

But there are other Alan names to be found in Ostrogothic Italy. One is *Parianis*, genitive of *Paria*, who was the husband of a Gothic woman named *Tulgilo* (Ravenna 539, Tjäder P30).¹⁵ It is quite possible that some Alans, or at least persons with names of Alan origin, had associated with the Goths on their way to Italy.¹⁶ Although *Paria* is not a Gothic name, it is assimilated to and treated like a Gothic hypocoristic weak form ending in *-a* in the nominative, *-an-* in oblique cases, and then inflected according to the third Latin declension like the Gothic names *Annanis*, *Mannanis*, *Triwane*, etc. (see § 3.3.).

Then we find a certain *Patzenis* (genitive of **Patzā*), a military man married to Regina, in the years 523-526 (Cassiodorus *Variarum* V 32, 33). This too is an Alan name,¹⁷ and it underwent the same process of gothicization and of morphological latinization. His wife, who had the Latin name of *Regina*, was implicated in a case of adultery with the Goth *Brandila*, in turn married to *Procula*. Such couples with Latin and non-Latin names lead us to think that by this time mixed marriages could have begun to take place in Ostrogothic Italy.¹⁸

Another *saio* had the Hunnic-like name of *Tutizar* (Ravenna a. 508-511, *Variarum* IV 27). Finally, three people with the Thracian name *Tzittanis*, *Zittane*, *Tzittani* are recorded in the late 6th Century, and a couple of these could have been Byzantine functionaries.¹⁹ This name is gothicized as a hypocoristic form ending in *-a* and then inflected in the third Latin declension.

2.1. Names of different traditions in the same families

We begin by mentioning married couples with heterogeneous names, one Gothic and the other of different origin. This does not mean much about name-giving practice of this period, but it may suggest that possible mixed marriages were not infrequent; although we must be well aware that name types do not necessarily go together with ethnic origins. In any case we list here the possible mixed couples as they are recorded in our sources.

A woman with the Gothic name of *Tulgilo* was married to *Paria*, *-anis* (see

¹⁵ Another Alan called *Paria* was Jordanes' own grandfather, who must have lived in the second half of the fifth and early sixth century (Jordanes *Get.* 51).

¹⁶ Heather 1996, p. 166, further says that when the Goths left their homes on the northern coast of the Black Sea, „they took with them large numbers of subordinates, who, as slaves or freedmen in permanent dependence, actually comprised a majority of the population, at least among the sixth-century Ostrogoths.“

¹⁷ To be compared to Iranian Πάτιας; (Maenchen-Helfen 1957, p. 281).

¹⁸ Moorhead 1992, p. 85.

¹⁹ *Tzittanis*: Tjäder P38-41; Reichert I, 730; Wagner 1997, p. 53. *Zittane*: Classe (Ravenna) year 591, Tjäder P37. *Tzittani*: Albenga (Liguria) 568; *CIL* V 7793, Reichert I 730.