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O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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## NAMES ON CELEIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN NUMBERS AND TABLES – A COMPARISON BETWEEN TOWN AND AGER

Original scientific paper

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*Dealing with Roman inscriptions not only involves publishing individual inscriptions or assembling corpora of a particular town and its ager. Corpora (or epigraphic databases abroad) constitute the basis for further research. The most widespread among the epigraphic works are onomastic studies, which are possible on practically all inscription slabs since names are recorded on all non-fragmentary inscriptions. The author strives to present the onomastic situation in the area of Celeia. In the interest of a better insight into the names and, thereby, also into the inhabitants behind these names, she decided to divide all preserved names from Celeian inscriptions precisely. This division in particular facilitates an insight into certain principles of Romanization but says little of the chronological situation. Individual groups of names also reveal the legal and social status of the inhabitants.*

*Key words: Celeia, Noricum, Roman inscriptions, epigraphy, onomastics.*

In the Roman Empire, personal names were associated with the level of Romanization, and to a certain extent they are conditioned by the provincial milieu; they are composed of three, two or just a single

part. Local people soon acquired the Roman habit of erecting stone monuments with inscriptions, on which names of non-Latin origin soon appeared. Much of Roman territory thus reveals names of Celtic origin, and often also Illyrian names, then Etruscan, Greek, Venetian, and others (Untermann 2004: 25-29).

For provincial areas, it is customary of the first period of annexation to be able to find more indigenous names on inscriptions on one hand, and there is a relatively large share of people with the Latin *tria (duo) nomina* on the other, which can be explained by Italic colonists. With the progress of Romanization, the share of Latin names increased, which can be explained by the conferral of Roman citizenship and the consequent spread of Latin names among the indigenous population as well. Here one must agree with Alföldy, who asserted that the Roman citizens in Norican towns were mostly Romanised locals (1974: 81-87). This contrasts with the previously mentioned theory, whereby the Norican population from the beginning mostly consisted of Italic colonists (Roman citizens) (cf. Scherrer 2002: 59-63).

Scherrer introduced a relatively radical view of the Romanization process, which no longer assumed heavy dependence on cooperation with the locals (especially the elite), but rather mostly or solely on the colonists. Such a model seems less plausible. We shall come closest to the truth by considering both factors: the conferral of citizenship to indigenous residents on one side and the influence of colonists on the other.

The increase in the number of Roman citizens was accompanied by an increase in the share of Latin names in a given area. Namely, these inhabitants were distinguished from others in that their names were composed of three parts (*tria nomina*); from these the first two were certainly of Latin origin since they were given the first name (*praenomen*) and the family name (*nomen gentile*) of the emperor (if they were awarded citizenship by the emperor). The third part of the name (*cognomen*) was generally not Latin since the new Roman citizens kept their old ('native') name. The indigenous population which acquired Roman citizenship based on some other criteria, can be recognised also by a gentilicium which was formed from the indigenous personal name with the suffix – *ius*. Thus the s.c. pseudo-gentilia were created, which are a special form of patronymics. These are widespread mostly in the area of Celtic-German onomastics in the Latin language. The name derived from the father's name is placed in the position of the Roman gentilicium (Mainardis 1997: 94). The share of Latin names also increased with colonisation and immigration. In Slovenian territory, most immigrants were from northern Italy: Trieste (Tergeste), present-day Aquileia, and certain other Italic towns. The name on the inscription can indicate the person's origin and at the same time fairly precisely define his/her socio-legal status. The status of a Roman citizen can generally be assumed for the persons with the *tria nomina* type of name. There are exceptions to this rule, e.g. in the case of a Greek personal name there is a greater possibility that this is a freedman (*libertus*) or a descendant thereof. Peregrines, common inhabitants of provinces without citizenship, usually bear names followed by their father's name in the genitive. This is a case of s.c. peregrine filiation, which must have been the tradition in most parts of Europe. Filiation is encountered also with *tria nomina*, the s.c. patronymic (the father's name in the genitive) is a component of the name of those inhabitants of the Roman Empire for whom it is certain that they were Roman citizens (especially if the voting tribe is stated).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> On the women's nomenclature cf. Kajanto 1977a: 147-159; Kajawa 1995.

The problems of freedmen are discussed by Dardaine (1999: 213-228), who endeavoured to determine the nomenclature for *cives Latini* with the help of freedmen from the towns, and he found that differences existed in the naming structure between freedmen in towns with Roman law and those with Latin (e.g. Norican municipia). In "Roman", these people are generally named according to *tria nomina*, in "Latin" the nomenclature is very diverse: gentilicium, single-part name; *tria nomina* are very rare. Examples from Celeia confirm this, since *tria nomina* and single-part names can be found.

Their names also often appear with just the addition of the second name in the genitive. Examples where this is followed by the letter L for *libertus* occur rarely.

To deduce who were slaves, we can use their names, which are frequently of Greek origin (but do not indicate geographic origin). Similar to freedmen, a dilemma also arises with slaves if the word *servus* is not written out completely or in one of the possible abbreviations (*S*, *SER*). There is a list of names which are typical of slaves and freedmen (with slaves these are names with pejorative meaning; with freedmen these are names which emphasized the newly acquired free status: *Ingenuus*) (cf. Alföldy 1977: 249-264; Salway 1994: 124-145; Salomies 2001: 77-87; Mainardis: 2003, 559-562).

Names constitute an immense portion of the vocabulary on the inscriptions of ancient Celeia. In the town of Celeia, 1,039 words are preserved which are either part of a name or the name itself (out of all 3,072 preserved words from the town), and in the area of the ager there are 688 such words (from a total of 2,011). The analysis accounts for all inscriptions (195 from the ager, 214 from the town) on which at least one word can be read or supplemented with certainty. 1,039 words do not constitute the same number of people, since names may consist of several parts: just one, two or three. Persons with *tria nomina* are the fewest, but examples can also be found where these have a two-part name: family name (*nomen gentile*) (Solin 1977: 138) and personal name (*cognomen*). The use of the first name began to decline over time, and in the third century it was entirely discarded. The original role of the first name (*praenomen*) as the name which defined an individual was assumed at the end of the first century AD by the s.c. personal name (*cognomen*). Where this occurred, families began discarding first names. In the first period, this was reflected in the fact that the first name was preserved as a kind of 'fossil' structure: it was not just the first-born son who inherited the father's first name – they all did. Namely, there was the personal name by which they could



be distinguished. From the mid-second century onward, first names experienced an overwhelming crisis; the discarding was continually more rigid; at roughly the year 300 these became rare even among the senatorial aristocracy (cf. Salomies 1987: 300; Salway 1994: 130-131). A detailed analysis of the first names can be found in Salomies (1987).

The third major group of names is single-part names, which can be indigenous, Latin or Greek. Many can be dated to the period from third century onward, when name conventions became increasingly more flexible and it was usual to have just a single name (Kajanto 1977). Inhabitants with one name may have had slave status (especially if the name was of Greek origin); they could have been commoners (peregrines), and later even more important individuals.

When researching names, an effort is made to divide and classify them into certain groups in the best possible manner. The *tria nomina* system can be applied only to Roman citizens, in which all three parts of the Roman name – *praenomen* (first name), *nomen gentile* (family name), and *cognomen* (personal name) – may undergo scrutiny. With non-Roman citizens, the idionym, i.e., the personal name, comes into consideration (Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier 2001: V).

Based mostly on origin, a classification of names of commoners of the Roman provinces has been made: in this specific case it is a matter of names of Celtic origin, but they appear on the inscriptions in more or less Latinised forms: translated names (cf. Weisgerber 1968: 132); and names which sounded the same in the original and in Latin but did not bear the same meaning (s.c. *Decknamen* cf. Weisgerber 1969: 380). As a typical example of this Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier (2001: VI) stated the name *Verecundus*, which in Latin means respected, but it is clear at the same time that it consists of Celtic elements: “*ver*” = very and “*condo*” = intelligence, reason, cleverness.

Names, and also words in general, thus migrate from one language into another also on the basis of homophony, which was an interesting phenomenon of Romanisation (cf. Schulze 1966: 20-24; Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier 2001: VI-VII). For the complete name classification cf. the introduction to *Noms identités culturelles et romanisation*, where Dondin-Payre & Raepsaet-Charlier (2001) describe in detail the state of research into the onomastics of peregrine inhabitants. The name classification which I follow here reflects the current practice in onomastics. The phenomena of euphony and homophony (with naming of the local inhabitants) are also discussed by Mainardis (2001: 56-57).

## NAME CLASSIFICATION

First, names are divided into two large groups: names in the town and names in the ager. This basic division was made to clarify the differences between town and its ager, which were expected in regard to the level of Romanization. Romanization was more rapid and more intense in the town on one side, and on the other, the ager slowly accepted Roman culture, what can be observed also from naming practices. Classification proceeds within both groups on the basis of the number and characteristics of individual name parts. The first group thus consists of *tria nomina* (or *duo nomina*), the second consists of names with peregrine filiation, and the third group consists of names with only one part. I have followed the classification of names by Fulvia Mainardis (1997). Differences occurred between classifications and groups that are geographically conditioned. Her classification is more complex, there are more name groups and they are more heterogeneous than those which can be formed in the area of Celeia. We share the conclusion that name formulas are not an indicator of chronological development (cf. also Mainardis 2001: 55-69; 2002: 531-574; 2003: 559-589). Names ascertained in the wider area of Celeia do not reveal any peculiarities in the manner of naming but rather fit in nicely within the broader context of province Noricum, which borders Pannonia (Mócsy 1985: 89-99; Meid 2005). Nevertheless, the results obtained cannot be completely relevant because they were reached on the basis of those individuals in society who were able to erect the monuments for themselves or even those whose monuments have been preserved to the present.<sup>2</sup>

Inside each of these three groups, smaller ones were formed into which I classified names with common features. Due to fragmentary preservation, all of the names could not be embedded into the framework of a specific group. Despite efforts to have the least possible amount of such names, the ager and the town have the s.c. ‘unclassified’ names, to which none of the aforementioned criteria for classification could be applied (cf. Alföldy 1974: 232-238, where the author enumerates Celtic names in Noricum). A more precise analysis of Norican name material follows in Alföldy (1977: 249-264), where the author also calculates the percentage of the Celtic population in an individual town over time (cf. mostly *Ibid.* 262). For

<sup>2</sup> When epigraphic databases were verified, it was found that roughly 30 individuals from Celeia (*domo Celeia*), served in the Roman army, cf. *Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg*. <http://www.uni-heidelberg.de/institute/sonst/adw/edh/> [21 Sept. 2010]. *Epigraphik – Datenbank Clauss – Slaby*. <http://www.manfredclauss.de/> [21. 9. 2010]. The gentilicia not encompassed in this research emerge, therefore the picture of the onomastic situation in Celeia cannot be complete.

the area of Celeia in the first and second centuries, he found 21.5% indigenous (Celtic) names in comparison to 72.5% Latin and 6% Greek names; in the third and fourth centuries, the percentage of indigenous names decreased to just 7%, while 88% are Latin and 5% are Greek names. The number of names involved in this analysis is slightly higher thanks to newly discovered inscriptions; nevertheless, it may be safely assumed that the classification stays basically the same as the one compiled by Alföldy.

The socio-legal stratification of the Celeia area in Antiquity will be determined on the basis of the number of all names. It should nonetheless be borne in mind that a very small percentage of this population is known to us. Alföldy (1984: 88) assumed that most towns in the Roman Empire had 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. Šašel Kos (1984: 251) estimated approximately 10,000 for Celeia, which is a realistic figure for such a municipium; thus, we are currently familiar with less than half of one percent of all inhabitants of ancient Celeia.

## NAMES IN THE AGER

### *Tria (duo) nomina*

The first larger group of names includes those which are as a rule composed of three parts, thus *tria nomina*, and within this group I also discuss *duo nomina*, which are in and of themselves a criterion for dating. The total number of names in the ager is 125; 37 of these can be placed into the first subgroup, 15 into the second, 68 into the third, and 5 into the fourth group. I have divided the s.c. *tria nomina (duo nomina)* into four subgroups:

- *tria (duo) nomina* with imperial gentilicia;
- *tria (duo) nomina* with pseudo-gentilicia;
- *tria (duo) nomina* with other (Italic) gentilicia;
- El 1 + El 2 (cf. Mainardis 2003: 570).<sup>3</sup>

### *Tria (duo) nomina with imperial gentilicia*

The first sub-group consists of those names in which the gentilicium is the imperial family name. Such names were mostly the consequence of conferral of citizenship by the emperor. Namely, when an emperor awarded citizenship to an individual or to entire communities, the people generally acquired the first two names of this emperor and preserved their own original personal name as the third part (*cognomen*). Such names by themselves are therefore sound indicators for approximate dating. Nevertheless, one may not assume that all such names are the result

of conferral of citizenship. These names were also passed on to descendents, therefore not necessarily by imperial decree but rather by inheritance from one generation to the next. Thus the only certain conclusion can be that this person did not live prior to the rule of this emperor. There exists, therefore, a reliable *terminus post quem*, for which these names often serve. In Celeia, these names have been (chronologically) registered: Julii (10), Claudii (1), Elii (4), Ulpii (3), Septimii (3), and Aurelii (16).

### *Tria (duo) nomina with pseudo-gentilicia*

This group consists of only 15 names altogether; five of these consist of all three parts (*tria nomina*), while the rest have only two: once this is a first name and gentilicium, the rest consist of a gentilicium and personal name. In all examples, these are indigenous gentilicia, in one example a personal name (*cognomen*) is indigenous and locally limited. Despite the approximate dating, almost all names (except the inscription with Maronii) belong to the same period (latter half of the first/second century), which must have been the most favourable for the creation of pseudo-gentilicia. But it may be assumed that pseudo-gentilicia began appearing earlier (e.g. with Claudius), when Romanisation advanced to the point at which the desire to imitate Roman naming conventions arose, also in the way they formed gentilicia from indigenous names. The people behind these names are Roman citizens, and besides the names themselves this is also confirmed by the offices they held (legionaries, praetorians, officials).

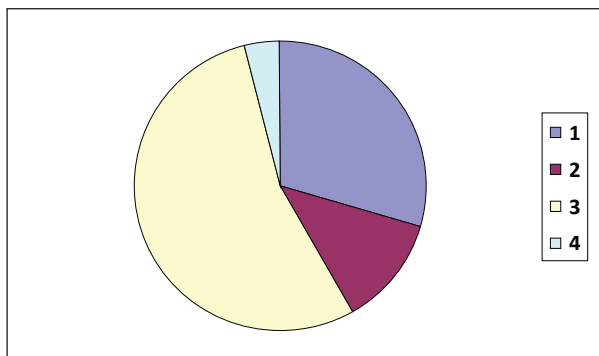
### *Tria (duo) nomina with other (Italic) gentilicia*

The third group consists of *tria* and *duo nomina* whose gentilicia are neither imperial nor indigenous, which generally means that these are all other Italic gentilicia. On the basis of all 68 examples, a picture is formed of the immigrant families which settled in this area and spread extensively. It will also be interesting to discover whence precisely this immigration actually originated: were they truly from the nearby towns of northern Italy alone, or could it be that some of the families arrived from more remote locations? Twelve families were recorded more than once: Albinii (4), Antonii (3), Bellicii (2), Bebi (3), Cassii (2), Ennii (2), Iustii (2), Rufii (3), Rusticii (2), Spectatii (7), Statutii (2), and Vibii (3).

### *El 1 ("personal" name) + El 2 ("personal" name)*

The next group consists of names with two parts – albeit not a gentilicium proper and a personal name that follows, but rather of two personal names placed together. Five persons belong to this group, among them is only one is female.

<sup>3</sup> El = element.



TRIA NOMINA	Total	Women
	125	30
1. Imperial gentilicia	37	15
2. Pseudo-gentilicia	15	3
3. Italic gentilicia	68	11
4. El 1 + El 2	5	1

Figure 1: *Tria nomina in the ager.*

### Names with peregrine filiation

The names, which belong to this second large group, are consist of two parts, but from these the second part is the father's name in the genitive case. This is therefore an individual whose identity is more clearly defined by stating whose son or daughter he or she is (in some examples also other relationships: slave, freedman). This is mostly the peregrine population, therefore people who are free but without any special rights. Since this was a provincial milieu, it can be expected that the majority of people will be of this type, with the s.c. peregrine filiation (Kakoschke 2002: 25).

I have divided the names with peregrine filiation into four groups according to the origin of the first and second component, which can be Latin (both or just one) or non-Latin (again both or just one), which in this area means that the names are Celtic. Some of the Celtic names are characteristic for this area and are geographically limited.

#### *El 1 (Latin name) + El 2 (Latin name in genitive)*

This first group consists of names in which both parts are Latin. We therefore obtain a picture of those Latin names which were particularly well-accepted in the provincial environment and most likely also settled among the local, indigenous population. 31 names composed with the help of peregrine filiation fit the set criterion. There is no reason why these names could not be borne by the peregrine population. The objection that both parts of the name are Latin does not stand. Among these some are most probably the s.c. "Decknamen".

On the basis of names of this population type, it is impossible to speculate about immigrants, even though peregrines most probably migrated as well (also those with Celtic names, especially within the same province or between Pannonia and Noricum).

#### *El 1 (Latin name) + El 2 (non-Latin name in genitive)*

The formula for the names in the second group (22 names) with peregrine filiation is a name which is Latin and an indigenous name in the genitive. The vast majority of El 1 names can be delimited as "Decknamen" (with the exception of *Severa*) and were most probably formed as a consequence of Romanization. Sons (and later and to a lesser extent also daughters) were already given Latin names while the generation of fathers still bore names of Celtic origin. The question arises as to the basis on which a personal name can be delimited as Celtic (cf. Matasović 2003: 10-11). Matasović emphasised that etymology alone is not enough; it should be connected to the fact that a certain name appears only in those areas which were settled by Celtic people.

The local people were to a certain degree already used to the Roman culture and gradually began to acquire it. It is very likely that they began to be aware that in a society intertwined with Roman culture their children would be better off with Latin names. The phenomenon of such naming conventions among the peregrine population can be explained in this manner.

#### *El 1 (non-Latin name) + El 2 (non-Latin name in genitive)*

The third group of names with peregrine filiation consists of names with two non-Latin parts. 28 persons correspond to this requirement (56 non-Latin names). It may be assumed that this type of name appeared mostly in the earliest period of Romanisation, when the population was already familiar with the habit of erecting stone monuments but did not yet adopt Latin naming conventions and did not yet begin acquiring Latin names; while on the other hand it may be assumed that these names also appeared later but mostly in severely remote places where Romanisation in all of its dimensions could not reach.

#### *El 1 (non-Latin name) + El 2 (Latin name in genitive)*

The fourth group consists of persons (21) whose personal name is not Latin (in most cases it is Celtic), adjacent to the father's name in the

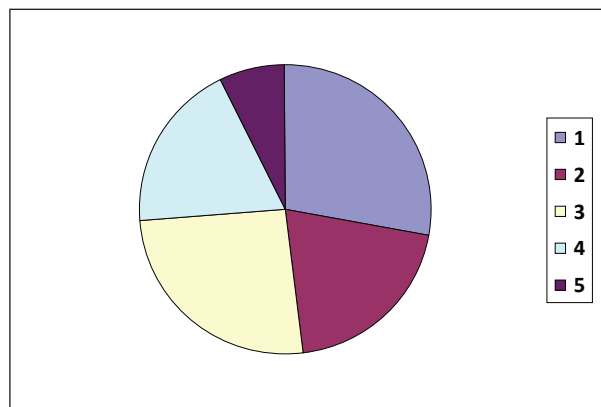


genitive, but this name is Latin. With El 2, where Latin names are supposed to be (at least as indicated above), it can be seen upon a more detailed inspection that these are indeed Latin names, but among them the great majority consists of those which were especially popular in the areas with Celtic populations; this may be due to homophony, similarity to Celtic names, or something else. This group therefore once more simply underscores the names which were similar in both languages (the second column) and were thus easy for the locals to Latinise.

*Fragmentarily preserved names of peregrine filiation*

The next cluster of names consists of those names which due to the fragmentary preservation of the inscription cannot be classified into one of the above four groups. The name or the filiation is so poorly preserved that it is impossible to predict whether it is of Latin or indigenous origin.

The groups, into which names with peregrine filiation have been divided, do not indicate straightforward development or advancing Romanisation. Dating in itself should here be of great assistance, but is itself questionable and far too imprecise to serve as a reliable base. All that can be said is that the names of peregrine filiation exhibit a mixture of indigenous and Roman elements (local and “foreign” civilisation, both languages), which is one of the characteristics of Romanisation.



FILIATION	Total	Women
	110	48
1. Group I	31	11
2. Group II	22	10
3. Group III	28	12
4. Group IV	21	12
5. Group V	8	3

Figure 2: Names with peregrine filiation in the ager.

**Inhabitants with single-part names**

The third major group features all those names which comprise of only a single component. It used to hold true that people with only one name were, according to legal status, slaves, especially if that name was Greek. In the case of Greek single-part names there is actually a great chance of this being so, but considerable caution should be exercised for others. A (Latin) name itself can also point to slave status; namely, certain names were especially widespread among slaves, such as Felix and Hilarus (or the names ending in -io, and also the name Fortunatus) (Kajanto 1965: 272; Lochner von Hüttenbach 1989: 83). It is interesting that these names, which were especially liked and appropriate for slaves, have a positive and optimistic meaning.

Similarly certain occupations or designations for them were reserved solely for slaves, e.g. *vilicus* or *actor*. With the downfall of Roman naming conventions from the third century onward, the gentilicium began losing its meaning and eventually disappeared. Thus, in the later period it can happen that Roman citizens, even before *Constitutio Antoniniana*, were indicated by only one name. Even before, i.e., prior to the third century, one may find single-part names, especially with children and also other persons but only on inscriptions of familial nature. It is also not impossible to have a peregrine with one name, whose name is not joined with the father’s name without any particular reason (Kakoschke 2002: 15). The probability of a peregrine is all the much greater in the case of indigenous (Celtic) names.

There are more possibilities than the aforementioned groups. The individual character of a specific inscription is emphasized, and thus also the names which here need to be scrutinized all the more in connection with the entire inscription in which they have been recorded, and in the time from which they originate. The legal status of persons bearing these names can also be determined based on the type of monument on which these names are engraved. For votive monuments, the brevity (conciseness) is the main characteristic, which is very rare on tombstones. People are usually concealed behind a single name (other parts were simply not stated) since the god in question will surely recognize his/her own worshippers. The opposite applies to tombstones: the names are usually written in their full form because it was extremely important to be well represented on the only monument of one’s life. The names are divided into four sub-groups, among which Latin prevails,

followed by Celtic, while some are Greek and others are unusual and thus difficult to classify.

*Latin names*

The majority of names used independently are of Latin origin. Among them are many that have been encountered before in other groups, but there are also some new ones. Here again it is possible to gain an impression of those names which were particularly popular in the area in question. It is to a great extent identical to the preceding one, but also supplements and extends it in certain instances. On the basis of the preserved names, 81 inhabitants can be discerned in the area of Celeian ager who had a single-part Latin name. There is something of a lesser number of names, because some are repeated twice, three or even more times. Among them are 25 women.

*Indigenous names*

The second group consist of names of indigenous (mostly Celtic) origin. Some have been encountered before, at least their components (typical elements of Celtic composed names). There is a significantly lower number of names in this group than in the group before, there are only 25, thus only a third of the Latin names. This can be connected to the fact that single-part names mostly appear later (end of the second/third century) when Latin names prevailed over indigenous names. But this cannot be confirmed with the help of approximate dating.

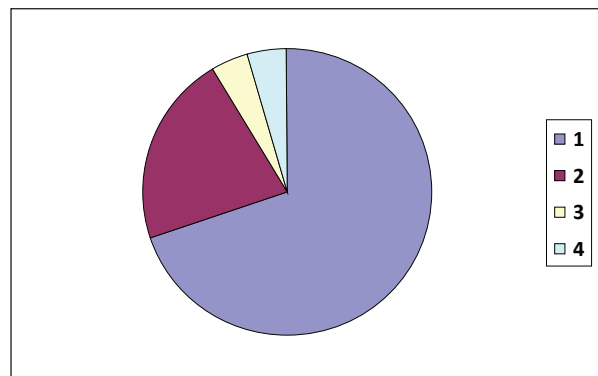
For the eleven names ending in -a, it has been assumed that they are mostly female. If compared with the Latin (25 women out of 81 people), the percentage here is higher, which may additionally confirm the idea that local people persisted using indigenous names for women longer than with men.

*Names of Greek origin*

Greek names are mostly a symbol of slave status (also of freedmen and their descendents) and not geographic origin. In the area of the ager, only four single-part Greek names have been preserved. On Greek names in Rome see Solin (1977a: 161-175, cf. also Alföldy 1977: 259, 264).

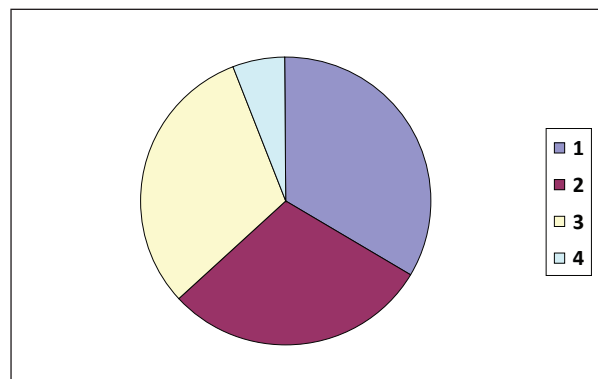
*Unclassified names*

The fourth group consists of those names which are impossible to place into any other existing group. The names have only been recorded here, there are no parallels, and etymological definitions fail – so there was no choice but to put them into a group with this common trait.



SINGLE-PART NAMES	Total	Women
	116	40
1. Latin	81	25
2. Indigenous	25	14?
3. Greek	5	/
4. "Unclassified"	5	1?

Figure 3: Single-part names in the ager.



AGER	Total	Women
	373	118
1. <i>Tria (duo) nomina</i>	125	30
2. Filiation	110	48
3. Single-part names	116	40
4. Fragmentary	22	???

Figure 4: Classification of inhabitants in the ager according to their names.

**NAMES IN THE TOWN**

The composition and division of names in groups will be different than that seen in the town's outskirts. The town as a centre of Romanisation had many more Roman citizens. If there are, on the one side, many more *tria* and *duo nomina*, the other reveals less indigenous names, mostly those which are recorded in the form of peregrine filiation, and also single-part indigenous names. The numbers shown in one of the tables below should be sufficient proof.

The number of all names is higher than that in the ager (381). This may seem unusual at first glance, because the ager covers a much larger geographical territory, but a Roman-era town in a provincial setting was a very important administrative centre. A higher number of names is also the consequence of votive tablets to Vulcan, Mercury, and Jupiter, which were erected by guilds (whose members were denoted by name).

**Tria (duo) nomina**

*Tria (duo) nomina with imperial gentilicia*

The number of 37 from ager can be compared to the 60 in the town. Diversification among imperial gentilicia is similar as in ager, but the percentages differ slightly. In the town, there are no Septimii, but there were Flavii, who did not appear in the ager. The most numerous are again the Aurelii, who are over one third but less than half. The imperial gentilicia in the town are as follows: Iulii (15), Claudii (3), Flavii (7), Ulprii (7), Aelii (4), and Aurelii (24).

*Pseudo-gentilicia*

7 names suit the above criterion (*Adnamius Flavinus* is repeated), thus less than in the ager. All are s.c. *duo nomina*, and among them three are women.

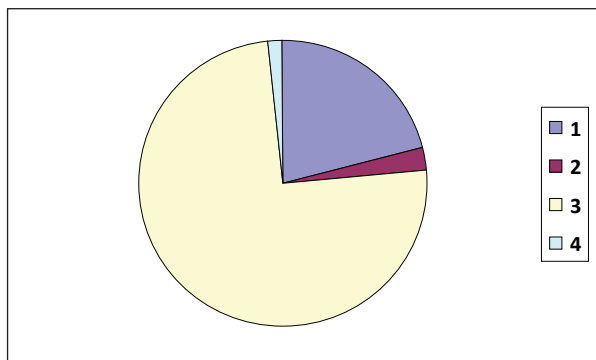
*Tria (duo) nomina with other (Italic) gentilicia*

The third group consists of names (*tria* and *duo nomina*), in which gentilicia are neither imperial nor indigenous (personal names are generally Latin). The number of all the names belonging to this group is much greater than that in the ager, which primarily speaks to the more intensive immigration into the area of the town.

If these facts are added, a result hidden in the table is obtained, meaning that there was a significantly higher number of people with *tria (duo) nomina* in the town than in its surroundings. There is a total of 211 names, and the following stand out: Antonii (11), Atilii (6), Casii (11), Cornelii (8), Iunii (6), Licovii (5), Matii (11), Petronii (8), Pompei (11), Rufii (7), and Varii (10).

*El 1 ("personal" name) + El 2 ("personal" name)*

The following group consists of names (5) of two parts, but not from the first gentilicium and personal name but rather from two personal names adjacent to each other.



TRIA (DUO) NOMINA	Total	Women
	283	56
1. Imperial gentilicia	60	16
2. Pseudo-gentilicia	7	3
3. Others	211	37
4. El 1 + El 2	5	/

Figure 5: *Tria nomina* in the town.

**Names with peregrine filiation**

In comparison with the ager, there are significantly less names in this group. Celeia was, due to its development at the beginning of Romanisation, a popular destination for Italic immigrants, mostly from Italy, and these influenced the composition of inhabitants because they increased the percentage of the population with *tria (duo) nomina*. Commoners or peregrines also lived in the town and its immediate surroundings, but most of them remained in the broader periphery, i.e., in the ager. Thus it may be expected that the town would have a lower peregrine population and therefore less people whose names were composed of the personal name (idionym) and the second name in the genitive.

*El 1 (Latin name) + El 2 (Latin name in genitive)*

In the town, the first group (36) also features persons whose names are composed of two Latin components. Various names were used as El 1, i.e. those which were primarily first names, gentilicia, or personal names. In this place they were used as idionyms followed by a filiation; thus the name in the genitive which was generally the father's name.

*El 1 (Latin name) + El 2 (non-Latin name in genitive)*

The second group of peregrine filiation, where names are composed of a Latin name and an indigenous name in the genitive, is smaller than the first one in the town and also smaller than the

corresponding one in the ager. These were 12 peregrine inhabitants whose fathers still had local (indigenous) names, but they gave their sons and, to a lesser extent, their daughters Latin names, which may point to the early period of Romanisation (soon after annexation to the Roman Empire).

*El 1 (non-Latin name) + El 2 (non-Latin name in genitive)*

The third group consists of the same number as the preceding group, with 12 individuals (among them 5 women), which is significantly less than in the ager, where there are 28. The names are essentially still indigenous, but are already adapted to Latin in their form (e.g. no trace of the Celtic genitive).

*El 1 (non-Latin name) + El 2 (Latin name in genitive)*

The smallest and last group of peregrine filiation consists of persons (4) whose personal name is not Latin, followed by a name in the genitive, which is of Latin origin. This group is also smaller than its parallel in the ager.

**Inhabitants with single-part names**

The division corresponds to the one in the ager. Nevertheless, the classification into individual groups differs slightly from its counterpart in the ager.

*Latin names*

The names are here the same as in the ager to a great extent. The similarity is revealed already in the number of preserved names; in the town there are 104, in the ager 81. There are somewhat less different names because some are repeated two, three or more times.

*Indigenous names*

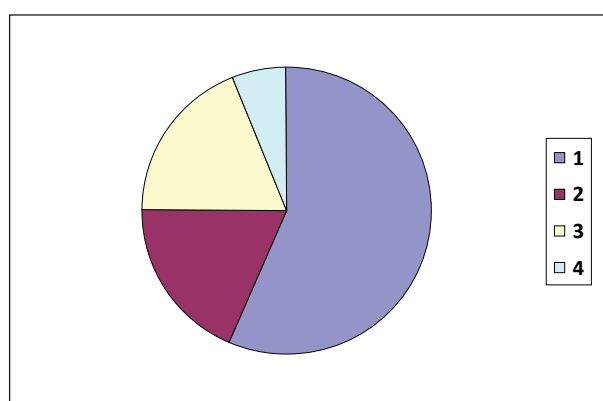
The group of indigenous single-part names in town is (as expected) smaller than in the ager – only 12 names have been preserved (25 in the ager). Many names seen before can be encountered, but there are also some mentioned for the first time.

*Names of Greek origin*

For more on the problematic Greek names in Noricum, see the discussion under the same group in the ager. This group consists of only three names, which is comparable to the situation in the ager (5).

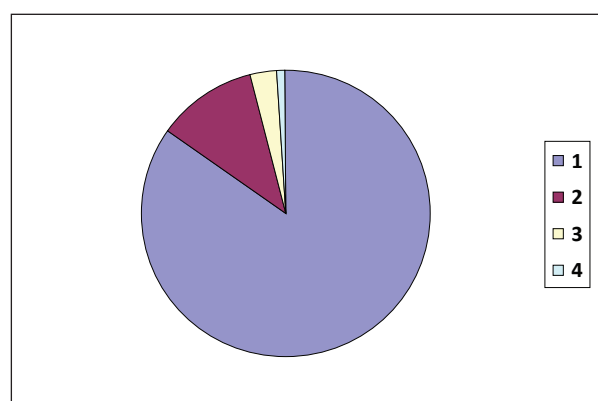
*Miscellaneous*

These are names of uncertain origin. They may be assumed to have had local (Celtic) roots, but since there are no parallels or no other name on the inscription which testifies to the Celtic population, there is no way of being certain.



FILIATION	Total	Women
	70	21
1. Group I	36	10
2. Group II	12	2
3. Group III	12	5
4. Group IV	4	3

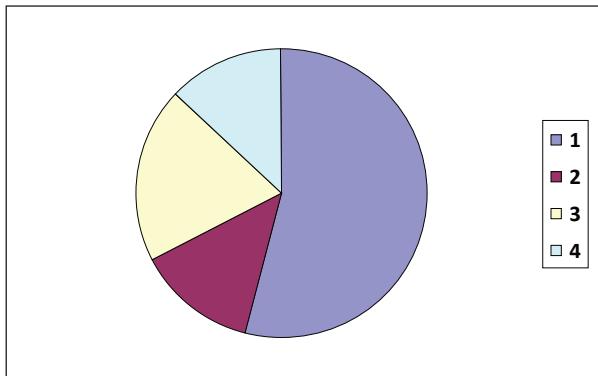
Figure 6: Names with peregrine filiation in the town.



SINGLE-PART NAMES	Total	Women
	104	36
1. Latin	88	25
2. Indigenous	12	8
3. Greek	3	2
4. Miscellaneous	1	1

Figure 7: Single-part names in the town.





TOWN	Total	Women
	526	113
1. <i>Tria (duo) nomina</i>	283	56
2. Filiation	70	21
3. Single-part names	104	36
4. Fragmentary	69	/

Figure 8: Classification of inhabitants in the town according to their names.

## SUMMARY

The precise division of names into groups has proven beneficial, since in this manner certain features of Romanisation and the general legal-social stratification of the population in a provincial town can be ascertained. The differences between the town and its outskirts are obvious. They are revealed in the greater Romanisation of the town, which has a larger number of people with names of *tria (duo) nomina* type and thus more Roman citizens and more names of Latin origin in all groups. The lesser presence of Roman culture in the ager is evident in a lower percentage of names of Latin (Italic) origin and simultaneously in more extensive traces of indigenous elements at all levels of society.

***Tria/duo nomina.*** Diversification within *tria/duo nomina* differs slightly between the town and the ager. The discrepancy can be observed in the share of pseudo-gentilicia, which accords with the greater

expectations in the ager, where the Celtic element had more weight and thus influenced the formulation of names. In the town, the number of Italic gentilicia stands out, which confirms the attractiveness of Celeia to Italic colonists. “Distorted” duo nomina can be disregarded both in the town and in the ager.

**Peregrine filiation.** The names of peregrine filiation are mostly Latin in the town, since more than half of all names is represented by the group where both parts are Latin. A relatively large portion belongs to the group with the first Latin part. In the ager, the indigenous names are better represented, because one quarter is formed by names with both indigenous components, and both other groups with a single indigenous component are relatively large. The intermingling of Latin and local is more notable in the ager, where Romanisation was slower and did not affect everyone. In the ager an additional fragmentary group formed, in which the origin of one or both components is not clear.

**Single-part names.** The classification of single-part names into individual groups is similar in the ager and in the town. The extremely high percentage of Latin names in the town at the expense of the smaller number of indigenous names (as expected, more such names were recorded in the ager) must be emphasized. Greek names constitute a relatively small, negligible share everywhere.

**Composition of population based on names.** In the ager, the names are equally divided along the three main groups. As expected, the share of *tria/duo nomina* is smaller than in the town and there are many more names with filiation and single-part names. In the town, more than half of the names are of the *tria/duo nomina* type and need to be emphasized again, since they testify to the better Romanisation of the urban environment. The s.c. unclassified (fragmentary) names represent a major share in the town, and could not be classified into any of the existing groups due to their fragmentary preservation.



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