

ABOUT THE GREEKS AND THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN THE WRITTEN SOURCES FROM ALBURNUS MAIOR

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Abstract: This paper is an overview of the Greek epigraphic sources from Alburnus Maior, as well as the Latin ones attesting Greeks or Hellenophones. The study reveals the existence of 28 persons having names of Greek origin. This number represents a percentage of over 15% of the population attested here. The contracts discovered in this area document various activities, e.g. employments, sales, loans and other activities. Some of the characters attested in these documents, such as Iulius Alexander, are known for their status of businessmen. Latin texts reveal Greek lexical interferences, for instance the terms *apochatus*, *danistaria* or *peganinum*. The study itself contains an annex, in which all individuals from the study are indexed.

Keywords: Greeks; Hellenophones; Alburnus Maior; interferences; hapax; Greek language.

Rezumat: Lucrarea de față este o trecere în revistă a surselor epigrafice grecești de la Alburnus Maior, precum și a celor latine care atestă greci sau elenofoni, din care rezultă că există 28 de persoane cu nume de origine grecească, ceea ce reprezintă un procent de peste 15% din populația acestei așezări. Din contractele descoperite aici aflăm de existența unor activități - de angajare, de vânzare-cumpărare, activități de cămătărie și altele -, câteva dintre personajele atestate în mai multe documente, cum ar fi Iulius Alexander, fiind cunoscute pentru statutul lor de oameni de afaceri. Unele texte latine dezvăluie interferențe lexicale grecești, de exemplu termenii *apochatus*, *danistaria*, sau *peganinum*. Studiul propriu-zis conține o anexă sub formă de tabel, în care sunt repertoriate toate persoanele avute în vedere în analiză.

Cuvinte cheie: greci; elenofoni; Alburnus Maior; interferențe; hapax; limba greacă.

The Roman settlements from Dacia reveal the existence of an ethnically mixed population, which usually consisted of Italic, Celtic, Illyrian, Greek, micro-Asian, Oriental, and other people; some residents had the status of Roman citizens, others were peregrines. Most of the population of Alburnus Maior was Illyrian, a fact that was highlighted by a study in which I. Piso¹ concluded that out of the 177 people registered in the study more than 51% were of Illyrian origin².

From the epigraphically attested population in Alburnus Maior, over 15% consisted of Greeks and Hellenophones. One knows of 28 people, of which one had an uncertain name, preserved on a fragmentary altar³. Of these, only three were women: Domitia Chlone⁴, a Roman citizen having a Greek cognomen, mentioned in a funerary text, Pyrra Trophima⁵, a Roman citizen with Greek nomen and cognomen, also

¹ Piso 2004.

² Piso 2004, 273.

³ Amonius (?) (IDR III/3, 394 = HD 046102). The reading Antonius Maxi(mus) (?) is given in Ciongradi 2009, 44, no. 12, Taf. 10, but the text is not clearly preserved, thus the reading remains uncertain.

⁴ CIL III 1267 = IDR III/3, 419 = HD 018979.

⁵ CIL III 7831 = IDR III/3, 433 = HD 046179.

mentioned in a funerary inscription as deceased, and Theudote⁶, a slave from Crete, whose name was written in a sale contract. Among those indexed here, seven had the status of Roman citizens. Thus, besides the two women mentioned above, also Aelius Dionysius, Aurelius Parthenius (?), Claudius Philetus, Iulius Alexander, Iulius Macedo had Roman citizenship, and all of them had Greek cognomina. Among the people with Greek names from Alburnus Maior 14 were peregrines, some carrying Greek *nomina* - Alexander Caricci⁷, Alexander Gai⁸, Δίων Λο(υκ)ιανου⁹, Δημήτριος Ἀρζάκει¹⁰, others having Greek patronymic - Adiutor Macari¹¹, Bellicus Alexandri¹², Ingenuus Callisti¹³, Memmius Asclepi¹⁴, Valerius Niconis¹⁵, while a third category is that of people having Greek names and patronymics, such as Alexander Antipatri¹⁶, Artemidorus Apolloni¹⁷, Hermes Myrini¹⁸, Offas Menofili (!)¹⁹, and Socratio Socratonis²⁰.

The legal status of some of these characters remains undetermined, because of the poor conservation of some sources²¹.

The investigated material²² consists of 80 votive epigraphic monuments, 21 funerary epigraphic monuments, and 25 wax tablets, the latter discovered in the Roman mines. The lithic material (four funerary inscriptions and seven altars) attests a number of 11 people with Greek names, other 17 being attested by the wax tablets. The altars are dedicated I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) by Amonius (?) - uncertain reading, Neptuno Aug(usto) by Val(erius) Nic[o(nis)], which has a Greek patronymic, Silvano Aug(usto) by Hermes Myrini, with both names of Greek origin, Δεὶ Ναρηνηῶ by Δημήτριος Ἀρζάκει, a Hellenophone with Greek nomen, Δεὶ Σιττακωμικῶ by Δίων Λο(υκ)ιανου and Δεὶ Κιμιστηνηῶ by Μύρων.

Analyzing these dedications, it becomes visible that some of the persons having names of Greek origin maintained their tradition and offered, in their own language, monuments to the ancestral deities, while others dedicated inscriptions to the classical deities of the Roman pantheon, in the language of the state.

In what regards the wax tablets, they are testimonies of private, economic, social life, and also of issues concerning the Roman law. They represent either work

⁶ CIL III, p. 959, 25 = IDR I 38 = CIGD 9 = EDCS-31800206.

⁷ CIL III, p. 934, 5 = IDR I 35 = EDCS-11201148.

⁸ AE 1978, 679 = IDR III/3, 412 = HD 014016.

⁹ AE 1944, 26 = IDR III/3, 409 = CIGD 7.

¹⁰ AE 1944, 23 = IDR III/3, 399 = CIGD 4.

¹¹ CIL III, p. 948, 9 = IDR I 40 = EDCS-11201153.

¹² CIL III, p. 940, 7 = IDR I 37 = EDCS-11201150.

¹³ CIL III, p. 944, 8 = IDR I 39 = EDCS-11201152.

¹⁴ CIL III, p. 948, 10 = IDR I 41 = EDCS-11201154.

¹⁵ CIL III, p. 924, 1 = ILS 7215 a = IDR I 31 = EDCS-11201144.

¹⁶ CIL III, p. 959, 25 = IDR I 38 = CIGD 9 = EDCS-31800206.

¹⁷ CIL III, p. 924, 1 = ILS 7215 a = IDR I 31 = EDCS-11201144.

¹⁸ IDR III/3, 405.

¹⁹ CIL III, p. 924, 1 = ILS 7215 a = IDR I 31 = EDCS-11201144.

²⁰ CIL III, p. 948, 9 = IDR I 40 = EDCS-11201153; CIL III, p. 948, 10 = IDR I 41 = EDCS-11201154.

²¹ See the annexed table, where each of the 28 persons is presented based on multiple criteria - origin of name, filiation, status, function and so on.

²² I also included in the repertory two inscriptions from Bucium, because the place is very close to Alburnus Maior and it is located in the mining area (AE 1944, 20 = IDR III/3, 432 = CIGD 8 - votive altar in Greek; CIL III 7831 = IDR III/3, 433 = HD 046179 - fragment of a funerary stela, documenting the Greek name of the deceased, Pyrr[a Tro]phima).

contracts²³, or they concern the employment of workers for temporary activities by a tenant; others are sale contracts²⁴, or loan agreements²⁵; another document is a protocol for the establishment of an association, *societas danistariae* (or *danistaria*)²⁶, while yet another mentions the interruption of certain activities within another association²⁷.

From these texts one knows of 17 characters with Greek names, some of which had quite an important role in society or were influent persons in everyday life.

Artemidorus Apolloni, a peregrine with a Greek patronymic, was *magister collegii Iovis Cerneni*, (Gr. Ἀρτεμίδωρος – the ending *-us* indicates Latinization; Gr. Ἀπολλώνιος); Valerius Niconis and Offas Menofili (!) were *qu(a)estores* of the same *collegium*. *Collegium Iovis Cerneni*²⁸ was a religious association, the responsibilities of which included the task of organizing funeral services when some of its members passed away. Due to the lack of funds, since members of the college had not paid their dues and did not participate in meetings, this activity was stopped. However, the text does not clearly state that the religious college was dissolved, but that it could no longer handle the funerals of the deceased members: “*ut si quis defunctus fuerit ne putet se collegium (h)abere aut ab eis aliquem petitionem funeris abiturum*”²⁹. The college was composed of Romans, Greeks and Illyrians, having a cosmopolitan character, three of its leading figures – mentioned above – having Greek names.

Another character known from four wax tablets, Iulius Alexander, was a businessman who concluded loan agreements, in which he was either borrower (once he borrowed 140 dinars from an Illyrian woman³⁰) or creditor (he gave Alexander Caricci 60 dinars, and Lupus Carentis 50 dinars); in another document³¹ he is attested as cofounder of an association (*societas danistariae*, or *societas danistaria*), a loan companionship, to which he contributed with a capital of 500 dinars.

In what regards the language analysis, one shall note that Greek names transcribed into Latin sometimes reveal features of the Greek language. As an example, the form Asclepius for Aesculapius – the healing deity –, cited in three inscriptions from Alburnus Maior³², shows the influence of Greek.

²³ CIL III, p. 948, 9 = IDR I 40 = EDCS-11201153; CIL III, p. 948, 10 = IDR I 41 = EDCS-11201154; CIL III, p. 949, 11 = IDR I 42 = EDCS-11201155.

²⁴ CIL III, p. 940, 7 = IDR I 37 = EDCS-11201150; CIL III, p. 959, 25 = IDR I 38 = CIGD 9 = EDCS-31800206; CIL III, p. 944, 8 = IDR I 39 = EDCS-11201152.

²⁵ CIL III, p. 930, 3 = IDR I 33 = EDCS-11201146; CIL III, p. 934, 5 = IDR I 35 = EDCS-11201148; CIL III, p. 949, 12 = IDR I 43 = EDCS-11201156.

²⁶ CIL III, p. 950, 13 = IDR I 44 = EDCS-11201157.

²⁷ CIL III, p. 924, 1 = ILS 7215 a = IDR I 31 = EDCS-11201144.

²⁸ Iuppiter Cernenus: possibly a divinity from Galatia, with a unique attestation in the wax tablet from Alburnus Maior. For a complete description and interpretation see Nemeti 2005. See also Piso 2004, 299, n. 204; Piso, ms. Concerning the mentioned college, see Ardevan 1998, 295-296.

²⁹ Meaning: *se habere* = takes place; *ne putet collegium se habere* = not be considered that the college still meets. *Ab eis* (we shall understand here the members of the college) instead of *ab collegio* (collective noun).

³⁰ ... *probos recte dari f(ide) r(ogavit) Anduenna Batonis d(ari) f(ide) sua promisit Iulius Alexander: quos eae reddere debet* (CIL III, p. 930, 3 = IDR I 33 = EDCS-11201146) – *eae* is a corrupt form of *ei* (referring to the singular dative, feminine gender) (remark made by C. Fenechiu), which suggests that Anduenna Batonis is a woman. For the same interpretation, see Archivu pentru filologia si istoria, no. VI, 1 iuliu 1867, p. 117.

³¹ CIL III, p. 950, 13 = IDR I 44 = EDCS-11201157.

³² CIL III 7820 = IDR III/3, 382 = HD 046009: [As]clepi[o] – fragmentary altar, missing the dedicator's

A reverse interference, this time of Latin into Greek (especially in the epigraphic Greek language), is the word τὸ κολλήγειον attested by two Greek inscriptions from Alburnus Maior, where the college was the one to offer the epigraphic monuments to the deities – Δὴ Ναρηγῶ, Δὴ Σαρνευδενῶ.

The term in question, referring to the notion of college or association, along with the word ὁ κολλήγας, meaning fellow (for example, fellow in a political position), are two words taken from Latin: *collega*, respectively *collegium*³⁵. One should also note the form Δεῖ in inscriptions IDR III/3, 399, IDR III/3, 409, and IDR III/3, 432, found in the structures Δεῖ Ναρηγῶ, Δεῖ Σιττακωμικῶ and Δεῖ Κιμιστηνῶ, where the dative Δεῖ is used instead of the usual Δί. The form with ε is used in the Aeolic dialect, spoken in central Greece, but in these inscriptions it could rather be the influence of the Latin *deus, i*. The word Ὀκτωβρίος, α, ον (< Lat. *October, bris, e*), adj., which concerns October, of Latin origin, in the structure εἰς [τὴν δ'] κ. Ὀκ[τω]βρίας (δ' = τέταρτην)³⁴ also indicates the use of the calendar date (in a Greek text), following the structure of the Roman calendar.

The vocabulary of the tablets is different in terms of structure, information, and lexis from those contained by the votive, funerary, and honorific monuments. Thus, in these texts, some special words deserving deeper analysis have been identified³⁵.

The first term in question is *apochātus, a, um* < Gr. ἀποχή (< ἀπέχω = to receive full payment), meaning “a receipt proving the payment”. According to the Oxford Latin Dictionary³⁶, the word is an adjective and means “in respect of which a receipt of payment has been given”. In the Latin-French dictionary of Quicherat and Daveluy³⁷ more terms from this word family are given: s.v. *apōcha*, noun, receipt (at Ulpianus); *apōchāticus*, adj., which concerns a receipt (in *Notae Tironis*³⁸); *apōchāre*, vb., to give a receipt (in *Codex Theodosianus*, the 5th century). Thus, the form *apochatus*, which is the past participle of *apochare*, would mean “registered or acknowledged in a receipt”. It seems that outside literary sources (which in this case are later in time than the epigraphic ones), there are only few texts in which the term appears. In Dacia, there are two wax tablets (sale contracts) which contain the expressions *a[po]chatum; apoc(h)atum pro unci(i)s duabus* (IDR I 37) and *apochatam pro unci(i)s duabus* (IDR I 38 = CIGD 9); there are two other attestations in the Empire, one in Rome (CIL VI 1785) – *apoc(h)is*, and another one in Latium et Campania, Regio I (AE 1968, 118 b = AE 2006, 15) – *apoc(h)arum*. It seems that the use of participle of *apochare* at Alburnus is unique in the epigraphic sources of the Empire.

The attestation of this word in the epigraphic material is important because it is earlier than the examples attested in the literary sources: Ulpianus, a Roman jurist

name; AE 2003, 1493 = ILD 403 = HD 017354: Asclepio – the dedicators are M(arcus) Ul(pius) Cle(mens?) and Ael(ius) Mes(...); ILD 903: Asclepio Aug(usto) – dedicator is the Illyrian Fronto Plarentis. For the alternation Asclepius – Aesculapius, see also Beu-Dachin 2010, 181-198.

³⁵ Lat. *collega* (conl+lego+a), respectively Lat. *collegium* (conl+lego+ium) are the basis for the two Greek words mentioned in the text above. See also OLD 1968, s.v. *collega*, s.v. *collegium*.

³⁴ CIL III, p. 933, 4 = IDR I 34 = CIGD 10.

³⁵ See also Beu-Dachin 2014, 231-260.

³⁶ OLD 1968, s.v. *apochatus*.

³⁷ Quicherat, Daveluy 1887.

³⁸ A system of abstract symbols created by Tiro, Marcus Tullius Cicero's slave.

from Tyr, whose texts contain the word *apocha*, was active at the beginning of the 3rd century AD; on the other hand, the well-known *Codex Theodosianus* attesting the verb *apochare* (to give a receipt) dates from the year 439 AD, when it came into force; it comprises a set of imperial decrees. The verbal form attested at Alburnus Maior appears more than two and a half centuries earlier than this codex. Ulpianus' works (*Ad Sabinum*, a commentary on *ius civile*, and *Ad edictum*) are part of Iustinianus' *Digestae*.

The first of the two wax tablets attesting the word (IDR I 37) is dated to the 16th of May 142 AD (all three tablets of the triptych are preserved at the Museum of Blaj, Alba county). The document is the sale contract of a child slave, *puerum Apalaustum*, of Greek origin. The buyer is an Illyrian, Dasius Breuci, and the seller is Bellicus Alexandri, a peregrine with Greek patronymic. Out of the three sale contracts of slaves (IDR I 36, 37, 38), two are written using the same model. The buyers are in one case an Illyrian peregrine (IDR I 37) and in the second one (IDR I 38) a Roman citizen – Claudius Iulianus, soldier in the XIII Gemina Legion. In both cases, however, sellers have names of Greek origin and the slaves for sale are a Greek and a Cretan.

Both texts contain the structure *apochatum pro unciis duabus* respectively *apochatam pro unciis duabus*, which actually means that registering the sale and issuing a receipt costed two ounces. The contracts were signed at Apulum, in the *canabae* of the legion. The first contract is dated on the 16th of May 142 AD, and the second one on the 4th of October 160 AD, 18 years apart. The person(s) (?) who drafted the tablets may have been of Greek origin; one must bear in mind that the seller's name is of Greek origin and that in the second tablet the name of a witness was written in Greek characters. One can also consider the structure *apochatum pro unciis duabus* as an expression probably used by a person of Greek origin. The writing of the receipt was done surcharge, the two ounces representing the cost itself of this action. One knows from Ulpianus that the *apocha* was issued only after the whole payment was made³⁹.

The other agreement (IDR I 38) dated on the 4th of October 160 AD (Triptych I, II, III – Blaj, Alba county) refers to the sale of a slave, Theudote, from Crete. Claudius Iulianus, the buyer – *emptor*, paid 420 dinars for her and 2 ounces (12 ounces = 1 ace) for the receipt: *mulierem Theudotem ... apochatam pro unci(i)s duabus*. This time also the seller was a Roman citizen with Greek cognomen, Claudius Philetus; the contract was written in the presence of Alexander Antipatri, *fideiussor*. The document was drafted in the *canabae* of the legion from Apulum, where the sale took place. It is interesting that the two documents written 18 years apart use the same expression that seems unique in the epigraphic texts, and the value of drafting (registering in receipt = *apochare*) is the same.

Considering that the vendors have names of Greek origin, and sold slaves of similar provenance, it is likely they requested a *scriptor* (writer) who knew Greek. The latter introduced into the text words of Greek origin, which were Latinized. Sometimes the Greek alphabet was used for writing Latin words and this also shows a case of Greek interference into Latin. Among the signers of the second contract one finds

³⁹ Ulpian *Dig.* 46.4.19: *Inter acceptilationem et apocham hoc interest, quod acceptilatione omni modo liberatio contingit, licet pecunia soluta non sit, apocha non alias, quam si pecunia soluta sit.*

Alexandrus Anti[p]atri sec<u=O>(n)d[us] au<c=K>tor s<i=E>gnavi. This part of the contract's text was rendered in Greek letters (Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀντι[π]άτρι σεκοδο αὐκτωρ).

Another peculiar word occurs in the syntagm *societas danistariae* (IDR I 44). On the basis of the reading (CIL; IDR), the term appears as a noun in the genitive case resulted from the masculine noun *danista, ae*, of Greek origin, which means “moneylender”. The derived form could be a feminine noun *danistaria, ae* (?), that would mean “money lending activity”; thus, *societas dani[st]ariae* would be a “loan association, kind of loan bank”, or simply an agreement between the two persons from the contract, regarding money lending. On the other hand, it could also be an adjective which designates this type of activity (*danistarius, a, um*). However, this form is a hapax. In Latin epigraphy, the term *danista* occurs also in an inscription from Latium et Campania, Regio I (AE 1984, 161) and is dated to the second half of the 1st century BC.

The last term I will refer to turns up in a list (IDR I 46), grouped into two parts, one registering some amounts collected and the other part containing words that *inter alia* designate types of food, purchased with those amounts of money - *agnos, porcellum, panem candidum, thus prim(um)*⁴⁰, *peganinum, ... salem et cepam*. From this list, I'll highlight the noun *peganinum, i** (?) (< Gr. τὸ πηγάνιον, -ου), a hapax which means rue. This is a plant of Mediterranean origin, whose bitter leaves are used both in therapy and in Mediterranean cuisine, for the preparation of salads, and to flavor various dishes based on meat or cheese. The form πηγάνιον is actually a diminutive of the noun τὸ πήγανον, -ου, the plant which in Latin is known as *rūta, ae* (f.) and is attested in the work of Pliny. The modern scientific name of the plant is *Ruta graveolens*. In ancient times, it was also used to make a special wine flavored with rue: πηγανίτης οἶνος⁴¹. It is also known in the compound form τὸ πηγανέλαιον, -ου, which refers to an oil of rue. Despite the fact that there is a word that designates rue in Latin, the author of this list used a Greek word for the plant. This indicates his possible Greek origin and his preference for using the Greek term, transcribed in Latin letters, instead of *ruta*, either because he did not know the Latin word or because *peganinum* was the used form in his family or environment.

In conclusion, one can say that despite the fact that there is a small number of Greek inscriptions in Dacia (a total of about 150 inscriptions, of which just seven from Alburnus Maior, plus a Latin document in which a small part of the text is rendered in Greek characters), representing less than 4% of the total number of epigraphic texts from the province, however some interesting issues arising from these sources can be highlighted. For linguistics, a very interesting and important task is the study of Greek names rendered in Latin. Neologisms of Greek origin also present special interest.

When analyzing the inscriptions from this region, one can notice that the society in Alburnus Maior was cosmopolitan, with people of different provenances living together as neighbors, borrowing from each other different ideas, words, and attitudes, and their languages which came into contact usually influenced each other.

⁴⁰ First quality incense.

⁴¹ Cf. Bailly 1933.

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Table containing the Greek or Hellenophone characters' names from *Alburnus Maior*⁴²

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
1	Adiutor Macari	<Μάκαρος (Solin 814; Ruscu 1998, 169; LGPN I 38997, 40462, 40544)	Greek patronymic	IDR I 40	peregrine	<i>scriptor</i>	TC, work contract	23 (?) Oct. 163	“ <i>rogatus [co]ram ipso pra[e]senti L(ucio) Ulpio Valerio</i> ”; “ <i>ex [ha]c [d]ie in [Idus] / sequentes anno uno (denarios) [septu-] aginta (?)</i> ”	L(ucius) Ulpius Valerius – worker; Socratio S[ol]-c(r)ati-(on)is – tenant
2	Ael(ius) Dionysius	<Διονύσιος (Solin 302 sqq.; Ruscu 1988, 161; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 4762 entries)	Greek surname	IDR I 38	c. R.	<i>vet. leg. XIII G</i> , witness	TC, sale contract of a slave	4 Oct. 160	3 Greeks: Aelius Dionysius, Alexander Antipatri, Claudius Philetus	7 witnesses; 6 c. R., one of them being Aelius Dionysius
3	Alexander Antipatri	<Ἀλέξανδρος (Solin 186 sqq.; Ruscu 1998, 150; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 2359 entries); <Ἀντίπατρος (Solin 21 sqq.; Ruscu 152; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 640 entries)	Greek name and patronymic	IDR I 38	peregrine	<i>fideiussor</i>	TC, sale contract of a slave	4 Oct. 160	-the price of the slave: “ <i>(denarius) quadringentis / viginti</i> ”	Claudius Iulianus – <i>emptor</i> ; Theudote, <i>n(atone) Cretica – serva</i> ; Cl(audius) Philetus – <i>venditor</i>
4	Alexander Caricci	<Ἀλέξανδρος (vide supra no. 3)	Greek name	IDR I 35	peregrine	debtor	TC, loan contract	20 Oct. 162	any Greek or Hellenophone witness	Iulius Alexander – creditor

⁴² In this table, the following abbreviations have been used: TC = *tabula cerata*; c. R. = *civis Romanus (Romana)*.

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
5	Alexander Gai	<Ἀλέξανδρος (vide supra no. 3)	Greek name; Latin patronymic	AE 1978, 679 = IDR III/3, 412	peregrine	deceased	funerary stela	2 nd century AD		
6	Amonius (?)	<Ἀμόνιος (Solin 379; Ruscū 1998, 152; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 208 entries)		IDR III/3, 394			altar dedicated IOM		incomplete text; -uncertain reading	
7	Apalaustus	<Ἀπόλαυστος (Solin 861 sqq.; Ruscū 1998, 153; LGPN IIIA, VA, 13 entries)	<i>n(atione) Gr(a)ecus</i>	IDR I 37	slave		TC, sale contract	16 May 142	-any Greek witness; -“ <i>apocatum/apochatum pro unciis duabus / (denariis) DC</i> ”	Dasius Breucus/ Breuci - <i>emptor</i> ; Bellicus Alexandri - <i>venditor</i>
8	Artemidorus Apolloni	<Ἀρτεμίδωρος (Solin 27; Ruscū 1998, 154; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 1702 entries); <Ἀπολλώνιος (Solin 275; Ruscū 1998, 154; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 4028 entries)	Greek name and patronymic	IDR I 31	peregrine	<i>magister collegii Iovis Cermenii</i>	TC, agreement for dissolving a funerary association	9 Febr. 167	witnesses: 5 c. R., 1 Illyrian peregrine	Valerius Niconis; Ofas Menofli (!) - <i>qu(a)estores collegi(?)</i> ; Iulius Iuli - <i>commagister</i>
9	Aur(elius) P[a]rthenius (?)	<Παρθένιος (v. Piso 2004, 277, n. 41); Παρθένιος (LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 58 entries)	possibly Greek name	IDR I 54	c. R.	witness (?)	TC, fragmentary	ante 167 (Piso 2004, 277)	only two names preserved	T(itus) Iulius Saturninus
10	Bellicus Alexandri	<Ἀλέξανδρος (vide supra no. 3)	Greek patronymic	IDR I 37	peregrine	<i>venditor</i>	TC, sale contract	16 May 142	any Greek witness	Dasius Breucus/ Breuci - <i>emptor</i> ; Apalaustus - <i>servus</i>

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
11	Claudius Philetus	<Φιλῆτος (Solin 888; Ruscu 1988, 172; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 325 entries)	Greek name	IDR I 38	c. R.	<i>venditor</i>	TC, sale contract of a slave	4 Oct. 160	-slave's price: "(denarius) <i>quadringentis</i> / <i>viginti</i> ?"	Claudius Iulianus - <i>emptor</i> ; Theudote, n(atone) Cretica - <i>serua</i>
12	Demet[ri?]	<Δημήτριος (LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 325 entries)		AE 1979, 511 = IDR III/3, 426	peregrine (?)*		funerary column	3 rd century AD		
13	Δημήτριος Ἀρζάκει	Δημήτριος (LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 325 entries)	Greek name and Iranian patronymic	AE 1944, 23 = IDR III/3, 399 = CIGD 4	peregrine	dedicator	votive altar in Greek; Δεῖ Ναρηνῶ	2 nd century AD		
14	Δίων Λο(υ)κτανού	Δίων (Solin 227; Ruscu 1998, 161)	Greek name, Latin patronymic (?)	AE 1944, 26 = IDR III/3, 409 = CIGD 7	peregrine	dedicator	votive altar in Greek; Δεῖ Σιρρακῶ-μικῶ	2 nd century AD	The character has Greek name, but the patronymic is Roman, Lucianus, frequently used in the Oriental area of the Empire	
15	Domitia Chlone	<Χλοῦνη (v. Ruscu 1998, 158)	Greek surname	CIL III 1267 = IDR III/3, 419	c. R.**	deceased	funerary monument			
16	Hermes Myrini	<Ἑρμῆς (Solin 342; Ruscu 1998, 167; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 414 entries); <Μύρινος (Solin 1099; Ruscu 1988, 170; LGPN II, IIIA, 4 entries)	Greek name and patronymic	IDR III/3, 405 = HD 046107	peregrine	dedicator	monument offered Silvano Aug(usto)	2 nd century AD		

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
17	I(...) Nicom(...)		Greek (?) origin	IDR I 33		witness	TC, loan contract	20 June 162	140 dinars with interest	Iulius Alexander - debitor; Anduenna Batonis - creditor
18	Ingenuus Callisti filius	<Κάλλιστος (Solin 670; Ruscú 1988, 157; LGPN I, II, III, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 138 entries)	Greek patronymic	IDR I 39	peregrine	inhabitant (neighbor) “ <i>in vivo</i> <i>Phrustarum</i> ”	TC, sale contract of a half house	6 May 159	price 300 dinars	Andueia Batonis - <i>emptor</i> ; Veturius Valens - <i>venditor</i>
19	Iulius Alexander	<Αλέ- ξάνδρος (vide supra no. 3)	Greek surname	IDR I 33; IDR I 35; IDR I 43; IDR I 44.	c. R.	-debitor; -creditor; -creditor; founder	TC, loan contract	-20 June 162, -20 Oct. 162, -29 May 167, -28 March 167.	-borrows 140 dinars with interest from Anduenna Batonis; -gives Alexander Caricci 60 dinars; -gives Lupus Carentis 50 dinars; -founder (together with Cassius Frontinus) of a “ <i>societas</i> <i>danistariae</i> ”	
20	Iulius Macedo		Greek surname (?)	IDR I 32	c. R.	<i>fideiussor</i>	TC, loan contract?	17 Sept. 159		
21	Memmius Asclepi	<Ασκληπιός (Solin 355 sqq.; Ruscú 1988, 155; LGPN I, IIIA, IV, VA, VB, 17 entries)	Greek patronymic	IDR I 41	peregrine	worker	TC, work contract	20 May 164	witnesses: an Illyrian, Socratio Socratonis - a Hellenophone, and Memmius Asclepi	Flavius Secundinus - <i>scriptor</i> ; Aurelius Adiutor - tenant

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
22	Μόπων	(Solin 1151; Ruscu 1998, 170; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 120 entries)	Greek name	IDR III/3, 432 = CIGD 8			altar dedicated Δεῖ Κιμισσηῶ (Bithynian divinity)	2 nd -3 rd centuries AD	from Bucium, Alba county	
23	Offas Menofli (I)	<Ὀφφας (cf. Ruscu 1998, 171-hapax); <Μηνόφιλος (Solin 108; Ruscu 1998, 170; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 596 entries)	Greek name and patronymic	IDR I 31	peregrine	<i>qu(a)estor collegii Iovis Cerneni</i>	TC, agreement for dissolving a funerary association	9 Febr. 167	Valerius Niconis - <i>qu(a)estor collegii</i> ; Artemidorus Apolloni, Iulius Iuli - <i>magistri collegii</i>	
24	Pyrra Trophima	<Πύρρα (Solin 556; Ruscu 1988, 174; LGPN I, II, IV, VA, VB, 9 entries); <Τρόφιμος (Solin 990; Ruscu 1988, 176; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 384 entries)	Greek name and surname	IDR III/3, 433	c. R.	deceased	fragment of a funerary monument			
25	Socratio S[o]c(r)a-ti(on)is		name and patronymic of Greek origin	IDR I 40; IDR I 41	peregrine	-tenant; -witness	TC, work contracts	25 (?) oct. 165; 20 May 164	“ <i>ex [ha]c [d]ie in [d]us / sequentes anno uno [denarios] [septu]aginta (?)</i> ”; “ <i>ex ha[c] die [in] Idus Novembres / prox[is]imas [denarios] sept[ua]ginta</i> ”	L(ucius) Ulpus Valerius - worker; Adiutor Macari - <i>scriptor</i> ; -Aurelius Adiutor - tenant - <i>conductor</i> ; Memmius Asclepi worker; Flavius Secundinus - <i>scriptor</i> .

No.	Character	Origin of name	Filiation	Bibliography	Social status	Function, role	Type of inscription	Dating	Obs.	Other characters
26	Theudote, n. Cretica	<Θεόδωρος (Solin 71; Ruscú 1988, 175; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 580 entries)	Greek	IDR I 38	<i>serva</i>		TC, sale contract of a slave	4 Oct. 160	“ <i>apochatam pro unci(i)s duabus ((denariis) quadringentis / viginti</i> ”	Claudius Iulianus - <i>emptor</i> ; Theudote, n(atione) Cretica - <i>serva</i> ; Cl(audius) Philetus - <i>venditor</i> .
27	Val(erius) Ni- c[<i>o</i> (mis)]; Valerius Niconis	<Νίκων (Solin 837; Ruscú 1998, 171; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 801 entries)	Greek patronymic	-AE 2003 1507 = ILD 393 = HD 043802; -IDR I 31	peregrine	-dedicator; - <i>qu(a)estor collegii Iovis Cermenis</i>	-altar dedicated <i>Neptuno Aug(usto)</i> ; -TC, agreement for dissolving a funerary association	TC = 9 Febr. 167		TC: Offas Menofli - <i>qu(a)estor collegii</i> ; Artemidorus Apolloni, Iulius Iuli - <i>magistri collegii</i> .
28	Zosi- (m)os	<Ζώσιμος (Solin 819; Ruscú 1988, 177; LGPN I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IV, VA, VB, 1373 entries)	Greek	AE 1990, 847 = ILD 581		dedicator		votive altar	fragmentary	

* It may be a name accompanied by a patronymic or it may be the name of a Roman citizen, which contains at least one Greek component.

*** Domitiae Chlon(a)e - dative, or Domitiae Chlonēs - genitive (if it's the first declension in Greek).