

Pnyx: Journal of Classical Studies

Vol 1, No 2 (2022)

Pnyx: Journal of Classical Studies



The Migration of Free Roman Citizens and a Barbarian King to Histria

Alka Starac

doi: [10.55760/pnyx.2022.11](https://doi.org/10.55760/pnyx.2022.11)

Copyright © 2022, Alka Starac



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

To cite this article:

Starac, A. (2022). The Migration of Free Roman Citizens and a Barbarian King to Histria: Origins, Status, Rights, and Professions. *Pnyx: Journal of Classical Studies*, 1(2), 102–136. <https://doi.org/10.55760/pnyx.2022.11>

The Migration of Free Roman Citizens and a Barbarian King to Histria: Origins, Status, Rights, and Professions

Alka Starac

Archaeological Museum of Istria

alka.starac@ami-pula.hr

Submitted

06/05/2022

Accepted (Internal Review)

03/07/2022

Revised (External Review)

22/08/2022

Published

23/12/2022

Abstract

This paper examines the migration and origins of Roman citizens in Histria based mainly on epigraphical sources. It focuses on the origins and identity of the newcomers who settled permanently in the region during the entire Imperial period. It looks into free individuals who migrated voluntarily in search of a better life and trade earnings, and others who settled as veterans or found refuge in Histria from troubles in their homeland. The legal status of settlers, visitors, and immigrants was resolved by special decisions, as evidenced by the inscription on the use of thermal baths near Buje, which records the decurions' permission to the colonists, *incolae*, and foreigners to bathe. Inscriptions confirm various types of migration in Histria, seasonal, temporary, and permanent. Members of the municipal aristocracy and Augustals retained their status after the relocation. Several veterans, mostly born in Italy, settled permanently in Histria. Particularly interesting is the case of Rasparaganus, King of the Sarmatian tribe of Roxolani, who died and was buried with his family on the small island of Pola. Among migrants without ties to the military or the administration but who came to Histria because of their profession or in search of higher earnings, clothing merchants stand out. Temporary visitors were registered in important religious and health centres. Finally, the paper examines city patrons coming from another city to establish whether they can be considered migrants.

Keywords

Roman Histria; migration; *incolae*; Latin inscriptions; merchants; city patrons; Rasparaganus; veterans

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to the editors for a careful reading of drafts of this paper, their full language editing and formatting, their help with illustrations, and for their invaluable suggestions for all kinds of improvements. This article was also greatly improved by the comments of the anonymous reviewers, whom I also thank. All remaining flaws remain solely my own.

Introduction

General issues of mobility in Roman times to the east coast of the Adriatic have only recently attracted greater scholarly interest.¹ The paper examines the identity of the people who settled permanently in Histria during the Imperial Period, their origins, what prompted them to move, and how they fared after settling, and traces the existence of seasonal, temporary migrants (Map 1).² The Roman colonisation of Histria began with the foundation of Roman colonies Pola, Tergeste and Parentium, from Caesar's to Tiberius' period. During the Imperial Period, a significant number of migrants settled in various parts of Histria, in cities, in villas, in colonial *agri*, and in the territories of indigenous communities. Most immigrants were slaves who did not come of their own free will but as movable property and an object of trade. For the purpose of this paper, slaves are excluded and the focus rests on tracing through the epigraphic record free individuals, both freeborn and freedmen, who migrated voluntarily in search of a better life and trade earnings, veterans, or others who found refuge in Histria from troubles in their homeland. I say 'voluntarily' even for *curatores* and active soldiers. They were free individuals who came to Histria under orders; their duty was a result of their free will and choice, unlike the slaves.

The study spans the Roman Imperial Period, from Augustus' rise in 27 BCE till the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE; the epigraphic record from the first and second century CE is much richer and, consequently, over-represented in this study. The granting of Roman citizenship to all free inhabitants of the Roman Empire (*Constitutio Antoniniana*, 212 CE)³ may have mitigated some reasons for resettlement, but it did not stop migration. Indeed, of all the inscriptions examined in the study, only one sarcophagus lid bearing a Greek inscription (EDR 142385) is dated safely after the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. This rarity could be interpreted as an indication of less frequent migration to Histria after 212, but caution is advised because the overall number of stone inscriptions in Histria sharply decreases from the beginning of the third century.⁴ Thenceforth, inscriptions are almost exclusively preserved on sarcophagi, which only the wealthiest could afford. Therefore, the absence of data on migrants after 212 CE is not a clear indication of a real decrease in their number.

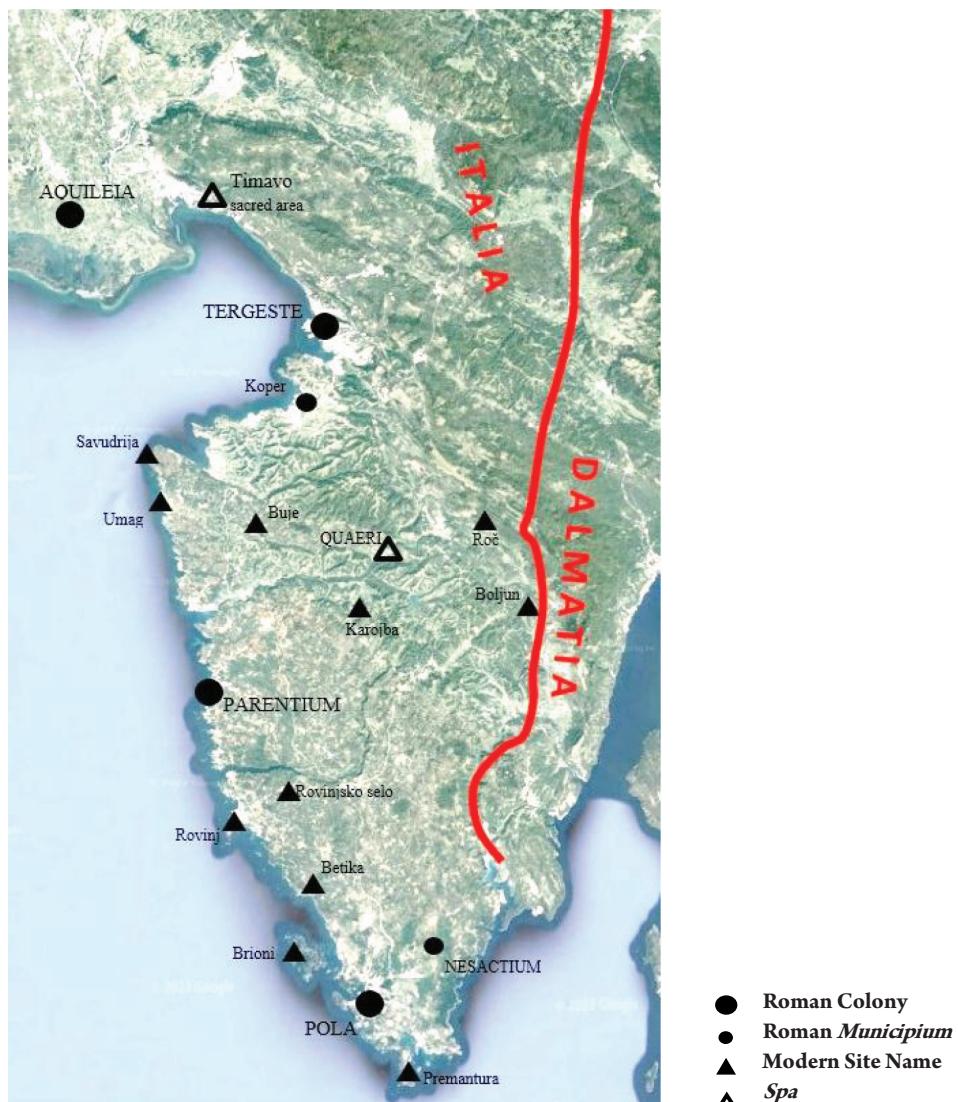
Inscriptions attest to various types of migration in Histria: seasonal, temporary, and permanent. Different kinds of foreigners to the land are attested: municipal aristocracy, magistrates, city patrons, Augustals, soldiers, praetorians, veterans, high-ranking military commanders, merchants, pilgrims, even a deposed barbarian king with his family. Their motives for coming to Histria were very different: some came of their own free will; others were descendants of slaves; some officials came to fulfill their administrative duties; veterans and a deposed barbarian king were settled in Histria by the decision of the

¹ Sanader, Vukov and Bužanić, 2020: 105.

² Ancient and modern regions rarely, if ever, fully overlap, therefore it is necessary to distinguish between the geographical and administrative concepts of Istria and Histria. The peninsula was named after its pre-Roman inhabitants, the tribe of Histri. The territory of the Roman region of Histria included the Roman colonies of Pola, Parentium, and Tergeste, the Roman municipium of Nesactium, and territories populated by indigenous communities in the north, subordinated to the colony of Tergeste. Together with the neighbouring region of Veneto in northeastern Italy, Histria became part of the Augustan Regio X. The Raša river was the eastern boundary of Histria, separating the tribe of Histri from the tribe of Liburni. After the inclusion of Histria in Italy during the reign of Augustus, the Raša river became the eastern border of Italy (Plin. *HN* 3.127; Starac, 1999: 57-59). Modern Istria no longer refers to the area of Trieste (Tergeste), but extends to the east of the Raša river, including with the town of Labin and Mt Učka, which in Roman times belonged to the province of Dalmatia.

³ Cass. Dio 78.9.5; Dig. 1.5.17; Sherwin-White, 1996: 380-386, on the issue were the dediticii peregrini capable of acquiring Roman citizenship; Held and Orešković, 2021: 613-615, on the reasons why Roman citizenship was attractive to peregrini.

⁴ Starac, 2010: 125.



Map 1: Histria and nearby areas. Base map sourced from Google Maps; graphics created by the author.

authorities. Some died during a temporary stay in Histria, away from home. Many settled permanently or came seasonally for work, trade, earnings, to harvest the income of estates distant from their permanent residence and enjoy leisure, while others came with a specific purpose motivated by personal or religious reasons, to visit the shrine at the source of the Timavo river or receive treatment at the local *spa*.

Migration to Histria was purely individual. For the purpose of this paper, the migration of the individuals whose names appear on stone is considered as individual migration, as opposed to group migration. That is with the understanding that those private individuals may have been accompanied by family members, whose presence we cannot detect in the epigraphic record. Historical sources record the looting of the Pannonians and Noricans during the reign of Augustus, but this episode left no archaeological traces of a permanent settlement in Histria.⁵ Group immigration is not attested in historical sources before the fall of the Roman Empire and the ensuing great migration of the Ostrogoths, which left a clear archaeological trace in Histria.⁶

⁵ Cass. Dio 54.20, 16 BCE; Alföldy, 2014: 53-54.

⁶ MacGeorge, 2002: 176-177, 290; Halsall, 2008: 280-282, 287; Bratož, 2014: 217-240, 371-383.

Table 1: Greek Inscriptions from Histria Bearing Names of Roman Citizens

No	Publication	Names Inscribed	Origin	Type of Monument	Material	Site	Date
1	<i>IlI X/1 212 = EDR 136480</i>	Αρρήλιος Πρόκλος Ληονίτου	Eastern Mediterranean, Syrian provinces?	Sarcophagus	Unknown	Pola	161-300 CE
2	<i>IlI X/1 26 = EDR 135210</i>	Κλανδία Καλλικράτεια, Κορνήλιος Διαδούμενος	Eastern Mediterranean	Votive altar	Limestone	Pola	100-200 CE
3	<i>IlI X/1 588 = EDR 138888</i>	Ρουφία Χρυσόπολις	Eastern Mediterranean	Funerary altar	Marble	Pola, Premantura	100-200 CE
4	<i>IlI X/1 166 = EDR 136263</i>	Εύσέβιος, Εύσεβία	Eastern Mediterranean	Sarcophagus, bilingual (Greek inscription added at a later date)	Unknown	Pola	?
5	Šašel, Marušić 1984, 313, no. 40 = <i>EDR 142385</i>	[---]νος	Eastern Mediterranean	Sarcophagus lid	Limestone	Brioni	300-500 CE

Epigraphic Data on Migrants to Histria

Greek inscriptions in Histria are overwhelmingly outnumbered by Latin ones, yet it is impossible to ascertain, based on the existing epigraphic evidence, whether the descendants of the migrants in Histria spoke and wrote Greek. Quite characteristically, every Greek inscription preserved is linked to a migrant from the Eastern provinces. Together, they provide valuable information about the free Greeks settlers in Histria (Table 1).⁷ Most, but not all, had a Greek cognomen, as expected. The name Ληονίτος (n. 1) is of Jewish origin.⁸ Other Greek inscriptions from Histria were paid and erected by slaves: Γλύκερα,⁹ Σιλονέστερ,¹⁰ Σιλβάνη,¹¹ and the couple Θησεύς/Ονησίμου and Άρτεμις Ποσιδωνίου.¹² The funerary monument of Αμμώνιος from Alexandria¹³ and the inscription of spouses Όρκηβία Πᾶλα Ποσπίλιον and Γαϊος Τορπίλιος from Rome were bought at antiques markets;¹⁴ their uncertain provenance cannot safely place them in the colony of Tergeste as proposed in the corpus *IlI X/4*. While persons for whom both family and personal names are scribed were free citizens who migrated to *Histria* of their own free will, those attested with only their personal name were, in most cases, slaves forcibly brought to the region,¹⁵ except Εύσέβιος and Εύσεβία (n. 4).¹⁶ their names were probably added to an older sarcophagus in Late Antiquity, when the family name had lost its significance as an indicator of citizenship and much of the citizens came to have one, personal name.¹⁷ Latin inscriptions indicating the place of origin or foreign tribe of a person are, as expected, much more numerous than Greek ones (Table 2).

⁷ Matijašić, 2001: 347.

⁸ Ilan, 2002: 183; Honigman, 2004: 288.

⁹ *IlI X/1 279 = EDCS-04200254*, Pola.

¹⁰ SEG 50:1047/552 = *EDCS-64900538*, Nesactium, Golubinčina cave near Rakalj, 1-200 CE; Matijašić, 2001: 344-347.

¹¹ *IlI X/4 388 = EDR 007617*, Tergeste, Roiano, Via Flavia, 1-100 CE; Zaccaria, 1992: 239, n. 388.

¹² *IlI X/4 336 = EDR 007604*, Tergeste, Brestovizza, Grotta di Mosci cave, 100-200 CE; Zaccaria, 1992: 234-235, n. 336.

¹³ *IlI X/4 394*; Zaccaria, 1992: 240, no. 394.

¹⁴ *IlI X/4 389*; Zaccaria, 1992: 239, no. 389.

¹⁵ Wilson, 1998: 25-26, shows that slaves had only one name. He also notes (p. 44) that a single name could be suggestive of a peregrine, a free individual without Roman citizenship, as in case of Rasparaganus, father of P. Aelius Peregrinus (n. 8).

¹⁶ *IlI X/1 166 = EDR 136263*, Pola.

¹⁷ Wilson, 1998: 47-50.

Table 2: Latin Inscriptions Bearing Names of Resettled Citizens and their Descendants in Histria

No	Publication	Inscribed Names	Origin	Type of Monument	Material	Site	Date
6	<i>Il</i> t X/1 78 = EDCS-04200051	P. Aelius P. f. Camil. Octavus aed. IIvir i. d. Polae	Ravenna? Italy Regio VIII	Sarcophagus	Limestone	Pola	170-200 CE
7	<i>Il</i> t X/1 153 = EDCS-04200032	P. Aelius Rasparag[a]nus, rex Roxo[la] noru[m]	Sarmatian Barbaricum	Uncertain (possibly sarcophagus)	Limestone	Pola, Uljanik island	120-160 CE
8	<i>Il</i> t X/1 154 = EDCS-04200033	P. Aelius Peregrinus, reg[is] Sarmatarum Rasparagani f.	Sarmatian Barbaricum	Uncertain type of funerary monument	Limestone	Pola, Uljanik island	140-180 CE
9	<i>Il</i> t X/1 199 = EDCS-04300083	C. Antonius Zosimianus signo Dalmatius	Dalmatia	Stele	Limestone	Pola	100-300 CE
10	<i>Il</i> t X/1 105 = EDCS-04200066	Sex. Apuleius Sex. liber. Apollonius VIvir aug. Terg(este) et Pol(ae)	Tergeste or Pola? Italy Regio X	Unknown	Unknown	Pola	70-200 CE
11	<i>Il</i> t X/1 80 = EDCS-04200053	M. Aurelius Felix d[ec(urio)] Cremonensium, qua[e]stor pecuniae publicae, aedilis P[o]l(ae), [I]Ivir iure di[c. q]q.	Cremona, Italy Regio X	Unknown	Unknown	Pola	150-250 CE
12	<i>Il</i> t X/1 244 = EDCS-04200229	Calvius Fidentinus	Fidentia, Italy Regio VIII	Tombstone	Limestone	Pola	150-300 CE
13	<i>Il</i> t X/1 163 = EDCS-04300072	Q. Catusius Sever[ianus, civis] Gallus, negotiator [vestiarius]	Alpine region	Sarcophagus	Limestone	Pola	170-200 CE
14	<i>Il</i> t X/1 74 = EDCS-04300023	Sex. Caulinius Syrus, father of the veteran of coh. VIII pr.	Syria	Funerary altar	Limestone	Pola	40-70 CE
15	<i>Il</i> t X/1 83 = EDCS-04200055	Iulia Fortunata, honoured by ordo Aquilensium	Aquileia or Pola? Italy Regio X	Unknown	Unknown	Pola	100-300 CE?
16	<i>Il</i> t X/1 171 = EDCS-04200181	M. Postumius L. f. Pub(lilia) Postumus Veronensis	Verona, Italy Regio X	Stele	Limestone	Pola	1-100 CE
17	<i>Il</i> t X/1 66 = EDCS-04200035	C. Precius Felix Neapolitanus	Neapolis, Italy Regio I	Statue base	Unknown	Pola	50-75 CE
18	<i>Il</i> t X/1 119 = EDCS-04200070	L. Satonius Trophimus, VIvir Aquileiae	Aquileia, Italy Regio X	Funerary altar	Limestone	Pola	1-100 CE

(Continues)

19	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 67 = EDCS-04300021	C. Set[tidius] C. f. Pup(inia) Fir[mus], praef. coh[us] r. IIII Thrac. Sy[rus], trib. mil. leg. V Maced., q. urb.	Tergeste (?), Italy Regio X	Statue base?	Limestone	Pola	1-100 CE
20	<i>AÉ</i> 1984 426 = EDCS-08400258	[T. Settidius C. f. P]upin(ia) Firm[us ---cianus], cos., [praef. a] liment., curat. [viae, leg. leg. VI Fer]ratae et VII CPF, [leg. prov. Cappadociae Galatiae Lyc] aoniae, le[g. prov. ---]	Pola, Italy Regio X	Tombstone	Limestone	Pola, Betika	115-150 CE
21	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 167 = EDCS-04200178	[---]us Dosae fil. ex Syria Palaestina (domo) Neapoli	Neapolis, Syria Palaestina	Sarcophagus	Limestone	Pola	150-230 CE
22	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 111 = EDCS-04300038	[---] L. I. Fabr[us sevir a]ug. Te[rgeste et Polae?]	Tergeste or Pola? Italy Regio X	Tombstone	Limestone	Pola	1-100 CE
23	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 28 = EDCS-04300011 = EDR135217	[--- a]b Efeso natus	Ephesus, Asia	Tombstone	Limestone	Pola	1-100 CE
24	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 176 = EDCS-04200186	[---] Tergeste	Tergeste, Italy Regio X	Tombstone	Unknown	Pola	
25	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 644 = EDCS-05401423	L. Campanius L. f. Pol(lia) Verecundus, [ve] teran. leg. IIII Scy[th(icae) si] gnifer, (centurio) c(o)ho. [C] isipadensium	Italy Regio VIII	Stele	Limestone	Pola, Karojba near Rovinj	1-100 CE
26	CIL V 8667 = EDCS-05401465	Q. Decius Q. f. Cl(audia) Mettius Sabinianus, curat(or) r(ei) p(ublicae) Polens(ium)	Concordia, Italy Regio X	Statue base	Limestone	Concordia	130-170 CE
27	<i>IIIt</i> X/1 675 = EDCS-04200004	C. Furio C. f. Arn(ensis) Gemellus, mil. coh. IIII pr(aetoriae)	Italy, Regiones IV, VI-VIII?	Architectural stele with pilasters and gable	Limestone	Nesactium, Valtura	1-50 CE
28	<i>IIIt</i> X/2 253 = EDCS-04400182	P. [Te]dius P. f. Pup(inia) Valens (domo) Terg(este), signifer leg. IIII F(laviae) F(elicis)	Tergeste, Italy Regio X	Architectural stele with gable	Limestone	Parentium, Karojba	75-100 CE

(Continues)

29	<i>IIIt X/3 31</i> = EDCS-04200572	C. Titius C. f. Volt(ilia) (domo) Vienna, veteranus leg. XV Apol(linaris)	Vienna, Gallia Narbonensis	Tombstone	Limestone	Koper, Pomjan	15 BCE - 15 CE
30	<i>IIIt X/3 42</i> = EDCS-04200565	Q. Ragonius L. f. Rom(ilia), L. Ragonius L. f. Rom(ilia), brothers	Italy Regiones I-III, X?	Tombstone	Limestone	Savudrija, Frančeskija	1-50 CE
31	<i>IIIt X/3 46</i> = EDCS-12300338	L. Vesennius L. fil. Pol(lia) Proculus (domo) Faventia, coh. X urb.	Faventia, Italy Regio VIII	Military diploma	Bronze	Umag, Ježi	194 CE
32	<i>IIIt X/3 200</i> = EDCS-04200411	C. Valerius Priscus, vestiarius Aquileiensis	Aquileia, Italy Regio X	Funerary altar	Limestone	Boljun	75-125 CE
33	<i>IIIt X/4 49</i> = EDCS-04200630	P. C[olidi] us Quirinalis, miles leg. XV Apol(linaris), father of P. Palpellius P. f. Maec(ia) Clodius Quirinalis	Neapolis, Italy Regio I	Stele	Limestone	Tergeste	25-50 CE
34	<i>IIIt X/4 52</i> = EDCS-04200631	T. Dom[i]tius Gracilis, nat(ione) Ditio, miles	Ditiones, Dalmatia	Stele	Limestone	Tergeste	50-75 CE
35	<i>IIIt X/4 80</i> = EDCS-04200646	P. M[---] Pollio, [de]cur(io) Polae	Pola, Italy Regio X	Unknown	Unknown	Tergeste	1-200 CE
36	<i>IIIt X/4 139</i> = EDCS-04200654	L. Mussius Sal(vi) f. Pol(lia), Fano Fort(unae) natus	Fanum Fortunae, Italy Regio VI	Tombstone	Limestone	Tergeste	25 BCE - 25 CE
37	<i>IIIt X/4 32</i> = EDCS-04200622	P. Palpellius P. f. Maec(ia) Clodius Quirinalis, p(rimus) p(ilus) leg. XX, trib. milit. leg. VII CPF, proc. Aug., praef. Classis	Neapolis, Italy Regio I	Architrave	Limestone	Tergeste	50-56 CE
38	AÉ 1977 314 = EDCS-10900079	C. Velutius M. f. Lemo(nia) (domo) Bononia, miles leg. XX	Bononia, Italy Regio VIII	Stele	Limestone	Tergeste	15 BCE - 10 CE
39	<i>IIIt X/4 322</i> = EDCS-04600144	C. Curius Quintinianus Opiterginus	Opitergium, Italy Regio X	Votive altar	Limestone	Sacred area of the sources of the Timavo river	100-200 CE
40	<i>IIIt X/4 325</i> = EDCS-04200800	[T.] Auconius Optatus, eq(ues) R(omanus), dec(urio) et IIvir Cl(audiae) Ag(uonti)	Aguntum, Noricum	Votive altar	Limestone	Sacred area of the sources of the Timavo river	150-200 CE



Map 2: Origins of private migrants to Histria from Italy, Gaul, Noricum, and Dalmatia.

Source map: http://www.vidiani.com/maps/maps_of_europe/large_detailed_satellite_map_of_europe.jpg (CC-BY SA 3.0); graphics drawn by the author.

A large database comprising 1942 Latin and 10 Greek inscriptions from Histria provides information on 48 Roman citizens who were or could have been migrants from other parts of the Roman Empire (not counting patrons). As far as any fragmentary epigraphic record can be trusted to reflect general trends, it follows that migrant Roman citizens appear on 2.45% of inscriptions from the region. The analysis of inscriptions shows that the number of migrants was at least as high or higher in the colonies of Pola and Tergeste than in other parts of Histria: the percentages of inscriptions mentioning migrant Roman citizens in those two parts are 2.8% and 1.9%, respectively. Apparently, in relation to the total population, the number of migrants was quite small,¹⁸ yet even smaller number of migrants are documented in the rural hinterland, where they resided because of their occupation or settled as veterans. Still, the percentage of inscriptions of migrant Roman citizens in inner northern Histria (2.7%) corresponds to that in Pola. In certain cases, it is possible to distinguish permanently settled migrants from temporary visitors to Histria. Temporary visitors include at least pilgrims and guests of important religious and health centres, such as the *spa* and sacred sources of the river Timavo between Tergeste and Aquileia (Map 1). Earlier research placed the source of the river in the area of Tergeste,¹⁹ but now scholars agree that it was located in the territory of Aquileia, as Pliny notes.²⁰ As a frontier area of special religious significance, it is included in this analysis of migrations in Roman Histria and Tergeste. Visitors from Opitergium in Veneto (n. 39) and Aguntum in Noricum (n. 40) left votive altars there (Map 2).

¹⁸ Tassaux, 1992: 141.

¹⁹ *Itt* X/4 317-331, T. II; Cuscito, 1976: 47.

²⁰ Plin. *HN* 2.225; Bandelli, 1984: 204-205; Zaccaria, 1992: 163-164.

Magistrates, Decurions, and Augustals

Among the resettled individuals were members of the senatorial and equestrian orders and the municipal aristocracy. T. Settidius C. f. Pupin(ia) Firmus (n. 20), probably *consul suffectus* in 112 CE, was a member of an important senatorial family that originated in Tergeste and settled in Pola in the first century CE.²¹ They held estates in Betika and Stancija Durin near Muntić, close to Nesactium. C. Settidius C. f. Pup. Firmus (n. 19), *quaestor urbanus* honoured with a statue base in Pola, was one of his ancestors, probably his father.²² Senators who acquired the property in the territory of another municipality could transfer their registration from the old tribe to their new one.²³ The Settidii had the legal right to change from their original Pupinia tribe belonging to the colony of Tergeste to the Velina tribe, the official tribe of the colony of Pola, but they did not do so for generations. Although assigned to a foreign tribe, members of the Settidii family after the *quaestor urbanus* were not newcomers, but permanent citizens of Pola.

Chief municipal magistrates originally from Rome are attested in *Histria* already at the end of the Republic; L. Cassius C f. Longinus, brother of Caesar's murderer, and L. Calpurnius L. f. Piso, consul in 58 BCE and father-in-law of Julius Caesar, were appointed as the first *duumvirs* of the newly founded Roman colony of Pola as *adsignatores*, special trusted commissioners sent by the supreme founder (*constitutor*) Julius Caesar.²⁴ They probably visited Pola occasionally to fulfill their administrative duties, but did not stay permanently. Permanently settled magistrates of foreign origin appear later in the epigraphic record, in the Imperial Period. Two magistrates of foreign origin held the highest administrative positions in Pola; one (P. Aelius P. f. Camil. Octavus) is revealed by his tribe, the other (M. Aurelius Felix) states in his funerary monument that before coming to Pola he was a member of the Cremona city council. P. Aelius P. f. Camil. Octavus (n. 6), *aedilis* and *duovir* of Pola, was buried in a sarcophagus dated to the last third of the second century CE.²⁵ Of the possible settlements in northeastern Italy that could have been his hometown, Camilia was the tribe of Atria in Regio X and of Ravenna in Regio VIII.²⁶ Aelii are not epigraphically attested in Atria, but in Ravenna, they appear in fifteen inscriptions. Therefore, Aelius Octavus probably came from Ravenna to Pola. M. Aurelius Felix (n. 11) began his career in Cremona as a decurion, then moved to Pola, became *quaestor*, *aedilis* and finally *duovir* in the second half of the second or first half of the third century CE.²⁷ Cremona was assigned to the Aniensis tribe.²⁸ Both magistrates bear the imperial personal and family name, which may indicate that they are descendants of slaves and freedmen in the imperial service.²⁹

Other decurions migrating in the region are recorded in the inscriptions. P. M[---] Pollio (n. 35), decurion of Pola, appears in a fragmentary inscription from Tergeste. The stone records a relocation of a decurion within Roman Histria, one who did not necessarily enjoy a successful career in Tergeste. Auconius Optatus (n. 40), an equestrian and probably a wealthy merchant, served as

²¹ Marušić and Šašel, 1986: 331-332, n. 4, 5, fig. 21; Šašel, 1992: 191-197; Zaccaria, 2014: 303; 2015: 287.

²² Alföldy, 1984: 79, n. 10; Zaccaria, 1992: 166; 2014: 302; Zaninović, 1995: 148; Tassaux, 2005: 143.

²³ Taylor, 2013: 280.

²⁴ *Itt X/1 81 = EDCS-04200054*, Pola; Fraschetti, 1983: 99; Tassaux, 1984: 201; Starac, 1999: 134-135.

²⁵ Tassaux, 1990: 71; Starac, 2006: 173-174, n. 164.

²⁶ Taylor, 2013: 163-164.

²⁷ Tassaux, 1990: 71.

²⁸ Taylor, 2013: 164.

²⁹ Tassaux, 1990: 76.

a decurion and *duovir* in Aguntum in the province of Noricum.³⁰ He briefly visited the sacred area of the source of the river Timavo with *spa* and dedicated an altar to Spes Augusta for the health of his son.

P. Palpellius P. f. Maec(ia) Clodius Quirinalis (n. 37) is one of the most famous migrants in Histria who did have a successful career thanks to the senatorial family of the Palpellii from Pola - one member of the family (unknown to us) adopted him and offered ample financial support.³¹ His tribe, Maecia, to which the cities of Lanuvium, Neapolis, Brundisium, Paestum, Rhegium, Hatria, and Libarna were assigned, was particularly common in the central and southern Italy.³² Neapolis in Campania is assumed as his city of origin, i.e. the city of his father, P. Clodius Quirinalis (n. 33), soldier of the Legion XV Apollinaris, buried in Tergeste.³³ Palpellius Clodius Quirinalis gained wealth as the owner of a ceramic workshop.³⁴ Another Neapolitan, C. Precius Felix (n. 17), came from Neapolis to Pola following his benefactor, senator Sex. Palpellius Hister.³⁵ It seems that the wealthy senatorial family of the Palpellii attracted a number of Neapolitans from Campania to Histria and supported their careers.

For wealthy freedmen, the path to social prestige led through the college of the *seviri Augustales*, which administered the imperial cult. Migrants also entered this social group, positioned according to the relative importance between city officials and citizens. L. Satonius Trophimus (n. 18), *sevir* of Aquileia in the first century CE, erected a funerary monument to his prematurely deceased slave in Pola.³⁶ This shows that after the end of the service, he moved from Aquileia to Pola. Sex. Apuleius Sex. liber. Apollonius (n. 10) and a certain Fabrus, freedman of Lucius (n. 22), were *seviri Augustales* in two Histrian cities a little more than 100 kilometres apart, Tergeste and Pola, in the first and second centuries CE, but it is impossible to determine from which of the two cities each one came from.³⁷ Wealthy individuals, freeborn and freedmen, owned lands and properties in more than one place, but it is impossible to tell whether this was a direct outcome of their holding offices in more than one place, or of simple purchases in their new residence.

Ethnic Appellations and Identifications; Craftsmen and Traders

Certain citizens proudly declared their origin or ethnicity in inscriptions, like an individual (the name is not preserved) born in Ephesus (n. 23); Precius Felix (n. 17), from Neapolis in Campania; Catusius Severianus (n. 13), a Gaul; a son of Dosa (n. 21; his name is not preserved), from Neapolis in Syria Palaestina; Postumius Postumus (n. 16), from Verona; Calvius (n. 12), from Fidentia; Valerius Priscus (n. 32), from Aquileia; soldier Domitius Gracilis (n. 34), a Dito;³⁸ Mussius of the Pollia tribe (n. 36), born in Fanum Fortunae;³⁹ Curius Quintinianus (n. 39), from Opitergium;⁴⁰ and an unnamed person from Tergeste buried in Pola (n. 24).⁴¹ Some citizens are recognisable as migrants or descendants of

³⁰ Zaccaria, 1992: 234, n. 325; Alföldy, 2014: 188, 270, 275.

³¹ Zaccaria, 1988: 78; 1992: 216, no. 32; Tassaux, 2005: 143, nt. 28.

³² Taylor, 2013: 110, 160-161.

³³ Zaccaria, 1988: 78; 1992: 219, n. 49; Mosser, 2003: 202-203, n. 78.

³⁴ Zaccaria and Župančič, 1993: 141, n. 14; 165, the stamp P. C(lodi) QVIR(inalis).

³⁵ Bruun, 1986: 9; Zaninovič, 1991: 78; Alföldy, 1999: 283; Tassaux, 2005: 143.

³⁶ Tassaux, 1990: 78.

³⁷ Tassaux, 1990: 79-80; Zaccaria, 2015: 285, 298, nos. 2-3.

³⁸ Zaccaria, 1992: 220, n. 52; Grbić, 2012: 119, n. 46.

³⁹ Zaccaria, 1992: 227, n. 139.

⁴⁰ Zaccaria, 1992: 234, n. 322.

⁴¹ Zaccaria, 2015: 285-286, 298, n. 4.

Table 3: Inscriptions of Free-Born Citizens with a Foreign Ethnic or Regional Name

No	Publication	Inscribed Names	Origin	Type of Monument	Material	Site	Date
41	<i>IlI X/1 651</i> = EDCS-04300314	Maxuma Umbria	Italy Regio VI	Votive altar	Limestone	Pola, Rovinjsko Selo	50 BCE - 20 CE
42	<i>IlI X/3 20</i> = EDCS-04200587	C. Lorentius Tesifon	Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia	Sarcophagus	Limestone	Koper	200-300 CE
43	<i>IlI X/3 49</i> = EDCS-04200562	L. Plexina Etruscus	Italy Regio VII	Stele	Sandstone	Umag, Šeget	50-100 CE
44	<i>IlI X/3 124</i> = EDCS-04200517	L. Gallius Silvester, mil(es) c(o) hort(is) II praet(oriae)	Northern Italy, Alpine region?	Funerary altar	Limestone	Roč, St. Maur	75-100 CE
45	<i>IlI X/4 95</i> = EDCS-04200667	L. Gallius Felix, L. Lopsius Clymenus, L. Lopsius Aprio, collegium members	Northern Italy, Alpine region? Lopsica, Dalmatia?	Tombstone of association members	Limestone	Tergeste	1-50 CE
46	<i>IlI X/4 156</i> = EDCS-04200731	P. [Trosius] Peregrinus, son of P. Trosius Severus	-	Funerary altar	Limestone	Tergeste	1-75 CE
47	<i>IlI X/4 170</i> = EDCS-04200736	C. Voltidius Gazaeus	Judea?	Portrait stele	Limestone	Tergeste	1-50 CE

migrants by their family name of ethnic or geographic origin (Table 3). In cases where the family name appears to be derived from the name of a remote region or people, there is a serious possibility that they were not first-generation migrants. These are the cases of Maxuma Umbria (n. 41),⁴² Praetorian Gallius Silvester (n. 44), and collegium members Gallius Felix, Lopsius Clymenus, and Lopsius Aprio (n. 45).⁴³ The name of the family of Lopsii name may have been derived from Lopsica, a Liburnian *municipium* with Italian right (*ius Italicum*).⁴⁴ The cognomen as a personal name indicates a newcomer much more clearly when it emphasises origins from distant lands, as in the cases of Caulinius Syrus (n. 14), Lorentius Tesifon (n. 42), Plexina Etruscus (n. 43),⁴⁵ and Voltidius Gazaeus (n. 47).⁴⁶ In the case of Dalmatius (n. 9), a nickname (*signum*) could indicate geographical or ethnic origin.⁴⁷

Among migrants without ties to the administration or the military, clothing merchants stand out and are, in fact, the only attested profession relating to crafts and trade. The monument of Valerius Priscus (n. 32), *vestiarius Aquileiensis*, was found in Boljun, the hilly hinterland of northern Istria with vast pastures and animal husbandry.⁴⁸ In his case, migration from Aquileia (where a strong association

⁴² Zaninović, 1991: 78; Starac, 2001: 22.⁴³ Zaccaria, 1992: 224, n. 95.⁴⁴ Plin. *HN* 3.139; Zaccaria, 1992: 224, n. 95.⁴⁵ Zaninović, 1991: 77; Zaccaria, 1992: 196, n. 49.⁴⁶ Zaccaria, 1992: 228, n. 170.⁴⁷ Starac, 2000b: 66.⁴⁸ Zaninović, 1991: 76; Zaccaria, 1992: 208, n. 200; Matijašić, 1998: 407-408, 438-439.

of clothing merchants is attested)⁴⁹ via Tergeste to the Učka mountain pastures was seasonal, motivated by the purchase of sheep wool during the shearing season.

A migration flow existed between the cities or commercial farms and mountain regions across Italy, causing an annual cycle of population expansion and contraction.⁵⁰ Q. Catusius Severianus (n. 13), a Gaul, earned his living as a clothing merchant in Pola.⁵¹ His sarcophagus of extremely simplified architectonic type belongs to a subgroup of sarcophagi designed and manufactured initially of red Valpolicella limestone in the vicinity of Verona, during the second half of the second century CE.⁵² It follows that Catusius Severianus, possibly born in Gaul, moved with his family to Pola from Verona, where he kept trade ties and acquired a taste for this particular subtype of sarcophagus. Since his sarcophagus is made of white Istrian and not red Valpolicella limestone, it can be assumed that there was an interconnected group of settlers from Verona in Pola that included stonemasons.

The family of the Ragonii (n. 30) from Savudrija was assigned to the Romilia tribe, the oldest among the rural tribes, particularly widespread in Latium, the surroundings of Rome, and the city of Sora,⁵³ with a presence also in southern Italy, Apulia, and Lucania.⁵⁴ Judging by the territorial concentration of the name Ragonii, it can be concluded that they originated from Ostia.⁵⁵ Ateste in northern Italy was also assigned to the Romilia tribe, but no presence of the Ragonii is attested there.⁵⁶ The family may have been involved in the production of ceramic building materials, if they were the owners of the brick stamp Q. RIINI A, attested in northwestern Istria only.⁵⁷

The funerary monument of Calvius Fidentinus (n. 12) can be dated to the second half of the second or third century CE, as the wording of the inscription suggests. Fidentia, the city of his origin, was located between Parma and Placentia in Aemilia, in the Augustan Regio VIII (Map 2).⁵⁸

A Palestinian from Neapolis, mod. Nablus (Map 3), the son of a certain Dosa (n. 21), came to Pola from Syria Palaestina in the late second century CE, as evidenced by the fragmentary inscription found in second use, and thought to have been a sarcophagus pedestal initially.⁵⁹ Dosis is a Jewish name recorded in Palestine.⁶⁰ The use of the name Syria Palaestina, attested between 135 and 194 CE,⁶¹

⁴⁹ IEAquil 284 = EDCS-36700034, *Lo[ci]s m(onumenti)] / vestiari/orum in fr(onte) p(edes) L / in agr(o) p(edes) LXIV*; Buonopane, 2003: 304-306; Zaccaria, 2009: 287.

⁵⁰ Erdkamp, 2016: 34.

⁵¹ Zaninović, 1991: 76; Tassaux, 1992: 141.

⁵² Rebecchi, 1978: 206-209, figs. 1-2; Starac, 2006: 172-173, n. 163.

⁵³ Taylor, 2013: 161, 366-368.

⁵⁴ Taylor, 2013: 161, 377.

⁵⁵ Salomies, 2002. Inscriptions of the Ragonii from Ostia: *CIL* 14.138 = EDCS-05700138; *CIL* 14.139 = EDCS-05700139; *CIL* 14.173 = EDCS-0570072; *CIL* 14.264 = EDCS-05700263; *CIL* 14.1536 = EDCS-05701556; *CIL* 14.1537 = EDCS-0570557; *CIL* 14.1538 = EDCS-05701558; *CIL* 14.1539 = EDCS-05701559; *CIL* 14.1540 = EDCS-05701560; *CIL* 14.1541 = EDCS-05701561; *CIL* 14.1638 = EDCS-05701658; *CIL* 14.4569 = EDCS-53700520; *CIL* 14.4699 = EDCS-11900476; *CIL* 14.4716 = EDCS-11900492; *CIL* 14.4717 = EDCS-62101251; *CIL* 14.4718 = EDCS-11900494; *CIL* 14.4790 = EDCS-11900566; *CIL* 14.4808 = EDCS-11900584; *CIL* 14.5090 = EDCS-11900866; *CIL* 14.5091 = EDCS-11900867; *CIL* 14.5092 = EDCS-24600776; *CIL* 14.5123 = EDCS-11900899; *CIL* 14.5371 = EDCS-12000363; *EpOst* 846 = EDCS-73100315; *EpOst* 847 = EDCS-73100316; *EpOst* 848 = EDCS-73100317; *EpOst* 849 = EDCS-73100318; *EpOst-P* 63 = EDCS-73100892; *NSA* 1938, 56, n. 17d = EDCS-57200063; *NSA* 1953, 247, no. 13 = EDCS-57100006.

⁵⁶ Taylor, 2013: 371.

⁵⁷ *CIL* 5.8110, 202 = EDCS-32000754, Katoro; Zaccaria, 1992: 195, n. 42; Zaccaria and Župančič, 1993: 152, n. 95; 163.

⁵⁸ Zaninović, 1991: 76.

⁵⁹ *Itt* X/1 167; Tassaux, 1992: 141.

⁶⁰ Ilan, 2002: 317.

⁶¹ On the change of the name of Judaea to Syria Palaestina after the Bar Kochba rebellion in 132-135 CE: Feldman, 1990: 15-16; Eck, 1999: 88. On the division of Syria Palaestina: Tertullian *Adv. Jud.* 619B; Harrer, 1932: 287; Gilliam, 1958: 225.



Map 3: Origins of private migrants to Istria from the East. Base map by Flappiefh, Wikimedia Commons (CC-BY SA 4.0); graphics drawn by the author.

dates Dosa's son's residency in Pola back to that period or immediately afterwards. The city of Neapolis was founded in Judaea near the Samaritan religious centre of Sichem by Vespasian in 72 CE, and was populated probably, at least at first, by Samaritans.⁶² Ancient historians note a severe punishment that befell the city for supporting a defeated contender to the imperial throne. The citizens of Neapolis were deprived of all civic rights by the imperial decree of Septimius Severus in 194 CE, for their long-standing armed support for his rival, Pescennius Niger; many were ruthlessly executed.⁶³ This event might have instigated an en-masse exodus from Neapolis. Dosa's son probably arrived in Pola in 194 CE, immediately after the defeat of Niger and while Syria was not yet divided into two provinces, Syria Coele and Syria Phoenice. Even if he had died later, in the third century, he could have kept in the funerary inscription the name of the province in which he was born and raised, not the one created after his departure and which was current at the time of his death. Septimius Severus revoked the punishment imposed upon the people of Palestine in 203-204 CE,⁶⁴ but his brutal treatment of the people of Neapolis left a long-lasting mark on the survivors and forced them to leave their homes, never to return.

A certain individual, whose name is not preserved (n. 23), was born in Ephesus and died in Pola probably in the first century CE, possibly in the period of Augustus. The fragmentary condition of the inscription does not allow us to decipher the abbreviation S.V.T.P. conclusively. It could mean *s(oluto) v(oto) t(itulum) p(osuit)*, as proposed in the *Inscriptiones Italiae X/1*, but it could be also read as a funerary formula *s(ibi) v(ivus) t(itulum) p(osuit)*. The shape of the partially preserved monument fits a tombstone better than a votive altar. It is worth mentioning that Ephesus was the recruiting base of

⁶² Plin. *HN* 5.14; Jones, 1931: 82; Sartre, 2007: 650.

⁶³ SHA *Sev.* 9.5.

⁶⁴ SHA *Sev.* 14. 6-7.

the fleet of Mark Antony, whose many sailors, after the defeat at Actium, switched their allegiance to Augustus.⁶⁵

C. Lorentius Tesifon (**n. 42**) bears a cognomen derived from Ctesiphon on the Tigris (Map 3). He arrived at Aegida, mod. Koper, in northwestern Histria, where he died and was buried in the third century CE.⁶⁶ The status of Ctesiphon changed many times during the second and third centuries CE, from the western Parthian capital to a city in the Roman province of Mesopotamia, and vice versa. Ctesiphon was captured and unmercifully sacked by Roman armies several times during the second century CE, in the years of Trajan, Verus, and Septimius Severus.⁶⁷ During the reign of Severus Alexander in the early third century, Ctesiphon became the capital of the newly established Sasanian empire.⁶⁸ After several unsuccessful expeditions, the Romans recaptured Ctesiphon in 283 CE and kept it until the second half of the fourth century.⁶⁹ Lorentius Tesifon probably arrived in Histria during the period when Mesopotamia was under Roman rule. His sarcophagus displays his good fortune, which indicates that he probably arrived in Italy as a free man.

Military Personnel

Determining the origins of veterans can be a daunting challenge. Some were undoubtedly natives of Histrian origin who returned to their homeland after completing their military service; the Moranus family from the vicinity of Motovun is a fine example of an autochthonous Histrian family whose members returned home after military service.⁷⁰ Others were descendants of Italian colonists or their freedmen, permanently settled in Histria.⁷¹ Several veterans born elsewhere settled permanently in Histria. Some remained near the last place of military service, and others moved elsewhere to places of their choice, sometimes perhaps in the birthplaces of their wives. During the rule of the Julio-Claudian emperors, Italy was the most important source of recruits, but from the rule of Nero onwards, the number of Italians in the legions declined sharply.⁷² The descendants of Italians who settled in provincial colonies gradually replaced Italians in the legions after the middle of the first century CE.⁷³ In fact, the most significant number of soldiers and veterans resettled in Histria originated in Italy. A few were stationed in Rome during active service.

Three Praetorians from the second, fourth, and ninth Cohorts buried in Histria belonged to the elite unit of the emperor's bodyguards.⁷⁴ Praetorian of the second Cohort L. Gallius Silvester (**n. 44**), probably of Gaul origins from northern Italy,⁷⁵ was buried in Roč in the last quarter of the first century CE.⁷⁶ Praetorian C. Furius C. f. Gemellus (**n. 27**) served in the fourth Praetorian Cohort. None of the

⁶⁵ Zaninović, 1991: 72.

⁶⁶ *IIt X/3 20 = EDCS-04200587*, Koper; Zaninović, 1991: 78; Zaccaria, 1992: 193, n. 20.

⁶⁷ Cass. Dio 68.28.2-3; 71.2.3; 76.9.4; SHA *Sev.* 16.1; Herodian 3.9.9-11; Yarshater, 2006: 89-94.

⁶⁸ Yarshater, 2006: 120; 2008: 1062.

⁶⁹ Yarshater, 2006: 128, 138.

⁷⁰ *IIt X/2 252 = EDCS-04400181*, Parentium, Karojoba; Starac, 2001: 14-15.

⁷¹ *IIt X/1 76 = EDCS-04200048*, Pola; *IIt X/1 675 = EDCS-04200004*, Nesactium (**n. 27**).

⁷² Keppie, 2005: 152; Roselaar, 2016: 140.

⁷³ Roselaar, 2016: 140-142.

⁷⁴ Those Praetorian Cohorts were formed by Augustus (Passerini, 1969: 47; Bingham, 1997: 26; Keppie, 2005: 132, 158), and praetorians were initially recruited among free Roman citizens. Augustus recruited them in central Italy, Tiberius started to recruit praetorians in northern Italy, and gradually the scope expanded beyond the borders of Italy to Gallia Narbonensis, Spain, and Macedonia (Bingham, 1997: 28-29).

⁷⁵ Redaelli, 2013-2014: 129.

⁷⁶ Zaccaria, 1992: 202-203, n. 124; Zaninović, 1995: 150.

cities of Regio X belonged to Furius Gemellus' tribe, Arnensis. Since the Aemilian town of Brixellum, the Etrurian towns of Blera, Clusium, and Forum Clodi, the Umbrian town of Ocriculum, to Marrucini and Frentani in Regio IV belonged to this tribe, Furius Gemellus could have been born in central Italy, or, less likely, in a city outside Italy.⁷⁷ His architectural stele with pilasters and gable dates to the first half of the first century CE.⁷⁸ He may have come to Nesactium as a member of the entourage of the imperial family, which owned numerous estates in Histria since the era of Augustus.⁷⁹ A veteran of the ninth Praetorian Cohort, C. Caulinius Sex. f. Maximus (n. 14) was the son of a newcomer from Syria who lived in the first half of the first century CE.⁸⁰ Since it was not customary to admit newcomers from the remote Eastern provinces among the Praetorians, it may be presumed that his father came to Pola from Syria as a slave or as a free man before the beginning of his son's Praetorian service. It is assumed that Caulinius Syrus was a freedman involved in trade.⁸¹ His son, Caulinius Maximus, certainly was domiciled in Pola, but it is uncertain whether he acquired this status by birth or upon registration in the census after relocation. His wife was a *liberta* of the powerful Palpellii family who, in Pola, rose through the ranks of the municipal aristocracy to the senatorial class.⁸²

The military diploma of L. Vespennius L. f. Proculus (n. 31), miles of the Cohors X Urbana, found in Ježi near Umag, is dated to 194 CE. His *tribus* was Pollia and his city of origin was Faventia in Aemilia.⁸³ The reason for his choice of settlement in northwestern Histria probably relates to the area's flourishing economy.⁸⁴ Like the praetorians, soldiers of the urban cohorts that maintained order in the city of Rome were recruited primarily among Roman citizens in Italy.⁸⁵

Other soldiers with an attested presence in Histria served in military units stationed outside Italy. L. Campanius L. f. Pol(lia) Verecundus (n. 25) veteran of the fourth Scythian Legion and standard bearer, came to the Rovinj hinterland in the first century CE.⁸⁶ As he was a centurion of the Cispadan Cohort, he came from a settlement on the south side of the Po river in Regio Aemilia. The Aemilian cities of Claterna, Faventia, Forum Cornelii, Parma, Mutina, and Regium Lepidum, belonged to the *tribus* Pollia;⁸⁷ any of them could have been his hometown. Similarly, C. Veltius M. f. (n. 38), a soldier of the Legio XX, was a native of Bononia in Aemilia assigned to Lemonia tribe.⁸⁸ C. Titius C. f. Volt(ilia) (n. 29), a veteran of the Legio XV Apollinaris, died in Pomjan near Koper in the late first century BCE or early first century CE.⁸⁹ The city of his origin was Vienna in Gallia Narbonensis (Map 2). From Augustus to Caligula, most of the provincials in the army came from Gallia Narbonensis (about 23%).⁹⁰ The stele of [Te]dius Valens (n. 28), found in Karojba on the northeastern edge of the ager of Parentium, dates to the last quarter of the first century CE.⁹¹ Tedius Valens was born in Tergeste in

⁷⁷ Zaninović, 1995: 149; Taylor, 2013: 162-163.

⁷⁸ Starac, 2000b: 74, n. 48.

⁷⁹ Redaelli, 2016: 126.

⁸⁰ Tassaux, 1992: 139; Boussier, 2004: 266-269; Starac, 2006: 110-112, n. 71.

⁸¹ Redaelli, 2017: 80.

⁸² Tassaux, 1984: 209; Bruun, 1986; Zaninović, 1995: 148; Starac, 2000a: 237-238, n. 4; Boussier, 2004: 267; Redaelli, 2017: 80-81.

⁸³ Zaccaria, 1992: 195, n. 46; Zaninović, 1995: 150; Taylor, 2013: 163.

⁸⁴ Redaelli, 2013-2014: 130.

⁸⁵ Keppie, 2005: 133, 153, 159; Ricci, 2011: 486-492.

⁸⁶ Todisco, 1999: 136-137; Starac, 2000b: 68.

⁸⁷ Zaninović, 1991: 80; Taylor, 2013: 163.

⁸⁸ Zaccaria, 1992: 249-250, n. 8; Todisco, 1999: 136; Taylor, 2013: 110.

⁸⁹ Zaccaria, 1992: 193-194, n. 31; Zaninović, 1995: 149; Todisco, 1999: 135; Mosser, 2003: 233, n. 129.

⁹⁰ Roselaar, 2016: 141-142.

⁹¹ Starac, 2000b: 67.

Roman Histria and assigned to the Pupinia tribe, served as *signifer* of the Legion IIII Flavia Felix and received military marks of honour.⁹²

Soldier Domitius Gracilis Ditio (n. 34)⁹³ came to Tergeste from the inland of the province of Dalmatia, from the area between the source of the Krka and Zrmanja rivers to the Unac river area and between the rivers Una and Vrbas in modern-day western Bosnia and Herzegovina (Map 2).⁹⁴ Inscriptions of the Ditiones are concentrated in the area of Vrtoče and Krnjeuša, not far from Bosanski Petrovac. Strabo lists Ditiones (Διτίωνες) among the Pannonian tribes in Illyricum that rebelled against Roman rule during Bato's uprising.⁹⁵ Pliny states that Salona, the capital of the province of Dalmatia, was the centre of jurisdiction for 239 *decuriae* of Ditiones.⁹⁶ Such a large number indicates that decuria was a group of 10 family communities, comprising an average of 25 members. The average number of members of a *decuria* is estimated at about 250 people, so the tribe of the Ditiones may have included as many as about 60,000 people living in an area of approximately 5,000 square kilometres.⁹⁷ Little is known about the Ditiones; they are thinly represented in the archaeological record and some autochthonous names (Bato, Dasas, Ditus, Tata, [V]elosu[nus]) have been preserved.⁹⁸ For the most part, the Ditiones remained of peregrine status until the *constitutio Antoniniana*, hence military service was a way to gain Roman citizenship. Except for C. Titius from the provincial colony of Vienna and Domitius Gracilis from the province of Dalmatia, all other soldiers and veterans attested in the inscriptions from Histria were from northern Italy.

The inscription of Iulius Felix, assigned to the Arnensis tribe, soldier of the same Legion IIII Flavia Felix, is included in the corpus of the inscriptions of Tergeste. However, its original location was the Burnum military camp in Dalmatia, from where it was moved to Trieste in the early nineteenth century. Hence, it does not constitute testimony of a migrant to Histria and is not considered as such in this study.⁹⁹

Were Migrants among the City Patrons?

City patrons were most often chosen among prominent local citizens, less frequently among the citizens of nearby towns in the region, and only exceptionally among high-ranking foreigners.¹⁰⁰ City patrons coming from another city and those assigned to foreign tribes are listed apart as they stand out by their social status and by the nature of their connection with the municipality (Table 4).

A patron from another city cannot automatically be considered a migrant, as he had no obligation to attend in person or even make a short visit to the municipality that declared him their protector, let alone settle permanently. City patrons of senatorial or equestrian rank, regardless of their actual residence, were included by cooptation among citizens of the municipality in question and were under

⁹² Tassaux, 1986: 173; Zaninović, 1995: 149.

⁹³ Zaccaria, 1992: 220, n. 52; Grbić, 2012: 119, n. 46.

⁹⁴ Ptol. *Geog.* 2.16; Bojanovski, 1988: 262-265; Domić Kunić, 2006: 81-82, 98, fig. 5; Wilkes, 2008: 577; Mesihović, 2011: 61; Grbić, 2012: 115-116.

⁹⁵ Strab. 7.5.3; Džino, 2006: 147, 152; Domić Kunić, 2006: 112-113, fig. 8; Grbić, 2012: 114-115.

⁹⁶ Plin. *HN* 3.22.141; Čače, 2010: 59-61, Map 1.

⁹⁷ Čače, 1995: 88; Mesihović, 2011: 66-69.

⁹⁸ CIL 3.13988 = EDCS-31900002; CIL 13.7508 = EDCS-11001619; AÉ 1934 203 = EDCS-10100769; ILJug 1664 = EDCS-10100643; Alföldy, 1969: 350-357; Grbić, 2012: 117.

⁹⁹ Ilit X/4 47 = EDCS-04600017; Zaccaria, 1992: 219, n. 47; Cesarić, 2016: 231.

¹⁰⁰ Panciera, 1987: 81.

Table 4: Inscriptions of Patrons from Different Cities or Assigned to a Foreign Tribe

No	Publication	Inscribed Names	Origin	Type of Monument	Material	Site	Date
48	AÉ 2005 542 = EDCS-35500651	T. Prifernius Paetus C. f. Settidianus Firmus, patron of Nesactium	Pola or Nesactium, Italy Regio X	Statue base	Limestone	Nesactium	110-130 CE
49	IIt X/2 8 = EDCS-04200418	C. Praecellius C. f. Pap(iri)a Augurinus Vettius Festus Crispinianus Vibius Verus Cassianus, patron of Aquileia, Parentium, Opitergium and Hemona	Italy Regio X	Statue base	Limestone	Parentium	175-200 CE
50	IIt X/4 30 = EDCS-04200620	[C.] Calpe[tanus] Ran[tius] Quirinal[is Va] lerius P. f. Pomp(tina) F[estus], patron of Tergeste	Arretium, Italy Regio VII	Statue base	Limestone	Tergeste	80-85 CE
51	AÉ 1888 132 = EDCS-10701347	M. Carminius M. f. Pap(iri)a Pudens, patron of Tergeste	Bellunum, Italy Regio X	Statue base	Limestone	Bellunum	200-300 CE
52	AÉ 1976 252a = EDCS-10701348	M. Carminius M. f. Pap(iri)a Pudens, patron of Tergeste	Bellunum, Italy Regio X	Statue base	Limestone	Bellunum	200-300 CE

no obligation to establish a presence.¹⁰¹ If the patron visited personally, it was only for a short time, unless he had property or other private interests therein. Accordingly, many patrons from other cities should be regarded as temporary or seasonal migrants, not permanent settlers.

The situation may be different for patrons who changed their domicile by adoption or for those from families who have resettled but retained their original tribe.¹⁰² In this sense, the example of T. Prifernius Paetus C. f. Settidianus Firmus, consul and patron of Nesactium in the second century (n. 48), is indicative. He probably served as *consul suffectus* in the period between 106 and 108 CE and provincial *legatus* of Moesia Superior in 112.¹⁰³ He was born C. Settidius C. f. Firmus and adopted by T. Prifernius Paetus, consul in 96 CE and *homo novus* from an equestrian family, who adopted at least two more sons.¹⁰⁴ One of these adoptive sons was born in the powerful Histrian senatorial family of Laecanii Bassi, which convincingly links the Prifernii with southern Histria. Prifernius Paetus

¹⁰¹ Panciera, 1987: 79; Salway, 2000: 133, 140-141; Nicols, 2014: 224-228.

¹⁰² Licandro, 2004: 269; 2019: 101.

¹⁰³ Rodà, 2005: 269-270; Zaccaria, 2014: 301.

¹⁰⁴ Tassaux, 2005: 144; Salomies, 2014: 527; Zaccaria, 2014: 302-304.

Settidianus Firmus probably was a son (or grandson) of the *quaestor urbanus* C. Settidius Firmus (n. 19) and an older brother of the *consul suffectus* in 112 T. Settidius Firmus (n. 20), both known from inscriptions from Pola. The senatorial family of the Settidii owned estates near the Nesactium.¹⁰⁵ The family of his adoptive father, Prifernius Paetus, originated in central Italy. The epigraphic testimonies show the presence and possessions of his adoptive father in the territory of Trebula Mutuesca, in Samnium.¹⁰⁶ Construction material signed *T. Priferni Paeti* from Castrimoenium in Latium marks the possessions of Prifernii Paeti.¹⁰⁷ T. Prifernius Paetus Settidianus Firmus (n. 48) is an example of a citizen who migrated from Histria to central Italy. The Nesactium inscription does not provide his tribe, but it is reasonable to assume that it was either the Pupinia tribe (of his biological father) or the Quirina tribe (his adoptive father's, from Trebula Mutuesca).¹⁰⁸ The change of tribe was possible in the case of adoption, but not mandatory. In the Republican period, initially, the rule was that an adoptive son should take the tribe of his adoptive father, but the adoptive sons could be left in their old tribes, which allowed them the possibility of belonging to two tribes. An adopted son could keep the tribe of his origin and pass it on to his descendants. The possibility to choose between tribes came to the fore in the period of adoptive emperors.¹⁰⁹ T. Prifernius Paetus Settidianus Firmus set aside in his will the sum of 100,000 sesterces for the erection of his statue with a pedestal on the occasion of the award of patronage by the municipium of Nesactium, which was confirmed and approved by the *ordo decurionum*. Before the statue was placed, one-twentieth of the state inheritance tax, i.e. 5,000 sesterces, was deducted from the sum.

C. Praecellius C. f. Pap(iri) Augurinus Vettius Festus Crispinianus Vibius Verus Cassianus (n. 49) was very young (*clarissimus iuvenis*) when he was honoured with a statue in Parentium and had already been the patron of Aquileia, Parentium, Opitergium, and Hemona (Emona). As the patron of four cities, he had to be received formally by the citizens of each one of them. His origin is not entirely clear. The Praecellii were widespread in Bellunum, and the Papiria tribe belongs to Bellunum and Opitergium as well. It is generally considered he was adopted by a family from Bellunum, yet some uncertainty remains as to whether he retained the hometown *tribus* or changed it after adoption, as the Vettii were attested in Bellunum, Opitergium, and Aquileia.¹¹⁰

Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Pomp(tina) Festus, consul in 71 CE and patron of Tergeste (n. 50), is the last known member of the senatorial family of Calpetani.¹¹¹ He was born in the Arretine family of the Valerii Festi assigned to the Pomptina tribe and adopted by senator C. Calpetanus C. f. Rantius Sedatus Petronius.¹¹² The Pomptina tribe was the official tribe of Arretium.¹¹³ The list of patrons of Tergeste was updated with the name of *eques* M. Carminius M. f. Pap(iri) Pudens (nos. 51-52), who was, among other offices, patron of the *plebs urbana*, i.e. the poorest class of the population of

¹⁰⁵ *IlI X/1 663 = EDCS-04300321*, Stancija Durin near Muntić, [Sil]vano / Aug(usto) / Settidi / Euheme[rus] / et Eutych[us] / v(otum) s(olverunt); Zaccaria, 2014: 305.

¹⁰⁶ Zaccaria, 2014: 304.

¹⁰⁷ *CIL 14.2434 = CIL 15.7846 = EDCS-05800401*, lead water pipe; Aglietti, 2011: 146, second century CE.

¹⁰⁸ Taylor, 2013: 162, 377.

¹⁰⁹ Gell. *Noct. Att.* 5.19.16; Taylor, 2013: 280-281; Licandro, 2004: 45.

¹¹⁰ Alföldy, 1984: 81-82, n. 20; 1999: 291, Bellunum n. 1; Panciera, 1987: 85, 91, n. 6; Tassaux, 2005: 149.

¹¹¹ *PIR 2 C 184*; Helen, 1975: 29; Alföldy, 1984: 84, n. 29; 1999: 94; Duthoy, 1986: 140, n. 88; Zaccaria, 1992: 214-215, n. 30; Mainardis and Zaccaria, 2005: 215; Tassaux, 2005: 144.

¹¹² Tassaux, 2005: 144, n. 48, C. Calpetanus C. f. Statius Rufus, Augustan senator (*PIR 2 C 236*), probably was a father of C. Calpetanus C. f. Rantius Sedatus Petronius, consul in 47 CE, governor of Dalmatia and an adoptive father of Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus (*PIR 2 C 135*); Salomies, 2005: 109, n. 20; 130, n. 95; 2014: 513, 516.

¹¹³ Taylor, 2013: 163.

Rome, patron of the Catubrini, and curator of Mantua and Vicetia. Two bases of his statues were found in Bellunum.¹¹⁴ Bellunum gave two known patrons of Histrian cities, Praecellius Augurinus (**n. 49**) and Carminius Pudens (**nos. 51-52**), both assigned to the Papiria tribe belonging to Bellunum.¹¹⁵ P. Septimius P. f. [---], *eques Romanus* and patron of Tergeste, may conditionally join the list, as it is not possible to determine whether he was a native of Tergeste or another city.¹¹⁶ Not counting Septimius, whose *origo* remains unknown, and Carminius Pudens (of equestrian rank), all other patrons of Histrian cities elected among the citizens of other cities were of senatorial rank with successful careers who entered senatorial families by adoption. They adopted a polyonymous nomenclature comprising both old and new names.¹¹⁷

The process of determining if some patrons can be considered migrants returns an interesting result. Prifernius Paetus Settidianus Firmus (**n. 48**) was a native citizen of Pola or neighbouring *municipium* Nesactium, from a family that maintained its affiliation to the tribe of Tergeste for generations despite its relocation. A successful career took him from southern Histria to distant parts of the Roman Empire, but he maintained a connection with his homeland, to which he bequeathed a donation for the erection of his statue on the Nesactium forum. Despite his tribe being foreign to Pola and Nesactium, he actually migrated from Histria rather than to it. Among citizens who temporarily left Histria to build a career, some were assigned to a tribe foreign to their hometown: T. Settidius C. f. Pupin(ia) Firmus (**n. 20**), and possibly his ancestor C. Settidius C. f. Pup(inia) Firmus (**n. 19**), P. Palpellius P. f. Maec(ia) Clodius Quirinalis (**n. 37**), and T. Prifernius Paetus Settidianus Firmus (**n. 48**).

Praecellius Augurinus Vettius Festus (**n. 49**) was proclaimed patron of Parentium and three other cities in northeastern Italy at a young age, and there is no indication that he established any connection with Parentium or ever visited it. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus (**n. 50**) retained the tribe of his hometown after his adoption. Both he and his adoptive father were from central Italy. It is assumed that his land holdings or other economic interests in Tergeste were the reason for his appointment as patron of the colony.¹¹⁸ That would imply at least occasional visits to Tergeste. No other evidence of his connection with Tergeste is preserved, as is the case with Carminius Pudens from Belluno (**nos. 51-52**). Senatorial and equestrian patrons from other cities declared patrons in Histrian cities came from central and northeastern Italy. If economic interest connected them with Histria, they could be categorised as temporary or seasonal migrants.

Unlike patrons, curators of municipalities (*curatores rei publicae*) were obliged to live in the municipality whose finances were entrusted to them. This renders them temporary migrants. *Curatores* were regularly selected from another, not too remote, municipality. Decius Mettius Sabinianus (**n. 26**), curator of Pola, was a native of Concordia, where the grateful colony of Pola erected a monument in his honour.¹¹⁹ Still, Papirius Secundinus from Pola was appointed curator of Flanona, a *municipium* in the

¹¹⁴ Alföldy, 1984: 116-117, nos. 152-153; Lazzaro, 1988: 327-330, nos. 8-9; Mainardis and Zaccaria, 2005: 215.

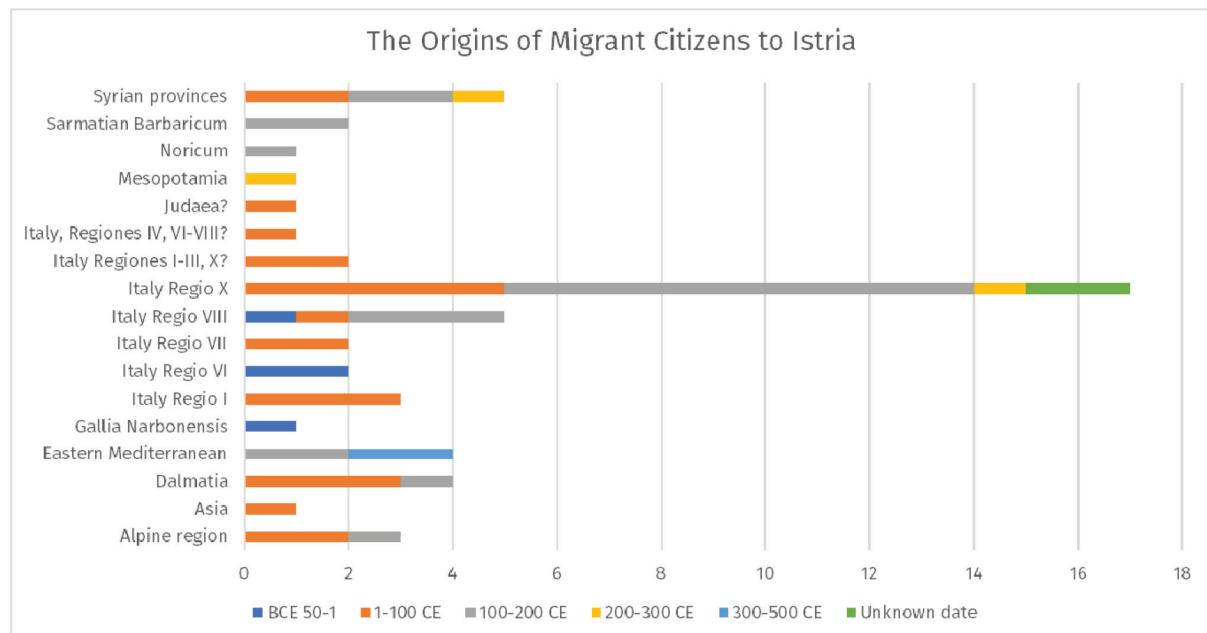
¹¹⁵ Taylor, 2013: 129, 164.

¹¹⁶ *IIt X/4 153 = EDCS-04200725*, Tergeste; Mainardis and Zaccaria, 2005: 211-214.

¹¹⁷ Salomies, 2005: 104; 2014: 513-516.

¹¹⁸ Tassaux, 2005: 144.

¹¹⁹ *CIL 5.8667 = EDCS-05401465*, Concordia, *Q(uinto) Dec(io) Q(uinti) f(ilio) Cl(audia) / Mett(io) Sabinia/no eq(uo) public(o) / Laur(enti) Lav(inati) q(uaestori) aed(ili) / Ivir(o) iter(um) patr(ono) / coll(egiorum) fab(rum) et cent(onariorum) / praef(ecto) coll(egi) fab(rum) / curat(ori) r(ei) p(ublicae) Polens(ium) / ordo Polens(ium) / iustissimo / innocentissimoq(ue) / l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum); Camodeca, 1980: 520; Jacques, 1983: 309-310; Alföldy, 1984: 112, n. 136; 1999: 113-114; Starac, 1999: 166, 130-170 CE.*

Table 5: The Origins of Migrant Citizens to Histria

Istrian part of the province of Dalmatia but endowed with Italian rights (*ius Italicum*), which obliged him to leave Pola occasionally.¹²⁰

Overall, the list of migrants among Roman citizens in Histria reveals some general flows of migration and their course over the centuries (Table 5). By far, the largest number of migrants to Histria came from neighbouring northeastern Italy (Regio X) in the first three centuries CE (Map 2). Looking only at Italy, they are followed by two equally large categories. One came from the undefined, somewhat more remote regions of northern Italy and the region south of the Po river (Regio VIII), between 15 BCE and 300 CE. Another category, chronologically the earliest, came from the Central Italian regions and Campania (Regio I, VI, VII) in the period between 50 BCE and 100 CE. The influence of powerful senators on migration is noticeable. All three attested newcomers from Neapolis in Campania (nos. 17, 33, and 37) were related to the Histrian senatorial family of Palpellii, who prospered in the first half and the middle of the first century CE. Inscriptions of soldiers and veterans settled in Histria date mostly to the period between 15 BCE and 100 CE, except a military diploma dated to the end of the second century CE (n. 31). All soldiers and veterans were Italians, except one from the province of Gallia Narbonensis (n. 29) and another from the inland of the province of Dalmatia (n. 34). Most were born in the region of Aemilia. One praetorian was the son of a Syrian, domiciled in Pola (n. 14). After Italy, Eastern Mediterranean provinces were the main source of settlers throughout the entire Imperial period (Map 3). Inscriptions confirm that Histria attracted newcomers endowed with civil rights, merchants from Asia Minor and more remote Middle East regions (the latter more prominently). Migrants from the Western provinces were very rare, except Dalmatia, which shows the strongest connection with Histria.

¹²⁰ Plin. HN 3.139, *Ius Italicum* habent ex eo conventu Alutae, Flanates, a quibus sinus nominatur... ; Ilt X/1 88 8667 = EDCS-04200060, Pola, Cn(aeo) P[a]pirio / Cn(aei) [f(ilio) V]el(ina) / Sec[un]din(o) / Ii[vir(o)] [II]vir(o) q(uin)q(uennali) / patro[no] e[t] praef(ecto) / coll(egii) [fab]ror(um) Pol(ensium) / cura[tor]i rei p(ublicae) Fla[nati]um / M(arcus) Helv[ius] He]rmias / amic[o] dig]niss(im)o? / l(ocus) d(atus) [d(ecreto)] d(ecurionum); Jacques, 1983: 331-332; Alföldy, 1984: 80, n. 13; Starac, 1999: 164-166, 130-220 CE.



Map 4: Aerial photograph of Pola and its harbour. Source: Google Maps; graphics drawn by the author.

The Deposed Roxolian King Rasparaganus: *Amicus Populi Romani* or *Relegatus*?

The case of Rasparaganus has instigated considerable debate. King of the Sarmatian tribe of the Roxolani, Rasparaganus, died and was buried with his family on the small island of Uljanik in Pola harbour, on which the shipyard is located today (Map 4).¹²¹ Two funerary inscriptions, both mentioning Rasparaganus, were found on Uljanik. The inscription of P. Aelius Rasparaganus, king of the Roxolani (n. 7), was set by his unnamed wife: *Aelio Rasparag[a]no / regi Roxo[la]noru[m] / [u(xor)] v(iva) [f(ecit)]*.¹²² The second inscription marked the burial place of P. Aelius Peregrinus (n. 8), son of the Sarmatian king Rasparaganus, his wife Attia Q. f. Procilla, and all family freedmen: *P(ublius) Aelius Peregrinus reg[is] / Sarmatarum Rasparagani / f(ilius) v(ivus) f(ecit) sibi et Attiae Q(uinti) f(iliae) Procillae lib(ertis) l[iber]/tabusq(ue) posterisq(ue) eorum.*¹²³

Both inscriptions traditionally were interpreted as sarcophagi fragments.¹²⁴ This is not entirely certain due to their fragmentary condition. The lack of figural decoration on both sides of the inscription field on both monuments does not correspond to the sarcophagi typology known from Istria and northern Italy. Neither of the inscriptions was placed initially on the sarcophagus lid. While the monument of Rasparaganus shows the profiled lath above the framed inscription field, which allows us to assume it was part of a sarcophagus, the inscription of his son, P. Aelius Peregrinus, within an unframed inscription field bears no lath on the upper edge or recesses for receiving the lid. It is more likely that the inscription of Aelius Peregrinus and his family was built into a mausoleum, a large square masonry monument, possibly in the form of a temple and possibly with sculpture.

The *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* record minimal historical notes on the king of the Roxolani. The book on Hadrian briefly outlines historical events with which the persons buried on the island in the port of Pola can be associated, but not the king's name: *Auditio dein tumultu Sarmatarum et Roxolanorum*

¹²¹ The island is situated 230 metres off the coast. Uljanik was somewhat smaller in antiquity, as its current area (250 x 400 metres cca) includes the modern docks built for the needs of the shipyard.

¹²² *IIt X/1 153 = EDCS-04200032*; Pola, Uljanik: 'For Publius Aelius Rasparaganus, king of the Roxolani, his surviving wife had it made [i.e., this tombstone].'

¹²³ *IIt X/1 154 = EDCS-04200033*; Pola, Uljanik: 'Publius Aelius Peregrinus, son of the Sarmatian king Rasparaganus, had this (tombstone) made while he was alive for himself and Attia Procilla the daughter of Quintus, and freedmen, freedwomen and their offspring'.

¹²⁴ *IIt X/1 153 = EDCS-04200032*, Pola, Uljanik; *IIt X/1 154 = EDCS-04200033*; Pola, Uljanik. Cf. Matjašić, 2021: 179.

*praemissis exercitibus Moesiam petiit... Cum rege Roxolanorum, qui de inminutis stipendiis querebatur, cognito negotio pacem composuit.*¹²⁵ We read that the Roxolanian king was displeased and complained because of the diminution of the subsidy (*stipendium*) paid by the Romans. Hadrian investigated his case and made peace with him. Army deployment and imperial investigation recorded in this passage is literally all the textual evidence we have about this episode. Hadrian's conflict with the Roxolani dates to the end of 117 or to the spring of 118 CE. The reasons and manner of Rasparaganus' arrival in Pola have been interpreted differently, yet two main interpretations of historical and archaeological sources stand out: either Rasparaganus was imprisoned for life by Hadrian on the island, or he voluntarily relocated with his family to a small island in the port of Pola.¹²⁶ The first ambiguity concerns the *stipendium* and to whom it was actually paid. The generally accepted interpretation is that Rome has been paying a subsidy to the Roxolani since the era of Trajan, thus buying peace and their neutrality.¹²⁷ Hence, some scholars argue, historical sources do not support or dismiss in any way that a conciliation took place between Hadrian and Rasparaganus, wherein the king was made a Roman citizen and Hadrian elevated him to the status of a friend of the Roman people (*amicus populi Romani*). Rasparaganus and his son were afterwards exiled from their homeland by a rival anti-Roman group among the Roxolani and the Iazyges, possibly early in the reign of Antonius Pius.¹²⁸ This interpretation does not consider the reasons why a king of the Roxolani, with his whole family and a potential heir, remained isolated for life on the rocky islet in the port of Pola, especially if he owned land elsewhere in the Pola area, nor how he was isolated for life without land holdings that could provide for a dignified life.

According to a more straightforward interpretation, Hadrian removed the Roxolanian king, placed him in lifelong exile on the island, and installed a new puppet ruler in his place.¹²⁹ Certainly, being far from his homeland (Map 3), Rasparaganus could not force the Roman emperor to pay his people compensation as a guarantee of peace and non-aggression. There is also a possibility that this episode should be understood differently, literally as it is written: the king of the Roxolani complained of a reduction in the amount of support for him personally and his family, not the amount paid to his people. Strong Roman criminal law arguments and archaeological ones support the theory that the Roxolanian king with his entire family was sentenced to life in solitary confinement on the islet of Uljanik by Hadrian.¹³⁰ The king and his son were granted Roman citizenship and all the conditions for a comfortable life as a result of Hadrian's reconsideration of the case. The sheer size of the funerary monuments on the islet testifies to the reputation and wealth of Rasparaganus' family members. Apparently, Hadrian made peace with Rasparaganus by forcing him and his son into lifelong exile, in the form of captivity reserved for the highest social layers, *relegatio ad insulam*,¹³¹ and paying him a generous sum to secure a dignified life. The payment had a purpose since the deposed Roxolanian king had no civil rights, possessions, or freedom of movement outside the islet. In any case, the granting of Roman citizenship was a prerequisite for *relegatio ad insulam*.

¹²⁵ SHA *Hadr.* 6.6-8: 'Then, on hearing of the incursions of the Sarmatians and Roxolani, he sent the troops ahead and set out for Moesia. ... When the king of the Roxolani complained of the diminution of his subsidy, he investigated his case and made peace with him.' (Trans. by D. Magie, 1921[2022]: 21)

¹²⁶ Vaday, 1978: 30-31; Zaninović, 1991: 85; Tassaux, 1992: 141; Starac, 1999: 64-65; Alemany, 2000: 75; Mócsy, 2014: 100; Jaramaz Reskušić and Milotić, 2019: 162-172; Matijašić, 2021: 187-189.

¹²⁷ Vaday, 1978: 30-31; Wilkes, 2007: 583; Bârcă, 2006: 19; 2013: 117-118; 2014: 183-184; Mócsy, 2014: 100.

¹²⁸ Bârcă, 2006: 19; 2013: 117-118; 2014: 183-184; Matijašić, 2021: 185-186.

¹²⁹ Mócsy, 2014: 100.

¹³⁰ Starac, 1999: 64-65; Jaramaz Reskušić and Milotić, 2019: 162-172.

¹³¹ Dig. 48.19.28.13; 48.22.1; 48.22.4; 48.22.7; 48.22.14; Starac, 1999: 65; Jaramaz Reskušić and Milotić, 2019: 162-167.

Another episode from Hadrian's life can be associated with the rebellion of the Roxolani and peace with Rasparaganus. In 121-123 CE, Hadrian built a tomb for his favourite horse, Borysthenes, in Gallia Narbonensis. The funerary inscription from Apt, Vaucluse, terms the fast horse Borysthenes as *Alanus, Caesareus veredus*, and clarifies that it died young and unharmed.¹³² Borysthenes, named after the ancient name of the river Dnieper (Map 3),¹³³ was bred in the land of nomadic Alans north of the Black Sea. Sarmatian Roxolani were one of the Early Alanic tribes, contemporary and closely associated with the first Alans, who in the time of Hadrian lived east of the Danube delta.¹³⁴ Medieval sources remember the Roxolani as a prominent tribe from which the kings of Alans were chosen.¹³⁵ Their Indo-European name was explained as *Rrox- or *Ruxs- Alans, meaning luminous or shining Alans.¹³⁶ Hadrian probably obtained Borysthenes in early 118 CE following the rebellion of the Roxolani, possibly as a ruler's gift of reconciliation. In 121-123 CE Borysthenes would be at his best, young and strong, just as described in the epitaph. It remains uncertain whether Borysthenes was a gift from Rasparaganus.

The Legal Status of Migrants: Were Migrants Allowed Entry to the Public Baths?

Free persons who resettled and changed their domicile were termed *incolae*.¹³⁷ The term includes members of municipalities with Roman or Latin rights, or indigenous communities without them. The issues of the legal status of settlers were generally regulated by city law or imperial edict. The legal status of *incolae* and the framework of the term developed in the last centuries of the Republic and in the Early Imperial period in parallel with other legal categories of the organisation of territorial communities, such as attribution and contribution.¹³⁸ Certain problematic aspects were resolved by special decisions at the local level, as evidenced by the inscription found near Buje in northern Istria, which records the decurions' permission to the colonists, settlers (*incolae*), and foreigners (*peregrini*) to bathe in the *thermae* free of charge (Map 1).¹³⁹ Free entrance is one of the most frequently attested types of benefaction in connection with public baths.¹⁴⁰ Relevant inscriptions regularly list various legal categories of users, even slaves. The choice of categories depended on the local situation and needs, and the inscription from Buje is the only one that contains the combination *colonis, incolis, peregrinis* in the context of bathing. An epigraphic quasi-formula containing citizens, *incolae*, and peregrines is attested in only a few different administrative decisions and cannot be regarded as a formula per se.¹⁴¹

¹³² Cass. Dio 69.10.2; CIL 12.1122 = EDCS-08500803, Apt, Borysthenes *Alanus / Caesareus veredus / per aequor et paludes / et tumulos Etruscos / volare qui solebat / Pannonicos in apros / nec ullus insequentem / dent[e] aper albicanti / ausus fuit nocere / vel extimam saliva / sparsit ab ore caudam / ut solet evenire. / Sed integer iuventa / inviolatus artus / die sua peremptus / ho]c situs est in agro*; Gascou and Janon, 2000: 61-63; Disdero, 2019: 2-3.

¹³³ Hdt. 4.53; Ptol. *Geog.* 3.5.

¹³⁴ Ptol. *Geog.* 3.5.19.24-25; Tabula Peutingeriana 8.5, Roxulani Sarmate; Vernadsky, 1959: 23, 63-64; Alemany, 2000: 7-8; Bârcă, 2013: 110, 116-119; 2014: 182-184; Matijašić, 2021: 185.

¹³⁵ Ibn Rustah 6.15.1 (fl. in tenth-century Persia); Alemany, 2000: 8.

¹³⁶ Vernadsky, 1959: 33; Alemany, 2000: 8.

¹³⁷ Dig. 50.16.239.2; Hoyos, 1975: 249-253; Margetić, 1980: 97-98; Sherwin-White, 1996: 34; Starac, 1999: 29; Broadhead (2001: 89) argues there was no special right of migration (so-called *ius migrandi*) in Republican Rome; Gagliardi, 2006: 1-5; 2011: 66-68; Moatti, 2013: 80; Benoist, 2017: 214-219; Jewell, 2019: 4.

¹³⁸ Hermon, 2007: 40.

¹³⁹ IIt X/3 71 = EDCS-04200462: *Decuriones / colonis incolis peregrinis / lavandis gratis / de pecunia publica / dederunt.*

¹⁴⁰ Fagan, 1999: 160-161; 300-305, cat. nos. 197-213; 300, n. 199, the inscription IIt X/3 71 = EDCS-04200462 from Buje listed among inscriptions allowing free admission to the baths.

¹⁴¹ CIL 12.94 = EDCS-08400669, Besançon; CIL 5.4842 = EDCS-49400003, Venafro; AÉ 2005 1183 = EDCS-30101114, Pljevlja, Komini; Loma, 2002: 146-148; Le Roux, 2005: 261-265.

The very fact that the inscription was put in place indicates that the decision was preceded by a debate and different views on who has the right to use the *thermae*. The process and public announcement of the decision in a visible location, probably along Via Flavia that connected the Histrian colonies, was intended to resolve any doubts over the right to free use of the public baths.

The decurions mentioned in the inscription could only refer to the colony of Tergeste. The baths can be identified with Quaeri, marked on the Tabula Peutingeriana with the symbol for thermal baths.¹⁴² The nearest thermal baths are Istarske Toplice, 25 kilometres away from Buje (Map 1).¹⁴³ There are no thermal springs close to the river Rižana (Formio in antiquity), about 40 kilometres from Buje, so Istarske Toplice remains the most likely option. If Quaeri can be identified with Istarske Toplice, it can be assumed that the autochthonous Histrian communities used the thermal spring free of charge by customary law, and after the extension of the jurisdiction of the colony of Tergeste to northern Histria, this right was simply extended to all inhabitants of the colony, but also to newcomers and travellers. The colonists who came to the *thermae* in northern *Histria* can be described as temporary migrants, as they arrived from the urban centre to a remote place assigned to the territory of the colony of Tergeste in the Augustan period by some kind of legal procedure (attribution, contribution, or full inclusion).¹⁴⁴ *Incolae*, on the other hand, represented a heterogeneous group including permanently or at least seasonal migrants, as well as permanently settled members of native Histrian communities. *Incolae* of Roman citizenship were new domiciled citizens or citizens without legal domicile in the territory under the administration of the colony of Tergeste, who engaged in economic activities yet were nevertheless obliged to fulfill duties to the colony.¹⁴⁵ Citizens changed their domicile by simply registering in the census in their new municipality.¹⁴⁶ In order to prevent evasion of registration in the new place of residence and avoidance of ensuing obligations, the retention of a double domicile was permitted. At the latest since the rule of Hadrian, *incolae* were required to meet requested obligations both in their host community and their place of origin.¹⁴⁷ The exceptions were veterans who enjoyed the privilege of immunity, even if they accepted to pursue a municipal career.¹⁴⁸ Valerius Priscus, a clothing merchant from Aquileia who came to northern Histria seasonally for the purchase of wool, was one of those *incolae* – Roman citizens.

In the extraordinary case of the inscription from Buje, the *incolae* were not only newly settled Roman citizens but also members of the indigenous *peregrine* or Latin communities in the interior of northern Histria and in the south eastern Alps.¹⁴⁹ The native inhabitants of *peregrine* status whose territories fell under the jurisdiction of the colony were also termed *incolae*.¹⁵⁰ Autochthonous *peregrines* in Histria were certainly not immigrants, but as they changed domicile by administrative change without leaving their homes, they entered the category of *incolae*. Therefore, the term *incolae* on the inscription from Buje referred to migrant Roman citizens as well as members of the indigenous *peregrine* communities of northern Histria. The third category included in the quasi-formula, *peregrines*, were foreigners, free people without Roman citizenship but on friendly terms with the Roman state. Since the term

¹⁴² Zaccaria, 1992: 160, according to philological analysis, the name Quaeri could be derived from the name *Aquae Risani*.

¹⁴³ Zaccaria, 1992: 155-156, 197-198, n. 71; Starac, 1999: 115.

¹⁴⁴ Margetić, 1980: 89; Zaccaria, 1992: 155-156; Starac, 1999: 114.

¹⁴⁵ Dig. 50.1.5; 50.1.20; 50.4.18.22.

¹⁴⁶ Licandro, 2019: 52-55.

¹⁴⁷ Dig. 50.1.29; Cod. Iust. 10.40.1-7; de Ligt, 2019: 247.

¹⁴⁸ Dig. 49.18.2.

¹⁴⁹ Margetić, 1980: 97; Zaccaria, 1992: 155-156, 163; Starac, 1999: 115-119.

¹⁵⁰ Margetić, 1980: 97-98; Gagliardi, 2006; 2011: 65; Russo et al., 2019: 20.

incolae on the inscription from Buje embraces the entire permanently settled, indigenous Histrian population regardless of citizenship, *peregrines* were foreign passers-by, i.e. temporary immigrants.¹⁵¹ The distinction between citizens and *peregrines* disappeared after the *constitutio Antoniniana* in 212 CE. In some cases, individuals of foreign descent bear the personal name (*cognomen*) *Peregrinus*, which is indicative of immigrant status. The funerary altar of *Trosius Peregrinus* (n. 46), son of *Trosius Severus*, dates to the first century CE and shows that the family moved to *Tergeste*.¹⁵² The case of the *Trosii* is comparable to *Aelius Peregrinus*, son of the king of the Sarmatian *Roxolani* *Aelius Rasparaganus*, discussed above.

Conclusion

Private migration to Histria occurred for different reasons: to seek economic prosperity and a better life; to escort a family member; to trade or engage in business of an occasional or seasonal nature; to visit religious sites and *thermae*; or to settle permanently. The official reasons for migration were equally varied: to perform administrative and religious municipal duties; to escort a military commander, senator or member of the Imperial family; even forced relocation by the emperor's decision. The number of migrants who came to Histria of their own free will is relatively small and concentrated in the colonies of *Pola* and *Tergeste*. They are recognisable by the language of the inscription (especially if written in Greek) and their origin or topophoric names inscribed on stone. The municipal functions in a foreign city are indicators of a possible newly settled citizen. Being enlisted in a foreign tribe is a reliable indicator of foreign origin only in the case of soldiers and veterans. In the case of high-ranking commanders and magistrates, it could have been the result of adoption or resettlement that took place several generations ago.

Settlers brought with them their customs and beliefs, sometimes a local tradition, which are embedded in the design of funerary monuments, recognisable in the style of *Catusius*' sarcophagus from *Pola*, for instance (n. 13). Inscriptions confirm various types of migration in Histria, seasonal, temporary, and permanent. *Valerius Priscus* (n. 32), a trader of woollen garments from *Aquileia*, visited seasonally to procure wool at the foot of the *Učka* mountain in northern Histria, where he died. Temporary visitors were clearly registered in important religious and spas away from urban, such as the *spa* and the sacred source of the river *Timavo* between *Tergeste* and *Aquileia*, or the *spa* at *Quaeri*. People from the neighbouring regions of *Venetia* and *Noricum* visited sacred healing springs to find cured and comfort from illness.

Most migrants settled permanently in Histria. Members of the municipal aristocracy retained their status after relocation, moving from one city council to another, much like the *Augustals*. For patrons from another city, there is no evidence that they had ever visited the Histrian town that elected them as patrons, and their categorisation as occasional or seasonal migrants remains questionable. The curators, however, were obliged to visit occasionally the city whose finances they supervised; for example, *Decius Mettius Sabinianus* from *Concordia* (n. 26) can be considered a temporary migrant in *Pola*. Most migrants came from neighbouring regions in northern Italy, indicating that the main direction of migration was from the centre to the extremities of Italy, from west to east. The presence of the Imperial family through Histrian estates run by imperial slaves and freedmen starting with *Augustus*, and senatorial families in *Histria*, proved to be a decisive factor in attracting migrants from

¹⁵¹ Margetić, 1980: 97; Gagliardi, 2006: 107-108; Reali, 2020: 93.

¹⁵² *IIt X/4* 156 = EDCS-04200731; Zaccaria, 1992: 227, n. 156; Dexheimer, 1998: 83-84, n. 28.

Italy. Second in number were migrant citizens from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, probably merchants.

The paper focused in a single Roman region, perhaps inevitably. A study of a larger area (the entire Regio X for example) would require much more space, whereas narrowing down the scope to a smaller area could only mean discussing a municipality. The latter is too small and locally oriented, to the effect that it would have deterred wider applications of the findings, and their contextualisation into wider debates over migration. Despite its potential uses for researchers interested in migration, a wider discussion of migration patterns in the Roman Empire, or other aspects of migration in Histria, are subjects for other studies, which the paper aspires to inform.

Abbreviations

AÉ *L'Année Épigraphique, Revue des publications épigraphiques*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. Available at: <https://www.jstor.org/journal/anneepig>

CIL *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. Berlin: Berlin-Bradenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Available at : <https://cil.bbaw.de/>

EDCS *Epigraphik-Datenbank Clauss*. Slaby, Universität Zürich – Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt. Available at: <https://www.manfredclauss.de/>

EDR *Epigraphic Database Roma*, EAGLE Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy. Available at: <https://www.edr-edr.it/default/index.php>

EpOst Caldelli, M. L., Cébeillac-Gervasoni, M., Laubry, N., Manzini, I., Marchesini, R., Marini Recchia, F. and Zevi, F. 2018. *Epigrafia Ostiense dopo il CIL. 2000 iscrizioni funerarie*, Storia ed epigrafia 5, Antichistica 15. Venezia: Università Ca' Foscari.

IEAquil Lettich, G. 2003. *Itinerari epigrafici Aquileiesi. Guida alle iscrizioni esposte nel Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Aquileia*, Centro di Antichità Altoadriatiche. Trieste: Editreg.

IIt X/1 Forlati Tamaro, B. 1947. *Inscriptiones Italiae Academiae Italicae consociatae ediderunt X/1; Regio X: Pola et Nesactium*. Roma: La Libreria dello Stato.

IIt X/2 Degrassi, A. 1934. *Inscriptiones Italiae Academiae Italicae consociatae ediderunt X/2; Regio X: Parentium*. Roma: La Libreria dello Stato.

IIt X/3 Degrassi, A. 1936. *Inscriptiones Italiae Academiae Italicae consociatae ediderunt X/3; Regio X: Histria Septemtrionalis*. Roma: La Libreria dello Stato.

IIt X/4 Sticotti, P. 1951. *Inscriptiones Italiae Academiae Italicae consociatae ediderunt X/4; Regio X: Tergeste*. Roma: La Libreria dello Stato.

ILJug Šašel, A. and Šašel, J. 1986. *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt*, Situla 25. Ljubljana: Narodni muzej v Ljubljani.

NSA *Notizie degli scavi di antichità*. Roma: Accademia nazionale dei Lincei.

PIR *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, Berlin: Berlin-Bradenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

SEG *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. Leiden: Brill. Available at: <https://scholarlyeditions.brill.com/seg0/>

Bibliography

Aglietti, S. 2011. Ciampino. La villa di Voconio Pollione. In: Valenti, M. (ed.) *Colli Albani. Protagonisti e luoghi della ricerca archeologica nell'Ottocento*, Monte Porzio Catone, Biblioteca Comunale – Museo della Città, 23 settembre - 23 ottobre 2011, Tusculana – Quaderni del Museo di Monte Porzio Catone 4, Frascati: Cavour Libri, 144-146.

Alemany, A. 2000. *Sources on the Alans: A Critical Compilation; Handbook of Oriental Studies Section 8: Central Asia*, Volume 5. Leiden: Brill.

Alföldy, G. 1969. *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*, Beiträge zur Namenforschung, neue Folge Beiheft 4. Heidelberg: Carl Winter.

Alföldy, G. 1984. *Römische Statuen in Venetia et Histria: Epigraphische Quellen*. Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften; Philosophisch-historische Klasse 3. Heidelberg: Carl Winter.

Alföldy, G. 1999. *Städte, Eliten und Gessellschaft in der Gallia Cisalpina. Epigraphisch-historische Untersuchungen*. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag.

Alföldy, G. 2014. *Noricum*, 2nd edition. London: Routledge.

Bandelli, G. 1984. Le iscrizioni repubblicane. In: *I musei di Aquileia. Arti applicate, Ceramica, Epigrafia, Numismatica. Atti della XIII Settimana di studi aquileiesi, 24 aprile – 1 maggio 1982*, Antichità Altopadriatiche 24. Udine: Arti Grafiche Friulane, 169-226.

Bârcă, V. 2006. Sarmății – aliații dacilor în războaiele contra Romei. In: Teodor, E. S. and Țentea, O. (eds.) *Dacia Augusti Provincia. Crearea provinciei*, Actele simpozionului desfășurat în 13-14 octombrie 2006 în Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București, Publicațiile Centrului de Studii Militare Romane 1, București: Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, 3-28.

Bârcă, V. 2013. Nomads of the Steppes on the Danube Frontier of the Roman Empire in the 1st Century CE: Historical Sketch and Chronological Remarks. *Dacia*, 67, 99-125.

Bârcă, V. 2014. Olbia, Tyras, the Roman Empire and the Sarmatians in the Second Half of the 1st – Early 2nd Century AD. In: Croitoru, C. and Sirbu, V. (eds.) *Ancient Linear fortifications on the Lower Danube. Proceedings of the National Colloquium 'Ancient Linear Fortifications on the Left Bank of the Lower Danube'*, Brâila, 14-16 June 2013, Cluj-Napoca: Mega, 167-190.

Benoist, S. 2017. Coloni et incolae, vingt ans après. Mobilité et identité sociales et juridiques dans le monde romain occidental. In: Lo Cascio, E. and Tacoma, L. E. (eds.) *The Impact of Mobility and Migration in the Roman Empire*, Leiden and Boston, MA: Brill, 205-221.

Bingham, S. J. 1997. *The Praetorian Guard in the Political and Social Life of Julio-Claudian Rome*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of British Columbia.

Bojanovski, I. 1988. *Bosna i Hercegovina u antičko doba*, Djela. Knjiga LXVI, Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja Knjiga 6. Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine.

Boussier, C. 2004. Les vétérans de la garnison de Rome en Italie du Nord: Régiones X et XI. *Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz*, 15, 255-280.

Bratož, R. 2014. *Med Italijo in Ilirikom. Slovenski prostor in njegovo sosedstvo v pozni antiki*, Dela I. razreda Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti 39, Zbirka Zgodovinskega časopisa 46. Ljubljana: Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti.

Broadhead, W. 2001. Rome's Migration Policy and the So-Called *ius migrandi*. *Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz*, 12, 69-89.

Bruun, C. 1986. The Career of Sex. Palpeilius Hister; the Praetorian Proconsulate during the Early Empire Reconsidered. *Arctos*, 20, 5-23.

Buonopane, A. 2003. Un *vestiarius centonarius* ad Aquileia: sulla genuinità di CIL V 50*. *Aquileia Nostra*, 74, 301-314.

Camodeca, G. 1980. Ricerche sui *curatores rei publicae*. In: Temporini, H. (ed.) *Rise and Decline of the Roman World*, Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt II, Band 13: Recht (Normen, Verbreitung, Materien), Berlin: De Gruyter, 453-534.

Cesarik, N. 2016. Inscriptiones falsae vel alienae from Burnum. *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, 199, 231-233.

Cuscito, G. 1976. Revisione delle epigrafi di età romana rinvenute intorno al Timavo. In: *Studi monfalconesi e duinati. Atti della giornata di studio di Monfalcone, 3 aprile 1976*, Antichità Altoadriatiche, 10, Udine: Arti Grafiche Friulane, 47-62.

Čače, S. 1995. *Civitates Dalmatiae u „Kozmografiji“ Anonima Ravenjanina*, Katalozi i monografije 3. Zadar: Arheološki muzej Zadar.

Čače, S. 2010. Discripti in decurias (Plin. Nat. Hist. 3, 142-143) – uređenje osvojenih područja pod Augustom. In: Dukić, J., Milošević, A. and Rapanić, Ž. (eds.) *Scripta Branimiro Gabričević dicata*, Trilj: Kulturno društvo Trilj, 57-81.

de Ligt, L. 2019. The Impact of Roman Rule on the Urban System of Sicily. In: Bintiff, J. and de Ligt, L. (eds.) *Regional Urban Systems in the Roman World, 150 BCE–250 CE*, Mnemosyne Supplements 431, Leiden: Brill, 217-280.

Dexheimer, D. 1998. *Oberitalische Grabaltäre. Ein Beitrag zur Sepulkralkunst der römischen Kaiserzeit*, British Archaeological Reports International Series 741. Oxford: Oxford Hadrian Books.

Disdero, M. 2019. *Borysthène & Hadrien*. Available: https://www.academia.edu/4271737/Borysth%C3%A8ne_and_Hadrien [Accessed 9 March 2022].

Domić Kunić, A. 2006. Bellum Pannonicum (12.-11. pr. Kr.). Posljednja faza osvajanja Južne Panonije, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 39, 59-164.

Duthoy, R. 1986. Le profil social des patrons municipaux en Italie sous le Haut-Empire. *Ancient Society*, 15-17, 121-154.

Džino, D. 2006. Velleius Paterculus and the Pannonii: Making up the Numbers. *Godišnjak*, 35; *Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja Knjiga*, 33, 145-159.

Eck, W. 1999. The Bar Kokhba Revolt: The Roman Point of View. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 89, 76-89.

Erdkamp, P. 2016. Seasonal Labour and Rural-Urban Migration in Roman Italy. In: de Ligt, L. and Tacoma, L. E. (eds.) *Migration and Mobility in the Early Roman Empire*, Studies in Global Social History 23, Studies in Global Migration History 7, Leiden: Brill, 33-49.

Fagan, G. G. 1999. *Bathing in Public in the Roman World*. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press.

Feldman, L. H. 1990. Some Observations on the Name of Palestine. *Hebrew Union College Annual*, 61, 1-23.

Fraschetti, A. 1983. La “Pietas” di Cesare e la colonia di Pola. *Annali del seminario di studi del mondo classico. Archeologia e Storia Antica*, 5, 77-102.

Gagliardi, L. 2006. *Mobilità e integrazione delle persone nei centri cittadini romani. Aspetti giuridici I. La classificazione degli incolae*, Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto di diritto romano 40, Università degli studi di Milano. Milano: Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore.

Gagliardi, L. 2011. Brevi note intorno ai rapporti giuridici tra romani e indigeni all'interno delle colonie romane. In: Maffi, A. and Gagliardi, L. (eds.) *I diritti degli altri in Grecia e a Roma*, Sankt Augustin: Academia Verlag, 64-77.

Gascou, J. and Janon, M. 2000. Les chevaux d' Hadrien. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise*, 33, 61-88.

Gilliam, J. F. 1958. The Governor of Syria Coele from Severus to Diocletian. *The American Journal of Philology*, 79(3), 225-242.

Grbić, D. D. 2012. *Civitates peregrinae u Iliriku u doba Principata prema Plinijevoj Naturalis Historia i epigrafskim izvorima*. PhD Dissertation, University of Belgrade.

Halsall, G. 2008. *Barbarian Migrations and the Roman West 376-568*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Harrer, G. A. 1932. Inscriptions of Legati in Syria. *American Journal of Archaeology*, 36, 287-289.

Held, H.-R. and Orešković, L. 2021. Peregrini u rimskom pravu i suvremenim migranti – povijesna kontekstualizacija aktualne problematike. *Zbornik radova Pravnog fakulteta u Splitu*, 58(2), 611-632.

Helen, T. 1975. *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries A.D: An Interpretation of Roman Brick Stamps*, Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 9.1, Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5. Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica.

Hermon, E. 2007. Des communautés distinctes sur le même territoire: quelle fut la réalité des *incolae*? In: Compatangelo-Soussignan, R. and Schwentzel, C.-G. (eds.) *Étrangers dans la cité romaine. „Habiter une autre patrie“: des *incolae* de la République aux peuples fédérés du Bas-Empire*, Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 25-42.

Honigman, S. 2004. Abraham in Egypt: Hebrew and Jewish-Aramaic Names in Egypt and Judaea in Hellenistic and Early Roman Times. *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, 146, 279-297.

Hoyos, D. 1975. Civitas and Latium in Provincial Communities: Inclusion and Exclusion. *Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité*, 22, 243-277.

Ilan, T. 2002. *Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity; Part I: Palestine 330 BCE – 200 CE*, Texts and Studies in Ancient Judaism 91. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck.

Jacques, F. 1983. *Les curateurs des cités dans l'occident romain de Trajan à Gallien. Études prosopographiques*. Paris: Nouvelles Éditions Latines.

Jaramaz Reskušić, I. and Milotić, I. 2019. Slučaj Roksolanskoga kralja Rasparagana: relegatio in insulam rimskoga kaznenog prava. *Hrvatski ljetopis za kaznene znanosti i praksu*, 26(1), 147-174.

Jewell, E. 2019. (Re)moving the Masses: Colonisation as Domestic Displacement in the Roman Republic. In: Isayev, E. and Jewell, E. (eds.) *Displacement and the Humanities: Manifestos from the Ancient to the Present*, Humanities 8(2), 66.

Jones, A. H. M. 1931. The Urbanization of Palestine. *Journal of Roman Studies*, 21, 78-85.

Keppie, L. 2005. *The Making of the Roman Army from Republic to Empire*, 3rd edition. London: Routledge.

Lazzaro, L. 1988. Regio X: Venetia et Histria; Bellunum. *Supplementa Italica n. s.*, 4, 308-341.

Le Roux, P. 2005. Peregrini incolae. *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, 154, 261-266.

Licandro, O. 2004. *Domicilium habere. Persona e territorio nella disciplina del domicilio romano*, Collectanea Graeco-Romana, Studi e strumenti per la ricerca storico-giuridica. Torino: G. Giappichelli Editore.

Licandro, O. 2019. Doppio domicilio e doppia cittadinanza. Strumenti di governo ed egemonia politica tra „leges“ e „prudentes“ nell'età tardorepubblicana. In: Miglietta, M. and Biavaschi, P. (eds.) *L'applicazione del diritto romano nelle realtà locali, Edizione di Trento 30 settembre 2017 in occasione del LXXV anniversario dalla nascita del Professor Giorgio Luraschi, Quaderno I*, Bari: Cacucci Editore, 51-111.

Loma, S. 2002. *Princeps i peregrini incolae u municipiju S (plonistarum?)*. Epigrafski prilog istoriji romanizacije u provinciji Dalmaciji. *Živa Antika*, 52(1-2), 143-179.

MacGeorge, P. 2002. *Late Roman Warlords*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Magie, D. 1921[2022]. *Historia Augusta, Volume I*; Translated by D. Magie, Revised by D. Rohbacher, Loeb Classical Library 139. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Mainardis, F. and Zaccaria, C. 2005. Riscoperta per la seconda volta la dedica di *P. Septimius P.f. [---]*, cavaliere romano e patrono di Tergeste. *Atti e Memorie della Società Istriana di Archeologia e Storia Patria*, 105(2), 209-216.

Margetić, L. 1980. Accenni ai confini augustei del territorio Tergestino. *Atti Centro di ricerche storiche Rovigno*, 10, 76-101.

Marušić, B. and Šašel, J. 1986. De la cella trichora au complexe monastique de St. André a Betika entre Pula et Rovinj. *Arheološki Vestnik*, 37, 307-342.

Matijašić, R. 1998. *Gospodarstvo antičke Istre. Arheološki ostaci kao izvori za poznavanje društveno-gospodarskih odnosa u Istri u antici (I. st. pr. Kr. – III. st. posl. Kr.)*. Pula: ZN „Žakan Juri“.

Matijašić, R. 2001. Notiziario epigrafico, I – Pola, 1.1 – Segnalazioni e discussioni. *Aquileia Nostra*, 72, 342-348.

Matijašić, R. 2021. The Pula Exile of Rasparaganus, King of the Sarmatian Roxolani. *Rad Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Razred za društvene znanosti*, 545(55), 179-194.

Mesihović, S. 2011. The Plinian peregrine *civitates* in the territory of present-day Bosnia-Herzegovina. *Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Povijest Dalmatinsku*, 104, 55-78.

Moatti, C. 2013. Immigration and Cosmopolitanization. In: Erdkamp, P. (ed.) *The Cambridge Companion to Ancient Rome*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 77-92.

Mócsy, A. 2014 (2). *Pannonia and Upper Moesi: A History of the Middle Danube Provinces of the Roman Empire*, 2nd edition. London: Routledge.

Mosser, M. 2003. *Die Steindenkmäler der legio XV Apollinaris*, Wiener Archäologische Studien 5. Wien: Forschungsgesellschaft Wiener Stadtarchäologie.

Nicols, J. 2014. *Civic Patronage in the Roman Empire*, Mnemosyne Supplements 365. Leiden: Brill.

Panciera, S. 1987. I patroni di Aquileia fra la città e Roma. In: *Aquileia e Roma. Atti della XVII Settimana di Studi Aquileiesi*, 14-29 Aprile 1986, Antichità Altopadane 30, Udine: Arti Grafiche Friulane, 77-95.

Passerini, A. 1969. *Le coorti pretorie*, Studi pubblicati dall'Istituto Italiano per la Storia Antica 1, 2nd edition. Roma: Centro editoriale internazionale.

Reali, F. 2020. Incolae libertini a Carthago Nova: Le associazioni di liberti e di persone trasferite a partire da *CIL* II 3419. In: Russo, F. (ed.) *Municipal Structures in Roman Spain and Roman Italy: A Comparison; Proceedings of the Colloquium, Vienna, 3rd July 2018*, Wiener Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte online (WBAcon) 3, Wien: TYCHE – Verein zur Förderung der Alten Geschichte in Österreich; Institut für Alte Geschichte und Altertumskunde, Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Universität Wien, 87-98.

Rebecchi, F. 1978. I sarcofagi romani dell'arco adriatico. In: *Aquileia e Ravenna. Atti dell' VIII Settimana di Studi Aquileiesi*, 23 Aprile-1 Maggio 1977, Antichità Altopadane 13, Udine: Arti Grafiche Friulane, 201-258.

Redaelli, D. 2013-2014. *I veterani delle milizie urbane in Italia e nelle province di lingua latina. Indagine storico-epigrafica*. PhD Dissertation, University of Trieste.

Redaelli, D. 2016. Milizie urbane nella *Regio X* orientale e nelle province limitrofe. Con particolare riguardo ai veterani. In: Horvat, J. (ed.) *The Roman Army Between the Alps and the Adriatic*, Studia Alpium et Adriae 1; Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 31, Ljubljana: ZRC SAZU Inštitut za arheologijo, 121-144.

Redaelli, D. 2017. L'estrazione sociale delle reclute delle coorti pretorie e urbane. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire Ancienne*, 5, 65-102.

Ricci, C. 2011. In custodiam Urbis: Notes on the Cohortes Urbanae (1968-2010). *Historia*, 60(4), 484-508.

Rodà, I. 2005. Un nuevo cónsul suffectus en un pedestal del foro de Nesactium (Istria, Croacia). *Epigraphica*, 67, 269-277.

Roselaar, S. T. 2016. State-Organized Mobility in the Roman Empire: Legionaries and Auxiliaries. In: de Ligt, L. and Tacoma, L. E. (eds.) *Migration and Mobility in the Early Roman Empire*, Studies in Global Social History 23; Studies in Global Migration History 7, Leiden: Brill, 138-157.

Russo, A., Guarnieri, F., Xella, P. & Zamora López, J. A. (eds.) 2019. *Carthago. Il Mito Immortale/Carthago: The Immortal Myth*. Electa: Milano.

Salomies, O. 2002. People in Ostia: Some Onomastic Observations and Comparisons with Rome. In: Bruun, C. and Gallina Zevi, A. (eds.) *Ostia e Portus nelle loro relazioni con Roma*, Roma: Institutum Romanum Finlandiae, 135-159.

Salomies, O. 2005. Polyonymous Nomenclature in Consular dating. *Arctos*, 39, 103-135.

Salomies, O. 2014. Adoptive and Polyonymous Nomenclature in the Roman Empire – Some Addenda. In: Caldelli, M. L. and Gregori, G. L. (eds.) *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio, 30 anni dopo*, Tituli 10, Roma: Edizioni Quasar, 511-536.

Salway, B. 2000. Prefects, Patroni, and Decurions: A New Perspective on the Album of Canusium. In: Cooley, A. (ed.) *The Epigraphic Landscape of Roman Italy*, Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 73, London: Institute of Classical Studies, 115-171.

Sanader, M., Vukov, M. and Bužanić, D. 2020. A Change of Perspective on Early Roman Migrations in the Mediterranean: The Case of the Eastern Adriatic. *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, 37, 99-115.

Sartre, M. 2007. Syria and Arabia. In: Bowman, A. K., Garnsey, P. and Rathbone, D. (eds.) *Cambridge Ancient History; Volume XI: The High Empire, AD 70-192*, 2nd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 635-663.

Sherwin-White, A. N. 1996. *The Roman Citizenship*, 2nd edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Starac, A. 1999. *Rimsko vladanje u Histriji i Liburniji, Društveno i pravno uređenje prema literarnoj, natpisnoj i arheološkoj građi I. Histrija*, Monografije i katalozi 10.1. Pula: Arheološki muzej Istre.

Starac, A. 2000a. Epigrafski i anepigrafski spomenici Pule (nalazi 1996.-1998.). *Arheološki Vestnik*, 51, 233-248.

Starac, A. 2000b. Rimske stele u Histriji. *Histria Archaeologica*, 31, 61-132.

Starac, A. 2001. Natpisi Cezarova i Augustova doba u Histriji. *Histria Archaeologica*, 32, 5-30.

Starac, A. (ed.) 2006. *Depictions in Relief on Roman Funerary Monuments at the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula*, Corpus signorum Histriae 1; Monografije i katalozi 16. Pula: Arheološki muzej Istre.

Starac, A. 2010. Rimski epigrafski spomenici Istre, skica kronoloških okvira. In: *100 godina Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli. Nova arheološka istraživanja. Znanstveni skup, Pula, 8. - 12. listopada 2002. god.*, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva, 25, Zagreb-Pula: Hrvatsko arheološko društvo – Arheološki muzej Istre, 119-136.

Šašel, J. 1992. Settidii von Pola. In: Šašel, J. (ed.) *Opera Selecta*, Situla 30, Ljubljana: Narodni muzej, 191-197.

Šašel, J. and Marušić, B. 1984. Štirideset rimskih natpisov iz Istre. *Arheološki Vestnik*, 35, 295-313.

Tassaux, F. 1984. L'implantation territoriale des grandes familles d'Istrie. *Atti dei Civici Musei di Storia ed Arte di Trieste, Quaderno* 13(2), 193-229.

Tassaux, F. 1986. La population et la société de Parentium. In: *Aquileia nella „Venetia et Histria“*. Atti della XV Settimana di Studi aquileiesi, 28 Aprile-3 Maggio 1984, Antichità Altoadriatiche 28, Udine: Tipografia Chiandetti, 157-182.

Tassaux, F. 1990. Assises économiques des aristocraties et "bourgeoisies" des cités istriennes sous le Haut-Empire romain. In: *La Città nell'Italia settentrionale in età romana. Morfologia, strutture e funzionamento dei centri urbani delle Regiones X e XI*, Atti del Convegno organizzato dal Dipartimento di scienze dell'Antichità dell'Università di Trieste (Trieste, 13-15 Marzo 1987), Publications de l'École Française de Rome 130, Rome: École Française de Rome, 69-128.

Tassaux, F. 1992. La société de Pola et de Nesactium sous le haut-empire romain. In: *Atti del Seminario di studio Tipologia di insediamento e distribuzione antropica nell'area veneto-istriana dalla protostoria all'alto medioevo*, Asolo, 3-5. Novembre 1989, Monfalcone: Edizioni della Laguna, 135-145.

Tassaux, F. 2005. Patrimoines sénatoriaux de la Decima Regio. *Cahiers du Centre Gustave Glotz*, 16, 139-164.

Taylor, L. R. 2013. *The Voting Districts of the Roman Republic (With Updated Material by Jerzy Linderski)*. Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press.

Todisco, E. 1999. *I veterani in Italia in età imperiale*, Documenti e studi 22. Bari: Edipuglia.

Vaday, A. H. 1978. Rasparaganus rex Roxolanorum. *Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 7, 27-31.

Vernadsky, G. 1959. *The Origins of Russia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Wilkes, J. J. 2007. The Danube Provinces. In: Bowman, A. K., Garnsey, P. and Rathbone, D. (eds.) *Cambridge Ancient History; Volume XI: The High Empire, AD 70-192*, 2nd edition, New York: Cambridge University Press, 577-603.

Wilkes, J. J. 2008. The Danubian and Balkan Provinces. In: Bowman, A. K., Champlin, E. and Lintott, A. (eds.) *Cambridge Ancient History; Volume X: The Augustan Empire, 43 BC-AD 69*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 545-585.

Wilson, S. 1998. *The Means of Naming: A Social and Cultural History of Personal Naming in Western Europe*, London: UCL Press.

Yarshater, E. 2006. *The Cambridge History of Iran; Volume 3, Part 1: The Seleucid, Parthian and Sasanian Periods*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Yarshater, E. 2008. *The Cambridge History of Iran; Volume 3, Part 2: The Seleucid, Parthian and Sasanian Periods*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Zaccaria, C. 1988. Problemi epigrafici del foro di Trieste. *Mélanges de l'École Française de Rome*, 100(1), 63-85.

Zaccaria, C. 1992. Regio X: Venetia et Histria; Tergeste – ager tergestinus et Tergesti adtributus. *Supplementa Italica Nuova serie*, 10, 139-283.

Zaccaria, C. 2009. Novità sulla produzione lanaria ad Aquileia. A proposito di una nuova testimonianza di purgatores. In: Bertinelli Angelini, M. G. and Donati, A. (eds.) *Opinione pubblica e forme di comunicazione a Roma: il linguaggio dell'epigrafia, Atti del Colloquio AIEGL - Borghesi 2007, Bertinoro 21-23 Giugno 2007*, Epigrafia e Antichità 27, Faenza: Fratelli Lega, 277-298.

Zaccaria, C. 2014. A proposito di un nuovo senatore da Nesactium (Regio X): T. Prifernius Paetus C. fil. Settidianus Firmus, cos. suff. e legatus della Moesia Superior in età Traiana. In: Caldelli, M. L. and Gregori, G. L. (eds.) *Epigrafia e ordine senatorio, 30 anni dopo*, Tituli 10, Roma: Edizioni Quasar, 299-311.

Zaccaria, C. 2015. Tergestini nell'impero romano: affari e carriere. La testimonianza delle iscrizioni. *Archeografo Triestino*, ser. 4, 75 (123 della raccolta), 283-308.

Zaccaria, C. and Župančič, M. 1993. I bolli laterizi del territorio di Tergeste romana. In: Zaccaria, C. (ed.) *I laterizi di età romana nell'area nordadriatica*, Cataloghi e monografie archeologiche dei Civici musei di Udine 3, Roma: L'Erma di Bretschneider, 135-178.

Zaninović, M. 1991. Marginalije o pučanstvu antičke Istre. *Opuscula Archaeologica*, 15, 71-89.

Zaninović, M. 1995. Značajke rimskih vojnih natpisa u Istri. *Opuscula Archaeologica*, 18 (1994), 147-153.

Abstract (Croatian) | Sažetak

Migracije slobodnih rimskih građana i barbarskog kralja u Histriju: podrijetla, status, građanska prava i zanimanja

Tema članka su migracije rimskih građana u Histriju i njihovo podrijetlo. Studija se temelji prvenstveno na epigrafskim izvorima i obuhvaća cijelo razdoblje Rimskog Carstva. Fokusira se na identitet i podrijetlo slobodnih pojedinaca koji su svojom voljom došli u rimsku regiju Histriju u potrazi za boljim životom i trgovačkom zaradom te ostalih koji su se naselili kao veterani, ili pronašli zaklon u Histriji bježeći od nemira u vlastitoj zemlji. Ispituju se razlozi koji su ih potaknuli na dolazak, kako su se snašli po dolasku u Histriju te da li su se preselili trajno, da li su dolazili povremeno ili su došli samo u jednokratni posjet. Ustanovljeni su različiti motivi dolaska: pojedinci su došli vlastitom voljom, a drugi su bili potomci doseljenih robova. Grčki natpisi pružaju vrijedne informacije o doseljenim slobodnim građanima iz istočnih provincija. Znatno su brojniji latinski natpisi koji donose podatak o gradu ili regiji podrijetla sadržan u stranom tribusu, u nomenu, kognomenu, nadimku ili u opisu kojim doseljeni pojedinac ponosno ističe svoju domovinu. Visoki dužnosnici, pretorijanci i vojnici dolazili su ispuniti svoju administrativnu ili vojnu dužnost, a veterani i svrgnuti barbarski kralj naseljeni su odlukom vlasti. Pripadnici senatorskog i viteškog staleža povremeno su dolazili u posjet svojim histarskim posjedima zbog odmora i ubiranja prihoda. Pojedinci su nenađano umrli za privremenog boravka u Histriji, daleko od doma. Naseljavanja većih grupa doseljenika ili čitavih plemenskih zajednica nisu zabilježena prije pada Zapadnog Rimskog Carstva.

Najveći broj migranata zabilježen je u velikim kolonijama Pola i Tergeste, no u odnosu na ukupan broj stanovnika broj doseljenih slobodnih rimskih građana razmjerno je malen. Još je manji njihov broj u ruralnoj unutrašnjosti Histrije, gdje su dolazili poslom ili su naseljeni kao veterani. Grupiranje natpisa došljaka u Histriju pokazalo je odnos između pojedinih regija njihova podrijetla i kronologije dolazaka. Daleko najveći broj migranata u Histriju kroz prva tri stoljeća pos. Kr. potječe iz sjeveroistočne Italije (*Regio X*). Druga područja Italije koja slijede po brojnosti došljaka u Histriju udaljeni su dijelovi sjeverne Italije i Emilija južno od rijeke Po, odakle migracije počinju već od srednjeg razdoblja Augustove vladavine. Kronološki je najstarija grupa došljaka iz srednje Italije i Kamenjice, koja datira od sredine 1. st. pr. Kr. do kraja 1. st. pos. Kr. Nakon Italije, istočnomediterske provincije bile su glavno polazište doseljenika u Histriju za čitavog trajanja Rimskog Carstva. Migranti iz zapadnih provincija vrlo su rijetki, osim iz susjedne provincije Dalmacije.

Natpisi svjedoče o postojanju raznih vrsta migracija u Histriju, sezonskih, povremenih i trajnih. Članovi municipalne aristokracije i augustali zadržali su svoj povlašten status nakon preseljenja. Nekoliko veterana, pretežno rođenih u Italiji, trajno su se naselili u Histriji. Osim veterana, doseljavali su aktivni vojnici, pretorijanci, pripadnici urbanih kohorti i visoki vojni zapovjednici. Pretorijanci i vojnici urbanih kohorti stacioniranih u Rimu potjecali su iz srednje i sjeverne Italije, a vjerojatno su došli prateći članove carske obitelji na njihovim putovanjima u Histriju gdje su se nalazili brojni carski posjedi. Pretorijanski veteran Gaj Kaulinije Maksim izdvaja se od ostalih pretorijanaca po tome što je bio sin došljaka iz Sirije, a oženio se oslobođenicom moćne senatorske obitelji Palpeliji iz Pole. Vojnik Tit Domicije Gracil ponosno je istaknuo na svom nadgrobnom spomeniku u koloniji Tergeste da pripada narodu Dicija iz unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije.

Među običnim doseljenicima koji nisu imali veze s vojskom, nisu obavljali nikakve administrativne službe niti su pripadali municipalnoj aristokraciji, ističu se trgovci vunom i odjećom koji su došli u Histriju zbog posla i zarade. Oni su sezonski migrirali između gradova u kojima su prodavali robu i planinskih pašnjaka, kamo su dolazili zbog nabave vune. Povremeni posjetitelji zabilježeni su u značajnim vjerskim i lječilišnim centrima, poput svetog područja rijeke Timav s toplicama. Područje Timava pripadalo je Akvileji i nalazilo se izvan rimske Histrije, ali uključeno je u studiju jer se nalazi uz samu sjeverozapadnu granicu Histrije i pruža vrijedne podatke o povremenim migracijama zbog liječenja ili posjete vjerskom središtu.

Setidiji su primjer obitelji koja je doselila iz jednog grada Histrije u drugi, iz Tergeste u Polu, i postigla senatorski stalež. Unatoč promjeni domicila, zadržali su generacijama tergestinski tribus Pupinija. Dok se za republike u Histriji javljaju pripadnici senatorskog staleža iz Rima Lucije Kasije Longin i Lucije Kalpurnije Pizon koji su došli kratkotrajno obaviti svoje administrativne dužnosti kao prvci duumviri novoosnovane rimske kolonije Pole, u carsko doba javljaju se trajno doseljeni magistrati: Publije Elije Oktav doselio je vjerojatno iz Ravene sudeći prema tribusu Kamilijski, a Marko Aurelije Feliks počeo je municipalnu karijeru u Kremoni kao dekurion, potom je preselio u Polu gdje je postigao najviše općinske magistrature. Obojica nose carski prenomen i nomen, što može značiti da su ostvarili privilegirane karijere kao potomci carskih oslobođenika. Senatorska obitelj Palpeliji iz Pole poduprli su adopcijom i dobročinstvima karijere više došljaka iz Neapolisa u Kampaniju, među kojima se ističu rimski vitez Publije Palpelije Klodije Kvirinal i Gaj Precije Feliks. Augustali su također migrirali iz jednog grada u drugi, pri čemu su mogli obnašati augustalske službe u oba grada, poput Seksta Apuleja Apolonija i izvjesnog Fabra koji su bili augustali u dva grada Histrije, Tergeste i Polu.

Pojedinci su doselili u Histriju iz udaljenih istočnih provincija, poput sina izvjesnog Dose koji je došao iz Neapolisa u Siriju Palestini. Njegov rodni grad Septimije Sever teško je kaznio brojnim smaknućima i oduzimanjem svih građanskih prava, zbog potpore koju su stanovnici Neapolisa pružili njegovom rivalu Pesceniju Nigeru. Te su okolnosti mogle uvjetovati masovni egzodus iz Neapolisa. Septimije Sever povukao je deset godina kasnije izrečene kaznene mjere, ali mnogi su već odselili nepovratno, među njima Dosin sin. Najudaljenija istočna provincija iz koje je došao rimski građan bila je Mezopotamija. Gaj Lorencije Tezifon došao je iz Ktezifona, grada na istočnoj obali Tigrisa koji je tijekom 2. i 3. stoljeća mnogo puta mijenjao status od partske prijestolnice do rimskog grada u provinciji Mezopotamiji, i obratno. Sahranjen je u sarkofagu koji govori o njegovom dobrom imovinskom stanju.

Ispitani su slučajevi gradskih patrona podrijetlom iz drugog grada, kako bi se ustanovilo mogu li se oni smatrati migrantima. Patroni su se najčešće birali među lokalnim istaknutim građanima, rjeđe među građanima obližnjih gradova iste regije, a samo izuzetno među visoko rangiranim dužnosnicima koji su živjeli daleko. Patroni viteškog ili senatorskog staleža iz drugog grada nisu bili obavezni niti posjetiti grad koji ih je izabrao, a pogotovo nisu bili obavezni preseliti. Pri izboru su jednostavno uključeni kooptacijom među građane grada koji ih je izabrao, bez obaveze nazočnosti. Zbog toga se patroni iz drugih gradova i regija ne mogu automatski smatrati migrantima ni doseljenicima. Dolazili su ako su imali zemljoposjede ili neki drugi interes, ili u kratku posjetu. Njihova je migracija bila sezonskog ili povremenog karaktera. Neki su patroni promijenili domicil adopcijom, a neki su pripadali obiteljima koje su preselile ali zadržale izvorni tribus, poput Tita Prfernija Peta Setidijana Firma, rimskog konzula i patrona Nezakcija. Rođen je u obitelji Setidija koja je iz Tergeste doselila u Polu, stekla posjede u blizini Nezakcija i drugdje

u južnoj Istri, ali je zadržala izvorni tergestinski tribus. Uspješna karijera odvela ga je daleko od Histrije, ali zadržao je trajnu vezu sa zavičajem kojeg je vjerojatno često posjećivao.

Osobito je zanimljiv slučaj Rasparagana, kralja sarmatskog plemena Roksolana, koji je umro i pokopan zajedno s članovima svoje obitelji na malom otočiću Uljanik u pulskoj luci. Povijesni izvori bilježe sukobe sa sarmatskim Roksolanima, čiji se kralj žalio Hadrijanu na smanjenje novčane potpore koju je isplaćivalo Rimsko Carstvo. Hadrijan je proučio njegov slučaj i sklopio mir s njime. Rasparaganov dolazak u koloniju Polu i doživotni boravak na malom otoku različito je tumačen, kao dobrovoljno preseljenje u svojstvu prijatelja rimskog naroda kojeg su kasnije svrgnuli i protjerali unutrašnji neprijatelji, ili kao prisilna osuda na doživotnu izolaciju koju je roksolanskom kralju, njegovoj obitelji i njegovom sinu, nesuđenom nasljedniku, nametnuo Hadrijan. Činjenica da su Rasparagan i njegov sin primili od Hadrijana rimsko građansko pravo, kao i činjenica da su svi članovi Rasparaganove obitelji i obitelji njegova sina živjeli i pokopani na malom otoku Uljaniku, ide u prilog tezi o prisilnom doživotnom izgnanstvu na otok (*relegatio ad insulam*) koje se moglo izreći samo rimskim građanima. Izvan otoka, izgnanici nisu imali rimsko građansko pravo niti ikakvu imovinu, stoga je Hadrijan Rasparaganu dodijelio pristojnu novčanu pomoć kako bi mu osigurao dostojan život. Još jedna epizoda iz Hadrijanova života može se povezati s Roksolanima. Hadrijanov omiljeni lovački konj Boristen uzgojen je u zemlji Alana, čijoj su skupini pripadali Roksolani, i mogao je biti poklon caru upravo od Rasparagana.

Prisutnost carskih i senatorskih posjeda te stalni boravak članova proširene carske obitelji u Histriji odigrali su značajnu ulogu u privlačenju doseljenika iz Italije. Pravni status doseljenika i posjetitelja bio je reguliran posebnim odlukama, poput natpisa o besplatnom korištenju kupališta nedaleko Buja koji govori o odluci dekuriona kojom se dopušta slobodno kupanje kolonistima, naseljenicima (*incolae*) i strancima bez rimskog građanskog prava.