

Herausgegeben von:

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TYCHE

Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte
Papyrologie und Epigraphik

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SNEŽANA FERJANČIĆ — NEMANJA VUJČIĆ
VESELINKA NINKOVIĆ

Fragments of Latin and Greek Inscriptions from the National Museum in Belgrade

Plates 4–9

The monuments presented in this paper belong to the Collection of Roman and Medieval Epigraphic and Anepigraphic Monuments, one of the oldest collections in the National Museum in Belgrade, Serbia. It contains numerous sarcophagi, funeral stelae, votive altars, honorary inscriptions, milestones and fragments of architectural decoration, including the following 2 altars and 19 fragmentary inscriptions in Latin or Greek.¹ Most of the monuments are unpublished and their find spots are not known, the only exceptions being one altar (no. 2) and two fragments (no. 5; 10). Nos. 5 and 10 were obtained via donation and purchase respectively during the 1930s and 1940s. Nos. 3, 4, 13–18 were obtained during the 1960s. The circumstances and details of their acquisition are not known. No information whatsoever is recorded for nos. 1–2, 6–9, 11–12 and 19–21. All the monuments and fragments belong roughly to the imperial age.

I Latin inscriptions and fragments

1. Dedication to Liber and Libera (pl. 5 fig. 1)

Altar of limestone, with traces of moulding on the top and at the bottom. The upper right corner and the lower left corner are chipped off. Dimensions: 51 × 30 × 16.5 cm. Letter height: 4–5.5 cm. Traces of red paint are visible in the letters. In l. 1, between L and P, and in the lower left corner, parallel to ll. 4 and 5, circular indentations, possibly marks of some tool. Triangular punctuation marks in ll. 2 and 4. Inv. no. 118.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

- 1 *L(ibero) P(atri)*
 et L(iberae)
 Val()
 v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens)
5 *m(erito).*

¹ On the Collection, see the website of the National Museum in Belgrade: <http://www.narodnimuzej.rs/en/collections/collections-of-the-national-museum/ancient-history/the-collection-of-roman-and-medieval-epigraphic-monuments-classical-antiquity/> [27 February 2017].

‘To Liber Father and Libera Val() fulfilled his vow willingly and deservedly.’

The altar was dedicated to Liber Pater and his female companion Libera, ancient Italian deities of fertility. They were venerated throughout the Roman Empire and particularly in the Balkan and Danubian provinces, where they represented ancient autochthonous deities of fertility and vegetation, assimilated to their Roman counterparts.²

The name of the person who had erected the monument, in l. 3, is recorded in abbreviated form as *Val()*. It should probably be expanded as *Val(erius, -eria)*,³ considering the frequency of the name in the Roman Empire. *Valerius/Valeria* is the most common non-imperial *nomen* in Italy, western and eastern provinces of the Roman Empire.⁴ It is also attested as a cognomen, notably in northern Italy, Gaul and the Danubian provinces (Dalmatia, Pannonia, Moesia, Dacia).⁵ However, one should not rule out other names beginning with *Val-*.⁶

2. Dedication to Genius Liberi Patris (pl. 5 fig. 2)

Altar of limestone, with moulded capital and base. On the top surface of the capital, a circular depression for libations, measuring 11 cm in diameter. Dimensions: 40.5 × 19 × 14 cm; die: 24.5 × 13.5 cm. Letter height: 2.5–3 cm. *Ed. pr. CIL* III 8365. According to *CIL*, the altar was found on the territory of the Roman province of Dalmatia, between the villages of Selanac and Voljevci and kept in Krupanj, in the mines’ archives. Inv. no. 33.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

- 1 *Genio*
Liberi
Patris
Papin[iu]s
5 *Primig[en]-*
ius SA[- -].

² On Liber in general see: A. Bruhl, *Liber Pater. Origine et expansion du culte dionysiaque à Rome et dans le monde romain*, Paris 1953; G. Radke, *Die Götter Altitaliens*, Münster 1965, 175–183; R. Matijašić, F. Tassaux, *Liber et Silvanus*, in: C. Delplace, F. Tassaux (eds.), *Les cultes polythéistes dans l’Adriatique romaine*, Bordeaux 2000, 66–76. On the assimilation see: G. Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*, München 1902, 248; W. Schur, *Liber Pater*, *RE* 13, 1 (1926) 73–74; S. Pilipović, *Votive Relief from Barovo (Scupi). Contribution to Study of the Liber and Libera Cult in Upper Moesia*, *Starinar* 55 (2005) 91; S. Pilipović, *Kult Bahusa na centralnom Balkanu, I–IV vek / The Cult of Bacchus in the Central Balkans from the First to the Fourth Century*, Beograd 2011, 63–66.

³ Women as dedicants of altars to Liber and Libera, e.g.: *CIL* III 10346 = *RIU* 1388 (Aquincum/Pannonia Inferior), *RIU* 954 (Bodrog/Pannonia Inferior), *ILJug* 1142 (Poetovio/Pannonia Superior).

⁴ G. Alföldy, *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, Heidelberg 1969, 131; *OPEL* IV 143–146.

⁵ Alföldy, *Personennamen* (n. 4), 321; *OPEL* IV 142.

⁶ For names beginning with *Val-* see: *OPEL* IV 139–146; H. Solin, O. Salomies, *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*, Hildesheim, Zürich, New York 1994, 197; 417.

‘To the Genius of Liber Father, Papinius Primigenius SA[- -].’

Liber’s Genius is attested on an inscription from Parentium in Venetia and Histria, dedicated by a certain L. Salonus Severus.⁷

Frequent in Italy (especially in Etruria), the family name *Papinius* is attested sixteen times in Dalmatia. Most of these attestations are from Salona, where it was borne by members and/or descendants of Italian families and their freedmen.⁸ The cognomen *Primigenius* was frequent in northern Italy, Hispania, Gallia Narbonensis and Dalmatia.⁹

The last two letters in l. 6 could be interpreted in various ways. Th. Mommsen suggested the verb *sa[c(ravit)]*.¹⁰ One should also consider the noun *sacrum*, even though it usually stands at the beginning of votive inscriptions, after the name of the deity. Inscriptions with the same wording (deity’s name, dedicator’s name and the term *sacrum* at the end) were found, for instance, in Moesia Inferior¹¹ and Britannia.¹² The letters SA might represent the beginning of the noun *sacerdos* as well. Similar cases, where the term *sacerdos* is recorded at the end of the inscription, following the name of the deity and the priest who had erected the monument, are attested, for example, in Macedonia¹³ and Mauretania Caesariensis.¹⁴ Finally, the letters SA might be interpreted as part of the abbreviated formula *s(olvit) a(nimo) l(ibens)*. Comparatively rare in the epigraphic evidence, it is attested in two votive inscriptions from the Iberian Peninsula.¹⁵

The altar dedicated to the Genius of Liber Pater was discovered in the area which presumably belonged to the mining district of Domavia, in eastern Dalmatia (pl. 4, map). The village of Voljevci is located on the right bank of the Drina, while Selanac lies on the slopes of Jagodnja. Somewhere in its vicinity, traces of ancient, possibly Roman, mine-works were discovered.¹⁶ If the lead mines on Jagodnja were exploited in Roman times, they probably belonged to the mining district of Domavia. Judging by epigraphic evidence, its territory stretched across the Drina, encompassing the area around Ljubovija and Uzovnica, in the foothills of the Sokolska mountain, immediately to the east of Jagodnja.¹⁷ The cult of Liber is well attested in mining districts throughout the

⁷ CIL V 326. On *Genii* of Roman deities see: Wissowa, *Religion* (n. 2), 158; L. Cesano, *Genius*, Diz. epigr. 3 (1922) 479–481.

⁸ Alföldy, *Personennamen* (n. 4), 106–107; *OPEL* III 123.

⁹ Alföldy, *Personennamen* (n. 4), 271; *OPEL* III 158–159.

¹⁰ CIL III 8635.

¹¹ C. C. Petolescu, *Cronica epigrafică a României* (IV. 1984), *Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie* (SCIVA) 36 (1985) 294 = EDCS-61000047.

¹² CIL VII 499 = RIB 1318 = ILS 4784.

¹³ CIL III 604.

¹⁴ AE 1908, 239.

¹⁵ CIL II 675; AE 1982, 596.

¹⁶ O. Davies, *Roman mines in Europe*, Oxford 1935, 195.

¹⁷ S. Ferjančić, O. Pelcer, M. Babić, *New Inscriptions from Pannonia and Dalmatia*, ZPE 169 (2009) 246. On the Domavian mining district in general see: A. M. Hirt, *Imperial Mines and Quarries in the Roman World. Organizational Aspects 27 BC – AD 235*, Oxford 2010, 71–72; 160–161. On its boundaries see: S. Dušanić, *Aspects of Roman Mining in Noricum, Pannonia,*

Roman Empire. Liber (and Libera) were venerated as protectors of nature, specifically of its subterranean wealth. The Romans regarded metals and minerals as gifts of nature, the same as various agrarian products.¹⁸

3. Fragment of a Christian funerary inscription (pl. 5 fig. 3)

Fragment of a marble plate, broken on all sides. Dimensions: 26 × 21 × 5 cm. The inscription consists of four partially preserved lines. Their length on the left is established by the proposed restoration of l. 1, with three letters missing at its beginning. Letter height: 3.5–3.8 cm. Inv. no. 15.

Date: 3rd/4th century.

1 [Hic] requiescun[t - - -]
 [± 3]mas Carutio [- - -]
 [± 3]moria
 [± 3]+ALA[- - -]
 - - - - -

‘Here rest [- - -]mas Carutio [- - -]MORIA [- - -]ALA[- - -].’

Ligature VT in l. 2.

The verb *requiescunt* in l. 1 reveals that the fragment belonged to a Christian funerary inscription. Its reading and interpretation, however, present certain problems and difficulties. L. 1 probably contained the formula *[Hic] requiescun[t in pace]*, quite common in Christian epitaphs.¹⁹

It seems that the names of at least two deceased persons were recorded in l. 2. Considering the presumed length of the lines, the first name, ending in *-mas*, might be supplemented in a number of ways, e.g. *Damas*, *Primas*, *Thomas*.²⁰ The second name — *Carutio* — is recorded on a jug discovered at an unknown location and published in *CIL XIII*.²¹ It might be related to the Celtic names *Carutus* and *Carutius*.²²

The group *MORIA* in l. 3 could be interpreted in two ways: as part of the word *memoria* or as a personal name. The first possibility seems more probable, since the term *memoria*, meaning “grave, tomb” is well attested in Christian inscriptions. One would expect it to be part of the common formula *memoriam fecit* or *memoriam*

Dalmatia and Moesia Superior, in: *Selected Essays in Roman History and Epigraphy*, Belgrade 2010, 493 n. 83.

¹⁸ On Liber as the miners’ deity see: S. Dušanić, *The Miners’ Cults in Illyricum*, in: *Selected Essays in Roman History and Epigraphy*, Belgrade 2010, 672–673; Pilipović, *Votive Relief* (n. 2) 91.

¹⁹ *ILCV Indices*, p. 382–383, s. v. *pax*, III f.

²⁰ For names ending in *-mas* see: A. Mócsy, R. Feldmann, E. Marton, M. Szilágyi, *Nomenclator provinciarum Europae Latinarum et Galliae Cisalpinae cum indice inverso* (Dissertationes Pannonicae 3, 1), Budapest 1983, 341; Solin, Salomies, *Repertorium* (n. 6), 442.

²¹ *CIL XIII* 10008, 19.

²² For these names see X. Delamarre, *Nomina Celtica Antiqua Selecta Inscriptionum* (Noms de personnes celtiques dans l’épigraphie classique), Paris 2007, 59.

posuit.²³ However, there is a slight possibility that the group MORIA should be interpreted as part of a feminine name: *Memoria* or *Nemoria*. *Memoria* as a cognomen is attested three times in Dalmatia.²⁴ The masculine form *Memorius* is recorded in Christian inscriptions.²⁵ The name *Nemorius* was borne by the *magister officiorum* of the West, who was killed at Ticinum on August, 13, 408 AD.²⁶ One should also note the theophoric autochthonous name *Moria*, recorded on a fragmentary inscription from Castulo in Spain.²⁷ If MORIA was indeed part of a personal name, it might have referred to the woman who set up the inscription or was buried alongside [- -]mas and *Carutio*.

L. 4 might have contained a date. If the letter preceding the first A, of which only a part of the upper serif has survived, was a K, its first component could be restored as *kal(endas, -endis)*. The month would have been *Aprilis* or *Augustus*.

4. Fragment of a marble plate (pl. 5 fig. 4)

Broken on all sides. Dimensions: 32 × 20 × 9.5 cm. The inscription consists of two partially preserved lines. Letter height: 6–7.5 cm. Inv. no. 20.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

 1 [- -]PVM+[- -]
 [- -]A]gripp[- -]

In l. 1, a vertical stroke is visible after the letter M.

The group PVM in l. 1 is open for interpretation — as [*cam*]pvm (in that case the fragment belonged to a building inscription), [*cip*]pvm (funerary inscription), [*princi*]pvm (imperial inscription), to name just a few possibilities. They could also be interpreted as the ending of a personal name in accusative (e.g. [*Cris*]pvm. [*Lu*]pvm). If, however, the M was followed by an I, they might represent the beginning of a family name *Pumidius*/*Pumidia*.²⁸ In that case the fragment belonged to a funerary or an honorific inscription.

The letters GRIPP in l. 2 could be interpreted in a number of ways. They might have been part of a personal name. The Latin surnames *Agrippa* and *Agrippinus* are attested in all parts of the Roman Empire.²⁹ The family name *Agrippinius* is recorded once, on a tombstone found in Nemausus in Narbonese Gaul.³⁰ Reflecting on l. 2, one must consider other possibilities as well. It might have contained the name of the veteran

²³ *ILCV* Indices, p. 550–551, s. v. *memoria*, B, a.

²⁴ Alföldy, *Personennamen* (n. 4), 245; *OPEL* III 75.

²⁵ I. Kajanto, *The Latin Cognomina*, Helsinki 1965, 255.

²⁶ J. R. Martindale, *Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire II A.D. 395–527*, Cambridge 1980, 770, s. v. *Nemorius*.

²⁷ A. Ma Canto, *HEp* 6 (1996) p. 194, ad no. 613.

²⁸ Solin, *Salomies, Repertorium* (n. 6), 151.

²⁹ Kajanto, *Cognomina* (n. 25), 145; *OPEL* I 58–59.

³⁰ *OPEL* I 58.

colony *Claudia Ara Agrippinensium* in Germania Inferior, founded by the emperor Claudius in AD 50.³¹ The word containing the letters GRIPP might also denote a citizen or citizens of the aforementioned colony. The terms *Agrippinensis* and *Agrippinenses* are attested epigraphically throughout the Roman Empire.³² Finally, the letters GRIPP might be interpreted as part of a name of an auxiliary regiment. *Ala Agrippiana miniata* belonged to the army of Britannia in 122.³³ *Ala I Flavia Agrippiana* garrisoned in Syria since it had been raised after the annexation of the kingdom of Herod Agrippa II ca. 92.³⁴ *Ala II Flavia Agrippiana* was deployed in one of the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire.³⁵

5. Fragment of a funerary or a votive inscription (pl. 6 fig. 5)

Fragment of a marble plate, broken on all sides except the right one. Dimensions: 6.5 × 5 × 1.5 cm. The inscription consists of four partially preserved lines. Their length is established by the reading of l. 4, with four letters missing at its beginning. It appears, consequently, that three letters are missing in l. 3, and two or perhaps three in l. 2. Letter height: 1 cm. *Ed. pr.* B. Saria, *Vor- und frühgeschichtliche Forschung in Südslavien*, BRGK 16 (1926) 92. According to Saria, the fragment was found in Kostolac (Moesia Superior) and donated to the National museum between 1923 and 1925 by Ante Ladavac, a schoolteacher from Drmno. Inv. no. 16.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

 1 [- - -] *posuit*
 [± 2] *Fl(avius) Mode-*
 [± 3] *us corni-*
 [cula] *rius C[- - -]*

‘[- - -] set up [± 2] Flavius Mode[±3]us cornicularius [- - -].’

Judging by the word *posuit* in l. 1, the fragment could have belonged to a funerary or a votive inscription. Considering the presumed length of the lines, the *cognomen*, recorded in

³¹ Tac. *Ann.* XII 27, 1. Cf. K. Dietz, *Colonia Agrippinensis*, DNP 3 (1997) 72.

³² For *Agrippinensis* cf. e.g. *CIL* XII 2397; *AE* 1982, 711 (Gallia Narbonensis); *CIL* XIII 2037, 6968 (Gallia Lugdunensis); *AE* 1973, 364 (Germania Inferior); *TitAq* 549 (Pannonia Inferior); *CIL* III 14214 = *ILS* 9107 (Moesia Inferior); *AE* 2006, 1749 (Galatia). For *Agrippinenses* cf. e.g. *AE* 1988, 894 (Germania Inferior); *TitAq* 632, 743, 770 (Pannonia Inferior).

³³ M. G. Jarrett, *Non-Legionary Troops in Roman Britain: Part One, the Units*, Britannia 25 (1994) 39.

³⁴ P. Weiss, *Die Auxilien des syrischen Heeres von Domitian bis Antoninus Pius. Eine Zwischenbilanz nach den neuen Militärdiplomen*, Chiron 36 (2006) 281–282; W. Eck, A. Pangerl, *Syria unter Domitian und Hadrian: Neue Diplome für die Auxiliartruppen der Provinz*, Chiron 36 (2006) 226.

³⁵ E. Dąbrowa, *Ala Flavia Agrippiana et ala II Flavia Agrippiana*, ZPE 59 (1985) 232–233.

ll. 2 and 3, should probably be supplemented as *Mode/[rat]us*, as suggested by Saria.³⁶ The name is attested in all parts of the Roman Empire and it was especially frequent in Italy and the Celtic provinces.³⁷ It seems, however, that one should consider another possibility as well. The surname might be supplemented as *Mode/[sti]us* or *Mode/[st]us*.³⁸

Saria has restored the last two lines of the fragment, following the letters VS in l. 4, as *corni/[cula]rius c[ons]ularis*]. The grade *cornicularius*, in unabbreviated form, is already recorded in Moesia Superior, on a funerary inscription from Scupi.³⁹ The word in l. 4, beginning with C, might be supplemented as *c[oh]ortis*] as well. A fragmentary epitaph from Ulpiana in Moesia Superior mentions a *cornicularius* of the cohort *I Dardanorum*,⁴⁰ which garrisoned the city of Naissus since its establishment under Marcus Aurelius.⁴¹

The imperial nomen *Flavius* points to the reign of the Flavian dynasty as *terminus post quem* for the dating of the fragment.

6. Fragment of an imperial inscription (pl. 6 fig. 6)

Fragment of limestone plate, broken on all sides, except the upper one with a moulded frame. Dimensions: 23 × 24 × 6.5 cm. Traces of red paint in the letters. Letter height: 6.5–4 cm. Inv. no. 120.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

1 [- - -] *Imp*() [- - -]
 [- - -] *NEP*[- - -]

The fragment belonged to an imperial inscription. Considering the title *Imperator* in l. 1, the letters *NEP* in l. 2 should be interpreted as part of the word *nepos* or *pronepos*.

7. Fragment of a funerary inscription (pl. 6 fig. 7)

Fragment of limestone. Dimensions: 26.5 × 17.5 × 2.5. Letter height: 6.5 cm. Inv. no. 139.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

 1 [- - -] + *L* + + + *O* + [- - -]
 [- - -] *coni* *ugi p*(*ientissim*-) *v*(*iv*-) *s*(*ibi*) *su*[*is* - - -]
 [- - - - -] *T*[- - - - -]

³⁶ B. Saria, *Vor- und frühgeschichtliche Forschung in Südslavien*, BRGK 16 (1926) 92.

³⁷ Alföldy, *Personennamen* (n. 4), 248; *OPEL* III 84.

³⁸ For these names see: Solin, Salomies, *Repertorium* (n. 6), 120 (*Modestius*); 364 (*Modestus*); *OPEL* III 84–85.

³⁹ *IMS* VI 44 = *CIL* III 8196.

⁴⁰ *ILJug* 1435.

⁴¹ On the cohort see: J. Beneš, *Auxilia Romana in Moesia atque in Dacia. Zu den Fragen des römischen Verteidigungssystems im Unteren Donaauraum und in den angrenzenden Gebieten*, Praha 1978, 30; Petrović, *IMS* IV p. 31–32.

The epithet *p(ientissimus/-ientissima)* radically abbreviated, following the term *coniugi*, is attested in Dalmatia, Pannonia Inferior and Moesia Inferior.⁴² The other possibility would be *p(iissimae/-iissimo)*. The unabbreviated formula *vivus sibi suis* is recorded on a funerary inscription from Caiatia in Campania,⁴³ while *vivus sibi suisque* is attested in Umbria and Gallia Belgica.⁴⁴ *V(ivi)* is also possible.

Judging by its palaeographic features, the fragment could belong to the 3rd or 4th century AD. The letter G ending with the rounded stroke is quite frequent in third century inscriptions from Moesia Superior.⁴⁵ The letter S with the longer lower part and pronounced serifs is commonly found on monuments dated to the third and fourth century.⁴⁶

8. Fragment of a limestone altar (pl. 7 fig. 8 + 8a)

With a moulded base, broken on top and on the left side. Dimensions: 39 × 29 × 29 cm. Letter height: 2.7–4 cm. Inv. no. 154.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

 1 [±3]+O+
 [±2]+OTV
 V

The first partially preserved letter in l. 2 might be a V. In that case one should supplement the line in the following way: [- - -] *votu(m)*.⁴⁷ The right serif of the V in l. 3 is unusually long.

9. Fragments of a funerary inscription (pl. 6 fig. 9)

Two fragments of a limestone slab, with traces of concrete on the right. Dimensions: 31 × 48 × 12 cm. Letter height: 7–8 cm. Inv. no. 155.

Date: 2nd/3rd century.

 1 [- - -]CIENT++[- - -]
 [- - -]AT ipsam [- - -]
 [- - -]c]oniug[- - -]

⁴² Dalmatia: *ILJug* 606, 1736. Pannonia Inferior: *TitAq* 627; *AE* 1984, 734 = *RIU* 1010; Moesia Inferior: *AE* 2011, 1140.

⁴³ *CIL* X 4589.

⁴⁴ *CIL* XI 7809 (Umbria); *AE* 2010, 983 (Gallia Belgica).

⁴⁵ P. Petrović, *Paleografija rimskih natpisa u Gornjoj Meziji*, Beograd 1975, 114.

⁴⁶ Petrović, *Paleografija* (n. 45), 119.

⁴⁷ Cf. e.g. *CIL* III 12476; *ILBulg* 210 (Moesia Inferior); *IDR* III/4, 61 (Dacia); *ILJug* 2752 (Dalmatia); *AE* 1971, 148 (Lusitania).

The group CIENT in l. 1 and AT in l. 2, which could be either a verbal ending or a adversative conjunction, suggest the possibility that the fragment belonged to a metrical funerary inscription.

II Greek inscriptions and fragments

10. Fragment of a funerary inscription (pl. 6 fig. 10)

Fragment of a limestone slab, frame with a profile. Dimensions: 27.5 × 51 × 8 cm. Letter height: 2.5–2.7 cm. Most of the letters are only partially visible. *Ed. pr.* N. Vulić, *Spomenik* 77 (1934) 43 no. 24.⁴⁸ According to Vulić, found in the village of Donji Disan, municipality Negotino in modern Macedonia. Inv. no. 153.

Date: imperial, based on letter-forms; probably late 2nd or 3rd century AD.

1 Ζώπυρος ἐπ-
 ὕησε Συνεγδή-
 [μ]οῦ τῷ υἱῷ μν-
 [ή]μης χάρι[τιν]

‘Zopyros made [this] for Synegdemos his son, in eternal memory’.

1–2 read ἐποίησε; 2–3 read Συνεγδήμοῦ.

In *ed. pr.* Vulić mentions the existence of two more fragments, both anepigraphic, presumably of the same monument. One, probably the upper part of the monument, contained a relief representing an *aedicula* with two figures standing side by side facing forwards (father and deceased son?), the left one being unclothed. The other fragment was a small piece of the lower-end section of the preserved slab. The current location and condition of these fragments are unknown.

The village of Donji Disan, where the inscription was found, is situated in the southern part of the Tikveš plain, 8 km west of the Vardar (Axios) river. In Antiquity this region belonged to Paeonia. In Roman times it was probably included in the territory of the city of Antigoneia,⁴⁹ mentioned by Pliny the Elder⁵⁰ and *Tabula Peutingeriana*,⁵¹ possibly by Stephanus of Byzantium⁵² and the Ravenna Geographer as well.⁵³ Paeonian Antigoneia was certainly a Hellenistic city, though it is unknown

⁴⁸ Vulić's reading: Ζώπυρος ἐπ|όησε σὸν [. . .] | [.] μν[ήμ]ης χάριν[. . .][- - - -]. Errors and omissions in this reading are obviously due to reliance on an imperfect photograph.

⁴⁹ Antigoneia in Paeonia was probably somewhere in the vicinity of the present-day Demir Kapija, ca. 12 km from Donji Disan, see F. Papazoglou, *Les villes de Macédoine à l'époque romaine*, Athènes, Paris 1988, 326 (cf. *ibid.* 309, map 12).

⁵⁰ Plin. *Nat.* 4.34.

⁵¹ Tab. *Peut.* VI 5.

⁵² Assuming that Steph. Byz. 98, s. v. Ἀντιγόχεια (3) refers to this city (πόλις... Μακεδονία) and not the one on Chalcidice.

⁵³ Rav. Anon. IV 9. 7, 196 (*Asigonia* is usually assumed to be *Antigonia*).

when precisely it was founded or by whom.⁵⁴ The next nearest ancient urban center is Stobi, some 25km to the north in the Vardar valley.

Ζώπυρος is a very common Greek name: *LGPN* gives over seven hundred instances of the name, 29 of which are attested in the wider region of Macedonia, including this example (from Vulić's publication) and five more from the neighboring areas.⁵⁵ Συνέκδημος (and its orthographical variant Συνέγδημος) is much less frequent: *LGPN* contains 37 examples (only one from Macedonia, none from the Tikveš or the surrounding areas).

11. Fragment of a funerary inscription? (pl. 7 fig. 11)

Fragment of a marble slab, broken on the upper and right side. Dimensions: 30.5 × 42 × 10–13 cm. Letter height: 4–4.5 cm. The fragment is the lower part of the original slab, with the last two lines partially preserved. Most of the remaining space is taken by an empty surface. Inv. no. 148.

Date: late imperial, based on letter-forms.

 1 [- - -]τῶν[- - -]
 Πετρῖου ἐπ[οίησεν - - -]
 vac.

12. Limestone altar (pl. 8 fig. 12)

Broken on top. Dimensions: 73 × 40 × 28.5 cm. Letter height: 3.5–3.7 cm. The surface of the stone is poorly preserved and the traces of letters are barely discernible. Inv. no. 64.

Date: Imperial.

1 Γ[. .]Τ[.]Α
 [.]ΑΤΕΟ[.]
 ΟΛΕΣΩ
 [.]Τ[.]Δ[. . .]
 5 [.]ΟΤ[.]Ω

⁵⁴ Antigonos Gonatas was claimed as the founder by W. W. Tarn, *Antigonos Gonatas*, Oxford 1913, 320–321 (cf. 173, and 321 n. 21); Antigonos Doson by I. R. Merker, *The Ancient Kingdom of Paionia*, *Balkan Studies* 6.1 (1965) 52, and F. Papazoglou, *Les villes* (n. 49), 324 (accepted by G. M. Cohen). In general, on Antigoneia in Paeonia see: G. M. Cohen, *The Hellenistic Settlements in Europe, the Islands, and Asia Minor*, Berkeley 1995, 92–93; G. Hirschfeld, *Antigoneia* 4, *RE* 1, 2 (1894) 2045; F. Papazoglou, *Les villes* (n. 49), 323–326; V. Tscherikower, *Die hellenistischen Städtegründungen von Alexander dem Großen bis auf die Römerzeit*, Leipzig 1927, 2.

⁵⁵ There are two examples from Stobi: D. Feissel, *Recueil des inscriptions chrétiennes de Macédoine du III^e au VI^e siècle* (BCH Suppl. 8), Paris 1983, 281, 282, 5th or 6th century AD, (= *I. Stobi* 271, 272); one from Debrešte: *IG X* 2, 2, 158 (2nd century BC); from Derriopos: *IG X* 2, 311 (imperial); and from Prilep: N. Vulić, *Spomenik* 98 (1941–1948) 176 no. 367 (undated).

13. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 7 fig. 13 + 13a)

Letters on front and the right side. The Latin inscription (right side) seems to be the older one, possibly 1st to 3rd century AD. The stone was reused in Late Antiquity for the Greek inscription. Dimensions: 25.5 × 15.5 × 7 cm. Letter height: 2–2.5 cm on the front side, 4 cm on the right one. The preserved fragment is the upper right corner of the original monument. Inv. no. 9.

Date: Late Antiquity.

Front side:

- 1 [- - -] μεγάλου
 [- - - ω]ν δητίων
 [- - -]εων ἀβ-
 [- - -]ος μου-
 5 [- - -]++ΞΟ
 [- - -]ΑΠΙ
 [- - -]ΙΟ *or* ΝΟ

4 Ligature MOY, potentially a monogram?

Right side: incomplete traces of three or four Latin letters, most likely T, I (or L), O (or Q) E (or F).

14. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 8 fig. 14)

Broken on all sides. Dimensions: 12 × 16 × 4.5 cm. Letter height: 1.6–2 cm. Inv. no. 10.

Date: Imperial.

- 1 [- - -]εσω[- - -]
 [- - -]ΙΛΗΣ[- - -]
 [- - -] ἐποί]ησεν[- - -]
 [- - -]Π[- - -]

15. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 8 fig. 15)

Broken on all sides. Dimensions: 17 × 19 × 6.5 cm. Letter height: 1.5–2 cm. Inv. no. 11.

Date: Imperial.

- 1 [- - -]ΟΙΠΑ[- - -]
 [- - κατασέ]υ]σαν γε[- - -]
 [- - -]ος *vac.* ἔσ[τησεν]
 [- - -]+ΕΑΣ[- - -]

16. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 8 fig. 16)

Broken on all sides save the uppermost. Dimensions: 18 × 12.5 × 2.5 cm. Letter height: 3.5 cm. Inv. no. 12.

Date: Imperial.

[- - -Φλ]άτιος[- - -]
 [- - -υί]ός Πιο[- - -]

17. Fragment of a slab of andesite rock (pl. 8 fig. 17)

Broken on the right and upper side. Dimensions: 21.3 × 32.5 × 6.3 cm. Letter height: 4.5–6 cm. Inv. no. 19.

Date: Imperial.

 1 IE[- - -]
 THPM[- - -]
 XIMA[- - -]

The word in l. 2 is possibly πα]τήρ or μ]ήτηρ, θυγά]τηρ etc. The word in l. 2–3 is possibly some kind of title, ἀρχιμανδρίτης or ἀρχιμάγειρος etc.

The piece shows strong resemblance to two fragmentary monuments found in the village of Begnište, in the southern part of modern Macedonia, prior to the Second World War. However, some differences in palaeography (especially the letter *alpha*) and the lesser thickness of the slab prevent us from attributing the fragment to either of those monuments.⁵⁶

18. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 9 fig. 18)

Broken on all sides except the upper one. Dimensions: 15.5 × 12 × 20.5 cm. Letter height: 4.5 cm. Inv. no. 21.

Date: Imperial.

1 [- - -]ΥΠΙΑ[- - -]
 [- - -]ΔΕ + [- - -]

In l. 2, after E, probably A, Λ or Δ.

⁵⁶ N. Vulić, *Spomenik* 98 (1941–1948) 55–56 nos. 110–111.

19. Fragment of a limestone block (pl. 9 fig. 19)

Broken on the left, right and lower sides. Dimensions: 49 × 14 × 12 cm. Letter height: 4.5–5.5cm. Inv. no. 133.

Date: Imperial.

- 1 [- - -] θ(εοῖς) vac. [κ(αταχθονίοις)]?
 [- - - K]λαυ[δίφ- - -]
 [- - -]ΡΩ[- - -]
 [- - - ἐποίη]σα ο[- - -]
 5 [- - - Kλ]αύδ[ιος- - -]
 [- - -]Τ[- - -]

20. Fragment of a marble block (pl. 9 fig. 20)

Broken on all sides. Dimensions: 21.5 × 30.5 × 13 cm. Letter height: 5.5–6 cm. Inv. no. 134.

Date: Imperial.

- *cantharus*
 1 [- - -] ς ὁ ζῶ[v- - -]

21. Fragment of a marble slab (pl. 9 fig. 21)

Broken on the left and lower side. Dimensions: 26.5 × 21 × 8 cm. Letter height: 1.5–2.5 cm. Most of the letters are barely visible. Inv. no. 135.

Date: Imperial.

- 1 [- - -]ΑΒΕΑΝ[- - -]
 [- - -]ΜΩΠ[- - -]
 [- - -]ΝΗΣ[- - -]
 [- - -]ΜΗΛ[- - -]
 5 [- - -]ΓΗ[- - -]

In l. 3 there is a colon before the letter N and another in l. 5, before the letter Γ.

Tafel 4



zu L. C. Colella, S. 55
P.CtYBR inv. 4669



Map

zu S. Ferjančić, N. Vujčić, V. Ninković, S. 63



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

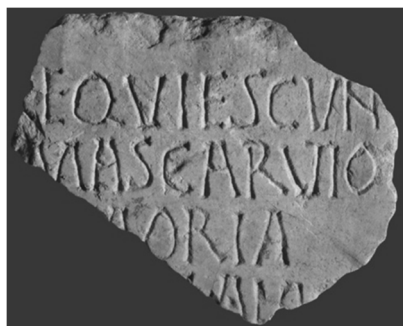


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 9



Fig. 10: Inscription 10



Fig. 8



Fig. 8a



Fig.11

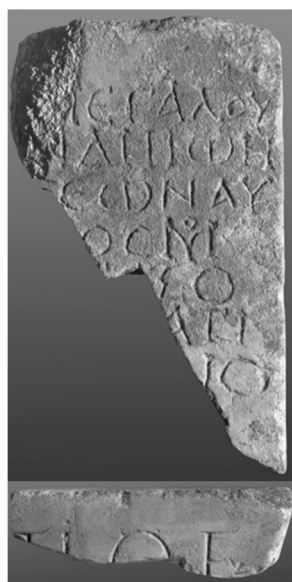


Fig. 13 und 13a



Fig. 12



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

zu S. Ferjančić, N. Vujčić, V. Ninković, S. 71–72



Fig. 18



Fig. 20



Fig. 19



Fig. 21