

This is the published version of the article:

Svetlana Loma, Dragana Grbić Nikolić, „New and revised inscriptions from Dalmatia. Municipium Malvesiatium and municipium Splonistarum”, *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 207 (2018) 278–188.

NEW AND REVISED INSCRIPTIONS FROM DALMATIA:  
*MUNICIPIUM MALVESIATUM* AND *MUNICIPIUM SPLONISTARUM*\*

This paper provides new epigraphic evidence from the Roman province of Dalmatia, more precisely from its easternmost parts which belong today to Serbia. The present edition is based on our autopsy performed during 2015–2016 within the framework of the digitization project carried out by the Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.<sup>1</sup> The region in question was divided between two Roman cities, *municipium Malvesiatium* and *municipium Splonistarum*. Modern boundary lines run through the Roman municipal territories, leaving their urban centres outside the borders of Serbia, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro respectively (Fig. 1 map). The centre of the *municipium Malvesiatium* was located in the present-day village of Skelani, on the left bank of the Drina as may be deduced from the inscriptions mentioning the *ordo decurionum*, the *basilica* and the name of the *municipium* abbreviated to the first letter.<sup>2</sup> On that side of the river the municipal territory was reduced to a narrow belt flanked by high mountains, which stretched between Domavia in the north and the mouth of the river Lim in the south, whereas to the east of the Drina it encompassed a vast area spreading between the lower streams of the Lim and the Rzav in today Bosnia and Herzegovina and the upper basin of the West Morava in Serbia.<sup>3</sup> The urban centre of the *municipium Splonistarum* was located in the village of Komini near Pljevlja in today's northern Montenegro, on a 770 m high plateau where the river Vezičnica pours into the Čehotina, a right tributary of the Drina. Its territory in the east included the middle basin of the Lim river in western Serbia, with the main settlement situated in Kolovrat, at the confluence of the Seljašnica stream with the Lim close to the mining area Čadinje near the modern town of Prijepolje.<sup>4</sup>

These were two neighbouring *municipia*, and the delimitation between their vast territories mostly corresponds to the modern state border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina that cuts across Lim River near Priboj so that the region upstream belonged to the *municipium Splonistarum* and that lying downstream to the *municipium Malvesiatium*.<sup>5</sup>

---

\* We would like to express our gratitude to Prof. Werner Eck who carefully read an earlier version of this paper and gave us valuable suggestions for improving it.

<sup>1</sup> The project was financially supported by the Serbian Ministry of Culture and Information in 2015 and 2016.

<sup>2</sup> CIL III 12727; CIL III 14219<sup>o</sup>; ILS 5490; Patsch 1909, 154–156, No. 21, Fig. 63–65 = ILJug 1550; AE 2010, 1160. Cf. Bojanovski 1968, 250 and 261; ILJug 621 and p. 70–71. The earlier attempts at locating the urban centre in Visibaba near Požega (Papazoglou 1957, 115–116; Alföldy 1968, 1004; Wilkes 1969, 283) are now disproved by Bojanovski's study. On the *statio* of the *beneficarii* see below, inscr. No. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Bojanovski 1968, 255–257 and 261–262. On the territory of the *municipium* its name is written in full (ILJug 621 Misajlovina near Rudo) or abbreviated to MAL or MA (AE 2014, 1028 Misajlovina; CIL III 8342, 8345 Visibaba; 8340, 8343 Karan).

<sup>4</sup> In scholarly literature the city is conventionally called *municipium S(---)* as it is recorded in the inscription CIL III 8309 Pljevlja. For its name more relevant is the less radical abbreviation S[.]lo(---) in the inscription CIL III 8308 Kolovrat. In full form the name of the city is attested as *municipium Splonistarum* in three inscriptions (CIL III 2026; 8783 Salona; ILJug 73 Komini) and as *municipium Splonum* in an inscription from Dacia (IDR III/3, 345 Ampelum). For the location of the *municipium*, its name and territory see Loma 1997, 185–193 with bibl.; Loma 2002, 143–145 and 168–169. It cannot be identified with the *municipium* at Šipovo in Bosnia, pace Alföldy 1968a, 1250, for the city in question was called Baloia, as it has been assumed by Bojanovski 1974, 108–110 and recently confirmed by an inscription found there, mentioning *municipium Baloia* (to be published soon).

<sup>5</sup> To judge from the inscriptions of the *duumviri* of the *municipium Malvesiatium* in the vicinity of Rudo (n. 3). Cf. below, inscr. No. 6.

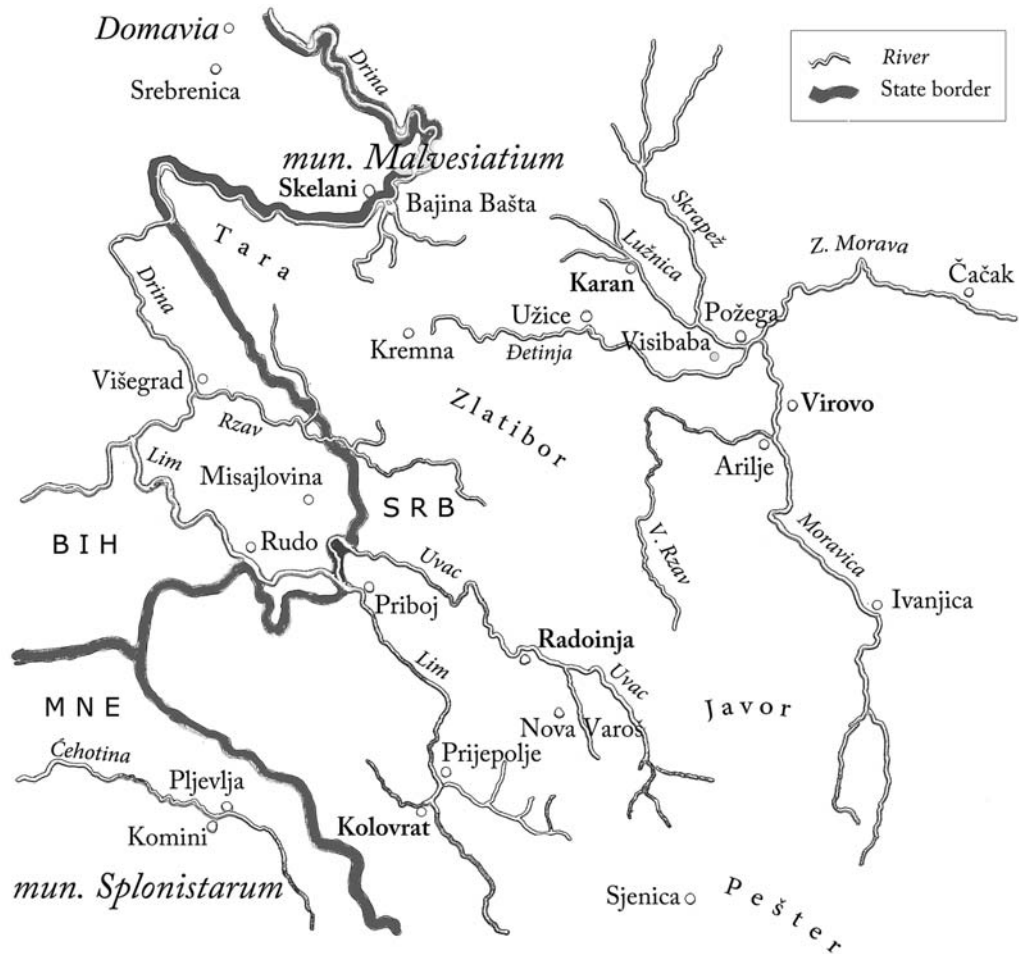


Fig. 1

*Municipium Malvesiatium*

1. A fragment of limestone altar (Fig. 2), broken at the top, at the left and the back side, with only the right edge preserved, h. 37 cm, w. 25 cm, t. 6 cm. The stone was discovered 1948 in Skelani, during the demolition of the old Austro-Hungarian gendarmerie barracks where it had been used as building material. Afterwards, it was moved to the local elementary school where it was seen and published by Dimitrije Sergejevski.<sup>6</sup> Later it was transferred to Bajina Bašta, and eventually housed in the National Museum in Užice (Inv. No. 2389).

The front side of the stone bears the lower right part of a votive inscription. Checked by autopsy (24 August 2015), its text runs as follows:

[---] LON  
 [---] B•COS  
 [---] MACED  
 [---] L•M

The improved reading of line 1 makes it likely to restore the name of the *beneficiarius* by identifying him with the dedicant of another altar from Skelani:

<sup>6</sup> GlasSarajevo 6, 1951, 308, No. 14, Tab. I, Fig. 4 (photo) = ILJug 81 = CBI 471.



Fig. 2

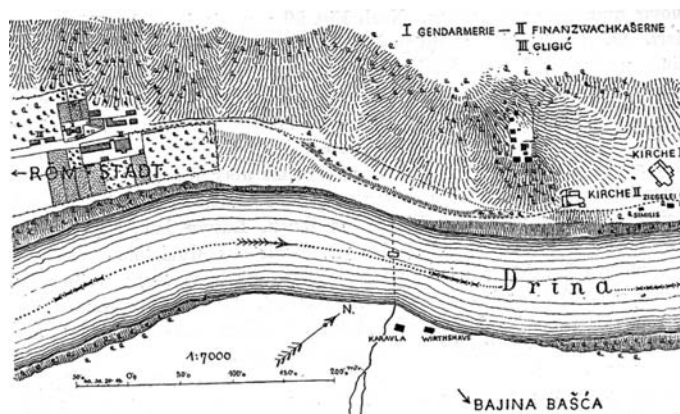


Fig. 3

*Marti Aug(usto) / Iul(ius) Longin(us) / b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) ex le(gione) / V Mace-  
don(ica) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).*<sup>7</sup>

Consequently, the text of our inscription can be restored as follows:

*[I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / -c.2- Iul(ius)] L[on]l[ginus] b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) / [ex  
le(gione) V] Maced(onica) / [v(otum) s(olvit)] l(ibens) m(erito).*

Line 1: The restoration is proposed on the analogy with the dedications from the *statio* in Sirmium, where three *beneficarii* set up two altars each, one dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus and the other to Mars.<sup>8</sup> Based on the dedication to Mars by the same person, the restoration of line 4 is rather certain, which suggests that in lines 2 and 3 ca. 5 letters are missing. Line 2 *ineunte*: probably an abbreviated praenomen, e.g. *TI*.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Patsch 1909, 146, No. 6 = CBI 455.

<sup>8</sup> AE 1994, 1438 and 1439; 1441 and 1442; 1454 and 1455. Cf. Nelis-Clément 2000, 148 with n. 96.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. however CBI 457 Liješće (Skelani): *I(ovi) O(ptimo) [M(aximo)] / I(unoni) M(inervae) Fl(avius)* etc.



Fig. 4a



Fig. 4b

Only two out of eleven *beneficarii* monuments discovered in Skelani and its environs have been found *in situ*, unearthed in the north-eastern part of the Roman town, close to the river crossing.<sup>10</sup> It was the place where C. Patch previously assumed the *statio* of the *beneficarii*.<sup>11</sup> (Fig. 3, topographic setting of the site in Skelani, sketched by C. Patsch.) He himself discovered six altars in medieval contexts, where they had been reused as building material: four in a necropolis in the village Liješće, 2 km to the north of Skelani, another two in the ruins of a paleo-Christian church in Skelani, 500 m to the North-East of the Roman site.<sup>12</sup> The remaining three monuments had been moved in modern times from Skelani to the opposite side of the Drina: one had been left at the mouth of the rivulet Rača,<sup>13</sup> another one is built into the wall of a watermill in Bajina Bašta.<sup>14</sup> The third “*pierre errante*” is our fragmentary altar; it reached the museum in Užice via Bajina Bašta.

2. Limestone altar (Fig. 4a–b) with moulding above and below on three sides, h. 130 cm, w. 45 cm, t. 45 cm. The capital decorated with rosettes and acroteria. Inscription carved on moulded panel, h. 35 cm, w. 28 cm. Letters: 5 cm. The monument lies in the village cemetery of Virovo, 15 km to the south of Požega. Unpublished. Autopsy (23 November 2016).

MARTI•C•S•  
T•AVREL•  
MARCVS  
VET•CVM  
SVIS•L•P•

*Marti C(---) s(acrum) / T(itus) Aurel(ius) / Marcus / vet(eranus) cum / suis l(ibens) p(osuit).*

Line 1: *C(onservatori)* or *C(ampestri)*, cf. IMS III/2, 7 Timacum Minus; AE 1994, 1446 Sirmium.

The text (except the name of the deity), layout and lettering are identical to an inscription built into the wall of the village church in Prilipac, 3.5 km to the north of Virovo,<sup>15</sup> which indicates that both inscriptions are the work of the same stonecutter and were dedicated by the same veteran. Based on the epigraphical features and the *tria nomina* onomastic formula they can be dated to the second half of the second century.

T. Aurelius Marcus was a Romanized native who received citizenship probably after completing his military service in a unit the name of which is not specified. He could be the same person as T. Aurelius Marcus, a *decurio* of the *municipium* commemorated in a funerary inscription set up by his sons in the village of Vranjani.<sup>16</sup> All three find-spots are located within a 15 kilometre radius, in the environs of Požega.

3. Lower part of a stele of limestone (Fig. 5a–b), h. 95 cm, w. 82 cm, t. 28 cm. Moulded inscription field, h. 72 cm, w. 60 cm; in the lower register, a relief representation of a vase with a vine. Height of letters: 5 cm. A guiding-line is preserved in line 4. The stele lies on the ground in front of the lapidarium built in the churchyard in Karan to house the Roman stones unearthed during the archaeological excavations in the 14th century church and the adjacent medieval cemetery. Karan is situated in the fertile valley of the Lužnica river, on the western edge of the Požega basin. All Roman monuments found there originate from

<sup>10</sup> D. Sergejevski, Spomenik 93, 1940, 146–147, No. 14 (= CBI 472) and No. 15 (= CBI 475). Both monuments were later transferred across the river and are currently on display in the alley in front of the hotel “Drina” in Bajina Bašta.

<sup>11</sup> Patsch 1909, 140–141 with Fig. 38 and 142 with n. 7. Cf. Wilkes 1969, 125; Nelis-Clément 2000, 186–187.

<sup>12</sup> Patsch 1909, 144–146, Nos. 1–6 (= CBI 473, 474, 455–458).

<sup>13</sup> J. Bučić – P. Petrović, UŽZbor 15, 1986, 26–27, No. 2, Fig. 3 = AE 1989, 611. It is now on display in Bajina Bašta (above, n. 10).

<sup>14</sup> D. Sergejevski, Spomenik 93, 1940, 149, No. 17, Fig. 19 = CBI 431.

<sup>15</sup> N. Vulić, Spomenik 98, 1941–1948, 157, No. 327 = ILJug 1493.

<sup>16</sup> CIL III 8344: *D(is) M(anibus) / T. [Au]r(elius) Marcus / de[c(urio)] m(unicipii) def(unctus) / Salona an(norum) L / Aur(elii) A[l]banus / L+[-]us Lupus patri / p(ientissimo) p(osuerunt)*. There are two more decurions who died in Salona, whose funerary monuments have been found in the vicinity of Požega: CIL III 8339 and 8341.



Fig. 5a

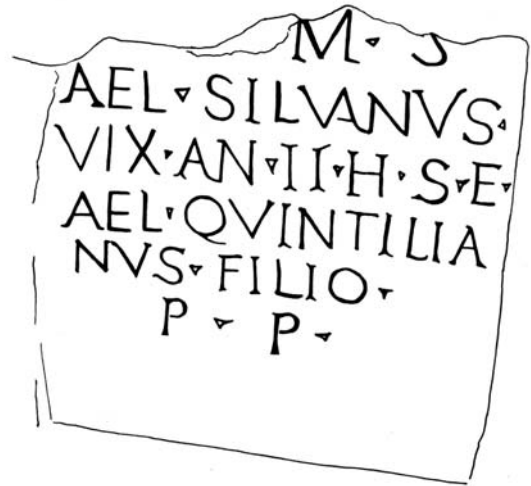


Fig. 5b

a site on the right bank of the Lužnica close to the church, from where they were moved for its building.<sup>17</sup> Unpublished. Autopsy (23 August 2015).

[ ] M·S  
AEL·SILVANVS·  
VIX·AN·II·H·S·E·  
AEL·QVINTILIA  
NVS·FILIO·  
P·P·

[D(is)] M(anibus) s(acrum) / Ael(ius) Silvanus / vix(it) an(nis) II. H(ic) s(itus) e(st). / Ael(ius) Quintilianus filio / p(ientissimo) p(osuit).

Taking into account the good lettering, the omission of *praenomina* and the use of the formula *HSE*, the inscription cannot postdate the beginning of the third century.

P. Aelius Quintilianus probably belonged to one of the most prominent families in the *municipium Malvesiatium*, as can be inferred from two other funerary inscriptions. In one of them, on a *cippus* from Visibaba, P. Aelius Quintilianus, *decurio* and *duumviralis* of the *municipium*, is commemorated by his children:<sup>18</sup>

D(is) M(anibus) / P(ublio) Ael(io) Quintiliano dec(urioni) / m(unicipii) Mal(vesiatium) Ilvir(atu) def(uncto) ann(or)um / LXV P(ubl(i) Ael(i) / Maximus et / Silvanus et / Tattaia paltri p(ientissimo) p(osuerunt).

The other inscription, discovered in Karan, is written on a slab stemming obviously from the family tomb erected by P. Aelius Maximus, mentioned in the funerary inscription for his father, *decurio* and *duumvir* in the same city, for himself and his wife; it commemorates their previously deceased descendants, two sons, one of them Aelius Quintilianus, and a granddaughter:<sup>19</sup>

D(is) M(anibus) // P(ubl(i)us) Ael(ius) Maximus dec(urio) m(unicipii) Mal(vesiatium) / Ilvir(atu) func(tus) memoriae / P(ubl(i) Ael(i) Proculi def(uncti) an(norum) XXXVI et / P(ubl(i) Ael(i)

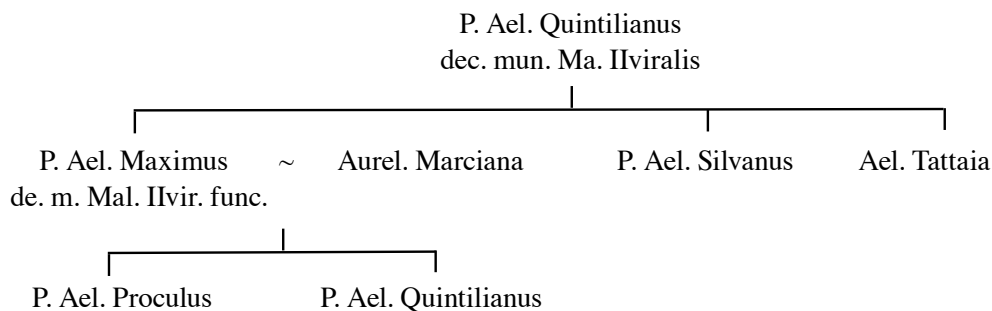
<sup>17</sup> Petrović 1986, 5.

<sup>18</sup> CIL III 8342 = ILJug 1488.

<sup>19</sup> CIL III 8340 (seen 1885 by A. v. Domaszewski “in pavimento vestibuli ecclesiae”) = Petrović 1986, 16–17, No. 5, Fig. 10 (photo).

*Quin[til]iani def(uncti) an(norum) XXV / filiorum piissimorum et / Aurel(iae) Annae neptis  
dulcis/simae def(unctae) ann(orum) III et sibi et / Aurel(iae) Marciana[e] coniugi fideli et  
obsequentissimae vivis fecit.*

Prosopographical links between these two inscriptions have already been observed by previous editors. The following stemma can be constructed:



The new inscription from Karan can be interpreted in two ways, by identifying the father of the deceased child Silvanus either with the decurion P. Aelius Quintilianus, who may have given the same name anew to a later born son, or with decurion's grandson.

#### *Municipium Splonistarum*

4. = CIL XVII 4, 572a Kolovrat (Fig. 6). Autopsy (14 April 2016). In line 7 the stone gives *NC* instead of *AVG*. Letters: 3–3.8 cm.

Our reading runs as follows:

*Imp(eratori) / d(omino) n(ostro) G(aio) V(alerio) / Diocle(tiano) p(io) f(elici) / Aug(usto) et  
M(arco) Aur(elio) / Maximiano / n(obilissimo) C(aesari).*



Fig. 6



Maximianus as Caesar is otherwise epigraphically attested only once in an inscription from Numidia (CIL VIII 10285). It is also noteworthy that Diocletian and Maximian bear their original *gentilicia*, *Valerius* and *Aurelius* respectively.<sup>20</sup>

The milestone was set up between Oct./Dec. 285 and 1 April 286 AD.<sup>21</sup> It provides additional evidence of the road that connected the centre of the municipium in Komini (Pljevlje) with the settlement in Kolovrat.<sup>22</sup>

**5.** Limestone cippus (Fig. 7a–b), h. 80 cm, w. 65 cm, t. 65 cm. Discovered 1981 in the yard of the textile factory “Ljubiša Miodragović” in Kolovrat during the archaeological excavation of the Roman necropolis. Broken on all sides. Inscription is carved inside a moulded panel, h. 64 cm, w. 46 cm, damaged in lower part and at the right side. Well cut letters with serifs: 5 cm in line 1, 4.5 cm in lines 2–9. At the same location as No. 4, in the factory yard. Autopsy (14 April 2016).

The inscription was first published by A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović.<sup>23</sup> We propose the following reading:

D•M•S•  
C•STAT•BES  
SIONI•ET•AERO  
NIAE•SEVERI  
NAE•COI•EIVS  
STATI•VELOCI  
ANVS•ET•SE  
VERINA  
FIL•P•P



Fig. 7a

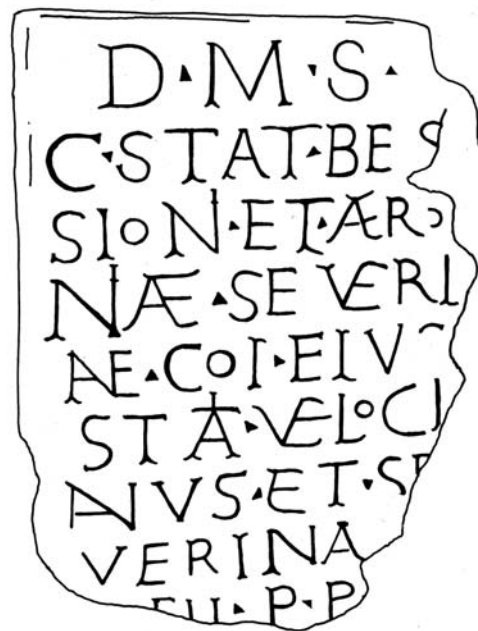


Fig. 7b

<sup>20</sup> Cf. Barnes 1982, 4, n. 4.

<sup>21</sup> Cf. Kienast 2004, 266 and 272.

<sup>22</sup> Cf. CIL XVII 4, 570.

<sup>23</sup> UŽZbor 18, 1989, 6–8, No. 4 (photo): *D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum) / C(aio) Stat(io) Bes/sioni et A[n]nae Severilnae coi(u- gi) eius / Stat(ius) Veloc[i]anus et S[e]verina / p(ientissimi) p(osuerunt).*

*D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / C(aio) Stat(io) Beş/sioni et Aero/niae Severilnae coi(ugi) (!) eius / Stati Velocianus et Sē/verina / fīl(ii) p(arentibus) p(osuerunt).*

*Statii* have already been attested in the municipal territory.<sup>24</sup> Elsewhere in Dalmatia they appear in the coastal cities, mainly in Salona and Risinium, among the families of Italic origin.<sup>25</sup> In an inscription from the municipal necropolis in Komini a *Statia* from Risinium is recorded.<sup>26</sup> The cognomen *Bessio* occurs in Dalmatia only in this inscription, otherwise it is extremely rare.<sup>27</sup> It may be a derivative of the epichoric name *Bessus* recorded in two inscriptions from Pljevlja.<sup>28</sup> The gentilicium *Aeronius*<sup>29</sup> appears in Dalmatia in a few inscriptions from Salona and its environs. All its occurrences seem to be connected with an Italic family settled in Salona.<sup>30</sup> The cognomen *Velocianus* is attested elsewhere only in an inscription from Ulpiana in Upper Moesia.<sup>31</sup>

Based on the *tria nomina* onomastic formula and the use of many ligatures the inscription is datable to the late second or to the beginning of the third century.

6. Upper part of a limestone altar (Fig. 8), h. 47 cm, w. 38 cm, t. 17 cm. At the front of the capital a rosette between the acroteria. The altar was built into the wall of the bell tower of a chapel at the old cemetery in the village of Radoinja (Nova Varoš), located on the river Uvac, the right tributary of the Lim; after the bell tower was torn down, the monument was transferred to the Museum in Užice, where it is on display in the lapidarium (Inv. No. 2351).

The inscription was first published by N. Vulić, based on the transcription he had received from a local school teacher.<sup>32</sup> His reading of lines 2–3 was later corrected by D. Rendić-Miočević and republished in *ILJug*.<sup>33</sup> Given that none of the previous editors had seen the stone, we publish its photograph for the first time and offer a reading of the inscription that is based on autopsy (23 August 2015).

I•O•C•S•  
P•AEL•PLA•  
[.]Q•MEN•  
[.]S L P•

The first letter in line 3 is missing, whereas in line 4 there is room for three letters before the partially preserved *P*; the first letter is completely missing, of the second a curved top is visible belonging to an *S*, followed by the upper tip of a vertical hasta.

The text of the inscription reads as follows:

*I(ovi) O(ptimo) C(---) s(acrum) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) Pla/[d]omen/[u]s l(ibens) p(osuit).*

<sup>24</sup> Kolovrat: AE 1980, 701. Pljevlja: CIL III 8302; 8326; AE 2012, 1118.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. Alföldy 1969, 122–123.

<sup>26</sup> *ILJug* 613.

<sup>27</sup> IDR III/1, 9 Banatska Palanka.

<sup>28</sup> CIL III 8312, 13853, cf. Katičić 1964, 42; Alföldy 1969, 165.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. Alföldy 1969, 55.

<sup>30</sup> CIL III 6384 Salona; *liberti*: CIL III 2161; 12917; 6385 Salona. It has been suggested that Q. Aeronius Montanus, the procurator of Mauretania, originated from Salona, cf. Wilkes 1969, 329–330 with n. 4; Alföldy (n. 29).

<sup>31</sup> CIL III 8178, son of a Velox, cf. Kajanto 1965, 248.

<sup>32</sup> *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 105, No. 251: *I(ovi) o(ptimo) c(ohortali? – Capitolino?) s(acrum) / P. Ael(ius) Pla[tor--] / men[sor ?] / p(osuit ?)*.

<sup>33</sup> BAHD 52, 1950, Prilog 3, 48 with n. 44 = *ILJug* 68: *I(ovi) o(ptimo) c(ohortali? – Capitolino?) s(acrum) / P. Ael(ius) Pla(d)omen(us) / p(osuit)*.



Fig. 8

Line 1: *C(apitolino)* or *C(ohortali)*. In favour of the latter expansion speak three dedications to Jupiter Cohortalis from the same area (CIL III 13849; AE 2009, 1007 Seljane near Kolovrat; CIL III 8299 Pljevlja). As an epithet of Jupiter, *Cohortalis* is attested mainly in Dalmatia.<sup>34</sup>

P. Aelius Pladomenus was an enfranchised peregrine who retained his native name as cognomen. The name *Pladomenus* is also attested in Kolovrat.<sup>35</sup> Elsewhere in Dalmatia it occurs only in Rider, north-west of Salona, where, with twelve attestations, it is one of the most frequent names.<sup>36</sup> Originally a settlement of the *Delmatae*, the *municipium Rider* provided the richest inventory of native names in the province (ca. 100).<sup>37</sup> Second to it is the native onomasticon of the *municipium Splonistarum* with more than 60 names recorded, the study of which has shown a high degree of correspondence with the anthroponymy of Rider. These matches include a considerable number of personal names that are common to both areas but less attested or unknown elsewhere, as well as other shared peculiarities such as the special formation of feminines in *-o*, *-onis* and the onomastic formula consisting of a personal and a family name.<sup>38</sup> It must be emphasized that the two areas sharing the same naming practices, one in the western and the other in the easternmost part of Dalmatia, are separated from each other by a vast territory characterized by other types of native personal names.<sup>39</sup> Apart from that of P. Aelius Pladomenus, a funerary inscription has been found in Radoinja, mentioning a peregrine couple, *Titus Plati* and *Celtemio*,<sup>40</sup> whose names belong to the same

<sup>34</sup> ILJug 84 Domavia; CIL III 13856 Goražde; ILJug 1824 Doclea; CIL III 1782 Naron; ILJug 1639; I. Bojanovski, GlasSarajevo 37, 1982, 24–26, No. 22 Glamoč. Several attestations in Upper Moesia have been connected to immigrants from Dalmatia cf. IMS III/2, 126 with bibl.

<sup>35</sup> CIL 8308: P. Aelius Pladomenus Carvanus.

<sup>36</sup> Rendić-Miočević 1971, 168; there are two occurrences of this name outside of Dalmatia: LIA 132 Dyrrachium; SupplIt 28, 23 Patavium.

<sup>37</sup> It was most probably a *municipium* with Latin rights, founded there under the Flavian dynasty or under Hadrian, cf. Th. Mommsen, CIL III, p. 363; Alföldy 1965, 97–98. A comprehensive study of the native anthroponymy of Rider has been made by Rendić-Miočević 1971.

<sup>38</sup> Alföldy 1964, 98–100; Katičić 1964, 43; Rendić-Miočević 1971, 171–172; Loma 1997, 221 with n. 100.

<sup>39</sup> For a possible historical interpretation see Alföldy 1964, 101–102; id. 1965, 59; Katičić 1964, 45; Wilkes 1969, 176; Loma 1997, 222; ead. 2004, 60.

<sup>40</sup> Loma 2004, 43–44, 57–58 and 62, No. 4 = EDH: HD057038.

onomastic type: *Platus* is known from Rider,<sup>41</sup> whereas *Celtemio* recurs only in Kolovrat,<sup>42</sup> but it belongs to the well-defined type of female names in *-on-*. In sum, the epigraphic evidence from Radoinja, as scarce as it is, suggests that the area in question belonged to the *municipium Splonistarum*. In this case, to the east of Priboj the mountain chain of Zlatibor and Javor formed a natural border between the two municipal territories, leaving to the *municipium Splonistarum* the lower basin of the Lim's major tributary, the Uvac, with the area around the modern town of Nova Varoš.<sup>43</sup>

Abbreviations for journals and corpora are those listed in the Epigraphic Database Heidelberg. In addition, the following abbreviations are used:

- Alföldy 1964: G. Alföldy, *Namengebung der Urbevölkerung in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 15, 55–104.
- 1965: G. Alföldy, *Bevölkerung und Gesellschaft der römischen Provinz Dalmatien*, Budapest.
- 1968: G. Alföldy, *RE Suppl. XI*, s.v. *Municipium Malvesatium*, 1004–1009.
- 1968a: G. Alföldy, *RE Suppl. XI*, s.v. *Splonum*, 1250–1251.
- 1969: G. Alföldy, *Die Personennamen der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, Heidelberg.
- Barnes 1982: T. D. Barnes, *The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine*, Cambridge.
- Bojanovski 1968: I. Bojanovski, *Municipium Malvesiatium*, *ARadRaspr* 6, 241–262.
- 1974: I. Bojanovski, *Dolabelin sistem cesta u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji (Dolabellae systema viarum in provincia Romana Dalmatia)*, Sarajevo.
- CBI: E. Schallmayer – K. Eibl – J. Ott – G. Preuss – E. Wittkopf, *Der römische Weihebezirk von Osterburken 1. Corpus der griechischen und lateinischen Beneficiarier-Inschriften des Römischen Reiches*, Stuttgart 1990.
- Kajanto 1965: I. Kajanto, *The Latin cognomina*, Helsinki.
- Katičić 1964: R. Katičić, *Die neuesten Forschungen über die einheimische Sprachschicht in den illyrischen Provinzen*, in: *Symposium sur la délimitation territoriale et chronologique des Illyriens à l'époque préhistorique*, 15 et 16 mai 1964 (Alojz Benac ed.), Sarajevo, 31–58.
- Kienast 2004: D. Kienast, *Römische Kaisertabelle*, Darmstadt.
- Loma 1997: S. Loma, *Zur Frage des Municipiums S. und seines Namens*, in: *Mélanges d'histoire et d'épigraphie offerts à Fanoula Papazoglou*, Belgrade, 185–230.
- 2002: S. Loma, *Princeps i peregrini incolae u municipiju S(plonistarum ?)*, *ZAnt* 52, 143–179.
- 2004: S. Loma, *Domaće stanovništvo municipija S. u svetlosti novih epigrafskih svedočanstava (Die einheimische Bevölkerung des municipiums S. im Lichte neuer epigraphischer Zeugnisse)*, *Starinar* 53–54, 2003–2004, 35–63.
- Nelis-Clément 2000: J. Nelis-Clément, *Les «beneficiarii»: militaires et administrateurs au service de l'Empire (I<sup>er</sup> s.a.C. – VI<sup>e</sup> s.p.C.)*, Bordeaux.
- Papazoglou 1957: F. Papazoglou, *Le Municipium Malvesatium et son territoire*, *ZAnt*, 114–122.
- Patsch 1909: C. Patsch, *Archäologisch-epigraphische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien. VII. Aus der römischen Stadt in Skelani*, *WMBH* 11, 140–180.
- Petrović 1986: P. Petrović, *Rimski kameni spomenici iz Karana (Monuments en pierre de Karan)*, Titovo Užice.
- Rendić-Miočević 1971: D. Rendić-Miočević, *Ilirske onomastičke studije (III). Onomasticon Riditinum (Études d'onomastique illyriennes [III])*, *ZAnt* 21/1, 159–174.
- Wilkes 1969: J. J. Wilkes, *Dalmatia*, London.

Svetlana Loma, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Čika Ljubina 18–20, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia  
svetlanaloma@gmail.com

Dragana Grbić Nikolić, Institute for Balkan Studies, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihailova 35, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia  
ddgrbic@gmail.com

<sup>41</sup> Rendić-Miočević 1971, 168.

<sup>42</sup> AE 1980, 699 = Loma 2004, 44–45, 58 and 62, No. 5 = EDH: HD005997.

<sup>43</sup> To the onomastic pieces of evidence discussed here some prosopographical clues might be added, and in particular the possibility to identify Pladomenus from Radoinja with P. Aelius Pladomenus Carvanus, *praefectus* of the *municipium Splonistarum* (above, n. 35), but we leave this issue for a future study.