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NOVI NATPIS IZ ZADRA POSVEĆEN FAUSTINI AUGUSTI*

*AN INSCRIPTION RECENTLY FOUND IN ZADAR DEDICATED TO
FAUSTINA AUGUSTA**

Apstrakt

Glavna tema ovog rada je epigrafski spomenik posvećen Faustini Augusti, pronađen 2014. godine tijekom građevinskih radova na novom kanalizacijskom sustavu unutar zaštićene urbanističke zone na Liburnskoj obali u Zadru (antički Iader). Radovi su zahtijevali stalan arheološki nadzor osiguran od strane Muzeja antičkog stakla

Abstract

The main topic of this contribution is epigraphic monument dedicated to Faustina Augusta found in 2014 during the construction works of the new sewerage system within the protected urbanistic area at Liburnska obala in Zadar (ancient Iader), which required constant archaeological supervision that was provided by the Museum of Ancient

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u Zadru. Dodatna zaštitna arheološka istraživanja poduzeta su u veljači i ožujku 2015. što je omogućilo bolji uvid u izvorni kontekst nalaza, ali i pružilo nove podatke o urbanom razvoju sjeveroistočnog dijela zadarskog poluotoka. U tom smislu autori će predstaviti iscrpnu analizu spomenutog natpisa, kontekst u kojem je nađen, uključujući druge antičke epigrafske i arhitektonske nalaze koji su pronađeni uz natpis, te razmotriti sveukupnu važnost ovih nalaza za razumijevanje urbanog razvoja antičkog Iadera.

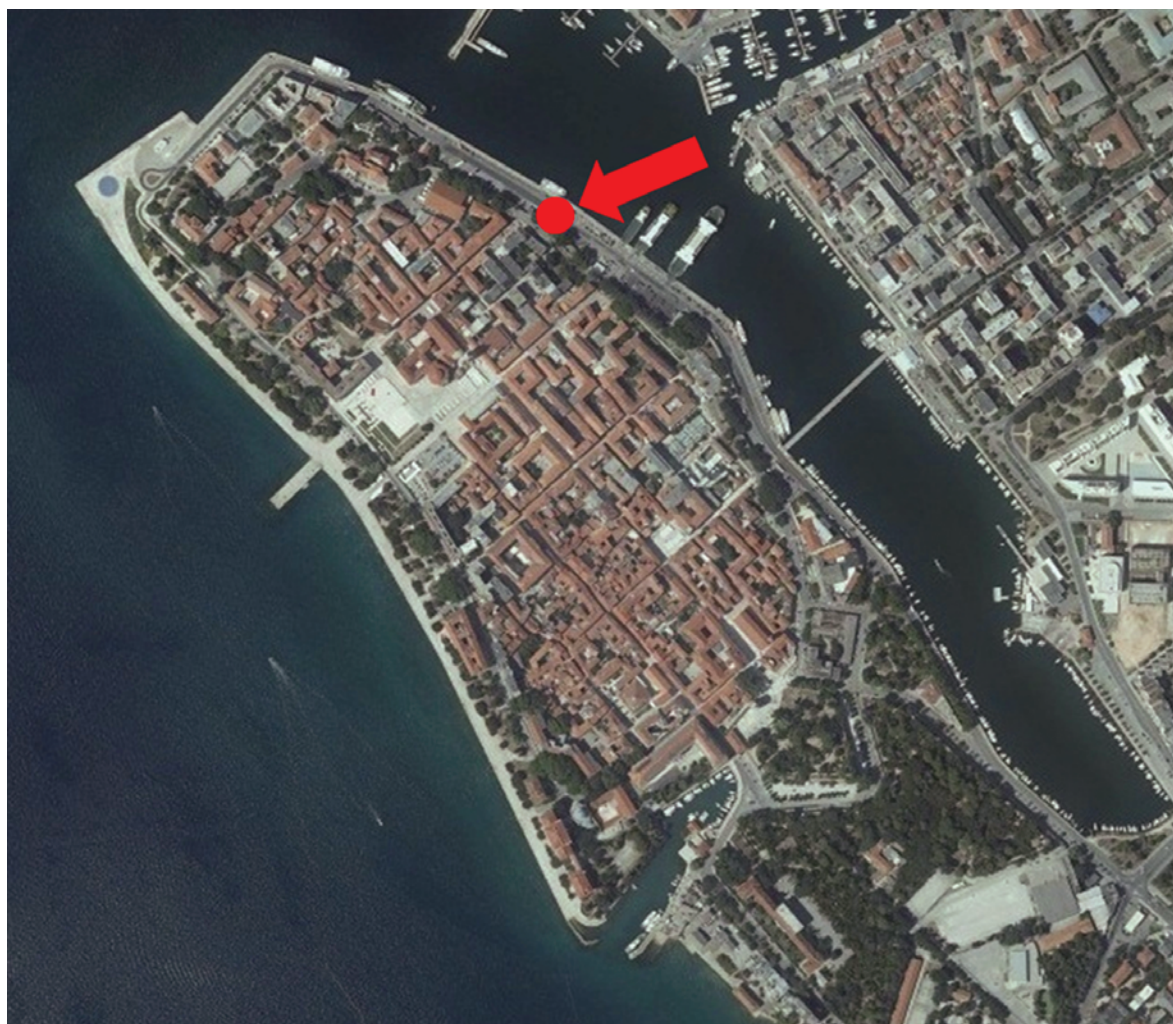
Dosadašnji dalmatinski nalazi Faustina kulta bili su isključivo vezani uz dvije istoimene carice: majku Faustinu Stariju (Maior), suprugu cara Antonina Pija – Annia Galeria Faustina Pia i kći Faustinu Mlađu (Minor), suprugu cara Marka Aurelija – Annia Galeria Faustina. Značajan prinos poznavanju caričina kulta na prostoru antičke Liburnije vezan je uz novi Faustinin natpis iz Jadera, iz kojeg se može iščitati štovanje Faustine III., kćeri Marka Aurelija i Faustine Mlađe.

Ključne riječi: Iader (Zadar), urbanizam, rimska Dalmacija, latinska epigrafija, Faustina Augusta, Sarmizegetusa

Glass. Additional archaeological rescue excavations were undertaken in February and March of 2015, which enabled better insight into the monument's finding context, as well as the acquisition of new evidence regarding the urban development of the north-eastern part of Zadar peninsula. Therefore, the authors shall present a detailed analysis of the aforementioned epigraph, the context in which it was found, including other ancient epigraphic and architectonic finds discovered therein, as well as the overall importance of these finds for the understanding of urban development of ancient Iader.

Previous Dalmatian finds of the cult of Faustina have been associated only with the two empresses of the same name: the mother – Faustina the Elder (Maior), wife of the Emperor Antoninus Pius (Annia Galeria Faustina Pia) and the daughter – Faustina the Younger (Minor), wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius – (Annia Galeria Faustina). New inscription from Iader dedicated to Faustina represents an important contribution to better understanding of the empress' cult in the area of ancient Liburnia. The inscription illustrates honouring of Faustina III, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger.

Keywords: Iader (Zadar), Urbanism, Roman Dalmatia, Latin Epigraphy, Faustina Augusta, Sarmizegetusa



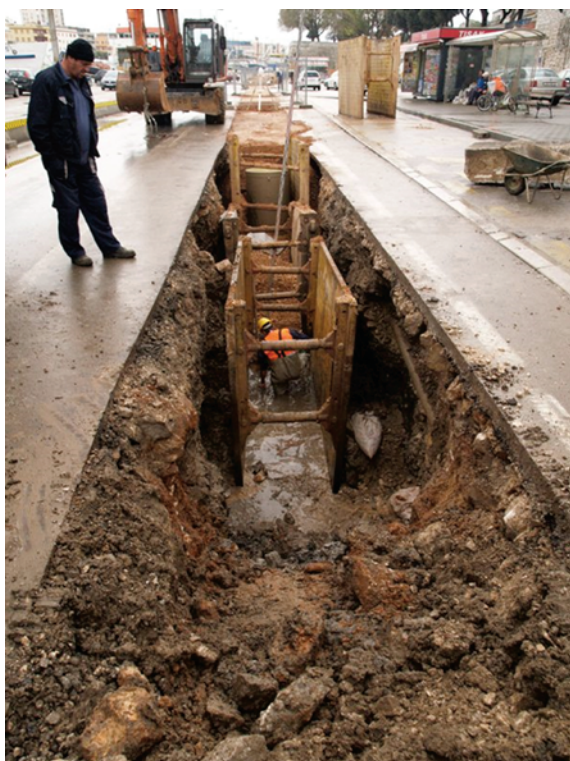
Sl. 1. Zračni snimak zadarskog poluotoka s označenom pozicijom nalaza natpisa posvećenog Faustini Augusti
Fig. 1. Aerial photo of the Zadar peninsula and the finding place of inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta
(izradili autori na osnovi / made by authors based on the Google Earth Image ©2016 CNES / Astrium)

UVOD

U radu se objavljuje novootkriveni natpis posvećen Faustini Augusti. Nalaz je pronađen 2014. godine prilikom građevinskih radova na trasi izgradnje novog kanalizacijskog sustava na Liburnskoj obali u Zadru (antički *Iader*) /Sl. 1/.

INTRODUCTION

This paper will present a new find of an inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta. It was found in 2014 during the construction works on the route of the new sewerage system in Liburnska Obala street in Zadar (ancient *Iader*) /Fig. 1/.



Sl. 2. Građevinski radovi u kanalu

Fig. 2. Construction works in the canal

(foto / photo: B. Štefanac)

Budući da su se radovi odvijali na području zaštićene urbanističke cjeline, strojni je iskop bio pod stalnim arheološkim nadzorom djelatnika Muzeja antičkog stakla /Sl. 2/. Arheološki pregled bio je otežan zbog visoke razine mora i muljevitog tla te strojnog iskopa koji se izvodio do 5,0 m dubine.

Sa ciljem očuvanja i zaštite povijesne jezgre Jadera u neposrednoj blizini lokacije pronalaska spomenika provedena su i zaštitna arheološka istraživanja u veljači i ožujku 2015. godine. Tijekom iskapanja točno je utvrđen bliži kontekst nalaza kao i niz novih spoznaja vezanih uz razvoj grada na

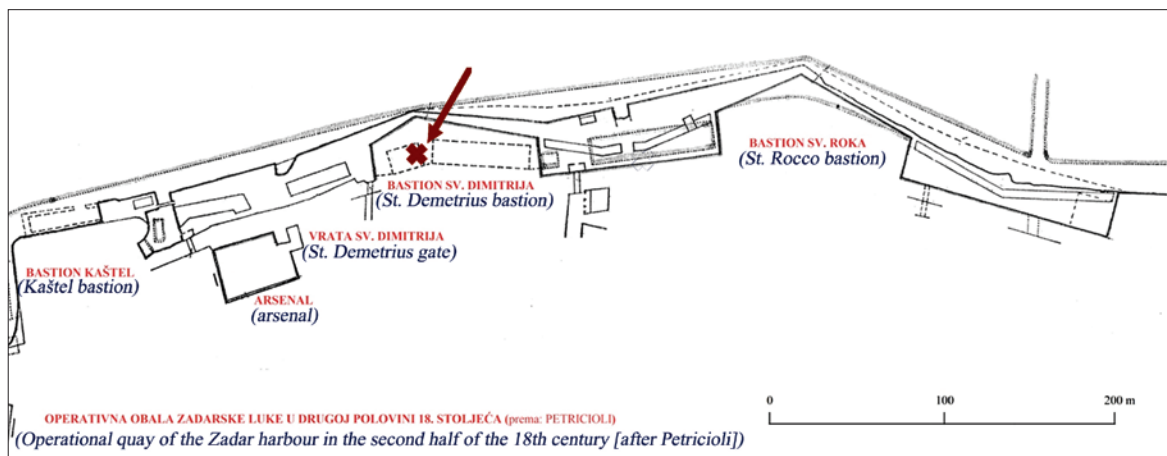
Since the works were performed in the protected urbanistic area, mechanical excavations were carried out under constant archaeological supervision of the Museum of Ancient Glass staff /Fig. 2/. Archaeological supervision was difficult due to high sea level, sludge and mechanical excavations which reached depth of 5.0 m.

Rescue archaeological excavations were carried out in February and March of 2015 with the aim of preservation and protection of the historical nucleus of Iader in immediate vicinity of the monument finding spot. During the excavations context of discovery of the inscription dedicated to Faustina was defined and some new insights were gained in relation to development of the city on the north-eastern side of the Zadar peninsula. In addition to exhaustive analysis of this recently found inscription, we shall also briefly present other Roman-era finds discovered during these excavations.

The inscription was found in the area of the Venetian bastion of St. Demetrius /Fig. 3/. Historical literary sources and maps from the 16th century depicted the appearance of the bastion and the surrounding area which functioned as the main quay.¹ The bastion was torn down in 1872 due to increase of the port traffic. At the end of the 19th century at the place of bastion customs house was built as well as a two-storey building for housing the *Lloyd* shipping company.² Both buildings

¹ I. PETRICIOLI, 1958, 105-106.

² I. PETRICIOLI, 1958, 108; I. PETRICIOLI, 1962, 1453-1466; I. PETRICIOLI, 1965, 176.



sjeveroistočnoj strani zadarskog poluotoka. Uz iscrpnu analizu novootkrivenog natpisa, u radu se predstavljaju i ostali antički nalazi otkriveni prilikom istraživanja.

Natpis je otkriven na području nekadašnjeg venecijanskog bastiona sv. Dimitrija /Sl. 3/. Iz povijesnih izvora i maketa iz 16. stoljeća poznat je izgled bastiona kao i okolni prostor koji je funkcionirao kao glavna operativna obala.¹ Navedena je utvrda porušena 1872. zbog povećanja lučkog prometa. Krajem 19. stoljeća na mjestu bastiona gradi se zgrada carinarnice i dvokatnica za potrebe brodarske tvrtke *Lloyd*.² Obje su građevine uništene u bombardiranju za vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata. Prilikom rušenja bastiona, u bedemu se ponovno otvaraju Vrata sv. Dimitrija, zazidana gradnjom istoimene utvrde u 16. stoljeću. Sjeverozapadno od Vrata sv. Dimitrija vidljiv je relativno dobro očuvan segment romaničkog bedema koji se pruža sve do utvrde Kaštel.

¹ I. PETRICIOLI, 1958, 105-106.

² I. PETRICIOLI, 1958, 108; I. PETRICIOLI, 1962, 1453-1466; I. PETRICIOLI, 1965, 176.

Sl. 3. Mjesto pronalaska Faustinina natpisa u kontekstu venecijanskih bastiona i vrata (plan prilagođen od strane autora prema I. Petricioli, 1962, 1462)

Fig. 3. Finding spot of Faustina's inscription in the context of Venetian bastions and gates (plan adapted by authors after I. Petricioli, 1962, 1462)

were destroyed in the Second World War bombings. When the bastion was torn down, the Gate of St. Demetrius was reopened in the wall, since it was walled up when the homonymous fort in the 16th century was built. A relatively well preserved segment of a Romanesque wall is visible north-west of the Gate of St. Demetrius, spreading all the way to the Kaštel fort.

Massive walls of the inner substruction of Venetian bastion were discovered and documented during the archaeological supervision of the construction works on the new sewerage system. Several stone spolia have been taken out of the muddy soil next to deeply grounded pillars of the fortification. Special finds comprise a monument

Tijekom arheološkog nadzora na trasi novog gradskog kolektora otkriveni su i dokumentirani masivni zidovi unutrašnje supstrukcije venecijanskog bastiona. Uz duboko utemeljene potpurnje utvrđenja iz muljevita je tla izvađeno više kamenih spolija. Među posebne nalaze izdvajaju se spomenik posvećen Faustini Augusti /Sl. 6/ te masivna ploča s natpisom ORDO IADESTINVS /Sl. 11/. Pronalazak baze s natpisom i nekoliko drugih elemenata antičkih građevina /Sl. 13/ bio je siguran indikator da se unutar perimetra porušenog venecijanskog bastiona nalazio objekt za čiju su gradnju korišteni kamene spolije iz rimskog razdoblja /Sl. 4/.

ISTRAŽIVANJA

Nakon tromjesečne obustave građevinskih radova stvoreni su svi preduvjeti za izvođenje zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja. Položaj arheološke sonde uvjetovan je rasporedom recentnih instalacija i temeljnim ostacima bastiona sv. Dimitrija. Sonda je postavljena uz vanjski zid bastiona u neposrednoj blizini Vrata sv. Dimitrija /Sl. 5a-b/. Zbog otežanih okolnosti na terenu, visoke razine mora i očekivanja nalaza u znatno nižim razinama, iskapanjima je prethodilo postavljanje metalnih oplata s kojima se trebao osigurati nesmetan arheološki pregled /Sl. 5a/.

Sukladno očekivanjima, u sjeveroistočnom dijelu sonde otkriven je masivni zid usmjeren u pravcu SZ-JI. Ustanovljeno je da se na ovom mjestu prostire kasnoantički fortifikacijski sustav koji je bio u funkciji dulji vremenski period. Zidne strukture potvrđene su na razini od 2,5 m od današnje

dedicated to Faustina Augusta /Fig. 6/ and a massive slab with an inscription ORDO IADESTINVS /Fig. 11/. Discovery of the base with an inscription and several other elements of ancient buildings /Fig. 13/ was a definite indicator that within the perimeter of the Venetian bastion there was an object whose construction involved using stone spolia from the Roman period /Fig. 4/.

EXCAVATIONS

A three-month pause in construction works was granted ensuring all the necessary preconditions for conducting the archaeological research. The position of the archaeological trench was conditioned by recent installations and foundation remains of the bastion of St. Demetrius. The trench was positioned next to the outer wall in immediate vicinity of the Gate of St Demetrius /Fig. 5a-b/. Due to difficult work conditions, high sea level and expectance of finds in far lower levels, the excavations were preceded by placing metal platings in order to ensure uninterrupted archaeological survey /Fig. 5a/.

A massive wall in NW-SE direction was found in the northeastern part of the trench in accordance with expectations. It was established that this was a late antique fortification system that was in use over an extended period of time. Wall structures have been found at a level of 2.5 m from present-day walking surface (0.6 m below the sea level). Fortification foundations lay on the sandy soil at a depth of 4.5 m. The wall was explored only within the archaeological trench although it is evident that the

hodne površine (0,6 m ispod razine mora), dok temelji fortifikacije počivaju na pjeskovitom tlu na dubini od 4,5 m. Zid je istražen samo unutar gabarita arheološke sonde, premda je vidljivo da se linija utvrđenja nastavlja i izvan zone arheološkog zahvata. Ovim istraživanjima su dobivena nova i potpunija saznanja o fortifikacijskom sustavu Jadera. Zid je širok 0,6 m i rađen je od pravilno uslojenih kamenih kvadara vezanih žbukom, dok su temelji, široki 0,8 m, većim dijelom bili sazidani od rimskih spolija. U strukturi temeljne stope vidljive su ugrađene arhitravne grede i kolone koje pripadaju vremenu od 1. do 3. stoljeća. Uz unutrašnje lice zida pronađene su velike količine arheološkog materijala među kojim su najzastupljeniji ulomci kasnoantičke keramike (amfore, tegule). Novootkrivena linija utvrđenja može se okvirno datirati u razdoblje druge polovine 4. ili u sam početak 5. stoljeća.³

Tijekom iskapanja potvrđena je i druga faza kasnoantičkog obrambenog sustava (6. stoljeće). Istražni su radovi pokazali da je na izmaku antike postojeći zid podebljan za 1,2 m novim zidom, prislonjenim na njegovo unutarnje lice. Kamen upotrijebljen za ojačanje fortifikacije nije se posebno

fortification line continues outside the zone of archaeological intervention. New and more complete insights about the fortification system of Iader have been obtained in the recent excavations. The wall is 0.6 m wide, made of finely arranged stone blocks bound with mortar, while the foundations have a width of 0.8 m, mostly made of Roman spolia. In the structure of the footing one can notice incorporated architrave beams and columns belonging to the period from the 1st to the 3rd century. Abundance of archaeological material was discovered next to the inner face of the wall, late antique pottery being a dominant category of finds (amphorae, tegulae). Newly discovered fortification line can be broadly dated to the period of the second half of the 4th or the very beginning of the 5th century.³

The second phase of late antique defensive system (6th century) has been attested in the excavations. The research works have shown that at the end of antiquity the existing wall was reinforced with a new wall 1.2 m thick, leaning on its inner face. Stone used for fortification reinforcement was not dressed. The structure reveals irregular, partially worked stones bound with mortar with

³ Novootkriveni zid s ugrađenim spolijima izgledom podsjeća na dio kasnoantičkog bedema na jugoistočnoj strani poluotoka (u blizini Porta Terraferma), ali je znatno uži, vjerojatno zbog konfiguracije terena, rastresita i porozna tla. Više o kasnoantičkom bedemu na jugoistočnoj strani vidjeti: M. SUIĆ, 1976, 121, sl. 56-57; I. FADIĆ – B. ŠTEFANAC, 2011, 326-328, sl. 3; V. JOVIĆ GAZIĆ, 2011, 481-483, sl. 11-12.

³ The wall with many incorporated spolia resembles the Late Roman segment of the city-walls standing at the south-eastern end of the city (near the so-called Porta Terraferma), but it is much narrower, most likely because of the terrain configuration, loose and porous soil and shallow sea. More on the late antique city-wall at the SE end of Zadar peninsula see in: M. SUIĆ, 1976, 121, sl. 56-57; I. FADIĆ – B. ŠTEFANAC, 2011, 326-328, sl. 3; V. JOVIĆ GAZIĆ, 2011, 481-483, sl. 11-12.



Sl. 4. Kasnoantički zid sa spolijima

Fig. 4. Late Roman wall with spolia

(foto / photo: B. Štefanac)

obrađivao. U strukturi je vidljivo nepravilno, djelomično klesano kamenje vezano žbukom s tendencijom pravilnog uslojavanja u horizontalne redove. Tehnika gradnje pokazuje da je ovaj zahvat izvršen u žurbi bez ikakvog dotjerivanja. Može se zaključiti da je potvrđeni trakt zidina imao obrambenu ulogu kroz dulji vremenski period, a u funkciji je ostao do 12. stoljeća kada se gradi nova linija utvrđenja.

Nove spoznaje omogućile su bolje razumijevanje kasnoantičkog fortifikacijskog

a tendency of neat arrangement in horizontal rows. Technique of building shows that this intervention was made hastily without any finishing touches. We can conclude that the attested segment of the walls had a defensive role over an extended period of time, and it was used until the 12th century when new fortification line was built.

New insights in a wider context have offered a better understanding of the late antique fortification system of Iader. Archaeological research has shown that the



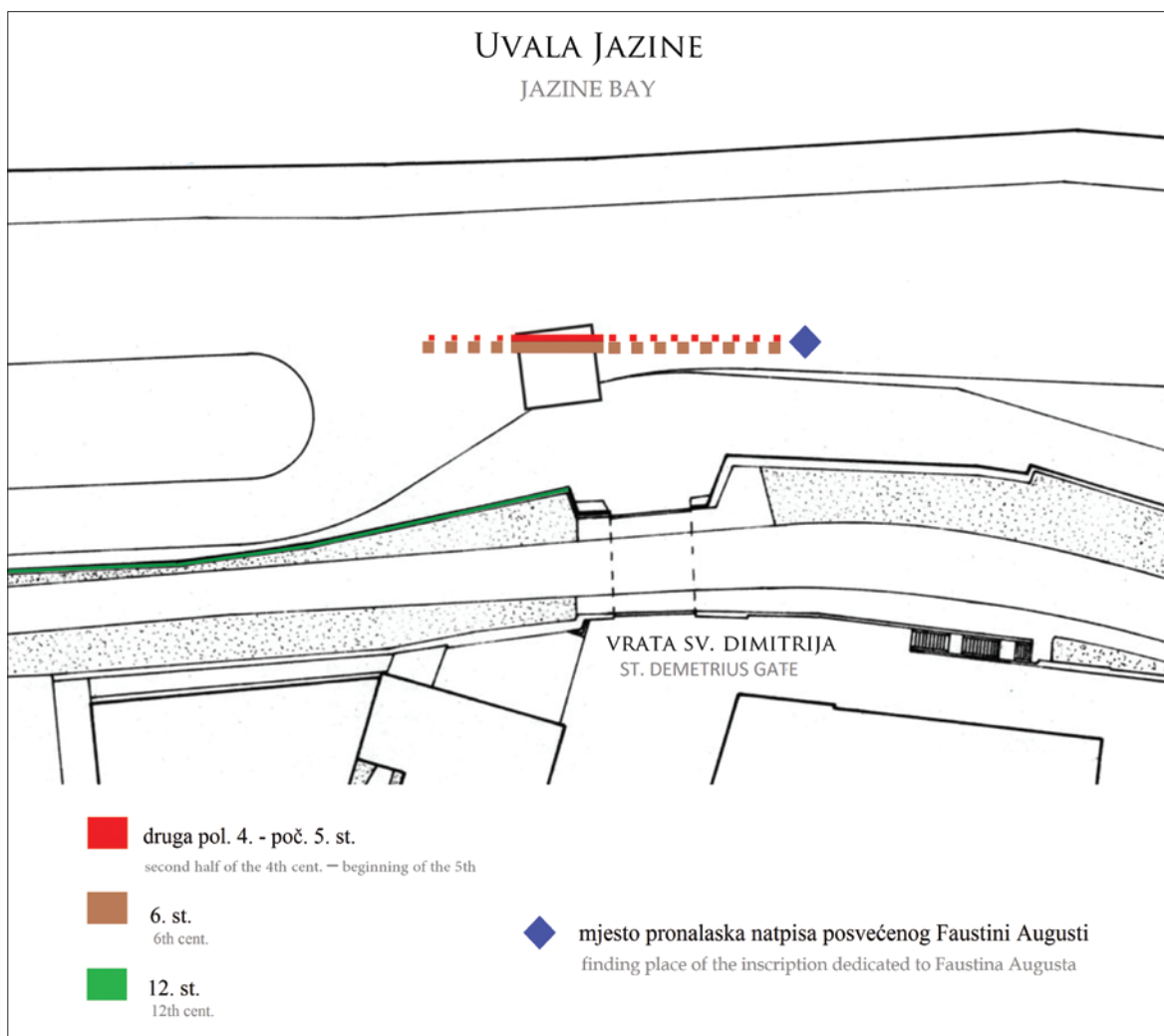
Sl. 5a. Smještaj sonde i kasnoantičkog zida u njoj (usporednog s donjim rubom sonde) u odnosu prema mletačkim gradskim zidinama

Fig. 5a. Location of the trench and of the Late Roman wall within it (parallel to the bottom side of the trench) in relation to Venetian city-walls

(foto / photo: M. Gospić)

sustava Jadera. Arheološkim zahvatom potvrđeno je da se kasnoantički grad na sjeveroistočnoj strani poluotoka pružao i izvan perimetra kasnijih srednjovjekovnih i novovjekovnih zidina. Nalazi spolija otkriveni prilikom arheološkog nadzora ukazuju na to da su zahvati 16. stoljeća koji su uključivali gradnju obrambenih bastiona i kortina uvelike prekrili i devastirali ostatke kasnoantičke arhitekture. U suradnji s Konzervatorskim odjelom u Zadru očuvani su otkriveni ostatci fortifikacija, dok je trasa budućeg kanalizacijskog sustava premještena nekoliko metara prema sjeveroistoku.

late antique city on the northeastern side of the peninsula had spread outside the perimeter of later medieval and postmedieval walls. Finds of spolia unearthed in the archaeological supervision indicate that the 16th century constructions of defensive bastions and curtain walls largely covered and devastated remains of late antique architecture. In agreement with the Conservation Department in Zadar discovered remains of fortifications have been preserved and the route of the future sewerage system was moved few meters to the northeast.



Sl. 5b. Položaj kasnoantičkog zida i mjesto nalaza Faustininog natpisa (izradili autori na podlozi Prostorne analize sjeveroistočnih gradskih bedema iz 1996. godine, arhiv Konzervatorskog odjela u Zadru)

Fig. 5b. Location of the Late Roman wall and finding spot of the inscription dedicated to Faustina (plan adapted by authors after *Spatial Analysis of the NE tract of city-walls* [*Prostorna analiza sjeveroistočnih gradskih bedema*] from 1996, archives of the Department of Conservation in Zadar)

NATPIS POSVEĆEN FAUSTINI AUGUSTI

Kao što je već rečeno, u iskopavanjima je otkriven natpis posvećen Faustini Augusti /Sl. 6a/. Radi se o bazi kipa (115 x 67 x 57 cm),⁴ za koju se isprva pogrešno vjerovalo da je žrtvenik (*ara*), napravljen od kvalitetnog bijelog vapnenca, oštećen u donjem lijevom dijelu teškim strojevima, ali inače vrlo dobro sačuvanoj. Na gornjoj površini spomenika su tri rupe (od kojih su dvije još uvijek ispunjene olovom; /Sl. 6b/),⁵ a služile su za pričvršćivanje kipa za osnovu. Kip je izgubljen, a mogao je biti napravljen od mramora, ali i od metala, bronce, srebra ili zlata.⁶

INSCRIPTION DEDICATED TO FAUSTINA AUGUSTA

As already stated, the excavations unearthed an inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta /Fig. 6a/. It is the statue base (115 x 67 x 57 cm)⁴ at first erroneously thought to be an altar (*ara*) – made of fine white limestone, damaged in the lower left part by heavy machinery, but otherwise very well preserved. On the top surface of the monument there are three holes (two of which are still filled with lead; /Fig. 6b/),⁵ which served for attaching the sculpture to the base. The statue – now lost – might have been made of marble, but also of metal, either bronze or silver or gold.⁶

⁴ Preciznije dimenzije spomenika: jednostavno profilirana donja baza: 67 x 57 cm s 15 cm visokom plintom iznad koje su 9 cm visoka *cyma reversa* i jednostavna profilacija visoka 4 cm; središnji dio: 49,5 x 50 x 52 cm; gornji dio: 19 cm visoka *cyma recta* iznad koje je jednostavna konkavna profilacija (vis. 17 cm); najveća dužina gornjeg dijela iznosi 66 cm, a širina 58,5 cm.

⁵ Rupe su tako poredane da tvore gotovo pravilan trokut; između donje rupe (kao što se vidi na /Sl. 6b/), koja je ujedno jedina bez tragova olova, i gornje lijeve rupe razmak je od 23,5 cm, a između donje i gornje desne rupe od 25,5 cm; udaljenost između dviju gornjih rupa je 25 cm. Ove dvije rupe su blizu prednje strane spomenika – lijeva je 17 cm od ruba, a desna 22,5 cm, što upućuje na zaključak da su vjerojatno služile za učvršćivanje nogu kipa za kamenu bazu, dok je donja rupa služila za pridržavanje stražnje strane statue. Postoji dobar primjer slične baze kipa posvećenog M. Aureliju s još uvijek pričvršćenom nogom (F. GALLI, 1978, T. XI, b).

⁶ Usp. M. HORSTER, 2000, 58; za zlatne i srebrne statue usp. npr. G. LAHUSEN, 1999.

⁴ More detailed dimensions of the monument: simply moulded lower base: 67 x 57 cm with 15 cm high plinth above which are 9 cm high *cyma reversa* and 4 cm high simple profile; central part: 49.5 x 50 x 52 cm; upper part: 19 cm high *cyma recta* above which is a simple concave moulding (17 cm high); the maximum length of the upper part is 66 cm and its width is 58.5 cm.

⁵ The holes are placed in such a manner that they form an almost regular triangle; between the bottom hole (as seen on the /Fig. 6b/) - the only one without visible traces of lead - and the upper left one is 23.5 cm and between the bottom hole and the upper right one is 25.5 cm; the distance between the two upper holes is 25 cm. The latter two holes are placed near the frontal side of the monument - the left one is 17 cm from its edge, and the right one 22.5 cm - which leads us to conclude that most probably they served to connect feet of the statue to the stone base, while the bottom hole served to support the back side of the statue. There is a nice example of similar statue base dedicated to M. Aurelius with a right foot still attached to it (F. GALLI, 1978, T. XI, b).

⁶ Cf. M. HORSTER, 2000, 58; for gold and silver statues cf., e.g., G. LAHUSEN, 1999.



Sl. 6a. Natpis posvećen Faustini Augusti
Fig. 6a. *Inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta*
(foto / photo: I. Jukić)



Sl. 6b. Gornja strana natpisa posvećenog Faustini Augusti
Fig. 6b. *Upper side of the inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta*
(foto / photo: I. Jukić)

Prednja strana središnjeg dijela nosi jednostavno profilirano natpisno polje⁷ s vješto uklesanim tekstom koji je pažljivo grafički uređen (*ordinatio*) /Sl. 6c/. Iako je površina fino zaglađena, u svakom retku se još uvijek mogu uočiti tanke crte vodilje. Tekst je podijeljen u pet redaka, poštujući cjelovitost riječi

The front surface of the central part has a simple moulded inscription field⁷ with the text carved with great skill and after a thoughtful *ordination* /Fig. 6c/. Although the surface was quite carefully smoothed, thin guidelines are still visible in each line. The text is divided in five lines, respecting integrity of words

⁷ Dimenzije udubljenog natpisnog polja iznose: dužina 34 cm, visina 36,5 cm. Obrubljeno je profilacijom tipa *cyma reversa* (prosječna širina 3,8-4 cm) i 4 cm širokim okvirom.

⁷ Dimensions of the sunken inscription field: length 34 cm, height 36.5 cm. It is surrounded by simple moulding of the *cyma reversa* type (the average width of which is 3.8-4 cm) and 4 cm wide frame.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Sl. 6c. Prednja strana spomenika posvećenog Faustini Augusti

Fig. 6c. The front side of the monument dedicated to Faustina Augusta

(crtež / drawing: V. Medić)

tako da nijedna ne prelazi u drugi redak, a riječi (i/ili kratice i sigle) su pažljivo centrirane u svakom retku. Slova pripadaju kvalitetnoj kapitali (*scriptura capitalis*)⁸ što se i očekuje na spomeniku ovog tipa.

FAVSTINAE
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[.] ONINI FIL
5 D [.] P

Većinu teksta je lako pročitati i razumjeti, osim zadnjeg retka koji je prekriven debelim slojem morske inkrustacije.⁹ Ipak i taj redak je bilo lako rekonstruirati na osnovi drugih sličnih natpisa nađenih u drugim dijelovima Rimskog Carstva.¹⁰ Prema tome restitucija teksta bi glasila: *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / [M(arci)] Aureli(i) An/[t]onini fil(iae) / d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum) p(ecunia)] p(ublica)*, odnosno: Faustini Augusti, kćeri Marka Aurelija Antonina, javnim sredstvima u skladu s odlukom gradskih vijećnika.

Iz natpisa je jasno vidljivo da je spomenik bio posvećen ženi imena Faustina Augusta koja je bila kći Marka Aurelija Antonina.

so none breaks across lines, and words (and/or abbreviations and *siglae*) are carefully centred in every line. The lettering is the of good *scriptura capitalis* style,⁸ as is to be expected in such monuments.

FAVSTINAE
AVG
[.] AVRELI AN
[.] ONINI FIL
5 D [.] P

Most of the text is easy to read and understand, except for the last line heavily covered with sea incrustations.⁹ However, that line could have been easily restored according to other similar inscriptions found in other parts of the Roman Empire.¹⁰ Consequently, the text should read: *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / [M(arci)] Aureli(i) An/[t]onini fil(iae) / d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum) p(ecunia)] p(ublica)*, i.e.: To Faustina Augusta, daughter of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, with the public funds according to the decree of city councillors.

The inscription, as we can see, clearly states that we have in front of us a monument dedicated to women named Faustina

⁸ Visina slova: 4,2-4,5 cm (1. red), 4 cm (2. red), 3,7-3,8 cm (3. red), 3,4 cm (4. red) i 3,3 cm (5. red).

⁹ Prvo slovo (možda D) u tom retku se može nazrijeti ispod inkrustacija, ali središnji dio tog retka je sasvim pokriven tako da se nijedno slovo ne može prepoznati ili pročitati, dok je samo zadnje slovo (P) jasno čitljivo.

¹⁰ Usp. npr. *CIL* 8, 12289; *CIL* 8, 26532; *CIL* 10, 473; *EDCS*-08200246; *EDCS*-32001633; i neki drugi.

⁸ Heights of letters: 4.2-4.5 cm (1st l.), 4 cm (2nd l.), 3.7-3.8 cm (3rd l.), 3.4 cm (4th l.) and 3.3 cm (5th l.).

⁹ The initial letter (perhaps D) in that line is discernable beneath the incrustations, but the central part of that line is completely covered with them so no letters are either legible or discernible, while the last letter (P) is the only one clearly legible.

¹⁰ Cf. for instance, *CIL* 8, 12289; *CIL* 8, 26532; *CIL* 10, 473; *EDCS*-08200246; *EDCS*-32001633; and some others.

Posvete ženama iz carske obitelji s imenom Faustina Augusta su dobro poznate i posvjedočene širom Rimskog Carstva. Dosad je bilo poznato da su spomenici s takvim posvetama bili podignuti za dvije rimske carice, majku i kći: *Faustinu Maior* (Faustinu Stariju) i *Faustinu Minor* (odnosno Mlađu). Prva je bila voljena žena cara Antonina Pija,¹¹ a druga njihova kći, udana za cara Marka Aurelija, Pijevog nasljednika na tronu.¹² Faustina Mlađa je bila prva žena koja je naslijedila svoju majku kao rimska carica.¹³ Obje su divinizirane i postale su *Divae Faustinae* nakon smrti, starija 140. godine, a mlađa 175. Nedugo nakon njene smrti, Senat je objavio kult Faustine Starije s vlastitim svećenstvom, a impozantan hram joj je posvećen na rimskom Forumu. Štovanje njenog kulta se izražavalo kipovima (mogli su biti i od zlata i srebra), ali i vrlo brojnim novčićima. Antonin Pije je čuvao uspomenu na nju dugo nakon njene smrti te je čak organizirao dobrotvornu organizaciju za siromašne djevojke koja se zvala po njoj (*Puellae Faustinae*).¹⁴ K tomu njena kći Faustina Mlađa bila je prva carica poštovana kao *mater castrorum* pa

Augusta who was the daughter of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Dedications to Imperial women named Faustina Augusta are well known and well attested throughout the entire Roman Empire. Monuments with such dedications up to now have been known to be set up only for either of two Roman empresses, mother and daughter, *Faustina Maior* (i.e. Faustina the Elder) and *Faustina Minor* (i.e. the Younger) respectively. The former was most beloved wife of the Emperor Antoninus Pius,¹¹ and the latter their daughter, married to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, Pius's successor to the throne.¹² Faustina the Younger became the first woman to succeed her mother as a Roman empress.¹³ Both were divinised and became *Divae Faustinae* after their deaths, the Elder in 140, and the Younger in 175 AD. Soon after her death, the Senate decreed the cult of Faustina the Elder with its own priesthood, and an impressive temple was dedicated to her in the Roman Forum. She was honoured with statues (including those made of gold and silver) as well as with very numerous coins. Antoninus Pius kept her memory alive long after her death and even established a charitable organisation named after her (*Puellae Faustinae*) in favour of poor Italian girls.¹⁴ In

¹¹ Među recentnijim radovima o njenom životu vidjeti J. BURNS, 2007, 141 i d. (Ch. 8 Faustina Maior).

¹² Među recentnijim radovima o njenom životu vidjeti J. BURNS, 2007, 155 i d. (Ch. 9 Faustina the Younger).

¹³ J. BURNS, 2007, 155.

¹⁴ Usp. J. BURNS, 2007, 145 i d. O načinima izražavanja štovanja i obožavanju careva i članova *domus Augusta*, v. npr. M. HORSTER, 2000.

¹¹ Among the recent works on her life see J. BURNS, 2007, 141 ff. (Ch. 8 Faustina Maior).

¹² Among the recent works on her life see J. BURNS, 2007, 155 ff. (Ch. 9 Faustina the Younger).

¹³ J. BURNS, 2007, 155.

¹⁴ Cf. J. BURNS, 2007, 145 ff. On forms of expressing honours and worshipping emperors and members of the *domus Augusta*, see for instance M. HORSTER, 2000.

se njeni kipovi nalaze i u vojnim logorima.¹⁵

Dosad su u antičkom Zadru pronađena dva spomenika sa spomenom Božanske Faustine (*Diva Faustina*). Jedan je vrlo kvalitetna mramorna baza koju je za nju dala postaviti *flaminica* Cossutia /Sl. 7/,¹⁶ a drugi fragment arhitrava sa sačuvanim slovima DIVAE FAV (od fraze *Divae Faustinae*;¹⁷ /Sl. 8/). Zbog vrlo fragmentarnog stanja sačuvanosti ovog spomenika nije moguće odrediti o kojoj se Faustini radi. S druge strane prvi spomenik se pripisuje svećenici Faustine Starije ili Faustine Mlađe.¹⁸ M. G. Granino Cecere je nedavno opravdano istaknula da je Cossutia trebala biti *flaminica* Faustine Starije.¹⁹

Faustina Augusta koja se spominje na nedavno pronađenom natpisu koji ovdje predstavljamo nije mogla biti jedna od ove

addition, her daughter Faustina the Younger was the first empress honoured as *mater castrorum* and her statues were found in military camps as well.¹⁵

Up to now two monuments mentioning Diva Faustina were found in ancient Iader. One is a very fine white marble base set up for her *flaminica* Cossutia /Fig. 7/¹⁶ and the other an architrave fragment preserving solely letters DIVAE FAV (belonging to the phrase *Divae Faustinae*;¹⁷ /Fig. 8/). Due to the very fragmentary state of preservation of the latter monument it is quite impossible to determine to which Faustina it belonged. On the other hand, the former monument was attributed to the priestess of either Faustina the Elder or Faustina the Younger.¹⁸ M. G. Granino Cecere has, however, recently justly pointed out that Cossutia should have been *flaminica* of the Faustina the Elder.¹⁹

¹⁵ Usp. M. A. SPEIDEL, 2012; B. LEVICK, 2014, 78-79.

¹⁶ [—] / [Cos]su[t]iae S[ex. f. —] / [fl]am(inicae) Divae Faustin(a)[e] / [A]quileiae et Iadere. [♂] Aquileienses / publice (ILug 210; M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 160 i d.; usp. A. KURILIĆ, 1999, kat. br. 2063; lupa 23227).

¹⁷ ILug 2882; usp. A. KURILIĆ, 1999, kat. br. 2738; lupa 24140.

¹⁸ Za autore koji zastupaju jednu ili drugu tezu v. M. G. GRANINO CECERE (2011, 165-166).

¹⁹ M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 159, 165. Prije su mnogi autori zastupali mišljenje da je ona bila *flaminica* Faustine Mlađe, ali nisu proveli tako opsežnu analizu kao Granino Cecere (v. npr. među recentnim autorima J. JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ, 2007, 57 ili K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2009, 413-414 gdje se mogu naći poveznice za raniju bibliografiju; usp. također ovdje, prethodna bilješka).

¹⁵ Cf. M. A. SPEIDEL, 2012; B. LEVICK, 2014, 78-79.

¹⁶ [—] / [Cos]su[t]iae S[ex. f. —] / [fl]am(inicae) Divae Faustin(a)[e] / [A]quileiae et Iadere. [♂] Aquileienses / publice (ILug 210; M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 160 ff.; cf. A. KURILIĆ, 1999, cat. no. 2063; lupa 23227).

¹⁷ ILug 2882; cf. A. KURILIĆ, 1999, cat. no. 2738; lupa 24140.

¹⁸ For authors expressing either of views see M. G. GRANINO CECERE (2011, 165-166).

¹⁹ M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 159, 165. Previously many authors believed that she was *flaminica* of Faustina the Younger, but usually lacked such an in-depth analysis as provided by Granino Cecere (see, for instance, among the recent authors J. JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ, 2007, 57 or K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2009, 413-414 where one can also find references to earlier bibliography; cf. also here, previous footnote).

dvije carice, jer nijedna nije bila kći Marka Aurelija Antonina, već M. Anija Vera odnosno Antonina Pija.²⁰ Epigrafski izvori pokazuju da kad se spominje majka, to je ili u jednostavnoj formi (Faustina Augusta ili Diva Faustina)²¹ ili uz mužovo ime,²² a ako su natpisi postavljeni kćeri, navodi se ili samo mužovo ime ili imena i njenog oca i muža.²³

Drugim riječima, dosad nije bilo posveta Faustini koja je bila kći Marka Aurelija, ili barem nijedan nije prepoznat kao takav,²⁴ a u starijoj se literaturi išlo toliko daleko da se tvrdilo da on nije ni imao kći toga imena.²⁵ Nesumnjivo je da su on i Faustina Mlađa među svojom mnogobrojnom djecom imali kći koja se zvala Faustina (točnije *Annia Galleria Faustina*). Zapravo carski par je

Faustina Augusta honoured in the recently found inscription we are presenting here could not have been either of the two empresses, since neither was a daughter of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, but of M. Annius Verus and Antoninus Pius respectively.²⁰ Epigraphic evidence show that when the mother was mentioned, it was either in a simple form (Faustina Augusta or Diva Faustina)²¹ or accompanied by her husband's name,²² and when the inscriptions were set up to her daughter, she was named either accompanied by her husband's name or by both her father's and husband's names.²³

In other words, until now there were no dedications to Faustina who was a daughter of emperor Marcus Aurelius, or at least – none were identified as such;²⁴ as a matter of fact, some older scholarly literature went

²⁰ Za genealogiju obitelji v. A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 236 (C: Annii Veri) ili B. LEVICK, 2014, 163, a za njihove obitelji v. J. BURNS, 2007, poglavlja 8 i 9 (str. 141 i d.).

²¹ Usp. M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 165.

²² Usp. npr. *[Faustina] Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani Antonini Aug(usti) Pii p(atris) p(atriciae) (uxor) (CIL 8, 798 (+ str. 1263)); Faustina Imp(eratoris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani Antonini Caesaris [Au]g(usti) Pii (uxor) (EDCS-08200246), itd.*

²³ Zajedno s muževim imenom: *Faustina Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonini Aug(usti) (uxor) (AE 2003, 1616)*; s očevim i muževim imenima: *[Faustina] Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonini Aug(usti) Armeniaci (uxor) divi Antonini Pii filia (CIL 8, 26532)*; itd.

²⁴ Neke od fragmentarnih posveta Faustini Augusti bez ikakvih drugih oznaka mogle bi teoretski također biti postavljene za nju.

²⁵ Vidjeti M. J. ACKNER – F. MÜLLER, 1865, str. 191 (ad n. 882).

²⁰ Their stemmata see in A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 236 (C: Annii Veri) or B. LEVICK, 2014, 163 and for their families see J. BURNS, 2007, chapters 8 and 9 (pp. 141 ff.).

²¹ Cf. M. G. GRANINO CECERE, 2011, 165.

²² Cf. e.g. *[Faustina] Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani Antonini Aug(usti) Pii p(atris) p(atriciae) (uxor) (CIL 8, 798 (+ p. 1263)); Faustina Imp(eratoris) T(iti) Aeli Hadriani Antonini Caesaris [Au]g(usti) Pii (uxor) (EDCS-08200246), etc.*

²³ Accompanied by her husband's name: *Faustina Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonini Aug(usti) (uxor) (AE 2003, 1616)*; by both her father's and husband's name: *[Faustina] Aug(usta) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antonini Aug(usti) Armeniaci (uxor) divi Antonini Pii filia (CIL 8, 26532)*; etc.

²⁴ Some of the fragmentary dedications to Faustina Augusta with no other identification might have also been, in theory, set up to her.



Sl. 7. Mramorna baza postavljena za flaminiku Cossutiju iz Zadra

Fig. 7. Marble base set up for flaminica Cossutia from Zadar

(foto: A. Kurilić; Arheološki muzej u Zadru, inv. br. A10205) / (photo: A. Kurilić; Archaeological Museum in Zadar; inv. no. A10205)

imao dvije kćeri koje su se zvale Faustina: prvorodena djevojčica koja je umrla u dobi od četiri godine, i druga, rođena 151. godine koja je doživjela odraslu dob.²⁶ Zna se malo o njenom životu; udala se za Gn. Klaudija Severa (konzul 173. po. Kr.)²⁷ s kojim je imala sina Ti. Klaudija Severa Prokula

²⁶ A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 239-240 (genealogija F: The Children of Faustina II), 247-248 (za „našu“ Faustinu v. nr. 5 na str. 247); za djecu Faustine Mlađe usp. također W. AMELING, 1992.

²⁷ *PIR*², C 1024. Njegov život i karijeru detaljno je analizirao H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 29 i d.



Sl. 8. Fragment arhitrava s posvetom DIVAE FAV (Divae Faustinae) iz Zadra (G. DE BERSA, 1923, br. 6, str. 416)

Fig. 8. Fragment of an architrave with a dedication DIVAE FAV (Divae Faustinae) from Zadar (G. DE BERSA, 1923, nr. 6, p. 416)

so far to state that he had no daughters of that name.²⁵ There is no doubt, however, that he and Faustina the Younger had – among many of their children – a daughter named Faustina (more precisely, *Annia Galleria Faustina*). Actually, the imperial couple had two daughters named Faustina: the first born child who died when she was four, and the other, born in 151 AD who survived to the adulthood.²⁶ We know quite a little of her life; we know that she married Cn. Claudius Severus (cos. 173)²⁷ and had a son with him, Ti. Claudius Severus Proculus (cos. 200).²⁸ She died in 177 or a little earlier.²⁹

Epigraphic corpora (or the numismatic ones, to that matter) that stood at our

²⁵ See i.e. M. J. ACKNER – F. MÜLLER, 1865, p. 191 (ad n. 882).

²⁶ A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 239-240 (stemma F: The Children of Faustina II), 247-248 (for “our” Faustina see nr. 5 at p. 247); for Faustina Minor’s children cf. also W. AMELING, 1992.

²⁷ *PIR*², C 1024. His life and career were studied in detail by H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 29 ff.

²⁸ *PIR*², C 1028; see also I. MENNEN, 2011, 98-99.

²⁹ For her life see A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, nr. 5, p. 247; cf. also H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 30-31; B. LEVICK, 2014, 76 ff.

(konzul 200. po Kr.).²⁸ Umrla je 177. ili nešto ranije.²⁹

Epigrafske zbirke (kao i one numizmatičke) koje su nam na raspolaganju ne spominju “našu” Faustinu ni na koji način – bilo s titulom *Augusta* ili bez nje – osim jednog natpisa iz dačkog grada Sarmizegetuse čiji tekst je gotovo identičan zadarskom. Natpis iz Sarmizegetuse je odavno izgubljen, a sačuvane su dvije kopije njegovog prijepisa /usp. Sl. 9/. Jedna kopija se uglavnom smatra autentičnom, a druga restitucijom (*Mezerzius servavit duplici exemplo, altero sincero altero interpolato*).³⁰ Urednici *CIL*-a su smatrali da je kraća verzija autentična: *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / divi Pii / filiae / col(onia) Sarmiz(egetusa)*,³¹ a drugu se verziju vidjeli kao interpolaciju – *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / M(arci) Aureli / Antonini / filiae / col(onia) Sarmiz(egetusa)*.³² Ipak, imajući u vidu nedavni nalaz baze kipa iz Zadra s gotovo identičnim tekstom u prvim retcima, čini se uvjerljivim da je Mezerzius zabilježio dva zasebna spomenika i da je i duža verzija jednako autentična kao i kraća. Na taj način bi natpis iz Sarmizegetuse bio jedini drugi poznati spomenik posvećen Faustini, kćeri Marka Aurelija i Faustine II. (*Faustina Minor*).

disposal did not mention “our” Faustina in any way - named either with the title *Augusta* or without it - except for one inscription from the Dacian city of Sarmizegetusa bearing text almost identical to the one from Zadar. The Sarmizegetusa inscription is long lost and it is preserved with two copies in manuscript tradition /cf. Fig. 9/. One copy has been generally regarded as the authentic, and the other as restored (*Mezerzius servavit duplici exemplo, altero sincero altero interpolato*).³⁰ The *CIL* editors regarded the shorter version as the authentic version: *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / divi Pii / filiae / col(onia) Sarmiz(egetusa)*,³¹ while the other version – *Faustinae / Aug(ustae) / M(arci) Aureli / Antonini / filiae / col(onia) Sarmiz(egetusa)*³² – they regarded as the *interpolatio*. However, considering the recent statue base from Zadar with almost identical text in initial lines, it seems plausible that Mezerzius registered two separate epigraphic monuments and that the longer version is equally authentic as the shorter one. This would make the epigraph from Sarmizegetusa the only other known monument dedicated to Faustina, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina II (*Faustina Minor*).

²⁸ *PIR*², C 1028; v. također I. MENNEN, 2011, 98-99.

²⁹ O njenom životu v. A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, nr. 5, str. 247; usp. također H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 30-31; B. LEVICK, 2014, 76 i d.

³⁰ *CIL* 3, 1449; *IDR* 3/2, 75.

³¹ Ovo je jedina verzija koja se nalazi u *EDH* (HD043618) (27. 4. 2017.).

³² Ovo je jedina verzija koja se može naći u epigrafskoj online bazi podataka *EDCS* (*EDCS*-26600886) (27. 4. 2017.).

³⁰ *CIL* 3, 1449; *IDR* 3/2, 75.

³¹ This is the only version found in *EDH* (HD043618) (on April 27th 2017).

³² This is the only version that can be found in the *EDCS* epigraphic on-line data base (*EDCS*-26600886) (on April 27th 2017).

1449 Varhel.	
FAVSTINAE	Mezerzius servavit duplici exemplo, altero sincero altero interpolato. Illud habent Vatic. n. 64. 113; Clusius in schedis Hag. (inde Grut. 260, 12); Accursius n. 119 (= Leid. n. 55); Lazius cod. 8664 f. 76 et denuo f. 77. Interpolatum proponunt in serie falsarum Vat. n. 67; Clusius in sched. Hag. (inde male Grut. 260, 13, recte Saxius); Accursius n. 72; Lazius l. c. f. 77.
AVG	2 FAVSTINE Laz. 77. — 3 PIL Laz. 77. — 4 habent Vat. 1 Clus., om. Acc. Leid. Vat. 2. Laz. 1. 2. — 4 SARMIR
DIVI · PII p.C.161/175	Laz. 76, SAMIR Laz. 77. — Interpolatum exemplum hoc est:
FILIAE	
COL·SARMIZ	
	FAVSTINAE
	AVG
	M · AVRELI
	ANTONINI
	FILIAE
	COL · SARMIZ
	1 MAR pro M· Laz. — 5 om. Clus. solus ex em. — 6 SARMIR Laz.

Sl. 9. Natpis posvećen Faustini, kćeri Marka Aurelija iz Sarmizegetuse (CIL 3, 1449)

Fig. 9. Inscription dedicated to Faustina, Marcus Aurelius's daughter from Sarmizegetusa (CIL 3, 1449)

Moguće je da je Faustina III.³³ predstavljena na novcu, među djecom Faustine II. Ovo je vrlo vjerojatno kod serija kovanih u doba njenog rođenja ili nakon toga, kao što je novac RIC 1674 /usp. Sl. 10/ na kojem je prikazano šestero djece koja okružuju majku; budući da je Faustina III. bila peto dijete, očekivalo bi se da je Faustina jedna od njih. Ako je tomu tako, ovo bi bio njen jedini figuradni prikaz za koji zasad znamo.

Oskudni literarni izvori o Faustini III. nikad nju ne spominju kao Augustu (*Augusta*),³⁴ već samo njenu majku i stariju sestru Lucilu (*Annia Galleria Lucilla*), tako da je natpis iz Zadra jedini pouzdani

It is possible that Faustina III³³ was, however, represented in coins, among Faustina II's children. This seems highly probable for issues minted in the time of her birth or after it, such as the RIC 1674 coin /cf. Fig. 10/ showing six children around their mother; since Faustina III was the fifth-born, one would expect that she should have been one of them. If true, this would be the only figurative representation of hers that we presently know of.

Scarce literary sources on Faustina III had never addressed her as *Augusta*,³⁴ but solely her mother and her older sister Lucilla (*Annia Galleria Lucilla*), so the inscription from Zadar

³³ Ovo prikladno ime koje omogućava njeno razlikovanje u odnosu na majku i baku već je upotrijebio J. BURNS, 2007, 171.

³⁴ A. Kolb (2010) ne uvrštava "našu" Faustinu (odnosno Faustinu III.) u svoj nedavni sintetički rad o tituli *Augusta* u kojem je skupila sve nalaze za sve *Augustae* koje su dotad bile poznate; za dvije Faustine kao *Augustae* v. također B. LEVICK, 2014, 34 i d. koja također ne zna za postojanje Faustine III. Za titulu *Augusta* usp. također R. STEPPER, 2000, 68 i d.

³³ This convenient name that enables distinguishing her from her mother and grandmother has already been in use by J. BURNS, 2007, 171.

³⁴ A. Kolb (2010) does not list "our" Faustina (i.e. Faustina III) in her recent synthetic work on the title *Augusta* in which she had gathered all of the evidence for all *Augustae* who were known up to then; for the two Faustinas as *Augustae* see also B. LEVICK, 2014, 34 ff. who also does not know for the existence of the Faustina III. For the title *Augusta* cf. also R. STEPPER, 2000, 68f.



Sl. 10. Kovanica s prikazom Faustine i njeno šestoro djece (oko 161-180. po. Kr.) (RIC 1674) (s dopuštanjem wildwinds.com, ex Gitbud & Naumann, auction 10, Lot 525)

Fig. 10. Coin representing Faustina II and six of her children (ca. AD 161-180) (RIC 1674) (with permission of wildwinds.com, ex Gitbud & Naumann, auction 10, Lot 525)

dokaz da je i ona nosila ovu titulu. Njena majka Faustina Starija je dobila tu titulu 1. decembra 147. nakon što je rodila prvo dijete, Domiciju Faustinu (rođena 30. novembra 147.),³⁵ a njena sestra Lucilla kad se udala za Lucija Vera.³⁶ Možda je “naša” Faustina također dobila tu titulu kad je rodila sina, slično kao njena mati? Ne znamo točno kad je on bio rođen,³⁷ ali čini se vjerojatnim da je to moglo biti negdje krajem šezdesetih ili početkom sedamdesetih godina drugog stoljeća po. Kr.

is the first reliable evidence that the title was bestowed upon her as well. Her mother, Faustina the Elder, obtained the title on 1 December 147, after the birth of her first child, Domitia Faustina (born on 30 November 147),³⁵ and her sister Lucilla when she married Lucius Verus.³⁶ Perhaps “our” Faustina also got the title when her son was born, similar as her mother? We do not know when exactly he was born,³⁷ but we wouldn’t be mistaking much if placing the event some time in late 160s or early 170s (since

³⁵ Marko Aurelije je u isto vrijeme dobio tribunske časti; v. A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 247. Usp. J. LANGFORD, 2013, 143.

³⁶ A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 159; H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 30.

³⁷ Ili to bar nije spomenuto u *RE* (III, 2, s.v. Claudius, nr. 351, coll. 2869-2871).

³⁵ At the same time Marcus Aurelius got the tribunician power; see A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 247. Cf. J. LANGFORD, 2013, 143.

³⁶ A. R. BIRLEY, 2001, 159; H.-G. PFLAUM, 1961, 30.

³⁷ Or, at least, the *RE* (III, 2, s.v. Claudius, nr. 351, coll. 2869-2871) does not state it.

(jer je ona rođena 151. i umrla oko 177. po Kr., dok joj je sin postao konzul 200.). Na taj način možemo suziti dataciju zadarske baze kipa na razdoblje između kraja šezdesetih i početka sedamdesetih godina drugog stoljeća po Kr. i 177. godine, ali, naravno, ako je naslov *Augusta* dobila nekom drugom prilikom, dataciju spomenika treba proširiti na cijeli njen životni vijek.

NATPIS KOJI JE POSTAVILO *ORDO IADESTINUS*

Drugi epigrafski spomenik otkriven među spolijima je jednostavna, dobro obrađena, ali neukrašena ploča od bijelog vapnenca (159 x 59 x 46 cm; /Sl. 11/).³⁸ Odlomljen je na desnom kraju pa se čini logičnim da je natpis samo prva polovica dužeg natpisa. Tekst je složen u jednom retku i uklesan izravno na površinu, odnosno bez natpisnog polja. Proces epigrafskog oblikovanja teksta još je vidljiv u tankim crtama vodiljama. Slova su vrlo kvalitetna, a pojedine riječi su odvojene trokutastim interpunkcijskim znakovima.³⁹

Neka su slova prekrivena morskom inkrustacijom, ali sačuvani tekst je jasno čitljiv i razumljiv: *Huic ordo Iadestinus locum lib[ens dat? — ,* odnosno, (gradsko) vijeće Zadra rado (je dalo?) mjesto — .

she was born in 151 and died c. 177 AD, while son reached the consulate in 200). That way we could narrow the datation of Zadar statue base in the period between late 160s/early 170s and 177, but, of course, if she got the title *Augusta* on some other occasion, than the datation of the monument should be expanded to her entire life span.

INSCRIPTION SET UP BY *ORDO IADESTINUS*

The other epigraphic monument found among the spolia is a simple, finely dressed but undecorated slab made of white limestone (159 x 59 x 46 cm; /Fig. 11/).³⁸ It is broken off on the right end so it seems plausible that it carries just the first half of a longer inscription. The text is organised in a single line and was carved directly on the surface, i.e., with no inscription field. Process of epigraphic ordination is still visible in traces of tiny guidelines. Letters are of very good quality and individual words are separated by triangular punctuation marks.³⁹

Some letters are covered with sea incrustations, but the preserved text is clearly readable and understandable: *Huic ordo Iadestinus locum lib[ens dat? — ,* i.e. The Zadar (city) council gladly (had given?) the place — .

³⁸ Lijeva bočna strana je stanjena 33 cm od vrha, za 12,5 cm, možda kako bi se olakšalo umetanje u konstrukciju.

³⁹ Visina slova varira od 4.8 do 5.1 cm. Prvo slovo S u *Iadestinus* zanimljivo je paleografski jer se njegova donja crtica vitičasto uvija.

³⁸ The left lateral side is bevelled at 33 cm from its top, for 12.5 cm in width, perhaps for facilitating its insertion in a building structure.

³⁹ Height of letters varies between 4.8 and 5.1 cm. The first letter S in *Iadestinus* is palaeographically interesting because of its lower serif swirling like a tendril.

Sl. 11. Natpis koji je postavilo *ordo Iadestinus*Fig. 11. *Inscription set up by ordo Iadestinus*

(foto: autori / photo by authors)

HVIC ORDO IADESTINVS LOCVM
LIB[—

Nažalost, ne znamo što je gradsko vijeće napravilo s mjestom koje je spomenuto jer je taj dio teksta izgubljen, ali čini se vjerojatnim da ga je doniralo za neku svrhu za koju se vjerovalo da je od javnog interesa. Ono što prvo pada na pamet, djelomično zato što je kontekst nalaza sličan kao i za prije opisani natpis posvećen Faustini Augusti, a dijelom i zbog forme ovog spomenika, jest da je bio namijenjen ugrađivanju u objekt u vezi s iskazivanjem

HVIC ORDO IADESTINVS LOCVM
LIB[—

Unfortunately, we do not know what the city council did with the place in question since that part of the text is lost, but it seems very plausible that it donated it for some purpose considered as of public interest. Immediately comes to mind - partly due to the finding context similar as for the above discussed inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta and partly due to the form of this monument - that it was intended to be built in a structure connected with

štovanja princezi Faustini III. i njenoj obitelji.⁴⁰ Možda je mogao biti ugrađen u hram posvećen njenoj obitelji (ili čak u hram predviđen za štovanje carskoga kulta kao takvog – *Augusteum*).

Augusteum još nije pronađen u koloniji Iader, ali štovanje carskog kulta dobro je poznato: kao što smo već vidjeli, zabilježen je spomen *flaminica Divae Faustinae* (svećenica koja se brinula o kultu njene deificirane bake), a na gredi arhitrava se spominje *Diva Faustina*, što su dvije potvrde da je u Zadru postojalo službeno mjesto namijenjeno štovanju carskog kulta za života svih triju Faustina. Također, nemojmo zaboraviti da određene svećeničke funkcije datiraju iz ranog augustovskog razdoblja (*sevir Iulialis*; kasnije *seviri Augustales*).⁴¹

Gdje je mogao biti ovaj pretpostavljeni hram posvećen štovanju *Faustinae Augustae*? Vjerojatno nije bio predaleko od foruma. Recentna epigrafska otkrića predstavljena u ovom radu nađena su nekih 150 m od sjeveroistočnog kraja foruma; s druge strane dva natpisa povezana s Božanskom

honours expressed to princess Faustina III and her family.⁴⁰ Perhaps it might have been built into a temple dedicated to her family (or even to a temple intended for the imperial worship as such – the *Augusteum*).

Augusteum has not yet been identified in the colony of Iader, but the imperial worship is well-attested; as a matter of fact, as we have already seen, there are a *flaminica Divae Faustinae* (priestess tending to the cult of her deified grandmother) and the architrave beam also mentioning *Diva Faustina*, both of which testify that in Zadar existed an official place intended for the imperial cult during the lifetime of all three Faustinas. In addition, let's not forget that there are sacerdotal functions of the imperial cult dated already in the early Augustan period (*sevir Iulialis*; later on there are *seviri Augustales*).⁴¹

Where could have this supposed temple dedicated to the worship of *Faustinae Augustae* stand? It is safe to assume that it wasn't placed too far from the forum. Recent epigraphic discoveries presented in

⁴⁰ Materijalni ostatci vezani uz štovanje Faustina kulta još su uvijek rijetki nalazi na području Dalmacije. Osim epigrafskih i numizmatičkih potvrda koje pronalazimo u Jaderu, Aseriji i Saloni, u drugom broju časopisa *Asseria* predstavljen je i vrlo rijedak brončani medaljon carice Faustine Mlađe otkriven 1932. godine u paljevinskom grobu pronađenom na obroncima antičkog grada Aserije (T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2002, 133-141; T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2004, 105-115, sl. 1, 2; K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2007, 157-158, br. 13; J. JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ, 2007, 57).

⁴¹ Usp. M. SUIĆ, 1981, 178 i d. Usp. također K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2009, 413 i d.

⁴⁰ Material remains associated with honouring the cult of Faustina represent rare finds in Dalmatia. Except for epigraphic and numismatic evidence that we find in Iader, Asseria and Salona, in the second issue of the journal *Asseria* a very rare medallion of the Empress Faustina the Younger was published that was discovered in a cremation grave found on the slopes of the Roman-era city of Asseria (T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2002, 133-141; T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2004, 105-115, fig. 1, 2; K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2007, 157-158, no. 13; J. JELIČIĆ-RADONIĆ, 2007, 57).

⁴¹ Cf. M. SUIĆ, 1981, 178 ff. Cf. also K. APPIO GIUNIO, 2009, 413 ff.



Sl. 12. Mjesta nalaza natpisa sa spomenom Faustinae i položaj foruma te Kapitolija u Jaderu (označeno zelenim) (izradila A. Kurilić na osnovi Google Earth Image ©2016 CNES / Astrium)

Fig. 12. Finding places of inscriptions connected with Faustinae, and (in green) positions of forum and Capitolium of Iader (plan made by A. Kurilić based on the Google Earth Image ©2016 CNES / Astrium)

Faustinom (*Diva Faustina*) koji su otprije poznati iz Zadra nađeni su (nažalost izvan izvornog arheološkog konteksta) jedan na jugoistočnom dijelu foruma (posveta flaminici Božanske Faustine), a drugi na njegovom istočnom rubu (kao spolij u krstionici katedrale) /Sl. 12/. Forum i obližnji objekti (Kapitolij, *basilica*, vjerojatno također *curia* i dr.) služili su stoljećima kao kamenolom za

this paper were found some 150 m from the NE forum end; on the other hand, the two inscriptions connected with *Diva Faustina* that were already known from Zadar were found (unfortunately, also out of their original archaeological context) SE (dedication to the *flaminica Divae Faustinae*) of forum and at its eastern edge (as a spolium in the baptistery of the cathedral) respectively /Fig. 12/. Forum and

vađenje građevinskog materijala,⁴² a mogli su biti upotrijebljeni za isti svrhu u doba izgradnje kasnorimskog zida u koji su ugrađeni spomenici o kojima je riječ u ovom radu.

Ulomci monumentalne arhitekture pronađeni kao spoliji u kasnorimskom gradskom bedemu

Tri korniža od bijelog vapnenca pronađena su u istom kontekstu kao i dva prije analizirana natpisa. Sačuvana su u velikim iako teško oštećenim ulomcima,⁴³ i najvjerojatnije su pripadala nekom javnom ili sakralnom objektu. Slične dimenzije i izvedba kimatija i rozeta u zasebnim kasetonima triju korniža /Sl. 13/ ukazuju na to da su pripadali istoj građevini. Zasad nije moguće ponuditi odgovor na pitanje kakve su veze, ako ih je uopće bilo, postojale između njih i natpisa koji spominje *ordo Iadestinus* ili natpisa posvećenog Faustini Augusti, ali možda će neka buduća istraživanja iznijeti nove nalaze koji će pomoći u boljem razumijevanju spomenika, urbanizma te civilnog i vjerskog života u Zadru.

adjacent objects (Capitolium, *basilica*, probably also *curia* and similar) served for centuries as quarries of building material,⁴² and they might have already served the same purpose during the construction of the Late Roman wall in which the stones presented in this paper were built-in.

Fragments of monumental architecture found as spolia in the Late Roman city-wall

Three white limestone cornices were found in the same context as the two above discussed inscriptions. They are preserved in large, although badly damaged, fragments,⁴³ and most probably belonged to some public or sacral building. Similar dimensions and execution of cymatia and rosettes within individual coffers of three cornices /Fig. 13/ makes it plausible that they belonged to a single building. Presently we can not answer the question what were the correlations - if any! - between them and the *Ordo Iadestinus* inscription or the inscription dedicated to Faustina Augusta, but, hopefully, some future research will bring new evidence that will shed more light on monuments, urbanism and both civic and religious life in Roman Iader.

⁴² Želimo još jednom zahvaliti prof. Pavuši Vežiću, stručnjaku za urbani razvoj Zadra, što je naglasio veliku količinu i važnost građevinskog materijala koji je odnešen s foruma i iz okolice.

⁴³ Njihove dimenzije su: 1) 128 x 70 x 34 cm; 2) 98 x 73 x 36 cm; 4) 92 x 70 x 34 cm.

⁴² We would like to thank once more Prof Pavuša Vežić, the expert for Zadar urbanistic development, for stressing out multitude and magnitude of building material that must have been spoiled from Forum and its surroundings.

⁴³ Their dimensions are: 1) 128 x 70 x 34 cm; 2) 98 x 73 x 36 cm; 4) 92 x 70 x 34 cm.



Sl. 13. Tri korniža nekog monumentalnog objekta

Fig. 13. Three cornices of some monumental building

(foto: autori / photos by authors)

ZAKLJUČAK

Nedavna arheološka istraživanja u sjeveroistočnom dijelu zadarskog poluotoka iznijela su na svjetlo dana dva epigrafska spomenika i tri korniža. Svi su korišteni kao običan građevinski materijal u kasnorimskom gradskom bedemu. U prvoj polovici ovog rada predstavljeni su rezultati iskopavanja, a u drugoj se raspravlja o epigrafskim spomenicima i nalazima arhitekture.

CONCLUSION

Recent rescue archaeological excavations in the NE part of Zadar peninsula brought to light two epigraphic monuments and three building cornices which were all used as common building material in the Late Roman city-wall. In the first half of the paper results of these excavations are presented, and in the latter half the epigraphic and architectural findings were discussed.

Jedan od natpisa bio je na bazi kipa Faustine III., pete kćeri Faustine II. i cara Marka Aurelija. Natpis je važan jer ovdje po prvi put nalazimo posvetu upravo ovoj Faustini, koja je ovdje nazvana Faustina Augusta, također po prvi put. Možda je titulu dobila nakon što je rodila sina, što bi datiralo spomenik između kraja šezdesetih i početka sedamdesetih godina drugog stoljeća po. Kr. i njene smrti oko 177. godine, umjesto njenog cijelog životnog vijeka (151.– oko 177. po Kr.). K tomu ovaj natpis bi mogao biti od pomoći u istraživanju autentičnosti natpisa iz Sarmizegetuse koji ima gotovo identičan tekst kao i zadarski natpis.

Drugi epigrafski spomenik sadrži spomen zadarskog gradskog vijeća (*ordo Iadestinus*), ali ostatak teksta je izgubljen jer je spomenik prelomljen.

Tri velika građevinska korniča su najvjerojatnije pripadali istom javnom objektu, ali iako se ne može sa sigurnošću odrediti je li postojala povezanost među njima i dva epigrafskim spomenicima, ne možemo odoljeti pomisli da su svi pripadali svetištu posvećenom štovanju Faustine III. (ili čak cijele carske obitelji ili carskog kulta) smještenom negdje između mjesta pronalaska i foruma.

One of the inscriptions was the statue base of Faustina III, fifth daughter of Faustina II and emperor Marcus Aurelius. The inscription is important because here, for the first time, we found a dedication to this particular Faustina, which was named - also, for the first time - as Faustina Augusta. Perhaps she got the title after her son was born, which would date the monument between late 160s / early 170s and her death in c. 177 AD, instead during her entire life-span (151 – ca. 177 AD). In addition, this inscription can perhaps help authenticating an inscription from Sarmizegetusa that carries almost identical text as this one from Zadar.

The other epigraphic monument mention *Ordo Iadestinus*, i.e. Iader city council, but, since the epigraph is broken, the rest of the text is now lost.

Three large building cornices most probably belonged to the same public object, but although it can not be determined with certainty if any correlation existed between them and the two epigraphic monuments, it is very tempting to surmise that they all belonged to a shrine dedicated to the worship of Faustina III (or even the entire Imperial family or imperial cult) situated somewhere between the finding place and the forum.

Kratice / Abbreviations

AE – *Année épigraphique*. Paris, Presses universitaires.

CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin, Accademia litterarum regia Borussica.

EDCS – *Epigraphik-Datenbank Clauss / Slaby* (Service provider: Manfred Clauss; Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt; http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi_en.php).

EDH – *EDH, Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg* (Service provider: Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften; <http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home?&lang=de>).

IDR – *Inscriptiones Daciae romanae*. Bucurest, Academia scientiarum socialum et politicarum dacoromana.

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lupa – UBI ERAT LUPA – F. und O. Harl, www.ubi-erat-lupa.org (Bildatenbank zu antiken Steindenkmälern).

*PIR*² – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani saec. I. II. III*. Editio altera. Berlin, 1933-2015.

RE – *Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertums-wissenschaft*. Stuttgart.

RIC – H. Mattingly *et al.*, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, 10 vols, London, 1923-1994.

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