Names on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (1st – 3rd c. A.D.)

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The candidate confirms that the work submitted is his own and that appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to the work of others.

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Abstract

The present thesis focuses on the examination of the names of potters on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (AD 1st-3rd century). The names are discussed in relation to the bilingualism, the current trends in the studies of onomastics and the process of Romanisation in Gaul. From this perspective, the wider research context discusses first the way these names need to be viewed and examined. The examination of the names is based on their origin and when this is not clear, an etymology is suggested in order to determine the character of the name. Consequently, the names are classified according to their origin, period and area of attestation, and finally their morphology. The classification is explained for names which are problematic or whose classification needs justification and a commentary on these names is provided. The principles for this process are developed to cover the needs of this research and presented separately.

A special focus is made on the use of Greek names, with regard to their use in the particular context. The binomial and trinomial stamps are examined in a separate chapter, in order to offer a closer look to the adaptation of the potters, as part of the indigenous population, to the Roman naming formulae. The names of this category are discussed firstly when they form groups of individuals with a same nomen. Secondly, the nomina and the cognomina used by the potters are discussed. The conclusions of this chapter also include the use or omission of the praenomina. Finally, frequent names and naming customs are discussed. This last chapter includes names obtained from numerals, from animal names, and some frequent formations and connotations.
Abbreviations

Abbreviations of names of classical authors and works follow or are more explicit than the *Oxford Classical Dictionary*. Names of journals follow or are more explicit than *L’Année Philologique*. Abbreviations to main works, which we refer regularly, are given to the Bibliography.
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1. Introduction

1.1. The corpus under discussion

This thesis focuses on the names of potters of Gallo-Roman terra sigillata, as they are now published by Hartley and Dickinson\textsuperscript{1}. The corpus which is the subject of this research consists mainly of Latin names, but also indigenous names, the majority of which are Gaulish, and finally a considerable number of Greek names. The *Index* records over 5,000 names, some of which occur on more than one stamp. The purpose of these stamps is most likely to have been commercial, as a way of advertising.

From the names of the *Index* I have excluded the ones which seem illiterate or are so drastically abbreviated that it is impossible to restore. The entries in my catalogue are based on the reading suggested by the archaeological report along with the suggested date and site of production of the potter, which here will indicate the period and area in which the names occur. For names which are attested more than once, I will use Roman numbers after the name in order to differentiate them, in accordance with the register of the names in the *Index*\textsuperscript{2}.

Many of these names have not been studied before for their use in a bilingual environment. Furthermore, the particular corpus of evidence offers a context in which the names are examined here. Their character, being names occurring in Roman provinces connects them with the current studies in the field of epigraphy and in particular of onomastics. Moreover, the linguistic situation of the areas where they occur suggests their examination with regard to the current finds of the research on bilingualism. The names recorded on the stamps are usually in the nominative or, less often, in the genitive case. They belong to the potters of terra sigillata who were active in the three first centuries AD. Therefore, they represent a restricted group of the community of the area. Inevitably, observations made on these names do not lead to conclusions applicable to the naming practices of all the native speakers of Roman

\textsuperscript{1} Hartley, B.R., and Dickinson, B.M., *Names on ‘terra sigillata’: An Index of Makers’ Stamps and Signatures on Gallo-Roman ‘terra sigillata’ (samian ware)*, vols. 1-9, London 2008- ongoing. Henceforth, I will refer to this work as *Index* with indication of the appropriate volume.

\textsuperscript{2} *Index* 1, ‘Introduction’, 8-28.
Gaul. Yet this collection of names offers a safe context for examining the characteristic naming practices and it allows us to draw conclusions about the naming preferences and customs of this group as indicative of the general situation.

The interpretation of the corpus for its value as onomastic material needs to be done in conjunction with its importance as archaeological evidence. The attestation of the names on stamps and their use on pottery places the corpus in a particular context, within which the names have to be discussed. The distribution of the products of each potter and the use of one or several stamps with a different display of his name have attracted the interest of archaeologists and are discussed in the excavation reports. In my thesis it is thus crucial to refer to the archaeological information as presented in the *Index*, when it is useful to support my argumentation.

**1.2. Research Questions**

The current research on ancient onomastics in bilingual environments has been very productive in recent decades. A large part of the scholarship on this onomastic material is based on the epigraphic evidence of the Western Empire, with the last major work of Dondin-Payre and Raepsaet-Charlier being published in 2001. The majority of the published work offers a discussion from a historical point of view with important conclusions for the chronological and geographical distribution of the names. The theoretical approaches to the onomastic material of bilingual areas offer the framework for interpreting these names. They tend to focus on the distribution of indigenous names in comparison to Latin names. This framework however does not include the latest research on bilingualism. My first aim is to contribute to these approaches with the interpretation of particular names and customs, and additionally with conclusions on the theoretical basis with an emphasis on Latin names and naming practices.

Many of the names in this collection are either rare or otherwise unknown. Alongside these names, there are also cases of known Latin or Gaulish names with a form other than their regular one. In particular, there are names which reflect the cultural interaction of the time and space, the effects of bilingualism and the use of Vulgar Latin forms. Therefore, the primary examination of the names will be from a

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linguistic point of view and the questions posed on particular names will focus on their use in the particular linguistic environment.

The first approach to the linguistic character of the names needs to be their etymology when it is not evident or discussed in previous scholarship. In addition, the effects of bilingualism will be revealed and the role of the parallel use of Latin and Gaulish will be discussed as reflected in the potters’ nomenclature. The question which will be addressed through the linguistic aspects of this examination is whether Latin or indigenous names were used in particular areas and periods of attestation. My aim is to understand the naming practices of these communities, their response to Romanisation and the changes of the three first centuries AD, and finally the adaptation to Latin nomenclature of the particular group. For this purpose it is crucial to attempt a classification of the names with a specific methodology which will unveil the parallel use of various formulas of names and naming customs.

The distinction between Latin and Gaulish names is not always clear at first sight. There are names with a common Indo-European origin or even formations which imply a double character, that is names which can be found in Latin and Gaulish nomenclature. The use of some Latin names is also justified by their assonance with Gaulish stems or their coincidence in connotation. The features of these names and their role in this corpus will be examined firstly with regard to the method of interpretation and secondly as far as particular names are concerned. In order to avoid generalisation in our conclusions, these names will be examined in comparison with the research based on other corpora.

The examination of the onomastic repertoire attested in potters’ nomenclature is closely related to the use of Latin naming formulas, namely the binomial and trinomial forms. There are historical aspects of these formulas that need to be viewed

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4 For the etymology of Gaulish names we will use the most recent and invaluable work of Delamarre, X., *Dictionnaire de la langue gauloise; Une approche linguistique du vieux-celtique continental*, Paris 2003 and we will regularly refer to the pages with the lemmata or the suggested etymologies. Other works will be used in a supplementary way. For the etymology of Latin names we will use the etymological dictionary of Ernout, A., and Meillet, A., *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine: histoire des mots*, Paris 1959 and the ancient etymologies from Maltby, R., *A Lexicon of Ancient Latin Etymologies*, Leeds 1991.

5 The main work for this purpose, to which we will refer regularly, is that of Adams, J.N., *Bilingualism and the Latin Language*, Cambridge 2003.
with regard to the display of these formulas on the stamps of this particular social class. Besides the formulas, there are connotations and frequent names in the Roman world, which raise questions about their adaptation by a native language speaking-community. It is therefore reasonable to ask whether and how these customs were integrated with the indigenous naming practices.

From the examination of the linguistic aspects of the names and the naming practices emerges the need to interpret their use by the potters. It is important in other words to ask whether the variety of forms was simply the result of the multicultural environment or whether there were preferences implied. The potters’ purpose in stamping their products and the display of their names in this particular context imply the intentional use of these forms. I will often ask whether the preference for a specific form was the result of benefits attached to it. When assumptions are possible, I will consider whether the name was an attempt to display a more Romanised character.
II. Wider Research Context

II.1. The study of Onomastics

The importance of names is concisely stated by Gardiner: ‘they accompany their owners, as a rule, from the cradle to the grave, and consequently identify these owners at every conceivable stage and in every situation’. Philosophy and linguistics have been very productive in their interpretations and have offered much to the understanding of personal names in a universal aspect, but here will only be used in a subsidiary way. The increased interest in names by philologists has led to the enrichment of fundamental theoretical approaches. Moreover, the onomastic material has proved unavoidable for historical, social and linguistic research. Therefore, there emerges the necessity for an interdisciplinary approach of the onomastic material, whose multidimensional character will determine my current research.

The names discussed in this research are borne by potters of terra sigillata in Roman Gaul in the three first centuries of our era. What makes this collection of names distinctive is the fact that factors affecting their nomenclature apply in every case. Therefore, these names provide a secure way for exploring the patterns of the nomenclature developed in a particular linguistic and cultural situation, and they provide abundant information at a societal level. In an attempt to approach the names not merely as borne by individuals, but within a community, the function of the name needs to be reconsidered. It will be shown that the acquisition of a name is possible to imply the desire of the individual and their personal motives for displaying an identity within a community. However, the example of the nomenclature of the

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6 Gardiner 1954, 47.
8 The importance of interdisciplinary approach has been highlighted by various scholars, e.g. Mullen 2007, 36; id. (forthcoming); Salomies 2001, 79; Morpurgo Davies 2000, passim; Solin 1996, 1-3; Salway 1994, 144. Furthermore, the interest of Onomastics is linked to the importance for the epigraphist, since inscriptions are a primary source for collecting onomastic data. Fundamental works on Roman Epigraphy necessarily have a chapter devoted to Onomastics (e.g. Sandys 1969, 207-21; Cagnat 1914, 37-87 and the exhaustive account of Thylander 1952, 54-185).
9 They can be characterised as ‘qualitatively representative’, term offered by Leiwo (1995, 294).
potters discussed here, testifies to social factors affecting the choice of a name. It is evident that they often use names in order to display their social status, Celtic origin or a Roman(ised) identity, thus their nomenclature obeys social needs.

The development of the Roman naming system reveals the need for distinction of the individual within their community and the different elements of *tria nomina* emerged to cover this need. This diacritic function of names has been highlighted by Benet Salway in her account of Roman Onomastics. She considers the name as “personal signifier”, an effective definition for the reason that it serves as a stable objective through historical changes. The choice of a name and the development of a naming practice result from the need for a personal distinction within a community. This distinction can also be made by the identity of an individual and in addition, the name functions as a ‘marker of identity’.

From this aspect the question arising is the degree of freedom in the choice of names and the intentionality of naming. The degree of intentionality cannot always be estimated and an example is ‘translation names’ (discussed below). An examination of the onomastic material of a bilingual area is perhaps the best ground for attempting an answer. The reason is that it comprises linguistic diversity, which examined within the context of bilingualism offers the determinant of ‘free choice’. Moreover, onomastic material from a province of the Roman Empire is linked to the

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10 Brief accounts are indicatively presented by Salomies (2001, 83ff.) and Solin (1996b, 5ff.). More exhaustive works are offered by Morris 1963, Salway 1994, Rix 1995. On specific elements, Kajanto’s (1965) account on the *cognomen*, Rix’s (1972) on the *gentilicium* and Salomies’s (1987) on the *praenomen* are the most recent. Although for a different era, Pulgram offers a rule for the development of the naming system, which seems to apply universally and it effectively explains the emerge of *tria nomina*: “An increase in the complexities of the administrative and social constitution of an ethnic or political group tends to produce, as a rule, an increase in the complexity and rigidity of the onomastic system” (Pulgram 1954, 160).


12 This description is offered by Alexandra Mullen (2007, 36), who observes the linguistic diversity and the cultural contact implied.

13 For the ‘intentionality of names’ as a specific factor and the need for its awareness see Morpurgo Davies 2000, 23.
process of Romanisation and the desired displayed identity of subordinates. The concept of the ‘desired displayed identity’ helps to identify an individual’s identity, which does not reflect any ethnic, religious or linguistic aspects, but indicates what the individual aims to display. Often, the reason is that the prestige of the Latin language and Roman culture influences peoples’ choices in naming. These aspects will be discussed further on and the following examination of the names will support the idea that the name is often subject to social needs and conventions and, consequently, its function as ‘personal’ does not presuppose a wholly internal will of the individual.

II.2. The phenomenon of Bilingualism

Gauls used Latin in social occasions and public responsibilities along with their native language in their personal affairs, but their description with modern terms of bilingualism faces problems. For example, the definition of ‘dominant bilinguals’, that is the bilinguals with a higher competence to one language, usually the mother tongue, which could apply here, is doubted by modern theories of bilingualism, especially when referring to ancient languages. This difficulty is further increased when it comes to onomastic material. The acquisition of a Latin name attested in Gaul only implicitly can denote a bilingual speaker, since the factor of movements and migration of populations or individuals is often obscure and

14 Note that an approach to identity cannot be generalised or related to the “enrichment of the onomastic repertoire” (Häussler 2002, 66; id. 2008, 19). Henceforth, we will talk about a ‘desired displayed identity’ by potters on their stamps.

15 Especially about the impact of a prestigious language see Crystal 2000, 77-80. For the prestige of Latin see also below, nn. 28 and 35.

16 Although in a paper on Greek archaeological material, Osborne (2010, 235, 248) observes that the products are stamped in order to create a communication of the artist and his audience, an idea which applies here as well.

17 For the use of Latin by Gauls see Herman 1983, 1051; Polomé 1983, 528. Furthermore, there are various factors, usually implied, that one needs not only to consider, but often to recognise as well, in the investigation of the features of bilingualism on specific material from the ancient world. See e.g. Dubuisson 1983, 204.

18 For the introduction of the term and the distinction between ‘balanced’ and ‘dominant bilinguals’ see Hamers & Blanc 1989, 8. Romaine finds it to be “ideal” and “based on a theoretical perspective” (Romaine 1995, 19) and Adams recognises the difficulty of identifying a ‘balanced’ or ‘dominant bilingual’ in two ancient languages (Adams 2003a, 7).
usually imponderable. Moreover, the case of ‘translation names’ (discussed below) does not necessarily presuppose a bilingual speaker. The bearer certainly has a competence in the second language at a certain level, but when is that level adequate to characterise him as bilingual? For example, a potter at La Graufesenque who uses his name in everyday activities, but prefers to stamp his products with a Latin equivalent name is possibly only aware of a few words, among which the Latin translation of his name. Such a level of competence is far from indicative of a bilingual speaker.

On the contrary, it is more efficient to use the terms ‘élite and sub-élite bilingualism’, which are introduced for the ancient languages by Adams. These terms, first and foremost, succeed in overcoming the inevitable gap of knowledge of the indefinable extent of competence in a second language, based on the debatable level of competence in oral communication and the indeterminable level of literacy of the speakers. What can be asserted on safer ground is that there was a distinction between the higher and lower social groups in the level of competence in Latin. Under this condition, the aforementioned terms help to distinguish the speakers and examine their linguistic situation. It is important for the current research to stress here the observation Adams makes when he introduces these terms: “there are … bilinguals who have no such (free) choice” in language. A deliberate use of a second language in an extent that leads to a bilingual situation needs to be regarded in accordance with the speaker’s motives. For example, someone who has freely chosen to migrate to an area linguistically other than his own adopts a different attitude towards the second language from the person whose native speaking area is conquered by speakers of a different language.

In order to throw light on the way people in ancient world felt about their own language in terms of reluctance towards a different second language, it is useful to see the examples Adams exploits. The description of Romans’ feelings about a second language reveals a society with a strong link between the language and the position (status, prestige) of the native speaking community. These examples are

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19 See Adams 2003a, 7-8.
22 Adams 2003a, 10-12. See also Dubuisson 1981, 27.
employed in order to show the feelings of Romans towards the Greek language. Romans were reluctant to achieve high competence in a foreign language because of the implications regarding their national identity. Subordinate communities must have otherwise expressed this reluctance and Gauls fall into this category. More specifically, it will be revealed by the current research that the Gaulish potters faced the problems of ‘Romanizing your name and keeping it too’ as well as ‘the form of self-reference when a dominant second culture appears on the scene’, as stated by Langslow. 

Yet, the Romans had the option of a limited, if any, competence to that language, to remember the factor of ‘free choice’ stressed before. On the contrary, regarding the Gaulish potters it is presumable that their competence in Latin language, either high or not, was not the result of ‘free choice’. The latter assumption can be deduced from their juxtaposition with the examples of the ‘élite bilinguals’. There were the Gauls of higher social status, who readily acquired a good knowledge of prestigious Latin, in order to achieve administrative positions, to play powerful roles in their community or to ensure their interests when they were subject to Roman authority. The elite had a ‘free choice’ in becoming bilingual and in doing so they could benefit from the new situation.

However, it is unlikely that the potters were likewise motivated. Only a wider use of Latin by potters, besides their names can be adequate evidence for a completely ‘free choice’ in Latin. The records of La Graufesenque attest to the bilingualism, but the level cannot be assumed. Both Gaulish and Latin language are used and it is likely that the Latin used there had been acquired, after teaching, as terms for the production of the pottery. The initial question of why the potters stamped their wares receives various possible explanations, among which is the intention to advertise. The Latin elements of their nomenclature are definitely connected to a) the prestige of Latin language, b) a desirable link to the original production of terra sigillata in Arretium as well as c) the result of the social facets of

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23 Langslow 2002, 31 and 35 respectively.
25 See also Adams 2003b, 190-1.
26 See Adams 2003a, 694, 697-8.
27 Index 1, 8-10.
Roman nomenclature, i.e. citizenship or slave status. Additionally, the prestige of Roman nomenclature is enhanced by its acquisition by aristocrats, who showed a higher eagerness for Roman customs. The prestige of Latin and a link to Arretium can be considered as supportive of a theory of advertising and at first sight they seem to connote ‘free choice’. The case of imitating the higher classes is similar, in an exercise of social distinction. What is extracted from the above is that the potters could choose a Latin or Latinised name freely, that is without any legal obligation to do so. However, their choices were the result of external factors, such as social distinction or a greater appeal to consumers. Thus, their choice was predetermined and only deceptively free, thus the non-elite was less free in becoming bilingual. The commercial reasons for their stamps of course presupposes that the audience, that is the consumers, had a level of competence in Latin, which indicates that the higher classes were most likely to be targeted.

The bilingual situation of the Gaulish potters can be drawn from the firing lists of La Graufesenque. These lists serve particular purposes and consequently the language used is limited. Nevertheless, the regular attestation of forms in both the Latin and the Gaulish texts supports some conclusions for the features of the bilingualism in South Gaul of the 1st century AD, as demonstrated in the communication of the people involved in pottery production. The graffiti of La Graufesenque have been edited by Robert Marichal. In his exhaustive comments on the language he observes as the most prominent characteristics the Latinisation of terms, the alternation between the endings -os and -us in the inflection, and the translation of names. These features are discussed by Adams, who concludes that

28 The imitation of the Arretine original is supported by Lambert 2011, 167-8; Pucci 2001, 144. The prestige of Latin is supported by Adams (2003b, 185, 190, 197) and Lambert agrees (2011, 167-9). The importance of a language’s prestige is also stressed by Leiwo (1995, 295). See also Meid 1983, 1021-3; Stüber 2007, 81. Note however, that Mullen (2007, 37) notes the difficulty to estimate the intentionality of the name choice in some cases.

29 This answers the concerns raised in Pucci 1993, 75.

30 Herman 1983, 1050.

31 As an opposite function to Latinisation, the phenomenon of Gallicisation has been suggested by Floubert (1992, 113) in regard to the application of the Gaulish ending -os in Latin names. The term is also used by Lambert 2011. Again, as far as the onomastic material is concerned, the alternation between the Latin ending -us and the Gaulish -os will be regarded as a phenomenon of code-switching.
the two languages are used separately and that there is no evidence for existence of a mixed language\textsuperscript{32}. This conclusion affects the research in Onomastics and precludes existence of a name-amalgam of two languages. The names in the current discussion will thus be considered and interpreted as Latin or Gaulish and the morphological traces of one language in the other as the result of code-switching\textsuperscript{33}. The indication of ‘morphological’ for code-switching serves as eliminating the switching between two languages in the morphology. Regarding the names of a bilingual community, this is usually achieved with the replacement of an indigenous ending by the Latin and vice versa. This can be seen in the lists of the Appendix II, where Gaulish names have the ending -\textit{us}, which indicates a Latin morphology, or Latin names have the

\textsuperscript{32} Adams 2003a, 694, 717. This explanation is essential in order to identify the function of code-switching and against older theories based on the same material, such as Flobert 1992, 113-4; Whatmough 1970, 278; Oxé 1926, 39; Hermet 1923, ix. The rejection of the idea of a ‘mixed language’ might be seen as the development of the suggestion of Vendryes, although focusing mainly on the Gaulish language (1924, 43), with whom Lambert has recently agreed (2011, 158). Lambert has also examined in the same work the rejection of the ‘mixed language’ and after his review on Adams’ discussion, he concludes that the two languages coexisted with a different use and prestige (2011, 173). The use of both languages in a different level is also in accordance with the distinction between ‘additive’ and ‘subtractive’ bilingualism, introduced by Edwards (1994, 59). The function of each one is apparent from its name and it is based on the level of “expansion of the linguistic repertoire”. An effective use of the terms for ancient languages needs always to be in line with the social distinction of the attitude towards the two languages by the élite and sub-élite communities, discussed above. Finally, in a forthcoming discussion on the linguistic situation at La Graufesenque Alexandra Mullen (forthcoming) explains that it cannot be defined as ‘diglossia’, recalls the possibility that the language of the graffiti at La Graufesenque, if produced by scribes, should not be assigned to potters (after Dannell 2002). A third possibility is that the graffiti could have been ‘slavishly copied’ from notes written either in Latin or Gaulish (Marichal 1988, 104-5) and, if so, the linguistic phenomena observed do not indicate a describable linguistic situation. See also Lambert 2011, 168-9. It is thus, unwise to come to general conclusions about the linguistic situation at La Graufesenque based on the graffiti. As for the stamps, it is clear that they do not attest to a use of language and they “were not necessarily created with a living language in mind” (\textit{Index} 1, 10; Mullen, forthcoming). With that into consideration, it makes little change for our research whether the stamps were made by specialists (Bémont 2004, 109) or not (Polak 2000, 39). Therefore, assumptions about the linguistic situation of the community based on stamps should be avoided.

\textsuperscript{33} The function of code-switching has always to be considered as applying to individuals, but always under the influence of social factors, due to the constant dynamic interaction between them. See Gardner-Chloros 2009, 63-4.
ending -os. There are also cases where Latin names have been Gallicised with a Gaulish suffixation and vice versa.

A morphological code-switching occurs in names and is more intense in the inflection, where the Gaulish ending -os is often replaced by the Latin equivalent -us. This is also the most evident function of bilingualism in the language of the potters. The same function is attested in the stamps of the potters and thus, the code-switching will be the predominant aspect in our discussion of their names. In this regard, levels of bilingualism reflected in morphological code-switching are identified in names of potters in other areas of Gaul until the end of the AD 3rd century. The whole process must be seen as an aspect of Latinisation of Celtic names. Adams stresses the importance of two factors in the process of Latinisation. Firstly, he sees it as the result of the prestige of the Latin language, which elicits a positive response to the potters. Secondly, Adams notes the importance of the role of the individual (his motives and level of competence in the second language), expanding in that way the theory of Gardner-Chloros, and he attributes the choices to the readiness or reluctance to adopt a Romanised identity. Therefore, language is inevitably linked to identity, which has also been suggested above. An identity tenacious enough to cause a level of reluctance towards a second language results from the ethnic homogeneity of Gaul, a definite factor, among others, in the process of a linguistic Romanisation. Moreover, we need to add a third factor for the Latinisation of the names, that is the need of the potters for appeal to consumers with a rather Roman taste.

The onomastic material from the stamps reflects the evident ‘language contact and interaction’ of these peoples. This aspect of bilingualism, described

34 Lambert offers a new possibility for the relation of the records and the stamps, that is the use of the latter by the scribes for the firing lists (2011, 167-9). However, the current research does not examine this relation and the aspects of bilingualism under examination are only the ones reflected on the names of the stamps.

35 See above, n. 28. Gaulish language is described as the ‘partenaire déclassé du latin’ by Flobert 1992, 113. The idea can be linked with our discussion on the sub-élite bilinguals above, although Lambert sees a potential area for examining the language of the élite as well (Lambert 2011, 160).


37 Herman 1983, 1049, 1051.

38 Mullen (forthcoming).
with modern terminology above, with the consequent phenomenon of morphological
code-switching is apparent in the personal names and its occurrence will be
interpreted as such. Bilingualism, along with other factors, played an important role
in the name formulas. Even if the names cannot tell us anything about the ethnicity
or the linguistic competence of the bearers, the name practices revealed and the
desired displayed identity reflect the cultural contacts of the individuals.\textsuperscript{39}

\textbf{II.3.‘Translation names’ and ‘Assonance names’}

I will use the term ‘translation names’ (in favour of concision) for the names,
which are evidently translated from Gaulish to Latin in the process of Latinisation, as
seen above.\textsuperscript{40} It is noteworthy that the names are not translated from the native
language of the speakers into the second language, but they are translated into pre-
existing equivalent names of the second language. Typical examples are Primigenius
for Cintugenus, Secundus for Allos, etc. and they are amply attested and listed under
the subcategories of the tables in Appendix II, below.\textsuperscript{41} ‘Translation names’ can be
the link in the relation between bilingualism and identity. They are borne by peoples
around the Empire and it is how the frequency of particular names can be
explained.\textsuperscript{42} The process of translation is not merely found in names of individuals,
but also in Celtic epithets attributed to Roman gods and it indicates widespread

\textsuperscript{40} For ‘translation names’ and ‘assonance names’ (discussed below) essential is the account on
Decknamen in Weisgerber 1969, esp. 117-8, 223-4; \textit{id.} 1968, esp. 129-31. However, the literal
meaning of Deckname, which imposes the idea of a concealed identity, needs revisiting. See also
Coşcuń & Zeidler 2005.3. Raepsaet-Charlier identifies the problems of the term and suggests the
‘noms de traduction’ and ‘noms d’assonance’ (Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 221-2 and Raepsaet-Charlier
2005, 228-30; \textit{id.} 1995, 219-20, respectively). The more neuter term Interferenznamen has been
suggested by Coşcuń and Zeidl, with the sub-categories of Übersetzungsnamen for ‘translation
names’ and Assonanznamen for ‘names of phonetic assonance’. For an analytic introduction of the
term see Coşkuń & Zeidler 2005.1 and 2005.3. The application of the term can be found in Zeidler
2004, 3ff and 2005; Coşkuń & Zeidler 2005.3. However, modern scholars still use the Decknamen, as
an instituted term (e.g. Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 348-50). Under these caveats I will be using the term
throughout the current study.

\textsuperscript{41} See examples on the graffiti in Marichal 1988, 94, several occurrences in inscriptions in \textit{NOMS}.
Delamarre also records a list of ‘translation names’ under the category of ‘Equivalents latins des noms
propres gaulois’ (Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 347-8).

\textsuperscript{42} Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 221.
bilingualism\textsuperscript{43}. Adams recognises levels of a Romanised identity displayed by the way a name is Latinised. In particular, Gaulish names evidently Latinised with a Latin inflection are considered as displaying the partially Romanised identity of the bearer, whereas a ‘translation name’ shows a higher readiness to a Romanised identity\textsuperscript{44}. This approach leaves space for a different interpretation in Onomastics, that is an account of the names based on the comparison of the origin of the names, which reveals the levels of readiness to adopt a Romanised identity. The relative scarcity of ‘translation names’ as elements of \textit{tria nomina} reveals that the latter were already displaying the desired Romanised identity. It was possible that way to preserve the Gaulish identity implied somehow in one of the names\textsuperscript{45}.

As regards the Gauls, it is always a matter of question whether they were aware of the semantic connotation of their names\textsuperscript{46}. The occurrence of ‘translation names’ borne by Gauls could be interpreted as a coincidence in taste for names of two different speaking communities, e.g. for numerals, which could explain the parallel use of \textit{Secundus} and \textit{Allos}, etc. However, the probable acquisition of ‘translation names’ from the same individuals at La Graufesenque, who use their Gaulish name in the graffiti and the Latin equivalent in their stamps, as well as the frequency of names in specific areas, which cannot be explained otherwise, testify to the opposite\textsuperscript{47}. It is reasonable to accept an evident translation of these names, which indicates speakers’ awareness of the semantic connotation of their names. In addition, the attempt of the potters to display a Romanised identity, with a name of the same meaning, increases the importance an individual paid to it and the gravity of the name’s character as personal signifier.

\textsuperscript{43} Fleuriot (1982, 121-6) presents these epithets and in a later work (1991, 6) he attributes the function to bilingualism.
\textsuperscript{44} Adams 2003a, 705-6.
\textsuperscript{45} Kajanto (1967) refers to the Gaulish influence as ‘Gaulish substratum’. See also Delmaire 1991, 215-6 for the \textit{pseudo-gentilicium} as the result of the transition from Gaulish to Roman naming formulas.
\textsuperscript{46} Mullen 2007, 37; Evans 1994, 306-7. For the theoretical debate on the name in general, see Griffe 1988, 25-7.
\textsuperscript{47} See for example Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 221; Amadasi Guzzo 1988, 29; Birley 1988, 3-6. See also Vallejo Ruiz in a discussion on the regional distribution of the names and the influence of phonetic adaptations or semantic translations in the theory of anthroponymic regions/areas (2009, 131-2).
Although ‘translation names’ may testify to awareness of their semantic connotation, they do not answer the problem of intentionality. Firstly, because the evident hereditary character of the personal name makes denomination subject to general customs and not necessarily a deliberate arbitrary choice, thus the semantic connotation fades out in the process of an intergenerational transmission\textsuperscript{48}. ‘Translation names’ may recall this connotation, but it is the hereditary character that results in that choice. Moreover, the acquisition of a Roman name due to referring to an influential personality, without any level of consciousness or awareness of the name’s connotation, must always be borne in mind since the motivations of an individual cannot be determined\textsuperscript{49}. With these caveats, it is unlikely that the semantic connotation was the purpose of the acquisition of a ‘translation name’. The reasons must be seen in its Latin character and the Romanised identity implied.

In favour of concision again, I will use the term ‘assonance names’ for the homonym personal names, indicating as cognates the ones with a common Indo-European root. The term follows the principles discussed by Raepsaet-Charlier and in a bilingual environment they indicate a high level of assimilation\textsuperscript{50}. The definition of a name as ‘assonance name’ can be however problematic, because it becomes vague when the resemblance in sound is the only criterion. Gascou has also noted the ambiguity of the term when used for the Celtic names\textsuperscript{51}. The classification of the name under this category needs to be done with regard to the context, the attestation of the two assonant names in a particular area and the common use of the suffixation in both languages. The issue of identity emerges again in the case of the ‘assonance names’. These names occur in several bilingual communities like Gaul in the process of Romanisation and the characteristic feature is that they resemble in sound Gaulish names. Gauls bearing these names will not be seen as rejecting Roman influence or as utterly accepting a Roman identity. They are better interpreted as concurrent actions of Latinisation of the name without losing the regional roots\textsuperscript{52}. This attitude is indicative of the reflection of the cultural interaction on the identity of indigenous

\textsuperscript{48} See Gardiner 1954, 18.
\textsuperscript{49} Zeidler 2004, 3-4.
\textsuperscript{50} Raepsaet-Charlier 2005.
\textsuperscript{51} See his reviews in \textit{AE} 2005, 77 and \textit{AE} 2001, 89.
\textsuperscript{52} Raepsaet-Charlier 2005, 229-30.
peoples, as displayed by their personal names. Their native cultural character was not lost, but external factors posed the need for demonstrating a more Romanised identity. Once again, the choice of such a name is only deceptively free.

**II.4. The phenomenon of Romanisation**

The ideas of ‘Romanised identities’ and ‘prestige of Latin’ have occurred in our earlier discussion and they need to be examined in the general framework of what is called *Romanisation*. The term is used here widely, regarded merely as a cultural process in an attempt to identify its effects on personal names. Tacitly we accept a direct relation between culture and nomenclature, which will not be exhaustively examined, for our interest would deviate from a study on Onomastics. However, the effects of this relation will determine the interpretation of the naming practices. For the same reason, the interesting debate and the various theories on terms and perspectives, such as *acculturation* or *assimilation*, are taken into account, yet seen as parts of the general process of Romanisation.\(^53\)

The contact of Gaul with Romans resulted in a cultural development, but earlier Gauls should not be seen as barbarians.\(^54\) After-conquest Gaul prospered and the indigenous population became conscious at some level of their position in the Roman Empire and exploited the opportunities offered.\(^55\) The attitude of the upper

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\(^{53}\) Considering the term, Le Bohec (2008) argues against *Romanisation* primarily for the ideological implications posed for historians. His position was preceded by Woolf’s essential monograph on Romanisation, where ‘Becoming Roman’ seems to be considered as a more accurate definition (1998) and the considerations posed by Dondin-Payre (2007, 228, n.18). However, the term has been used as widely accepted and recognisable, an indicative example being the early and specific about Gaul, work of Whatmough (1944, 52ff.). The concept of acculturation is taken here as seen and discussed by Woolf (1998, 14-6). See also Blázquez (1989), who examines aspects of assimilation for Northern Hispania in a discussion about Romanisation. Other terms instead of *Romanisation* have been suggested by Webster (2001) and Mattingly (1997). Häussler (2008, 11) has provided a thorough definition of Romanisation with focus on its gradual development and the significance of the individual’s role. A discussion about Romanisation in *terra sigillata* production is justified by the archaeological and historical research. Vertet (1998) examines the elements of Romanisation as they can be interpreted in two major manufacturing centres, La Graufesenque and Lezoux. Woolf (1998, 202-5) examines the development of ware production and concludes that Romanisation led to a provincial culture with a dynamic regional culture apparent the same time.

\(^{54}\) West 1935, 2-3. See the early and thorough views of Whatmough (1944, 63) and Edwards (1945-6).

\(^{55}\) Duval 1952, 54; Drinkwater 1983, 5.
class towards the Roman customs was supportive of the process of Romanisation. The potential power from a good relation with the conqueror, the display of this power, the prestige and perhaps even the social distinction resulting from the promise of Roman citizenship before Caracalla’s reign, created a slight enthusiasm. Of course the idea of a mutable aristocracy who easily abandoned their national characteristics is frivolous; the Gallic nobility maintained several characteristics of their indigenous culture, while abandoning others. Consequently, their enhanced social distinction made these customs more prestigious and their eagerness provided an impetus for its spread. The role of aristocracy as an intermediate between Roman style ware and the lower classes, thus the wider spread of the taste, confirms their role in the process of Romanisation. Competence in Latin language was part of this attitude. A widespread language, which enables trading and communication, automatically gains power for its effectiveness and under the Roman Empire it ensures the resultant benefits. Additionally, the change in education and the grant of Roman citizenship are inseparable from the language in use and clearly reflect on the people’s nomenclature.

A focus on Onomastics here inevitably poses the question thoroughly expressed by Le Glay as to whether the onomastic material reveals a high level of Romanisation. Gascou offers a response based on examples from the city of Apt.

56 Discussed by Woolf (1998) in several occasions, mainly in pp. 73-5 and 124-5.
57 See MacMullen 2000, 85-7; Drinkwater 1990, 214; Millett 1990, 37-9; Haselgrove 1984, 16; Drinkwater 1983, 28; id. 1978, 826-9. For the Roman citizenship see King 1990, 65; Brunt 1990, 267ff; Drinkwater 1983, 19-20, 37-8, 123; Whatmough 1944, 65. On the other hand, MacMullen (1984, 162) argues against the importance of Roman citizenship for the process of Romanisation. Nevertheless, the fact that there had been a law system and specific requirements for the citizenship indicates that it could have been a factor of distinction. If our assumption that nobles from Gaul were struggling for a distinction of this kind is correct, then the Roman citizenship could be at least appealing.
61 Dubuisson 1982, 189. Further evidence is provided by the attitude of nobles towards Roman education and Latin language (see Woolf 1998, 72-3, 93-4).
and concludes that nomenclature is only one aspect of Romanisation. Nonetheless, the influence of Romanisation on nomenclature is worth examining for the linguistic effects and the character of the name as personal signifier. Raepsaet-Charlier has answered positively the question of Le Glay and she adds that nomenclature can reveal the process of Romanisation as cultural interaction, a parallel reception of the Roman elements and maintenance of the Celtic heritage. Those two aspects are well displayed in the three elements of the typical Roman naming formula, namely the *tria nomina*, whose social function, that is the display of Roman citizenship, has been interpreted as a form of acculturation, often with an attempt to preserve the bearer’s origin. Again, we need the caveat of the indeterminable factor of intentionality. Häussler argues that Roman nomenclature does not always indicate a Roman identity or *romanitas*. Despite this caveat, the identity displayed in those names can be described as ‘Romanised’ (seen earlier for ‘translation names’), in the sense that they display Roman elements and as such they will be seen in the current research.

In an attempt to overcome the difficulties posed by the implications of the term *Romanisation* and the constraints in the study of onomastic material, we consider Romanisation as a major factor, often inextricable from others, on bilingual nomenclature. The cultural contact and interaction between two communities has an impact on their names as personal signifiers and cultural elements, on the individual and societal level respectively.

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64 Gascou 2008, 136.

65 Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 225. Furthermore, changes in name practices, particularly from native to Roman naming customs, reveal a higher degree of Romanisation. For that see Häussler 2008, 14-5, 19; *id.* 2002, 64-7; Nicols 1987, especially pp. 134-9. For a particular focus on Onomastics see Mullen 2007 and the articles collected in *NOMS*. Polomé (1983, 513, 515), in a discussion on the linguistic situation in the Western provinces, also considers names in native name practices as indicators of Romanisation. Rizakis (1996, 12ff.), focusing on the hellenophone provinces draws a parallel between cultural interaction and Romanisation as presented by the onomastic material.

66 Lassère 1988, 88ff, 93.

67 See Häussler 2008, 14-5, 19 and 2002, 64-7. Yet, a Roman identity is clearly displayed by the patterns of nomenclature in different cases and a higher level of Romanisation can be presumed (Häussler 2002, 71; Häussler 1993, 63).

68 As “more Romanised” are also defined the “Britons with Roman names” by Mullen (2007, 37).
II.5. Conclusions

‘Free’ is a strong word to define the choice of Latin names by Gaulish potters. A discussion of the bilingualism in Gaul showed that the ‘free choice’ as a determinant of the degree of bilingualism should better apply to the higher class, or the ‘élite’ bilinguals. The bilingual situation of the lower class, the ‘sub-’ or ‘non-élite’ speakers is depicted as a result of a ‘less free choice’. This conclusion is based on the idea of a social convention. New needs, different social circumstances and cultural interactions, all comprised in the general term Romanisation, cause changes in the way people communicate, that is the language. Additionally, the new conditions reflect on peoples’ displayed identities, on both a societal and an individual level. Those two facts cause a change in nomenclature and affect the acquisition of Latin personal names by native Gaulish speakers. The intentionality of naming needs to be constantly considered.

The above conclusions summarise the principles on which the names of potters of *terra sigillata* in Roman Gaul will be examined. The effects of bilingualism are apparent on the morphological code-switching. In addition, since the language is a key element of culture, the process of Romanisation will be considered as a cultural interaction. The effects of both these phenomena will be revealed through an examination of the names. Therefore, a philological approach will always be accompanied by an approach on the naming practices. Thus, the names will be examined as elements of the language as well of the individual and societal aspects of the life of these peoples.

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69 An idea of the reflection these changes have on names can be drawn from Herman 1983, 1050-52.
III. Categorisation of the names

III.1. Principles of categorisation

A first examination of the names of our corpus needs to be directed towards their origin, that is the determination of the etymology of each name. Consequently, the names are classified here into lists which are presented in the tables of the Appendix II and elsewhere when it is required by the discussion. The classification of the names follows three principles, but does not comprise them; namely, the names are classified a) morphologically (according to their basic morphology, that is their ending or suffixation), b) etymologically, and c) geographically (area of attestation). A different classification according to their connotation, which has been widely used in the past, would be less effective, since the facets of the naming practices and the effects of bilingualism would be indiscernible.

A categorisation of the names according to their origin is not as simple as it is probably with the potters’ names attested in the graffiti of La Graufesenque. It was believed in the past that a Latin origin of a name which is not Celtic is the most plausible. However, Germanic stems and in many cases variants of Latin names occur, usually being vulgar forms. Henceforth, the discussion will focus on the use primarily of the Latin names and the effects of the Latin nomenclature on the names acquired in this group. For this reason, the names are distinguished into Latin, indigenous names and Decknamen. The indigenous names are mainly Celtic, of which the preponderance has a secure etymology in Gaulish, and in a lower frequency of Germanic origin. The Greek names are listed and discussed separately in the next chapter. Finally, the names used as elements of binomial or trinomial formulas are examined in the following chapter alongside the use of the particular naming practice.

In many cases, the etymology of a name or the interpretation of its form is rather problematic. There are also many cases of names or forms that are not attested.

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70 This is perhaps the major problem in the classification of Latin cognomina by Kajanto (1965), which is stressed among others in the work’s review by Pulgram (1966). Pulgram also presents the various possible classifications of names based on their meaning in his basic paper on the ‘Theory of names’ (Pulgram 1954).
71 Fraser 1925, 94.
otherwise, or in a very limited scale. Additionally, some names can be included or excluded from the *Decknamen* in regard of their frequency in the Celtic speaking areas, etc. These cases are discussed in the next section of this chapter, where the dubious entries are justified.

In order for the effects of bilingualism to be clear, the classification of the names needs to consider the evident cases of morphological code-switching. Therefore, besides the origin, a second criterion for the listing of the names is the morphology of the names with a focus on their endings. The situation however, is more problematic with regard to the derived names. More explicitly, the suffixation of the derivatives cannot always be defined as Latin or Gaulish. In particular, the diminutive suffix *-lus* (*-ulus, -ilus, etc.*) is used both in Latin and Gaulish. Likewise, the derived names with the suffix *-icus* (*-acus, -ucus*) and the names ending in *-a*. In addition, the division of the names according to their ending in *-us* or *-os* does not apply in the comparison of the forms in *-ius* and *-io(s)*. That is because the suffix *-io* is either the result of morphological code-switching from a pure Latin form in *-ius* or a pure Latin form. Finally, the ending *-o* of Latin names indicates either a Gaulish morphology, after morphological code-switching (*-us > -os > -o*) or a Vulgar Latin formation (*-us > -u > -o*). In view of all these implications, the lists are compiled

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72 For the suffixes and the endings in Latin we used the section on the suffixes of *LG* (paragraphs 172-6). For the *cognomina* with the diminutive suffixes *-inus* and *-illa* we compared our entries with the discussion of Leumann (1959). For particular suffixes we used additionally, we the work of Butler (1971, 52-72) for the use of *-inus* and *-inesus*. The paper of Bruce (1936) was consulted for the names obtained for participles (the present participles are listed in the Tables of the Appendix II. XVII, the perfect participles are listed among the names ending in *-us* and *-os*), although we do not consider these names as implying a slave origin. For the Gaulish suffixes, we primarily used the works of Lambert (1994) and Evans (1967). The patronymic suffixes are also discussed in Evans 1972, 181-2. Finally, the notes on the suffixes of the potters’ names recorded on the La Graufesenque graffiti, see Marichal 1988, 71-4. For the suffix *-icus* (*-acus, etc.*) in Gaulish before a distinction between Latin and Gaulish formations, the paper of Russell (1988) is crucial. Finally, the use of the same diminutive suffixes in Latin and Gaulish can be found in the discussions of Niedermann (1950), who mainly focuses on the use of *-ullus* in Latin, and the more general discussion for the Celtic suffixes by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 312-8). The Latin names obtained from the adjective *felix* (*Felix*) and the Gaulish compound names with the element *-rix* are listed as names ending in *-ix*.

73 One could also suggest that Latin names with the ending *–a* could point to female potters, yet further evidence is needed. If such an assumption is correct, then our corpus becomes further significant for the participation of women in the production or the ownership of kilns and workshops.
with a close look firstly to their linguistic character and secondly to their morphology.

The tables consist of three columns; the first gives the name as presented in the *Index* \(^{74}\). The next two columns offer the specific area where the potter’s workplace has been placed in the *Index*, and the period of dating the potter’s products. All dates are AD, unless indicated as BC. The names which are highly doubted in the *Index* or drastically abbreviated at a level that does not allow any assumption, they are excluded. In cases where a potter is active in two different areas and necessarily falls in more than one of the lists below, the site which justifies the categorisation of the name in each list is written in bold.

### III.2. Comments on the entries

The names under consideration in this section are mainly those of dubious character or origin. There are also names whose register on the tables of the Appendix II needs to be justified or there are implications, which need further explanation. More explicitly, according to the principles of my categorisation, as described in the previous section, the names below are discussed either because we suggest an origin and etymology, or because there is enough evidence to differentiate from previous scholarship. There are also comments on names which demonstrate significant aspects of the nomenclature or effects of bilingualism on this community.

**Abitus** is interpreted by Kajanto as obtained from the past participle of the intransitive verb *abeo* (‘depart, go’) \(^{75}\). This potter however, prefers to use dies with the name *Habitus* in some of his products. \(^{76}\) Consequently, there is no reason for a Gaulish origin from *abi- / ambi-* (‘around, about’), suggested by Delamarre \(^{77}\). The name of the potter is *Habitus* with omission of the aspiration in most of his products.

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\(^{74}\) The question marks after some names denote that there has been a level of uncertainty for the reading of the stamps of the particular potter.

\(^{75}\) Kajanto 1965, 93, 349.

\(^{76}\) *Index* 1, 37-8.

\(^{77}\) For the Gaulish stem see Evans 1967, 134. The etymology is suggested in Delamarre 2007, 209.
Accisillus is registered as Agisillus and recorded as a rare Celtic name by Dondin-Payre. The potter uses besides Accisillus various versions of his name in his stamps: Acisillus, Agesillus, Agisillus. In Eastern Gaul there are also two other homonymous potters, Agesillus and Agisillus. All these potters are active in the second century, maybe in early third. In different sites of Eastern Gaul there is also the name Agedillus recorded among the potters, which is found twice in Southern (AD 40-70) and Central Gaul (AD 110-140). Agedillus is a Gaulish name, derived from the Gaul. aged(o)- (‘face’). All the above names are connected with a common origin and they are all variants of a single name, most likely the original being Agedillus. The co-existence of these variants is apparent in the aforementioned stamps of Accisillus.

Acurio is a rare Latin name. It is attested as a cognomen in Gaul with an -us inflection, but it had a low distribution. Gaulish origin from the Gaul. *acus (‘rapid’), assonant (with a difference in the length of a) of the Lat. acus, -us (‘pin, needle’, also used instead of acus, -eris ‘chaff’), is less likely and its limited use is not consonant with an ‘assonance name’. Aemianus is registered here as Latin, in view of the attested Aenianus.

Aepus is better interpreted as a variant of the Gaulish Epos with morphological code-switching. If so, it is derived from the Gaul. epos (‘horse’) and it is listed under Decknamen (‘translation name’).

Agma is an abbreviation for an abbreviated peregrine name Ag- with the abbreviated ma(nu) rather than a name. The only possible solution for a name would be a variant of the Greek Acmo (or Acme), but a variant with this ending is not attested and the name is not particularly common in Gaulish-speaking areas.

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78 Dondin-Payre 2001a, 278, 313.
80 Evans 1967, 132.
81 Kajanto 1965, 163.
82 Forier 2001, 496.
83 Delamarre 2003, 143.
84 Kajanto 1965, 139.
85 For the Gaul. epos see Delamarre 2003, 163; Forier 2001, 475-78.
86 Index 1, 99.
Ainus seems to be at first sight a possible Greek name, as variant of Aenus. However, the existence of another Southern Gaulish potter with the name Ainicicus, indicates that it has a different origin, perhaps Gaulish. OPEL also registers another name, Aina in Hispania and the name occurs again as the first element of the name Ainorix. For the latter, Schmidt and Delamarre suggest a Germanic origin (<*Aina-rix). Therefore, Aenus is most likely a variant and thus, an indigenous name. In like manner, Aenisatus and Aeniatus in Eastern Gaul are registered as derivatives, with an alteration between /ai/ and /ae/. However, the possibility of a Greek origin of Aenus should be kept in mind.

Aircus is in all probability a Celtic name in view of the sole attested Airo in Hispania and the Gaulish Ericus. It is most likely an abbreviation of the second, with use of /ai/ for /ei/.

Alubus is a definite variant of Albus, in view of Alibanos beside Albanos, Alibillus beside Albillus, etc.

Amio, Ammius and Ammo are better related to the name Amma, of undefined origin, certainly not Latin. The link of the names with Amma is supported by the high distribution of the latter and its derivatives in Central, Eastern Gaul and the Germanic provinces, which is in concordance with the use by potters. The reading Amo in one of the stamps of Southern Gaul has to be excluded and the stamp probably does not record a name.

Ampio and Anbio are registered as Gaulish, in view of the compound names with a first element ambi- (‘around’) The stem is attested in personal names only in compound forms, thus it is possible that the stamps here display abbreviations of names such as Ambiorix, etc. The name Anbiorix is born by a potter in Lezoux, which supports the variant Anbio. Nonetheless, Ampio is also possible to be used for the Greek Amphio, with omission of the

87 OPEL 1, 60.
88 Schmidt 1957, 120; Delamarre 2007, 15.
89 See OPEL 1, 61 for Airo and Delamarre 2003, 165 for Ericus.
90 See the discussion of the custom by Evans (1967, 204-5).
91 ILS 33.
92 Index 1, 186.
aspiration. Such a variant is not recorded and a Gaulish origin is more likely. *Hanpius* can be a variant of the name, with the aspiration being the result of hypercorrection or a misspelling of the Greek name. However, the latter possibility is less likely, since such a custom is not otherwise attested.

**Andegenus** is a compounded Gaulish name. The second element is discussed in the fifth chapter. The meaning of the name is susceptible to variant interpretations, because of the obscurity of the first element. In particular, the element *ande-* is found in a series of personal names and it is usually interpreted with an intensive sense, e.g. *Ande-caros* ‘very loved’. A second interpretation assigns to the name with the meaning ‘in, into’ and thus, Schmidt assigns to the name the meaning of ‘being in the genus’\(^{94}\). A different interpretation of the name can be justified by the comparison of the element with the Greek *avri-* in the old grammar of Zeuss\(^ {95}\). Although the idea has not found supporters among the later scholars, it suggests the comparison of the name with the Greek *Ἀβριγώνος* or *Ἀβριγένης*. Either way, the name is Gaulish with an evident Latinisation reflected on the Latin ending -*us* and more clearly on a stamp of the potter, which reads *Andegeni f(i)grena*\(^{96}\).

**Angius** is also attested in the graffiti of La Graufesenque and it is recorded as variant of *Agios* by Marichal\(^ {97}\). *Agios* is of obscure etymology, probably a Celtic name\(^ {98}\). The variant with the maintenance of the writing with */ng/* and the use of the ending -*ius* instead of -*io*(s) is an evident Latinised form. On the other hand, Delamarre offers another possible etymology; he records the name as derived from a stem *ango-* instead of *anco-* (‘curved, hook’)\(^ {99}\). The name is Latinised with morphological code-switching in that case as well. Either way, the name is Gaulish.

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\(^{94}\) Schmidt 1957, 129.

\(^{95}\) Zeuss 1853, 837, 848.

\(^{96}\) For the stamp see *Index* 1, 194.

\(^{97}\) Marichal 1988, 66.

\(^{98}\) Evans 1967, 300-01.

\(^{99}\) Delamarre 2007, 211; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 45.
Aniucarius is a very obscure name. The reading of the stamp can also lead to Aniucar or Aniucus\textsuperscript{100}. All these names are not otherwise attested and an interpretation of their origin is not easily determinable. It is certainly an indigenous, most likely Gaulish name. The cases of Aniucarius or Aniucar indicate probably a second element -caros, which is often used in anthroponymy. However, a variant of Andecar with e.g. /nt/ instead of /nd/, is not likely because the reading is clear. If the name is a compound, the first element is difficult to define. Another possibility is offered in analogy with the etymology Delamarre suggests for Aniugen, that is *an-iug-ino-. This last approach supports the existence of an otherwise unattested Aniugus, which would be suitable here. However, a satisfactory etymology cannot be suggested before more evidence comes in light. It is registered as Gaulish here, which is certain.

Apasa is an otherwise unknown name. The evidence is clear, so it is a certain name\textsuperscript{101}. The origin of the name is Celtic, of undefined etymology, probably connected with the rare Apanus, which is attested in Hispania\textsuperscript{102}.

Aperus is most likely a variant of the Latin Aper (see the discussion for animal names in the fifth chapter). However, a Greek origin from the name Aperos is also possible.

Arala is most likely to be an abbreviated name. It is possible to compare the name with the attested Aralaicus, but more speculation is needed for its etymology\textsuperscript{103}. Moreover, it is also possible to have a stamp of Abalanis of Lezoux\textsuperscript{104}. The name is excluded from the lists here, until further evidence.

Atroma is registered as a Deckname, in view of Attro in Rheinzabern. Both are derivatives of the Deckname Attus/ -os (> *Attiros). Atroma is perhaps an abbreviated name, but further evidence is needed.

Attus is a well-known Latin name, perhaps of Sabinian or Celtic origin\textsuperscript{105}. It is also well-attested in a Gaulish context and in both Latin and Gaulish it has

\textsuperscript{100} Index 1, 201.
\textsuperscript{101} Index 1, 211.
\textsuperscript{102} OPEL 1, 138.
\textsuperscript{103} CIL XIII.11440.
\textsuperscript{104} Index 1, 243.
\textsuperscript{105} Kajanto 1965, 176; Schulze 1904, 519.
produced various derivative names\textsuperscript{106}. Among the potters it is also borne in its Gaulish form \textit{Atto}, without Latinisation. Even if the name had been transmitted in Latin from Celtic, its Latin character cannot be disregarded. Thus, the name and its derivatives (\textit{Attilus}, \textit{Attinus}, \textit{Attiolus}, \textit{Attius}) are registered here as Decknamen\textsuperscript{107}. \textit{Atticus} is also a possible derivative of the Gaulish name, but it is an ‘assonance name’ for its resemblance to the Latin \textit{Atticus}, coined from the Greek region\textsuperscript{108}. The name is listed under the names in -\textit{us} and not according to the etymology of the Gaul. \textit{Atto} + -\textit{ikos}, because it was widely used in Latin nomenclature.

\textbf{Aucella} is a diminutive of the Lat. \textit{avis}, -\textit{is} (‘bird’), which produces the personal name \textit{Aucellio}, according to Kajanto\textsuperscript{109}. However, firstly the occurrence of the indigenous (Gaulish?) names \textit{Aucis} and \textit{Aucius} among the potters and secondly, the limited attestation of \textit{Aucellio}, indicate a different interpretation. The name is most likely a variant of \textit{Aucillius} (\textit{Aucis} + -\textit{illo}-) and it is registered as indigenous here\textsuperscript{110}.

\textbf{Augustus} has been considered as implying a Gaulish character, due to assonance or even translation of the Gaulish prefix \textit{ver-} (‘over, above’)\textsuperscript{111}. There is no reason to consider the name as Deckname. The coincidence in assonance and in meaning of such a common connotation is not adequate to suggest that the name was acquired because of a Gaulish equivalent. Moreover, the name itself bore a distinctive denotation, which is unlikely to have been overlooked. See also the comments on \textit{Romanus} and \textit{Latinus} below.

\textbf{Austalis} (two potters, in Ittenwiller and Argonne potteries, both active in Antonine period) is probably an abbreviation of \textit{Augustalis}, in view of the two potters with the same name (\textit{Augustalis}), who are also active in Eastern Gaul around

\textsuperscript{106} For the etymology of the name as Gaulish and it derivatives see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 59. See also the list of the names in Alföldy 1967, 10-14.

\textsuperscript{107} See also the discussion for the \textit{cognomen} \textit{Attonus} in the fourth chapter.

\textsuperscript{108} We agree with Kajanto (1968, 522) that \textit{Atticus} should be classed as Latin and not Greek.

\textsuperscript{109} Kajanto 1965, 330.

\textsuperscript{110} As such it is also registered by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 284).

\textsuperscript{111} The assonance is suggested by Raepsaet-Charlier (2001b, 422) and the coincidence in connotation has been pointed by Delamarre (2003\textsuperscript{2}, 348).
the same period. In addition, the stamps of Austalis i and Augustalis i belong perhaps to the same man, who used stamps with his abbreviated name\textsuperscript{112}.

**Axinus** is possibly a Latin name, derived from the Greek *Axius*. It is also likely to be an indigenous name derived from the Gaulish *Axio*, which is also attested in the graffiti of La Graufesenque\textsuperscript{113}. The latter seems most likely and the name is registered here as Gaulish. The diminutive suffixation could have been Gaulish or part of the evident morphological code-switching.

**Baccinus** is registered as a variant spelling of the Gaulish *Baginus*.

**Banvillus** and **Banvilo** are not the same man\textsuperscript{114}. They are both active in Les Martres-de-Veyre and the first one prefers the Latinised form of his name.

**Bellator** is a Latinised form of the Gaulish name *Bellatorix*\textsuperscript{115}. In the same manner, **Gestator** is more likely a *Gessator* intended, which is supported by Hartley & Dickinson, and thus it is a Latinised form for the Gaulish *Gessatorix*\textsuperscript{116}.

**Blandinus** is registered by Kajanto as Latin among other personal names derived from *Blandus*, which is coined from the adjective *blandus*, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um} (‘charming, pleasant’)\textsuperscript{117}. However, the Latin character of the name has been doubted because of the frequency of the names in Celtic speaking areas. Delamarre offers the possibility that it is a loan-word into Gaulish and Evans also considers the root of the name as Latin\textsuperscript{118}. Based on the extensive use of *blandus* in the anthroponymy, Ernout & Meillet comment that the names *Blandius* and *Blandinus* are Gaulish\textsuperscript{119}. It is difficult to define the names as either Latin or Gaulish and it is insecure to attempt any assumptions for a transmission of a name from one language to the other. I register the name here as a *Deckname*, the Gaulish names probably being cognates with the Latin.

\textsuperscript{112}Index 1, 334, 353.

\textsuperscript{113}Marichal (1988, 94 n. 137) considers the name as Gaulish, meaning ‘the owl’.

\textsuperscript{114}Index 2, 14.

\textsuperscript{115}See Kajanto 1965, 361.

\textsuperscript{116}Index 4, 202.

\textsuperscript{117}Kajanto 1965, 282.

\textsuperscript{118}Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 77; Evans 1967, 59.

\textsuperscript{119}DELL, s.v. *blandus*, -\textit{a}, -\textit{um}.
Bolgus is an otherwise unknown name, with the only occurrence of the name the instance of a derivative Bolgedo in Gallia Belgica\footnote{OPEL 1, 308.}. It is most likely a variant of a hypothetical *Volagus, which can be compared to the Gaul. volcos (‘falcon’?, see comments on Luppo, below).

Brasilus is an abbreviation for the Gaulish name Bracisillus.

Buttururus, Buturo (with evident morphological code-switching), Butrio and perhaps also Buttarus could be connected with the Lat. buturum, -i (butyrum ‘butter’, cf. Gk. βούτυρον). However, the use of such a name is not attested and also it does not explain satisfactorily the possible instances of Buttus/Butus\footnote{See OPEL 1, 330 for the scarce use of the name.}. It is more likely that the names are indigenous, derivatives of the Celt. buto- (?) which is perhaps connected to the IE root *bheu(H) - (‘dwell, reside’)\footnote{This is suggested by Delamarre (2007, 214).}. Butcelus is also registered as Celtic, in accordance with this interpretation.

Cacus/ -o and its derivatives Caccuro, Cacasus, Cacaminus and Cacunius are attested on potters’ stamps. The Latin name was obtained from the deity Cacus and it is of Etruscan origin, which is possibly connected to the Gaul. cacu- (‘?’)\footnote{Kajanto 1965, 216. The etymology is offered in DELL (s.v. cacula, -ae). For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 96; Evans 1967, 319-20.}. Due to the assonance of the two stems, Cacus/ -o is a Deckname. However, the derivatives listed are evidently Gaulish formations and they need to be registered as pure Gaulish names.

Calendio is better interpreted as Latin (for Kalendio)\footnote{Kajanto 1965, 219.}. Less likely, yet possible is an origin from Caledus and its derivatives, which is an ‘assonance name’.

Calus is interpreted by Delamarre as a Gaulish name, derived from Gaul. calu- (< calo- < caleto- ‘hard, tough’)\footnote{Delamarre 2007, 215; Schmidt 1957, 160.}. However, the name is evidently a variant of Calvus, which is indicated by the use of Calus and the Gallicised Calvo, with morphological code-switching, from the same person\footnote{Mees 2012, 41-7.}.
Camius and Camio are probably variants of Cammius, which is a rare Gaulish nomen, probably derived from Gaul. cambo- (‘curve, meander’) for Cambius (Cambius > Cammius > Camio)\(^\text{127}\).

Camuloge- is in all probability a Camulogenus. The name is compounded with the first element being Camulus and the second -genus. Maury considered Camulogenus, mentioned by Caesar (Caes. BG VII.62), as compounded with Greek -γενής, although he notes the common root among them, but the abundance of alike compounded proper names ensures the Gaulish use\(^\text{128}\).

The use of -genus with theophoric names is often attested in nomenclature\(^\text{129}\). An etymological interpretation of the stem camulo- is rather ambiguous, due to the several opinions suggested by scholarship, most likely being related to ‘battle, fight’\(^\text{130}\). At any rate, a consensus of opinion among scholars considers Camulus as a divine name, either an epithet of Gaulish Mars or the name of the god Camulos, equivalent of Roman Mars\(^\text{131}\). A semantic relation with ‘battle’ is supported by its correspondence to Mars and the name is most likely denoting the ‘champion’. Among potters, we find the name in its simple form with a Gaulish inflection, Camulo, and the derivatives Camulinus, Camulixus and Camulatus. With the exception of Camulixus, all the names above, including Camuloge(nus), are attested in Lezoux.

Carus is a Gaulish name, obtained from caros (‘beloved’), which is very productive in personal names. Carus, however, is also a well-attested Latin cognomen obtained from carus, -a, -um (‘beloved’). It is impossible to distinguish the two names, which are cognates\(^\text{132}\). It is less likely, yet possible that in some

\(^{127}\) For the stem see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 99-100; Degavre 1998, 129 and the discussion in Evans 1967, 321. See also Dondin-Payre 2001a, 211, 255 for the case of C. Cammius Sim(illus), CIL XIII. 2700 and the comments for the nomen in Schulze 1904, 31.

\(^{128}\) See Meid 2008 with examples of such names.

\(^{129}\) For examples in Latin see André 1973, 8-12. See also the Greek names Διὸργης, Ἐρμογής, etc. See also Martigenus below.

\(^{130}\) See. Evans 1967, 160-1 with bibliography cited for the various interpretations.

\(^{131}\) Ciobanu 2008, 67-8; Meid 2008, 88; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 101; Lindsay 1961; Benoît 1959; Holder I 1925; Dottin 1918, 94; Maury 1849.

\(^{132}\) For the two origins, the names and the derivatives see Dondin-Payre 2001a, 335; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 106-7; Degavre 1998, 139; Evans 1967, 162-6; Kajanto 1965, 284.
cases the name is originated from the Greek Charis. Carus as well as the derivatives Caratus, Carillus, Carisso and Carotus are considered as Decknamen, due to their assonance. Carillus is a Gaulish diminutive form, which is supported by its occurrence mainly in Celtic speaking areas. Caratus is possible to have been a variant of Carantus or a formation in analogy to Amatus. These two last names are also registered as Decknamen, but they are ‘translation names’ of Latin derivatives of the verb amo, -are (‘to love’) used in nomenclature and also borne by potters (Amabilis, Amadillus, Amactus, Amandinus, Amandus/ -o, Amatus).

Cassignetus is found under the Gaulish and the Greek names, the former being more likely. The -ss- indicate a compound name from the Gaul. cassi- (‘bronze’; ‘hair’?) + -gnatos (‘born’) On the other hand, the -e- of the second element points to the Greek Casignetus. A gemination of -s- is possible here, but the Gaulish origin is more likely. A Greek influence perhaps led to the alteration of the second element.

Catasextus is an otherwise unknown name. It is a compound form with the Gaulish stem canto- (‘with, together’), which is also attested as a first element in the personal names Catamanus, Catamantaloedis and the numeral sextus, -a, -um (Latin) or, most likely, sextan (Gaulish). The names derived from the numerals are apparently Decknamen. Catasextus is also registered as ‘assonance name’, with the implication that it might be a hybrid formation, due to the Latin character of the second element.

Catenus is unlikely to be derived from Catus and it is better interpreted as coined from the Latin catena, -ae (‘chain’), for which Ammianus records that it has given the cognomen Catena.

Catus or Cato and the derivatives Catlus (<Catulus) and Catucus fall into the category of ‘assonance names’. However, it is doubtful whether the origin of


134 For the ‘translation names’ Carilos and Amandus see Delamarre 2003², 347.

135 Birkhan 1967, 123-4. See also the discussion on the element -genus in the fifth chapter.

136 Delamarre 2003², 103; Schmidt 1957, 166-7.

137 Amm. 14. 5, 8: per hoc minui studium suum existimans Paulus, ut erat in complicandis negotiis artifex dirus, unde ei Catena indutum est cognomentum. See also Kajanto 1965, 345.
the name needs to be seen in the cognates *cattus* (Latin, ‘cat’) and *cattos* (Gaulish, ‘cat’) or the assonants *catu*- (Gaulish, ‘battle, war’) and *catus, -a, -um* (Latin, ‘clever, prudent’)\(^{138}\). The use of the Gaulish stem with the meaning of ‘battle’ for an epithet of Mars (*Caturix*) and its probable synonym *Vectirix* (Gaul. *vecto*-, ‘battle’, assonance with Latin *victor, -oris* ‘victor’) supports the second etymology\(^{139}\). The *Catucus* and *Catarius* must be seen as Gaulish formations, derived from one of the stems, since the suffix was more popular for diminutives in Gaulish and the name is not recorded as evidently borne by Latin speakers. On the other hand, *Catlus* and *Catello* (with morphological code-switching from the attested *Catellus*) are ‘assonance names’ and a Latin origin is found in *catulus, -i* (‘young dog, young land mammal’)\(^{140}\). *Catio* is registered as Latin by Kajanto and here it is also regarded as a Latin ‘assonance name’\(^{141}\). At any rate, an interpretation of the name solely on the linguistic analysis and consequently the classification of some names as Latin or Gaulish prove to be insecure\(^{142}\). The assonance is evident and the names are listed here as such. See also the discussion for the names denoting the cat in the fifth chapter.

**Caupa** and the derivative **Caupirra** are better interpreted with Celtic or Germanic origin and not with relation to **Caupo/Copo**, which is registered as Latin by Kajanto\(^{143}\). *Copo* is definitely a variant of *Caupo* and therefore, *Copiro* and *Coppuro* are registered here in the same manner\(^{144}\).

**Cauterra** is listed here under Latin names in view of the Latin *Cautus*. However, its formation is problematic.

**Celadus** is considered as a possible Greek name. However, the possibility of a Celtic origin is more likely. In favour of a Celtic origin is the reading *Celados*,

\(^{138}\) Forier 2001, 511-3. See also Dondin-Payre 2001a, 238.

\(^{139}\) For *Caturix* and *Vectirix* see Fleuriot 1982, 121-2; Bowman *et al*. 2009, 165-6.

\(^{140}\) Kajanto 1965, 86, 326.

\(^{141}\) Kajanto 1965, 123, 367.

\(^{142}\) Zeidler 2004, 3.

\(^{143}\) Kajanto 1965, 321.

\(^{144}\) See Rémy 2001, 99; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 364; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001b, 408, 412, 448. Note also the abundance of Cop- names registered in *OPEL* 2, 74. Some of them is possible to have a Latin origin.
which is recorded by Whatmough. The name is registered as Celtic here, but the possibility of a Greek origin cannot be excluded.

**Cenna** is subject to dubious interpretation; it can be a Gaulish variant of *Cennus* or a variant of the Latin *Cinna* with the alternation of /i/ to /e/. With this caveat, the name is registered here as Gaulish.

**Cerialis** is coined from the Lat. adjective *cerialis, -e* (‘related to Ceres or Cerealia’)\(^{146}\). The name is also attested as *Cerealis* and the adjective is also attested in this form. As a personal name, *Cerialis* is widely used in Rome as well as in the provinces. There is a particular taste for the name in Hispania, where only the form *Cerealis* is attested\(^{147}\). The name is also popular to the potters. This favour can be explained in view of the attestation of *Cerealis* in Hispania, probably derived from the local use of *cerea, -ae* (‘beer’), which is the equivalent of the Gaul. *cerves(i)a* (‘beer’)\(^{148}\). Names with a connotation related to the drink were common in Gaulish (e.g. *Curmillus, Curmisagius* and also the potter named *Cervesa*)\(^{149}\). An etymological connection of *Ceres, cerea* and *cerves(i)a* is evident and it is further supported by their semantic relation (beer is produced by grain)\(^{150}\). Therefore, *Cerialis* is an ‘assonance name’ and it is registered as such here.

**Certus** is given a possible Gaulish etymology by Delamarre in view of the frequency of a stem *certo-* (‘just?’) in Gaulish\(^{151}\). There might have been a Gaulish stem cognate with the Latin *certus*, if it was not a Latin loan-word, but it is safer to consider the name as Latin.

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\(^{145}\) Whatmough 1970. See also Evans 1967, 437-8 with the bibliography concerned the Celtic and the Greek origin and the readings offered for the name. As Greek the name is recorded by Marichal (1988, 93 n.132). Delamarre (2007, 224) etymologises the name from the stem *lado*.

\(^{146}\) See Kajanto 1965, 55, 107 for their categorisation under theophoric names and adjectives.

\(^{147}\) *OPEL* 2, 51 for the attestation of both *Cerealis* and *Cerialis* in the Provinces.

\(^{148}\) For *cervesa* see Billy 2007, 132.

\(^{149}\) Delamarre (2003\(^{2}\), 132-3) discusses the personal names and the relation of the Celtic stems. See also Marichal 1988, 94 n.137 for the record of the name in the graffiti of La Graufesenque.

\(^{150}\) See Meid 1996, 32-4.

\(^{151}\) Delamarre 2003\(^{2}\), 115.
**Cettus, Cetus and Cettos** are all Gaulish names, derived from Gaul. *ceto-* (‘wood’)\(^{152}\). Kajanto needs a correction when he regards the attestations of the name in Gallia Lugdunensis as Latin, coined from *cetus/* -os (‘large sea animal’), a loan-word from Greek κῆτος\(^{153}\). *Cetias* is a derivative.

**Ciltus** is registered here as Latin, as a variant of *Celtus*, although it could be related to the Gaulish *Cilus*.

**Cina** if not an abbreviated name, it is a variant of the Latin *Cinna*\(^{154}\).

**Cintugnatus** is a Gaulish compounded name, with the elements *cintu-* (‘first’) + - *gnatos* (‘born, son’)\(^{155}\). Inevitably the name is connected with the Latin *Primigenius* and both the names are registered as *Decknamen*. Although the names show an evident translation, *Cintugnatus* is formed with the element - *gnatus* and not - *genus*, which suggests a parallel development of the connotation of ‘first-born’ in both languages. *Cintugenus* on the other hand, is formed with the same element. A particular taste for *Cintugnatus* instead of *Cintugenus* in Eastern Gaul is evident.

**Ciputa** is a Celtic name, of undefined etymology. It can be compared with the attested rare *Cippus, Cipius, Cipianus*, etc., all attested mainly in Celtic speaking areas\(^{156}\).

**Cirratus** is a well-attested Latin cognomen. The possibility of a Gaulish origin is supported for the reading *Ciratus* by Whatmough and supported by Delamarre\(^{157}\). However, the difference in the spelling between the gemination and the single *r* is not attested in the onomastic material of Roman provinces. Only *Cirratus* is registered in *OPEL*\(^{158}\). Therefore, I register the name here as Latin.

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\(^{152}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 97.

\(^{153}\) Kajanto 1965, 332.

\(^{154}\) *Index* 3, 15-6.

\(^{155}\) For the first element see the discussion on numeral names and for the second the discussion on the element - *genus* in the fifth chapter.

\(^{156}\) *OPEL* 2, 58.

\(^{157}\) Whatmough 1970, 208; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 115.

\(^{158}\) *OPEL* 2, 58.
Cocus/ -os is registered by Kajanto as a Latin *cognomen* with the comment that the name is “probably in part Celtic”\(^{159}\). The abundant records of the name and its derivatives in Celtic speaking areas attest to a Celtic origin\(^{160}\). The name and its derivatives (*Cocatus*, *Coccillus* and *Cocidus, Cocio*, *Cociremus*, *Cocirus/ -o*, *Cocis*, *Cocirus/ -o*) are also very popular among the potters. The frequency of *Cocus* has been attributed to the assonance of the name with the Latin equivalent\(^{161}\). However, the name’s frequency is better connected to the use of the Latin *Rufus*, which is also a common name. The semantic connotation of red by the two names possibly resulted in its popularity. Here it is registered as *Deckname*, along with *Rufus*, being ‘translation names’. The derivatives *Cucalus*, *Cucarus*, *Cuccillus* and *Cucius* are considered as variants with an alteration of /o/ to /u/.

**Comus** is a Greek name, derived from κομος (‘revel, band of revellers’)\(^{162}\). However, the use of *Commius* in Gaulish speaking areas, the use of *Commus* among the potters and the comparison of *Comus* with the two previous names makes possible a Gaulish origin of the names, with obscure etymology, however\(^{163}\). Among the potters, *Commus* is counted here as a definite Gaulish and after comparison, also the name of the contemporary (with a possible site production in common, too) *Comus iii*. On the other hand, the names of *Comus* i and ii can have been acquired as either Greek or Gaulish, the latter being more possible. *Commus* is a haplology for *Comminus*, as *Comnianus* for *Comminianus*. These two names can be ‘assonance names’ of the Gaulish *com-* , yet they are classed here as Latin, firstly because of the obscurity of the Celtic origin and secondly because they were widely used in Latin nomenclature\(^{164}\). In like manner, *Comillus* is a Gaulish name, with the Gaulish diminutive suffix. *Commitos* is also a Gaulish name derived from *Commus*.

**Conetus** is a variant of the Gaulish *Cunetus* (< *cuno*, ‘dog, hound’).

\(^{159}\) Kajanto 1965, 323.

\(^{160}\) See *OPEL* 2, 67.

\(^{161}\) Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 389.

\(^{162}\) Recorded as such in Solin 1996, 502.


\(^{164}\) In favour of the Celtic origin see Forier 2001, 483; Evans 1967, 183-6.
Cosminus is a derivative of the Greek name Cosmus (Κόσμος), which is attested in Celtic areas\(^{165}\). The derivative with the suffix -inus however, indicates a Latin or, less likely, Celtic formation. The name here is registered as Latin, on the principle that Cosmus was transmitted into Latin and the derivative followed.

Coudus is registered here as variant of the Gaulish Couedos.

Cracus and Craco with the alternation of the inflection after morphological code-switching at first place can be regarded as variants of Graecus. However, it was recently suggested that they are derivatives of the Celtic craco (‘stone’)\(^{166}\). Nonetheless, the name Grachus with Gracus as a variant is evidently attested among the potters’ nomenclature and it should not be disregarded. On the other hand, the derivatives Craca, Cracina, Cracisa and Cracuna testify to the Gaulish origin.

Cratmus is definitely an abbreviation for another name intended, most likely Cratimus or Gratimus\(^ {167}\). Either way the ending -imus would have been used as variants of -inus, thus the potter’s name would be either Cratinus or Gratinus. Among the two, Gratinus is more frequent and for that reason the best solution for the name\(^{168}\). It is that way interpreted and considered as Latin here, with some caveats.

Criciro is a Celtic name, of obscure etymology and very popular to the potters. Possible meanings are ‘raucous’ or ‘curly’. Crucuro is a variant of the name, with a change from /u/ to /i/\(^{169}\). The ending -o is Latinisation of the initial -u ending (morphological code-switching), according to Evans\(^{170}\). The potters also offer the cases of Crucus at La Graufesenque and Cruco at Rheinzabern, which indicate the existence of an initial name with the -iru suffixation\(^{171}\). Due to the obscure etymology of the name a Latin origin from crux, -eis cannot be disregarded. The Latin word was not very productive in personal

\(^{165}\) OPEL 2, 79.
\(^{166}\) Dondin-Payre 2001a, 270 with a reference to Degavre 1998, 168 for craco.
\(^{167}\) Index 3, 172.
\(^{168}\) OPEL 2, 171.
\(^{169}\) For the name and the suggested interpretations see Dondin-Payre, et al. 2010, 79; Degavre 1998, 171; Marichal 1988, 59; Evans 1967, 343.
\(^{170}\) Evans, op. cit.
\(^{171}\) Evans, op. cit.
names, although the case of *Crucisalus* is attested in Plautus\(^\text{172}\). Nonetheless, the low attestation of Latin derivatives does not support such an interpretation and the name is registered here as Celtic.

**Crina** is excluded from the lists of Appendix II due to the dubious character of the reading. The name is better interpreted as *C(a)rina*, a derivative of *Caros*. However, a misspelling of the Greek *Creno* is also possible. In addition, the stamp is likely to read CNNA or CAINA, which implies a *Cinna* intended\(^\text{173}\). The Gaulish origin is more plausible with the current reading, yet the name is excluded because of the various interpretations.

**Crissto** is a variant spelling of the Gaulish name *Crixto* with /ss/ for /x/ and not a variant of *Cresto*. The Gaulish names should be compared to *Hristo* and a possible Germanic origin, as suggested by Weisgerber\(^\text{174}\). *Crissa* and *Crista* are also considered as variant spellings with the -a ending. Kajanto registers *Crista* as Latin, but the scarce occurrence of the name makes the Gaulish origin more likely\(^\text{175}\).

**Curco** and the derivatives *Curcius* and *Curcinus*, all in Lezoux are better interpreted in connection with the name *Circos*, which is recorded on a graffito of La Graufesenque by Marichal\(^\text{176}\). The alternation between /i/ and /u/ was a common phenomenon (see the abundant examples of *Crucuro* for *Criciro* and the derivatives above, under *Criciro*). The concentration of the names in Lezoux shows a particular taste for this change of the particular name there. *Circos* is of undetermined origin, in all probability being a Gaulish name\(^\text{177}\). It is also possible to see the name in relation to the more widely attested *Crucus* -o (see above, under *Criciro*) and presume a particular taste for this variant in Lezoux. At any rate, the names are Gaulish and they are listed as such here.

\(^{172}\) Pl. Bac. 362: *nomen mutabit mihi facietque extemplo Crucisalum me ex Chrysalo.*

\(^{173}\) *Index* 3, 197.

\(^{174}\) Weisgerber 1969, 148. See also the earlier corpus with names of Werle 1910, 42.

\(^{175}\) Kajanto 1965, 222.

\(^{176}\) Marichal 1988, no. 89.

\(^{177}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 116-7; Evans 1967, 440.
**Cutmus** is a variant and most likely a vulgar form with syncope of the Latin *Cutinus*\(^{178}\).

**Daccius** is a derivative of the Gaul. *dagos* (‘good’) rather than connected with the Latin ethnic name *Dacus*\(^{179}\).

**Democus** is registered here as an abbreviation of the Celtic *Demioncus*, which is also borne by an earlier potter at La Graufesenque. An abbreviation of the Greek *Demonicus* is less likely, since the name is not attested in Gaul.

**Dicenus** is an otherwise unattested name. The stamp records the name abbreviated as DICEN, which leaves open the possibility for a *Dicentus* or *Dicentius*, thus a Latin name. However, the name cannot be restored completely, unless different stamps of the potter are found. With these caveats, the name is registered as Latin.

**Dio** is likely to be the signature of an abbreviated name, which would be in all probability a *Deckname*. If *Dio* is the name of the potter, it is a Greek name\(^{180}\). Since an abbreviation is only a possibility, the name is listed under Greek names here.

**Diocarus** is a Gaulish compound name of *devos* (‘god’) + *caros* (‘beloved’)\(^{181}\). The name can be seen as a ‘translation name’ for the Greek *Theophilus*, which was transmitted in Latin nomenclature. However, the appearance of a Latinised *Diocharus* for the Greek *Diocharus* with omission of the aspiration is also possible\(^{182}\). We consider the first interpretation as most likely, but a Greek origin should not be excluded.

**Diogenus** is a compounded name and a definite *Deckname* (‘assonance name’). The name can be interpreted either as Latin or Gaulish or both. As Gaulish, it is compounded with the Gaul. *devos* (‘god’, see *Diocarus* above) and the *-genus*

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\(^{178}\) For syncope in Vulgar Latin see Väänänen 1981\(^3\), 40-4. See also Anderson 1965 for a general discussion, although the syncope in suffixation gets less attention. The rules of syncope in the suffix *-inus* are discussed in Butler 1971, 54-7. See also *Cratmus* for *Cratinus*.

\(^{179}\) For the Gaulish stem and the etymology of *Daccius* see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 134. Kajanto (1965, 203) registers the not very frequent *cognomen Dacus*.

\(^{180}\) See Solin 1982, 227, 1319.

\(^{181}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 106-7, 142. For the first element see also Meid 2008, 88.

\(^{182}\) See for example the use of the name as *cognomen* in *CIL* XIII. 11154.
‘born, descendant), which is also attested in the form *Divogena*. A Latin formation would be with the cognate elements. A third possibility is that the name is a Latinised variant of the Greek *Diogenes* (Διογένης), which does not exclude the definition of the name as a *Deckname*. At any rate, the name denotes a ‘divine descendant’.

**Disetus** is an indigenous name, of Germanic origin.

**Dolccus** is a problematic case. The stamps show a fair impression of the L in some cases, which has led in the past the suspicion of a *Doiccus*. The origin of the name cannot be satisfactorily interpreted, but in comparison with *Doeccus* the name is registered as Celtic, with every reservation.

**Dometus** (AD 15–45?) is registered here as variant of the Latin name *Domitus*, which is also borne by two later potters (AD 90-120 and 160-260).

**Drusus** and the derivatives *Drusianus* and *Drusinius* occur on potters’ stamps in Central Gaul. *Drusus* was borne by Livii Drusi, a branch of the Livii gens in Roman Republic and it was used as an *agnomen* in later times, also borne by the emperor Nero. It can be linked to the Greek *Drosus* and there is also the possibility of a Celtic origin, linked to the form *Drausus*. A Celtic origin can be the case here, yet an etymology is undetermined. The wide use of *Drusus* as a Latin name results to its registration as Latin here.

**Ecuminus** is probably a *Decuminus* with a lost initial D, a possibility offered by the *Index*. I register the name here as Latin, based on this hypothesis.

**Edo** and **Ego** are most likely abbreviated names and not much can be extracted for their linguistic character. Therefore, they are excluded from the lists below.

**Elvillus** is registered by Kajanto as Latin, being *Helvillus* with omission of the aspiration. However, Delamarre offers an etymology from the Gaul. *elv(o)*- (‘numerous’), which is very productive in personal names. I register the name as Gaulish here. In the same manner, **Elvinus** is registered as Latin for

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183 Meid 2008, 88. For the second element see the discussion in the fifth chapter.
184 Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 386.
185 Weisgerber 1968, 206; *ILB* 39. See also the comment in Suet. *Tib.* 3: *Drusus hostium duce Drauso comminus trucidato sibi posterisque suis cognomen inuenit.*
186 *Index* 3, 345.
187 Kajanto 1965, 169.
188 Delamarre 2003, 161.
Helvinus by Kajanto, attested in Lusitania, where the Celtic element is anthroponymy is not rare, and in Gallia\textsuperscript{189}. The name however, is better interpreted as derived form elv(o)-, as well as the more clear cases of Elventinus, Elvissa and Elvo.

Execetia is better interpreted as derived from the Gaul. excingo- (‘attacker’) in comparison with the personal names Excingus, Exceγγας, etc\textsuperscript{190}.

Fronatus is in all probability an otherwise unattested Greek name, derived from ἐφονέω (‘be prudent’). The f is used here instead of ph for the aspiration, in contrast to the attested Phronimus and the like.

Ginatus is an otherwise unknown name and impossible to interpret satisfactorily its origin. The only possible solution is that it is a derivative of the Latin Cinna with a G instead of C and one n instead of two. Therefore, the solution that this potter is the same man as Gnatius seems more probable\textsuperscript{191}.

Gippus is registered here as variant of the Latin Gibbus.

Granio is considered as a Latin cognomen by Kajanto, derived from the gentilicium Granius (perhaps < granum, -i, ‘seed, grain’)\textsuperscript{192}. Among the potters the name is attested once in AD 125-150 and dated slightly later is a potter bearing the name with a Latin inflection (Granius, AD 130-170), both in Lezoux. In a Gaulish context the name can be equally interpreted as derived from Grannus, a title of Apollo, most likely of Gaulish origin (< grannos ‘beard’). Yet, it is possible to have been used as ‘assonance name’. A third possibility is that the name is a ‘translation name’ for the Latin Barba. Against this last possibility are the problems arising about the meaning of the Gaulish stem. Whereas Delamarre and more recently Zeidler have argued for the connotation of the ‘beard’, de Bernardo Stempel prefers to see the name as related to the sun, which is supported by its use as an epithet of Apollo\textsuperscript{193}. Either way, the name and its derivative Granianus are rather Gaulish than

\textsuperscript{189} Kajanto 1965, 161.

\textsuperscript{190} See the derivative names listed in Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 169.

\textsuperscript{191} The possibility of being the same man is offered by Romeuf (2001, 45) and supported by the Index 4, 208.

\textsuperscript{192} Kajanto 1965, 164. See Solin 2001, 202 for the suggestion of the origin.

\textsuperscript{193} Hienz de Albentiis & de Bernardo Stempel 2012; De Bernardo Stempel 2008, 68; Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 182-3; Zeidler 2003, \textit{passim}.
Latin, and the different endings acquired are due to a morphological code-switching. Its limited use in Lezoux indicates a relation to the cult of Apollo in the area or a higher developed taste for the name.

Iarustis is a derivative name of the Gaul. Iarus. Iarusc[i] (*Iaruscus?) is also attested in CIL XIII.2953. The stamp is clear and a *Iaruscus here does not seem to be suitable. Most likely the name intended was *Iarust(i)us.

Iassus is a Celtic name and Iasus and Iaxus are also registered here as variant spellings.

Icttiama is registered as Celtic with comparison to the Celtic Iccos, with reservations about the literacy of the stamp194.

Ierius can be interpreted as a corrupted stamp of Verius or, more likely, a Greek Hierius, with omission of the aspiration. At any rate, the reading is highly doubted and it is excluded here.

Ingenuus is a Latin name and the derivative Ingenuinus is also attested among the potters’ names. Weisgerber suggests that the name is a Deckname and as such it is interpreted by modern scholars. Links can be made either to Germanic or Celtic names195.

Interra can be interpreted in relation to the Umbrian town Interamna, which also produces the cognomina Interamnanus and Interamnia196. The reading of the final letters in the stamp poses difficulty, which makes it possible for a name closer to the attested Latin.

Intincilo is interpreted as a Celtic name, whose use as a gentilicium is recorded197. Inticio may have been the same man or even the reading of a non-literate stamp. The reading of the stamp is susceptible of variant interpretations, such as Inticeo, but it is more likely that the name intended was Intincilo. The names are registered separately until evidence for the identification of the two men appears.

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194 See Index 4, 260 for the problems of the stamp.
195 Weisgerber 1968, 131-2; In NOMS the name is registered as a Deckname, e.g. Rémy 2001, 80; Dondin-Payre 2001a, 247; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 356; Lochner von Hüttenbach 1988, 154.
196 Kajanto 1965, 182, 188.
197 Schulze 1904, 22.
**Ioppus** is a rare indigenous name and the reading *Ioffus* for a stamp of a contemporary stamp is registered here as variant\(^{198}\).

**Ippus** is definitely the ending of another name, e.g. *Gippus*, as suggested by Hartley & Dickinson\(^ {199}\). A Greek name without the aspiration, that is *Hippus*, is not used as a personal name and thus, it is unlikely.

**Issatus** is registered as a derivative of the Greek *Issus*, although its use is not otherwise attested\(^ {200}\).

**Luciussico** cannot be interpreted satisfactorily. It is perhaps a curious misspelling or bad scribing for *Luciussico*, although the reading of the stamps is clear\(^ {201}\). The name is excluded from the list below until further evidence appears.

**Iulus** is an ‘assonance name’. Kajanto registers the surname with a distinction from the Celtic *Iullus*\(^ {202}\). However, the alternation between one and two *L* on a stamp is common and a distinction based on that is not applicable here and the names are registered here as *Decknamen*. The Celtic *Iullus* also suggests assonance for the name *Iulius*. However, the wide use of the *nomen* in *tria* and *duo nomina* indicates that *Iulius* was acquired as a Latin *nomen*\(^ {203}\). Nonetheless, the sole use of *Iulius* along with *Iullius* is difficult to be defined as Celtic or Latin and acquisition due to the assonance is possible, thus they are registered as *Decknamen*. *Iulianus* and *Iullinus* (*Iulinus*) are also ‘assonance names’\(^ {204}\). *Iuliccus* is a genuine Gaulish formation and it is exceptionally popular in Lezoux. A Latin derivative with the ending -icus is not attested, thus *Iuliccus* and *Iullicus* are registered as Gaulish. In the same manner, *Iullixius* and *Iullenus* are Gaulish names. *Iollo* is registered as a variant of *Iullus* with a Gaulish ending.

**Iuvenalis** is not attested among the potters. However, it seems that there was a particular taste for the use of abbreviations of the name, that is *Ienalis*, *Ioena*, *Ioena*, *Iuvenis*, *Ivenalis* and perhaps *Ivenis*. It is also possible that

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\(^{198}\) AE 1991, 1232.

\(^{199}\) Index 4, 297.

\(^{200}\) For *Issus* see Solin 1982, 605.

\(^{201}\) Index 4, 300.


\(^{203}\) Alfoldy (1967, 10) also prefers to define the *nomen* as Imperial.

\(^{204}\) Pace Forier (2001, 478), who considers them as probably Gaulish names.
the names have the same origin with the Gaul. *iovincos* (‘young’), although such a derivation is yet not evident elsewhere. Either way, the stems are cognates and here are registered as *Decknamen* and in particular as ‘assonance names’.

**Ivalus**, on the condition that the reading is correct and the stamp is literate, is an otherwise unattested name, derived from the Gaul. *ivos* (‘yew’). In the same manner, *Ivindus* is interpreted as such. *Ivanica* (Marichal records the name as *Juanica*), with the reservations posed by Hartley & Dickinson, is also registered here as a derivative.

*Labio* is registered here as variant of the Latin *Labeo*. The alternation is the effect of morphological code-switching or the preference of the scribe.

**Lallus** is an indigenous name with a difficult to determine origin. It is most likely of German origin. A Latin origin is less likely, although *Lallianus* and *Lallinus* are registered by Kajanto, with the possibility for derivation from *Lallus* only for the second case. Among the potters one also finds the names *Lillus* and *Lullus*, which are probably variants.

**Lancius** and **Langius** denote the same name, of indigenous origin but their etymology is not determinable. There is probably a connection to the also obscure *Lagana* or/and the probably Illyrian Άγγαρος.

**Lastuca** and **Laxtucissa** are derivatives of the nomen *Lastus*, although not otherwise attested. Both the names are Gallicised in form, especially the case of *Laxtucissa* with the use of /x/.

**Latinus** has been registered as an evident ‘assonance name’ (with the Gaulish stem *lati-*, ‘hero’), which justifies its frequency in Gaul. Yet, the name is a pure

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205 For *iovincos* see Delamarre 2003, 191. See also the *Iovinco*, *Iovincatius* and *Iovincissius* in Weisgerber 1969, 119, 228-9, 285 n30 and 128 for the stem.

206 For the stem see Delamarre 2003, 193.

207 See the problems about the reading of the stamp in Index 4, 401; Marichal 1988, 64 (no. 193).

208 See Raepsaet-Charlier (2001a, 356, 362, 386) for the comments on some derivatives attested in Treveri.

209 Kajanto 1965, 148; 162.

210 For these two names see Weisgerber 1968, 371 and Schulze 1904, 119, n.1, respectively.

211 Of Etruscan origin, see Schulze 1904, 296, 335.
Latin form with a significant connotation, probably outside Rome too, and it is unlikely that it was acquired because of its assonance. Moreover, the Gaulish stem (*lati-*) is used only as the second element of personal names. Among the potters the name has a higher preference in the second century and in Eastern Gaul. The name *Lattus* is a derivative of the Gaulish *latto*- (‘ardor’, ‘prairie?’) with a morphological code-switching of the Gaulish *Lattos*.

**Letus** is registered here as variant of the Latin *Laetus*, which is also borne by three potters in the first and early second century. A possible connection between them may help to date the products of Letus.

**Levius** is registered as Latin, being a derivative of *Levis*, whose interpretation and etymology cannot be certain. Although origin from the Gaul. *levo*- (‘slow?’) is less likely, it cannot be excluded.

**Libnus** and **Libonus** are registered as Latin in view of the gentilicia *Libo* and *Libonius*.

**Litugenus** is a Gaulish compounded name, frequent enough in potters’ nomenclature. The first element is *litu-* (‘festive’) and the second -*genus*, for which see the discussion on the element in the fifth chapter. The name is one of the few cases where -*genus* does not denote the descendant, but simply that someone was ‘born’ in the circumstances denoted by the first element. Consequently the name is interpreted as the ‘born on a festive day’.

**Lorus** is registered here as variant of the Latin *Laurus*, which is also borne by a potter. The two potters are active at La Graufesenque, in the mid-first century.

**Lottius** is a variant of the Gaul. *Lossius* and here it is registered as Gaulish.

**Luppo** and **Lupus** are translation names for the names derived from the Gaul. *lucos* (‘falcon’ or ‘wolf’?), cf. *Bolgus*

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212 Delamarre 2003², 197, 347; Dondin-Payre 2001a, 234. Cf. that Rémy (2001, 113, 118-120, 159) does not list the name as a Deckname.

213 See Kajanto (1965, 99, 366) for the possible interpretations.

214 Schulze 1904, 313.

215 See also Delamarre 2003², 204; Schmidt 1957, 232.

216 Dondin-Payre 2001a, 288; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001, 412; for the etymology of *Lossius* see Delamarre 2003², 207.
above) \(^*\). Kajanto considers the *Luppo* and *Lupo* as Celtic, but a Celtic origin is rather doubted \(^2\). The Gaulish origin can be evident if the name is connected to *Loupus*, with -*ou* being a variant of -*u*. \(^3\). However, *Loupus* is not borne by any potter and the evident morphological code-switching between -*us* and -*os* indicates a Latin origin, the names being used as ‘translation names’. *Lupercus* is also registered as ‘translation name’. See also the discussion for the names related to the dog and the wolf in the fifth chapter.

**Luteus** and its variant writings *Lutaeus* and *Lutaius* are Gaulish names, derived from the Gaul. *luto-* (‘marsh’).

**Maccarus** is a popular name among the potters. Marichal considers the name as a Latinised form of the Greek *Μακάριος* \(^4\). However, the existence of *Maccalus*, *Maccius*, etc. indicate that the names are derivatives of a Celtic *mac(o)*- or the known Gaul. *magi-* (‘great, powerful’) or *magu-* (‘youth, slave’), the gemination of /e/ being hypocoristic \(^5\). The name is registered here as Gaulish, although it is possible, yet less likely that some of the potters acquired it from Greek.

**Macro** is registered here under Gaulish names, as an abbreviated *Maciro*.

**Maginus** is registered as Latin by Kajanto. However, it is more likely that it is a Gaulish name, derived from *Magius*, -*io* (< *magi*- , see *Maccarus* above).

**Maiiullus** is difficult to interpret, mainly because of the gemination of *i*. If it is indeed a gemination, while the intention was *Maiulus*, the name is Latin. However, it is possible to have a *Mallullus* instead and in that case, the name would be better interpreted as Gaulish. I register the name here as Latin, but with the caveat that *I* and not *L* was the intention of the scribe.

\(^2\) The meaning of *volco* - as ‘wolf’ is supported in the discussions of Forier (2001, 491-2) and Dondin-Payre (2001a, 303), but see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 326 for the explanation of the stem and a possible common origin with *luco*-. Note also the doubted existence of a potter named *Lucos*.

\(^3\) See Weisgerber 1968, 244.

\(^4\) Weisgerber 1969, 132. For the etymology of *Loupus* as Gaulish, see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 170, 208.

\(^5\) Marichal 1988, 73.

\(^6\) See the discussion on the *Μακκαρίων* by Evans (1967, 364). See also Evans 1967, 365, n. 2 for other names in *macc*- and n. 7 for a bibliography on the possible stems. For the stems see now Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 212-3.
Manertus bears an otherwise unknown name. Delamarre’s hypothesis for a haplology of a compound name *Maninertus (<mano-, ‘good’ + -nerto, ‘strength, might’) seems possible. The name could have been obtained under the influence of another language, being a Deckname or as a semasiological equivalent. In that manner Schmidt interprets the name Nertomarus as equivalent of the Greek name Μεγάσθενης. Equally Manertus can be interpreted as equivalent to Καλλισθένης.

Martigenus is a Latin form, denoting the ‘descendant of Mars’ or ‘the Roman’. It is a compound name, the first element being the name of the god Mars and the second the -genus, which is discussed in the fifth chapter. Nonetheless, the name is an evident Deckname, either due to its assonance to the Gaulish martalos (‘weasel, marten’) or a translation of the Gaulish Camulogenus, since Camulus was corresponding to Mars.

Mastra is registered as Latin, in view of the Latin nomen Mastrius.

Matrus is registered here as abbreviation of the Latin Maturus, in the same manner Masculus > Masclus. However, the possibility of the name being a derivative of the Lat. mater (‘mother’) or its cognate Gaul. matir (id.) cannot be excluded.

Matugenus is a Gaulish name and it can be interpreted in two ways. Either way, the second element is the -genus, which is discussed in the fifth chapter. Delamarre prefers to define the first element as matu- (‘bear’), which is discussed in the section for the animal names in the fifth chapter. On the other hand, he interprets the name as a ‘translation name’ for the Latin Felix, defining the first element as matu- (‘favourable’). The second interpretation is equally likely, but the use of the name for its connotation is perhaps over enthusiastic. Matugenus can be translated into a modern language with a meaning which coincides with that of Felix. However, Matugenus also implicates the connotation of a descendant, which is

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222 Schmidt 1957, 249.
223 André 1973, 10.
224 See the discussion on Camulogenus above. For martalos see Delamarre 2003, 218.
225 Delamarre 2003, 220.
226 Marichal 1988, 94. Adams (2003b, 189) also agrees and presents the two names as an example of translation.
concealed in a modern translation and it is utterly absent in the semantic connotation of the Latin *Felix*. The frequency of the names in our material is the result of the frequency of the names derived from the stem (see the discussion for the connotation of the bear in the discussion on animal names in the fifth chapter).

**Maucus** is registered under Latin names in view of the *nomen Maucellius* (*CIL XI.898*)\[^{227}\].

**Meddigenus** and **Meddignus** are Gaulish names. The first element is the Gaul. *meddu-*/ *meddi-* (‘judgement’). The second element is *-genus*, which is discussed in the fifth chapter.

**Mediatus** is registered by Kajanto as Latin, coined most probably from the past participle of the Late Latin *medio*, *-are*\[^{228}\]. However, he only records the appearance of the name in Gaul. The potter’s name is definitely the Gaulish *Mediatus* and the use of the TH in the stamps indicates the intention of representing the Gaulish *d*.

**Melissus** is a name, which can be found in Gaulish and Greek nomenclature, and it is also related to the Lat. *mel*, *mellis* (‘honey’). This interesting function of the name is due to a common IE root, which produced the Greek, the Latin and apparently the Gaulish word for ‘honey’, although the last cannot be certain\[^{229}\]. Here it is a Gaulish name, but its linguistic character cannot be disregarded and it is registered as a *Deckname* (‘assonance’). In the same manner *Meledo*, *Melis*, *Melisus*, *Meluro* and *Melus* as well as *Melausus* are registered as ‘assonance names’. *Melanio* is definitely linked to these names. However, its evident use as Greek leads to the listing under the Greek names\[^{230}\].

**Mevius** is listed under Latin names, in view of the *nomina Mevanius* and *Mevenius*\[^{231}\].

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\[^{227}\] Schulze 1904, 194.

\[^{228}\] Kajanto 1965, 353.

\[^{229}\] See *DELL*, s.v. *mel*, *mellis*. For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003\[^2\], 223; Evans 1967, 114-5.

\[^{230}\] See however Weisgerber (1969, 144-5 n.229), who considers *Melanio* as Celtic.

\[^{231}\] Schulze 1904, 215, 527.
Mincius is a variant of Minicius or Minucius, with syncope of the /i/ or /u/ respectively. It is possible for this potter to assign a stamp, which reads Minsius. If the stamp truly belongs to the same man, then it is a replacement of c with s. If the names belong to different people, on the other hand, Minsius is a variant of Minisius or Minusius. Minusus/-o is borne by another contemporary potter in Le Pont des Rémes (Minuso i) and a connection between the two would be possible. Either way, the names can be interpreted either as Latin or Gaulish. If Latin, Minicius/Minucius and Minisius/Minusius are well known nomina, derived from minus (‘smaller, to a smaller extent’, etc., cf. minutus, -a, -um (‘small’) > minuo, -ere (‘reduce, make smaller’))\(^{232}\). A Gaulish etymology defines the names as derivatives of the Gaul. min(j)iO- (‘soft, gentle’)\(^{233}\). The names are registered here as Decknamen and they possibly coincide in denoting a person with a small figure. The names Minas Minatio and Minsina are registered also as derivatives.

Mossus is a variant spelling of the Gaulish name Mottus.

Murranus is of undetermined origin, registered as Celtic by Holder. It is also registered as such here, especially in view of the areas where it is attested\(^{234}\).

Nasucos and Nocteratus are Latin names. They are diminutive forms with Gaulish suffixation, which is employed here as morphological code-switching.

Nemo, if it really is a name, is registered as ‘assonance name’, as suggested by Delamarre\(^{235}\).

Nicundio is with every reservation registered under Greek names, in view of the Greek Nicius, which is also attested among the potters, and the like.

Oceanus is a Greek loan-word in Latin. The name was borne widely by individuals and it is registered as Latin here.

Oclatus is a variant of the Latin Oculatus\(^{236}\). Nonetheless, the supposed existence of an unrecorded Gaulish personal name *Oclos raises the possibility of a Gaulish origin\(^{237}\). However, Oclatus is not attested in a Gaulish context and it

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\(^{232}\) The names are recorded in Schulze 1904, 110 n.3, 361-2.

\(^{233}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 226-7.

\(^{234}\) Holder II, 658; see also Lefebure 2001, 626 n. 158.

\(^{235}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 350, 436-7.

\(^{236}\) Kajanto 1965, 224.

\(^{237}\) Evans 1967, 106; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 237.
is registered as Latin here. The Oclatius and Oclatia can be derived from the Latin name.

**Ollognatus** or **Ollognato**, if not the same man, as well as the variant **Ollognus** are Gaulish names, compounded with the first element *ollos* (‘grand’) and the second element -*gnatus*, which is discussed in the fifth chapter. The name is the only compounded name with the -*genus* element, which evidently shows morphological code-switching.

**Ono** is probably an abbreviation of a name and it is excluded from the lists below.

**Opito** is impossible to interpret with a Latin or Gaulish etymology. Nonetheless, the second letter in the stamp is badly formed. Presumably it could be a B instead of P either intended or actually used, but hard to identify in the stamp. **Obitus** is a Latin participle of an intransitive (*obeo*), used as a personal name\(^{238}\). The name’s ending would be in that case the result of morphological code-switching (**Obitus > Obito**).

**Panta** is registered as Latin, in view of the nomina **Pantius** and **Pantilius**.

**Patricius** is a Latin name coined from the social class of **patricii** and as a **cognomen** it is listed by Kajanto as denoting higher social class\(^ {239}\). The etymology of the name is obvious; it is derived from *pater, -tri* (‘father’), which is cognate with the Gaul. *ater*\(^ {240}\). Nonetheless, the connotation of *patricius* of a social class is very strong to be disregarded. Ancient etymologists always comment on the noun with its social character and its derivation is explained likewise\(^ {241}\). The derivatives of *pater* are listed normally as **Decknamen** (‘translation name’) and their high frequency is resulted by the evident custom of Celtic speaking areas for names denoting family relationships\(^ {242}\). Among the potters’ stamps the name occurs twice (in La Graufesenque and Lezoux) and the derivative **Patricianus** is recorded once in Rheinzabern. The use of the name is very low compared with the use of other names derived from *pater*. It is therefore, reasonable to assume that the social connotation

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\(^{238}\) Kajanto 1965, 93, 353.

\(^{239}\) Kajanto 1965, 313.

\(^{240}\) Delamarre 2003\(^ {2}\), 58-9.

\(^{241}\) See Maltby 1991, 456.

\(^{242}\) Kajanto 1965, 18.
and consequently the Latin character of the name were always attached to it. As a result, the name is not listed as a Deckname, but as a pure Latin name.

**Paturitus** is registered here as misspelling of the Latin *Patruitus*.

**Peros** is attested again in Germania and it is probably an indigenous name of Germanic origin. The etymology is not identified, but the name can be compared to *Perrus*, for which Delamarre suggests an origin from the Gaul. petru- (‘four’). *Perimos* and *Perimitius* are also attested among the potters and it is possible that they are derivatives. However, it is also possible to interpret the two names as variants of *Primos* and *Primitius* respectively. The custom has been evidently attested in the case of *Alubus*, which is discussed above. Nonetheless, I tend to accept the Celtic origin as more likely.

**Pervincus** is better interpreted as Latin, derived from the verb pervinco (‘win, persuade’).

**Pilistrio** is provisionally registered here as Greek in view of *Philistio* with the omission of the aspiration.

**Polus** is a Greek name, but here it is more likely that it is a diminutive form of *Paulus*, being a usual vulgar form of the name. The high frequency of the name among the potters along with its derivatives *Polius*, *Polio* (with a morphological code-switching), excludes a Greek origin, since the Greek names are used in their initial forms and the derivatives found are of Greek names, which have been transmitted into Latin. On the other hand, the frequency indicates a possible Celtic origin of the names. However, such an origin is not evident and if the names are indeed Celtic, their etymology is undetermined. In view of the unlikely Greek or Gaulish origin of the names, the Latin *Paulus* is the most probable source. *Paulus* has been a very popular name in Celtic speaking areas, as well as among potters, and the change of /au/ to /o/ suggests a vulgar form.

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243 Delamarre 2003², 250. See also the origin derivatives assigned to pero- in Delamarre 2007, 229.
244 Väänänen 1981³, 59.
245 See the discussion in Evans 1967, 463. A Greek origin for the name (Polos) has been suggested by Fraser (1925, 95).
246 See Marichal 1988, 59.
Poppillus is not the same as Latin Popil(l)us, which is a derivative of Popa. The difference is clear in view of Delamarre’s comment that the name with the gemination of -p- and the suffix -lo- for nomina agentis, is interpreted as ‘cook’ or ‘baker’. The name can be recorded as ‘assonance name’, yet its occurrence is due to its Celtic origin and here it is registered as a genuine Gaulish name, with evident morphological code-switching in its ending.

Primigenius is registered as a Deckname, being the translation of the Gaulish Cintugenus. It is also borne as a cognomen by the potter C. Iulius Primige(nius), which is discussed in the fourth chapter. In the case of the cognomen the function of the translation will be doubted due to the context and its use in polyonymy. However, its use as a single name denoting the ‘first born’ is inevitably connected to the numeral names with the same form, that is the Gaulish Cintugenus and the Greek Πρωτογένης.

Procanulus is a problematic formation. It is most probably an odd derivation or a corrupt of Proculus and in this regard the name has been provisionally registered as Latin.

Reburrus is a Celtic loan-word and widely used in the nomenclature of Celtic-speaking areas, thus it is listed as indigenous name here.

Reditus is registered by Kajanto as obtained from the past participle of the Lat. redeo, -ire (‘return’). Among the potters the name Redillus is also attested, which is registered by Delamarre as derived from the Gaul. redo- (‘travel’). If the two names are connected and we add the more obscure cases of Rentus and Rentio, it is possible that the Gaulish stem was more productive than previously thought. However, this is a hypothesis; Reditus is registered as Latin here and Redillus as Gaulish. Consequently, Rentus and Rentio are registered as most likely Gaulish names.

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247 Kajanto 1965, 319.
248 Delamarre 2003, 251.
249 Kajanto 1965, 18; Lazzeroni 1966, 130. See also the discussion on the numeral names in the fifth chapter.
250 For the etymology of the name see Delamarre 2003, 94, 260. See also Kajanto 1965, 236.
251 Kajanto 1965, 355.
252 Delamarre 2003, 255.
Ripanus is not a common Latin name. It is borne by three potters, all from Eastern Gaul, probably due to its assonance with a Germanic stem.

Romanus is a pure Latin name, which has however been assigned a Gaulish character due to its assonance with a Gaulish compound form ro-manus (‘very good’), the first element being the prefix ro- (‘very’) and the second the Gaul. manos (‘good’). However, we are inclined to believe that this is one of the cases where the name bears a distinctive connotation, which was unlikely to have been overshadowed by the assonance. The acquisition of the name was possibly due to its use in Latin nomenclature, in the same manner Augustus and Latinus are unlikely to have been Decknamen.

Rulvis is an obscure name. It is possible, however, that the stamp reads Rullus, or the like, which is a Latin name. It is registered here as probably Latin, whilst bearing in mind the above caveats.

Ruscus is registered with the possibility of a “Latinised form of Celtic Rudscus” by Kajanto. It is most likely that the name is a genuine Gaulish name, derived from Gaulish rusca (‘beehive’).

Sabinulus is derived from Sabinus, but it is scarcely attested. Kajanto registers only six cases of Sabinula, all in Celtic areas. The appearance of the name only in these areas makes possible that name has been Gallicised with the diminutive suffixation. See also the discussion for the names starting with sab- in the fifth chapter.

Samogenus is a Gaulish compounded name with the first element samo- (‘Spring’, ‘peace’?) and the second -genus. Together with Litugenus, the name denoted
the ‘born under circumstances’, in particular ‘born in Spring/peace’ and not the ‘descendant of’.\footnote{\textsuperscript{259}}

**Sceus** is almost certainly a variant of *Scaevus*, a known Latin name.\footnote{\textsuperscript{260}} The fact that the variant is recorded twice, for two different persons in Southern and Central Gaul, namely in Montans and Gueugnon, is revealing for the pronunciation of Latin in the area.

**Scota** appears frequently in the graffiti of La Graufesenque and it is also recorded in one of the stamps. It is a Celtic name with uncertain etymology.\footnote{\textsuperscript{261}} The names *Scot(t)us* and *Scot(t)o*, *Scot(t)ius* and *Scot(t)io(s)*, and *Scot(i)nus*, which are also borne by potters, are most likely derivatives of *Scota*. Kajanto observes the limited use of *Scot(t)us* and he considers *Scotto* as Celtic because of its ending.\footnote{\textsuperscript{262}} However, such a distinction is not needed.

**Serullus** is probably a *Servil(l)us* intended and less likely a derivative of a Gaulish name, e.g. *Serrus*.\footnote{\textsuperscript{263}}

**Sionis** is a problematic case. The stamp reads certainly SIONISFII and the use of *fecit* at the end indicates the use of a nominative.\footnote{\textsuperscript{264}} However, a satisfactory interpretation is impossible. It is possible that the use of II for E coincides with alternation between /u/ and /i/, which leads to a *Suo(b)nus*. However, this is a pure conjecture and altogether uncertain, thus the name is excluded from the lists below.

**Solanus** can equally be a Latin or a Gaulish name. The facts that it is very rare in Latin and that the stamps could be read with a Gaulish ending (*Solano*) are in favour of the second solution.\footnote{\textsuperscript{265}}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{259} For the first element see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, p. 265, who offers the interpretation of ‘Spring’. De Bernardo Stempel (2009, 175) interprets the name as ‘peace’ and translates the name *Samorix* as ‘king of peace’. The element -*genus* is discussed in the fifth chapter.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{260} The name is recorded by Kajanto 1965, p. 243. The interpretation is suggested by Dondin-Payre (2001a, p. 286).}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{261} For suggested etymologies see Evans 1967, p. 374 and Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, p. 266. See also the discussion about the use of *Scot(t)us* in Weisgerber 1969, p. 362-3.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{262} Kajanto 1965, p. 202.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{263} For *Serrus* see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, p. 271.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{264} Index 8, p. 343.}

\footnote{\textsuperscript{265} Kajanto 1965, p. 339; Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, p. 196, p. 282.}
**Solitus** is more likely a Gaulish name (*So-litus* < *su-* ‘good’ + *-litu* ‘feast’), which justifies that it only occurs in Gallia, and not obtained from the Latin participle *solitus*, *-a, -um*266.

**Stiligo** is registered here as variant of the Germanic *Steleco*.

**Tagitus** can be a *Tacitus* with a G instead of C, but also a derivative of a Gaulish root *tag-* (‘chief’)267. However, personal names derived from *tag-* are scarce and a *Tagitus* is never recorded. With the evidence as yet, *Tacitus* is the best interpretation of the name.

**Taramatus** is probably a Gaulish name, either variant or misspelling of *Taranutos* or, less likely, a compound name.

**Tarvus** and **Taurus** are both recorded among the potters. The two names need to be discussed together, because the different form is not a simple metathesis, but each one indicates a different origin. *Taurus* is coined from *taurus*, *-i* (‘bull’) and it is a pure Latin name. The Gaulish stem was used in Celtic after a common metathesis from the IE root (*tauros-* > *tarvos*), thus the two stems are cognates268. The stem *tarv-* is found mainly in compound and derived names, for example *Tarv-acus*, *Tarv-enius*, *Ambi-tarvius*, whereas the name *Tarvos* was a divine name269. Consequently, the use of *Tarvus* as a personal name needs to be interpreted with a link to the Latin name and a morphological code-switching. *Taurus* has a wider distribution, being borne by 8 potters (taken that a ninth occurrence of TAUR points to a *nomen*, see above Taurus Tib-?). Moreover, the two names seem to coexist, since they are borne by two potters in Eastern Gaul in the early 2nd century (Taurus vii and Tarvus ii). This parallel use indicates that there was a distinction between the two names. Forier considers *Taurus* as a ‘translation name’, but the limited use of *Tarvos* does not support the idea270. On the contrary, *Tarvus* is better interpreted as ‘translation name’ of the Latin homonym and evidently Latinised with the Latin inflection. The distribution of the Latin *Taurus*  

266 Kajanto 1965, 17; Delamarre 20032, 204, 282.
267 Index 9, 5; Delamarre 2007, 233; *id.* 2006, 7-8; *id.* 20032, 431.
268 DELL, s.v. taurus; Delamarre 20032, 291-2; Forier 2001, 501 after Degavre 1998, 403.
finally, must be seen as a use of an ‘assonance name’. The Gallicisation of
the name with the suffixes -ina and -illa (Taurina and Taurilla are attested)
consents to that.

Tasugatus is probably a Gaulish name, perhaps derived from tasgos (‘badger’).

Tetlonis is an otherwise unknown name and its etymology rather obscure. The
possibility of a Tetlo is not supported by all the potter’s stamps, yet it is
possible and an interpretation can be made\(^{271}\). It is almost certainly a
diminutive form in -lo- (*Tetilo, *Tetulo or perhaps Tetellus) with omission
of the vowel. If so, the name is probably a derivative of Tetio, which is
recorded by Marichal at the graffiti of La Graufesenque\(^{272}\). Tetio is a Celtic
name, for which see Titus below.

Tetricus is registered by Kajanto as Latin, coined from the rare adjective tetricus, -a,
-um (‘severe’)\(^{273}\). However, Delamarre offers the etymology of the name
from the Gaulish tetaro- (‘a kind of bird, perhaps crow or pheasant’)\(^{274}\). The
etymology of the Latin adjective is undetermined, but a connection with the
Gaulish stem is unlikely\(^{275}\).

Titus is a Latin name, borne as a praenomen by potters. The name and its derivatives
are also used as cognomina and as such they are found amongst potters’
names. Among the potters, the name and its derivatives have a high
preference in Lezoux. More explicitly, Titus i and ii, Tittus, Titos, Titurus,
Tituro, Titianus, Titullus, Titticus, Tittius and Titusius, all are borne by potters
in Lezoux and only Titulus is attested in Eastern Gaul. The high and
exclusive concentration of the names in Lezoux is possibly interpreted either
as a particular taste of the name in the area, or the result of an influence of a
personality or a pre-existing popular Gaulish stem, which would lead to the
definition of the names as ‘assonance names’\(^{276}\). Titurus and Tituro are

\(^{271}\) Index 9, 54.

\(^{272}\) Marichal 1988, no. 32, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 66, 86, 140.

\(^{273}\) Kajanto 1965, 266.

\(^{274}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 294.

\(^{275}\) DELL, s.v. tetricus, -a, -um.

\(^{276}\) As ‘assonance name’ Titus is interpreted by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 292, 311), Raepsaet-Charlier
(2001a, 355, 386; 2001b, 450). Titusius is considered as an indigenous undetermined form by
Raepsaet-Charlier (2001a, 366), but we are inclined to connect it with Titus.
etymologised by Delamarre as derivatives from the Gaul. *tetaro- (*a kind of bird, perhaps crow or pheasant’, see Tetricus above)\textsuperscript{277}. The assonance with the Celtic element is possible to have been the reason for the frequency of the name in the area. Another possibility is a connection of the names to the Tettus or Tetto, which are considered as Celtic by Holder\textsuperscript{278}. If the last is the case, then the names show an evident taste for change from e to i in the area, since the only Tetus, Tettus and Tetio borne by potters, all occur in Southern Gaul. It seems most likely that assonance with a Gaulish element is the reason for the frequency of the name and thus, it is registered here as a probable Deckname. However, the concentration in the particular area may imply a different interpretation.

**Tornis** has an obscure inflection. The stamp possibly records the genitive of the Gaul. *Tornos*\textsuperscript{279}.

**Tribunus** seems Latin at first sight, but the fact that Tribunus is not a recorded cognomen raises doubts about its origin. If Latin, it is coined from tribunus, -i < *tribus* + -nus (in analogy to portus > Portunus) or derived from the cognomen Tribus\textsuperscript{280}. At any rate, it is a rare name, which is evidently borne by potters. However, a Gaulish origin must not be excluded. An etymology from Gaul. *tri* ‘three’ + *bona* ‘village’ (according to Sil-bona, Vindo-bona, etc.) is supported by the etymology of Tribocus, as offered by Delamarre, but a toponym Tribona is not attested\textsuperscript{281}. More likely is that the name is a variant of an unattested name *Trebonus*, derived from the stem *treb-* (‘dwelling, home’, best related to the Latin *trabs*, -bis), which produces, among others, the personal name Trebonius, used as a nomen\textsuperscript{282}. Therefore, Tribunus is Latinised Gaulish name, used probably as ‘assonance name’.

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\textsuperscript{277} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 294.

\textsuperscript{278} Holder II, 1801-2.

\textsuperscript{279} Index 9, 94.

\textsuperscript{280} See DELL, s.v. *tribus*, -us.

\textsuperscript{281} Delamarre 2007, 184, 234.

\textsuperscript{282} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 300; Zeidler 2005, 191; in Latin it is better originated from the Etruscan *trepu* > Trebonianus. See also DELL, s.v. *trabs*, -bis.
**Trimitius** is most likely a corrupt either for *Primitius* or *Trinitius*, the latter being presumed in view of the *nomen Trinius*. Either way, the name is excluded for its dubious character.

**Tusso** is registered here as variant of the Latin *Tusco*.

**Ucatus** is derived from the rare indigenous name *Uccu*²⁸³.

**Ulatugnus** is a Gaulish compounded name with the first element the Gaulish *ulatos* (‘prince’) and the second the -*gnus*, which is discussed in the fifth chapter.

**Unas** is most likely the reading of an anepigraphic stamp. Derivatives of the Latin * unus* are attested (e.g. *Unicus*) and an odd Gallicisation or abbreviation of the name is possible here. Likewise, *Unio* can be an otherwise attested derived name. Nonetheless, the names are not registered among the Latin names here, until further evidence of such variations appears.

**Vacer** is probably of Gaulish origin, although the ending is problematic. The case of *Vacrius* seems more plausible. It is registered as Gaulish here, but only provisionally. Nonetheless, the acceptance of the reading indicates the Latinisation of the name with the ending -*er*.

**Verecundus** is an intriguing name, an assonance name “par excellence”, according to Dondin-Payre²⁸⁴. It is a well-attested Latin name, which denotes a ‘modest, temperate character’ according to Kajanto²⁸⁵. However, its frequency in Gaulish speaking areas has led the scholars to identify a possible link with Gaulish language and define *Verecundus* as ‘assonance name’²⁸⁶. The suggested Gaulish etymology identifies a compound name, with the elements *ver(o)*- (‘very’) + *condo-* (‘intelligence’). It is significant that both the names denote a mental quality. Lefebure in his study on the distribution of the name records also the wider use of the name in its derivatives, mainly used for *nomina*. It is also demonstrated that the name has a higher frequency in Germania, which is possibly resulted by the Germanic stem *wera-* (‘man’, cf. Lat. *vir*) and the developed taste for the ‘assonance name’ *Verus*²⁸⁷. Among

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²⁸⁴ Dondin-Payre 2001a, 305.
²⁸⁵ Kajanto 1965, 264.
²⁸⁷ Weisgerber 1968, 128-130.
the potters, a higher distribution of *Verecundus* is also evident in Eastern Gaul, same as the use of *Verus*. However, potters do not use any derivatives of the name.

**Vespo** is registered here as variant of the Latin *Vespa*, perhaps under influence of the Gaulish inflection.

**Vaxius** with the possibility of a *Vaxtus* or *Vaxtius* is most likely a derivative of the Gaul. *vasso* (-‘servant’), with the /x/ used for /ss/.

**Venermidus** can be a *Venerandus* intended in view of the problems the potter’s stamps seem to have. If so, it is a Latin name. Nevertheless, it can also be an indigenous name, probably compound with the first element being the Gaul. *veni* (-‘people, family?’) and the second difficult to determine. The name is registered as Latin here, because of the problematic etymology of a Gaulish origin, but more evidence is needed.

**Vippo** is registered as Latin in view of the *gentilicium* *Vippius*, although an indigenous, probably Germanic, origin is also possible.

**Vitalis** is a remarkably frequent name in Celtic speaking areas and among the potters in particular. Its frequency may be resulted to the assonance of the name with the Gaul. *vitu* (-‘willow’, see also *Vitlus* below).

**Vitlus** is a common variant of the Latin *Vitulus*, denoting youth through metonymy from *vitulus*, -i (-‘calf’). Forier in a discussion on the names *Vitellius* (attested in the names of potters) and *Vitellianus* suggests that the rare attestation of the names indicates that they are pure Latin names. Consequently, use of the name as ‘translation name’ is excluded. Its use as ‘assonance name’ for a Gaulish derivative of *vitu* (-‘willow’) is less likely,

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288 *Index* 9, 187.

289 For *veni* see Delamarre 2003², 312.

290 For the *gentilicium* see Schulze 1904, 426. An indigenous origin is suggested by Rémy (2001, 137).

291 Kajanto 1965, 86.

292 Derived from Lat. *vitellus*, -i (<*vitulus*, ‘a little calf’). See for its use the diminutives of animals in Pl. As. 666-7: *dic me igitur tuom passeculum, gallinam, coturnicem / agnellum, haedillum me tuom dic esse vel vitellum*. 
yet possible\textsuperscript{293}. The names used by the potters (Vitelius, Vitlinus, Vitlus, Vitulus) do not testify to a high frequency or any particular taste for the derivatives of the stem or the connotation. Therefore, the names here are registered as Latin. Viterus and Vitassus on the other hand, it is more likely that they are derived from the Gaul. \textit{vitu-} and thus, they are registered as Gaulish.

\textbf{Vittio} is registered as Latin by Kajanto and in particular a variant of \textit{Vitio}\textsuperscript{294}. Schulze also records the use of the name as \textit{nomen}\textsuperscript{295}. However, its attestation in Galliae and Germaniae indicates that a Celtic origin is more likely here. The name is derived from Gaul. \textit{vitu-} (‘willow’)\textsuperscript{296}.

\textbf{Vixxtillus} is a curious case and the only possible way to suggest an etymology of the name is to assume a misspelling of the potter’s name. If so, the most suitable candidate is a \textit{*Vixtillus}, in view of the attested \textit{Vixtulus}\textsuperscript{297}. Nonetheless, a derivative of the Gaul. \textit{vissu-} (‘to know’) is also a possibility\textsuperscript{298}. The name is definitely an indigenous name, perhaps Gaulish. Excavation of different stamps of this potter will shed light on the intended name and assist its etymology.

\textbf{Vogenus} is a Gaulish compounded name. The first element is the Gaulish prefix \textit{vo-} (‘under’) and the second in the -\textit{genus}, which is discussed in the fifth chapter. The use of -\textit{genus} with a prefix is also attested in the case of Andegenus (see above).

\textsuperscript{293} See the discussion on the Gaulish stem by Delamarre (2003\textsuperscript{2}, 322), who also doubts a Gaulish origin of the name.

\textsuperscript{294} Kajanto 1965, 286.

\textsuperscript{295} Schulze 1904, 425-6.

\textsuperscript{296} See also Weisgerber 1969, 137 for a possible Germanic origin.

\textsuperscript{297} \textit{AE} 1985, 672. Discussed by Delamarre (2007, 203).

\textsuperscript{298} For the stem and its derivatives see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 317.
**IV. Greek names**

The following tables show the Greek names, which are borne by the potters, organised according to the area they occur. The names with a doubted origin are included in the tables (with the alternative possible origin).

Table i. Greek names in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acastus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achor (Achoris, Achoristus)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian/early Claudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperus (Latin?)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artius (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrestimus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrestus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comicus i (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>95-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comus ii (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crestus ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dio (Dio-)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>150-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eucas</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Flavian/Trajanic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limus</td>
<td>Le Rozier</td>
<td>Neronian/early Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milo (Milonus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestor</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-45?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st/ early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomus ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>70-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebus i (Poebus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoebus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilemus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-60?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-40?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontus (Pontius)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priamus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-65</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table ii. Greek names in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aenus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigrus (?)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiocus (Anthiocus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>40-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apolaustirus (Apolaustus, Apolauster)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcus (Arcos)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calenus (Galenus)</td>
<td>Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callistus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comicato</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comicus ii (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine or 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comus i (Comos i)  (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosminus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croesus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diogenes (Diogenus)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epapra</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ermus (Ermius)</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erotus</td>
<td>Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen, Lezoux</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fronatus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>10-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenius i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicephor i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicephor ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicundio</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilistrio</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigunus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphorus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table iii. Greek names in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abascantus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrus?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastus?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>late 2nd or first half of 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubalus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>late 2nd or first half of 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefalio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comicus iii (Gaulish?)</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creticus</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erotus</td>
<td>Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen, Lezoux</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euritus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eustadius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenius ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helenius iii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscus iv</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelagius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pergamus i</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>180-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pergamus ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pindarus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranusa</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table iv. Greek names of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hippater (?)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>10-100?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Justification is needed for some of the entries above. Acastus is at first sight a variant of the Greek Agastus. However, the Greek word ἀκαστός ('maple') is imported in its Latinised form acastus in the Gallo-Roman world. The word is attested along with several variants, e.g. aga\textsuperscript{299}. The connotation of ‘maple’ is not new; the Latin name Acer is a known one and it is borne by a potter in Lezoux. However, a Greek name Ἀκαστός or a Latinised Acastus is not attested otherwise.

\textsuperscript{299} Gamillscheg 1961, 293-4.
The name was possibly acquired as a Gaulish name, equivalent to the Latin *Acer* and thus, a translation name. However, further parallel use of the name is needed before any conclusions. The Greek character of the name is undoubted and it is registered here as Greek provisionally. *Antigrus* is not an interpretable form. The reading of the name is reasonably certain according to Hartley & Dickinson\(^{300}\). However, the R is not very clear and one wonders if it was an N intended or if the reading needs more speculation. If this hypothesis is correct, the name intended is *Antignus* for the Greek *Antigonus*, with syncope. I have registered provisionally the name here. *Cefalio* is a variant of the Greek *Cephalio*, with an interesting use of f for *ph*. *Comicato* is a rare derivation of the Greek *Comicus*. In comparison with *Comicianus*, which is registered as Latin by Kajanto but with a Gaulish origin by Birley & Birley, the Gaulish origin is rather unlikely\(^ {301}\). The suffixation is Latin with the ending -o after morphological code-switching. *Comicus* is registered as Greek, since it was widely used as such in Latin nomenclature, but a connection to the Gaulish *Comus* is possible\(^ {302}\).

*Epapra* is *Epaphra* without the aspiration. *Epaphra* is an abbreviation for *Epaphroditus* and it shows a developed taste in Celtic speaking areas\(^ {303}\). *Euritus* is registered here as variant of the Greek *Eurytus*, both of them being rarely attested\(^ {304}\). *Eucas* cannot be identified with its etymology. In view of the interpretation of *Epapra* as an abbreviation (see the entry for *Epapra* above), *Eucas* is possibly an abbreviation for *Eucarpus* or *Eucharistus*\(^ {305}\). However, this is only a conjecture. The name is registered as Greek until further evidence.

*Helenius* with the possibility of *Hellenius* for a potter in Westerndorf, is registered here as a Greek name. However, the attestation of the name with the suffixation -ius is not usual. It is possibly the influence of the Greek name (*Helenos*) to the Gaulish *Elenius/ -ios* or vice versa. A Greek influence would lead to the hypercorrection of the name with the use of the aspiration, whereas the Gaulish influence would have led to the suffixation of the name. The latter is more plausible.

\(^{300}\) Index 1, 207.

\(^{301}\) Kajanto 1965, 144; Birley & Birley 1994, 437.

\(^{302}\) See the comments under *Comus* in the comments of the entries in the second chapter.

\(^{303}\) OPEL 2, 118; See also Index 3, 355.

\(^{304}\) OPEL 2, 127.

\(^{305}\) Both the names are attested in Gaul: OPEL 2, 125.
Hippater indicates an origin from the Greek ἴππος (‘horse’), which is possible for the names denoting a horseman or the like were very popular (e.g. Gaul. Eppilios, Epponus, etc. attested as names of potters)\(^{306}\). The suffixation of the name, if the reading is safe, is probably after that of ἴπποστής (= ἴππωςτής, ‘horseman’), under influence of the Latin equester (‘related to cavalry, horseman’), which is also used as a personal name (Equester). If our hypothesis is correct, the name is probably formed as a translation name for the Gaulish and Latin equivalents. However, the name is registered as Greek here, with every reservation.

*Tranusa* can only be interpreted in connection with the Greek adjective ἀπαντώς, -ῆ, -ῶν (‘clear, distinct’). However, the use of the personal name is not attested and it is registered under Greek names provisionally.

Besides the names above, the cases of Dareus, Demodes, Diomedes, Eros, Eroticus, Eucarpus and Icarus are excluded, because of the dubious character of the stamps or the readings.

Although the evidence is certain and the reading is safe, the cases of Hilarus, Hilario and Dabsilis are also excluded here and they are regarded as Latin names. The reason is that although Greek, the adjectives which the names were obtained from, were integrated and used in Latin. More explicitly, hilarus, -a, -um (‘cheerful’) and dapsilis, -is, -e (‘abundant’) are loan-words from the Greek ἱλαρός and δαψιλής, respectively\(^{307}\). The use of Ilarus is explained as a vulgar form of Hilarus with the omission of the aspiration\(^{308}\). Hilario is also borne by a potter; the form does not necessarily denote morphological code-switching, since the particular form was used along with Hilarus. The frequency of the names among slaves in opposition to nobility, points to a possible slave status or, less likely, origin. In the same manner, Oceanus is registered as a Latin name.

The tables above show that the Greek names are distributed according to specific preferences in the areas and not randomly. In particular, a closer look on Table 1 shows the developed preference for names having to do with utility, that is

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306 Forier 2001, 475-78.
307 See Kajanto 1965, 11 for the principle that “all long-established loan-words should be accepted as Latin” and id. 1968, 522. Solin (1996) also records Hilarus and Hilario as Latin. See also Solin 1970, 287.
308 Kajanto 1965, 13.
C(h)restus and Chresimus, which is supported by the occurrence of the names in the potters’ cognomina. Although names with the specific connotation are popular, they only occur in Southern Gaul. In the same manner, the name Moscus is very popular among the potters in Eastern Gaul. The only names that occur in two areas are Comus and Comicus, which can be Gaulish. The rest of the names only occur sporadically. This custom is better explained with an integration of the Greek names in the area through Roman nomenclature, especially in view of the theory about Greek names being common among slaves.

Greek names are evidently common among slaves. The preponderance of the names in Solin’s catalogue of the slave names is Greek309. The use of Greek names for slaves and later as cognomina by freedmen is theoretically supported by Taylor, who develops ideas supported earlier by Frank and Thylander. More recently, in an account of Onomastics, Gascou also argued on the base of Greek names indicating slave origin310. In the same manner, it is likely that Greek names are borne by freedmen, who have kept their names as their cognomina311. This last observation is better illustrated in the next chapter, where the function of tria nomina in potters’ nomenclature is discussed. However, Greek names do not absolutely denote slave origin. Greek names are transmitted into Latin and they were acquired by citizens in the same manner names of other origin were transmitted and used312. In addition, there was a high possibility that the descendants of freedmen were given names, which were not reminiscent of their slave origin313.

Therefore, by no means Greek names denote a Greek origin as well. Even if they belong to slaves, Greek names were often given to them by their masters314.

309 Solin 1996.
310 Gascou 2008, 133f.; Taylor 1961, 125; Thylander 1952; Bruce 1936, 42-50; Frank 1916.
313 Taylor 1961, passim
314 See e.g. the Greek names given to slaves with appropriateness for their occupation in Biville 2009, 418.
V. The Latin naming formulae

V.1. Introduction
The discussion in this chapter focuses on the potters’ polyonymy, that is the use of the Latin naming formulae, *duo* or *tria nomina*, in their stamps. The *tria nomina* was the commonest form of Roman nomenclature from the Republic. It was the result of a long process, which began from the use of a name and a patronymic. The *cognomen* was used apparently as a personal signifier of its bearer. In other words, in a rapidly growing society the need for a name which could signify its bearer and moreover, to distinguish him from the other members, was essential. Furthermore, another function needed to be assigned to the Roman name, the display of the bearer’s social status. Whether a person was a slave or freedman, a descendant of a noble family or a Roman citizen, it is something that could be revealed from his name.

*Tria nomina* serve adequately these needs. However, there had been internal factors in their development, which create a more complicated net of relations between a *cognomen* and an ancestral *cognomen*, for instance. More explicitly, each element of the formula was obtained in various ways, either derived from another name or coined from an appellative, etc. Thus, an interest in their etymology emerges and answers problems of origin or customs and consequently, offers possibilities for conclusions on the development of Latin nomenclature in Gaul.

This naming formula was also adopted by provincials, who acquired Roman citizenship. However, such a poly-semantic personal signifier was not something common in other cultures and indigenous peoples of the Roman Empire. A personal name with a more specific patronymic was usually adequate to distinguish an individual. That was the case for the indigenous habitants of Celtic areas and particularly in Gaul. The transition from this more simple formula to the Roman one...

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315 For the development of the naming formulae see Salway 1994; Rix 1995; Mullen 2007, 39-40. Pulgram (1954, 158 n.22) comprises the function of the *cognomen* as follows: “The cognomen … is the most mobile, the least sterile … Cognomina are functionally closest to what we understand by proper name; they are the most individualistic”.

316 It was prohibited to acquire Roman names otherwise after Claudius (Suet. Claud. 25,3), however the restriction might not have always applied, see Mócsy 1970.
was not even. The cognomen of tria nomina was in the Imperial period the most personal of the three names and for Gauls it is usually the one that reveals their identity and origin. However, the use of the nomen necessarily bears a character and denotes a feature of the person, thus the process of its acquisition may be a matter of inheritance, derivation from another name, more plausible ancestral, or a pure Gaulish one. Nomina are usually Imperial, obtained after an emperor or patronymic formations, derived from an ancestral name, usually a cognomen.

Thus, Gaulish influence is expected to appear on the potters’ cognomina, but this is not always the case. Latin names are also borne and they need to be interpreted. Gaulish elements are also apparent on some of them through an etymological analysis. Consequently, cases where a Latin Deckname or a homonym is used are not rare. It has been stated in the first chapter that the names of the stamps reveal a desired displayed identity. The use of tria or duo nomina on the stamps supports the idea. The space a stamp offered was sometimes limited, which has presumably caused the abbreviation, often drastic, of a potter’s name. In particular, the potters prefer in many cases to abbreviate their nomen or their cognomen or both, in an eagerness to display their polyonymy. It is likely that this eagerness imply their need to display their citizenship. However, the display of tria or duo nomina does not necessarily presuppose citizenship. It has been clear that there was an intermediate status between a slave and a citizen, which Sirks prefers to name ‘informal slavery’. This status was the result of lex Junia, which enabled masters to informally manumit their slaves, who remained legally slaves. The effect of this system which interests here is that the ‘informal slaves’ could use the praenomen and the nomen of their master. At any rate, the eagerness of those who borne tria or duo nomina to display a freed status or/and citizenship is evident.

**V.2. Geographical categorization of duo and tria nomina**

**V.2.1. Tria nomina**

Table v. Tria nomina in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. A. Atil-</th>
<th>Montans?</th>
<th>1st c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. A. Primice-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>55-75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. Ag-Fic</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. An-Patr(icius?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Asinius At</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Pre-Early Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. At-Pas-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. C-Bassinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. C-Cel-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. C-Celsus</td>
<td>Le Rozier</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. C-Ruf-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>110-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cincius Frontinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cincius Senovirus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cl(audius) Sull(a)?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>110-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Cosius Virilis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier?</td>
<td>75-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ex-Albinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Flavius Secundus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Montans</td>
<td>80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Iulius A-</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>70-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Iulius Ac-</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Iulius Apa-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Iulius Aplastus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Iulius Ar-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Celer</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Iulius Chre-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Clemens</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius D-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c. -150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Iulius Flor-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>100-150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Iulius Hab(is/ tus?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex. Iulius Iucundus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Iulius Pr-</td>
<td>Aspiran</td>
<td>10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex. Iulius Prim-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Primigenius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Primig- Sur-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Sa(binus?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Iulius Senex</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Iulius Seve(rus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Iulius T-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Iulius Vas(silius?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Adn- Adgenus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Cla(udius) Sat-</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Iulius Balbinus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. T- Cin-</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Val(erius) At-</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Immunius Tasgillus / Tetturus (Tetturo)</td>
<td>Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table vi. Tria nomina in Central Gaul**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. L- Caled(us)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. L- Pud-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. M- Cir-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. N- Celsus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. N- Sabinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>55-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. O- Sap-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S- Cre-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Late 1st - early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S- Flav(inus?)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S- Ruf(inus?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. S- Ruf(inus?)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Flavian-Trajanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. S- Sabinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S- Salv-?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Salarius Aptus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Silvius Patricius</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Ter- Secundus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Tr- Masculus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. V- Marc-</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>55-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Val(erius) Albanus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Val(erius) Sed(atus?)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q. Alp(inius) Ian(uarius?)</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>Hadrianic /Early Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. At- At-</td>
<td>Eschweilerhof</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. C- Sacer</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Cal- Sa-</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti. Cl(audius) Paullinus</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table vii. Tria nomina in Eastern Gaul**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. F. Attonus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amabilis ii (L. Iulius Amabilis)?</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti. Iulius Respectus Med(iomatricus)</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Mar- P-</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Mem- Iustus</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>140-170</td>
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</table>

Table viii. *Tria nomina* in Britain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Se- Verianus</td>
<td>Pulborough</td>
<td>Hadrianic/ early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table ix. *Tria nomina* of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. Ster- Paulus?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V.2.2. *Duo nomina*

Table x. *Duo nomina* in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q. Aemil-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1-25/ earlier?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Audaci</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Aurelio</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Calixa</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-85?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl(audius) Gemma</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Cosius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosius Iucundus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosius Nem-?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosius Rufinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosius Urap(pus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Eppias</td>
<td>Montans, Valéry</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Crestio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Fabu-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Aup- (Aur-)?</td>
<td>Montans group?</td>
<td>70-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Aus- i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Aus- ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Aus- iii</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>50-90?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Avi(tus?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Germanus</td>
<td>Banassac, La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Sabinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavius Uce-?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulia- Patr-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>40-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulia- Tem-</td>
<td>Banassac, La Graufesenque</td>
<td>115-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Drac-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c. -/-150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Pud-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>50-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Sab-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Theophilus</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Virilis</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lic(inius) Seve(rus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masclius Balbus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medua- Arm-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-30?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mont(jus) Cres-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nam- Pio-?</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>95-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortius Paullus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Paconius</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>5-25?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S- Verius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S(extius?) Verius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Senis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextius Can-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Silvanius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabius Virtus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurius - Tib-</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Umius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian-Flavian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valerius L-</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table xi. *Duo nomina* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. Dous-</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firminius i - Arean-</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Firminius Arean-)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flo- Albinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu- Icnat- (Icnatt-)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>10 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Live-</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Niv-</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table xii. Duo nomina in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Numidus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius Talussa</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>100-135?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Patillus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex(tius) Cassius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulp- Certus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table xiii. Duo nomina in Britain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. Littera</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V.3. Discussion of the names

V.3.1. Groups of potters with the same nomen

Concerning names with a same nomen, it is reasonable to imply a relation between their bearers. Of course, the frequency of some nomina needs always to be borne in mind, because their wide use may be due to a particular taste for them without any implications for links between their bearers. However, a careful examination often produces family stemmata, which in some cases is important for the research of Prosopography, while it reveals naming customs of peoples of a geographical area or members of a social class, etc. The scholars of epigraphy provide abundance of examples. Moreover, the study of groups of names is a more secure way to examine the features of naming practices.

In order to prevent a misleading or generalised theory, it is important to ensure that the group of people under examination meets specific requirements. Firstly, restrictions of the period and the area the names occur are needed. The
importance of this necessity, rather simple at first sight, is revealed if we recall the changes of naming patterns in time and the parallel influence of different indigenous characteristics through the areas a name occurred. Secondly, another link between the members of the group is essential, namely the source of their names. For instance, in a funerary inscription, where several names occur, it is certain that their bearers are members of the same family, tribe, etc. Finally, it is also important to recognize or, at least, to assume a common social status of the members. This evaluation applies more easily in inscriptions, but it is also feasible for particular groups of potters and the examination of their customs provides results with a high level of certainty. The names under discussion here are distinguished with regard to the area of occurrence.

In any case, the analysis of the onomastics of a bilingual area, such as Gaul, makes necessary the following conditions, which are constantly functional in the present study. The fact that in the Roman Empire different cultures and languages were alive along with the Latin language, presupposes that names from other areas need to be used in comparison or as complement. Therefore, names from Britain, Germania and Hispania provide abundant material for the use of the Roman naming formula and the etymology of names of obscure origin. Moreover, the naming practices of Rome are examined firstly as the foundation and the original development of the formula and secondly in a careful comparison with the practices used among potters. Finally, the material under examination compels further restrictions in the argumentation, considering that they represent the customs and naming practices of a particular group of Gauls and conceivably, a group of a specific social class.

V.3.1.1. Potters with the nomen Iulius

It is not a surprise to find the nomen Iulius being in use widely in the AD 1st century. Caesar’s expanding activity in Gaul resulted in the grant of Roman citizenship to Gauls and consequently they acquired his nomen, which had been very common in the provinces during that period. If we exclude the doubtful readings and the potters who are of uncertain date or location of production, then we have

319 See also the case of Dalmatia in Alföldy 1969, 31.
nine potters who bear the nomen Iulius only at La Graufesenque, in a total of sixteen in Southern Gaul. It is noteworthy that the nomen shows a decline in use after the first century and beyond Southern Gaul, although it is attested for two potters in Central and Eastern Gaul. The decline in use is followed by the scarce appearance of the Claudii, who will be discussed below, a development similar to the one observed for the higher class of Gaul\textsuperscript{320}. If not just a coincidence, relation between the higher class and the potters implies involvement of the former in the terra sigillata industry.

**The Iulii at La Graufesenque**

The examination of the nomenclature of Iulii focuses on their *cognomina*. In terms of methodology, in this section I will attempt to identify a sort of a pattern, which would indicate a possible relation between the potters. Unfortunately, as has been stated in the research context earlier, our corpus of onomastic material is limited. This enables us to discuss specific groups of potters, yet it prevents general conclusions. These two aspects inevitably will define my conclusions as assumptions and the further interpretation, by extension, based on a hypothetical ground. At any rate, my observations will be based on the study of the material of our corpus and the possible interpretations which ensue. The *cognomina* of majority of the potters have secure readings or they can be reasonably expanded, if abbreviated.

More specifically, C. Iulius Celer is chronologically the earliest of the Iulii bearing *tria nomina* at La Graufesenque. The possibility of identification with Celer iii (AD 50-75) is further supported by the similarities between the products of the two, which have led Hartley & Dickinson to the assumption that he was the same man\textsuperscript{321}. It is reasonable to ask whether the potter, if the same man, acquired a status which enabled him to use *tria nomina* at a later stage of his career or wanted to display his status to a particular audience, if both types of stamps were used at the same time. M. Iulius Seve(rus) is a contemporary of Celer. His *cognomen*, obtained from the Latin adjective *severus, -a, -um* (‘strict, severe’) is popular in Gaul (according to the records in *CIL* XII and XIII, as well as in *ILS*)\textsuperscript{322}. Sex. Iulius Iucundus produces *terra sigillata* a bit later and he can be identified with Iucundus

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\textsuperscript{320} Drinkwater 1978, 832ff.

\textsuperscript{321} Index 4, 344.

\textsuperscript{322} However, the possibility for a Gaulish suffixation -*acus* should not be excluded. In that case, the *cognomen* needs to be read Severacus or, less likely, Severiacus (Holder II, 1531).
iii, and in this case his cognomen is susceptible to an interpretation similar to Celer above. His cognomen is a pure Latin name and it is also borne by a Flavius, who is discussed later. Although later than the preceding potters, C. Iulius Clemens also bears a pure Latin name (<clemens, -ntis ‘mild, lenient’).

The cognomina of the next two potters are listed as known Decknamen. Kajanto argues for Greek influence in the use of the name Primigenius, which is the most likely expansion for the cognomen of C. Iulius Primig. The name, however, is a ‘translation name’ for the Gaulish Cintugenus, as has been suggested by Marichal discussing the nomenclature of the potters in the graffiti. The cognomen of L. Iulius Senex is an ‘assonance name’ due to the assonance of the Gaulish senos (‘old, aged’) and the cognate Latin senex, -cis (id.).

Besides these potters, there are four more, whose cases are more problematic or worth a closer examination, with regard to their cognomina: Q. Iulius Habi-, C. Iulius Vas-, T. Iulius Apa- and T. Iulius Aplatus.

Either Habilis or Habitus have already been suggested by Hartley & Dickinson as suitable for the cognomen of Q. Iulius Habi. Kajanto places Habilis under the category suggesting a «fit, proper» person «from other people’s point of view» and Habitus under the one denoting a body «in good condition, muscular, well

323 Index 4, 348.
324 Kajanto 1965, 18,74ff. for Προκογένης.
325 Marichal 1988, 94, 268; The ‘translation names’ are evident and the coincidence in the semantic content not only of the meaning as a whole, but of the elements of Primi -genius and Cintu -genus as well is noteworthy. Such a precise translation though, presupposes some level of education, which is rather ambiguous. Moreover, the suffixation -ius needs to be further justified, if a translation from Cintugenus is accepted. Both these problems can be solved by the assumption that the translation took place with a level of resemblance to the second element of the names, Primigenius being the most suitable. At the same time, whereas a translation of Cintusmus into Primus is justifiable, we wonder whether the origin of the compound form was due to a Latin influence (the higher frequency of Primigenius than of Cintugenus in Mócsy’s record consents to this OPEL, s.v. Cintugenus, Primigenius), that is a Gaulish ‘translation name’ from the original Latin. However, the custom of translating names shall not be altogether doubted. ‘Translation names’ are very often evident and cases as the potter under discussion should be regarded as individually developed.
326 See the discussion for the cognomen of C. Cincius Senovirus below.
327 Index 4, 347.
developed». Of these two names, *Habitus* is the name of another potter in La Graufesenque, who usually stamps his products with omission of the aspiration of his name (*Abitus*, see the Comments on the second chapter). *Habilis* on the other hand is only used by one much later potter in central Gaul.

C. Iulius Vas- is the only one whose *cognomen* is undoubtedly a Gaulish form. For the *cognomen* of the potter, I suggest as more plausible the *Vassil(l)us* or *Vassus*. The names are derived from the Gaulish stem *vasso-* (‘servant’), which is very popular in the production of *cognomina* in Celtic-speaking areas.

T. Iulius Apa- and T. Iulius Aplastus might have been related, as the same *praenomen* and *nomen* imply. Both their *cognomina* cause problems, firstly as their interpretation is concerned and secondly in view of a possible relationship between the potters. *Aplastus* is a very rare Greek *cognomen*. It is not recorded by Solin (1982), but it is again attested in Hispania (*CIL* II.1769). Its use must be related to the more frequent *Haplus* (*Ἄπλος*) The *cognomen* of the other potter is not easy to expand; various Celtic names can be suggested, while a rare Greek name cannot be excluded. At any rate, the same *praenomen* and *nomen* of the two potters are possibly a simple coincidence. If, however, a relationship between them is to be suggested, a common ancestor or master is also likely.

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328 Kajanto 1965, 286 and 232, respectively.
329 “There is no reason to equate him (i.e. Q. Iulius Habi-) with Abitus/Habitus of La Graufesenque, who was active too early to fit his range” (*Index* 4, 347).
330 See Kajanto 1965, 127. For the gemination and the Celtic taste for the suffix see Schulze 1904, 449. The various derivatives and the name’s Celtic character are also discussed in Zeidler 2005, 191-2. See also Delamarre 2003, 306; Holder III, 121-2; Celtic names derived from the stem are also well attested in Britain, recorded in *CPNRB*. For the origin of the stem see Billy 2007, 129. De Hoz 2007, 194, n.6 notes the possibility of *vassus* being connected to *ambactus*, -i, which is a certain loan-word from Gaulish (Adams 2003, 185), in Caes. *BG* 6.15, 2: *atque eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habet*. The connection is assumed only after an ancient etymology by Paulus Diaconus in *Fest*. 4: *ambactus apud Ennium* (*Ann.* 605V.) *lingua Gallica servus* appelatur. ‘am’ praeposito ... significat circum, unde ... servus ambactus, id est circumactus dicitur (after Maltby 1991, s.v., emphasis is mine). For *ambactus* see De Hoz 2007, 191.
331 Solin 1982, 732. In the Greek world the name is seldom used, recorded in Southern Italia (Campania, *bis*) by *LGPN* (we have only seen the records in volumes I-V.A).
332 Hartley & Dickinson (*Index* 4, 341) refer to Holder for possible solutions of Celtic names, e.g. *Apaturius*. Greek names such as *Apathius or Apate* are attested in Gallia Narbonensis (*OPEL* 1, 138).
More problematic are the cases of C. Iulius Sa- and P. Iulius Ar- because of the drastic abbreviation of their cognomina. Sabinus is a possible hypothesis for the former. The latter’s cognomen is impossible to restore.

Iulii in other areas of Southern Gaul (Montans and Aspiran)

Apart from La Graufesenque, the nomen Iulius is attested in other centres of manufacture in Southern Gaul, predominantly in Montans and Aspiran. Among these cases, only eight stamps in Montans and one in Aspiran reveal a cognomen, which can be plausibly, yet not satisfactorily, expanded. It is, however, remarkable that Iulii with doubted location within Southern Gaul have omitted their praenomina.

The two earliest are Q. Iulius Prim-, and Sex. Iulius Prim-, working at Aspiran and Montans respectively. The former is the earliest of the Iulii of Southern Gaul, being active in the period AD 10-40. It is reasonable to suggest for the potter’s cognomen a Primus, Primigenius or the like, which would be reminiscent of the cognomen of C. Iulius Primig- of La Graufesenque. Sex. Iulius Prim- is the next chronologically and the earliest of the Iulii at Montans. His cognomen is assumable with a higher level of certainty than of the previous potter. He also seems to bear a cognomen relevant to Primus and the like.

Two later potters of Southern Gaul (first half of the AD 2nd c.) bear the nomen Iulius and work in Montans; L. Iulius Flour- and M. Iulius Chre-. For the former’s cognomen, besides Florus and Floridus, which are suggested by Hartley & Dickinson, Florens or Florentinus should not be excluded for the potter’s cognomen. Florus is used by potters of terra sigillata in Southern and Central Gaul, whereas Floridus and Florentinus are only attested in Eastern Gaul and Florens is not used at all. In CIL XIII Florus and Florentinus are well attested, whereas Florens and Floridus are rare. The name’s expansion as Florus is considerably more likely because of its frequency in the Index and CIL.

M. Iulius Chre- bears a more interpretable cognomen; either Chresimus or Chrestus, the potter has a Greek name (Χρήσιμος and Χρηστός, respectively). These names occur at La Graufesenque on stamps with single names, whereas Chrestus is more often used, sometimes without the initial aspiration (Crestus) and moreover with a different suffixation (Crestio), which might be due to a Gaulish influence. Besides the potter under discussion, the use of the names in a tria nomina form is certain only in the case of M. Crestio, whereas it is a plausible expansion for the
cognomina of Mont- Cres- and L. S- Cre-. It is significant that the use of these cognomina in trinomial formulas is restricted in Southern Gaul, predominantly at La Graufesenque with a few cases in Montans, perhaps under the former’s influence. If he is the same man as Chresimus, then one can restore the potter’s cognomen as such. However their exportation to Britain hinders such an assumption and asserts that they are two different people. An appealing hypothesis in defence of the identification of the two men is that Chresimus made a change in his career and stopped the exports to Britain later, but further archaeological investigation is needed.

Apart from the above, the rest of the Iulii with tria nomina in Southern Gaul have drastically abbreviated their cognomina. Assumptions are possible, but one must be cautious before any conclusion is made. C. Iulius D- possibly abbreviated a cognomen which can be compared to that of the potter Iulius Drac-. The cognomina of G. Iulius A-, L. Iulius Ac- and M. Iulius T- are impossible to restore at a satisfactory level.

Alongside the potters discussed above, five Iulii are recorded among the potters of Southern Gaul, who prefer to omit their praenomen. The omission of the praenomina coincides with the uncertainty of the area of manufacture and conceivably, with the limited evidence and perhaps productivity. The cognomen of Iulius Drac- can be restored as Draccus, recorded by Delamarre, but further evidence in needed. Draccus is also borne by a potter, but it seems to be a misreading. It is difficult to suggest a more suitable Latin or Gaulish name, whereas the Greek Draco along with its derivatives widely attested in Gaul, is an appealing restoration. The potter can be identified with C. Iulius D-, which supports possible restorations for the latter’s cognomen. The preference for the tria nomina is evident in the case of Iulius Sab-, with a possible Sabinus for the cognomen and identification with C. Iulius Sa-. Pudens or a derivative may be a possible solution for Iulius Pud-.

333 Index 4, 344.
334 Index 4, 345. See the discussion for Iulius Drac- below.
335 Delamarre 2007, 89.
336 Index 3, 322.
Observations on the nomenclature of the Iulii of Southern Gaul

It is possible to identify some regularities in the naming customs of the Iulii in Southern Gaul. In particular, the certain or reasonably restored *cognomina* of the potters fall into the categories of names with a particular frequency in the social classes of slaves and freedmen. It has already been stated that the attempt to assign a slave origin to a person based on his *cognomen* was supported by the scholarship of the past, especially of the 1960’s, but it has now been doubted. Let us restate that the intentionality of the acquisition of a name cannot be determined and the intergenerational transmission of the names limits the possibility of a slave origin. Therefore, the observations here are restricted on an utterly hypothetical level.

In particular, the theories about a cluster of names usually given to slaves include specific Latin names along with the preponderance of Greek names. In this view, the preponderance of the Southern Gaulish Iulii bear names denoting a slave origin. Namely, from the *cognomina* attested in La Graufesenque, *Celer* (of C. Iulius Celer) has been suggested as widely used by slaves. *Severus* (of M. Iulius Severus) seems inappropriate for a slave name due to its meaning (<*severus*, -*a*, -*um*, ‘strict, severe’) but it is not only an exceptionally popular one, but it is also widely used by slaves. *Iucundus* (of Sex. Iulius Iucundus) and *Clemens* (of C. Iulius Clemens) are also considered as a typical slave-names.

The ‘translation name’ *Primigenius* (of C. Iulius Primig-) is widely attested for slaves, which for Kajanto is the result of the influence from the Greek *Πρωτογένης*. On the other hand, the use of the name here, as has already been stated, can be interpreted as the result of acculturation in view of its function as ‘translation name’. In the same manner, the *cognomen* of T. Iulius Aplastus would be considered as appropriate for slaves, being a Greek name.

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338 See Kajanto 1965, 134 for the support of the theory about the Greek names.
339 Kajanto 1965, 66; see also Weaver 1964, 313-4 for arguments against the name’s absolute exclusion from slave-names, expressed in Duff 1928, 56. See also Solin 1996, 58.
340 Kajanto 1965, 29-30; 69; Solin 1996, 68.
341 Kajanto 1965, 69, 72-3; Solin 1996, 104.
342 See n. 321, above.
343 However, the use of the name in *tria nomina* supported by general customs, as it is here, makes the use as a pure Latin name still possible. See also the argumentation for T. Flavius Secundus, below.
The hypothesis for use of a specific cluster of names from the potters of this group possibly applies to the abbreviated cognomina, yet under the condition that the suggested expansions are true. Habilis is a possible restoration for Q. Iulius Habilitas. If so, the name is a usual cognomen among slaves. Moreover, the name could be used as equal to the Greek name Χρηστός or Χρήσιμος, which are also used widely for slaves, and thus, as Latin ‘translation names’ of Chrestus or Chresimus, among which the latter is used by a potter at La Graufesenque. It is also possible that the probable Gaulish name of C. Iulius Vas- (Vassus, Vassilus, etc.) reflects a slave origin in its meaning. Sabinus (for C. Iulius Sab-) is a likely restoration and if correct it gives a frequent slave name, but the name can be restored in various other names as well.

Alongside the cognomina from La Graufesenque, in the rest of Southern Gaul the cognomina of Q. Iulius Pr-, Sex. Iulius Prim-, L. Iulius Flor- and M. Iulius Chres- are restored with a higher level of certainty. Primus, Primigenius and the like have already been seen as names often given to slaves. It is significant that the possible restorations for the cognomen of L. Iulius Flor-, suggested above, give names attested as frequently borne by freedmen. The possible Chrestus, Chrestio, Chresimus etc. for the restoration of the cognomen of the last potter are considered as appropriate for slaves due to their Greek character. Moreover, Chrestio is formed with -io, which is considered as a common use of the suffix for slave-names. The

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344 Senex (of L. Iulius Senex) is the only one not considered as a typical slave name. A possibility is that the bearer of the name was not a potter and therefore, he has to be excluded from a general view of the group of Iulii. The latter is supported by the problems of his stamps, as they are described by the archaeological record (Index 4, 356).
347 See the records in Solin 1996, 469-70.
348 Solin 1996, 36.
349 See Index 4, 346 for the suggestion of Florus and Floridus; Weaver (1964, 314) gives several instances of Florus being used by freedmen in the AD 1st c.; Bruce (1936) suggests the use of Latin participles as slave names, Present participles in a lower extent than Perfect participles. Among these names, Florens is attested once, born by a freedman. In favour of Florens and Florentinus is also Kajanto’s (1965, 45-6; 64-5) note for the popularity of participial names.
350 For the aspiration see Allen 1965, 26-7 and Purnelle 1989, 355-6. The particular use of the suffix is observed by Kajanto (1965, 37, 120-1).
rest of the *cognomina* are drastically abbreviated or doubted and any assumptions would be based on uncertain ground.\footnote{More intriguing is the case of Iulius Theophilus. If he was a potter of *terra sigillata*, it is likely that we are dealing with freedman or, less likely, a slave with an odd naming formula, since the name, being pure Greek, is common among this class (Solin 1996, 207-8). It will be the only case of a name with a divine connotation among the Iulii, whereas equivalent Latin and Gaulish names have been recorded (with the Latin *deus* or the Gaulish *devos* as the first element). The use of the name is also interesting for the way it is impressed; the two aspirates, /θ/ and /φ/ respectively, which presumably indicates a high level of literacy (for the usual impressions of the aspirates see Purnelle 1989, 355-66, esp. 356-7, 362-3). It is also odd that the name is not frequent among the Gauls and occurs only in Gallia Narbonensis, implying a Greek influence.}

There is an evident frequency of what was to be thought as ‘slave names’ among the *cognomina* of Iulii. This fact is unlikely that indicates a particular taste. Even if the names were mainly given to slaves, there is not reason to assume that a slavish origin was necessarily attached to them. Therefore, one should very carefully interpret this coincidence. A possibility is that the potters of this group, at least the majority, were slaves who used their masters’ *praenomina* and *nomina* as ‘informal free’, or freedmen, or freeborn. If this is true, then my hypothesis that the Gaulish aristocracy of the Iulii was involved in the *terra sigillata* industry is a probable conclusion. However, as it has been stated before, the search for the identity of these people needs to be done with caveats, thus such a conclusion is only a possibility.

On the other hand, it is possible to identify a ‘desired displayed identity’ of some of the potters. In particular, three of the potters of this group are possibly identified with some of the potters who stamp only with their *cognomen*. Namely, C. Iulius Celer and Celer iii, Sex. Iulius Iucundus and Iucundus iii, and M. Iulius Chres- and Chresimus. The identification of these potters indicates that they preferred a trinomial self-presentation in some cases. Another possible hypothesis, directly linked to what we assumed before, is that the change in the stamps is the result of a change in status. In other words, the potters probably changed stamps after they gained Roman citizenship or after manumission, using the trinomial formulas.\footnote{The use of *praenomen* is a genuine Roman practice and thus, its attestation certifies Roman citizenship (Rix 1995, 726). See the discussion on *praenomina* in section 4. For the significance of *tria nomina* as indicating a free Roman citizen in the Imperial times, see Douglas 1958, 66.} The citizenship was in that way displayed in order to advertise what the potters lacked before, that is the citizenship.
The Iulii in Central Gaul

The majority of Iulii in Central Gaul are attested in Lezoux and only Iulius Talussa and Q. Iulius Balbinus seem to have been active elsewhere too. It is difficult to come to general conclusions for the potters with the particular nomen in Central Gaul based on these reports. Despite the fact that they are less numerous than those in Southern Gaul, all the potters but one under discussion here seem more keen to omit their praenomen. Nevertheless, the scarce occurrences are a hindrance to any general conclusions about the naming customs of Iulii.

Among these potters Iulius Talussa is the one with a clear Gaulish name. It is derived from the Gaulish talu- (‘forehead’), which produces several names, either derived or compound. It is not very common among the potters and it has often been replaced by the Latin ‘translation name’ Fronto and its derivatives (cf. the discussion of the cognomen of C. Cincius Frontinus below). An origin of the name from the Latin ‘assonance name’ Talus (derived from talus, -i, ‘ankle’) seems unlikely. The potter here prefers the genuine Gaulish name and he is the only potter who claims Roman citizenship in Les-Martres-de-Veyre.353 A Greek origin, being a variant of Talusius is also possible, but the Gaulish origin seems more likely.354

The two later potters, Iulius Niv- and Iulius Live- have abbreviated their cognomi in a level that is difficult to restore satisfactorily. A cognomen starting with Niv- can lead to several possibilities, merely Latin, among which Nivalis (nix, nivis + -alis, ‘snowy’, perhaps denoting the colour) is the better attested in Gaul and thus, the most likely restoration here.355 On the other hand, a cognomen starting with Live- leaves us with no Latin potential names.356 However, the Gaulish stem livo- (‘colour, shine’) is used in personal names and can also be identified in the Latin Livius, making it a possible Deckname.357 Either way, a rare derivative of the Latin name or the Gaulish stem could be possible here. Finally, a misreading of Libe-, which would offer several possibilities seems unlikely, since the V on the stamp is

353 Index 4, 358.
354 Le Glay (1977, 273) prefers to class Talusius as Greek.
356 Index 4, 348. For Nivalis see the records in Mócsy (1983, 202).
357 Delamarre 2003, 204; Dottin 1918, 267.
clear, unless a B was initially intended or a V has replaced B, perhaps as a vulgar form\textsuperscript{358}.

Q. Iulius Balbinus is the only potter in Central Gaul to use his \textit{praenomen}. His \textit{cognomen} is derived from the Latin \textit{Balbus} with the suffix -\textit{inus}, which was often used for the derivation from other \textit{cognomina}\textsuperscript{359}.

The latest of the Iulii in Central Gaul is Iulius Numidus. \textit{Numidus} but also \textit{Numidicus}, \textit{Numidius} and the like seem to be the only possible choice here, since there are no other suitable \textit{cognomina} recorded by Kajanto. It is an ethnic name, denoting an African tribe or region, but it does not imply a certain connotation of origin (see e.g. \textit{Sabinus}). What is intriguing about it is the fact that in relevance to its origin it is also attested mainly in Africa and its presence in Gaul seems odd.

\textbf{The Iulii in Eastern Gaul}

L. Iulius Amabilis, with the high possibility of identification with Amabilis ii, is the only Iulius in Eastern Gaul to use his \textit{tria nomina} on one of his stamps\textsuperscript{360}. Kajanto categorises the name as an adjective (not specifically, but this is usually the case for this category) obtained from an abstract (\textit{amor}) and relating to circumstances. The use of the cognomen as feminine is justified by the fact that it expresses a feminine quality. But this cannot be considered as a general rule, especially in this case. It is an adjective, derived from the verb \textit{amo} with the suffix -\textit{bilis}, -\textit{e}, which denotes ability. The adjective was widely used in Latin meaning ‘loveable, delightful’. The assumption for a later Roman citizenship solves the questions on the archaeological record, but thereupon it leads to a new discussion for the customs of nomenclature involved\textsuperscript{361}. One would expect a provincial who gained Roman citizenship later in his career to have an indigenous name, which he later uses as his \textit{cognomen}. A reasonable explanation is that it the use of a Latin ‘translation name’ instead of the Gaulish \textit{Caros} /\textit{-us} (<\textit{caros}, ‘beloved’), or a derivative\textsuperscript{362}. The

\textsuperscript{358} Väänänen 1981\textsuperscript{1}, 50-1.

\textsuperscript{359} Kajanto 1965, 13-4. For \textit{Balbus}, see below the discussion for the \textit{cognomen} of \textit{Masclius Balbus}.

\textsuperscript{360} The potter is taken here to be the same person and in the tables the name is only registered with the \textit{tria nomina} in Eastern Gaul.

\textsuperscript{361} See the dies and the comments in \textit{Index} 1, 166.

\textsuperscript{362} Marichal 1988, 94; Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 347.
problem in this case is the morphology of the acquired name. Besides the fact that it was more common among women, *Amandus* would be a more plausible translation and a more frequent name. It is difficult to assume a particular taste for the *-bilis* element, which is not frequently used in nomenclature. More likely is that the name was acquired either without any connotation of its exact meaning or due to its ignorance by the bearer. Be that as it may, the possibility of the potter being a freedman and thus, *Amabilis* his slave-name should not be disregarded.

Chronologically next is the potter Ti. Iulius Respectus Med(iomatricus). He bore, as Amabilis did, a pure Latin *cognomen*, but what is significant is the display of the tribe *Mediomatrici* \(^{363}\). Whereas in other cases of Gallo-Roman onomastics the omission of the tribe constitutes a peculiarity, in the name practices of potters that is the rule \(^{364}\). It is thus peculiar to find the mention of the tribe in this potter’s stamp. Social factors may have contributed to his choice, significance of his citizenship being the most likely one.

The latest of the Iulii in Eastern Gaul is Iulius Se-, whose *cognomen* is impossible to assume, since numerous Latin and Gaulish names can equally be potential restorations. A contemporary potter of Iulius Se-, again in Rheinzabern, uses the stamp IANTIOCUS. The Greek name *Antioc(h)us*, here without the aspiration, is apparent and the clear I in the stamp probably denotes a *nomen*, presumably *Iulius* \(^{365}\). If that is the case, I. Antiocus is the only Iulius with a Greek name in Eastern Gaul.

### V.3.1.2. Potters with the nomen Flavius in Southern Gaul

Whereas Iulii appear among the potters at La Graufesenque for first time in the last decade of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, the production of Flavii seems to be contemporary with the Flavian dynasty. The reason for the former is partly explained by the intermediate link of the Iulii aristocracy, which was stated above. On the other hand, the appearance of the *nomen Flavius* must be connected with the grant of Roman citizenship, although it is not used as widely as it is in other provinces \(^{366}\). It is noteworthy that the *nomen* is recorded among potters only in Southern Gaul. In terms

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\(^{363}\) For which see Pinault 2007, 298.

\(^{364}\) See for instance Fishwick 1999, 249.

\(^{365}\) *Index* 4, 240. The name is registered with the *duo nomina* in Eastern Gaul.

\(^{366}\) The *nomen* is more popular in the Danubian provinces and in Africa (Alföldy 1969, 38).
of customs in nomenclature, these potters show a taste similar to Cosii (see next section) for the omission of their praenomina, whereas their cognomina show a different development.

The first of the Flavii is Flavius Avi- with the cognomen to be a sure Avitus. It is a common name in the Imperial period and popular in Gaul, as it is proved by its frequency in CIL XII and XIII. In CIL XIII it is attested twice as a cognomen borne again by a Flavius. The name’s origin has been extensively discussed and varying theories have been put forward, among them and one for its Celtic origin, connecting the name with Aveta. The theories have been discussed by Kajanto, who doubts its Celtic origin and considers the name as pure Latin. However, it seems that a connection with Gaulish should not be overlooked. There is a Gaulish stem avi- used in proper names, which is related to the Latin aveo, -ere, but we are inclined to agree with Delamarre that Avitus is more likely connected to the Latin avitus, -a, -aum and with the semantic relation of the Gaulish avos (‘grandson’) with the Latin avus (‘grandfather’). Therefore, even though the name is Latin in form, it is a Deckname.

T. Flavius Secundus is the only one among the Flavii who certainly uses his praenomen. Kajanto classifies the cognomen as “relating to birth” and more specifically, denoting the “order of children”, after warning that it is unlikely to denote the order of slaves a Roman has possessed. The name is well attested in Gaul, as recorded in CIL XII and XIII. It is a ‘translation name’ from the Gaulish Allos or a derivative, such as Allios/ -us, which is also attested among the potters. For the use by the particular potter, a translation of his Gaulish name into Latin would not serve any commercial purposes, taken that it had been a reason, because his tria nomina already displayed very explicitly his citizenship or Roman

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367 Cf. L. Dubius Avitus, legate of Germania Superior under Nero. See also Weaver 1964, 313 for another use of the cognomen.
368 Kajanto 1967, 8-12.
369 Dottin 1918, 230; Schmidt 1957, 143; Delamarre 2003, 61; 349. Note also that AVI has often been used in inscriptional nomenclature, as an abbreviation indicating the name of the grandfather (Motta 2009, 309). This use in a Latin context argues a Latin origin of the name.
370 Kajanto 1965, 77, 292.
371 Marichal 1988, 94. However, the Decknamen in polyonymy need to be seen with caveats. See the discussion on Numerical Names in the next chapter.
character\textsuperscript{372}. However, the numeral names either Gaulish or Latin were very popular in nomenclature and alterations between them are evident.

Having a totally Latin \textit{cognomen} and using clearly his \textit{praenomen}, the particular potter shows a higher readiness in adopting the Roman name system than the rest of the Flavii. On the other hand, the potter could also have been a freedman, since \textit{Secundus} is well attested as a slave-name in La Graufesenque\textsuperscript{373}. The latter seems more likely and therefore, the potter follows the same rules as the Iulii. This assumption excludes Secundus from the rest of the Flavii group, who seem to follow a different pattern in their nomenclature.

Germanus and Sabinus follow the naming customs that apply to the major part of \textit{Flavii}. Firstly, they do not use their \textit{praenomen}, following the example of \textit{Avitus}\textsuperscript{374}. Moreover, their \textit{cognomina} are pure Latin, widely used in Roman nomenclature\textsuperscript{375}. Nonetheless, \textit{Sabinus} is possible to have been acquired as a \textit{Deckname}\textsuperscript{376}. Their coincidence in date can be interpreted as a similar taste for geographical \textit{cognomina}, which cannot be taken as indicating the potters’ origin\textsuperscript{377}.

The last potter of this group is Flavius Uce-. A \textit{cognomen} starting with \textit{Uce-} is unlikely, although the abbreviation could only stand for the rare Gaulish name \textit{Ucenius}, rather than \textit{Ucemus}, which is also borne by a potter\textsuperscript{378}. Thus, I accept more readily the suggestion of Hartley & Dickinson for a \textit{cognomen} starting as \textit{Ce-}\textsuperscript{379}. That does not necessarily mean that we have another or the same, Flavius Germanus, although such a case provides a convenient interpretation of the \textit{cognomen}. Having at the same period the \textit{cognomina} of Sabinus and Germanus occurred and assuming from that a taste for geographical \textit{cognomina}, the potter’s \textit{cognomen} could likewise have been \textit{Celt} or \textit{Celticus}, which have been attested as \textit{cognomina} in Celtic

\textsuperscript{372} Cf. Marichal 1988, 94. The same can be true for the case of \textit{C. Iulius Primig.-}, above.

\textsuperscript{373} Cf. Marichal 1970; King 1980, 139-40.

\textsuperscript{374} A \textit{praenomen} for Germanus is rather doubtful.

\textsuperscript{375} The possibility of a Celtic origin of \textit{Sabinus}, suggested by Holder (II, 1270) seems unlikely.

\textsuperscript{376} See the discussion on the popular stems and names in the next chapter.

\textsuperscript{377} Cf. Kajanto 1965, 50-1. However, \textit{Sabinus} was widely used by the Flavians and at first it might have indicated origin from Sabine (Levick 1999, 4-5).

\textsuperscript{378} Delamarre 2007, 191, 235.

\textsuperscript{379} Index 4, 82.
context\textsuperscript{380}. However, this is not adequate to exclude the case of other cognomina, such as Celsus or Celer, etc. In the case of the former, it is significant that an ethnic connotation is also evident, either from an etymological relation to Celtius or due to some relevance with the town Celsa in Hispania, from which the ethnic name Celsanus is derived\textsuperscript{381}. The latter must result to the frequency of the cognomen in Hispania. Be that as it may, the potter’s cognomen can only be guessed, but a Latin origin can be assumed.

Conclusively, the Flavii who work at La Graufesenque appear to omit their praenomina and to use Latin names for cognomina, due to Gaulish influence (Avitus). I exclude Secundus, for he must have been a freedman. It is difficult to suggest that Avitus is the other potters’ ancestor, although it would be possible. In that case, the choice of his potential descendants’ cognomina coincides in the same family and reveals a level of awareness of their implication, though freely used. Flavii must have been peregrini, or of the like origin, who acquired Roman citizenship under the Flavian dynasty and used Flavius as a nomen\textsuperscript{382}. The Avitus’ early career explains his cognomen; his name was the Latinised Avitus, which is widely attested among potters, and he retained it after his citizenship as his cognomen.

Flavii are represented by four potters in Southern Gaul outside of La Graufesenque, two at Montans and one or two with an uncertain location of production. They all follow the custom of omitting their praenomen, as the Flavii at La Graufesenque do. In Montans, the Index offers the entry of Flavius Aup- (Aur-?). The potter’s cognomen starting with Aup- is doubted, due to the scarce evidence of suitable names. The only possible restoration is Aupus, borne by another potter, from which the nomen Aupius is derived, recorded by Delamarre with uncertain etymology\textsuperscript{383}. On the contrary, abundant names, both Latin and Gaulish, starting

\textsuperscript{380}De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 177.
\textsuperscript{381}For the use of the name and its relation to Hispania and, perhaps, Hispano-Celtic see De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 178, Vallejo Ruiz 2005, 114 and id. 2009, 125-45; Kajanto 1965, 108. For the typical suffixation -anus for ethnics, see Wackernagel 1906, passim.
\textsuperscript{382}Their connection with Flavii is supported by their cognomina: cf. the case of Sabinus and the use of Avitus and Germanus by Flavians, as it is recorded in CIL XIII. The coincidence implies perhaps a link with the Flavian aristocracy, but the lack of evidence does not allow any kind of assumption.
\textsuperscript{383}Delamarre 2007, 35.
with *Aur-* have been attested among potters and recorded as *cognomina*, with a possible *Aurelius/-o* as the most likely. The other three *Flavii*, if Flavius *Aus-* i and iii are not the same person, coincide in the abbreviation of their *cognomen* to *Aus*-. It is thus difficult to be restored with the evidence as yet, because several Latin or Gaulish names could have been intended. Unfortunately, difficulties in expanding their *cognomina* do not allow confirmation about the custom of *Flavii* to bear Latin names. However, if the custom observed in La Graufesenque applies to the few potters in the rest of Southern Gaul as well, a limitation of the potential names to the Latin ones is reasonable.

**V.3.1.3. The frequency of the nomen Cosius in Southern Gaul**

Cosii do not occur elsewhere but La Graufesenque, with the only exception being Cosius Nem-*, who is active in Southern Gaul, but without clear evidence for a specific area of production. His *cognomen* cannot be assumed\(^384\). This fact supports the idea of a family or a like relation among them. It also points to a local popularity of the *nomen*. The use of this *nomen* needs some discussion. The form *Cossius* is more common than *Cosius*, probably obtained from the old *cognomen* *Cossus* (e.g. *A. Cornelius Cossus*, a military tribune in 5\(^{th}\) c. BC), a custom often attested in Gaul and Germania\(^385\). *Cossus*, it is connected by Paulus Diaconus (*Fest.* 41) to the appellative *cossus*, -\(^i\)\(^386\). Ernout & Meillet regard the *cognomen* as of Etruscan origin. The reduction of -\(^ss\)- to -\(^ss\)- could have followed the general rule, which starts to occur at a higher level in the AD 1\(^{st}\) century.\(^387\) Schulze also argues for the gemination of -\(^s\)- and notes the possibility of the Etruscan origin, although he considers it as a Latin *nomen*. Addabbo agrees and presents the various etymologies of *cossus*, -\(^i\)\(^388\). It is therefore evident that the potters’ *nomen* is a Latin one, without any Gaulish influence or implication for Gaulish origin.

Cosiu(s) Ura(ppus) appears as the earliest of the Cosii. The *cognomen* of this potter is of problematic origin. Holder records several occurrences of the name,

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\(^384\) *Nem-* can be an abbreviation for several names, either Latin or Gaulish. With regard to the general custom of Cosii, a Latin *cognomen* seems more likely.

\(^385\) Cf. Solin 1993, 368.

\(^386\) See Maltby 1991, 159.

\(^387\) Niedermann 1936, 268.

\(^388\) *DELL* 145-6; Schulze 1904, 158-9; Addabbo 1991, 23-4.
among which Cosius Urappus, but without further information about the meaning or the origin. If non Latin, then it is most likely derived from the Gaulish *uros* (‘auroch’), which is used for the production of personal names, mainly compound, such as *Urogenius* in Lugdunum (*CIL* XIII 01975), and it is attested until late (6th-12th cen.) in Gaul and Germania. It is probably to the wide use of the stem in Gaul that Macrobius considers the homonym Latin *urus*, *-i* as a “Gallica vox”. However, both the Gaulish stem and the Latin homonym are more likely of German origin. Less likely is an origin from the Gaulish goddess *Ura* due to the absence of personal names derived from that name. The interpretation of the name is further problematic due to its morphology; a derivation in *-pus*, with a possible gemination of /p/ is odd. The most similar form is the name *Drappus*, which is also borne by potters and has been interpreted in several ways, with the general acceptance of a *drapp*- stem for its origin, perhaps pre-Celtic or not Celtic at all. In a similar way, *Urappus* is better interpreted as a derivative of a stem *urap*(p)-, which is unknown to us as yet.

Inevitably, we have to accept that the name is other than Latin, presumably of Gaulish origin. The importance of this observation is revealed if we bear in mind that Urappus is the first of the Cosii recorded. Thus, Urappus is a Gaulish potter, who, after acquiring Roman citizenship, used a Latin name as nomen. It is difficult to say with any level of certainty whom he acquired his nomen from, but it is to be assumed that he was not a slave. This is reasonable in regard firstly of his cognomen and secondly of the absence of his praenomen. Urappus has not been recorded as a typical slave name; furthermore, the absence of the praenomen implies some

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389 Holder III, 35.
390 Delamarre 2003, 328-9; Morlet 1968, 209; Raybould & Sims-Williams 2009, 14, 179. The stem shall not be confused with *uritu*- , which is also Celtic and attested in several common names (Gascou 2000, passim).
391 Sat. 6.4.23: *uri … Gallica vox* est, qua feri *boves* significantur (after Maltby 1991, s.v., emphasis is mine).
392 Delamarre, 2003, 328-9; *DELL* 755.
393 Lacroix 2007, 68; *CIL* XIII.3076.
394 Evans 1967, 445-6. The name is known: *AE* 1965.201; *CIL* XIII.4516.
reduction in its importance. It is likely that he is the same person as the potter Urappus, which is his indigenous name before Roman citizenship\(^{395}\).

Chronologically second of the Cosii comes Rufinus. Based on the connotation and the use of the suffix -\textit{inus}, Kajanto regards \textit{Rufinus} as derived from another \textit{cognomen}, the older \textit{Rufus}\(^{396}\), used already by the end of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} c. BC (\textit{CIL} I.584). The adjective \textit{rufus} is derived from the IE *\textit{roudho}- and thus it is cognate to the Celtic \textit{roudos}. In Gaulish \textit{rufus} is also attested, regarded as a loan-word from Latin and thus, increases the level of certainty for a Latin character of the name\(^{397}\). However, the \textit{cognomen} is a Latin name denoting a physical peculiarity (red hair), which is natural to have been acquired by a Gaul, since the ‘red colour’ was also denoted in Celtic names, such as \textit{Roudius}, \textit{Anderoudus}, \textit{Rudus}, \textit{Rudianus}, \textit{Rudiobo}\(^{398}\). The Gauls, being familiar with the connotation of the red colour, probably of the hair and beard, would easily have accepted in their nomenclature the Latin name and in an attempt of Latinisation they could likely have replaced the Celtic name with the reminiscent homonym Latin one. If this is the case, the potter had probably acquired the \textit{cognomen} from his parents already, after the inheritance of the Latin \textit{nomen gentilicium}. On the other hand, it shouldn’t be overlooked that Marichal also reads \textit{Rufinos} in two cases of the graffiti at La Graufesenque, with an apparent morphological code-switching\(^{399}\).

The two last Cosii, Iucundus and Virilis ostensibly seem less reluctant in adopting Latin names as cognomina. Kajanto categorises Iucundus as a laudatory \textit{cognomen} relating to circumstances, denoting an agreeable, sweet character from other people’s point of view\(^{400}\). The potter could, no less likely, be assigned as a \textit{cognomen} denoting a quality of the potter’s character. The name was also common among slaves and as such it is interpreted in the case of Sex. Iulius Iucundus. However, if he was a certain member of the Cosii, the potter presumably uses the name without any implication of slavery. For the \textit{cognomen} of Virilis, Kajanto

\(^{395}\) See \textit{Index} 3, 137 and 9, 123.
\(^{396}\) Kajanto 1965, 27-8.
\(^{397}\) Lambert 1994, 201.
\(^{398}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 262. Schmidt 1957, 130, 262.
\(^{399}\) Marichal 1988, no. 31 and 42.
\(^{400}\) Kajanto 1965, 283. However, it is difficult to determine strict boundaries between this category and the one denoting qualities, e.g. mental, especially in cases as the \textit{Iucundus}. 
prefers the classification in the category of *Cognomina relating to the human body* pointing a manly, virile character or manhood in general. It is an adjective used as a cognomen due to the parents’ hopes for the child or to the acquiring of a laudatory nickname. The frequency of the name in CIL XII and XIII implies some connection with the Celtic name *Virillus*. This connection is simply the Gaulish stem -viro- (‘man’), which is homonym with the Latin *vir*, -i. The cognomen *Virilis* is certainly Latin, obtained from the Latin adjective *virilis*, -e. Its popularity is therefore resulted by the fact that it resembles the Gaulish formations and therefore, Gauls who had a similar Gaulish name, could likely have acquired the *Deckname* Virilis, as a way of Latinising their names.

The naming pcustoms of the Cosii reveal their attitude toward the Roman naming system. Although only four potters with this *nomen* occur at La Graufesenque, it is yet easy to note a gradual readiness in accepting Latin names. Urappus is the earliest one; he uses his Gaulish name as a *cognomen* and a Latin one for a *nomen*, and he omits the *praenomen* of the *tria nomina*, still following the Gaulish naming pattern. Among the three others, Rufinus is the earliest, but he can be considered as contemporary with the other two. Both he and Virilis bear names reminiscent to Gaulish ones, in Latinised forms. On the other hand, Iucundus bears a certain Latin *cognomen*. Moreover, Rufinus omits his *praenomen* and Iucundus might have denoted it in one case, whereas Virilis uses the Roman way in denoting his full *tria nomina*, being the only one from the family. His preference might be linked with his probable activity at Le Rozier. Finally, L. Cosius, who is recorded as ‘an additional member of the family … who chose not to stamp with his *cognomen*’, displays maybe an extreme of this gradual Romanisation, using as a personal signifier a name other than his *cognomen*, probably his *praenomen*.

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401 Cf. *Virillios*, Dottin 1918, 165; CIL XIII.1326.
402 Dottin 1918, 299; Delamarre 2003², 320-1, 349.
403 For the use of adjectival formations of cognomina, see Kajanto 1965, 20; as Latin it is also recorded by Marichal 1988, 73.
404 Cf. the case of *C. Cincius Frontinus*; Kajanto 1965, 16. The frequency of the name in Gaul due to a Celtic influence is also supported by Gascou (2008, 134, 135 n.17).
405 *Index* 3, 129.
V.3.1.4.  The scarce evidence of Claudii

The nomen Claudius is only borne by five potters. Two of the potters with a certain nomen have been active in Southern Gaul. Cl- Gemma is the only Claudius in the area, who decides not to display his praenomen. His nomen is almost certainly an abbreviated Claudius and his cognomen is a pure Latin one, denoting ‘materials’, more specifically ‘ornaments’ after its categorization by Kajanto. The other Claudius in Southern Gaul is C. Cl- Sulla with a Sulla or a derivative as a certain Latin cognomen.

In Central Gaul only T. Cla- Sat- is attested, whose cognomen is inevitably impossible to restore, yet it is a potential Gaulish cognomen, since Sat- could lead to several Gaulish names. Especially in case the name is a derivative or compound of the Gaulish stem sati-, then it is a homonym of a Latin name coined from satis, such as Saturus or the like and thus, an ‘assonance name’.

Finally, in Eastern Gaul Ti. Cl- Paullinus and Cla- Onnio-, if the latter’s nomen is a Claudius, were active. Kajanto places the cognomen Paulinus under the general category of Cognomina relating to human body and mind and more specifically those pointing Physical peculiarities, Defects in the body as a whole. It is classified with Paulinus, as a less frequent type, although he admits the doubts of his classification for Paullus, due to the several meanings of the name. He considers the cognomen as pointing adoption or as a derivative form a parental gentilicium or in some times praenomen, which unequivocally is Paullus. The derivatives from Paul(l)us are variant and the Paul(l)inus is perhaps the most frequent one with ten records in CIL XII (Paulinus 4; Paullinus 6) and seventeen in CIL XIII (Paulinus 8; Paullinus 9). The frequency of the name in Gaul is justified by Zeidler with the observation that Celts were keen to adopt or coin names with a pejorative sense and in his examples he offers the Gaulish birros (‘short’), which can

406 We exclude the ambiguous readings of G. Cla- Vicius of no certain location and C. Cl- Ac- in Montans.
407 For the expansion of the nomen see Index 3, 53 and Polak 2000, 235. The cognomen is categorized in Kajanto 1965, 346.
408 Suggested by Hartley & Dickinson in Index 3, 56 after OPEL 4, 98.
409 Kajanto 1965, 28, 244.
410 Kajanto 1965, 36, 40-43.
be taken as an equivalent of the Latin *Paulus*\(^{411}\). The Gaulish word is the source for the derivation of several personal names and the frequency of *Paulus* in Gaul can also be explained as a ‘translation name’\(^{412}\). The appearance of *Paulinus* as a common cognomen for father and son indicates that it could be inherited justifying its frequency. In the case of this potter’s name it is doubtless that *Paulinus* is intended. As for *Onnio-*\(^{413}\), it leads to a certain Gaulish name, derived or compound from the stem *onno-* (‘ash’), such as *Onnio-*\(^{-}usi*, *Onniorix*, etc. (cf. *Onnio-* and *Onniorix* in Index, s.v.)\(^{413}\).

The abbreviated nomina examined in this section can also be restored with the variant *Clodius*, whose use is widespread in Celtic speaking areas, but it is not common among potters. A relation of the name with the Celtic stem *clouto-*/*cluto-* (famous), suggested by Zeidler, is possible\(^{414}\). Yet, it is more likely that the nomen was acquired after the Imperial name because of Claudius’ favourable attitude towards Gaul\(^{415}\).

**V.3.2. Nomina**

In this section the examination will focus on nomina with a certain, or plausibly restored, reading, which are significant either because of their feature in polyonymy or because of their linguistic interpretation. All of these names are attested on stamps where either *duo* or *tria nomina* are used.

**L. Adn- Adgenus**

The potter’s nomen is definitely Gaulish and a restoration as *Adnamato-*\(^{-}usi* (‘the one against the enemy’?) or the like, without the assimilation of */dn*/ to */nn*/, seems the most likely\(^{416}\). The name’s use as a nomen allows us also to assume a

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\(^{411}\) Zeidler 2005, 180.

\(^{412}\) For the Gaulish stem and the several names derived, see Delamarre 2003\(^{2}\), 75.

\(^{413}\) Delamarre 2003\(^{2}\), 241.

\(^{414}\) Zeidler 2005, 178.

\(^{415}\) More specifically, under his order a lot of individuals from Gaul, especially the vital for the Romanisation nobility, were favoured; he facilitated their participation in Senate and the acquisition of Roman citizenship. Besides, Gaul’s wealth increased and his invasion to Britain benefitted it in several ways. See Drinkwater 1983, 37-8; Rivet 1988, 85, 90; De Laet 1966, passim.

\(^{416}\) Evans 1967, 130; Schmidt 1957, 114-5.
suffixation -ius, leading to Adnamatius or Adnamatinius (with the suffix pointing to a probable origin from Rhine), both attested as nomina. The origin of the second stem namo- / namato-, etc. is not certain but it may be a cognate of the Latin nemus, among several other options. The utterly Gaulish nomen and cognomen (see the discussion on the name below) indicate that the potter’s citizenship is rather inherited, along with the nomen, than granted at a later point of his career.

Q. Aemil-

The nomen is certainly an Aemilius and Gaulish morphology such as Aemilion is less likely, yet possible and attested at Chamalières. The adoption of the nomen in Gaul is originated by Rémy in the Julio-Claudian period. Aemilius is also solely recorded in the potters’ stamps. It is also attested as used as a cognomen in Roman Britain.

L. Ag- Fic-

The nomen is impossible to be restored or to suggest a more possible Gaulish or Latin name. The impression of AG for AC on the stamps is also possible, which makes the restoration further obscure.

Q. Alp- Ian- (Alpinius, Ianuaris, Ianuarius, Ianus)

The potter’s nomen is most likely Alpinius or the like. It is a certain Deckname, and its origin relates it to Albo- names, for which see the discussion for the cognomen of C. Ex- Albinus, below.

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417 For Adnamatinius see Bost 2001, 178, 182; Weisgerber 1968, 135. The Celtic nomen Adnamatius is widely used in Gallia Belgica, which supports such a restoration here, Raepsaet-Charlier 2001b, 443.

418 See Evans 1967, 234-6 for the stem and the bibliography cited there for the several etymologies suggested. The name Adnatus, which has been classified among the Latin cognomina by Kajanto (1965, 303) is rather Gaulish and the second element -natus is a type of the Gaulish -gnatus (cf. the Gaulish Adgenus).

419 Lambert 1994, 155.

420 Rémy 2001, 64, 68

421 Kakoschke 2011, 221.

422 Mócsy (1983) alone offers several suitable choices.

423 See also Schulze 1904, 120; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 355.
C. An-Patr-(Patricius)?

The potter’s \textit{nomen} is difficult to restore satisfactorily. \textit{Annius}, \textit{Antistius} and \textit{Antonius} have been suggested as possible solutions, which point to a Latin \textit{nomen}\textsuperscript{424}. However, one should not exclude the possibility of a less frequent Latin or, less likely yet possible, Gaulish name.

\textit{The Antistii}

The stamps record the plural genitive \textit{Antistiorum}, which indicates a group of potters with the same \textit{nomen} working together. The name in discussion is \textit{Antistius}, a well-known Latin \textit{nomen}, often attested as \textit{Antestius} and with an aspiration in Greek \textit{Ἀντίστιος}, according to Schulze\textsuperscript{425}.

L. Asinius At- (L. Asinius Atil-?)

The \textit{nomen} is a well-known Latin name\textsuperscript{426}.

T. Audacius (T. Audax, Tandacius)

\textit{Audacius} is derived from the \textit{cognomen} \textit{Audax}, which also results to the \textit{nomen} \textit{Audacilius}. It is noteworthy that \textit{Audax} has to be regarded as a \textit{Deckname} of Germanic (gothic) origin and the suffix \textit{-ius} is used for the derivation of the \textit{nomen}\textsuperscript{427}.

T. Calixa (T. Caexa, T. C-Aexa?)

The name is certainly not Latin and the use of X imposes problems for the consonants it may represent\textsuperscript{428}. It is thus, possible to be considered as \textit{Calissa} or

\textsuperscript{424} Polak 2000, 287-8.
\textsuperscript{425} Schulze 1904, 124 n.1.
\textsuperscript{426} Schulze 1904, 129. See the discussion on Animal Names in the next chapter.
\textsuperscript{427} For the \textit{nomen} see Schulze 1904, 130, 349; Mócsy 1983, 37; \textit{OPEL} 1, 220. For the discussion on \textit{Audax} see the comments on its occurrence in \textit{ILB} 21 and Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 220 and 2005, 229 with bibliography cited. The idea of a Germanic \textit{Deckname} is also supported by Lefebure 2001, 597, n.1 and Deman 2001, 650. It is given as a typical example of \textit{Decknamen} in Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier 2001, vi.
\textsuperscript{428} See Marichal 1988, 70-1 with the bibliography cited, especially for the use of \textit{paraxidi}. 
A Gaulish etymology cannot be satisfactory but the name can be compared with *Calixso*, which is recorded by Holder, perhaps of Iberian origin.430

### C. Cincius Frontinus (C. Cingius Frontinus)?

C. Cincius Frontinus and C. Cincius Senovirus are contemporaries, working at La Graufesenque. Besides the *praenomen* and the *nomen*, which seem to be the same, the two potters have also in common the usage of a hyphen between the *nomen* and the *cognomen* in their stamps. It is likely that the two potters are in some way connected, either because they have been working together or because they are related.431 The common *praenomen* and *nomen* can be considered as supporting the latter assumption.

The *nomen* Cincius or Cingius is obscure. Although it can be just a case of an alternation between C and G, the regard of two different names possibly implies a deliberate change from G to C. Cincius is a common Latin *gentilicium*, with no clear evidence for its origin, largely recorded in *TLL*. Moreover, one of the dies of Frontinus recorded in the *Index* suggests the reading Cingius and only two in total of seventeen dies of Senovirus suggest the reading Cincius. On the other hand, the Cingius option is suggested by one die of Frontinus and by two dies of Senovirus.

The potter is possibly connected with a Gaulish name? Cingus might have been derived from the Gaulish *cingo* (‘go, proceed’). The suffix *-ius* was originally used to form “new gentilicia coined from cognomina”432. In this case, the *nomen* Cingius could have been used as a *gentilicium* coined from a *cognomen* Cingus in the way Cingetius is coined from Cinges. If a *nomen* Cingus existed (the record of Cingenius in *CIL* XIII and the certain existence of Cingius testify to it), a potters’ ancestor, either father or grandfather, with Gaulish origin named Cingus could probably have acquired Roman citizenship (granted relatively early in Southern Gaul) and therefore, used his name as a *cognomen*. If the bearer was a father, he had previously acquired his Gaulish name as a *cognomen* and his descendants used it as a *gentilicium* with the suffix *-ius*, which was Latinised, reminiscent of the common

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429 These alternatives have been assumed by Delamarre (2007, 53).
430 Holder I, 700.
431 *Index* 3, 16, 19.
432 Kajanto 1965, 115.
Latin *gentilicum*, *Cincius* (sch. 1). If a grandfather, then the potters’ father(s) formed his/their *gentilicum* by the same process and the potters inherited it (sch. 2). In both cases they acquired personal names as *cognomina*.

Sch. 1

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<tr>
<th>praenomen - nomen - CINGUS</th>
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<tr>
<td>C. CINGIUS FRONTINUS</td>
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<td>C. CINGIUS SENOVIRUS</td>
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Sch. 2

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<tr>
<th>praenomen - nomen - CINGUS</th>
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<tr>
<td>praenomen - CINGIUS - cognomen</td>
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<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. CINGIUS FRONTINUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. CINGIUS SENOVIRUS</td>
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Unfortunately, we cannot be certain in saying that the potters were brothers, although it is an appealing assumption. Nevertheless, the schemes can be accounted on an individual basis as well, separately for each potter. Even so, an observation can be made; the provincials, who acquired Roman citizenship, used for their *cognomen* a Latinised form of their native name, an idea also supported by Kajanto. That seems to be the rule in this case, if the potters’ *cognomina* prove to have been formed with the same function (see the discussion on their *cognomina* in next section). And if so, the potters’ *nomen* would more plausibly be regarded as *Cingius*.

In summary the two potters had possibly the same ancestor or even the same patron, if they were freedmen. Let us exclude the latter case, because they have the same *praenomen* and *nomen*, as they should have, but their cognomina seem rather unsuitable for slaves; *Frontinus* is used by the upper classes and *Senovirus* implies and the idea of ‘wisdom of old age’. If we accept the case of the potters having a common ancestor, then we have to choose whether their ancestor was a Roman

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433 Kajanto 1967, 4. However, see the case of C. Ex- Albinus for a problem in the technique, which Kajanto suggests for the formation of *gentilicia*. 

citizen or they acquired citizenship in later age (e.g. the case of Amabilis ii). The appearance of two different cognomina indicates that for their nomenclature the potters have applied the rule that “on receiving Roman rights, the provincials obtained Roman gentilicia, but it is more significant that they also made an effort to latinize their individual names”\(^{434}\). After Roman citizenship they have thus used their ancestor’s name as nomen either in a Latinised form with the suffix -ius or in writing it as Cincius, which bears some resemblance to the Latin form\(^{435}\). Yet, it could be likely that the potters’ ancestor had acquired Roman citizenship using his native name Cingus for a cognomen, from which is derived the gentilicium Cingius with the use of the suffix -ius\(^{436}\). For their cognomina it is plausible that they used their Gaulish names or signa giving them again a Latinised form\(^{437}\).

**C. Cincius Senovirus (G. Cingius)**

For the nomen and a potential relationship with C. Cincius Frontinus see above, *C. Cincius Frontinus*.

**M. Dous- (M- Dous-)**

The name Dous-, used either as a nomen or a cognomen, is certainly Gaulish. Its origin can be detected at the Gaulish stem dous- (‘forearm, hand’), which produces the personal names Dousarnus, borne by a potter, and Dousonnus, -a, recorded in Germania Superior\(^{438}\). Both these names could be applicable here, but a definite restoration is difficult.

\(^{434}\) Kajanto 1967, 4.

\(^{435}\) For the use of the suffix -ius in the formation of a nomen see Sandys 1969\(^2\), 211; Thylander 1952, 81 ff.

\(^{436}\) The case, however, of deriving gentilicia from fathers’ cognomina is well attested in Eastern Gaul: *ILB* 33, 69, 101, 131.

\(^{437}\) See the discussion below, under their cognomina.

\(^{438}\) Attested in *CIL* XII 05433, 05434; *AE* 1985, 669; For the stem see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 147; 2007, 89; Stüber 2005, 78. Raybould & Sims-Williams (2007, 42) argue for the possibility that Dousonnus is a compound name with sounos (‘sleep, dream’) as the second element. However, such an interpretation is unlikely, mainly because the meaning of such a compound form would be odd. We opt Delamarre’s (*op. cit.*) and Stüber’s (2005, 72) interpretation of the name as a derivative.
L. Eppias (L. Eppius Ae-)

The potter is likely to have stamped sometimes omitting his *cognomen*, but in any case *Eppius-* is a definite *nomen*. *Eppius* is a known, yet not very frequent, *nomen* in Latin nomenclature. In particular, *Eppia* is one of the targets of Juvenal in his sixth satire\(^{439}\). Even if the name was transmitted in Latin nomenclature, the Gaulish origin is indubitable, being a derivative from Gaul. *epos* (‘horse’), whereas the morphology is the result of a gemination of /p/\(^{440}\). This gemination along with the suffixation *-us* suggests a Latinised form of the Gaulish root\(^{441}\). There is no reason to look for a vulgar derivative of the Greek *Hippus*, since the Gaulish stem is widely attested and used in nomenclature\(^{442}\).

C. Ex- Albinus

The Celtic gentilicium, in all probabilities, of the *tria nomina* implies a Gaulish origin and the most likely restoration of the name is *Exomnus*, a hybrid form of the name *Exomnus* with the suffix *-ius*, common practice in obtaining *nomina* from indigenous names\(^{443}\). It is therefore, presumable that the potter was the descendant of a Roman citizen, but of Gaulish origin, or that he acquired Roman citizenship himself and therefore acquired a Latinised cognomen. Since the gentilicium is indeed Celtic, the idea that ‘on receiving Roman rights, the provincials obtained Roman gentilicia’\(^{444}\) should not be considered as a general rule. Conversely, the gentilicium is probably formed and Latinised at the same time with the suffixation *-ius*, as it is for the *nomen Cincius*\(^{445}\).

\(^{439}\) Juv. 6, 82-113. See the discussion in Bellandi 1998, 2 n.4 for the name of *Eppia* there.

\(^{440}\) Stüber 2005, 105; see also Delamarre 2003, 163 for the stem and Schulze 1904, 422-3 for the gemination.

\(^{441}\) See also Forier 2001, 478.

\(^{442}\) See also the discussion on the names obtained from the equines under the section for the Animal Names in the next chapter.

\(^{443}\) We only follow the assumption for the expansion of the *nomen* offered by Hartley & Dickinson (*Index* 3, 372). For the name see Stüber 2005, 84; Polak 2000, 163; Weisgerber 1969, 111, 119, 128, 132, 228, 293; Evans 1967, 202-3; Schmidt 1957, 212-3, 250.

\(^{444}\) Kajanto 1967, 4.

\(^{445}\) See above (Cincius/Cingius) and the bibliography cited there. The idea is also supported by *Index* 3, 19.
L. Fabu-

The nomen is definitely Latin and possible restorations can be Fabuleius, Fabullius, Faburius and Faburnius, but not any can be certainly assigned, Fabullius being attested in provinces (Hispania) once.\(^\text{446}\)

**Firminius i - Arean- (Firminius Arean-)**

The name is listed here under the condition that it belongs to a same man and the stamp does not display the names of two associated potters.\(^\text{447}\) Firminius is a Latin nomen. Firmus and its derivatives show a high frequency among in the potters’ nomenclature.

**Flo- Albinus**

Definitely a nomen and cognomen, the former easily restored as Florius or the like.\(^\text{448}\) The fact that the potter abbreviates his nomen to an F in his stamps may imply the use of a rare praenomen Florus, but its sole attestation makes it a pure conjecture.\(^\text{449}\)

**Fu- Icnat- (Icnatt-)**

Fu- is possible to lead to various interpretations for the potter’s, Latin in all probability, nomen. Fuscus is recorded three times at La Graufesenque and a nomen derived from it, such as Fuscius or Fuscinius are possible. However, it is only a conjecture; the name cannot be satisfactorily restored.

**A. Giamilus**

Giamilus is a pure Gaulish name, being derived from the Gaulish giamos (‘winter’), which produces several personal names, e.g. Giamos, Giamillus, etc.\(^\text{450}\). It was a popular name, attested also in monetary records.\(^\text{451}\) The ending -us is the result

\(^{446}\) See Index 4, 4 and Polak 2000, 222 for the possible names and the bibliography cited there.

\(^{447}\) Index 4, 48.

\(^{448}\) Index 4, 85; Schulze 1904, 480.

\(^{449}\) See Salomies 2008, 17–8 for a similar problem.

\(^{450}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 177–8; 2007, 222.

\(^{451}\) Lambert 1994, 183.
of morphological code-switching. If the abbreviation of the first name implies the use *praenomen-nomen*, an ending *-ius* and thus, *Giamil(I)ius* is more preferable.

**L. Immunius**

*Immunius* is derived from the Latin *cognomen Immunis* and it is also attested with a gemination of the */n/* instead of the */m/* (ILB 109).

**Iulia- Patr-**

Since the definite A on the stamps prevents *Iulius* from the potter’s *nomen*, it is a certain derivative. *Iulianus* is an obvious choice. However, it is also possible to be a diminutive derivation with the Gaulish *-acus*, that is *Iuliacus*. The Celtic suffix is widely used in Gaulish *nomina* and the particular name also occurs. It is thus possible to attest a *Deckname* (see the discussion for *Iulus* under the comments of the second chapter). Either way, the expansion of the name is not determinable.

**Iulia- Tem- (Iulius Atem- / Iulianus i - Tem-)**

For the potter’s *nomen* see the discussion under *Iulia- Patr-*, above.

**Lic- Seve-**

*Licinius* is the most suitable choice for the potter’s *nomen*. It is a very prolific name in Gaul and Hispania. It is derived from the *cognomen Licinus*. However, the name is evidently a *Deckname* and its popularity is resulted from this fact. The Gaulish equivalent is the name *Likinos*, derived from the stem *lik-* > *lic(c)a* (*flat stone, slab*).

**Q. Mar- P-**

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452 Stüber 2007, 82.
453 See also the distinctive use of *Giamillus* and *Giamillius* in Mőcsy’s records (Mőcsy 1983, 136) and the discussion in Stüber 2005, 55, 100.
454 Kajanto 1965, 112; Weisgerber 1969, 112.
455 Schulze 1904, 14, 23f. Lambert 1994, 30-1. For the suffix see also Davillé 1967, *passim*.
456 Zeidler 2005, 183-4; Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 220 with further bibliography cited. For the etymology of the Latin name see also *DELL* 357.
457 Zeidler *op. cit.*; Delamarre 2003², 200.
The potter’s name can be restored in various ways. However, its attestation in a Gaulish context and common names borne by potters, such as Martio/ -us or Martialis, prompts us to consider the latter as more likely. This choice is in favour of Gaulish influence. It is evident that Martialis may have a Gaulish origin, that is from martalos (‘weasel, marten’), which is also used in Medieval Latin. Martalos is also a personal name, typical Gaulish, according to Marichal. On the other hand, an interpretation as an adjectival name from Mars defines the name as pure Latin. Another possibility is that the name is a Marius or the like. Either way, the high occurrence of the name in Gaul is to a certain extent a result of the names being an ‘assonance name’.

**Masclus i - Balbus (Masclius Balbus)**

Although the possibility of the association of two different men has been preferred by Hartley & Dickinson, the reading of the stamps of this record has been registered under the *duo nomina* only because of the possibility that the stamps belong to one person. The *nomen* is derived from the *cognomen* Masc(u)lus, for which see the *cognomen* of L. Tr- Masc(u)lus, below.

**Medua- Arm-**

The restoration is not that easy for the *nomen*. The final A confines our choices to Medua, which is not recorded otherwise, besides by Delamarre, who takes into account this particular stamp. Nonetheless, either a Gaulish origin from the stem medu- (‘hydromel, drunkenness’) or Latin from medius, -ii, such as Medianus is possible. Neither of these stems is apparent in potters’ names adequately and a derivative Medua- from the name Medius is unlikely. However, it is apparent that between the Gaulish and the Latin stems, the former is more productive. Moreover,

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458 Delamarre 2003, 218. As Latin it is registered by Stüber (2007, 84).
459 Marichal 1988, 94.
460 See the discussion on Marus and the like in the next chapter.
461 Index 6, 1.
462 Delamarre 2007, 131.
463 For the Gaulish stem see the exhaustive account in Pinault 2007, 292f. and 297f. for its productivity in nomenclature. The Latin name is registered by Kajanto (1965, 301).
Strabon refers to an ethnic Μεδοάκοι, which is connected to the Gaulish stem and thus, it would suggest a Meduacus or even a derivative. If the latter has something to do with the name, it is thus significant for the use of ethnics, especially as nomina.

**M. Mem- Iustus**

The potter’s name is most likely Memmius or a less frequent Latin name and definitely not Gaulish, since the only suitable names are very rare and never occur as nomina.

**Mont- Cres- (Montius Cres)**

The potter’s nomen is certainly Latin, Montius or Montanius, coined from the correspondent cognomen.

**Nam- Pio-?**

The nomen at first sight could be a Namilius, attested once in Narbonensis, from which the cognomen Namilianus is derived and appears in Britain. However, the use of Nammius is broader and it may be more suitable here. The names are Gaulish, derived from the stem namo- / namanto- (‘enemy?’). However, although rare, the case of a Nametos or the like, being a Gaulish numeral name for ‘ninth’ should not be excluded, especially in view of other numeral nomina (see Sextius Can-, below).

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464 Strabon 5.1.9: τὰ μὲν δὲ πέραν τοῦ Πάδου χωρία οἱ τε Ἔνετοι νέμονται καὶ οἱ μέχρι Πόλας, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν Ἐνετῶν Κάρνων καὶ Κενόμανοι καὶ Μεδόακοι καὶ Σόμβροι ὁν οἱ μὲν πολέμου τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὑπήρξαν, Κενομάνοι δὲ καὶ Ἔνετοι συνεμάχουν. The emphasis is mine.

465 Delamarre 2003, 221; See also Lambert 1994, 60; De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 166.

466 See for instance, the use of Rutanie as gentilicum in De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 177.

467 Namilius: CIL. XII 5686, Schulze 1904, 442; Namilianus: CIL VII 1336.746, 1337.55, Kajanto 1965, 151, although the entry in Kajanto’s records imply a Latin origin of the name, it is more possible that it is Gaulish with a Latin morphology given by the suffix -anus.

468 Mócsy 1983, 197; Holder II 677.


Nat- Catull-

The nomen can be restored either with the very rare nomina Natalius or, less likely, Natalinus, both derived from the cognomen Natalis (<natus, -a, -um), or with the Gaulish Nattius or Natinius, derived either from natu (‘chant, poem’) or, more likely, from (g)nato (‘born’) with Natto/ -us or Natonus as the intermediate. The resemblance of their original stems points either to a Deckname or to a homonym respectively. Between the two, Natalis seems to be the most probable origin, since it is often borne as a single name among earlier or contemporary potters in Eastern Gaul, though not in Westerndorf. If there is any link between the two facts, presumably the potter under discussion obtained his nomen after derivation from an ancestral cognomen.

Ortius Paullus

Ortus is coined from the Gaulish name Ortus, which is derived from the stem ortu- (‘young animal?’), with the suffixation -ius, appropriate for nomina. Although it is possible at first sight to consider the name as coined from the Latin ortus, -us (< orior), existence of a relevant name is not attested.

L. Paconius

Paconius is a Latin name, perhaps of Etruscan origin, certainly of Indo-European origin and connected with Lat. pax, -cis (‘peace’). The frequency of the name in Celtic provinces raises the possibility of Paconius being a ‘translation name’ as semantic parallel of a name derived from the Gaulish tanco- (‘peace’), such as Tanconius. It is one of the rare cases when a potter omits his cognomen in stamps, at least for the cases.

S- Verius? (Sex. Verius?)

The drastically abbreviated first name hinders the possibility of a praenomen or a nomen intended. If it is a nomen, a satisfactory restoration is impossible.

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471 For the stem and the name see Delamarre 2003, 243; Whatmough 1970, 337. See also Schulze 1904, 174, n.6 for the derivation.
472 Schulze 1904, 203-4.
Considering the context, *Sextius, Silvius* or *Secundinus* can be regarded as possible assumptions.

**G. Salarius Aptus**

The very rare *nomen* is presumably Latin in comparison to the *cognomen* *Salus*, which is coined from the correspondent abstract (*salus, -utis*, ‘well-being, safety’)\(^{474}\).

**L. Seni- S- (L. Senis)**

The interpretation of the name is difficult. If *duo nomina* are displayed, it may be possible to deal with a *praenomen* and a *cognomen*, which was a rare practice and hence with a indigenous name adapted to the character of the *cognomen*. On the other hand, the cognomen *Senis* does not seem to be a common one nor is its function as a cognomen evident\(^{475}\).

If the potter had *tria nomina*, we have a Gaulish name used as a *nomen*. Presumably, a *nomen*, coined from one of the abundant Gaulish names derived from the very popular in anthroponyms *seno-* stem (see *C. Cincius Senovirus*), is used here. The most likely solutions would be *Senilius* or even a ‘more Gaulish’ *Senicco*, but the abundance of the derivatives makes hard a certain guess\(^{476}\).

Either way, the name is Gaulish and, if a certain *nomen*, it is to be assumed that it was coined from an ancestor’s name or inherited from an ancestor’s *tria nomina*.

**Sextius Can- (Sex- Can-)**

It is derived from the *praenomen* *Sextus*, which is also recorded as a *nomen*, with the suffix *-ius*, a practice often attested for other *nomina*, although not evidently

\(^{474}\) Kajanto 1965, 232, 364. The seldom-used suffixation is discussed by Schulze (1904, 415-6).

\(^{475}\) See Holder II, 1477 for a record of the name, which Kajanto connects with the *cognomen Senio* (Kajanto 1965, 165). See also Polak 2000, 330 for difficulties interpreting Senis as an abbreviation of another name.

\(^{476}\) The frequency of the two derivatives is attested and recorded in Holder II, 1476-8. For a catalogue of the possible derivations see Delamarre 2007, 231.
attested among potters\textsuperscript{477}. Numeral names are not often used as \textit{nomina}, being evident among the potters only this one, the possible \textit{Ter(tius)} for \textit{L. Ter- Secundus} (see below), the plausible \textit{Secundinus} for \textit{Secund- Rufin-}, above and the less likely, yet possible, \textit{Nametos} for \textit{Nam- Pio-}, above. The name is a \textit{Deckname} in view of the Gaul. \textit{sextan} (‘seven’, assonance) or \textit{suessio} (‘six’, translation), the latter being a cognate\textsuperscript{478}.

\textbf{Sex(tius) Cassius}

For the \textit{nomen} see \textit{Sextius Can-}, above.

\textbf{C. Silvanius?}

A certain \textit{praenomen} and \textit{nomen}. The \textit{nomen} is a \textit{Deckname} and it may be related to the Gallo-Roman god \textit{Silvanus}\textsuperscript{479}.

\textbf{C. Silvius Patricius}

The potter’s \textit{nomen} is a common Latin one. Its use is definitely related to its possible character as a \textit{Deckname} (‘assonance name’)\textsuperscript{480}.

\textbf{C. Ster- Paulus?}

It is a possibility that the stamps of this potter are not samian, thus he may not belong in our discussion. However, we include the name for the potential interpretations of his \textit{nomen}\textsuperscript{481}. The only possible \textit{nomen} offered by Schulz is \textit{Stertinius} and Mőcsy offers the sole use of a \textit{Sterna} in Gallia Belgica\textsuperscript{482}. The Gaulish stem \textit{stero-/ storo-} (‘firm, strong’) is used in personal names, but only as a second element, that is in the case of \textit{Epo-stero-vidi} and thus, it should be excluded as a

\textsuperscript{477} See Schulze 1904, 37 for the use as a \textit{nomen}. The practice of the derivation is supported by Petersen (1962, 348). See also Polak 2000, 334.

\textsuperscript{478} Szemerényi 1960, 77ff.

\textsuperscript{479} Evans 1967, 470.

\textsuperscript{480} See the discussion on \textit{Silvius} in the next chapter.

\textsuperscript{481} \textit{Index} 8, 368.

\textsuperscript{482} Schulze 1904, 237; Mőcsy 1983, 274.
possible origin. It is a Latin name, *Stertinius* being the most likely in view of the records of Schulze.

**Sulp- Certus**

*Sulpicius* seems to be the best solution for the restoration of the *nomen* with no reason to suspect any Gaulish influence or an indigenous origin.

**Tabius Virtus (Tabus & Virtus, Virutis)**

The name *Tabos/-us* is of doubtful origin and the only suggestion offered is Gaulish, derived from *tab-* instead of *tav-* (*tavo-, ‘silent, calm’). This explains and the name of the potter *Tabur / Taburus* (La Graufesenque, AD 45-75). Here, its use as a *nomen* imposes a Latin morphology, that is the suffixation *-ius*.

**Taurus - Tib- (Taurius Tib-?)**

If the stamp does record the name of a single potter and not an association, *Taurius* is a recorded *nomen* by Schulze. *Taurus* is a ‘translation name’ (see below the discussion for *Tarvus* and *Taurus* and the discussion on the Animal Names in the next chapter).

**L. Ter- Secundus**

The potter’s *nomen* is possibly a *Tertius*. If that is the case, then the name is the attestation of two numeral names in use. The coincidence can be explained by the presumable inheritance of the *nomen* from an ancestor. Although the translation of the names supports the awareness of the names’ meaning, the Latin patronymic suffixation is yet difficult to suggest that followed particular rules. If so, *Tertinius* can also be suggested for the potter’s *nomen*. At any rate, such a use certifies a Gaulish taste for numeral names. On the other hand, it is possible for Ter- to be expanded into another name, such as *Terentius*, but there are numerous names that

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483 See Delamarre 2003, 281.
484 See Index 8, 380 with the concerns about a possible association and not a binomial formula.
487 Index 9, 34; Polak 2000, 327.
could be assumed here. Until more stamps of this potter with a less abbreviated nomen come to light, the interpretation of the name is impossible.

**L. Tr- Masc(u)lus**

Tr- can lead to several possible names, either Latin or Gaulish. Accordingly to the other nomina occurring among the potters, either a Tribunus or Trebellius is the most likely.\(^{488}\)

**Q. Umius (Q. Umi-)**

*Umius* (or *Umus*) is also attested as a single name among the potters and it is a rare Latin nomen of an evident Etruscan origin, derived from *umīde* and without the gemination of the /m/. The possibility of Umi- can also indicate the more common *Umimidius*.\(^{489}\)

**L. V- Marc-**

The nomen can be restored as *Valerius*, which was very common.\(^{490}\) See below, L. V- Marc-.

**Q. Val- At-**

The potter’s nomen is most likely *Valerius*, for which see *C. Val(erius) Albanus* below, at the next entry.

**C. Val(erius) Albanus**

The nomen is borne by four potters, three of them in Southern Gaul, the one under discussion being active at La Graufesenque. Thus, it was not a common nomen among potters, whereas it is often attested in Gaul and it was a popular one in other provinces.\(^{491}\)

**Val(erius) L-**

\(^{488}\) For *Trebellius* see the exhaustive account in Zeidler 2005, 191.

\(^{489}\) Schulze 1904, 91, 258, 428; Mócsy 1983, 317.

\(^{490}\) *Index* 9, 140.

\(^{491}\) E.g. in Dalmatia and in Gallia Cisalpina, Alföldy 1969, 131.
The potter omits his *praenomen* and the emphasis is based on his *nomen*, for which see *C. Val(erius) Albanus*, above.

**Vic- Latinus**

If Latin, the potter’s *nomen* is presumably *Victorinus*, which is the most frequently attested, or the like.

**V.3.3. Cognomina**

**L. A. Atil-**

For the *cognomen* Kajanto offers two Latin names, which could be the interpretation here. Both of them are derived from the *gentilicium* *Atilius* being the most likely, either with the suffix -*ianus*, i.e. *Atilianus*, or with the suffix -*inus*, i.e. *Atilinus*. Schulze records as Latin the *nomen* *Atilius* derived from *Atellius* and he notices its frequent occurrence in Etruria\(^{492}\). The *nomen* had also been used by slaves\(^{493}\). Delamarre also records the names *Atila, Atilasilus, Atilianus* (the Lezoux potter), *Atilido* (also a potter) and the *nomina Atilius* and *Atilo*\(^{494}\). *Atilius* is also recorded by Whatmough\(^{495}\). From the above Gaulish is to be taken the *Atilasilus* in accordance with Lambert\(^{496}\). In his *Dictionnaire* Delamarre also records the name *Ατίλιος*, which could also be relevant here\(^{497}\). Holder records the names *Atilicacus, Atilius, Atillus* (*Attillus*), *Atilogadus* and *Atillo*, which all could be possible interpretations\(^{498}\).

**L. A- Primice-**

The *cognomen* is most likely *Primigenius* or the like, for which see the discussion on *C. Iulius Primige-* above.

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\(^{492}\) Schulze 1904, 151, n.3, 440.

\(^{493}\) Solin 1996, 17.

\(^{494}\) Delamarre 2007, 30.

\(^{495}\) Whatmough 1970, 201.

\(^{496}\) Lambert 2000, 117, n.1.

\(^{497}\) Delamarre 2003^2^, 305.

\(^{498}\) Holder I, 263.
L. Adn- Adgenus

*Adgenus* is a certain Celtic name and as such it has also been recorded by *TLL*\(^{499}\). The potter’s stamp gives the name without the gemination of /n/. Schulze notes also the possibility of an assimilation, which would lead to the name *Aggenus* or *Agenus*\(^{500}\). All these forms attest to the popularity of the name. The first element *ad*– (‘to, towards’) corresponds to the Latin *ad* and it is extensively used in anthroponyms (e.g. *Ad-bitus, Ad-marus, etc.*)\(^{501}\). The second element *-genus* is used in both Latin and Gaulish nomenclature\(^{502}\). Although both the elements of the name can be seen as Latin, there is not a similar form of the name in Latin, thus there is no reason to define it as *Deckname*. The name is indicative for the cautiousness which must be taken in defining *Decknamen*. The interpretation of a name with an etymology both in Latin and in Gaulish, does not necessarily indicate that the name is an ‘assonance name’.

L. Ag- Fic-

*Fictor* seems as the best solution for the *cognomen*, whereas *Ficca* or *Fictio* are less possible. It is a certain Latin name\(^{503}\).

Q. Alp- Ian- (Alpinius, Ianuarius, Ianuarius, Ianus)

A Latin *cognomen Ianus, Ianuarius or Ianuarius* is certain, since they are all attested among potters and only once the Gaulish name *Ianuco* is borne, by a 3rd century potter in Rheinzabern. *Ianus* is clearly a Latin divine name, whereas *Ianuarius* corresponds to the homonymous month\(^{504}\). Their popularity among potters is evident, especially that of *Ianuarius* and *Ianuarius*, particularly in Eastern Gaul, with a few cases in Central Gaul and a minor occurrence in Southern Gaul. The concentration of the name in this area probably reveals a taste for the particular name. However, the name was an exceptionally popular one in the Empire and the

\(^{499}\) See also the discussion on the formation by Evans (1972, 176).

\(^{500}\) Schulze 1904, 115 n.5.

\(^{501}\) See Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 31; Evans 1967, 128-9.

\(^{502}\) See the discussion in the fifth chapter.

\(^{503}\) Index 1, 99; Polak 2000, 226; Holder I, 1495.

\(^{504}\) For an account on the etymology of *Ianus* see Ernout 1956, 117-9.
most prolific of the ‘calendaric cognomina’ and the explanation offered by Mowat that a connotation of good omen was assigned to the name and made it popular in Africa, may apply everywhere. In the case of Gaul, it may apply as well\textsuperscript{505}. In this case, we need to agree that the name had not lost its semantic connotation until its late use.

A different explanation for its use in Gaul is a Deckname of the stem *jāno- (‘just’) which appears in the word viroiono (‘id’) and the name Ianuco (jāno- + -con), among others, which was mentioned before as borne by a potter in Rheinzabern\textsuperscript{506}. Although the instances of the derivative names are scarce, the resemblance of the Latin name could have resulted to the adoption of Ianuarius. Finally, the possibility of a ‘translation name’ is rather inapplicable, because the Gaulish name for the first month of the year, that is Samoni-os, is not used in personal names\textsuperscript{507}.

C. An- Patr- (Patricius)?

For the cognomen, see C. Silvius Patricius below. However, the possibility of an ‘assonance name’, such as Patruitus is also possible.

L. Asinius At- (L. Asinius Atil-?)

If the cognomen is to be restored as Atil-, see above L. A. Atil-. Otherwise, it is impossible to restore.

G. At- Pas-

The cognomen is certainly Latin in view of the absence of a suitable Celtic name and it is impossible to restore, with more plausible choices being Passenus/Passienus, Passidenius and Pastenaius\textsuperscript{508}.

B. F. Attonus

\textsuperscript{505} Kajanto 1965, 60-1, 218-9, where Mowat (1869, 243) is quoted for the justification of the name’s predominant appearance in Africa.

\textsuperscript{506} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 320. See also the discussion for the names starting with ian- in Dondin-Payre 2001a, 238.

\textsuperscript{507} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 266.

\textsuperscript{508} According to the Index and Delamarre 2007.
The *cognomen* is likely to be Gaulish obtained from *ater-* (‘father’), which has been a very productive stem in production of personal names. Delamarre takes the name to have been *Attonius*, which is recorded as a *nomen* too. *Attonius* is also recorded by Holder. Names beginning with the stem *Att-* were frequently used in Gaulish and Germanic areas and a Germanic origin should by no means be excluded. It is therefore, difficult to be certain whether these names had a Gaulish or a Germanic origin or the two stems followed a parallel development with a certain interaction, leading to several names with various morphology. *Att-* names are also common among the potters and they are registered as *Decknamen*. The high concentration of these names in Rheinzabern is noteworthy. If the occurrence is related to the potential Germanic origin, it reveals an analogous taste in the area. And it is certain that in specific areas, such as Gallia Belgica, the occurrence of the names, even in a Latinised form, is influenced by the Celtic element rather than the Germanic. Hence, the name should be taken as a Celtic one, Latinised with the Latin morphology of the suffix -ius.

Taken that we are dealing with *tria nomina*, a *praenomen* B- (*Belsus?*) is rather unlikely since it is exceptionally rare and further evidence is needed before a certain interpretation of the name.

**L. Aurelio (L- Aurelio)**

The interpretation of the name is problematic concerning its form. It seems from the archaeological report that *Aurelio* being a *cognomen* is very likely, although it is not a recorded one by Kajanto nor it is attested as a *cognomen* in *CIL* XIII.
Kajanto offers the *cognomen* Aurelianus instead, frequent enough, derived from the gentilicium Aurelius, which is also recorded by Schulze\(^{515}\).

On the other hand, the possibility of a *praenomen* and a *nomen* is supported by the fact that such an interpretation offers an abbreviated *praenomen* L(ucius) and the omission of the *cognomen* was frequent in the time of production\(^{516}\). If Aurelio is indeed the potter’s *nomen*, then it should be considered as bearing a significant character. However, if we adhere to the character of the *cognomen* as the major personal signifier, we need to accept that Aurelio has been adopted as such. That would imply that the choice of a Latin *cognomen* with morphological code-switching and the *nomen* L- will thus, remain unreconstructable. This case should not be underestimated, since the custom of the abbreviation of a *nomen* is not unusual, with the characteristic example of the stamps of Flo- Albinus, who, however, was later than Aurelio and in Central Gaul. At any rate, the ending of the name is the result of morphological code-switching.

**G. C- Bassinus**

The *cognomen* Bassinus is formed from the name Bassus with the suffix -inis, bearing the apparent patronymic connotation\(^{517}\). Furthermore, the name Bassus is used both as a *nomen* and *cognomen*. Kajanto regards Bassus as a non-Latin name, without any further information\(^{518}\). Nevertheless, he regularly records as Latin its derivatives (Bassianus), for he prefers to classify as Latin the *cognomina* formed with a Latin suffixation\(^{519}\). In *TLL* Bassus is classified as an Oscan *cognomen* and Bassinus is categorized as a derivative, noted that it is largely attested in Celtic areas. Ernout & Meillet record the name as a derivative of the adjective bassus, -a, -um (?) and they agree for its Oscan origin. On the other hand, *TLL* records Basius as a Celtic *nomen*, while its apparent derivative Basianus is also recorded as a *cognomen*. It is unlikely that the *cognomen* had a Gaulish origin\(^{520}\).

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515 Kajanto 1965, 32, 35, 141; Schulze 1904, 445, 468.
516 Index 1, 348.
517 Kajanto 1965, 113-4.
518 Kajanto 1965, 244.
519 Kajanto 1965, 16f.; his theory is more clearly declared in Kajanto 1968.
520 The only word, which is unlikely to have had any etymological relation with bascaunda, which is found in Martial and means the basin, referring to Britain. Mart. 14.99: *barbara de pictis veni*
Q. C- Cel- and L. C- Celsus

_Celsus_ is a possible restoration for the former’s cognomen. The name is discussed for _Flavius Uce_-., under the section for the Flavii.

C. C- Ruf-

For the _cognomen_, Rufinus or the like seems likely. See _Cosius Rufinus_ under the discussion for the Cosii, above.

C. C- Sacer

There is no reason to regard the _cognomen_ as Latin rather than Gaulish. I agree with Kajanto who takes it as a Gaulish homonym of the Gaul _sacro_- (‘sacred’) and the restrictions he points do not seem to apply here\(^{521}\). However, the potter’s name is not listed under _Sacer_ by Delamarre\(^{522}\), where, otherwise, several derivatives and compound forms are attested. Moreover, the name is not recorded in the Gaulish dictionary of Delamarre or in that of Dottin under the equivalent stem, but the homonymy of the two stems is supported\(^{523}\). The name is evidently a _Deckname_, in view of the homonymy. Another example of the connection of the two homonyms and its reflection on nomenclature is observed by Schmidt, where the case of Medius-sacer is interpreted as a result of Latin influence\(^{524}\).

The possibility of Sacer iii being the same man is consistent with the principle of the _cognomen_ being the personal signifier among the _tria nomina_\(^{525}\). Furthermore, the Gaulish character of the name is the indicator of the Gaulish identity revealed in the indication of the potter’s citizenship.

C. Cincius Frontinus (C. Cingius Frontinus)?

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*buscaunda* Brittanis / sed me iam mavolt dicere Roma suam (emphasis is mine); See Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 68; Dottin 1918, 231.

\(^{521}\) Kajanto 1965, 16-7.


\(^{523}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 236, 349; Dottin 1918, 283.

\(^{524}\) Schmidt 1957, 262-3. See also Raybould & Sims-Williams 2009, 6, n.25.

\(^{525}\) See the support of the identification of the two potters in _Index_ 2, 144.
The *cognomen* is indubitably Latin. In *CIL* XIII it is attested three times, while in *CIL* XII considerably more. Apparently, it was more widely common in Southern Gaul and the potter’s location in La Graufesenque confirms it. It is also borne as a single name by another potter at La Graufesenque (*Index*, s.v.). *Frontinus* is derived from another common cognomen, *Fronto* with the suffixation *-inus*. *Fronto* is a ‘translation name’ for Gaulish names derived from the stem *talu-* (‘forehead’), also popular in production of Gaulish names both derived and compound. Moreover, the name is considered by Flobert as an example of ‘rapid Latinisation’ of personal names apparent in the appearance of the new phoneme */f/ in Gaulish*. About the suffix, Kajanto notes its frequency ‘among the *plebs ingenua* of the Imperial age’. According to Kajanto again, the suffix was common in children’s names formed from their parents’ cognomina. As for the use of *Fronto*, it is significant that it was used widely in Roman nomenclature, yet names pointing peculiarities on the face are very common and the forehead is part of this rule (cf. the Greek *Πλάτων*). However, its popularity in Gaul must have been resulted by its function as a ‘translation name’.

It has been mentioned above that the name is derived from the *cognomen* *Fronto*. In Gaulish context the name is adapted as *Frontu* and sometimes also replaced by *Froncu*. The ending *-u* is a Gaulish variant of *-o* for names derived from nasal stems, but here it is probably a regular closing of */ɔ/ in */ʊ/*. In this case, the Latin name is given a Gaulish morphology becoming a Gallicised form, which is certified by its occurrence with the syntactic character of a subject with the

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528 Flobert 1992, 113.
529 Kajanto 1965, 113.
530 The cognomen is classified by Kajanto as pointing to physical peculiarities, more specifically of the head, denoting a broad forehead. It is thus a pejorative name. Kajanto also notes the foreign substratum of the name (Kajanto 1965, 17). The ending of the name is common in names obtained from parts of body (Gaide 1987, 80).
531 Marichal 1988, 197; Stüber 2007, 85.
532 Marichal 1988, 74; Dottin 1920, 119; The explanation for the closing of the ending is supported by Lambert, 1994, 31, 61; The influence on the Latin ending is suggested by Pirson (1901, 135f) but doubted by Marichal (1988, 68, n.37).
533 Stüber 2007, 85; Lambert 1994, 93.
Gaulish verb *avot* in *CIL* XIII, 10025.50. It is significant that a Gallicised Latin name is preferred to a pure Gaulish one. Although on potters’ stamps Latinised names are used instead of the Gaulish ones, *Fronto* is not used here instead of a *talu-* name, or instead of its Gallicised form *Frontu*. Yet, some Gaulish influence is evident. Its morphology can be justified if the use of the suffix here is applied the same way it is in Latin names (see above) and instead of a more common in Gaulish names suffix, such as *-illo-* (*Frontillus*). Thus, *Frontinus* here may be derived from an ancestral name, used as a *cognomen* if the ancestor was a Roman citizen, or acquired with citizenship as a pure Latin form. The former solution seems more likely, because it supports the Gaulish influence and comes in accordance with *Senovirus*, which is borne by a potter perhaps related with the one under discussion here (see the next entry).

For his relationship, if any, with C. Cincius Senovirus, see the discussion above, under the interpretation of their common *nomen*.

**C. Cincius Senovirus (G. Cingius)?**

*Senovirus* is a Gaulish *cognomen* and it is easily recognized as a compound form. The first element is the Gaulish stem *seno-* related to the Latin *senex* and the second is the Gaulish *-viros*, related to the Latin *vir*. According to Kajanto’s classification of *cognomina*, *Senovirus* relates to old age, most probably in a laudatory sense, indicating venerability and it is influenced by the general respect for old age. It is not a common name; *CIL* XII and XIII don’t record it and *TLGa* records only the case of *Senovirus Marullonis*, without any further definition or certain occurrence as a *cognomen*. The latter is attested on a vase located in Gallia Aquitania and dated to the late 1st-early 2nd centuries AD. It is noteworthy that the cognomen was written there with **II** for **E**, as it is in the recorded by the *Index Senovirus’s* die *MS1* and in both of them the name occurs in genitive case. However, the cognomen *Senovir* occurs in *CIL* XII and XIII, once in each. Of these

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534 Weisgerber 1969, 123; Evans 1967, 375-6; Dottin 1918, 96.
535 Dottin 1918, 92.
536 Kajanto 1965, 31 ff.
537 Delamarre 2003, 269 records the name without discussion, whereas in p.320 the suffixation is doubted.
538 *AE* 1987, 767.
two, *Senovirus* is more ‘Gaulish’, having kept the Gaulish second compound *-viros*. It is a Latinised form though; there is a certain level of influence from Latin on its formation, connected firstly with its meaning, since the cognomina relating to old age were quite popular\(^{539}\), and secondly with its morphology in the use of the suffix *-us* instead of *-os*, which was a usual custom of Latinising names\(^{540}\).

For his relationship, if any, with C. Cincius Frontinus, see the discussion above, under the interpretation of their common *nomen*.

**C. Comio (C- Comio)**

*Comio* is considered Latin by Schulze\(^{541}\). However, its occurrence here is definitely a derivation of the Gaulish *Comus*. See also the discussion for *Comus* and *Commius* in the comments on the entries of the second chapter, above.

**C. Ex- Albinus**

*Albinus* is placed by Kajanto under the category of ‘Cognomina relating to human body and mind’ and more specifically with those pointing Physical peculiarities, *Body as a whole, colour of hair, eyes, skin*\(^{542}\). The etymology of the name thus implies a derivative from the older *cognomen Albus*, which was derived from the adjective *albus, -a, -um*, with the suffix *-inus*. It is assumed to refer to the colour both of the hair and the skin\(^{543}\). The *cognomen* was common among the Gauls and there are abundant records in both *CIL* XII and XIII to support its popularity. Among potters it is also borne by Flo- Albinus (Lezoux, 150-185). In general, it was also common among the Romans and it also led to the *nomen Albinius*, according to the regular formation of *nomina* with the suffix *-ius*, especially in Gaulish areas\(^{544}\). Nevertheless, one should not overlook therefore that the Latin adjective *albus* resembles the Gaulish stem *albo-* (‘white’) derived from the Indo-European root

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\(^{539}\) Kajanto 1965, 78-9; cf. the frequency of names such as *Senex, Seneca* with their derivatives etc., Kajanto 1965, 301-2.

\(^{540}\) Kajanto 1967: 4; for the alternation between *-o, -os* and *-us* see also Schulze 1904, *passim*.

\(^{541}\) Schulze 1904, 166 n.5. See however Evans 1967, 336 for the support of a Celtic origin.

\(^{542}\) Kajanto 1965, 227.

\(^{543}\) Kajanto 1965, 64.

\(^{544}\) For the *nomen* see Schulze 1904, 118-120.
*albho-* (‘white’). However, a distinction between the stems *albo-* and *albio-* is needed. Lacroix reports a stem *alb-* meaning both the idea of world and whiteness or brightness. But it is more likely that the stem *albio-* gives the idea of the world and the stem *albo-* gives the general idea of whiteness. Consequently, neither the names *Albiorix* or *Aĺbttóρίς* (*CIL XII.1300*) and *Albiorica* (*CIL XII.1060*), nor the ambiguous use of *Alborigius / Albior[igius]* (*AE 1945, 105; 106*) can be linked to *Albinus*. This observation excludes the possibility of *Albinus* reflecting some divine or geographical feature unless it is derived from the toponym *Albion* in a Gaulish context. *Albus* and therefore, *Albinus* definitely have to do with the whiteness and the former could have been adopted as a Deckname of a Gaulish name indicating the same idea, for it resembles the Gaulish stem *albo-* (‘white’). Otherwise, Evans argues for the Latinised form of the name accounting the suffixation (*-us*) as a Latinised ending instead of the original Gaulish *-os* providing a Latin morphology (morphological code-switching).

Furthermore, the morphology of *Albanus - Albinus* can be explained as a derivation with the suffix *-inus* instead of *-anus* in comparison with *Firmanus - Firminus* and *Silvanus - Silvinus*. However, *Albanus* is among the names attested on the graffiti of La Graufesenque and for Flobert is one of the names the occurrence of which needs to be examined under the general concern of Romanisation.

2. Lacroix 2007, 8.
3. For the former see Dottin 1918, 225; Schmidt 1957, 120; for the latter see Evans 1967, 302-4. Both the stems’ use and relation are analysed in Delamarre 2003, 37-8 (with the bibliography cited there).
4. See also Delamarre 1999 for *Albiorix* meaning ‘king of the world’.
5. For *Albinus* < *Albion* see Holder I, 84.
6. Cf. Kajanto 1967, 4 and again in Kajanto 1965, 16; Note also that Dottin 1924, 73 considers both as Latin, but the homonymy of the two stems is obvious, hence a Deckname *Albinus* or *Albanus* becomes most likely; see Dondin-Payre 2001a, 240ff; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 356ff; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001b, 410ff; Lochner von Hütttenbach 1988, 151; Weisgerber 1968, 182.
8. Suggested in Niedermann 1940, 270-1 and supported by Evans 1967, 304.
Graufesenque. Although the name is recorded several times by Marichal, only once is given the Latin ending -us, which is the general custom in graffiti. In this case, the name is a pure Latin form and thus it is adapted to the Latin form of tria nomina. The origin of the name and the interpretation of its use in Gaul are rather ambiguous and the explanation of a morphological alternation between the two suffixes is best explained only if common origin or linguistic environment with Albinus is confirmed. This can be applicable here and the name is an evident Deckname. Following Albinus and what stated there, Albanus was presumably adopted from Latin, certainly due to its homonymy with the Gaulish stem albo. Following Albinus and what stated there, Albanus was presumably adopted from Latin, certainly due to its homonymy with the Gaulish stem albo.

Finally, Albus or Albinus can be interpreted as ‘translation names’ for the equivalent Gaulish Vindulus. Either way, the use of the name here supports the general custom of Latinising Gaulish names, showing the high level of impact of Romanisation in language preferences.

**Firminus i - Arean- (Firminius Arean-)**

Arean- is probably the abbreviation of an Areanus. The name is not attested otherwise. It is most likely Latin, in view of the Arenius, Arenus, etc., which are recorded as nomina of Etruscan origin by Schulze. A derivation from area, -ae (‘open space, exercise ground’) is also possible, yet more speculation is needed. On the other hand, the name could be a derivative of the Gaulish Areus (‘he who is before, the chief?’), although such a derivation is not attested among Gaulish names.

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554 It has been recorded both as a Latin (Kajanto 1965, 227; Dottin 1924, 73) and as a Gaulish name (Delamarre 2007). Note also the frequency of the name in Gaulish and Germanic areas, often leading to the nomen Albanius (Alföldy 1967, 10). If Latin, it is an ethnic name with a problematic origin (Kajanto 1965, 44), with the typical for ethnics suffix -anus (Wackernagel 1906, passim).

555 As a Deckname it is also considered by Dondin-Payre 2001a, 240ff; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 356ff; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001b, 410ff. There is no reason to consider the name as a ‘translation name’ (pace Rémy 2001, 103, 105).

556 Marichal 1988, 94. Delamarre 2003, 348. See also the cases of C. Iulius Primig- and T. Flavius Secundus, discussed above, for the use of ‘translation names’ in a tria nomina form.

**Flo- Albinus**

For the *cognomen* see above, *C. Ex- Albinus*.

**Fu- Icnat- (Icnatt-)**

The *cognomen* of this potter is almost certainly *Icnatius, Icnatianus*, etc. The name corresponds to the Late Roman name *Ignatius*, which was developed from *Egnatius*, of Etruscan origin. In this case, the name here is a very early attestation of the variant, possibly a vulgar form. A different interpretation is offered in comparison with the Gaulish name *Ignus*, a definite *Deckname*, which is recorded by Whatmough. However, the etymology of the Gaulish name is rather problematic and the interpretation of the name based on the Latin origin is preferred here.

**L. Immunius Tasgillus / L. Immunius Tetturus**

This discussion is based on three entries in the *Index*, that is the L. Immunius, Tasgillus iii and Tetturo. Here they will be discussed on the condition that *Tasgillus* or *Tetturo* may have been the potter’s *cognomen*. The two possible *cognomina* are both Gaulish; therefore their appearance here will not affect the general conclusions.

*Tasgillus* is a genuine Gaulish name, derived from the stem *tasgo-* (‘badger’) with the suffixation *-illo-*, here Latinised with a *-us* morphology.

*Tetturus* often used the Gaulish morphology *-o* on his stamps, after morphological code-switching. The name is Gaulish, derived from *tetaro* (‘crow, pheasant’), maybe with the intermediate of *Tettus/-o*.

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558 For *Egnatius* see Schulze 1904, 188 n. 1.
559 See Väänänen 1981, 36-7
560 Whatmough 1970, 646.
561 See the attempt for etymology by Delamarre (2003, 160).
562 *Index* 9, 18, 56; *Index* 4, 271.
564 However the etymology of *Tettus* is not clear. Delamarre (2003, 294) offers the etymology of the name, but he gives no record of *Tetto/-us*, which is recorded as Celtic by Holder (II, 1801-2). A possible source for *Tetto/-us* can also be from the stem *tessi* (see Delamarre 2003, 293-4 with bibliography cited), but it has not been suggested so far and the stem seems to appear as an element of compound names.
What is significant about the names is the preference of a Gaulish name for the *cognomen*, even with a Latin suffixation, whereas the *nomen* is pure Latin. Presumably, Roman citizenship in this case was gained later in life rather than inherited from an ancestor, which would lead to a Gaulish character of the *nomen* and an apparent Latin character of the *cognomina*.

**Iulia- Patr-**

If the restoration of the *cognomen* is *Patricius*, see C. *Silvius Patricius*, below. Otherwise, it is assumable that the name is a derivative of Lat. *pater* (‘father’).

**Iulia- Tem- (Iulius Atem- / Iulianus i - Tem-)**

For the present discussion, I accept that the record includes the name of a single potter and not an association. *Tem-* most likely indicates a *cognomen Temporinus, Temporianus* or its vulgar form *Temporanus*\(^{565}\). In the case of the former Kajanto also notes its frequency in Gallia Narbonensis, which makes it more likely. For the reading *ATEM-* of the *cognomen*, the Gaulish compound form *Atemaros/* -us seems to be the only suitable choice.

**C. L- Caled-**

Caledo, Caledus and C. L- Caled- may all have been the same man. If this is really the case, it is intriguing not only that the potter used such a variety of dies, but also a variety of forms of self-presentation. And it is in such cases that the significance of the linguistic interpretation is revealed. The origin of the name cannot be easily determined. Kajanto suggests the derivation from an ancient *praenomen*, perhaps Umbrian according to Schulze, whereas Delamarre offers a Gaulish etymology from *caleto-* (‘hard, tough’) for *Caledu*\(^{566}\). If the name is adopted here from Latin, between the two first uses, the former has been Gallicised with Gaulish morphology and it is exactly the opposite if the name has been acquired as pure Gaulish. It is better to consider the name as *Deckname* and in particular as ‘assonance name’. In any case, the full form of *tria nomina* is undoubtedly used for

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\(^{565}\) Kajanto 1965, 18, 108; Svennung 1936, 17ff.

\(^{566}\) Kajanto 1965, 178; Schulze 1904, 516; Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 97.
display of potter’s citizenship. It is difficult to be sure of the factors, which had an impact on these choices. Adjusting his stamps to different tastes or trying to appeal more, implies a competitive attitude and thus, a commercial use of the stamps. Yet, any assumption needs confirmation of the identification and to segregate the dies into periods of manufacture, if their use was successive and they did not coincide in time.

G. L- Pud-

There is no reason to suppose any other origin for the *cognomen*, but Latin. *Pudens* or a derivative is almost certain.

Lic- Seve-

The potter’s *cognomen* is a certain Latin one, *Severus* or the like being the most likely.\(^567\).

T. Littera (T- Littera)

The certain *cognomen* is a very rare one derived from the abstract word *littera, -ae* (‘letter; written work’).

M. M- Cir-

The *cognomen* is difficult to interpret, since several Latin and Gaulish names may be suitable here.

M. Crestio (M- Crestio)

The potter’s *cognomen* is adopted from Latin and it is of Greek origin (*Χρηστός*). In this case the name has lost its initial aspiration and received a suffixation -io. See also *M. Iulius Chres-*, under the discussion for the Iulii, above.

Masclus i - Balbus (Masclius Balbus)

The discussion here is under the condition that the stamp records the name of a single potter and not an association.\(^568\). *Balbus* is a well-known Latin *cognomen*, whose function was initially that of a nickname (*balbus, -a, -um*, ‘the one who

\(^{567}\) *Index* 5, 61.

\(^{568}\) See *Index* 6, 1.
suffers from stammering’) and its wide use in Celtic-speaking areas is due to their taste for nicknames and pejorative names, if we accept that they are aware of the semantic content of the names.\textsuperscript{569}

**Medua- Arm-**

The potter’s *cognomen* is certainly Latin, since no suitable Gaulish name is attested, leading to several names, *Arminius* and *Arminus* (variants of *Armenius*) being likely expansions.\textsuperscript{570} Yet, there are various names suitable here, thus the name cannot be interpreted satisfactorily.

**M. Mem- Iustus**

The *cognomen* is a well-known and very frequent Latin one, pointing to ‘moral and social qualities’.\textsuperscript{571}

**Mont- Cres- (Montius Cres)**

The potter’s *cognomen* is difficult to restore securely. A *Crestus* or, less likely, *Cresimus* are potential candidates, since there seems to be a preference at La Graufesenque.\textsuperscript{572} However, a *Crescens* must not be disregarded, but its use among potters is scarce, although it had been a very frequent Roman *cognomen*.\textsuperscript{573}

**C. N- Celsus**

For the *cognomen* see above, *L. C- Celsus*.

**L. N- Sabinus**

For the *cognomen*, see *Flavius Sabinus* under the discussion for the nomenclature of Flavii, above.

\textsuperscript{569} See the exhaustive account of the name in Zeidler 2005, 179-80. As a pejorative *cognomen*, originated from its use as a nickname, is also recorded by Kajanto (1965, 240).

\textsuperscript{570} These expansions are offered in *Index* 6, 65.

\textsuperscript{571} Kajanto 1965, 68, 252.

\textsuperscript{572} See *M. Iulius Chres-*, under the discussion for the nomenclature of Iulii above.

\textsuperscript{573} Its popularity is expressed and justified by its semantic content and its participial form (Kajanto 1965, 20, 29, 64-5).
Nam- Pio-

The restoration of the *cognomen* cannot be certain, since no Latin or Gaulish suitable names have been recorded. A derivation from the Latin *pius, -a, -um* offers a potential interpretation, but cautiousness is needed before any suggestion. Although *Pius* appears frequent in Gaulish context, the final O in the stamp is indubitable. A convenient, yet less probable, explanation is that a D instead of P was intended and hence, DIO would indicate several names.

Nat- Catull-

The *cognomen* is certainly *Catullus* or a derivative, i.e. *Catullius, Catullinus* or even *Catullianus*. It is a case of a *Deckname*, derived from either the Latin *nomen Cato* (<*catus, -i*) or the Gaulish stem *catu-* (‘fight’; + *-ullus, -a, -um > Catullus, with the very common diminutive suffix in Gaul)\(^{576}\). Niedermann considers *Catullus* as a genuine Gaulish form and it probably is, if investigated in Gaulish context, but its occurrence here is certainly due to the homonymy with the Latin *Cato* as well.\(^{577}\)

C. O- Sap-

The potter’s *cognomen* is most likely Latin, maybe *Sapiens* or the like. The only case it could be a Gaulish name is if derived from the stem *sapo-* (‘fir-tree’), but the rare occurrence of these names makes the Latin name more preferable. On the other hand, a misreading of SAB would lead to a different interpretation.\(^{579}\)

Ortius Paullus

For the potter’s *cognomen* see the discussion for Ti. Cl- Paullinus in the section for Claudii and the comments on the entry *Polus* in the second chapter.

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\(^{574}\) Mócsy 1983, 225. *Index* 6, 216.

\(^{575}\) See Delamarre 2007; Kajanto 1965. See also the discussion on *Catus* in the second chapter.

\(^{576}\) For *catu-* see Lambert 1994, 33. Its use for personal names is also attested in Iberia (Vallejo Ruiz 2005, 113). For the suffixation see Niedermann 1950, *passim*, esp. 149-50.

\(^{577}\) Niedermann 1950, 149-150.

\(^{578}\) See Delamarre 2003, 266-7 for the Gaulish stem.

\(^{579}\) See *Index* 6, 280.
F. Patillus?

The *cognomen* is rare. It could be derived from the also rare *nomen Patius*, of Etruscan origin$^{580}$ with the diminutive suffix *-illus*, regularly added to *io*- stems$^{581}$, but the scarce evidence is discouraging. On the contrary, much more likely is the etymology from the Gaulish name *Pat(t)o*, borne by another slightly later potter in Lezoux, with the Gaulish diminutive suffixation *-illo* and a Latin morphology (*-us*).

L. S- Cre-

For the potter’s *cognomen* see Mont- Cres-, above. For his possible relation to L. S. Fla-, see the discussion for the latter’s *cognomen* below, at the next entry.

L. S- Fla- (L. S. Flav-?)

The potter’s *cognomen* is almost certainly *Flavinus*, or the like, which is coined from the *gentilicium Flavius* or *Flavus*.$^{582}$ The possibility of most *Flavini* having coined their cognomen from *Flavus* rather than *Flavius*, which has been suggested by Kajanto, cannot be confirmed by the potters’ names, because both the *nomen Flavius* and the *cognomen Flavus* were frequently used. All of their use was restricted in Southern Gaul, where the potter under discussion was active, too.

As for the potter’s relation with L. S- Cres-, whereas the latter’s *cognomen* increases the possibilities of being freedmen, neither *Flavinus* nor *Flavus* seem to have been frequently borne by slaves and therefore, by freedmen$^{583}$. Thus, an attempt to define the potters’ relation based on a common ancestor or *patronus* is not evident enough. However, although not a confirmed or suspected practice, it is possible for L. S- Cres- to have acquired his *praenomen* and *nomen* from L. S- Fla-, which makes him his slave or freedman.

C. S- Ruf-

For the *cognomen*, *Rufus*, *Rufinus* or the like seems likely. See Cosius *Rufinus* under the discussion on the nomenclature of Cosii, above.

$^{580}$ Schulze 1904, 86.

$^{581}$ Kajanto 1965, 126-7.

$^{582}$ Index 8, 3; Kajanto 1965, 37-7.

$^{583}$ According to Solin’s account (1996).
T. S- Ruf- (Rufinus or Rufus)

For the cognomen, Rufus, Rufinus or the like seems likely. See Cosius Rufinus under the discussion on the nomenclature of Cosii, above.

L. S- Sabinus

For the cognomen, see Flavius Sabinus under the discussion on the nomenclature of Flavii, above.

C. S- Salv-

If the reading is correct, the cognomen is almost certainly a Salvius or, less likely, a Salvus with equal possibilities for their derivatives, e.g. Salvinus, Salvillus, etc.

Salvetus (La Graufesenque, Montans), the possible Salvianus and Salvinus, Salvius and Salvio/ -os are also attested among potters, being strong candidates. There is no other occurrence of the cognomen or a suspicion of it in other stamps with tria nomina. Nevertheless, the case of a cognomen related to Salvia (vicus in Gallia) should not be excluded, even if it is not formed with the suffixes -ensis or -itanus. This is the only case we could suggest a Gaulish origin for the name, but it is rather unlikely, for ethnics derived from Salvia do not seem to have existed.

S- Verius? (Sex. Verius?)

The etymology of the cognomen cannot be certain. A derivation from the Latin Verus can be a rather easy interpretation and, if so, we need to reconsider the possibility of a nomen. However, it is also likely to deal with either a Germanic homonym (Germ. wera-) or a Gaulish Deckname (Gaul. veru-, ‘broad, large’), while an Etruscan origin has also been suggested. The suffixation -ius (or even -io with a

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584 Kajanto 1965, 177, 232. Alföldy 1969, 287 notes the frequency of Salvius among the freedmen. The possibility of freedmen when dealing with tria nomina is always high.

585 See Holder III, 1332; Kajanto 1965, 209.

586 Kajanto 1965.

587 See ILB 45; Alföldy (1967, 15-9) notes the equal probability of a Celtic and a Germanic origin; Delamarre 2003, 316, 348; Delamarre (2007, 236) does not record it among the derivatives from the Gaulish stem, since he has already considered it as more likely derived from the Latin verus (2003, 439), whereas Holder (III, 179, 249-52) gives several names derived from the Gaulish stem, but
Gaulish morphology) is more likely to be found in names coined from older nomina or cognomina and Verus is the most possible source and definitely Latin. Thus, the name is presumably Latin, while its occurrence is justified by its character as ‘assonance name’.

G. Salarius Aptus

The cognomen is a well-known Latin name, coined from the participial adjective aptus, -a, -um (<apio).

G. Se- Verianus

The cognomen is of some interest, merely because of its rareness. It is attested again in Britain. It is derived from the name Verus (for which see above, S-Verius) with the common suffix for such derivations -ianus, without necessarily a patronymic connotation.

Sextius Can- (Sex- Can-)

The restoration of the cognomen is difficult, because of the various possible names. More likely are the Candidus or Cantus, both being attested at La Graufesenque, whereas a Cannatos/-us instead of Cennatos/-us is also possible. At any rate, we cannot be certain whether it is a Latin or Gaulish name.

Sex(tius) Cassius

The cognomen is susceptible of several interpretations. A Latin etymology will be from the cognomen Cassus, which is derived from the adjective cassus, -a, -um (‘vain’, cassus > Cassus + -ius). It has therefore obtained a pejorative connotation and such names had appealed to Gauls. On the other hand, the Gaulish

neither Verus nor, more significantly, Verius; The name and its character as Deckname is exhaustively discussed in Weisgerber 1958, 128-130; See Schönfeld 1911, 261 for the Germanic etymology and a comparison with the Latin one. Verius has also been originated from the Etruscan veru by Schulze (1904, 278).

590 Polak 2000, 334; Marchal 1988, 58; Schmidt 1957, 162-3.
stem cassi- (‘bronze?’), which results to several names, makes possible a Gaulish origin. However, the stem’s origin is further obscure and different interpretations have been suggested, as well as a Germanic origin or relation, especially for this name.\textsuperscript{592} At any rate, the name is a Deckname and it can be either way interpreted here.

**C. Silvius Patricius**

The cognomen is a pure Latin one denoting the social class of patricii and it is classified as such by Kajanto.\textsuperscript{593} It is not a common name in Gaul, whereas it is more often used in Hispania.

**C. Ster- Paulus?**

For the potter’s cognomen see the discussion for Ti. Cl- Paullinus in the section for Claudii and the comments on the entry Polus in the second chapter.

**Sulp- Certus**

Certus is a well-known Latin cognomen pointing to ‘moral and social qualities’\textsuperscript{594}.

**L. T- Cin-**

Although several names can be offered as possible solutions for the expansion of the cognomen, the Latin Cinna or a Gaulish Cintus, as well as their derivatives and compound forms, are widely attested among the potters and hence, they seem more likely and limit the possible choices.

**Tabius Virtus (Tabus & Virtus, Virutis)**

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\textsuperscript{592} See the debate in details in Evans 1967, 167-70 and Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 109. The name is also attested in ILB 34, where it is considered as Gaulish or German. For the possible Germanic origin, see Birkhan 1967, passim, especially 121ff. The entry Cassio in Kajanto 1965, 163 must certainly be interpreted from the Gaulish/Germanic rather than the Latin point of view. Between a Gaulish and a Latin origin Holder (I, 823-4) was also inclined to define the name.

\textsuperscript{593} Kajanto 1965, 313. See also the discussion on Patricius in the second chapter.

\textsuperscript{594} Kajanto 1965, 254.
Virtus is not otherwise known as a cognomen. It is possible however, to consider a Gaulish Virutis (adapted to Latin morphology) or Virotos/ -us with syncope of the /u/ or /o/\(^{595}\). If so, it is derived from the Gaulish viros (‘man’, ‘true?’) and it apparently used as a Latin homonym (Deckname)\(^{596}\).

**Taurus - Tib- (Taurius Tib-?)**

If the stamp does record the name of a single potter and not an association, the potter’s cognomen is certainly a Tiberinus or Tiberius\(^{597}\).

**L. Ter- Secundus**

For the potter’s cognomen see T. Flavius Secundus, under 2.1.2. For the significance of the name’s full form, see the discussion for his nomen.

**L- Toca?**

The cognomen can be Gaulish, most likely a variant of Tongus (‘who swears?’), which is also attested among the potters. However, the etymology of the Gaulish stem and the root is problematic and yet undetermined\(^{598}\). It is also possible that the name is an abbreviation for the Latin Togatus, which is rarely attested however\(^{599}\).

**L. Tr- Masculus**

The potter’s cognomen is a pure Latin one, derived from the adjective masculus, -a, -um. The potter uses stamps only with his cognomen, but it is not evident that he uses them earlier than the ones with the tria nomina\(^{600}\). An interpretation of this alternation can be the fact that bearing a Latin cognomen, the potter displayed a Roman character and the display of his citizenship was less important.

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\(^{595}\) Cf. Marichal 1988, 66 and L. Tr- Masc(u)lus below.

\(^{596}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 320-1; Evans 1967, 286-7.

\(^{597}\) See Index 9, 30 and Polak 2000, 341 for the high possibility of an association and the possible suggestions for a cognomen.

\(^{598}\) Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 297; Lambert 1994, 157.

\(^{599}\) Kajanto 1965, 315

\(^{600}\) Index 9, 100.
L. V- Marc-

The potter’s *cognomen* is in all probability *Marcus* or a derivative. If so, the potter’s *cognomen* is an ‘assonance name’.

Q. Val- At-

The potter’s *cognomen* is difficult to interpret, because of the abundance of Latin or Gaulish suitable names. For the possibility of a name starting with *Atil-* see *L. A. Atil-*, above.

C. Val(eri)us Albanus

For the potter’s *cognomen* see above, *C. Ex- Albinus*.

Vic- Latinus

In a Gaulish context *Latinus* is an intriguing case of onomastics. It is a well-known Latin ethnic *cognomen*, frequently used and thus, without certain implications for the bearer’s origin⁶⁰¹. However, the name is a *Deckname* of the Gaulish *latis* (‘hero’) and its frequency in Gaul is thus, due to its resemblance.

**V.4. Omission of a name – *duo nomina***

The question which inevitably arises when *duo nomina* occur is whether it was the result of a specific practice or a limited phenomenon on the stamps, owing to other factors. Either way, the fact that *duo nomina* reveal Roman citizenship is possible and thus, it is reasonable to focus the investigation on the omission of a name. It is not always easy to determine which name is omitted. Abbreviations to one letter may be used for *nomina* besides *praenomina* and the evident derivation of *nomina* from *cognomina* and vice versa, make impossible a certain interpretation in some cases. However, the fact that names are attested in the same periods and areas provide a useful context for assumptions.

*Duo nomina* was not an official naming formula in Roman nomenclature. The significance of the *cognomen* resulted in its predominant display and when a name was omitted during the Imperial time, it was usually the *praenomen*. This practice is

⁶⁰¹ Kajanto 1965, 50-1.
common in potters’ stamps. However, it is evident that in these cases sometimes the potter’s *cognomen* is omitted. On the other hand, an abbreviation of well-known *praenomina* for the first element with a known *cognomen* as the second, justifies the suspicion of a *praenomen-cognomen* form being used, however odd. An explanation for this irregularity is possible considering that the second elements are usually abbreviated and besides a *cognomen*, one could also suggest a derived *nomen*. In addition, the abbreviations of *L.*, *M.*, *S*(ex.), *C.* and *T.* for the first element are common for the corresponding Latin *praenomina* and it is likely that they should be interpreted as such, encouraging an interpretation as *praenomen* and *nomen*. Nevertheless, the case of Flo- Albinus, who explicitly abbreviates his certain *nomen* into a simple F, and F. Patillus indicate that, even though less likely, an abbreviation may well stand for a *nomen*, too\(^{602}\).

A comparison between the *praenomen-nomen* and *nomen-cognomen* formulas in each area of Gaul testifies to the higher frequency of the latter and the gradual decrease of the *duo nomina* practices. An attempt to recognize a distinctive function between the two forms, at least for the certain names, enables the following assumptions. In the *praenomen-nomen* forms of Southern Gaul the obviously abbreviated *praenomen* emphasises the potters’ *nomina* and for the preponderance of them, the discussion above showed their Gaulish etymology or influence. In Central Gaul, the only certain case of a *praenomen-nomen* form is L. Immunius. The discussion of his name above was derived from the almost certain *tria nomina* form. If the identification with Tasgillus or Tetturo is correct, it is perhaps the only case of a certainly known omitted *cognomen*, Gaulish anyway. A connection with the potters at La Graufesenque is not feasible, for the reason that he has a Latin *nomen* and he omits his pure Gaulish *cognomen*. In contrary, A. Giamilus, the only potter with a certain *praenomen-nomen* form in Eastern Gaul, has a Gaulish *nomen*. At any rate, it is hazardous to talk about a general rule that applies to these two potters because of their sole occurrence.

\(^{602}\) The seldom and doubtful occurrence of a known *praenomen* *Florus* (see the discussion on *praenomina* in section 4, below) or the like substantiates the interpretation that Flo- Albinus uses a form of *nomen-cognomen* (see Index 4, 85). The same form is the most suitable for F. Patillus, considering that *Patillus* is a Gaulish name with a suffixation more common for *cognomina*. 
The omission of the *praenomen* is more regular according to the Roman name formulas of that period. The replacement of the distinctive character of the *praenomen* by the *cognomen* made the former’s omission frequent. Among potters it was a widely used practice, at least comparing with the *praenomen-nomen* form discussed above. It is noteworthy the fact that the most common *nomina* are usually accompanied by a *cognomen* and the *praenomen* is omitted. In the examination of groups of potters with common *nomina* above, the occurrence of a *tria nomina* formula in the circle of Cosii or Flavii is so rare that it seems irregular. For the Iulii, on the other hand, although they use the full *tria nomina* more often, the cases of *nomen-cognomen* stamps are also frequent.

The evidently common practice of the omission of *praenomen* is easily explained in Roman terms: the function of the *cognomen* as the personal signifier made its display necessary. The stamps, which record a sole name with a preponderance of the *cognomen*, testify to that. Besides, a *nomen-cognomen* formula for *duo nomina* was a typical Roman type. On the other hand, the function of the *nomen* as *gentilicium*, that is a signifier of the *gens* and thus, a signifier of ancestry, reveals a resemblance to the Gaulish practice. The regular Gaulish naming formula was a *duo nomina* one, with a personal name and a patronymic, usually with the appropriate suffixation. This practice was not explicitly attested on potters’ stamps and it is unlikely that a Gaulish patronymic suffixation is hidden in the abbreviated *cognomina*. The use of *duo nomina* should have been more familiar to the Gauls than the *tria nomina*. The reason is that the names of *nomen-cognomen* type are usually pure Latin and only in some cases it is possible to suspect a Gaulish name or Gaulish influence. However, the function of the Gaulish naming system serves an apparent purpose, namely the announcement of a personal signifier together with the ancestry of the name’s bearer. This double display is satisfactorily achieved by the use of the Roman *cognomen* and *nomen* respectively. The use of the patronymic -io/ -eo is linked to a Latin influence and it is evidently used for the formation of the *nomina*. Hence, the *nomen* has been adopted by Gauls with a patronymic significance.

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603 Mullen 2007, 40.
604 See the case of a possible Iuliacus suggested for the *nomen* of Iulia- Patr-, above.
605 Stüber 2007, 88; Evans 1967, 426; Lejeune 1956, 213f. The function of the Roman *nomen* as an ancestry indicator is verified by its patronymic adjectival character (Rix 1995, 728).
correspondent to the Roman *gentilicum* and implies the awareness of the names’ function in the *tria nomina* formula. Therefore, the use of a *nomen* and a *cognomen* is likely to have been chosen in replacing the Gaulish correspondent when the need for a more Roman character was needed.

The adaptation by foreigners of the *tria nomina* formula may have caused a partial preference. This possibility has been noted by Powell for the way the Greeks showed an interest for the *praenomina*, which resulted in their significance in a Greek context.606 The period the names under examination occur, the significance of the *praenomen* was disregarded and a parallel use in Gaul was impractical. Nevertheless, the use of the *nomen-cognomen* form possibly was the result of a similar process.

**V.5. The use of *praenomina***

For the examination of the potters’ *praenomina* emerges the necessity for determination of a specific context. A group of potters somehow connected provides this context and the rarity of the full *tria nomina* formula limits our choices to the Iulii. As stated above, it is likely that the origin of these potters’ *praenomina* needs to be sought in their masters’ names. Their *praenomina* show a kind of regularity, the majority of them being *Gaius*, abbreviated with *C.*, whereas two of them bear the numeral *praenomina* *Quintus* and *Sextus*.

A relation of the potters with the Gaulish aristocracy of Iulii has been stated above and so has the need for further examination. At this point, another coincidence is noteworthy; *Gaius* is the most common *praenomen* among the aristocracy of Iulii under the Julio-Claudian dynasty.607 This coincidence supports furthermore the assumption that the freedmen potters-Iulii were connected to the aristocracy. A possible solution is that the potters have received their manumission at an early stage of Iulii’s prosperity in Gaul and that the latter were involved in the terra sigillata industry.

606 Powell 1984, *passim*. Although his evidence is based on literary material rather than epigraphic use, Powell address the confusion of other than Latin-speakers peoples towards the Roman naming system and consequently its adjustment to their needs.

607 Drinkwater 1978, 818, n.5. For the Gaulish aristocracy and a detailed catalogue, Burnand 2006, *passim* is essential.
The occurrence of the two numeral praenomina is more difficult to interpret. Since they were inherited by the potters’ masters, it is impossible to believe that there was any connotation in them, such as the order of birth or the month they were born\(^\text{608}\). However, the two potters are contemporary in time, but further evidence is needed in order to come to any conclusion.

Taking our consideration into a broader account, it is possible to observe the preponderance of specific praenomina among the potters, namely Gaius, Lucius, Quintus, Sextus and Titus. This results from the fact that all the names but Gaius were Decknamen. The praenomina were apparently of minor importance, often omitted and always abbreviated according to the Roman custom\(^\text{609}\). However, their display had a specific function, that is the revealing of the tria nomina formula, declaring Roman citizenship\(^\text{610}\). Therefore, if the significance of the citizenship is accepted, the display of the praenomina on the stamps was essential, but not persistent enough to avoid omission. They were obviously acquired with citizenship, obtained from the person who had granted it or to whom they owned the privilege.

However, if there was any room for initiative, it is possible to attempt a rational approach to the frequency of some of the praenomina mentioned above. A definition as a Deckname has been suggested for the Latin name Lucius and it is discussed in the section for Animal Names in the next chapter\(^\text{611}\). Furthermore, Quintus can be seen as a ‘translation name’ of a Gaulish Pinto or the like and Sextus as a ‘translation name’ for the Gaulish Suessio or ‘assonance name’ for the Gaulish sextan (‘seven’)\(^\text{612}\). Such an interpretation decreases the possibility of an arbitrary choice and hence it supports the awareness of the name’s semantic content by the native speakers. Besides, it is evident that Gauls showed a particular taste for numeral names and very often adopted the Latin ones.

\(^{608}\) Petersen 1962 passim.

\(^{609}\) Salway 1994, 125.

\(^{610}\) Rix 1995, 726. It is supported by Stüber (2007, 87).

\(^{611}\) See also Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 209; Zeidler 2005, 190-1.

\(^{612}\) For Sextus see also the discussion on the nomen of Sextius Can-. Numeral names, especially linked to the sense of ‘third’ and ‘fifth’ are also comparatively common in Hispania (Tovar 1951, 792). The idea is also supported by Zeidler 2005, 189. See the discussion on Numeral Names in the next chapter.
Among Gauls it has also been suggested that Gaulish *praenomina* seldom occur. However, it has already been stated that the *tria nomina* formula is used with a specific function, that is to display Roman citizenship. If the Gaulish descent is indicated through a name, the result is a Gaulish influence apparent on the *nomina* and more often, the *cognomina* of the potters. In the *duo nomina* formula, when Gaulish names are used as the first name, they are followed by an obvious *cognomen*. It is thus, unlikely that any of the potters’ abbreviated first names should be interpreted as Gaulish *praenomina*.

**V.6. Conclusions**

The discussion in this chapter began with questions on a possible citizenship of the potters and their identity from a more general perspective. It is impossible to determine with certainty the social status of a person just from their name. The restrictions stated in the Introduction of this chapter apply in all these cases. The picture is more clear in the cases of groups of potters whose names seem to follow a pattern. Potters with the same *nomen* were discussed separately with regard to the same area of production. What can be extracted is that these groups of potters followed similar customs in their nomenclature. This fact increased the reliability of making assumptions about their relationship and their status.

Even more clearly demonstrated was the desired displayed identity of these potters’ stamps. The names discussed above have in their preponderance Latinised character. Morphological code-switching applies to almost all of the names and when Gaulish names are used, they are usually *Decknamen*, which increases the Latin character of the stamps. In addition, Roman citizenship or manumission, if indeed there were freedmen among them with the case of the Iulii to support the idea, was definitely a desired feature to display. Unfortunately, the limitations of the material in terms of prosopography do not support an examination of intergenerational transmission of Latin or indigenous names.

The names above also testify to the importance of the *cognomen* as the most distinctive personal signifier. This is the element of the polyonymy which is less often abbreviated. This is also the element, which was usually evident Latinised formation.

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613 Stüber 2007, 87.
VI. Popular stems and connotations

It is clear from the tables of Appendix II that in the nomenclature of potters there were names with a higher frequency. Many of these names were discussed in the previous chapters. Inevitably, ‘translation and assonance names’ show a higher frequency. Yet, even among the Decknamen, there are names for which the peoples of our material showed a higher level of preference. In this chapter groups of names with a higher frequency either because of their connotation or their resemblance to indigenous forms, are discussed.

VI.1. Numeral names

Names obtained from ordinals, which I will call here ‘numeral names’ are used widely in Latin and Gaulish nomenclature. It is impossible to determine whether the custom was transmitted from one language to the other or it was the result of a parallel development in both languages. The occurrence of these names in Greek and Pre-Roman Gaulish nomenclature as well as their prominent function in the Indo-European languages concur with the latter possibility. In Latin nomenclature, Kajanto has suggested that the custom began with the indication of order of birth, which faded out after intergenerational transmission\(^614\).

Nonetheless, a particular taste for this category of names is revealed when a parent with a numeral name gives numeral names to his/her descendants as well. This is attested in Latin and Gaulish nomenclature. An example of this taste is apparent in an inscription from Narbonensis (CIL XII.3944) discussed by Stüber\(^615\). A father Cintullus bears a certain Gaulish numeral name and his descendants bear the Latin numerals Tertius and Quinta, whereas the son’s wife is named Secunda. This example is indicative not only for the inheritance of the custom, but also for the Latinisation of the names of the next generation, a visual perception of Romanisation.

In a Gallo-Roman context these names are Decknamen. For the majority of the cases they are ‘translation names’, with the Latin forms replacing the Gaulish ones in an attempt of the potters to Latinise their names. However, it is important to

\(^{614}\) Kajanto 1965, 73-75.

\(^{615}\) Stüber 2007, 89. See also Kajanto 1965, 75.
bear in mind that the definition of a name for its translation needs to be seen along with its use in the particular context. Therefore, the discussion of the name of C. Iulius Primig(enius) showed that the *cognomen* was just as possibly acquired due to other factors (in the fourth chapter for the nomenclature of the Iulii). Nonetheless, the material of the single names offers less information for the conditions of the acquisition of the names, which are registered as *Decknamen*.

The Latin *Primus* and the Gaulish *Cintus* with their derivatives denote the ‘first’ and they offer abundant examples in potters’ nomenclature. Namely, we find the Gaulish *Cintusmus* four times (Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 3), and *Cintinus, Cintio* and *Cintussa* in Central Gaul borne by one potter each. The Latin names are more frequent; we find eleven instances of *Primus* (Southern Gaul: 6, Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 3), *Primanus* four times (Southern Gaul: 1, Central Gaul: 1, Eastern Gaul: 2), *Primulus* seven times (Southern Gaul: 3, Central Gaul: 3, Eastern Gaul: 1) and two potters named *Primitius* and *Premo* in Eastern Gaul. Additionally to the above, we need to consider also the compound names *Primigenius* and *Cintugenus*. These two last names function as ‘translation names’ regarding the connotation of first as well as the common use of the element *-genus*, which is discussed in the last section of this chapter.616 The higher frequency of the Latin names is the result either of an extended translation of the Gaulish names or a higher acquisition of the Latin ones. Either way, the custom reflects the process of Romanisation. The observations that can be made in regard of the area of attestation is that there was a higher reluctance to adopting the Latin formations in Central Gaul, where there is the higher concentration of the Gaulish and the lower of the Latin names. In Southern Gaul, the Latin forms are evidently preferred with the absence of the Gaulish names.

The names denoting the ‘second’ offer an intriguing distribution. In opposition to the names denoting the ‘first’, there is not a parallel use of the Latin and the Gaulish names. It can be said that the Latin *Secundus* has outshone the Gaulish *Allos*. The Gaulish name is only found in Southern Gaul as *Alo* and in Central Gaul as *Alius*, both of them attested only once. Additionally, the translation of *Allus* or *Allius* into *Secundus* can be doubted, for the former may be Latin, with Etruscan origin, perhaps adopted in Gaul as ‘assonance name’, in cases where a

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616 See however the discussion on C. Iulius Primig- in the fourth chapter.
Latin name was preferred without an explicit meaning\textsuperscript{617}. However, their coincidence in form prevents any certain distinction. On the other hand, \textit{Allecnus} may be a more secure Gaulish equivalent to \textit{Secundus}, but it is not frequent enough and not attested in our material\textsuperscript{618}.

The Latin name is attested in a comparatively extreme frequency, exceeding the Gaulish name in frequency and variations. Namely, \textit{Secundus} ten times, \textit{Secundinus} twelve times, whereas \textit{Secundanus}, \textit{Secundianus}, \textit{Secundo}, \textit{Secundio} and \textit{Secundillus} are attested once each. The geographical distribution does not show a particular concentration in an area, apart from the fact that the derivatives were used mainly in Central and Eastern Gaul. Dondin-Payre, in an extensive discussion of \textit{Secundus} and its derivatives comes to the conclusion that the use of the name reflects the wide acculturation, which is the result of translation\textsuperscript{619}. The use of the name among potters justifies the latter observation.

The connotation of the ‘third’ is perhaps the only case where the distribution of the two stems shows a slightly higher preference for the Latin forms. The Gaulish \textit{Tritus} is found five times (Southern Gaul: 1, Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 3), whereas the Latin equivalent \textit{Tertius} nine times (Southern Gaul: 3, Eastern Gaul: 5 and one potter in Central and Eastern Gaul). The Latin derivatives \textit{Tertullus} and \textit{Tertiolus} are attested three and two times respectively in Central and Eastern Gaul.

The names denoting the ‘fourth’ show a higher proportion of the Latin forms, similar to that of \textit{Primus} and \textit{Cintus}. Moreover, the Gaulish name \textit{Petrecus} for ‘fourth’ can be seen as ‘assonance name’ for the Latin \textit{Petro} and its derivatives. However, assonance would result in a higher frequency of the names, which is not evident. In particular, we only find two potters named \textit{Petrecus} (Central Gaul) and \textit{Petrullus} (Eastern Gaul) in favour of the Gaulish names. On the other hand, the Latin equivalent \textit{Quartus} is found five times, \textit{Quartio} twice, and the \textit{Quartinus}, \textit{Quartionis} and \textit{Quartionius} borne by one potter each. Again, the derived forms are found only in Eastern Gaul, whereas \textit{Quartio} is only attested in La Graufesenque. At any rate,

\textsuperscript{617} TLL, s.v.; See Evans 1967, 133-4; Schmidt 1957, 121-2.

\textsuperscript{618} For \textit{Allecnus} as equal to \textit{Secundus} see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 39-40; 347; for its occurrence see Holder I, 95.

\textsuperscript{619} Dondin-Payre 2001b, 593-4. See also Petersen 1962, 349, n.6, for the limited use of \textit{Secundus} as a \textit{praenomen} because of Celtic influence.
the names with this connotation show a low frequency and we cannot make any conclusions for their geographical distribution.

There is a limited use of names derived from the Gaul. *penqʷe ('five'), whereas the names are very popular in Hispania\textsuperscript{620}. The stem occurs only in Pentius, which is attested twice. On the other hand, names derived from the equivalent Latin stem are used widely. In particular, Quintus is borne by eleven potters, Quintio and Quintilianus by three potters each, and Quintianus, Quintius and Quintinus are attested for one potter each. The preponderance of the Latin names is better interpreted as the result of the use of the Latin \textit{praenomen Quintus} than the result of translation, in view of the limited use of the Gaulish names. However, the Gaulish name is attested twice, thus the names are registered as \textit{Decknamen}.

There are no personal names derived from the Gaulish \textit{suexs} ('six')\textsuperscript{621}. The Latin names Sextus and Sextio are thus not ‘translation names’. However, they are registered here as \textit{Decknamen}, due to their assonance with the Gaul. sext ('seven')\textsuperscript{622}. However, their frequency is probably the result of the Latin \textit{praenomen Sextius}.

The connotation of the ‘tenth’ is reflected on the Latin Decius and the cognate Gaulish \textit{decametos}\textsuperscript{623}. The assonance along with the use of the Latin \textit{praenomen Decius} has resulted in the frequency of the derived names. Among the potters we find the following cases: Decimus or Decumus (twice, Table 12), Decumus (once, Table 15) and the variant with the syncope Decmus (four times, Tables 12-13), Decmus (once, Table 15), Decius (once, Table 38), Decuminus (twice, Table 91) and the variant with syncope Decminus (four times, Tables 91-2), the derivative of Decumanus, Decuminianus (once, Table 107) and the variant with syncope Decmanus (twice, Table 12). Especially for the cases of the Decumanus and Decuminus there is a different interpretation possible, which does not reduce their definition as \textit{Decknamen}; the name was used for the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis (Decumani), after the \textit{legio decuma}\textsuperscript{624}. The geographical implications of the name

\textsuperscript{620} See Villar 1994; Tovar 1951, 792 for the development of the stem in Celtic-speaking areas.
\textsuperscript{621} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 284-5.
\textsuperscript{622} Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 350.
\textsuperscript{623} For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003\textsuperscript{2}, 136-8.
\textsuperscript{624} Kajanto 1965, 75.
were possibly accepted by the native speakers and the name to have been used as such in the Gaulish context.

The names above reveal that the custom of acquiring names obtained from ordinals was popular in Latin and Gaulish nomenclature. The parallel use of the custom makes also possible a comparison of the names. It is now evident that the names of this category show a higher level of Romanisation. This results primarily from the translation of the indigenous names. Secondly, the frequency of the names derived from Latin praenomina, namely Quintus, Sextus and Decius shows the high level of transmission of Latin names and elements into the Gaulish nomenclature. Finally, cases of assonance increase the number of Decknamen and they testify to the assimilation of the nomenclature.

VI.2. Animal names

Names obtained from Fauna are very frequent. The importance of the animal life in Gallo-Roman world is reflected in peoples’ nomenclature. The most frequent connotations will be discussed here.

VI.2.1. The bear

The bear was a mammal highly regarded in nomenclature. The Latin ursus, -i produces the personal name Ursus, which was very popular along with its derivatives. Among the potters, we find the following names:

Table xiv. Names derived from Latin ursus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ursus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursico</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursulus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>190-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The use of the name is limited geographically in Eastern Gaul, with the majority of the names attested in Rheinzabern, and chronologically at the late 2nd and first half of the 3rd century. This concentration reveals a particular taste of the
connotation and less likely influence from a particular person. Of the names, *Ursico* has an evident morphological code-switching (unless a vulgar form) and *Ursulus* is a derivative with the diminutive suffixation, which is found in Latin as well as in Gaulish. Nonetheless, it is a pure Latin name.

In Gaulish, both the stems *matu-* and *arto-* (cognate with Lat. *ursus* above and Gk. ἀρκτος) are used for denoting the animal. *Matu-* can also denote the ‘good, favourable’. The relation between the two stems and the possibility of the positive quality being assigned to the animal confused the interpretations of the names in the past. However, Delamarre prefers to distinguish the meanings and he suggests two different etyma, one of them denoting the bear and here I follow this interpretation.

Sarah Forier presented a discussion on the ‘animal names’ attested in Gallia Narbonensis. In her invaluable paper she prefers to list all the personal names derived from the stems in discussion, under the derivatives of *matu-* (‘the bear’). This classification, however, can be very vague since ‘translation’ and ‘assonance names’ are undistinguishable and the possibility of a Celtic formation can be doubted in many cases. Therefore, we prefer to list them separately in the following tables.

Table xv. Names derived from Gaulish *matu-* (‘the bear’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matio i?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matius i</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matuacus</td>
<td>Trier, Colchester?</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matunus?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table xvi. Names derived from Gaulish *matu-* (‘good, favourable’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mattato</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattatus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Servianus (L. Iulius Ursus Servianus), who served as governor of Germania Inferior and Pannonia, is too early, but it is possible for a taste to have been developed after him.

See for the stems Delamarre 2003, 55-6, 220.

See Forier 486-7 and Degavre 1998, 299.

Delamarre 2003, 221.

Forier 2001, 486-91. The list of the names is found in op. cit., 525-6.
The preponderance of the Gaulish names derived from *matu*- and denoting the ‘bear’ is attested in Eastern Gaul (3 names in total of 5), whereas there is no name attested in Southern Gaul. This fact coincides with the evidence from the Latin derivatives of *Ursus* above. A developed taste for names with this connotation in the area is revealed and the Latin names were most likely acquired as ‘translation names’.\(^630\).

From the names above, the Gaulish origin can be doubted first and foremost in the case of *Maturus* and its derivative *Maturitus*. An interpretation indicates origin from the Latin adjective *maturus, -a, -um* (‘fully grown’).\(^631\) The Latin adjective can be compared with the Gaulish *matu*- denoting the favourable, thus it is not connected to the animal.\(^632\) The names are pure Latin formations and the assonance with the Gaulish stem indicates their registration as ‘assonance names’.

The formations of the Table xvi can also be compared with the names *Matta*, *Mattio* and *Matutio*, which are registered as possible Latin by Kajanto, who notes the equal possibility of a Celtic origin.\(^633\) However, there is no reason to doubt the Celtic origin of the names. A Latin etymology would be seen only in comparison to the Vulgar Latin *mattus* (‘drunk’?), but the low attestation of the name and the scarcity of derivatives from this root make it unlikely.\(^634\) The names are derived from the

\(^{630}\) The particular taste in the area is also pointed by Dottin (1927, 94). For the character of the names as ‘translation names’ see Forier 2001, 490-1 and Weisgerber 1968, 131-2.

\(^{631}\) Kajanto 1965, 301.

\(^{632}\) *Pace* Forier 2001, 525-6. The comparison has also been suggested by Delamarre (2003\(^2\), 221).

\(^{633}\) Kajanto 1965, 348, 164 and 215 respectively.

\(^{634}\) For the etymology of the lemma and the possible interpretations see Herren 1981, *passim.*
Gaul. *matu*- (‘good, favourable’) with gemination of */t/*\(^{635}\). Therefore, the names are distinct from the connotation of the bear\(^{636}\).

Finally, derivatives of the Gaulish *arto-* are not common in the names of this collection. The only possible name is that of *Artius*, who was active in La Graufesenque. However, the particular connotation is not very common for potters in that area. *Artius* can equally be a Greek name (< ἀρτιος, -α, -ον, ‘complete, perfect’) and here it is provisionally registered as such\(^{637}\). Paradoxically, although the Gaulish stem does not seem preferred by the potters, it is amply attested in divine epithets in Gaul\(^{638}\).

**VI.2.2. The equines**

It is perhaps the most preferred connotation of an animal in Gaulish language in general and in personal names in particular. Either because the animal is connected to the male, the battle or its importance for the carriage and metonymically to the trade, the horse has an important position in Gaulish nomenclature and religion (cf. the goddess Epona)\(^{639}\). In Latin, on the other hand, the pejorative implications of the animal names is revealed in the metonymical use of *Asinus* and *Mulus* (stupidity), whereas positive connotations assigned to the equines, e.g. the old age, was denoted with abstracts\(^{640}\).

The following Latin names are borne by potters and they are semantically related to the horse:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Burdo (Burdus)</th>
<th>Lezoux</th>
<th>140-170</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuester (Equester)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{635}\) Less likely the names are derived from the Gaul. *matta* (‘daughter’), see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 221 and Meid 1983, 1040, n.59.

\(^{636}\) *Pace* Forier 2001, 525-6.

\(^{637}\) The name is registered as Gaulish in *TLGa*, 15.

\(^{638}\) Lacroix 2007, 113-6.

\(^{639}\) Forier 2001, 474, 478; Dottin 1927, 92-3, 96-7. See also Meid 1996, 20.

\(^{640}\) See Kajanto 1965, 85. The connection of the old age with the equines was suggested by Adams (1992) in view of the use of the adjective *veterinus*. 
Burdo is not the result of morphological code-switching, but obtained from
the Lat. burdo, -onis (‘mule’). The word is probably a Celtic loan-word, but the name
has been transmitted in Latin and used as a personal name, thus it is registered as
Latin here.641 The connotation of the mule is also given by the evidently Gallicised
Mulinos. The high frequency of the name in Celtic-speaking areas, which is noted by
Ernout & Meillet, is the result of a translation and the name is evidently a ‘translation
name’.642 In the same manner, Equitus is interpreted as a ‘translation name’. On the
other hand, Equester is denoting the social class and it is less likely acquired due to
its connection with the animal.643 Additionally to the above, the gentilicium Asinius
is also borne by a potter in Montans.

In Gaulish, the equines are denoted with the stems: buricos (‘small horse’),
caballos (‘trade-horse’) or veredos (‘post-horse’) and paraveredos (‘trade-horse,
palfrey’), cabonos (‘big horse’), mandos with a possible variant mannu- (‘small
trade-horse, pony’), marcos (‘battle-horse’) and the most generic epos (‘horse’).644
The buricus, caballus and mannos were Gaulish loan words into Latin.645 Names
derived from epos and borne by potters are spread through the areas of Gaul.646

Table xix. Names derived from Gaulish epos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epacus (Epaticus)</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Hadrianic/Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>20-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episus (Episius)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

641 The name is registered as Latin by Kajanto (1965, 326). The origin of the Lat. burdo is discussed in DELL 77-8.
642 DELL 78.
643 See also the interpretation of Hippater in the second chapter.
644 See Delamarre 2003, 96, 314, 214; Degavre 1998, 120, 122, 442, 335, 442, 293, 295 respectively; Evans 1967, 197-8. The stem mando- is also found in the nomenclature of Hispania, see Tovar 1951, 789.
645 DELL 78.
646 Note also that the name of the goddess Epona is derived from this stem. The deity seems to have a prominent place in Gaul.
It is worth mentioning here that the name of the goddess *Epona* was derived from this Gaulish stem. The goddess was strongly related to horses and it is possible that she had a Celtic origin. To the above we can add the *gentilicium* *Eppius* and maybe the name *Aepus*, if our hypothesis is correct (see the discussion for the name in the Comments of the second chapter). The name seems to be preferred in Lezoux (Central Gaul) and La Graufesenque (Southern Gaul), but the scarce evidence does not allow any conclusions for a particular preference in the area. However, the fact that in addition to the above, *Mando* (AD 40-60) and *Manduillus* (AD 60-80) are found in La Graufesenque perhaps indicates a higher preference for the connotation there.

The derivatives of the Gaul. *marcos* are intriguing because they can coincide in form the Latin name *Marcus* and its derivatives. The Latin names are frequent in the Empire and a Latin origin cannot be excluded. In parallel, the Gaulish root is very productive in nomenclature. Therefore, the derived names are registered as *Decknamen*, which has resulted in their frequency. In particular, the names found among the potters are: *Marcus* (Central Gaul: 3, Eastern Gaul: 2), *Marcius* (Central Gaul: 1, Eastern Gaul: 1), *Marcinus* (Central Gaul: 1), *Marcellus* (Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 3), *Marcellinus* (Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 6), and *Marcianus* (Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 5). The names are absent from Southern Gaul, perhaps because there was a higher preference for pure Gaulish names. The evident preponderance of the names in Eastern Gaul is probably the result of the use of *marcos* in Germanic.

**VI.2.3. The dog and the wolf**

The wolf was far more popular in Latin nomenclature than the dog, apparently because of the connection of *Lupa Romana* with Remus and Romulus.
which endowed the animal with a symbolic character for the city of Rome\textsuperscript{650}. In everyday life different connotations were assigned to the two animals; namely, the dog in presented with “squalid degradation” and the wolf with “wilful rapacity”\textsuperscript{651}. However, these features did not affect nomenclature.

The Latin word for the dog, *canis* was used as a personal name (*Canis*) along with derivatives. Among the potters only three names are found, which are of doubtful formation. Namely, the *Canusinus* and *Canedus*, if the name intended was not *Cavedus*, in La Graufesenceque, and *Canmo (Canumo)* in Lezoux. The *Canedus* and *Canumus*, with morphological code-switching for the second, are not known as Latin names. The formation is probably a result of use in Gaulish. The case of *Canedus* in particular, can be compared to the indigenous *Conetus* in the next table.

In Gaulish the stem *cuno-* is used for the dog, which is a cognate of the Latin word\textsuperscript{652}. The Gaulish stem is more productive than the Latin one and in potters’ names it is found in the following cases:

Table xx. Names derived from Gaulish *cuno-*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conetus</th>
<th>Trier</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cunasus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>55-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunoboloisus</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian/early 2\textsuperscript{nd} c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunopectus</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunissa i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunissa ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunius</td>
<td>Sinzig</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The majority of the names are found in Eastern Gaul, but the evidence is very scarce to suggest a higher preference in the area.

The wolf in Latin is *lupus*. The following names are attested for potters (see the discussion in the Comments of the second chapter under the entry *Lupus*):

Table xxi. Names derived from Latin *lupus*

\textsuperscript{650} See the names and the lists of derivatives in Kajanto 1965, 326-78. Wolf was not worshipped, but it was the “attributive animal” of the city, see Gilhus 2006, 106.

\textsuperscript{651} Houghton 2004, 300.

\textsuperscript{652} Hamp 1980.
The Gaulish equivalent is *luco*-, again very productive in nomenclature. I have excluded the derivatives of *volco*-, in agreement with Delamarre, who defines the stem as meaning the falcon. The frequency of the stem is inevitably the result of its assonance with the Latin *Lucius* and its derivatives, which was also a very popular name. There is a long list of names derived from the stem: *Lucanus* is found seven times (Southern Gaul: 1, Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 4), *Lucianus* twice (Southern Gaul: 1, Central Gaul: 1), *Luciolus* in Central Gaul, *Lucullus* in Central Gaul, *Lucius* twelve times (Southern Gaul: 2, Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 7) and the variant *Luceius* twice (Southern Gaul: 1, Eastern Gaul: 1), *Lucinus* four times (Central Gaul: 1, Eastern Gaul: 3). There are also some indigenous forms, not attested in Latin nomenclature: *Luccalus*, *Lucillialus* and *Lucco*, all attested in Eastern Gaul. The Eastern Gaulish potters show an evident frequency in the connotation. This is supported by the fact that the indigenous formations are only attested there. Moreover, from the table of the Latin names, the preponderance of names is also attested in the area.

The coincidence of the frequency of the Latin and the Gaulish stem in Eastern Gaul, apart from the higher popularity of the connotation in the area, shows

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**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaulish Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lupanius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupercalis (Lupercalus)</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>200-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupercus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupercus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupercus iii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupercus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>210-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luperillus (Luperillus)</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>200-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luppa i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luppa ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupo</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupus i (Lupos)</td>
<td>Crambade, Montans</td>
<td>40-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>190-225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

653 Delamarre 2003², 326; pace Forier 2001, 491-2.
that the Latin names is likely to have been used as ‘translation names’. The derivatives of *luco-* have an undoubted Latin character, which defines them as ‘assonance names’.

VI.2.4. *The boar*

The boar in particular and the pig at a lower level, have a prominent position in Gaulish vocabulary, with various synonyms, and consequently a long list of personal names. In Latin nomenclature the connotation is less productive in personal names; in particular the connotations are found in the names *Aper* (< *aper*, -*pris*, ‘boar’), *Porcus* (< *porcus*, -i, ‘male pig’) and their derivatives. From the Latin names, only the related to *aper* are found in potters’ nomenclature. In Gaulish, on the other hand, the connotation of the pig is found in the names *Banoluccus*, *Banuus*, *Banuilus* -o, *Succus*, *Sucomus*, *Succio* and the ‘assonance name’ *Successus*. *Successus* is listed as a Deckname, since it is used also as a Latin name (< *successus*, past participle of *succeed*, -ere). All these names are attested in Central and Eastern Gaul. Pork was important in the Gaulish diet, since pork was connected with Roman diet and presumably it indicated a level of luxury. Perhaps there is a connection between the use of the names and this implication to luxury.

The following names denote the boar:

Table xxii. Latin names related to the boar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aper i</th>
<th>La Graufesenque</th>
<th>50-70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aper ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper iii</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Lavoye</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./ -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apro</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table xxiii. Gaulish names related to the boar

| *Eburus* (*Ebro*) | Blickweiler, Boucheporn | 130-180 |

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654 See King 2001.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mogus i</th>
<th>Banassac</th>
<th>90-150?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mogus ii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mogus* is listed here as a variant of *Moccos*, derived from the Gaul. *moccos* (‘pig, boar’), which was an epithet of Mercury. *Eburus* is cognate with the Latin name. In comparison with the Latin names, however, the Gaulish names are less attested.

There is no evidence for a frequency of the connotation of the names above among the potters. Nor is evident any particular taste for the connotation in a specific area. Therefore, it is less likely that the names were *Decknamen* due to translation. The abundant uses of *Aper* and its derivatives are the result of the frequency the name had in Latin context as well.

**VI.2.5. The cat**

The cat is denoted in Latin and Gaulish with the cognates *cattus* and *cattos*. Among the potters the only name to be found in this category is the *Cattos* in Central Gaul, which is registered as a *Deckname*. However, the name can be an ‘assonance name’ of the Latin *catus* (‘prudent’) or the Gaulish stem *catu-* (‘combat’), which are very productive in nomenclature and it is discussed in the Comments of the second chapter under the name *Catus*. The cat was not an animal with a particular significance in the Celtic world. However, there was a religious link between the cat and the military life in Roman world, which also can be found in the Celtic society. This link perhaps resulted in an alteration between the Gaulish *cattos* and *catu-*. The possibility of this relation and the assonance of the two stems resulted in the variety and frequency of *Catus* and its derivatives. At any rate, the names are evidently *Decknamen*.

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655 Dottin 1927, 95.  
656 Dottin 1927, 94.  
657 See Johns 2003 and Toynbee 1973, 90 for the domestic cat as depicted in sculptures and the appearance of the pet in Gallo-Roman world.  
VI.2.6. The bull

The Latin taurus and the Gaulish tarvos are very frequent in nomenclature, probably due to the symbolic character of the animal in both the Roman and the Celtic worlds\(^{659}\). The names are certain Decknamen, either due to translation or assonance. The two stems are cognates from the IE *tauros. See also the discussion for Tarvus in the Comments of the second chapter. In single names, the Latin form Taurus and its derivatives are very frequent (Taurus five times, Taurinus once, Tauricus twice, Taurianus once), whereas less frequent is the Gaulish Tarvos (Tarvus twice, Taruacus twice, Tarvillus once). The parallel use of contemporary potters of Taurus and Tarvus in Rheinzabern and Tauricus and Tauracus in Lezoux indicates the use of the Latin forms as Latinised forms of their indigenous names.

VI.2.7. Less frequent connotations

The evidence of names denoting the goat is also discussed by Forier\(^{660}\). However, among the potters we only find the Latin names Capellianus, twice in Central Gaul, Capellius, Capellio and possibly Cupellio in Lezoux, Caprasius in Eastern Gaul. It is noteworthy that there is a frequency of Capellius (diminutive of Lat. caper, -pris, ‘goat’) in Central Gaul and in particular in Lezoux. In Lezoux we also find the Gaulish name (probably nomen) Gabrillus (< gabbros, ‘goat’) and once in Eastern Gaul. In Eastern Gaul the name Gabrus is also found once. At any rate, the low attestation of the name does not suggest any relation between the Latin and the Gaulish names, thus they are not listed as Decknamen.

Finally, also the Latin names of Leo (twice in Eastern Gaul) and Pardus (once in Central Gaul) are attested among the potters. The names have no Gaulish equivalent and their use is as pure Latin names, perhaps this is also the reason of their rareness. The possibility of a Celtic origin for Pardus has been suggested by Forier, which is possible, but more confirmation is needed\(^{661}\).

The limited use of names related to the calf is discussed in the Comments of the second chapter under the discussion for Vitlus.

\(^{659}\) For Roman world and the possible connection of the animal with the city see Briquel 1996; for the bull as a sacred animal for Gauls, see Lacroix 2007, 125f.

\(^{660}\) Forier 2001, 495-97.

\(^{661}\) Forier 2001, 517.
VI.3. Frequent stems in potters’ nomenclature

In the previous sections of this chapter two categories of important connotations for the nomenclature we examined were discussed. Besides the connotation which is responsible for the abundance of ‘translation names’, the assonance of Gaulish stems with popular names has also resulted in the frequency of these names. Some cases have already been seen and here I will focus on the cases not previously discussed. The material is arranged according to the Latin names, which along with their derivatives show a high frequency.

VI.3.1. Silvius and the like

The etymology of the name based on the meaning of ‘born in silvis’ is supported by ancient etymologies and the mythological use of the name. Solin notes the early frequency of the nomen in Celtic areas, which prompts him to seek a Celtic origin. If so, we need to seek the origin of the names to the Gaul. selva (‘possession, property’). The assonance is probable. Evans distinguishes the names Silvanus as Gaulish and Silvinus as Latin. This observation is correct, but Silvanus is most likely a divine name and as such it is used widely in Latin nomenclature. Thus, the Latin character of the name cannot be overlooked or excluded. Therefore, the names of potters Silvius and Silvio, Silvinus and Silvanus are registered as Decknamen. One needs, however, to bear in mind that Silvius was a frequent Latin nomen and its occurrence is better interpreted as the result of this use.

VI.3.2. Sabinus

The name is widely used by potters with ten instances of Sabinus and five of Sabinianus, whereas Sabellus and Sabinulus are also borne by one potter each. Sabinus was the most frequent geographical cognomen and its use here probably

663 Solin 1996, 368.
664 Delamarre 2003, 269; Dondin-Payrè 2001a, 304-5.
666 Kajanto 1965, 57.
reflects this preference. Nonetheless, there is also the indication of the herb *selago (herba Sabina)* that has perhaps increased its frequency in Celtic-speaking areas, since the herb was used by the druids\(^\text{667}\). An interpretation, however, of the name as ‘translation name’ is perhaps extreme\(^\text{668}\). *Sabinus*, as already stated, was very popular in Latin nomenclature and no Gaulish equivalents of the name are attested.

**VI.3.3. Bellus**

This is one of the cases the Latin and the Gaulish origin coincide in form. The Latin etymology suggests origin from the Lat. *bellus, -a, -um* (‘beautiful’) and the Gaulish origin indicates derivation from the Gaul. *bello-* (‘strong, powerful’). Among potters’ names we find *Bellus* three times in Eastern Gaul, *Belis* once in Lezoux and the diminutive forms *Beliniccus* (< *Belinus* + *-icus*) three times in Central and once in Eastern Gaul, and *Belatullus* twice in Eastern Gaul. The apparent assonance of the stems makes impossible a clear line between Latin and Gaulish names\(^\text{669}\). The names have been acquired either as Latin or Gaulish or both, due to their assonance and they are registered as *Decknamen*. *Bellicus* is attested twice. If Latin, the name is derived from *bellum, -i* (‘war, battle’), and besides the assonance with the Gaulish stem, the translation of the Gaul. *catu-* is also possible. Kajanto insists on the Latin origin because of its low attestation in Gaul, but at any rate, a Gaulish formation cannot be excluded, thus the name is a *Deckname*\(^\text{670}\).

**VI.3.4. Marius and Marus**

The Gaulish *maros* (‘grand’) and its derivatives coincide in form with the Latin names *Marius* and its by-form *Marus*, as well as the derivatives of *mare, -is* (‘sea’) and *maritus, -i* (‘husband’).\(^\text{671}\) The Gaulish stem is very productive in nomenclature in simple as well as in compound forms\(^\text{672}\). The assonance of the forms

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\(^{667}\) Dondin-Payre 2001a, 239.

\(^{668}\) The possibility is suggested by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 239).


\(^{670}\) Kajanto 1965, 17.

\(^{671}\) For *Marius* see Kajanto 1965, 42 after Schulze 1904, 360. For the assonance of the stems see Dondin-Payre 2001a, 303-4. For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 217-8; Meid 1996, 10.

\(^{672}\) Evans 1967, 223-8.
is evident and the forms are registered as Decknamen. The following potters are attested on potters’ stamps:

Table xxiv: Names assonant with the Gaul. maros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marus i</td>
<td>Carrade</td>
<td>40-65?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>80-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marus iii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marius ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald, Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein?</td>
<td>155-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinus iv</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinus vi</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marus is registered as a rare name by Kajanto and in his examples he also includes attestations from CIL XIII. The Gaulish character of the name is perhaps reflected in the use of the name in the area and also probably in the higher attestation as potter’s name. Marius, alongside with Marus, can equally be Gaulish as well as Latin name. Pure Gaulish forms are also attested, namely the derivatives Marul(l)us and Marunus. The names need to be considered as ‘assonance names’. In terms of connotation, it is noteworthy that the connection with the Gaulish stem endues the names with a laudatory sense, which they did not have before. It is one of the few cases where laudatory names show frequency.

Monique Dondin-Payre in a discussion of the most frequent stems in Gallo-Roman nomenclature, in particular of Central Gaul, has devoted a big part to the names with the “root mar-”673. The author is correct in the observation that names beginning with mar- show some precedence over other forms, which according to the author again must be seen in connection with the possibility of Celtic formations. However, it is more likely that the frequency of the names is primarily the result of the variety of stems from which they are derived in Latin nomenclature and

673 Dondin-Payre 2001a, 303-4.
secondarily from the resemblance in sound of the Gaulish *maros*. In particular, the following names of this category are attested among the potters.

Table xxv: Latin names which have previously been assigned to Celtic formations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marianus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus iii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus iv</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinianus?</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritumus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritanus?</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>155-200?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I consider the names of the table above as pure Latin formations. Their etymology is undoubtedly Latin and speculation for Celtic formation would falsely lead to their characterisation as ‘assonance names’. However, in the first chapter, it is already stated that the resemblance in sound cannot be the only factor in defining ‘assonance names’.

VI.4. **Compounded names with -genus**

The IE *gen-* is widely used in the word-production of the IE languages. It is found in Gaulish and Latin compounded names with the second element -genus and its variants (e.g. Lat. *Primigenius*, Gaul. *Litugenius*), or -gnatus (e.g. Gaul. *Ollognatus*) and in Greek compounded names with the second element -γονος (e.g. *Ἄττι -γονος*), -γενης (mainly for theophoric names, e.g. *Διο -γένης*)\(^{674}\). The Gaulish element -genos is also apparent in the form -enos, from -gnos, which is found as variant in Latin and Greek as well\(^{675}\). The Greek names were transmitted into Latin

\(^{674}\) For the Gaulish element see Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 176-7, 180-1; Evans 1972, 176; Evans 1967, 203-11; Schmidt 1957, 216 and the records in Raybould & Sims-Williams 2009, 191-9. For the use of the element in Latin see the fundamental discussion in Bader 1962, 68-76. See also Hamp 1983. For the use of the element in Latin and its limited use for personal names see the discussion in André 1973, 16ff. See also examples of the use and the possibility of a replacement of the element -cola in Lazzaroni 1966. Especially for -gnatus see Schwyzer 1929.

\(^{675}\) See Delamarre 2003\(^2\), 177; Evans 1972, 181; Evans 1967, 181-3.
nomenclature (Antigonus, Diogenes) and the element -γενης often acquired Latin inflection, becoming -genus (-γενης > -genes > -genus, e.g. Diogenus)\(^{676}\). The use of the element in personal names was primarily to denote the ‘son, descendant of’, e.g. Martigenus, ‘the son of Mars’, etc. Other less frequent uses include circumstances, which are denoted in Gaulish names, e.g. Litugenus (‘born on a festive day’), and geographical origin in Latin, e.g. Latinigena (‘born in Latium’).

The element needs particular consideration, because of its use in Latin and Gaulish nomenclature. It is, however, more widely used in Gaulish nomenclature than in Latin. The reason is probably that in Latin nomenclature simple and not compounded names are preferred. In Gaulish, on the other hand, compounded names show a correspondence to higher social strata\(^{677}\). Nonetheless, the parallel use of -genus and the like in the two languages gives to these compounded names a Latin character as well.

Moreover, the majority of the names are Gaulish, but they have a Latin inflection, which is the result of morphological code-switching. The only case of Gaulish inflection is the Olognato, which is borne by a potter contemporary of Ollognatus, both of them being active in Lezoux, if not the same man\(^{678}\). It is thus evident that potters with the particular element in their names prefer to Latinise their names. Morphological code-switching in this case is linked to the coincidence of the element in the two languages. A Latinised form of the names is achieved in a higher level.

Martigenus is also possibly a Latinised form of Camulogenus. Mars was strongly connected with Camulos. The occurrence of the two names indicates a common connotation: the descendant of the god, who in the Gallo-Roman world could have been a Mars Camulos, with the Gaulish name being an epithet of the Roman god\(^{679}\). The names are registered as Decknamen (see the Comments on the

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\(^{676}\) See the example of Oinogenos in Harris 2000.

\(^{677}\) Evans 1972, 175.

\(^{678}\) Index 6, 290-1.

\(^{679}\) The co-appearance of Camulogenus and Martigenus seems at the first sight to argue for the god Camulos being totally distinctive from Mars. Additionally, it is possible to reveal two different levels of Romanisation; that is Camulogenus shows a higher reluctance to adopt the Roman pantheon, whereas Martigenus shows the perfect adoption of Roman cults (Lindsay 1961, 739; Derks 1998, 82, 93). There is abundant evidence to believe that Camulos was worshipped as a distinctive god, with
lists in the second chapter) and the possible translation testifies to cultural interaction revealed in religious practices and reflected in nomenclature.

particular rituals (Maury 1849). The name of Camulodunum (modern Colchester, United Kingdom), among many other local and personal names, testifies to the existence of Camulos’ followers in the Celtic world (Lindsay 1961, 731ff). In Gaul, Mars was worshipped in connection with Camulos and acquired his name as an epithet, with evident Gaulish origin, that is the syncretism Mars Camulus (Derks 1998, 93, 242; Ciobanu 2008, 67-8). The reasons for such a connection vary, with the more convenient being the acceptance and admiration of a war-god, who assisted Romans in such an effective way, or the will of Gauls to appear more Roman, an inner motivation for a connection with Romans (Derks 1998, 108, 242). The connections of the two gods also influenced the Camulos’ religious aspects, that is that he gained a bellicose characteristic, which he did not have before (Maury 1849, 16-8, 27; Lindsay 1961, 732, 736). However, the Gallo-roman deity was always assigned the cults of each of the genuine gods, for instance he never stopped to be associated with healing and restoration of health (Derks 1998, 79).
VII. Conclusions

The value of this collection is revealed in the different subjects it sheds light on. The parameters of the effects of bilingualism, the process of Romanisation, and the display of the names for a particular purpose have clear effects on the potters’ nomenclature. The discussion on the research context focused on the way these effects need to be approached, and suggested the terms, deduced from the current scholarship, which prove useful in research on a corpus of this kind. Finally, the examination of the names throughout the thesis showed how these effects were applied and what the names can tell us about the development of these phenomena.

The bilingual situation of the area results in the parallel use of indigenous and Latin names by the potters. One can observe three levels of this use, namely a) pure Latin or indigenous names, b) names with an inflection other than that of their origin, which is defined as morphological code-switching, and c) names with a double character, that is names which can be registered as Latin or indigenous forms. The classification of the names of a corpus needs to be sophisticated if the aim is to reveal the plurality of forms rather than to simply categorise. My classification was methodically structured from this perspective and the generated lists make feasible a future discussion, based either on a comparison between them or a close examination of each list separately.

The interaction of the two languages is reflected in the different forms of the Latin names; among the names recorded on the stamps it is possible to identify vulgar forms of Latin names, such as Polus for Paulus (discussed in page 55), and also Latin names with a Gaulish inflection, as the Firmo, Flavos and Salvo in Appendix II, Tables 16, 17 and 18 respectively. The derived names show a higher frequency with suffixes which are found in Latin and Gaulish, as -illus (Appendix II. VII and VIII) and -icus (Appendix II. V and VI). On the other hand, indigenous names with Latin inflection, which indicates a Latinisation of the names, and a few derivatives of indigenous names with Latin suffixes, indicate preference for Latin forms. I prefer to refer to this preference as showing a ‘Romanised identity’, as was discussed in the second chapter of the present study. We cannot possibly take this observation further and suggest that it was a general phenomenon. However, it is adequate to indicate the desire for the display of a Romanised identity by the potters.
In addition, a closer look to the function of bilingualism makes it possible to see that the Latinisation of the names was not achieved with a simple alternation of the indigenous ending -os for the Latin -us. The derivatives of indigenous names with Latin suffixes or even suffixes of parallel use in the two languages, *exempli gratia* the diminutive -lo-, offer a Latinised character to the names. The use of names with a double character, either ‘translation names’ or ‘assonance names’, which are generally called *Decknamen*, also testifies in favour of it. The preference for Latinised forms and the use of this category of names need to be seen from a parallel perspective. It was evident from our discussion that names which have been registered as *Decknamen* by previous scholarship, need to be reconsidered. Whereas the attempts to categorise the names, with a focus on the persistence of the Gaulish character, have led previous scholars to observe a large amount of *Decknamen*, the present research showed that there are many factors implicated and that in many cases such a classification is not effective. It is the Latin character which is prominent and the latent indigenous character is the reason for their frequency. From this perspective, names which have been seen as *Decknamen* in the past, have been considered and registered as Latin here. The most indicative examples are the *Augustus* (page 32), *Latinus* (page 48) and *Romanus* (page 56).

Nevertheless, the corpus enabled an insight into the use and function of the *Decknamen*. There were connotations for which the native speakers showed a particular taste. This observation applies to the names of potters as well. Consequently Latin names with the same connotation were often used and served as ‘translation names’. Again, the Latin names were used due to an eagerness for a Latin character in the nomenclature.

The parallel use of Latin and Gaulish names was combined with the adaptation to the Roman naming system, namely the trinomial and binomial formulae, when they were used. Latin names were preferred in this case with indigenous names constituting a small proportion of the corpus. The indigenous character, however, implicitly appeared in the frequent cases of the *Decknamen*. The display of these naming formulae on the stamps probably advertised the Roman citizenship of the bearer, although it is not always possible to identify the potter as citizen. In this case, the names revealed a further developed Roman character and they enhanced the Romanised identity of the bearer. On the other hand, it is possible to observe the reluctance of some potters to adopt Latin names or naming formulae.
when they are compared to the general preferences of a group, as in the case of the Iulii of Southern Gaul.

From the examination of the potters’ names it was also possible to identify connotations or stems with a higher preference. These names were discussed in the sixth chapter, often in juxtaposition with the equivalent customs as attested in the broader epigraphic evidence from Gaul. The observations on the higher frequency of specific names in an area, for example the names denoting the ‘bear’ in Eastern Gaul (pages 146-7), can tell us something about the preference for such names there. Similar observations can be made for the development of a custom over time, as it was the gradual decrease in the use of the nomen Iulius. Both these questions need to be addressed in comparison with the total onomastic material of an area in different periods, and they can be the subject of further research. Here, the conclusions indicate only that regularities can be found, which perhaps can be seen in other onomastic corpora as well.

In conclusion, our corpus indicates a bilingual environment with parallel use of the two languages where the indigenous names were integrated into the Latin naming system. Accordingly, indigenous names were used in this context and more explicitly they were displayed on artefacts of Roman origin. We are, however, actually speaking about Gallo-Roman terra sigillata. From this perspective, the definition of the nomenclature of the potters as Gallo-Roman comprises the following aspects: a) the Gaulish origin of the potter with a Latin name is often apparent and visible either in the morphology of his name, that is the morphological code-switching to a Gaulish ending of Latin names, apparent in the Tables 16-18 of Appendix II, or the name’s coincidence in connotation, as the majority of numeral names (pages 141ff.), or assonance with a Gaulish name, with Bellus (page 157) being perhaps the most indicative example, b) Gaulish names usually acquired a Latinised character demonstrated in the long lists of the Tables 6-10 of Appendix II, c) the Latin or Latinised names are used as demonstrating a more Roman character being an important, yet not the only, facet of a person’s identity, d) the Roman naming system is adopted in accordance with its legal and social use. Again, these observations are based only on this group and cannot apply to the overall community. However, they are indicative of the naming customs and they can be compared with the nomenclature of other social strata. What can be said more securely is that the eagerness for a Latin character shown by the potter’s stamp and
the potential benefits of the prestige of the Latin language, indicate that the Roman origin of the *terra sigillata* was persistent.

Finally, the eagerness for a Roman character in the potters’ names is inevitably linked to their identity. Let us conclude that these names do not testify to an utterly Roman identity. On the contrary, the appearance of Gaulish elements in the nomenclature indicates the concealed yet evident indigenous identity of the individuals. The identity displayed by the potters’ names is the desired one and it is a clearly ‘Romanised identity’. In the Gallo-Roman context, the native potters presented themselves as Roman producers of Roman artefacts and this concurrence served their purposes effectively. And this is perhaps the most obvious effect of Romanisation on the names of the native population.

My last observations are on the use of Greek names by potters. Chart 1 of Appendix III shows the appearance of the Greek names in potters’ nomenclature in time and area. In general, the peak of the use of Greek names coincides with the peak in production, thus the percentage is almost equal for each area. However, it is clear that the highest number of Greek names occurs in Eastern Gaul. If we accept, under every caveat, that they indicate a higher number of slave names, it is then arguable that the organisation of the Eastern Gaulish industry involved a considerably higher amount of slave labour. Yet, Greek names were integrated and used widely in Latin nomenclature and it is equally likely that their use here was the result of that use. In Southern Gaul, it is assumable that Greek names were integrated into the local nomenclature as well, due to the long presence of Greek cities in the area.
Appendix I: Kiln sites of the potters listed in regions

The sites are listed after Hartley & Dickinson: Index 1, 398.

**Southern Gaul**

Aspiran
Banassac
Bram
Carrade
Crambade
Espalion
Jonquières, Saint-Saturnin
La Graufesenque
Le Rozier
Montans
Narbonne
Saint-Sauveur
Valéry

Bliesbruck
Bouchepon
Chémery-Faulquemont
Eincheville
Eschweilerhof
Haute-Yutz
Heiligenberg
Horbouj
Ittenwiller
Jaulges-Villiers-Vineux
Kräherwald
La Madeleine
Lavoye
Le Pont des Rèmes
Lehen
Les Allieux
Luxeuil-les-Bains
Mittelbron
Nürtingen
Offemont
Pfaffenhofen
Rheinzabern
Schwabegg
Sinzig
Trier
Waiblingen
Westerndorf

**Central Gaul**

Cournon
Gueugnon
Lezoux
Lubié
Martres-de-Veyre
Mougon
Nouâtre
Toulon-sur-Allier
Vichy, Terre Franche

**Eastern Gaul**

Aachen
Avocourt
Baden
Bern
Blickweiler

Britain

Colchester
Pulborough
Appendix II: Categorisation of the names

I. **Names with the ending -us**

II.1. *Latin names*

Table 1. Latin names with ending -us in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abitus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abivus</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acidus</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>mid 1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acutus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Montans</td>
<td>25-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aemilius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afranus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ailus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsiorus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoenus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animalus (Avimus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>5-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annius i?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-50?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrus i (Arrius)</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arus ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvernicus i?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>35-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aufus</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balbus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassus i</td>
<td>Carrade</td>
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Table 3. Latin names with ending -us in Eastern Gaul

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### I.2. Indigenous names

### Table 6. Indigenous names with ending -

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Table 7. Indigenous names with ending -*us* in Central Gaul

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**Table 9. Indigenous names with ending -us in Britain**

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**Table 10. Indigenous names with ending -us of undetermined areas**

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**I.3. Decknamen**

**Table 11. Decknamen with ending -us in Southern Gaul**

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<td>Late Neronian/early Flavian</td>
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Table 12. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Central Gaul

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Table 13. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Eastern Gaul

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<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrutilus i</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
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<td>Patrutilus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern, Trier?</td>
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<td>Patrutilus iv</td>
<td>Trier</td>
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<td>Lavoye</td>
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<td>Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Quintus ix</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Les Allieux, Le Pont des Rèmes</td>
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<td>Secundus viii</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
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<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>135-160?</td>
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<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>130-155</td>
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<td>Successus iv (Successus)</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
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<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Lezoux, Bouchepon, Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Avocourt, Lavoye?</td>
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<td>La Madeleine, Trier</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern, Schwabian potteries?</td>
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<td>Blickweiler, Horbourg-Budange?</td>
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<td>Verecundus vi</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz, Ittenwiller, La Madeleine, Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Heiligenberg</td>
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<td>Argonne potteries</td>
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<td>Verus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Trier, Westerndorf?</td>
<td>210-260</td>
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<td>Vindus i</td>
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<td>130-160</td>
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<td>Vindus ii (Vindos)</td>
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Table 14. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Britain

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<td>Sinzig, Colchester?</td>
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Table 15. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* of undetermined origin

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<td>Casurus ii</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decnus?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decunus?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Divus</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Verus vii</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
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II. *Names with the ending -*o(s)*

II.1. Latin names

Table 16. Latin names with ending -*o(s)* in Southern Gaul

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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-100</td>
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<td>Capito i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-60</td>
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<td>Capito ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carbo</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
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<td>Cirro</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-110</td>
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<td>Firmo i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-60?</td>
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<td>Firmo ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
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<td>Laco i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>35-65?</td>
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<td>Lauro</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
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<td>Nepos</td>
<td>Montans</td>
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<td>Opito?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>55-70?</td>
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<td>Rutenos i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-30?</td>
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<td>Tiro</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Tulo</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Viato (Viator)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
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Table 17. Latin names with ending -o(s) in Central Gaul

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<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Aciro</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burdo (Burdus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
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<td>Dometos</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flavos</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>70-110?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemito</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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<td>Lappro?</td>
<td>Gueugnon?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mamo?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
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<td>Maxmos</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Nebo?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
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<td>Ranto i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
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<td>Ruteno</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
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<td>Rutenos ii (Rutenus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-30?</td>
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<td>Sanciro (Sauciro)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Tappiro</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-150</td>
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<td>Vespo (Vesponus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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Table 18. Latin names with ending -o(s) in Eastern Gaul

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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Swiss potteries</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Lavoye</td>
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<td>Fato</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<td>Fortro?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Leo ii</td>
<td>Les Allieux, Trier</td>
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<td>Lippo</td>
<td>Trier</td>
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<td>Nasso</td>
<td>Lavoye, Sinzig, Trier</td>
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<td>La Madeleine, Lavoye, Sinzig?</td>
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<td>Le Pont-des-Rèmes, Trier</td>
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Table 19. Latin names with ending -o(s) of undetermined areas

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II.2. Indigenous names

Table 20. Indigenous names with ending -o(s) in Southern Gaul

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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Montans</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
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Table 21. Indigenous names with ending -o(s) in Central Gaul

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<td>Aspiran?</td>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>100-130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camulo</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Cantoseno</td>
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<td>Caratusos</td>
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<td>Pre-Flavian?</td>
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<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Cettos</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Trajanic?</td>
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<td>Committos</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
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<td>Coppuro</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criciro iv (Cricironos/Cricirus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Neronian?</td>
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<td>Criciro v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crobiso (Cromiso)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucuro ii</td>
<td><strong>Lezoux, Banassac?</strong></td>
<td>120-150</td>
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<td>Curco</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Dinsto (Dinstos)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadrianic/Antonine?</td>
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<td>Illixo</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>145-165</td>
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<td>Imprito (Impritus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Macro</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Mainatos</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Malledo (Malledus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Malluro i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-165</td>
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<td>Manisso?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Peros</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Ritto i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
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<td>Satto v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Satto vi</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
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<td>Sinturo (Sinturus)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-150</td>
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<td>Suobneda</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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<td>Togos (Togosa/Togosus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-40</td>
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<td>Vagiro (Vagirus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-185</td>
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<td>Vegiso i (Vegisonis)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-175?</td>
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<td>Vindos</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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Table 22. Indigenous names with ending -o(s) in Eastern Gaul

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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Abbo</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-260</td>
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<td>Ammo ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>155-185</td>
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<td>Andecaro</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Anisiedo (Anisiedus)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anno</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Aunedos (Aunedus)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Avetedo</td>
<td>Trier, Waiblingen-Beinstein, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-250</td>
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<td>Bequro?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<td>Bilicedo</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Heiligenberg?</td>
<td>mid-/late 2nd c.?</td>
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<td>Birso</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Cambo</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<td>Sinzig, Trier?</td>
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<td>Time Period</td>
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<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Criciro vii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-230</td>
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<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>135-165</td>
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<td>Cruco</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseto/Disetus i</td>
<td>Avocourt, La Forêt de Hesse, Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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<td>Driaso</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Drico</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine/3rd c.?</td>
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<td>Elvo</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Inticito</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
<td>140-220?</td>
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<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
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<td>Latto</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<td>Lutevos</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160?</td>
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<td>Maccono (Macconus)</td>
<td>Lavoye, Trier</td>
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<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-170?</td>
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<td>Maco ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>155-175?</td>
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<td>Maso ii</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>140-190</td>
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<td>Mattato</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-240</td>
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<td>Blickweiler</td>
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<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
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<td>Messo</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>2nd c.?</td>
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<td>Perimos</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>140-180?</td>
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<td>Trier?</td>
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<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
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<td>Retto</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<td>Ritto ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160</td>
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<td>Satto ii</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Bouchepon, Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>Late 1st c./mid-Antonine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Satto iii</td>
<td>Mittelbronn</td>
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<td>Satto iv</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<td>Scoto (Scottus)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<td>Secco i</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
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<td>Secco ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
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<td>130-160</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Sinto</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Socco</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
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<td>Sollo</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<td>Varedo (Varedus)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
<td>170-220</td>
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<td>Vegiso ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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Table 23. Indigenous names with ending -o(s) of undetermined areas

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<tr>
<td>Birrono (Birronom-)</td>
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<td>Tocco?</td>
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II.3. Decknamen

Table 24. Decknamen with ending -o(s) in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alo</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Flavian-Trajanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amando</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caco?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledo (C. L- Caled-, Caledus)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cato i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cociro</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>35-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>20-35</td>
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<td>Fronto i (Frontus)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>25-50</td>
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<td>Fronto ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iollo</td>
<td>Montans</td>
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Table 25. Decknamen with ending -o(s) in Central Gaul

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<td>Aticios</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-180</td>
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<td>Catto (Cattonius)?</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine</td>
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<td>Cocuro</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>130-150</td>
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<td>Lallo</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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<td>Nemo</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>10-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secundo</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-50?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>45-65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tituro</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
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Table 26. Decknamen with ending -o(s) in Eastern Gaul

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<th>Period</th>
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<td>Trier</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Attisio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atto i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attro ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Carisso</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gato</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
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<td>Genno</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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<td>Luccii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
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<td>Luppo</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen.Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
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<td>Materno?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Meledo</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine/-250</td>
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<td>Meluro</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minuso i (Minusus)</td>
<td>Les Allieux, Le Pont des Rèmes</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
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<td>Minuso ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>140-155</td>
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<td>Colchester</td>
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Table 27. Decknamen with ending -o(s) in Britain

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### III. Names with the suffix -ius

#### III.1. Latin names

Table 28. Latin names with the suffix -ius in Southern Gaul

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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Cornelius</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cosius i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>60-85?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cosius ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cosoius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65</td>
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<td>Cullius (Cullus)</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Famius (Famus)?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>25-55</td>
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<td>Fulvius?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Iolius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>65-90?</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-85</td>
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<td>Iunius v</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-40</td>
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<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.?</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Levius (Levus?)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80</td>
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<td>20-35</td>
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<td>Nivius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-80</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
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<td>Rosius (Rosus)</td>
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<td>1st c.</td>
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<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scipius i (Scipio)?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>25-40?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umius (Umus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>55-85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 29. Latin names with the suffix -ius in Central Gaul
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurelius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemitius?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>Trajanic?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesius (Cesus)</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cessius?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drusinius?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gellius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iannarius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunius (Immunus)?</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mavortus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottonius (Ottonus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>30-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proclianius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publius i (Publimanus)?</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scipius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>30-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surius v (Surus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-50?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talussius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiberius iii</td>
<td>Gueugnon?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varucius (Varucus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitelius (Vitellus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 30. Latin names with the suffix -ius in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aevinius?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd/early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurelius iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurelius iv</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurilius?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul, Bavaria</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auspicius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>200-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprasius</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Chémery-Faulquemmont</td>
<td>140-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caupius i</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caupius ii (Caupus)</td>
<td>Westendorf</td>
<td>180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinius ii?</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinninius</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domius</td>
<td>Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminius</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuarius iii</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuarius iv</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuarius v</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuarius vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iovianius</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunius iii</td>
<td>Les Allieux</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunius iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iuricius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iurilus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iuvenius?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iuventius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moicius?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otonius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proppius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publius ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viventius</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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Table 31. Latin names with the suffix -ius of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donius?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorius?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polius i</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>10-30?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**III.2. Indigenous names**

Table 32. Indigenous names with the suffix -ius in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aniucarius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Late Augustan-Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucius ii (Aucus, Aucio)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avinius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camius i (Camus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantirrius (Cantirrus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantius i?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotlius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damius (Damus)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doccius i?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st/Early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garutius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanpius</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imius</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matisius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st/Early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiucius?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>40-65?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mossius i (Mossio)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxxius i (Moxius)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-75?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>20-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavisius?</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassilius (Vassilus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaxius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volturius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-50?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 33. Indigenous names with the suffix -ius in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antius (Antiu-)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aveius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bautius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boccorius?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>mid-/late Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curcius (Curcus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daccius i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davius ii</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doccius ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon, Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doccius iii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duppius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elius i</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier, Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elussius</td>
<td>Central-West Gaul</td>
<td>2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escusius (Escussius)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gessius?</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>140-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gongius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granius i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullixius (Iullixo)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancius</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lottius i (Lott-)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>115-135?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lottius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maccius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matius i</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddirius i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mossius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxsius ii (Moxius)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxsius iii (Moxius)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxsius v (Moxius)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nammius (Nammus)</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obelius (Obelus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>55-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanucius i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottius ii</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre-Franche</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seccalius</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sosimius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 34. Indigenous names with the suffix -ius in Eastern Gaul

<p>| Ammius ii     | Haute-Yutz, Trier?       | 130-170?     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birius (Birrius)?</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borius</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof, La Madeleine, lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier</td>
<td>140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutcius</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>mid-2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conatius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacunius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. /-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantius ii</td>
<td>Bouchepern</td>
<td>90-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connius</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunius</td>
<td>Sinzig</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuttalius</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>Late 2nd-3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daccius (Daccio)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessius ii</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>200-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elenius i (Ellenius)</td>
<td>Les Alieux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elijah</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gannicius (Gannicus)</td>
<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibiliarius</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liilutius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Losucius (Losucus)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macconius ii</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz, Trier?</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddirius ii (Messirius)</td>
<td>Lavoye, Sinzig, Trier?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxsius iv (Moxius)</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>130-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moxsius vii (Moxius)</td>
<td>Heiligenberg?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perimitius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruittius</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanucius ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Segillius</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sintillius</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suadullius</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toccius</td>
<td>Avocourt, Lavoye, Trier?</td>
<td>150-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urittius i</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urittius ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vecnius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III.3. Decknamen

**Table 35. Decknamen with the suffix -ius in Southern Gaul**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attius i?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Tiberio-Claudian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cariatius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comius i (Comus)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucius (Cucus)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st/ early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidius</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>20-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius iii</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>50-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius iv</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>110-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucceius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius i</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>20-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primigenius i?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvius i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>40-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibius?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-35?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 36. Decknamen with the suffix -ius in Central Gaul**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albucius i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albucius ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alius (Allius)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassius i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casurius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetius i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius vi</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius iv</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius xii?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>55-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupanius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcius i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovidius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>110-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentius i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primigenius ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartionius</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regussius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacirius</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senicius</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sennius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvius ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tittius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titusius</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 37. Decknamen with the suffix -ius in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carisius i</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Dinsheim</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carisius ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carius</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>Antonine/Early 3rd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassius ii</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont, Mittelbronn?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catacius (Cattacius)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cominius</td>
<td>Avocourt, Lavoye</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commius</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitius</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius vii</td>
<td>Auchen-Schonforst</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius viii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
<td>220-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius ix</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius x</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullius i</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullius ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luceceius ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius v</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius vi</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Chémery, Faulquemont</td>
<td>130-155?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius vii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius viii</td>
<td>Kräherwald</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius ix</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius x</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucius xi (CSS Lucius)</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manius iii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcius ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marius ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius v</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martius vi</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mincius</td>
<td>Le Pont des Rèmes</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentius ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primigenius iii</td>
<td>Sinzig, Trier</td>
<td>135-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primitius i (Primitives, Primitivos, Primitivus)</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Westerndorf?</td>
<td>220-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvius iii?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veratius ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virius i</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virius ii</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>230-260?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 38. Decknamen with the suffix -ius of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Decius ii</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

IV. Names with the suffix -io(s)

IV.1. Latin names

Table 39. Latin names with the suffix -io(s) in Southern Gaul
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cacabio (Cacabus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilario</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malcio i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>110-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occhio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polio ii (Pollio)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinario (Quinarius)?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>40-75?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 40. Latin names with the suffix -io(s) in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acurio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augurio</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capellio?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupellio?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadriamic/Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortio i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallio (Gallus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturio ii (Saturus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servilio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tintirio (Tinterus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-165?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 41. Latin names with the suffix -io(s) in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apolio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustio i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustio ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>Late 2nd c. -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretio ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtio</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florio (Florius/Florus)?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iustio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 42. Latin names with the suffix -io(s) of unattested areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturio i (Saturus)?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simplicio?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IV.2. Indigenous names

Table 43. Indigenous names with the suffix -io(s) in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampio</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Claudian/Neronian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian/early Flavian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotio (Otio)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dantio</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>60-85?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dario (Darionus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dontio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellio (Elvio)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Millau-Rajol</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micio (Micius)?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetio i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetio ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 44. Indigenous names with the suffix -io(s) in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancrio (Ancrus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antio (Antionis)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borio (Borioma-)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butrio (Butriu, Putriu)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>115-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancoio (Cencoto)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberio-Claudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dricatio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granio</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magio i (Magionus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mascellio i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masios</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matio i?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>100-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rettio (Rettus)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotios</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>30-50?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senonios</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 45. Indigenous names with the suffix -io(s) in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amio</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covetio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covventio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunnio</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magio iii</td>
<td>Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mascellio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-230?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio iv</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio v</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio vi</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio vii</td>
<td>Colchester, Sinzig</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miccio viii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orgio</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotio</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succio</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>220-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uciolio (Voiolio)?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vittio</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 46. Indigenous names with the suffix -io(s) in Britain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miccio vii</td>
<td>Colchester, Sinzig</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IV.3. Decknamen

Table 47. Decknamen with the suffix -io(s) in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buccio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocio (Cocionus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicio ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicio iii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicio iv</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>110-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucrío i (Lucrius)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>35-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucrío ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartio iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>120-150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintio i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintio iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senicio</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextio i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>30-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextio ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>160-180?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 48. Decknamen with the suffix -io(s) in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Casarius i)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casurio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Neronian/early Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catio ii</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre-Franche</td>
<td>Early/mid-Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cintio</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martio i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martio ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minatio</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintio ii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre-Franche?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvio</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>115-140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 49. Decknamen with the suffix -io(s) in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccio ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 50. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-io(s)* of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cucio</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>190-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicio v</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundinio?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 51. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Southern Gaul

#### V.1. Latin names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rusticus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-50?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 52. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aricus ii (Ariccus)</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiaticus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asiaticus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>155-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauricus (Mauricius)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musicus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasucus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>60-90?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romulikus (Romulus, Romuli-)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 53. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nocturacus</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbicus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetricus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### V.2. Indigenous names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ainicus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaiticus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>85-115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 55. Indigenous names with the suffix \textit{-icus} in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arncus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ericus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malliacus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottacus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanuacus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>120-180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 56. Indigenous names with the suffix \textit{-icus} in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axanticus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danuacus</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esicus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matuacus</td>
<td>Trier, Colchester?</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddicus</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Chmery-Faulquemont, Trier?</td>
<td>90-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moricus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>220-250?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motucus i</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motucus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauracus</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanuacus ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus iv</td>
<td>Colchester, Sinzig, Trier?</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus v</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>145-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus vi</td>
<td>Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 57. Indigenous names with the suffix \textit{-icus} in Britain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matuacus</td>
<td>Trier, Colchester?</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viducus iv</td>
<td>Colchester, Sinzig, Trier?</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textit{V.3. Decknamen}

Table 58. \textit{Decknamen} with the suffix \textit{-icus} in Southern Gaul
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellicus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-75?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virecus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 59. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icus* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellicus ii (Belliccus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divicus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>115-135?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-155?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullicus v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taruacus i (Taruagus i)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauricus i (Tauricius)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titticus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 60. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catucus</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patericus</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternicus?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remicus</td>
<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taruacus ii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tauricus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Names with the suffix *-icos*

VI.1. Indigenous names

Table 61. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icos* in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Valuco</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 62. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icos* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bodvocos</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulicico?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 63. Indigenous names with the suffix -icos in Eastern Gaul

| Doviciso     | Argonne potteries | Antonine?
|

**VI.2. Decknamen**

Table 64. Decknamen with the suffix -icos in Southern Gaul

| Senico     | La Graufesenque | 45-65
|

Table 65. Decknamen with the suffix -icos in Eastern Gaul

| Ianuco     | Rheinzabern     | 240-260?
| Iulico     | Heiligenberg    | 130-160
| Ursico     | Rheinzabern     | 160-260

**VII. Names with the suffix -illus**

**VII.1. Latin names**

Table 66. Latin names with the suffix -illus in Southern Gaul

| Acutillus   | La Graufesenque | 50-75
| Acutilus    | La Graufesenque | Tiberian
| Agedil(l)us i | La Graufesenque | 40-70
| Famulus     | Montans         | 20-40
| Lentullus (Lentulus)? | Montans?      | ?
| Masclus i (Masculus) | La Graufesenque, Millau, Rajol | 35-65
| Masclus ii  | Montans         | 50-70
| Vitulus i   | Aspiran         | 10-30?
| Vitulus ii  | Southern Gaul?  | 1st c.?

Table 67. Latin names with the suffix -illus in Central Gaul

| Auriolus    | Central Gaul    | 150-180?
| Gemellus i  | Lezoux?         | 160-200
| Lentulus i (Lentullus) | Lezoux      | 100-120
| Macellus    | Lezoux          | 130-160?
| Mammillus   | Central Gaul    | 140-160?
| Mamullus    | Lezoux          | 120-150
| Pistillus   | Lezoux          | 155-185
### Table 68. Latin names with the suffix -illus in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comisillus (Comesillus)</td>
<td>Avocourt, Trier</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosillus (Cossilo, Cossillus, Cosilus)</td>
<td>Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier?</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costillus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemellus ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>200-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemellus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>190-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemelus</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentulus ii</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiiullus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maclus iv</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procanulus?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 69. Latin names with the suffix -illus of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serullus</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VII.2. Indigenous names

#### Table 70. Indigenous names with the suffix -illus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arvilus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biragillus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Banassac?</td>
<td>85-110?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biragillus ii</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condollus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geamillus i</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manduilus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddillus (Mesillus)</td>
<td>Espalion, La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>55-80, 70-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samilus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasgillus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>70-110?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 71. Indigenous names with the suffix -illus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadriani/early Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acculus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>mid-2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agedillus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>110-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaillus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150 (125-145)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banvillus (Banvillus)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biragillus ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>100-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodvillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borillus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catiolus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condollus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corisillus</td>
<td>Gueugnon, Lezoux, Lubié, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curmillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doccalus (Doccalos)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eppillus (Epillus)</td>
<td>Lezoux, Gueugnon</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrillus i (M- Gabrillus, M. Gabrillus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geamillus ii (Giamillio)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamillus i (Giamillo, Giamilus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>50-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iarillus (Iarillos)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre?</td>
<td>100-145?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indercillus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>100-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indercillus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiudilus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapillus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapilus</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>164-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medilus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Momilus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>50-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romogillus</td>
<td>Gueugnon, Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rottalus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanvillus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suobnillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surdillus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>110-130?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasgillus ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasgillus iii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier?</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teddillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toutillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uxopillus (Uxxopillus, Uxsopillus, Uxopilus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vimillus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindicilus (Vindicilis)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vixttillus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 72. Indigenous names with the suffix -illus in Eastern Gaul**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accisillus (Acisillus, Agesillus, Agisillus)</td>
<td>Avocourt</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agedillus iii</td>
<td>Luxeuil-les-Bains?</td>
<td>2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agesillus</td>
<td>Avocourt</td>
<td>Late 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agisillus?</td>
<td>Westerdorf</td>
<td>Late 2nd/early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaillus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argellus</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balatullus</td>
<td>Schwabian potteries</td>
<td>Early/mid-Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belatullus i</td>
<td>Trier, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belatullus ii (CSS)</td>
<td>Westerdorf</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borillus ii (Borilus)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boudillus i (Boudillo)</td>
<td>Avocourt, Lavoye</td>
<td>mid-/late Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boudillus ii (Boudilus)</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracisillus (Bracisillo)</td>
<td>Avocourt, Lavoye</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasilus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>Antonine/early 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comillus?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condarillus</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottalus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabrillus ii</td>
<td>Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamillus ii</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>70-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamillus iii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamillus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamillus v (Giammillus)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meddulus</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>90-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poppillus (Popppillus)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VII.3. Decknamen

Table 73. Decknamen with the suffix -illus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attillus i</th>
<th>Carrade</th>
<th>Claudio-Neronian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attillus iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?</td>
<td>Neronian-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attillus iv</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>65-110?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attillus viii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carillus i</td>
<td>Carrade</td>
<td>Tiberian / Claudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carillus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carillus iii (Carillus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccillus i (Cocillus)</td>
<td>Banassae, Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus ii</td>
<td>Espalion</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus viii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 74. Decknamen with the suffix -illus in Central Gaul

<p>| Albillus i     | Lezoux                      | 155-195                                |
| Amadillus      | Lezoux                      | Late 2nd / early 3rd                   |
| Atilus ii      | Lezoux?                     | mid- 2nd c.                            |
| Attillus ii (Atilus) | Lezoux                     | Pre-/Early Flavian                     |
| Attillus v     | Lezoux                      | 160-200                                |
| Buccillus ii (Buccilus)? | Lezoux?                   | 2nd c.?                                |
| Caratillus i   | Lezoux                      | 140-165                                |
| Caratillus ii  | Lezoux                      | 170-200                                |
| Catullus i     | Les Martres-de-Veyre        | 100-120                                |
| Catullus ii    | Lezoux                      | 160-200                                |
| Coccillus (Cocillus) | Banassac, Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche? | 140-170                                |
| Cuccillus i    | Lezoux                      | 145-180                                |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genetilus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ioenaenus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luciolus</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucullus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>110-130?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus iii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marulus (Marullus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternulus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus v</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regullus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinulus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacrillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarvillus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiolus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiolus ii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertullus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titullus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 75. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albillus ii</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Heiligenberg, La Madeleine?</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attillus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attillus vii (Atilus, Atillus)</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>220-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attilus ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullus iii</td>
<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullus iv</td>
<td>Mittelbronn</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullus v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullus vi</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccillus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuccillus ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuccillus iii</td>
<td>Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen?</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 76. Decknamen with the suffix -illus of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucillius?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus iv</td>
<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus v</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Le Pont des Rèmes, Lavoye</td>
<td>155-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-255?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marculus</td>
<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natullus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>late 2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollullus</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof, Trier?</td>
<td>130-155?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primulus vii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulus ii</td>
<td>Luxeuil-les-Bains</td>
<td>150-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabellus</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertullus iii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titulus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>190-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viratilus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII. Names with the suffix -illos

#### VIII.1. Latin names

Table 77. Latin names with the suffix -illos in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercullo</td>
<td>Gueugnon?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### VIII.2. Indigenous names

Table 78. Indigenous names with the suffix -illos in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acodillos</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotulo (Cotulus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 79. Indigenous names with the suffix -illos in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banvilo (Banuilo)</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII.3. Decknamen

Table 80. Decknamen with the suffix -illos in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atilo (Atilus i)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>80-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catello i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masclos</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 81. Decknamen with the suffix -illos in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catello ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laitilo</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IX. Names with the suffix -inus

IX.1. Latin names

Table 82. Latin names with the ending -inus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Inus)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axinus (Axevus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Flavian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamsinus/Bamasinus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>85-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canusinus (Canusinius)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Neronian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispinus i</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispinus iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristinus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicenus</td>
<td>Montans, Valéry</td>
<td>Pre-/early Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faustinus?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavinus i (L. S- Flavinus)?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>110-145?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus ii</td>
<td><strong>Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre?</strong></td>
<td>90-130?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graicinus?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laetinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>40-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentinus ii (Lentus)?</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masclinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
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<td>Nigrinus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigrinus ii</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>135-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigrinus iv</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paltinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passenus (Passienus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-75?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Paullinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
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<td>Repentinus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>30-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?</td>
<td>20-50?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus iv (Ruffinus)</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>95-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surdinus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-40?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 83. Latin names with the ending *-inus* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austerinus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balbinus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassinus ii</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>80-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citainus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemellinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemenus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus ii</td>
<td>Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre?</td>
<td>90-130?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus iii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus iv</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus vi</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus vii (M. F- Geminus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lollinus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudinus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>100-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunaminus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrinus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-210?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigrinus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nundinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paullinus ii</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Lezoux</td>
<td>50-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paullinus iii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paullinus v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>45-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plautinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-175?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentinus ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repentinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtuninus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valenus i (Valenius Auculus, Auctus/Avitus)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valenus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitlinus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-140</td>
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Table 84. Latin names with the ending -inus in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augurinus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustinus i</td>
<td>Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
<td>Late Antonine/early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late Antonine/early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austinus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>mid- 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvinus iii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campinus</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitolinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celsinus</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont, Ittenwiller, Sinzig</td>
<td>130-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constaenus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drusinus?</td>
<td>Chmery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>Late 1st/early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faventinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late Antonine/ 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Firminus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Reign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Flavinus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentinus i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florentinus ii</td>
<td>Westerndorf?</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemellinus i</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>125-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminus v</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullenus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iustinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juventinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matutinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nundinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parentinus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paullinus ii</td>
<td><strong>Boucheporn</strong>, Lezoux</td>
<td>50-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paullinus iv</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrinus iii</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>70-110?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrinus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetuinus (Perpetuinius)</td>
<td>Heiligenberg?</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentinus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respectinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus v</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>155-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufinus vii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus i</td>
<td><strong>Boucheporn</strong>, Chémery-Faulquemont, Mittelbronn</td>
<td>90-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus iii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>135-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturninus v</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serotinus</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severinus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severinus iv</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavenus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
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<td>Temporinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Valentinus ii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vivinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Italic indicates a possible location.*
Table 85. Latin names with the suffix *-inus* of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faventinus i</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinus?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvinus (Salvinius)</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severinus ii</td>
<td>135-170?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IX.2. Indigenous names**

Table 86. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baccinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>60-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galbinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 87. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caletinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camulinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curcinus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daminus (Daminius)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drippinus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivenus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 88. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elventinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iquinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maginus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matunus?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moltinus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>220-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toccinus</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>155-185</td>
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</table>

Table 89. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* of undetermined areas
### Table 90. Decknamen with the suffix -inus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albinus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Claudio-Neronian</td>
</tr>
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<td>Albinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-45</td>
</tr>
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<td>Albinus iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-65</td>
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<td>Ateinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Atinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atticinus i</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blandinus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Espalion?</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censorinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-110?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuminus?</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontinus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulius i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>30-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iullinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-110</td>
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<td>Marinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
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<td>Marinus vi</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
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<td>Martinus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>50-70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patrinus?</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>60-85?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reginus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reginus ix</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>90-140</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sabinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-45</td>
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<td>Sabinus ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabinus iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier, Banassac</td>
<td>50-80</td>
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<td>Sabinus iv</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>90-110</td>
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<td>Sabinus x</td>
<td>Montans</td>
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<td>Secundinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-110</td>
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<td>Silvinus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-60?</td>
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<td>Silvinus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-100</td>
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### Table 91. Decknamen with the suffix -inus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albinus iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
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<td>Albinus v</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpinus i</td>
<td>Central Gaul (Lezoux)?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ateinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>20-45</td>
</tr>
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<td>Atinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aventinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aventinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blandinus</td>
<td><strong>Lezoux, Espalion?</strong></td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cacaminus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carantinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullinus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>115-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censorinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cintinus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>180-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decminus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
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<td>Decuminus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>110-145</td>
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<td>Decuminus ii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<td>Lucinus i (Lucianus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lupinus</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcellinus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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<td>Marcellinus ii (Marcellinus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>175-200</td>
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<td>Marcinus i</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-200?</td>
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<td>Marinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-200?</td>
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<td>Iullinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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<td>Martinus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martinus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié</td>
<td>170-200</td>
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<td>Materenus (Materenius)</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-160</td>
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<td>Quintinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-185</td>
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<td>Paterclinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>120-150</td>
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<td>Reginus iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-175</td>
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<td>Reginus v</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Riginus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabinus v</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-130</td>
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<td>Sabinus vii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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Table 92. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* in Eastern Gaul

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<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>110-145</td>
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<td>Secundinus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
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<td>Secundinus iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secundinus v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secundinus vi</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
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<td>Secundinus vii</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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<td>Secundinus xiii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<td>Silvinus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150</td>
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<td>Taurinus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
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<td>Victorinus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
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<td>Albinus vii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alpinus ii</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Atticus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
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<td>Aventinus iv</td>
<td>Mittelbronn</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>Late 2nd/early 3rd c.</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./-250</td>
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<td>Heiligenberg</td>
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<td>Censorinus iv</td>
<td>Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Censorinus v</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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<td>Censorinus vi</td>
<td>La Madeleine?</td>
<td>Hadriani/ Antonine</td>
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<td>Censorinus vii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-220</td>
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<td>Decminus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-190</td>
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<td>Decminus iii</td>
<td>Westerdorf</td>
<td>180-240?</td>
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<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
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<td>Ingenuinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Iullinus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
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<td>Argonne potteries, Trier?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Lucinus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller?</td>
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<td>Heiligenberg</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern, Schwabian potteries?</td>
<td>1501-70?</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern, Westerndorf?</td>
<td>220-255?</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<td>Haute-Yutz?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<td>Marcellinus viii (CSS)</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
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<td>Marcellinus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald,</td>
<td>155-220?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
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<td>Marcinus iv</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Martinus v</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Rheinzabern, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-250?</td>
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<td>Trier</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Materninus iv</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<td>Quartinus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-260</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Patruinus ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>200-260</td>
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<td>Reginus iii</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>130-150?</td>
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<td>Reginus vi</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald,</td>
<td>155-180</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
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<td>Reginus vii</td>
<td>Baden</td>
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<td>Westerndorf</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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<td>Sabienus</td>
<td>Blickweiler?</td>
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<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>125-150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sabinus ix</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
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<td>Secundinus vii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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<td>Secundinus ix</td>
<td>Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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<td>(Secundino)</td>
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<td>Secundinus x</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
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Table 93. *Decknamen* with the suffix -*inus* in Britain

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<tr>
<td>Amandinus</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>mid-/late Antonine</td>
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Table 94. *Decknamen* with the suffix -*inus* of undetermined areas

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<tr>
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X. **Names with the suffix -*ino(s)*

**X.1. Latin names**

Table 86. Latin names with the ending -*inos* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<tr>
<td>Turrino (Turrinomus)?</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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**X.2. Indigenous names**

Table 87. Indigenous names with the ending -*inos* in Central Gaul

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<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>Aiscino</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberio-Claudian</td>
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<td>Vintino</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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</table>

XI. **Names with the suffix -*atus***

**XI.1. Latin names**

Table 88. Latin names with the suffix -*atus* in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Auratus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-45</td>
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<td>Celatus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
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<td>Celatus ii</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
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<td>Cirratus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-40</td>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Range</td>
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<td>Dubitatus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
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<td>Iuratus i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>10-40?</td>
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<td>Lauratus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>25-50?</td>
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<td>Oclatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-45</td>
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<td>Paratus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-35?</td>
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<td>Paratus ii</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Montans, Valéry</td>
<td>15-35</td>
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<td>Privatus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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<td>Montans</td>
<td>70-110</td>
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<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-35?</td>
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<td>Rogatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
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Table 89. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* in Central Gaul

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
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<td>Donatus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>125-155</td>
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<td>Flaviatus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>15-100</td>
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<td>Maceratus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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<td>Optatus</td>
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<td>150-180</td>
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<td>Pacatus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
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<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>120-140?</td>
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<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-185?</td>
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<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-185</td>
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Table 90. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* in Eastern Gaul

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<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Cesatus ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
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<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
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<td>Donatus iv?</td>
<td>Boucheporn</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dubitatius ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Trier</td>
<td>200-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fortunatus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>155-185?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Honoratus i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboratus ii</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 91. Latin names with the suffix -atus of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impetratus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>210-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneratus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacatus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacatus v (CSS)</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privatus iv</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privatus v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privatus vi</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properatus</td>
<td>Kräherwald, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fortunatus i?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>30-120?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

#### XI.2 Indigenous names

### Table 92. Indigenous names with the suffix -atus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabiatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabucatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cennatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donicatus</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruscatus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>40-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasugatus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-50?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulatus i (Ulattus)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 93. Indigenous names with the suffix -atus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beliatus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biracatus</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Late 2nd/early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioratus</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duratus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Igocatus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taramatus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ucatus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-45</td>
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### Table 94. Indigenous names with the suffix -atus in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aeniatus?</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>Hadrianic/early Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aenisatus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camulatus</td>
<td>Kräherwald</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamatus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>120-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giamatus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattatus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medius (Methius)</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratiatus (Ratiatusus)?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resatus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### XI.3. Decknamen

Table 95. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilicatus (Bilicatos)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucatus?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocatus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-75?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 96. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divicatus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginatus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pateratus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 97. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amatus ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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### XII. Names with the suffix *-ato(s)*

Table 98. Indigenous names with the suffix *-atos* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Casatos</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>mid- 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattato</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messirato i</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruccato?</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### XIII. Names with the suffix *(i)anus*

#### XIII.1. Latin names

Table 99. Latin names with the suffix *(i)anus* in Southern Gaul
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acutanus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Claudio-Neronian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africanus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anianus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st / ear 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquitanus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canapanus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Claudio-Neronian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capanus i?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmanus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-65?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmanus ii</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>70-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavinianus (Flavinianus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>92-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galicanus (Galicanus i)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>5-25?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallicanus ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Le Rozier</td>
<td>65-90?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>90-130?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murranus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppianus (Opianus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Lezoux</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequanus</td>
<td>Banassac?</td>
<td>140-155?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 100. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aelianus i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>110-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aelianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aemianus?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Hadrianic-Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africanus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amianus i (Ammianus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonianus</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanus i (Campanio)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>50-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campanus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canapanus ii</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capanus ii (Capanio)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capellianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capellianus ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Early 3rd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celsianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurianus (Laurianio)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macerianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus iii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marinianus</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-170?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercianus ii (Mercianus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobilianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppianus (Opianus)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Lezoux</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persicianus</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potitianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanctianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
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<td>Santianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
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<td>Severianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
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<td>Sulpicianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
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</table>

Table 101. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anus in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africanus iii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>Antonine, 160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aponianus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./ -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./ -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constanus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./ -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dignianus</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>Late 2nd c.-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domitianus</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Kräherwald, Waiblingen-Beinstein, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidanus</td>
<td>Westerdorf?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmanus iii</td>
<td>Sinzig</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmanus iv</td>
<td>Schwabian potteries?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmanus v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flavianus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florianus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>140-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geminianus ii</td>
<td>Waiblingen-Beinstein</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanus iii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germanus iv</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunianus ii (Iuniano)</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>140-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunianus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iunianus iv</td>
<td>Westerndorf?</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iustianus?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianus i (Maiano)</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
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<td>Maianus ii</td>
<td>Bouchepon</td>
<td>135-175</td>
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<td>Maianus iii</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianus iv (CSS)</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianus i</td>
<td>Lavoye, Trier?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maianus ii</td>
<td>Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-190?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammilianus</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Mammillianus, Mamilianus)</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianus iv</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritanus?</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>155-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanus ii</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montanus iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>145-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>200-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulianus ii</td>
<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pridianus</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>140-165?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quitilanus (Quitinnus)?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severianus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>190-240?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XIII.2. Indigenous names**

Table 102. Indigenous names with the suffix -(i)anus in Southern Gaul

| Iovanus?     | La Graufesenque?            | 50-65         |
Table 103. Indigenous names with the suffix -(i)anus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cobnertianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maguanus (Magunus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maulianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miricanus i</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namilianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 104. Indigenous names with the suffix -(i)anus in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amasianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braccianus</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garmanus?</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macianus</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>240-270?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novanus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>140-150, 150-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rucatanus i</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rucatanus ii (Ruccatanus)</td>
<td>Boucheporn, Trier?</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasiianus?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 105. Indigenous names with the suffix -(i)anus of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cananus?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIII.3. Decknamen

Table 106. Decknamen with the suffix -(i)anus in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albinianus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atianus i?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caratanus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carianus</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st / early 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulianus i</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>95-120?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus i</td>
<td>Montans?</td>
<td>40-85?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucianus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primanus i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintanus</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>70-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deckname</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus ii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 107. *Decknamen* with the suffix -(i)anus in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alucianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atilianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atilianus ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Late 2nd / early 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié?</td>
<td>115-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attianus iii (Atianus)</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Late 2nd / early 3rd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atvicianus?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caranus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catullianus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comitianus</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>Antonine - 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decumianus?</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>55-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucianus ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus ii</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>190-210?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matarianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materianus i (Maternianus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrtianus (Matertianus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternianus i</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primanus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintiliarus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintilianus ii</td>
<td>Lubié</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulianus i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulianus ii?</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>180-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripanus i</td>
<td>Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus v</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedatianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senicianus</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus v (Sillvanus)</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurianus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titianus</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veranus</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 108. *Decknamen* with the suffix *(i)anus* in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atinianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attianus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caranus ii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felicianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iulianus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus iv</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>155-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus v</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Scwabegg</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucanus viii</td>
<td>Argonne pottery?</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus iii (Marciano)</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus iv</td>
<td>Mittelbronn</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus v</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>160-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcianus vii</td>
<td>Westerdorf</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternianus ii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternianus iii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerdorf?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternianus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paternianus iii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>220-245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompeianus ii</td>
<td>Lavoye</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompeianus iii</td>
<td>Ittenwiller?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primianus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primianus v</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>230-275?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintianus ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quintilianus iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripanus ii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripanus iii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus ii?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinianus iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secundanus</td>
<td>Blickweiler?</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvanus iv</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursianus</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

XIV. **Names with the suffix -(i)ano(s)**

**XIV.1. Latin names**

Table 109. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anos in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anniano</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>100-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pereniano (Perenianos)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>10-35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 110. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anos in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pomponiano</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XIV.2. Decknamen**

Table 111. Decknamen with the suffix -(i)anos in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liciniano (Licinianus)</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV. **Names with the suffix -(i)a**

**XV.1. Latin names**

Table 112. Latin names ending in -(i)a in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acuila (Aquila)</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cina (Cina-)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gema (Gemma)</td>
<td>Banassac</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepta</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>5 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercusa i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 113. Latin names ending in -(i)a in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calava</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cauterra</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre-Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cinna</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Falana?</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interra</strong></td>
<td>Central-Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lastuca</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre-Franche</td>
<td>160-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laxtucissa (Lastucissa)</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux, Lubié</td>
<td>150-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Littera i</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mercussa i</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Panta</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patna</strong></td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perenias</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>10 - 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pinna</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-175?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Racuna</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-155?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tempera</strong></td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 114. Latin names ending in -(i)a in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calva</strong></td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>mid- 2nd c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drusa ii</strong></td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gemma ii (Gema)</strong></td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interra</strong></td>
<td>Central-Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Littera ii</strong></td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier?</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mastra</strong></td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>130-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Menda i</strong></td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mercusa ii</strong></td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mercussa iii</strong></td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muscella</strong></td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passca?</strong></td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pera</strong></td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>135-175?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Puellia</strong></td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tara</strong></td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tarra i</strong></td>
<td>Le Pont-des-Remes</td>
<td>160-175?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tarra ii</strong></td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>170-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vinna</strong></td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vota</strong></td>
<td>Haute-Yutz</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### XV.2. Indigenous names

Table 115. Indigenous names ending in -(i)a in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acuna</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apasa</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolesa</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervesa</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciputa</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contouca</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darra (Darrantus)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Execetia</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iecia</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>45-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivanica?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letta</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusa i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meda (Meoa)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-70?</td>
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</table>

Table 116. Indigenous names ending in -(i)a in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abrexta</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>2nd c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acapa</td>
<td>Central Gaul, Britain</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acaunissa</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcinia</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberio-Claudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aterilia (Aterilidus)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre?</td>
<td>Trajanic, Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucella i</td>
<td>Lezoux, Gueugnon</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belsa (Arvernicus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biga</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canaboca</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantossa ii</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caupa</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caupirra</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenna</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>130-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetias</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costesura</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracina</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracissa (Cracisa)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracuna i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunissa i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iettiai</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maccirra</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vertecissa</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vica (Vicatus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincua (Vicunus)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>160-195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocrota</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
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Table 117. Indigenous names ending in -(i)a in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alca</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arilira</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>200-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucella ii?</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betta</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>Late 2nd / -250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centa (Centa-)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-160?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciriuna</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier, Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>135-180</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cobuna</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craca</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>140-170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cracisa</td>
<td>Le Pont-des-Rêmes</td>
<td>135-180</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cracuna ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crissa</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crista</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
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<td>Cunissa ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvissa</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>130-170</td>
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<td>Giamissa i</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier?</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giamissa ii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerdorf?</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lossa (Losa)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>145-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lusa i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainina</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masa</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>140-200</td>
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<td>Matina</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<td>Motta</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pattusa</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patura</td>
<td>Argonne potteries, Trier</td>
<td>150-200?</td>
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### Table 118. Indigenous names ending in -(i)a in Britain

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acapa</td>
<td>Central Gaul, Britain</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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### XV.3. Decknamen

#### Table 119. Decknamen ending in -(i)a in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Alternative Name)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atica (Athca)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atusa (Atussa)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atvia</td>
<td>Lot Valley?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luppa i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>60-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melita?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st/150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minas</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
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#### Table 120. Decknamen ending in -(i)a in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Alternative Name)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Century</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albusa</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atroma</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Pre-Flavian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccula (Bucula)?</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucuara (Bucuaramus)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>mid-late Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carca</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carussa i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catussa (Catusa)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cintussa</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luppa ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martiola?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talussa ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-165?</td>
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</table>

#### Table 121. Decknamen ending in -(i)a in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atta</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccara</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>Early-mid Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carussa iii</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deva</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lipuca | Colchester, La Madeleine, Sinzig? | 130-165
---|---|---
Melusta | Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf | 175-225
Minsina | Argonne Potteries? | Antonine?
Pateriva (Paterix)? | Trier? | 180-260
Rippa (Ripa) | Trier? | 180-220?

Table 122. Decknamen ending in -(i)a in Britain

| Lipuca | Colchester, La Madeleine, Sinzig? | 130-165 |
---|---|---|

XVI. Names with the suffix -is

XVII. Latin names

Table 123. Latin names ending in -is in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agilis</th>
<th>Southern Gaul</th>
<th>1st c.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinis</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabsilis</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lot Valley?</td>
<td>Trajanic/early Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelis i</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>20-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberalis i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobilis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paticanis?</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>55-100?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulvis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-40?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silanis</td>
<td>Southern Gaul?</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

Table 124. Latin names ending in -is in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apolinaris</th>
<th>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre Franche</th>
<th>120-150</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aprilis ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dabsilis</td>
<td>Lezoux, Lot Valley?</td>
<td>Trajanic/early Hadrianic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docilis i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelis iii?</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortis ii</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>125-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habilis</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuaris i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuaris ii</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>135-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ianuaris iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>135-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberalis ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>140-175?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malis</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nobilis ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-20?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiaris i</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>145-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suavis</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbilis (Urbilus)?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>?</td>
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</table>

Table 125. Latin names ending in -is in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aprilis iii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustalis i</td>
<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augustalis ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austalis i</td>
<td>Ittenwiller</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austalis ii</td>
<td>Argonne potteries?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comitalis</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz, Rheinzabern, Trier, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docilis ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternaalis</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>220-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatalis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelis ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibernalis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberalis iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nivalis</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>140-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiaris ii</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>115-150?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincialis i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincialis ii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodalis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilis i</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilis ii</td>
<td>Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf</td>
<td>170-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestalis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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Table 126. Latin names ending in -is of undetermined origin
XVI.2. Indigenous names

Table 127. Indigenous names ending in -is in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morvis?</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>1st c.?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetlonis (Tetlo)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>65-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>1st c.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 128. Indigenous names ending in -is in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abalanis (Aballanis)</td>
<td>Central Gaul</td>
<td>120-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aucis</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosaxtis (Cosaxto)</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macliratis?</td>
<td>Central Gaul?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 129. Indigenous names ending in -is in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coventalis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>Iarustis?</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vindemialis</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-240?</td>
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</table>

XVI.3. Decknamen

Table 130. Decknamen ending in -is in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amabilis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerialis vi</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocis?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genialis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
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<td>Genialis vii</td>
<td>Montans, Valéry?</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gentilis i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gentilis ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gentilis iv</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>55-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivenalis</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>60-90?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martialis i</td>
<td>Banassac, La Graufesenque, Le Rozier?</td>
<td>50-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martialis vii</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Melis (Melis-)</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-30</td>
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### Table 131. Decknamen ending in -is in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Site</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>75-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senilis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>90-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virilis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virilis ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-65?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Vitalis i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>80-105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitalis ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-65</td>
</tr>
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<td>Vitalis iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-100</td>
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### Table 132. Decknamen ending in -is in Eastern Gaul

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Site</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amabilis iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Casiatis</td>
<td>Schwabian potteries?</td>
<td>Early Antonine?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deckname</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>Period</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cerialis iv</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerialis v</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-180</td>
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<td>Cerialis vii</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>140-180?</td>
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<td>Genialis vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ienalis</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-240?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iuvenis ii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>170-220?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martialis iv</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont, Trier</td>
<td>100-140?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martialis v</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martialis vi</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalis iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Trier?</td>
<td>140-165</td>
</tr>
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<td>Natalis v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>165-195?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalis vi</td>
<td>Haute-Yutz, Trier?</td>
<td>190-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regalis ii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-210?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senilis v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>160-200?</td>
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<td>Senis iii</td>
<td>Chémery-Faulquemont</td>
<td>100-135?</td>
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<td>Sollemnis ii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
<td>150-170</td>
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<td>Sollemnis iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Virilis iii</td>
<td>Heiligenberg</td>
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<td>Virilis iv</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-190</td>
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<td>Vitalis vii</td>
<td>Avocourt, Lavoye</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vitalis viii</td>
<td>Kräherwald, Rheinzabern</td>
<td>170-240?</td>
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<td>Vitalis ix</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>160-260</td>
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<td>Vitalis x</td>
<td>Westerndorf</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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Table 133. *Decknamen* ending in -is in Britain

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<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Period</th>
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<td>Senilis iv</td>
<td>Colchester</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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Table 134. *Decknamen* ending in -is of undetermined areas

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Period</th>
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<td>Natalis iii</td>
<td>?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senilis vi</td>
<td>?</td>
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XVII. Names ending in -ans, -ens

Table 135. Latin names ending in -ans, -ens in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pudens i</td>
<td>Carrade, La Graufesenque</td>
<td>30-65</td>
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</table>
### Table 136. Latin names ending in -ans, -ens in Central Gaul

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>155-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potens</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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### Table 137. Latin names ending in -ans, -ens in Eastern Gaul

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<th>Location</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Constans</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-180</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constas</td>
<td>Schwabian potteries, Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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### XVIII. Names ending in -er

#### XVIII.1. Latin names

### Table 138. Latin names ending in -er in Southern Gaul

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ager</td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>70-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celer i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>15-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celer ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celer iii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>50-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feliciter i</td>
<td>Montans group</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feliciter ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger i</td>
<td>Montans</td>
<td>10-25?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niger ii</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>45-70</td>
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### Table 139. Latin names ending in -er in Central Gaul

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-200</td>
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<td>Afer ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celer iv</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Antonine?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dester</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>155-195</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dexter i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre?</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuester (Equester)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-180</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>160-200</td>
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Table 140. Latin names ending in -er in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Afer iii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>190-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aper iii</td>
<td>Blickweiler, Lavoye</td>
<td>125-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dexter ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>190-240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dexter iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Antonine/-250</td>
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_XVIII.2. Indigenous names_

Table 141. Indigenous names ending in -er in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vacer ii (Vacrius)</td>
<td>Eastern Gaul</td>
<td>130-160</td>
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_XVIII.3. Decknamen_

Table 142. Decknamen ending in -er in Southern Gaul

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pater i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-75?</td>
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</table>

Table 143. Decknamen ending in -er in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pater ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux</td>
<td>130-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacer i</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre</td>
<td>115-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacer iii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>150-200</td>
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</table>

Table 144. Decknamen ending in -er in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacer ii</td>
<td>La Madeleine</td>
<td>130-165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacer iv</td>
<td>Trier?</td>
<td>130-200?</td>
</tr>
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_XIX. Names ending in -or_

_XIX.1. Latin names_

Table 145. Latin names ending in -or in Southern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Adiutor</td>
<td>Southern Gaul</td>
<td>65-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memor</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercator i (Mercatoris)?</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>70-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitor</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paestor</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>35-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastor i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>55-70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 146. Latin names ending in -or in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stator</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>15-25?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigor</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>100-130?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 147. Latin names ending in -or in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genitor ii</td>
<td>Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venator</td>
<td>Gueugnon</td>
<td>140-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maior i</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>170-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercator ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>130-155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercator iv</td>
<td>Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senator ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>160-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutor</td>
<td>Toulon-sur-Allier?</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
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Table 148. Latin names ending in -or of undetermined origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senator ii</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
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XIX.2. Indigenous names

Table 149. Indigenous names ending in -or in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gestator?</td>
<td>Lezoux?</td>
<td>120-200</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 150. Indigenous names ending in -or in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bellator</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>Late 2nd c./ -250</td>
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XIX.3. Decknamen

Table 151. Decknamen ending in -or in Southern Gaul
### Table 152. Decknamen ending in -or in Central Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Victor i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>40-70?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor ii</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>110-135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor iv (Victorius)?</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>165-200</td>
</tr>
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### Table 153. Decknamen ending in -or in Eastern Gaul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deckname</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amator ii</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>190-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amator iii</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>160-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterior (Patertor)?</td>
<td>Westerndorf?</td>
<td>180-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor iii</td>
<td>Blickweiler</td>
<td>120-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor v</td>
<td>Rheinzabern</td>
<td>220-260?</td>
</tr>
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<td>Victor vi</td>
<td>Trier</td>
<td>200-240?</td>
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### XX. Names ending in -ix

### Table 154. The distribution of the Latin Felix

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Felix i</td>
<td>La Graufesenque, Le Rozier</td>
<td>55-85</td>
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<td>Felix ii</td>
<td>Lexoux</td>
<td>135-165</td>
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<td>Felix iii</td>
<td>Crambade, Montans, Valéry</td>
<td>10-50?</td>
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<td>Felix iv</td>
<td>La Graufesenque</td>
<td>10-40</td>
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### Table 155. Gaulish compounds with -rix in Southern Gaul

<table>
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<th>Contix (?)</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>La Graufesenque?</td>
<td>20-50</td>
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</table>

### Table 156. Gaulish compounds with -rix in Central Gaul

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Anhiorix</th>
<th>Lezoux</th>
<th>40-65</th>
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<tr>
<td>Biturix</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conticorix</td>
<td>Lezxou</td>
<td>Tiberian/ early Claudian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotigorix (Coticorix)</td>
<td>Lezoux</td>
<td>Tiberio-Claudian</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Table 157. Gaulish compounds with -rix in Eastern Gaul

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dannorix</th>
<th>Argonne potteries</th>
<th>Antonine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ioincorix</td>
<td>Rheinzabern, Trier?</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secorix</td>
<td>Argonne potteries</td>
<td>Antonine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix III: Frequency of Greek names among potters

Chart 1. Occurrence of Greek Names
Bibliography

Abbreviated works cited

AE : L’Année Epigraphique.
ANRW : Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt.
CIL : Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, vols. XII-XIII.
CPNRB : Celtic Personal Names of Roman Britain (Online Database available at the link: http://www.asnc.cam.ac.uk/personalnames).
TLGa : Thesaurus Linguae Gallicae.
TLL : Thesaurus Linguae Latinae.
TLLonom : Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, Onomasticon.
ZCP : Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.
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## Index nominum

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<td>Abitus</td>
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<td>167</td>
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