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## O MUNICIPALITETU MAGNA

### ON THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGNUM

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*U radu se raspravlja o vremenu kad je Magnum stekao municipalni status. Na temelju analize postojeće natpisne građe, posebice natpisa Maksima, Dazantova sina, stanovnika municipija u Magnu i menzora I. Asturske kohorte, koji je bio sahranjen na german-skome limesu, postavlja se teza da je Magnum možda dobio taj status već za Flavijevaca.*

*Ključne riječi: municipium Magnum, Maximus Dasantis, cohors I Asturum.*

Na samome jugoistočnom rubu Petrova polja u Balinoj glavici kraj naselja Umljanović u blizini izvora rijeke Čikole nalazi se neistraženi *municipium Magnum* (sl. 1). Ubikacija Magna u Balinu glavici potvrđena je epigrafskim nalazima i položajem putne postaje *Magnum* na trasi ceste Salona – Burnum iz *Tabule Peutingeriane* (*Andetrio XIV – Magno VIII – Promona XVI – Burno*) (*Tab. Peut.*). U Magnu je nakon odlaska legijskih formacija iz Dalmacije postavljena beneficijarska postaja, a u obližnjoj Kadinoj Glavici nalazio se *castellum* pomoćnih postroj-

*This work discusses the time when Magnum was granted municipal status. Based on the analysis of existing epigraphic material, particularly the inscription of Maximus, son of Dasas, inhabitant of the municipium Magnum and mensor of the I<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort, who was buried at the Germanic Limes, the proposed thesis is that Magnum may have been given municipal status already during the reign of the Flavian dynasty.*

*Key words: municipium Magnum, Maximus Dasantis, cohors I Asturum*

On the southeastern edge of Petrovo polje at Balina Glavica, near the village of Umljanović, in close proximity to the source of the river Čikola, lies the unexplored *municipium Magnum* (Fig. 1). The location of Magnum at Balina Glavica was confirmed on epigraphic finds and on *Tabula Peutingeriana* where the travel station *Magnum* was placed along the route Salona – Burnum (*Andetrio XIV – Magno VIII – Promona XVI – Burno*) (*Tab. Peut.*). Follow-



Slika 1. Satelitska snimka Magna (preuzeto s: Google Earth).

Figure 1. Satelite image of Magnum (taken from: Google Earth).

bi (Glavaš *et al.* 2010: 71–74). Promona, delmatski *oppidum*, sasvim sigurno postaje *pagus* municipija u Magnu. Na brončanoj pločici koja se čuva u Beču spominju se *pagani Promonenses*: *Jasi[---] / [---]is esto[---] / [---]jiensem pu[---] / [---]es pagani prom[---] / [---] ordinaria erit co[---] / [--- cu]rsum molis molit [---] / [---]utendae aquae promo[---] / [--- or]dinem utendae aquae [---] / [--- plagi quandoque concili[um ---] / [---flu]minis aut ad villam fa[---] / [--- d]enuntiatum [e]rit qui [---] / [--- a]b hora se-cunda in [---] / [---] ut videbit[ur] (CIL III 14969<sup>2</sup>). Zaninović (1985: 72) smatra da natpis potječe iz 1. stoljeća kad su se najčešće rješavali teritorijalni sporovi, a pravo korištenja vode za mlinove što ih natpis spominje primjer je upravo takva spora.*

Tri natpisa potvrđuju municipalitet Magna:

*D(is) [M(anibus)] / M(arcus) Aur(elius) M(arci)filius Luc(anus) / dec(urio) mun(icipi) Magn(i) / duovir i(ure dicundo) (CIL III 6565 = 9798 = 14316; Alačević 1878: 91).*

*D(is) M(anibus) / Maximo Dasan/t[is] mensori coh(ortis) I / Asturum /(centuria) Co[br]/uni Quin[t]ini s[t]i/pendiorum XVIII / an(n)orum XXXVIII / c(ivis) Dalmata ex m/unicipio Magn[o] / et Batoni Beusanti(s) / optioni coh(ortis) s(upra) s(cryptae) / [centuria] ea]/dem s[t]ip(endiorum) XVIII an[no]/rum XL ex munici/pio Salvio Apies / [-----] (CIL XIII 6538; Zaninović 2007b: 234).*

ing the departure of legionary troops, Magnum served as a post manned by the *beneficiarii consulares*, while nearby Kadina Glavica functioned as a *castellum* for auxilliary troops (Glavaš *et al.* 2010: 71–74). Promona, a Delmatae *oppidum*, most certainly became the *pagus* of the municipium of Magnum. A bronze tablet kept in Vienna mentions the *pagani Promonenses*: *Jasi[---] / [---]is esto[---] / [---]jiensem pu[---] / [---]es pagani prom[---] / [---] ordinaria erit co[---] / [--- cu]rsum molis molit [---] / [---]utendae aquae promo[---] / [--- or]dinem utendae aquae [---] / [--- plagi quandoque concili[um ---] / [---flu]minis aut ad villam fa[---] / [--- d]enuntiatum [e]rit qui [---] / [--- a]b hora se-cunda in [---] / [---] ut videbit[ur] (CIL III 14969<sup>2</sup>). Zaninović (1985: 72) believes the inscription dates from the 1<sup>st</sup> century when territorial disputes were commonly settled, and the right to use water for mills, mentioned on the inscription, is precisely an example of such a dispute.*

Three inscriptions confirm the municipal status of Magnum:

*D(is) [M(anibus)] / M(arcus) Aur(elius) M(arci)filius Luc(anus) / dec(urio) mun(icipi) Magn(i) / duovir i(ure dicundo) (CIL III 6565 = 9798 = 14316; Alačević 1878: 91).*

*D(is) M(anibus) / Maximo Dasan/t[is] mensori coh(ortis) I / Asturum /(centuria) Co[br]/uni Quin[t]ini s[t]i/pendiorum XVIII / an(n)orum XXXVIII / c(ivis) Dalmata ex m/unicipio Magn[o] / et Batoni Beusanti(s) / optioni coh(ortis) s(upra) s(cryptae) / [centuria] ea]/dem s[t]ip(endiorum) XVIII an[no]/rum XL ex munici/pio Salvio Apies / [-----] (CIL XIII 6538; Zaninović 2007b: 234).*

*ini s[ti]i/pendiorum XVIII / an(n)orum XXXVIII / c(ivis) Dalmata ex m/unicipio Magn[o] / et Batoni Beusanti(s) / optioni coh(ortis) s(upra) s(cryptae) / [centuriae ea]/dem s[t]lip(endiorum) XVIII an[no]/rum XL ex munici/pio Salvio Apies / [-----] (CIL XIII 6538; Zaninović 2007b: 234).*

*[I(ovi) O(ptimo)] M(aximo) / [et Ge]njo / [mun]icipi(i) / [--- Val?]erius?) Sev/[erus?] b(ene)ficiarius co(n)s(ularis) / [leg(ionis) XIII] g(eminae) M(artiae) v(ictricis) v(otum) s(olvit) (CIL III 14957; Schallmayer et al. 1990: 348).*

Natpis dekuriona i duovira municipija Magna Mar-ka Aurelija Lukana pronađen je 1871. godine u Balinoj Glavici. Bio je uzidan u pročelje crkve Sv. Ilike u obližnjim Kljacima, ali je danas izgubljen, pa je relevantan opis i crtež natpisa koji donosi Patsch (1895: 419). Dekurion i duovir Marko Aurelije Lukan mogao je dobiti civitet već od cara Marka Aurelija.

Zavjetni žrtvenik Jupiteru i Geniju municipija koji postavlja *beneficiarius consularis* Valerije Sever vjerojatno je stajao u svetištu beneficijarske postaje u Magnu (Glavaš 2010: 49–50). U postaji su službovali legionari izmješteni iz svojih jedinica s limesa i podređeni uredu namjesnika provincije.

Carska gentilna imena koja se javljaju na teritoriju municipija Magna mogla bi označavati i bivše lokalno peregrinsko stanovništvo. Ono je ondje potvrđeno epihorskom onomastikom vidljivom na sljedećim primjerima: *Paio Carpiae Platoris f.* (CIL III 9839) i *Tritus Druanus Plahenini f.* (CIL III 143166). Bilježimo tri natpisa s gentilicijem *Iulii*, od čega su dva sa zavjetnih žrtvenika Silvanu (CIL III 6409; 9792; 9793). Drži se da su *Iulii* na taj prostor došli u kasnijemu principatu (Alföldy 1969: 34). Na natpisu kojim Julije Saturnin komemorira svojega oca Gaja Julija Veloka posveta je *Dis Manibus* (CIL III 6409). Ona je ustaljena u provinciji Dalmaciji od kraja 1. stoljeća (Alföldy 1969: 28). Carski gentilicij *Flavii* na teritoriju Magna javlja se samo na žrtveniku Jupiteru koji postavlja Tit Flavije Nikrinijan:

*I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / T(itus) Fl(avius) Ni/crinian[us] / [---] (CIL III 14955).*

Međutim tu se vjerojatno radi o beneficijarskom zavjetnom žrtveniku i legionaru u službi namjesnika provincije koji nema veze sa strukturonim gentilnih imena stanovništva municipija. Na takvu mogućnost upućuje sličnost toga spomenika s cijelim nizom beneficijarskih natpisa iz Magna (CIL III 9790; 14956; 14957; 14959; 14960; 14961; 14962).

*[I(ovi) O(ptimo)] M(aximo) / [et Ge]njo / [mun]icipi(i) / [--- Val?]erius?) Sev/[erus?] b(ene)ficiarius co(n)s(ularis) / [leg(ionis) XIII] g(eminae) M(artiae) v(ictricis) v(otum) s(olvit) (CIL III 14957; Schallmayer et al. 1990: 348).*

The inscription of the decurion and duumvir of the *municipium Magnum*, *M. Aurelius Lucanus*, was found in 1871 at Balina Glavica. It used to form part of the façade of the Church of St. Elijah at the nearby village of Kljaci, but its whereabouts are unknown today, so the description and drawing given by Patsch (1895: 419) remain the relevant source of information. Decurion and duumvir *M. Aurelius Lucanus* may have received his citizenship already from the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

The votive altar dedicated to Jupiter and the genius of the *municipium*, erected by *beneficiarius consularis Valerius Severus*, probably stood at the center of a shrine in the beneficiary post at *Magnum*. The post was manned by legionaries transferred from their units on the limes, and under the jurisdiction of the provincial governor.

Imperial gentilicia found on the territory of the *municipium Magnum* could also indicate former local peregrine denizens. Their presence here has been confirmed by epichoric onomastics, as exemplified by the following inscriptions: *Paio Carpiae Platoris f.* (CIL III 9839) and *Tritus Druanus Plahenini f.* (CIL III 143166). Three inscriptions with the gentilicium *Iulus* have been recorded, two of which are votive altars dedicated to the god Silvanus (CIL III 6409, 9792, 9793). It is thought the *Iulii* arrived in the area during the late Principate (Alföldy 1969: 34). The phrase *Dis Manibus* appears on the inscription erected by *Iulus Saturninus* to commemorate his father *C. Iulius Velox* (CIL III 6409). This phrase is common on inscriptions in the province of Dalmatia from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century (Alföldy 1969: 28). The imperial gentilicium *Flavius* appears in the territory of *Magnum* only on the altar of *T. Flavius Nicrinianus*, dedicated to Jupiter:

*I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / T(itus) Fl(avius) Ni/crinian[us] / [---] (CIL III 14955).*

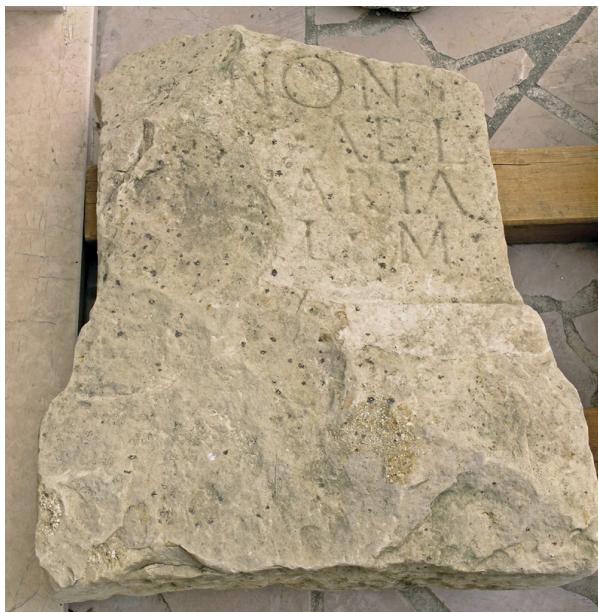
But this inscription is probably a beneficiary votive altar dedicated by a legionary in service of the provincial governor, and has nothing to do with the structure of gentilicia of the *municipium* inhabitants. An entire series of similar votive altars set up by the *beneficiarii* from *Magnum* points to the same conclusion (CIL III 9790, 14956, 14957, 14959, 14960, 14961, 14962).

S teritorija municipija Magna poznata su tri Elijevca:

*S(ilvano) A(ugusto) s(acrum) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) / Aper* (CIL III 9791);

*D(is) M(anibus) / Elius filius / Eliae Sever(a)e ma/ tri su(a)e pientissi/m(a)e libens posuit / defunctae ann(orum) XXXVII* (CIL III 6408).

Prema imenovanju dedikanta Publijia Elija Apera jasno je da je civitet dobio od Hadrijana ili je potomak nekoga tko je dobio civitet od cara Hadrijana. Treći natpis koji bilježi carski gentilicij *Aelius* nalazi se na još neobjavljenoj ari izrađenoj od domaćega kameна – muljike (sl. 2). Ara je pronađena 1981. godine prilikom arheološkoga rekognosciranja Petrova polja na prostoru Baljačke ili Perijine glavice preko Čikole u neposrednoj blizini Baline Glavice. Oštećena je, nedostaje joj uzglavnica i lijevi dio natpisnoga polja. Bila je posvećena božici Junoni, a dedikant je žena s gentilnim imenom *Aelia*. Žrtvenik se danas nalazi u Gradskome muzeju Drniš u Zbirci kamenih spomenika (inv. br. 341).<sup>1</sup>



Slika 2. Fotografija žrtvenika Junone iz Magna (snimio: I. Glavaš, 2011).

Figure 2. Photograph of the altar of Juno from Magnum (taken by: I. Glavaš, 2011).

NONI  
AEL  
VARIA  
L M

<sup>1</sup> Zahvaljujem ravnatelju Gradskoga muzeja Drniš Jošku Zaninoviću na dopuštenju da objavim ovaj spomenik.

Three members of the *Aelius* gentilicium are known from the territory of the *municipium Magnum*:

*S(ilvano) A(ugusto) s(acrum) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) / Aper* (CIL III 9791);

*D(is) M(anibus) / Elius filius / Eliae Sever(a)e ma/ tri su(a)e pientissi/m(a)e libens posuit / defunctae ann(orum) XXXVII* (CIL III 6408).

Based on the name of the dedicator, *P. Aelius Aper*, it is clear he received his citizenship from the emperor Hadrian, or he was a descendant from someone whose citizenship had been granted by Hadrian. The third inscription noting the imperial gentilicium *Aelius* comes from an unpublished altar made from local mudstone, marl (Fig. 2). The altar was found in 1981 during archaeological field survey of Petrovo polje (Petrovo field) in the area of Baljačka or Perijina Glavica across the river Čikola, within short distance of Balina Glavica. The altar is damaged, the cornice and the left part of the inscription field missing. It was dedicated to the goddess Juno, and the dedicator is a woman bearing the gentilicium *Aelia*. The altar is stored at Drniš City Museum, and forms part of the Collection of Stone Monuments (Inv. No. 341).<sup>1</sup>

NONI

AEL

VARIA

L M

[*Iu*]noni / [...] Ael(ia) / [...]uaria / [*v*(otum) *s*(olvit)]  
*l(ibens) m(erito)*

The altar is 62 cm high, 53 cm long and 9 cm wide. The neat epigraphic inscription consists of four lines. When observed from the uppermost line, the letter height proportionally shrinks, giving the letters in the top line a height of 6 cm, in the second line 5.5 cm, in the third 5 cm, and in the fourth 4.5 cm. The letters VA, forming part of the cognomen of the dedicator in the third line of the inscription, appear in ligature. A triangular mark (*triangulum distinguens*) appears behind the sigla L and the sigla M in the fourth line of the inscription field.

The abbreviation SAC (*sacrum*) could have formed part of the second line of the inscription field, or some other epithet of Juno in the abbreviation form

<sup>1</sup> I would like to thank the Director of Drniš City Museum, Joško Zaninović, for his permission to publish this monument.

[*Iu]noni / [...] Ael(ia) / [...]juaria / [v(otum) s(olvit)]  
l(ibens) m(erito)*

Ara je visoka 62 cm, široka 53 cm, a debljina joj je 9 cm. Epigrافski uredan natpis sastoji se od četiriju redaka. Gleda li se od gornjega retka, visina slova proporcionalno se smanjuje tako da su slova u prvoj retku natpisnoga polja visoka 6 cm, u drugome 5,5 cm, u trećemu 5 cm, a u četvrtome 4,5 cm. U ligaturi su uklesana slova VA u kognomenu dedikantice u trećem retku natpisnoga polja. Iza sigli L i M u četvrtome retku natpisnoga polja nalazi se po jedan trokutasti distingvent.

U drugome retku natpisnoga polja mogla je stajati abrevijacija SAC (*Sacrum*) ili neki od epiteta Junone u formi abrevijacije AUG (*Augusta*) ili REG (*Regina*). Kognomen dedikantice moguće je razriješiti kao *Ianuaria* ili *Paquaria*. Kognomen *Ianuaria* čest je u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji (Alföldy 1969: 220), dok je iz Epidaura poznat samo jedan nositelj kognomena *Paquarius/Paquaria – Quintus Statius Paquarius* (CIL III 1757; Alföldy 1969: 260). U obzir dolazi i varijanta toga kognomena, *Pecuarius/Pecuaria*, koja je raširena u Africi (Alföldy 1969: 260).<sup>2</sup>

U kasnome principatu na teritoriju Magna živjele su i doseljene porodice kao što su *Fabii* i *Sempronii* koje bismo mogli povezati sa Salonom (Alföldy 1965: 98). Posve očekivano najveći je broj nositelja gentilnoga imena *Aurelius*, što je povezano ponajprije sa širokim davanjem civiteta domaćemu peregrinskom stanovništvu u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije. U Magnu postoji čak sedam nositelja toga gentilicia.

Logično je zaključiti da je *Magnum* dobio municipalnu konstituciju za vrijeme Aurelijevaca, na što izravno navodi i natpis Marka Aurelija Lukana. Za takvo se tumačenje osobito zalaže Geza Alföldy (1965: 98), John Wilkes (1969: 290) i Marin Zaninović (2007a: 182). Ipak, taj datum držao bih samo najranijom sigurnom potvrdom postizanja municipaliteta.<sup>3</sup> Podrobnija analiza postojeće natpisne građe ukazuje na to da je moguća ranija konstitucija. Na natpisu iz Germanije iz Mainhardta (CIL XIII 6538), ranije navedenome u kontekstu natpisa s potvrdom municipaliteta Magna, spominje se menzor I. Asturske kohorte Maksim, Dazantov sin, *civis Dalmata* kojemu je rodno mjesto *municipium Ma-*

*AUG (Augusta) or REG (Regina)*. The cognomen of the dedicatory can be reconstructed as *Ianuaria* or *Paquaria*. The cognomen *Ianuaria* is common in the Roman province Dalmatia (Alföldy 1969: 220), while *Paquaria* has so far been recorded only on one example from Epidaurum, *Paquarius/Paquaria – Quintus Statius Paquarius* (CIL III 1757; Alföldy 1969: 260). The variation of the same cognomen *Pecuarius/Pecuaria* can also be taken into account, and it appears frequently in Africa (Alföldy 1969: 260).<sup>2</sup>

During the late Principate new settlers appeared on the territory of *Magnum*, such as the families *Fabii* and *Sempronii*, who can be brought in connection with the city of Salona (Alföldy 1965: 98). As expected, the gentilicium *Aurelius* appears in most instances on inscriptions, a fact related to widespread grants of citizenship to local peregrini in the interior of the province Dalmatia. Seven people with this name can be found in *Magnum*.

The logical conclusion is that *Magnum* received municipal status during the time of the *Aurelii* emperors, which can also be deduced from the inscription of *M. Aurelius Lucanus*. This interpretation is particularly favored by Geza Alföldy (1965: 98), John Wilkes (1969: 290) and Marin Zaninović (2007a: 182). However, I would use this time frame only as the earliest confirmed date of the acquisition of municipal status.<sup>3</sup>

Further analysis of the existing inscription fundus points to an even earlier possible date for the establishment of the municipium. An inscription from Mainhardt (CIL XIII 6538), then part of Germania, introduced earlier in the text as an example of inscriptions confirming the municipal status of *Magnum*, mentions the *mensor* of the 1<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort, *Maximus*, son of *Dasas*, *civis Dalmata*, whose birth place is indicated as *municipium Magnum*, and who was buried at the Germanic limes (Fig. 3 and 3a). The cohort was of the *equitata* type, and as such it is confirmed in AD 74 in Germania, during the reign of Vespasian (CIL XVI 20). That is was indeed a *cohors equitata* is clear from other inscription material from Germania.<sup>4</sup>

Zaninović (1972: 75) is of the opinion that the 1<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort belonged to a series of units that left

<sup>2</sup> D(is) M(anibus) sacr(um) / Ulpia Pecuaria / v(ixit) a(nnos) XX h(ic) s(ita) (CIL VIII 8618).

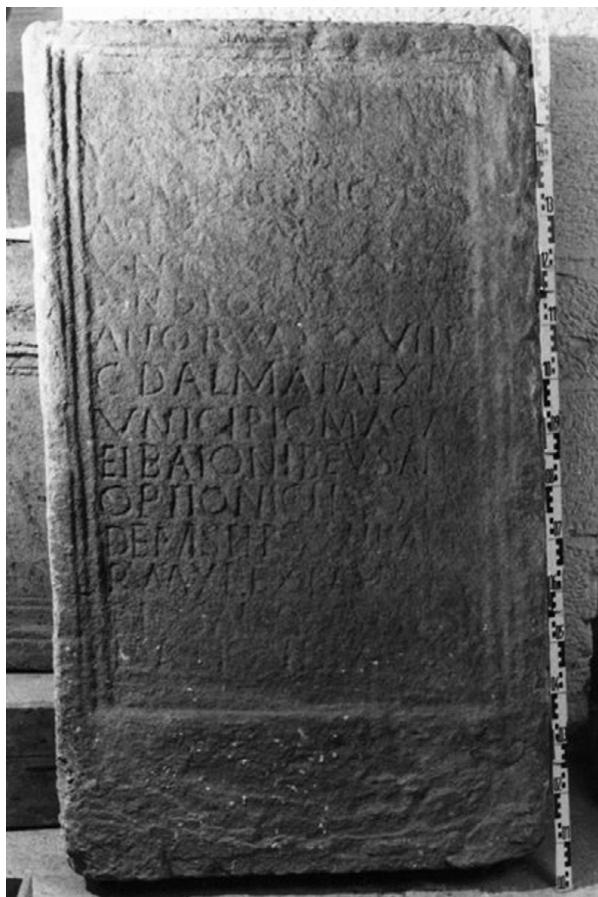
<sup>3</sup> There is no need to delve into the complex problem of, what the Legal-Historical Dictionary terms *ius Latium minus* and *ius Latium maius*, as there are no archaeological evidence to support this.

<sup>4</sup> Here is another example from Mainhardt: I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / coh(ors) I Astur(um) eq(uitata) / cura(m) agente M(arco) / Mevio M(arci) f(ilio) Fab(ia) / [C]apriolo praef(ecto) / fec(it) (AE 1956 71).

*gnum*, a sahranjen je na germanskome limesu (sl. 3 i 3a). Kohorta je bila *equitata* i kao takva je 74. godine za vrijeme Vespazijana potvrđena u Germaniji (CIL XVI 20). Da je ta postrojba *equitata*, jasno je prema natpisnoj građi iz Germanije.<sup>4</sup>

Zaninović (1972: 75) drži da je I. Asturska kohorta pripadala nizu postrojbi koje su tijekom 1. stoljeća otišle iz Ilirika nakon što se ondje smirilo stanje. Za razliku od njega Alföldy (1987: 241, 293) drži da se na temelju nepotpunoga natpisa iz Salone (CIL III 14705) ne može pouzdano dokazati da je ta postrojba boravila u Dalmaciji. Prije dolaska u Germaniju I. Asturska kohorta zabilježena je za vrijeme Nera u Noriku zajedno s I. kohortom Montanaca (CIL XVI 6). Moguće je da je kohorta iz Norika došla u Dalmaciju zajedno s I. kohortom Montanaca odakle najvjerojatnije u vrijeme Flavijevaca odlazi na germanski limes popunjena novacima iz redova lokalnoga peregrinskog stanovništva; među njima je mogao biti Maksim, Dazantov sin iz Magna. Pre-

Illyricum during the 1<sup>st</sup> century, after the situation there had been settled. Contrary to him, Alföldy (1987: 241, 293) thinks an incomplete inscription from Salona (CIL III 14705) is insufficient evidence of the cohort being present in Dalmatia. Before its arrival in Germania, the 1<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort was recorded during the time of Nero in Noricum, along with *Cohors I Montanorum* (CIL XVI 6). It is possible that the cohort came from Noricum to Dalmatia, together with the *cohors I Montanorum*, from where it most likely departed for the Germanic limes, supplied with new recruits from local peregrine denizens; *Maximus* from *Magnum*, son of *Dasas*, could have been among them. According to Tacitus, 6000 Delmatae were recruited in AD 69 and sent along with the Roman army to fight in the civil war (Tac, *Hist.* III, 50). Zaninović writes in more detail about the recruitment of the Delmatae with the purpose of filling the ranks on the limes (2007b: 229–230). Hence, *Maximus*, son of *Dasas*,



Slika 3 i 3a. Slika i preslik natpisa Maksima, Dazantova sina (CIL XIII 6538; C CIL\_XIII-Projekt Trier, preuzeto sa <http://www.manfredclauss.de/>)

Figures 3 and 3a. Photograph and copy of the inscription of Maximus Dasantis (CIL XIII 6538; C CIL\_XIII-Projekt Trier, taken from: <http://www.manfredclauss.de/>)

M  
AXIMODASAN  
TESAENSOHICOH  
ASTVACUMEC  
5 VINICVERIEN  
PENDIORV  
ANORMXXXVII  
C DALMATAEX  
VNICIPIOMAG  
10 EIBAIONIBEVSAT  
OPTIONICHSS  
DEMSP  
RVMXLEX  
15 TICCAEVAMME  
TACICTIONICA

<sup>4</sup> Evo jednog primjera iz Mainhardta: I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / coh(ors) I Astur(um) eq(uitata) / cura(m) agente M(arco) / Me-  
vio M(arci) f(lilio) Fab(ia) / [C]apriolo praef(ecto) / fec(it) (AE  
1956 71).

died at the age of 38 in Germania, and got recruited when the Asturian cohort was stationed in Dalmatia (Cichorius 1900: col. 245). The last reliable piece of

ma Tacitu 69. godine unovačeno je 6000 Delmata i odvedeno s rimskom vojskom u građanski rat (Tac, *Hist.* III, 50). O novačenju Delmata radi popune postrojbi na limesu opširno piše Zaninović (2007b: 229–230). Prema tome Maksim, Dazantov sin, preminuo je u trideset osmoj godini u Germaniji, a unovačen je kad je postrojba bila u Dalmaciji (Cichorius 1900: col. 245). Posljednji pouzdani podatak o I. asturskoj kohorti u Germaniji diploma je iz 134. godine za vrijeme cara Hadrijana (CIL XVI 80). Prema diplomi iz vremena cara Antonina Pija koju treba datirati u 139. godinu kohorta je nakon boravka u Germaniji prebačena u Norik. Na diplomu se izričito spominje *cohors I Asturum equitata* (AEA 2009 31). Spaul (2000: 74) smatra da je kohorta, izuzev kratka boravka u Noriku početkom 2. stoljeća, sve do Septimija Severa bila smještena u Germaniji. Cichorius (1900: col. 245–246) misli drugačije. On razlikuje dvije jedinice poznate pod nazivom *cohors I Asturum: equitata* je bila smještena u Germaniji, a *peditata* u Noriku. Postojeća natpisna građa nije dosta na potpunu identifikaciju te pomoćne postrojbe (ili više njih) ni za precizno utvrđivanje njezina borbenoga rasporeda.

Ako je *cohors I Asturum equitata* u prvoj stoljeću bila u Dalmaciji, mogla je biti stacionirana u kaštelu u Kadinoj Glavici u neposrednoj blizini Magna. Kad bismo prihvatali tumačenje da je Maksim, Dazantov sin, unovačen oko Vespazijanova dolaska na vlast, tada bismo mogli ustvrditi da je *Magnum* postigao municipalitet već za Flavijevaca, možda već za Vespazijana. Postavlja se logično pitanje zašto onda u Magnu nema sačuvanih spomenika s carskim gentilicijem *Flavii*, osim dvojbenoga zavjetnog natpisa koji možda predstavlja konzularnoga beneficijara. Odgovor treba potražiti u analogiji s drugim municipijima koji su natpisno potvrđeni kao flavijevski ili se takvima prihvaćaju u literaturi. Gentilicij *Flavii* nije uopće zabilježen u Skardoni koja je potvrđena kao flavijevski municipij (CIL III 2802). Rider se smatra flavijevskom fundacijom, ali također ne biježi gentilicij *Flavius* iz toga razdoblja (Zaninović 1998: 125–126). Uopće, ako je suditi prema sačuvanoj natpisnoj građi, izgleda da je široko davanje civiteta domaćemu prastanovništvu za vrijeme Flavijevaca bila rijekost, iako posve pouzdano znamo za neke flavijevske fundacije u unutrašnjem prostoru rimske Dalmacije (primjerice *municipium Malvesiatum* i *municipium Bistuensium*; Bojanovski 1988: 167, 177). Na natpisu koji komemorira Maksima, Dazantova sina, menzora I. Asturske kohorte, spominje se i njegov sudrug Baton, Beuzantov sin, *optio* iste kohorte iz municipija *Salvium*. Pišući o municipalitetu Salvija, Patsch (1906: 164) prihvaća restituciju natpisa iz CIL-a i drži Salvij nedvojbenom

information on the I<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort's presence in Germania comes from a military diploma from AD 134, during the time of emperor Hadrian (CIL XVI 80). According to a diploma from the time of emperor Antoninus Pius, dated to AD 139, the cohort was transferred to Noricum after its stay in Germania. This diploma specifically mentions *cohors I Asturum equitata* (AEA 2009 31). Spaul (2000: 74) believes that the cohort was stationed in Germania, apart from its brief stint in Noricum at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, until the time of Septimius Severus. Cichorius (1900: col. 245–246) has a different view. He distinguishes between two units under the name *Cohors I Asturum*: the *equitata* division stationed in Germania, and the *peditata* division stationed in Noricum. The existing inscription fundus is insufficient to determine proper identification of this auxiliary unit (or more of them), or to establish its combat deployment.

If the *Cohors I Asturum equitata* stayed in Dalmatia in the 1<sup>st</sup> century, it might have been stationed at the *castellum* in Kadina Glavica, located next to Magnum. If we accept the interpretation that *Maximus*, son of *Dasas*, was recruited during the time of Vespasian's ascent to power, then we can affirm that Magnum was given municipal status during the time of the Flavians, perhaps already during the time of Vespasian. This raises questions about the lack of monuments from Magnum bearing the imperial gentilicium *Flavius*, apart from one dubious votive inscription which might represent a consular beneficiary. The answer may lie in drawing an analogy between other municipia confirmed as Flavian through inscriptions, or merely accepted as such in academic writing. The gentilicium *Flavius* has not been recorded in Scardona at all, yet the town has been confirmed as a Flavian municipium (CIL III 2802). Rider is considered to be a Flavian foundation, but it also has no inscriptions with the gentilicium *Flavius* dating from that era (Zaninović 1998: 125–126). Judging from the preserved inscription fundus, widespread concessions of *civitas* to local *peregrini* were rare during the time of the Flavians, even though we are certain of a few Flavian foundations in the interior of Roman Dalmatia (e.g. *municipium Malvesiatum* and *municipium Bistuensium*; Bojanovski 1988: 167, 177). The inscription commemorating *Maximus*, son of *Dasas*, *mensor* of the I<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort, also mentions his companion *Bato*, son of *Beusas*, an *optio* of the same cohort, coming from the municipium *Salvium*. In his work on the municipal status of *Salvium*, Patsch (1906: 164) accepts the restitution from CIL and considers *Salvium* to be indubitably a Flavian foundation. Bojanovski (1970: 516) agrees with him at first, but

flavijevskom fundacijom. S takvim mišljenjem slaže se i Bojanovski (1970: 516), ali ga kasnije odbacuje i priklanja se Alföldiju i Wilkesu koji, analizirajući problem municipaliteta Salvija, natpis iz Mainhardt-a na kojemu se spominje I. Asturska kohorta datiraju najranije u sredinu 2. stoljeća (Alföldy 1965: 98; Wilkes 1969: 271, n. 2; Bojanovski 1978: 116, n. 4). Međutim paleografske i druge karakteristike nisu dale odlučujuću potvrdu za takvo datiranje jer se posvetna formula *Dis Manibus*, u varijanti sigli D M, u Germaniji javlja još za Flavijevaca (Calabi Limentani 1983: 176). Čitanje natpisa već nakon jedanaeste brazde toliko je otežano da bi se svaka restitucija natpisa od toga mjesta mogla dovesti u pitanje, pa je čudno da oni koji kritiziraju Patscha o tome ne kažu ništa. Još su složenije i neizvjesnije kombinacije s točnim određivanjem rasporeda, datacije i imenovanja pojedinih augzilijarnih postrojbi, posebice u 1. stoljeću. Ipak, ostaje otvoreno pitanje kada točno u 1. stoljeću *cohors I Asturum equitata* odlazi na germanski limes.

U vrijeme cara Hadrijana zabilježena je pojava šire dodjele civiteta lokalnim zajednicama u unutrašnjim prostorima rimske provincije Dalmacije, čime se nastavlja program dodjele civiteta započet već za Flavijevaca (Wilkes 1969: 290). S obzirom na relativno malen broj spomenika i potpunu neistraženost samoga centra municipija *Magnum*, pa tako i cijelog njegova teritorija, *Aelii* se javljaju u znatnome broju. Dosad se u literaturi nije spominjala mogućnost da je *Magnum* bio municipij barem od Hadrijanova doba (ili da mu je u najmanju ruku bio dodijeljen status *ius Latium minus*), iako se to čini prilično logičnim. *Burnum*, u kojemu je bio vojni logor, stekao je municipalitet najkasnije u Hadrijanova doba (Zaninović 1996: 277; Miletic 2010: 139), što treba imati na umu kad govorimo o *Magnu*, susjednome naselju na magistralnoj cesti Akvileja – Dirahij. U *Magnu* nije utvrđeno postojanje vojne posade jer je ona bila smještena u obližnjem kaštelu u Kadinoj Glavici, a sve natpise augzilijara na tome prostoru treba povezati isključivo sa zapovjednim mjestom u kaštelu u Kadinoj Glavici. Zato vojna uprava otpada kao ograničavajući čimbenik za stjecanje municipalnoga statusa.

Osvrnut ću se i na natpis koji je 1989. godine otko-paan usred Magna. Od natpisa je ostao samo nomen i cognomen osobe koja se zvala *Mescenius Coelianus*. Ponovno je moguće pretpostaviti da postoji veza sa Salonom jer su tamo zabilježeni *Mescenii* i *Coelii* (Alföldy 1965: 109; 113). Šeparović je (1997: 33) prvi objavio natpis kao nadgrobni i nacrtao ga, a Kurilić (2006: 135, n. 36; 143) ispravlja čitanje i iznosi mišljenje da je možda riječ o počasnom ili građevinskom natpisu. Natpis je uklesan lijepom

later on rejects Patsch's opinion and favors Alföldy and Wilkes who, in their analysis of the problem of the municipal status of Salvium, give the earliest date for the Mainhardt inscription mentioning the I<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort as the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Alföldy 1965: 98; Wilkes 1969: 271, n. 2; Bojanovski 1978: 116, n. 4). However, paleographic and other characteristics have not given a decisive confirmation of such a date because the dedicatory formula *Dis Manibus*, specifically the variation with the sigla D M, appears in Germania during the time of the Flavians (Calabi Limentani 1983: 176). Reading the inscription becomes very difficult already after the eleventh line, and any further restitution from that place onward would be questionable, thus it is odd how those who criticize Patsch never mention this problem. The issue is further complicated with all the complex combinations for dating and determining the schedule and name of various auxiliary units, especially in the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Still, the question of the exact time of departure of the *Cohors I Asturum equitata* for the Germanic limes during the 1<sup>st</sup> century remains open.

During the reign of emperor Hadrian widespread concessions of *civitas* to local communities in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia have been noted, which follows the tradition of *civitas* grants started by the Flavians (Wilkes 1969: 290). Since the number of monuments from *Magnum* is relatively small, and the center part, along with the wider area of the *municipium Magnum*, entirely unresearched, the gentilicium *Aelius* appears as the most common one. So far, scholarly writing has not mentioned the possibility of *Magnum* being a *municipium* during the time of Hadrian (or that it was at least granted the status of *ius Latium minus*), even though the notion seems fairly logical. *Burnum*, built around a Roman *castrum*, gained municipal status during Hadrian's time at the latest (Zaninović 1996: 277; Miletic 2010: 139), a fact that has to be taken into account when the neighboring *Magnum*, located along the main road Aquileia – Dyrrachium, is being considered. No military garrison has been recorded in *Magnum* because all troops were stationed in the nearby *castellum* in Kadina Glavica, thus all inscriptions related to auxiliary units should be brought into connection with the headquarters in Kadina Glavica exclusively. For this reason, military administration cannot be taken as a limitative factor in *Magnum*'s acquisition of municipal status.

I will also comment on the inscription discovered in the center of *Magnum* in 1989. Only the nomen and cognomen remain from the inscription, identifying a person called *Mescenius Coelianus*. It is again pos-

i krupnom kapitalom. Kurilić (2006: 143) datira natpis u 1. stoljeće, ali moram napomenuti da tako kvalitetnih natpisa ima i nešto kasnije u 2. stoljeću. Može se pretpostaviti da je natpis postavila lokalna zajednica *ob honorem* ili povodom podizanja kakva važnoga javnog objekta. Prihvati li se ta pretpostavka, to bi bio prvi takav natpis pronađen u Magnu te bi se mogao povezati s municipalnom konstitucijom.

Municipalitet Magna dosad se na temelju dostupne natpisne grade, pomalo šablonski, povezivao s aurelijevskom konstitucijom. Pažljiviji pregled postojećega epigrafskog inventara pokazuje da bismo vrijeme stjecanja municipaliteta Magna možda mogli pomaknuti znatno ranije, u doba Flavijevaca, što za brzo rastuće naselje na rimskoj magistralnoj cesti Akvileja – Dirahij ne bi trebalo biti neočekivano. *Promona* je, sukladno rečenomu, već tada mogla biti *pagus* municipija u Magnu. Važan argument koji ide u prilog relativno ranomu postizanju municipaliteta Magna natpis je Maksima, Dazantova sina, menzora I. Asturske cohorte koji za sebe kaže da je *civis Dalmata ex municipio Magno*. On je mogao biti unovačen već negdje u Vespazijanovo vrijeme, prije nego što je sa svojom postrojbom otisao na germanski limes gdje je i sahranjen. Ipak, Hadrijanova doba držim vremenom kad je *Magnum* sasvim sigurno postigao municipalitet. Budući da su centar Magna i njegov teritorij, nažalost, posve neistraženi, arheološka se znanost u vezi s tim pitanjem i dalje uglavnom oslanja na slučajne nalaze stanovnika naselja u Petrovu polju kod Drniša. Na tome prostoru važname za prošlost rimske provincije Dalmacije potrebno je, osim povremenoga rekognosciranja i probnoga sondiranja, provesti sustavna arheološka istraživanja, i to prvenstveno na lokaciji augzilijarnoga kaštela u Kadinoj Glavici i u centru municipija *Magnum* u Balinoj glavici.<sup>5</sup>

sible to establish a link with Salona because the *Mescenii* and *Coelii* have been recorded there (Alföldy 1965: 109; 113). Šeparović (1997: 33) was the first to publish the inscription as being funerary in nature and to give a drawing of it, while Kurilić (2006: 135, n. 36; 143) corrects his interpretation and proposes it to be an honorary or building inscription. The inscription is carved in large elegant capital letters. Kurilić (2006: 143) dates the inscription to the 1<sup>st</sup> century, but I have to note that inscriptions of such craftsmanship also appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century as well. It can be assumed that the inscription was erected *ob honorem* by the local community, or in order to mark the construction of some notable public building. If this interpretation is accepted, it would make the inscription the first of its kind found in Magnum, and it could connect it to the municipal status of the town.

The municipal status of Magnum has been thus far stereotypically linked to an Aurelian constitution act, based on the hitherto available inscription material. A closer look at the existing epigraphic inventory shows that a much earlier date of municipal status acquirement is possible, namely during the time of the Flavians, which can be expected from a fast-growing settlement situated along the main Roman road Aquileia – Dyrrachium. In accordance with the previously stated, Promona could have been a *pagus* of the *municipium Magnum* already at that time. The inscription of *Maximus*, son of *Dasas*, *ensor* of the I<sup>st</sup> Asturian cohort, who calls himself *civis Dalmata ex municipio Magno*, is an important argument in favor of a relatively early date for the establishment of the *municipium Magnum*. *Maximus* could have been recruited already during the reign of Vespasian, before leaving with his unit for the Germanic limes where he was eventually buried. Nevertheless, I consider the reign of Hadrian to be the most certain time frame for Magnum's acquisition of municipal status. Seeing as the central part of Magnum and its surrounding area are wholly unresearched, the field of archaeology can only continue to rely on accidental finds by the local population from the villages of Petrovo polje near Drniš. Beside the occasional archaeological field survey and soil probes, it is vital to conduct systematic archaeological excavations in this area which is particularly important for the history of the Roman province of Dalmatia, chiefly at the location of the auxiliary troops *castellum* at Kadina Glavica, and the central area of the *municipium Magnum* at Balina Glavica.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Pionirske pothvate u tome smislu predstavljaju rekognosciranja terena municipija Magnum u kojima u novije vrijeme sudjeluju djelatnici Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, djelatnici Muzeja grada Drniša i autor ovoga članka.

<sup>5</sup> Pioneering ventures in this regard are exemplified in the recent field surveys of the municipal territory of Magnum done by members of the Archaeological Department of the University of Zadar, members of the Drniš City Museum and the author of this paper.

## KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS

- AE *L'Année épigraphique*, Paris.  
AEA *Annona Epigraphica Austriaca*, Wien.  
CIL *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin.

## IZVORI / LITERARY SOURCES

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