WOMEN'S CULTURAL HERITAGE IN INSCRIPTIONS OF MOESIA INFERIOR: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This research looks at the issue of the relationship between the tangible and intangible heritage in epigraphy of women in Moesia Inferior, shedding light on their social, professional, juridic, religious status, onomastics etc. and the importance of materials used for the inscriptions (almost exclusively limestone and marble).

Keywords: Tangible and intangible heritage; Epigraphy; Women; Moesia Inferior; Stone; Marble.

Introduction

The inscriptions from Greek and Roman antiquity have been examined in the specialized literature from two basic perspectives. Firstly, they have been interpreted in terms of content, addressing historical, sociological, demographic, legal, religious, administrative, military and political aspects. Secondly, attention has been given to the analysis of the materials used.

This paper aims to provide an overview of both perspectives, focusing on the relationship between the tangible and intangible heritage of female presence in inscriptions of Moesia Inferior. Our approach includes a cross-cultural analysis [1] of intangible heritage [2], as this Roman province represents a particularly intriguing region due to its ethnic, cultural and linguistic mosaic. Hellenophones, Latinophones and Thracians are reflected primarily in onomastics.

The custom of erecting inscriptions on materials resistant to time and accessible in terms of cost and location in order to transmit the memory of deceased persons was part of the patterns of Greek and Roman civilization. While most anthroponyms are part of the Greek or Latin onomastic sphere, a small part of monolingual inscriptions and only a few bilingual inscriptions also mention indigenous women's names. Despite their scarcity, these are precious testimonies regarding the integration process of indigenous females into the social and, implicitly, the cultural life of the Hellenophone and Latin-speaking communities of Moesia Inferior. Thus, based on contacts between members of communities belonging to different

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cultures, the inscriptions written on time-resistant materials have revealed a part, even if reduced, of this province's indigenous female onomastic heritage.

As seen from the recent works on the study of women in antiquity, sectorial research on the province of Moesia Inferior focused on specific aspects, aligns with the leading research directions [3-5]: onomastic inventory [6-11]; education and socio-professional milieu [12]; linguistic issues [13]; mobility trajectories [14]; particularities of military environment [15, 16] and rural milieu [17]; digitized inventory [18] etc.

Our research is embedded within a larger project, the primary objective of which is to develop a comprehensive perspective, grounded in Gender Studies [19, 20], on the most significant aspects regarding the presence and role of women from Moesia Inferior. The information gleaned from epigraphic attestations highlights the complexity of research directions, including biographical, prosopographic, onomastic inventory (provenance, frequency, ethnicity etc.), social, professional, juridical, religious status, affective items and linguistic issues. The current studies demonstrated that names remain significant and are crucial for preserving cultural heritage and identity in antiquity.

Materials

The choice of material for inscriptions in antiquity was primarily influenced by its durability and availability. The most commonly used materials in Moesia Inferior included limestone and marble. There is significant scholarly interest in these materials; we will only provide an overview of the most important contributions, with an extensive bibliography on the subject. Interdisciplinary studies on the high-quality white marble deposits have emphasized the significance of local marble quarries and trade in the region (e.g., in Montana, a settlement of Moesia Inferior, the presence of limestone and marble quarries accounts for the large number of marble inscriptions found in the region). In this province, limestone was one of the most commonly used materials due to its accessibility [21, 22].

The topic of the materials used for inscriptions, as well as their associated costs, from a historical perspective, has been addressed specifically within the provinces of Illyricum. On the "non-written" indicators of social mobility among imperial slaves and freedmen, it has been highlighted that from a cost standpoint, marble was relatively inaccessible for inscriptions, being the most expensive material available. The limestone was preferred for the "most elegant inscriptions", despite not being as hard as other materials [23].

Methods

Our paper has considered an important *corpus* of female anthroponyms from Moesia Inferior, eliminating fragmentary inscriptions and the statistical approach, due to the discoveries hazard, in favor of the most typological exemplifications. The inscriptions considered belong chronologically mainly to the 2nd-3rd centuries and have been selected from the whole province. The *corpus* of anthroponyms has been arranged alphabetically in two annexes: *Annex 1. Female names in Greek inscriptions (selective records) and Annex 2. Female names in Latin inscriptions (selective records)*. Within each appendix, onomastic formulae specific to the Greek, Roman and indigenous onomastic system have been identified. In the case of bilingual inscriptions, anthroponyms were noted in both languages, where epigraphic attestation existed. Each appendix includes the name of the female character, the place of discovery and the material used for the inscription, leading to the interpretation of data from the perspective of intangible and tangible heritage.

Results and discussion

Since the epigraphic records are numerous, as shown in Annexes 1 and 2, we are obliged to present just a few pairs of two selected inscriptions, in Greek and Latin, regarding the religious field, demographic records, legal status and mixted onomastic formulae.

Religious field

Ἰούλια Ἀπολαύστη, from Tomis, priestess, is married to Aurelius Priscius Annianus, pontarch and arhiereus. Menia Iuliane was attested as *mater Romanorum* in an inscription with other persons arrived in Dobroudja from oriental areas (table 1).

Table 1. Religious field: Female names in Greek and Latin

Name	*Source*	*Language of inscription*	*Material*
Ἰούλια Ἀπολαύστη	*ISM* II, 97(63)	Greek	White marble
Menia Iuliane	*ISM* II, 129	Latin	Marble

Demographic records

Φλαουία Ἀκυλίνη, who lived for 8 years, is attested in an epitaph erected by her father, Ασκλεπιαδης, to her and her brother, Ιούλιος Αυγουρίνος, who lived for 2 years. Aur(elia) Sambatis lived for 25 years, 5 months and 12 days and had three children with her husband, Victorinus, who dedicated to her this epitaph (table 2).

Table 2. Demographic records: Female names in Greek and Latin

Name	*Source*	*Language of inscription*	*Material*
Φλαουία Ἀκυλίνη	*ISM* II, 173(9)	Greek	Marble
Aur(elia) Sambatis	*ISM* II, 367(203)	Latin	Limestone

Another important inscription from Istros (*ISM* I, 353) offers valuable insights into the number of years of marriage of Ἰούλια, 38 years. It is one of the rare inscriptions in this province that provides this information. She was the daughter of Ἀλεξάν[δρος] and she erected the epitaph for herself and her husband, Φίλισκος.

Juridical status

Ἰούλια Γλυκένα, a freedwoman from Istros, is attested with her mother, Ἰούλια Καλλιότερα, who inherited the wealth from her *patronus*, Ιούλιος Σατουρνίνος. Antonia Tyrannis, atested in Troesmis, was a freedwoman who erected for her *patronus* an epitaph (table 3).

Table 3. Juridical status: Female names in Greek and Latin

Name	*Source*	*Language of inscription*	*Material*
Ἰούλια Γλυκένα	*ISM* I, 292	Greek	Limestone
Antonia Tyrannis	*ISM* V, 177	Latin	Limestone

Our analysis also includes a cross-cultural approach, an unattained perspective in historical sources. The women belonged to three different languages, cultures and ethnies that emphasise the Greek, Latin and indigenous dimensions. The inscriptions are written only in Greek and Latin; the complex interweaving of these three ethnic, linguistic and cultural elements is reflected primarily in the bilingual inscriptions in the field of onomastics. The bilingual inscriptions are written in Latin and Greek and the indigenous onomastic heritage, preserved thanks to the inscriptions, is to be found within them.

Mixed onomastic formulae (Greek/Latin/Indigenous names)

The use of Greek in the inscriptions undoubtedly signifies the Hellenophonic language affiliation of both the individuals to whom the inscriptions are dedicated and their dedicators, who are Greeks, usually, from an ethnic perspective, despite the occurrence of mixed Greek-Latin names, as the adoption of Roman names by Greeks was a contemporary trend (Table 4). However, the situation is more intricate, as in some cases a mixed onomastic formula may also indicate an ethnic mixture [24].

Table 4. Mixed onomastic formulae (Greek/Latin): Female names in Greek and Latin

Name	Source	Language of inscription	Material
Αυρ(ηλία) Χρυσέα Διονυσίου	*ISM* III, 94	Greek	Marble
Claudia Hedistes	*ISM* V, 181	Latin	Limestone

Αυρ(ηλία) Χρυσέα Διονυσίου, a priestess attested at Callatis, payed at her own expense for a marble statue. We present also the case of an epitaph discovered in Troesmis (*ISM* V, 181), dedicated to Claudia Hediste by her mother, Claudia Aglais. Both mother and daughter have Greek *cognomina*, with Roman *nomina*, as in the Greek inscription mentioned above.

It is essential to present further examples of Greek-Roman onomastic formulae, as it is relevant to examine them from a cross-cultural perspective, particularly with regard to the onomastic interplay between Greek and Latin dimensions (e.g. Φλ(αβία) Θεοδώρα, *ISM* II, 365; Ἰούλια Καλλιότερα, *ISM* I, 292; Ἰούλια Γλυκένα, *ISM* I, 292; Aelia Dionysia, *IGLNovae*, 91; Ael(ia) Dionysia, *ISM* I, 371; Antonia Tyrannis, *ISM* V, 177; Atro(ni)a Tyche, *IGLNovae*, 94; Aur(elia) Meliti, *ISM* V, 42; Cassia Nice, *ILBulg*, 382; Claudia Aglais, *ISM* V, 181; Iul(ia) Rhodope, *ISM* V, 25; Iulia Tyche, *ILBulg*, 56; Licinia Zue, *ILBulg*, 254; Maria Cale, *ISM* II, 177; Paccia Euphro[syne], *IGLNovae*, 103; Publicia Cyrilla, *ISM* V, 192; Pul'li'a Agathe, *IGLNovae*, 104; «Rasca»nia Phoebe, *ISM* V, 193; Scribonia Melitine, *ISM* V, 188; Ulp(ia) Nicandra, *ISM* V, 72; Va(leria) Eliodora, *ISM* II, 351 etc.).

Concerning the female Thracian names recorded in this province, they have been meticulously cataloged and analyzed by *D. Dana* [8]. Here are two examples from Istros and Tomis (Table 5).

Table 5. Mixed onomastic formulae (Indigenous): Female names in Greek and Latin

Name	Source	Language of inscription	Material
Μαξιμίνα Σίσι	*ISM* I, 229	Greek	White marble
Aurelia Uthis	*ISM* II, 266	Latin	Limestone

Μαξιμίνα Σίσι belongs to a *collegium*, she is the only woman attested in this inscription. She bears a Roman name with a Thracian patronym, name that betrays her ethnic origin, hidden beneath the typical Roman name.

Aurelia Uthis dedicated an epitaph to her husband, Aurelius Daleni, in the rural region of Tomis, which is distinguished by its notable connections between the Thracians and Romans.

Bilingual inscriptions

Moesia Inferior is a province where bilingualism is evidenced through the presence of bilingual inscriptions, code-switching and mixed onomastic formulae. This particular inscription was selected because it offers valuable insights into mixed onomastic formulae, which, in this case, clearly reveal a person's ethnic identity. Cornelia Fortunata bears the *agnomen* Δουτοῦρος in the Greek version of the inscription, an *agnomen* that indicates her

Thracian origin (Table 6). The onomastics of bilingual inscriptions may also suggest the presence of trilingualism, a potential phenomenon particularly evident in mixed families of Thracian origin in this area [25-27].

Table 6. Bilingual inscription: Female name in Greek and Latin

Name	Source	Material
Κορνηλία Φορτουνάτα ἡ κὲ Δουτοῦρος / Cornelia Fortunata	*ISM* II, 195(31)	Marble

We are dealing with a *corpus* of hundreds of female names in the territory of Moesia Inferior. Annex 1 and 2 include only the most representative onomastic occurrences that outline the image of women as: freedwomen and Roman citizens, belonging to poor and wealthy families and to local elite, including the religious one, with a life expectancy of approximately 32-33 years [28], attested mainly in funerary context, approximately 10% are linked to the military environment, are described with a multitude of positive epithets etc.

It is important to mention that the complex study of intangible heritage is accompanied by innovative, highly technical approaches concerning the study of tangible heritage, e.g., artifact measurement systems for the purpose of heritage valorisation [29, 30].

Conclusions

The aim of this paper was to provide an overview of the onomastics of females, as part of intangible cultural heritage based on the tangible heritage of this province.

The interpretation of the entire *corpus* of inscriptions led to the following conclusions: The inscriptions containing women's names from Moesia Inferior illustrate the multi-ethnic, multilingual and multicultural character of Moesia Inferior's urban and rural communities. The preservation and transmission of all these items, related to the everyday structures of this province, is due to a combination of two factors: the material factor, represented by stones, marble etc. (i.e., tangible heritage) and the immaterial factor (writing, mentioning of anthroponyms and the social, cultural, legal, administrative implications in the life of the women's community) (i.e., intangible heritage).

As in any province of the Roman Empire, the inscriptions from Moesia Inferior attest the ideal situation, when the tangible heritage (stone, marble etc.) has preserved the intangible heritage (including female onomastic heritage).

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Annex 1. Female names in Greek inscriptions (selective records)

Name	Place of discovery	Source	Material of inscription
Ἀγριπ{ν}εῖνα	Cumpăna	*ISM* II, 369	Limestone
Ἀγριππεῖνα	Marcianopolis	*IGBulg* II, 828	Limestone
Αἰλία Ἰουλιανὴ	Tomis	*ISM* II, 271	Marble
Ακύλα	Callatis	*ISM* III, 243	Limestone
[Ἀ]κυλῖηϊία Ἡρακ...	Valul lui Traian	*ISM* II, 357	Limestone
Αμπλιατα Γεννάιδος	Tomis	ISM II, 290	Limestone
Ἀντιγόνη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 165	Limestone
Ἄπφη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 238	Limestone
Ἀπφία Ἰουλία	Callatis	*ISM* III, 180	Marble
Ἀπφία Φιλίππου	Istros	*ISM* I, 291.3	Limestone
Ἄφη	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 587	Limestone
Ἀυρηλία	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 213	Limestone
Αυρ(ήλια)	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 134	Marble
Αυρηλία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 278	Marble
Αυρηλία Αβρινια	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 228 bis	Marble
Αυρελ(ία)Ἐμιλία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 373	Marble
Αυ[ρη]λ(ία) Σαβῖνα	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*IGBulg* II, 687	Limestone
Αυρ(ηλία) Χρυσέα Διονυσίου	Callatis	*ISM* III, 94	Marble
Βαλερία Θεοδώρα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 274	Marble
Εἴα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 185	Marble
Ἐπικτησις	Tomis	*ISM* II, 208	Marble
Ἐπιφανία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 375	Limestone
Ἐρωτις	Tomis	*ISM* II, 197	Limestone
Ευφροσύνη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 289	Limestone
Θιθισάττα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 307	Limestone
Ἱερωνίς	Tomis	*ISM* II, 365	Limestone
Ἰουλία	Cumpăna	*ISM* II, 369	Limestone
Ἰουλία	Marcianopolis	*IGBulg* II, 816	Limestone
Ἰουλία Ε...	Kogălniceanu	*ISM* II, 331	Limestone
Ἰούλια Ἀπολαύστη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 97	Marble
Ἰούλια Ἀλεξάν[δρου]	Vadu	*ISM* I, 353	Limestone
Ἰούλια Καλλιότερα	Istros	*ISM* I, 292	Limestone
Ἰούλια Γλυκένα	Istros	*ISM* I, 292	Limestone
Ἰούλια Σωσσία Ἀφρικανή	Tomis	*ISM* II, 71	Limestone
Καικιλία Ἀρτεμισία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 365	Limestone
Κορνηλία	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*IGBulg* II, 688	Limestone
Κορνηλία Φορτουνάτα ἡ κὲ Δουτουρος / Cornelia Fortunata (bilingual inscription)	Tomis	*ISM* II, 195	Marble
Κύριλλα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 255	Marble
Κυρίλλη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 380	Limestone
Λογγεῖνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 326	Limestone
Λου[κ]ίλλα	Callatis	*ISM* III, 243	Limestone
Μάμα Κρήσκεντος	Dulgheru	*ISM* V, 128	Limestone
Μαρκία	Marcianopolis	*IGBulg* II, 815	Limestone
Μαρκία Μάρκου	Tomis	*ISM* II, 187	Marble
Ματρῶνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 461	Limestone
Ματρώνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 377	Limestone
Ματρώνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 372	Limestone
Μινικία Φιρμεῖνα	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*IGBulg* II, 660	Marble
Μόσχιον	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 525	Marble
Νάνας	Tomis	*ISM* II, 83	Marble
Ὀλπία Κάστα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 256	Limestone
Ουαλεντεῖνα Ουάλεντος	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 175 bis	Marble
Ουαλερία	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*IGBulg* II, 688	Limestone
Ουαλερία	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*IGBulg* II, 689	Limestone
Ουλπία Ματρῶνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 96	Marble
Π. Αἰλία Ὀλυμπ[ία]	Tomis	*ISM* II, 83.col. II	Marble
Πανθήρα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 372	Limestone
Πανθία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 207	Marble

Name	Place of discovery	Source	Material of inscription
Ποντιανή Ποντιανή Χρυσοδόρου	Tomis	*ISM* II, 377	Limestone
Πρεῖμα Δημητρίου	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 177 bis	Marble
Πρεῖμα Ταταριωνος	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 174 bis	Marble
Προκελλεῖνα	Callatis	*ISM* III, 243	Limestone
[Πρ]όκλα Γαίου Νεικέ[ρω][τ]ο(ς)	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 209 bis	marble
Ῥηγῖνα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 189	Marble
[?Ρου]φεῖνα Ἀχιλ[λέως]	Istros	*ISM* I, 217	Limestone
Ῥουφείνα Ἰάσονος	Tomis	*ISM* II, 186	Marble
Σα[β]είνα Πείου	Callatis	*ISM* III, 243	Limestone
[...Σατου]ρνείνη...	Tomis	*ISM* II, 201	Limestone
Σήμη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 368	Marble
Σίγη Ἑκατάιου	Tomis	*ISM* II, 362	Marble
Σόλα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 330	Marble
Στατιλία Ἐλπιδία	Tomis	*ISM* II, 273	Limestone
Τερτία Ἡρακλέωνος	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 186	Marble
Τρυφῶσα	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 587	Limestone
Φαυστεῖνα	Istros	*ISM* I, 217	Limestone
Φλ]άβία	Callatis	*ISM* III, 190	Marble
Φλαουία Ἀκυλίνη	Tomis	*ISM* II, 173	Marble
Φλ(αβία) Θεοδώρα	Tomis	*ISM* II, 365	Limestone
Φλαουία Κοκκηία	Tomis	*ISM* VI. 2, 506	Limestone
Χρύσιν Ῥούφου	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 112	Marble

Annex 2. Female names in Latin inscriptions (selective records)

Name	Place of discovery	Source	Material of inscription
Aburia Primigenia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 286	Limestone
Acril(la) Trygitiani	Capidava	*ISM* V, 43	Limestone
Acutia Liberalis	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 11	Limestone
Ael(ia) Dionysia	Istros	*ISM* I, 371	Limestone
Aelia Dionysia	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 91	Limestone
Antistia Firmina	Odessos	*IGBulg* I, 218	Marble
Antonia Tyrannis	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 177	Limestone
Atro(ni)a Tyche	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 94	Limestone
Aurelia [--- Q]uieta S[---]	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 40	Limestone
Aurelia Claudia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 346	Limestone
Aur(elia) Sambatis	Tomis	*ISM* II, 367	Limestone
Aur(elia) Meliti	Capidava	*ISM* V, 42	Limestone
Aurelia Aemilia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 373	Marble
Aurelia Grata	Tomis	*ISM* II, 265	Limestone
Aurelia Uthis	Tomis	*ISM* II, 266	Limestone
Cassia Nice	Tărnovo	*ILBulg,* 382	Limestone
Catilia Respecta	Tomis	*ISM* II, 302	Limestone
Cinenes	Tomis	*ISM* II, 262	Limestone
Claudia Iulia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 169	Marble
Claudia Servata	Tomis	*ISM* II, 244	Limestone
Claudia Hedistes	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 181	Limestone
Claudia Aglais	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 181	Limestone
Claudie Matrona	Tomis	*ISM* II, 345	Limestone
Cocceia Hortensia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 260	Marble
Ei[re]ne	Istria	*ISM* I, 365	Limestone
[E]ugenia	Nicopolis ad Istrum	*ILBulg,* 366	Limestone
Firmina	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 528	Limestone
Germinia Valentina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 296	Limestone
Hedone Nymphi(i)	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 48	Limestone
Iul(ia) Rhodope	Capidava	*ISM* V, 25	Limestone
Iulia Cocceia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 182	Stone
Iulia Puplia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 182	Stone
Iulia Hermai[s]	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 190	Limestone
Iulia Tyche	Oescus	*ILBulg,* 56	Limestone

Name	Place of discovery	Source	Material of inscription
Iunia Dometia	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 520	Limestone
Iunia Nike	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 520	Limestone
Flavia Nona	Tomis	*ISM* II, 160	Limestone
Licinia Zue	Melta	*ILBulg*, 254	Stone
Longina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 214	Limestone
Mama Dada	Tomis	*ISM* II, 295	Limestone
Maria Mayllina	Oescus	*ILBulg*, 77	Limestone
Maria Cale	Tomis	*ISM* II, 177	Marble
Martia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 191	limestone
Menia Iuliane	Tomis	*ISM* II, 129	Marble
Paccia Euphro[syne]	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 103	Limestone
Pitane	Brăšsjanica	*ILBulg*, 221	Limestone
Pompeia Sabina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 458	Limestone
Publicia Cyrilla	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 192	Limestone
Pul(li)a Agathe	Novae	*IGLNovae,* 104	Limestone
«Rasca»nia Phoebe	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 193	Limestone
Sabina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 303	Limestone
Sabidia Tertulla	Tomis	*ISM* VI.2, 501	Marble
Scribonia Melitine	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 188	Stone
Secundinia	Tomis	*ISM* II, 225	Limestone
Sempronia Rufina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 302	Limestone
Sixta	Tomis	*ISM* II, 220	Limestone
Stelea Atilia Fortunata	Troesmis	*ISM* V, 175	Limestone
Stena Ovi[dia]	Tomis	*ISM* II, 220	Limestone
Theodote	Ulmetum	*ISM* V, 81	Limestone
Titia Marciola	Tomis	*ISM* II, 349	Marble
Titinia Mansueta	Tomis	*ISM* II, 465	Marble
Ulp(ia) Nicandra	Ulmetum	*ISM* V, 72	Limestone
Ulpia Aurelia Valeria	Tomis	*ISM* II, 465	Marble
Ulpia Valentina	Tomis	*ISM* II, 178	Limestone
Valeria	Tomis	*ISM* II, 303	Limestone
Va(leria) Eliodora	Tomis	*ISM* II, 351	Limestone
Valeria Germana	Tomis	*ISM* II, 169	Marble
[V]al(eria) Pier(is)	Gorsko Kosovo	*ILBulg*, 397	Limestone
Veneria Castoris	Seimeni	*ISM* V, 3	Limestone
Victoria	Tomis	*ISM* II, 220	Limestone
Villatia Matrona	Tomis	*ISM* II, 223	Limestone