

Six Honorary Statue Bases from Iader

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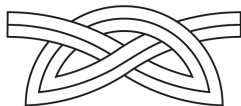
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Tijekom arheoloških iskopavanja na Poljani pape Ivana Pavla II. u Zadru, u temeljima srednjovjekovnog zida, otkriveno je šest rimskih baza za počasne statue s natpisima. Baze su bile uronjene u mješavinu kišnice, izvorskih voda te obližnjega mora. Zbog važnosti nalaza, sve su baze uklonjene iz temelja bedema te promptno konzervirane. Nakon konzervacije, spomenici su vraćeni u novoorganizirani arheološki park, koji je sada povezan s kompleksom rimskoga foruma, te srednjovjekovnim bedemom. Osobe koje su spomenute na natpisima ovih baza dolaze iz gotovo svih društvenih slojeva rimskoga svijeta – od senatora i vitezova do municipalne elite i sinova oslobođenika. Svaki od natpisa zaslužuje punu pažnju te su stoga kronološki analizirani u zasebnim poglavljima.

Ključne riječi: baze počasnih statua, Iader, legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis, praefectus civitatum, vitezovi, senator, municipalna elita, pretorijanac

During the archaeological excavations on Poljana pape Ivana Pavla II in Zadar, six Roman monumental statue bases with inscriptions were discovered in the foundations of a mediaeval wall. They were submerged in a mixture of rainwater and the nearby sea. Because of the importance of the find, all the bases were removed from the foundations and promptly conserved. After the conservation, the statue bases were brought back to the newly organised archaeological park, which is now connected to the complex of the Roman Forum and includes the mediaeval wall. The persons who were honoured in the inscriptions on the statue bases in Iader come from almost all the social classes of the Roman world – from senators and equestrians to the municipal elite and the sons of freedmen. Each of the inscriptions deserves full attention, and they are chronologically analysed in separate chapters.

Key words: honorary statue bases, Iader, legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis, praefectus civitatum, equestrians, senator, municipal elite, praetorian

UVOD

Nakon bombardiranja Zadra tijekom Drugoga svjetskog rata, oko 80% središta grada ostalo je u ruševinama (Graovac-Matassi 2014). Posljedično, do danas je u arheološkim istraživanjima istražen razmjerno veliki dio povijesnoga centra grada, što je znatno poboljšalo naše razumijevanje planimetrije rimskoga Jadera (Suić 1949: 202). Najimpresivniji dio grada, koji je i danas glavna jezgra Zadra, zasigurno je rimski Forum s pridruženim područjem (Suić 1981).

INTRODUCTION

After the bombing of the city of Zadar during the Second World War, about 80% of the city centre was left in ruins (Graovac-Matassi 2014). So far, a large part of the historical centre has been excavated, which has significantly improved our understanding of the planimetry of Roman Iader (Suić 1949: 202). The most impressive part of the city, which is still the main nucleus of Zadar, is certainly the Forum with its adjacencies (Suić 1981).

Daljnja arheološka iskopavanja navedenoga područja provedena su relativno nedavno, a prethodila su građevinskoj rekonstrukciji terena uz rimski forum koji je prethodno korišten kao neorganizirano parkiralište. Istraživanja je proveo Arheološki muzej Zadar, a investitor je bio grad Zadar.¹ Pri iskopavanjima je istražena površina od oko 4.000 m², relativne dubine od 60 do 400 cm. Kronološki, ovim istraživanjima Poljane pape Ivana Pavla II, prethodila su iskopavanja provedena početkom šezdesetih godina prošloga stoljeća kada je istražen jugoistočni dio forumskoga prostora. Nova istraživanja su provedena 2003., te od 2006. do 2007., a konačno su privedena kraju 2010. godine (Giunio 2008: 406–409; 2014: 141–142; 2017: 15–26).

Iskopavanja provedena u periodu 2006./2007. koncentrirala su se na južni dio rimskoga foruma, na mjestu gdje je u srednjem vijeku bilo prostrano polje poznato kao *Campus*. Polje je promijenilo svoju prvotnu namjenu 1559. godine kada je, pri sredini terena, izgrađena velika cisterna vode prema nacrtu vojnoga inženjera Girolama Sanmichelija. Ovom intervencijom polje je postalo popločani trg koji je od 18. stoljeća nazvan Zeleni trg, budući da je služio kao tržnica. Uz jugozapadnu, dužu stranu Forumu, u rimsko je doba podignuta monumentalna gradska bazilika koja se prema svojim stilskim obilježjima datira u kraj 2., odnosno početak 3. stoljeća (tzv. bazilika *Severiana*).

Tijekom srednjega vijeka Zadar je postao izuzetno značajan grad u kontekstu istočne obale Jadrana. Bio je opasan zidinama koje su nekoliko puta popravljane i obnovljene još od vremena kasne antike (Klaić, Petricioli 1976: 282). Od kraja 13. stoljeća, perimetar gradskih zidina definitivno je fiksiran te je u identičnome obliku preživio sve do izgradnje renesansnih bastiona (Klaić, Petricioli 1976: 282).

Južni dio istraživanoga područja slijedio je smjer srednjovjekovnoga gradskog zida uz pločnik današnje Ulice Zadarskoga mira 1358. U jugoistočnom dijelu srednjovjekovnoga gradskog bedema nalazila su se dvojna vrata: Vrata anđela (*Porta Angeli*) i Mesnička vrata (*Porta Beccaria*), nazvana po tada novootvorenoj klaonici. Ostaci potonjih vrata danas se naziru na osi bivše Kampe, nasuprot nadbiskupske palače. Pri iskopavanju, ostaci ovih vrata otkriveni su u svojim temeljima (sl. 1). Kada su 1202. godine križari mletačkim brodovima došli do Zadra bili su zapanjeni visokom kvalitetom gradskih utvrđenja. Grad je bio opasan visokim zidinama i kulama te praktički neosvojiv (usp. Skok 1951: 91–93). Već je rečeno kako je Zadar postao prosperitetan i važan grad tijekom 12. stoljeća, kada je bez sumnje obnovljen fortifikacijski pojas iz ranog srednjeg vijeka. Međutim, u narednome stoljeću dvaput je stradao tijekom mletačkih opsada te je ponovno obnovljen krajem 13. stoljeća. U to vrijeme, kao što je već rečeno, gradske zidine bile su definitivno fiksirane, te su kao takve ostale sve do izgradnje novih utvrda u prvoj polovici 16. stoljeća. Zidovi s jugoistočne strane grada, između bastiona Sv. Franje i bastiona Citadele, sačuvali su svoj srednjovjekovni izlomljeni trakt, ali su kasnije pri izgradnji bastiona samo sniženi te ispunjeni iznutra, što je utjecalo na susjedne građevine.

Further archaeological excavations of the said area were performed quite recently, during the reconstruction of a field along the Roman Forum, which was previously used as an unorganised and unattended car park. They were conducted by the Archaeological Museum Zadar, and the investor was the City of Zadar.¹ An area of about 4.000 m² and of a relative depth of 60 to 400 cm was explored. Some archaeological excavations on Poljana pape Ivana Pavla II were carried out in the early 1960s, when the south-eastern part of the area was explored. Excavations were carried out in 2003, 2006/2007 and finished in 2010 (Giunio 2008: 406–409; 2014: 141–142; 2017: 15–26).

The excavations in 2006 and 2007 were carried out in the south of the Roman Forum, in the place where in the Middle Ages there was a spacious field known as *Campus* (in Croatian: *Kampa*). The original purpose of the field changed in 1559, when a large water cistern was constructed in the centre, according to the design of the military engineer Girolamo Sanmicheli. This intervention turned the field into a paved square, which has been called Zeleni trg ('The Green Square') since the 18th century, because it was used as a marketplace.

Along the south-western, longer side of the Forum, a monumental city basilica was erected in Roman times, which, according to its stylistic features, dates back to the late 2nd or early 3rd century (the so-called *basilica Severiana*).

Zadar became a significant town on the Eastern Adriatic coast during the mediaeval period. It was encircled by city walls which were repaired and rebuilt several times from the late antiquity onwards (Klaić, Petricioli 1976: 282). From the late 13th century, the parameter of the city fortifications became definitely fixed and unchanged until the construction of the Renaissance walls (Klaić, Petricioli 1976: 282).

The southern part of the excavation area followed the direction of the mediaeval city wall along the pavement of the street 'Ulica Zadarskog mira 1358'. In the south-eastern part of the medieval town wall, there were two gates: the Gate of Angels (*Porta Angeli*) and Butcher's Gate (*Porta Beccaria*), named after the newly opened butcher's and slaughter house. The latter gate is located on the axis of the former *Kampa*, opposite the Archbishop's Palace. The remains of this gate were discovered in its foundations (Fig. 1). When the Crusaders aboard Venetian ships came to Zadar in 1202, they were amazed by the high quality of the city's fortifications. The city, enclosed within high walls and towers, was practically unconquerable (cf. Skok 1951: 91–93). As said above, Zadar became a powerful and important city during the 12th century, when the ring of fortifications from the earlier Middle Ages was undoubtedly reconstructed. However, it was destroyed twice during the siege led by Venetians, and it was renovated in the late 13th century. At that time, as already mentioned, the city walls were definitely fixed and were not essentially rebuilt until the construction of the new fortifications in the first half of the 16th century. The walls of the south-eastern façade of the city, between the Bastion of St. Francis and the Bastion of the Citadel, have preserved

1 Arheološka istraživanja vodila je Kornelija A. Giunio iz Arheološkoga muzeja Zadar.

1 The archaeological excavations were led by Kornelija A. Giunio from the Archaeological Museum Zadar.



Sl. 1 Ostaci srednjovjekovnoga zida tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja 2006./2007. (foto: K. A. Giunio)
 Fig. 1 Remains of a mediaeval wall during the rescue archaeological excavations in 2006/2007 (photo: K. A. Giunio)

U zimi 2010. godine započeli su završni radovi na uređenju Poljane pape Ivana Pavla II. Arheološki je nadzor bio potreban zbog otvaranja dijela srednjovjekovnoga zida, od Vrata anđela prema jugoistoku. Već ranije, u iskopinama 2006., otkriven je jedan toranj kvadratnoga tlocrta. Ostali zidovi i druga kula otkriveni su samo u tragovima. Tijekom iskopavanja 2010. pronađeno je šest rimskih baza počasnih statua s natpisima kao i ulomak rimskoga mramornog stupa te ulomak korniča. Svi spomenuti nalazi bili su upotrijebljeni pri izgradnji temelja srednjovjekovnoga zida, tada napola potopljenoga (sl. 2–3) radi blizine mora i podzemnih voda (sl. 4). Zbog važnosti nalaza, sve baze statua uklonjene su iz temelja i promptno poslane na konzervaciju. Svojim oblikom, baze su poslužile kao idealan temelj srednjovjekovnih zidina. Općenito, rimski forum sa svojim spomenicima predstavljao je idealan izvor građevinskoga materijala tijekom srednjega vijeka.² Nakon završetka arheoloških iskopavanja sva dokumentacija je dostavljena Konzervatorskome odjelu u Zadru, Upravi za zaštitu kulturne baštine te investitoru. U suradnji s navedenim institucijama, dogovoreni su specifični uvjeti pod kojima bi se ovaj dio poluotoka mogao uključiti u nove arhitektonske i urbanističke planove grada.

2 Možda najbolji primjer takve prakse je crkva. Sv. Trojstva, odnosno današnji sv. Donat.

their mediaeval broken plan, as they were only lowered and filled up on the inside, which affected many houses.

In the winter of 2010, the City of Zadar started the final works on this project. Archaeological supervision was necessary because of the opening of the part of the mediaeval wall from the Gate of Angels toward the southeast. In the excavations of 2006, one tower of a square ground plan was discovered. Only the traces of the rest of the walls and the other tower were discovered. During the excavations of 2010, six Roman honorary statue bases with inscriptions were found, as well as a fragment of a Roman marble column and a fragment of a cornice. All were immured into the foundations of the medieval wall which was submerged (Fig. 2–3) due to the proximity of the sea and the underground fresh water (Fig. 4). Because of the importance of the find, all the statue bases were removed from the foundations and sent to undergo prompt preliminary preservation. The bases served as ideal foundations of medieval walls. In general, the Roman Forum, with its monuments, represented an ideal source of building material during the Middle Ages.² Upon the completion of the archaeological excavations, all the documentation was submitted to the

2 The foundations of the Church of the Holy Trinity (St. Donatus) are a well-known example.



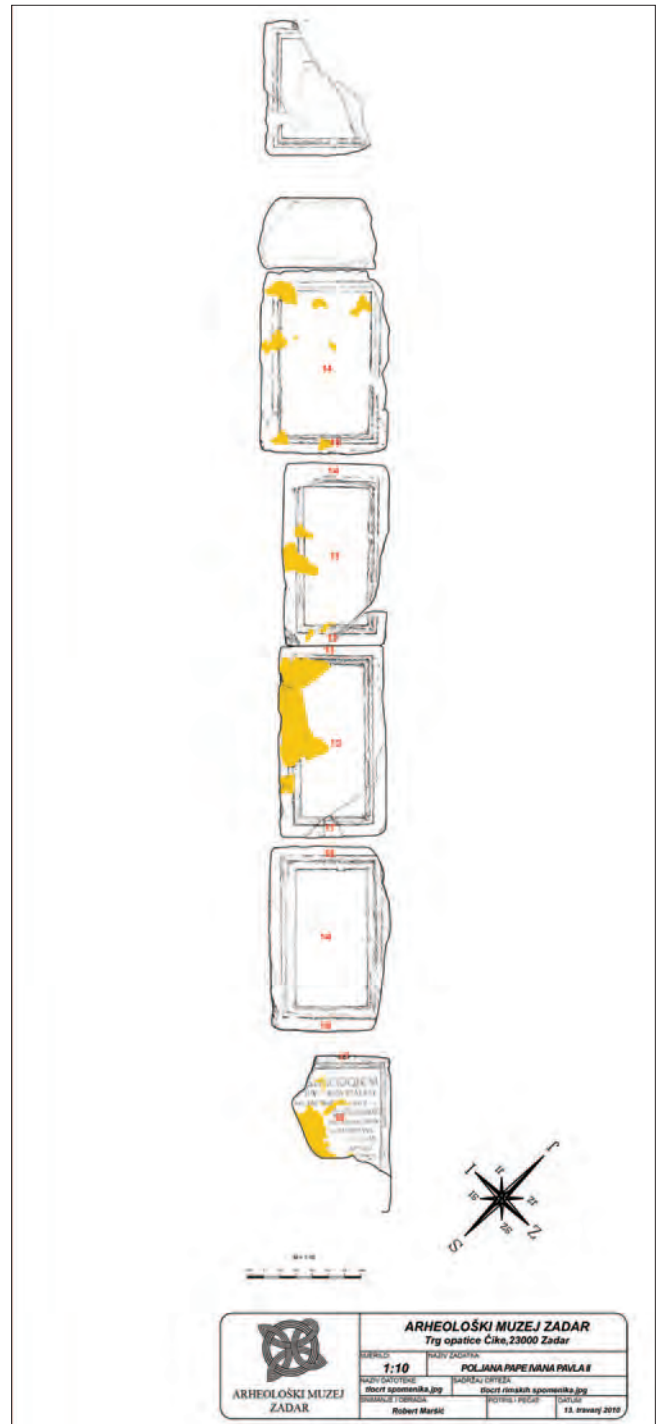
Sl. 2 Ostaci temelja srednjovjekovnoga zida s rimskim bazama za kipove (foto: K. A. Giunio)

Fig. 2 Remains of the foundations of the mediaeval wall with the Roman statue bases (photo: K. A. Giunio)



Sl. 4 Detalj temelja srednjovjekovnoga zida s rimskim bazama za kipove (foto: K. A. Giunio)

Fig. 4 Remains of the foundations of the mediaeval wall with the Roman statue bases in detail (photo: K. A. Giunio)



Sl. 3 Tlocrt temelja srednjovjekovnog zida s rimskim bazama za kipove (crtež: R. Maršić)

Fig. 3 Ground plan of the foundations of the mediaeval wall with the Roman statue bases (drawing: R. Maršić)

Conservation Department in Zadar, the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and the investor of the work. They issued an agreement with special conditions under which this part of the peninsula could be incorporated into the new architectural and urban plans. Consequently, the statue bases have been brought back to the newly organised archaeological park on Poljana pape Ivana Pavla II, connected with the complex of the Roman Forum (Fig. 5).



Sl. 5 Pogled sa zvonika katedrale sv. Stošije na renoviranu Poljanu pape Ivana Pavla II., rekonstruirane ostatke rimske bazilike, srednjovjekovni zid te na arheološki park (foto: T. Vrkić)

Fig. 5 View from the tower bell of the Cathedral of St. Anastasia over the renovated Poljana pape Ivana Pavla II and the reconstructed remains of the Roman basilica, the mediaeval wall and the archaeological park (photo: T. Vrkić)

Slijedom toga, baze počasnih statua vraćene su na područje novoorganiziranoga arheološkog parka na Poljani pape Ivana Pavla II, povezanim s kompleksom rimskoga foruma (sl. 5). Budući da svaka od baza donosi značajan natpis, kronološki ih se obrađuje u zasebnim poglavljima.

1. Baza počasne statue Kastričija (sl. 6–7)

Dimenzije baze: v=95; š=66; d=70 cm; visina slova (od 1. do 10. retka): 4–2,8–2,4–2,8–2,4–2,5–2,4–2,6–3,2–2,9 cm

Materijal: vapnenac

AMZd inv. br.: A18245

Baza je gotovo u potpunosti sačuvana, s manjim oštećenjima na lijevome dijelu. Prednja strana baze uokvirena je jednostavnom profilacijom u formi *cyma reversa*. Na vrhu baze nalazi se utor za fiksiranje kipa. Sadržaj natpisa klesan je u 10 redaka. U prvom retku zadnja dva slova A i M klesana su u ligaturi. Natpisu nedostaje nekoliko slova, ali je sadržaj četvrtoga, petog i šestog retka potpuno očuvan, što je omogućilo odrediti originalnu širinu natpisnoga polja. Na desnoj strani natpisa, neka su slova oštećena ili teško čitljiva, kao na primjer: u trećem retku natpisa grafem l rednoga broja legije te slovo A nakon njega. U sedmome retku zadnje slovo je R.

Since each of them carries an important inscription, they are chronologically handled in separate chapters.

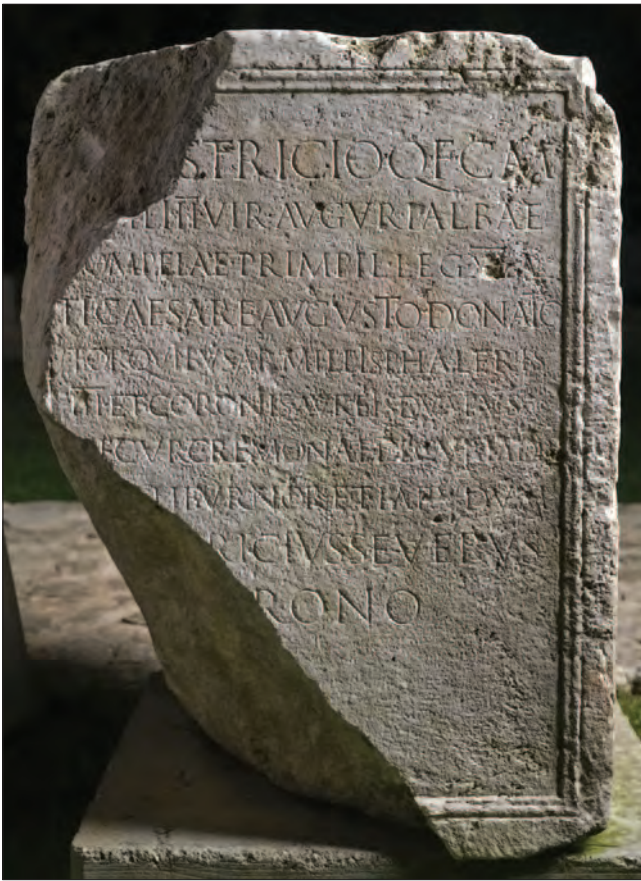
1. The base of the honorary statue of Castricius (Fig. 6–7)

Dimensions of the base: h=95; w=66; th=70 cm; height of the letters (from the 1st to the 10th line): 4–2.8–2.4–2.8–2.4–2.5–2.4–2.6–3.2–2.9 cm

Material: limestone

AMZd Inv. No.: A18245

The base is almost completely preserved, with minor damages on the left part. The front face of the base is framed with simple moulding in the form of *cyma reversa*. On the top of the base there is a hole for fixing the statue. The content of the inscription is carved in 10 lines. In the first line, the last two letters, A and M, are carved in ligature. A couple of letters are missing, but the content of the fourth, the fifth and the sixth line is completely preserved, which allows us to determine the original width of the inscription field. On the right side of the inscription, some of the letters are damaged or hardly observable, such as the grapheme l of the ordinal number of the legion and the letter A after it, in the third line. In the seventh line, the last letter is R.



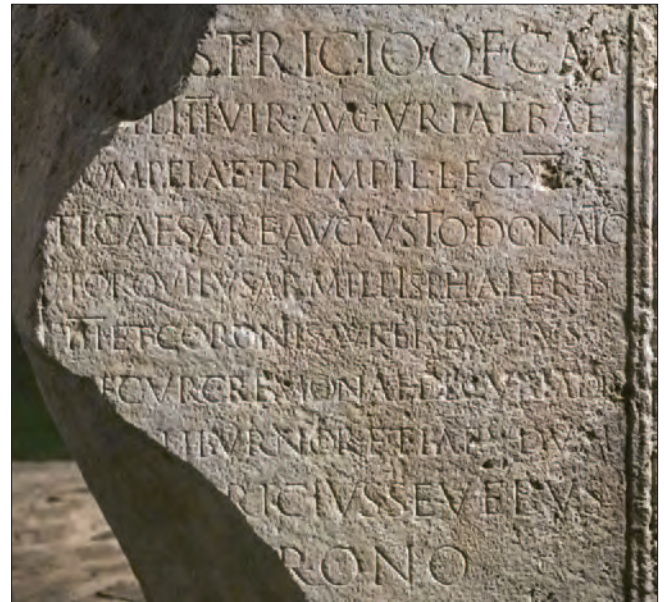
Sl. 6 Baza za statuu Kastričija (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 6 Statue base of Castricius (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

[..]STRICIO Q F CAM
 [..]ILI II VIR AVGVRI ALBAE
 [.]JOMPEIAE PRIMPIL LEG XI A
 TI CAESARE AVGVSTO DONATO
 TORQVIBVS ARMILIS PHALERIS
 III ET CORONIS AVREIS DVABVS
 [.]JECVR CREMONAE DECVR IADR
 [.....] LIBVRNOR ET IAPVDUM
 [.....]RICIVS SEVERVS
 [..]RONO

Gentilij počašćene osobe nije u potpunosti očuvan, no zahvaljujući analogijama, može se rekonstruirati na sigurnoj osnovi. S obzirom na širinu slova u prvome retku, dovoljno je mjesta za još tri slova. Prvo slovo je očito sigla prenomena, dok drugo i treće treba smatrati prvim slovima nomena. Sudeći prema prva tri retka, počašćena je osoba bila upisana u *tribus Camilia* te je bila podrijetlom iz grada *Alba Pompeia*. U tome su gradu prethodno zabilježeni *Castricia Saturnina* te njezin otac *P. Castricius Saturninus* (CIL 5, 7604). S obzirom na širinu slova u prvome retku, kao i analogiju iz Albe Pompeje, *nomen* počašćene osobe treba rekonstruirati kao *[Ca]stricio*.



Sl. 7 Detalj baze za statuu Kastričija (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 7 Statue base of Castricius, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

The text in majuscule reads:

[..]STRICIO Q F CAM
 [..]ILI II VIR AVGVRI ALBAE
 [.]JOMPEIAE PRIMPIL LEG XI A
 TI CAESARE AVGVSTO DONATO
 TORQVIBVS ARMILIS PHALERIS
 III ET CORONIS AVREIS DVABVS
 [.]JECVR CREMONAE DECVR IADR
 [.....] LIBVRNOR ET IAPVDUM
 [.....]RICIVS SEVERVS
 [..]RONO

The *nomen* of the honoured person is not fully preserved. However, with the help of analogies, it can be restored on a firm ground. Considering the width of the letters in the first line, there is enough space for three more letters. The first letter should be a sigil of the *praenomen*, while the second and the third should be regarded as the first letters of the *nomen*. According to the first three lines of the inscription, the honoured person was enrolled in the tribe of *Camilia* originating from *Alba Pompeia*, where a certain *Castricia Saturnina* and her father *P. Castricius Saturninus* are recorded (CIL 5, 7604). Considering the width of the letters in the first line, as well as the comparanda from *Alba Pompeia*, the *nomen* of the honoured person should be reconstructed as *[Ca]stricio*. So far, the *nomen* *Castricius* has been confirmed on two inscriptions from Roman Dalmatia (Salona: CIL 3, 2622; Doclea: CIL 3, 8987 [p. 2136]; cf. Alföldy 1969: 172; OPEL 2, 42). Since *Castricius'* *praenomen* has not been preserved, it is not certain whether it was the same as his father's (*Quintus*), so the reconstruction of the *praeno-*

Gentilicij *Castricius* je do sada zabilježen na dva natpisa iz rimske provincije Dalmacije (Salona: CIL 3, 2622; Dokleja: CIL 3, 8987 [str. 2136]; usp. Alföldy 1969: 172; OPEL 2, 42). Budući da Kastricijev prenamen nije sačuvan, ne može se tvrditi sa sigurnošću da je bio isti kao i očevo (*Quintus*), tako da je rekonstrukcija prenomena samo hipotetska.

Iako je natpis sačuvan gotovo u cijelosti, sadržaj osmoga retka – kojega smatramo i najinteresantnijim – oštećen je na početku, što nas upućuje u potragu za analogijama te na postavljanje određenih pretpostavki u potpunoj rekonstrukciji.

Nakon kompletiranja lokalnih magistratura (*aedilis*, *duovir*, te *augur*) u njegovoj rodnoj Albi Pompeji, Kastricije je – kao pripadnik municipalne elite – imenovan centurionom XI. legije u kojoj je dosegao primipilat. Kao takav, bio je odlikovan od Tiberija s tri seta torkvesa, armila i falera te dvije zlatne krune (za ta odlikovanja usp. Maxfield 1981: 80–95). Iako nije navedeno za koji je rat Tiberije odlikovao Kastricija, najvjerojatnije je riječ o Iliričkom ratu 6.–9. godine (usp. CIL 3, 3158). Upravo radi toga rata XI. legija došla u Ilirik te je služila u Dalmaciji sve do Neronove smrti (Syme 1933: 31–33; Fellmann 2000). Tiberije je naveden s titulom *Augustus*, no to ne znači da je car Tiberije odlikovao Kastricija već da je natpis zapravo podignut tijekom Tiberijeve vladavine. Dana 23. listopada 12. godine Tiberije je proslavio trijumf nad Ilirikom (Insc. It. 13, 2, 134–135, 524–525), tako da je najvjerojatnije da je upravo tom prilikom i odlikovao Kastricija.

Kastricije je također držao višestruke dekurionate, budući da je bio izabran kao gradski vijećnik u Kremoni i Jaderu. Iako se čini da je takvo nešto neuobičajena praksa, obnašanje višestrukih dekurionata dobro je zabilježeno na epigrafskome materijalu (usp. Bekker-Nielsen 2014: 135). Treba naglasiti činjenicu da je imenica *lader* očito bila nesklonjiva, što je već potvrđeno na nekoliko natpisa (CIL 3, 15139; CIL 6, 221, 2375, 2378, 2379; CIL 13, 6827; AE 1978, 632; u AE 1956, 232a, krivo pročitano kao *ladere*), tako da restitucija toga dijela natpisa treba glasiti *decur(ioni) lad(e)r*. Prije navoda liburnskoga i japodskog etnika u 8. retku natpisa nalazi se lakuna. Činjenica da se etnici navode u genitivu plurala upućuje na zaključak da se lakuna treba nadopuniti funkcijom koju je Kastricije obnašao nad tim zajednicama. Smatramo da to jedino može biti prefektura nad liburnskim i japodskim peregrinskim zajednicama; odnosno da je Kastricije – kao primipilar i pripadnik viteškoga staleža – obnašao dužnost *praefectus civitatum Liburnorum et lapudum* nakon Iliričkog rata 6.–9. godine.

Ta je funkcija već zabilježena na natpisu iz Verone (CIL 5, 3346) prema kojemu je nepoznata osoba obnašala prefekturu nad Japodijom i Liburnijom. Iako je natpis iz Verone fragmentaran, on započinje navodom [--- bello] *Batoniano* kojega bi, prema našem mišljenju, trebalo odvojiti od navoda prefektore nad Liburnijom i Japodijom (usp. Suić 1992) te da bi nedostajući dio natpisa valjalo povezati s vojnim odličjima (usp. Maxfield 1981: 110) dobivenima u Iliričkome ratu (ili Batonskom kako je navedeno na natpisu iz Verone).

Prefektima peregrinskih zajednica redovno su bili imenovani legijski centurioni ili zapovjednici auksilijarnih postrojbi, napose osobe sa zapovjednim iskustvom (Mócsy

men is only hypothetical.

Although the inscription has been preserved almost completely, the content of the eighth line – which we find most intriguing – is damaged at the beginning, which leaves us in search of analogies and introduces a certain assumption in the full reconstruction.

After completing the local magistracies (*aedilis*, *duovir* and *augur*) in his hometown of Alba Pompeia, Castricius – as a member of the municipal elite – was commissioned as a centurion of legio XI, in which he gained the primipilate. As such, he was decorated by Tiberius with three sets of *torques*, *armillae* and *phalerae*, as well as with two *coronae aureae* (for these decorations cf. Maxfield 1981: 80–95). Although it is not stated in which war Tiberius decorated Castricius, it was most probably the Illyrian war of AD 6–9 (cf. CIL 3, 3158). Legio XI came to Illyricum exactly because of that war, and it stayed in Dalmatia until the death of Nero (Syme 1933: 31–33; Fellmann 2000). Tiberius is given the title *Augustus*; however, it does not mean that Tiberius the Emperor decorated Castricius, but that the inscription was erected during Tiberius' reign. On October 23, AD 12 Tiberius celebrated his triumph over Illyricum (Insc. It. 13, 2, 134–135, 524–525) and it is most probable that he decorated Castricius on that occasion.

Castricius also held multiple decurionates, being appointed as a city councillor in Cremona and Iader. Although this seems to be an unusual practice, the multiple decurionates are well attested in the epigraphical material (cf. Bekker-Nielsen 2014: 135). It should be noted that the noun *lader* was indeclinable, which is confirmed by several inscriptions (CIL 3, 15139; CIL 6, 221, 2375, 2378, 2379; CIL 13, 6827; AE 1978, 632; in AE 1956, 232a, wrongly read as *ladere*), so the restoration of that part should be *decur(ioni) lad(e)r*. Before the statement of the Liburnian and Iapodian ethnics in the 8th line, there is a lacuna. The fact that the ethnics are referred in the genitive plural points to the conclusion that the lacuna should be restored with the function which Castricius held in these communities. We believe that it could only be a prefecture over Liburnian and Iapodian peregrine communities, i.e. that Castricius – a primipilaris and a member of the *ordo equester* – held the office of a *praefectus civitatum Liburnorum et Iapudum* after the Illyrian war of AD 6–9.

This function is recorded on the inscription from Verona (CIL 5, 3346), where an unknown person held the prefecture over Iapodia and Liburnia. Although the Verona inscription is fragmentary, it begins with the statement [--- bello] *Batoniano*, which, in our opinion, should be separated from the office of the prefecture over Liburnia and Iapodia (cf. Suić 1992), and the missing part should be connected with military decorations (cf. Maxfield 1981: 110) obtained in the Illyrian war (or the Batonian war, the term used in the Verona inscription).

The prefects of peregrine communities were usually legionary centurions or commanders of auxiliary units; that is, the persons with commanding experience (Mócsy 1974: 69; Eck 2007: 33–34; Ardevan 2012). Such was the case with Marcellus, a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, and a prefect

1974: 69; Eck 2007: 33–34; Ardevan 2012). Takav je bio slučaj s Marcelom, centurionom XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, te prefektom III. kohorte Alpinaca i (možda) II. kohorte Varcijana koji je obnašao prefekturu nad peregrinskim zajednicama Mezeja i (vjerojatno) Dezidijata (CIL 9, 2564). Dobar primjer je i Q. Gavius Fronto (Kušan Špalj 2015: 50–54, 152, kat. br. 64), centurion XIII. legije *Gemina*, koji je bio *praefectus civitatum Scordischorum et Breucorum et Iasorum*.³ S druge strane, L. Volcacius Primus bio je prefekt I. kohorte Noričana u Panoniji, nakon čega je bio imenovan kao *praefectus ripae Danuvii et civitatum duarum Boiorum et Azaliorum* (CIL 9, 5363).

Ipak, najbolja analogija za slučaj Kastričija mogla bi biti karijera Seksta Pedija Luzijana Hiruta (CIL 9, 3044) koji je bio *primus pilus XXI. legije Rapax* te *praefectus Raetis Vindolicis vallis Poeninae et levis armaturae*. Budući da je Kastričije bio primipilar te osoba visokoga vojnog iskustava, čini se sasvim razumnim zaključiti kako je bio imenovan prefektom peregrinskih zajednica Liburnije i Japodije nakon Iliričkoga rata.

To ponovno dokazuje da je, nakon rata, Ilirik bio administrativno podijeljen na manje distrikte kojima je upravljalo iskusno zapovjedno osoblje iz viteškoga staleža. U snažnije romaniziranim dijelovima provincije, poput Liburnije i Japodije, potreba za takvim časnicima vjerojatno je brzo nestala, dok je u zaleđu provincije takva potreba potrajala sve do kasnih vremena Neronove vladavine (usp. Wilkes 1969: 289).

Smatramo da nedostajući dio 8. retka treba nadopuniti skraćenicom PRAEF koja se odnosi na titulu [*praef(ecto civitatum) Liburnorum et lapudum*, no svjesni smo da u obzir dolaze i neke druge solucije.⁴

Na kraju natpisa spomenut je dotični [- *Castri*]ricius Severus (za kognomen Severus usp. Alföldy 1969: 295–296; OPEL 4, 76–78). Njegovo je ime navedeno u nominativu, što znači da je imao direktnu vezu s podizanjem statue u čast Kastričija primipilara. Iako nije navedena veza između Kastričija Severa i Kastričija primipilara, evidentno je kako su njih dvojica bili obiteljski vezani. Pretpostavljamo da bi Sever mogao biti sin Kastričija primipilara koji se pobrinuo za inauguraciju počasne statue podignute u čast njegova oca.⁵

Iako to nije navedeno, gradsko je vijeće prethodno moralo provesti propisani postupak iskazivanja javne počasti zaslužnoj osobi čiji je dignitet dodatno naglašen titlom patrona u posljednjem retku natpisa. Iskazivanje patronske časti primipilaru koji se uključio u municipalni život dobro je zabilježena praksa (Dobson 1970: 111–113 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 213–215). S druge strane, oni centurioni koji nisu dosegli primipilat mogli su očekivati „samo“ obnašanje regularnih magistratura, osim ako je, dakako, riječ o centurionima iz viteškoga staleža (Dobson 1970: 104–105 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 206–207).

of *cohors III Alpinorum* and (possibly) *cohors II Varcianorum*, who held the prefecture over the peregrine communities of Maezaei and (possibly) Deasidiates (CIL 9, 2564). Another good example is Q. Gavius Fronto (Kušan Špalj 2015: 50–54, 152, cat. no. 64), a centurion of *legio XIII Gemina*, who was a *praefectus civitatum Scordischorum et Breucorum et Iasorum*.³ L. Volcacius Primus, on the other hand, was the prefect of *cohors I Noricorum* in Pannonia, after which he was appointed as a *praefectus ripae Danuvii et civitatum duarum Boiorum et Azaliorum* (CIL 9, 5363).

However, the best analogy for the case of Castricius might be the career of Sex. Pedius Lusianus Hirrutus (CIL 9, 3044), who was a *primus pilus* of *legio XXI Rapax*, as well as a *praefectus Raetis Vindolicis vallis Poeninae et levis armaturae*. Since Castricius was a *primipilaris* and a person of high military experience, gained after all on the territory of Illyricum, it seems quite reasonable to conclude that he was appointed as a prefect of peregrine communities of Liburnia and Iapodia after the Illyrian war.

This again proves that, after the war, Illyricum was administratively subdivided into minor districts which were handled by the experienced commanding personnel from the equestrian order. In the highly Romanised parts of the province, such as Liburnia and Iapodia, the need for such officers probably faded very soon, while in the Dalmatian hinterlands such a need was prolonged, even until the late years of the reign of Nero (cf. Wilkes 1969: 289).

We think that the missing part of the 8th line should be restored with the abbreviation PRAEF, which refers to a title [*praef(ecto civitatum) Liburnorum et lapudum*, but we are aware that some other options are also possible.⁴

At the end of the inscription, a certain [- *Castri*]ricius Severus is recorded (for cognomen Severus cf. Alföldy 1969: 295–296; OPEL 4, 76–78). His name is stated in the nominative case, which means that he had a direct link with the erection of the honorary statue base to Castricius the *primipilaris*. Although there is no recorded connection between Castricius Severus and Castricius the *primipilaris*, it is evident that they were in some kind of a family relationship. We assume that Severus could have been a son of Castricius the *primipilaris* who took care of the inauguration of the honorary statue erected to his father.⁵

Although this is not stated, the city council had to first carry out the legal procedure of honouring the distinguished person, whose dignity is emphasised even more with the title of the patron in the last line of the inscription. Honouring a *primipilaris* who engaged in the municipalities with the title of the patron is a well recorded practice (Dobson 1970: 111–113 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 213–215). On the other hand, those centurions who did not reach the *primipilate* could 'only' expect to obtain regular magistracies,

3 Čitanje Kušan-Špalj 2015: 152, kat. br. 64 trebalo bi neznatno korigirati. Naime, očito je da je Q. Gavius Fronto bio obični centurion XIII. legije *Gemina*, a ne *primipilaris*, budući da se prije navoda legije nalazi centurionska oznaka (slična arapskom broju 7).

4 Npr. [*pr(aefecto) civ(itatum)*] s ligaturom ili bez nje.

5 S obzirom na tu pretpostavku, potencijalna restitucija njegova imena glasila bi [*Q(uintus?) Castri*]ricius Severus.

3 The reading by Kušan-Špalj 2015: 152, cat. no. 64, should be slightly altered. It is evident that Q. Gavius Fronto was an ordinary centurion of *legio XIII Gemina*, not a *primipilaris*, since there is a centurional sign (similar to the number 7) before the name of the legion.

4 E.g. [*pr(aefecto) civ(itatum)*] with ligature or without it.

5 According to that assumption, a possible reconstruction of his name would be [*Q(uintus?) Castri*]ricius Severus.

Čitanje natpisa glasi:

[Q(uito?) Ca]stricio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Cam(ilia) / [aed]ili Ilvir(o) auguri Albae / [P]ompeiae prim(o) pil(o) leg(ionis) XI a / Ti(berio) Caesare Augusto donato / torquibus armilis phaleris / III et coronis aureis duabus / [d]ecur(ioni) Cremonae decur(ioni) lad(e)r / [praef(ecto)] Liburnor(um) et lapudum / [Q(uitus?) Cast]ricius Severus / [pat]rono.

2. Baza počasne statue Marka Magija Opsekventa (sl. 8–9)

Dimenzije baze: v=117; š=90; d=65 cm; visina slova (od 1. do 9. retka): 5,5–4,9–4,5–4,5–4,7–4,2–4–4–4 cm; slova s lijeve strane baze (od 1. do 3. retka): 4–4–4,5 cm

Materijal: vapnenac

AMZd inv. br.: A18246

Baza je s prednje i stražnje strane uokvirena jednostavnom profilacijom u formi *cyma recta*. Natpis je klesan u 9 redaka. Lice spomenika je donekle oštećeno, budući da je desna strana bila potopljena u vodi. Slova na toj strani su istrošena, ali srećom, nema lakuna koje bi spriječile potpuno čitanje teksta. Na gornjoj plohi nalazi se utor za pričvršćivanje kipa. Na lijevoj strani baze nalaze se tri retka sa slovima (sl. 10–11). U prvome retku nalazi se slovo L, u drugom nedovršeno M te u trećem slova HVIC, odnosno dativ jednine muškoga roda zamjenice *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*. Značenje toga sadržaja ostaje nejasno.



Sl. 8 Baza za statu Marka Magija Opsekventa (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 8 Statue base of Marcus Magius Opsequens (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

unless, of course, they were centurions of equestrian rank (Dobson 1970: 104–105 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 206–207).

The reading of the inscription goes:

[Q(uito?) Ca]stricio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Cam(ilia) / [aed]ili Ilvir(o) auguri Albae / [P]ompeiae prim(o) pil(o) leg(ionis) XI a / Ti(berio) Caesare Augusto donato / torquibus armilis phaleris / III et coronis aureis duabus / [d]ecur(ioni) Cremonae decur(ioni) lad(e)r / [praef(ecto)] Liburnor(um) et lapudum / [Q(uitus?) Cast]ricius Severus / [pat]rono.

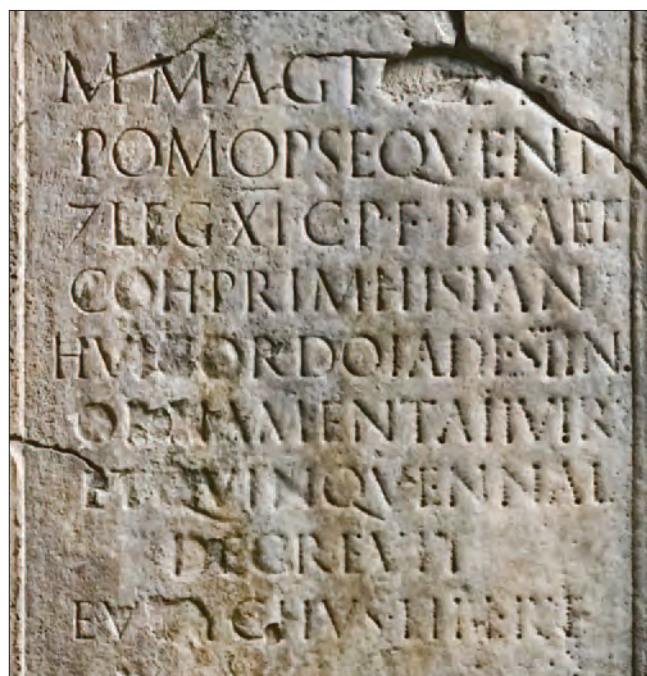
2. The base of the honorary statue of Marcus Magius Opsequens (Fig. 8–9)

Dimensions of the base: h=117; w=90; th=65 cm; height of the letters (from the 1st to the 9th line): 5.5–4.9–4.5–4.5–4.7–4.2–4–4–4 cm; letters on the left side of the base (from the 1st to the 3rd line): 4–4–4.5 cm

Material: limestone

AMZd Inv. No.: A18246

The statue base is moulded on the front, as well as on the back side, with simple *cyma recta*. The inscription is carved in 9 lines. The front face of the monument is partially damaged because its right part was submerged in the water. The letters on that part of the inscription are worn out; but fortunately, there are no lacunas that could prevent the full reading of the text. On the top of the base, there is a hole for fixing the statue. On the left side of the base there are three lines of letters (Fig. 10–11). The first one contains the letter L, the second one an unfinished M, and the third the letters HVIC, i.e. the dative masculine singular of the pronoun *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*. The meaning of these three lines remains unclear.



Sl. 9 Detalj baze za statu Marka Magija Opsekventa (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 9 Statue base of Marcus Magius Opsequens, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

M MAGIŌ L F
 POM OPSEQVENTI
 7 LEG XI C P F PRAEF
 COH PRIM HISPAN
 HVIC ORDO IADESTIN
 ORNAMENTA IIVIR
 ET QVINQVENNAL
 DECREVIT
 EV[.]YCHVS LIBERT
 //
 L
 M
 HVIC

Baza s počasnim kipom bila je podignuta u čast Marka Magija Opsekventa, Lucijeva sina, upisanoga u *tribus Pomptina*, koji je služio kao centurion XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis* te kao prefekt I. kohorte Hispanaca. Gradsko vijeće Jadera (*ordo ladestinus*) odlikovalo ga je počasnim magistraturama u vidu *ornamenta duoviralia et quinquennalia*. Za podizanje njegove počasne statue pobrinuo se oslobođenik Eutychnus na osnovi javnoga dekreta jadestinskoga gradskog vijeća. Budući da se ime XI. legije javlja s počasnom titulom *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, počasna baza je podignuta nakon 42. godine (usp. Cass. Dio 60.15.4). Pretpostavljamo da bi se podizanje baze trebalo povezati s periodom prisustva XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis* u Dalmaciji. Iako nije moguće datirati bazu na čvršćoj osnovi, najvjerojatnije je bila podignuta tijekom vladavine Klaudija, Nerona ili najkasnije Vespazijana.

Gentilicij *Magius* dobro je posvjedočen na dalmatinskim natpisima, posebice u Liburniji (Alföldy 1969: 96; Šašel-Kos 2009), dok je najrašireniji u Italiji (OPEL 3, 46). Gledajući cijelu provinciju Dalmaciju, kognomen *Opesquens* (odnosno *Obsequens*) do sada je zabilježen samo na natpisu iz Tarsatike (CIL 3, 3027; Alföldy 1969: 255).⁶ S druge strane, kognomen *Eutychnus*, uključujući i varijante *Eutyches*, *Euticus*, *Eutychnis*, *Eutychnis* i *Eutices*, dobro je zabilježen na dalmatinskim natpisima (Alföldy 1969: 198).

Moglo bi se pomisliti da je Opsekvent prvo služio kao centurion XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, nakon čega je imenovan prefektom I. kohorte Hispanaca. No sudeći prema poznatim analogijama, to vjerojatno nije bilo tako (Dobson 1972: 196 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 189). Evidentno je da je M. Magije Opsekvent bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža kojemu je bilo otvoreno stupiti u sustav *tres militiae equestres* (Devijver 1989; 1992). No taj je sustav tek uveden u vrijeme Klaudija te je još uvijek bio u eksperimentalnoj fazi. Osoba koja bi stupila u sustav viteških milicija mogla je očekivati značajnu vojnu te čak i prokuratorsku karijeru, no takva je prilika bila dostupna razmjerno smanjenom broju vitezova. Samo je mali broj vitezova mogao doseći položaj prefekta ale, a problem sa slobodnim mjestima vrlo se lako mogao pojaviti i na položaju druge milicije. Osim toga, karijera unutar viteških milicija imala je fiksiran rok službe (Birley 1988: 150; Devijver 1989: 79; 1993: 213) te nije bila predviđena

⁶ OPEL 3, 109 bilježi još jednoga, napose na natpisu CIL 3, 2485 iz Salona. No sadržaj OBSEQUENT na tom natpisu ne odnosi se na kognomen, već na pridjev *obsequens*.

The text in majuscule reads:

M MAGIŌ L F
 POM OPSEQVENTI
 7 LEG XI C P F PRAEF
 COH PRIM HISPAN
 HVIC ORDO IADESTIN
 ORNAMENTA IIVIR
 ET QVINQVENNAL
 DECREVIT
 EV[.]YCHVS LIBERT
 //
 L
 M
 HVIC

The statue base was erected in the honour of Marcus Magius Opsequens, son of Lucius, from the voting tribe of Pomptina, who served as a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, as well as a prefect of the *cohors I Hispanorum*. He was decorated by the city council of Jadera (*ordo ladestinus*) with *ornamenta duoviralia et quinquennalia*. The erection of his statue base was carried out by Eutychnus, a freedman, after the public decree of Jadera's city council. Since the name of legion XI is stated with the honorific title *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, the statue base was erected after AD 42 (cf. Cass. Dio 60.15.4). We assume that the erection of the statue base could be related to the period of the presence of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis* in Dalmatia. Although it is not possible to date the statue base with certainty, it is most probable that it was erected during the reigns of Claudius, Nero or Vespasian, at the latest.

The nomen *Magius* is well attested on Dalmatian inscriptions, especially in Liburnia (Alföldy 1969: 96; Šašel-Kos 2009), while it is most widespread in Italy (OPEL 3, 46). So far, in the whole province of Dalmatia, the cognomen *Opsequens* (i.e. *Obsequens*) has only been recorded on the inscription from Tarsatica (CIL 3, 3027; Alföldy 1969: 255).⁶ On the other hand, the cognomen *Eutychnus*, including the variations *Eutyches*, *Euticus*, *Eutychnis*, *Eutychnis* and *Eutices*, is well recorded on Dalmatian inscriptions (Alföldy 1969: 198).

One could assume that Opsequens first served as a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, after which he was appointed as a prefect of the *cohors I Hispanorum*, but according to the known analogies, that was probably not the case (Dobson 1972: 196 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 189). M. Magius Opsequens was evidently a member of the equestrian order, to whom it was possible to enter the system of the *tres militiae equestres* (Devijver 1989; 1992). However, the system was only introduced by Claudius and it was still in its experimental phase. The person who entered into the system of equestrian *militiae* would expect a distinguished military or even a procuratorial career, but such an opportunity was possible only to a reduced number of equestrians. Only a small number of them could expect to seize the prefecture of a quingenary ala, but the problem with vacancies could

⁶ OPEL 3, 109 records another one, namely on CIL 3, 2485 from Salona. However, the content OBSEQUENT on that inscription, does not refer to a cognomen, but instead, to the adjective *obsequens*.



Sl. 10 Lijeva strana baze za statu Marka Magija Opsekventa (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)
 Fig. 10 Statue base of Marcus Magius Opsequens, left side (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

kao cjeloživotna karijera (Breeze, Dobson 1993: 188). S druge strane, centurionat je bio potpuna suprotnost. Karijera centuriona bila je predodređena kao dugoročna karijera s mogućnošću postizanja vrhunca svih centurionskih položaja – primipilata (Dobson 1970: 102 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 204; za primipilat usp. Dobson 1978; 2000).

Upravo zbog toga, mnogi su vitezovi odlučili pristupiti legijama ne bi li pronašli svoju priliku u cjeloživotnoj karijeri centuriona koja je nedvojbeno bila teža od one unutar sustava viteških milicija, ali koja je nudila poseban prestiž i dodatne mogućnosti (Breeze, Dobson 1993: 88–112). Stoga je vrlo vjerojatno da je M. Magije Opsekvent stupio u sustav viteških milicija služeći kao prefekt kvingenarne kohorte. Nedugo nakon ulaska u sustav, odlučio je pristupiti legiji stupajući na položaj centuriona, čime se odlučio na dugoročnu vojnu karijeru. Razloga za takvo što moglo je biti mnogo, od nedostatka slobodnih mjesta na višim milicijama, pa sve do želje za cjeloživotnom karijerom.

Sudeći prema istraživanju Briana Dobsona, ne postoje



Sl. 11 Detalj lijeve strane baze za statu Marka Magija Opsekventa (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)
 Fig. 11 Statue base of Marcus Magius Opsequens, detail of the left side (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

easily appear even for the post of *militia secunda*. Besides, the career within the equestrian *militiae* had a fixed length of service (Birley 1988: 150; Devijver 1989: 79; 1993: 213) and was not proposed to be a lifetime calling (Breeze, Dobson 1993: 188). On the other hand, the centurionate was exactly the opposite. It was set to be a long-term career with the opportunity of reaching the peak of all the posts – the primipilate (Dobson 1970: 102 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 204; for the primipilate cf. Dobson 1978; 2000).

Exactly because of that, many equestrians decided to enter the legions and tried to make their fortune in the lifetime career of a centurion, which was undoubtedly harder than the one in the equestrian *militia*, but offered special prestige and possible offices (Breeze, Dobson 1993: 88–112). It is therefore most probable that M. Magius Opsequens entered the system of the equestrian *militiae*, serving as a prefect of a quingenary cohort. Shortly after entering the system, he decided to join the legion, seizing the centurionate and entering a long-term service. There could be several reasons for such a decision, from deficiency of vacancies in the higher *militia*, to eagerness for a life-time career.

According to the research of Brian Dobson, there are no clear examples of a transfer from the legionary centurionate to the system of the equestrian *militiae* during the Principate. On the other hand, there are several examples of transfers from the *militiae equestres* to the legionary centurionate. The best cases are the careers of L. Terentius Rufus (CIL 3, 2424) and T. Pontius Sabinus (CIL 10, 5829). After holding the post of a *praefectus cohortis VI Brittonum*, L. Terentius Rufus entered the centurionate in the *legio I Minervia Pia Fidelis* and was decorated by the Emperor Trajan for his service in one of the Dacian Wars. After that, he seized the

sigurni primjeri transfera iz legijskoga centurionata u sustav viteških milicija tijekom principata. S druge strane, postoji nekoliko primjera transfera iz viteških milicija na položaj legijskoga centurionata. Najbolji primjeri su karijere L. Terencija Rufa (CIL 3, 2424) i T. Poncija Sabina (CIL 10, 5829). Nakon obnašanja položaja prefekta VI. kohorte Britanaca, L. Terencije Ruf stupio je na položaj centuriona I. legije *Minervia Pia Fidelis* te ga je car Trajan odlikovao za službu u jednom od Dačkih ratova. Nakon toga, dosegao je primipilat u XV. legiji *Apollinaris* te kasnije i tribunat u jednoj od postrojbi smještenih u gradu Rimu (*cohors II vigilum*).

T. Poncije Sabin imao je sličnu karijeru. On je također stupio u sustav viteških milicija držeći položaj prefekta I. kohorte Panonaca i Dalmata. Čak je dosegao i drugu miliciju na položaju tribuna VI. legije *Ferrata*, ali je napustio sustav te stupio na položaj centuriona XXII. legije *Primigenia* te kasnije i XIII. legije *Gemina*. Obnašajući položaj legijskoga centuriona, stekao je posebnu privilegiju te tako dosegao primipilat u III. legiji *Augusta* koji mu je omogućio daljnje obnašanje tribunata u postrojbama grada Rima, kao i priliku prokuratorske karijere.

Karijere L. Terencija Rufa i T. Poncija Sabina jasni su primjeri transfera iz viteških milicija u legijski centurionat s evidentnim ciljem dostizanja primipilata te svoga prosperiteta kojega je on donosio. No bez obzira na to, radi činjenice da je na natpisu M. Magija Opsekventa legijski centurionat naveden prije prefektore nad pomoćnom postrojbom, moglo bi se pomisliti da je Opsekvent prvo služio kao centurion XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, nakon čega je bio imenovan prefektom I. kohorte Hispanaca. No, na natpisu nisu navedeni drugi položaji koji bi potvrdili takvu pretpostavku. Ne može se reći sa sigurnošću da je njegova karijera bila navedena u uzlaznom obrascu, kada je jednako tako mogla biti i zabilježena u silaznome redosljedu.

Jedini slični primjeri su oni M. Lukrecija Peregrina (AE 1961, 330), već spomenutoga Marcela (CIL 9, 2564) te određenoga Kalpurnija zabilježenoga na natpisu iz Salone (CIL 3, 8736). M. Lukrecije Peregrin bio je centurion u I. legiji *Minervia Pia Fidelis* te III. legiji *Cyrenaica*, ali i prefekt III. kohorte *Lignonum*. Marcel je pak bio centurion XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis*, prefekt peregrinskih zajednica Mezeja i (moguće) Dezidijata, ali i prefekt III. kohorte Alpinaca te vjerojatno i II. kohorte Varcijana (PME 2, M 78 bis). Kalpurnije je, s druge strane, vjerojatno bio prefekt I. kohorte *Lucensium*, ali i legijski centurion, najvjerojatnije u jednoj od legija smještenih u Dalmaciji (*legio VII* ili *XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, usp. Summerley 1992: 19, no. 233). Kalpurnijev je slučaj vrlo dobar primjer kako se ne može sa sigurnošću reći da je legijski centurionat prethodio prefekturi, budući da je njegova karijera navedena u obrnutome redosljedu od slučajeva M. Lukrecija Peregrina i Marcela.

No, baš kao i kod slučaja M. Magija Opsekventa, na natpisima tih triju centuriona nema drugih položaja koji bi definitivno potvrdili pretpostavku o transferu iz legijskoga centurionata u viteške milicije. S druge strane, struktura Marcelova natpisa sugerira da su legijskom centurionatu prethodile prefektore nad pomoćnim postrojbama, ali i prefektore nad peregrinskim zajednicama. Činjenica da je položaj centuriona klesan višim slovima, upućuje na zaključak da je držan nakon prefektura te da je njegova karijera navedena

primipilate in *legio XV Apollinaris*, and later a tribunate in one of Rome's cohorts (*cohors II vigilum*).

T. Pontius Sabinus had a similar career. He entered the system of the equestrian *militiae* by holding the post of a *praefectus cohortis I Pannoniorum et Dalmatarum*. He even held the *militia secunda* as a tribune of *legio VI Ferrata*; but he left the system and entered the centurionate in *legio XXII Primigenia*, and later in *legio XIII Gemina*. By obtaining the post of a legionary centurion, he received the special privilege of seizing the primipilate in *legio III Augusta*, which again, brought him the privilege of a tribunate in Rome's cohorts, as well as the opportunity of a procuratorial career.

The cases of L. Terentius Rufus and T. Pontius Sabinus are clear examples of the transfer from the equestrian *militiae* to the legionary centurionate, with the clear goal of reaching the primipilate, and all the prosperity that it brought. Nonetheless, the fact that the inscription of M. Magius Opsequens records the legionary centurionate before the prefecture of an auxiliary cohort, might lead one to assume that Opsequens first served as a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, after which he was appointed as a prefect of the First cohort of Hispanians. However, there are no other positions in his career that would prove such an assumption. We cannot tell if his career was listed in the ascending or descending order.

The only similar cases would be that of a M. Lucretius Peregrinus (AE 1961, 330), the already mentioned Marcellus (CIL 9, 2564), and a certain Calpurnius, recorded on the inscription from Salona (CIL 3, 8736). M. Lucretius Peregrinus was a centurion of legions *I Minervia Pia Fidelis* and *III Cyrenaica*, as well as the prefect of *cohors III Lignonum*; while Marcellus was a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, as well as a prefect of Maezaei and (possibly) Deasidiates, but also the prefect of *cohors III Alpinorum* and probably *cohors II Varcianorum* (PME 2, M 78 bis). Calpurnius, on the other hand, was possibly the prefect of *cohors I Lucensium*, as well as a legionary centurion, most probably in one of the legions stationed in Dalmatia (*legio VII* or *XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, cf. Summerley 1992: 19, no. 233). Calpurnius' case is a good example of how we cannot tell for certain if the prefecture was preceded by the legionary centurionate, since his career was listed in the opposite direction to the cases of M. Lucretius Peregrinus and Marcellus.

However, just like in the case of M. Magius Opsequens, there are no other posts in the career of these three centurions, which could definitely prove the assumption of a transfer from the legionary centurionate to the equestrian *militiae*. On the other hand, the structure of Marcellus' inscription suggests that the legionary centurionate was actually preceded by the prefecture of auxiliary units, as well as the prefecture of peregrine communities. The fact that the post of a centurion was carved with taller letters indicates that it was held after the prefectures, and that his career was stated in the descending order. Therefore, it seems that Marcellus was a member of the equestrian order who entered the system of the *militia equestres* by holding the post of a prefect of two auxiliary cohorts, as well as a prefect of peregrine communities. At some point, he was directly transferred to the legionary centurionate, and after retire-

u silaznoj formi. Slijedom toga, čini se da je Marcel bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža koji je stupio u sustav viteških milicija obnašajući položaj prefekta dvije pomoćne postrojbe, a zatim i prefekta peregrinskih zajednica. U jednome je trenutku direktno transferiran u legijski centurionat, a nakon umirovljenja, odlučio je pristupiti municipalnome životu u koloniji *Bovianum Undecumarnorum*. U određenome smislu njegova je karijera bila slična onoj L. Volkacija Prima (CIL 9, 5363) koji je stupio u sustav viteških milicija na položaju prefekta I. kohorte Noričana, nakon čega je bio imenovan kao *praefectus ripae Danuvii et civitatium duarum Boiorum et Azaliorum*. Za razliku od Marcela, koji je transferiran u legijski centurionat, L. *Volcacijs Primus* je dosegaio položaje druge i treće milicije, budući da je bio imenovan tribunom V. legije *Macedonica* u Meziji te prefektom I. ale Panonaca u Africi.

Sudeći prema svemu navedenom, čini se najvjerojatnijim – što je već naglasio Dobson – da transferi iz legijskoga centurionata na položaje viteških milicija jednostavno nisu bili dopustivi (Dobson 1972: 196 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 189). Slijedeći jasne primjere transfera iz sustava viteških milicija u legijski centurionat, one L. Terencija Rufa (CIL 3, 2424) i T. Poncija Sabina (CIL 10, 5829), najvjerojatnije je da je M. Magije Opsekvent ušao u sustav viteških milicija nakon čega je transferiran u legijski centurionat.

Postoji još jedna činjenica koja bi mogla navesti na takav zaključak. Naime, Opsekvent je bio centurion XI. legije *Claudia Pia Fidelis* koja je bila dijelom dalmatinskoga garnizona tijekom vladavine careva iz julijsko-klaudijske dinastije. Stoga se čini da je Opsekvent odlučio pristupiti municipalnom životu u jednoj od dalmatinskih kolonija i to odmah nakon što se umirovio s položaja legijskoga centuriona.

Na prvu, takva se pretpostavka može povezati i s položajem prefekta I. kohorte Hispanaca, na što može uputiti vojna diploma iz Vindobone, datirana u godinu 61., na kojoj je *cohors I Hispanorum* zabilježena kao dio vojske Ilirika (CIL 16, 4). No, pomoćne postrojbe zabilježene na toj diplomi vežu se uz panonski dio Ilirika (Šašel-Kos 2010: 127). Stoga pretpostavljamo da razlog podizanja Opsekventove statue u Jaderu, treba povezati s njegovim pripadništvom XI. legiji *Claudia Pia Fidelis* koja je bila prisutna u Dalmaciji u vrijeme njegova umirovljenja. Navod prefektore nad kvingenarnom kohortom, nakon legijskoga centurionata, trebalo bi gledati na isti način kao na slučajeve onih centuriona koji su naveli da su stupili u legijski centurionat *ex equite Romano* (npr. CIL 3, 750, 1480; CIL 5, 7865, 7865). Međutim, u ovome slučaju, takva je fraza bila nepotrebna, budući da je Opsekventovo društveno zaleđe bilo jasno iz navoda o obnašanju viteške milicije.

Opsekvent je, kao i svaki drugi centurion, zasigurno težio ka primipilatu koji je donosio bogatstvo i prosperitet, ali i ogroman društveni status. Koje su god bile njegove namjere, očito je da nije uspio u svojem naumu. Umjesto toga, umirovio se iz legije te priključio municipalnom životu u provinciji u kojoj je proveo cijelu svoju centurionsku karijeru. Ovisno o svome statusu (usp. Breeze, Dobson 1993: 206–217), bio je nagrađen počasnim magistraturama u Jaderu. Za razliku od Kastričija – koji je bio gradski vijećnik i patron Jadera – M. Magije Opsekvent „samo” je nagrađen municipalnim odličjima u vidu *ornamenta duoviralia et quinquennialicia* koja su formalizirana podizanjem njegove po-

ment, he decided to enter the municipal life of the colony of *Bovianum Undecumarnorum*. In some way, his career is similar to the case of L. Volcacijs Primus (CIL 9, 5363), who entered the system of the equestrian *militiae* by holding the post of the prefect of *cohors I Noricorum*, after which he was appointed as *praefectus ripae Danuvii et civitatium duarum Boiorum et Azaliorum*. Unlike Marcellus, who was transferred to the legionary centurionate, L. Volcacijs Primus seized the posts of *militia secunda* and *tertia*, since he was appointed tribune of *legio V Macedonica* in Moesia, as well as prefect of *ala I Pannoniorum* in Africa.

Accordingly, it is most likely that – as Dobson pointed out – the transfer from the legionary centurionate to the equestrian militia may simply have not been allowed (Dobson 1972: 196 = Breeze, Dobson 1993: 189). Following the clear examples of transfers from the *militiae equestres* to the legionary centurionate, that of L. Terentius Rufus (CIL 3, 2424) and T. Pontius Sabinus (CIL 10, 5829), it is most probable that M. Magijs Opsequens entered the system of the equestrian *militiae*, after which he was transferred to the legionary centurionate.

There is another fact that seems to point to such a conclusion. Opsequens was a centurion of *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, which was a part of the Dalmatian garrison during the reign of the Julio-Claudians. Therefore, it seems that he decided to enter the municipal life in one of the Dalmatian colonies right after he had been retired from the legionary centurionate.

It would seem at first that such an assumption could also be linked with the post of the prefect of the First cohort of Hispanians, which could be indicated by the military diploma from Vindobona, dated AD 61, on which a *cohors I Hispanorum* is recorded as a part of an army of Illyricum (CIL 16, 4). However, the auxiliary units attested on that diploma are connected with the Pannonian part of Illyricum (Šašel-Kos 2010: 127). Therefore, we assume that the reason for the erection of Opsequens' statue base in Iader should be linked with his enrolment in *legio XI Claudia Pia Fidelis*, which was present in Dalmatia at the time of his retirement. The listing of the prefecture of an auxiliary cohort after the legionary centurionate should be seen in a similar manner to the cases of the centurions who stated that they entered the centurionate *ex equite Romano* (e.g. CIL 3, 750, 1480; CIL 5, 7865, 7865). In this case, however, such a phrase was clearly irrelevant, since Opsequens' social background was evident from the statement of the equestrian *militia*.

Opsequens, like any other centurion, definitely desired the primipilate, which brought fortune and prosperity, but also an enormous social status. Whatever his efforts were, he did not reach his goal. Instead, he retired from the legion and decided to enter the municipal life in the province in which he spent his entire career as a centurion. Depending on his status (cf. Breeze, Dobson 1993: 206–217) he was rewarded with honorific magistracies in Iader. Unlike the aforementioned Castricijs – who was a city councillor and a patron of Iader – M. Magijs Opsequens was 'only' awarded municipal decorations in the form of *ornamenta duoviralia et quinquennialicia*, which were formalised with the erection of his honorary statue on the forum of Iader. According to

časne statue na jadestinskome forumu. Sudeći prema tim odličjima, očito je da Opsekvent, u određenom smislu, nije zadovoljio sve uvjete za punopravno članstvo u jadestinskome gradskom vijeću te obnašanje redovnih magistratura (usp. Curchin 1990: 80–81). S obzirom da je Opsekvent bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža, to bi moglo uputiti na zaključak da je u trenutku podizanja počasne statue već bio pokojnik, budući da bi ga njegov društveni status zasigurno kvalificirao za redovne magistrature (usp. npr. AE 1978, 416; Curchin 1990: 166, no. 294).

Čitanje natpisa glasi:

M(arco) Magio L(uci) f(ilio) / Pom(ptina) Opsequenti / 7(centurioni) leg(ionis) XI C(laudiae) P(iae) F(idelis) praef(ecto) / coh(ortis) prim(ae) Hispan(orum) / huic ordo ladestin(us) / ornamenta Ilvir(alia) / et quinqennal(icia) / decrevit / Eu[t]ychus libert(us) // L / M / huic.

3. Baza počasne statue Lucija Funisulana Vetonijana (sl. 12–13)

Dimenzije baze: v=118; š=90; d=65 cm; visina slova: 1. redak: 4,2–5,4 cm; 2. redak: 3,7–4,3 cm; 3. redak: 3,2–3,6 cm; od 4. do 12. retka: 3–2,8–2,6–2,1–2,1–1,9–1,8–1,7–1,7 cm

Materijal: vapnenac
AMZd inv. br.: A18248

Počasna baza je gotovo u potpunosti sačuvana. Jedino se nije sačuvao gornji desni ugao. Slova s desne strane natpisnoga polja gotovo su u cijelosti istrošena, budući da je desna strana baze bila uronjena u vodu. Natpis je klesan u 12 redaka (a možda čak i 13 ili 14). Visina slova smanjuje se od gornjih prema donjim redcima. Sadržaj prva četiri retka u potpunosti je čitljiv, iako su slova od sredine do desne margine drastično istrošena. Za razliku od njih, sadržaj desne strane donjih redaka gotovo je u potpunosti nečitljiv. Ipak, neka su slova vidljiva te, s obzirom na znane analogije, natpis je u cijelosti moguće rekonstruirati.⁷ Zadnja dva vidljiva slova u trećem retku (I i N) klesana su u ligaturi, što otvara mogućnost za korištenje ligatura i u ostalom dijelu sadržaja.

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

L FVNISVLANOQ [..]
ANI VETTONIAN[.]
COS PRO COS PROVİN [.]
AFRICAЕ VII VIR
EPULONUM [.....] AVG
LEG [.]VG [..]PR [..]VINÇ
DELMAT ITEM [.....] PANNON
ITEM PROVIN[.....]R [.]
VIAE AEMILI PRA[.]F A [.....]
LEG IIII SCYTHIC P[.....]
PROVINCIAE [.....]
VI [.....] [---]

Od svih osoba spomenutih na skupini baza za počasne

these decorations, it is evident that Opsequens was, in some way, ineligible for the formal admission to the *ordo ladestinus* and the receiving of regular magistracies (cf. Curchin 1990: 80–81). As he was a member of the *ordo equester*, this could imply that he was already deceased at the time of the erection of the statue base, since his social status would qualify him for regular magistracies (see, for example, AE 1978, 416; Curchin 1990: 166, no. 294).

The reading of the inscription goes:

M(arco) Magio L(uci) f(ilio) / Pom(ptina) Opsequenti / 7(centurioni) leg(ionis) XI C(laudiae) P(iae) F(idelis) praef(ecto) / coh(ortis) prim(ae) Hispan(orum) / huic ordo ladestin(us) / ornamenta Ilvir(alia) / et quinqennal(icia) / decrevit / Eu[t]ychus libert(us) // L / M / huic.

3. The base of the honorary statue of Lucius Funisulanus Vettonianus (Fig. 12–13)

Dimensions of the base: h=118; w=90; th=65 cm; height of the letters: 1st line: 4.2–5.4 cm; 2nd line: 3.7–4.3 cm; 3rd line: 3.2–3.6 cm; from 4th to 12th line: 3–2.8–2.6–2.1–2.1–1.9–1.8–1.7–1.7 cm

Material: limestone
AMZd Inv. No.: A18248

The statue base is almost completely preserved. Only the upper right corner is missing. The letters on the right side of the inscription are almost completely worn out, because the right side of the base was submerged in the water. The inscription is carved in 12 lines (maybe even 13 or 14). The height of the letters decreases from the upper to the lower lines. The content of the first four lines is completely readable, although the letters from the centre to the right margin are drastically worn out. On the other hand, the content of the right side of the lower lines is almost completely unreadable. However, some of the letters are visible, and with the help of the known analogies, the inscription can be completely restored.⁷ The last two observable letters in the third line (I and N) are carved in ligature, which opens the possibility of ligatures in the rest of the text.

The text in majuscule reads:

L FVNISVLANOQ [..]
ANI VETTONIAN[.]
COS PRO COS PROVİN [.]
AFRICAЕ VII VIR
EPULONUM [.....] AVG
LEG [.]VG [..]PR [..]VINÇ
DELMAT ITEM [.....] PANNON
ITEM PROVIN[.....]R [.]
VIAE AEMILI PRA[.]F A [.....]
LEG IIII SCYTHIC P[.....]
PROVINCIAE [.....]
VI [.....] [---]

⁷ Neka slova nisu vidljiva na fotografiji, ali se mogu uočiti direktnom opservacijom, ovisno o svijetlu.

⁷ Some of the letters are not visible in the picture, but they can be traced by direct observation depending on the light.



Sl. 12 Baza za statu Lucija Funisulana Vettonijana (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

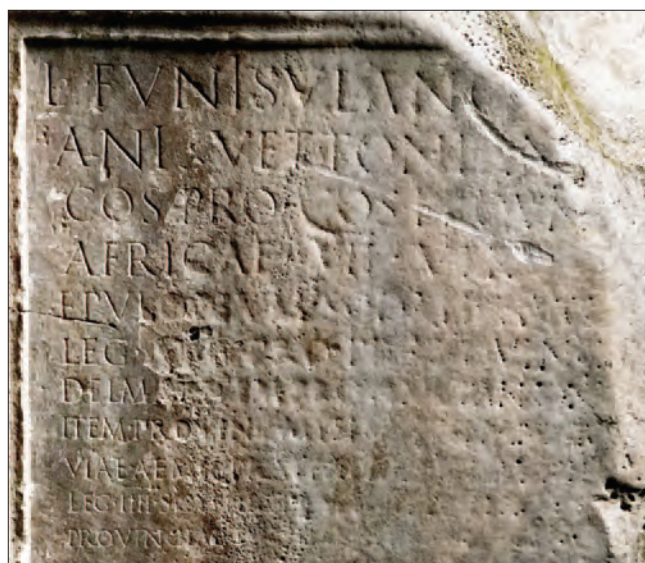
Fig. 12 Statue base of Lucius Funisulanus Vettonianus (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

statue pronađenih u srednjovjekovnim zidinama u Zadru, ova je bila podignuta najprominentnijoj osobi – rimskome senatoru, dobro poznatom iz literarnih i epigrafskih vrela. To je Lucije Funisulan Vettonijan, *consul suffectus* iz 78. godine, te namjesnik provincije Dalmacije iz vremena Domicijanove vladavine (usp. PIR² F 570). Njegova je karijera zabilježena na natpisu iz Andautonije (CIL 3, 4013) kao i na fragmentarnom natpisu iz grada *Forum Popilii* (CIL 11, 571 = AE 1992, 602). Na natpisu iz Andautonije njegova je karijera zabilježena uzlaznim redoslijedom:

L(ucio) Funisulano / L(uci) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) Vettoniano / trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis) quaes(tori) provinciae Siciliae / trib(uno) pleb(is) praet(ori) leg(ato) leg(ionis) IIII / Scythic(ae) praef(ecto) aerari(i) Satur(ni) curatori viae Aemiliae co(n)s(uli) / VIIvir(o) epulonum leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) / provinc(iae) Dalmatiae item pro/vinc(iae) Pannoniae item Moesiae / superioris donato [[ab]] / [[Imp(eratore) Domitiano Aug(usto) Germani]]/[co]] bello Dacico coronis IIII / murali vallari classica aurea / hastis puris IIII vex(il)lis IIII / patrono / d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

S druge strane, natpis iz *Forum Popilii* karijeru donosi u razmjerno izmiješanom obrascu, ali općenito, ona je navedena silaznim redoslijedom:

[L(ucius) Funisulanu]s L(uci) f(ilius) A[n]i(ensi) Vettonianus co(n)s(ul) / [VIIvir epulonum s]odalis Aug(ustalis) proco(n)s(ul) provinc(iae) A[fr]icae / [leg(atus) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provi]nc(iae) Delmatiae item provinc(iae) Pannoniae / [item Moesiae sup]er(ioris) curator aquarum curator viae Ae[mil(iae)] praet(or) / [tribunus ple]bi(s) quaes(tor) prov(inciae) Sic(iliae)] trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis) IIIvir[ir ---].



Sl. 13 Detalj baze za statu Lucija Funisulana Vettonijana (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 13 Statue base of Lucius Funisulanus Vettonianus, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

Of all the persons honoured on the group of statue bases found in the mediaeval wall in Zadar, this one was the most prominent – a Roman senator with a distinguished career, well known from historical and epigraphical sources. The person is Lucius Funisulanus Vettonianus, a *consul suffectus* in AD 78 and a governor of the Roman province of Dalmatia during Domitian's reign (cf. PIR² F 570). His career is recorded on the inscription from Andautonia (CIL 3, 4013), as well as on fragmentary inscription from *Forum Popilii* (CIL 11, 571 = AE 1992, 602). On the inscription from Andautonia his career is given the ascending form:

L(ucio) Funisulano / L(uci) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) Vettoniano / trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis) quaes(tori) provinciae Siciliae / trib(uno) pleb(is) praet(ori) leg(ato) leg(ionis) IIII / Scythic(ae) praef(ecto) aerari(i) Satur(ni) curatori viae Aemiliae co(n)s(uli) / VIIvir(o) epulonum leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) / provinc(iae) Dalmatiae item pro/vinc(iae) Pannoniae item Moesiae / superioris donato [[ab]] / [[Imp(eratore) Domitiano Aug(usto) Germani]]/[co]] bello Dacico coronis IIII / murali vallari classica aurea / hastis puris IIII vex(il)lis IIII / patrono / d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

On the other hand, the *Forum Popilii* inscription gives his career in a rather mixed pattern, but generally, the career is descending:

[L(ucius) Funisulanu]s L(uci) f(ilius) A[n]i(ensi) Vettonianus co(n)s(ul) / [VIIvir epulonum s]odalis Aug(ustalis) proco(n)s(ul) provinc(iae) A[fr]icae / [leg(atus) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provi]nc(iae) Delmatiae item provinc(iae) Pannoniae / [item Moesiae sup]er(ioris) curator aquarum curator viae Ae[mil(iae)] praet(or) / [tribunus ple]bi(s) quaes(tor) prov(inciae) Sic(iliae)] trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis) IIIvir[ir ---].

vijnc(iae) Delmatiae item provinc(iae) Pannoniae / [item Moesia sup]er(ioris) curator aquarum curator viae Ae[mil(iae)] praet(or) / [tribunus ple]bi(s) quaes[et](or) prov(inciae) Siciliae] trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis) Illv[ir] ---].

Osim što su ta dva natpisa donijela različite karijerne obrasce, različitosti su prisutne i u zabilježenim dužnostima. Natpis iz Andautonije bilježi da je Vetonijan držao položaj legata *legionis III Scythicae* te prefekta *aerarii Saturni*, ali i da ga je Domicijan odlikovao za zasluge u Dačkome ratu (taj je dio radiran zbog Domicijanova *damnatio memoriae*). Iako je natpis iz *Forum Popillii* fragmentaran, čini se da na njemu nije bio zabilježen podatak o vojnim odličjima.

S druge strane, na natpisu iz Andautonije nedostaje podatak o funkcijama *sodalis Augustalis* i *curator aquarum*, ali i podatak o prokonzulatu u Africi. Također nedostaje i podatak o prvoj Vetonijanovoj dužnosti uopće – onoj u sustavu vigintivirata. Natpis iz *Forum Popillii* bilježi da je to bio položaj *Illvir monetalis* ili *capitalis*, a to je pitanje i dalje otvoreno, budući da je natpis iz Jadera kompletno oštećen na mjestu gdje je taj podatak očito bio naveden.

U nedavno publiciranome priručniku *Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy*, Crister Bruun je iskoristio slučaj L. Funisulana Vetonijana kao praktičan primjer kako dekodirati biografske natpise (Bruun 2015: 211–214). Pri tome je zaključio da su razlike između natpisa iz Andautonije i *Forum Popillii* očito uzrokovane činjenicom da je natpis iz Andautonije podignut prije nego je Vetonijan držao položaj *curator aquarum* i prokonzulat u Africi, kao i funkciju *sodalis Augustalis*. Sudeći prema tomu, zaključio je da je položaj *curator aquarum* očito morao biti konzularnoga ranga. Nedostatak navoda vojnih odličja na natpisu iz *Forum Popillii* evidentno je bio uzrokovan činjenicom da je bio podignut nakon Domicijanove smrti.

Sadržaj i obrazac natpisa iz Jadera gotovo su identični onima iz grada *Forum Popillii*, osim što se čini da na njemu nedostaje podatak o *cura aquarum*. Na natpisu iz *Forum Popillii*, položaj *curator aquarum* naveden je nakon položaja *legatus Augusti pro praetore* te prije položaja *curator viae Aemiliae*. Širina natpisnoga polja ne dopušta rekonstrukciju položaja *curator aquarum*, stoga je naše mišljenje da je ta služba bila izostavljena s natpisa.⁸

Čitanje natpisa glasi:

L(ucio) Funisulano [L(uci) f(ilio)] / Ani(ensi) Vettonian[o] / co(n)s(uli) proco(n)s(uli) provin[c(iae)] / Africae VIIvir(o) / epulonum [sodali] Aug(ustali) / leg(ato) [A]ug(usti) [pro] pr(aetore) [pro]vinc(iae) / Delmat(iae) item [provinc(iae)] Pannon(iae) / item provin[c(iae)] Moes(iae) sup(erioris) curato[r(i)] / viae Aemili(ae) pra[e]f(ecto) a[er]ari Saturni leg(ato) / leg(ionis) III Scythic(ae) p[rae]t(ori) trib(uno) pleb(is) quaest(ori) / provinciae [Siciliae] trib(uno) militum leg(ionis) / VI [Victr(icis) Illvir(o) ---].

⁸ Ovim bismo se putem željeli najiskrenije zahvaliti profesoru Christeru Bruunu sa Sveučilišta u Torontu za sve korisne savjete koje nam pružio prilikom rekonstrukcije natpisa L. Funisulana Vetonijana.

Aside from the fact that the inscriptions show different career patterns, dissimilarities are also present in recorded offices. The Andautonia inscription records that Vettonianus held a post of *legatus legionis III Scythicae* and *praefectus aerarii Saturni* but also that he was decorated in the Dacian War by the Emperor Domitian (that part is erased because of the *damnatio memoriae* of Domitian). Although the Forum Popillii inscription is fragmentary, it seems that it lacks the mentioned offices and the record of *dona militaria*.

On the other hand, the Andautonia inscription lacks the functions of *sodalis Augustalis* and *curator aquarum*, but also the proconsulship of Africa. It also lacks the information about the first office Vettonianus ever held – one of the offices inside the vigintivirate. The Forum Popillii inscription records that he was either *Illvir monetalis* or *capitalis*, however, this subject is still open to question, since the lader inscription is completely damaged in the part where the office should stand.

In the recently published *Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy* Christer Bruun used the case of L. Funisulanus Vettonianus as a practical example of how to decode a biographical inscription (Bruun 2015: 211–214). He concluded that the differences between the inscriptions from Andautonia and Forum Popillii are caused by the fact that the inscription from Andautonia had been erected before Vettonianus held the posts of *curator aquarum* and proconsulship of Africa as well as the function of *sodalis Augustalis*. He also concluded that if such is the case, then the post of *curator aquarum* must have been of consular rank. The absence of *dona militaria* on the Forum Popillii inscription is evidently caused by the fact that the inscription was erected after the death of Domitian.

The content and the pattern of the inscription from lader are almost identical to the one from Forum Popillii, except it seems that it lacks the record of *cura aquarum*. On the Forum Popillii inscription the post of *curator aquarum* is stated after the post of *legatus Augusti pro praetore* and before the post of *curator viae Aemiliae*. The width of the inscription field does not allow for a restoration which would include the office of the *cura aquarum* and it is our opinion that this office was omitted from the inscription.⁸

The reading goes:

L(ucio) Funisulano [L(uci) f(ilio)] / Ani(ensi) Vettonian[o] / co(n)s(uli) proco(n)s(uli) provin[c(iae)] / Africae VIIvir(o) / epulonum [sodali] Aug(ustali) / leg(ato) [A]ug(usti) [pro] pr(aetore) [pro]vinc(iae) / Delmat(iae) item [provinc(iae)] Pannon(iae) / item provin[c(iae)] Moes(iae) sup(erioris) curato[r(i)] / viae Aemili(ae) pra[e]f(ecto) a[er]ari Saturni leg(ato) / leg(ionis) III Scythic(ae) p[rae]t(ori) trib(uno) pleb(is) quaest(ori) / provinciae [Siciliae] trib(uno) militum leg(ionis) / VI [Victr(icis) Illvir(o) ---].

⁸ We would like to express our gratitude to Professor Christer Bruun from the University of Toronto for his useful advice in reconstructing the inscription of L. Funisulanus Vettonianus.

4. Baza počasne statue Gneja Kornelija Sabina (sl. 14–15)

Dimenzije baze: v=111; š=82; d=73 cm; visina slova (od 1. do 12. retka): 6,1–5,9–5,5–4,9–4,5–3,8–3,7–3,8–3,8–4,5–4,2–5,2 cm

Materijal: vapnenac

AMZd inv. br.: A18249

Baza je gotovo u potpunosti očuvana. Oštećena je desna margina natpisnoga polja, tako da nedostaje dio slova. Donji dio profilacije na lijevoj strani je odlomljen, kao što je slučaj i s gotovo čitavom profilacijom na donjem dijelu spomenika. Na vrhu baze nalazi se utor za učvršćivanje kipa. Slova su klesana u 12 redaka. Bez obzira na oštećenja i nestala slova, natpis se u potpunosti može rekonstruirati.

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

CN CORNE[...]
CN FIL PA[.]
SABINO DEC A[.]
IIVIR IIVIR QVINQ [..]
PONTIF CVR OPER[.]
PVBL DATO AB IMP Ç[...]
ANTONINO AVG PIO S[...]
IVDICI EX QVINV[.]
DECVRIS
VETTIDIA SA[...]
MATER T [..]
L D D [.]



Sl. 14 Baza za statuu Gneja Kornelija Sabina (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 14 Statue base of Cnaeus Cornelius Sabinus (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

4. The base of the honorary statue of Cnaeus Cornelius Sabinus (Fig. 14–15)

Dimensions of the base: h=111; w=82; th=73 cm; height of the letters (from the 1st to the 12th line): 6.1–5.9–5.5–4.9–4.5–3.8–3.7–3.8–3.8–4.5–4.2–5.2 cm

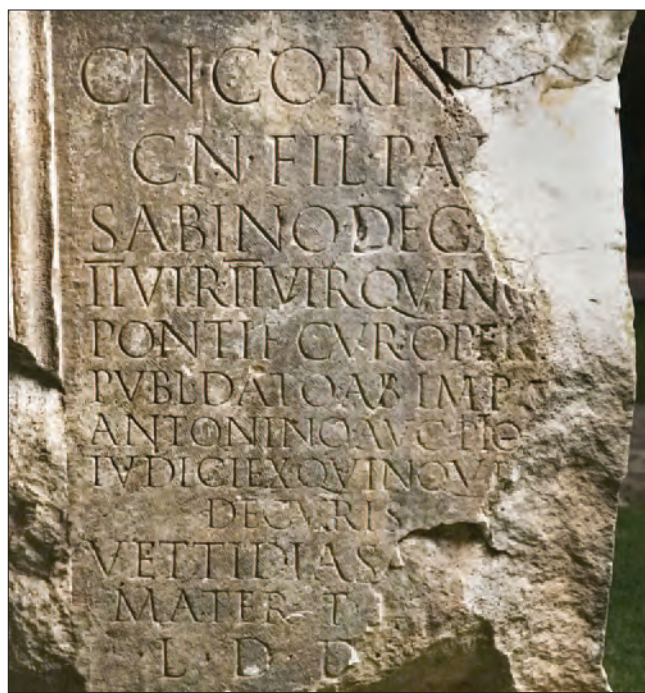
Material: limestone

AMZd Inv. No.: A18249

The base is almost completely preserved. The right margin of the inscription field has been damaged, so some of the letters are missing. The lower part of the moulding on the left side is broken, as is the case with the almost complete lower moulding of the monument. On the top of the base there is a hole for fixing the statue. The letters are carved in 12 lines. Regardless of the missing letters, the inscription can be completely restored.

The text in majuscule reads:

CN CORNE[...]
CN FIL PA[.]
SABINO DEC A[.]
IIVIR IIVIR QVINQ [..]
PONTIF CVR OPER[.]
PVBL DATO AB IMP Ç[...]
ANTONINO AVG PIO S[...]
IVDICI EX QVINV[.]
DECVRIS
VETTIDIA SA[...]
MATER T [..]
L D D [.]



Sl. 15 Detalj baze za statuu Gneja Kornelija Sabina (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 15 Statue base of Cnaeus Cornelius Sabinus, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

Prema natpisu s baze, statua koju je nosila, bila je podignuta u čast Gneja Kornelija Sabina, Gnejevog sina, upisanoga u *tribus Papiria*. Imao je uglednu karijeru lokalnoga dužnosnika, pri čemu je obnašao funkciju gradskoga vijećnika, edila, douvira, kvinkvenalonog duovira te pontifeksa, ali je također imenovan i kao kurator javnih radova od cara Antonina Pija. Prema tragovima slova C, kao i prostoru koji je preostao u šestom retku, očito je da je ime cara navedeno u nešto skraćenijem obliku – njegova puna titulacija, *Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius* (usp. Kienast 2004: 134), očito je bila navedena bez sadržaja *Titus Aelius Hadrianus*.

Gnej Kornelije Sabin bio je imenovan i kao *iudex* pri *quinque decuriae*. To je bilo posebno tijelo sudaca u Rimu, organiziranih u pet dekurija (Duncan-Jones 2016: 114–117). Obnašanje te službe već je zabilježeno na dalmatinskim natpisima (Wilkes 1970: 535–536), točnije u slučajevima Kvinta Manilija Rufa, dekuriona Rizina (CIL 3, 1717) te Gaja Klodija Vielina (CIL 3, 1711), duovira *iure dicundo* u Akruviju, od kojih su obojica imali pravo na javnoga konja (*equus publicus*) te stoga bili i pripadnici viteškoga staleža.

Izvorno su postojale tri dekurije, ali je August dodao četvrtu za manje slučajeve, dok je Kaligula dodao petu (Duncan-Jones 2016: 115–116). Članovi gornjih dekurija (točnije prve tri), koji su posjedovali viteški cenz i bili pripadnici viteškoga staleža, nazivali su se odabranima (*selecti*) (Duncan-Jones 2016: 116). Pripadnost navedenim dekurijama na natpisima bi se obično naznačila izrazima poput *ex V decuriis decuriarum III* (CIL 8, 7986) ili *iudex decuriarum III* (CIL 2, 6095). S druge strane, članovi nižih dekurija (odnosno četvrte i pete) nisu nužno bili vitezovi, budući da je za potonje imovinski cenz iznosio 200.000 sestercija (odnosno polovicu viteškoga cenza: Duncan-Jones 1967: 159; Wilkes 1970: 535). Dakle, članstvo u donjim dekurijama bilo je dostupno i ducenarijima (*ducenarii*).

Vrlo često pripadnost u pet dekurija na natpisima navedena je izrazima poput *iudex selectus ex V decuriis* (npr. CIL 5, 7021; CIL 9, 5831, 5832, 5841), *iudex ex V decuriis selecto* (npr. CIL 11, 3940) ili *ex quinque decuriis iudici selecto* (AE 1935: 133). Kao što su istaknuli Staveley i Duncan-Jones, *selecti* su bili vitezovi te ih je imenovao princeps, dok su sudce nižih dekurija imenovali pretori, a pripadnost tim dekurijama bila je otvorena i ducenarijima (Staveley 1953: 213; Duncan-Jones 2016: 116–117).

Prema sačuvanom stanju natpisa, na prvu se čini da pojam *selectus* nije naveden na bazi statue Gneja Kornelija Sabina, što bi moglo ukazati na zaključak da je on bio član posljednje dvije dekurije te stoga ne i nužno pripadnik viteškoga staleža, već ducenarij (Staveley 1953: 211; Curchin 1990: 48). Međutim, nakon titulacije cara Antonija Pija, u sedmom retku nalazi se trag krivulje slova S. Budući da se takvo slovo nikako ne može povezati s imenovanjem Antonina Pija, najvjerojatnije je da je to slovo dio fraze zabilježene u narednim redcima, točnije fraze koja se odnosi na funkciju sudca u pet dekurija. Stoga predlažemo restituciju *s[el(ecto)] / iudici ex quinque decuriis*. Donekle slična fraza dokumentirana je na natpisu CIL 9, 4973 (*inter selectos iudices*) kao i u Ovidjevoj *Tristiji* (*nec mea decreto damnasti facta*

The statue base was erected in the honour of Cnaeus Cornelius Sabinus, son of Cnaeus, enlisted in the voting tribe of Papiria. He had a distinguished career as local magistrate, and held the functions of city councillor, aedile, *duovir*, *duovir quinquennalis*, and pontifex, but was also appointed curator of public works by the emperor Antoninus Pius. According to the trace of the letter C, as well as the space left in the 6th line, it is evident that the name of the emperor was stated in a rather reduced form. Namely, his full title *Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius* (cf. Kienast 2004: 134) was stated without the names *Titus Aelius Hadrianus*.

As such, Cn. Cornelius Sabinus was appointed as *iudex* in the *quinque decuriae*. This was a body of jurors in the courts at Rome, which were organised in five *decuriae* (Duncan-Jones 2016: 114–117). Such an office has already been recorded on Dalmatian inscriptions (Wilkes 1970: 535–536), namely in the cases of Q. Manlius Rufus, *decurio* of Risinium (CIL 3, 1717), and C. Clodius Viellinus (CIL 3, 1711), *duovir iure dicundo* of Acruvium, both of whom were holders of the *equus publicus*.

Originally, there were three *decuriae*, but Augustus added a fourth for minor cases, while Caligula added the fifth one (Duncan-Jones 2016: 115–116). Members of the upper *decuriae* (i.e. the first three), who possessed both equestrian census and equestrian rank, were called *selecti* (Duncan-Jones 2016: 116). Such membership would usually be stated in the inscriptions with phrases such as *ex V decuriis decuriarum III* (CIL 8, 7986) or *iudex decuriarum III* (CIL 2, 6095). On the other hand, the members of the lower *decuriae* (i.e. the fourth and the fifth) were not necessarily equestrians, since the former required a property of 200,000 sesterces (i.e. half of the full equestrian census: Duncan-Jones 1967: 159; Wilkes 1970: 535). Hence, the membership in the lower *decuriae* was also obtained by *ducenarii*.

In many cases, the membership in the *quinque decuriae* is described with the phrases *iudex selectus ex V decuriis* (e.g. CIL 5, 7021; CIL 9, 5831, 5832, 5841), *iudex ex V decuriis selecto* (e.g. CIL 11, 3940), or *ex quinque decuriis iudici selecto* (AE 1935, 133). As Staveley and Duncan-Jones pointed out, *iudices selecti* were members of the upper *decuriae*, who possessed the equestrian rank and were appointed by the *princeps*, while the jurors of the lower *decuriae* were appointed by the praetors, and these offices could be obtained by *ducenarii* (Staveley 1953: 213; Duncan-Jones 2016: 116–117).

Considering what has been preserved of the inscription, it seems that the statue base of Cn. Cornelius Sabinus did not include the term *selectus*, which could point to the conclusion that he was a member of the last two *decuriae* and thus not necessarily a member of the equestrian order, but rather that of *ducenarii* (Staveley 1953: 211; Curchin 1990: 48). However, after the name of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, in the 7th line, there is a trace of a curve of the letter S. Since this letter cannot be connected with the titles of Antoninus Pius, it is most likely that it was a part of a phrase recorded in the lines below, namely that of *iudex ex quinque decuriis*. Therefore, we propose the restoration to read *s[el(ecto)] / iudici ex quinque decuriis*. A similar phrase can be

senatus, nec mea selecto iudice iussa fuga est; Ov. Tr. 2.132). Novija su čak istraživanja pokazala da pojam *selectus* najvjerojatnije treba povezati s činjenicom da je pojedinac imenovan od strane samoga cara (Duncan-Jones 2016: 117), a taj je podatak na neki način već spomenut na Kornelijevoj bazi. Stoga je najizglednija pretpostavka da je Gnej Kornelije Sabin bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža koji je pri tome bio *iudex selectus ex quinque decuriis*. Članstvo u *decuriae iudicum*, u njegovom je slučaju, na natpisu zabilježeno prilično izmijenjenom frazom kao *selectus iudex ex quinque decuriis*.

Sudeći prema kognomenu Gneja Kornelija, ime majke je restituirano kao *Vettidia Sa[bina]*. Ona je oporučno podigla statu svome sinu na jadestinskom forumu, dok je lokalno gradsko vijeće izdalo javni dekret za podizanje spomenika. Korisno je napomenuti da je *nomen Vettidius* već zabilježen na dvije počasne baze statua iz Jadera kao i na jednom nadgrobnom spomeniku (AE 1955, 224), što sve ukazuje na stanovitu povezanost s prethodnom Vetidijom Sabinom. Prva baza statue podignuta je u čast Gaja Vetidija Maksima (C. *Vettidius C. f. Tro. Maximus*), patrona kolonije Jader, koji je također bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža te obnašao magistrature duovira te kvinkvenalnog duovira (CIL 3, 2932). Druga počasna baza spominje Vetidiju Maksiminu, kći Gaja (Vežić 1990: 9), koja je najvjerojatnije bila kći (ili sestra) spomenutoga Gaja Vetidija Maksima.

Budući da je Gnej Kornelije Sabin, kao *iudex selectus*, očito bio pripadnik viteškoga staleža, čini se da su se „viteški” Vetidiji, u nekom trenutku, bračnim vezama povezali s drugom jadestinskom viteškom obitelji – Kornelijima. Na natpisima Jadera zabilježeno je nekoliko Kornelija (CIL 3, 2936, 2943, 2951; ILJug 885, 897, 915, 2881), ali niti za jednu od navedenih osoba nije sigurno da su bili pripadnici viteškoga staleža. Na neki način, stanoviti Gnej Kornelije Sever (ILJug 2881) mogao je biti povezan s Gnejom Kornelijem Sabinom, ali karakter te veze nije sasvim jasan. Sličan primjer endogamije između viteških obitelji već je evidentiran na natpisima iz Jadera, u bračnoj vezi između Raecija i Trebija (CIL 3, 2917 = 9985, 2931; Wilkes 1970: 533; Cesarik 2014: 94–96).

Vetidiji su zabilježeni na dva natpisa iz Tarsatike (CIL 3, 3028, 3029) kao i na jednom natpisu iz Salone (CIL 3, 14871; usp. Alföldy 1969: 136) te su razmjerno dobro zabilježeni na natpisima iz Italije (OPEL 4, 162). Kognomen *Sabinus* čest je u provinciji Dalmaciji (Alföldy 1969: 285–286) kao i u Italiji te u drugim zapadnim provincijama (OPEL 4, 40–41).

Građani Jadera bili su upisani u *tribus Sergia* (npr. CIL 3, 1200; CIL 6, 221, 2378; CIL 13, 6827; AE 1978, 632) te je očito da Sabin nije bio podrijetlom iz Jadera, odnosno da je potekao iz nekoga drugog mjesta. Budući da nije navedeno u kojem je gradu obnašao magistrature, čini se sasvim razumnim zaključiti da ih je obnašao u Jaderu, u koji se u jednom trenutku preselio. Korneliji su naširoko rasprostranjeni u čitavom Carstvu (usp. Alföldy 1969: 78–79; OPEL 2, 76–78), pa je gotovo nemoguće utvrditi Sabinovo podrijetlo. Ipak, Korneliji koji su bili upisani u *tribus Papiria*, mogli bi barem malo suziti opseg potrage. Prvi je L. Kornelije Maksim iz Auguste Emerite (CIL 8, 24629), a drugi je Gaj Kornelije iz Ticina (CIL 13, 8058). Možemo pretpostaviti da Gnej Kornelije Sabin potječe iz jedne od tih dvaju kolonija, ali takva bi pretpostavka

seen in the inscription CIL 9, 4973 (*inter selectos iudices*), as well as in Ovid’s *Tristia* (*nec mea decreto damnasti facta senatus, nec mea selecto iudice iussa fuga est*; Ov. Tr. 2.132). Even so, new research has showed that the term *selectus* should be brought into connection with an act of appointment by the Emperor himself (Duncan-Jones 2016: 117), which was, in some way, already mentioned on Cornelius’ statue base. Therefore, it is most likely that Cn. Cornelius Sabinus was a member of the equestrian order, who was *iudex selectus ex quinque decuriis*. The membership in the *decuriae iudicum* was, in his case, stated with a rather altered phrase as *selectus iudex ex quinque decuriis*.

In accordance with the cognomen of Cn. Cornelius, the name of his mother has been restored as *Vettidia Sa[bina]*. She had his honorary statue erected on the Forum of Iader, while the place for the erecting of the statue was legally determined by the local city council. It is interesting to mention that the *nomen Vettidius* is recorded on two other honorary statue bases from Iader, as well as on a funerary inscription (AE 1955, 224), which indicates certain connection with *Vettidia Sabina*. The first statue base was erected in the honour of C. *Vettidius C. f. Tro. Maximus*, the patron of the colony of Iader, who possessed an *equus publicus* and held the magistracies of *duovir* and *duovir quinquennalis* (CIL 3, 2932). The second honorary base records *Vettidia C. f. Maximina* (Vežić 1990: 9), who was most probably a daughter (or sister) of the aforementioned C. *Vettidius Maximus*.

Since Cn. Cornelius Sabinus, as *iudex selectus ex quinque decuriis*, was evidently a member of the equestrian order, it seems that the ‘equestrian’ *Vettidii* were, at some point, connected by marriage with another equestrian family – that of *Cornelii*. There are several *Cornelii* recorded on the inscriptions from Iader (CIL 3, 2936, 2943, 2951; ILJug 885, 897, 915, 2881), but none of them are certain to be of the equestrian rank. In a way, certain Cn. Cornelius Severus (ILJug 2881) could be connected with Cn. Cornelius Sabinus, but such a connection is not clear at all. A similar example of endogamy between equestrian families is already recorded on the inscriptions from Iader, that is, in the marriage link between *Raecii* and *Trebi* (CIL 3, 2917 = 9985, 2931; Wilkes 1970: 533; Cesarik 2014: 94–96).

Vettidii are also recorded on two inscriptions from Tarsatica (CIL 3, 3028, 3029), as well as one inscription from Salone (CIL 3, 14871; cf. Alföldy 1969: 136), and are relatively well attested on the inscriptions from Italy (OPEL 4, 162). The cognomen *Sabinus* is frequently attested in the province of Dalmatia (Alföldy 1969: 285–286), as well as in Italy and other western provinces (OPEL 4, 40–41).

Citizens of Iader were enrolled in the voting tribe of *Sergia* (e.g. CIL 3, 1200; CIL 6, 221, 2378; CIL 13, 6827; AE 1978, 632), so it is evident that Sabinus was not a local and that he originated from another place. Since it is not stated in which town he held magistracies, it seems quite reasonable to conclude that he held them in Iader, to which he had moved at some point. The *nomen Cornelius* is widespread across the Empire (cf. Alföldy 1969: 78–79; OPEL 2, 76–78), so it is impossible to determine Sabinus’ origin with certainty. There are some *Cornelii* who were enrolled in the voting

bila nedokaziva. No, čini se da je u razdoblju od Vespazijanova do Hadrijanova principata prisutan veliki priliv bivših hispanških magistrata u administrativnu hijerarhiju Carstva (Curchin 1990: 47), tako da mogućnost da je Gnej Kornelije Sabin došao iz Hispanije svakako ostaje primamljiva.

Čitanje natpisa je:

Cn(aeo) Corne[lio] / Cn(aei) fil(io) Pap(iria) / Sabino dec(urioni) a[ed(ili)] / Ilviro Ilviro quinq[uen(nali)] / pontif(ici) cur(atori) oper[um] / publ(icorum) dato ab Imp(eratore) [Caes(are)] / Antonino Aug(usto) Pio s[el(ecto)] / iudici ex quinq[ue] / decuri(i)s / Vettidia Sa[bina] / mater t(estamento) [p(oni) i(ussit)] / l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)].

5. Baza počasne statue Gaja Vejanija Orestina (sl. 16–17)

Dimenzije baze: v=113; š=82; d=73 cm; visina slova (od 1. do 14. retka): 6–5,5–4,5–3,8–4,2–4–4–3,9–3,7–3,8–3–3–3 cm

Materijal: vapnenac
AMZd inv. br.: A18247

Od svih baza koje su predmet ovoga rada, ona koja je podignuta Gaju Vejaniju Orestinu najbolje je sačuvana, bez ikakvih lakuna u tekstu. Baza je uokvirena profilacijom u formi *cyma recta* na prednjoj i stražnjoj strani. Natpis je klesan u 13 redaka. Na vrhu je utor za fiksaciju statue.

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

C VEIANIO C F
ORESTINO
MIL COH III PRAET
A COMMENTARIIS
AVG
ORNAMENTIS
DECVR HONOR
ET LOCO STATVAE
PONENDAE PVBL
DATO
C VEIANIVS GRAPTUS
PATER ET
VECILIA HOMOEAE
MATER POSVER

Gaj Vejanije Orestin, sin Gajev, bio je vojnik III. pretorijanske kohorte i službenik odgovoran za careve komentare. Gradsko vijeće Jadera počastilo ga je dekurionalnim odličjima i javnim mjestom za postavljanje kipa kojega su podigli njegov otac *C. Veianius Graptus* i njegova majka *Vecilia Homoea*.

Treba ukazati na nekoliko zanimljivosti na ovome natpisu. Prvo, Orestin je bio *a commentariis Augusti* te je primio dekurionalna odličja gradskoga vijeća Jadera. I položaj (Hirt 2013) i odličja (Reinhold 2002: 33; Mouritsen 2011: 248) općenito su bili namijenjeni oslobođenim, ali Orestin je bio slobodnorodni rimski građanin (*ingenuus*), što je jasno iz njegove filijacije, ali i iz činjenice da je bio vojnik pretorijan-

tribe of Papiria, which could narrow our search. The first is L. Cornelius Maximus from Augusta Emerita (CIL 8, 24629), and the other is C. Cornelius from Ticinum (CIL 13, 8058). We could assume that Cn. Cornelius Sabinus originated from one of those colonies, but such an assumption would be hard to prove. However, it seems that the period from Vespasian's to Hadrian's principate is marked by a surge of Hispanian ex-magistrates in the administrative hierarchy of the Empire (Curchin 1990: 47). Thus the option that he originated from Hispania could be a tempting one.

The reading of the inscription goes:

Cn(aeo) Corne[lio] / Cn(aei) fil(io) Pap(iria) / Sabino dec(urioni) a[ed(ili)] / Ilviro Ilviro quinq[uen(nali)] / pontif(ici) cur(atori) oper[um] / publ(icorum) dato ab Imp(eratore) [Caes(are)] / Antonino Aug(usto) Pio s[el(ecto)] / iudici ex quinq[ue] / decuri(i)s / Vettidia Sa[bina] / mater t(estamento) [p(oni) i(ussit)] / l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)].

5. The base of the honorary statue of Caius Veianius Orestinus (Fig. 16–17)

Dimensions of the base: h=113; w=82; th=73 cm; height of the letters (from the 1st to the 14th line): 6–5.5–4.5–3.8–4.2–4–4–3.9–3.7–3.8–3–3–3 cm

Material: limestone
AMZd Inv. No.: A18247

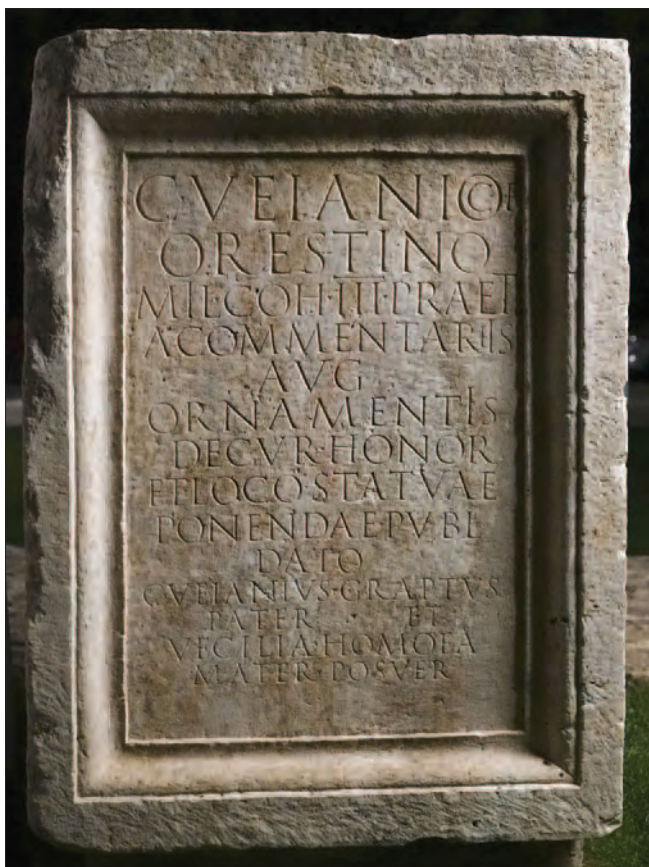
Of all the statue bases that are the subject of this paper, the one erected to Caius Veianius Orestinus is the best preserved, with no lacunas in the inscription. The base is framed with moulding in the form of *cyma recta* both on the front and on the back. The inscription is carved in 13 lines. On the top, there is a hole for fixing the statue.

The text in majuscule reads:

C VEIANIO C F
ORESTINO
MIL COH III PRAET
A COMMENTARIIS
AVG
ORNAMENTIS
DECVR HONOR
ET LOCO STATVAE
PONENDAE PVBL
DATO
C VEIANIVS GRAPTUS
PATER ET
VECILIA HOMOEAE
MATER POSVER

Caius Veianius Orestinus, the son of Caius, was a soldier of the Third Praetorian cohort and a clerk responsible for the Emperor's *commentarii*. The city council of lader honoured him with decurional decorations and a public place for erecting a statue, which was erected by his father *Caius Veianius Graptus* and his mother *Vecilia Homoea*.

It is interesting to note a few curiosities in this inscription. First, Orestinus served as *a commentariis Augusti* and received *ornamenta decurionalia* from the city council of

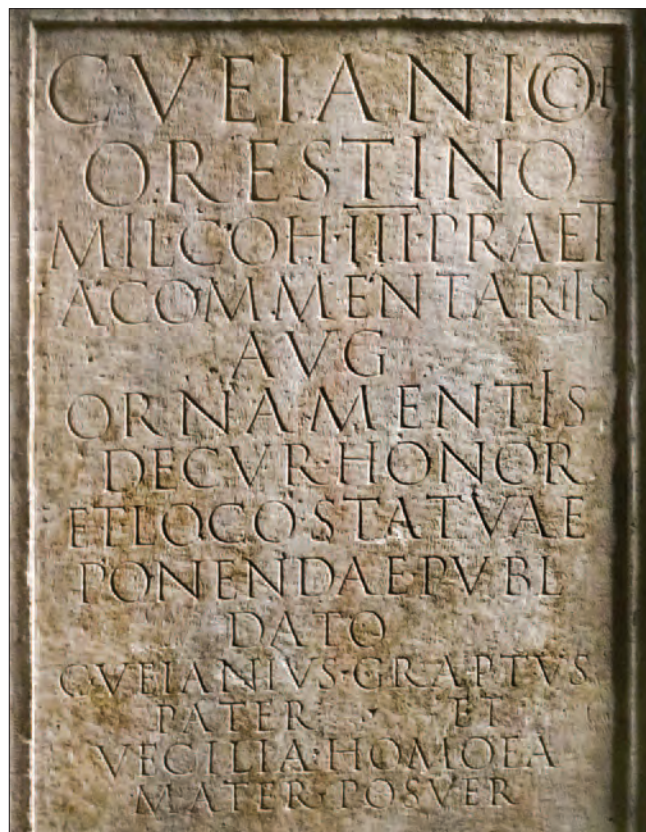


Sl. 16 Baza za statu u Gaja Vejanija Orestina (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 16 Statue base of Caius Veianius Orestinus (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

ske garde. Druga zanimljivost je nomenklatura njegovih roditelja. *Graptus* i *Homoea* oboje su imena koja su česta među robovima i oslobođenicima (*Graptus*: CIL 2, 216; CIL 5, 1410, 1831; CIL 6, 4641; CIL 15, 7286a–b; *Homoea*: AE 1977, 177, usp. i CIL 6, 14233 – *Homea*). Budući da su oboje izostavili navesti svoju filijaciju, vrlo je moguće da su oboje bili oslobođenici.

Obje ove činjenice upućuju na pretpostavku da je Orestin bio slobodnorodeni rimski građanin čiji je otac bio oslobođenik. S pravnoga stajališta on bi se trebao promatrati kao *ingenuus*, baš kao i bilo koji drugi Rimljanin rođen od slobodnih roditelja (usp. Mouritsen 2011: 264). Međutim, činjenica da je primio dekurionalna odličja, sugerira da na neki način nije zadovoljio formalne uvjete za prijem u *ordo ladestinus*. Orestin je bio i *a commentariis Augusti*, što je bio položaj namijenjen libertinima (usp. primjerice CIL 6, 8623). Činjenica da je dobio dekurionalna odličja mogla bi se objasniti pretpostavkom da je već bio pokojni, zbog čega nije imenovan kao redovni gradski vijećnik (usp. Curchin 1990: 76, 161, br. 244). Međutim, ovaj slučaj mogao bi se objasniti i na drugačiji način, napose preko statusa njegove majke. Prema natpisu, jasno je da je Orestin bio sin rimskoga građanina, ali, ako je njegov otac bio slobodni građanin u vrijeme njegova rođenja, isto ne mora značiti i za njegovu majku, budući da je ona još uvijek mogla biti ropkinja u vrijeme Orestinova rođenja. Curchin je već spomenuo jedan



Sl. 17 Detalj baze za statu u Gaja Vejanija Orestina (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 17 Statue base of Caius Veianius Orestinus, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

lader. Both the post (Hirt 2013) and the decorations (Reinhold 2002: 33; Mouritsen 2011: 248) were generally intended for freedmen, but Orestinus was a freeborn Roman citizen (*ingenuus*), which is clear from his filiation, but also from the fact that he was a soldier of the Praetorian Guard. The second fact is the nomenclature of his parents. Both *Graptus* and *Homoea* are names common amongst slaves and freedmen (*Graptus*: CIL 2, 216; CIL 5, 1410, 1831; CIL 6, 4641; CIL 15, 7286a–b; *Homoea*: AE 1977, 177, cf. also CIL 6, 14233 – *Homea*). Since they omitted their filiation, it is highly possible that they were both libertines.

Both these facts point to the assumption that Orestinus was a freeborn Roman citizen whose legal father was a freedman. From a legal point of view, he should be seen as *ingenuus*, just like any other Roman born to free parents (cf. Mouritsen 2011: 264). However, the fact that he received *ornamenta decurionalia* suggests that he was, in some way, ineligible for formal admission to the *ordo ladestinus*. He was also *a commentariis Augusti*, which was a post intended for freedmen (see, for example CIL 6, 8623). The fact that he received decurional decorations could be explained by the assumption that he was deceased, which prevented him from receiving a regular appointment as a city councillor (cf. Curchin 1990: 76, 161, No. 244). However, such a case could be explained in a different way, that is, through the status of his mother. It is clear from the filiation that Orestinus was the son of a Roman citizen, but if his father was a citizen at the time of his birth, the same thing need not be

takav slučaj komentirajući natpis Manija Acilija Flegona (CIL 2, 2017) koji je bio sin prefekta fabra Manija Acilija Frontona (CIL 2, 2017) i njegove oslobođenice/supruge Acilije Plekuze. Kao što navodi Curchin, ukoliko je Flegon rođen prije majčina službena oslobođenja, on kao sin ropkinje ne bi mogao postati redovni dekurion (Curchin 1990: 73, 162, br. 251). Isto se moglo dogoditi i Gaju Vejaniju Orestinu koji bi, ukoliko se rodio prije majčine manumisije, bio neprihvatljiv kao redoviti dekurion jadestinskoga orda. To bi također moglo objasniti i njegovo imenovanje kao službenika odgovornoga za careve komentare (odnosno razne spise iz careve osobne korespondencije, usp. Hirt 2013; Popov-Reynolds 2013).

U svakome slučaju, Orestin je ušao u pretorijansku gardu, što je bila privilegija rezervirana za slobodnorodene rimske građane (Bingham 2013: 56). Imajući to u obziru, čini se vjerojatnijim da je njegova majka bila oslobođena prije njegova rođenja te da je Orestin u potpunosti bio slobodnorodeni rimski građanin. Ta činjenica može ukazati na zaključak da je Orestin već bio pokojni kada ga je *ordo ladedstinus* nagradio dekurionskim odličjima. Mogli bismo povući usporedbu s pretorijancima regrutiranima iz Liburnije u 2. stoljeću (usp. Šašel 1972: 478–479; Demicheli 2013: 81) i pretpostaviti da je Orestin čak bio i lokalnoga podrijetla. Međutim, takva se pretpostavka ne može potvrditi, budući da nema jasnih dokaza za sigurno definiranje Orestinova podrijetla.

Prema navodima prenomena i filijacije, kao i izostavljanja navoda glasačkoga okruga, čini se da natpis treba datirati u vrijeme kasnoga principata, najvjerojatnije u drugu polovicu 2. stoljeća poslije Krista (usp. Alföldy 1969: 27–28). Ovaj natpis iznjedrio je niz osobnih imena, od kojih su neka razmjerno rijetko zabilježena u dalmatinskome epigrafskom korpusu ili do sada uopće nisu bila poznata. Do sada je u Dalmaciji *nomen Veianius* zabilježen samo na natpisu CIL 3, 2600 iz Salone (usp. Alföldy 1969: 134). Potvrđen je i u Panoniji na jednome primjerku (CIL 3, 4487), dok je bio relativno raširen diljem Italije (OPEL 4, 151). Ovo je prvi zapis kognomena *Orestinus* na dalmatinskim natpisima. Jedini sličan kognomen bio bi *Orestes* potvrđen na dva natpisa iz Dalmacije (Alföldy 1969: 256). Prema OPEL-u, postoji samo jedan natpis na kojemu je zabilježen ovaj kognomen u zapadnim provincijama (OPEL 3, 116). Međutim, ime je zabilježeno na nekoliko natpisa iz Italije, kako u muškom, tako i u ženskom obliku (CIL 4, 6812; CIL 6, 2679, 16953, 18879, 41050; CIL 9, 2219, 4764, 5762; CIL 11, 2559; AE 1997, 362 = 1998, 374). Također je potvrđen u afričkim provincijama (npr. CIL 8, 2421, 18068). Gentilicij *Vecilius* (OPEL 4, 150) do sada nije potvrđen na dalmatinskim natpisima, kao ni kognomeni *Graptus* i *Homoea* (najsličniji bi bili *Grapthe* u CIL 3, 9135 te *Homonoëa* u CIL 3, 2353; Alföldy 1969: 213, 218; OPEL 2, 170, 184).

Čitanje natpisa glasi:

C(aio) Veianio C(ai) f(ilio) / Orestino / mil(iti) coh(ortis) III praet(oriae) / a commentariis / Aug(usti) / ornamentis / decur(ionalibus) honor(ato) / et loco statuae / ponendae publ(ice) dato / C(aius) Veianus Graptus / pater et / Vecilia Homoea / mater posuer(unt).

said about his mother, since she could still be a slave at the time of his birth. Such a case has already been argued by Curchin for the inscription of Manius Acilius Phlegon (CIL 2, 2017), who was the son of a *praefectus fabrum*, Manius Acilius Fronto (CIL 2, 2017), and his freedwoman/wife Acilia Plecusa. As Curchin states, if Phlegon was born before his mother's manumission, he would be the son of a slave and thus ineligible to become a *decurio* (Curchin 1990: 73, 162, No. 251). The same thing may have happened to C. Veianius Orestinus, who, if born before his mother's manumission, would be ineligible to become a regular *decurio* of the *ordo ladedstinus*. This could also explain his appointment as a clerk responsible for the emperor's *commentarii* (i.e. a variety of records belonging to the emperor, cf. Hirt 2013; Popov-Reynolds 2013).

In any case, Orestinus was enrolled in the Praetorian Guard, which was a privilege reserved for freeborn Roman citizens (Bingham 2013: 56). Taking that into consideration, it seems more probable that Orestinus' mother was freed before he was born, and that he was by all means a freeborn Roman citizen. This fact could point to the conclusion that Orestinus was already deceased when the *ordo ladedstinus* gave him *ornamenta decurionalia*. We could draw a parallel with the Praetorians recruited from Liburnia during the second century AD (cf. Šašel 1972: 478–479; Demicheli 2013: 81), and assume that Orestinus was a local of Liburnia. However, such an assumption cannot be firmly stated, since there is no clear evidence that could prove Orestinus' origin.

In accordance with the stated praenomen and filiation, as well as the absence of a voting tribe, it seems that the inscription should be dated to the late Principate, most probably the second half of the 2nd century AD (cf. Alföldy 1969: 27–28). This inscription introduced a variety of personal names, some of which were very rarely recorded on the Dalmatian epigraphic corpus or were not known at all. So far, in Dalmatia, the *nomen Veianius* has been recorded only on the inscription CIL 3, 2600 from Salona (cf. Alföldy 1969: 134). On one occasion, it was attested in Pannonia (CIL 3, 4487), while it was relatively more widespread across Italy (OPEL 4, 151). This is the first record of the cognomen *Orestinus* on Dalmatian inscriptions. The only similar cognomen would be that of *Orestes*, confirmed on two inscriptions from Dalmatia (Alföldy 1969: 256). According to OPEL, there is only one record of the cognomen *Orestinus* in the western provinces (OPEL 3, 116). However, the name is recorded on several inscriptions from Italy, amongst both men and women (CIL 4, 6812; CIL 6, 2679, 16953, 18879, 41050; CIL 9, 2219, 4764, 5762; CIL 11, 2559; AE 1997, 362 = 1998, 374). It is also attested in African provinces (e.g. CIL 8, 2421, 18068). Gentilicium *Vecilius* (OPEL 4, 150) had not yet been attested on Dalmatian inscriptions, as well as the cognomina *Graptus* and *Homoea* (the most similar would be *Grapthe* in CIL 3, 9135 and *Homonoëa* in CIL 3, 2353; Alföldy 1969: 213, 218; OPEL 2, 170, 184).

The reading of the inscription goes:

C(aio) Veianio C(ai) f(ilio) / Orestino / mil(iti) coh(ortis) III praet(oriae) / a commentariis / Aug(usti) / ornamentis / decur(ionalibus) honor(ato) / et loco statuae / ponendae publ(ice) dato / C(aius) Veianus Graptus / pater et / Vecilia Homoea / mater posuer(unt).

6. Baza počasne statue nepoznate osobe (sl. 18–19)

Dimenzije: v=84; š=69; d=69 cm; visina slova (od 1. do 5. retka): 3,8–3,7–3,5–3,2–3–3 cm

Materijal: mramor

AMZd inv. br.: A18250

Ovo je jedina baza iz Poljane koja je izrađena od mramora, ali je i jedina s gotovo potpuno nečitljivim natpisom. Slova su bila plitko uklesana, što je uzrokovalo gotovo potpuno brisanje sadržaja natpisa.

Tekst u majuskuli glasi:

CO[---]
IN[---]
FIL[---] SVI[---]
C PLAN[---]
T[---]TO P[---]
EPVL[.]Q[....]DIC[...]

Zbog stanja natpisa, nije moguće rekonstruirati kome je statua bila podignuta, niti tko ju je dao podići, no tko god da je to učinio, čini se da je organizirao javnu gozbu (u 6. retku čitamo *epul[o]q[ue de]dic[ari]*). S obzirom na materijal od kojega je napravljena baza, te činjenice da je u čast nepoznate osobe organizirana javna gozba, očito je i da su počašćena osoba, ali i organizator gozbe, bili dio istaknutoga dijela ja-destinskoga društvenog kruga.

Čitanje glasi:

Co[---] / in[---] / fil[---] sui[---] / C(aius?) Plan[---] / T[---]to P[---] / epul[o]que de]dic[ari].



Sl. 18 Baza za statuu nepoznate osobe (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 18 Statue base of unknown person (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

6. The base of the honorary statue of an unknown person (Fig. 18–19)

Dimensions: h=84; w=69; th=69 cm; height of the letters (from the 1st to the 5th line): 3.8–3.7–3.5–3.2–3–3 cm

Material: marble

AMZd Inv. No.: A18250

This is the only statue base from Poljana that is made of marble, but also the only one with an almost completely unreadable inscription. The letters were shallowly carved, which caused almost complete erasure of the content of the inscription.

The text in majuscule reads:

CO[---]
IN[---]
FIL[---] SVI[---]
C PLAN[---]
T[---]TO P[---]
EPVL[.]Q[....]DIC[...]

It is not possible to reconstruct to whom the statue base was erected, or even who erected the statue, but it seems that whoever did it also organized the public feast (in the 6th line we read *epul[o]q[ue de]dic[ari]*). Considering the material from which the statue base was made, and the fact that the public feast was organized in the honour of an unknown person, it is obvious that both the honoured person and the sponsor were from a distinguished part of Iader's social circle.

The reading goes:

Co[---] / in[---] / fil[---] sui[---] / C(aius?) Plan[---] / T[---]to P[---] / epul[o]que de]dic[ari].



Sl. 19 Detalj baze za statuu nepoznate osobe (Copyright: © Arheološki muzej Zadar; foto: O. Harl)

Fig. 19 Statue base of unknown person, detail (Copyright: © Archaeological Museum Zadar; photo: O. Harl)

UMJESTO ZAKLJUČKA

Arheološka iskopavanja srednjovjekovnoga zida u neposrednoj blizini rimskoga foruma u Zadru donijela su vrlo važnu skupinu natpisa koji su omogućili novi uvid u municipalni život kolonije *Iader*. Ljudi koji su bili počašćeni statuama na forumu Jadera došli su iz gotovo svih društvenih slojeva rimskoga svijeta – od senatora i vitezova, do municipalne elite i sinova oslobođenika. Unatoč izvanrednom nalazu baze statue podignute u čast L. Funisulana Vettonijana, možda najzanimljivijim smatramo natpis određenoga Kastrićija iz Albe Pompeje – primipilara XI. legije, koji je očigledno obnašao prefekturu nad peregrinskim zajednicama Liburna i Japoda. Ovaj natpis baca novo svjetlo na ranu organizaciju rimske Dalmacije kao i ulogu vojnoga osoblja u romanizaciji lokalnih zajednica. Svi gore navedeni natpisi dali su zanimljiv uvid u društvenu mobilnost antičkoga Jadera te smo sigurni da će ovaj doprinos otvoriti daljnje rasprave i dublje analize toga pitanja.

INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION

The archaeological excavations of the mediaeval wall in the near proximity of the Roman Forum in Zadar have yielded a very important group of inscriptions that brought new insights into the municipal life of the colony of *Iader*. The people who were honoured in the Forum of *Iader* came from almost all the social classes of the Roman world – from senators and equestrians to the municipal elite and the sons of freedman. Despite the extraordinary find of the statue base erected to L. Funisulanus Vettonianus, the most interesting inscription can be seen on the statue of a certain Castricius from Alba Pompeia – a primipilaris of legio XI who apparently held a prefecture over the peregrine communities of the Liburnians and the Iapodians. This record casts new light on the early organization of Roman Dalmatia as well as the role of military personnel in the Romanisation of local communities. All the inscriptions presented above have provided interesting insights into the social mobility of ancient *Iader*, and we are sure that this contribution will open further discussions and deeper analyses of the matter.

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KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

AE – L'Année épigraphique, Paris.
 CIL – Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
 ILJug – Šašel, A., Šašel, J., Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt, Situla 5, Ljubljana 1963; Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMLX et MCMLXX repertae et editae sunt, Situla 19, Ljubljana 1978; Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt, Situla 25, Ljubljana 1986.
 Insc. It. – Inscriptiones Italiae, Roma.
 OPEL – Lőrincz, B., Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum. Vol. I² (editio nova aucta et emendata): ABA – Bysanus, Martin Opitz Kiadó, Budapest 2005; Vol. II: Cabalicius - Ixus, Harl. O (ed.), Forschungsgesellschaft Wiener Stadtarchäologie, Wien 1999; Vol.

III: Labarevs – Pythea, Harl. O (ed.), Forschungsgesellschaft Wiener Stadtarchäologie, Wien 2000; Vol. IV: Quadrata – Zvres, Harl. O (ed.), Forschungsgesellschaft Wiener Stadtarchäologie, Wien 2002.

PME – Devijver, H., Prosopographia Militarium Equestrum quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum. Pars Prima, Litterae A-I, Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 1976; Pars Secunda, Litterae L-V Ignoti - Incerti, Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 1977; Pars Tertia, Indices, Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 1980; Pars Quarta, Supplementum I, Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 1987; Pars Quinta, Supplementum II, Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 1993; Pars Sexta, Laterculi alarum - cohortium - legionum, Demougis, S., Raepsaet-Charlier, M.-T. (eds.), Universitaire Pers Leuven, Leuven 2001.

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