

ILLYRICA



ANTIQUA

IN HONOREM DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ŠIBENIK 12th–15th SEPTEMBER 2013



Department of Archaeology
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb

ILLYRICA



ANTIQUA

IN HONOREM DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ŠIBENIK 12th–15th SEPTEMBER 2013

IMPRESSUM

NAKLADNIK / PUBLISHER

Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu /
Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb

ZA NAKLADNIKA / REPRESENTING PUBLISHER

Željko Holjevac

UREDNIK / EDITOR

Dino Demicheli

RECENZENTI / REVIEWERS

Boris Olujić i Marko Dizdar

OBLIKOVANJE I PRIPREMA ZA TISAK / DESIGN & DTP

Srećko Škrinjarić

TISAK / PRESS

Tiskara Zelina d.d

NAKLADA / PRINT RUN

300 primjeraka / copies

Izdavanje knjige financijski su poduprli Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske
i Zaklada Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti.



MINISTARSTVO ZNANOSTI
I OBRAZOVANJA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE



ZAKLADA HRVATSKE AKADEMIJE
ZNANOSTI I UMJETNOSTI

Copyright © 2017

Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Odsjek za arheologiju

ISBN: 978-953-175-657-0

CIP zapis dostupan u računalnome katalogu Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu
pod brojem 000966461.

NASLOVNICA / FRONT COVER

Nadgrobna ara Kvinta Rutilija Ticijana i Kvinta Rutilija Prokula / Funerary altar of Q. Rutilius Titianus
and Q. Rutilius Proculus, Muzej grada Šibenika / Šibenik City Museum

Urna vojničkog tribuna / The urn of a military tribune, Muzej grada Šibenika / Šibenik City Museum

STRAŽNJA KORICA / BACK COVER

Titul Aplina Bardurija, Pladomenovog sina / Titulus of Aplis Bardurius, son of Pladomenus
Muzej grada Šibenika / Šibenik City Museum

FOTOGRAF / PHOTOGRAPHER

Tomislav Šmider

ILLYRICA



ANTIQUA

IN HONOREM DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ŠIBENIK 12th–15th SEPTEMBER 2013



Department of Archaeology
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb

Zagreb 2017.



Duje Rendić-Miočević

SADRŽAJ / CONTENTS

Dino Demicheli PREDGOVOR / FOREWORD	8
Radoslav Katičić DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ I ILIRSKA ANTROPONIMIJA	13
Nenad Cambj DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ I KNJIŽEVNI KRUG SPLIT	19
Ivan Mirnik OUR PROFESSOR DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ	29
Marin Zaninović ZAŠTO RIDER?	37
Aleksandra Faber URBANE ZNAČAJKE U LOKACIJI I RASTERU ARHITEKTURE ANTIČKOG RIDERA (DANILO KOD ŠIBENIKA)	49
Vera Bitrakova-Grozdanova DASSARETES ET LYCHNIDIENS – NOUVELLES SOURCES ÉPIGRAPHIQUES ET NUMISMATIQUES	69
Maja Miše THE HELLENISTIC WARE FROM THE INDIGENOUS NECROPOLIS AT GRADINA IN DRAGIŠIĆ NEAR ŠIBENIK, CROATIA	83
Dinko Radić, Igor Borzić EXCAVATION OF THE NECROPOLIS OF THE KOPILA HILLFORT NEAR BLATO ON THE ISLAND OF KORČULA – PRELIMINARY REPORT	105
Toni Brajković, Željko Krnčević, Emil Podrug HISTORIJAT ARHEOLOŠKIH ISTRAŽIVANJA U DANILU	121
Marija Buzov LA DOCUMENTAZIONE ARCHEOLOGICA DEGLI SCAVI A DANILLO CONSERVATA PRESSO L'ISTITUTO DI ARCHEOLOGIA DI ZAGABRIA - LE RICERCHE DI DUJE RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, GIÀ MEMBRO DELL'ACCADEMIA CROATA DI SCIENZE, LETTERE ED ARTI	135
Marco Hubert Campigotto THE PSEPHISMA OF LUMBARDA: A NEW READING OF FRAGMENT N	157
Kornelija A. Giunio A CAPTAIN FROM NICOMEDIA ON A GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM ZADAR	165

SADRŽAJ / CONTENTS

Marjeta Šašel Kos THE <i>STATII</i> OF RISINIUM	171
Bojan Lazinica, Dražen Maršić FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF THE NEW LIBURNIAN <i>CIPPUS</i> FROM RAB. ARBA - NEW PRODUCTION CENTER OF LIBURNIAN <i>CIPPI</i>	187
Hrvoje Manenica TWO SUNDIALS FROM NARONA	201
Nikola Cesarik, Ivo Glavaš <i>COHORTES I ET II MILLIARIA DELMATARUM</i>	209
Tomasz Dziurdzik THE RELATION OF LATE ROMAN <i>EQUITES DALMATIAE</i> TO DALMATIA	223
Manfred Hainzmann <i>NAVALE,-IS</i> : SCHIFFSHEILIGTUM ODER INKUBATIONSHALLE? ÜBERLEGUNGEN ZUR ANTIKEN BAUTERMINOLOGIE	235
Mirjana Sanader, Dino Demicheli THE EARLY CHRISTIAN SERVICE OF <i>OSTIARIUS</i> ON AN UNPUBLISHED SARCOPHAGUS WITH THE INSCRIPTIONS FROM ŠUPLJA CRKVA SITE IN SOLIN (<i>SALONA</i>)	253
Lorenzo Calvelli, Francesca Crema, Franco Luciani THE NANI MUSEUM: GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS FROM GREECE AND DALMATIA	265
Ante Rendić-Miočević OPAŽANJA O NEKOLIKO NEOBJAVLJENIH ILI NEDOVOLJNO POZNATIH SILVANOVIH KULTNIH SLIKA	291
Ivan Basić <i>DALMATIAE, DALMATIARUM</i> : A STUDY IN HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE ADRIATIC (IN THE LIGHT OF THE NEW INSCRIPTION FROM CORDOBA)	309
Danijel Dzino SCULPTOR MAXIMINUS AND HIS IMAGES OF THE GODDESS DIANA AND THE GIRL LUPA FROM THE DALMATIAN HINTERLAND	335
Ljubica Perinić SILVANUS' ATTRIBUTE FROM THE TRILJ MONUMENT	345
Toni Brajković RELIEF DEPICTIONS AND MOTIFS ON RIDER TOMBSTONES	357

Jovan J. Martinović <i>MVNICIPIVM S() E/OVVERO MVNICIPIVM R()</i>	373
Robert Matijašić ROMANISATION OF THE HISTRI IN THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD	379
Inga Vilogorac Brčić THE <i>TAUROBOLIUM</i> AND <i>CRIOBOLIUM</i> IN DALMATIA	391
Phyllis Culham THE DEEP ROOTS OF ROMAN COUNTERINSURGENCY IN ILLYRICUM 6-9 C.E.	401
Ivan Radman-Livaja THE ISSUE OF PEREGRINE POLYONYMY ON SISCIA LEAD TAGS	413
Maja Zeman ROMAN ARCHITECTURAL COMPLEX AT STARI ŠEMATORIJ IN DANILO (<i>RIDER</i>) – THE ISSUE OF FUNCTION	425
Alenka Miškec MONETARY CIRCULATION IN ISTRIA IN ANTIQUITY: THE FIRST AND SECOND CENTURIES AD	449
Tomislav Bilić PRE-IMPERIAL COINAGE FROM SISAK	457
Iva Kaić ROMAN INTAGLIOS WITH INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB	479
Alexander Minchev UNUSUAL EARLY CHRISTIAN MARBLE CROSS-SHAPED RELIQUARY FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF VARNA	487
Branka Migotti ROMAN SARCOPHAGI OF NORTHERN CROATIA FEATURING PECULIAR ICONOGRAPHIES	499
Jakov Vučić STONEMASON WORKSHOPS IN THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF DALMATIA DURING LATE ANTIQUITY	515
Bajram Doka ILLYRIAN LANGUAGES IN ALBANIAN DIALECTS	533

Marjeta Šašel Kos

THE STATII OF RISINIUM

Original scientific paper
UDC 930.271(497.16+497.5)=124'02
DOI 10.17234/IllyricaAntiqua.2.13

Marjeta Šašel Kos
Institute of archaeology
Research Centre of the
Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts
Novi trg 2 (p.p. 306)
SI-1001 Ljubljana
MKos@zrc-sazu.si

The inscriptions erected by the members of the Statii family at Risinium (Risan in Montenegro) are collected and commented. The Statii were one of the most important families in the town, where some of them were members of the municipal aristocracy. They also settled in other towns along the coast, as well as in some settlements in the interior of Dalmatia, particularly at Municipium S(). The gentilicium is not rare and is well attested in Italy, notably in northern Italy and in Aquileia, where the family played a significant role. The Statii came to settle in Dalmatia from Italy; many are documented in the provincial capital of Salona.

Keywords: Dalmatia, Risinium, Roman period, epigraphy, Statii

INTRODUCTION

Stadius was an old Italic Oscan *praenomen* (Salomies 1987: 90–91; 169–170), which became very rare in the imperial period, when it was increasingly being used as a *gentilicium*; as such, it was not rare and was spread all over Italy (Münzer 1929); however, a significant number of the Statii is attested in northern Italy (Calderini 1930: 548–550; Alföldy 1969, 122; Zaccaria 2008).¹ Sporadically, members of the *gens* are documented in some of the western provinces of the Roman Empire, but most frequently in Dalmatia (OPEL IV, 93). Several Statii were members of the equestrian order (PIR² VII/2, 2006, 329 ff.; cf. Demougin 1992, indexes, for the Julio-Claudian period), and some were senators as, for example, Ti. Claudius Rufus Stadius Macedo from Aquileia, from the second half of the second century AD, or M. Stadius Priscus Licinius Italicus, governor of Upper Moesia towards the very end of the reign of Antoninus Pius. Surprisingly, no Statii seem to be documented to date in Noricum. This may be due to chance, since very extensive economic and other contacts between Nori-

cum and northern Italy are well known. The *gentilicium* of two indigenous persons from Celeia (Celje) and the town's vicinity is abbreviated as Stat(), which, however, should rather be supplemented as Stat(utius), a local pseudo-*gentilicium* attested elsewhere in the region of Celeia (cf. Kakoschke 2012: 185).

There are a few Statii documented in Pannonia, all of them soldiers, which is not unusual for a province along the Danube *limes* with predominantly military character.² In Upper Moesia, only the above mentioned M. Stadius Priscus Licinius Italicus, the governor of the province, is documented at Viminacium (Kostolac) and no other Statii have been attested to date in the province. He dedicated an altar for the well-being of the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in 161 AD, when he was appointed governor of Britannia (IMS II, 52; Birley 2005: 151–155 no. 29; PIR² VII/2, 2006, 329–330 no. 880). Priscus entered the senate as an equestrian and became *consul ordinarius* in 159 AD, which was a great

¹ At Aquileia, 35 persons bearing the *gentilicium* Stadius are documented in the *Inscr. Aq.*; cf. also Birley 2005: 152 n. 69.

² CIL III 4246 (cf. Tyche 23, 2008, 187–188 no. 35); CIL III 14358, 18 = Mosser 2003: 55 (from the first half of the 1st cent.; CIL III 4491 = Mosser 2003: 49 (towards the end of the 1st cent.; CIL III 11233 = HD023087; CIL III 4041 = CIMRM II 1615.

distinction. He became famous after capturing the Armenian capital Artaxata in the Parthian war of Lucius Verus, and was even mentioned by Lucian in his essay *How to Write History*. In a passage describing contemporary pseudo-historians, the satirist referred to one of them who claimed that “Priscus the general merely shouted out and twenty-seven of the enemy dropped dead” (*How to Write History*, 20). It has until recently been believed that Priscus may have been of north Italian or – secondarily – of Dalmatian origin, where the Statii are the most numerous.³ However, due to a newly published inscription, an alternative proposal has been put forward (Camodeca 2011, 232–235). Luceria in Apulia has been suggested as his *origo*, partly because of Priscus’ voting tribe *Claudia*, and partly because his supposed descendants, M. Statius Longinus and his sons, are documented in various towns in Apulia. It thus seems less likely that his family originated from Dalmatia. In Dalmatia, in any case, most of the Statii were of Italian origin (Alföldy 1969: 122); at Risinium they seem to have been one of the leading families.

STATII AT AQUILEIA

Very likely at least some Statii came to Dalmatia – and hence also to Risinium – from Aquileia. In this flourishing north Italian metropolis, three of the most important and influential families were the Caesernii, Claudii, and Statii, who were related to each other (Zaccaria 2006; id., 2008). Some of their members were of senatorial rank, thus notably the senator Ti. Claudius Rufus Statius Macedo, son of Tiberius, inscribed in the voting tribe *Palatina*.⁴ The city council of Aquileia had a statue erected to him, of which the base with two initial stages of his career has been preserved (*Inscr. Aq.* 485 = HD027130 = EDR073244: *X vir stlitibus iudicandis* and *tribunus militum*). He was a new man (*homo novus*) in the senate, a son of the Roman knight Ti. Claudius Ti. fil. Pal. Secundinus L. Statius Macedo, and may have died young.⁵ As is known from two almost identical honorary inscriptions from Aquileia, his father held several important functions, among others that of municipal *flamen divi Vespasiani* (*Inscr. Aq.* 486a and b [= HD027127 = EDR073243; HD033164 = EDR093909], with earlier citations). In the course of his excellent career, which ended with the post of the prefecture of *annona*, he was

³ Birley 2005: 152; Dalmatia according to Alföldy 1977: 314 f., northern Italy or Dalmatia according to Piso 1993: 73.

⁴ Discussed by Zaccaria 2008, with earlier citations; cf. *PIR*² C 1002 (E. Groag); Salomies 1992: 33, n. 30; 89, no. 6; Alföldy 1999: 288–289, no. 15; Forni 1999: 406, nos. 1060; 1061.

⁵ He is also known from a fragmentary inscription at Rome: *CIL* VI 31703 = *CIL* VI pars VIII, fasc. 3, p. 4776 = EDR114004.

also the highest financial manager (procurator) in the provinces of Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania (Pflaum 1960 I: 262–264, no. 109; Alföldy 1984: 97, nos. 83; 84), known from several inscriptions (commented by Zaccaria 2008, 423 ff.). The two dedications at Aquileia were erected by two of his friends, one on public grounds, authorized by the city council, while the other was most probably set up at his house, which is one of the indications that the knight was either by origin from Aquileia or a resident in the city of long standing (Zaccaria 2008: 423). The background of the family fortune should be sought among successful imperial freedmen Ti. Claudii (Zaccaria 2008: 430–431).

There are over fifty Statii attested at Aquileia since the late Republican period, most of them bearing the *praenomina* Gaius or Lucius, as well as Publius; one P. Statius P. f. was municipal *quaestor* at an early date (*Inscr. Aq.* 44; Bandelli 1988: 155–156, no. 24; Zaccaria 1989: 145, no. 3). The *gens* had many freedmen, who were active in commerce and the manufacture of bricks (Tassaux 2000: 391; cf. Šašel 1987: 146 [1992, 530]), particularly also in the recently conquered eastern transalpine provinces. Some of the freedmen were also *seviri* and *Augustales*, several among them by decrees of the city council, particularly in the second half of the first and the first half of the second century AD.⁶ In one of the cemeteries of Aquileia, in the well-preserved sepulchral area of the Statii from the Flavian period, bricks from their factory have been discovered (Bertacchi 1993: 253; Gomez-el 1996: 40; 52; 58; 63; 76). In other cemeteries, too, they possessed their own funeral spaces (*Inscr. Aq.* 601: *L(ocus) d(at)us a Statiis*; 2491: *Loc(us) Statorum*). Some of them may have belonged to the Statii Macedones, related to the Aquileian Caesernii and Claudii.

RISINIUM

Rhizon, later Risinium (present-day Risan in Montenegro), was an important Illyrian (Ardiaean) stronghold in the second century BC, situated in the well-protected Bay of Kotor (*sinus Rhizonicus*, Boka Kotorska); it was a residence of the kings of the Ardiaean dynasty (Agron, Teuta, Pinnes, and Ballaios). After the fall of the last Illyrian king Genthius (who reigned among the Labeates, residing at Scodra) in 167 BC, Rhizon, Acruvium, and Olcinium joined the Romans, and were included in the early Roman province of Illyricum, in the third region (Livy, 45.26.15: [...] *tertiam Agravonitas et Rhizonitas et Olciniatas accolaeque eorum*’); they were called *urbes*

⁶ *Inscr. Aq.* 331, 336, 345, 1498, 2487; Tassaux 2000: 391; 401 and tab. nos. 68–72; Zaccaria 2008: 432; Buora 2009 (several Statii worshipped Silvanus).



Fig. 1. Map of southern Dalmatia. Computer graphics by Mateja Belak.

(45.26.2; fig. 1). Risinium was awarded the status of a Roman *municipium Iulium* or perhaps *colonia*, probably under Octavian, before 27 BC (Alföldy 1965: 141; Wilkes 1969: 255), which is also indicated by the voting tribe of Sergia, characteristic for inhabitants who received citizenship under Octavian/Augustus (on Risinium see: Alföldy 1968; Wilkes 1969: 254–256; Dyczek 2009). Strabo describes it as a small town: *Following the coastal region of the Ardiaei and the Pleraei one reaches the Rhizonic Gulf and the city of Rhizon and other small towns, and then the river Drilon, which is navigable inland [...]* (7.5.7 C. 316). When Pliny the Elder lists the southern Dalmatian towns, he refers to them as *oppida civium Romanorum* (N. h., 3.142). According to G. Alföldy, Risinium was never a *municipium*, since in his opinion Pliny's *oppida c. R.* should be identified with Roman colonies (Alföldy 1968: 1216).

That Risinium was a Roman colony may be confirmed by the tombstone of one T. Claudius Maximus, a *decurio coloniae Ris()*, found in the territory of the Daesitates

at Rogatica (the region of Sarajevo); there is hardly any doubt that the abbreviated name of the town does indeed refer to Risinium.⁷ An interesting inscription from Doclea honoured one M. Flavius Fronto, who was, in addition to various sacerdotal and administrative functions in other towns, also a *duumvir* at *Iulium Risinium*.⁸ If any importance should be attached to the fact that

⁷ CIL III 12748 = ILJug 1571 = HD033828 (D(is) M(anibus) / T. Cl(audio) Maxi(mo) dec(urioni) / c(oloniae) Ris(inii) / de(functo) / [an(norum)] LVT[.] / [---]; Alföldy 1965: 141 and n. 78; Alföldy 1968: 1216; Wilkes 1969: 255; Loma 2010: 288–289. According to ILJug, p. 87, and referring to I. Bojanovski, the *c(olonia) Ris()* should rather be located at Rogatica, where several other important inscriptions have come to light to date. However, Alföldy 1968: 1216, pointed out that no colonies were founded in the hinterland, except Domavia, which was earlier a *municipium*.

⁸ CIL III 12695 (+ p. 2253) = ILS 7159 = Sticotti 1913: 170, no. 26 = HD054810: M(arco) Flavio T(iti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) / Frontoni sacerdoti / in coloni(i)s Naron(a) / et Epidauro Ilvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) / Iu<L>io Risin(i)o Ilvir(o) / <q>uinq(uennali) <p>on<t>(ifici) in co<l>(onia) / Sc<o>dr(a) Ilvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) qui<n>[q(uennali)] / <fl>am(ini) [---] praef(ecto) <f>[abr(um)] / pleps(!) / ex aere conla<o>.



Fig. 2. Tombstone of the physician Loukios Louskios Eukarpos. From Martinović 2011: 283, no. VI (photo 326, no. VI).

Risinium was referred to merely as *Iulium Risinium*, while all other mentioned cities (Narona, Epidaurum, and Scodra) are explicitly designated as *colonia*, it must be concluded that the town was at that time (first century AD?) still (?) a *municipium* (cf. Wilkes 1969: 255). In any case, many families settled in the town from various parts of Italy, such as the Serveni(i), Tifatii,⁹ and Mindii,¹⁰ while the native Plaetorii have also been attested (*CIL* III 8399 = HD062039; 8392 (1730) = HD053204; Rendić-Miočević 1948: 62). There is little doubt that (maritime) commerce played a most important role at Risinium, and during the late Principate, merchants and other settlers from the East are attested in the town (Alföldy 1965: 149–150, n. 89).

It should also be noted that some Greek inscriptions have been found to date in Risinium and its vicinity, among others a Greek dedication to the important local god Medaurus, the patron and protector of the town, from perhaps as early as the first century BC (*ILJug* 1854 A = HD036376; Rendić-Miočević 1989; Dyczek et al. 2010: 95 ff.; 131). A Greek funerary monument was discovered in the vicinity of nearby Acruvium (Kotor), erected during his lifetime by the physician Loukios Louskios Eukarpos, who was the community practitioner (ἀρχιατρός κλεινικός), visiting his patients at home.

⁹ *CIL* III 8402 = HD062033 (Serveni(i)a Maxima); Servenii are also known at Doclea, 12701 = Sticotti 1913: 182, no. 63 = HD056131; and from an unknown site in Dalmatia, *CIL* III 3190 = Mainardis 2004: 80, no. 31 = HD060187; Tifatii in Risan: 1734 = 12785 = HD053207; both *gentilicia* are otherwise rare in Dalmatia and elsewhere in the western provinces (*OPEL*, s.v.).

¹⁰ *CIL* III 8398 = HD062040; Alföldy 1965: 149, n. 88; for this and other Italian families cf. Wilkes 1969: 255–256, who, however, does not refer to the Statii.

The name *Louskos* should no doubt be understood as the *gentilicium* *Luscius*, characteristic of Risinium and the vicinity of the town, and most probably the correct reading should be *Lousk(i)os* (fig. 2).¹¹ The *Luscii* at Risinium were related by marriage with the Statii.

No doubt a Greek-speaking minority was settled in the coastal towns of southern Dalmatia, cultivating contacts both with the indigenous local population and with the colonists from Italy. They may have been descendants of earlier Greeks who had been settled on Dalmatian islands (Alföldy 1968: 1215; Gaffney et al. 2002) and on the mainland. Greek towns in Dalmatia documented in the ancient sources are scarce; however, they had been much more numerous, since Pliny the Elder, who wrote under the Flavian emperors, mentioned that in Dalmatia *the memory of many Greek cities faded* (*N. h.* 3.144; Rendić-Miočević 1988). The god Medaurus may have been worshipped at Rhizon long before the Romans came to Dalmatia, and there are grounds to suppose that his famous equestrian statue, adorning the town and described in the dedication to the god from Lambaesis,¹² was a piece of art by a Greek sculptor from the Hellenistic period (Dyczek et al. 2010: 131). On the other hand, due to frequent dislocation of the army, the development of trade, and increasing mobility in the Roman Empire, some settlers from the Greek-speaking East may have been attracted to southern Dalmatia, where they could find a congenial milieu in the surviving indigenous Greek enclaves (Cambi 2003; cf. also Gorini 2003).

STATII AT RISINIUM

As is indicated by the extant evidence, the Statii were one of the most important families in Risinium, and certainly the best attested (Alföldy 1968: 1216). The *praenomina* Gaius and Titus have been documented to date among the Risinian Statii. First of all, an altar with a dedication to Iuno Lucina (the goddess associated with childbirth) should be mentioned, on which the name *Statius* is not certain. Supposedly it was erected by one Statia Clementia, however, the letters of the first preserved line are not very visible, and according to the first editor F. Bulić they could not be read at all (Bulić 1903: 146–147 = *AE* 1904, 12 = *ILJug* 1856 = HD033018). The supplement *Statia* has been proposed

¹¹ *ILJug* 1855 A = Martinović 2011: 283, no. VI (photo 326, no. VI) = HD036377: Λουκίος Λούσκο[ς] / Εὔκαρπος ἀρχια[τρός] / κλεινικός γεν/ναῖος ἐργ(άσατο).

¹² *CIL* VIII 2581 = HD031417 = Dyczek et al. 2010: 82 ff.; 128–129, for the new reading.



Fig. 3. Building inscription of Q. Manlius Rufus. From Martinović 2011: 38–39, no. 1 (drawing p. 38, photo p. 289, no. 1).

by J. J. Martinović, but the published photograph is of no help in determining whether his reading is justified (Martinović 2011: 43–44, no. 6, photo p. 290, no. 6).

Inscribed monuments, on which members of the Statii family are documented, are as follows:

• 1

A monumental building inscription, approximately 3 x 1 m (fig. 3), was found at Risan and is now immured in the western wall of the extension of the old church of St. Nicholas at Perast (noted as St. Peter in the *CIL*).

CIL III 1717 = Martinović 2011: 38–39, no. 1 (drawing p. 38, photo p. 289, no. 1) = HD053192:

Q(uitus) Manlius Q(uiti) f(ilius) Serg(ia) Rufus, / dec(urio), iudex ex quinq(ue) decuriis, equo publico, / testamento fieri iussit / et epulo dedicari. / In hoc opus Statia Sex(ti) f(ilia) Fida mater adiecit HS XXXV(triginta quinque milia) et summae operi et epulo relictæ / XX fisco intulit HS XIII(tredecim milia)CC. Solo publico.

Translation: Quintus Manlius Rufus, son of Quintus, of the voting tribe Sergia, member of the town council, judge of the five *decuriae*, having been awarded the public horse, provided in his will (for the building) to be erected and dedicated by way of a banquet. His mother Statia Fida, daughter of Sextus, added thirty five thousand sesterces towards this work, and from the sum remaining from the work and the banquet, twenty thousand sesterces, she gave to the fisc thirteen thousand two hundred sesterces. On public ground.

Manlius is an Italian *gentilicium*, but due to the lack of evidence it is not possible to establish any certain link between the Italian and Dalmatian Manlii, which, how-

ever, should not be entirely excluded (Alföldy 1965: 142). At Rome, one M. Manlius Callicarpus erected a tombstone to his son-in-law, L. Scribonius Ianuarius, who was a wine merchant and ship-owner; at Ostia, he was a supervisor (*curator*) of the guild of merchants in the Adriatic (*CIL* VI 9682 (+ p. 3895) = *ILS* 7277; cf. Paci 2008: 528–532). In Dalmatia, the family is only represented at Risinium and once in the hinterland of the province (Alföldy 1969: 97).¹³ A freedman of (probably) the Risinian Manlii, C. Manlius Honesimus, is attested in the interior, in the road settlement at Kiseljak near Sarajevo (*CIL* III 8379 (+ p. 2256) = HD058907); the family may have been a merchant family.

As to the post *iudex ex quinque decuriis*, held by Q. Manlius Rufus, it should be noted that since Augustus' reforms, only members of the equestrian class could function as judges. The emperor had the senators removed from the groups of jurors, increasing the number of *decuriae iudicum* from the original three to four, while under Caligula the fifth was added (Suet., *Cal.* 16.2). This function was regarded as prestigious by the members of the *ordo equester* and of course by all those who aspired to attain the equestrian status (Demougin 1975). A similar career is documented at Acruvium (Kotor), where one C. Clodius Vitelinus was *duumvir i.d., iudex ex quinque decuriis, equo publico*; the funerary plot was offered to him by the city council (*CIL* III 1711 = Martinović 2011: 97–98, no. 82 = HD053186). *Equo publico*, if noted on the inscriptions, usually signifies that the person was the first member of the family who entered the *ordo equester* (Demougin 1988: 202). These inscriptions may be dated to the second half of the first century AD or to the second century.

¹³ As for another tombstone from the region, *ILJug* 1599 = HD033874, the supplement of the first (?) *gentilicium* is most uncertain, as is also the case at Saloniae, *CIL* III 8938 + p. 2136 = HD063416.



Fig. 4. Tombstone of Gaius S(tatius?) Lupus. From Martinović 2011: 65–66, no. 33 (drawing p. 65, photo p. 296, no. 33).

Fiscus in this context should be taken to be the municipal fisc (see also Alföldy 1968: 1216). It is perhaps of significance that the amount of 13,200 sesterces represents exactly 66% of the sum that remained from the *opus* and *epulum*, which would mean that the lady took for herself one third and donated to the town two thirds of the remaining money.¹⁴ So the large sum offered by Statia was a donation to the family's home town; this should be regarded as a normal and appreciated act of benefaction. Any other explanation seems less likely.¹⁵

¹⁴ Kindly suggested by Olli Salomies.

¹⁵ It would seem less plausible to explain the wording *XX fisco* as referring to the *vicesima hereditatum*, a five percent inheritance tax that had to be paid by Roman citizens if they inherited a possession worth more than 200,000 sesterces, cf. Martinović 2011: 39.

• 2

A large building inscription (91 x 58 cm) was discovered at Risan in 1867, at the site called Carine, in the ruins of a Roman period building, perhaps *in situ*. It is now immured in the wall of the town cemetery.

CIL III 6359 add. p. 1491 = *ILS* 2665 = *IDRE* 305 = Martinović 2011: 39–41, no. 2 (drawing p. 40, photo p. 289, no. 2) = HD058509:

C(aius) Statius C(ai) f(ilius) / Serg(ia) Celsus, / evoc(atus) Aug(usti), donis / donatus bis corona / aurea, torquibus, / phaleris, armillis / ob triumphos belli / Dacici ab Imp(eratore) Caesa(re) Nerva Traiano Aug(usto) / Germ(anico) Dac(ico) Parthico / Optimo, | 7(centurio) leg(ionis) VII geminae / in Hispania, t(estamento) p(oni) i(ussit) et epulo / dedicavit.

Translation: Gaius Statius Celsus, son of Gaius, of the voting tribe *Sergia*, retained in service by the emperor (*evocatus Augusti*), twice decorated with a golden crown, torcs, *phalerae*, and bracelets by the emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Optimus, Germanicus, Dacicus, and Parthicus, for the triumphs in the Dacian war, centurion of the legion VII Gemina in Hispania, provided in his will (for a building?) to be erected and dedicated by way of a banquet.

Dated between 114 and 117 AD.

Celsus may have served in the Praetorian Guard and was retained under arms for special skills and because he distinguished himself in the service; eventually he was promoted to the rank of centurion in the legion VII Gemina in Spain (Maxfield 1981: 210–213).¹⁶ The legion had been founded by Galba in Spain in 68 AD and hence named Galbiana by Tacitus (*Hist.* 2.86 and *passim*); two years later it was perhaps renamed Hispana by Vespasian, and soon afterwards Gemina, probably after it had received remnants from two legions from Germany. It had been stationed in Hispania in 68 AD, from 69 to 74 it was at Carnuntum, and from then to the end of the Empire again in Hispania, at León (Le Roux 2000). Celsus was awarded the usual military decorations of *evocati* (Maxfield 1981: 210–211; 269). Another soldier from Reginum is known from Mogontiacum (Mainz), serving in legion II Adiutrix, perhaps as a centurion.¹⁷

¹⁶ I would like to thank Lawrence Keppie for a helpful discussion of how to render the noun 'evocatus' in English.

¹⁷ *CIL* XIII 6852: *llom/[---]us L(uci) f(ilius) / [Ser]g(ia) Risi/[nio] Vale[ns(?)] / [mil(es)] leg(ionis) II / [---] ann(or)um / [---] stip(endiorum) / [---]llo / [---]JOAN / [---] lib(ertus) f(ecit)*. Alföldy 1968: 1217, prefers the supplement *centurio*.

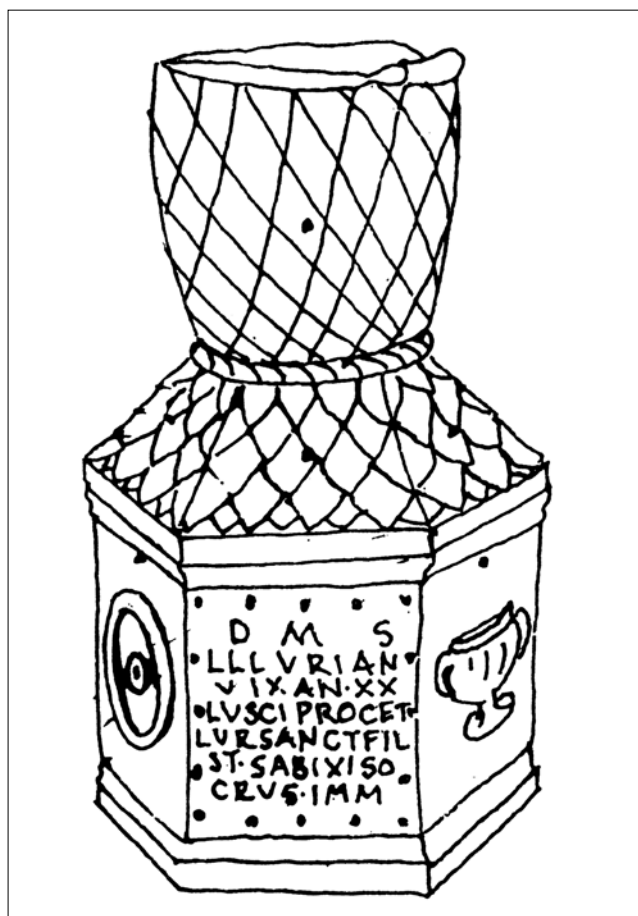


Fig. 5. Funerary monument for Lucius L(uscus ?) Lurianus. From Martinović 2011: 73–75, no. 46 (drawing p. 73, photo p. 299, no. 46).

• 3

A funerary *cippus* (57 x 31 x 25 cm), unearthed in the 19th century on the estate called Paprenica at Risan (fig. 4), was immured to the left of the entrance into the yard of the Čatović house (no. 96). This type of *cippus* (much smaller than the ‘Liburnian *cippus*’) was defined by J. Martinović as a stack-like funerary *cippus* from Boka Kotorska and additionally by D. Rendić-Miočević – in terms of cultural history and geography – as the ‘south Illyrian’ type. It is divided into several sub-types (found in areas of Italy, Hispania, Asia Minor, Syria, and elsewhere), its upper part being mainly of conical or cylindrical form, undecorated or decorated with a belt of floral ornament.

CIL III 8395 = Martinović 2011: 65–66, no. 33 (drawing p. 65, photo p. 296, no. 33) = HD057751; Rendić-Miočević 1976: Pl. I C (drawing):

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / C(aio) S(tatio?) Lupo / dec(urioni), a(nnorum) L. / Cl(audia) Maxima / marito.

Translation: Sacred to the Spirits of the Departed. To Gaius S(tatius?) Lupus, town councillor (*decurio*), fifty years old. Claudia Maxima (erected the tombstone) for (her) husband.

The abbreviated S for the *gentilicium* can most plausibly be completed as Statius, since this indeed is the most frequently attested family name at Risinium and its immediate vicinity. It should be noted that the Claudii were another important family from Risinium, at a later date attested at Municipium Malvense (Skelani: Loma 2010: 350). This reading, which seems more plausible, has been proposed by J. Martinović, while the previous interpretation of the text reads: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / C(aio) S(---) Lupo / dec(urioni) al(ae) / C(l)audiae) Maxima / marito.*¹⁸

¹⁸ As proposed by O. Hirschfeld in the *CIL* (Mommsen proposed *dec(urioni) al(ari)*). The discussion about the identity of the ala is now superfluous; according to C. Cichorius (without arguments), the ala cannot be *ala I Claudia nova*, which was probably stationed at Magnum or Raetinium up to ca. 70 AD, when it was sent, probably together with the legion XI Claudia, to Germany against the Batavi, Cichorius 1893: 1287.

• 4

A funerary *cippus* (50.5 x 25.5 x 20 cm), recently found during construction work at the site called Čatovića ledina in the northern area of Risan near the Spila River. It is now kept in the *Lapidarium* at Kotor.

Martinović 2011: 69, no. 38 (drawing p. 69, photo p. 297, no. 38):

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / Iuliae Pinxtatae / v(ixit) an(nos) LXII. Staius / Lupus co(n)iugi / sanctissimae.

Translation: Sacred to the Spirits of the Departed. To Iulia Pinxtata, who lived 62 years. Staius Lupus (erected the tombstone) to his most saintly wife.

While Lupus and Lupa were popular names in the area, Pinxtata seems not to be attested to date either in Dalmatia or elsewhere (not listed in Alföldy 1969, nor in Solin, Salomies 1988).

• 5

A funerary *cippus* (66 x 30 cm) was probably discovered at the site of Carine at Risan in May of 1867; it is im-mured in the wall of the orthodox cemetery behind the church of SS. Peter and Paul.

CIL III 6360 (+ p. 1491) = Martinović 2011: 63–64. no. 32 (drawing p. 64, photo p. 296, no. 32) = HD062043:

C(aio) Statio C(ai) f(ilio) Ser(gia) / Restituto an(norum) XV / m(ensium) VI h(orarum) VI et s(emis) h(orae) C(aius) / Staius Val(ens) et Cae/sia Secunda pa/rent(es) fil(io) posuer(unt).

Translation: The parents Gaius Staius Valens and Caesia Secunda erected (the tombstone) for (their) son Gaius Staius Restitutus, son of Gaius, of the voting tribe Sergia, who lived fifteen years, six months, and six and half hours.

The family of the Caesii, too, is well documented at Risinium (*CIL* III 1720 = HD053195; 1721 (= 8389) = HD053196; *CIL* III 1722 = HD053197).

• 6

A funerary monument of white marble, with an elaborate, typically Risinian shape, but specific decoration, was found either in 1935 or 1936 in the area called Stara Slanica, near the house of Mate Čučković (Risan 26); it is now kept in the Municipal Museum at Perast (fig. 5).

ILJug 634 = Martinović 2011: 73–75, no. 46 (drawing p. 73, photo p. 299, no. 46; photo also in Mijović, Kovačević 1975: 38, fig. 29) = HD033897:

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / L(ucio) L(uscio?) Lurian(o), / vix(it) an(nos) XX. / Lusci(i) Proc(ulus) et /⁵ Lur(ia) Sanct(a) fil(ii), / St(atia) Sabin(a) so/crus imm(emoriam) (!).

Translation: Sacred to the Spirits of the Departed. In memory of Lucius L(uscio ?) Lurianus, who lived twenty years. Lusci Proculus and Luria Sancta, the children, and Statia Sabina, mother-in-law (erected the tombstone).

The previously published reading of lines 4 and 5 was different;¹⁹ an alternative suggestion would be: *Lusci(us) Proc(ulus) et / Lur(ia) Sanct(a) fil(ii)*. J. Martinović proposed a reading of the name of the deceased as *Illyrianus*, which is not plausible, nor is the reading of the cognomen of the mother-in-law, *Sabixi* instead of *Sabin(a)*; neither is supported by the photograph.

The text is too abbreviated to offer a clear explanation of the identity and relationship of the two relatives of the deceased young man mentioned in lines 4 and 5. Only the role of his mother-in-law Statia Sabina offers no difficulties. Despite all uncertainties, it seems nonetheless the most plausible to interpret the names of the two persons following the name of the deceased as two young children of the youth. According to the proposed reading, both would bear the *gentilicium* *Luscus*, as did their father, which is supported by the abbreviation *Lusci(i)*, indicating the plural. Alternatively, the son's name would be *Luscus* Proculus and the daughter's *Luria* Sancta, which would mean that the father had given the daughter the *gentilicium* of his mother. His wife must have already been dead, perhaps she died when giving birth to the second child. That would explain the more important role assumed by her mother, the grandmother of the children.

Luscus is a *gentilicium* that has already been attested at Risinium, thus on a lid of a recently published cinerary urn: *Luscia Maxima* (Martinović 2011: 94, no. 77; photo p. 307, no. 77). *Lurianus*' cognomen was most probably derived from his mother's *gentilicium* *Luria*, and indeed the *Lurii* are well attested at Risinium and southern Dalmatian cities. On a military diploma issued for the veterans of the Ravenna navy in 71 AD, one P. *Lurius* Moderatus from Risinium is listed (*CIL* XVI 14 = *ILS* 1991 = Domic-Kunić 1996: 108–109, no. 34), and two others (P. *Lurius* Ursus and *Luria* Maxima) are attested in the town (*CIL* III 1725 = HD053200; 1726 =

¹⁹ *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / L(ucio) L(uscio?) Lurian(o), / vix(it) an(nos) XX. / Lusci(i) Proc(ulus) et / Lur(ianus) Sanct(i) fil(ii), / St(atia) Sabin(a) so/crus imm(emoriam) (!)*. J. Šašel additionally proposed: *Lusci Proc(uli) et / Lur(iae) Sanct(ae) fil(iae)*. New interpretation of lines 4 and 5 has been kindly suggested to me by Olli Salomies.

HD053201 = Martinović 2011: 100, nos. 88; 89), while two Lurii are known from nearby Kotor (Martinović 2011: 69, no. 39; photo p. 298, no. 39; id. 2011: 98–99, no. 84 = *CIL* III 1715 = HD053190).

• 7

A tombstone (65 x 27 x 19 cm), which had been found at Risan and was re-discovered at Kotor, is now in the niche in the wall behind the apse of St. Mary's church.

CIL III 1733 = Martinović 2011: 54, no. 17 (drawing p. 54, photo p. 292, no. 17) = HD053206:

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / Statiae / Paulinae / ann(or)um VII.

Translation: Sacred to the Spirits of the Departed. To Statia Paulina who lived seven years.

The number of years in the *CIL* is six instead of seven; two vertical hastae are indeed visible on the photograph.

• 8

A funerary Risinian *cippus* (89 x 25 x 25 cm), found about 1990 during the diggings for the foundation of the 'Favorita' villa north of the area of Carine at Risan.

Simeunović 1999–2001 = Martinović 2011: 56–57, no. 21 (drawing p. 56, photo p. 293, no. 21):

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / C(aius) Sta(tius) Pauli/nus v(ixit) / a(n)norum XXXIIII.

Translation: Sacred to the Spirits of the Departed. Gaius Staius Paulinus who lived 34 years.

Note the recurrence of the name Paulinus/Paulina among the Statii.

• 9

A tombstone found at the village of Orahovac, in the area of Risinium, transferred to Perast and now lost.

CIL III 1732 add. p. 1028 = 8393 = Martinović 2011: 101, no. 91 = HD053205:

[-] Stat[io -] f(ilio) Serg(ia) Valenti / patri ann(or)um LXIII / [et] Egnatiae L(uci) f(iliae) Bucculae / matri ann(or)um XXXXVII. / [Va]lentinus et Crassus / [---] parentibus suis fecerunt.

Translation: To father (?) Staius Valens, son of (?), of the voting tribe Sergia, who lived 63 years and to moth-

er Egnatia Buccula, daughter of Lucius, who lived 47 years. Valentinus and Crassus [...] erected (the tombstone) to their parents.

The Statii and Egnatii were related by marriage on the below mentioned tombstone found at Acruvium (Kotor; Martinović 2011: 49–50, no. 13). Buccula is attested in Italy and the western provinces, but in Dalmatia only in this case (Alföldy 1969: 167).

There is one more tombstone at Risinium ascribed to a Staius, but this supplement seems less plausible. The inscription reads: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). / S() Caeso/nio Pulch(r)/oni an(norum) XXXVII* (Simeunović 1999–2001: 256 = Martinović 2011: 70, no. 40, photo p. 298, no. 40). Caesonii are known in the area, from Acruvium (Kotor; *CIL* III 1712 = HD053187). Possibly *S()* should be interpreted as the abbreviation for a *praenomen*, perhaps even Sextus.

Recently, a military diploma of AD 136 from Lower Moesia was published, in which an elsewhere unattested T. Staius Lupus figures as the commander of the cohort *II Bracaraugustanorum*; the cohort was at that time stationed in the province (Schindel 2010 = *AE* 2010, 1852). Lupus' provenance is noted as Risinium, which confirms the prevalence of this family in the town, and it can also be noted that the cognomen Lupus was popular in the area.

An interesting case is that of T. Staius Marrax, *primus pilus* of the legion XIII Gemina, known from an inscription from Aquileia.²⁰ Due to his voting tribe *Sergia*, Marrax was included among the Risinian Statii by Géza Alföldy; his cognomen, a *hapax*, was possibly related to Marra (Alföldy 1969: 239; *marra* is a kind of mattock). His inscription was dated to the Augustan or, at the latest, Tiberian period, mainly because of his military decorations, more usual for the end of the Republican period than for the Principate (Maxfield 1981: 207; cf. 203; 209). He must have been awarded them after one of the wars during the Augustan conquest of Illyricum. Earlier, the origin of Marrax was sought in Marruvium in the region of the Marsi in central Italy (Kubitschek 1889: 267; cf. 51). However, it almost seems beyond doubt that Marrax was actually from Superaequum, whose inhabitants were inscribed in the voting tribe *Sergia*, and where, as one of the three aediles, he was responsible for the local water supply (*CIL* I² 1797 = *CIL* IX 3312 = *ILS* 5773 = *ILLRP* 671; phot. HD F002687; Dobson 1978: 17). The fact that he was earlier an aedile

²⁰ *ILS* 2638 = Inscr. Aq. 2787 = Lettich 2003: 105, no. 123: *T. Staius P. f. / Serg(ia) Marrax, / prim(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) XIII / geminae / donatus / torquib(us), armill(is) / phaleris, hasta / pura bis, coron[is] / aureis quin[que].*

in his hometown would correspond well to the career of a *primus pilus* (see, e.g., Dobson 1978: 328) and would account for the chronological difference between the two inscriptions.

STATII IN SOUTHERN DALMATIAN TOWNS AND AT MUNICIPIUM S()

Some of the Statii are also attested in other southern Dalmatian cities, thus at Epidaurum (Cavtat; *CIL* III 1757 = HD053361), but particularly at Acruvium (Kotor). There, a tombstone, a large *cippus*, of one T. Statius Lupus has been discovered, erected to him by T. Statius Threptus; it has only recently been published (Martinović 2011: 48, no. 11, photo p. 291, no. 11). Its front side is decorated with moulding and a frame of vine leaves and tendrils, while on the two side panels a so-called funerary Attis is depicted, holding a torch turned downwards. Another until recently unpublished funerary *cippus* from Kotor, with no special decoration, also commemorates a Statii family. It was set up to Iulia Crispina by her son-in-law Egnatius Rapito (perhaps Capito?), in accordance with the testament of one Statius Cilo (Martinović 2011: 49–50, no. 13, photo p. 291, no. 13). On another tombstone from Kotor, one Statia Frunita is commemorated by her husband Statius Vindemiator (*CIL* III 6358 = Martinović 2011: 78–79, no. 50, photo p. 300, no. 50); they may have been freedmen, and the husband's name might betray his profession. Near Tivat, in the region of ancient Butua, a two-year-old boy Q. Statius Festus was commemorated by his father Q. Statius Eperastus (*CIL* III 6338 = Martinović 2011: 103–104, no. 99). In Italy and the western provinces the name is characteristic of freedmen (Alföldy 1969: 193), but in the area of Butua, Statius Eperastus may have belonged to the Greek-speaking minority.

Some members of the *gens* Statia are also documented in the hinterland of the southern Dalmatian coast, at Municipium S(), the present-day village of Komini near Pljevlja.²¹ The town, whose name cannot be supplemented with certainty, was not founded earlier than the second century AD (Mirković 2012: 28). The very limited data offered by the epigraphic monuments surely cannot offer us an accurate picture of the Roman societies in coastal and hinterland cities, but nonetheless it is perhaps significant that given the current state of research, certain families, which are well attested at

Risinium and nearby Acruvium, did play a visible role at Municipium S(), such as the Statii (Mirković 2012: 54; 57 ff. and *passim*), perhaps in a similar way as did the Claudii from Risinium, who moved to Municipium Malvense (Skelani), and whose descendant was the Severan senator Tib. Claudius Gallus Catulus (Loma 2010: 350). An important testimony of the Statii at Municipium S() is the tombstone of Statia Aspasia, who died at the age of forty, and whose origin is given as Risinium, thus explicitly proving the connection between the Statii of Risinium and the Statii of Municipium S(). Her husband, too, had a Greek name, Asclepiades, his *gentilicium* is not preserved but he may also have been a Statius, since their daughter's *nomen gentile* is Statia. Hence it can be concluded that they were freedmen who were involved in the economic activities of the Statii from Risinium.²² One Statius Victor Brizidia erected an altar to Jupiter, Best and Greatest, probably in the second or third century AD,²³ and one Sextus Statius Restitutus, married to Aurelia Testo, is known from a tombstone immured in the wall of the church of Sv. Ilija (St. Elias) on Ilijino brdo near Pljevlja.²⁴ The names Brizidia (perhaps 'Illyrian') and Testo indicate that the Statii were related to the indigenous inhabitants, as was also the case of Statia Lavo, who erected the tombstone, found at nearby Kolovrat, to her husband Valerius Optatus, aged 70 years, and to her granddaughter Pata, aged five.²⁵ On a recently published tombstone from Otilovići, some 6 km east of Plevlja, one Statia Fuscina is mentioned, the daughter of Pl(a)etoria Maximina and (Statius?) Victorinus, probably freedmen of the prominent Statii and Plaetorii from Risinium.²⁶ Some of the native names are (southern) Illyrian, while several others are characteristic of the Delmatae; however, it remains unclear whether the inhabitants of Municipium S(), bearing these names, were recent settlers from the hinterland of Salona and other areas of the Delmatae, or they had been living there long before Municipium S() was founded. The territory may have once belonged to the Pirustae or one of the smaller peoples constitut-

²² *ILJug* 613 = Martinović 2011: 221, no. 255 = HD033849: *D(is) M(anibus) / Statae As(pasiae) [-] f(iliae) / [R]isin(ii) v(ixit) a(nnos) XL / C[---] Ascle/piades? c[on]iugi [---] / Stat(ia) Se[-]n/sis matri f(ecerunt)*. A different reading in Mirković 2012: 58, no. 79.

²³ *CIL* III 8302 (+ p. 2255) = *ILJug* 1722 = *Spomenik* 98, 1941–1948, 130, no. 288 (photo) = Martinović 2011: 215, no. 244 = Mirković 2012: 47, no. 52 (photo) = HD059947.

²⁴ *CIL* III 6354 = *CIL* III 8326 = Martinović 2011: 251, no. 309 = Mirković 2012: 38–39, no. 22 = HD026226.

²⁵ Mirković 1975: 100, no. 8; t. 4, 1. (B) (= *AE* 1980, 701) = Loma 2003–2004: 50–51; 59, no. 10, fig. 9 (drawing) = Mirković 2012: 58 = HD006003.

²⁶ Mirković 2012: 40–41, no. 40; corrected by Grbić 2012 (= *AE* 2012, 1118).

²¹ Mirković 2012; both proposed names of the town, *Municipium S[icu]lo(tarum)*, suggested by Alföldy 1965: 57–58, and *S[p]lo(nistarum)*, favoured by Wilkes 1969: 174, remain uncertain, Mirković 2012: 12; however, *S[p]lo(nistarum)* seems more likely, *ibid.*, 29.

ing their large league of tribes (Mirković 2012: 17 ff.). The Statii, however, and other Italian families from the coast were perhaps attracted to a recently founded town in the interior, offering favourable economic prospects and new markets. This was particularly welcome after the crisis caused by the Marcomannic Wars and pestilence, and also the crisis of the third century AD (see also Vujović, Cvijetić 2010: 110). Although geographically isolated, Municipium S() was linked by the vicinal road to the main routes leading from the Adriatic coast across the Balkans via the valleys of the Neretva and the Drina to Upper Moesia and the Sava valley.

Further connections between Risinium and the Boka Kotorska area on the one hand, and Municipium S() on the other are documented by members of two other families settled in both towns, the Lurii and Luscii; the former are rarely attested outside the area, while the Luscii are not known at all elsewhere in Dalmatia. The Lurii are documented three times at Risinium and once at Acruvium, as well as three times at Salonae and once near Punat on the island of Krk.²⁷ At Municipium S(), one Luria Frunita, together with her husband L. Paconius Barbario, erected a tombstone for her brother and niece.²⁸ Perhaps it is not a mere coincidence that on the above-mentioned tombstone from Acruvium, one Statia bears the cognomen Frunita, which is not a very common name. The name is attested in Italy, and only three times in Dalmatia (Alföldy 1969: 208, noted two cases). The Lurii were related to the Statii in the Boka Kotorska area.

The presence of the Luscii at Municipium S() is particularly significant in illustrating the close connections between the southern Dalmatian coast of Boka Kotorska and this inland Roman settlement. Outside Municipium S(), the Luscii are actually attested only twice at Risinium and once at Acruvium, all three cases having been discussed above. At Municipium S(), one Luscius Paris is commemorated on a fragmentary tombstone by his wife, whose name has not been preserved.²⁹ It is not possible to know with certainty the nature of their activities in the town, since no professions have been doc-

umented for them, but at least some of them were probably merchants. It may be assumed that other members of the family pursued various other trades, as well as other professions, such as that of L. Luscius Eucarpus from Acruvium, who was a physician.

EPILOGUE: THE STATII AT SALONAE AND OTHER DALMATIAN CITIES

The Statii were a very well attested and hence important family at Risinium, which is not only indicated by the large proportion of the Statii among the residents of the town, but also by the abovementioned Statia from Municipium S(), whose place of origin is noted as Risinium. It has long been known that there were two regions where the Statii were settled in particularly large numbers, northern Italy and Dalmatia.

The Statii in Dalmatia outside the Boka Kotorska Bay are attested twice at Tragurium (Trogir: *CIL* III 2682 = HD058446; *CIL* III 2699 = HD058577) and once at Epetium (Stobreč: *CIL* III 8528 = HD060897), and one is also mentioned in an inscription found at Tilurium (Gardun: *CIL* III 2724 (+ p. 2328,154) = HD058899), and another on a fragmentary tombstone from Zmijavci (Kurilić 2006: 144, no. 144 = HD054155). They are documented three times on the island of Brattia (Brač)³⁰ and once on the island of Pharos (Hvar: *CIL* III 3088 (+ p. 1645) = 3089 = *ILJug* 2936 = Kuntić Makvić, Rendić-Miočević 1995: 48–49, no. 9; phot. = *AE* 1995, 1234 = HD057007). Two Statii are attested at Narona; one G. Stadius Verecundus is known from a fragmentary inscription, in which a *patronus* and *sacerdos* are mentioned, but no names of these dignitaries have been preserved (*CIN* I, 3 = HD028719). Verecundus, too, no doubt belonged to the upper class in the town. The other is C. Stadius Tacitianus, *beneficiarius consularis* of legion XIV Gemina (stationed at Carnuntum), who erected an altar to Jupiter during the reign of Caracalla and Geta in 209 AD (*CIN* I, 10 = HD050261). An altar to Diana (lost since 1865) was discovered near the village of Jezdina (Čačak), below Mt. Jelica at Gradina, among the ruins of the Roman fortress. It was erected by T. Stadius Crispinus, who commanded a squad of ten cavalrymen of the Second cohort of the Delmatae (*decurio equitum cohort-*

²⁷ Risinium: the above mentioned Luscius tombstone with the mention of 'Lurianus'; *CIL* III 1725 + p. 1491 = HD053200; 1726 = HD053201; Acruvium: 1715 = HD053190; Salonae: 1971 = HD051922 = Šašel Kos 1994: 206, no. 9 (*AE* 1994, 1346); 13006 = HD063979; 14809 = HD057005; Košljun near Punat: 13298 = HD057922.

²⁸ Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1981: 75–76, no. 2; Pl. 1.2 (= *AE* 1983, 748) = Martinović 2011: 227, no. 265 (photo p. 321, no. 265) = Mirković 2012: 57, no. 78 (photo) = HD000319.

²⁹ *ILJug*, 614 = Martinović 2011: 220, no. 254 (photo 318, no. 254) = HD033850. Cf. Mirković 2012: 55, no. 74 (overlooking *ILJug*).

³⁰ *CIL* III 10115 = HD061075; *CIL* III 14333,7 (+ p. 2328,176) = *CLE* 01890 = HD061036 (Brattia, Supetar); *CIL* III 10115 = HD061075 (Brattia, Sutivan).

tis II Delmatarum).³¹ The cohort, established during the Marcomannic Wars, has already been documented in the area (Holder 2000: 215; Loma 2010: 130–132; cf. Alföldy 1987: 275–276; 287).

Most of the other Statii in Dalmatia are known from Saloniae; some may have come to Risinium from the Dalmatian capital. They appear on more than twenty inscribed monuments and more members of the family are documented on several of them. These inscriptions can easily be found in extant epigraphic data bases and they mainly concern persons for whom nothing else but the names are known; only those members of the Statii who held municipal or military posts will be briefly discussed here. One of the Salonitan Statii, whose cognomen has not been preserved, held the most prestigious posts in the Dalmatian capital, having been aedile (responsible for public buildings and festivals), *duumvir* (one of the two highest town magistrates), and *flamen* of the deified Vespasian; due to the fragmentary inscription, his other functions – if any – are not known (CIL III 12918 (+ p. 2263) = 13097 = 13910 = HD063904: *L(ucio) Sta[ti]o P(ubli) f(ilio) Ma[---] / aed(ili), II[viro], flam(ini)] / divi Ve[spasiani]?* ---). One M. Statius, a freedman (his cognomen, too, has not been preserved), was a city councillor (*decurio*), after having probably performed some other undocumented function, since this inscription, too, is fragmentary.³² If *Pal[-]* after *M(arci) lib(ertus)* is correctly interpreted as the voting tribe Palatina, this may be an indication of his Aquileian origin.

An important member of the *gens Stattia* at Saloniae was L. Statius Facula, son of Lucius, who had a sanctuary for Cybele built in the city.³³ His cognomen has only been attested in this instance (Šašel Kos 1994a: 786; *OPEL*, s.v.). He performed the function of a *quinquennialis*, which almost certainly has nothing to do with the *quinquennialitas*, a function performed each five years by the highest city magistrates, *duoviri* or *quattuorviri*

i(ure) d(icundo), to carry out the municipal census. Very likely he was at the head of the *collegium dendrophorum*, closely related to the worship of Magna Mater, Cybele (Vilogorac Brčić 2012). The last to be cited is a fragmentary inscription, in which one L. Statius T[-], a *sevir*, is mentioned (Kurilić 2006: 140, no. 56 = AE 2001, 1612 = HD039768: *L(ucio) Statio T[---] / IIIIIvir[o ---] / L(ucius) Statius L(uci) l(ibertus) [---] / [---]*). These four cases illustrate well the active role played by the Statii in the upper and middle classes of Salonitan society, confirming the significant role played by the family in Dalmatia.

SAŽETAK

STACIJI IZ RIZINIJA

U članku su prikupljeni i komentirani natpisi koji spominju pripadnike obitelji Statii u Riziniju (*Risinium*, Risan u Crnoj Gori). Staciji su bili jedna od najvažnijih obitelji u gradu, a neki od njezinih članova bili su pripadnici municipalne aristokracije. Bili su naseljeni i u ostalim obalnim gradovima kao i u nekim naseljima u unutrašnjosti Dalmacije, posebno u Municipiju S(.). Ovaj gentilicij nije rijedak i veoma je dobro posvjedočen u Italiji i Akvileji, gdje nalazimo vrlo značajne pripadnike ove obitelji. Staciji su se u Dalmaciju doselili iz Italije, a mnogo ih je zabilježeno u Saloni, glavnom gradu Dalmacije.

Ključne riječi: Dalmacija, Rizinij, antika, epigrafija, Staciji

³¹ *ILJug* 1484 (= *CIL* III 6320 = 8335) = Holder 2000: 214–215 = *AE* 2000, 1172 = HD043583: *Dianae / Aug(ustae) / T(itus) Statius / Crispinus / dec(urio) eq(uitum) / cohor(tis) II Del(matarum)*. Drawing by J. Šafarik is published in *Spomenik* 98, 1941–1948, 265. Alföldy 1987: 287, no. 12/8, restored the name as *I Delm.* with a question mark.

³² *CIL* III 14249,3 (+ p. 2328,127) = HD062023: *[M(arcus)? Statius] M(arci) lib(ertus) Pal/[---] i]tem dec(urio) col(oniae) / [Sal(onitanorum) et ---]i]a Zosime uxor / [---] viv]i fecerunt sib[i] / [et M(arco)? St]atio M(arci) lib(erto) Pal/[---] et libert(is) liberta/[busque suis] / [in f(ronte) p(edes) --- in ag(ro) p(edes) ---?]L(?) h(oc) m(onumentum) h(eredem) n(on) s(equetur)*.

³³ *CIL* III 1954 (+ p. 1030) = *CIL* V 340*a = *CCCA* VI 156 = Šašel Kos 1994a: 782, no. 4 (*AE* 1994, 1348) = HD052011: *L(ucius) Statius L(uci) f(ilius) / Facula quinq(uennalis) / Matri Deum / aedem d(e) p(ecunia) s(ua) fecit / ex voto*. Republished with photograph by Vilogorac Brčić 2012.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alföldy 1965

G. Alföldy, *Bevölkerung und Gesellschaft der römischen Provinz Dalmatien* (mit einem Beitrag von A. Mócsy), Budapest 1965.

Alföldy 1968

G. Alföldy, s.v. Ρίζων (*Risinium*), in: *RE Suppl.* XI (1968), 1214–1217.

Alföldy 1969

G. Alföldy, *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia* (Beiträge zur Namenforschung Bh. 4), Heidelberg 1969.

Alföldy 1977

G. Alföldy, *Konsulat und Senatorenstand unter den Antoninen. Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Führungsschicht* (Antiquitas Reihe 1, Abhandlungen zur alten Gesch. 27), Bonn 1977.

Alföldy 1984

G. Alföldy, *Römische Statuen in Venetia et Histria. Epigraphische Quellen* (Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akad. d. Wiss., Phil.-hist. Kl. 3), Heidelberg 1984.

Alföldy 1987

G. Alföldy, *Die Auxiliartruppen der Provinz Dalmatien*, in: Id., *Römische Heeresgeschichte. Beiträge 1962–1985* (Mavors III), Amsterdam 1987, 239–297 (revised from *Acta Arch. Acad. Sc. Hung.* 14, 1962, 259–296).

Alföldy 1999

G. Alföldy, *Städte, Eliten und Gesellschaft in der Gallia Cisalpina. Epigraphisch-historische Untersuchungen* (HABES 30), Stuttgart 1999.

Bandelli 1988

G. Bandelli, *Ricerche sulla colonizzazione romana della Gallia cisalpina* (Studi e Ricerche sulla Gallia Cisalpina 1), Roma 1988.

Bertacchi 1993

L. Bertacchi, *Trent'anni di attività ad Aquileia*, in: *Gli scavi di Aquileia: uomini e opere* (Ant. Altoadr. 40), Udine 1993, 235–260.

Birley 2005

A. R. Birley, *The Roman Government in Britain*, Oxford 2005.

Bulić 1903

F. Bulić, *Ritrovamenti antichi*, *Bulletino di arch. e storia dalmata* 26, 1903, 146–147.

Buora 2009

M. Buora, *Una nuova dedica a Silvano per due seviri aquileiesi?*, *Histria Antiqua* 18/1, 2009, 271–276.

Calderini 1930

A. Calderini, *Aquileia Romana, ricerche di storia e di epigrafia*, Milano 1930.

Cambi 2003

N. Cambi, *La civiltà dei Greci nell'Adriatico orientale*, *Hesperia* 17, 2003, 11–40.

Camodeca 2011

G. Camodeca, *Fufidia Clementiana, c(larissima) p(uella), e i suoi avi consolari in una nuova iscrizione da Teanum del tempo di M.Aurelio*, *ZPE* 179, 2011, 231–238.

Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1981

A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović, *Novi epigrafski spomenici iz Komina i Kolovrata (Nouveaux monuments épigraphiques de Komine et de Kolovrat)*, *Starinar* 32, 1981, 75–78.

Cichorius 1893

C. Cichorius, *Ala*, in: *RE* I,1 (1893), 1223–1270.

Demougin 1975

S. Demougin, *Les juges des cinq décuries originaires de l'Italie*, *Ancient Society* 6, 1975, 143–202.

Demougin 1988

S. Demougin, *L'ordre équestre sous les Julio-Claudiens* (Coll. de l'Ec. fr. de Rome 108), Rome 1988.

Demougin 1992

S. Demougin, *Prosopographie des chevaliers romains julio-claudiens (43 av. J.-C. – 70 ap. J.-C.)* (Coll. Éc. fr. Rome 153), Rome 1992.

Dobson 1978

B. Dobson, *Die Primipilares. Entwicklung und Bedeutung, Laufbahnen und Persönlichkeiten eines römischen Offiziersranges* (Beihefte der Bonner Jahrbücher 37), Köln, Bonn 1978.

Domić-Kunić 1996

A. Domić-Kunić, *Classis praetoria Ravennatum with special reflection on sailors that origin from Dalmatia and Pannonia*, *Živa antika* 46, 1996, 95–110.

Dyczek 2009

P. Dyczek, *Rhizon / Risinium. Od iliryskiej osady do rzymskiego municipium*, Poznań 2009.

Dyczek et al. 2010

P. Dyczek, J. Kolendo, A. Łajtar, T. Plóciennik, K. Rzepkowski, *Iliryski bóg Medaurus i mury Risinium w świetle inskrypcji metrycznej z Lambaesis (CIL VIII 2581; F. Buecheler, Carmina Latina epigraphica 1527) (The Illyrian god Medaurus and the defenses of Risinium in the light of a metrical inscription from Lambaesis (CIL VIII 2581; F. Buecheler, Carmina Latina epigraphica 1527))*, *Novensia* 21, 2010, 79–133.

- Forni 1999
G. Forni, *Le tribù romane. I: Tribules*, Volume secondo: C – I, Roma 1999.
- Gomezal 1996
C. Gomezal, *I laterizi bollati del Friuli - Venezia Giulia (Analisi, problemi e prospettive)*, Portogruaro 1996.
- Gorini 2003
G. Gorini, Comunità greche di Dalmazia. Le emissioni monetali, *Hesperia* 17, 2003, 41–54.
- Grbić 2012
Grbić, D., *O jednom nedavno objavljenom latinskom nadgrobnom natpisu (Notes on a Recently Published Latin Funerary Inscription)*, *Lucida intervalla* 41, 2012, 107–113.
- Holder 2000
P. Holder, *Auxiliaria*, *ZPE* 131, 2000, 213–218.
- Kakoschke 2012
A. Kakoschke, *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Noricum (Alpha-Omega, Reihe A, 262)*, Hildesheim, Zürich, New York 2012.
- Kubitschek 1889
J. W., Kubitschek, *Imperium Romanum tributim discriptum*, Praga, Vindobonae, Lipsiae 1889.
- Kuntić-Makvić, Rendić-Miočević 1995
B. Kuntić-Makvić, A. Rendić-Miočević, *Antički natpisi Starog Grada*, in: J. Jeličić Radonić, Ž. Bačić (eds.), *Pharos. Antički Stari Grad*, Zagreb 1995, 39–50.
- Le Roux 2000
P. Le Roux, *Legio VII Gemina (pia) felix*, in: Y. Le Bohec, C. Wolff (eds.), *Les légions de Rome sous le Haut-Empire (Actes du Congrès de Lyon 17-19 sept. 1998)*, Lyon 2000, 383–396.
- Lettich 2003
G. Lettich, *Itinerari epigrafici aquileiesi (Antichità Altoadr. 50)*, Trieste 2003.
- Loma 2003–2004
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.
- Loma 2010
S. Loma, *Klaudije Gal i Severovi novi senatori. Istraživanja iz epigrafike, prosopografije i rimske političke istorije devedesetih godina II veka (Claudius Gallus and New Men in Severus' Senate. Studies in epigraphy, prosopography and Roman political history of the 2nd Century Nineties)*, Beograd 2010.
- Mainardis 2004
F. Mainardis, *Aliena saxa. Le iscrizioni greche e latine conservate nel Friuli-Venezia Giulia ma non pertinenti ai centri antichi della regione*, Roma 2004.
- Martinović 2011
J. J. Martinović, *Antički natpisi u Crnoj Gori / Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum et Graecarum Montenegro*, Kotor 2011.
- Maxfield 1981
V. A., Maxfield, *The Military Decorations of the Roman Army*, London 1981.
- Mirković 1975
M. Mirković, *Iz istorije Polimlja u rimsko doba (Zur Geschichte des Limtales in römischer Zeit)*, *Godišnjak* 14, Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 12, 1975, 95–108.
- Mirković 2012
M. Mirković, *Municipium S() . A Roman Town in the Central Balkans, Komini near Pljevlja, Montenegro (BAR Intern. Series 2357)*, Oxford 2012.
- Mosser 2003
M. Mosser, *Die Steindenkmäler der legio XV Apollinaris*, Wien 2003.
- Münzer 1929
F. Münzer, s.v. *Staius*, in: *RE* 3.A/2 (1929), 2213–2214.
- Paci 2008
G. Paci, *Medio Adriatico occidentale e commerci transmarini (II sec. a.C. – II sec. d.C.)*, in Id., *Ricerche di storia e di epigrafia romana delle Marche (Ichnia 11)*, Tivoli (Roma) 2008, 525–541.
- Pflaum 1960
H.-G. Pflaum, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain*, I, Paris 1960 – III, 1961.
- Piso 1993
I. Piso, *Fasti provinciae Daciae I: Die senatorischen Amtsträger (Antiquitas Reihe 1, Bd. 43)*, Bonn 1993.
- Rendić-Miočević 1948
D. Rendić-Miočević, *Ilirska onomastika na latinskim natpisima Dalmacije (III. Prilog VAHD 52)*, Split 1948.
- Rendić-Miočević 1976
D. Rendić-Miočević, *O jednom tipu "ilirskog" nadgrobnog spomenika (A propos d'un type de monument funéraire "illyrien")*, *Godišnjak* 13, Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 11, 1976, 285–305.
- Rendić-Miočević 1988
D. Rendić-Miočević, *Antički Grci na našem Jadranu i neka pitanja naseljavanja priobalja Manijskog zaljeva (Ancient Greeks on the Eastern Adriatic and Some Questions Concerning Settling of the Coast Line of Manios Bay)*, *Adrias* 2, Split 1988, 5–19.
- Rendić-Miočević 1989
D. Rendić-Miočević, *Uz jedan novi izvor o kultu ilirskog boga Medaura*, in: *Gunjačin zbornik*, Zagreb 1980, 51 ff. (= *Iliri i antički svijet / The Illyrians and the Classical World*, Split 1989, 523–530).

Salomies 1987

O. Salomies, *Die römischen Vornamen. Studien zur römischen Namengebung* (Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 82), Helsinki 1987.

Salomies 1992

O. Salomies, *Adoptive and Polyonymous Nomenclature in the Roman Empire* (Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum 97), Helsinki 1992.

Schindel 2010

N. Schindel, *Ein Militärdiplomfragment aus Moesia inferior (136 n. Chr.)*, ZPE 174, 2010, 259–263.

Simeunović 1999–2001

A. Simeunović, *Dva nova cipusa*, Godišnjak Pomorskog muzeja u Kotoru 47–49, 1999–2001, 255–256.

Solin, Salomies 1988

H. Solin, O. Salomies, *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*, Hildesheim, Zürich, New York 1988.

Sticotti 1913

P. Sticotti, *Die römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro* (unter Mitwirkung von L. Jelić und C. M. Iveković; Schr. d. Balkankommission, Ant. Abt. VI), Wien 1913.

Šašel 1987 (1992)

J. Šašel, *Le famiglie romane e la loro economia di base*, in: *Vita sociale, artistica e commerciale di Aquileia romana* (Ant. Altoadr. 29/1), Udine 1987, 145–152 (*Opera selecta*, Ljubljana 1992, 529–537).

Šašel Kos 1994

M. Šašel Kos, *Private Munificence in Salonae under the Principate (Osobne darovnice u Saloni u doba principata)*, Vjesnik za arh. i hist. dalmat. (D. Rendić-Miočević in memoriam) 86, 1994, 201–214.

Šašel Kos 1994a

M. Šašel Kos, *Cybele in Salonae: a Note*, in: Y. Le Bohec (ed.), *L'Afrique, la Gaule, la Religion à l'époque romaine. Mélanges à la mémoire de Marcel Le Glay* (Collection Latomus 226), Bruxelles 1994, 780–791.

Tassaux 2000

F. Tassaux, *Sévirat et promotion sociale en Italie nord-orientale*, in: M. Cébeillac-Gervasoni (ed.), *Les élites municipales de l'Italie péninsulaire de la mort de César à la mort de Domitien. Entre continuité et rupture* (Coll. Éc. fr. Rome 271), Rome 2000, 373–415.

Vilogorac Brčić 2012

I. Vilogorac Brčić, *Kvinkvenali u službi kolegija istočnjaških kultova u Rimskome Carstvu (The quinquenales as officials in oriental cult associations in the Roman Empire)*, Radovi – Zavod za hrvatsku povijest 44, 2012, 133–141.

Vujović, Cvijetić 2010

M. B. Vujović, J. Lj. Cvijetić, *Mortaria from Komini – Municipium S. (Montenegro) / Mortarijumi iz Komina – Municipium S.*, Glasnik Srpskog arh. društva 26, 2010, 105–112.

Wilkes 1969

J. J. Wilkes, *Dalmatia*, London 1969.

Zaccaria 1989

C. Zaccaria, *Aspetti della produzione epigrafica funeraria aquileiese tra la fine della repubblica e gli inizi del principato* (Antichità Altoadriatiche 35), 1989, 133–149.

Zaccaria 2006

C. Zaccaria, *Palatina tribus. Cavalieri e senatori di origine libertina certa o probabile ad Aquileia. I. – I Caesernii*, in: M. Faraguna, V. Vedaldi Iasbez (eds.), *Δύνασθαι διδάσκειν. Studi in onore di Filippo Càssola per il suo ottantesimo compleanno* (Fonti e studi per la storia della Venezia Giulia. Studi 11), Trieste 2006, 439–455.

Zaccaria 2008

C. Zaccaria, *Palatina tribus. Cavalieri e senatori di origine libertina certa o probabile ad Aquileia. II. – Claudii e Statii*, in: P. Mauritsch, W. Petermandl, R. Rollinger, und C. Ulf (eds.), *Antike Lebenswelten. Konstanz – Wandel – Wirkungsmacht. Festschrift für Ingomar Weiler zum 70. Geburtstag*, Wiesbaden 2008, 421–437.