

## Summary

### **Edit Szabó: The Administration of the Cities of Pannonia.**

Urbanization, Self-Government and Urban Elite from the I<sup>st</sup> until the III<sup>rd</sup> centuries A.C.  
Based on the Inscriptions.  
(Ph.D. Thesis)

The thesis analyses the process of the Roman colonization and municipalization in the Province of Pannonia based on the remained inscriptions (almost 400 items) and few other literary sources. The author also focuses on the administration and the influential social stratas of these cities founded due to the latter historical process. The work is divided into two main parts; a catalogue of the inscriptions and the thesis itself. The catalogue contains inscriptions following geographical order of the cities. Explanations attached to this list are connected closely to the main topic of the thesis. The thesis has also two parts; in the first phase there are separated analyses on each cities and *civitates peregrinae* in three possible steps. 1.) The author localizes the city centre, characterizes the circumstances of the city's foundation and tries to describe the area and boundaries of the territory. 2.) She reviews the institutions and structures of the administration (*ordo decurionum*, magistrates, and the inscribed phases of the magistrates-, special offices, *praefectura collegii* and the urban priest ranks). She describes the order of *cursus honorum*, *apparitores* and territorial units (*pagi*, *vici*). The author clarifies the administrative connection between the city and the nearby local community, considers the possibility of *attributio* or *contributio*. 3.) Analysing the urban leading elite, she tries to define the ethnic structure of the urban aristocracy through the examination of the personal names and considers the possibility of the local aristocracy's assimilation. The thesis describes the family contacts of the leading groups and defines the influential leading families. The author describes wealth positions and private jobs of city's leaders. The second part of the thesis summarizes the main topics- comparing the historical sources of the cities- and sketches the process of urbanization in Pannonia.

The second part (summary) contains comparisons and summary assessments in topics as follows:

- 1) Survey of *civitates peregrinae*. The thesis counts the well-known magistrates from this. The author reappraisals the function of *praefectus civitatis*; she is questioning the original role of this function (military control of local community).
- 2) In the second step there is a survey of the types of various cities (*municipia*, *coloniae*). We have direct sources on the legal situation of twenty-five citizen's community from

Pannonia, one more community can be analysed by indirect historical sources. We know 24 community's city rank: 6 of them were founded as *colonia* (*Emona, Savaria, Siscia, Sirmium, Poetovio, Mursa*), 20 as *municipium* (*Scrabantia, Neviodunum=municipium Latobicorum, Andautonia, Halicanum, Salla, Mursella, Mogetiana, Carnuntum, Aquincum, Volg(ae?-um?, Aqua Balizae= municipium Iasorum, Mursella, Faustinianum, Cibalae, Bassianae, municipium Spodent(ia?,-um?-iana?)*). In the time of the Severus family or later 6 of the latter group also became *colonia* (*Carnuntum, Aquincum, Cibalae, Bassianae, Brigetio*). Experts called them *colonia titularis*. There are cases (9 items) where the attributes of the city names- originates to its founder- had changed. Argumentations (if there are any) state that the reason of these changes could be traced back to the emerging of these cities rank.

- 3) The third chapter deals with the legal aspects of the city leadership (*duoviri, quattuorviri*) and a Roman or Latin law privilege of the cities. Against former experts who refused the possibility of existence of Latin law status cities in Pannonia, the author underlying the existence of two colonies in the early times (*Emona, Poetovio*) as Latin law communities. In case of three other *municipium* from the time of Hadrian (*Carnuntum, Aquae Balisae=municipium Iasorum* and *Mogetiana*) Latin law status was very possible because these settlements were settled on local communities and had *quattuorviri* leadership.
4. The fourth chapter gives systematic survey on the administrative institutions of the Pannonian cities.
- 5 The fifth chapter describes the urban elite of Pannonia. The work analyses the ethnic, social aspects of the elite, their mobility and family contacts. The author states that the social differences coming from the early times of the cities foundations became more and more significant within two or three generations. The status of knights- as inscriptions say- had appeared in the first half of the second century A.C. in the cities of Western-Pannonia (*Siscia, Poetovio, Savaria*) and then in *Carnuntum, Mursella (Pannonia superior)* and *Mursa*. In the end of the second and the beginning of the third centuries A.C. they appeared on *Cibalae* and *Aquincum* city inscriptions. The urban elite of the Western-Pannonian cities became stronger and stronger because some of them were elected members of the five Roman judge *decuriae* (*allecti in V. decurias*) and many of them had gained *cursus honorum* in two or more cities. In addition to this, wealthy members of that elite gave significant donations to certain cities of the province. Also some of them became members of the imperial aristocracy.

The sixth chapter characterizes the process of colonization and municipalization of Pannonia. The author points out that this process had many steps. It meant not only foundation of *municipium* and *colonia* but the very probably spreading of Latin law among the local people. This phenomena has happened in the wide areas of Western-and Northern-Pannonia: in the valleys of River Dráva and Száva to the city of *Siscia* and *civitas Iasorum*, along the „Amber Route” (*Poetovio*, *Boii*), *Azali*. In this sense we have not enough information on the Eastern-and South-Eastern part of Pannonia. The donation of Latin law was probably a part of the municipalization policy of the Flavius dynasty. Although in case of *Scrabantia* and *Marsonia*? the donation of Latin law status has happened earlier, these examples remained exeptional. In the time of the Flavius dynasty Italy was surrounded by high number of provinces with mostly Latin law population. The pattern of these- mostly the provinces in the Alpes- improves us that not the development of the local romanized people but the high politics was the main background of the spreading of Latin law. The importance of Pannonia became more and more significant after the civil war of 68 and 69 A.C. and later on permanent wars along the Pannonian frontiers made the area one of the core of the empire. It is also means that the urbanization of Pannonia-with special regional legal and technical methods- did hardly differed from the same practise used in the western provinces. The only difference- emerged from the strategic importance of Pannonia and mostly veteran soldier origin of the population- resulted faster and dense urbanization.