

# *Beneficarii consularis na području Delmata*

## *Beneficarii consularis in the territory of the Delmatae*

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*Beneficijari su u vrijeme principata i kasnije čuvari javne sigurnosti. U provinciji Dalmaciji se pojavljuju na natpisima nakon što su je napustile legije i pomoćne čete. Njihova je prisutnost naglašenija u području plemena Delmata, kao nosilaca otpora rimskim osvajanjima tijekom stoljeća i pol. Nakon rimskog mira nalazimo ih najviše u Saloni i u unutrašnjosti na glavnim mjestima prijašnjeg otpora i prometne važnosti.*

*Ključne riječi: Delmati, logori, beneficijari, legije, kohorte*

*During the Principate and later on the beneficarii were guardians of public security. In the province of Dalmatia they appear in the inscriptions after the legions and auxiliary units had left. Their presence is more pronounced in the territory of the tribe of the Delmatae, as the bearers of resistance to the Roman conquests during a century and a half. Following the Pax Romana we find them mostly in Salona and in the interior on the main spots of previous resistance and traffic junctions.*

*Key words: the Delmatae, camps, beneficarii, legions, cohorts*

Moćno ilirsko pleme Delmata bilo je uporno u pružanju otpora rimskim osvajanjima na svom području. Taj se otpor javio već nakon propasti ilirske države 167. god. pr. Kr., kada su se osjetili slobodni u svojim akcijama i napadaju isejske naseobine u Traguriju i Epetiju kao i svoje južne susjede Daorse. Konačno su pokoreni nakon gušenja velikog ilirsko-panonskog Batonova ustanka od 6. do 9. god. poslije Krista. U krvi i ognju legije su slomile herojsku borbu za slobodu i zauzele njihovo područje, kao i čitav Ilirik (Zaninović 1966; Zaninović 1996). Radi nadzora njihova područja, Rimljani su sagradili dva legijska logora. Na zapadu to je bio Burnum (Ivoševci kod Kistanja na desnoj obali rijeke Titija (Krke), gdje je bio lakši prijelaz preko vode. Osim toga, ova je rijeka bila granica Delmata i Liburna, koji su živjeli zapadno do Histrije uz obalu (Zaninović 1968). Burnum je zaposjela XI. legija. Isti zemljopisni položaj uvjetovao je izgradnju logora Tilverium koji se nalazio na ravnici Garduna, uzvisine iznad rijeke Hippius (Cetina). Oba su logora nastala na mjestima ili pored čvrstih delmatskih gradina, koje su kao i logori nadzirale ove riječne prelaze. Tu je ulogu naglasio i Plinije Stariji (N. h., III 142), kada je zabilježio da su to utvrde (castella), ustvari „gradine, slavne po bojevima“, a njih je bilo dosta tijekom povijesti, posebno u Oktavijanovu pohodu 35–33. god. pr. Kr. Tilverium je bio sjedištem VII. legije (Zaninović 1984; Zaninović 1985; Sanader et al. 2003).

Osim VII. i XI. legije, sigurnost područja nadzirale su i pomoćne čete (auxilia) tj. kohorte, koje su se nalazile u Burnumu, Promoni (Tepljuh, južno od Knina), municipiju Magnum (Balina

The powerful Illyrian tribe of the Delmatae was persistent in resisting the Roman conquest in their territory. That resistance appeared already after the collapse of the Illyrian state in 167 B.C., when they felt free to take action and when they attacked Issaeian settlements in Tragurion and Epetion as well as their southern neighbours, the Daorsi. They were eventually subdued after the quelling of the great Illyrian-Pannonian Baton rebellion from 6 to 9 A.D. The legions crushed the heroic fight for freedom in blood and fire and occupied their territory, as well as the entire Illyricum (Zaninović 1966; Zaninović 1996). In order to control their territory the Romans built two legionary camps. In the west this was Burnum (Ivoševci near Kistanje on the right bank of the Titium river (Krka), on a convenient crossing over the water. What is more, this river was the boundary between the Delmatae and the Liburni, who lived to the west up the coast to Histria (Zaninović 1968). Burnum was occupied by the Eleventh legion. The same geographic position influenced the construction of the camp Tilverium, which was situated on the plain of Gardun, an elevation above the Hippius river (Cetina). Both camps were built on the location of or near strong Dalmatian hillforts, which like the camps controlled these river crossings. This role was also stressed by Pliny the Elder (N.H., III 142), when he noted that these were fortifications (castella), that is “hillforts, famous for battles”, and those were numerous throughout history, particularly during Octavian’s campaign 35–33 B.C. Tilverium was the seat of the Seventh legion (Zaninović 1984; Zaninović 1985; Sanader et al. 2003).

In addition to the Seventh and Eleventh legions, the safety of the territory was monitored also by auxiliary units (auxilia), i.e. the cohorts stationed in Burnum, Promona (Tepljuh, south of Knin), mu-

Glavica istočno od Drniša), Andetriju (Gornji Muć zapadno od Splita), Tilurium, Bigeste (Humac-Gračine kod Ljubuškog). Razmještaj ovih jedinica na području Delmata praktički je presjekao njihov teritorij na dvije polovice, sjevernu i južnu s legijskim logorima kao glavnim dijelom sustava (Zaninović 1967, 63-64; Alföldy 1962).

VII. legija, sada s počasnim nazivom *Claudia pia fidelis*, napustila je Dalmaciju između 45. i 61., a legija XI *Claudia pia fidelis* 69. god. S legijama su tijekom 1. st. iz provincije otišle i kohorte, a ostale su samo tri: Coh. III *Alpinorum* boravila je u Andetriju i Tiluriju do druge polovice 2. st., kada je prešla u Panoniju. U 3. st. posadu u području Delmata činila je coh. I. *Belgarum* raspoređena u Burnumu, mun. *Magnum*, Andetriju, Tiluriju i Bigeste, te coh. VIII *voluntariorum civium Romanorum* u Tiluriju i u *Salvium* (Halapić – Glamočko polje). VIII. kohorta je posljednja napustila pokrajinu, što potvrđuje natpis njezina centuriona iz 245. god. nađen u Trilju (CIL III 2706=9274), premještena je naime u Arabiju.

Nakon odlaska pomoćnih četa, a u nekim mjestima već i prije kao u *Magnum*, *Salvium* i u *Novae* (Runovići kod Imotskoga), sigurnost područja čuvaju beneficijari. Kako je to već davno ustvrdio A. von Domaszewski, njihove su se postaje nalazile ponajviše duž važnih prometnica i na njihovim raskrižjima, kako se to dobro vidi i u našem području. Najveći broj njihovih natpisa (14) nalazi se u glavnom gradu provincije *Saloni*. Tu su se naseljavali nakon što bi svoju službu drugdje završili.<sup>1</sup> Bili su veterani legije X *Gemine*. Četvorica navode svoje legije i to dvojica iz leg. I *Italica* i po jedan leg. X *Gemina* i XI *Claudia*. Svi datiraju iz vremena nakon odlaska legija iz Dalmacije.

Zanimljiva je činjenica kako, do sada, nema beneficijarskih natpisa na području *Liburna*. To bi se moglo objasniti time što je ovo područje bilo urbanizirano prije od drugih krajeva Dalmacije. Osim toga, bilo je već rano povezano sa suprotnom apeninskom obalom na kojoj su *Liburni* imali i neke posjede kao u *Picenum*. Inače, nakon odlaska legija, *Burnum* je dobio upravni status municipija, što mu ga je Hadrijan dodijelio 118. god. Kao važno prometno raskrižje, a na jedinom mogućem prijelazu preko Krke, *Burnum* je funkcionirao do kasne antike, kada su ga razorili Goti 537. god. U *Burnumu* do sada imamo beneficijara iz V. makedonske legije i jednog nepoznatog. Njima treba dodati dva novija. To su: P. *Aelius Po[lens]* iz leg. I *Adiutrix* i drugi C. *Iulius Victorinus*, bez imena vojne jedinice (Suić 1970, 112; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1978, 118). Kanabe logora su se nalazile u selu *Ivoševcima*, 4-5 km zapadno od područja logora. Ne znamo točno mjesto nalaza ovih natpisa, pa se ne može reći jesu li iz logora ili kanaba. Natpisi nose posvetu *I O M*, kao i većina natpisa ove kategorije u provinciji Dalmaciji. Datiraju se u drugu polovicu 2. st. ili početak 3. st.

Druga važna beneficijarska postaja bio je *municipium Magnum*, vjerojatno aurelijska fondacija. Tu je nađeno sedam oštećenih beneficijarskih natpisa s posvetama *I O M*. U dvjema se spominje legio XI *Cl. p. f.* (CIL III 9790, 14959), a druge su fragmentarne (CIL III 14956, 14961, 14962). CIL III 14957 posvećen je *lovi optimo maximo et Genio municipii*. Ta postaja (*statio*) nadzirala je veoma staru prometnicu u ovom području, dolinu između Andetrija i *Magnuma* duž male rijeke *Vrbe*. Ovdje su u suženom klancu *Delmata* porazili konzulara *Aula Gabinija* 48. god. pr. Kr. Ovuda je prošao i Oktavijan, kada je

*municipium Magnum* (Balina Glavica east of Drniš), *Andetrium* (Gornji Muć west of Split), *Tilurium*, *Bigeste* (Humac-Gračine near Ljubuški). The distribution of these units in the territory of the *Delmatae* effectively cut their territory in two halves, the northern and the southern with the legionary camps as the main component of the system (Zaninović 1967, 63-64; Alföldy 1962).

The Seventh Legion, now with the honorary title *Claudia pia fidelis*, left *Dalmatia* between 45 and 61, while the legion XI *Claudia pia fidelis* left in 69. During the 1st century, the cohorts left the province together with the legions, with only three of them remaining. Coh. III *Alpinorum* resided in *Andetrium* and *Tilurium* until the second half of the 2nd century, when it went to *Pannonia*. In the 3rd century the crew in the territory of the *Delmatae* consisted of the coh. I. *Belgarum*, deployed in *Burnum*, mun. *Magnum*, *Andetrium*, *Tilurium* and in *Bigeste*, and the coh. VIII *voluntariorum civium Romanorum* in *Tilurium* and *Salvium* (Halapić – Glamočko Polje). The Eighth cohort was the last to leave the province, as testified by an inscription of its centurion from 245, found in *Trilj* (CIL III 2706=9274) – it was transferred to *Arabia*.

After the departure of the auxiliary units, and in some places even before that – in *Magnum*, *Salvium* and *Novae* (Runovići near Imotski), the security of the territory was the responsibility of the *beneficarii*. As A. von Domaszewski stated long ago, their stations were situated mostly along important routes and at their junctions, as can be clearly seen in our territory as well. The best part of their inscriptions (14) is situated in the capital of the province, *Salona*. They settled there after completing their service elsewhere<sup>1</sup>. They were veterans of the legion X *Gemina*. Four of them mention their legions – two were from the leg. I *Italica*, and one each from leg. X *Gemina* and from XI *Claudia*.

Interestingly, there have so far been no finds of *beneficial* inscriptions in the territory of the *Liburni*. This could be explained by the fact that this territory was urbanized earlier than other parts of *Dalmatia*. Furthermore, it was connected from very early on with the opposite *Apennine* coast on which the *Liburni* had some landed property, e.g. in *Picenum*. After the departure of the legions, *Burnum* acquired the administrative status of a *municipium*, awarded by *Hadrian* in 118. As an important traffic junction, situated at the only possible crossing over the *Krka*, *Burnum* functioned until late antiquity, when it was destroyed by the *Goths* in 537. We had until now in *Burnum* a *beneficial* from the Fifth *Macedonian* legion and an unknown one. Two new ones should be added to these. These are: P. *Aelius Po[lens]* from the leg. I *Adiutrix* and C. *Iulius Victorinus*, without the name of a military unit (Suić 1970, 112; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1978, 118). The *canabae* of the camps were situated in the village of *Ivoševci*, 4-5 km west of the territory of the camp. We do not know the exact spot of discovery of these inscriptions, so it cannot be said whether they came from the camps or from the *canabae*. The inscriptions carry the dedication *I O M*, like most inscriptions of this category in the province of *Dalmatia*. They are dated to the second half of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century.

The second important *beneficial* station was *municipium Magnum*, probably an *Aurelian* foundation. Seven damaged *beneficial* inscriptions with the dedications *I O M* were found there. Two mention the legio XI *Cl. p. f.* (CIL III 9790, 14959), while the others are fragmentary (CIL III 14956, 14961, 14962). CIL III 14957 is dedicated to *lovi optimo maximo et Genio municipii*. This station (*statio*) controlled a very ancient route of this territory, the valley between *Andetrium* and *Magnum* along the small river of *Vrba*. Here, in a narrow pass, the *Delmatae* defeated the consul *Aulus Gabinius* in 48 B.C. *Octavian* also passed through here when he conquered *Sinodium*

1. Domaszewski 1987. i drugi klasični radovi istog autora o ovoj temi. Novija djela: Schallmayer et al. 1990; Ott 1995; Abramić 1922; Bojanovski 1988, 360-364; Ardevan 1994, 199-204.

1. Domaszewski 1987 and other classic works by the same author on this topic. Recent works: Schallmayer et al. 1990; Ott 1995; Abramić 1922; Bojanovski 1988, 360-364; Ardevan 1994, 199-204.

osvojio i razorio paljenjem Sinodij i druga naselja 34. god. pr. Kr. (App., *Illyr.* 27; Strab., 7, 5, 5). Kao važno prometno mjesto u delmatskom zaleđu, Magnum je obnovio tu funkciju i bio cvatući municipij, što potvrđuju i beneficijarski natpisi (CIL III 9790, 14956-57, 14959-60) (Bojanovski 1974, 206-212). Nema sumnje da je na to utjecao i položaj ovog municipija uz plodno Petrovo polje, jedno od većih u unutrašnjosti ovih predjela. Više gradina opkoljavalo je ovo polje, što ga sa zapada zatvara planina Promina (1148 m). I suvremena cesta ide istim ovim prirodnim smjerom od Magnuma (Balina Glavica) do Andetrija (Gornjeg Muća) te dalje prema Saloni. U Andetriju do sada nema potvrde za beneficijarsku postaju, nije pronađen natpis koji bi to potvrdio, možda će neka buduća istraživanja to dati. Natpisi koji to znače za Burnum i Tilurium nađeni su prije nekoliko desetljeća.

Zanimljiv natpis koji ukazuje na postojanje beneficijarske postaje u Tiluriju, točnije u Pons Tiluri (*Itin. Ant.*, 337, 5) ili Ponteluri (*Rav.*, IV, 16), nađen je oko 10 m na lijevoj obali Cetine, gdje je bila glava mosta preko rijeke. Ona se ovdje, naime, sužava i olakšava gradnju mosta i prijelaz. To je naselje koje se razvilo uz ovaj prijelaz, a ispod logora na brijegu Sv. Petra, oko 1 km jugozapadno od mosta. Natpis je bio nađen 1939. god., a objavio ga je S. Gunjača (Gunjača 1949, 50-52; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1963; Alföldy 1968, col. 1266). Natpis je važan jer nam je dao ime rijeke Cetine u antici, a to je Hippus: I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / et n(umini) H(ippi) fl(uminis) / Cn. Tullius / Faventinus / b(ene)ff(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) leg(ionis) I Adi(utricis) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). Drugi je natpis objavio D. Rendić-Miočević, a datiran je po konzulima Gentijanu i Bassu u 211. god. (Rendić-Miočević 1952, 230, n. 41; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1978, 19, n. 734).

Kako boravak nekih jedinica legije I. Adiutrix u Dalmaciji pada u kraj 2. i početak 3. st., onda i prvi natpis možemo datirati u to vrijeme. Na suprotnoj, desnoj obali rijeke bio je 1849. god., nađen drugi važni natpis (CIL III 3202) iz godine 184. poslije Krista, na kojem piše kako su zajednice Delminijaca, Novljana i Ridita obnovile spomenuti most. Tradicija kod mjesnih stanovnika govori za tri mosta, jedan nešto iznad prvog mosta, a treći nekoliko stotina metara niz rijeku, točno ispod logorskog brijega. Ovaj natpis potvrđuje postojanje naselja ispod logora u vremenu koje je imalo svoju važnu prometnu funkciju, neovisno o postojanju tabora.

Za razliku od Burnuma, Tilurij nije dobio status municipija. Razlog tome, možda, treba vidjeti u postojanju kolonije Aequum, koju je utemeljio car Klaudije nakon 42. god. Nalazi se oko 10 km sjeverno od logora, pa nije bilo mjesta za dvije urbane zajednice ovako blizu. Osim toga, Tilurij je zadržao vojničku ulogu do kraja antike, čuvajući prilaze moru i Saloni (Zaninović 1984; Zaninović 1985). Civilno naselje razvijalo se na mjestu Pons Tiluri. Plodno polje sjeverno od Trilja čuvala su delmatske gradine, a na sjevernom završetku doline nalazilo se drugo dominantno naselje, antički Osinium, na mjestu današnjeg Sinja, što potvrđuje natpis s posvetom Genio Osiniatium (VAHD 51, Split 1930-34, 157). Oko 4 km sjevernije nalazio se u plodnoj dolini Aequum (Čitluk).

Preko mosta išle su rimske ceste do Drine i Mezije (Argentaria), te prema Naroni (Vid kraj Metkovića). Pons Tiluri je bio caput viae važne ceste Narona – Epidaurum – Scodra – Dyrhachium (Bojanovski 1974, 151). Od Tilurija prema Naroni 34 rimske milje (50320 m), današnjom cestom, koja praktički slijedi antički pravac i ima oko 58 km, nalazio se antički municipium

and other settlements and burned them to the ground in 34 B.C. (App., *Illyr.* 27; Strab., 7, 5, 5). As an important traffic junction in the Delmatian hinterland, Magnum regained this function and existed as a flourishing municipium, which is also confirmed by beneficiarial inscriptions (CIL III 9790, 14956-57, 14959-60) (Bojanovski 1974, 206-212). There is no doubt that the position of the municipium also played a role – next to the fertile Petrovo Polje (Petrovo Plain), one of the largest plains in the interior of this region. Several hillforts surrounded this plain, closed in the west by the Promina mountain (1148 m). The modern road also follows the same natural direction from Magnum (Balina Glavica) to Andetrium (Gornji Muć) and further towards Salona. So far there is no confirmation of a beneficiarial station in Andetrium – no inscription was found that would substantiate it, but perhaps some future excavations will provide this. Inscriptions that did this for Burnum and Tilurium were discovered several decades ago.

An interesting inscription, indicating the presence of a beneficiarial station in Tilurium, more precisely in Pons Tiluri (*Itin. Ant.*, 337, 5) or Ponteluri (*Rav.*, IV, 16), was found around 10 m on the left bank of the Cetina river, where the head of the bridge across the river used to be. At this point the river narrows, thus rendering the construction of the bridge and the crossing easier. This is the settlement that developed next to the crossing, beneath the camp on St. Peter's hill, around 1 km southwest of the bridge. The inscription was found in 1939 and it was published by S. Gunjača (Gunjača 1949, 50-52; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1963; Alföldy 1968, col. 1266). The inscription is important because it gave us the name of the Cetina river in antiquity – Hippus: I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / et n(umini) H(ippi) fl(uminis) / Cn. Tullius / Faventinus / b(ene)ff(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis) leg(ionis) I Adi(utricis) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). The second inscription was published by D. Rendić-Miočević, and it was dated by the consuls Gentianus and Bassus to the year 211 (Rendić-Miočević 1952, 230, n. 41; Šašel A., Šašel J. 1978, 19, n. 734).

As the residence of certain units of the legion I. Adiutrix in Dalmatia falls into the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century, we can date the first inscription to this period as well. The second important inscription (CIL III 3202), dating from 184 A.D. was found in 1849 on the opposite, right bank of the river. On it was written that the communities of the Delmatae, those from Novae and from Rider reconstructed the mentioned bridge. The tradition among the local population speaks of three bridges – one a little above the first bridge and the third several hundred meters down the river, right beneath the camp hill. This inscription confirms the existence of the settlement beneath the camp in this period, with an important traffic function, irrespective of the existence of the camp.

In contrast to Burnum, Tilurium was not given municipal status. The reason for this may perhaps be sought in the existence of the colony of Aequum, founded by Emperor Claudius after the year 42. It lies some 10 km north of the camp, so there was no space for two urban communities at such a small distance. What is more, Tilurium preserved its military role until the end of antiquity, guarding the access to the sea and Salona (Zaninović 1984; Zaninović 1985). The civilian settlement developed at Pons Tiluri. A fertile plain north of Trilj was guarded by the Delmatian hillforts, and another dominant settlement was situated on the northern end of the plain – the ancient Osinium, on the position of present-day Sinj, which is corroborated by an inscription with the dedication Genio Osiniatium (VAHD 51, Split 1930-34, 157). Around 4 km to the north, on a fertile plain, lay Aequum (Čitluk).

Roman roads ran across the bridge towards the Drina and Moesia (Argentaria), as well as towards Narona (Vid near Metković). Pons Tiluri was the caput viae of the important road Narona – Epidaurum – Scodra – Dyrhachium (Bojanovski 1974, 151). The ancient municipium Novensium (Runovići) lay thirty-four Roman miles (50320 m)



Novensium (Runovići). Vjerojatno ga je utemeljio Marko Aurelije kao važno upravno i prometno središte i spominje se kao municipij u natpisu iz 194. god. (CIL III 1909). Naselje se nalazilo u dijelu današnjeg plodnog Imotskog polja. U Novae se našlo 11 beneficijarskih natpisa, što je njihov najveći broj nakon Salone. Ovo je bila periferija delmatskog područja prema istoku, pa su ovi službenici nadzirali te gospodarski i prometno važne predjele. Natpisi nose posvetu I O M na dva natpisa, a tri su posvećena Genio municipi Novensiumu. Jedan je natpis posvećen Silvanu Augustu i datiran je 1. travnja ili kolovoza 239. god. Među dedikantima su časnici i vojnici iz legija: I Adiatrix, I Italica, X Gemina, XI Claudia, XIII Gemina i XIV Gemina. Stoljetna obrada zemljišta lokaliteta Novae uništila je njegove ostatke koji se i danas nalaze pod vinogradima.

Sjeverno područje Delmata uključivalo je plodne doline ili polja Livna, Duvna i Glamoča. U Livanjskom polju beneficijarska stanica se nalazila u današnjem selu Lipa s natpisom: M. Nasidius Secundus dec. mun. vet. bf. cos. leg. X Gem., etc., CIL III 9874 (Patsch 1909, 123, fig. 12; Bojanovski 1988, 362). U Livanjskom polju se pretpostavlja postojanje jednog mansio, vjerojatno Pelva, u Lištanima (Bojanovski 1974, 64).

Municipium Salvium, što ga je utemeljio Hadrijan, nalazio se 23 km sjeverno od Lištana u današnjem naselju Halapići i njegov se teritorij vjerojatno pružao i u Livanjsko polje (Bojanovski 1974, 73). U Halapiću imamo dedikaciju koju je postavio Aelius Anterides bf. cos. 1. XIII G. (GZM 39, Sarajevo 1927, 262, n. 11). A 7 km južno na gradini u Glamoču žrtvenik, koji je postavio C. Iulius Rogatus bf. cos. leg. XI Clau. (CIL III 9862=13231=GZM 26, 1914, 175, fig. 48). Ovdje, dakle, u sjevernom, unutarnjem području Delmata, ovi su beneficijari bili jedini predstavnici rimske administracije, u području koje vjerojatno nikada do kraja nije bio romanizirano.

Ovaj sažeti prilog jednog aspekta naše antičke vojničke povijesti sa zadovoljstvom posvećujem dragom kolegi i prijatelju prof. dr. sc. Željku Tomičiću, koji je svojim proučavanjima sjevernojadranskih kasnoantičkih utvrda dao nezaobilazni prilog toj istoj povijesti.

from Tilurium towards Narona down the present-day road, which practically follows the ancient route and is around 58 km long. It was probably founded by Marcus Aurelius as an important administrative and traffic centre and it is mentioned as a municipium in an inscription from 194 A.D. (CIL III 1909). The settlement lay in a part of the present-day fertile Imotsko Polje (Imotski Plain). Eleven beneficarial inscriptions have been found in Novae, a number second only to Salona. This was the periphery of the Delmatian territory towards the east, so these functionaries controlled these economically and traffic-wise important regions. Two inscriptions bear the dedication I O M, while three are dedicated to Genio municipi Novensium. An inscription dated 1st April or August 239 is dedicated to Silvanus Augustus. Among the dedicants are officers and soldiers from the following legions: I Adiatrix, I Italica, X Gemina, XI Claudia, XIII Gemina and XIV Gemina. The century-long soil cultivation at the site of Novae destroyed its remains, which are still found today under the vineyards.

The northern territory of the Delmatae included the fertile valleys or plains of Livno, Duvno and Glamoč. The beneficarial station in the Livno Plain was situated in the present-day village of Lipa, with the inscription reading: M. Nasidius Secundus dec. mun. vet. bf. cos. leg. X Gem., etc., CIL III 9874 (Patsch 1909, 123, Fig. 12; Bojanovski 1988, 362). A mansio, probably Pelva, is assumed to have existed in the Livno Plain, in Lištane (Bojanovski 1974, 64).

Municipium Salvium, founded by Hadrian, was situated 23 km north of Lištane in the present-day settlement of Halapići. Its territory probably extended to the Livno Plain (Bojanovski 1974, 73). A dedication put up by Aelius Anterides bf. cos. 1. XIII G. (GZM 39, Sarajevo 1927, 262, n. 11) was found in Halapić. An altar, erected by C. Iulius Rogatus bf. cos. leg. XI Clau. (CIL III 9862=13231=GZM 26, 1914, 175, fig. 48), was found 7 km to the south, on the hillfort in Glamoč. Here, therefore, in the northern, interior territory of the Delmatae, these beneficarii were the only representatives of the Roman administration, in an area that was never entirely romanized.

It is with great pleasure that I dedicate this short contribution of an aspect of our military history to my dear colleague and friend, Prof. Željko Tomičić, who made an invaluable contribution to this same history by his study of the northern Adriatic fortifications from late antiquity.

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