

The Achievements of King Micipsa within the Numidian Kingdom During His Reign

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Abstract:

The North African region is considered one of the most important areas in the western basin of the Mediterranean Sea, due to its strategic location and abundant natural resources. These factors made it a target for the great powers of the ancient world – first by the Carthaginian power, and later by the Roman Empire. The latter turned the region into a principal supplier, especially as observed in our study of the relationship between Rome and Numidia in both the economic and military spheres during the reign of King Massinissa and his son Micipsa. These two rulers transformed the kingdom into a powerful economic and military force with a prominent status in the Mediterranean. The reign of King Micipsa, in particular, was marked by peace and prosperity. He distanced himself from wars and took advantage of his father Massinissa's territorial expansions to focus on development and flourishing. Based on this, our intervention aims to shed light on the achievements of the Numidian King Micipsa within the Numidian Kingdom during his reign.

Keywords: Massinissa – Micipsa – Numidian Kingdom – Romans – Peace.

Les réalisations du roi Micipsa au sein du royaume numide pendant son règne

Résumé :

La région nord-africaine est considérée comme l'une des zones les plus importantes du bassin occidental de la mer Méditerranée, en raison de sa situation stratégique et de ses ressources naturelles abondantes. Ces facteurs en ont fait une cible pour les grandes puissances du monde antique, d'abord pour la puis-

sance carthaginoise, puis pour l'Empire romain. Ce dernier a fait de la région un fournisseur principal, comme le montre notre étude des relations entre Rome et la Numidie dans les domaines économique et militaire sous le règne du roi Massinissa et de son fils Micipsa. Ces deux souverains ont transformé le royaume en une puissante force économique et militaire jouissant d'un statut prépondérant en Méditerranée. Le règne du roi Micipsa, en particulier, a été marqué par la paix et la prospérité. Il s'est éloigné des guerres et a profité des expansions territoriales de son père Massinissa pour se concentrer sur le développement et la prospérité. Sur cette base, notre intervention vise à mettre en lumière les réalisations du roi numide Micipsa au sein du royaume numide pendant son règne.

Mots-clés : Massinissa – Micipsa – Royaume numide – Romains – Paix.

Introduction

During the reign of Micipsa, Numidia nearly disappeared from historical sources, which negatively impacted the study of this period due to the lack or scarcity of information. This silence, as was typical among Roman and Greek writers, likely indicates that the focus of events during that time was more centered on occurrences in Rome. However, it is clear that this obscure period was also extremely significant for Numidia. Upon the death of his father Massinissa, Micipsa – the eldest son – obtained sole political authority over all of Numidia, centered in the capital, Cirta (Cirta). Thus, we know very little about Micipsa's rule, except that he maintained relations with the Romans and that his reign was marked by peace. This peace enabled Micipsa to build and develop the Numidian Kingdom politically, economically, and culturally. Therefore, the central question of this study is:

- Micipsa did not have expansionist ambitions like his father Massinissa. Instead, he preserved and beautified the capital of his kingdom, successfully protecting and cultivating it. So, what are the most important achievements that he accomplished within the Numidian Kingdom?

1. Micipsa's Administrative Reforms and Achievements within the Numidian Kingdom

Upon the death of his two brothers, Micipsa assumed sole rule over Numidia. It is known that he did not enjoy the same widespread reputation as other Numidian kings. He was not considered highly ambitious and accepted the inheritance of the throne without pursuing territorial expansion.

This restraint was due to the constant surveillance from the Romans. After the fall of Carthage in 146 BCE, the city became Roman property and was designated as a Roman province in North Africa. This established fixed eastern boundaries that limited Numidian expansion, with the Mulucha River forming the natural border between the two kingdoms (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.59). As a result, Numidian expansion toward the east ceased, and Micipsa focused on organizing internal affairs and laying the foundations of his state. It seems that he adopted a policy of civil administration, completing the organization of territories his father had seized from King Syphax and directing his efforts toward coastal infrastructure and relations with the Mediterranean.

Micipsa implemented numerous reforms and accomplishments across his vast kingdom, particularly concerning the civil development of the Numidian state. Among them were:

1.1. Political Aspect

Micipsa's reign did not attract much attention from Greek and Roman historians. The silence surrounding his era led some scholars to portray him as a submissive king to Rome. However, this can likely be ruled out, as the silence may reflect a time of stability in Numidia during his reign (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.20). Gabriel Camps summarized this by stating that Micipsa's thirty years of peaceful rule made his reign, if not the most glorious, certainly the most beneficial of the Numidian dynasty (Gabriel Camps, 2008, p.2). During his rule, he controlled all of Numidia, from the Greater Syrtis in the east to the Moulouya River in the west. He also maintained peaceful relations with his western neighbor, Mauretania, and with the Romans in the

eastern part of his kingdom. There were no internal revolts or external conflicts during his rule (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, pp.21-22).

Archaeological inscriptions have revealed part of the political structure and organization of the Numidian Kingdom under King Micipsa. These inscriptions are considered among the most important material sources for reconstructing Numidian history, as many bear the names of Numidian kings and commemorate their reigns, especially in major cities within the kingdom. These inscriptions were often recorded on limestone monuments, written in both Punic and Libyan scripts.

These local Libyco-Punic inscriptions included names of landmarks, individuals, certain terms, and purposes, allowing historians and archaeologists to infer political systems through their study (Mohamed Hussein Fantar, 1999, pp.65-66). Despite the challenges in interpreting these inscriptions due to their faded or unclear condition and the difficulty of precise comprehension, their value remains intact. Many researchers have emphasized their importance and the insights they provide into the political systems of the Numidian Kingdom (Mohamed Hussein Fantar, 1999, p.78).

Thus, we can say that among the most valuable material and intellectual legacies left by the Numidian kings – still standing as witnesses to their era – are the Punic-Libyan archaeological inscriptions discovered by scholars at various sites across the Maghreb. These inscriptions took the form of stone monuments bearing texts written in Punic, Neo-Punic, and later Greek and Latin scripts (Muhammad Al-Sagheer Ghanem, 2003, p.463). Among these monuments are those commissioned by King Micipsa, which mention his name and the political system during his reign. These inscriptions

allow us to understand the attention and care King Micipsa gave to governance and political affairs. This is confirmed by the **Dougga bilingual inscription** (Muhammad Ghanem Al-Sagheer, 1998, pp.101–103), the **Cirta inscription of Micipsa** (Reboud Dr (V), 1876, pp. 434–462; A. Berthier and L.R. Charlier, 1955, pp.4–8), and the **royal inscription of Cherchell** (see Figures 1–2–3–4–5) (J.-G. Février, 1951, p.139).

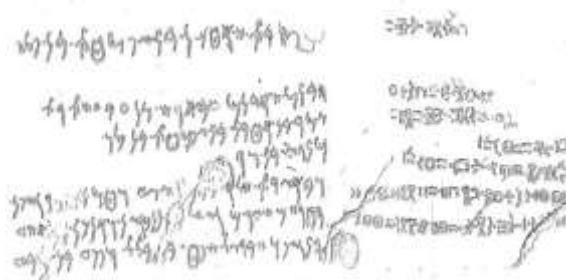


Figure 1: The Punic–Libyan Bilingual Inscription: The Temple of Massinissa in Dougga

Based on:

- Gabriel Camps, 2008, p. 358



Figure 2:

Two real photographs of the **Dougga bilingual inscription**, taken from the Louvre Museum in France

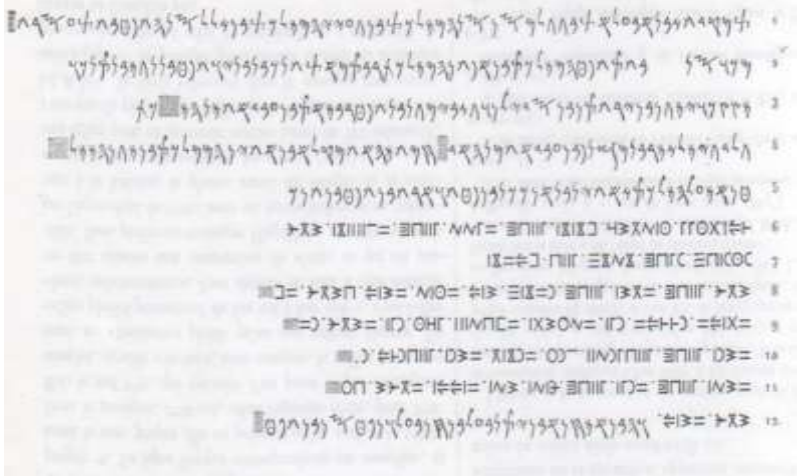


Figure 3: Text of the Second Dougga Inscription After Restoration –
،بوس Written in Punic at the Top, Libvan Below, and the Final Line

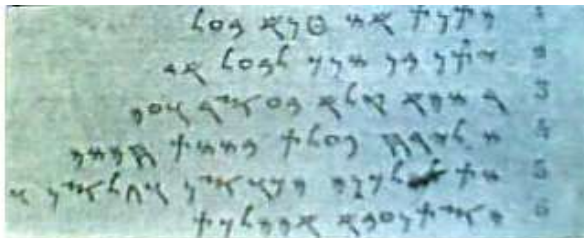
Based on:

J.B. Chabot, *Recueil des inscriptions libyques...*, p. 3.



أ- الحجر الحامل للنقشة

ب- إعادة كتابة النص بالحرف



أ- النصب الذي يحوي النقشة

ب- نص النقشة الملكية

Figure 4: Images Showing the Cirta Inscription of Micipsa

Source: Muhammad Al Sagheer Ghanem, 2003, Landmarks of the Phoenician-Punic Presence in Algeria, Dar Al Hoda, Algerie, pp.128-129.



Figure 5: Image of the Royal Inscription of Cherchell
Muhammad Al-Sagheer Ghanem, 2003, *Landmarks of the Phoenician-Punic Presence in Algeria*, Dar Al-Hoda, Algeria, p.192.

1.1.1. The System of Governance Through the Dougga Inscription

The bilingual archaeological inscription of Dougga confirms that a hereditary monarchy prevailed in Numidia during the reign of Micipsa. This is evidenced by the mention of

the term “*Ekleid*”, which means “king” (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.60). The Cirta inscription of Micipsa also attests to this, as it reveals the division of powers among three Numidian princes, each with their specific duties within the kingdom. Nevertheless, supreme authority remained in the hands of Micipsa, affirming that the monarchy was maintained under his rule. The content of these inscriptions provides insight into the political structure of Numidia during his reign (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.42).

1.1.2. Administrative Organization in Numidia Through the Dougga Inscription

The Dougga bilingual inscription also reveals the presence of a well-structured administrative system in Numidia during Micipsa’s reign. It refers to a chronological system based on “years of reign”, as shown in both tablets of the inscription (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.60). The inscription further offers directives concerning urban administration within the kingdom (G. Camps, 1955, p.2523). Micipsa’s interest in the development and organization of cities suggests he likely appointed royal governors to oversee administrative affairs in both urban and rural areas (G. Camps, 1955, p.2526).

In addition to governing the kingdom, royal officials, known as “*Shufats*” (which refers to judges), managed the provinces. A municipal system was in place in the city of Dougga during Micipsa’s reign—one that was highly precise, structured, and rooted in Numidian governance traditions. Moreover, a Council of Elders existed in the Numidian kingdom.

These findings—drawn from inscriptions—indicate that the kingdom possessed a well-organized administrative appa-

ratus during Micipsa's rule, one that led Numidia to peak in sophistication and stability. The Numidian administrative system differed significantly from the Carthaginian model, showing a dominant Punic influence, yet Libyan-Numidian features remained foundational (Maha Issaoui, 2009/2010, p.292).

That covers the political dimension of Numidia under Micipsa. We now turn to another important aspect of the kingdom during his reign, which is also mentioned in the inscriptions: the economic dimension.

1.2. The Economic Dimension

Although Micipsa abandoned his father's expansionist policy, he continued his efforts to promote the country's economic infrastructure and encourage a stable lifestyle (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.21). Among the most significant areas of economic development:

1.2.1. Agriculture

Micipsa followed his father's path in enhancing agriculture, which became a massive source of wealth in many Numidian regions—especially in Thugga (Dougga), Thala, and Capsa (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.59). These regions stood out for their enormous agricultural prosperity and featured estates with abundant yields. This spurred economic growth and helped these areas emerge from isolation. They became fortified zones that stored the king's treasures and accumulated significant tax revenues and levies (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.21). The high value of these taxes—thanks to increasing agricultural wealth—stimulated commercial activity (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.59).

With regard to agriculture, the royal inscription of Cherchell, as interpreted by Gabriel Camps, draws our attention

to references to villages, farms, and pastures. These suggest an agricultural policy aimed at comprehensive development. The inscription—discovered in Cherchell—is a funerary dedication to King Micipsa, though it presents interpretative challenges (Gabriel Camps, 2008, p.289).

1.2.2. *Trade*

The agricultural expansion during Micipsa's reign attracted many non-native settlers, especially those from the Roman world, to these regions. They established grain markets from which Italians particularly benefited (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.59). This supports the idea that trade flourished significantly under Micipsa. His capital, Cirta, became a major commercial center, inhabited by locals and visitors from far and wide—as described by Strabo, who noted the influx of people to Cirta from every direction (Strabo, 1880, Book XVII, XIII, 1).

After Carthage's destruction, many Italian refugees were resettled in Numidia, especially in the Cirta region. Italian merchants took advantage of the Majardah (Medjerda) Plains as a driver for trade activity—especially in wheat and marble. This marble was used in building Roman monuments, and the Medjerda Plains served as a hub for exporting luxury goods to Italy.

The growth of foreign trade, beginning under Massinissa and continuing under Micipsa, had a positive effect on currency circulation. Given this commercial prosperity—both domestic and international—Micipsa was able to mint Numidian currency (Charles André Julien, 1985, p.155).

1.3. The Architectural Aspect

The years of peace and stability that King Micipsa enjoyed in his kingdom allowed him to focus on internal development, particularly the architectural and urban advancement initiated by his father. Thus, he paid special attention to architecture as well (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.22), including the construction of royal capitals, temples, and other structures.

1.3.1. Royal Capitals

It is said that King Micipsa embellished his capital, Cirta, focusing on fortifying and decorating it, and on building palaces within the city (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.21). The city became densely populated and was in a position that enabled it to mobilize tens of thousands of cavalrymen and infantry, including 10,000 horsemen and twice as many foot soldiers (Mohamed El Hadi Hareche, 2013, p.22).

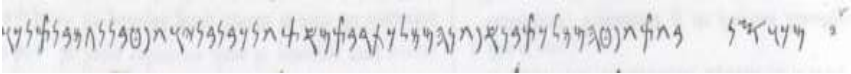
Furthermore, the Royal Inscription of Cherchell indicates the existence of a second capital under King Micipsa, namely the city of Cherchell. Historian Gabriel Camps does not rule out the possibility that Cherchell served as Micipsa's second capital, based on the king's notable interest in the city. From the historical context of the inscription, it appears that Micipsa actively developed Numidian cities (Gabriel Camps, 2008, p.347).

1.3.2. Religious Architecture

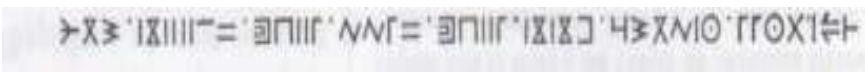
The study of the bilingual Dougga inscription reveals that temples existed during the reign of King Micipsa. It states that he dedicated a temple built in honor of his father, Massinissa, in the tenth year of Micipsa's reign, i.e., between 139–138 BCE. He constructed this temple to commemorate his father's legacy. On the temple walls, two limestone plaques were placed, each bearing bilingual inscriptions,

which provide valuable information, including a reference to the nobles who were involved in the construction of the temple (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.60). This is clarified by two specific lines from the bilingual Dougga inscription:

- The first line of the inscription, written in Punic characters (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.63).



- The sixth line of the inscription, written in Libyan characters (J.B. Chabot, 1940, p.3).



The Content of the Two Lines:

The residents of Dougga from the Bani Fashan tribe built this temple for King Massinissa, son of King Gaia, son of the Sofet Zelalsen, in the tenth year of the reign of King Micipsa. (Ghanem Muhammad Al Sagheer, 1998, p.103)

The same is mentioned in the *Sirt Inscription* of Micipsa, which also reveals architectural prosperity during his reign. This is demonstrated by deciphering the two lines written opposite the Punic text of the inscription using Arabic letters, as provided by Professor Muhammad Al-Saghir Ghanem (Ghanem Muhammad Al Sagheer, 2003, p.13). The translation of the inscription is as follows:

Translation of the Inscription Text:

A commemorative monument placed in the eleventh year of King Micipsa's reign, mentioning the names of the three Numidian princes, sons of Massinissa: Micipsa (MKWSN), Gulussa (GLSN), and Mastanabal (MSTNBL), sons of Massinissa. (Ghanem Muhammad Al Sagheer, 2003, p.13)

This monument was placed in the temple erected for Massinissa in the tenth year of Micipsa's rule, i.e., between 139–138 BCE. (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.42)

From the deciphering of the inscription, it becomes evident that there was flourishing religious architecture during Micipsa's reign. It evolved, thrived, and was immortalized in history. Another institutional indicator from Micipsa's era is an inscription dated between 128–127 BCE, written in Punic, discovered on Mount Msug (25 km north of Maktar), likely a roadside station. It sheds some light on the spatial organization of the Numidian Kingdom, such as paths and roads. Certainly, these paths were marked with official signs that affirmed the authority of the Numidian royal power and its control over the region during Micipsa's rule. (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.42)

This does not mean Micipsa was only interested in architecture; he also constructed roads and clarified routes throughout the kingdom.

4.1 - The Cultural Aspect

This aspect made King Micipsa one of the most civilized among all the Numidian kings. He often lived in the company of educated Greeks whom he invited to his royal court. Through them, law and industry were introduced by the Greek and Roman colonies established there, along with their magnificence and power. He was particularly interested in culture, especially philosophy and poetry, and he introduced Greek and Roman literature, which he skillfully imitated. He practiced governance and pursued wisdom. (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.60)

In conclusion, the prosperity of Numidia continued and even grew further. Numidia was indeed at the peak of its flourishing during King Micipsa's reign. However, this

prosperity ended or disappeared due to several reasons. Chief among them were the Romans who, since the Punic War, exercised significant influence in North Africa and saw their power expand. They sought to establish absolute dominance in the region, paving the way by gradually withdrawing support from allies who had once generously assisted them. Hence, they aimed to weaken these powers. Historian Hisham Al-Safadi pointed out that Micipsa's advanced reign made the Romans wary of his growing power. (Hisham Al Safadi, 1967, p.226)

From this, we conclude that Micipsa achieved significant economic development and prosperity for the country. However, despite his political shrewdness, as he aged, he began to worry about the fate of his kingdom after his death. Upon his passing, a political crisis emerged regarding succession to the Numidian throne. In 118 BCE, with the division of the Numidian throne and in the absence of stable institutions, the *Agnatic* succession principle – previously a fundamental rule during Massinissa's reign – was abandoned. (Mohamed Larbi Aggune, 2006, p.260)

Micipsa himself had two sons, Adherbal and Hiempsal I, and many nephews from his brother Mastanabal, including Jugurtha and Gauda. (Jean-Marie Lassère, *Africa*, 2015, p.461)

It is said – though not confirmed – that Jugurtha was only the son of Mastanabal's concubine, while Gauda may have been legitimate. However, the latter was said to be weak in health and mind, whereas Jugurtha was an intelligent and ambitious young man who was raised with his royal cousins and received a royal education. In reality, a power struggle broke out between Jugurtha and Micipsa's sons, threatening to fracture the kingdom due to disputes over its division

among the three heirs. Nevertheless, Jugurtha eliminated his rivals, seized power alone, and restored unity and strength to Numidia. However, the Romans were on alert, finding pretexts to intervene in Numidian affairs in the end. (Jean-Marie Lassère, 2015, p.60)

Conclusion

Peace reigned in the Numidian Kingdom during the 30-year rule of King Micipsa, a period marked by stability and security. During this time, Micipsa succeeded in advancing the country architecturally, economically, culturally, and politically. He left behind archaeological traces whose inscriptions historians and archaeologists have been able to interpret. Micipsa continued his father's policy and did not hesitate to supply the Romans with food and military aid.

This intellectual richness and civilizational prosperity of the Numidian Kingdom enabled Rome to seize every available opportunity to pursue its ambitions in the region—sometimes by enticing Numidian kings and princes whom they saw as useful for achieving their goals, and at other times by seeking protection from allies, whom they considered the strongest support for their diplomacy. These strategies greatly facilitated Rome's efforts to prepare the Maghreb region for expanding its influence.

Definition of terms :

- **The Duchess's Dual Archaeological Inscription:**
The Duchess's inscription was discovered in 1904 AD in the Tunis site, its ancient name according to what was mentioned in the Punic inscription (T-B-C-C). It was one of the capitals of the Numidian

Kingdom. Its remains still exist to this day in the state of Siliana in the Tunisian Republic. It was famous for its ancient shrine, which was found attached to the Duchess's dual archaeological inscription. It was cut out by the British Consul Thomas Read, then carried to London during the late eighteenth century. It exists to this day in the British Museum under the number (494-495). This inscription has undergone several studies by several scholars, including Chabot in his book *The Collection of Libyan Inscriptions (Recueil de inscriptions libyques)*. This volume contains the content of the text of the Duchess' Dual Archaeological Inscription, which has been deciphered, so it is necessary to know the content. See: Muhammad Ghanem Al Sagheer ,1998, *L'inscription archéologique de Duqa - Une étude linguistique et historique*, Numéro 10, *Revue des Sciences Humaines*, Constantine, Algérie, pp. (101-103.) -J.b.Chabot,1940, *Recueil des inscriptions Libyques*, imprimerie nationale, paris.

- **The Mesipsa Syrtian inscription:** This inscription is considered one of the most important historical and archaeological sources that mentioned the names and dates of the reign of some of the Numidian kings and princes, sons of King Massinissa. This inscription was found at the site of the Punic Temple of Al-Hafra, located at the top of the current hill of Janat Al-Zaytoun overlooking the left bank of the Rimal Valley after its confluence with the Boumerzoug Valley, which starts from the southeast of the Constantine Basin, according to what Professor Mohamed Al-Sagheer Ghanem indicated. The dis-

covery of the Mesipsa Syrtian inscription in the Temple of Al-Hafra was through two archaeological campaigns separated in time from each other. The first was in 1875 AD by the Italian researcher Costa, while the second extended historically between 1950-1955 AD by the researcher A. Berthier (A. Berthier) and Labbé Charlier, all the archaeological discoveries were an ancient library buried under the ground due to the accumulations of time, so an examiner of it can come up with a social, economic, cultural and political idea about the Numidian kingdom in a bygone period. It was found from the monument bearing the inscription located in the Cirta Museum in Constantine, that its height is 10 cm and its length is 12.5 cm, while the thickness is 8 cm, and as for the dimensions of the writing field, the length is 16.5 cm and the height is 11.5 cm, this is for the dimensions, as for the type of material it is made of, it is black limestone, but a part of it was found marginalized from the top and bottom, as for the writing, it was difficult to interpret and therefore unclear Envoyer des commentaires Landmarks See: .Reboud Dr(V), 1876 , Quelques mots sur les stèles néo puniques découvertes par Lazare Costa, dans R.S.A.C.T.XVIII, pp.434-462. ; - A. Berthier et L.R. Charlier 1955, Le Sanctuaire Punique Del-Hofra à Constantine, Paris , pp. 4-8. .

- **Royal inscription of Cherchell:** An archaeological inscription discovered in the city of Cherchell, which is a dedication text to King Mekpesa, and is located in the Louvre Museum in Paris. Archaeologists have described it as a rectangular slab measuring 0.30 m by 0.22 m, made of marble. The inscrip-

tion, written in Punic and New Punic script, occupies eleven lines; it is somewhat faint in the center, very clear elsewhere. The lower left corner is broken and has not been found. As a result, there are approximately two missing letters at the end of line 6, or four or five in lines 7 and 8, or eight or ten in lines 9 and 10 and any number in line 11, if complete. I say "approximately" because the lines, not calibrated, are of variable length. For more on the subject see:

- Février J.-G., 1951, L'inscription Funéraire De Micipsa, *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*, France, Vol. 45, No. 3.
- **Thugga:** This city is considered one of the oldest Numidian cities dating back to the fourth century BC, as its long history tells us. It contains many buildings as well as a council for notables. It is considered the cradle of the ancestors of King Mas-sysyl. It contained a royal mausoleum in honor of King Massinissa, which remains to this day. It is located in Thala in Tunisia today. It is distinguished by its good location and large size that preserves the archaeological landmarks well. It is considered one of the richest areas for inscription crops in Africa. Its archaeological landmarks preserve the historical richness of the Libyan, Punic, Numidian, and Roman past. For more, see:
- M. Khanoussi and L. Maurin, 1999, *Dougga (Thugga). Études épigraphiques*, review by: Andrew Wilson, Vol. 49, No. 2, *The Classical Review*, United Kingdom, pp. 536-537. ; - Stéphane Gsell, 1928, *Histoire Ancienne De L'Afrique Du Nord*, Tome VII,

Librairie Hachette, Paris, p.228. ; -G. Camps, « Dougga », Encyclopédie berbère, N 16 , 1995, p. 2522 .

- **Thala:** A city located in western Tunisia today, located in a mountainous area of hills, famous for its abundant wheat production since ancient times. Stefan Qazal points out that the origin of the word Thala is Berber and means "source", that is, the spring. This area is considered a very important shopping center to this day. The site has been studied by many researchers who have found many excavations and archaeological inscriptions that have become the subject of study. For more, see:- Stéphane Gsell, Histoire Ancienne De L'Afrique Du Nord,T.VII, p. 208. ; - Ant. Héron de Villefosse , Inscriptions De Thala et de Haïdrah (Tunisie), Vol. 36, Revue Archéologique, France, 1878, pp.33-35.

- **Capsa:** Located in a great strategic position, at a junction of paths leading to the high steppes, Capsa was considered in ancient Numidian times (today Gafsa) by this status of being "one of the gates of the desert and one of the keys to the hill, the site itself corresponds to an important hydraulic threshold in the saddle of the Atlas folds, where the first large oasis in southern Tunisia is located at the entrance to the pre-Saharan region, all these were favourable conditions for the early development of an ancient institution dating back to the 2nd century BC, it is a Numidian place that was a royal treasure according to Strabo. See :- P. Troussset, 1993,Capsa (Cafsa), Encyclopédie berbère, p. 1757. ; -Strabon, 1880, Geo-

graphie, Trad: Amédée Tardieu, Liver XVIII, XVII. Paris, XVII, 3, 12.

- **Gauda:** Il régna sur la Numidie pendant dix-sept ans (de 105 à 88 av. J.-C.), puis passa le royaume à son fils, Himesal II, qui régna pendant 28 ans (88-60 av. J.-C.).- Jean-Marie Lassère, *Africa, quasi Roma*, p .461.

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