

## THE PROSOPOGRAPHICAL REPERTOIRE OF ROMAN DACIA (I)

### Explanatory introduction

This article is the first in a series intended to introduce to the scientific circuit all the available data about each and every individual in Roman Dacia. I felt the need to draw up a prosopographical repertoire when I began to work on my PhD thesis on the population of Dacia Porolissensis<sup>1</sup>. While making progress in my study, I realized that without a systematic gathering of data I wouldn't be able to cover all the possible inferences. Since I was only interested in the provincial population and not in the social layer of imperial office holders (governors, procurators, legion commanders), it set me wondering whether the method of prosopography used in their case could also be applied to the individuals of my choice. Professor Constantin C. Petolescu, one of the referents for my PhD, suggested that a good overview of the issues concerning provincial populations require a thorough research that should include a list of every individual recorded by the inscriptions. Thus encouraged<sup>2</sup>, I elaborated a method of ordination and the prosopographical record was born. A record for each and every person who appears in epigraphy synthesizes and classifies the entire range of information. The order in which each category of data is introduced is subjective, according to a personal grid of my own application. It would be presumptuous to say this grid was unique or unamendable. The records thus analysed constitute an excellent database for the Roman province of Dacia. They contain both intrinsic data found in the inscription (primary information) and the preliminary processing of data (secondary information), situating it midway between an absolute collection of pure data and the exhaustive analysis of the data. The prosopographical repertoire is thus another step towards a complete understanding of all the features of provincial populations.

The target of my study being the permanent population, I did not analyze the records for the imperial staff but only for the actual resident population of Dacia, even if at one point they either moved in or out of the province. The following categories of people were included: the members of the municipal aristocracy and their kins; the military and their families; the minor local officials with ties to Dacia by the nature of their duties; tradesmen, members of religious or professional associations. In addition, I researched all the people with no epigraphic mention of duties or membership to a constituent group, who precisely because of the absence of such data must have been ordinary members of the population. Since at one point I was met with criticism and urged to cautiousness relative to two of the abovementioned social layers, I will try to explain the reasons why they were introduced in the repertoire. The first category is that of the military. Wellknown historians were either highly skeptical, or at least, doubtful about inserting the soldierly people in the study of provincial populations. Yet, in a society in which men had to serve 20-25 years in the army, this group was not only numerous but also

<sup>1</sup> A. Paki, *Populația din Dacia de nord în lumina izvoarelor epigrafice*, dissertation, Cluj-Napoca 1998.

<sup>2</sup> I am grateful to Dr. C. C. Petolescu for this and all suggestions, for his criticism and encouragement. My thanks also go to Professor Dumitru Protase, the supervisor of the whole PhD, whose support has been invaluable.

fundamental, especially in the highly militarized province of Dacia. The lucky ones, who lived to complete the service, became civilians: farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen, some entered the local *ordo decurionum*. Leaving out this segment of population would mean to ignore a great and substantial amount of data. On the other hand, if they died before the end of their army service, one would give up people that lived in the province. Would today a demographical survey of a region with a military “profile” be complete if it left out the people stationed in the camp?

As for the tradesmen, the second category casting doubts, I would say that it is perfectly true that they represent the most mobile group among the provincial population as they moved both within and without the provinces. It is definitely impossible to locate their residence unless expressly mentioned on the inscription. As regards the rich merchants it is highly probable that they owned lands and businesses in more than one province. Nevertheless, their presence recorded in a certain place, albeit temporary, must be signaled if only for the inter- or intra-provincial relationship it records. At times, the relationship would not be only commercial but also one of kinship.

The prosopographical record begins with the name of the person as it appears on the inscription. The first set of data (entry 1) concerns the onomastic system. I use the term onomastic system to distinguish it from the ‘whole’ system of naming a Roman citizen. Also, although at the time of the conquest of Dacia, at the beginning of the 2nd century, and even more so in the 3rd century, the system was completely mixed up and in most cases reduced to the *dua nomina*, there is still plenty of evidence of a “system”. It is because my own interest goes mainly towards the onomastics that the first entry is the most developed. This does not mean that other entries are of lesser importance, but rather that I neglected them. Either of entries 5 and 6, for instance, are susceptible of completion. Entry 1 contains first of all the linguistic origins of each and every anthroponym of the person. This was established based both upon my knowledge of ancient languages and on acknowledged onomastic repertoires. If the person bore two or more names, I mentioned the similarities and/or dissimilarities between their respective linguistic origins. Personally, I consider that the linguistic origins of a name do not represent the totality of the anthroponomastic data. Consequently, I also investigated the territorial spreading of all the names. In my opinion, the geographical distribution of names bears a greater importance than it has been credited with. I do try not to exaggerate, yet I think that the spreading of the anthroponyms in the provinces of the empire is yet further indication towards establishing the particular ethnicity of the bearer, alongside other epigraphical data. Nothing more, but then, nothing less. In order to do this properly, I considered not only the name itself but also the entire anthroponomastic family to which it belongs. For instance, for *Florus* I also investigated: *Florens*, *Florentinius*, *Florentinus*, *Florentius*, *Florianus*, *Floridus*, *Florillus*, *Florinus*, *Florio* and *Florius*. When the name under study was a *cognomen*, I also investigated its possible position as a gentile name or vice versa. Not only that, but I also searched for other proper names on the same root: toponyms, oronyms, ethnonyms and theonyms, plus the appellatives. A similar approach was undertaken for the linguistic origins. To facilitate my own task I quantified the incidence of names in the empire as follows: unique names (not recorded anywhere else in the Roman territory and epoch); very rare names (1-2/province); rare names (up to 5 records/province); average spread names (up to 20/province); frequent names (a few tens/province); very frequent names (a few hundreds/province). The

quantification was used either as absolute, but more often as relative. This approach avoids considering a name as specific for a certain region with rich epigraphy when the same number of records is to be found in areas with less inscriptions. The abbreviations of the provinces/territories of the Roman empire in this respect are as follows: Africa – AFR (*Numidia* – NUM, *Mauretania* – MAUR, Egypt – EG, *Africa Proconsularis* – PROCOS); central and southern Italy – C/IT + S/IT; northern Italy – N/IT; *Hispania* – HI (*Baetica* – BAET, *Hispania Tarraconensis* – TARR); *Gallia Narbonensis* – NB; *Gallia Belgica* – BG; the two Germanies – GM (if necessary, *Germania Superior* – GS and *Germania Inferior* – GI); *Dalmatia* – DL; *Pannonia* – P; *Noricum* – N; *Dacia* – D; *Aquitania* – AQ; *Gallia Lugdunensis* – LG; *Moesia Superior* – MS; *Moesia Inferior* – MI; *Raetia* – R; *Macedonia* – MAC; *Dardania* – DARD; *Thracia* – THR; *Syria* – SY; *Asia Minor* – AM; Greece – GR. Unfortunately, I could not establish an order for the quantity of inscriptions as for some areas it was difficult to count the inscriptions from Roman times (*Asia Minor*, *Moesia Superior*). In some cases, the distribution of names is significant for larger areas such as the Danubian provinces – DAN (N, P, DL, D, M) or the Balkans (BK), the western provinces – W (HI, GL, GM, N/IT), the eastern ones (AM, SY).

I then emphasized the consistency, or at variance, the inconsistency of the geographical distribution of a certain name with its linguistic origins, the convergence and/or divergence of the territorial spreading of all the names within one onomastic system and all of their linguistic origins. Eventually, this led to an examination across all anthroponomastic data.

Entry 2 contains data about status (immigrant/native), ethnicity and/or territorial provenance. The rare cases where the *origo* or the *domus* is explicit, they appear in italics in Latin (only in the nominative). When they are not – and this is the rule – I make one or more presumptions, based on the results of the epigraphical inquiry. The data on which I base my presumptions are: the linguistic and the geographical distribution of all the names of the person, including an inter-examination; the ethnicity and/or territorial provenance of other members of the family; the ethnicity, recruiting area and former garrisons of the troops he or other family member served in; the general ethnic profile of the region the inscription came from; the ethnicity of the deities worshipped; membership to a certain ethnic group; the iconography of the monument. The elaboration of many intermediary statistics followed the inquiry in order to facilitate my predictions and to increase their likelihood. It does not represent a purpose in itself but only a method. To simplify the presentation of the predictions, some conventions are used. When the probability of a certain origin and/or provenance is high or very high because of many direct and/or indirect clues pointing to the same conclusion, I only used one question mark; when the probability is small, two. An *expressis verbis* mention of the immigrant's place of birth is virtually nonexistent<sup>3</sup>. Nevertheless, I considered it worthwhile making a note of this status to emphasize in an easy and quick manner the ratio between the two categories.

In order to establish whether a person is a native or an immigrant, I considered his/her entire ascendance. So, even if the individual is dated late in the Roman period (past mid-2nd century), and thus was very probably born in Dacia, yet the inscription points to an immigrant status, I considered him to be an immigrant. Normally, this status was in fact that of an ancestor not of the person in question. If descended from

<sup>3</sup> From the over 750 persons from *Dacia Porolissensis* only one is mentioned as *castris*, born in the garrison: *Acilius Dubitatus* IDR I Dipl. 18 (Gilău).

immigrants, the ethnicity and/or territorial provenance of the individual offers data about the initial flow of immigrants. This is very important, as the number of inscriptions from the beginning of the 2nd century is very small. Besides, being born in Dacia does not necessarily mean that the person is a native and thus by dwelling on the immigrants, a more accurate ratio can be established between the natives and immigrants.

Entry 3 presents the date when the person or his/her ancestors received Roman citizenship. I felt it was important to separate this information in order to illustrate the age of citizenship in the families of Roman Dacia. Sometimes, it is identical with the date of the inscription (as in military diplomas). Other times, it is not. An *Aelius* dated on certain epigraphical criteria in the 3rd century comes from a family granted citizenship by Hadrian, a century before. The same is valid for people bearing ancient Roman *gentilicia*, whose families had moved to Dacia already with Roman citizenship. The same holds for individuals bearing imperial *gentilicia* after the emperors prior to Trajan, the conqueror of Dacia. Even if the person is a native, or with an indeterminate ethnicity, the fact that he bears a gentile name after the *Antonii*, *Cassii* or *Iulii*, whose freedman he must have been, is an indication that a family by that name came to Dacia sometime between the conquest and the date of the inscription. The age of citizenship in families in Roman Dacia could be useful in a future attempt at a chronology of the provincial population. Of course, this is not data directly obtained from the inscription, as the inscription never mentions the granting of citizenship (with the exception of the military diplomas). It is rather an inference that can be made by interpreting the gentile name.

Entry 4 lists the social status: citizen, freedman, slave, *ingennus*. For soldiers who completed the military service the veteran status is mentioned, for this was a social rank. I did not include the intermediate stages or comments about how I reached the conclusion of the mentioned status. I should only add that I disagree with such considerations about onomastics as being rather (or only) an indication of a certain social position, and complete or partial denials of the value of onomastics in the predictions about ethnicity and/or provenance.

Entry 5 is public duties; entry 6, divinities dedicated by the inscriptions; entry 7, epigraphical reference of the inscription (the provenance of the inscription is only mentioned when it differs from the provenance recorded in the repertory); entry 8, the date of the inscription; entry 9, the family relationship or any kind of other relationship (clientele, friendship, collegiality, inheritance, etc); entry 10 features brief comments, detailing mainly inferences from the other entries, especially from entries 1 and 2 (in most cases an overview of the direct and indirect clues leading to predictions).

The totality of the prosopographical records constitutes the repertoire. The persons are presented by micro-regions, following the territorial presentation from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, that is, from north to south and from west to east.

## BOLOGA

## 1. Aelius Iulianus

1. Imperial *nomen gentile*. Roman surname derived from a *gentilicium*<sup>4</sup>. It is one of the most frequent among this and any other category<sup>5</sup> and thus almost unspecific, if not for its greatest occurrence in DAN and the comparatively poor record in N/IT<sup>6</sup>. The Augustan colonization and the later immigration of *Iulii* from the E and W are responsible for its high occurrence. For other derivations, see also Romita nr. 3.
2. ?Immigrant; ?; ??P, see below nr. 3.
3. From Hadrian.
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 843.
8. Post Hadrian.
9. Father-in-law of *Aelius Tato* and father of *Aelia Silvana*.
10. Although he is a member of the same family as *Aelius Tato*, who very likely is of an Illyrian ascendance and south-Pannonian provenance, not being a blood relative, one cannot for sure suppose the same ethnicity for *Aelius Iulianus*.

## 2. Aelia Silvana

1. Imperial *nomen gentile*. Latin *cognomen*<sup>7</sup> that is frequent in regions with a Celtic substratum<sup>8</sup> as *Silvanus* is also a Celtic god<sup>9</sup>; there is a population called *Silvanectes* in BG<sup>10</sup>, many toponyms, such as *Silvacus*, *Silvaniacus*, *Silviacus*, *Silviliacus*, *Silviniacus*<sup>11</sup> and anthroponyms such as *Silvius*, *Silvus*, mostly born by *ingenui*<sup>12</sup>. It is less frequent in N/IT which might seem strange if one looks exclusively at the Latin origin of the name and not so unusual if one also thinks of the Celtic source of the proper nouns in this family and looks at the geographical distribution of the names of this family<sup>13</sup>: it is 10 times more frequent in DAN and the Hispanic-Celtic provinces than in N/IT. In P, for instance, before the Marcomanic wars, it was born both by natives of Celtic ethnicity and by immigrants, with the majority of the bearers concentrated in the west of that province<sup>14</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?; ??P.
3. From Hadrian.

<sup>4</sup>I. Kajanto, *The Latin Cognomina*, Helsinki-Helsingfors 1965, 148.

<sup>5</sup>Op. cit., 35.

<sup>6</sup>A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi, *Nomenclator Europae Latinarum et Galliae Cisalpinæ cum indicio inverso*, Diss. Pann. III.1, 1983.

<sup>7</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 216, 310 respectively as it can be both a theophoric and an origin related surname.

<sup>8</sup>A. Holder, *Alt-Celtischer Sprachschatz*, vol. II, col. 1555 and 1565.

<sup>9</sup>Op. cit., col. 1563-1564.

<sup>10</sup>Op. cit., col. 1554-1555.

<sup>11</sup>Op. cit., col. 1554-1555, 1564.

<sup>12</sup>*Silvanus Cosuti* f. CIL III 4983 (P), *Dumba Silvani* f. CIL III 5289(P), *Devo Nodenti Silvanus* CIL VII 140(BR), *Silvanus Loupi* f. *Trevero eques alae Vocontiorum* CIR 161 *apud* A. Holder, op. cit. II, col. 1563-1564.

<sup>13</sup>A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>14</sup>A. Mócsy, *Die Bevölkerung von Pannonien bis zu den Markomannenkriegen*, Budapest, 1959, 190.

4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 843.
8. Post Hadrian.
9. Wife of *Aelius Tato* and daughter of *Aelius Iulianus*.
10. See above, Bologa nr. 1.

### 3. *Aelius Tato*

1. Imperial *nomen gentile*. Surname formed on a root that can be Illyrian<sup>15</sup>, Celtic<sup>16</sup>, Thracian<sup>17</sup> and Asiatic<sup>18</sup>. The occurrence in so many languages of names on this same root is due to its significance, which is *pater*<sup>19</sup>. That is why one can find an *Aurelius Tato*, a native from *Siscia*<sup>20</sup> but also *Aelius Tato* in *Moguntiacum*<sup>21</sup>, *Tato Icar* f, worshiper of *Deae Suleviae*<sup>22</sup> and a *Tib. Cl. Tatigenus*, worshiper of the *Deae Mahlinehae* in Köln<sup>23</sup>. Different variants of the name can be found from BG to D, and the name can take typical forms such as *Tatto* for DL<sup>24</sup>, *Tattu* for N<sup>25</sup>, and so on. Some of the records from outside D, include bearers that appear on the inscription together with persons having names similar to the ones recorded not far from Bologa<sup>26</sup>. There are records in D of one *C. Iul. Tato*, worshiper of *Deus Eternus* (*sic!*) at *Germisara*<sup>27</sup> where a *numerus Britannicianorum* was stationed, one *Aur. Tato stator alae II Pannoniorum*<sup>28</sup>, worshiper of *Hercules Magusanus* at Gherla and one *Tattario* on an inscription containing *nomina Asianorum*<sup>29</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> I. I. Russu, *Ilirii. Istoria, limba și onomastica. Romanizarea*, București 1969, 252, who cites 8 records from which in fact only one is surely Illyrian, the others are either uncertain readings or persons from other provinces who were integrated in the local Dalmatian milieu that contains names of this family: *Tataza, Tatazia, Tatas, Tateis, Tatinia, Tatos*. Cf. also G. Alföldy, *Die Namengebung der Urbevölkerung in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 15, 1964, 89, 96.

<sup>16</sup> A. Holder II, col. 1752-1754. The basic form could be considered *Tatto, Tattu* or *Tattus/Tatta* and there are a few derivatives such as *Taticius, Tatinia, Tatío, Tattario, Tattaris, Tatucanius, Tatucus* etc.

<sup>17</sup> D. Detschew, *Die thrakischen Sprachreste*, Wien 1957, 494.

<sup>18</sup> L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatischen Personennamen*, Praga 1964, § 1510 and 1517-1534; L. Robert, *Noms indigènes dans l'Asie mineure gréco-romaine*, Paris 1963, 367; W. Blümel, *Einheimische Personennamen in griechischen Inschriften aus Karien*, *Epigraphica Anatolica* 20, 1992, 25 (weit verbreitete Lallnamensippe) for the relationship between Asiatic and Balkan onomastics see, for instance G. Mihailov, *Rapports onomastiques entre les régions de l'est des Balkans et l'Asie mineure*, in *Actes du premier congrès international des études balkaniques et sud-est européennes*, Sofia 1968, 551; G. Mihailov, *Population et onomastique d'Asie Mineure en Thrace*, *Pulpudeva* 2, 1976, 75. As an Asiatic name, it is to be found mostly in *Pergamon, Philadelphia, Panamara, Largiana, Miletos, Apamea* and *Laodikea*.

<sup>19</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), II col. 1751.

<sup>20</sup> CIL VI 32640.

<sup>21</sup> CIL VI 32623.

<sup>22</sup> CIL XIII 5027.

<sup>23</sup> CIR 407 *apud* A. Holder, op. cit. II, col. 1752, cf. K. H. Schmidt, *Gallische Personennamen*, *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*, Band 26, 276.

<sup>24</sup> G. Alföldy (n. 15), p. 89, 96; R. Katičić, *Das mitteldalmatische Namengebiet*, *Živa Antika* 12, 1963, 2, 286.

<sup>25</sup> G. Alföldy, *Noricum*, Boston - London 1974, 255; G. Alföldy, *L'ononastique de Tarragone*, in *Colloques du C. N. R. S.* no. 564, Paris 1975, Paris 1977.

<sup>26</sup> *Tattaia* together with *P. Aelius Silvanus* on CIL III 8342 = 1672 (DL); *Tattaris Veneti* f. together with *Bato* on CIL III 12800 (DL). For *Silvanus*, see above Bologa nr. 2, for *Bato* see below Bologa nr. 4.

<sup>27</sup> IDR III/2 216 (Cigmău = *Germisara*).

<sup>28</sup> M. Macrea, *Culte germanice în Dacia*, *AISC* V 1944-1948, 233.

<sup>29</sup> CIL III 870 (*Napoca*).

2. Immigrant; ?Illyrian; ?SE/P.
3. From Hadrian.
4. Citizen.
5. *Decurio cohortis II Hispanorum*.
6. *D. M.; vix. an. XL*.
7. CIL III 843.
8. Post Hadrian.
9. Son-in-law to *Aelius Iulianus* and husband of *Aelia Silvana*.
10. The linguistic origins of the *cognomen* (including Illyrian and Celtic) as well as the territorial spreading of the anthroponomastic family formed on the root *Tat-* and pointing mainly towards BG, DL, N and P indicate either a Celtic or an Illyrian ethnicity of *Aelius Tato*. As one other person from the same settlement (see below Bologa nr. 4) bears a definitely Illyrian name, the same ethnicity would be more likely for this person, too. Especially as the variant of the name he bears is in fact the only one typical for the Illyrian linguistics. The auxiliary unit in which *Aelius Tato* served is the 2nd cohort of *Hispani*. This was stationed in P a long time before being transferred to M and from there into D<sup>30</sup>. The Illyrian form of the name, the presence of names on this same root in P, the long sojourn of the *cohors II Hispanorum* in P are all clues of an Illyrian origin and a Pannonian provenance. A possible territorial source from M is not to be totally disregarded as two bearers of the name are recorded there, too: *Tato Postumi* and *Aur. Tato*, both probably natives of Illyrian ethnicity. But as the unit did not station for a long period in M and as there are numerous indirect indications for P and not for M, I did not mention the last province as a possibility. It seems that the territory comprising SE/P, NE/DL and maybe NW/M was a favorite region for many *auxilia* to recruit soldiers from. There are a lot of direct and indirect data to show this but a special study is necessary for a complete understanding of the phenomenon. This area is characterized by an ethnic blending that brings together natives of Celtic, Illyrian and Thracian ascendance and allogeous components from among whom some refer to recruiting from the Hispanic provinces in the first century *P. C.*<sup>31</sup> As the connection of D with this area is quite well documented<sup>32</sup>, I think that the predictions about the ethnicity and regional background of *Aelius Tato* from Buciumi are quite close to historical reality.

#### 4. Bato

1. Probably no gentile name, although the fragmentary state of the inscription does leave room for doubt. Surname, or, maybe, personal name (?followed by

<sup>30</sup> C. C. Petolescu, *Unitățile auxiliare din Dacia romană (II)*, SCIVA 46, 1996, 3-4, 262-263.

<sup>31</sup> The *Amantini* whose capital was *Sirmium* are Celts; the *Colapiani* grouped around *Siscia* are of Illyrian ascendance, the *Scordisci* are Celtic-Illyrian populations and the *Breuci* Illyrians.

<sup>32</sup> *Glavus Navati* f. a Celt-Illyrian from *Sirmium* is recorded IDR I 7 (Gherla, in N/D); *C. Titius Agathopus*, who is *augustalis coloniarum Sisciae et Sarmizegetusae* IDR III/2 165 (*Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*); *Siscius Valerius* a centurion of the XIIIth legion *Gemina* by the time of *Phillipus Arabs* has a name derived from the toponym *Siscia* IDR III/2 100 (*Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*); *Flavia Valentina Sirmio* IDR II 36 (*Drobeta*). There are also numerous tiles with the stamp *Siscia* at Cenad on the river Mureș IDR III/1 277 and it seems that communications between D and P lasted at least as long as the fourth century when golden bars made in *Sirmium* reached as far as the SW/D.

a patronym) of Illyrian origin<sup>33</sup>. It is specific to the central area of the W/DL, that is to the *Delmatae*, and especially to the municipal settlement at Rider, Roman center of a *civitas Delmatarum*. But it is also recorded at the Pannonian populations. In a larger scheme, it spread through colonization, from *Thasos* and *Samothrace* way up to the Rhine<sup>34</sup>. In P, there are two records in *Arrabona*, one a *Colapianus*, the other a *Breucus*, then one in *Brigetio* and one in *Intercissa*, the later being an *Araviscus*<sup>35</sup>. It is far less frequent after the middle of the 2nd century when only one bearer is known, in *Aquincum*<sup>36</sup>. Homonyms are known in N/D, too<sup>37</sup>.

2. Immigrant; Illyrian; ?SE/P.
3. From Hadrian.
4. (? soldier in the cohort of *Hispani*).
5. ?
6. ?
7. CIL III 7649.
8. Post Hadrian.
9. -
10. The Pannonian populations that used this name are situated in the south and the east of the province. From among the *Eravisci* there is a record in D of a *Iubenna Belagenti f.*<sup>38</sup> of a Celtic-Illyrian ethnicity.

## Buciumi

### 1. Ante[?stius] ??Por/Dor[...]

1. The reading of the inscription is not certain. The form completed by the editor is *Antestius*, a Latin *gentilicium*<sup>39</sup> quite frequent and uniformly distributed. It is better represented in N/IT, HI and AFR and less in DAN. In P, it only appears after the Marcomanic wars and its presence is linked with the neighboring province of N<sup>40</sup>. It is known in D, too: *Antestius Gaius* at Mehadia<sup>41</sup>, *Antestius Valentinus*, probably soldier of the 3rd cohort of the *Delmati* stationed at Mehadia, *L. Antestius Onesimus, augustalis* in *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*<sup>42</sup> and probably *Antistius*<sup>43</sup> from the territory of the 13th Legion *Gemina*. The *cognomen* is too fragmentary to be susceptible of interpretation.
2. ?;?;?
3. ?
4. Citizen.

<sup>33</sup> G. Alföldy (n. 15), 78; I. I. Russu (n. 15), 175-177; D. Rendić-Miočević, *Ilirske onomastické. Studije* (III), *Živa Antika* 21, 1971, 1, 167, 172.

<sup>34</sup> See the excellent list by I. I. Russu, *l. c.*

<sup>35</sup> Apud A. Mócsy (n. 14), 166.

<sup>36</sup> L. Barkóczy, *The Population of Pannonia from Marcus Aurelius to Diocletian*, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae* 16, 1964, 307.

<sup>37</sup> In the area of the western Carpathians where Illyrian miners were colonized by Trajan in order to work at the gold exploitations: IDR I *Tab. Cer. passim*.

<sup>38</sup> IDR I D 27 (Gherla). Her husband is *Glavus Navati f.*, who was cited above, nr. 32.

<sup>39</sup> W. Schulze, *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen*, Berlin 1933, 124.

<sup>40</sup> L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 300.

<sup>41</sup> IDR III/1 79.

<sup>42</sup> IDR III/3 242.

<sup>43</sup> IDR III/4 18 (Sebeș).



5. Soldier in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum*.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *Despre câteva donaria și aplici cu disc cu inscripție din Dacia*, ActaMP 6, 1982, 55, no. 7, fig. 3/1.
8. 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. Under the command of Lucius Turanius, see below Buciumi no. 2.
10. As the reading is not certain, there are consequently no inferences to make.

## 2. Lucius Turanius (sic!)

1. The onomastic system consists of either only a *praenomen* and a *nomen gentile* or a gentile name and a surname. *Lucius* is an ancient Latin *praenomen* but also a Celtic anthroponym<sup>44</sup>. Numerous Gallic compound names such as *Lucudena*, *Adlucus*, *Banolucus*, etc. are based on the root *Luc*<sup>45</sup> and this explains its use in the western provinces both as a *gentilicium* and as a surname or as a personal name. In the former case it is better represented in DAN, in the later in the W<sup>46</sup>. *Lukios* is a *preanomen* in *Idria* in the Venetian territory<sup>47</sup>. It only appears as a *cognomen* in P until the Marcomanic wars and its bearers are natives of either Celtic or Illyrian ascendence<sup>48</sup> or North-Italic immigrants. After 170 A. D. the name is also used as a *gentilicium*<sup>49</sup> and the bearing of it is transferred from the western line of *Emona* – *Savaria* – *Carnuntum* to the Danubian frontier and especially to *Brigetio*<sup>50</sup>. *Lucius* is also very well represented in DL because of its consonantal resemblance to native names formed on the root *Lic*- (*Licca*, *Liccaio*, *Licco*, *Liccaius* etc.) or *Luc*<sup>51</sup>. *Turranius* is a name that appears in the onomastics of many populations: at the Celt-Iberians<sup>52</sup>, a little less in the Celtic area because here its place is taken by the Gallic name *Turius*<sup>53</sup>, at the *Veneti*<sup>54</sup> and especially at the Illyrians<sup>55</sup> where it represents a Latinized form of the native anthroponym *Turus*. *Turus* is characteristic for *Liburnia* and the *Turanii* are important families in *Nedinum* and *Rider*<sup>56</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?Hispanic, ?Illyrian; ?S/P.

<sup>44</sup> A. Holder (n. 8) II, col. 300-301 who cites numerous Celts with names on the root *Luc*- beginning with *Lucius Britaniarum rex*.

<sup>45</sup> K. H. Schmidt (n. 23), 233.

<sup>46</sup> A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>47</sup> J. Untermann, Die venetischen Personennamen, Wiesbaden 1961, 157, cf. map 22.

<sup>48</sup> A. Mócsy (n. 14), 179: *Fuscus Luci f. Azalus* from the 1st *ala Flavia Brittonum*, auxiliary unit that also stationed in DP in the first half of the 2nd century cf. C. C. Petolescu, *Unitățile auxiliare din Dacia romană (I)*, SCIVA 46, 1996, 1, 40.

<sup>49</sup> L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 302.

<sup>50</sup> L. Barkóczy, op. cit., 316.

<sup>51</sup> Cf. R. Katičić (n. 24), 278; A. Mócsy, op. cit., 55. I. I. Russu (n. 15), 38 is not of the same opinion and he considers the presence of names such as *Lucius* as a simple sign of romanization. But the numerous native persons bearing names of this anthroponomastic family see also R. Katičić, *Keltska osbena imena u Antickoj Sloveniji*, Arheološki Vestnik 18, 1966, 156, 159 nevertheless point towards a Barbarian origin, too.

<sup>52</sup> M. Lourdes Albertos Firmat, *La onomastica personal indigena de la région septentrional*, Studia Historica Paleohispanica, Vitoria Gautiez 1985-1986, 185.

<sup>53</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), II col. 2000.

<sup>54</sup> J. Untermann (n. 47), 136, 139, 167, etc., see also map 31.

<sup>55</sup> G. Alföldy, Die Namengebung der Urbevölkerung in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia, Beiträge zur Namenforschungen, 15, 1964, 61; D. Rendić-Miošević (n. 33), 161; I. I. Russu (n. 15), 258-259.

<sup>56</sup> J. J. Wilkes, Dalmatia, London 1969, 212.

3. ?
4. ?
5. Centurion in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum*.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 55, no. 7, fig. 3/1.
8. 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. Commander of the *centuria* in which *Antestius Por[...]* was serving.
10. Regardless of the position of the names in the onomastic system, the general spreading of both names among natives from the entire western part of the empire makes quite difficult a choice for the prediction of ethnicity. Two are more likely than the others: Hispanic (even if remote) and Illyrian. There would be two reasons to think that the Hispanic origin is more likely than the Illyrian in the case of *Lucius Turanius*. First, the fact that at Buciumi no other person bears an Illyrian name; second, that the unit in which he served in was of *Hispani*<sup>57</sup>. The reasons for an Illyrian ethnicity, are weaker: the stationing of the unit in Pannonian territory and the known fact of natives being recruited in *auxilia*. It is even more likely that *Lucius Turanius* would not have had a "pure" ethnicity.

### 3. C. Pompo[nesius/nisius/nius] Valer[...]

1. Latin *gentilicium*; the most probable completion would be *Pomponius*. Although it does not have a territorial specificity it is nevertheless more frequent in N/IT, HI and DL, that is, in the early conquered areas. In P, the few *Pomponii* come either from DL or N/IT, settle only in the western part of the province and disappear after the Marcomanic wars. The surname is one of many beginning with *Valer-*, probably the most common of them, *Valerianus*.
2. ?;?;?
3. ?1st century.
4. Citizen.
5. Centurion (in a military unit whose name is undecipherable).
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, p. 55, nr. 6, fig.1/2=2/2.
8. 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. -
10. -

### 4. Rassinius Urcio

1. Celtic gentile name<sup>58</sup> known as such in BR: *officina Rasinn*<sup>59</sup> and in N/IT: *C. Rasidius*<sup>60</sup> and *Rasinius Pisanus* whose cognomen gives us one *origo* for a bearer of the name, as well as in the case of another *Rasinius* who had a pottery manufacture in the famous *Aretium*<sup>61</sup>. Names on the root *ras-* are also to be found in the Celtic-Germanic area<sup>62</sup>: *Rasuco* in a dedication to *Deae*

<sup>57</sup> For *cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum* see C. C. Petolescu (n. 30), 261-262.

<sup>58</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), II col. 1074-1075.

<sup>59</sup> CIL VII 1336, 1307.

<sup>60</sup> CIL V 8113,8 (Verona).

<sup>61</sup> RE I A1 [1914] s. v.

<sup>62</sup> Maybe of this origin, see M. Schönfeld, *Wörterbuch der altgermanischen Personen- und Völkernamen*, Heidelberg 1911, 185.

*Nehalenniae*<sup>63</sup>, *Rasipert*, *Flavarasena*, *Dragarasena*, *Rasmar*. Closer to D, there is the procurator of N, *C. Rasinnius Silo*<sup>64</sup>. *Urcio* is a Celtic form of the Iberic name *Urcail* which is specific for the south of the Peninsula<sup>65</sup>. Other forms are: *Urcinius*, *Urcumia*, *Urcumus* and *Urcio*<sup>66</sup> as well as *Urcianus* in MS<sup>67</sup>. It is to be emphasized that from N/IT come two inscriptions, both on ceramic vessels containing, one the name *Rasinnius* and the other the beginning of a name in *Urc-*: *C. Oppius Urc[...]*<sup>68</sup>.

2. Immigrant; Celtic (?Celto-Germanic/?Celto-Hispanic); ?HI or ?N/IT or ??P.
3. Probably 1st century or beginning of the 2nd century.
4. Citizen.
5. Soldier in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum* ∞.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 54, no. 1, fig. 1/3 = 2/3.
8. Beginning of the 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. Under the command of *Valerius Clumer*, see below Buciumi no. 5.
10. The fact that the *cognomen* is the Celtic form of an Iberian name is consistent with the Celtic origin of the *gentilicium*. The linguistic origin of both names is consistent with the fact that the soldier served in a cohort of *Hispani*<sup>69</sup>. Intermediary areas of sojourn of the family before settling into D – such as N/IT or P – can be supposed. There are poor indirect indications of a far away Hispanic origin of some of the immigrants from N/D<sup>70</sup>. But there are definitely immigrants from the other end of the European part of the empire elsewhere in D<sup>71</sup>. So there is nothing unusual in finding traces of such an ethnic origin even if the traces are indeed weak and probably indicate a remote rather than close ascendance.

## 5. Valerius Clumer

1. Latin *gentilicium*, one of the most frequent ones, both in IT and in the provinces. The *cognomen* is a compound non – Latin anthroponym. The first element is *Clu*<sup>72</sup> – and names formed on it are quite frequent in the Celtic area as it is a Celtic element<sup>73</sup>: *Clu-edius*, *Clu-entius*, *Clu-fennius*, *Clu-gassius*, *Clu-gasis*, *Clu-ideus*, *Clu-siodus*, etc. Some have a Latin aspect and

<sup>63</sup> CIL XIII 8780.

<sup>64</sup> CIL III 5165 (*Celeia*) cf. G. Alföldy, *L'ambiente militare nella provincia del Norico*, Athenaeum 34, 1956, 75, n. 4.; idem, *Noricum*, Boston – London 1974, 243.

<sup>65</sup> M. Lourdes Albertos Firmat, *Onomastique personelle indigène de la Péninsule Ibérique sous la domination romaine*, ANRW II29.2, 1983, 880. There is also a record of a settlement called *Urci* where from is a certain *Baelius* CIL II 3750 (*Valentia*).

<sup>66</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), III col. 40.

<sup>67</sup> M. Minkova, *The Personal Names of the Latin Inscriptions in Bulgaria*, Sofia 2000, 268.

<sup>68</sup> CIL V 8110, 112 (*Aquileia*) cf. also J. Untermann (n. 47), 168.

<sup>69</sup> See above, n. 57.

<sup>70</sup> Such as the presence of the typically Hispanic cognomen of a very Latin aspect, *Reburrus* born by a veteran of the *ala Siliana* from Gilău (CIL III 847).

<sup>71</sup> *C. Sentius Flaccus*, veteran from the XIIIth legion *Gemina*, whose *origo* is *Antiquaria* CIL III 1198, *L. Iulius T. f. Gal. Leuganus* CIL III 1058 from *Clunium* etc.

<sup>72</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), I col. 1047: *clu*, meaning to hear (lat. *clueo*, Greek κλύω). So the names of this family are not exclusively of Etruscan ascendance as sustained by W. Schulze (n. 39), 150. Records such as *Esdrilae Cluae f.* CIL V 4698 (*Brescia*), *Mango Clugasis* and *Cluideae Vosionis* CIL V 4879 (*Brescia*), *Celtibera* wife of *C. Iulius Clumeni f.* CIL II 3132 (*Ucles*) and many others plead also for a Celtic origin of the anthroponyms. See also *Clunium* a town of the *Aravisci* in *Tarraconensis*, where from is originar an immigrant from *Apulum*, see above, n. 71.

<sup>73</sup> A. Holder, *op. cit.*, I col. 1048; K. H. Schmidt (n. 23), 173.

are Latin<sup>74</sup>: *Cludius*, *Clusius*, *Cluttius*. Other forms such as *Clumenus*, *Clutamus*, *Clutimo*, *Clutosus* are specific for the Celt-Iberians<sup>75</sup>. The second element of composition is *-mer*(?*i/o*)<sup>76</sup> such as in *Mer-asius*, *Mer-mandus*, *Mer-entium*, *Mer-cussa*, *Mer-eta*, etc. or maybe in the Latin form *-merus* such as in *Ce-merus*, *Cale-merus* or *Atis-merus*.

2. Immigrant; Celtic (?Celts-Germanic/?Celts-Hispanic); ?HI or ?N/IT or ??P.
3. Probably 1st century or beginning of the 2nd century.
4. Citizen.
5. Centurion in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum*  $\omega$ .
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 54, no. 1, fig. 1/3 = 2/3.
8. Beginning of the 2nd century.
9. Commander of the *centuria* in which *Rassinus Urcio* was serving.
10. The same linguistic mixture of Celtic and Celt-Iberic origin is to be traced in the case of *Clumer* as in the case of *Urcail*, see above Buciumi no. 4. Both men being soldiers of a *Hispanorum* unit, the Hispanic ascendance is thus reinforced.

## 6. Valerius Lu[...]

1. Same *nomen* as above, see Buciumi no. 5. A *cognomen* beginning with *Lu-* (*Lucianus*, *Lucius* etc<sup>77</sup>).
2. ?; ?; ?
3. ?2nd century.
4. Citizen.
5. Centurion in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum*  $\omega$ .
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *Din nou despre câteva diplome militare romane și plăcuțe de bronz cu inscripție din Dacia Porolissensis*, AMP 8, 1984, 213 no. 4, fig. 4.1.
8. ?End of the 2nd - beginning of the 3rd century (archaeological context).
9. Commander of the *centuria* in which *Mocianus Sectati* was serving.
10. He appears on the same inscription as *Mocianus Sectati* see below Buciumi no. 14.

## 7. Valeria [...]

1. Imperial gentile name. Surname lost.
2. ?;?;?
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. D.M.
7. CIL III 842.
8. ?
9. *Ignotus*, husband.
10. -

## 8. Gaius

1. Personal name. It usually has the role of a *praenomen* in a classical onomastic system but in the imperial times it was often used as an individual name, with

<sup>74</sup> W. Schulze, *op. cit.*, 150.

<sup>75</sup> *Celtibera* wife of *C. Iulius Clumeni* f. CIL II 3132 (*Ucles*).

<sup>76</sup> K. H. Schmidt, *op. cit.*, 242, cf. A. Holder, *op. cit.*, II col. 551, 572-574; M. Schönfeld (n. 62), 167.

<sup>77</sup> For which see above Buciumi nr. 2.

or without a patronym or a surname. It is quite frequent in the E, as well as in the Celtic western provinces, where the root *Caī-* is used in compound names such as: *Caī-ancus*, *Caī-ena*, *Caī-iaurus*<sup>78</sup>, etc. In this area it is more specific to HI<sup>79</sup>, GM<sup>80</sup>, N<sup>81</sup> and P<sup>82</sup>. *Gaius*, although not absent from the W<sup>83</sup> is more frequent in DAN and so is its main derivation *Gaianus* which is absent only from DL<sup>84</sup>. But in DAN generally and in D especially some of the *Gaii* are immigrants from E<sup>85</sup> where the name is very frequent among *ingenu*<sup>86</sup>.

2. Immigrant; ?; ?E or ?DAN
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. *Optio* in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum* 8.
6. *I. O. M. Dolichenus*.
7. JÖAI 7, Bbl. 145, 150 = ILS 9171 (Miszkow in Galitia).
8. ?
9. Commander of the *centuria* in which *Quintus* was serving.
10. For a Celtic ethnicity and a Danubian provenance pleads the linguistic origins of names formed on *Caī-* and *Gai-* and the fact that the bearer from Buciumi would be the only one in this settlement whose onomastics would not point towards such an ethnicity and territorial provenance. For an eastern one pleads the fact that some *Gaii* from D are clearly known as Oriental and the dedication to *Dolichenus*. There are similar cases in DP when both western and eastern origins for a person are equally predictable<sup>87</sup>.

## 9. Quintus

1. Personal Latin name, usually a *cognomen*<sup>88</sup>. The habit of giving names in the order of birth is typical for the *ingenu*<sup>89</sup>. Its frequency is higher in the W than in DAN where it seems to have been brought in by immigrants from N/IT and S/GL. Curious enough, different derivations from it are specific for certain areas: *Quintinius* (*gentilicium*) for BG, *Quintius* (*gentilicium*) for N/IT, *Quintinus* (*cognomen*) for NB.
2. Immigrant; ?; ?
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. Centurion in the 1st cohort *Hispanorum*.
6. -

<sup>78</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), I col. 682 sqq., 1513 sqq.

<sup>79</sup> A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>80</sup> M. Schönfeld (n. 62), 98-99.

<sup>81</sup> With its specific form *Caio* cf. R. Katičić, *Keltska osbona imena u Antickoj Sloveniji*, Arheoloski Vestnik 18, 1966, 157. This variant appears also in W/P.

<sup>82</sup> A. Mócsy, *Die Bevölkerung von Pannonien bis zu den Markomannenkriegen*, Budapest, 1959, 167, 175; L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 313.

<sup>83</sup> A. Holder, op. cit., I col. 1513: *C. Magius P. f. Gaiellus* CIL V 7679; *M. Traianus Gumattius Gaisionis* f. CIR 66.

<sup>84</sup> A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi, op. cit.

<sup>85</sup> IDR III/2 203 (*Surus negotiator*); CIL III 870 (*Asianus*).

<sup>86</sup> RE XIII [1910] s.v. *Gaios*.

<sup>87</sup> A. Páki, *Populația Daciei Porolissensis I. Porolissum*, AMP 12, 1988, 219: *Salmas Rami*.

<sup>88</sup> I. Kajanto (n. 4), 293.

<sup>89</sup> See, for instance, A. Mócsy (n. 82), 187; L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 322; G. Alföldy, *Die Personennamen der römischen Provinz Noricum*, in *L'onomastique latine. Colloques du C. N. R. S. no. 564*, Paris 1975, Paris 1977, 258.

7. N. Gudea, *Despre câteva donaria și aplici cu disc cu inscripție din Dacia*, AMP 6, 1982, 55, no. 5, fig. 1/1 = 2/1.
8. 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. Under the command of *Severinus*.
10. -

#### 10. Sev(e)rinus

1. Personal name of Latin origin<sup>90</sup>, from the category of surnames derived from other surnames (*Severus* → *Severinus*). Very frequent in W<sup>91</sup>. In DAN it is also born by *ingenu*<sup>92</sup>.
2. ?Immigrant; ?; ?
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. *Centurio* in *cohors I Hispanorum*.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 55, no. 5, fig. 1/1 = 2/1.
8. 2nd century (archaeological context).
9. -
10. -

#### 11. [...?B] iti f(ilius

1. Fragmentarily preserved onomastic system, including a personal name (lost) and a patronym. Although the editor of the inscription completed the filiation as *Bitus*, in fact, there are too many names ending in *-itus* from *Avitus*, *Heraclitus*, *Finitus* to *Titus* to give more strength to one lecture against all others.
2. ?;?;?
3. From M. Aurelius.
4. Citizen from 164 A. D. on, veteran.
5. *Ex gregale* in *ala Siliana*.
6. -
7. IDR I 21.
8. The middle of the 2nd century (according to the date inscribed on his military diploma).
9. -
10. Although he served in the *ala Siliana* that was stationed at Gilău his military diploma was found at Buciumi. His case is not unique. As he was discharged in 164 A. D. it might be that he was already born in D and recruited locally by Hadrian. In this case he might have been born in Buciumi, served in the unit at Gilău and returned to his native settlement after completion of the military service. This is the reason why I have recorded him here and not at Gilău. As the name does not contain any linguistic data it is impossible to appreciate whether his family was native or "imported".

<sup>90</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 257.

<sup>91</sup>A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>92</sup>In N, cf. G. Alföldy, *op. cit.*, 258. In P cf. A. Mócsy (n. 82), 190 and L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 324 where it is shown that after the second half of the 2nd century two groups of bearers were formed, one the descendants of the *Severini* from the south-east who also existed before and another group that moves towards eastern Pannonia especially at *Ulcisia Castra*.

## 12. [...]anu[...]

1. Fragmentary name.
2. ???
3. ?
4. ?
5. Soldier, maybe a centurion in one of the two cohorts.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 56, no. 4, fig. 5/3.
8. 2nd-3rd century.
9. -
10. -

## 13. [...]caius

1. It could be either a name ending in *-caius*, such as *Liccaius*, *Matucaius*, *Vercaius* which all point to the Illyric-Celtic region (maybe S/P) or even the more common *Caius*, see above Buciumi no. 8.
2. ???
3. ?
4. Soldier, maybe a centurion in one of the two cohorts.
5. -
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *op. cit.*, 54, no. 2, fig. 2/5.
8. 2nd-3rd century.
9. -
10. -

## 14. [M]ocianus Sect[...]

1. The first anthroponym could be *Mocianus* or *Mogianus* as there is place for only one letter at the beginning of the line. In Mócsy's repertoire the other options for completion would be *Rocianus* or *Vocianus*, both far less probable. *Mocianus* is a Latinization of the Celtic *Mocio*/*Mogio*<sup>93</sup>. The names on the root *Moc*<sup>94</sup> are specific for N/IT, mainly for *Liguria*<sup>95</sup> from where they spread in small numbers (1-2 records/province). The ones on the root *Mog*<sup>96</sup> have a different territorial repartition: the area comprising N/IT, N<sup>97</sup>, and P is still on the top of the list but the anthroponomastic family is quite well recorded in W, too, in NB and BG<sup>98</sup>. In P, the name appears in the territory of the *Eravisc*<sup>99</sup> and it disappears after the Marcomanic wars<sup>100</sup>. The name is quite often recorded in D, where there are three bearers only in the territory of the XIIIth legion *Gemina*<sup>101</sup>. The

<sup>93</sup> A. Holder (n. 8), II col. 602 sqq. and 610 respectively; W. Schulze (n. 39), 22, 34; K. H. Schmidt (n. 23), 243.

<sup>94</sup> That is derived from the common appellative *moccus* (pig) cf. Lat. *mucus*. This also appears as an epithet of the Celtic god *Mercurius* CIL XIII 5657 (Langres).

<sup>95</sup> J. Untermann (n. 47), 67: *Moccus Meticanus Meticani f.*

<sup>96</sup> *Mog* being a verbal particle showing growth A. Holder, *op. cit.*, I col. 610. It represents an element of composition of the name of the famous settlement of GS, *Moguntiacum*.

<sup>97</sup> R. Katičić (n. 81), 149, 151, 154, 157.

<sup>98</sup> A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>99</sup> One of them, *Mogitmarus* may be a relative of *Bato Trantonis f. Araviscus* CIL III 3325 (territory of *Intercissa*).

<sup>100</sup> L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 318.

<sup>101</sup> IDR III/ 4, 12, 90.

second anthroponym could be *Sectus* or *Sectatus*. The later is recorded in P, in the territory of *Savaria*: *C. Samucanius Sectatus*<sup>102</sup>, a native of Celtic origin. The most probable completion of the onomastic system would thus be *Mocianus Sectati*, as I suppose that the first name is a personal name and the second one a patronym.

2. Immigrant; Celtic; P.
3. ?Trajan.
4. Citizen.
5. Soldier in the 1st cohort *Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum*.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *Din nou despre câteva diplome militare romane și plăcuțe de bronz cu inscripție din Dacia Porolissensis*, AMP 8, 1984, 213, no. 4, fig. 4.1.
8. End of the 2nd - beginning of the 3rd century (archaeological context).
9. Under the command of *Valerius Lu[...]*.
10. It is not unusual for a citizen to appear in the inscription he dedicates with only a personal name and leave out the *gentilicium*. Of course, the names can be differently interpreted; for instance, *Mocianus* as a *cognomen* and *Sectatus* as an *agnomen* or *Mocianus* as an untypical gentile name and *Sectatus* as a *cognomen*.

## 15. Ignotus

1. Unidentifiable name.
2. ?;?;?
3. ?
4. ?Citizen.
5. Soldier, maybe a centurion in one of the two cohorts.
6. -
7. N. Gudea, *Despre câteva donaria și aplici cu disc cu inscripție din Dacia*, AMP 6, 1982, 54, no. 4, fig. 2/6.
8. ?2nd century.
9. -
10. -

## 16. Ignotus

1. Unidentifiable name.
2. ?;?;?
3. ?
4. ?
5. ?
6. D. M.
7. CIL III 842
8. ?
9. Husband of *Valeria* [...], see above Buciumi nr. 7.
10. -

<sup>102</sup>CIL III 10937 = 5056 (territory of *Savaria*).



## Romita = ?Certiae/Cersiae

## 1. Antonius Eros

1. Ancient Latin gentile name<sup>103</sup>, spread all over the empire by the Italic immigrants both in the W<sup>104</sup> and DAN and in the E. In P, for instance, many families of *Antonii*, mainly from the military milieu, originate from N/IT, although there are eastern ones, as well<sup>105</sup>. The *gentilicium* is very well represented in D, too and most of the bearers come from P<sup>106</sup> and M<sup>107</sup> on the one hand and from the E on the other. The Greek surname *Eros*<sup>108</sup> is frequent in the E for the *ingenu*<sup>109</sup>. In W its occurrence is higher in N/IT and S/GL and it is mainly born by freedmen and slaves. There are comparatively less *Eroti* in DAN. In D, *Eros Zotici*, the *sigillarius* from the Roman camp of Inlăceni probably originates from M.
2. Immigrant; ?; ? E/BK.
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.; vix. an. ?LVIII*.
7. CIL III 7643.
8. ?
9. Father of *Antonius Erotianus*, see below, Romita no. 2.
10. The Greek *cognomina* of the men from the family, see above entry 9 and the incorrect use of a gentile name as a surname by the mother could suggest either an Oriental or Balkan ethnicity and/or territorial provenance. These are zones where the use of a *gentilicium* as a *cognomen* is a common anthroponomastic habit. The fact that a *cohors VI Thracum*<sup>110</sup> was stationed at Romita would reinforce such hypothesis.

## 2. Antonius Erotianus

1. Latin gentile name see above, Romita no. 1. The Latin type of derivation in *-ianus* from a Greek surnames (*Eros* → *Erotianus*) is not unique. But it makes the name less frequent in the E<sup>111</sup> where it was probably perceived as "incorrect". It is rare in the western half of the empire, too<sup>112</sup>, in AFR<sup>113</sup> and even at Rome<sup>114</sup>. It is thus interesting to mark the presence of yet another bearer of the name in DP: *Cassius Erotianus, bf. cos.*<sup>115</sup>. There is no way of dating the inscription so one cannot tell if the Latin suffixed Greek name was brought into D or was an adaptation to local conditions of immigrants from a Greek speaking area.

<sup>103</sup>W. Schulze (n. 39), 124.

<sup>104</sup>M. Le Glay, A. Audin, *Gentilices romaines à Lugudunum*, *Revue Archéologique de l'Est et du centre-Est* 14, 1973, 542.

<sup>105</sup>Ibidem.

<sup>106</sup>IDR III/4, 279

<sup>107</sup>IDR III/2, 379 (*Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*) figuring a family from *Viminacium*.

<sup>108</sup>W. Pape, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen I*, Braunschweig 1863, 389; H. Solin, *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom. Ein Namenbuch*, Berlin 1982, 328, 1361.

<sup>109</sup>P. M. Fraser, E. Matthews, *A lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford I-IV, s. v.

<sup>110</sup>Coming from P through M.

<sup>111</sup>P. M. Fraser, E. Matthews (n. 109), s. v.

<sup>112</sup>A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>113</sup>Cf. CIL VIII *Index*.

<sup>114</sup>H. Solin (n. 108).

<sup>115</sup>CIL III 825 (Cășeu)

2. Immigrant; ?; ?E/BK.
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 7643.
8. ?
9. Son of *Antonius Eros*.
10. -

### 3. Antonia Iulia

1. Latin gentile name, see above Romita no. 1. Latin *cognomen* which in a correct onomastic system would have the place of a *gentilicium* but which in fact was already used as a *cognomen* or a personal name in the 1st century P. C. The cause of this phenomenon is the clientele system promoted by the Romans and which ruled that servs and freedmen of the numerous Italic *Iulii* should also be called *Iulius*<sup>116</sup>. On the other hand, in the areas with a Celtic substratum this *gentilicium*, representing the conquerors, was of interest probably for those who endorsed them. This is why one can find countless variants of the name, some with Celtic suffixes<sup>117</sup>. As a *cognomen* or as a personal name it is more frequent in R, N<sup>118</sup> and P. In the later case, most of the bearers are recorded in the western part of the province and they are natives<sup>119</sup>. Only in the second half of the 2nd century the bearers spread towards the eastern half and some of them, namely the ones at *Intercissa*, come from the E<sup>120</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?; ?E/BK.
3. ?
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 7643.
8. Wife of *Antonius Eros* and mother of *Antonius Erotianus*.
9. -
10. -

### 4. Arruntius Latinus

1. Latin *gentilicium* of Etruscan source<sup>121</sup>, not very frequent. It appears mostly in N/IT and DAN (DL and P). Rare in the W<sup>122</sup>. In N, it is considered to belong partially to natives and partially to immigrants<sup>123</sup>. In P, until the Marcomanic wars it is more frequent in *Carnuntum* where three of the four records from the entire province are to be found. One of them, *C. Arruntius C. f. Poll. Primus*,

<sup>116</sup>F. Vittinghoff, *Römische Kolonisation und Bürgerrechtspolitik*, Wiesbaden 1951, 137, 139; D. Van Berchem, *Les routes et l'histoire, Etudes sur les Helvetes et leurs voisins*, Geneva 1982, 163; J. J. Wilkes (n. 56), 298 sqq.; M. Dondin-Payre, *Recherches sur un aspect de la romanisation de l'Afrique du Nord*, *Antiquités Africaines* 17, 1981, 99.

<sup>117</sup>*Iulila, Iulio, Iulittus*.

<sup>118</sup>G. Alföldy (n. 89), 257.

<sup>119</sup>A. Mócsy (n. 82), 177.

<sup>120</sup>L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 315.

<sup>121</sup>W. Schulze (n. 39), 72, 145 etc.

<sup>122</sup>But "classic" nevertheless cf. M. Le Glay, A. Audin (n. 104), 539.

<sup>123</sup>G. Alföldy (n. 89), 256.

veteran of the XV.th legion *Apollinaris* is from *Asta* (Este)<sup>124</sup> in *Liguria* which is consistent with the onomastic indications of another Pannonian, *C. Arruntius Ligus*<sup>125</sup>. At the beginning of the 2nd century, one descendant of this family moves out to *Intercissa* in the eastern part of P<sup>126</sup> and then, after 170 A. D. the name is not recorded any more. *Latinus* is a Roman *cognomen* of the category of geographical *cognomina*<sup>127</sup>. Not very frequent and mainly used by servs and freedmen<sup>128</sup>, it is slightly better recorded in S/GL, DL and N. From this last province originates *Cl. Latinus*, husband of a *Cotu*, *Successi filia*, *cives Norica*<sup>129</sup>, settled at Șeica Mică in the territory of the XIIIth legion *Gemina* in D.

2. Immigrant; ?; ?N/IT, ?P (??*Carnuntum*).
3. 1st century.
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.; vix. an. V.*
7. CIL III 840.
8. ?
9. *Arruntius* [...] father, *Arruntius Lucilianus* brother, *Ulpia Amadusa* mother.
10. -

#### 5. *Arruntius Lucilianus*

1. Latin gentile name, see above Romita no. 4. Latin *cognomen* from the category of surnames derived either from a *praenomen* (*Lucius* → *Lucilianus*) or from a *gentilicium* (*Lucilius* → *Lucilianus*)<sup>130</sup>. It is specific for the Celtic-Roman population<sup>131</sup>, as the Latin name overrides the native one<sup>132</sup>. The form *Lucilianus* is not frequent, being mostly recorded in DAN (R, P, D). It does not, for instance, appear in P before the Marcomanic wars. Later records are from *Vindobonna* and from the south - west<sup>133</sup>. A [...] *Lucilianus* settled at *Vetus Salina* in the second half of the 2nd century is originary from *Porolissum* in D<sup>134</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?; ?N/IT, ?P (??*Carnuntum*).
3. 1st century.
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.; vix. an. XVIII.*
7. CIL III 840.
8. ?
9. *Arruntius* [...] father, *Arruntius Latinus* brother, *Ulpia Amadusa* mother.
10. -

<sup>124</sup>CIL III 4455 (*Carnuntum*).

<sup>125</sup>CIL III 4506 (*Carnuntum*).

<sup>126</sup>*Apud* A. Mócsy (n. 82), 257.

<sup>127</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 180.

<sup>128</sup>A. Forcellini, *Onomasticon totius latinitatis I – II*, Padova 1913, s. v.

<sup>129</sup>IDR III/ 4, 91.

<sup>130</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 149 = 173.

<sup>131</sup>A. Holder (n. 8), II col. 300-301, cf. also 297, 299.

<sup>132</sup>See above Buciumi nr. 2.

<sup>133</sup>L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 310.

<sup>134</sup>A. Dóbó, *Inscriptiones extra fines Pannoniae Daciaeque repertae ad res earundem provinciarum pertinentes*, Budapest 1975, 654; I. I. Russu, *Daco-geții în imperiul roman*, București 1980, 43; A. Paki (n. 87), 219.

## 6. (Arruntius ...)

1. The *gentilicium* does not appear on the inscription and as both sons died very young, see above Romita nos. 4 and 5, it is to be supposed that the father had the citizenship and thus the gentile name to go with it. Besides, he served in an auxiliary unit of Roman citizens.
2. Immigrant; ?; ?N/IT, ?P (??*Carnuntum*).
3. 1st century.
4. Citizen.
5. *Eques alae Silianae*.
6. *D. M.; vix. an. XLVI*.
7. CIL III 840.
8. ?
9. *Arruntii Latinus* and *Lucilianus* sons, *Ulpia Amadusa* wife.
10. -

## 7. C. Campanius Vitalis

1. Ancient *praenomen* followed by a Latin *gentilicium*<sup>135</sup> which is specific for *Capua* and quite well recorded in the N/IT, too, especially at Este (*Asta*) and Rovigo<sup>136</sup>. Less frequent in the provinces<sup>137</sup>, where the form *Campillus* is spread<sup>138</sup>. Much more frequent is the *cognomen Campanus* specific to the western part of N/IT and to S/GL<sup>139</sup>. And it might be that the gentile name is a later derivation from the *cognomen*. *Vitalis*, from the category of surnames referring to circumstances<sup>140</sup> is one of the most frequent *cognomina* (over 1000 recordings<sup>141</sup>) and it is specific to the *ingenui*. It is possible that the high incidence of *Vitalis* should have something to do both with its semantics and with its consonant resemblance to Celtic and Thracian names formed on the root *Bit-*. *Vitalis* is among the best-recorded names in N<sup>142</sup> and P. In P before Marcus Aurelius it is mainly recorded in the western half and the bearers are either from N/IT, BR (*Camulodunum*) or M (*Nikopolis*)<sup>143</sup> but also natives: *M. Aur. M. f. Vitalis, Cotinus* from *Mursa*<sup>144</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?Celtic/Celtic-Germanic; P.
3. 1st century.
4. Citizen.
5. Centurion in the 1st cohort *Batavorum* ∞.
6. *D. M.; vix. an. XXVII*.
7. CIL III 838.
8. Post 168 A. D.
9. *Florius Virilis* uncle.
10. The 1st cohort *Batavorum* ∞ was initially stationed in BR, then moved to P in 86 A. D. and from there to D<sup>145</sup>. It was stationed here until 168 A. D. at

<sup>135</sup>W. Schulze (n. 39), 352.

<sup>136</sup>J. Untermann (n. 47), 139. See also n. 117 for onomastic analogies from *Asta*.

<sup>137</sup>M. Le Glay, A. Audin (n. 104), 542.

<sup>138</sup>A. Holder (n. 8), III col. 1066; J. Untermann, op. cit., 139, n. 294.

<sup>139</sup>A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Márton, M. Szilágyi (n. 6).

<sup>140</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 274.

<sup>141</sup>I. Kajanto, op. cit., 30.

<sup>142</sup>G. Alföldy (n. 89), 258.

<sup>143</sup>Cf. A. Mócsy (n. 82), 197.

<sup>144</sup>A. Dóbó (n. 134), no. 22.

<sup>145</sup>C. Petolescu (n. 30), 240.

*Potaissa* and then at Romita. The other soldiers recorded in D are: *Meatinus Birsi* from *Potaissa*<sup>146</sup> and *Sextus Busturionis f. Pannonio*<sup>147</sup> who settled in THR. The former has a Celtic name and a Thracian patronym and the later, with both the name and the patronym Celtic, is a Pannonian. Although the Latin names of *C. Campanius Vitalis* do leave room for a remote north-italic ascendance, I would rather think of him as an *ingenuus* from P.

## 8. Florius Virilis

1. Gentile name derived from the Latin *cognomen Florus*<sup>148</sup>. The *gentilicium* is rare in the provinces and does not for instance appear at all in P where *Florus* is very well recorded<sup>149</sup>. *Virilis* is a Latin *cognomen* in the category of names relating to flora and fauna<sup>150</sup>. It is specific for regions with a Celtic background<sup>151</sup> being especially well recorded in S/GL<sup>152</sup> and quite well in BG and LG as *virus/viris* is an element of composition for Gallic names too<sup>153</sup>. And as in the case of *Vitalis*, see above Romita nr. 7, it is specific for the military milieu<sup>154</sup>.
2. Immigrant; ?Celtic/Celtic-Germanic; P.
3. 1st century.
4. Citizen; veteran.
5. *Ex decurione cohortis I Batavorum* ∞.
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 839.
8. Post 168 A. D.
9. *C. Campanius Vitalis*, nephew.
10. It seems that *Florius Virilis* and his nephew *C. Campanius Vitalis* have a remote Italic ascendance, as *Campania* is the initial area of spreading of both *gentilicia*. But as *Campanius* could have been also a later derivation from the *cognomen Campanus* as *Florius* is a later derivation from *Florus*, the two soldiers could have been *ingenui* from P.

## 9. Ulpia Amadusa (sic!)

1. Imperial *gentilicium*. Celtic *cognomen*<sup>155</sup> whose basic form was probably *Amandio*, recorded on the Rhine: *Vitalis Amandionis*<sup>156</sup> and three other *Amandi* worshippers of *Deae Vacalinea* in a temple near Pesch<sup>157</sup>. There are numerous bearers of names from this family in P too, some of them freedmen from N or N/IT others from the Rhine land, such as *L. Betulus Amandus domi Trever in Carnuntum*<sup>158</sup>. Among the other bearers one is from *Iguvium* in *Umbria*<sup>159</sup> and

<sup>146</sup>CIL III 13766 + 13767 = R. Münsterberg, J. Oehler, *Antike Denkmäler in Siebenbürgen*, JÖAI 5, 1902 Bbl. 107, fig. 22 = I. I. Russu, *Note epigraphice (X)*, SCIV 18, 1967, 178 sq., no. 12.

<sup>147</sup>IDR I D XIX.

<sup>148</sup>A. Forcellini (n. 128), s. v. He cites one bearer from *Campania*, cf. W. Schulze (n. 39), 480.

<sup>149</sup>A. Mócsy (n. 82), 175 and L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 312-313.

<sup>150</sup>I. Kajanto (n. 4), 257 = 301.

<sup>151</sup>A. Holder (n. 8), III col 383 sqq.

<sup>152</sup>Especially in *Nemausus*, cf. CIL XII *Index*.

<sup>153</sup>K. H. Schmidt (n. 23), 298.

<sup>154</sup>M. Le Glay, A. Audin (n. 104), 541.

<sup>155</sup>A. Holder (n. 8), I col 111.

<sup>156</sup>CIR 1875 (Dachsberg). In fact in this area there are also records of gentile names formed from this anthroponym: *Amandinius*, *Amandius*.

<sup>157</sup>G. Alföldy, *Epigraphisches aus dem Rheinland (III)*, *Epigraphische Studien* 5, 1968.

<sup>158</sup>CIL III 4499 cf. A. Mócsy (n. 82), 241.

<sup>159</sup>CIL III 2066(*Salona*).

the other from *Deva* in BR<sup>160</sup>. Numerous *Amandi* are spread along the Danubian frontier, one with a Trajanic citizenship<sup>161</sup>. It is to be found elsewhere in D too: *C. Nummius Amandus*<sup>162</sup>, veteran of the XIII.th legion *Gemina* and another *Amandus* in *Apulum* as well<sup>163</sup>. In N/IT, the form *Ammaus* is recorded<sup>164</sup>. The Dacian variant has a Celtic ending in *-usa*. The “correct” form might have thus been *Amandusa* and *Amadusa* might be either a lapicid error or a local pronunciation variant.

2. Immigrant; Celtic; ?P.
3. From Trajan.
4. Citizen.
5. -
6. *D. M.*
7. CIL III 840.
8. ?
9. Wife of (*Arruntius* ...), mother to *Arruntius Latinus* and *Arruntius Lucilianus*.
10. The frequency of the surname in the Rhine area, reinforced by the records of Germanic bearers of the name is the only indication of the contact between Romita and GM. The Latin *gentilicia* *Arruntius*, *Campanius* and *Florius* as well as the *domus Iguvium* of one of the bearers points to Italic ascendance. The *origo* from *Deva* of one other bearers of the name is consistent with the sojourn of the Batavian cohort in BR.

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<sup>160</sup>CIL XIII 6221.

<sup>161</sup>L. Barkóczy (n. 36), 305.

<sup>162</sup>CIL III 7776.

<sup>163</sup>CIL III 1245.

<sup>164</sup>J. Untermann (n. 47), 126.

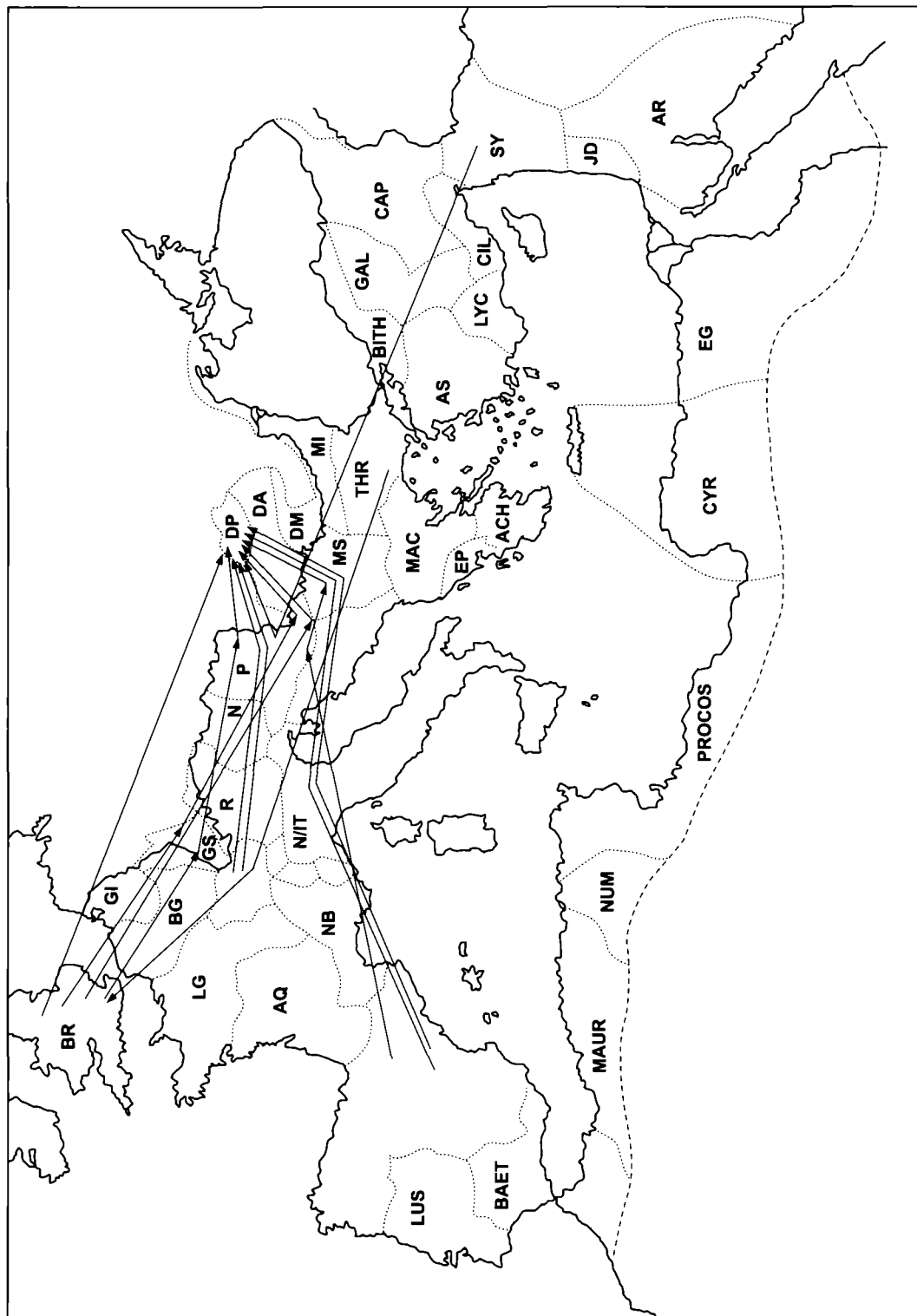


Fig. 1. Map of the itineraries of the auxiliary units stationed at Bologna, Buciumi and Romita before coming to Dacia Porolissensis

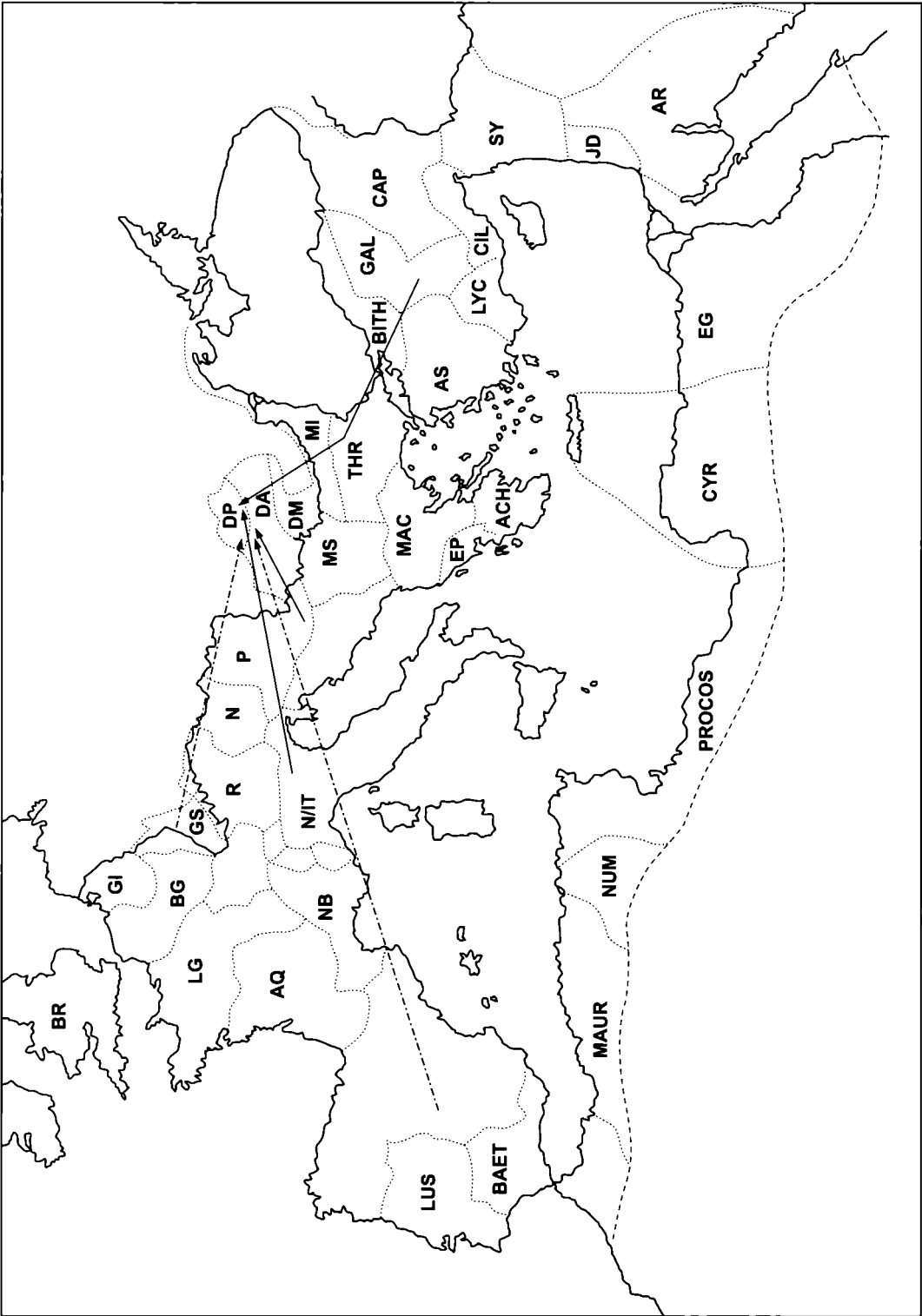
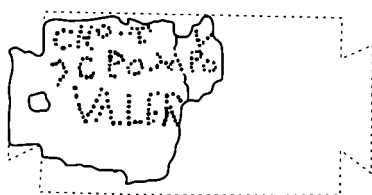
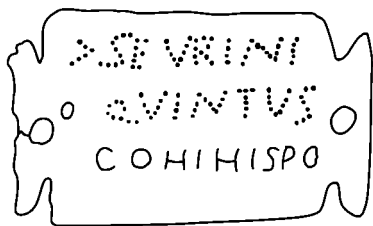
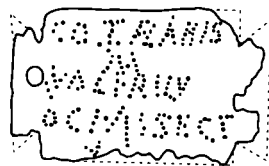
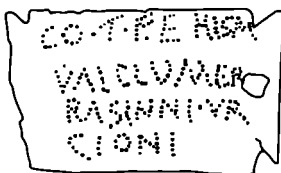
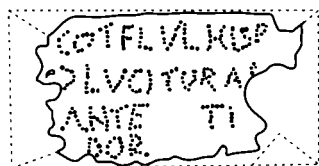


Fig. 2. Map of the predicted trajectories (ethnicity and area of provenance) of the persons recorded in the inscriptions from Bologna, Buciumi and Romita





## CIL 3 838

D M  
C · CAMPANI · VITA  
LIS > COH · T · BAT ·  
OO STIP · VIII ·  
5 VIX · AN · XXVII ·  
FLORIVS VIRI  
LIS · VET · EX · DEC  
NEPOTI · P P C ·

## CIL 3 843

Sebes - Várallya  
prope Bánfy-Hunyad  
rep. a. 1808.

D M  
AEL · TATONI  
DEC · COH · II HIS  
VIX · AN · XI · AEL  
5 IVLIANVS · SO  
CER · ET · HER  
AEL SILVANA · CON  
BE · F C

## CIL 3 840

KVCIRIANVS FIK · VIX · AN · X  
VIII · ARRVNIIVS · KATINVS  
5 FIK · VIX · AN · V · VKPIA  
AMADVSA · CONIVNX  
B · M P ·

Torma misit mihi ediditque in actis archaeol.  
acad. Hung. a. 1863 p. 13. 1 sic supplevit  
Torma; cf. n. 847.

## CIL 3 842

Vármező rep. 1863. extat Blasendorfi in  
museo.

NER ·  
LERIA · CO *niugi* et . . . .  
FIL · PATR

PO *suerunt*

Torma misit mihi ediditque in actis archaeol.  
acad. Hung. a. 1863 p. 12

Fig. 3. Some of the inscriptions discussed in the repertoire (no. 1-5 reproductions after N. Gudea, the cited articles in the text; no. 6-10 inscriptions from CIL)