

THE NAMES OF ROMAN DARDANIA: APPROACHING THE INDIGENOUS PERSONAL NAMES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF UPPER MOESIA



Dragana NIKOLIĆ

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Institute for Balkan Studies

dragana.grbic@bi.sanu.ac.rs

Abstract. – The paper focuses on the anthroponymy attested in Roman inscriptions from Dardania, the region that comprised nearly half of the territory of the province of Upper Moesia. Building upon some recent advancements in the study of native onomastics and incorporating some more recent epigraphic attestations, the paper discusses the anthroponymy recorded in Roman inscriptions from the region, aiming to prompt further research on population dynamics by offering updated references and insights grounded in a relevant methodological framework.

Key words. – onomastics, anthroponymy, Dardania, Upper Moesia.

Introduction

The study of the native populations in the Danubian and Balkan provinces of the Roman Empire is intrinsically linked to onomastics, as it largely relies on the analysis of personal names from relict Paleo-Balkan languages, which constitute a significant portion of their remnants, preserved in Greek and Latin inscriptions. Within this vast region, Roman Dardania stands out as a particularly intriguing case due to its diverse onomastic repertoire, which blends elements from different naming systems unified by the overarching process of Romanisation. Being geographically positioned between Thracian and “Illyrian” spheres, this complexity is not surprising. However, since most epigraphic evidence dates predominantly to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, relying excessively on pre-Roman ethnic patterns provides limited insight into the ethnic composition of the region during the Roman era. The boundaries of Roman Dardania, initially part of Moesia, later Upper Moesia, and eventually an independent province, likely

extended beyond the pre-Roman territory of the Dardani.¹ Epigraphic evidence suggests that the region likely encompassed the entire southern part of Upper Moesia, though it remains insufficiently clear whether the territory around Timacum Minus was included in Dardania or not.

The persons in Dardania, attested in inscriptions, predominantly bear Latin names. There is also a number of Greek names, especially in Scupi, while the corpus of indigenous names is not exceptionally large. In the colony of Scupi, the oldest Roman town in Upper Moesia, there is a dense concentration of people from other parts of the Empire, whose presence is closely linked to the Roman army, including both soldiers and veterans.² To some extent, a similar situation can be observed in other towns of the region, most of which emerged through the urbanisation of settlements in Roman mining districts. Namely, the main economic factor of this part of the province had a decisive impact on its demography: the exploitation of mines, which was initiated as soon as the Roman dominion was consolidated in these parts and it lasted throughout the period of Antiquity.³ The presence of the Roman army, tasked with protecting the mines, along with settlers from the eastern provinces involved in mining activities, also influenced the population dynamics, as far as we are able to conclude from the extant epigraphic evidence.⁴

Strictly speaking, the native anthroponymic inventory should exclude names of individuals of external origin. This involves, for instance, soldiers, veterans, or members of other groups who may originate from different regions, particularly those whose origin is explicitly stated in the source. An inscription from Scupi may serve as an example where individuals bearing indigenous names explicitly mention their origin from the province of Macedonia, *dom(o) Albanop(oli)*.⁵ Similar is the case of a *Macedo*, from the otherwise unattested community: *Cesus Mestri f. Macedo Apeunenses (!)*.⁶ While such examples are excluded from the inventory itself, they still have to be considered when examining the broader context. Instances like these provide valuable insight into the population dynamics between different regions of the Empire, particularly neighbouring ones.⁷

* The paper is a result of the research carried out at the Institute for Balkan Studies at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, funded by the Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation of the Republic of Serbia, based on the Agreement on the Implementation and Financing of Scientific Research Work in 2024, no. 451-03-66/2024-03 dated 26 January 2024.

¹ Papazoglou 1978, 193–209 = Papazoglu 2007, 147–161.

² IMS VI, p. 32–37; Dušanić 1996, 41–52; Ferjančić 2002, 70–78, Ferjančić 2018, 23–36.

³ Dušanić 1977; Dušanić 1994/1995, 3–34, Dušanić 2004, 256–260; Dušanić 2006.

⁴ Dušanić 1971, 258, 261; Parović-Pešikan 1990, 607–616; Parović-Pešikan 1998, 192; Loma 2010, 29; Grbić 2015, 128–134, cf. Nikolić 2023, 121–131.

⁵ IMS VI 142, cf. Ptol. 3.13.12.23.

⁶ IMS VI 99; Babamova 2008, 89.

⁷ Babamova 2008, 89.

The Celtic invasion in the 3rd century BC set off a chain of demographic movements in the central and western Balkans.⁸ Besides natural migratory processes, the population dynamics were also influenced by economic factors, as well as by the organised efforts of the Roman government such as the stationing of the troops, veteran settlements and systematic displacements of the native population that resulted in significant demographic shifts. For instance, a notable demographic shift occurred following the Pannonian-Dalmatian rebellion (6–9 AD), when the Delmatae were forcibly displaced from the hinterland of Salona to eastern Dalmatia, where they integrated with the previously settled population. This process likely also impacted the neighbouring western regions of Dardania.⁹

A Brief Overview of Literature

An initial point of reference for discussing the native onomastics in Dardania is the work of Fanoula Papazoglou, who established the groundwork for studying the onomastics of Dardania and, more broadly, the study of the ancient past of the central Balkans in general. The results published in her 1964 article on Dardanian onomastics¹⁰ were later incorporated in the chapter on the Dardanians in her seminal work on Paleo-Balkan tribes in the pre-Roman period.¹¹ Her work not only advanced previous scholarly discourse, laying the foundation for future research, but also represented the first systematic study of Dardanian onomastics, which marked an important methodological departure from earlier literature. The previous literature predominantly relied on an etymological approach, which did not prove very effective in the study of the remnants of paleo-Balkan languages. Papazoglou divided the native names attested in Dardania into four regions,¹² which can then be reduced to two: the eastern part, extending from Scupi (Skopje) to the valley of Nišava towards the Timok basin, where the Thracian component is dominant, and the western part, approximately coinciding with the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, where, according to Papazoglou, there was purportedly a distinct indigenous Dardanian onomastic core. In the repertoire, she noticed the presence of some Celtic names.

The topic of Dardanian onomastics was addressed by the linguist Radoslav Katičić, who elaborated the methodological framework of “Na-

⁸ Alföldy 1962.

⁹ Cf. Loma 2004, 39; Loma 2005, 10–19.

¹⁰ Papazoglu 1964, 49–75.

¹¹ The book was first published in Serbian in 1968, then republished in English with additional notes: Papazoglou 1978, and again in Serbian in 2007. On Dardanians: Papazoglou 1978, 131–270 = Papazoglu 2007, 168–201.

¹² Papazoglou 1978, 224–225 = Papazoglu 2007, 172: 1) Prizren-Đakovica-Orahovac-Peć; 2) Priština-Mitrovića; 3) Skopje, Kumanovo-the valley of Morava (Vranje, Leskovac); Niš-Bela Palanka-Knjaževac.

mengebiets” or the onomastic systems in Illyricum, which departs from determining the name types and their geographical distribution, distinguishing four onomastic systems: Southeastern or Illyrian, Delmato-Pannonian, North Adriatic, and Noric.¹³ This method represents a relevant framework and a crucial point of reference in discussing native elements in the area between the Adriatic and the Danube. Although Katičić did not conduct a separate, more detailed analysis of the anthroponymy of the region of Dardania, he incorporated it into his framework of onomastic systems, drawing on the research findings of Fanoula Papazoglou.¹⁴ At certain points, their conclusions align, but they do not entirely coincide. Specifically, Katičić did not find sufficient evidence to support the existence of a distinct Dardanian onomastic core, which Papazoglou saw in the western part of Dardania. Instead, Katičić suggested that the Delmato-Pannonian element had “superseded the originally Illyrian substratum”, which was no longer discernible in the naming material from the Roman period.¹⁵

A significant development in the study of the anthroponymy of Dardania during the Roman period was marked by the research of Svetlana Loma. In her 2010 article, Loma analysed the anthroponymy of western Dardania using Katičić’s methodological framework. The re-examination was based on her improved readings of the inscriptions, as well as on more recent epigraphic discoveries, both with regard to the corpus and relevant analogies. This study is complementary with her other works in which she framed years-long research of meticulously examining the anthroponymy of the eastern part of Dalmatia, a region adjacent to Dardania.¹⁶ Together, these studies offer a clearer insight into the ethnic composition of the wider region during the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, the period to which the majority of the inscriptions are dated. Upon revising the readings, Loma demonstrated that many names previously thought to be characteristic of the region were either common Latin or Greek names, or phantom names whose readings can be improved. This refinement led to reducing the repertoire of indigenous names in western Dardania: the names *Bulbita*, *Catulla*, *Celsina*, *Cinna*, *Cittu*, †*Epicar*is (emended to *Epicharis*), †*Ligridis* / *Gridis* (emended to *Tigridis*, gen. of *Tigris*), *Pasades*, *Pitta*, †*Popar*, †*Romna* (emended to *Romana*), *Scerviaedus* (emended to *Scerulaedus*), *Vanno*, *Varanus* / *Varanilla* were excluded, while the list of names characteristic for Dardania in that region was cut to only two: *Nanea* and *Ti-me(n)s*. She reaffirmed Katičić’s observation that the Illyrian component is practically undetectable in the anthroponymy recorded in Dardania, whereas Delmato-Pannonian names are prominently represented in the repertory.

¹³ Katičić, 1962; 1963; 1964, 1976, 154–188.

¹⁴ Katičić 1962, 95; Katičić 1964, 21; Katičić 1976, 181.

¹⁵ Katičić 1976, 181.

¹⁶ Loma 1993; 1997, 185–230; 2004, 35–63; 2005, 10–19; 2010, 273–298; Loma, Grbić-Nikolić 2018.

Another crucial point demonstrated by this study is the significantly higher proportion of Celtic names, indicating a more substantial presence of the Scordisci in the south than was previously assumed. More recent epigraphic attestations of indigenous personal names in Dardania have further validated Loma's conclusions regarding the composition of the onomastic repertoire, particularly with respect to the Celtic component, which is now represented more clearly.

Building on the results of Loma's study and adopting the same methodological approach, this paper expands the geographic scope to include Scupi and the rest of the southeastern and eastern parts of Dardania, while also incorporating material discovered and published in the interim.¹⁷ The aim is to prompt further research on population dynamics by offering an update on references and insights grounded in a relevant methodological framework that applies the method of geographical distribution instead of the now-obsolete pan-Illyrian and pan-Thracian interpretative frameworks. The published volumes of *Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure* (IMS), which is a relevant corpus of Upper Moesian inscriptions,¹⁸ cite the works of Hans Krahe, Anton Mayer, Dimitar Detschew, which continue to influence broader scholarship relying on its information which is outdated.

It would be important to mention some recent developments in Thracian onomastics, as well, particularly since the Thracian element constitutes a dominant component in the eastern parts of this region. Significant progress in the study of the Thracian linguistic and cultural context has been achieved through the continuous publication of new material and the reinterpretation of extant inscriptions. These efforts include both scholarly articles and projects aimed at updating the corpus of Greek and Latin inscriptions by reassessing older material and uncovering new inscriptions. An invaluable contribution to Thracian studies has also come from the works of Mirena Slavova, Nikolay Sharankov, Svetlana Yanikieva and others.¹⁹ The corpus of Thracian personal names by Dan Dana is very useful as it collects abundant material arranged under more than 1,500

¹⁷ Feraudi-Gruénais, Teicher 2014, 275–28; Shala, Dana 2022, 279–292; Hajdari, Goddard and Kabashi 2021; Hajdari, Goddard, 2023, etc.

¹⁸ The inscriptions of Dardania are only partially covered by the modern critical edition in Volumes IV and VI of the IMS corpus that include the regions of Naissus, Remessiana, Scupi with the region of Kumanovo, while Volume V of the IMS, which was intended to cover the western part Dardania, remains unpublished. Material is included in CIL, ILJug, AE and scattered across various publications. Also, an unpublished corpus of the inscriptions from Dardania by Martin Gabričević exists in the form of a manuscript and it was consulted and cited by Loma 2010, 19–40 and Mirković 2018, 79–89, who relate some names from otherwise unpublished inscriptions. The latter article studies familial structures and relationships, including those between nuclear and extended family members based on the names attested in the inscriptions, but it still relies on a now-obsolete onomastic approach, confusing Illyrian with Delmato-Pannonian names.

¹⁹ Excellent brief literature overviews are provided in: Katičić 1976, 128–153; Brixhe, Panayotou 1997, 195–196; Slavova 2004, 13–17; Yanakieva 2018, 26–68.

names. The book represents an important new reference work for Thracian personal names, supplementing the dated corpus of Dimităr Detschew (*Die thrakischen Sprachreste*). This corpus receives periodic updates in the form of articles through Dan Dana's project *Onomasticon Thracicum Supplementum* (*OnomThracSuppl*).

The indigenous names in Roman Dardania

The following list provides an overview of attested non-Latin and non-Greek names in Dardania. The list could be further refined, but some ambiguous cases have, nonetheless, been retained, marked with a crux (†). In terms of geographical scope, the onomastic material from the region of Timacum Minus is currently excluded from the list due to the aforementioned uncertainty that it was included in Dardania. Also, I have excluded instances from Veliki Suvodol,²⁰ as this region belonged to the province of Thrace.²¹

Ambia

Ambia Longinia, IMS VI 84 (Scupi).

Ambe (!) is attested in *municipium Splonistarum*.²² S. Loma cites analogies from the regions with Celtic onomastics: CIL V 5039, CIL X 6494; *Ambactus*, *domo Bryxia* (CIL III 12690); Dacia: *Claudia Amba* (CIL III 8032).²³

Amma

Aur(elia) Amma, CIL XI 705 (Regio VIII, Bononia)

See NNN, s.v. *Amma*, possibly Celtic. Notably, the name *Ammaca* is attested in *municipium Splonistarum*.²⁴

Andius, Andia (f.)

Andiae Dassi, ILJug 1451 (Peć).

Andia, *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 133–134, No. 323 = ILJug 1441 (Prizren).

Andius Austeri fil., AE 1981, 728 (Prizren).

Ulpia Andia, IMS IV 121 (Bujanovac).

Lumia Andia Dasi f(ilia), IMS VI 233 (Scupi).

Andia Dasi f., IMS VI 233 (Studena Bara, Kumanovo).

Andia, IMS IV 42 (*Naissus*).

²⁰ Papazoglou 1978, 227–234: Αὔλουπορις, Dizo, Δίζας; Ἐπτακηνθος, Σαικελεθους Cf. AE 2017, 1266 octies 2 a-e; Gavrilović-Vitas, Dana 2022.

²¹ P. Petrović, IMS IV, Introduction, 26; Sharankov 2019.

²² Loma 2004, no. 1.

²³ Cf. Falileyev 2007, 36.

²⁴ Loma 2004, 39, no. 2.

Svetlana Loma clearly points out that the distribution of the name is not limited to Dardania. Citing epigraphic attestations primarily from regions with a dominant Celtic component, such as northern Italy, Belgica, Hispania, she points to the possibility that it may be Celtic.²⁵ There is also one attestation in Thessaly.²⁶ This view aligns with the independent opinion of Ranko Matasović, who also considers the attestations of the name in Dardania to be Celtic, and connects it with the name *Andes*, attested among the Iapodes,²⁷ in addition to the name of the tribe *Ande-cavi* and the toponym *And-autonia*, in Burnum: *P. Aelius Andes Barcini* (CIL III 13249). Additionally, we should consider the likely attestation of the name *Andetia* from Ježevica, near Požega,²⁸ which can also be regarded as Celtic.²⁹

Also, the name *Andedu* may be related: *Iantumarus Andedunis f. Varcianus*³⁰, as well as Ἀνδρίνα attested in Macedonia.³¹

Andinus

Ulpus Andinus, ILJug 1429 (Kačanik).

In another inscription from Kačanik, the name appears as an epithet of a deity: *deus Andinus* (CIL III 8184 = ILJug 1430)³². It is derived from *Andius* (see above).³³

Anna

Anna, Furiae Caeciliae ser(va), CIL III 8240 (Prizren).

It is a female slave belonging to the Italic family of the *Furii*. The name is attested in Dalmatia (Sućurac, CIL III 2160; Vuksan Lekić, CIL III 14600; *mun. Malvesiatium*, CIL III 8340; cf. Katičić 1976, 180). Katičić lists *Anna* as a characteristic name in the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system.³⁴

Annius, An(n)ia

C(aius) Iul(ius) Annus, IMS IV 42 (Naissus).

²⁵ Cf. De Simone 1977, 211, Lippert and Matzinger 2022, 169.

²⁶ IG IX 562.

²⁷ Golubić: CIL III 10035; 13270, 13278 (*Vendes Dennaia Andentis f(ilia)*), WMBH 4, 1896, 259, no. 3, Široka Kula, Gospić: CIL III 10024; Cf. Matasović 2003, 5–23; cf. Delamarre 2007, 211.

²⁸ The reading *Andetia* is proposed by Alföldy (Alföldy 1969, 149), while other editions based on Vulić's reading give *[G]aude(n)tia* (*Spomenik* 47, 1909, JÖAI 12, 1909, 193, No. 65; ILJug 1475). The drawing published by Vulić gives *ANDETIA*, with *ANDE* in ligature, making Alföldy's reading more likely.

²⁹ Alföldy 1969, 149: "keltisch wie *Andes*".

³⁰ Meid 2005, 164.

³¹ I.Epidamnos 98. Cf. Lippert, Matzinger 2022, 169.

³² Papazoglou 1978, 226 = Papazoglu 2007, 173.

³³ Cf. Loma 2010, 25.

³⁴ Katičić 1976, 180.

Rufus Anni, IMS IV 42 (Naissus).

Annius Dasi, IMS IV 42 (Naissus).

Ania Dasi, AE 1981, 726 (Peć).

Ulpia Annia, AE 1983 866 (Kačanik).

It seems that *Annius* might be a better reading than *Annus*, which is given in other editions, as the small letter *i* is clearly visible in ligature, with *N* in two instances where the name is in the nominative case. Other names that are attested in the inscription from Naissus are also Delmato-Pannonian, see above *Andia* and below *Plannius*. The name has attestations in regions with compact Celtic onomastics, Meid 2005, 217; NNN s.v. *Annus*, *Annius*.

Atta

Atta, CIL III 8174 (*Ulpiana*).

+ *T. Aur. Atta*, IMS IV 7 (*Naissus*). Perhaps this instance should be excluded since it is a soldier (*strator consularis*), who may not be of local origin.

The name is generally widespread in Celtic regions in different variants, including *Atta*, *Attius*, *Attus*, *Attaco*, *Atto*, and *Attus*.³⁵ The other persons in the inscription also bear Celtic names, such as *Eburnianus* and *Gaurus*.

Att(i)us

Romanus Atti f. Dar[danus], CIL XIII 8305.

The name has many attestations in regions with Celtic onomastics, see Meid 2005, 253 (*Atto*); DLG² 59, 46; NNN, ss.vv. *Atta*, *Attius*, *Attus*, see above *Atta*.

Babo

Aur(elius) Stilo Babonis, Loma 2010, 32 (*Ulpiana*).

Loma cites *Babonius*, cf. also attestation in Asia Minor,³⁶ and instances from Paeonia: Μουκας Βαβού (Ricl, Panev, 144, No. 7, Štip).

Bazis

Aurelia Bazis, Feraudi-Gruénais and Teicher 2014, 275–28 3 = AE 2014, 1128 (*Ulpiana*).

Dan Dana also cites Thracian attestations such as Βαζης, Βαζοβαλς (IGBulG IV 2173, Αἰλία), qualifying the attestation in Dardania as a

³⁵ Katičić 1976, 182; DLG² 59; Delamarre 2004, 230; Meid 2005, 253, cf. Grbić 2013, 125.

³⁶ Zgusta 1964, 133, 1, 16.

Thracian name.³⁷ In a more recent article, he proposes a new reading of the inscription, referencing parallels from Asia Minor.³⁸

Bit(h)us

Possidonius Biti, AE 1981, 727 (Zrze).

Iucunda Bithi, IMS VI 222 (Scupi).

Au(relius) Bitus, IMS IV 96 (Rutevac).

A popular Thracian name with a particularly wide distribution.³⁹ In Scupi there is another attestation, *Bitus Cesunis* (!) (IMS VI 99), stating origin from Macedonia, from an otherwise unknown place or community, *Apeunensis*.

Blicities

Blicities I(ibertus), IMS VI 131 (Scupi).

Dana and N. Sharankov consider it to be Thracian.⁴⁰ The variant of the name is attested in the region of Pirot (Mali Suvodol), which belonged to the westernmost part of Thrace: Βλικεισπους (AE 2017, 1266 octies 1). In the commentary in AE, Sharankov cites also attestation from Rome: CIL VI, 37213, *Blicisi* (gen.). Cf. attestations: *Blecissa* (AE 1997, 1262),⁴¹ *Blegissa* (RIU 141), which may be Celtic.⁴²

Bona (f.)

Aelia Bona, CIL III 8174 (*Ulpiana*).

The other names attested in the inscription (*Eburnianus*, *Gaurus*, *Atta*) suggest a Celtic context, although the name is also Latin. It is frequently found in Celtic regions.⁴³

Bonas (f.)

Aurelia Bonas Crist(?) [---], AE 2014, 1128 (*Ulpiana*).

It is phonetically similar to the Latin *Bonus* and *Bona*, but considering the suffix *-as*, which is also found in the feminine name *Cunas* (see below), it likely belongs to a different onomastic repertoire. There are numerous instances in regions with Celtic onomastics, *Bonia*, *Bonio*, *Boniata*, *Boniatus*.⁴⁴

³⁷ Dana 2014, 28.

³⁸ Dana 2019, 159-163, citing: Robert 1963, 519, Zgusta 1964, 117, 137; Komana/Hierapolis 77. 129 et 256."

³⁹ Loma 2010, 32. For distribution: Dana 2014, 40-58.

⁴⁰ Dana 2014, 63; AE 2017, 1266 octies 1.

⁴¹ Cf. Grbić 2013, 133.

⁴² Meid 2005, 256.

⁴³ Katičić 1964, 23; cf. id. 1966, 148, 150, 154, 156.

⁴⁴ NNN, ss. vv.

Cittu (f.)

Cittuni (dat.), ILJug 1437 (Klina / Drsnik).

The name appears in various forms in regions with compact Celtic onomastics (northern Italy, Noricum, Pannonia, Belgica, Hispania).⁴⁵ The husband, also of peregrine status, bears the name *Valens Time[nt]is* (see below, *Timens*).

Cunas (f.)

Aurel(i)a Cunas Apoll[loni], Dana 2019, 160–161⁴⁶ (*Ulpiana*).

Variants of the name derived from *cuno- (“dog”) are widespread in Celtic regions (Gaul, northern Italy, Britain, Noricum): *Cuno*, *Cunetus*, *Cunissa*, *Cunia*, *Cunasu*, *Cunasius*, in compounds: *Cunaito*, *Cunuanos*, *Cuno-maglus*, *Cunopennus*, *Cunovindus*.⁴⁷ It is also attested in Asia Minor: Κουνας (see instances in LGPN).

+Daed(a) (f.)

Daed(a)e Iunctae? Mirdita 1980, 187, No. 3 = AE 1981, 726 (Peć).

The reading of the inscription is not completely certain. The husband, *Valens Sitae*, is also peregrine.

Daizo

M. Aur(elius) Daizo Scupis, IMS II 52 47b (*Viminacium*).

A Thracian name. For attestations, see Dana 2014, 107–108.

+Dardanus

Iulius Dardanus, IMS VI 52, son of a veteran.

This is the only attestation of the name in Dardania itself. There are many instances of the name; however, those instances may not have an ethnic connection to Dardania, especially the late ones.

Da(s)sius

C. Ael[ius] Dasi f., ILJug 1421 (*Ulpiana*).

Caia Dasi, CIL III 8242 = ILJug 1434 (Orahovac).

Sita Dasi, CIL III 8242 = ILJug 1434 (Orahovac).

Ania Dasi, AE 1981, 726 (Peć).

Rufinus Dassi, *pr*(---), *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 114, No. 278 = ILJug 1451 (Peć).

Aur(elius) Dasius, Mirković 2018, 87 (Prizren).

Timoni Dasi, AE 2005, 1315 = AE 2006, 1190 (Scupi).

⁴⁵ Katičić 1964, 23; Loma 2010, 27; NNN cites also this instance.

⁴⁶ Corrected the reading of AE 2014, 1128.

⁴⁷ NNN, ss.vv. DLG² 132.

Annius Dasi, IMS IV 42 (Naissus).

This is one of the most widespread indigenous names in different variants: *Dasa*, *Dasas*, *Dazas*, *Dasto*, *Dazier*, etc.⁴⁸ Most of the attestations belong to the Delmato-Pannonian system, which includes the attestations from Dacia, given that they belong to the colonists from Dalmatia.⁴⁹ Variants of the name are attested in other regions, as well, e.g. Δαζιος or Δαζιαος in Epidamnus⁵⁰

Dasmenus

Prisca Dasmeni f. RGZM 31 (military diploma).

The name is attested as a patronymic of the diploma recipient's wife: *Siasi Decinaei f. Caecom(---) ex Moes(ia)*. It is a characteristic name of the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system; it is particularly widespread in Pannonia.⁵¹

Dasminus

AE 1934, 209 (Zlokućani).

Desumena (f.)

Mirdita, 1980, 260, No. 287 = AE 1981, 729 (Orahovac)

Names ending with *-menus* are present in the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system (*Pladomenus*, *Dasmenus*).⁵²

Dicco

Lucius Dicconis f. IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

Dana considers it to be "Illyrian", possibly following the commentary in IMS VI: "un nom illyrien plutôt que grec (Δίκων, Δικκώ)".⁵³ However, all the other names in the inscription have a Thracian affiliation, and a Greek affiliation is more probable⁵⁴, while there is no evidence supporting that it may be Illyrian. The inscription runs as follows: *Mesta Di|dae Sit(a)e f(ilia) | vixit anni(s) XX | h(ic) s(ita) e(st) | Lucius Dic|conis f. con|iunx et Dida | Sit(a)e pater et Mes|cena mater et Sita | Mesti avius et | Man̄ta avia | p(iissimae) f(aciendum) c(uraverunt).*

Dida

Dida Sit(a)e (pater), IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

Mesta Didae f(ilia), IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

⁴⁸ Alföldy 1969, 185–186.

⁴⁹ Katičić 1963, 268–269; id. 1978, 181; cf. Grbić 2013,

⁵⁰ Ligorio, Savić 2022, 10, I.Epidamnus 84, 146, 163, 164, 165, 203.

⁵¹ Cf. Katičić 1964, 28; 1976, 181; OPEL II 93; AE 1988, 976 (*Dasmenus Dasi f. Breucus*).

⁵² Loma 2010, 32.

⁵³ Dana 2014, 324.

⁵⁴ See LGPN s.v. Δίκων, Δικκώ, Δικκίλος.

Cf. above, s.v. *Dicco*. For distribution, see Dana 2014, 128–129.

Dizo

[A?]ur(elio?) *Dizone* ([Na]sso *Darda[niae]*), CIL VI 32937 (Rome).
Thracian. Dana 2014, 146–151.

Drutię?

Drutię Mestulae fil., IMS VI 113 (*Scupi*).

Papazoglou⁵⁵ and IMS make reference to the name *Drutus*, attested in *Vindobona*, in a Celtic context: *Reuso Druti f.* (CIL III 11304, Mödling, Upper Pannonia). Meid considers it to be a Celtic name from Gall. **drū-tos*⁵⁶. It is also attested in Italia (Umbria), CIL XI 4687, [C]oisis *Druti f(ili-us)*.

Dunnus

ILJug 1440 (Prizren).

Similar names are well attested in Celtic regions in various variants: *Dunnius*, *Dunno*, *Dunnonia*.⁵⁷

Dydi(-es?)

Mucala Dydi(a?)e, AE 1998, 1118 (Kosovska Kamenica).

The name is Thracian.⁵⁸

Epicadus

Epicadus, miles, ex Dardania vico Perdica et vico Titis, CIL VI 32605 (Rome).

The name is one of the characteristic names of the Southeastern (Illyrian) onomastic system.⁵⁹

Ettela

[M.] *Aur(elius) M. f. Qui(rina) Ettela Scup(is)*, CIL VI 32624 (Rome).

Cf. name *Ettritrus* (a friend of the Illyrian king Pleuratus) attested in Liv. 44.30.3.⁶⁰ It may also be regarded as a Southeastern name.

⁵⁵ Papazoglou 1976, 230.

⁵⁶ Meid 2005, 230–231.

⁵⁷ NNN, s.v. *Dunus*, cf. Meid 2005, 107 (*Dunomarus*); DLG² 154–155.

⁵⁸ Dana 2014, 172, s.v. *Dydies*, Δυδις; id. 172–173, cites numerous instances beginning with *dyd-*, δυδ-, δυιδ-

⁵⁹ Katičić 1962, 100–103; id. 1976, 181.

⁶⁰ Katičić 1962, 101.

Eburnianus

CIL III 8174 (*Ulpiana*).

Celtic names on *Eburn-* have a wide distribution, cf. Meid 2005, 194 (*Eburo*, *Eburius*); NNN, s.v. *Eburus*. The other names in the inscription are *Gaurus*, *Atta*, *Bona*.

Gaurus

CIL III 8174 (*Ulpiana*).

The name is attested in regions with compact Celtic onomastics, “Celt. *Gabro-* ‘chèvre’”⁶¹. The same inscription records another two Celtic names, *Eburnianus* and *Atta* (see above).

Genthiana

Aelia Genthiane, AE 2012, 1254 (Scupi).

It is related to the characteristic Illyrian name *Gentius*/Γένθιος, which is also a royal name,⁶² and is attested in different variants in the south-eastern onomastic system, cf. Ισνθινα(?) Γενθινα(?) Πλάτορος,⁶³ Πεδου(καῖος) Γενθιανός⁶⁴, Γένθεις.⁶⁵ In his important article on Illyrian onomastics, Katičić lists other attestations outside of their characteristic region that include inscriptions from Rome, and one from Noricum, Pan-
nonia, respectively. In addition, it is attested in Struga: Μαχάτας Γενθί-
ου⁶⁶, in Narona⁶⁷, in Dardania (see below). It is interesting to note that there are three attestations of its variants in *municipium Malvesiatium*: *Gentius* son of *Ae(lius) Acutianus*,⁶⁸ *Genthen*a,⁶⁹ [*Fl*]avia *Gent*[---]⁷⁰. A variant of the name may be attested in a beneficiary inscription from No-
vopazarska Banja, according to the reading proposed by I. Russu it may run as: *M. U(lpius) Genteus*, while other editors read *Ucenteus*.⁷¹

Genthio (-onis)

IMS IV 51 (Naissus).

Cf. above, *Genthiana*.⁷²

⁶¹ Cf. Katičić 1964, 23; Delamarre 2007, 166.

⁶² Katičić 1962, 105.

⁶³ I.Epidamnos 256.

⁶⁴ I.Apollonia 189.

⁶⁵ I.Epidamnos 152.

⁶⁶ *Spomenik* 71, 587.

⁶⁷ CIL III 8437.

⁶⁸ AE 2009, 1004.

⁶⁹ Ježevica, ILJug 1474.

⁷⁰ ILJug 1490.

⁷¹ Papazoglou 1978 = Papazoglu 2007, 508, n. 17.

⁷² Cf. Katičić 1962, 106.

Iaro (f.)

Iaro Pradi, Loma 2010, 32–33 (Prizren).

Based on the photograph of the inscription from the documentation of the Centre for Ancient Epigraphy and Numismatics, Svetlana Loma proposed the improved reading *Iaroni* (dat.),⁷³ which better reflects the condition of the stone as documented in the photograph, as opposed to the previous reading *Laroni*, which is rare and appears only in Italy. *Iaro* should be related to the Celtic name *Iaritus*,⁷⁴ which is attested in *municipium Spolunum*, whose territory is adjacent to Dardania. The name is also attested among the Iapodes in *Retinum* (Golubić).⁷⁵

Καρδένθης

Καρδένθης TETE[...], IMS IV 93 (Ražanj).

It is attested in Thracia and Lower Moesia;⁷⁶ this is its only instance in Upper Moesia.

Lumia

Lumia Dasi f. IMS VI 233 (*Scupi*).

This appears to be the only attestation of the name. *Dasius* is generally considered Delmato-Pannonian and it has a very wide distribution.⁷⁷ Outside the Delmato-Pannonian system, variants are attestations in Epidamnus (Δαξιος Δαξαιος)⁷⁸ and southern Italy.⁷⁹

Maema

Maema Dioscuridi filia, IMS VI 113 (*Scupi*).

A Thracian name: Dana 2014, 212.

+Mama

Ulpia Mama, IMS VI 158 (*Scupi*).

The names *Mama*, Μάμα, Μάμας (f.) have numerous attestations in Thrace and Lower Moesia,⁸⁰ but they are also widely found in Asia Minor: cf. e.g. instances for Μάμα in LGPN, LGPN-Ling.⁸¹ It should be excluded from the list of indigenous names, as it is Greek/Anatolian.

⁷³ Loma 2010, 32–33.

⁷⁴ *Spomenik* 98, 141 = ILJug 1719.

⁷⁵ *Spomenik* 93, 3193; cf. Alföldy 1964, 62; 1969, 221.

⁷⁶ Dana 2014, 77–78.

⁷⁷ Alföldy 1969, 185–186.

⁷⁸ I. Epidamnus 84, 143, 163, 164, 165, 203.

⁷⁹ Ligorio, Savić 2022, 10.

⁸⁰ Dana 2014, 205–206.

⁸¹ LGPN-Ling, ss.vv. Μάμας, Μάμης, Μάμα, Μάμν, Μάμα, Μάμν. Cf. Zgusta 1964, 281–282; L. and J. Robert, 90; Papazoglou 1978, 231 = Papazoglu 2007, add. n. 22, 509.

+?Mamades (f.)

Aurea Mamades Silv[ini], Feraudi-Gruénais and Teicher 2014, 275, 278 = AE 2014, 1128 (*Ulpiana*).

The name is related to *Mama* (see above), and it can be also Greek or Anatolian. Dana considers the ending *-des* as a regional characteristics, as it appears in two other feminine names attested in Dardania: *Pasades*, *Putides*.⁸² I am inclined to view this trait as a Thracian influence, as there are attestations of female names ending with an *-s*,⁸³ see examples cited in Dana's *Onomasticon*: *Αμας*,⁸⁴ *Δεντουτουρνης* (f.),⁸⁵ *Νηνης* (f.),⁸⁶ *Σειτης* (f.), *Τουτας*,⁸⁷ *Zeces* (f.).⁸⁸ *Ζαικεδένθης* (f.) *Ziles*⁸⁹ / *Ζιλης*⁹⁰ (f.).

Man̥ta

Man̥ta, IMS VI 132 (Scupi), reading after: Dana 2014, 208.

Papazoglou and IMS both read *Mania*,⁹¹ considering it a Phrygian name. Dana proposes a more plausible reading. *Man̥ta*, which is a Thracian theophoric name with many attestations.⁹²

Mestus, Mesta

Mesta Didae Sit(a)e f(ilia), IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

A Thracian name.⁹³

Mescena (f.)

Mescena mater, IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

See above s.v. *Dicco*, *Mesta* and below, *Sita*.

Mestula

Aur(elius) Mestula, Sc(upis), IMS II 53 (Viminacium).

Drutie Mestulae fil. IMS VI 113 (Scupi).

Posis Mestylu (!) IMS VI 142 (Scupi).

Thracian, Dana 2014, 220: *Mestula*, *Μεστουλας*, *Mestylas*, etc.

⁸² Dana 2019, 161; Dana and Shala 2022, 283.

⁸³ Cf. Dana 2014, LXXXVII.

⁸⁴ IGBulg I² 178, Odessus.

⁸⁵ IG X,2.1, 1020.

⁸⁶ IGBulg II 687, Nicopolis ad Istrum.

⁸⁷ IGBulg I² 178 bis.

⁸⁸ AE 1924, 51, Prosotsáni.

⁸⁹ ISM II 303.

⁹⁰ IGBulg IV 2289.

⁹¹ Papazoglou 1978, 231 = Papazoglu 2007, 177.

⁹² Dana 2014, LXXIX and 206–209 s.v. *Manta*/Μαντα; cf. Babamova 2008, 90.

⁹³ Dana 2014, 214, 220.

Momonio (?)

IMS VI 133 (Scupi).

Most of the attestations come from Macedonia.⁹⁴ Papazoglou cites the analogies from the Strymon valley: Μωμώ, Μωμώς.

Moca

[Au]rel(ius) *Moca*, a soldier, Aquileia, *natus in Dardan(ia), vico Zattidis* (CIL V 898)

The affiliation of the name may be Celtic.⁹⁵

The element appears in Thracian onomastics, as well: *Mocazenis f. Thrac(i)* (AE 2006, 1844); *Mocacento Mocaporis filio Thrac(i)* (AE 2012, 1959, ostrakon); *Dinis Mocapori f.* (O.Did. 334 = *Trismegistos* 144897, Dydimoi). As a feminine name, it is attested among the Delmatae, in a military diploma (RMD III 142): *L. Bennio Liccae f. Benzae Dalmatae et Moeae Liccai filiae uxori eius Dalmatae*; in Liburnia: *Darmoca Ceunae l. Secunda* (ILJug 828).

Mucala

Mucala Dydi(a?)e, Parović-Pešikan 1998, 189–192, AE 1998, 1118 (Kosovska Kamenica).

The name is Thracian.⁹⁶

Mucatralis

M. Aur(elius) Mucatral(is?) R(emesiana?), IMS II 53 (Viminacium).

Mucatus

Flavia Delus Mucati, IMS VI 142 (Scupi).

A Thracian name with many attestations and many variants. *muca-*, *μουκα-* et *moca-*, *μοκα-*, *μωκα-*.⁹⁷

Nanea (f.)

Na(n)ea?, ILJug 534 (Ulpiana).

Nanea Galli, *Spomenik* 71, 195, No. 520 = *Spomenik* 98, 303, No. 57 = ILJug 1410 (Ulpiana).

Nanea Prudentis filia, CIL III 8239 = ILJug 1446 (Zrze, Orahovac).

Aurelia Nanea, *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 93, No. 219 = ILJug 1385 (mun. Dardanorum).

The name has several attestations in Dardania; it is considered to be a characteristic name of that region.⁹⁸ Νάννα, Νάνν, see below *Nanus*.

⁹⁴ Papazoglou 2007, 179. Dana 2014, 225, s.v. Momo, Μωμω, Μωμο, Μομο, Μομος (f.).

⁹⁵ Meid 2005, 149–150, *Cato-mocus*, 201, s.v. *Mocus* = *Moccus*; EDPC 274–275, **mokku-*

⁹⁶ Dana 2014, 229.

⁹⁷ Dana 2014, 225–245.

Nanus (f.)

Nanus Timentis, cf. Mirković 2018, 82, 87 (Prizren).

A feminine name ending with *-us* is widespread in the Delmato-Pannonian system, especially in Dalmatia, but it also appears in the Southeastern, Illyrian, onomastic system, cf. female names *Temus*, *Madus*.⁹⁹ It is probably a variant of the name *Nanea*, cf. CIL XIII 11947 (Nida), *Atrectus Nani fil.*

+Ninis

Ninis, Mirdita 1980, 192–193, No. 11, Tab. 4, 11 = AE 1981, 734 (Ulpiana).

The name belongs to a three-year-old girl. It is most likely a “Lall-name”,¹⁰⁰ with numerous attestations in Asia Minor, such as Νινις, Νινια, Νινυς, Νινισις, Νιννα, cf. various instances in LGPN and LGPN-Ling.¹⁰¹ It should probably be excluded from the list of indigenous names. Apart from the name of her four-year-old brother, *Utinadius*, which is a *hapax*, and might also be a “Lallname,” the other names in the inscription are Latin: *Aurelia Iusta*, *Ulpus Castinus*, *Castus*, *Iovius*, *Aurelianus*.

Pedica?

[...] *sius Pedica* + *f. Dard(anus)*, AE 2019, 1298 (a patronymic in a military diploma).

Judging by the photograph, it likely reads *Pedicae*, although the letter is damaged (a vertical hasta is visible).

Pirula

Pirusala Pirula (!), AE 1998, 1118 (Kosovska Kamenica).

The name has numerous attestations in Thracian areas.¹⁰² The other names in the same inscription are also Thracian: *Pirusala* (below), *Mucala* (above).

Pirusala

AE 1998, 1118 (Kosovska Kamenica).

For Thracian names in *Pir-*, *Pur-*, Πυρ-, Πυρ-, see Dana 2014, 280, ss.vv. *Pyrusala*, *Pirusala*, Πουροσαλλα.

Pitta

Sept(imia) Pitta, ILJug 1440 (Prizren).

⁹⁸ Loma 2010, 34.

⁹⁹ Loma 2004, 40, n. 36.

¹⁰⁰ Loma 2010, 35.

¹⁰¹ Also: Zgusta 1964, 361–362, *Ninis*, *Ninos*, ISM I 21224.

¹⁰² Dana 2014, 283–285, s.v. *Pyrula*, *Purula*, *Pirula*, Πυρπουλας, Πυρπουλας.

This is one of the names that has attestations in the onomastic region of Brixia, modern-day Brescia¹⁰³. The name appears in the Venetic region (Regio X) as *Pitta*,¹⁰⁴ *Pittiaca*,¹⁰⁵ and *Pittinus*.¹⁰⁶ It is also attested in Dyrrhachium as Πιττα.¹⁰⁷ The father bears the Celtic name *Dunnus* (see above). Πιττρούς (f.) is attested in Asia Minor.¹⁰⁸

Plannius

Plannius, IMS IV 42 (Naissus).

Papazoglou connects it to the name *Planius*, which can be attributed to the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system.¹⁰⁹ The other names in the inscription are also Delmato-Pannonian.

Pradus

Iaro Pradi, Loma 2010, 33–34, see *Iaro*.

Loma cites an analogy from Mogontiacum, *Pradus Sarni f.*, a soldier of the *cohors VII Breucorum*, but also suggests the possibility that the name *Pradus* may represent a haplology from *Proradus*, which would be related to *Proracus* (see below). The name could, thus, be assigned to the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system.

Proracus

Aur(elius) Proracus, Loma 2010, 34 (Prizren).

Other persons attested in the inscription are: *Iaro Pradi*, *Aurelius Dasius*, and *Tattus Veneti*. The name is most probably related to the Delmato-Pannonian *Proradus* (ILJug 1591, Župča near Visoko and IMS I 166). S. Loma suggests this could represent a “Celticisation” of a Delmato-Pannonian name, based on the suffix *-ako*. Examples of this process are numerous in neighbouring regions with a similar ethnic composition, particularly in the region of Spolunum.

Putides (f.)

Fl(avia) Putides, Shala and Dana 2022, 283, No. 1 (Drnsnik).

Based on the suffix *-es*, the authors link this name with two other female names attested in Dardania: *Pasades* and *Mamades*. In Dana’s *Onomasticon* one can find Πούττη (IGB III 1796, 3), *Putina* (CIL VI 2933, wife of *Aur(elius) Diza*, and *Aur. Putinga* is classified among the uncertain attestations (ISM II 378 = GSMI 183).

¹⁰³ Loma 2010, 29, 40.

¹⁰⁴ AE 1981, 459.

¹⁰⁵ AE 1987, 44.

¹⁰⁶ AE 1986, 258.

¹⁰⁷ *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 324, I.Epidamnos 347.

¹⁰⁸ TAM III, 1 846, Pisidia; see Zgusta 1964, 433, §1270, 1–3.

¹⁰⁹ Papazoglou 1978, 234 = Papazoglu 2007, 179; cf. Katičić 1963, 273.

Scerulaedus

Scerulaedus Sitaes (!), CIL III 8242 = *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 106, No. 254; ILJug 1434; Loma 2010, 29–30; AE 2010, 1400 (Orahovac).

Aleksandar Loma considers *Scerulaedus* to be a phonetic variant of the Illyrian (Southeastern) name *Skerdilaidas* / Σκερδιλαΐδας, which was a notable Illyrian royal name; namely, it can be assigned to the Southeastern or Illyrian onomastic system.¹¹⁰ Besides the attestation of the name *Epicadus*, which cannot be pinpointed to a specific part of Dardania, it is the sole representative of this system in western Dardania. However, the element *laed-*, while present in the names of the Southeastern onomastic system, is also attested within the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic framework: *Laedio* (ILJug 117, Stolac, *Diluntum*), Rider: *Laedicalius* (ILJug 798), *Panto Laidietis* (gen. ILJug 812), *Nervae Laidi f. Desidiati* (CIL XVI 11). *Scerdis* is attested in the Southeastern onomastic system, in the inscription of the princeps of the peregrine community of the Docleatae: *Scerdis* (ILJug 1853, Riječani).¹¹¹

Sissis

Aurel(i)a Sissis, *Zen[ob]*, Feraudi-Gruénais and Teicher 2014, 275–283; AE 2014, 1128 (Ulpiana).

Commenting on this attestation, Dan Dana classifies it as a Thracian name.¹¹² In *Onomasticon*, he lists several variants of the name on *sisi-*, σισι- (f.):¹¹³ *Sisi* (f.)?, *Sisia* (f.) (CIL III 6292, Ratiaria), etc.; for *Sissa* (f.) he cites three instances: one from Lower Moesia (CIL III 14421), Rome (CIL VI 37538), and Pannonia (CIL III 3697). However, the name is otherwise well attested in various variants in regions with Celtic onomastics, primarily in Noricum and Pannonia. *Sisia* appears with five attestations in Noricum (CIL III 4983a, CIL III 4998, CIL III 5075, CIL III 5630, ILLPRON 782) and one in Pannonia (CIL III 3285, Mursa); *Sissia* (CIL III 5075, Noricum), *Sisiu* has one attestation each in Noricum (CIL III 15206, ILLPRON 780) and Pannonia (RIU 724 [2], 923). [*S*]*isio* (CSIRÖ I/3, 203), *Sisiuna* (CIL III 10544), *Sisiata* are attested in Pannonia (RIU 49) and Dacia (CIL III 1525, perhaps also: IDR III/2, 380: [*Si?*]*siat*[*a?*] *Vaussi*); cf. *Siasi Decinaei f. Caecom*(---) *ex Moes(ia)*, (RGZM 31).¹¹⁴

Sita

Sita Mesti and *Mesta Dida Site* (!), IMS VI 132 (Scupi).

Scerulaedus Sitaes (!) see above, *Scerulaedus* (Orahovac).

¹¹⁰ Loma 2003, 49–61.

¹¹¹ Katičić 1962, 110–111; Loma 2010, 30.

¹¹² Dana 2019, 161: “sans doute thrace”.

¹¹³ Dana 2014, 323–324.

¹¹⁴ See Katičić 1966, 153; Meid 2005, 288; NNN, s.v. *Sisia*, cf. Falileyev 2007, 131.

Sita Dasi, CIL III 8242 = *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 106, No. 254 = ILJug 1434; Loma 2010, 29–30 = AE 2010, 1400 (Orahovac).

Sitae f. Sumi, *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 106, no. 253 = ILJug 1435 (Retimlje, Orahovac) — a *cornicularius* of the *cohors I Dardanorum*.

The name is of Thracian origin, with numerous attestations in Thracian regions.¹¹⁵ It is also recorded in a military diploma for units of Upper Moesia (AE 2008, 1732), awarded to *Ciagitsae Sitae f. Besso*, clearly indicating the origin. The genitive forms *-aes/-es* are well-documented in Thracian names.¹¹⁶

Statta[.]dus

Vitalis Statt[.]di f., Jovanova 2013, 724, I/5; Basotova 2019, 170, no. 202, photograph.

Our reading is based on the photograph published in the cited works. The name may be cognate to *Sta(t)tus*, *Stato*, attested in Rider in Dalmatia: *Toto Statti f(ilia)* (ILJug 191), *Stato Lapric(a) Triti (filia)* (VAHD 56–59, 1954–57, II, S. 126), *Sarunia Statti f.* (Alföldy 1969, 122, 301), as well as *Stataria* attested in municipium Splonistarum (CIL III 8323).

Sumus?

Sita Sumi, *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 106, no. 253 = ILJug 1435 (Orahovac).

The reading *Sumi* (gen.) is not verifiable as the photograph of the monument is not available. Vulić published the inscription based on a transcription. Dan Dana cites the instance and considers it to be Thracian.¹¹⁷

Suppa

Suppa, Shala and Dana 2022, 284, No. 2 (Drsnik).

The name has attestations in Celtic regions. The publishers of the inscription cite the analogy from the vicinity of Carnuntum in Upper Pannonia (AE 2002, 1145), with commentary: “mais dans un autre milieu linguistique, celtique”. However, it can be regarded as Celtic here, as well. The name *Turtia*, which could also be attributed to Celtic anthroponymy, is attested in the same inscription. In addition to *Suppa*, the names *Supputus*¹¹⁸ and *Suppo*¹¹⁹ are also documented in Gallia Belgica and Germania.

¹¹⁵ Detschew 1957, 452–453; Dana 2014, 324–325.

¹¹⁶ Mihăescu 1978, 218, § 192; Dana 2014, XCIV.

¹¹⁷ Dana 2014, 337, s.v. *Sumi* (gen.), cf. **Suma*, *civis Mensiacus* = *Moesiacus* (ILA, Bordeaux 69), Dana 2015.

¹¹⁸ CAG 55, 298, 321; CIL XIII 10010, 1857c

Surus

Spomenik 71, 322 = AE 1981, 739 (Prizren)

IMS VI 74 (Scupi)

IMS VI 145 (Scupi)

M. Aur(elius) Surus, IMS II 53, R(emesiana?)

The name *Surus* has many attestations in different ethnic contexts across the Balkans, but also in Noricum, north Italy, Gaul. In this case it may be either Celtic (cf. *Sura*, *Surilla*, *Surio*)¹²⁰ or Thracian.¹²¹

Tatta (f.), Tatt-

Aur(elius) Tatto[---], IMS IV 81 (Remesiana).

Tatta Silva[ni] filia, ILJug 529; Mirković 2018, 83 (Ulpiana).

An active legionary of the *VII Claudia*. The name has multiple attestations in Dalmatia: *Tatta* (CIL III 14620, Dobricevo, Bileća), *Flavia Tatta* (ILJug 117, Diluntum), *Ael(ia) Tatta* (CIL III 12775, Nevesinje), *Epidia Tatta* (ILJug 1830, Doclea), *Fl(avia) Tatta* (AE 2010, 1156, Karan, *mun. Malvesiatium*), see also variants: *Tattaris Veneti* (CIL III 12800, Fatnica), *Tattaia* (ILJug 1488, Visibaba, territory of *mun. Malvesiatium*).

Tattu

Tattuni Veneti, Mirković 2018, 81; Loma 2010, 34 (Prizren).

It is a Celtic name with attestations in Noricum and Pannonia.¹²² The variants of the name have numerous attestations in Dalmatia, especially in the eastern part of the province,¹²³ cf. above, s.v. *Tatta*.

Teres

Petronius Teres, IMS VI 55 (probably a freedman).

Thracian, for distribution, see Dana 2014, 355–361; *OnomThrac-Suppl*, 51.

Time(n)s

M. Ulp(ius) Maximus Timentis, IMS VI 240 (Dumanovce, region of Kumanovo).

Annius Timenti, ILJug 534 (Ulpiana), see above, *Dassius*.

Vannus Timentis f. Dardan(us), RMD IV 247 (military diploma).

Nanus Timentis, Mirković 2018, 82 (Prizren).

Based on the number of attestations in Dardania, it is considered a characteristic name for the region.¹²⁴ It is also attested as a cognomen in

¹¹⁹ AE 1968, 382

¹²⁰ Meid 2005, 289; cf. NNN, ss. vv.

¹²¹ Dana 2014, 339.

¹²² ILLPRON 282, CIL III 4983a, RIU 1208, 1548a), cf. Meid 2005, 292; NNN, s.v. *Tattu*.

¹²³ Katičić 1962, 266; id. 1964, 21; Loma 2004, 52–53; Ead. 2010, 33.

the legionary roster from Viminacium (IMS II 53, 83a): *M. Aur(elius) Timens*. Although the *origo* has not been preserved, it could be assumed that he was also from Dardania, considering the large number of recruits from Scupi.

Titta

Nasoni Tittae f. Dardan(o), AE 2008, 1742 (military diploma).

Significant analogous attestations are found in municipium Splonistartum, where a feminine name *Titto* is attested by CIL III 8318. The cognate names have attestations in Celtic settings, e.g. *Tittoniae*, *Tittonis f.* (CIL XII 95, Brigantio, Alpes Cottiae).¹²⁵

Trite (?)

Iulia Trite (?), Milin 2002, 165, No. 2, drawing (municipium Dardanorum).

The editor associates it with the name *Trito*, but the reading is not entirely certain. Only a drawing that does not entirely correspond to the proposed reading of the name has been published.

Turtia

Shala and Dana, 2022, 285–278, No. 2 (Dršnik).

The name is a *hapax*. It appears in the inscription together with the Celtic name *Suppa*. It is clear from the context that the text refers to slaves, as the monument is erected by a *domina*. The name may be cognate to *Turus*, *Turo*, both of which have numerous attestations in the North Adriatic onomastic system, among the Iapodes, Delmatae, in the area of Rider, and in eastern Dalmatia, in Splonum.¹²⁶

Tuta

Claudia Tuta, IMS VI 104 (Scupi).

Probably a Celtic name.¹²⁷ Variants of the name have attestations in regions with compact Celtic onomastics, e.g. in Gaul, Noricum, Pannonia.¹²⁸ It is present in Thrace, as well cf. *Tutio Buti f. Dacus*.¹²⁹

Tzitzis

C. Iulius Tzitzis, IMS IV 37 (Naissus).

There are many instances in the Thracian corpus: *Tzitzis*, Ζιζις, Ζειζεις, Ζεισεις, Ζισις.¹³⁰

¹²⁴ Papazoglou 2007, 181; Loma 2010, 34–35.

¹²⁵ Cf. Alföldy 1969, 312.

¹²⁶ Cf. Alföldy 1969, 315; Loma 2004, 47.

¹²⁷ Meid 2005, 297; DLG² 305.

¹²⁸ See NNN, s.v. *Tuta* for distribution.

¹²⁹ Dana 2014, 381.

Utinadius

AE 1981, 734 (Ulpiana).

The name of this three-year old boy is a *hapax*.¹³¹ One of the five deceased children mentioned in the inscription, see above s.v. *Ninis*.

Vanno

+ *Iulius Vanno*, IMS VI 59 (Scupi) (a soldier, may not be a local).

Vanno, *Spomenik* 71, 1931, 192, No. 511 = ILJug 1421 (Ulpiana).

The name is Celtic considering its distribution in Celtic regions (Noricum, Pannonia, Belgica)¹³².

Vannus

Vannus Timentis f. Dardan(us), RMD 247 (military diploma).

See above, *Vanno*.

Venetus

Tattuni Veneti, Loma 2010, 34 (Prizren).

The name is characteristic for the Delmato-Pannonian system, but also occurs in other regions.¹³³

Volsingus

Volsingus Gai f. Dard(anus), RMD 55 (military diploma).

It appears that there are no other attestations of the exact form of the name. Papazoglou connects it with North Adriatic names in *Volt-*.¹³⁴ If *-ng-* may be seen as a metathesis from the productive suffix *-gn-* (*-*gēnhl-* “beget, give birth to”),¹³⁵ then the name would run as **Volsi-gn-us* (from **uolhl-ti-*, “wish”), which fully conforms to the attested Venetic name *Voltignos*, *Voltognas* (CIL III 13402, Ig),¹³⁶ cf. *Voltigonius* (AE 1994, 681, Iulium Carnicum). A range of names *Volt-*, *Vols-* is well-attested in Ig and in Liburnia (*Voltanus*, *Voltaro*, *Voltio*, *Voltia*, *Voltarontiae*, *Voltupar*, *Volturex*).¹³⁷ Few attestations can be found in Gaul, Germania.¹³⁸

¹³⁰ Dana 2014, 408.

¹³¹ Papazoglou 1978, 237 = Papazoglu 2007, 182, no. 77.

¹³² Katičić 1964, 28; Loma 2010, 30–31; cf. Meid 2005, 303–304, NNN s.v. *Vano* (RIU 756), *Vannius* (CIL III 5421), cf. Papazoglou 1978, 655.

¹³³ Cf. Katičić 1976, Alföldy 1969, 323; Loma 2010, 34, OPEL IV 154.

¹³⁴ Papazoglou 1978, 655, note 22 = Papazoglu 2007, 509, n. 22. Cf. Katičić 1976; Alföldy 1964, 69–70;

¹³⁵ Cf. e.g. *Enignus* (CIL III 3793, Ig), Stifter 2012, 259–260.

¹³⁶ Untermann 1961, 89–92; Meid 2005, 90; Stifter 2012, 259–260.

¹³⁷ For attestations NNN, s.v. ; Meid 2005, 90–91 and

¹³⁸ E.g. *Voltodaga* (CIL V 5816), *Voltutus* (CIL XIII 924), *Voltius* (CIL XIII 7123), *Voltroena* (CIL V 7192).

Ziza (f.)

Aurelia Ziza, AE 1981, 733 (Ulpiana).¹³⁹

Variants are well-attested in regions with Thracian onomastics: Ζειζα, Ζιζις, Ζειξεις, Ζεισεις, Ζισις.¹⁴⁰ It also appears once more in Dardania, as a masculine name, *Tzitzis*.

Conclusion

The largest part of the inventory of indigenous names are (or are most likely) Thracian: *Bazis*, *Bit(h)us*, *Daizo*, *Dicco?*, *Dida*, *Dydi(-es?)*, Καρδένθης, *Maema*, *Manta*, *Mestus*, *Mescena*, *Mestula*, *Momonio*, *Mucala*, *Mucatralis*, *Mucatus*, *Pirusala*, *Pirula*, *Putides*, *Sita*, *Sumus* (?), *Teres*, *Tzitzis*, *Ziza*. They are predominantly attested in the eastern and south-eastern part of the region (Scupi), although several instances are attested in western Dardania (e.g. *Sita*).

Celtic names in this repertoire include *Ambia*, *Andius/Andia*, *Andinus*, *Atta*, *Attius*, *Bona*, *Bonas*, *Cittu*, *Cunas*, *Drutie*, *Dunnus*, *Eburnianus*, *Gaurus*, *Iaro*, *Moca*, *Pitta*, *Sissis*, *Suppa*, *Tatta* (f.), *Tattu*, *Titta*, *Turtia*, *Tuta*, *Vannus*, *Vanno*. Some names can possibly be Celtic, but they are attested in other onomastic systems, as well, notably in the Delmato-Pannonian system: *Amma*, *Anna*, *Annius*; *Blicities* may possibly be Celtic, as well. *Volsingus* (!) can be related to a group of North Adriatic names attested in Ig, but some attestations are also found in Celtic regions.

The following names may be attributed to the Delmato-Pannonian onomastic system: *Dassius*, *Dasmenus*, *Dasminus*, *Desumena*, *Plannius*, *Pradus*, *Proracus*, *Statta* [.]*Idius*, *Trite* (?), *Venetus*.

Several attested names may be attributed to the Illyrian (Southeastern) onomastic system:

Epicadus, *Ettela*, *Scerulaedus*, *Genthiana*, *Genthio*. However, the last three instances, or their elements, have attestations in other systems, notably in regions with compact Delmato-Pannonian onomastics and mixed Delmato-Pannonian and Celtic (eastern Dalmatia) onomastics.

Several attested names are *hapax legomena*: *Utinadius*, *Lumia*, *Daeda* (?), *Pedica* (?).

Two names have been previously identified¹⁴¹ as characteristic for Dardania, as they have more attestations and do not appear outside the region: *Nanea* / *Nanus* and *Time(n)s*.

The origin of some names that are considered native may rather be connected to Asia Minor, as e.g. *Mamades*, *Ninis*.

*

¹³⁹ Loma 2010, 34.

¹⁴⁰ Dana 2014, 407–408.

¹⁴¹ Loma 2010, 34.

The study of the population dynamics and movements within the Danubian provinces suggests that the demographic shifts among the indigenous population before and during the Roman period significantly influenced the composition of certain regions, reflecting broader patterns of cultural and social interaction. Understanding these dynamics through onomastic evidence offers valuable insights into the complex interplay among indigenous, Roman, and other cultural influences in the Balkans including migrants from the eastern Roman provinces. This highlights the importance of expanding the scope of the study beyond simply native names to include other attested elements. The prospective analysis of the entire anthroponymic corpus¹⁴² will provide a much deeper understanding of the broader cultural and demographic transformations in the region during the Roman period, emphasising the need to approach the entire region as a cohesive whole.

ABBREVIATIONS

- AE — *L'Année épigraphique*. Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1888–
 BMC Phrygia — Head, B. (ed.) *A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, Phrygia*. London, 1906.
 CAG — *Carte archéologique de la Gaule* (vol. 55: F. Mourot, *Meuse*, Paris, Maison des sciences de l'homme 2001). In preparation.
 CBI — Schallmayer, E. et al., *Der römische Weihebezirk von Osterburken 1. Corpus der griechischen und lateinischen Beneficiärer-Inschriften des Römischen Reiches*. Stuttgart, 1990.
 CIL — *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berolini, 1863–
 DLG — Delamarre, X. *Dictionnaire de la langue gauloise*, Paris, Errance 2^e édition 2003, 3^e édition, 2018.
 EDPC — Matasović, R. *Etymological Dictionary of Proto-Celtic*, Leiden, Brill, 2009.
 IAph — Reynolds, J., Roueché, C. and Bodard, G., *Inscriptions of Aphrodisias*. London, 2007, <http://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/iaph2007>.
 I.Apollonia — Cabanes, Pierre, Neritan Ceka. *Corpus des inscriptions grecques d'Illyrie méridionale et d'Épire 1. Inscriptions d'Épidamne-Dyrrhachion et d'Apollonia*. Vol. 2. *Inscriptions d'Apollonia d'Illyrie*. Études épigraphiques, 2. Athens, École Française d'Athènes, 1997.
 I.Epidamnos — Cabanes P., Faik D., *Corpus des inscriptions grecques d'Illyrie méridionale et d'Épire 1. Inscriptions d'Épidamne-Dyrrhachion et d'Apollonia*. Vol. 1. *Inscriptions d'Épidamne-Dyrrhachion*. Études épigraphiques, 2, Athens, École Française d'Athènes, 1995.

¹⁴² In preparation.

- IG — *Inscriptiones Graecae*. Berlin, 1877-.
- IGBulg — Mihailov, G. *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae*, I-V, Sofia, 1958–1997,
- IKöln² — Galsterer, B., Galsterer, H., *Die römischen Steininschriften aus Köln* (2nd edition). Mainz, 2010.
- ILJug — Šašel A., Šašel J., *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia ... repertae et editae sunt* (*Situla* 5, *Situla* 25, *Situla* 29). Ljubljana, 1963–1986.
- IMS — Papazoglu F. (ed.), *Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure*. Belgrade, Centre d'études épigraphiques et numismatiques de la Faculté de philosophie de l'Université de Beograd, I, II, III/2, IV, VI, 1976–
- LGPN — Fraser, P. M. et al., *The Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford 1987–
- LGPN-Ling — Minon, S., *Etymology and Semantics of Ancient Greek Personal Names*. Paris, <https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/>
- MAMA — *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua*. London, Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, 1928–2013.
- NNN — Scheungraber, C.; Stifter, D., *Non-Mediterranean Names in Noricum*. Wien, 2011, <http://www.univie.ac.at/austria-celtica/personalnames/>
- PIR² — Groag, E., Stein, A. et al. (eds.) *Prosopographia Imperii Romani* (2nd edition), Berlin, Walter de Gruyter & Co. 1933–2015.
- RGZM — Pferdehirt, B., *Römische Militärdiplome und Entlassungsurkunden in der Sammlung des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums*. Mainz, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum 2004.
- RMD — *Roman Military Diplomas*, Roxan, M., Holder, P. A. (eds.). London, University of London, Institute of Classical Studies 1978–
- Spomenik — *Spomenik Srpske kraljevske akademije / Spomenik Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti*, Beograd. SKA / SANU.

REFERENCES

- Alföldy, G., “Des territoires occupés par les Scordisques”, *AAntHung* 12, 1964, 107–127.
- Alföldy, G. “Die Namengebung der Urbevölkerung in der Römischen Provinz Dalmatia”, *Beiträge zur Namenforschung* 15, 1964, 55–104.
- Alföldy, G. *Bevölkerung und Gesellschaft der römischen Provinz Dalmatien*, Mit einem Beitrag von Andras Mócsy, Budapest, 1965.
- Alföldy, G. *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, Heidelberg, 1969.
- Babamova, S. “Personal Names on the Territory of Paeonia in the Roman Period”, *Živa Antika* 58, 2008, 87–96.
- Basotova, M. “A Votive Altar Dedicated to Venus from Colonia Flavia Scupi”, *Folia Archaeologica Balkanica* 2, 2011, 359–366.
- Basotova, M. *Antični nagrobni spomeniki na območju mesta Scupi in področju Kumanova: izdelki, proizvodni cikli in kupci*, Doctoral dissertation, 2019. [Accessed 20 Mar. 2024.] <https://repozitorij.uni-lj.si/IzpisGradiva.php?lang=slv&id=124317>.
- Brixhe, C., Panayotou, A. “Le thrace”, in *Langues indoeuropennes*, (ed.) F. Bader, Paris, 1994, 179–203.
- Dana, D. *Onomasticon Thracicum: Répertoire des noms indigènes de Thrace, Macédoine Orientale, Mésies, Dacie et Bithynie*, Athens, 2014.
- Dana, D. “Un légionnaire de Mésie dans l'Empire des Gaules: relecture et commentaire de l'épigraphie CIL, XIII, 595 = ILA, Bordeaux, 69”, *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire Ancienne (HiMA)* 2, 2015, 101–111.
- Dana, D. “Notices Épigraphiques et Onomastiques IV”, *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 210, 2019, 159–179.

- Dana, D. *Onomasticon Thracicum - Supplementum* (OnomThracSuppl), version 10, décembre 2023. 2023. hal-04356741, <https://hal.science/hal-04356741v1>
- Delamarre, X. *Noms de personnes celtiques dans l'épigraphie classique*, Paris, 2007.
- De Simone, C. "Le iscrizioni della necropoli di Durazzo. Nuove osservazioni" *Studi Etruschi* 45, 1977, 209–235.
- Detschew, D. *Die thrakischen Sprachreste*, Wien, 1957.
- Dušanić, S. "Novi Antinojev natpis i metalla municipii Dardanorum", *Živa antika* 52, 1971, 241–261.
- Dušanić, S. "Aspects of Roman Mining in Noricum, Pannonia, Dalmatia and Moesia", *ANRW II* 6, 1977, 52–94.
- Dušanić, S. "Epigraphical Notes on Roman Mining in Dardania", *Starinar* 45/46, 1994/1995, 30–34.
- Dušanić, S. "The Frontier and the Hinterland: The Role of Scupi in Domitian's War on the Danube", in *Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube*, (ed.) P. Petrović, Belgrade, 41–52.
- Dušanić, S. "Roman Mining in Illyricum: Historical Aspects", in *Dall'Adriatico al Danubio. L'Illyrico nell'età greca e romana*. Atti del convegno internazionale Cividale del Friuli, 25–27 settembre 2003, (ed.) G. Urso, Pisa, 2004, 247–270.
- Dušanić, S. "Prosopografske beleške o rudarstvu u Gornjoj Meziji – porodice imućnih doseljenika na rudničkom tlu", *Starinar* 56, 2006, 85–102.
- Falileyev, A. *Celtic Dacia: Personal Names, Place-Names and Ethnic Names of Celtic Origin in Dacia and Scythia Minor*, Aberystwyth 2007.
- Ferjančić, S. *Naseljavanje legijskih veterana u balkanskim provincijama: I-III vek n. e.*, Beograd, Balkanološki institut SANU, 2002.
- Ferjančić, S. "Scupi and the Roman Army: Epigraphic Evidence" in *Τη Προσφιλεσταιτη Και Παντα Αριστη Μακεδονιαρχισση: Students and Colleagues for Professor Fanoula Papazoglou*, (eds.) Lj. Maksimović, M. Ricić, Belgrade, 2018, 23–36.
- Ferjančić, S. "Veterans of the Roman Army as Members of the Municipal Elite in Moesia Superior", *Živa antika* 67, 2017, 39–47.
- Gavrilović V., N., Dana, D. "Zeus and Hera Souideptēnoi: The Sanctuary at Belava Mountain near Turres/Pirot", *Starinar* 72, 2022, 181–215.
- Grbić, D. "O antroponimiji Azala", *Lucida intervalla* 42, 2013, 119–142.
- Grbić, D. "Ancestral Gods and Ethnic Associations: Epigraphic Examples from Upper Moesia", *Lucida intervalla* 44, 2015, 125–136.
- Jovanova, L. "Sepulchral Monuments from Scupi (Colonia Flavia Scupinorum)" in *Funerary Sculpture of the Western Illyricum and Neighbouring Regions of the Roman Empire*, (eds.) N. Cambi, G. Koch, Split, 2013, 709–745.
- Hajdari, A., Goddard, C. J. "Le culte de la déesse dardanienne, dea Dard(...), au coeur de la diplomatie divine de l'armée romaine", *Mnemosyne* 76, 2023, 897–899.
- Hajdari, A., Goddard, C. J., Kabashi, P., "Deux inscriptions romaines inédites découvertes à Korishë au Kosovo (Mésie supérieure)", *Latomus* 80(3), 2021, 632–662.
- Katičić, R. "Die Illyrischen Personennamen in ihrem südöstlichen Verbreitungsgebiet", *Živa Antika* 12, 1962, 95–120.
- Katičić, R. "Das mitteldalmatische Namengebiet", *Živa Antika* 12, 1963, 255–292.
- Katičić, R. "Suvremena istraživanja o jeziku starosjedilaca ilirskih provincija", in *Simpozijum o teritorijalnom i hronološkom razgraničenju Ilira u praistorijsko doba održan 15. i 16. maja 1964*, (ed.) A. Benac, Sarajevo, 1964, 9–58.
- Katičić, R. "Zur Frage der keltischen und pannonicischen Namengebiete im römischen Dalmatien", *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 3, 1965, 53–76.
- Katičić, R. "Keltska osobna imena u antičkoj Sloveniji", *Arheološki vestnik* 17, 1966, 145–168.
- Katičić, R. "Drei Altbalkanische Nomina Sacra", *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 9, 1972, 105–128.
- Katičić, R. *Ancient Languages of the Balkans*, The Hague and Paris, 1976.
- Krahe, H. *Lexikon altillyrischen Personennamen*, Heidelberg 1929.

- Ligorio, O., Savić D. "Illyrian and Slavic", *Lucida intervalla* 51, 2022, 3–41.
- Lippert, A., Matzinger, J. *Die Illyrer: Geschichte, Archäologie und Sprache*, Stuttgart, 2022.
- Loma, A. "Od Terande do Prizrena, od Skarda do Šare: Toponomastika južne Metohije kao ogledalo njene daleke prošlosti", *Glas SANU. Odeljenje jezika i književnosti* 20, 2003, 49–61.
- Loma, S. "Zur Frage des Municipiums S. und seines Namens", in *Mélanges d'histoire et d'épigraphie offerts à Fanoula Papazoglou*, (ed.) M. Mirković, Beograd, Centre d'études épigraphiques et numismatiques, 185–230.
- Loma, S. "Domaće stanovništvo municipija S. u svetlosti novih epigrafskih svedočanstava", *Starinar* 53–54, 2004, 35–63.
- Loma, S. "Princeps i peregrini incolae u municipiju S(plonistarum?)", *Živa Antika* 52, 2002, 143–179.
- Loma, S. "Stanovništvo Polimlja u rimsko doba u svetlu epigrafskih i arheoloških svedočanstava", *Mileševski zapisi* 6, 2005, 10–19.
- Loma, S. "Domorodačko stanovništvo Kosova i Metohije u rimsko doba u svetlu antroponimije", in *Kosovo i Metohija u civilizacijskim tokovima*, vol. 3, Međunarodni tematski zbornik, Kosovska Mitrovica, 2010, 19–40.
- Loma, S. *Klaudije Gal i Severovi novi senatori – istraživanja iz epigrafike, prosopografije i rimske političke istorije devedesetih godina II veka*, Beograd, Filozofski fakultet, 2010.
- Loma, S., Grbić Nikolić, D. "New and Revised Inscriptions from Dalmatia: 'Municipium Malvesiatium' and 'Municipium Splonistarum'", *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 207, 2018, 278–88.
- Matasović, R. "Jezični tragovi Kelta u Iliriku", *Latina & Graeca* 2, 2003, 5–23.
- Mayer, A., *Die Sprache der alten Illyrier: Einleitung. Wörterbuch der illyrischen Sprachreste*, Wien, 1957.
- Mayer, A., *Die Sprache der alten Illyrer, 2: Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Illyrischen, Grammatik der illyrischen Sprache*, Wien, R. M. Rohrer, 1959.
- Meid, W. *Keltische Personennamen in Pannonien*, Budapest, Archeolingua, 2005.
- Mihăescu, H. *La langue latine dans le sud-est de l'Europe*, Bucarest – Paris, Editura Academiei, Les Belles Lettres 1978.
- Milín, M., "Novootkriveni rimski epigrafski spomenici iz Sočanice (Kosovo)", *Starinar* LII, 2002, 163–171.
- Mirdita, Z., "Novitates epigraphicae e Dardania collectae", *Arheološki vestnik* 31, 1980, 186–198.
- Mirković, M. "Einheimische Bevölkerung und römische Städte in der Provinz Obermösien", *ANRW* II–6, 1977, 811–848.
- Mirković, M. "Onomastique dardanienne dans le contexte de famille" in *Τη προσφιλέστατη και πάντα άριστη Μακεδονίαρχισσα: Students and Colleagues for Professor Fanoula Papazoglou*, (eds.) Lj. Maksimović, M. Ricić, Beograd, 2018, 79–89.
- Nikolić, D. "Native Anthroponymy and Forced Displacements: A Look at some Ethnically Mixed Communities in the Danubian Provinces of the Roman Empire", in *Name and Identity. Selected Studies on Ancient Anthroponymy through the Mediterranean*, (eds.) C. de la Escosura Balbás, A. Kurilić, G. E. Rallo, Oxford, BAR Publishing, 2024, 147–156.
- Nikolić, D. "Dardania and Military Inscriptions", in *The Danubian Region and the Balkans during the Roman Empire in Military Inscriptions, Studia Epigraphica Pannonica*, (eds.) P. Forisek, P. Kovács, Á. Szabó, Supplementum 2, Wien, Phoibos Verlag, 2024, 121–131.
- Parović-Pešikan, M. "Novi spomenik Jupitera Melana iz Ulpijane", *Arheološki Vestnik* 41, 1990, 607–616.
- Papazoglu, F. "Recently Discovered Roman Inscription from Kosovska Kamenica", *Starinar* 49, 1998, 189–192.
- Papazoglu, F. "Dardanska onomastika", *Zbornik Filozofskog fakulteta Beograd* VIII–1, 1964, 49–75.
- Papazoglu, F. *Srednjobalkanska plemena u predrimsko doba: Tribali, Autarijati, Dardanci, Skordisci i Mezi*, Sarajevo, 1st ed. Sarajevo, Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, 1969, 2nd ed.; Beograd, Equilibrium, 2007.

- Papazoglu, F. "Ilirska i dardanska kraljevina: Poreklo i razvoj, struktura, helenizacija i romanizacija", in *Iliri i Albanci*, (ed.) M. Garašanin, Beograd, SANU, 145–199.
- Ricl, M., Panev, A. "Nouvelles Inscriptions Votives de Macédoine Orientale", *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 101, 1994, 139–50.
- Robert, L., Robert, J. *Hellenica: Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques*, vol. VI, Paris, Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1948.
- Robert, L. *Noms indigènes dans l'Asie Mineure gréco-romaine*, Paris, Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1963.
- Savić, D. "Some Illyrian Ethnonyms and Their Supposed Albanian Cognates: Taulantii, Delmatae, Dardani", in *BeLiDa: Thematic Collection of Papers*, (eds.) N. Panić Cerovski, B. Kovačević, M. Dinić Marinković, vol. 1, 2022, 449–463.
- Shala, E., Dana D. "Nouveautés épigraphiques de Dardanie (I): Inscriptions de Dresnik", *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 221, 2022, 279–292.
- Sharankov, N. "Infectam usque fatale exitium": The Milestones of Emperor Julian in the Territory of Serdica and the Conflict of Paganism and Christianity", *Archaeologia Bulgarica* 23/3, 2019, 41–70.
- Slavova, M. *Phonology of the Greek Inscriptions in Bulgaria*, Stuttgart, Franz Steiner Verlag, 2004.
- Stifter, D. "On the linguistic situation of Roman period Ig", in *Personal Names in the Western Roman World*. Proceedings of a Workshop convened by Torsten Meißner, José Luis García Ramón and Paolo Poccetti, held at Pembroke College, Cambridge, 16–18 September 2011, (ed.) T. Meißner, Berlin, Curach bhán publications, 2012, 247–265.
- Untermann, J. *Die venetischen Personennamen*, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz 1961.
- Yanakieva, S. "The Thracian Language", *Orpheus: Journal of Indo-European and Thracian Studies* 25, 2018, 26–68.
- Yanakieva, S. "Language and Ethnic Identity of the Thracians during the Roman Age and Late Antiquity," in *Proceedings of the First International Roman and Late Antique Thrace Conference: Cities, Territories and Identities*, Plovdiv, 3^d–7th October 2016, *Bulletin of the National Archaeological Institute* 44, (eds.) L. Vagalinski, M. Raycheva, D. Boteva, N. Sharan-kov.
- Zgusta, L. *Kleinasiatische Personennamen*, Prag, 1964.