ABSTRACT: The presentation of the collection will be focused on some of the points of interest that a completed collection of the relevant material presents, namely: The number of nomina attested in Macedonia, with a presentation of the most frequent ones and a discussion of the rare ones, with an attempt to isolate all those that are rarely (or not at all) attested in the rest of the Greek East. The number of persons bearing the tripartite Roman name compared to the ones whose name consists of a nomen followed, usually, by a Greek cognomen.

The study of any subject connected with the inscriptions found in Macedonia primarily has to face the problem of the state of publication of the inscriptions found in this region. If there were properly indexed corpora for the inscriptions of Macedonia there would not be a need for the collection I am presenting here. As it is well known the one and only volume of IG connected to any area northern of Thessaly covers only the inscriptions of Thessaloniki and was published as late as in 1972. As Thessaloniki was the largest city of Macedonia during the Roman period and very rich in inscriptions its epigraphic corpus offers a lengthy list of persons bearing Roman names; the nomina of Thessaloniki are more than 170. The publication in 1985 of the corpus of inscriptions of Upper Macedonia includes material dating mostly from the Roman period; nevertheless the holders of Roman citizenship attested in this area where Romans were not interested in settling, are few and the nomina represented in it belong mostly to the most common ones. With the exception of these two corpora for most parts of Macedonia we still have to rely on the corpus of M. Demitsas, Kanatsoulis, MP = D.K. Kanatsoulis, Μακεδονική Προσωπογραφία (άπο τον 148 π.Χ. μέχρι των χρόνων του Μ. Κωνσταντίνου) Hellenika Suppl. 5 (Thessaloniki 1955).

Kanatsoulis, MPS = D.K. Kanatsoulis, Μακεδονική Προσωπογραφία. Συμπλήρωμα (Thessaloniki 1967).


1. On the basis of IG X 2,1 index II pp. 298-303; cf. Tataki, Beroea 441 and n. 165.

2. A. Rizakis, I. Touratsoglou, Επιγραφές 'Ανω Μακεδονίας (Athens 1985) index pp. 220-21; although the list is short two of these names, Aco and Μαμία, are not attested elsewhere in Macedonia.
a work of 1896, that covers only 1/6th of the total of about 6000 inscriptions that is estimated to have been found in this area; about 80% of those belong to the period after the Roman occupation. A large number of the nomina borne by the individuals attested in the Thessalonian inscriptions and also attested in inscriptions from other Macedonian cities, with the addition of more names of the same category, had already been included in the Macedonian Prosopography of D. Kanatsoulis, that covers the period that starts in 148 B.C., the year Macedonia became a Roman province, and ends in the time of Constantine the Great, in the beginning of the 4th century A.D.; this work that appeared in 1955 and was supplemented in 1967, in addition to its other usefulness, constituted until recently the most precious bibliographical guide to the inscriptions of Macedonia. My work on the Prosopography of Ancient Macedonia owes a great deal to this earlier contribution; the same is also the case for this present collection of Roman nomina. Before proceeding to its presentation I wish also to refer to the Archive of Macedonian Inscriptions compiled by the members of the Macedonian Programme of our Centre. To this Archive, that covers the inscriptions found in the area of ancient Macedonia that is included within the contemporary Greek boarder, I have recently added the section of Lyncestis that lies to the north and the areas that correspond to ancient Pelagonia, Derriopos and Paeonia which were also for some time incorporated to ancient Macedonia. First I will describe the main features of this list that forms a book of names rather than a prosopography. It consists of a list of the nomina in alphabetical order in Latin, although the great majority of the inscriptions found in Macedonia is in Greek. This was done in order to facilitate their search in standard works. Another reason for preferring the Latin is the variety of spelling in Greek for names starting with the letter V: e.g. Ούαλερία and Βαλερία, Βετουληνός, Ούειβιος etc. For each name of the parent who was a Roman citizen has been included in the list are all the persons within each entry. In cases of multiple nomina only the first one is numbered and given bibliographical references, the rest refer to the first one. Included in the list are all the persons known from published inscriptions in Greek and Latin mentioned with a complete tripartite Roman name or, as is more usual in the Greek East in general, with a nomen followed by a cognomen. Parenthetically as an example illustrating this omission I give here the relevant totals of the persons whose nomina start with letter A; in a general total of 814 only 152 have a praenomen.

Included in our list are also freedmen and irregular formations where a nomen is combined with a Greek name or with a Latin praenomen or cognomen in the fashion of the Greek name, that is as the name or the patronymic of a person. This category of names does not belong to Roman citizens but indicates the offsprings of mixed marriages between Roman citizens and peregrini, according to the interpretation of prof. F. Papazoglou on the occasion of the recent re-publication by her of the ephelic lists of Styberra. This use of the family name of the parent who was a Roman citizen has added to our list some nomina not present otherwise, as e.g. Peticius attested as the patronymic of three ephebes in Styberra and Rotilius and

4. Kanatsoulis, MP and Kanatsoulis, MPS.
5. Tataki, Beroea and Tataki, Edessa.
7. Papazoglou, Villes 76-78.
8. As are J. Hatzfeld, Les trafiquants italiens dans l'Orient hellénique (Paris 1919), Schulze and also Solin, Salomies, Repertorium and others.
Veratius as the name or the patronymic of other ephesians in the same city\(^{11}\).

The size of the material lead to certain decisions on the length of the bibliographical references for each entry; preference is given to the most accessible sources. For inscriptions included in corpora only this reference is given; the inclusion of a person in the Prosopography of D. Kanatsoulis or in other Prosopographies is always indicated in the entry.

Roman officials connected with the administration of the province, known from inscriptions and coins, are also included in our list; to them a short prosopographical approach was necessary as well as additional bibliographical references (in RE, PIR, Th. Sarikakis’s work on the Roman officials of Macedonia\(^{12}\) etc). Also included in our list are citizens of Macedonian cities attested abroad; sometimes they bear rare nomina as is the case of Μ(άρκος) Όρφιδιος 'Αγησίλαος, from Herakleia Sintike, attested as an initiate in Samothrace\(^{13}\);

foreigners with their ethnics who lived in Macedonia have also been included. We did not include the names of emperors and consuls mentioned in some formal inscriptions.

The total number of nomina attested in Macedonia is 561; this number will be probably a little lower in the end. The reason is that some names with slight differences in spelling, as e.g. Annii and Anii, have been listed separately as two names\(^{14}\).

The names in our list occur from only once to 392 times, a number that corresponds to the Aurelii; they are followed by the other imperial nomina, usually considered as a proof for the award of Roman citizenship by the emperor to locals\(^{15}\). The Iulii follow (243 times), the Aelii (178 times), the Claudii (156 times), the Flavi (120 times); finally the Ulpii are 40, the Septimii only 12 and Cocceii are represented by one published example from Edessa\(^{16}\). The most frequent and widely distributed among the non-imperial nomina are the Valerii (61 times), very close to them are the Herrenii (59 times), Cornelii (48), Petronii (46), Domitii (44), Popillii, Popillii (42), Cassii (33), Mestrii (29), Antonii (25), Marcii (22), Varini (21) and Caecilli and Licii (20); the numbers refer to the times that they constitute the first nomen of the person.

On the other hand many names are attested a few times or only once exclusively in one place. Here is an example from letter A: Accii, Acomii, Aconi, Albii, Ambibii and Ancharii are attested exclusively in Philippoi\(^{17}\), Acutii and Arsenii in Beroea\(^{18}\), Atteii in Edessa\(^{19}\), Aviani in Dion\(^{20}\), Arbeianii and Avillii in Herakleia Lynkestis\(^{21}\), Allii and Agrippi in Styrrha\(^{22}\), Aeficii and Artorii in...

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12. Th. Chr. Sarikakis, Ρομανία Αγγελίους της Σιμοθαρίας Μακεδονίας I-II (Thessaloniki 1971, 1977)
14. Following Solin, Salomies, Repertorium; I am still considering which is more correct for this case since correct spelling is in general not always followed and most of the material is in Greek.
16. Κανάτσουλης, Επιγραφές, χΙ, M.R. Cormack, APF 22 (1973) 205 no 2; Tataki, Edessa no 170.
18. 'Ακουτία Ταμβώνια: Ο. Walter, Επιγραφαί Μακεδονίας, 17 (1942) 176 no 10; ibid. 178, 183 no 19; Tataki, Beroea no 92. 'Αρβειανός: Petras 1983, 237; Petras 1984, 295; Tataki, Beroea no 232.
19. 'Αλβιος Παραμόνιος: Demitsas no 9; SEG 12 (1955) 344; Tataki, Edessa no 40.
20. Αιφιονός Ομέρνικος: G. P. Oikonomos, 'Επιγραφαί της Μακεδονίας (Athens 1915) 26 no 43.
21. Γ(άιος) Ηροδώνος: Demitsas nos 234 lines 6 and 1. Γ(άιος) Αντιόκος Σταυρόνιος: Demitsas no 234 lines 6 and 1. Γ(άιος) Απολλώνιος: N. Vulic, Spomenik 98 (1941-48); 12 no 23, ILJ 1229.
Stobi, Asinatii and Ateinii in other settlements of Paeonia, Accoleii in Bisaltii, Agrenini and Aprusii in Chalcidice; finally 22 of the nomina starting with A are attested exclusively in Thessaloniki.

Some of the names of our collection such as e.g. Αδιάντος, Εδεύδιος, Ανούντος etc., all attested in Greek, seem to be unique. Nomina ending in -anus, are quite numerous in Macedonia (as is seen e.g. from those starting with letter A: Aelianus, Aemilianus, Aegeanus, Arbeianus, Attianus, Aurelianus, Avianus); special reference should be made to the ones formed by Greek names as are e.g. Κλεωνυμιας 'Απολλόδωρος, known from the territory of Beroea, Πολεμωνιανή Ηράκλεια, known from the area of Herakleia Lynkestis; many of the names from the nomina of each of these places. In the oral presentation of this paper we had focused our attention on the existence of Roman communities in Beroea, that of Beroea see Tataki, Asinatii and Ateinii in other settlements of Paeonia, Accoleii in Bisaltii, Agrenini and Aprusii in Chalcidice; finally 22 of the nomina starting with A are attested exclusively in Thessaloniki.

The variety of the nomina attested in Macedonia indicates that many Romans settled in this province. Thanks to epigraphic evidence we know of the existence of Roman communities in Beroea, Edessa, Akanthos, Styberra and Thessaloniki, in addition to the colonies founded in the province at the same period: Kassandra, Dion, Philippi, Pella and Stobi and most probably Apollonia. It is not possible to examine here even briefly the nomina of each of these places. In the oral presentation of this paper we had focused our attention on one of the cities mentioned earlier, Edessa, demonstrating the reflection of the settlement of Romans on the onomasticon of the city on the basis of its Prosopography. Since these observations have been incorporated into a work published already, our attention is turned now to the nomina of another city, those of Herakleia Lynkestis. Many Romans had settled in this important Macedonian city, located very favorably near the borderer between Macedonia and Illyria on via Egnatia, although an epigraphic testimony for the political organisation of the Romans of this city does not exist, there are many Roman elements in its inscriptions, already in the beginning of the 1st century A.D., as Fanoula Papazoglou points out.

The nomina attested in Herakleia Lynkestis form a list of over 45. The following among them are not found elsewhere in Macedonia: Arbeiani.
that we have already mentioned\textsuperscript{37} Caelidi\textsuperscript{38}, Capreim\textsuperscript{39}, Clement\textsuperscript{40}, Cuti\textsuperscript{41}, Hadrian\textsuperscript{42}, Lalcii\textsuperscript{43}, Mevii\textsuperscript{44}, Sevii or Saevi\textsuperscript{45}, Stertini\textsuperscript{46}, all of them attested in Greek and also Avillii\textsuperscript{47} that we have already mentioned\textsuperscript{48} and Vessuenn\textsuperscript{49} attested in Latin. In Edessa we had also noticed that some of the names of the same category come exclusively from this Macedonian city, although they are known from other parts of the Roman world\textsuperscript{50}: Castrici\textsuperscript{51}, Curiati\textsuperscript{52}, Mulvi\textsuperscript{53}, Peducaet\textsuperscript{54}, and Tinei\textsuperscript{55}. Some of the names of Herakleia Lynkestis the Άρβειανός, Καπρείμος and Αλκία are unknown elsewhere\textsuperscript{56}; others are rare as are the Κλημέντιος, Άδριανός and Σηβία.

The above first observations on some of the nomina of Macedonia, add to other indications for the extent of the Roman presence in this part of the Roman world, a subject to be discussed in the final presentation of this work.

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37. \textsuperscript{Supra} n. 21.
38. Παύλος Καιλίδιος Φρόντων: Demitsas no 248, Kanatsoulis, MP no 665, Kanatsoulis, MPS p. 39.
39. Uncertain reading: Π(όπλιος) Καπρεύμος Σεκούνδος: Demitsas 234 line 15; N. Vulic, 
41. Π(όπλιος) Κούτιος Μακεδών, Μ(αρκος) Κούτιος Μαρτιάλης, Τιβ(έριος) Κούτιος Πρεϊμος: Demitsas no 234 lines 46, 31, 40.
42. Σεκούνδος Γ(αΐου) Άδριανος: Demitsas no 234 line 14.
43. Άλλοι Παραμόνοι: A.J.B. Wace, A.M. Woodward, \textit{ABSA} 19 (1911/12) 172 no 8: “Άλλοι Παραμόνοι I cannot find elsewhere, but there is no reason to doubt the reading”.
44. Λούκιος Μηούιος Κουκλέκκος: Demitsas no 234 line 10.
46. Μ(αρκος) Στερτίνιος Κόειντος: Demitsas no 223.
47. \textsuperscript{Supra} n. 21.
49. On the basis of Solin, Salomies, \textit{Repertorium}.
50. Κουριάτιος Φίλιππος: Demitsas no 5; Tataki, \textit{Edessa} no 146.
53. Πεδουκαϊος Κόσμος, Γ(άιος) Πεδουκαιος Τριακάδιων, Τιβ(έριος) Πεδουκαϊος Κάκανδρος: Demitsas nos 15 no 290, 9 and 2; Tataki, \textit{Edessa} nos 257, 258 and 88.
55. For the first, whose reading is the most certain, this is the only reference in Solin, Salomies, \textit{Repertorium}.