

**NAMES ON GALLO-ROMAN *TERRA*
SIGILLATA (1ST – 3RD C. A.D.)**

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Submitted in accordance with the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy.

The University of Leeds

School of Classics

October 2012

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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Acknowledgements

All good things are prodigies of small dreams. And small dreams only come to reality when big minds believe in them. I have been very lucky in my life, for big minds have been my teachers, they have believed in me and they have supported my dreams. I would never be able to reach this stage if I were not the student of Prof. Maria Voutsinou-Kikilia and Prof. Andreas Voskos, among many others of course. And I would not have started this course, without the guidance and the encouragement of Prof. Eleni Karamalengou and Prof. Stratis Kyriakidis. It was finally, just before I left the University of Athens when I received all the help I needed from my MA supervisors Andreas Michalopoulos and especially Dionysios Benetos, who has been a very good friend since then.

I will always feel gratitude when I recall the first time I met my PhD supervisor Prof. Robert Maltby, on the very first day I visited the University of Leeds. Throughout my studies, he has always been present with his invaluable experience, his guidance, his thorough comments and his constant support, all of which make him a teacher and academic of the highest calibre.

For the completion of my studies was of crucial importance the financial support I was granted by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) as part of the ‘Samian pottery industries of Roman Gaul’. Among the people involved in this project, I owe the most to Mrs. Brenda Dickinson, who was always there with a smile and keen to help me and answer even my silliest questions. I also need to thank Geoffrey Dannell, Michael Fulford, Alexandra Mullen and Allard Mees, for their support and comments. I am also grateful to the examiners of the thesis, Peter Kruschwitz, Penelope Goodman and Roger Brock, for their most valuable comments.

There have also been people who contributed to this thesis just for always being (with patience, most important) there; they truly made more bearable the solitude which came with my research. First and foremost my family, so far and yet closer than ever before, Maria, Nikos, Yannis and Eleni. Then, the ‘family’ I found here: Dimitra and Thanos. Also, the friends I met in the Department of Classics, who made the University of Leeds to feel like home, Chrysanthi Demetriou (for her long talks), Samuel Gartland (for our long discussions with coffee) and Daisy Thurkette (for the mutual share of so many dreams). Finally, the friends I made here, N. Giannakeas, S. Dimitriadis, A. Fotoglou, E. Brooke, S. Francis, C. Maciver and C. Green.

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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I. Introduction

I.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 Dickinson¹. 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*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

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.

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.

I.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 2001³. 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

³ Dondin-Payre, M., and Raepsaet-Charlier, M.-Th. (eds.), *Noms. Identités culturelles et romanisation sous le Haut-Empire*, Bruxelles 2001.

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 scholarship⁴. 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' nomenclature⁵. 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

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 2003² 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 1959⁴ 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’⁶. 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 approaches⁷. 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 research⁸.

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 case⁹. 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

⁶ Gardiner 1954, 47.

⁷ See Salomies 2001, 77; Solin 1996b, 2.

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 1969², 207-21; Cagnat 1914⁴, 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 need¹⁰. 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 changes¹¹. 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’¹².

From this aspect the question arising is the degree of freedom in the choice of names and the intentionality of naming¹³. 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

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).

¹¹ Salway 1994.

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 subordinates¹⁴. 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 naming¹⁵. 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 individual¹⁶.

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 problems¹⁷. 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 languages¹⁸. 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 speaker¹⁹.

On the contrary, it is more efficient to use the terms ‘élite and sub-élite bilingualism’, which are introduced for the ancient languages by Adams²⁰. 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 language²¹. 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 community²². These examples are

¹⁹ See Adams 2003a, 7-8.

²⁰ Adams 2003a, 9-15.

²¹ Adams 2003a, 9.

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 Langslow²³.

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 authority²⁴. 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 motivated²⁵. 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 pottery²⁶. The initial question of why the potters stamped their wares receives various possible explanations, among which is the intention to advertise²⁷. 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

²³ Langslow 2002, 31 and 35 respectively.

²⁴ See Woolf 1998, 22 n.74, Adams 2003a, 690-3 and Herman 1978, 110.

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 status²⁸. 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 targeted²⁹.

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 production³⁰. 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 names³¹. 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 Flobert (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 language³². 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-switching³³. 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 *-us*, which indicates a Latin morphology, or Latin names have the

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” (*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.

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 names³⁴. 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 potters³⁵. 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 identity³⁶. 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 Romanisation³⁷. 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 peoples³⁸. 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).

³⁶ Adams 2003a, 717-8, after Gardner-Chloros 1991, 190.

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 individuals³⁹.

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 above⁴⁰. 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, below⁴¹. '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 explained⁴². 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

³⁹ Mullen (forthcoming), esp. n.26. Morpurgo Davies 2000, 24-5.

⁴⁰ For 'translation names' and 'assonance names' (discussed below) essential is the account on *Decknamen* in Weisgerber 1969, esp. 117-8, 223-4; *id.* 1968, esp. 129-31. However, the literal meaning of *Deckname*, which imposes the idea of a concealed identity, needs revisiting. See also Coşkun & 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; *id.* 1995, 219-20, respectively). The more neuter term *Interferenznamen* has been suggested by Coşkun and Zeidler, with the sub-categories of *Übersetzungsnamen* for 'translation names' and *Assonanznamen* for 'names of phonetic assonance'. For an analytic introduction of the term see Coşkun & Zeidler 2005.1 and 2005.3. The application of the term can be found in Zeidler 2004, 3ff and 2005; Coşkun & Zeidler 2005.3. However, modern scholars still use the *Decknamen*, as an instituted term (e.g. Delamarre 2003², 348-50). Under these caveats I will be using the term throughout the current study.

⁴¹ See examples on the graffiti in Marichal 1988, 94, several occurrences in inscriptions in *NOMS*. Delamarre also records a list of 'translation names' under the category of 'Equivalentes latins des noms propres gaulois' (Delamarre 2003², 347-8).

⁴² Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 221.

bilingualism⁴³. 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 identity⁴⁴. 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 *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 names⁴⁵.

As regards the Gauls, it is always a matter of question whether they were aware of the semantic connotation of their names⁴⁶. 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 *Secundus* and *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 opposite⁴⁷. 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.

⁴³ Fleuriot (1982, 121-6) presents these epithets and in a later work (1991, 6) he attributes the function to bilingualism.

⁴⁴ Adams 2003a, 705-6.

⁴⁵ Kajanto (1967) refers to the Gaulish influence as ‘Gaulish substratum’. See also Delmaire 1991, 215-6 for the *pseudo-gentilicium* as the result of the transition from Gaulish to Roman naming formulas.

⁴⁶ Mullen 2007, 37; Evans 1994, 306-7. For the theoretical debate on the name in general, see Griffe 1988, 25-7.

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 transmission⁴⁸. ‘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 determined⁴⁹. 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 assimilation⁵⁰. 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 names⁵¹. 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 roots⁵². This attitude is indicative of the reflection of the cultural interaction on the identity of indigenous

⁴⁸ See Gardiner 1954, 18.

⁴⁹ Zeidler 2004, 3-4.

⁵⁰ Raepsaet-Charlier 2005.

⁵¹ See his reviews in *AE* 2005, 77 and *AE* 2001, 89.

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 Romanisation⁵³.

The contact of Gaul with Romans resulted in a cultural development, but earlier Gauls should not be seen as barbarians⁵⁴. After-conquest Gaul prospered and the indigenous population became conscious at some level of their position in the Roman Empire and exploited the opportunities offered⁵⁵. The attitude of the upper

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 Romanisation⁵⁶. 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 enthusiasm⁵⁷. 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 others⁵⁸. Consequently, their enhanced social distinction made these customs more prestigious and their eagerness provided an impetus for its spread⁵⁹. 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 Romanisation⁶⁰. 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 benefits⁶¹. 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 nomenclature⁶².

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 Romanisation⁶³. 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.

⁵⁸ Drinkwater 1990, 213-8.

⁵⁹ Woolf 1998, 247; Dubuisson 1982, 209.

⁶⁰ Woolf 1998, 191-2, 202-3.

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).

⁶² Langslow 2002, 29.

⁶³ Le Glay 1977, 275-6.

and concludes that nomenclature is only one aspect of Romanisation⁶⁴. 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 heritage⁶⁵. 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 origin⁶⁶. 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*⁶⁷. 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 research⁶⁸.

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.

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 speakers⁶⁹. 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.

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 indiscernible⁷⁰.

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 plausible⁷¹. 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

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 Gaulish⁷². 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*⁷³. 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

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 *-ineus*. 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 Delamarre⁷⁷. The name of the potter is *Habitus* with omission of the aspiration in most of his products.

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-Payre⁷⁸. 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')⁷⁹. 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*⁸⁰. The co-existence of these variants is apparent in the aforementioned stamps of *Accisillus*.

Acurio is a rare Latin name⁸¹. It is attested as a *cognomen* in Gaul with an *-us* inflection, but it had a low distribution⁸². 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'⁸³.

Aemianus is registered here as Latin, in view of the attested *Aenianus*⁸⁴.

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')⁸⁵.

Agma is an abbreviation for an abbreviated peregrine name *Ag-* with the abbreviated *ma(nu)* rather than a name⁸⁶. 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.

⁷⁸ Dondin-Payre 2001a, 278, 313.

⁷⁹ Delamarre 2003², 34; Evans 1967, 131-2.

⁸⁰ Evans 1967, 132.

⁸¹ Kajanto 1965, 163.

⁸² Forier 2001, 496.

⁸³ Delamarre 2003², 143.

⁸⁴ Kajanto 1965, 139.

⁸⁵ For the Gaul. *epos* see Delamarre 2003², 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*⁸⁷. For the latter, Schmidt and Delamarre suggest a Germanic origin (<**Aina-rix*)⁸⁸. 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*⁸⁹. It is most likely an abbreviation of the second, with use of /ai/ for /e/.

Alubus is a definite variant of *Albus*, in view of *Alibanos* beside *Albanos*, *Alibillus* beside *Albillus*, etc⁹⁰.

Amio, **Ammius** and **Ammo** are better related to the name *Amma*, of undefined origin, certainly not Latin⁹¹. 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 name⁹².

Ampio and **Anbio** are registered as Gaulish, in view of the compound names with a first element *ambi-* ('around')⁹³. 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 2003², 165 for *Ericus*.

⁹⁰ See the discussion of the custom by Evans (1967, 204-5).

⁹¹ ILS 33.

⁹² Index 1, 186.

⁹³ Evans 1967, 134-6; Schmidt 1957, 122-125.

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 *αντι-* in the old grammar of Zeuss⁹⁵. Although the idea has not found supporters among the later scholars, it suggests the comparison of the name with the Greek *Ἀντιγενῆς* or *Ἀντίγονος*. 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(iglina)*⁹⁶.

Angius is also attested in the graffiti of La Graufesenque and it is recorded as variant of *Agios* by Marichal⁹⁷. *Agios* is of obscure etymology, probably a Celtic name⁹⁸. 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-* (‘curve, hook’)⁹⁹. The name is Latinised with morphological code-switching in that case as well. Either way, the name is Gaulish.

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 2003², 45.

Aniucarius is a very obscure name. The reading of the stamp can also lead to *Aniucarus* or *Aniucus*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 *Aniucarus* indicate probably a second element *-caros*, which is often used in anthroponymy. However, a variant of *Andecarus* 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 *Aniugenus*, 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 name¹⁰¹. The origin of the name is Celtic, of undefined etymology, probably connected with the rare *Apanus*, which is attested in Hispania¹⁰².

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 etymology¹⁰³. Moreover, it is also possible to have a stamp of *Abalanis* of Lezoux¹⁰⁴. 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 origin¹⁰⁵. It is also well-attested in a Gaulish context and in both Latin and Gaulish it has

¹⁰⁰ *Index* 1, 201.

¹⁰¹ *Index* 1, 211.

¹⁰² *OPEL* 1, 138.

¹⁰³ *CIL* XIII.11440.

¹⁰⁴ *Index* 1, 243.

¹⁰⁵ Kajanto 1965, 176; Schulze 1904, 519.

produced various derivative names¹⁰⁶. Among the potters it is also borne in its Gaulish form *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 (*At(t)ilus*, *At(t)inus*, *Attiolus*, *Attius*) are registered here as *Decknamen*¹⁰⁷. *Atticus* is also a possible derivative of the Gaulish name, but it is an ‘assonance name’ for its resemblance to the Latin *Atticus*, coined from the Greek region¹⁰⁸. The name is listed under the names in *-us* and not according to the etymology of the Gaul. *Atto* + *-ikos*, because it was widely used in Latin nomenclature.

Aucella is a diminutive of the Lat. *avis*, *-is* (‘bird’), which produces the personal name *Aucellio*, according to Kajanto¹⁰⁹. However, firstly the occurrence of the indigenous (Gaulish?) names *Aucis* and *Aucius* among the potters and secondly, the limited attestation of *Aucellio*, indicate a different interpretation. The name is most likely a variant of *Aucillius* (*Aucis* + *-illo-*) and it is registered as indigenous here¹¹⁰.

Augustus has been considered as implying a Gaulish character, due to assonance or even translation of the Gaulish prefix *ver-* (‘over, above’)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 *Romanus* and *Latinus* below.

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

¹⁰⁶ For the etymology of the name as Gaulish and its derivatives see Delamarre 2003², 59. See also the list of the names in Alföldy 1967, 10-14.

¹⁰⁷ See also the discussion for the *cognomen Attonus* in the fourth chapter.

¹⁰⁸ We agree with Kajanto (1968, 522) that *Atticus* should be classed as Latin and not Greek.

¹⁰⁹ Kajanto 1965, 330.

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

¹¹¹ The assonance is suggested by Raepsaet-Charlier (2001b, 422) and the coincidence in connotation has been pointed by Delamarre (2003², 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 name¹¹².

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 Graufesenque¹¹³. 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 man¹¹⁴. 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*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*¹¹⁶.

Blandinus is registered by Kajanto as Latin among other personal names derived from *Blandus*, which is coined from the adjective *blandus*, *-a*, *-um* ('charming, pleasant')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 Latin¹¹⁸. Based on the extensive use of *blandus* in the anthroponymy, Ernout & Meillet comment that the names *Blandius* and *Blandinus* are Gaulish¹¹⁹. 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.

¹¹² *Index* 1, 334, 353.

¹¹³ Marichal (1988, 94 n. 137) considers the name as Gaulish, meaning 'the owl'.

¹¹⁴ *Index* 2, 14.

¹¹⁵ See Kajanto 1965, 361.

¹¹⁶ *Index* 4, 202.

¹¹⁷ Kajanto 1965, 282.

¹¹⁸ Delamarre 2003², 77; Evans 1967, 59.

¹¹⁹ *DELL*, s.v. *blandus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Bolgus is an otherwise unknown name, with the only occurrence of the name the instance of a derivative *Bolgedo* in Gallia Belgica¹²⁰. It is most likely a variant of a hypothetical **Volgus*, which can be compared to the Gaul. *volcos* (‘falcon’?, see comments on *Luppo*, below).

Brasilus is an abbreviation for the Gaulish name *Bracisillus*.

Butturus, *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*¹²¹. 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’)¹²². *Butcelus* is also registered as Celtic, in accordance with this interpretation.

Cacus/ -o and its derivatives *Caccuro*, *Cacasmus*, *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-* (‘?’)¹²³. 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*)¹²⁴. 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’?)¹²⁵. 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 person¹²⁶.

¹²⁰ *OPEL* 1, 308.

¹²¹ See *OPEL* 1, 330 for the scarce use of the name.

¹²² This is suggested by Delamarre (2007, 214).

¹²³ Kajanto 1965, 216. The etymology is offered in *DELL* (s.v. *cacula*, *-ae*). For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003², 96; Evans 1967, 319-20.

¹²⁴ Kajanto 1965, 219.

¹²⁵ Delamarre 2007, 215; Schmidt 1957, 160.

¹²⁶ 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*)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 use¹²⁸. The use of *-genus* with theophoric names is often attested in nomenclature¹²⁹. 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'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 Mars¹³¹. 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 cognates¹³². It is less likely, yet possible that in some

¹²⁷ For the stem see Delamarre 2003², 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(ilis)*, *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 *Διογένης*, *Ερμογένης*, 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 2003², 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 2003², 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 assonance¹³³. *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*)¹³⁴.

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’)¹³⁵. 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)¹³⁶. 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*¹³⁷.

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

¹³³ Lochner von Hüttenbach 1988, 152 with bibliography. Lamoine (2007, 53) ignores the possibility of a Latin assonance of the name.

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 Catenae 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 etymology¹³⁹. The *Catucus* and *Catacius* 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 insecure¹⁴². 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 Kajanto¹⁴³. *Copo* is definitely a variant of *Caupo* and therefore, *Copiro* and *Coppuro* are registered here in the same manner¹⁴⁴.

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 *Celađos*,

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 Whatmough¹⁴⁵. 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 attested¹⁴⁷. 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 Gaulish¹⁵¹. 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.

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 *ladu-*.

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 (2003², 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 2003², 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 areas¹⁵⁶.

Cirratus is a well-attested Latin *cognomen*. The possibility of a Gaulish origin is supported for the reading *Ciratus* by Whatmough and supported by Delamarre¹⁵⁷. However, the difference in the spelling between the gemination and the single *r* is not attested in the onomastic material of Roman provinces. Only *Cirratu*s is registered in *OPEL*¹⁵⁸. Therefore, I register the name here as Latin.

¹⁵² Delamarre 2003², 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 2003², 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 origin¹⁶⁰. The name and its derivatives (*Cocatus*, *Cocillus* and *Cocidus*, *Cocio*, *Cociremus*, *Cocirus/ -o*, *Cocis*, *Cocurus/ -o*) are also very popular among the potters. The frequency of *Cocus* has been attributed to the assonance of the name with the Latin equivalent¹⁶¹. 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 *κῶμος* (‘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, however¹⁶³. 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. *Comnus* is a haplology for *Cominus*, as *Comnianus* for *Cominianus*. 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 nomenclature¹⁶⁴. 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.

¹⁶³ Evans 1967, 335-6; Lambert 1994, 181; see also the records of Whatmough 1970, 203-4, 214-5.

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 areas¹⁶⁵. 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 name¹⁶⁸. 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 Evans¹⁷⁰. The potters also offer the cases of *Crucus* at La Graufesenque and *Crucro* at Rheinzabern, which indicate the existence of an initial name with the *-iru* suffixation¹⁷¹. Due to the obscure etymology of the name a Latin origin from *crux*, *-cis* 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 Plautus¹⁷². 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* intended¹⁷³. 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 Weisgerber¹⁷⁴. *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 likely¹⁷⁵.

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 Marichal¹⁷⁶. 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 name¹⁷⁷. 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 2003², 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 name¹⁸⁰. 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 *Diochares* with omission of the aspiration is also possible¹⁸². 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*

¹⁷⁸ For syncope in Vulgar Latin see Väänänen 1981³, 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 2003², 134. Kajanto (1965, 203) registers the not very frequent *cognomen Dacus*.

¹⁸⁰ See Solin 1982, 227, 1319.

¹⁸¹ Delamarre 2003², 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*¹⁸³. 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 origin¹⁸⁴.

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*¹⁸⁵. 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*¹⁸⁶. 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 aspiration¹⁸⁷. However, Delamarre offers an etymology from the Gaul. *elv(o)*- (‘numerous’), which is very productive in personal names¹⁸⁸. I register the name as Gaulish here. In the same manner, *Elvinus* is registered as Latin for

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 2003², 161.

Helvinus by Kajanto, attested in Lusitania, where the Celtic element is anthroponymy is not rare, and in Gallia¹⁸⁹. 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*, *Εσκεγγαι*, etc¹⁹⁰.

Fronatus is in all probability an otherwise unattested Greek name, derived from *φρονέω* ('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 *Gnatus* seems more probable¹⁹¹.

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')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 Apollo¹⁹³. Either way, the name and its derivative *Granianus* are rather Gaulish than

¹⁸⁹ Kajanto 1965, 161.

¹⁹⁰ See the derivative names listed in Delamarre 2003², 169.

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

¹⁹² Kajanto 1965, 164. See Solin 2001, 202 for the suggestion of the origin.

¹⁹³ Hienz de Albentiis & de Bernardo Stempel 2012; De Bernardo Stempel 2008, 68; Delamarre 2003², 182-3; Zeidler 2003, *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*. *Iarusci*[] (**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.

Icttiam 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 *Interamnia*¹⁹⁶. 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. *Inticito* 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.

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 variant¹⁹⁸.

Ippus is definitely the ending of another name, e.g. *Gippus*, as suggested by Hartley & Dickinson¹⁹⁹. 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 attested²⁰⁰.

Iuciussico cannot be interpreted satisfactorily. It is perhaps a curious misspelling or bad scribing for **Luciussico*, although the reading of the stamps is clear²⁰¹. 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*, *Ioenalis*, *Ioenalus*, *Iuvenis*, *Ivenalis* and perhaps *Ivenis*. It is also possible that

¹⁹⁸ *AE* 1991, 1232.

¹⁹⁹ *Index* 4, 297.

²⁰⁰ For *Issus* see Solin 1982, 605.

²⁰¹ *Index* 4, 300.

²⁰² Kajanto 1965, 178. For the Celtic *Iullus* see Lambert 1994, 119-120; Schulze 1904, 24.

²⁰³ Alföldy (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 elsewhere²⁰⁵. 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')²⁰⁶. 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 derivative²⁰⁷.

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 origin²⁰⁸. 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 case²⁰⁹. 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 *Λάγγαρος*²¹⁰.

Lastuca and **Laxtucissa** are derivatives of the *nomen Lastus*, although not otherwise attested²¹¹. 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 Gaul²¹². Yet, the name is a pure

²⁰⁵ For *iovincos* see Delamarre 2003², 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 2003², 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 certain²¹³. 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*²¹⁴.

Litigenus 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 chapter²¹⁵. 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 Gaulish²¹⁶.

Luppo and **Lupus** are translation names for the names derived from the Gaul. *luco-* ('wolf') and less likely from the Gaul. *volcos* ('falcon' or 'wolf?', cf. *Bolgus*

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)²¹⁷. Kajanto considers the *Luppo* and *Lupo* as Celtic, but a Celtic origin is rather doubted²¹⁸. The Gaulish origin can be evident if the name is connected to *Loupus*, with *-ou-* being a variant of *-u-*²¹⁹. 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*²²⁰. However, the existence of *Maccalus*, *Maccius*, etc. indicate that the names are derivatives of a Celtic **mac(c)o-* or the known Gaul. *magi-* (‘great, powerful’) or *magu-* (‘youth, slave’), the gemination of /c/ being hypocoristic²²¹. 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.

²¹⁷ The meaning of *volco-* as ‘wolf’ is supported in the discussions of Forier (2001, 491-2) and Dondin-Payre (2001a, 303), but see Delamarre 2003², 326 for the explanation of the stem and a possible common origin with *luco-*. Note also the doubted existence of a potter named *Lucos*.

²¹⁸ See Weisgerber 1968, 244.

²¹⁹ Weisgerber 1969, 132. For the etymology of *Loupus* as Gaulish, see Delamarre 2003², 170, 208.

²²⁰ Marichal 1988, 73.

²²¹ See the discussion on the *Μακκαριου* 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 2003², 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 *Μεγασθένης*²²². Equally *Manertus* can be interpreted as equivalent to *Καλλισθένης*.

Martigenus is a Latin form, denoting the 'descendant of Mars' or 'the Roman'²²³. 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 Mars²²⁴.

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 chapter²²⁵. On the other hand, he interprets the name as a 'translation name' for the Latin *Felix*, defining the first element as *matu-* ('favourable')²²⁶. 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

²²² Schmidt 1957, 249.

²²³ André 1973, 10.

²²⁴ See the discussion on *Camulogenus* above. For *martalos* see Delamarre 2003², 218.

²²⁵ Delamarre 2003², 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 *Međiatus* and the use of the TH in the stamps indicates the intention of representing the Gaulish *đ*.

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 and the Gaulish word for 'honey', although the last cannot be certain²²⁹. 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*, *Melissus*, *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 names²³⁰.

Mevius is listed under Latin names, in view of the *nomina Mevanius* and *Mevenius*²³¹.

²²⁷ Schulze 1904, 194.

²²⁸ Kajanto 1965, 353.

²²⁹ See *DELL*, s.v. *mel*, *mellis*. For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003², 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(i)o-* ('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 attested²³⁴.

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 Delamarre²³⁵.

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 origin²³⁷. However, *Oclatus* is not attested in a Gaulish context and it

²³² The names are recorded in Schulze 1904, 110 n.3, 361-2.

²³³ Delamarre 2003², 226-7.

²³⁴ Holder II, 658; see also Lefebure 2001, 626 n. 158.

²³⁵ Delamarre 2003², 350, 436-7.

²³⁶ Kajanto 1965, 224.

²³⁷ Evans 1967, 106; Delamarre 2003², 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 name²³⁸. 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 class²³⁹. 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 likewise²⁴¹. 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 relationships²⁴². Among the potters' stamps the name occurs twice (in La Graufesenque and Lezoux) and the derivative *Patricianus* is recorded once in Rheinabern. 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

²³⁸ Kajanto 1965, 93, 353.

²³⁹ Kajanto 1965, 313.

²⁴⁰ Delamarre 2003², 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')²⁴³. *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 name²⁴⁴. 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 source²⁴⁵. *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 form²⁴⁶.

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*²⁴⁷. 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'²⁴⁸. 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*²⁴⁹.

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 here²⁵⁰.

Reditus is registered by Kajanto as obtained from the past participle of the Lat. *redeo*, *-ire* ('return')²⁵¹. Among the potters the name *Redillus* is also attested, which is registered by Delamarre as derived from the Gaul. *redo-* ('travel')²⁵². 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.

²⁴⁷ Kajanto 1965, 319.

²⁴⁸ Delamarre 2003², 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 2003², 94, 260. See also Kajanto 1965, 236.

²⁵¹ Kajanto 1965, 355.

²⁵² Delamarre 2003², 255.

Ripanus is not a common Latin name²⁵³. It is borne by three potters, all from Eastern Gaul, probably due to its assonance with a Germanic stem²⁵⁴.

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')²⁵⁵. 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 Kajanto²⁵⁶. It is most likely that the name is a genuine Gaulish name, derived from Gaulish *rusca* ('beehive')²⁵⁷.

Sabinulus is derived from *Sabinus*, but it is scarcely attested. Kajanto registers only six cases of *Sabinula*, all in Celtic areas²⁵⁸. 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

²⁵³ Kajanto 1965, 108.

²⁵⁴ Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 356, 361. See also the comments on the name in Weisgerber 1969, 112-3.

²⁵⁵ Delamarre 2003², 260-1, 350; Raepsaet-Charlier 2001a, 356, 361.

²⁵⁶ Kajanto 1965, 336.

²⁵⁷ Delamarre 2003², 262-3.

²⁵⁸ Kajanto 1965, 186.

the ‘born under circumstances’, in particular ‘born in Spring/ peace’ and not the ‘descendant of’²⁵⁹.

Sceus is almost certainly a variant of *Scaevus*, a known Latin name²⁶⁰. 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 etymology²⁶¹. 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 ending²⁶². However, such a distinction is not needed.

Serullus is probably a *Servil(I)us* intended and less likely a derivative of a Gaulish name, e.g. *Serrus*²⁶³.

Sionis is a problematic case. The stamp reads certainly SIONISFII and the use of *fecit* at the end indicates the use of a nominative²⁶⁴. 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 solution²⁶⁵.

²⁵⁹ For the first element see Delamarre 2003², 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.

²⁶⁰ The name is recorded by Kajanto 1965, 243. The interpretation is suggested by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 286).

²⁶¹ For suggested etymologies see Evans 1967, 374 and Delamarre 2003², 266. See also the discussion about the use of *Scot(t)us* in Weisgerber 1969, 362-3.

²⁶² Kajanto 1965, 202.

²⁶³ For *Serrus* see Delamarre 2003², 271.

²⁶⁴ *Index* 8, 343.

²⁶⁵ Kajanto 1965, 339; Delamarre 2003², 196, 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 *Taramutos* 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 Taurius 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.

²⁶⁹ Delamarre 2007, 233; Lambert 1994, 106-7.

²⁷⁰ Forier 2001, 501-2.

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 made²⁷¹. 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 Graufesenque²⁷². *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 unlikely²⁷⁵.

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 2003², 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). *Tittusius* 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)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 Holder²⁷⁸. 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*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*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 attested²⁸¹. 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*²⁸². Therefore, *Tribunus* is Latinised Gaulish name, used probably as 'assonance name'.

²⁷⁷ Delamarre 2003², 294.

²⁷⁸ Holder II, 1801-2.

²⁷⁹ *Index* 9, 94.

²⁸⁰ See *DELL*, s.v. *tribus*, *-us*.

²⁸¹ Delamarre 2007, 184, 234.

²⁸² Delamarre 2003², 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

²⁸³ Rémy 2001, 113-5, 154.

²⁸⁴ Dondin-Payre 2001a, 305.

²⁸⁵ Kajanto 1965, 264.

²⁸⁶ Lefebure 2001, *passim*. Forier 2001, 505-6; Evans 1967, 279-80; Weisgerber 1969, 380; Weisgerber 1968, 130; Schmidt 1957, 182-3.

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 have²⁸⁸. 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 determine²⁸⁹. 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 possible²⁹⁰.

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')²⁹¹. 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 names²⁹². 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,

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 possible²⁹³. The names used by the potters (*Vitellius*, *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. *vitu-* and thus, they are registered as Gaulish.

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

Vixtillus 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 **Vixtillus*, in view of the attested *Vixtulus*²⁹⁷. Nonetheless, a derivative of the Gaul. *vissu-* ('to know') is also a possibility²⁹⁸. 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.

Vogenus is a Gaulish compounded name. The first element is the Gaulish prefix *vo-* ('under') and the second in the *-genus*, which is discussed in the fifth chapter. The use of *-genus* with a prefix is also attested in the case of *Andegenus* (see above).

²⁹³ See the discussion on the Gaulish stem by Delamarre (2003², 322), who also doubts a Gaulish origin of the name.

²⁹⁴ Kajanto 1965, 286.

²⁹⁵ Schulze 1904, 425-6.

²⁹⁶ See also Weisgerber 1969, 137 for a possible Germanic origin.

²⁹⁷ *AE* 1985, 672. Discussed by Delamarre (2007, 203).

²⁹⁸ For the stem and its derivatives see Delamarre 2003², 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

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

Pontus (Pontius)	La Graufesenque	65-95
Priamus	La Graufesenque?	1st?
Protis	La Graufesenque	50-65

Table ii. Greek names in Central Gaul

Aenus?	Lezoux	Tiberian
Aisius	Lezoux	140-160
Antigrus (?)	Lezoux	50-75
Antiocus (Anthiocus)	Lezoux	40-80
Apolaustirus (Apolaustus, Apolauster)?	Lezoux	155-190
Arcus (Arcos)	Lezoux?	1 st c.
Calenus (Galenus)	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre	125-150
Callistus	Lezoux	160-200
Cleus	Lezoux?	140-180?
Comicato	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Comicus ii (Gaulish?)	Central Gaul	Antonine or 3 rd c.
Comus i (Comos i) (Gaulish?)	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Cosminus	Lezoux	130-175
Croesus	Lezoux	155-190
Diogenes (Diogenus)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Epapra	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Ermus (Ermius)	Central Gaul	1 st c.?
Erotus	Westerdorf, Pfaffenhofen, Lezoux	170-240
Erus?	Lezoux	20-40
Fronatus?	Lezoux?	10-100
Helenius i	Lezoux	140-200?
Helius	Lezoux	125-160
Nicephor i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130
Nicephor ii	Lezoux	130-165
Nicundio	Lezoux?	150-180?
Pilistris	Gueugnon	140-200
Sigunus	Lezoux	120-160
Symphorus	Central Gaul	125-150

Table iii. Greek names in Eastern Gaul

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

Table iv. Greek names of undetermined areas

Hippater (?)	?	10-100?
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Justification is needed for some of the entries above. *Acastus* is at first sight a variant of the Greek *Agastus*. However, the Greek word ἀκάστος ('maple') is imported in its Latinised form *acastus* in the Gallo-Roman world. The word is attested along with several variants, e.g. *aga*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 Ἀκάστος or a Latinised *Acastus* is not attested otherwise.

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 & Dickinson³⁰⁰. 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 unlikely³⁰¹. 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 possible³⁰².

Epapra is *Epaphra* without the aspiration. *Epaphra* is an abbreviation for *Epaphroditus* and it shows a developed taste in Celtic speaking areas³⁰³. *Euritus* is registered here as variant of the Greek *Eurytus*, both of them being rarely attested³⁰⁴. *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 ἵππος ('horse'), which is possible for the names denoting a horseman or the like were very popular (e.g. Gaul. *Eppilius*, *Epponus*, etc. attested as names of potters)³⁰⁶. The suffixation of the name, if the reading is safe, is probably after that of ἵππαστής (=ἵππευτής, '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 τρανός, -ή, -όν ('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 ἰλαρός and δαψιλής, respectively³⁰⁷. The use of *Ilarus* is explained as a vulgar form of *Hilarus* with the omission of the aspiration³⁰⁸. *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

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 *cognomina*³¹¹. 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.

³¹¹ See Solin 1970, 286; Fabre 1981, 94.

³¹² See Solin 1970, 298-9.

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 bearer³¹⁵. 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 citizenship³¹⁶. 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

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*³¹⁷.

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 master³¹⁸. 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

L. A. Atil-	Montans?	1 st c.
L. A- Primice-	Montans	55-75

³¹⁷ Alföldy 1966, 37-47.

³¹⁸ See Sirks 1983, 261-2; *id* 1981, *passim*.

L. Ag- Fic-	La Graufesenque	70-85
C. An- Patr(icius?)	La Graufesenque	65-85
L. Asinius At-	Montans	Pre-Early Flavian
G. At- Pas-	La Graufesenque	80-110
G. C- Bassinus	La Graufesenque	85-120
Q. C- Cel-	Southern Gaul?	?
L. C- Celsus	Le Rozier	50-75
C. C- Ruf-	Montans	110-145
C. Cincius Frontinus	La Graufesenque	80-110
C. Cincius Senovirus	La Graufesenque	90-130
C. Cl(audius) Sull(a)?	Montans	110-160
L. Cosius Virilis	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier?	75-110
C. Ex- Albinus	La Graufesenque	55-70
T. Flavius Secundus	La Graufesenque, Montans	80-120
G. Iulius A-	Montans?	70-145
L. Iulius Ac-	Montans?	1ST-150
T. Iulius Apa-	La Graufesenque	70-100
T. Iulius Aplastus	La Graufesenque	85-120
P. Iulius Ar-	La Graufesenque?	1 st /early 2 nd c.
C. Iulius Celer	La Graufesenque	50-75
M. Iulius Chre-	Montans	120-150
C. Iulius Clemens	La Graufesenque	75-105
C. Iulius D-	Montans	1 st c. -150?
L. Iulius Flor-	Montans	100-150?
Q. Iulius Hab(lis/ tus?)	La Graufesenque	65-90
Sex. Iulius Iucundus	La Graufesenque	65-85
Q. Iulius Pr-	Aspiran	10-40
Sex. Iulius Prim-	Montans	50-70
C. Iulius Primig(enius?)	La Graufesenque	90-120
C. Iulius Primig- Sur-	La Graufesenque	90-120
C. Iulius Sa(binus?)	La Graufesenque	70-90
L. Iulius Senex	La Graufesenque	75-110
M. Iulius Seve(rus)	La Graufesenque	55-75
M. Iulius T-	Montans	?
C. Iulius Vas(silius?)	La Graufesenque	85-110

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

Table vi. *Tria nomina* in Central Gaul

L. Adn- Adgenus	Lezoux	170-200
T. Cla(udius) Sat-	Lezoux?	Antonine
Q. Iulius Balbinus	Lezoux, Lubié?	150-180
L. T- Cin-	Lezoux	Tiberian
Q. Val(erius) At-	Lezoux	15-35
L. Immunius Tasgillus / Tetturus (Tetturo)	Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier	135-165

Table vii. *Tria nomina* in Eastern Gaul

Q. Alp(inius) Ian(uarius?)	Blickweiler	Hadrianic /Early Antonine
L. At- At-	Eschweilerhof	150-180?
C. C- Sacer	La Madeleine	125-155
C. Cal- Sa-	La Madeleine	130-160
Ti. Cl(audius) Paullinus	Blickweiler	125-160

B. F. Attonus	Rheinzabern	170-220
Amabilis ii (L. Iulius Amabilis)?	La Madeleine	125-155
Ti. Iulius Respectus Med(iomatricus)	Blickweiler	135-165
Q. Mar- P-	Eastern Gaul	120-160?
M. Mem- Iustus	Lavoie	140-170

Table viii. *Tria nomina* in Britain

G. Se- Verianus	Pulborough	Hadrianic/ early Antonine?
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Table ix. *Tria nomina* of undetermined areas

C. Ster- Paulus?	?	?
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V.2.2. *Duo nomina*Table x. *Duo nomina* in Southern Gaul

Q. Aemil-	La Graufesenque	1-25/ earlier?
T. Audacius	La Graufesenque	25-45
L. Aurelio	Montans	Tiberian
T. Calixa	La Graufesenque?	60-85?
Cl(audius) Gemma	La Graufesenque	80-110
L. Cosius	La Graufesenque	90-125
Cosius Iucundus?	La Graufesenque	75-110
Cosius Nem-?	Southern Gaul	?
Cosius Rufinus	La Graufesenque	70-90
Cosius Urap(pus)	La Graufesenque	45-70
L. Eppias	Montans, Valéry	130-160
M. Crestio	La Graufesenque	80-110
L. Fabu-	La Graufesenque	80-110
Flavius Aup- (Aur-)?	Montans group?	70-120
Flavius Aus- i	Southern Gaul	70-90
Flavius Aus- ii	Montans	20-50
Flavius Aus- iii	Southern Gaul	50-90?
Flavius Avi(tus?)	La Graufesenque	70-100

Flavius Germanus	Banassac, La Graufesenque	85-120
Flavius Sabinus	La Graufesenque	80-120
Flavius Uce-?	La Graufesenque?	80-120
Iulia- Patr-	Southern Gaul?	40-120?
Iulia- Tem-	Banassac, La Graufesenque	115-155
Iulius Drac-	Southern Gaul?	1 st c. /-150?
Iulius Pud-	Southern Gaul?	50-100?
Iulius Sab-	Southern Gaul?	1 st c.?
Iulius Theophilus	Southern Gaul?	?
Iulius Virilis	Southern Gaul?	40-60
Lic(inius) Seve(rus)?	La Graufesenque	75-100
Masclius Balbus	La Graufesenque	45-70
Medua- Arm-	La Graufesenque	15-30?
Mont(ius) Cres-	La Graufesenque	65-85
Nam- Pio-?	Banassac	95-140?
Ortius Paullus	La Graufesenque	80-100
L. Paconius	Montans	5-25?
S- Verius	La Graufesenque	60-95
S(extius?) Verius	La Graufesenque	60-95
L. Senis	La Graufesenque	75-100
Sextius Can-	La Graufesenque	80-110
C. Silvanius?	La Graufesenque	60-80
Tabius Virtus	La Graufesenque	80-100
Taurius - Tib-	La Graufesenque	35-55
Q. Umius	La Graufesenque	Neronian-Flavian?
Valerius L-	Southern Gaul?	?

Table xi. *Duo nomina* in Central Gaul

M. Dous-	Central Gaul	160-200
Firminus i - Arean- (Firminius Arean-)?	Lezoux	170-200
Flo- Albinus	Lezoux	150-185
Fu- Icnat- (Icnatt-)?	Lezoux	10 - 35
Iulius Live-	Lezoux?	155-200?
Iulius Niv-	Lezoux?	120-140

Iulius Numidus	Lezoux	155-200
Iulius Talussa	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-135?
F. Patillus?	Lezoux?	120-150
Sex(tius) Cassius	Lezoux	Antonine
Sulp- Certus	Lezoux	130-150

Table xii. *Duo nomina* in Eastern Gaul

C. Comio	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Cla(udius?) Onnio-	Pfaffenhofen	Late 2 nd c./ -250
A. Giamilus	Eastern Gaul	100-150
Iantocus? (Iulius Antioeus)	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Iulius Se-	Rheinzabern?	160-260?
Nat- Catull-	Westerndorf	180-260?
Vic- Latinus	Rheinzabern	180-260
L- Toca?	Avocourt, Blickweiler, Haute-Yutz, Lavoye, Trier?	130-170

Table xiii. *Duo nomina* in Britain

T. Littera	Colchester	150-190
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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 period³¹⁹. 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 Gaul³²⁰. 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 man³²¹. 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*)³²². Sex. Iulius Iucundus produces *terra sigillata* a bit later and he can be identified with Iucundus

³²⁰ Drinkwater 1978, 832ff.

³²¹ *Index* 4, 344.

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 above³²³. 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 Primig³²⁴. 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 graffiti³²⁵. 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.*)³²⁶.

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 Aplastus.

Either *Habilis* or *Habitus* have already been suggested by Hartley & Dickinson as suitable for the *cognomen* of Q. Iulius Habi³²⁷. 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 *Πρωτογένης*.

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»³²⁸. 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)³²⁹. *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 areas³³⁰.

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*)³³¹. The *cognomen* of the other potter is not easy to expand; various Celtic names can be suggested, while a rare Greek name cannot be excluded³³². 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.

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 2003², 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 appellatur. 'am' praepositio ... 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. *Apathurius*. 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 Pr- 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 Flor- 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 people³³³. 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-³³⁴. 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 is needed³³⁵. *Draccus* is also borne by a potter, but it seems to be a misreading³³⁶. 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 restoration³³⁷. 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.

³³⁷ Solin 1996, 504; Mócsy 1983, 107.

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 names³³⁸. 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 slaves³³⁹. *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 slaves³⁴⁰. *Iucundus* (of Sex. Iulius Iucundus) and *Clemens* (of C. Iulius Clemens) are also considered as a typical slave-names³⁴¹.

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*³⁴². 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'³⁴³. In the same manner, the *cognomen* of T. Iulius Aplastus would be considered as appropriate for slaves, being a Greek name.

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 true³⁴⁴. *Habilis* is a possible restoration for Q. Iulius Habi-³⁴⁵. If so, the name is a usual *cognomen* among slaves³⁴⁶. 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 Graufesenque³⁴⁷. 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 Sa-) is a likely restoration and if correct it gives a frequent slave name, but the name can be restored in various other names as well³⁴⁸.

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 freedmen³⁴⁹. 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-names³⁵⁰. The

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).

³⁴⁵ Pace Polak 2000, 241.

³⁴⁶ Kajanto 1965, 73; Solin 1996, 109.

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 ground³⁵¹.

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 formulas³⁵². The citizenship was in that way displayed in order to advertise what the potters lacked before, that is the citizenship.

³⁵¹ 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/, are impressed with /th/ and /ph/ 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.

³⁵² 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 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-Veyre³⁵³. A Greek origin, being a variant of *Talusius* is also possible, but the Gaulish origin seems more likely³⁵⁴.

The two later potters, Iulius Niv- and Iulius Live- have abbreviated their *cognomina* 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 here³⁵⁵. On the other hand, a *cognomen* starting with *Live-* leaves us with no Latin potential names³⁵⁶. 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.

³⁵⁵ Kajanto 1965, 91, 339.

³⁵⁶ *Index* 4, 348. For *Nivalis* see the records in Mócsy (1983, 202).

³⁵⁷ Delamarre 2003², 204; Dottin 1918, 267.

clear, unless a B was initially intended or a V has replaced B, perhaps as a vulgar form³⁵⁸.

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

The latest of the Iulii in Central Gaul is Iulius Numidus. *Numidus* but also *Numidicus*, *Numidius* and the like seem to be the only possible choice here, since there are no other suitable *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. *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.

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 *tria nomina* on one of his stamps³⁶⁰. Kajanto categorises the name as an adjective (not specifically, but this is usually the case for this category) obtained from an abstract (*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 *amo* with the suffix *-bilis*, *-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 involved³⁶¹. One would expect a provincial who gained Roman citizenship later in his career to have an indigenous name, which he later uses as his *cognomen*. A reasonable explanation is that it the use of a Latin ‘translation name’ instead of the Gaulish *Caros* /-us (<*caros*, ‘beloved’), or a derivative³⁶². The

³⁵⁸ Väänänen 1981³, 50-1.

³⁵⁹ Kajanto 1965, 13-4. For *Balbus*, see below the discussion for the *cognomen* of *Masclius Balbus*.

³⁶⁰ The potter is taken here to be the same person and in the tables the name is only registered with the *tria nomina* in Eastern Gaul.

³⁶¹ See the dies and the comments in *Index* 1, 166.

³⁶² Marichal 1988, 94; Delamarre 2003², 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 rule³⁶⁴. 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. Antiochus 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 provinces³⁶⁶. It is noteworthy that the *nomen* is recorded among potters only in Southern Gaul. In terms

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 XIII³⁶⁷. 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 Latin³⁶⁸. 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*, *-um* and with the semantic relation of the Gaulish *avos* ('grandson') with the Latin *avus* ('grandfather')³⁶⁹. 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 possessed³⁷⁰. 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 potters³⁷¹. 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

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 2003², 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 Numeral Names in the next chapter.

character³⁷². However, the numeral names either Gaulish or Latin were very popular in nomenclature and alterations between them are evident.

Having a totally Latin *cognomen* and using clearly his *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 *Secundus* is well attested as a slave-name in La Graufesenque³⁷³. 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 *Flavii*. Firstly, they do not use their *praenomen*, following the example of *Avitus*³⁷⁴. Moreover, their *cognomina* are pure Latin, widely used in Roman nomenclature³⁷⁵. Nonetheless, *Sabinus* is possible to have been acquired as a *Deckname*³⁷⁶. Their coincidence in date can be interpreted as a similar taste for geographical *cognomina*, which cannot be taken as indicating the potters' origin³⁷⁷.

The last potter of this group is *Flavius Uce-*. A *cognomen* starting with *Uce-* is unlikely, although the abbreviation could only stand for the rare Gaulish name *Ucenius*, rather than *Ucemus*, which is also borne by a potter³⁷⁸. Thus, I accept more readily the suggestion of Hartley & Dickinson for a *cognomen* starting as *Ce-*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 *cognomen*. Having at the same period the *cognomina* of *Sabinus* and *Germanus* occurred and assuming from that a taste for geographical *cognomina*, the potter's *cognomen* could likewise have been *Celtus* or *Celticus*, which have been attested as *cognomina* in Celtic

³⁷² Cf. Marichal 1988, 94. The same can be true for the case of *C. Iulius Primig-*, above.

³⁷³ Cf. Marichal 1970; King 1980, 139-40.

³⁷⁴ A *praenomen* for *Germanus* is rather doubtful.

³⁷⁵ The possibility of a Celtic origin of *Sabinus*, suggested by Holder (II, 1270) seems unlikely.

³⁷⁶ See the discussion on the popular stems and names in the next chapter.

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

³⁷⁸ Delamarre 2007, 191, 235.

³⁷⁹ *Index* 4, 82.

context³⁸⁰. 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 derived³⁸¹. 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*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 etymology³⁸³. On the contrary, abundant names, both Latin and Gaulish, starting

³⁸⁰ De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 177.

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*.

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.

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 assumed³⁸⁴. 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 5th c. BC), a custom often attested in Gaul and Germania³⁸⁵. *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 *-s-* could have followed the general rule, which starts to occur at a higher level in the AD 1st 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,

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 origin³⁸⁹. 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 Germania³⁹⁰. It is probably to the wide use of the stem in Gaul that Macrobius considers the homonym Latin *urus*, *-i* as a "Gallica vox"³⁹¹. However, both the Gaulish stem and the Latin homonym are more likely of German origin³⁹². Less likely is an origin from the Gaulish goddess *Ura* due to the absence of personal names derived from that name³⁹³. 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 all³⁹⁴. 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

³⁸⁹ Holder III, 35.

³⁹⁰ Delamarre 2003², 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, 2003², 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 citizenship³⁹⁵.

Chronologically second of the Cosii comes Rufinus. Based on the connotation and the use of the suffix *-inus*, Kajanto regards *Rufinus* as derived from another *cognomen*, the older *Rufus*³⁹⁶, used already by the end of the 2nd c. BC (*CIL* I.584). The adjective *rufus* is derived from the IE **roudho-* and thus it is cognate to the Celtic *roudos*. In Gaulish *rufus* is also attested, regarded as a loan-word from Latin and thus, increases the level of certainty for a Latin character of the name³⁹⁷. However, the *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 *Roudius*, *Anderoudus*, *Rudus*, *Rudianus*, *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 *cognomen* from his parents already, after the inheritance of the Latin *nomen gentilicium*. On the other hand, it shouldn’t be overlooked that Marichal also reads *Rufinos* in two cases of the graffiti at La Graufesenque, with an apparent morphological code-switching³⁹⁹.

The two last Cosii, Iucundus and Virilis ostensibly seem less reluctant in adopting Latin names as *cognomina*. Kajanto categorises Iucundus as a laudatory *cognomen* relating to circumstances, denoting an agreeable, sweet character from other people’s point of view⁴⁰⁰. The potter could, no less likely, be assigned as a *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 *cognomen* of Virilis, Kajanto

³⁹⁵ See *Index* 3, 137 and 9, 123.

³⁹⁶ Kajanto 1965, 27-8.

³⁹⁷ Lambert 1994, 201.

³⁹⁸ Delamarre 2003², 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 *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*⁴⁰¹. This connection is simply the Gaulish stem *-viro-* ('man'), which is homonym with the Latin *vir*, *-i*⁴⁰². The cognomen *Virilis* is certainly Latin, obtained from the Latin adjective *virilis*, *-e*⁴⁰³. 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 names⁴⁰⁴.

The naming practices 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*'⁴⁰⁵, displays maybe an extreme of this gradual Romanisation, using as a personal signifier a name other than his *cognomen*, probably his *praenomen*.

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 potters⁴⁰⁶. 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 Kajanto⁴⁰⁷. The other Claudius in Southern Gaul is C. Cl- Sull- with a *Sulla* or a derivative as a certain Latin *cognomen*⁴⁰⁸.

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 Paullinus* 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 name⁴⁰⁹. He considers the *cognomen* as pointing adoption or as a derivative form a parental *gentilicium* or in some times *praenomen*, which unequivocally is *Paullus*⁴¹⁰. 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 *Paullus*⁴¹¹. The Gaulish word is the source for the derivation of several personal names and the frequency of *Paullus* in Gaul can also be explained as a ‘translation name’⁴¹². The appearance of *Paullinus* 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 *Paullinus* is intended. As for *Onnio-*, it leads to a certain Gaulish name, derived or compound from the stem *onno-* (‘ash’), such as *Onnio/ -us*, *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 possible⁴¹⁴. Yet, it is more likely that the *nomen* was acquired after the Imperial name because of Claudius’ favourable attitude towards Gaul⁴¹⁵.

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/ -us* (‘the one against the enemy’?) or the like, without the assimilation of /dn/ to /nn/, seems the most likely⁴¹⁶. The name’s use as a *nomen* allows us also to assume a

⁴¹¹ Zeidler 2005, 180.

⁴¹² For the Gaulish stem and the several names derived, see Delamarre 2003², 75.

⁴¹³ Delamarre 2003², 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 benefited 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*⁴¹⁷. 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 options⁴¹⁸. 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 Chamalières⁴¹⁹. The adoption of the *nomen* in Gaul is originated by Rémy in the Julio-Claudian period⁴²⁰. *Aemilius* is also solely recorded in the potters' stamps. It is also attested as used as a *cognomen* in Roman Britain⁴²¹.

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 obscure⁴²².

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

The potter's *nomen* is most likely *Alpinus* 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*, below⁴²³.

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 *nomen* is difficult to restore satisfactorily. *Annius*, *Antistius* and *Antonius* have been suggested as possible solutions, which point to a Latin *nomen*⁴²⁴. However, one should not exclude the possibility of a less frequent Latin or, less likely yet possible, Gaulish name.

The Antistii

The stamps record the plural genitive *Antistiorum*, which indicates a group of potters with the same *nomen* working together. The name in discussion is *Antistius*, a well-known Latin *nomen*, often attested as *Antestius* and with an aspiration in Greek *Ἀνθέστιος*, according to Schulze⁴²⁵.

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

The *nomen* is a well-known Latin name⁴²⁶.

T. Audacius (T. Audax, Tandacius)

Audacius is derived from the *cognomen* *Audax*, which also results to the *nomen* *Audacilius*. It is noteworthy that *Audax* has to be regarded as a *Deckname* of Germanic (gothic) origin and the suffix *-ius* is used for the derivation of the *nomen*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 represent⁴²⁸. It is thus, possible to be considered as *Calissa* or

⁴²⁴ Polak 2000, 287-8.

⁴²⁵ Schulze 1904, 124 n.1.

⁴²⁶ Schulze 1904, 129. See the discussion on Animal Names in the next chapter.

⁴²⁷ For the *nomen* see Schulze 1904, 130, 349; Mócsy 1983, 37; *OPEL* 1, 220. For the discussion on *Audax* see the comments on its occurrence in *ILB* 21 and Raepsaet-Charlier 1995, 220 and 2005, 229 with bibliography cited. The idea of a Germanic *Deckname* is also supported by Lefebure 2001, 597, n.1 and Deman 2001, 650. It is given as a typical example of *Decknamen* in Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier 2001, vi.

⁴²⁸ See Marichal 1988, 70-1 with the bibliography cited, especially for the use of *paraxidi*.

Calida, etc.⁴²⁹ A Gaulish etymology cannot be satisfactory but the name can be compared with *Calixso*, which is recorded by Holder, perhaps of Iberian origin⁴³⁰.

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 related⁴³¹. 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

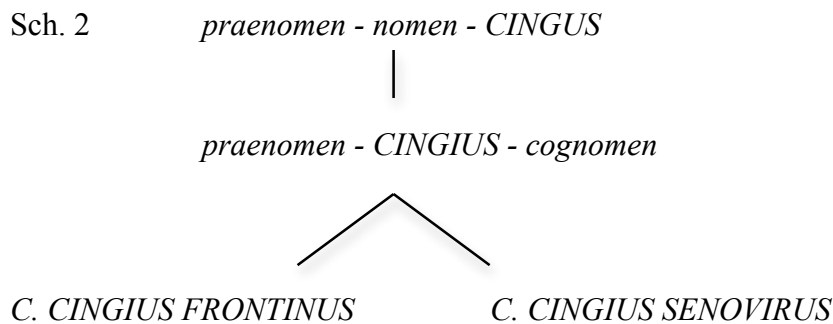
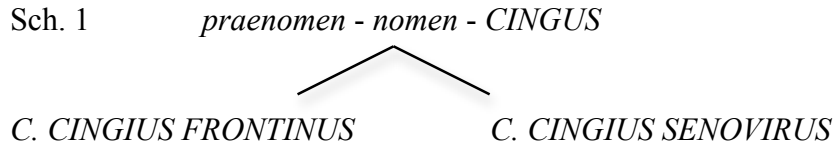
⁴²⁹ These alternatives have been assumed by Delamarre (2007, 53).

⁴³⁰ Holder I, 700.

⁴³¹ *Index* 3, 16, 19.

⁴³² Kajanto 1965, 115.

Latin *gentilicium*, *Cincius* (sch. 1). If a grandfather, then the potters' father(s) formed his/their *gentilicium* by the same process and the potters inherited it (sch. 2). In both cases they acquired personal names as *cognomina*.



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 Kajanto⁴³³. 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

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 form⁴³⁵. 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 form⁴³⁷.

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 Superior⁴³⁸. 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 1969², 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* XIII 05433, 05434; *AE* 1985, 669; For the stem see Delamarre 2003², 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/-as* 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 satire⁴³⁹. 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 root⁴⁴¹. There is no reason to look for a vulgar derivative of the Greek *Hippus*, since the Gaulish stem is widely attested and used in nomenclature⁴⁴².

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 *Exomnius*, a hybrid form of the name *Exomnus* with the suffix *-ius*, common practice in obtaining *nomina* from indigenous names⁴⁴³. 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 2003², 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) once⁴⁴⁶.

Firminus 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 potters⁴⁴⁷. *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 like⁴⁴⁸. 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 conjecture⁴⁴⁹.

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 *Fuscus* 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.⁴⁵⁰. It was a popular name, attested also in monetary records⁴⁵¹. 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 2003², 177-8; 2007, 222.

⁴⁵¹ Lambert 1994, 183.

of morphological code-switching⁴⁵². If the abbreviation of the first name implies the use *praenomen-nomen*, an ending *-ius* and thus, *Giamil(D)ius* is more preferable⁴⁵³.

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)⁴⁵⁴.

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 occurs⁴⁵⁵. 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 fact⁴⁵⁶. The Gaulish equivalent is the name *Likinos*, derived from the stem *lik-* > *lic(c)a* ('flat stone, slab')⁴⁵⁷.

Q. Mar- P-

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 Latin⁴⁵⁸. *Martalos* is also a personal name, typical Gaulish, according to Marichal⁴⁵⁹. 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'⁴⁶⁰.

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 person⁴⁶¹. 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 stamp⁴⁶². Nonetheless, either a Gaulish origin from the stem *medu-* ('hydromel, drunkenness') or Latin from *medius*, *-ii*, such as *Medianus* is possible⁴⁶³. 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,

⁴⁵⁸ Delamarre 2003², 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 *Μεδόακοι*⁴⁶⁴, which is connected to the Gaulish stem and thus, it would suggest a *Meduacus* or even a derivative⁴⁶⁵. If the latter has something to do with the name, it is thus significant for the use of ethnics, especially as *nomina*⁴⁶⁶.

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 Britain⁴⁶⁷. However, the use of *Nammius* is broader and it may be more suitable here⁴⁶⁸. The names are Gaulish, derived from the stem *namo-* / *namanto-* ('enemy?')⁴⁶⁹. 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)⁴⁷⁰.

⁴⁶⁴ Strabon 5.1.9: τὰ μὲν δὴ πέραν τοῦ Πάδου χωρία οἷ τε Ἐνετοὶ νέμονται καὶ οἱ μέχρι Πόλας, ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν Ἐνετῶν Κάρνοι καὶ Κενόμανοι καὶ **Μεδόακοι** καὶ Σύμβροι ὧν οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὑπῆρξαν, Κενομάνοι δὲ καὶ Ἐνετοὶ συνεμάχουν. The emphasis is mine.

⁴⁶⁵ Delamarre 2003², 221; See also Lambert 1994, 60; De Bernardo Stempel 2009, 166.

⁴⁶⁶ See for instance, the use of *Rutanie* as *gentilicium* 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.

⁴⁶⁹ Evans 1967, 234-6.

⁴⁷⁰ Recorded as a personal name by Whatmough (1970, 650). For the numeral see Delamarre 2003², 230 and Szemerényi 1960, 89-90.

Nat- Catull-

The *nomen* can be restored either with the very rare *nomina* *Natalius* or, less likely, *Natalinius*, 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 Westerdorf. 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

Ortius is coined from the Gaulish name *Ortus*, which is derived from the stem *ortu-* ('young animal?'), with the suffixation *-ius*, appropriate for *nomina*⁴⁷¹. 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 origin⁴⁷², certainly of Indo-European origin and connected with Lat. *pax*, -*cis* ('peace')⁴⁷³. 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.

⁴⁷¹ For the stem and the name see Delamarre 2003², 243; Whatmough 1970, 337. See also Schulze 1904, 174, n.6 for the derivation.

⁴⁷² Schulze 1904, 203-4.

⁴⁷³ Zeidler 2005, 187-8.

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 evident⁴⁷⁵.

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 guess⁴⁷⁶.

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 potters⁴⁷⁷. Numeral names are not often used as *nomina*, being evident among the potters only this one, the possible *Ter(tius)* for *L. Ter- Secundus* (see below), the plausible *Secundinus* for *Secund- Rufin-*, above and the less likely, yet possible, *Nametos* for *Nam- Pio-*, above. The name is a *Deckname* in view of the Gaul. *sextan* ('seven', assonance) or *suessio* ('six', translation), the latter being a cognate⁴⁷⁸.

Sex(tius) Cassius

For the *nomen* see *Sextius Can-*, above.

C. Silvanius?

A certain *praenomen* and *nomen*. The *nomen* is a *Deckname* and it may be related to the Gallo-Roman god *Silvanus*⁴⁷⁹.

C. Silvius Patricius

The potter's *nomen* is a common Latin one. Its use is definitely related to its possible character as a *Deckname* ('assonance name')⁴⁸⁰.

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 *nomen*⁴⁸¹. The only possible *nomen* offered by Schulze is *Stertinius* and Mócsy offers the sole use of a *Sterna* in Gallia Belgica⁴⁸². The Gaulish stem *stero-/ storo-* ('firm, strong') is used in personal names, but only as a second element, that is in the case of *Epo-stero-vidi* and thus, it should be excluded as a

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

⁴⁷⁸ Szemerényi 1960, 77ff.

⁴⁷⁹ Evans 1967, 470.

⁴⁸⁰ See the discussion on *Silvius* in the next chapter.

⁴⁸¹ *Index* 8, 368.

⁴⁸² Schulze 1904, 237; Mócsy 1983, 274.

possible origin⁴⁸³. 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 origin⁴⁸⁴.

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’)⁴⁸⁵. 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 Schulze⁴⁸⁶. *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*⁴⁸⁷. 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

⁴⁸³ See Delamarre 2003², 281.

⁴⁸⁴ See *Index* 8, 380 with the concerns about a possible association and not a binomial formula.

⁴⁸⁵ Delamarre 2007, 233 and 2003², 292 for the potential stem. Marichal 1988, 93 n. 131.

⁴⁸⁶ See *Index* 9, 30 and Polak 2000, 341 for the high possibility of an association. Schulze 1904, 234.

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 likely⁴⁸⁸.

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 *umiθe* and without the gemination of the /m/. The possibility of Umi- can also indicate the more common *Ummidius*⁴⁸⁹.

L. V- Marc-

The *nomen* can be restored as *Valerius*, which was very common⁴⁹⁰. 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 provinces⁴⁹¹.

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 Etruria⁴⁹². The *nomen* had also been used by slaves⁴⁹³. 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 Whatmough⁴⁹⁵. From the above Gaulish is to be taken the *Atilasilus* in accordance with Lambert⁴⁹⁶. In his *Dictionnaire* Delamarre also records the name *A]τι-ουαλος*, which could also be relevant here⁴⁹⁷. Holder records the names *Atiliacus*, *Atilius*, *Atillus* (*Atillus*), **Atilogadus* and *Atillo*, which all could be possible interpretations⁴⁹⁸.

L. A- Primice-

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

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 2003², 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 nomenclature⁵⁰². 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 name⁵⁰³.

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

A Latin *cognomen* *Ianus*, *Ianuaris* 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 month⁵⁰⁴. Their popularity among potters is evident, especially that of *Ianuaris* 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 2003², 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 well⁵⁰⁵. 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 **ĵāno-* (‘just’) which appears in the word *viroiono* (‘*id*’) and the name *Ianuco* (*ĵāno-* + *-con*), among others, which was mentioned before as borne by a potter in Rheinzabern⁵⁰⁶. 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 names⁵⁰⁷.

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*⁵⁰⁸.

B. F. Attonus

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

⁵⁰⁶ Delamarre 2003², 320. See also the discussion for the names starting with *ian-* in Dondin-Payre 2001a, 238.

⁵⁰⁷ Delamarre 2003², 266.

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 names⁵⁰⁹. Delamarre takes the name to have been *Attonius*, which is recorded as a *nomen* too⁵¹⁰. *Attonius* is also recorded by Holder⁵¹¹. Names beginning with the stem *Att-* were frequently used in Gaulish and Germanic areas and a Germanic origin should by no means be excluded⁵¹². 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*⁵¹³. 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 Germanic⁵¹⁴. 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*.

⁵⁰⁹ *Attus*, *Atto*, *Attusa*, etc.; examples offered by Delamarre 2003², 59. See also the comments on the entry *Attus* and the like in the second chapter.

⁵¹⁰ Delamarre 2007, 32.

⁵¹¹ Holder I, 276-77.

⁵¹² See Alföldy 1967, 10-16 after Schönfeld 1911, 36, where a Germanic origin is suggested.

⁵¹³ *Atta*, *Attillus*, *Attiolus*, *Attius*, etc., the last two with an apparent Latin morphology. *Atticus* and *Atticinus* is likely to be derived from the same stem (see Alföldy 1967, 14), although the former is possibly to be related to the common ethnic *cognomen* (Kajanto 1965, 203).

⁵¹⁴ Alföldy 1967, 14-5.

Kajanto offers the *cognomen Aurelianus* instead, frequent enough, derived from the gentilicium *Aurelius*, which is also recorded by Schulze⁵¹⁵.

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 production⁵¹⁶. 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 unrestorable. 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 *-inus*, bearing the apparent patronymic connotation⁵¹⁷. Furthermore, the name *Bassus* is used both as a *nomen* and *cognomen*. Kajanto regards *Bassus* as a non-Latin name, without any further information⁵¹⁸. Nevertheless, he regularly records as Latin its derivatives (*Bassianus*), for he prefers to classify as Latin the *cognomina* formed with a Latin suffixation⁵¹⁹. 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 origin⁵²⁰.

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 here⁵²¹. However, the potter's name is not listed under *Sacer* by Delamarre⁵²², 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 supported⁵²³. 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 *Mediu-sacer* is interpreted as a result of Latin influence⁵²⁴.

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)?

bascaunda Brittanis / sed me iam mavolt dicere Roma suam (emphasis is mine); See Delamarre 2003², 68; Dottin 1918, 231.

⁵²¹ Kajanto 1965, 16-7.

⁵²² Delamarre 2007, 157-8.

⁵²³ Delamarre 2003², 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*⁵²⁶. *Fronto* is a 'translation name' for Gaulish names derived from the stem *talu-* ('forehead'), also popular in production of Gaulish names both derived and compound⁵²⁷. 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 Gaulish⁵²⁸. About the suffix, Kajanto notes its frequency 'among the *plebs ingenua* of the Imperial age'⁵²⁹. 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*)⁵³⁰. 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*⁵³¹. The ending *-u* is a Gaulish variant of *-o* for names derived from nasal stems, but here it is probably a regular closing of /ō/ in /ū/⁵³². In this case, the Latin name is given a Gaulish morphology becoming a Gallicised form⁵³³, which is certified by its occurrence with the syntactic character of a subject with the

⁵²⁶ Niedermann 1940, 267-9.

⁵²⁷ Delamarre 2003², 287, 348; 2007, 233; Stüber 2005, 77.

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*⁵³⁴ and the second is the Gaulish *-viro-*, related to the Latin *vir*⁵³⁵. 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 age⁵³⁶. 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*⁵³⁷. 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 MSI* and in both of them the name occurs in genitive case⁵³⁸. However, the cognomen *Senovir* occurs in *CIL* XII and XIII, once in each. Of these

⁵³⁴ Weisgerber 1969, 123; Evans 1967, 375-6; Dottin 1918, 96.

⁵³⁵ Dottin 1918, 92.

⁵³⁶ Kajanto 1965, 31 ff.

⁵³⁷ Delamarre 2003², 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 *-viro-*. 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 popular⁵³⁹, and secondly with its morphology in the use of the suffix *-us* instead of *-os*, which was a usual custom of Latinising names⁵⁴⁰.

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 Schulze⁵⁴¹. However, its occurrence here is definitely a derivation of the Gaulish *Comus*. See also the discussion for *Comus* and *Commus* 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 skin⁵⁴³. 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 Albinus*, according to the regular formation of *nomina* with the suffix *-ius*, especially in Gaulish areas⁵⁴⁴. Nevertheless, one should not overlook therefore that the Latin adjective *albus* resembles the Gaulish stem *albo-* (‘white’) derived from the Indo-European root

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')⁵⁴⁵. 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 brightness⁵⁴⁶. But it is more likely that the stem *albio-* gives the idea of the world and the stem *albo-* gives the general idea of whiteness⁵⁴⁷. Consequently, neither the names *Albiorix* or *Αλβιόριξ* (*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*⁵⁴⁸. This observation excludes the possibility of *Albinus* reflecting some divine or geographical feature unless it is derived from the toponym *Albion* in a Gaulish context⁵⁴⁹. *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')⁵⁵⁰. 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)⁵⁵¹.

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*⁵⁵². 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 Romanisation⁵⁵³. Not very late from C. Ex- Albinus, C. Val(erius) Albanus was also active in La

⁵⁴⁵ Delamarre 2003, 37-8.

⁵⁴⁶ Lacroix 2007, 8.

⁵⁴⁷ 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 2003², 37-8 (with the bibliography cited there).

⁵⁴⁸ See also Delamarre 1999 for *Albiorix* meaning 'king of the world'.

⁵⁴⁹ For *Albinus* < *Albion* see Holder I, 84.

⁵⁵⁰ 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 Hüttenbach 1988, 151; Weisgerber 1968, 182.

⁵⁵¹ Evans 1967, 301, 421-2. Marichal (1988, 71-3) agrees with a voluntary alternation between the Gaulish forms in *-os* / *-o* and the Latin in *-us* and he classifies the names *Albanos*, *Albano*, *Albinos* and moreover, *Albanus* and *Albinus* as Celto-Latins

⁵⁵² Suggested in Niedermann 1940, 270-1 and supported by Evans 1967, 304.

⁵⁵³ Marichal 1988, s.v.; Flobert 1992, 111.

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*⁵⁵⁴. Following *Albinus* and what stated there, *Albanus* was presumably adopted from Latin, certainly due to its homonymy with the Gaulish stem *albo-*⁵⁵⁵.

Finally, *Albus* or *Albinus* can be interpreted as ‘translation names’ for the equivalent Gaulish *Vindulus*⁵⁵⁶. 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 names⁵⁵⁷.

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 Albanus* (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 2003², 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.

⁵⁵⁷ See Evans 1967, 141 f. and the discussion for compound formations of the stem in Ködderitzsch 1986, 200f.

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 origin⁵⁵⁸. In this case, the name here is a very early attestation of the variant, possibly a vulgar form⁵⁵⁹. A different interpretation is offered in comparison with the Gaulish name *Ignus*, a definite *Deckname*, which is recorded by Whatmough⁵⁶⁰. However, the etymology of the Gaulish name is rather problematic and the interpretation of the name based on the Latin origin is preferred here⁵⁶¹.

L. Immunius Tasgillus / L. Immunius Tetturus

This discussion is based on three entries in the *Index*, that is the L. Immunius, Tasgillus iii and Tetturo⁵⁶². 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* morphology⁵⁶³.

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*⁵⁶⁴.

⁵⁵⁸ For *Egnatius* see Schulze 1904, 188 n. 1.

⁵⁵⁹ See Väänänen 1981³, 36-7

⁵⁶⁰ Whatmough 1970, 646.

⁵⁶¹ See the attempt for etymology by Delamarre (2003², 160).

⁵⁶² *Index* 9, 18, 56; *Index* 4, 271.

⁵⁶³ Stüber 2005, 108; Delamarre 2003², 291-2; Forier 2001, 510; Evans 1967, 263; Schmidt 1957, 276; Holder II, 1749-50.

⁵⁶⁴ However the etymology of *Tettus* is not clear. Delamarre (2003², 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 2003², 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

⁵⁶⁵ Kajanto 1965, 18, 108; Svennung 1936, 17ff.

⁵⁶⁶ Kajanto 1965, 178; Schulze 1904, 516; Delamarre 2003², 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 likely⁵⁶⁷.

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 association⁵⁶⁸. *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 names⁵⁶⁹.

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 expansions⁵⁷⁰. 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’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 Graufesenque⁵⁷². However, a *Crescens* must not be disregarded, but its use among potters is scarce, although it had been a very frequent Roman *cognomen*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.

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).

⁵⁷⁰ These expansions are offered in *Index* 6, 65.

⁵⁷¹ Kajanto 1965, 68, 252.

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

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 indubitable⁵⁷⁴. 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*⁵⁷⁵. 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 well⁵⁷⁷.

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 preferable⁵⁷⁸. On the other hand, a misreading of SAB would lead to a different interpretation⁵⁷⁹.

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.

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 2003², 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 origin⁵⁸⁰ with the diminutive suffix *-illus*, regularly added to *io-* stems⁵⁸¹, 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 Flavius* 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 freedmen⁵⁸³. 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.⁵⁸⁴. *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*⁵⁸⁵. 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*⁵⁸⁶ 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 suggested⁵⁸⁷. The suffixation *-ius* (or even *-io* with a

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 2003², 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* (2003², 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 Britain⁵⁸⁸. 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 connotation⁵⁸⁹.

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 possible⁵⁹⁰. 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 Gauls⁵⁹¹. 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).

⁵⁸⁸ Tomlin 1988.

⁵⁸⁹ Kajanto 1965, 28, 101, 104, 112-14.

⁵⁹⁰ Polak 2000, 334; Marichal 1988, 58; Schmidt 1957, 162-3.

⁵⁹¹ Zeidler 2005, 180. See the entry in Kajanto 1965, 287.

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 name⁵⁹². 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 Kajanto⁵⁹³. 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'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)

⁵⁹² See the debate in details in Evans 1967, 167-70 and Delamarre 2003², 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.

⁵⁹³ Kajanto 1965, 313. See also the discussion on *Patricius* in the second chapter.

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 undetermined⁵⁹⁸. It is also possible that the name is an abbreviation for the Latin *Togatus*, which is rarely attested however⁵⁹⁹.

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.

⁵⁹⁵ Cf. Marichal 1988, 66 and *L. Tr- Masc(u)lus* below.

⁵⁹⁶ Delamarre 2003², 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 2003², 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(erius) 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*, too⁶⁰².

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 type⁶⁰³. 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 suffixation⁶⁰⁴. 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*⁶⁰⁵. Hence, the *nomen* has been adopted by Gauls with a patronymic significance,

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 *gentilicium* 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 context⁶⁰⁶. The period the names under examination occur, the significance of the *praenomen* was disparaged 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 dynasty⁶⁰⁷. 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 born⁶⁰⁸. 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 custom⁶⁰⁹. However, their display had a specific function, that is the revealing of the *tria nomina* formula, declaring Roman citizenship⁶¹⁰. 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 chapter⁶¹¹. 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')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 2003², 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 occur⁶¹³. 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.

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 transmission⁶¹⁴.

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 Stüber⁶¹⁵. 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 chapter⁶¹⁶. 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

⁶¹⁶ See however the discussion on C. Iulius Primig- in the fourth chapter.

Latin name was preferred without an explicit meaning⁶¹⁷. However, their coincidence in form prevents any certain distinction. On the other hand, *Allecnus* may be a more secure Gaulish equivalent to *Secundus*, but it is not frequent enough and not attested in our material⁶¹⁸.

The Latin name is attested in a comparatively extreme frequency, exceeding the Gaulish name in frequency and variations. Namely, *Secundus* ten times, *Secundinus* twelve times, whereas *Secundanus*, *Secundianus*, *Secundo*, *Secundio* and *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 *Secundus* and its derivatives comes to the conclusion that the use of the name reflects the wide acculturation, which is the result of translation⁶¹⁹. 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 *Tritus* is found five times (Southern Gaul: 1, Central Gaul: 2, Eastern Gaul: 3), whereas the Latin equivalent *Tertius* nine times (Southern Gaul: 3, Eastern Gaul: 5 and one potter in Central and Eastern Gaul). The Latin derivatives *Tertullus* and *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 *Primus* and *Cintus*. Moreover, the Gaulish name *Petrecus* for ‘fourth’ can be seen as ‘assonance name’ for the Latin *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 *Petrecus* (Central Gaul) and *Petrullus* (Eastern Gaul) in favour of the Gaulish names. On the other hand, the Latin equivalent *Quartus* is found five times, *Quartio* twice, and the *Quartinus*, *Quartionis* and *Quartionius* borne by one potter each. Again, the derived forms are found only in Eastern Gaul, whereas *Quartio* is only attested in La Graufesenque. At any rate,

⁶¹⁷ *TLL*, s.v.; See Evans 1967, 133-4; Schmidt 1957, 121-2.

⁶¹⁸ For *Allecnus* as equal to *Secundus* see Delamarre 2003², 39-40; 347; for its occurrence see Holder I, 95.

⁶¹⁹ Dondin-Payre 2001b, 593-4. See also Petersen 1962, 349, n.6, for the limited use of *Secundus* as a *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. *penq^ue ('five'), whereas the names are very popular in Hispania⁶²⁰. 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 *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 *Decknamen*.

There are no personal names derived from the Gaulish *suexs* ('six')⁶²¹. The Latin names *Sextus* and *Sextio* are thus not 'translation names'. However, they are registered here as *Decknamen*, due to their assonance with the Gaul. *sext* ('seven')⁶²². However, their frequency is probably the result of the Latin *praenomen* *Sextius*.

The connotation of the 'tenth' is reflected on the Latin *Decius* and the cognate Gaulish *decametos*⁶²³. The assonance along with the use of the Latin *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), *Decunus* (once, Table 15) and the variant with the syncope *Decmus* (four times, Tables 12-13), *Decnus* (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*, *Decumianus* (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 *Decknamen*; the name was used for the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis (*Decumani*), after the *legio decuma*⁶²⁴. The geographical implications of the name

⁶²⁰ See Villar 1994; Tovar 1951, 792 for the development of the stem in Celtic-speaking areas.

⁶²¹ Delamarre 2003², 284-5.

⁶²² Delamarre 2003², 350.

⁶²³ For the Gaulish stem see Delamarre 2003², 136-8.

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*

Ursus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ursianus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ursico	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ursinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ursulus	Trier	190-260

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 person⁶²⁵. 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. ἄρκτος) are used for denoting the animal⁶²⁶. *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 past⁶²⁷. However, Delamarre prefers to distinguish the meanings and he suggests two different etyma, one of them denoting the bear and here I follow this interpretation⁶²⁸.

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’)⁶²⁹. 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’)

Matio i?	Lezoux	20-45
Matio ii	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Matius i	Central Gaul	120-200
Matuacus	Trier, Colchester?	140-165?
Matunus?	Rheinzabern?	160-260

Table xvi. Names derived from Gaulish *matu-* (‘good, favourable’)

Mattato	Rheinzabern	200-240
Mattatus	Rheinzabern	180-240

⁶²⁵ 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.

⁶²⁶ See for the stems Delamarre 2003², 55-6, 220.

⁶²⁷ See Forier 486-7 and Degavre 1998, 299.

⁶²⁸ Delamarre 2003², 221.

⁶²⁹ Forier 2001, 486-91. The list of the names is found in *op. cit.*, 525-6.

Mattius ii	Lezoux	140-165
Matto ii	Blickweiler	130-160
Matto iii	Westerndorf	180-260

Table xvii. Latin names with a possible assonance with Gaulish forms

Maturus i	Southern Gaul	?
Maturus ii	Lezoux	145-180
Maturus iii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?	150-200
Maturitus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130?

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 animal⁶³². 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 origin⁶³³. 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 unlikely⁶³⁴. 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 (2003², 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 bear⁶³⁶.

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 (< ἄρτιος, -α, -ον, 'complete, perfect') and here it is provisionally registered as such⁶³⁷. Paradoxically, although the Gaulish stem does not seem preferred by the potters, it is amply attested in divine epithets in Gaul⁶³⁸.

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 abstracts⁶⁴⁰.

The following Latin names are borne by potters and they are semantically related to the horse:

Table xviii. Latin names related to equines

Burdo (Burdus)	Lezoux	140-170
Ecuester (Equester)	Lezoux	150-180

⁶³⁵ Less likely the names are derived from the Gaul. *matta* ('daughter'), see Delamarre 2003², 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*.

Equitius	Trier	160-260
Mulinos	Lezoux	?

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 here⁶⁴¹. 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, *Equitius* 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 animal⁶⁴³. 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 *mannus* were Gaulish loan words into Latin⁶⁴⁵. Names derived from *epos* and borne by potters are spread through the areas of Gaul⁶⁴⁶:

Table xix. Names derived from Gaulish *epos*

Epacus (Epatcus)	Central Gaul	Hadrianic/Antonine
Epidius	La Graufesenque?	20-40
Episus (Episius)	Lezoux?	130-155

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 2003², 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.

Epillus	Lezoux, Gueugnon	155-200
Epponus	La Graufesenque	20-40

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 origin⁶⁴⁷. 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 frequency⁶⁴⁸. In particular, the names found among the potters are: *Marcus* (Central Gaul: 3, Eastern Gaul: 2), *Marcus* (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 Germanic⁶⁴⁹.

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,

⁶⁴⁷ Lacroix 2007, 104-5; Toynbee 1973, 198-9.

⁶⁴⁸ Forier 2001, 479; Weisgerber 1969, 223.

⁶⁴⁹ Dottin 1927, 93.

which endowed the animal with a symbolic character for the city of Rome⁶⁵⁰. In everyday life different connotations were assigned to the two animals; namely, the dog is presented with “squalid degradation” and the wolf with “wilful rapacity”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 Graufesenque, 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 word⁶⁵². 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-*

Conetus	Trier	?
Cunusus i	Montans	55-80?
Cunoboloisus	?	Pre-Flavian/early 2 nd c.
Cunopectus	Colchester	160-200
Cunissa i	Lezoux	150-195
Cunissa ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Cunius	Sinzig	140-160

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*

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.

⁶⁵¹ Houghton 2004, 300.

⁶⁵² Hamp 1980.

Lupanius	Lezoux	130-160
Lupercalis (Lupercalus)	Gueugnon	200-220?
Lupercus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Lupercus ii	Lezoux	155-200?
Lupercus iii	Gueugnon	180-200?
Lupercus iv	Rheinzabern	210-260?
Luperilis (Luperilius)	Gueugnon	200-220?
Lupinus	Lezoux, Lubié?	160-200
Luppa i	La Graufesenque?	60-100?
Luppa ii	Lezoux	130-155
Luppo	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240?
Lupus i (Lupos)	Crambade, Montans	40-55
Lupus ii	La Graufesenque	40-65
Lupus iii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?	150-180
Lupus iv	Rheinzabern	190-225

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 falcon⁶⁵³. 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 *Lucceius* 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*, *Lucillialis* 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

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 *succedo*, *-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 luxury⁶⁵⁴. 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

Aper i	La Graufesenque	50-70
Aper ii	Lezoux	155-195
Aper iii	Blickweiler, Lavoye	125-155
Aprianus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aperus	Montans	1 st c.
Aprio ii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c. -250
Apru	La Graufesenque	75-100

Table xxiii. Gaulish names related to the boar

Eburus (Eburo)	Blickweiler, Boucheporn	130-180?
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⁶⁵⁴ See King 2001.

Mogus i	Banassac	90-150?
Mogus ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	180-260

Mogus is listed here as a variant of *Moccos*, derived from the Gaul. *moccos* ('pig, boar'), which was an epithet of Mercury⁶⁵⁵. *Eburus* is cognate with the Latin name⁶⁵⁶. 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 world⁶⁵⁷. However, there was a religious link between the cat and the military life in Roman world, which also can be found in the Celtic society⁶⁵⁸. 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*.

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.

⁶⁵⁸ Forier 2001, 513. See also Engels 1999, Birkhan 1970, 466-8 and Ross 1967, 301.

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 worlds⁶⁵⁹. 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 Forier⁶⁶⁰. 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 needed⁶⁶¹.

The limited use of names related to the calf is discussed in the Comments of the second chapter under the discussion for *Vithus*.

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 name⁶⁶². However, Solin notes the early frequency of the *nomen* in Celtic areas, which prompts him to seek a Celtic origin⁶⁶³. If so, we need to seek the origin of the names to the Gaul. *selva* ('possession, property')⁶⁶⁴. The assonance is probable. Evans distinguishes the names *Silvanus* as Gaulish and *Silvinus* as Latin⁶⁶⁵. This observation is correct, but *Silvanus* is most likely a divine name and as such it is used widely in Latin nomenclature⁶⁶⁶. 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

⁶⁶² Maltby 1991, s.v.; Solin 1996, 366.

⁶⁶³ Solin 1996, 368.

⁶⁶⁴ Delamarre 2003², 269; Dondin-Payre 2001a, 304-5.

⁶⁶⁵ Evans 1967, 470.

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 druids⁶⁶⁷. An interpretation, however, of the name as ‘translation name’ is perhaps extreme⁶⁶⁸. *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 names⁶⁶⁹. 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*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’)⁶⁷¹. The Gaulish stem is very productive in nomenclature in simple as well as in compound forms⁶⁷². The assonance of the forms

⁶⁶⁷ Dondin-Payre 2001a, 239.

⁶⁶⁸ The possibility is suggested by Dondin-Payre (2001a, 239).

⁶⁶⁹ Dondin-Payre 2001a, 302-3. Kajanto 1965, 17.

⁶⁷⁰ Kajanto 1965, 17.

⁶⁷¹ For *Marus* 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 2003², 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*

Marus i	Carrade	40-65?
Marus ii	Lezoux	80-120?
Marus iii	Argonne potteries	150-200
Marus iv	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Marius ii	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Marinus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Marinus ii	Lezoux?	140-200?
Marinus iii	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald, Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein?	155-220?
Marinus iv	Trier	180-220?
Marinus vi	Banassac	100-150

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

Marianus i	La Graufesenque	70-120
Marianus ii	Lezoux	120-200
Marianus iii	Gueugnon	180-220?
Marianus iv	Eastern Gaul	150-260?
Marinianus?	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Maritumus	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	155-200
Maritus	Eastern Gaul	130-165?
Maritanus?	Heiligenberg	155-200?

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 **ǵen-* 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. *Litugenus*), or *-gnatus* (e.g. Gaul. *Ollognatus*) and in Greek compounded names with the second element *-γονος* (e.g. *Ἀντί -γονος*), *-γενης* (mainly for theophoric names, e.g. *Διο -γένης*)⁶⁷⁴. The Gaulish element *-genos* is also apparent in the form *-cnos*, from *-gnos*, which is found as variant in Latin and Greek as well⁶⁷⁵. The Greek names were transmitted into Latin

⁶⁷⁴ For the Gaulish element see Delamarre 2003², 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 Lazzeroni 1966. Especially for *-gnatus* see Schwyzer 1929.

⁶⁷⁵ See Delamarre 2003², 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 strata⁶⁷⁷. 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 man⁶⁷⁸. 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 god⁶⁷⁹. The names are registered as *Decknamen* (see the Comments on the

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	Bliesbruck
Banassac	Boucheporn
Bram	Chémery-Faulquemont
Carrade	Eincheville
Crambade	Eschweilerhof
Espalion	Haute-Yutz
Jonquières, Saint-Saturnin	Heiligenberg
La Graufesenque	Horbourg
Le Rozier	Ittenwiller
Montans	Jaulges-Villiers-Vineux
Narbonne	Kräherwald
Saint-Sauveur	La Madeleine
Valéry	Lavoye
	Le Pont des Rèmes

Central Gaul

Cournon	Lehen
Gueugnon	Les Allieux
Lezoux	Luxeuil-les-Bains
Lubié	Mittelbronn
Martres-de-Veyre	Nürtingen
Mougon	Offemont
Nouâtre	Pfaffenhofen
Toulon-sur-Allier	Rheinzabern
Vichy, Terre Franche	Schwabegg
	Sinzig
	Trier

Eastern Gaul

Aachen	Waiblingen
Avocourt	Westerndorf
Baden	<u>Britain</u>
Bern	Colchester
Blickweiler	Pulborough

Appendix II: Categorisation of the names

I. Names with the ending -us

1.1. Latin names

Table 1. Latin names with ending *-us* in Southern Gaul

Abitus (Habitus)	La Graufesenque	40-70
Abivus	Southern Gaul?	?
Acidus	Southern Gaul	mid 1 st c.
Acutus i	La Graufesenque, Montans	25-50
Aemilius i	La Graufesenque	75-105
Afranus?	La Graufesenque	1 st /early 2 nd c.
Afrus i	La Graufesenque	1 st /early 2 nd c.
Ailus i	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Alsiorus	La Graufesenque	Neronian?
Amoenus	La Graufesenque	80-100
Animus (Avimus)	La Graufesenque	5-25
Anius	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Annius i?	La Graufesenque	Neronian
Aperus	Montans	1 st c.
Aqutus i	Montans	40-65
Aqutus ii	La Graufesenque	30-50?
Arrus i (Arrius)	Southern Gaul	Pre-Flavian
Arus ii	Montans?	Tiberian
Arvernicus i?	Montans	35-55
Ateius	La Graufesenque	10-40
Aufus	Southern Gaul?	?
Augustus i	Southern Gaul?	1 st c.
Balbus i	La Graufesenque	30-50
Bassus i	Carrade	Pre-Flavian
Bassus ii	La Graufesenque	45-70
Bassus iii	La Graufesenque	85-120
Basus?	La Graufesenque	Tiberian
Blaesus i	Montans	1 st c.
Blaesus ii	La Graufesenque	45-65

Blaesus iii (Blaestus)?	Lot Valley?	Pre-Flavian
Caicus	La Graufesenque	80-110
Caldonus	La Graufesenque	?
Calus i	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?	20-50
Calus ii	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?	60-80
Calvus i	La Graufesenque, Banassac	65-90
Calvus iii	Montans	Pre-early Flavian
Candidus i	La Graufesenque	80-120
Canedus (Cavedus)?	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.
Capitus i	Carrade	50-70
Capitus ii	La Graufesenque	Late Neronian - Flavian
Capitus iv	Montans?	Tiberian?
Castrus	La Graufesenque	Pre-early Flavian
Catenus?	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Celsus i	La Graufesenque	85-110
Cinnamus i	La Graufesenque	Neronian-early Flavian
Cinnamus iii	Montans	45-65
Cisus	Southern Gaul?	Tiberian-early Claudian
Citurus	La Graufesenque	30-50
Coelus i	La Graufesenque	20-40
Coelus ii	La Graufesenque	65-85
Coelus iii	Montans	?
Comnus	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Cornitus	Montans	15-35
Cornutus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Corvinus i	Montans	?
Crassus	La Graufesenque?	1 st - early 2 nd c.?
Cratm(us)?	Montans	100-150
Cretus i (Cretio)	La Graufesenque	1 st c.?
Cretus ii	Montans	110-150
Crispus i	Montans	Tiberio-Claudian
Crispus ii	La Graufesenque	20-40
Crispus iii	La Graufesenque	65-95
Cupidus	Southern Gaul?	1 st -early 2 nd c.?
Cupitus i	Carrade	Pre-Flavian

Cupitus iv	Montans	Tiberian
Dometus	La Graufesenque	15-45?
Domitus i	Banassac , Martres-de-Veyre	90-120
Fabus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Fastus	La Graufesenque	20-50
Fedotus	La Graufesenque	50-70
Festus ii	Montans	120-150
Firmus i	La Graufesenque	40-55?
Firmus ii	La Graufesenque	70-90
Flavus ii (Flaus)	Montans	15-70?
Flavus iii (Flaus)	Southern Gaul	15-100
Florus I (Floros)	La Graufesenque	10-25?
Florus ii	La Graufesenque	50-75
Florus iv	La Graufesenque, Montans	85-125
Formosus	La Graufesenque	40-70
Fuscus i	La Graufesenque	25-50
Fuscus i/ii	La Graufesenque	50-80?
Fuscus iii	La Graufesenque	100-120?
Gaius i	La Graufesenque	70-110
Gallus i (Cailus)	Montans	60-80
Gallus ii	La Graufesenque	50-70
Gracchus iii	Southern Gaul?	80-110
Gratus i	La Graufesenque	75-95
Hilarus (Ilarus)	La Graufesenque	10-25
Homobon(us)?	La Graufesenque	55-70
Inventus	La Graufesenque	55-75
Italus?	Southern Gaul?	?
Iucundus i	Montans	40-70
Iucundus ii	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier?	30-60
Iucundus iii	La Graufesenque	70-90
Iustus i	La Graufesenque	60-85
Laemus (Laemius)?	La Graufesenque	?
Laetus i	Aspiran	10-30?
Laetus ii	La Graufesenque	1 st /early 2 nd c.?
Latinus i	Montans?	30-70?

Laurus	La Graufesenque	40-70
Legitimus	La Graufesenque	50-70
Lepidus i	Montans	30-45
Lepidus ii	La Graufesenque	15-45
Libertus i	La Graufesenque	50-75
Libnus	La Graufesenque	25-45
Lorus (Lorius)	La Graufesenque?	50-70
Luscus (Luscio)	La Graufesenque	60-80
Macerus	La Graufesenque	50-70?
Magnus i	La Graufesenque	50-70
Mamus (Mamius)	La Graufesenque	20-40
Mansuetus i (Masuetus)	La Graufesenque	50-80
Maponus	La Garufesenque	60-85
Matrus i	Southern Gaul?	?
Maximus i	La Graufesenque	15-40
Meus	La Graufesenque	75-105
Mitus i (Mitusus)	Southern Gaul	40-70?
Modestus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Modestus ii	Valéry	40-65
Molus	La Graufesenque	50-65?
Negannus?	La Graufesenque	90-120
Notus	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Paterclus i	Aspiran, La Graufesenque?	20-45
Paullus i (Paulus)	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	35-65
Paullus ii (Paulus, Paulos)	Montans?	40-70?
Paullus iii	La Graufesenque	70-95
Piperus	La Graufesenque	50-65
Pleveus	La Graufesenque	15-45
Pollus	Montans	40-60?
Polus	La Graufesenque	30-40?
Postumus	Montans	30-80
Potitus i	La Graufesenque	40-65?
Potitus ii	La Graufesenque?	70-85?
Probus i	Montans	40-65
Probus ii	La Graufesenque?	50-70?

Pugnus i	La Graufesenque	80-110
Pusus (Pusius)?	La Graufesenque	40-70?
Ramus i	Southern Gaul?	?
Romanus i	La Graufesenque	35-70?
Romulus i	La Graufesenque	40-55
Ruffus i	La Graufesenque	20-40
Rufus i	Crambade, Montans	15-25
Rufus ii	La Graufesenque	15-40
Rufus iii	La Graufesenque	65-95
Rufus v	Montans	110-145
Rutaenus	La Graufesenque	50-65
Rutenus ii	La Graufesenque	50-70
Salutus	Banassac, La Graufesenque	70-100
Salvetus i (Salve tu / Salve)?	La Graufesenque	30-60
Salvetus ii	Montans	40-60
Santonus	La Graufesenque	70-100?
Saxtus	Montans	70-100
Scapus	Montans	1 st c.
Scaurus	Montans	?
Sceus i	Montans	30-55?
Scolvus	La Graufesenque	40-65
Scoppus	La Graufesenque	15-40
Sentrus i	La Graufesenque	25-45?
Sentrus ii	La Graufesenque	45-65
Sentrus iv	La Graufesenque	70-120
Severus i	Montans	40-70
Severus ii	La Graufesenque	25-50?
Severus iii	La Graufesenque	65-95
Silanus	La Graufesenque	30-55?
Solutus	Montans	60-80?
Studiosus	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Tagitus?	Southern Gaul	1 st c.?
Unus i (Unius)?	La Graufesenque, Montans?	40-65?
Urbanus i	Montans	10-25?
Urbannus ii	La Graufesenque	50-65

Valerius ii	Montans	40-65
Varus i	Montans	40-70
Vastus	La Graufesenque	90-120
Vegetus i	La Graufesenque	30-75?
Veus	La Graufesenque	55-70?
Vimus (Vimius)	La Graufesenque	60-85
Vinius i	Southern Gaul	70-100?
Vinnus	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Virthus	La Graufesenque	45-85
Virtus i	La Graufesenque	50-85
Vivus i	La Graufesenque?	40-65
Volus	La Graufesenque	35-50
Vomuanus (Vomunus)	Banassac?	95-140?
Vonus (Vonius)	La Graufesenque?	65-85?

Table 2. Latin names with ending *-us* in Central Gaul

Adiectus	Lezoux	150-190
Aestivus	Lezoux	155-195
Aeternus	Lezoux	155-180
Aferus	Lezoux	155-175
Ailus ii	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian?
Amelus i (Amens)	Lezoux	150-180
Annius ii	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre	110-145
Antiquus	Lezoux	155-190
Anunus ii	Lezoux	150-180
Arcanus	Lezoux	120-140
Atirus?	Lezoux	Hadrianic-early Antonine
Attonus ii	Gueugnon	Antonine-early 3 rd c.
Augurus	Central-West Gaul	Trajanic?
Austrus	Lezoux	120-145
	Blickweiler	130/135-150?
Balbus ii	Lezoux	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Bassus iv	Lezoux	125-145
Caetus?	Lezoux	150-170?
Capellius	Lezoux	150-200

Capitus iii	Bouheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont, Lezoux	Neronian
Cautus	Lezoux?	140-170
Celsus iii	Lezoux	160-200
Centurus?	Lezoux?	Antonine
Certus i	Lezoux	125-145
Certus ii	Lezoux	150-190
Cettus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-160
Cetus	Lezoux	140-160
Cinnamus ii	Lezoux, Lubié, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre Franche	135-180
Cirrus i (Cirrius/Cirrio)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-160
Cirrus ii	Lezoux	150-200?
Cornutus ii	Central Gaul	125-155
Cornutus iii	Central Gaul	125-155
Corvinus ii	Lezoux	130-175
Crispus iv	Lezoux	130-160
Cutmus?	Lezoux	120-150
Domitus i	Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre	90-120
Drusus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Drusus ii	Lezoux	125-140
Festus iii	Lezoux	155-200
Firmus iii	Lezoux	25-50
Flavus i (Flaus)	Lezoux	15-45
Florus iii	Lezoux	30-70?
Florus v	Lezoux	160-200
Gaius ii	Lezoux	135-165
Genitus?	Lezoux	155-200?
Gessus i	Central Gaul	100-140
Gippus	Lezoux?	155-180
Gluppus	Lezoux?	150-180
Gracchus i (Graccus, Grachus, Crachus)	Chémery-Faulquemont, Lezoux?	60-85
Gracchus iv	Lezoux	155-195
Gracus	Lezoux	55-100?
Gratus ii	Lezoux	125-150

Gratus iii	Lezoux	170-200
Iucundus iv	Lezoux	140-200
Iucus?	Lezoux	10-55
Iustus ii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre-Franche	160-200
Iustus vi	Lezoux	10-55
Lasurus (Lasurius)	Lezoux?	125-150?
Latinus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130
Lentiscus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Lepidus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-150
Libertus ii	Lezoux	105-130
Libertus iii	Lezoux	155-185
Mansuetus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	150-175
Maritumus	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	155-200
Matrus ii	Toulon-sur-Allier?	155-200?
Maucus	Lezoux	160-200
Maximus ii (Maxmus)	Lezoux	150-180?
Maximus iii	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-190
Maxinus (Maxianus)	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Modestus iii	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200?
Nonnus?	Lezoux	10-40
Nunnus	Lezoux?	?
Pardus	Central Gaul	Antonine
Paullus iv	Lezoux	135-165
Paullus v	Lezoux, Lubié?	165-200
Paullus vi	Toulon-sur-Allier	140-180
Potitus iii	Central-West Gaul	2 nd c.
Priscus iii	Lezoux	155-200
Procrus	Central Gaul	100-135?
Pugnus ii	Lezoux	135-165
Putrimus	Lezoux	130-155
Reditus	Lezoux	135-170
Romanus ii	Lezoux	140-170?
Ruffus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	125-160
Rufus iv	Lezoux?	150-180
Ruttus	Lezoux	150-170

Scabus	Lezoux	15-35
Sceus ii	Gueugnon	Antonine?
Securus	Lezoux	2 nd c.
Sentrus iii	Central-West Gaul	2 nd c.
Serutus	Lezoux	120-200
Servus ii	Lezoux	140-160
Servus iii	Lezoux?	155-200
Servus iv	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Servus v	Central Gaul	150-185
Severus iv	Les Martres-de-Veyre	125-150?
Severus v	Lezoux	125-150?
Severus vi	Lezoux	160-210
Surdus (Surdus)?	Lezoux?	125-155
Tappus	Lezoux	150-180
Vegetus iii	Lezoux	120-140
Vegetus iv	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	145-175
Venerandus	Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier	155-185
Vinius ii	Lezoux?	130-160

Table 3. Latin names with ending *-us* in Eastern Gaul

Abitoutus	Trier	Late 2 nd c. - 250
Acceptus i	Rheinzabern	160-220
Acceptus ii	Trier	180-260
Acerus (Acerrus)	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Acinnus?	Eastern Gaul	Late 2 nd c. - 250
Acutus iv	Trier	mid-late 3 rd c.
Adventus i	Trier	200-260
Adventus ii	Rheinzabern	200-260
Arrus ii	Eastern Gaul	160-200?
Arvernicus ii	Sinzig, Hombourg?	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Arvernicus iii	Rheinzabern	160-185
Augustus ii	Trier?	Antonine?
Augustus iii	Rheinzabern	160-220
Augustus iv	Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen	Late 2 nd c. - 250
	Lezoux	120-145

Austrus	Lezoux	120-145
	Blickweiler	130/135-150?
Avarus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c.
Cadandus (Cadndus)?	Chémery-Faulquemont	120-160
Calvinnus	Rheinzabern	175-260
Candidus iii	Blickweiler	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Capitus iii	Bouheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont, Lezoux	Neronian
Celsus iv	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller?	Late Hadrianic - Early Antonine
Celsus v	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Ciltus	Avocourt	150-200
Cirrus iii	Chémery-Faulquemont	120-160
Cirvus (Ciruv-)?	Eastern Gaul	130-160
Clamosus	Eastern Gaul	200-250
Cossous?	Argonne potteries	Antonine?
Costitutus (Constitutus)	Rheinzabern	160-260
Crassiacus	Rheinzabern	180-220?
Cupitus ii	Bouheporn, Chémery Faulquemont	110-140?
Cupitus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Curiunus?	Heiligenberg	Antonine?
Dignus i	Trier?	180-260
Dignus ii	Pfaffenhofen	180-260?
Domitus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Eburus (Eburo)	Blickweiler, Bouheporn	130-180?
Emeritus (Emeritius)	Rheinzabern	160-260
Faustus iii	Rheinzabern	160-220
Festus iv	La Madeleine	130-160
Finitus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Firmus iv	Rheinzabern	165-220?
Firmus v	Westerndorf	170-260
Floridus ii	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Florus iv	Rheinzabern?	180-260
Gaius iii	La Madeleine?	130-160
Gessus ii	Eastern Gaul?	120-160

Gracchus i (Graccus, Grachus, Crachus)	Chémery-Faulquemont, Lezoux?	60-85
Gracchus ii	Chémery-Faulquemont	70-85?
Graecus ii	Chémery-Faulquemont	150-170
Graecus iii	Argonne potteries	140-200
Gratus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ianus ii (Ianuarius)?	Heiligenberg,	130-150?
	Rheinzabern	150-180, 180-200
Ioventus	Rheinzabern	170-240
Iucundus v	Trier?	160-260?
Iucundus vi	Rheinzabern	160-260?
Iustus iii	Ittenwiller	150-180?
Iustus iv	Sinzig	140-160?
Iustus v	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iustus vii?	Lavoie	130-170?
Laetus iii	Aachen-Schonforst	100-120
Latinnus	Rheinzabern	170-240
Latinus iii	Lavoie	140-200
Latinus iv	Sinzig , Colchester?	140-200
Latinus v	Trier	140-200
Lepidus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Libonus	Lavoie	150-200?
Magnous (Macnous)	Eastern Gaul	120-160
Magnus ii	Eastern Gaul	155-260?
Maritus	Eastern Gaul	130-165?
Masimus	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Maximus iv	Trier	230-260?
Modestus iv	Rheinzabern	180-260
Neptunus	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Nigressus	Trier?	200-260
Nocturnus	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Nutus?	Eastern Gaul?	140-200
Oceanus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pacus	Argonne potteries	150-200
Pastenaius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pervincus	Rheinzabern	220-260?

Placidus	Blickweiler, Rheinzabern	130-165
Praeteritus	Trier?	140-165?
Priscus ii	Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof	140-170?
Priscus iv	Eastern Gaul	150-200
Probus iii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern, Schwabian, Trier?	175-200
Prudcus	Argonne potteries	140-165
Pugnus iii	Argonne potteries	150-170
Pussossus	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Pussosus	Trier	220-260?
Quietus (Quetus)	Kraherwald, Rheinzabern	155-180
Respectus	Rheinzabern	170-220
Russus	Trier?	160-200?
Romanus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Saturus	Rheinzabern?	170-240
Seclatus	Argonne potteries	140-170
Serenus	Avocourt	150-200
Servandus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Severus viii	Avocourt, Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	160-240
Severus ix	Kraherwald, Rheinzabern	160-240?
Severus x	Trier	150-180?
Statutus	Rheinzabern	230-260?
Tacitus ii	Argonne potteries	150-200?
Tantalus	Trier	160-260
Turtunnus	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern	160-200
Urbanus iv	Rheinzabern, Trier	190-240?
Varus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260?
Venerus?	Westerndorf	180-260
Veniantus	Heiligenberg	150-180
Venustus i	Aachen-Schonforst	Antonine
Venustus ii	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Vespus?	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Vevovus (Vevous)?	Argonne potteries?	150-200?
Virtus ii	La Madeleine, Sinzig, Trier	Hadrianic / -150
Virtuus	La Madeleine	120-130?

Vivous	Argonne potteries	150-200?
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Table 4. Latin names with ending *-us* in Britain

Acceptus iii	Colchester	160-200
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Table 5. Latin names with ending *-us* of undetermined areas

Census	?	?
Cossus	?	160-260
Facillimus	?	?
Festus i	?	20-50
Floridus i	?	?
Letus ii	?	?
Venus i	?	?

*1.2. Indigenous names*Table 6. Indigenous names with ending *-us* in Southern Gaul

Acanus (Acaunus)	Le Rozier, La Graufesenque	45-75?
Adius i?	Southern Gaul	Pre-Flavian
Aepus	Southern Gaul	1 st c.?
Aetus	Southern Gaul	Claudio-Neronian
Ainus	La Graufesenque	?
Anbotus (Aubotus)	Southern Gaul	Pre-Flavian
Andocamus	Montans	40-60
Anextlatus	La Graufesenque	20-45
Ardacus i	La Graufesenque	Augustan/early Tiberian
Ardacus ii	La Graufesenque	30-65
Ardanus	La Graufesenque	50-70
Astaurus (Asaurus, Tastaurus?)	La Graufesenque	90-120
Atepomarus ii (Atepomaro)	Lezoux, Lot Valley?	35-70
Atepus i	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian?
Auscus	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.?
Avetus ii	Lot Valley	Pre-Flavian
Aveus ii / Avevus?	La Graufesenque	70-100?

Bisrus	La Graufesenque	55-80
Bissunus	La Graufesenque	65-85
Bollus i (Bolus)	Montans, Valéry	15-40
Bollus ii	La Graufesenque	45-60
Cabitonus	La Graufesenque	50-65
Cabuctus (Cabucius)	La Graufesenque	1 st
Cacus	Montans	40-70
Cadurcus	Montans	Tiberio-Claudian
Cantus	La Graufesenque	25-55
Celadus	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	50-75
Cobnertus i	Montans	Pre-Flavian
Cobnithus	La Graufesenque	85-110
Cobnitus	La Graufesenque	20-40
Comus ii	La Graufesenque	1 st
Cottus	La Graufesenque	40-70
Cotus	La Graufesenque?	20-45
Cotutus	Montans	40-70?
Coudus?	La Graufesenque	40-55
Cracus	Montans	1 st -early 2 nd c.
Crobus?	La Graufesenque	40-60
Crucus (Crucius)	La Graufesenque	70-110
Cunasus i	Montans	55-80?
Cusus i	La Graufesenque	Neronian?
Damonus	La Graufesenque	20-60
Daribitus	La Graufesenque	30-55
Dasvus (Dasuus)?	Southern Gaul	1 st - early 2 nd
Demioncus	La Graufesenque	20-45
Democus?	La Graufesenque	50-100?
Draucus iii?	Southern Gaul?	70-120?
Epponnus	La Graufesenque	20-40
Esuaterus i	Montans	20-70
Esuaterus ii	Lot Valley?	50-65?
Evanus?	La Graufesenque	45-75
Iabus?	La Graufesenque	60-85
Iaxus i	La Graufesenque	80-110?

Illiomarus i (Iliomarus)	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley, Lezoux?	45-75
Ioffus?	Southern Gaul?	70-120
Ioppus i	La Graufesenque	1 st
Ivalus?	La Graufesenque	1 st
Litugenus i	La Graufesenque	90-120
Litugenus v	Montans	?
Logirnus	La Graufesenque, Montans, Saint-Saveur	60-90?
Lutaius?	Southern Gaul?	1 st ?
Macarus	Montans?	20-85?
Maccarus i	La Graufesenque	30-65
Maccarus ii	La Graufesenque	60-85
Manertus	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley, Lezoux?	50-70
Manudus	Lot Valley?	15-45?
Matugenus i	Montans, Valéry	50-65
Matugenus ii	La Graufesenque	50-65
Mogus i	Banassac	90-150?
Namus i	Montans?	50-70?
Namus ii	La Graufesenque	40-55
Nenus (Nenius)	La Graufesenque	65-80
Nertus i	La Graufesenque?	Flavian / Trajanic
Orius?	Montans?	1 st c.
Parus	Montans?	Pre-Flavian?
Reburus (Reburrus i)	Montans	40-55?
Ritomarus	Southern Gaul	1 st c.?
Roppus i	La Graufesenque	70-110?
Scotnus	La Graufesenque	35-65
Simacus?	La Graufesenque?	70-100
Surus i	Montans	20-50?
Tabur (Taburus)?	La Graufesenque	45-70
Tettus	La Graufesenque?	70-85?
Tetus (Tetius)	La Graufesenque	40-60
Tinntus	La Graufesenque?	85-110?
Ulatugnus	Valéry	40-60

Ulcus?	La Graufesenque	10-39
Urappus	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.?
Uritauros	La Graufesenque	40-65
Urvoedus (Urvoedus)	La Graufesenque	15-35
Usus	La Graufesenque	70-110
Vanus i	Montans?	?
Vanus ii	La Graufesenque?	?
Veretonus	Montans?	1 st c.?
Veriugus	La Graufesenque	20-50
Vertougus (Vertougius)	Montans	40-70?
Vicarus i	Montans	40-65
Vicarus ii	La Graufesenque?	55-70?
Vocnuus	La Graufesenque	10-40
Vorus	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.
Votornus	La Graufesenque	15-35

Table 7. Indigenous names with ending *-us* in Central Gaul

Acaperrus (Acaperrius, Akaperrus)	Central Gaul	mid-Antonine
Acapus	Central Gaul	125-150
Accoxus (Accoxius)	Les Martres-de-Veyre	Late Hadrianic / Early Antonine
Advocisus	Lezoux	160-200
Aetaxus	Lezoux	20-50?
Aetomarus	Lezoux	Tiberian
Aircus	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Alaucus	Lezoux	150-180
Ambitoutus	Lezoux	130-160
Andegenus (Andegenius, Andegenos, etc.)	Lezoux	145-175
Atepomarus ii (Atepomaro)	Lezoux, Lot Valley?	35-70
Atepus ii	Lezoux	Claudian?
Atirus?	Lezoux	Hadrianic / early Antonine
Aunus ii	Lezoux	135-170
Aupus	Lezoux	mid/late Antonine

Avenus?	Lezoux	mid/late Antonine
Avetus i	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Banoluccus	Lezoux?	150-175
Banuus	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche, Lubié	175-250
Biracautus	Lezoux	125-150
Birrantus i	Lezoux	110-140
Birrimus?	Vichy, Terre Franche?	Antonine?
Briccus	Lezoux	150-175
Brigus?	Lezoux, Lubié	Antonine
Butelus	Central Gaul	125-155
Butcelus	Lezoux?	125-155
Buttarus	Lezoux?	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Butturrus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	135-160
Cacasmus	Vichy, Terre Franche, Lezoux	155-180
Cambus i	Lezoux	150-180
Camulixus (Camulixsus)	Lezoux	125-150
Camuloge(nus)	Lezoux	?
Canaus i / Canavos (Cana(v)us)	Lezoux	55-65?
Canaus iii (Canavus)	Lezoux	140-170
Cantomallus	Lezoux	150-190
Carassounus i	Central Gaul?	2 nd c.?
Cartus?	Central Gaul?	2 nd c.
Cassignetus	Lezoux	160-200
Cilacus	Central Gaul?	Hadrianic-Antonine
Cingetovasus (Ciget-, Cigtov-)	Lezoux	Neronian?
Cobnertus ii (Cobnertos)	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Cobnertus iii	Lezoux	155-180
Comprinnus	Lezoux	130-170
Comus i (Comos i)	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Critobulus	Gueugnon	200-225?
Crixus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Vichy, Terre Franche?	140-180
Dagomarus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	100-140?

Dagomotus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	115-140?
Docnibocus (Docnibocos)	Lezoux	40-80
Doeccus i (Doveccus)	Lezoux, Lubié	170-200
Donnaucus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Draucus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Draucus ii	Lezoux	150-180
Drippus	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-190
Drutaius (Drutalus)	Lezoux, Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	55-90
Eladus	Central-West Gaul	Early 2 nd c.
Epacus (Epatcus)	Central Gaul	Hadrianic/Antonine
Episus (Episius)	Lezoux?	130-155
Esuaterus iii	Lezoux	15-35
Exoremus	Lezoux?	1 st c.?
Illiomas i (Iliomas)	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley, Lezoux?	45-75
Illiomas ii (Iliomas)	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre	145-180
Illiomas iii	Gueugnon	170-220?
Ioppus ii	Gueugnon	140-200
Iotamus?	Central Gaul?	140-200?
Ivindus	Lezoux	140-200
Laguadus?	Gueugnon	150-200
Lamitutus	Lezoux	?
Lattus?	Central Gaul?	120-170?
Litugenus ii	Lezoux	160-180
Losurus	Lezoux	145-165
Maccalus	Lezoux	175-200
Maccarus iii	Lezoux?	160-200
Mainacnus	Lezoux, Lubié	160-200
Mallus	Lezoux	135-155
Matugenus iii	Lezoux	130-150
Manertus	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley, Lezoux?	50-70
Meddigenus?	Lezoux	?
Meddignus	Lezoux	140-200
Medetus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	100-130

Natonus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	115-140
Ocidus?	Lezoux	15-50?
Olecsissus	Nouâtre?	100-150?
Ollognatus	Lezoux	170-200
Ollognus	Lezoux?	160-200
Opurus	Lezoux	70-120
Orantixus	Bouchepon, Lezoux	40-80?
Osbimanus	Lezoux	155-185
Osbus	Lezoux	140-170
Patalus?	Lezoux?	2 nd c.
Reburrus ii	Lezoux	140-170
Rentus	Lezoux	120-145
Riomonus	Lezoux?	135-170?
Ronus	Lezoux	15-40
Roppus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	110-135?
Samogenus	Lezoux	150-180
Saxamus	Lezoux	155-185
Scoplus	Lezoux	160-190
Sissus i	Lezoux	125-150
Sissus ii	Lezoux	130-160
Succus i	Central-West Gaul	2 nd c.?
Suobnus (Suomnus)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	135-160
Tanconus	Lezoux	140-180
Tigotalus	Lezoux	155-180
Tongus i	Lezoux	40-70
Tordus	Central Gaul	100-150
Tornus	Lezoux?	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Toutus (Toutos)?	Lezoux	160-180
Tritancus (Tritaucus)?	Central Gaul	120-160
Tuttabirus	Lezoux?	120-150
Tuttarrus	Lezoux?	120-150
Ulidutus	Lezoux	125-160
Vasimphidus?	Lezoux	15-40
Venermidus	Toulon-sur-Allier	150-185
Venirus (Venirius)	Central Gaul	160-200

Vesus	Lezoux?	150-180
Viterus	Lezoux?	160-200
Voccus	Lezoux?	125-160?
Vogenus	Lezoux	125-150
Vosecunnus (Vosegunnus)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	140-170

Table 8. Indigenous names with ending *-us* in Eastern Gaul

Ablavus	Eastern Gaul	Hadrianic/mid-Antonine
Adius ii?	Bouheporn	110-150?
Agressus	Ittenwiller	Antonine/early 3 rd c.
Aitus ii	Chémery-Faulquemont	90-140
Ambitonus	Eastern Gaul	150-200
Andecarus	Eastern Gaul	Antonine?
Atrectus, Atrestus, Atrextus	Rheinzabern	160-220
Atretus	Rheinzabern	160-220
Atrextus i	Ittenwiller	160-200
Atulrus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aucasus	Schwabian potteries?	mid-/late Antonine
Bannacus	Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen	180-260
Batossus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c. / -250
Belsus	Rheinzabern	170-220
Birrantus ii	Jaulges-Villiers-Vieux	mid-/late Antonine
Bitunus	Blickweiler	140-180
Bolgus	Eastern Gaul	Antonine / -250
Botus	Trier	Late 2 nd c. / -250
Bodus ii	Lavoye, Mittelbronn, Sinzig, Trier	140-170
Cabbus	Argonne potteries?	Early Antonine?
Cambus ii	Eastern Gaul	mid- / late 2 nd c.?
Canaus ii (Canavus/Canavo)	Bouheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	65-100?
Carassounus ii?	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	Late 2 nd c./early 3 rd c.
Carataculus	Kräherwald	mid-/late Antonine
Caromarus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Carrotalus (Carrotalo)?	Avocourt, Le Pont des Rêmes, Heiligenberg?	150-200
Cavannus	Les Allieux	150-200

Cennus	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Cibisus	Ittenwiller, Mittelbronn, Rheinzabern?	160-180
Cillus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Cingesus (Cingessus)	Lavoye, Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	160-220
Cintusmus iii	Ittenwiller	Hadrianic/early Antonine?
Cintusmus iv	Lavoye, Rheinzabern, Westerndorf	160-210
Cobnertus iv	Rheinzabern	155-180
Commus i	Trier	160-200
Comus iii	Argonne potteries, Trier?	140-180
Condarus	Trier	Antonine?
Conetus	Trier	?
Cuxus ii	Rheinzabern	180-260
Dagobitus	Eastern Gaul?	Antonine
Dagodubnus ii	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Disetus ii	Trier	130-160?
Dolccus	Trier	130-150
Doviniccus	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Drappus	Trier	125-150?
Dridus	Eastern Gaul	Antonine?
Drucaursus	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Etnimetus	La Madeleine	?
Gabrus i	Lavoye, Trier	140-180?
Iarus i	Argonne potteries?	140-200
Iassus i (Iasso)	Avocourt, Lavoye, Trier?	140-180?
Iassus ii	Rheinzabern	160-185?
Iassus iii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Iasus	Sinzig	140-160
Iaxus ii	Eastern Gaul	160-200?
Lillus i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Lillus ii	Westerndorf	160-260
Lullus?	Eastern Gaul?	?
Litugenus iii	Sinzig?	Hadrianic-Antonine?
Litumarus	Eastern Gaul?	130-180

Lugetus i (Lugeto)	Argonne potteries	150-200
Lugetus ii	Waiblingen-Beinstein	160-200?
Lutaeus	Rheinzabern	160-190
Luteus i	Rheinzabern	160-190
Luteus ii	Westerndorf	160-220?
Mainus (Mainius)?	Argonne potteries	150-200?
Mattatus	Rheinzabern	180-240
Matugenus iv	Argonne potteries	140-160?
Matugenus v	Westerndorf	180-260
Mesus	Argonne potteries	150-200?
Mogus ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	180-260
Mossus	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?
Mottus (Motius, Motto, Mottius)	Avocourt?	140-200
Nertus ii	Trier	130-170
Orantixus	Boucheporn , Lezoux	40-80?
Pattosus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pexaus (Pexeus, Pex- Aus-)	Chémery-Faulquemont	145-160?
Pottus i	Blickweiler	140-170?
Pottus ii	Avocourt	140-170?
Ruccatus (Ruccalus)?	La Madeleine?	145-175
Sidus	Trier	230-260?
Sisserus	Avocourt, Le Pont des Rèmes	145-175
Sucomus	Eastern Gaul	Antonine
Susacus (Susagus)?	Avocourt, Lavoye, Trier?	140-170?
Tartus	Heiligenberg	Antonine
Tavus	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Taxnus?	Trier	180-260
Tiluvimpus?	Eastern Gaul	150-180?
Toccus	Eastern Gaul	140-160?
Toutonus	Trier?	160-260
Tribocus	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller	150-170
Vacnus?	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Venicarus i	Haute-Yutz, Sinzig, Trier	155-185
Venicarus ii	Rheinzabern	170-200?

Vimpus i	Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof?	135-165?
Vimpus ii	Argonne potteries?	140-170?
Vitassus	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Vocutosus	Eastern Gaul	140-170
Vologesus (CSS)	Westerndorf	170-240
Volontossus	Trier	180-260
Vormarcus	Rheinzabern?	160-260

Table 9. Indigenous names with ending *-us* in Britain

Cunopectus	Colchester	160-200
Gabrus ii	Colchester kilns	160-200
Litugenus iv	Colchester	160-185

Table 10. Indigenous names with ending *-us* of undetermined areas

Anaus?	?	?
Attalus	?	?
Cambrus?	?	?
Cantosenus	?	?
Cunoboloisus	?	Pre-Flavian/early 2 nd c.
Dagodubnus i	?	?
Draponus	?	?
Martigenus	?	160-200

1.3. Decknamen

Table 11. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Southern Gaul

Albanus i	Montans, Valéry	30-55
Albanus ii	La Graufesenque	60-80
Albanus iii	La Graufesenque	90-120
Albus i	La Graufesenque	45-75
Albus ii	Montans	30-70
Albus iv	Lot Valley (Espalion)?	Late Neronian/early Flavian
Albus v	La Graufesenque	30-50
Amandus i	Montans, Crambade	Tiberio-Claudian
Amandus ii	La Graufesenque	30-65

Amandus iii (Amandinus iii)?	La Graufesenque	90-125
Atticus i	La Graufesenque	85-115
Avitus i	Montans	1ST
Avitus ii	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	60-80
Carantus i	La Graufesenque	65-95
Carantus iv	Montans	Tiberian
Carotus?	La Graufesenque	1 st / early 2 nd c.
Carus i	Aspiran	20-50
Carus ii	La Graufesenque	30-55
Carus iii	La Graufesenque	70-95
Castus i	La Graufesenque	40-70
Casurus i	Montans, Valéry	30-60
Catlus	La Graufesenque	20-50
Catus i	La Graufesenque	25-50?
Cocidus (Cociedus)?	La Graufesenque	20-40
Cocirus	La Graufesenque	50-70
Cocus i	La Graufesenque	35-65
Cocus v	Montans?	Pre-Flavian
Diocarus	La Graufesenque	40-80?
Frontonus	Montans	20-40
Ingenus ii	La Graufesenque	35-65
Ingenus iii	La Graufesenque	75-110
Iullus i	La Graufesenque	40-70?
Iullus ii	Montans	40-65?
Lupercus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Lupus i (Lupos)	Crambade, Montans	40-55
Lupus ii	La Graufesenque	40-65
Marsus i (Marssus)	La Graufesenque	45-65
Marus i	Carrade	40-65?
Maternus i (Mate-)?	La Graufesenque	45-65
Maternus ii (Mater-)?	La Graufesenque	85-115
Maturus i	Southern Gaul	?
Melausus i	Montans?	80-140?
Melus i	La Graufesenque	30-65

Paternus i	La Graufesenque	50-100?
Perrus (Perus)	La Graufesenque	50-70
Pricenus	La Graufesenque	85-120
Primus i	Espalion, La Graufesenque?	25-50
Primus ii	Montans	40-55?
Primus iii	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	40-80
Primus iv	Carrade, Espalion?	80-100?
Primus x	Carrade	40-55?
Primus xi	Espalion, La Graufesenque?	50-105?
Quartus i	Aspiran	15-40
Quartus ii	Montans	50-70
Quartus iii	La Graufesenque	45-75
Quintus i	La Graufesenque	10-45
Quintus ii (Quintius)?	Montans	50-70
Quintus iii	La Graufesenque	50-65
Quintus x	La Graufesenque	90-120?
Quintus xi	La Graufesenque	?
Regenus	La Graufesenque	30-65
Secundus i	La Graufesenque	25-50
Secundus i/ii	La Graufesenque, Espalion?	50-70
Secundus ii	La Graufesenque, Espalion?	60-90
Secundus x	Montans	15-35
Secundus xi	Montans	100-150?
Sedatus i	Montans	50-70?
Sedatus ii	La Graufesenque	60-80
Sedatus iii	Montans	110-150?
Seniserus i	La Graufesenque	10-15
Seniserus ii	La Graufesenque	10-20?
Senus i (Senius)	La Graufesenque	50-65?
Senus ii	La Graufesenque	85-110
Sextus i	La Graufesenque?	70-110
Successus i	Montans	45-65
Successus ii (Sucesus)	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	50-70
Tarus i	Montans	40-70?
Taurus i (Taurus)	La Graufesenque	15-35

Tertius i	Montans	15-50
Tertius ii	La Graufesenque	15-50
Tertius iii	La Graufesenque	50-70
Tertius ix	Lot Valley?	70-100?
Tertus?	Montans	Pre-Flavian
Tritus i	La Graufesenque?	40-65?
Verecundus i	Montans, Valéry	20-60
Verecundus ii	La Graufesenque	60-85
Verus i	Montans?	1 st c.
Verus ii	La Graufesenque?	30-50?
Verus viii?	Banassac	95-140?
Verus ix?	Southern Gaul	70-95
Vitlus ii	Montans	1 st c.
Vitlus iii	La Graufesenque	20-45?

Table 12. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Central Gaul

Albus iii	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre?	145-180
Alubus	Central Gaul (Lezoux)?	Antonine
Amandus iv	Lezoux	1 st c.
Amiolus	Lezoux	Neronian/early Flavian
Atticus ii	Lezoux	135-165
Attitus	Lezoux	1 st c.
Avitus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Avitus iv	Lezoux	120-150
Avitus v	Toulon-sur-Allier	150-180
Beliniccus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Beliniccus ii	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Beliniccus iii	Lezoux	140-170
Bonoxus	Lezoux	125-155
Caletus	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche, Lubié?	180-220
Caratus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	130-160
Carus iv	Lezoux	155-190
Carus v	Lezoux	170-220
Catasextus	Lezoux?	130-160

Cintugenus	Lezoux, Lubié	155-180
Cintusmus i	Lezoux	140-180
Cintusmus ii?	Toulon-sur-Allier?	Antonine
Cintuterus	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Cocceiamus (Cocceianus, Cocchiamus)	Central Gaul	150-200
Cocurus	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	125-150?
Cocus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130
Cucalus	Lezoux	140-170
Cucarus?	Lezoux	1ST
Decimus	Lezoux?	2ND
Decmanus i	Lezoux	160-200
Decmanus ii (Decumanus)?	Toulon-sur-Allier, Gueugnon, Lubié, Vichy, Terre Franche?	150-200
Decmus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Decmus ii	Lezoux	155-200
Decmus iii	Gueugnon	155-200
Decmus iv	Boucheporn, Gueugnon , Haute-Yutz, Lavoye, Sinzig?	140-200?
Decumus	Lezoux	130-160
Diogenus	Gueugnon	200-240
Divixtus i	Lezoux	145-175
Frontus	Lezoux	30-70?
Gnatus ii (Gnatos, Gnatius)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	125-155
Iullus iii	Lezoux	140-170
Lallus i	Lezoux	150-180
Lalus i	Lezoux	120-145
Lupercus ii	Lezoux	155-200?
Lupercus iii	Gueugnon	180-200?
Lupus iii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?	150-180
Marcus ii	Lezoux	50-85?
Marcus iv	Toulon-sur-Allier	140-200
Marcus v	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?	160-210?
Marus ii	Lezoux	80-120?
Maternus iii	Lezoux	130-160

Maternus iv	Lezoux	160-190
Maternus v	Lezoux	180-220?
Maternus ix	Central-West Gaul	100-140?
Maturitus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130?
Maturus ii	Lezoux	145-180
Meelausus	Vichy, Terre Franche	155-200
Melus ii	Lezoux	30-70?
Minusus	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Paterclus ii (Paterclos)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	105-140
Paterclus iii	Lezoux	75-110?
Paternus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	85-100, 100-120
Paternus iii	Lezoux	130-160
Paternus iv	Lezoux	130-150
Paternus v	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier	150-185
Patruitus ii	Lezoux	145-170?
Perpetuus	Lezoux	130-160
Perus	Lezoux	15-35?
Petrecus	Lezoux	30-50?
Pompeius i	Central Gaul	?
Primus v	Les Martres-de-Veyre	?
Primus vi	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Quartus iv	Lezoux	160-190
Quintus iv	Lezoux	140-170
Quintus v	Lezoux	160-200
Secundus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	90-130
Secundus iv	Lezoux	120-140
Secundus v	Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier	145-175
Secundus vi?	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Sedatus iv	Lezoux	130-160
Sestus	Central Gaul	125-150?
Sextus ii	Lezoux	130-160
Sextus v	Lezoux	155-200
Solanus (Solano)	Toulon-sur-Allier?	140-200
Taurus iv	Lezoux?	?

Tertius iv	Lezoux , Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	65-110?
Tittus	Lezoux?	125-145?
Titurus	Lezoux	155-175?
Titus ii	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Titus iii	Lezoux	150-170
Tribunus i	Lezoux, Lubié?	160-200
Tritavus (Triatus)?	Central Gaul	120-160
Triumphus	Lezoux?	140-200
Verecundus iii	Lezoux	160-200
Verus iii	Central Gaul	130-160
Verus iv	Central Gaul	135-160
Vindus ii	Lezoux	150-180
Vironus	Lezoux	140-170
Vitlus i (Vitlos)	Lezoux	20-45

Table 13. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Eastern Gaul

Amactus	Eastern Gaul	180-260
Amandus v	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c.
Amandus vi	Westerdorf	180-260
Amutus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Atticus iii	Rheinzabern?	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd c.
Attus	Rheinzabern	mid-/late Antonine?
Avitus vi (Avitianus, etc.)	Blickweiler	150-180?
Avitus vii	Ittenwiller	Early Antonine
Avitus viii	Rheinzabern	Early-mid Antonine
Avonus ii	Avocourt, Lavoye, Les Allieux, Trier?	Antonine
Avosus?	Trier?	Antonine?
Avus ii	Trier?	Late 2 nd c./-250
Beliniccus iv (Belinicos)	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Bellus i	Lavoye	Antonine
Bellus ii	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	140-180
Bellus iii	Westerdorf	Late 2 nd c./-250
Buccus	La Madeleine	130-160
Carantus iii	Ittenwiller	Hadrianic-Antonine

Carus vi	Rheinzabern	160-260
Castus ii	Rheinzabern	180-220
Cassutus?	Les Allieux	150-200
Catus iii	Rheinzabern	160-210
Cavirius (Cavirinus)	Heiligenberg	Antonine
Cintugnatus i	Sinzig	130-160
Cintugnatus ii	Chémery-Faulquemont, Haute-Yutz, Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Lavoye, Rheinzabern?	140-180
Cociremus?	Lavoye	140-180
Cocus iii	Blickweiler	130-160
Cocus iv	Lavoye, Trier	150-185
Coximus	Eastern Gaul	120-150
Decmus iv	Bouheporn, Gueugnon, Haute-Yutz, Lavoye, Sinzig?	140-200?
Deomartus	Trier?	150-200
Divixtus ii	Lavoye	160-200
Divixtus iii	Rheinzabern	L. 2ND-250
Divixtus iv	Pfaffenhofen	200-250
Gatus ii	La Madeleine, Trier	130-160
Ianus?	Argonne potteries?	140-200
Iulus?	Rheinzabern	160-260
Lallus ii	Argonne potteries, Pfaffenhofen, Westerdorf?	160-260?
Lupercus iv	Rheinzabern	210-260?
Lupus iv	Rheinzabern	190-225
Lupus v?	Avocourt?	?
Marcus iii	Trier	140-160?
Marcus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Marunus?	Eastern Gaul?	140-200
Marus iii (Marim-)?	Argonne potteries	150-200
Marus iv	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Maternus vi	Heiligenberg	150-200?
Maternus vii	Eastern Gaul	150-200
Maternus viii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Maturus iii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?	150-200

Medius ii	Argonne potteries	130-160?
Medius iii	Trier?	150-180
Melausus ii (Melaussus)	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller	150-200
Melausus ii	Rheinzabern	170-200
Melausus iv	Trier?	170-200?
Melausus v	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260
Melissus (Mellissus)	Trier	180-260
Melissus (Mellissus)	Argonne potteries	130-170?
Melus iii	Argonne potteries	140-170?
Melus iv	Trier	175-260
Minutus	Trier	170-250?
Minuus	Argonne potteries?	150-200?
Natus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Paternus vi	Blickweiler	125-155
Paternus vii	Eastern Gaul	130-165
Paternus viii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Paterus?	Eastern Gaul	140-160?
Patruitus i	Chémery-Faulquemont	100-150
Patruitus iii	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern, Trier?	160-200?
Patruitus iv	Trier	160-260
Paturitus	Rheinzabern, Heiligenberg, Trier?	160-260
Perpetus ii	Rheinzabern, Trier	230-275?
Pompeius ii	Lavoye	160-200
Pompeius iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Primus vii	Avocourt	150-185
Primus viii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Primus ix	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Pupus ii	Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Rheinzabern	160-240?
Quartus v	Rheinzabern	160-260
Quintus vi	Heiligenberg?	125-155?
Quintus vii	Trier?	180-260
Quintus viii (Cuintus)	Heiligenberg?	150-200
Quintus ix	Westerndorf	180-260
Restutus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Secundus vii	Les Allieux, Le Pont des Rèmes	150-200

Secundus viii	Trier?	160-260
Sedatus v	Eschweilerhof	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Sedatus vi	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Trier?	140-160?
Sedatus vii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Sedatus viii (CSS)	Pfaffenhofen, Westerdorf	170-240
Seniceodus (Seniceodus)?	Eastern Gaul	100-160
Sendatus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Sextus iii	La Madeleine?	135-160?
Sextus iv	Sinzig	140-170?
Sextus vi	Rheinzabern	155-180
Solitus	Argonne potteries	150-200?
Successus iii	La Madeleine?	130-155
Successus iv (Successus)	Heiligenberg	150-190
Tarvus i	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Tarvus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Taurus v	La Madeleine?	130-160
Taurus vi (Tauro)	Lavoye, Trier?	150-200
Taurus vii	Rheinzabern	210-230
Tertius iv	Lezoux, Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	65-110?
Tertius v	Lavoye	Antonine
Tertius vi	Trier	150-180?
Tertius vii	Waiblingen-Beinstein	150-170?
Tertius viii	Rheinzabern	160-180?
Tribunus ii	Avocourt, Lavoye?	150-200
Tritus iii	La Madeleine, Trier	135-165
Tritus iv	Rheinzabern, Schwabian potteries?	140-160
Tritus v	Chémery-Faulquemont	140-160?
Tritus vi	Mittelbronn	160-175?
Ursus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Verecundus v	Blickweiler, Horbourg-Budange?	140-180
Verecundus vi	Haute-Yutz, Ittenwiller, La Madeleine, Rheinzabern	160-220?
Verecundus vii	Heiligenberg	150-170?
Verus v?	Argonne potteries	150-200?

Verus vi	Rheinzabern, Trier, Westerndorf?	210-260
Vindus i	Trier	130-160
Vindus ii (Vindos)	Lavoie	150-190

Table 14. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* in Britain

Latinus iv	Sinzig, Colchester?	140-200
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Table 15. *Decknamen* with ending *-us* of undetermined origin

Caledus	?	15-35
Casurus ii	?	?
Decnus?	?	?
Decunus?	?	?
Divus	?	?
Verus vii	?	170-240?

II. Names with the ending -o(s)

II.1. Latin names

Table 16. Latin names with ending *-o(s)* in Southern Gaul

Apro (Apro-)?	La Graufesenque	75-100
Capito i	La Graufesenque	40-60
Capito ii	Montans	Tiberian
Carbo	La Graufesenque	60-85
Cirro	La Graufesenque	70-110
Firmo i	La Graufesenque	30-60?
Firmo ii	La Graufesenque	60-85
Laco i	La Graufesenque?	35-65?
Lauro	Banassac	100-150
Nepos	Montans	100-150?
Opito?	Montans	55-70?
Rutenos i	La Graufesenque	15-30?
Tiro	La Graufesenque	40-55
Tulo	La Graufesenque	40-70
Tusso	La Graufesenque	50-70
Viato (Viator)?	Southern Gaul	100-140?

Table 17. Latin names with ending *-o(s)* in Central Gaul

Acero	Lezoux	160-200
Aciro	Lezoux	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Burdo (Burdus)	Lezoux	140-170
Dometos	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Flavos	Lezoux?	70-110?
Gemito	Lezoux?	160-200
Lappro?	Gueugnon?	Antonine?
Mamo?	Lezoux	140-160?
Maxmos	Lezoux	50-70?
Nebo?	Lezoux	120-160?
Ocaro	Lezoux	120-160
Ranto i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Ruteno	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-160
Rutenos ii (Rutenus)	Lezoux	15-30?
Sanciro (Sauciro)	Lezoux	150-180
Tappiro	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-150
Vespo (Vesponus)	Lezoux	130-165

Table 18. Latin names with ending *-o(s)* in Eastern Gaul

Arro ii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Auguseco	Swiss potteries	Late 2 nd c./-250
Augusito	Trier	Late 2 nd c./-250
Cretto	Lavoie	160-200
Fato	Pfaffenhofen, Rheinzabern?	160-200?
Fortro?	Rheinzabern	160-260
Laco ii?	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Leo i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Leo ii	Les Allieux, Trier	180-260
Lippo	Trier	140-170
Nasso	Lavoie, Sinzig, Trier	125-160
Ociso ii (Occiso)	La Madeleine, Lavoie, Sinzig?	130-160
Ociso iii (Occiso)	Heiligenberg	160-180?
Passo?	Eastern Gaul?	2 nd c.

Premo	Lavoye	160-200?
Salvo i	Argonne potteries	150-200
Salvo ii	Eastern Gaul	170-260?
Tullo (Tullus)	Le Pont-des-Rèmes, Trier	150-180
Vippo	Eastern Gaul	140-170?

Table 19. Latin names with ending *-o(s)* of undetermined areas

Cilos (Citlos)?	?	Tiberian?
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*II.2. Indigenous names*Table 20. Indigenous names with ending *-o(s)* in Southern Gaul

Acco	La Graufesenque	55-85
Aco (Aco-)	La Graufesenque	50-75
Anteros	La Graufesenque	20-40
Asatto (Asattio, Asattus)	La Graufesenque	85-120?
Billicuro	La Graufesenque	70-90
Copiro	La Graufesenque	55-85
Cotto i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Cotto ii	La Graufesenque	65-90?
Craco i	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.?
Criciro i	La Graufesenque	60-80
Criciro ii	Montans	Pre-Flavian
Criciro iii	Banassac?	95-140?
Crucuro i	La Graufesenque, Banassac?	75-110
Crucuro ii	Lezoux, Banassac?	120-150
Exsobano	Lot Valley	50-70?
Giro	La Graufesenque	45-65
Girro	La Graufesenque	55-75?
Leveos?	La Graufesenque	10-50?
Mando	La Graufesenque	40-60
Maso i	La Graufesenque	50-65
Mero	Southern Gaul	70-100
Mommo	La Graufesenque	60-85
Momo	La Graufesenque	40-60

Noiobito	La Graufesenque?	40-65
Samos	La Graufesenque	40-60
Satto i	Banassac, La Graufesenque?	85-120?
Senomantos	Aspiran?	20-40
Sucamo?	Montans	15-35?
Vapuso (Vapusus)	La Graufesenque	25-50?
Vomanno?	Southern Gaul	40-55?

Table 21. Indigenous names with ending *-o(s)* in Central Gaul

Acapusos	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Agileito?	Lezoux	Hadrianic/Antonine
Ardacos	Lezoux	1 st c.
Avitoso?	Central West	100-150
Bacco (Baccos)	Lezoux	Early - mid-Antonine
Billicedo	Les Martres-de-Veyre, (Lezoux)	100-125
Buturo	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-165
Caddiro(nus)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-130
Camulo	Lezoux	20-50?
Cantoseno	Lezoux	?
Caratusos	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian?
Caratedo	Lezoux	125-165
Cettos	Lezoux?	Trajanic?
Commistos	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	130-160?
Coppuro	Lezoux	140-160
Criciro iv (Cricironos/Cricirus)?	Lezoux	Neronian?
Criciro v	Lezoux	135-170
Crobiso (Cromiso)	Lezoux	135-165
Crucuro ii	Lezoux , Banassac?	120-150
Curco	Lezoux	Antonine
Dinsto (Dinstos)?	Lezoux	Hadrianic/Antonine?
Illixo	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	145-165
Imprito (Impritus)	Lezoux	150-180?
Macro	Lezoux	125-160
Mainatos	Lezoux	25-70

Malleo (Malledus)	Lezoux	155-190
Malluro i	Lezoux	130-165
Manisso?	Lezoux	150-200
Olognato	Lezoux	160-200
Patto	Lezoux	170-200
Peros	Lezoux	25-45?
Ritto i	Lezoux?	120-200
Satono	Lezoux	160-200
Satto v	Lezoux	155-180
Satto vi	Gueugnon	170-220?
Sinturo (Sinturus)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-150
Suobnedo	Lezoux	150-180
Togos (Togosa/Togosus)?	Lezoux	15-40
Vagiros (Vagirus)	Lezoux	155-185
Vegiso i (Vegisonis)	Lezoux?	155-175?
Vindos	Toulon-sur-Allier	Antonine?

Table 22. Indigenous names with ending *-o(s)* in Eastern Gaul

Abbo	Rheinzabern	170-260
Ammo ii	Rheinzabern	155-185
Andecaro	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Anisiedo (Anisiedus)	Eastern Gaul	180-260
Anno	Westerndorf	?
Aunedos (Aunedus)	Argonne potteries?	140-200
Avetedo	Trier, Waiblingen-Beinstein, Rheinzabern	200-250
Bequros?	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?
Bilicedo	Ittenwiller, Heiligenberg?	mid-/late 2 nd c.?
Birso	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Bisso	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Bloso?	Eastern Gaul	170-200?
Caccuro?	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd c./-250
Cambo	Blickweiler	Antonine?
Corisso (Coriso, Corisus)	Sinzig, Trier?	140-160
Craco ii	Eastern Gaul	160-260

Criciro vi	Ittenwiller	Antonine
Criciro vii	Trier	180-230
Crissto (Cristo)	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?	135-165
Cruco	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Diseto/Disetus i (Deisetus)	Avocourt, La Forêt de Hesse, Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes	130-160
Driaso	Eastern Gaul?	Antonine
Drico?	Eastern Gaul?	Antonine/3 rd c.?
Elvo	Rheinzabern	150-260
Errumocito	Rheinzabern	160-260
Inticito?	Argonne potteries, Trier?	140-220?
Intincilo?	Argonne potteries, Trier?	140-200
Latto	Argonne potteries	Antonine?
Locco	Sinzig	130-160
Lutevos	Rheinzabern	160-190
Macco	Eastern Gaul	120-160?
Maccono (Macconus)	Lavoye, Trier?	135-160
Maco i	Eastern Gaul	140-170?
Maco ii	Argonne potteries?	150-200?
Malluro ii	Heiligenberg	155-175?
Maso ii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?	140-190
Mattato	Rheinzabern	200-240
Matto ii	Blickweiler	130-160
Matto iii	Westerndorf	180-260
Mecco i	Trier	160-260
Mecco ii	Rheinzabern	160-260?
Messo	Eastern Gaul	2 nd c.?
Perimos	Argonne potteries	140-180?
Pruso i	Trier?	180-260
Pruso ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260
Reppo	Rheinzabern	170-230
Retto	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?
Ritto ii	Eastern Gaul	120-160
Satto ii	Blickweiler, Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont,	Late 1 st c./mid-Antonine

	Mittelbronn	
Satto iii	Trier	135-165
Satto iv	Le Pont des Rèmes	150-200
Scoto (Scottus)	Argonne potteries	150-200
Secco i	Blickweiler	130-165
Secco ii	Lavoye	140-165?
Sevando?	Eastern Gaul	130-160
Sevvo ii	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Sinto	Rheinzabern	160-260
Socco	Eastern Gaul	140-160
Sollo	Rheinzabern	190-260?
Stiligo?	Ittenwiller	150-200?
Vaccuro (Vacuro)	Lavoye	150-200
Varedo (Varedus)	Argonne potteries, Trier	170-220
Vegiso ii	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 23. Indigenous names with ending *-o(s)* of undetermined areas

Birrono (Birronom-)	?	?
Tocco?	?	?

II.3. Decknamen

Table 24. *Decknamen* with ending *-o(s)* in Southern Gaul

Alo	La Graufesenque	Flavian-Trajanic
Amando	Banassac	100-150
Caco?	La Graufesenque	80-120
Caledo (C. L- Caled-, Caledus)	Montans	15-35
Cato i	Montans	15-45
Cociro	Montans	35-65
Cocos	La Graufesenque	20-35
Fronto i (Frontus)	Montans	25-50
Fronto ii	La Graufesenque	10-30
Iollo	Montans	?

Senedo	La Graufesenque?	70-95
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Table 25. *Decknamen* with ending -o(s) in Central Gaul

Aticiso	Lezoux?	140-180
Catto (Cattonius)?	Central Gaul	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Cocuro	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	130-150
Lallo	Lezoux?	150-180
Nemo	Lezoux	10-55
Secundo	Lezoux	20-50?
Titos	Lezoux	45-65
Tituro	Lezoux	170-200

Table 26. *Decknamen* with ending -o(s) in Eastern Gaul

Atilido	Trier	Late 2 nd c./-250
Attisio	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Atto i	Rheinzabern	160-200
Attro ii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Carisso	Lavoye	150-200
Gato	Argonne potteries	140-200
Genno	Rheinzabern	160-200
Lucco ii	Argonne potteries	150-200
Luppo	Pfaffenhofen.Westerndorf	170-240?
Materno?	Argonne potteries?	?
Meledo	Eastern Gaul	Antonine/-250
Meluro	Trier	170-220?
Minuso i (Minusus)	Les Allieux, Le Pont des Rèmes	150-180?
Minuso ii	Trier	140-155
	Colchester	155-170?

Table 27. *Decknamen* with ending -o(s) in Britain

Minuso ii	Trier	140-155
	Colchester	155-170?

III. Names with the suffix *-ius**III.1. Latin names*Table 28. Latin names with the suffix *-ius* in Southern Gaul

Apronius i	La Graufesenque	20-45
Aurelius i (Aurelus)	La Graufesenque	10-40
Cornelius	Montans	50-65
Cosius i	Montans	60-85?
Cosius ii	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.
Cosoius?	La Graufesenque	45-65
Cullius (Cullus)	Southern Gaul?	1 st / early 2 nd c.?
Famius (Famus)?	Montans	25-55
Fulvius?	Southern Gaul?	?
Iolius	La Graufesenque	40-65
Iovius	Southern Gaul?	65-90?
Iunius i	La Graufesenque	45-85
Iunius v	Montans	10-40
Laelius (Laelus)	Southern Gaul	1 st /early 2 nd c.?
Lartius	La Graufesenque	40-65
Levius (Levus?)	La Graufesenque	60-80
Mevius (Mevus)	La Graufesenque	55-85?
Modius?	La Graufesenque	20-35
Montius (Montus)?	La Graufesenque?	?
Nivius?	La Graufesenque?	60-80
Patricius i	La Graufesenque	65-90
Ponteius	La Graufesenque	70-95
Pontius	La Graufesenque?	50-75
Rosius (Rosus)	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Salvius i	Montans	40-60
Scipius i (Scipio)?	Montans	40-65
Tiberius i	Montans	25-40?
Umius (Umus)?	La Graufesenque?	60-85
Varius	La Graufesenque?	55-85

Table 29. Latin names with the suffix *-ius* in Central Gaul

Aurelius ii	Lezoux?	155-200
Cemitius?	Les Martres-de-Veyre	Trajanic?
Cesius (Cesus)	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Cessius?	Lezoux	160-190
Drusinius?	Lezoux?	1 st c.
Gellius	Lezoux?	140-200
Ianuarius ii	Lezoux	130-160
Immunius (Immunus)?	Central Gaul	120-160
Iunius ii	Lezoux	120-140
Mammius	Lezoux	155-180
Mavortus	Lezoux	120-200?
Metius ii	Lezoux?	120-200?
Ottonius (Ottonus)	Lezoux	140-200
Patricius ii	Lezoux	140-175
Polius ii	Lezoux	30-70?
Proclianus	Lezoux?	160-190
Publius i (Publimanus)?	Central Gaul	130-160?
Scipius ii	Lezoux	30-70?
Servius	Lezoux	Hadrianic/early Antonine?
Surius v (Surus)?	Lezoux	20-50?
Talussius	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-140
Tiberius ii	Lezoux	140-160
Tiberius iii	Gueugnon?	Antonine?
Varucius (Varucus)	Lezoux	155-185
Vitellius (Vitellus)?	Lezoux?	180-220?

Table 30. Latin names with the suffix *-ius* in Eastern Gaul

Aevinius?	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd c.
Aurelius iii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aurelius iv	Pfaffenhofen	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aurilius?	Eastern Gaul, Bavaria	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Auspicius	Rheinzabern?	200-250
Caprasius	Blickweiler, Chémery- Faulquemont	140-180?
Caupius i	Eastern Gaul	160-200

Caupius ii (Caupus)	Westerndorf	180-220
Cinius ii?	Blickweiler	Hadrianic/early Antonine?
Cinninius	Argonne potteries	150-200
Cusius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Datius	Rheinzabern	160-240
Domitius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Domius	Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120?
Geminus	Heiligenberg	150-180?
Ianuarius iii	La Madeleine	125-160
Ianuarius iv	Eastern Gaul	160-260?
Ianuarius v	Heiligenberg	135-160
Ianuarius vi	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iovianus	Eastern Gaul?	160-260?
Iunius iii	Les Allieux	150-200?
Iunius iv	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Iuricius	Rheinzabern	170-200?
Iurilius	Eastern Gaul?	160-260
Iuvenius?	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iuventius	Rheinzabern	140-160?
Moicius?	Rheinzabern	180-260
Otonius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Proppius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Publius ii	Argonne potteries?	150-180?
Viventius	Argonne potteries?	150-200?

Table 31. Latin names with the suffix *-ius* of undetermined areas

Donius?	?	?
Honorius?	?	?
Polius i	?	10-30?

III.2. *Indigenous names*

Table 32. Indigenous names with the suffix *-ius* in Southern Gaul

Angius	La Graufesenque	50-70
Aniucarius	La Graufesenque	Late Augustan-Tiberian

Aucius ii (Aucus, Aucio)	La Graufesenque	55-85
Avinus i	La Graufesenque	60-80?
Bitius?	La Graufesenque?	40-65
Camius i (Camus)?	La Graufesenque	Tiberian
Cantirrius (Cantirrus)	La Graufesenque	Neronian
Cantius i?	Southern Gaul?	?
Capius?	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Corius	La Graufesenque	40-70
Cotlius?	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.
Damius (Damus)?	Southern Gaul?	?
Davius i	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.
Docius i?	Southern Gaul?	1st/Early 2 nd c.
Garutius	La Graufesenque	15-35
Hanpius	Montans	40-100
Imius	Southern Gaul?	1 st c.?
Matisius?	La Graufesenque?	1st/Early 2 nd c.
Meiucius?	Southern Gaul	40-65?
Mossius i (Mossio)?	Southern Gaul?	1 st c.?
Moxsius i (Moxius)	La Graufesenque	50-75?
Scottius i	La Graufesenque	20-45
Tavisius?	Montans?	?
Vassilius (Vassilus)	La Graufesenque	50-70
Vaxius?	La Graufesenque?	65-85
Volturius	La Graufesenque	30-50?

Table 33. Indigenous names with the suffix *-ius* in Central Gaul

Antius (Antiu-)?	Lezoux?	130-160
Aveius	Lezoux	1 st c.
Bautius	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Boccorius?	Lezoux?	mid-/late Antonine
Boutius	Lezoux	125-155
Burrius	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120?
Camius ii	Lezoux	140-170
Cotius ii	Lezoux?	?
Curcius (Curcus)	Lezoux	150-175

Daccius i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	120-150
Davius ii	Central Gaul?	2 nd c.?
Doccus ii	Gueugnon, Lezoux	160-200?
Doccus iii	Toulon-sur-Allier	160-200?
Duppius	Lezoux	145-175
Elius i	Toulon-sur-Allier, Lezoux?	140-180
Elussius	Central-West Gaul	2 nd c.
Escusius (Escussius)	Lezoux	160-200
Gessius?	Central Gaul?	140-170?
Gongius	Lezoux?	145-175
Granius i	Lezoux	130-170
Illius	Lezoux	150-190
Iullixius (Iullixo)	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-160
Lancius	Central Gaul	Antonine?
Langius	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-160?
Lottius i (Lott-)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre	115-135?
Lottius ii	Lezoux	120-140
Maccius ii	Lezoux	140-165?
Matius i	Central Gaul	120-200
Mattius ii	Lezoux	140-165
Meddirius i	Lezoux?	?
Miccus	Lezoux	140-170
Mossius ii	Lezoux	150-180
Moxsius ii (Moxius)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-155
Moxsius iii (Moxius)	Lezoux?	120-150
Moxsius v (Moxius)	Lezoux	165-200
Nammius (Nammus)	Central Gaul?	130-160
Obelius (Obelus)?	Lezoux	55-95
Sanucius i	Lezoux?	150-180
Scottius ii	Vichy, Terre-Franche	170-200
Seccalius	Central Gaul	140-160
Sosimius	Lezoux?	160-200

Table 34. Indigenous names with the suffix *-ius* in Eastern Gaul

Ammius ii	Haute-Yutz, Trier?	130-170?
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Birius (Birrius)?	Heiligenberg	130-160?
Borius	Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof, La Madeleine, lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier	140-180
Boutcius	Eastern Gaul	mid-2 nd c.
Conatius	Rheinzabern	180-260
Cacunius	Trier	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Cantius ii	Boucheporn	90-120?
Conius	Trier	160-220
Connius	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Cunius	Sinzig	140-160
Cuttalius	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd -3 rd c.
Daccius (Daccio)	Argonne potteries, Trier	150-180?
Dessius ii	Trier?	200-260
Elenius i (Ellenius)	Les Alieux	170-200
Elius ii	Westerndorf	180-260?
Gannicius (Gannicus)	Ittenwiller	140-200
Ibilirius	Heiligenberg	150-170?
Lillutius	Trier	160-260
Losucius (Losucus)	Eastern Gaul	130-160?
Macconius ii	Haute-Yutz, Trier?	140-160?
Mainius	Trier	135-160
Meddirius ii (Messirius)	Lavoye, Sinzig, Trier?	160-200
Mixius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Moxsius iv (Moxius)	Trier	130-170
Moxsius vii (Moxius)	Heiligenberg?	Antonine
Perimitius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Ruittius	Trier?	160-200?
Sanucius ii	Lavoye	150-200
Segillius	Eastern Gaul	140-200?
Sintillius	Rheinzabern	160-260
Suadullius	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern	150-180?
Toccus	Avocourt, Lavoye, Trier?	150-170
Urittius i	Argonne potteries?	?
Urittius ii	Trier	Antonine?
Vecnius	Trier	180-260

Viccus	Heiligenberg	140-170?
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III.3. *Decknamen*

Table 35. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-ius* in Southern Gaul

Attius i?	La Graufesenque	Tiberio-Claudian?
Cariatius	La Graufesenque	80-110
Casius?	La Graufesenque?	?
Comius i (Comus)?	Southern Gaul	1 st c.?
Cucius (Cucus)?	Southern Gaul	1 st / early 2 nd c.
Epidius	La Graufesenque?	20-40
Iulius i	La Graufesenque	20-50
Iulius ii	La Graufesenque	70-90
Iulius iii	Montans?	50-70?
Iulius iv	Banassac	110-135
Lucceius i	La Graufesenque	30-65
Lucius i	Montans?	20-70?
Lucius ii	La Graufesenque	50-75
Martius i	Montans	40-70?
Martius ii	La Graufesenque	50-65
Primigenius i?	La Graufesenque	50-120?
Silvius i	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	40-75
Vibius?	La Graufesenque	10-35?

Table 36. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-ius* in Central Gaul

Albucius i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Albucius ii	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre	145-175
Alius (Allius)	Lezoux	Tiberian
Attius ii	Lezoux	135-160
Buccius	Lezoux	125-150
Bucius	Lezoux	130-155
Cassius i	Lezoux?	130-150
Casurius ii	Lezoux, Lubié?	155-190
Genetius i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-150
Genetius ii	Lezoux	155-190

Iulius v	Lezoux	140-200
Iulius vi	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Lucius iii	Lezoux	160-200
Lucius iv	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Lucius xii?	Lezoux	55-80?
Lupanius	Lezoux	130-160
Manius ii	Lezoux	140-200
Marcus i	Lezoux	150-275
Martius iii	Lezoux	130-160
Martius iv	Lezoux	155-190
Ovidius	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	110-140
Pentius i	Lezoux	160-190
Primigenius ii	Lezoux	135-160
Quartionius	Toulon-sur-Allier	140-200
Quintius	Lezoux	140-160
Regussius	Lezoux?	160-200
Sacirius	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Senicius	Lezoux?	160-200
Sennius	Lezoux	145-165
Silvius ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	120-160
Tittius	Lezoux	130-160
Titusius	Lezoux	45-65

Table 37. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-ius* in Eastern Gaul

Carisius i	Heiligenberg, Dinsheim	130-165
Carisius ii	Westerndorf?	Antonine?
Carius	Eastern Gaul?	Antonine/Early 3 rd c.?
Cassius ii	Chémery-Faulquemont, Mittelbronn?	130-160
Catacius (Cattacius)	Argonne potteries	150-200
Cominius	Avocourt, Lavoye	150-190
Commus	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?
Equitius	Trier	160-260
Iulius vii	Auchen-Schonforst	100-120
Iulius viii	Rheinzabern, Waiblingen- Beinstein	220-255

Iulius ix	Haute-Yutz?	180-260
Iulius x	Trier	160-260
Iullius i	Eastern Gaul	140-170
Iullius ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Luceius ii	Argonne potteries, Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	160-260?
Lucius v	Argonne potteries	150-200?
Lucius vi	Bouheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	130-155?
Lucius vii	Eastern Gaul?	120-140?
Lucius viii	Kräherwald	140-200
Lucius ix	Trier?	170-240
Lucius x	Rheinzabern	160-185
Lucius xi (CSS Lucius)	Westerndorf	160-260
Manius iii	Argonne potteries	160-200
Marcus ii	Westerndorf	170-240?
Marius ii	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Martius v	Trier	140-200
Martius vi	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern	150-180?
Mincius	Le Pont des Rèmes	140-200
Pentius ii	Westerndorf	170-240
Primigenius iii	Sinzig, Trier	135-160?
Primitius i (Primitives, Primitivos, Primitivus)	Rheinzabern, Westerndorf?	220-260?
Silvius iii?	Eastern Gaul	140-160?
Veratius ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Virius i	La Madeleine	150-180?
Virius ii	Trier?	230-260?

Table 38. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-ius* of undetermined areas

Decius ii	?	?
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IV. Names with the suffix *-io(s)*

IV.1. *Latin names*

Table 39. Latin names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Southern Gaul

Cacabio (Cacabus)?	La Graufesenque	40-60
Camio	La Graufesenque?	1 st /early 2 nd c.
Hilario	La Graufesenque	100-120
Labio	La Graufesenque	45-75
Malcio i	Montans	110-145
Malilio	La Graufesenque	90-120
Ocrio	La Graufesenque	20-50
Polio i	La Graufesenque	45-65
Polio ii (Pollio)	La Graufesenque	70-100
Quinario (Quinarius)?	Southern Gaul?	40-75?
Stabilio	La Graufesenque	25-45

Table 40. Latin names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Central Gaul

Acurio	Lezoux	140-170
Augurio	Gueugnon	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Calendio	Lezoux	130-170
Capellio?	Lezoux	160-200
Cupellio?	Lezoux	Hadrianic/Antonine
Fortio i	Lezoux?	150-200
Gallio (Gallus)?	Lezoux?	140-200
Pollio	Lezoux	140-200
Saturio ii (Saturus)?	Lezoux	150-190
Servilio	Lezoux	120-160
Tintirio (Tintirus)	Lezoux	135-165?

Table 41. Latin names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Eastern Gaul

Apolio	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aprio ii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Augustio i	Rheinzabern?	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Augustio ii	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Costio	Rheinzabern	170-240
Cretio ii	Argonne potteries	135-160
Curtio	Lavoye	Antonine
Florio (Florius/Florus)?	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iustio	Rheinzabern	160-260

Malcio ii	Eastern Gaul?	?
Polio iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Polio iv	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Restio	Rheinzabern	160-260
Saturio iii	Rheinzabern	160-220
Venustio	Eastern Gaul	140-160?
Vitrio	Trier?	160-260

Table 42. Latin names with the suffix *-io(s)* of unattested areas

Saturio i (Saturus)?	?	?
Simplicio?	?	160-200?

IV.2. Indigenous names

Table 43. Indigenous names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Southern Gaul

Ampio	Montans	Claudian/Neronian?
Anbio	La Graufesenque	Neronian/early Flavian?
Cotio (Otio)?	La Graufesenque	55-80
Dantio	Montans	60-85?
Dario (Darionus)?	La Graufesenque	1 st c.?
Dontio	La Graufesenque	60-85
Ellio (Elvio)?	La Graufesenque, Millau-Rajol	20-50
Miccio i	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Micio (Micius)?	Montans	40-70?
Tetio i	Montans	40-70
Tetio ii	La Graufesenque	1 st c.

Table 44. Indigenous names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Central Gaul

Ancrion (Ancrus)	Lezoux	165-200
Antion (Antionis)	Lezoux	155-195
Borion (Borioma-)?	Lezoux	Antonine
Butrion (Butriu, Putriu)	Lezoux	115-145
Cancoion (Cencoto)?	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Dricalion	Lezoux	Antonine?
Granon	Lezoux?	125-150

Magio i (Magionus)?	Lezoux	160-200
Mascello i	Lezoux	160-200
Masios	Lezoux	20-35
Matio i?	Lezoux	20-45
Miccio iii	Lezoux	150-180
Rentio	Lezoux	100-130
Rettio (Rettus)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-150
Scotios	Lezoux	30-50?
Senonios	Lezoux	130-160

Table 45. Indigenous names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Eastern Gaul

Amio	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Covetio	Rheinzabern	160-260
Covventio	Rheinzabern	160-260
Dunnio	Trier?	160-260?
Gobio	Rheinzabern?	180-260?
Launio	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Magio ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Magio iii	Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen	180-260?
Mascello ii	Rheinzabern	180-230?
Matio ii	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Miccio iv	La Madeleine	130-160
Miccio v	Blickweiler	125-160
Miccio vi	Heiligenberg	140-200?
Miccio vii	Colchester, Sinzig	150-180?
Miccio viii	Rheinzabern	150-180
Orgio	La Madeleine	130-160
Scotio	Argonne potteries	140-170
Succio	Trier	220-260
Uciolio (Voiolio)?	Argonne potteries?	150-200
Vittio	Eastern Gaul	160-260

Table 46. Indigenous names with the suffix *-io(s)* in Britain

Miccio vii	Colchester, Sinzig	150-180?
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IV.3. Decknamen

Table 47. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-io(s)* in Southern Gaul

Buccio i	La Graufesenque	35-55
Catio i	La Graufesenque	1 st c.
Cocio (Cocionus)?	La Graufesenque	20-50
Felicio i	La Graufesenque	65-85
Felicio ii	La Graufesenque	85-110
Felicio iii	Montans	60-80
Felicio iv	Montans	110-150
Lucrio i (Lucrius)	Montans	35-70?
Lucrio ii	La Graufesenque	25-50
Quartio i	La Graufesenque	30-50
Quartio iii	La Graufesenque	120-150?
Quintio i	La Graufesenque	60-85
Quintio iii	La Graufesenque?	70-100
Senecio	La Graufesenque	30-60
Senicio	La Graufesenque	30-65
Sextio i	Montans	30-55
Sextio ii	Montans	160-180?

Table 48. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-io(s)* in Central Gaul

Casurio (Casurius i)	Lezoux	Neronian/early Flavian
Catio ii	Vichy, Terre-Franche	Early/mid-Antonine?
Cintio	Central Gaul?	?
Martio i	Lezoux	125-150
Martio ii	Lezoux	160-200
Minatio	Lezoux	140-160
Quintio ii	Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre-Franche?	Antonine?
Silvio	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	115-140

Table 49. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-io(s)* in Eastern Gaul

Attio	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Buccio ii	Rheinzabern	180-260
Cattio	Rheinzabern	180-240

Cucio	Rheinzabern?	190-260
Felicio v	Trier?	180-260
Secundinio?	Eastern Gaul?	140-160
Sentio?	Trier?	Antonine/3 rd c.

Table 50. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-io(s)* of undetermined areas

Tertio?	?	160-200
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V. Names with the suffix *-icus*

V.1. Latin names

Table 51. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Southern Gaul

Rusticus	La Graufesenque	30-50?
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Table 52. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Central Gaul

Aricus ii (Ariccus)	Lezoux, Lubié	150-190
Asiaticus i	Lezoux	1 st c.
Asiaticus ii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	155-185
Mauricus (Mauricius)	Lezoux	120-160
Musicus ii	Lezoux	140-170
Nasucus	Lezoux	60-90?
Romulikus (Romulus, Romuli-)	Lezoux?	155-200
Unicus	Lezoux?	165-200

Table 53. Latin names with the suffix *-icus* in Eastern Gaul

Nocturacus	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Urbicus ii	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Tetricus	Trier?	160-200

V.2. Indigenous names

Table 54. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icus* in Southern Gaul

Ainicus	Montans	Tiberian
Gaiticus?	La Graufesenque?	85-115

Ronicus	La Graufesenque	70-90
Segiaucus	La Graufesenque	10-30
Viducus i	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.?

Table 55. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icus* in Central Gaul

Arncus	Lezoux	170-200
Ericus	Lezoux	135-160
Malliacus	Lezoux	140-175
Pottacus	Lezoux	170-200
Sanuacus i	Lezoux?	130-150
Viducus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130
Viducus iii	Lezoux, Lubié?	120-180

Table 56. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icus* in Eastern Gaul

Axanticus	Rheinzabern?	Late 2 nd c./-250
Danuacus	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Esicus	Eastern Gaul?	2 nd c.?
Matuacus	Trier , Colchester?	140-165?
Meddicus	Bouchepon, Chmery- Faulquemont, Trier?	90-135
Moricus	Trier?	220-250?
Motucus i	Argonne potteries, Trier	150-180?
Motucus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Rauracus	Westerndorf	170-220
Sanuacus ii	Argonne potteries?	150-200
Viducus iv	Colchester, Sinzig , Trier ?	135-160
Viducus v	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern	145-170?
Viducus vi	Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes	155-180

Table 57. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icus* in Britain

Matuacus	Trier, Colchester ?	140-165?
Viducus iv	Colchester , Sinzig, Trier?	135-160

V.3. Decknamen

Table 58. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icus* in Southern Gaul

Bellicus i	La Graufesenque	45-70
Iullicus	Montans	50-75?
Virecus	Montans	1 st c.

Table 59. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icus* in Central Gaul

Bellicus ii (Bellicus)	Lezoux	150-180
Divicus	Lezoux	125-160
Iullicus i	Lezoux	115-135?
Iullicus ii	Lezoux	125-150
Iullicus iii	Lezoux	140-155?
Iullicus iv	Lezoux	145-170?
Iullicus v	Lezoux	170-200
Taruacus i (Taruagus i)	Lezoux	160-200
Tauricus i (Tauricius)?	Lezoux	150-180
Titticus	Lezoux?	140-170

Table 60. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icus* in Eastern Gaul

Catucus	Lavoye	150-200
Patericus	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260
Paternicus?	Eastern Gaul	150-200?
Remicus	La Madeleine?	130-160
Seneacus?	Eastern Gaul?	160-260
Taruacus ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-260?
Tauricus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260

VI. Names with the suffix *-icos*

VI.1. Indigenous names

Table 61. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icos* in Southern Gaul

Valuco	La Graufesenque	15-35
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Table 62. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icos* in Central Gaul

Bodvocos	Lezoux	160-200
Ulicico?	Lezoux?	140-200

Table 63. Indigenous names with the suffix *-icos* in Eastern Gaul

Doviciso	Argonne potteries	Antonine?
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*VI.2. Decknamen*Table 64. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-icos* in Southern Gaul

Senico	La Graufesenque	45-65
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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?	1 st 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

Priscillus	Lezoux	170-200
Soiellus (Soellus)?	Lezoux	150-180

Table 68. Latin names with the suffix *-illus* in Eastern Gaul

Comisillus (Comesillus)	Avocourt, Trier	170-220
Cosillus (Cossilo, Cossillus, Cosilus)	Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier?	125-160
Costillus	Rheinzabern	180-260
Gemellus ii	Trier	200-260
Gemellus iii	Rheinzabern	190-260
Gemelus	Heiligenberg	130-160?
Lentulus ii	La Madeleine	130-160
Maiiullus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Maclus iv	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Procanulus?	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 69. Latin names with the suffix *-illus* of undetermined areas

Serullus	?	160-200
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VII.2. Indigenous names

Table 70. Indigenous names with the suffix *-illus* in Southern Gaul

Arvilus	Montans	1 st c.
Biragillus i	La Graufesenque, Banassac?	85-110?
Biragillus ii	Banassac	100-150
Condollus i	Montans	?
Geamillus i	Banassac	100-140
Manduilus	La Graufesenque	60-80
Meddillus (Mesillus)	Espalion, La Graufesenque?	55-80, 70-100
Samilus	La Graufesenque	15-45
Tasgillus i	Montans	70-110?

Table 71. Indigenous names with the suffix *-illus* in Central Gaul

Abilus	Lezoux	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Acculus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	mid-2 nd c.?

Agedillus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	110-140
Anaillus i	Lezoux	120-150 (125-145)
Andillus	Lezoux	150-190
Banvillus (Banvilus)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-155
Biragillus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-130
Bodvillus	Lezoux	160-200
Borillus i	Lezoux	145-175
Catiolus	Lezoux?	155-195
Condollus ii	Lezoux	140-170
Corisillus	Gueugnon, Lezoux, Lubié, Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Curmillus	Lezoux	125-150
Doccalus (Doccalos)	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	135-160
Elvillus	Lezoux	160-190
Eppillus (Epillus)	Lezoux, Gueugnon	155-200
Gabrillus i (M- Gabrillus, M. Gabrillus)	Lezoux	130-155
Geamillus ii (Giamillio)	Lezoux	155-200
Giamillus i (Giamillo, Giamilus)	Lezoux	50-70?
Iarillus (Iarillos)	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	100-145?
Indercillus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-145
Indercillus ii	Lezoux, Lubié	160-200?
Maiudilus	Lezoux	130-155
Mapillus	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	140-165
Mapilus	Gueugnon	164-200
Medilus	Lezoux	120-140
Momilus	Lezoux	50-80
Romogillus	Gueugnon, Lezoux?	150-180
Rottalus	Lezoux	170-200
Samillus	Lezoux	140-170
Sanvillus	Lezoux?	150-180
Suobnillus	Lezoux	150-180
Surdillus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	110-130?
Tasgillus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	100-140
Tasgillus iii	Toulon-sur-Allier?	135-165

Teddillus	Lezoux	125-160
Toutillus	Lezoux	120-155
Uxopillus (Uxxopillus, Uxsopillus, Uxopilus)?	Lezoux	150-180
Vimillus?	Lezoux?	Antonine
Vindicilus (Vindicilis)?	Lezoux	155-200
Vixtillus	Central Gaul	140-200

Table 72. Indigenous names with the suffix *-illus* in Eastern Gaul

Accisillus (Acisillus, Agesillus, Agisillus)	Avocourt	Antonine
Agedillus iii	Luxeuil-les-Bains?	2 nd c.
Agesillus	Avocourt	Late 2 nd c.
Agisillus?	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd c.
Anailus ii	Eastern Gaul	Antonine?
Argellus	Lavoie	150-200
Balatullus	Schwabian potteries	Early/mid-Antonine?
Belatullus i	Trier, Rheinzabern	160-200
Belatullus ii (CSS)	Westerndorf	Late 2 nd c./-250
Borillus ii (Borilus)	Eastern Gaul	125-160
Boudillus i (Boudillo)	Avocourt, Lavoie	mid-/late Antonine
Boudillus ii (Boudilus)	Trier	Late 2 nd c./-250
Bracisillus (Bracisillo)	Avocourt, Lavoie	160-200
Brasilus	Trier?	Antonine/early 3 rd
Comillus?	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?
Condarillus	Argonne potteries, Trier?	Antonine?
Cottalus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Gabrillus ii	Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier	Antonine?
Giamillus ii	Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont	70-80?
Giamillus iii	Lavoie	140-200
Giamillus iv	Rheinzabern	160-200
Giamillus v (Giammillus)	Eastern Gaul	120-200
Meddulus	Chémery-Faulquemont	90-140?
Poppillus (Poppillus)	Eastern Gaul	130-160?

Pottalus	Rheinzabern	200-240?
Redillus (Reidillus)	Lavoye	155-200
Sedulus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Tasgillus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Viducillus	Le Pont des Rèmes	150-200

VII.3. Decknamen

Table 73. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illus* in Southern Gaul

Attilus i	Carrade	Claudio-Neronian
Attilus iii	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?	Neronian-Flavian
Attilus iv	Montans	65-110?
Attilus viii	Montans	120-150
Carillus i	Carrade	Tiberian / Claudian
Carillus ii	La Graufesenque	45-65
Carillus iii (Carilus)	La Graufesenque	70-80
Cocillus i (Cocillus)	Banassac , Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?	140-170
Primulus i	La Graufesenque	60-85
Primulus ii	Espalion	40-70?
Primulus viii	Montans	40-70?

Table 74. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illus* in Central Gaul

Albillus i	Lezoux	155-195
Amadillus	Lezoux	Late 2 nd / early 3 rd
Atilus ii	Lezoux?	mid- 2 nd c.
Attilus ii (Atilus)	Lezoux	Pre-/Early Flavian
Attilus v	Lezoux	160-200
Buccillus ii (Buccilus)?	Lezoux?	2 nd c.?
Caratillus i	Lezoux	140-165
Caratillus ii	Lezoux	170-200
Catullus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Catullus ii	Lezoux	160-200
Cocillus (Cocillus)	Banassac, Lezoux , Vichy, Terre Franche?	140-170
Cuccillus i	Lezoux	145-180

Genetilus?	Lezoux	160-200
Ioernalus	Lezoux	140-200?
Luciolus	Vichy, Terre Franche	140-160
Lucullus i	Lezoux	1 st
Marcellus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	110-130?
Marcellus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	135-165
Marulus (Marullus)	Lezoux?	160-200
Paternulus	Lezoux	120-135
Primulus iii	Lezoux	120-140?
Primulus iv	Lezoux	155-170
Primulus v	Toulon-sur-Allier	140-200?
Regullus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	140-165
Regulus i	Lezoux	130-165?
Sabinulus	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	135-165
Sacrillus	Lezoux	165-200
Secundillus	Lezoux?	140-170?
Tarvillus	Lezoux	130-150
Tertiolus i	Lezoux?	130-160
Tertiolus ii	Toulon-sur-Allier	160-180
Tertullus ii	Lezoux	125-155
Titullus	Lezoux	150-180?

Table 75. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illus* in Eastern Gaul

Albillus ii	Blickweiler, Heiligenberg, La Madeleine?	130-155
Attilus vi	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Attilus vii (Atilus, Atilus)	Trier	220-260
Attiolus ii	Gueugnon, Rheinzabern?	Late 2 nd c./-250
Catullus iii	La Madeleine?	130-160
Catullus iv	Mittelbronn	160-190
Catullus v	Rheinzabern	170-260
Catullus vi	Trier	180-260
Cocillus ii	Eastern Gaul?	?
Cuccillus ii	Lavoie	160-200
Cuccillus iii	Westerndorf, Pfaffenhofen?	Late 2 nd c./-250

Luccalus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Lucillialus?	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Marcellus iv	Ittenwiller	155-200
Marcellus v	Blickweiler, Le Pont des Rèmes, Lavoye	155-170?
Marcellus vi	Rheinzabern	220-255?
Marclus	La Madeleine?	120-160
Natullus	Eastern Gaul	late 2 nd c.?
Petrullus	Blickweiler, Eschweilerhof, Trier?	130-155?
Primulus vii	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Regulus ii	Luxeuil-les-Bains	150-160?
Sabellus	La Madeleine	130-155
Tertullus iii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260
Titulus ii	Eastern Gaul	140-170?
Ursulus	Trier	190-260
Viratilus	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 76. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illus* of undetermined areas

Tertullus i?	?	Claudian-Neronian?
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VIII. Names with the suffix *-illos*

VIII.1. *Latin names*

Table 77. Latin names with the suffix *-illos* in Central Gaul

Mercullo	Gueugnon?	Antonine?
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VIII.2. *Indigenous names*

Table 78. Indigenous names with the suffix *-illos* in Southern Gaul

Acodillos	Montans?	1 st c.?
Cotulo (Cotulus)	La Graufesenque	50-70

Table 79. Indigenous names with the suffix *-illos* in Central Gaul

Banvilo (Banuilo)	Les Martres-de-Veyre	140-165
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*VIII.3. Decknamen*Table 80. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illos* in Central Gaul

Atilo (Atilus i)	Lezoux	80-120?
Catello i	Lezoux?	?
Masclos	Lezoux	30-50

Table 81. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-illos* in Eastern Gaul

Catello ii	Lavoye	150-200
Laitilo	Rheinzabern	160-260

IX. Names with the suffix *-inus**IX.1. Latin names*Table 82. Latin names with the ending *-inus* in Southern Gaul

Axinus (Axevus)	La Graufesenque	Flavian?
Bamsinus/Bamasinus?	La Graufesenque	85-110
Bassinus i	La Graufesenque	80-110
Calvinus i	La Graufesenque	70-110
Canusinus (Canusinius)	La Graufesenque	Neronian?
Crispinus i	Montans?	1 st c.?
Crispinus iii	La Graufesenque?	?
Cristinus i	Southern Gaul	?
Dicenus	Montans, Valéry	Pre-/early Flavian
Dominus i	Southern Gaul	Pre-Flavian
Faustinus?	Southern Gaul?	?
Flavinus i (L. S- Flavinus)?	Montans	110-145?
Geminus i	La Graufesenque	40-70
Geminus ii	Banassac , Les Martres-de-Veyre?	90-130?
Graicinus?	Montans	40-80?
Laetinus	La Graufesenque?	40-100?
Lentinus i	La Graufesenque	1 st c.
Lentinus ii (Lentus)?	Banassac	100-150
Licinus	La Graufesenque	35-65
Macrinus i	La Graufesenque	65-95

Maslinus	La Graufesenque	65-85
Nigrinus i	Southern Gaul	60-80
Nigrinus ii	Banassac	135-150
Nigrinus iv	Montans	50-70?
Paltinus	La Graufesenque?	60-80
Passenus (Passienus)	La Graufesenque	50-75?
Paullinus i	La Graufesenque?	50-70
Peregrinus i	La Graufesenque	65-85
Repentinus i	Montans	30-65
Rufinus i	Montans	20-50
Rufinus ii	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?	20-50?
Rufinus iii	La Graufesenque	65-90
Rufinus iv (Ruffinus)	Banassac	95-140
Surdinus	Montans	15-40?

Table 83. Latin names with the ending *-inus* in Central Gaul

Austerinus	Lezoux?	125-160
Balbinus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Bassinus ii	Central Gaul	125-155
Calvinus ii	Lezoux	130-165
Cirrinus	Lezoux	80-120
Citainus?	Lezoux?	160-200
Crispinus ii	Lezoux	160-200
Flavinus ii	Lezoux?	?
Gemellinus ii	Lezoux	160-195
Gemenus	Lezoux	155-190
Geminus ii	Banassac, Les Martres-de-Veyre?	90-130?
Geminus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-125
Geminus iv	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	120-145
Geminus vi	Lezoux	130-160
Geminus vii (M. F- Geminus)	Lezoux	170-200
Lollinus	Lezoux?	120-160
Loudinus	Central Gaul	100-140?
Lunaminus?	Lezoux	?

Macrinus ii	Lezoux	120-150
Macrinus iii	Lezoux	150-185
Maximinus i	Lezoux	170-210?
Nigrinus iii	Lezoux	65-85
Nundinus i	Lezoux?	?
Paullinus ii	Boucheporn, Lezoux	50-100
Paullinus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Paullinus v	Lezoux	160-200
Peregrinus ii	Lezoux	45-70?
Plautinus	Lezoux	150-175?
Potentinus ii	Gueugnon	180-200?
Priscinus i	Lezoux	130-160?
Repentinus ii	Lezoux	40-70
Saturninus ii	Lezoux	160-200
Severinus i	Lezoux	180-220?
Turtuninus?	Lezoux?	160-200
Valenus i (Valenius Auclus, Auctus/Avitus)	Lezoux?	120-150
Valenus ii	Lezoux	120-150
Vitlinus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-140

Table 84. Latin names with the ending *-inus* in Eastern Gaul

Augurinus ii?	Eastern Gaul	Late 2 nd c./-250
Augustinus i	Waiblingen-Beinstein	Late Antonine/early 3 rd c.
Augustinus ii	Rheinzabern	Late Antonine/early 3 rd c.
Austinus	Eastern Gaul?	mid- 2 nd c.
Calvinus iii	Eastern Gaul	Hadrianic/early Antonine
Campinus	Blickweiler	130-160
Capitolinus	Rheinzabern	170-260
Celsinus	Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont, Ittenwiller, Sinzig	130-170?
Constaenus	Rheinzabern	160-180
Drusinus?	Chmery-Faulquemont	Late 1 st /early 2 nd c.
Faventinus ii	Rheinzabern	Late Antonine/ 3 rd c.
Firminus ii	Rheinzabern	160-220?

Flavinus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Florentinus i	Rheinzabern	170-220
Florentinus ii	Westerndorf?	180-260?
Gemellinus i	Blickweiler	125-160?
Geminus v	La Madeleine	130-160
Iullenus	Trier?	160-260
Iustinus ii	Rheinzabern	160-220?
Iuventinus	Rheinzabern?	180-260?
Matutinus	Rheinzabern?	160-200
Maximinus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260?
Nundinus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Parentinus	Trier	180-260
Paullinus ii	Boucheporn , Lezoux	50-100
Paullinus iv	Heiligenberg	150-165?
Peregrinus iii	Chémery-Faulquemont	70-110?
Peregrinus iv	Rheinzabern	170-220
Perpetuinus (Perpetuinius)	Heiligenberg?	180-220?
Potentinus iii	Rheinzabern	200-240?
Proclinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Respectinus	Rheinzabern	220-260?
Rufinus v	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	155-170?
Rufinus vi	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Rufinus vii	Eastern Gaul	170-220?
Saturninus i	Boucheporn, Chémery-Faulquemont, Mittelbronn	90-155
Saturninus iii	Trier	135-165?
Saturninus iv	Rheinzabern?	160-200?
Saturninus v	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Serotinus	Westerndorf	170-260?
Severinus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Severinus iv	Westerndorf	180-260
Tavenus	Trier	160-260
Temporinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Valentinus ii	Heiligenberg	150-180?
Vivinus ii	Rheinzabern	220-260

Table 85. Latin names with the suffix *-inus* of undetermined areas

Faventinus i	?	?
Gallinus?	?	?
Salvinus (Salvinus)	?	?
Severinus ii	?	135-170?

*IX.2. Indigenous names*Table 86. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Southern Gaul

Baccinus i	La Graufesenque	60-80?
Baccinus ii	La Graufesenque	80-110
Elvinus	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	60-75
Galbinus	La Graufesenque	60-85
Sulinus	La Graufesenque	40-60

Table 87. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Central Gaul

Caletinus	Lezoux	180-220
Camulinus	Lezoux	150-180
Curcinus	Lezoux?	Antonine
Daminus (Daminus)?	Lezoux	150-200
Drippinus	Lezoux?	150-190
Ivenus	Lezoux	140-180
Solinus	Lezoux	170-200
Valinus	Lezoux	140-160?

Table 88. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* in Eastern Gaul

Elventinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iquinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Maginus	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Matunus?	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Moltinus	Trier?	220-260?
Satinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Toccinus	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern?	155-185

Table 89. Indigenous names with the suffix *-inus* of undetermined areas

Manerenus	?	?
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IX.3. Decknamen

Table 90. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* in Southern Gaul

Albinus i	Montans	Claudio-Neronian
Albinus ii	La Graufesenque	25-45
Albinus iii	La Graufesenque	30-65
Ateinus ii	La Graufesenque	Claudian?
Atinus ii	La Graufesenque	Tiberian
Atticinus i	Banassac	100-150
Blandinus	Lezoux, Espalion?	50-75
Censorinus i	La Graufesenque	70-110?
Ecuminus?	Montans?	30-50
Frontinus	La Graufesenque	70-95
Iulinus i	Montans	30-70?
Iullinus i	La Graufesenque	65-110
Marinus i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Marinus vi	Banassac	100-150
Martinus i	Southern Gaul	50-70
Patrinus?	Montans?	60-85?
Reginus i	La Graufesenque, Lot Valley?	55-80
Reginus ix	Banassac	90-140
Sabinus i	La Graufesenque	15-45
Sabinus ii	Montans	40-60
Sabinus iii	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier, Banassac	50-80
Sabinus iv	La Graufesenque	90-110
Sabinus x	Montans	100-130
Secundinus i	La Graufesenque	80-110
Silvinus i	La Graufesenque	30-60?
Silvinus ii	La Graufesenque	70-100

Table 91. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* in Central Gaul

Albinus iv	Lezoux	135-165
Albinus v	Toulon-sur-Allier	Antonine

Alpinus i	Central Gaul (Lezoux)?	Antonine
Ateinus i	Lezoux	20-45
Atinus i	Lezoux	Tiberian
Aventinus i	Lezoux	Hadrianic/early Antonine?
Aventinus ii	Lezoux	145-175
Blandinus	Lezoux , Espalion?	50-75
Cacaminus	Lezoux	Early Antonine?
Carantinus	Lezoux	150-180
Carinus ii	Lezoux	Antonine
Catullinus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	115-130
Censorinus ii	Lezoux	160-190
Cintinus?	Lezoux	180-220
Decminus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-160
Decuminus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	110-145
Decuminus ii	Toulon-sur-Allier	150-200
Lucinus i (Lucianus)?	Lezoux	160-200
Lupinus	Lezoux, Lubié?	160-200
Marcellinus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-160
Marcellinus ii (Marcellinius)?	Lezoux	175-200
Marcinus i	Gueugnon	180-200?
Marinus ii	Lezoux?	140-200?
Iullinus ii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche?	160-200
Martinus ii	Lezoux	125-150
Martinus iii	Lezoux, Lubié	170-200
Materenus (Materenius)	Lezoux?	120-160
Quintinus	Lezoux	155-185
Paterclinus	Lezoux	155-180
Reginus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	120-150
Reginus iv	Lezoux	150-175
Reginus v	Central Gaul	140-200
Riginus i	Lezoux	?
Sabinus v	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-130
Sabinus vii	Lezoux	130-160

Sabinus viii	Lezoux	160-200
Secundinus ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	110-145
Secundinus iii	Lezoux	125-155
Secundinus iv	Lezoux	120-160?
Secundinus v	Lezoux	125-155
Secundinus vi	Lezoux	160-190
Secundinus vii	Toulon-sur-Allier	160-200
Secundinus xiii	Lezoux?	Antonine?
Silvinus iii	Lezoux?	1 st c.
Silvinus iv	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	120-150
Taurinus	Lezoux	125-150
Victorinus i	Lezoux?	160-200

Table 92. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* in Eastern Gaul

Albinus vi	Blickweiler	130-160
Albinus vii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Alpinus ii	Haute-Yutz	Late 2 nd c./-250
Atticinus ii	Eastern Gaul	130-160?
Attinus ii	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./-250
Aventinus iii	Trier	150-180?
Aventinus iv	Mittelbronn	Antonine
Aventinus v	Rheinzabern?	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd c.
Carinus iii	Trier	Late 2 nd c./-250
Catullinus ii	Eastern Gaul	160-190
Censorinus iii	Heiligenberg	130-170
Censorinus iv	Lavoie, Le Pont des Rèmes, Rheinzabern	140-200
Censorinus v	Trier	130-160
Censorinus vi	La Madeleine?	Hadrianic/Antonine
Censorinus vii	Trier	180-220
Decminus ii	Rheinzabern	160-190
Decminus iii	Westerndorf	180-240?
Ianinus	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Ingenuinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Iullinus ii	Rheinzabern	180-260

Lucinus ii	Argonne potteries, Trier?	140-200
Lucinus iii	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller?	150-200
Lucinus iv	Rheinzabern	160-200
Marcellinus iii	Heiligenberg	165-200
Marcellinus iv	Rheinzabern, Schwabian potteries?	1501-70?
Marcellinus v	Rheinzabern, Westerndorf?	220-255?
Marcellinus vi	Trier	160-200?
Marcellinus vii	Haute-Yutz?	160-200?
Marcellinus viii (CSS)	Westerndorf	170-240
Marinus iii	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald, Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein?	155-220?
Marinus iv	Trier	180-220?
Martinus iv	Trier?	160-260
Martinus v	Pfaffenhofen, Rheinzabern, Westerndorf	170-250?
Materninus ii	Trier?	180-260
Materninus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Materninus iv	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260
Quartinus	Rheinzabern	220-260
Patruinus i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Patruinus ii	Trier	200-260
Reginus iii	Blickweiler	130-150?
Reginus vi	Heiligenberg, Ittenwiller, Kräherwald, Rheinzabern, Waiblingen-Beinstein	155-180
Reginus vii	Baden	180-240?
Reginus viii	Westerndorf	180-220
Reginus xi	Rheinzabern	180-235
Regulinus	Rheinzabern	210-230?
Riginus ii	Eastern Gaul	Antonine?
Sabienus	Blickweiler?	130-160
Sabinus vi	La Madeleine	125-150
Sabinus ix	Rheinzabern	180-260?
Secundinus viii	Heiligenberg	150-200?
Secundinus ix (Secundino)	Lavoye, Le Pont des Rèmes, Trier	150-180
Secundinus x	Rheinzabern	155-200?

Secundinus xi	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-240?
Silvinus v	Chémery-Faulquemont, Mittelbronn	115-160?
Ursinus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Verinus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Victorinus ii	Rheinzabern, Haute-Yutz, Heiligenberg?	210-250
Victorinus iii	Westerndorf	170-240

Table 93. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* in Britain

Amandinus	Colchester	mid-/late Antonine
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Table 94. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-inus* of undetermined areas

Marcinus ii	?	?
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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

Turrino (Turrinomus)?	Toulon-sur-Allier	160-200
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X.2. Indigenous names

Table 87. Indigenous names with the ending *-inos* in Central Gaul

Aiscino	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Vintino	Lezoux	140-200

XI. Names with the suffix *-atus*

XI.1. Latin names

Table 88. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* in Southern Gaul

Auratus	La Graufesenque	25-45
Celatus i	La Graufesenque	15-35
Celatus ii	Montans?	1 st c.
Cirratus	La Graufesenque	25-40
Donatus i	La Graufesenque	30-60

Dubitatus i	La Graufesenque	65-90
Iuratus i	Southern Gaul?	10-40?
Lauratus	La Graufesenque	25-50?
Oclatus	La Graufesenque	15-45
Paratus i	Montans	10-35?
Paratus ii	Southern Gaul	?
Privatus i	Montans, Valéry	15-35
Privatus ii	La Graufesenque	45-65
Privatus vii	Montans	70-110
Quadratus i	Montans	15-35?
Quadratus ii	La Graufesenque	25-50
Rogatus	La Graufesenque	30-50

Table 89. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* in Central Gaul

Celatus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-150
Donatus ii	Lezoux?	125-155
Flaviatus	Lezoux?	15-100
Maceratus	Lezoux	150-180
Optatus	Lezoux	150-180
Pacatus i	Lezoux?	120-160
Pacatus ii (Pagatus)?	Gueugnon	140-200
Pacatus iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	120-140?
Privatus iii	Lezoux	160-185?
Quadratus iii	Lezoux	155-185

Table 90. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* in Eastern Gaul

Bracciatu	Eastern Gaul	160-200
Cesatus i	Ittenwiller	Antonine
Cesatus ii	Lavoye	150-200
Donatus iii	Rheinzabern	180-260?
Donatus iv?	Bouheporn	140-200
Dubitatus ii	Rheinzabern, Trier	200-260
Fortunatus ii	Rheinzabern?	155-185?
Honoratus i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Hoboratus ii	Trier?	160-260

Impetratus	Rheinzabern	210-145
Oneratus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pacatus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pacatus v (CSS)	Westerndorf	170-240
Privatus iv	Lavoie	150-200
Privatus v	Rheinzabern	160-260
Privatus vi	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	160-260
Properatus	Kräherwald, Rheinzabern?	160-200?

Table 91. Latin names with the suffix *-atus* of undetermined areas

Fortunatus i?	?	30-120?
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*XI.2. Indigenous names*Table 92. Indigenous names with the suffix *-atus* in Southern Gaul

Cabiatus	La Graufesenque	55-75
Cabucatus	La Graufesenque	60-80
Carcatus	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Cennatus	La Graufesenque	40-65
Donicatus	Montans	50-70?
Ruscatus?	La Graufesenque?	40-100
Tasugatus	La Graufesenque	15-50?
Ulatus i (Ulattus)	Montans	15-30

Table 93. Indigenous names with the suffix *-atus* in Central Gaul

Beliatus i	Lezoux?	140-170
Biracatus	Gueugnon	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd c.
Dioratus	Central Gaul?	Hadrianic/early Antonine?
Duratus	Lezoux	Tiberian
Igocatus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-120
Taramatus	Lezoux	130-160
Ucatus?	Lezoux	15-45

Table 94. Indigenous names with the suffix *-atus* in Eastern Gaul

Aeniatus?	Heiligenberg	Hadrianic/early Antonine
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Aenisatus	Eastern Gaul	140-165
Camulatus	Kräherwald	160-200
Giamatus ii	Eastern Gaul?	120-160?
Giamatus iii	Rheinzabern	160-180
Mattatus	Rheinzabern	180-240
Mediatus (Methiatus)	Trier?	180-260
Ratiatus (Ratiatusus)?	Argonne potteries?	150-200
Resatus	Eastern Gaul	160-260?

XI.3. *Decknamen*

Table 95. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Southern Gaul

Bilicatus (Bilicatos)	La Graufesenque	10-50
Bucatus?	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian
Cocatus i	La Graufesenque	55-75?

Table 96. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Central Gaul

Divicatus	Lezoux	135-165
Ginatus	Central Gaul	120-160?
Pateratus	Lezoux	135-170

Table 97. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-atus* in Eastern Gaul

Amatus ii	Lavoye	150-200
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XII. Names with the suffix -ato(s)

Table 98. Indigenous names with the suffix *-atos* in Eastern Gaul

Casatos	Rheinzabern?	mid- 2 nd c.
Mattato	Rheinzabern	200-240
Messirato i	Trier?	160-260
Ruccato?	Argonne potteries?	Antonine?

XIII. Names with the suffix -(i)anus

XIII.1. *Latin names*

Table 99. Latin names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Southern Gaul

Acutanus	La Graufesenque	Claudio-Neronian
Africanus i	La Graufesenque	?
Anianus	La Graufesenque	1 st / ear 2 nd c.
Aquitanus	La Graufesenque	40-65
Canpanus i	Montans	Claudio-Neronian
Capanus i?	Montans	Pre-Flavian
Firmanus i	Montans	40-65?
Firmanus ii	Southern Gaul	70-110
Flavianus (Flavinianus)	La Graufesenque	92-120
Galicanus (Gallicanus i)	La Graufesenque	5-25?
Gallicanus ii	La Graufesenque	40-65
Germanus i	La Graufesenque	65-90
	Le Rozier	65-90?
	Banassac	90-130?
Marianus i	La Graufesenque	70-120
Montanus i	La Graufesenque	55-80
Murranus i	La Graufesenque	45-90
Oppianus (Opianus)	La Graufesenque , Lezoux	10-35
Sequanus	Banassac?	140-155?

Table 100. Latin names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Central Gaul

Aelianus i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	110-140
Aelianus ii	Lezoux	155-180
Aemianus?	Lezoux	Hadrianic-Antonine
Africanus ii	Lezoux, Toulon-sur-Allier	155-180
Amianus i (Ammianus)	Lezoux	2 nd c.
Antonianus	Les Martres-de-Veyre	130-160
Campanus i (Campanio)	Lezoux	50-80
Campanus ii	Lezoux	160-200
Canpanus ii	Central Gaul	160-200
Capanus ii (Capanio)?	Lezoux	50-75
Capellianus i	Lezoux	150-190
Capellianus ii	Gueugnon	Early 3 rd c.
Celsianus	Lezoux	160-200?
Certianus	Lezoux?	Antonine?

Fabianus	Lezoux	150-200
Flavianus i	Lezoux?	?
Florianus i	Lezoux?	130-165
Geminianus i	Lezoux?	?
Laurianus (Lauriano)	Lezoux	140-200
Macerianus	Lezoux	170-200
Macrianus	Lezoux	155-190
Marianus ii	Lezoux	120-200
Marianus iii	Gueugnon	180-220?
Marinianus	Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Martianus	Lezoux	150-170?
Mercianus ii (Mercianius)	Lezoux	155-180
Nobilianus	Lezoux	150-200
Oppianus (Opianus)	La Graufesenque, Lezoux	10-35
Paulianus i	Lezoux, Lubié?	160-200
Persicianus	Vichy, Terre Franche	155-200
Potitianus ii	Lezoux	160-200
Priscianus	Lezoux	160-200
Rufianus i	Lezoux	155-185
Sanctianus	Lezoux?	160-200
Santianus	Lezoux	160-200
Severianus i	Lezoux	170-200
Sulpicianus	Lezoux	150-190

Table 101. Latin names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Eastern Gaul

Africanus iii	Lavoye	Antonine, 160-200
Aponianus	Eastern Gaul	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Aprianus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
Constanus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ - 250
Dignianus	Trier?	Late 2 nd c.-250
Domitianus	Heiligenberg, Kräherwald, Waiblingen-Beinstein, Rheinzabern	155-180
Fidanus	Westerndorf?	180-260
Firmanus iii	Sinzig	130-160

Firmanus iv	Schwabian potteries?	160-200?
Firmanus v	Rheinzabern	160-260
Flavianus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Florianus ii	Eastern Gaul?	140-260?
Geminianus ii	Waiblingen-Beinstein	140-200
Germanus iii	Lavoye	160-200?
Germanus iv	Westerndorf	180-220?
Iunianus ii (Iuniano)	Lavoye	140-180
Iunianus iii	Rheinzabern	180-260
Iunianus iv	Westerndorf?	180-260?
Iustianus?	Eastern Gaul	150-200?
Maiaanus	Trier	160-200
Maianus i (Maiano)	Lavoye	150-200
Maianus ii	Boucheporn	135-175
Maianus iii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern	160-200
Maianus iv (CSS)	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Maiianus i	Lavoye, Trier?	150-200
Maiianus ii	Ittenwiller, Rheinzabern	160-190?
Mammilianus (Mammillianus, Mamilianus)	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern	160-180
Marianus iv	Eastern Gaul	150-260?
Maritanus?	Heiligenberg	155-200?
Montanus ii	La Madeleine	130-155
Montanus iii	Heiligenberg	145-160?
Patricianus	Rheinzabern	200-260
Paulianus ii	Ittenwiller	160-200
Polianus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Pridianus	La Madeleine	140-165?
Quitlanus (Quitinnus)?	Rheinzabern	160-260
Severianus ii	Rheinzabern	190-240?

XIII.2. Indigenous names

Table 102. Indigenous names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Southern Gaul

Iovanus?	La Graufesenque?	50-65
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Table 103. Indigenous names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Central Gaul

Cobnertianus	Lezoux	160-200
Granianus	Lezoux?	150-190
Illianus	Lezoux?	155-180
Maguanus (Magunus)	Lezoux	150-190
Maulianus	Lezoux	165-200
Miricanus i	Central Gaul	160-200
Namilianus	Lezoux	170-200

Table 104. Indigenous names with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Eastern Gaul

Amasianus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Braccianus	Eastern Gaul?	?
Garmanus?	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	180-260?
Macianus	Trier	240-270?
Novanus	Rheinzabern	140-150, 150-170
Rucatanus i	Argonne potteries?	150-200
Rucatanus ii (Ruccatanus)	Boucheporn, Trier?	140-200
Vasianus?	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 105. Indigenous names with the suffix *-(i)anus* of undetermined areas

Cananus?	?	?
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XIII.3. *Decknamen*

Table 106. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Southern Gaul

Albinianus	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.?
Atianus i?	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Caratanus	La Graufesenque	Pre-Flavian?
Carianus	Southern Gaul	1 st / early 2 nd c.
Iulianus i	Banassac	95-120?
Lucanus i	Montans?	40-85?
Lucianus i	La Graufesenque	10-120
Primanus i	Montans	50-70
Quintanus	La Graufesenque	40-65
Sabinianus i	La Graufesenque?	70-95

Silvanus i	La Graufesenque	30-80
Silvanus ii	Montans	40-70

Table 107. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Central Gaul

Albucianus	Lezoux	155-195
Atilianus i	Lezoux, Lubié, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre Franche	170-200
Atilianus ii	Gueugnon	Late 2 nd / early 3 rd
Attianus ii	Lezoux, Lubié?	115-145
Attianus iii (Atianus)	Gueugnon	Late 2 nd / early 3 rd
Atvicianus?	Lezoux?	Antonine
Caranus i	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Catianus ii	Lezoux	155-190
Catullianus	Central Gaul	Antonine
Comitianus	Gueugnon	Antonine - 250
Decumianus?	Toulon-sur-Allier	150-200
Iulianus ii	Lezoux	150-180
Lalianus	Lezoux?	160-200
Lucanus ii	Lezoux	55-85
Lucanus iii	Lezoux	140-200
Lucianus ii	Lezoux	140-200
Marcianus i	Lezoux	160-200
Marcianus ii	Gueugnon	190-210?
Matarianus	Lezoux	170-200
Materianus i (Maternnianus)	Lezoux	170-200
Matrtianus (Matertianus)?	Lezoux?	160-180
Paternianus i	Central Gaul	120-200?
Primanus iii	Lezoux	160-200
Quintilianus i	Lezoux	125-155
Quintilianus ii	Lubié	Antonine
Regulianus i	Lezoux	165-185
Regulianus ii?	Gueugnon	180-200?
Ripanus i	Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Sabinianus iii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Sabinianus v	Lezoux	100-120

Secundianus	Lezoux	170-200
Sedatianus	Lezoux	160-200
Senicianus	Central Gaul	Antonine?
Silvanus iii	Lezoux	125-150
Silvanus v (Sillvanus)	Toulon-sur-Allier	130-165
Taurianus	Lezoux	140-170
Titianus	Lezoux?	Antonine
Veranus	Lezoux	160-200

Table 108. *Decknamen* with the suffix *-(i)anus* in Eastern Gaul

Atinianus	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd - 250
Attianus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Caranus ii	Heiligenberg	130-160
Felicianus	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Iulianus iii	Rheinzabern	220-255
Latinianus	Rheinzabern	160-260
Lucanus iv	Heiligenberg	155-185
Lucanus v	Eastern Gaul	130-180
Lucanus vi	Rheinzabern, Scwabegg	160-200?
Lucanus viii	Argonne potteries?	150-200?
Marcianus iii (Marciano)	Lavoye	160-200
Marcianus iv	Mittelbronn	160-200
Marcianus v	Trier?	160-260?
Marcianus vi	Rheinzabern	160-260
Marcianus vii	Westerndorf	160-260
Maternianus ii	Eastern Gaul	160-260
Maternianus iii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	180-260
Paternianus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Paternianus iii	Trier	220-245
Pompeianus ii	Lavoye	140-200
Pompeianus iii	Ittenwiller?	160-200?
Primanus iv	Rheinzabern	160-260
Primanus v	Trier	230-275?
Quintianus ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Quintilianus iii	Rheinzabern	160-260

Ripanus ii	Heiligenberg	140-200
Ripanus iii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Sabinianus ii?	Eastern Gaul	130-170
Sabinianus iv	Rheinzabern	160-200
Secundanus	Blickweiler?	160-180
Silvanus iv	Eastern Gaul	100-150
Ursianus	Rheinzabern	160-260

XIV. Names with the suffix -(i)ano(s)

XIV.1. *Latin names*

Table 109. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anos in Central Gaul

Anniano	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Pereniano (Perenianos)	Lezoux	10-35

Table 110. Latin names with the suffix -(i)anos in Eastern Gaul

Pomponiano	Argonne potteries	150-200
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XIV.2. *Decknamen*

Table 111. *Decknamen* with the suffix -(i)anos in Eastern Gaul

Liciniano (Licinianus)	Argonne potteries	140-200
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XV. Names with the suffix -(i)a

XV.1. *Latin names*

Table 112. Latin names ending in -(i)a in Southern Gaul

Acuila (Aquila)	Montans	10-40
Cina (Cina-)	La Graufesenque	35-50
Gema (Gemma)	Banassac	100-150?
Lepta	Montans	5 - 25
Mercusa i	Southern Gaul	1 st c.

Table 113. Latin names ending in -(i)a in Central Gaul

Calava	Lezoux	125-155
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Cauterra	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre-Franche	150-200
Cinna	Lezoux	150-195
Falana?	Lezoux	125-155
Interra	Central -Eastern Gaul	120-160
Lastuca	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre-Franche	160-185
Laxtucissa (Lastucissa)	Lezoux, Lubié	150-175
Littera i	Lezoux	120-150
Mercussa i	Lezoux	160-190
Panta	Lezoux?	120-150?
Patna	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-160
Perenias	Lezoux	10 - 35
Pinna	Lezoux?	150-175?
Racuna	Lezoux	125-155?
Tempera	Lezoux?	160-200

Table 114. Latin names ending in *-(i)a* in Eastern Gaul

Calva	Eastern Gaul	mid- 2 nd c.
Drusa ii	Trier	180-260
Gemma ii (Gema)	Argonne potteries	140-200
Interra	Central-Eastern Gaul	120-160
Littera ii	Argonne potteries, Trier?	130-160?
Mastra	Argonne potteries?	130-180?
Menda i	Argonne potteries	140-200
Mercusa ii	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Mercussa iii	Westerndorf	180-260
Muscella	Westerndorf	170-240?
Passca?	Eastern Gaul	?
Pera	Eastern Gaul	135-175?
Puella	Westerndorf	170-220?
Tara	Eastern Gaul	150-200
Tarra i	Le Pont-des-Remes	160-175?
Tarra ii	Trier?	170-200?
Vinna	Rheinzabern?	160-260
Vota	Haute-Yutz	180-260

XV.2. *Indigenous names*Table 115. Indigenous names ending in *-(i)a* in Southern Gaul

Acuna	La Graufesenque	1 ST c.?
Apasa	Montans	40-65
Bolesa	Montans	Tiberian
Cervesa	La Graufesenque	15-35
Ciputa	La Graufesenque	50-70?
Contouca	Montans	15-35
Darra (Darrantus)?	La Graufesenque	35-55
Execetia	La Graufesenque	15-35
Icica	Southern Gaul	45-100?
Ivanica?	La Graufesenque	?
Letta	Montans	10 - 30
Lusa i	Southern Gaul	?
Meda (Meoa)?	La Graufesenque	55-70?

Table 116. Indigenous names ending in *-(i)a* in Central Gaul

Abrexta	Central Gaul?	2 nd c.?
Acapa	Central Gaul , Britain	Antonine?
Acaunissa	Lezoux	125-145
Arcinia	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian
Aterilia (Aterilidus)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	Trajanic, Hadrianic
Aucella i	Lezoux, Gueugnon	150-180
Belsa (Arvernicus)?	Lezoux	170-200
Biga	Lezoux	125-150
Canaboca	Lezoux	160-200
Cantossa ii	Central Gaul	?
Caupa	Lezoux	150-200
Caupirra	Lezoux	150-180
Cenna	Central Gaul	130-160?
Cetias	Lezoux	125-150
Costesura	Lezoux?	?
Cracina	Lezoux	170-200
Cracissa (Cracisa)	Lezoux	130-160
Cracuna i	Lezoux	130-155

Cunissa i	Lezoux	150-195
Icttiana	Lezoux	150-195
Maccirra	Lezoux	145-175
Vertecissa	Lezoux	150-175
Vica (Vicatus)?	Lezoux?	40-70?
Vicua (Vicunus)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre	160-195
Vocrota	Lezoux	155-195

Table 117. Indigenous names ending in *-(i)a* in Eastern Gaul

Alca	Rheinzabern	180-260
Arilira	Trier	200-240
Aucella ii?	Rheinzabern?	160-200
Beta?	Eastern Gaul	170-220?
Betta	Trier?	Late 2 nd / -250
Centa (Centa-)	Eastern Gaul	140-160?
Ciriuna	Argonne potteries, Trier, Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	135-180
Cobuna	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Craca	Trier?	140-170
Cracisa	Le Pont-des-Rèmes	135-180
Cracuna ii	Argonne potteries, Trier?	160-200
Crissa	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Crista	Eastern Gaul	Antonine
Cunissa ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Elvissa	Trier?	130-170
Giamissa i	Argonne potteries, Trier?	150-200?
Giamissa ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf?	180-260?
Lossa (Losa)	Eastern Gaul	145-180?
Lusa i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Mainina	Trier	145-175
Masa	Trier	140-200
Matina	Rheinzabern	180-260
Motta	Eastern Gaul	160-200?
Pattusa	Rheinzabern	180-260
Patura	Argonne potteries, Trier	150-200?

Ruccata	La Madeleine	130-170
Tassca	Trier, Westerndorf	160-260
Valusa?	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 118. Indigenous names ending in *-(i)a* in Britain

Acapa	Central Gaul, Britain	Antonine?
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XV.3. *Decknamen*Table 119. *Decknamen* ending in *-(i)a* in Southern Gaul

Atica (Athca)?	La Graufesenque	75-110
Atusa (Atussa)	La Graufesenque	45-65
Atvia	Lot Valley?	1 st c.
Luppa i	La Graufesenque?	60-100?
Melita?	Montans	1 st /150
Minas	La Graufesenque	40-70

Table 120. *Decknamen* ending in *-(i)a* in Central Gaul

Albusa	Lezoux	170-200
Atroma	Lezoux	Pre-Flavian
Buccula (Bucula)?	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	130-160
Bucura (Bucuramus)	Lezoux	mid-late Antonine
Carca	Lezoux?	155-200
Carussa i	Lezoux	160-200
Catussa (Catusa)	Lezoux	155-190
Cintussa	Lezoux	125-160
Luppa ii	Lezoux	130-155
Martiola?	Lezoux	120-160
Talussa ii	Lezoux	150-165?

Table 121. *Decknamen* ending in *-(i)a* in Eastern Gaul

Atta	Rheinzabern	170-220
Buccara	Eastern Gaul	Early-mid Antonine
Carussa iii	Westerndorf	180-260
Deva	Trier	Antonine

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
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XVI. Names with the suffix -is*XVI.1. Latin names*Table 123. Latin names ending in *-is* in Southern Gaul

Agilis	Southern Gaul	1 st c.
Cinis	Southern Gaul?	1 st c.?
Dabsilis	Lezoux, Lot Valley?	Trajanic/early Hadrianic
Fidelis i	Southern Gaul	20-50
Fortis i	La Graufesenque	45-70
Liberalis i	Montans	?
Nobilis i	La Graufesenque	10-55
Paticanis?	Southern Gaul?	55-100?
Rulvis	La Graufesenque	15-40?
Silanis	Southern Gaul?	?

Table 124. Latin names ending in *-is* in Central Gaul

Apolinaris	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy, Terre Franche	120-150
Aprilis ii	Lezoux	145-175
Dabsilis	Lezoux, Lot Valley?	Trajanic/early Hadrianic
Docilis i	Lezoux	130-155
Fidelis iii?	Central Gaul	160-200
Fortis ii	Lezoux?	125-200
Habilis	Lezoux	150-180

Ianuaris i	Lezoux	125-150
Ianuaris ii	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	135-160
Ianuaris iii	Lezoux	135-170
Liberalis ii	Lezoux	140-175?
Malis	Lezoux?	120-160
Nobilis ii	Lezoux	15-20?
Peculiaris i	Lezoux	145-170
Suavis	Lezoux	15-35
Urbilis (Urbilus)?	Lezoux?	?

Table 125. Latin names ending in *-is* in Eastern Gaul

Aprilis iii	Eastern Gaul	130-160
Augustalis i	Ittenwiller	160-200?
Augustalis ii	Rheinzabern	160-200
Austalis i	Ittenwiller	Antonine
Austalis ii	Argonne potteries?	Antonine
Comitalis	Haute-Yutz, Pfaffenhofen, Rheinzabern, Trier, Westerndorf	170-240
Docilis ii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Eternalis	Trier	220-260
Fatalis	Rheinzabern	160-260
Fidelis ii	Rheinzabern	160-200
Hibernalis	Rheinzabern	160-260
Liberalis iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Nivalis	Heiligenberg	140-150
	Rheinzabern	150-175
Peculiaris ii	Chémery-Faulquemont	115-150?
Provincialis i	Rheinzabern	160-260
Provincialis ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	160-260
Sodalis	Rheinzabern	180-260?
Stabilis i	Rheinzabern	160-220?
Stabilis ii	Pfaffenhofen, Westerndorf	170-240
Vestalis	Rheinzabern	160-260

Table 126. Latin names ending in *-is* of undetermined origin

Utilis ii	?	125-160
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XVI.2. *Indigenous names*

Table 127. Indigenous names ending in *-is* in Southern Gaul

Morvis?	Montans	1 st c.?
Tetlonis (Tetlo)	La Graufesenque	65-85
Tornis	La Graufesenque?	1 st c.

Table 128. Indigenous names ending in *-is* in Central Gaul

Abalanis (Aballanis)	Central Gaul	120-155
Aucis	Lezoux	Tiberian
Cosaxis (Cosaxto)	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	150-200
Macliratis?	Central Gaul?	150-200

Table 129. Indigenous names ending in *-is* in Eastern Gaul

Coventalis	Rheinzabern	?
Iarustis?	Eastern Gaul	120-160
Vindemialis	Rheinzabern	220-240?

XVI.3. *Decknamen*

Table 130. *Decknamen* ending in *-is* in Southern Gaul

Amabilis i	La Graufesenque	40-65
Cerialis vi	La Graufesenque?	55-80
Cocis?	La Graufesenque	45-65
Genialis i	La Graufesenque	45-65
Genialis vii	Montans, Valéry?	40-60
Gentilis i	Montans	10-40
Gentilis ii	La Graufesenque	10-35
Gentilis iv	Southern Gaul	55-80
Ivenalis	La Graufesenque	60-90?
Martialis i	Banassac, La Graufesenque, Le Rozier?	50-75
Martialis vii	Montans	?
Melis (Melis-)	La Graufesenque	10-30

Natalis i	La Graufesenque	75-90
	Banassac	90-140?
Senilis i	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	50-65
Virilis i	La Graufesenque	40-65?
Virilis ii	La Graufesenque	80-105
Vitalis i	La Graufesenque	50-65
Vitalis ii	La Graufesenque	70-100

Table 131. *Decknamen* ending in *-is* in Central Gaul

Belis	Lezoux?	?
Cerialis i	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	100-130?
Cerialis ii	Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre?	135-165
Genialis ii	Lezoux	40-60?
Genialis iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	100-130
Genialis iv	Lezoux	150-180
Genialis v	Vichy, Terre Franche	155-200
Gentilis iii	Lezoux	130-190
Ioenalis	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	100-130
Ivenis	Lezoux	150-200?
Lupercalis (Lupercalus)?	Gueugnon	200-220?
Luperilis (Luperilius)?	Gueugnon	200-220?
Martialis ii	Lezoux	120-150
Quartionis (Quartionus)?	Lezoux?	2 nd c.?
Regalis i	Lezoux	155-185
Senilis ii	Lezoux	130-160
Senilis iii	Lezoux	160-200
Senis ii	Lezoux	Neronian/early Flavian
Sollemnis i	Lezoux	130-150?
Vitalis iii	Les Martres-de-Veyre	100-125
Vitalis iv	Lezoux?	120-145?
Vitalis vi	Lezoux	150-180?

Table 132. *Decknamen* ending in *-is* in Eastern Gaul

Amabilis iii	Rheinzabern	180-260
Casiatis	Schwabian potteries?	Early Antonine?

Cerialis iv	La Madeleine	125-150
Cerialis v	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	160-180
Cerialis vii	Eastern Gaul	140-180?
Genialis vi	Rheinzabern	160-200?
Ienalis	Westerndorf	180-240?
Iuvenis ii	Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	170-220?
Martialis iv	Chémery-Faulquemont, Trier	100-140?
Martialis v	Argonne potteries	150-200
Martialis vi	Rheinzabern	160-180?
Natalis iv	Rheinzabern, Trier?	140-165
Natalis v	Rheinzabern	165-195?
Natalis vi	Haute-Yutz, Trier?	190-260
Regalis ii	Rheinzabern	170-210?
Senilis v	Rheinzabern?	160-200?
Senis iii	Chémery-Faulquemont	100-135?
Sollemnis ii	Heiligenberg	150-170
Sollemnis iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Virilis iii	Heiligenberg	145-165
Virilis iv	Rheinzabern	160-190
Vitalis vii	Avocourt, Lavoye	150-200
Vitalis viii	Kräherwald, Rheinzabern	170-240?
Vitalis ix	Trier	160-260
Vitalis x	Westerndorf	180-260

Table 133. *Decknamen* ending in *-is* in Britain

Senilis iv	Colchester	160-200
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Table 134. *Decknamen* ending in *-is* of undetermined areas

Natalis iii	?	90-120?
Senilis vi	?	120-140?

XVII. Names ending in *-ans*, *-ens*

Table 135. Latin names ending in *-ans*, *-ens* in Southern Gaul

Pudens i	Carrade, La Graufesenque	30-65
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Pudens ii	La Graufesenque	60-85
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Table 136. Latin names ending in *-ans*, *-ens* in Central Gaul

Crescens ii	Lezoux?	155-200
Potens	Lezoux?	150-200

Table 137. Latin names ending in *-ans*, *-ens* in Eastern Gaul

Constans	Rheinzabern	160-180
Constas	Schwabian potteries, Heiligenberg, Rheinzabern?	150-180

XVIII. Names ending in -er*XVIII.1. Latin names*Table 138. Latin names ending in *-er* in Southern Gaul

Ager	La Graufesenque?	70-110
Aper i	La Graufesenque	50-70
Celer i	Montans	15-35
Celer ii	La Graufesenque	35-55
Celer iii	La Graufesenque	50-75
Feliciter i	Montans group	40-70?
Feliciter ii	La Graufesenque	40-70
Niger i	Montans	10-25?
Niger ii	La Graufesenque	45-70

Table 139. Latin names ending in *-er* in Central Gaul

Acer	Lezoux	155-200
Afer ii	Lezoux	130-160
Aper ii	Lezoux	155-195
Celer iv	Lezoux	Antonine?
Dester	Lezoux	155-195
Dexter i	Les Martres-de-Veyre?	130-160
Ecuester (Equester)	Lezoux	150-180
November	Lezoux?	160-200

Table 140. Latin names ending in *-er* in Eastern Gaul

Afer iii	Trier	190-240
Aper iii	Blickweiler, Lavoye	125-155
Dexter ii	Trier	190-240
Dexter iii	Rheinzabern	Antonine/-250

XVIII.2. *Indigenous names*Table 141. Indigenous names ending in *-er* in Eastern Gaul

Vacer ii (Vacrius)	Eastern Gaul	130-160
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XVIII.3. *Decknamen*Table 142. *Decknamen* ending in *-er* in Southern Gaul

Pater i	La Graufesenque	55-75?
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Table 143. *Decknamen* ending in *-er* in Central Gaul

Pater ii	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux	130-150
Sacer i	Les Martres-de-Veyre	115-140
Sacer iii	Lezoux	150-200

Table 144. *Decknamen* ending in *-er* in Eastern Gaul

Sacer ii	La Madeleine	130-165
Sacer iv	Trier?	130-200?

XIX. Names ending in -orXIX.1. *Latin names*Table 145. Latin names ending in *-or* in Southern Gaul

Adiutor	Southern Gaul	65-100
Memor	La Graufesenque	
Mercator i (Mercatoris)?	La Graufesenque	70-110
Nitor	La Graufesenque	40-60
Paestor	La Graufesenque	35-60
Pastor i	La Graufesenque	55-70

Stator	La Graufesenque	15-25?
Vigor	La Graufesenque	100-130?

Table 146. Latin names ending in *-or* in Central Gaul

Genitor i	Les Martres-de-Veyre, Lezoux?	120-145
Genitor ii	Lezoux	160-200
Venator	Gueugnon	140-200
Maior i	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	170-200
Mercator ii	Lezoux	130-155
Mercator iv	Lezoux, Vichy, Terre Franche	160-200
Senator i	Lezoux	160-200
Tutor	Toulon-sur-Allier?	Antonine

Table 147. Latin names ending in *-or* in Eastern Gaul

Genitor iii	La Madeleine	130-160
Maior ii	Blickweiler, Trier?	150-175
Maior iii	Heiligenberg	140-170?
Mercator iii	Heiligenberg	140-200?
Mercator v	Westerndorf	180-260
Pastor ii	Kräherwald, Rheinzabern	150-200
Pastor iii	Trier?	200-260

Table 148. Latin names ending in *-or* of undetermined origin

Senator ii	?	180-260
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XIX.2. *Indigenous names*Table 149. Indigenous names ending in *-or* in Central Gaul

Gestator?	Lezoux?	120-200
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Table 150. Indigenous names ending in *-or* in Eastern Gaul

Bellator	Rheinzabern	Late 2 nd c./ -250
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XIX.3. *Decknamen*Table 151. *Decknamen* ending in *-or* in Southern Gaul

Victor i	La Graufesenque	40-70?
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Table 152. *Decknamen* ending in *-or* in Central Gaul

Amator ii	Central Gaul	2 nd c.?
Victor ii	Lezoux	110-135
Victor iv (Victorius)?	Lezoux	165-200

Table 153. *Decknamen* ending in *-or* in Eastern Gaul

Amator ii	Trier	190-220
Amator iii	Rheinzabern	160-260
Paterior (Patertor)?	Westerndorf?	180-260
Victor iii	Blickweiler	120-160
Victor v	Rheinzabern	220-260?
Victor vi	Trier	200-240?

XX. Names ending in -ixTable 154. The distribution of the Latin *Felix*

Felix i	La Graufesenque, Le Rozier	55-85
Felix ii	Lexoux	135-165
Felix iii	Crambade, Montans, Valéry	10-50?
Felix iv	La Graufesenque	10-40

Table 155. Gaulish compounds with *-rix* in Southern Gaul

Contix (?)	La Graufesenque?	20-50
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Table 156. Gaulish compounds with *-rix* in Central Gaul

Anbiorix	Lezoux	40-65
Biturix	Lezoux	125-150
Conticorix	Lezoux	Tiberian/ early Claudian
Cotigorix (Coticorix)	Lezoux	Tiberio-Claudian

Table 157. Gaulish compounds with *-rix* in Eastern Gaul

Dannorix	Argonne potteries	Antonine
Ioincorix	Rheinzabern, Trier?	150-200

Secorix	Argonne potteries	Antonine
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Appendix III: Frequency of Greek names among potters

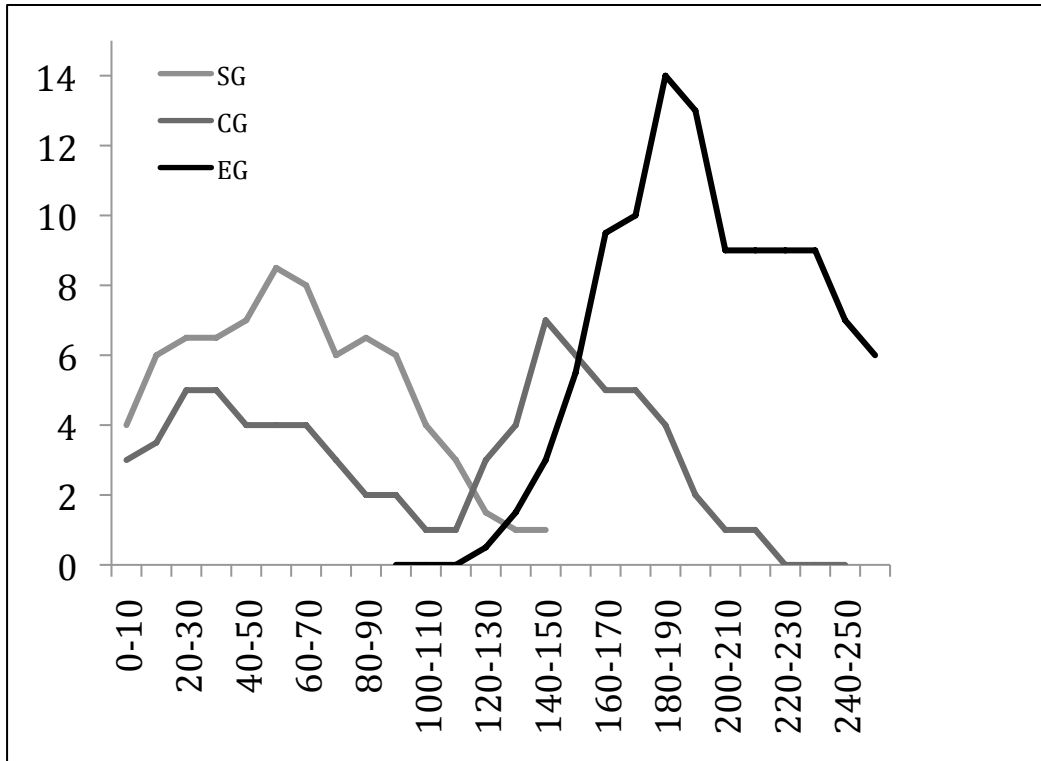


Chart 1. Occurrence of Greek Names

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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>).

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RIB : Collingwood, R.G., Wright, R.P., *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, vols. I-II, Stroud 1990-5.

TLGa : *Thesaurus Linguae Gallicae*.

TLL : *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*.

TLLOnom : *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae, Onomasticon*.

ZCP : *Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie*.

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