EP001/>.

³⁵ de Vos Raaijmakers *et al.* (2015), 101, fig. 127-129, Pl. Va: 85th milestone; 102, fig. 130-131, Pl. Vb: 86th milestone.

³⁶ The other ones are *CIL VIII 8932* = LSA 2555 [G. de Bruyn], found at Saldae (Mauretania Sitifensis); *CIL III 5208* = LSA 1135 [U. Gehr] from Noricum; *CIL II 4108* = LSA 1982 [C. Witschel] from Tarraco.

³⁷ Cf. Bauer (1999), 221-226, Abb. 8-11a-b.



Fig. 5-7. Site DU744, statue base with dedication to Constantius II (A. Battisti).

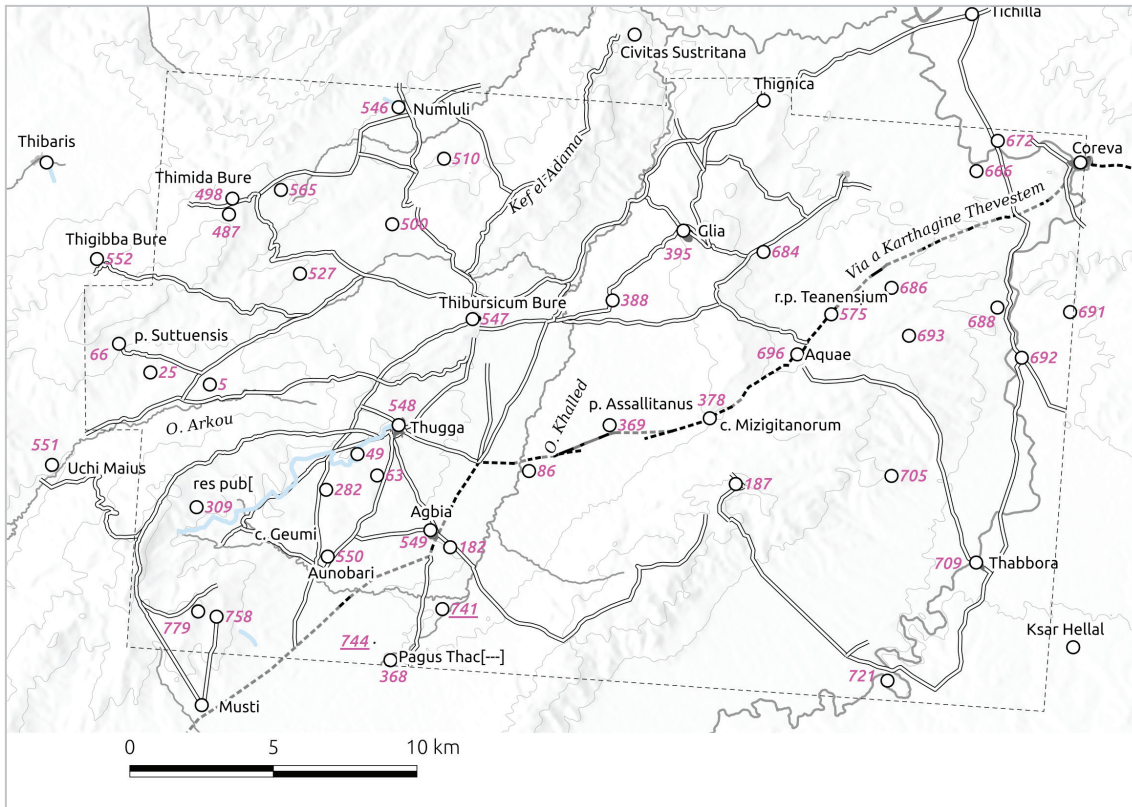


Fig. 8. Map of the region of Aunobari, Agbia and *Pagus Thac[---]*, sites DU741 and DU744 are underlined (A. Battisti).

The last lines with mention of the dedicator are missing. The discoverer of the inscription (L. Poinsot) supposed that the base came from Aunobari (3.2 km NO from the site)³⁸. However, a provenance from the closer (only 0.6 km away) *Pagus Thac[---]* is possible. This *pagus* is mentioned in a dedication to Minerva *pro salute* of the Severan emperors (*AE* 1932, 15) by Patroclus, the same imperial *libertus* and *procurator* of an inscription found in the imperial estate at Ain Wassel³⁹. *Pagus Thac[---]* had the status of *pagus* under the Severan emperors; its *decuriones* appear in a dedication of an arch to Caelestis⁴⁰; during the 3rd cent. or under Constantine it could have been promoted to *res publica*, like two other *pagi* at a distance of only 13 and 21 km: Uchi Maius, *pagus* in 161, 164 (*CIL* VIII 26252; *AE* 1997, 1666) and *res publica* in 166-169 and 179-180 (*AE* 2012, 1882; *CIL* VIII 26253); Thibari, *pagus* in 195-198 (*CIL* VIII 26179, 26180, 26185) and *res publica* in 228 (*IL Afr* 511)⁴¹. That is why an alternative integration *res publica Thaciensium* (with the name of the community, as in *CIL* VIII 20155 and others) cannot be excluded.

³⁸ Poinsot (1920); the integration is accepted in LSA 1834 [G. de Bruyn]. Cf. *CIL* VIII 15563 (see above, note 26) and *AE* 2001, 2082a: *r(es) p(ublica) A(unobaritanorum)*.

³⁹ *CIL* VIII 26416; <http://rusafricum.org/it/thuggasurvey/DU025/DU025EP010/>.

⁴⁰ *CIL* VIII 27416, ll. 1-4: *Cael[esti ---] / arcum cu[m ---] / pagus Thac[---] / fecit d(creto) d(ecurionum)*. Gascou (1979), 386-387, 391-395; Aounallah (2010), 117.

⁴¹ Aounallah (2010), 74-77, 79-80, 130-134.

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Riassunto / *Abstract*

Riassunto: La recente scoperta di una nuova iscrizione ad Aunobari conferma la diffusa abitudine di dedicare statue a Costantino da parte delle comunità africane, soprattutto dopo la vittoria su Massenzio; vengono analizzate alcune differenze nella titolatura rispetto a un testo quasi identico di Musti. L'autopsia di altre due iscrizioni della stessa area pubblicate nel 1895-1907 permette di aggiungere una documentazione fotografica, una descrizione dell'attuale stato di conservazione, nonché alcune nuove ipotesi su riutilizzo, funzione e provenienza.

Abstract: The recent discovery of a new inscription at Aunobari confirms the widespread dedication of statues in honor of Constantine by the African communities, especially after the victory over Maxentius; some titlature differences with an almost identical text from Musti are also analyzed. The autopsy of two other inscriptions from the same area published in 1895-1907 permits to add a photographic documentation, a description of the current preservation state as well as some new assumptions about reuse, function and provenance.

Keywords: Costantino; Licinio; Costanzo II; titolatura imperiale; dedica di statue; Africa Proconsularis Zeugitana; Aunobari; Agbia.

Parole chiave: Constantine; Licinius; Constantius II; imperial titlature; statue dedications; Africa Proconsularis Zeugitana; Aunobari; Agbia.

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