

PAINTED DEDICATION TO *GENIUS* AND A RELIEF DEPICTING *AQUILA* FROM A SANCTUARY IN SOPIANAE

(APPENDIX TO THE STUDY: PAINTED DEPICTION OF *GENIUS* OF SOPIANAE BY ANITA KIRCHHOF)

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Abstract: In the locality of Sopianae, Pannonia Inferior, at the east corner of the settlement, there was a presumably customs station built at the end of the 2nd century which existed till 258–260 AD. From one of the rooms of the building excavated on Kossuth Square, Pécs, a fresco depicting a *Genius*, an inscription belonging to it, two pedestals – probably bases for statues – and a statue of an eagle came to light. Based on the assemblage the room may have been the sanctuary (*sacellum*) of the official building. The rare but formal *telonium* or *teloneum* expression may have been used for this customs station which, as such, belonged to the organization of the *Publicum portorium Illyrici*. The only surviving inscription may have been dedicated to the *genius* of the employees or the armed guards of the customs station: *Genio | cu(stodiarum?) | tel(oni?)*. On the pedestal bases probably emperor statues were situated. On the eastern wall of the west–east oriented room, based on its own pedestal and generally because of its quality, there was the relief of an eagle placed in a niche personalizing *Iuppiter* and the imperial power. In this case the eagle can be taken as a state-imperial symbol found in its own context and thus belonged to the rare Roman Age relics of the administration. The sanctuary must basically serve the official imperial cult.

Keywords: Severan Period, Pannonia Inferior, Sopianae, *Publicum portorium Illyrici*, *Genius*, *Aquila*, *simulacrum*, *insignium imperii*, fresco, *teloneum*, *sacellum*, *statio*, inscription, customs station, imperial cult

INTRODUCTION¹

In 2008, in the northwest corner of Kossuth Square, Pécs, Zsolt I. Tóth excavated a 2nd–3rd century building built on stone foundation in adobe turned 15 degrees to the west from the quarters. Considering the contemporary topography of Sopianae, Pannonia Inferior, the building was located at the eastern edge of the settlement, near the road running in and out (see *Kirchhof Fig. 5*). Archaeologist dates its construction to the Severan Period and its abandonment to the second third of the 3rd century, to the period of the barbarian invasion in 258–260 AD.² Later the building started to erode and collapse, finally was pulled down at the beginning of the 4th century and its place levelled. The greatest destruction was made by late generations with their medieval, early and later modern disturbances.³

In the not fully excavated building several rooms can be located. From one, connected to the neighbouring rooms from the south and west, a thin floor layer of mortar, two pedestals, a fragmented fresco,⁴ and a

¹ Our special thanks is to Zsolt István Tóth for the possibility of the publication, the photos, the technical details and the lecturing and to Anita Kirchhof for the drawings and the cooperation in general. Special thanks to Csaba Pozsárkó as well.

² See Kovács 2014, 241–257.

³ See Tóth 2008, 3–19, especially 9–10. As for the description of the provenance and placing the building into its topographical-historic context, see also above in the study of A. Kirchhof.

⁴ See Tóth 2008, 10–11; see also the summary of Kirchhof 2018, 124–127.

⁵ Tóth 2008, 9.

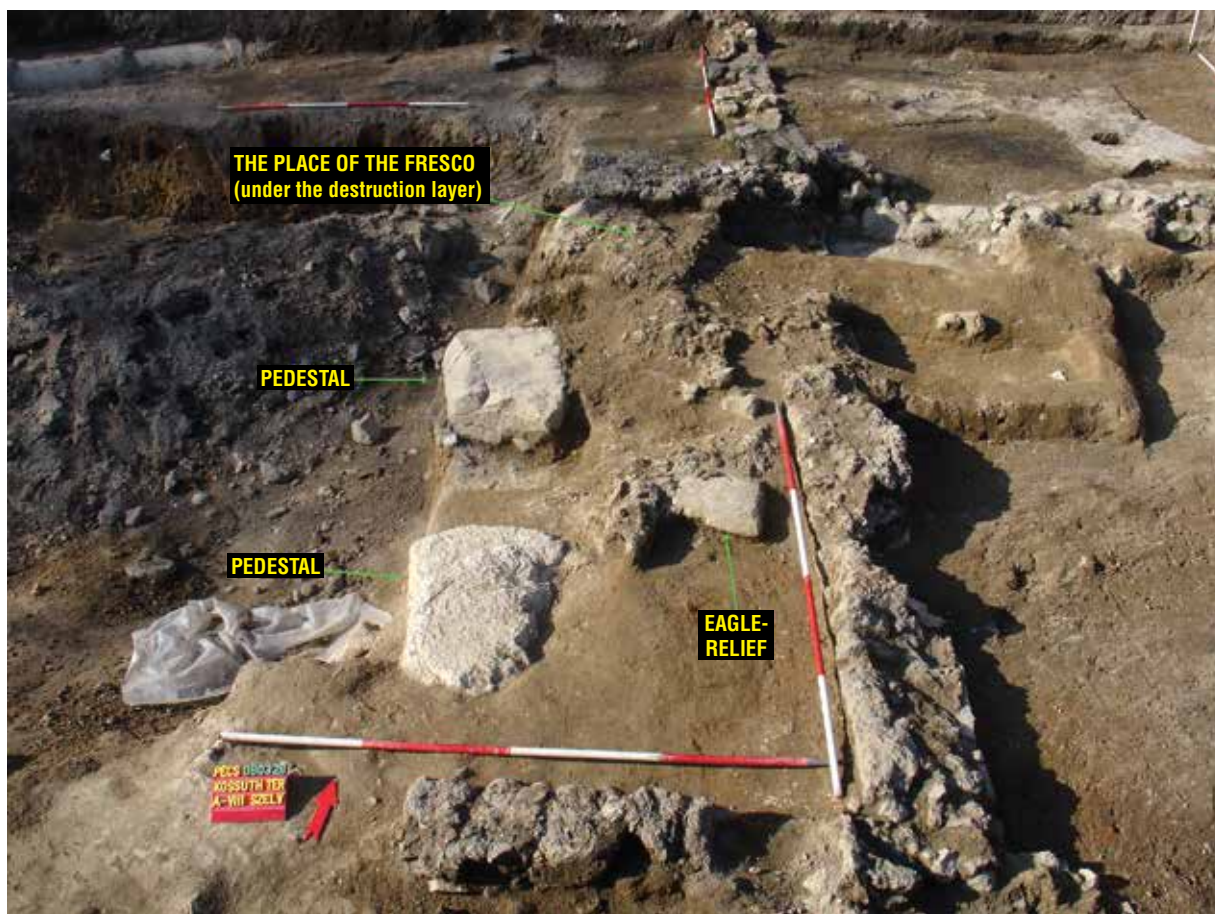


Fig. 1. The excavated sanctuary and its objects (photo: Zs. I. Tóth)

relief⁶ came to light from under the demolition layer (*Fig. 1*). The fragmented fresco lay in the northeast corner of the room, with its painted side up. The two pedestals interpretable in a structural unity were found next to each other, in front of the eastern wall. Inside the stripe, between the eastern wall and the pedestals, in the axis of the space between the pedestals, near the eastern wall, lay a relief depicting an eagle with its illustrated side upwards. Between the relief and the pedestals a demolition layer of fist-sized rubble and remnants of adobe was found. The surviving finds and the decoration can be interpreted in the same context. The remnants altogether contribute to the definition of the room as a sanctuary such as the interpretation of the individual objects. According to its formal and contextual relationship, the assemblage and the room together with the building may be interpreted within the framework of the imperial administration (see below).

THE PEDESTALS

The pedestals are roughly processed, averagely 1 metre long and 60 centimetres wide limestone slabs with damaged surfaces. Their surfaces are uneven, their sides are fragmentary, and a larger piece of the southern shorter side and another piece of the longer, western side of the northern one is broken off. They are situated proportionally, as the contextual unity of the room. Both are placed at an even distance from the eastern wall and approximately at the same distances from the northern and southern walls. The vertical surfaces of the pedestals placed roughly in

⁶ See KIENAST 2003, 156–165.

the middle of the eastern part of the room are parallel to the walls. The distance between the pedestals is nearly half of the distances between the pedestals and the northern and southern walls. The two pedestals were placed on the floor layer in the room. Based on their arrangement, sizes and the nature of the room, they formed stable foundations of the superstructures – probably statue bases. On these bases statues of emperors may have stood. The two emperors of the time of the building's construction originally had been Septimius Severus (193–211 AD) and Caracalla (197–216 AD)⁶ and just before the abandonment of the building were Valerianus (253–260 AD) and Gallienus (253–268 AD).⁷ During the period between the statues of prevailing co-emperors might have stood in the sanctuary.

THE PAINTED INSCRIPTION

Most of the fresco that had slid off the northern wall of the room has perished according to the excavation observations. From its remnants, the beginning of a two line inscription painted in red on a white background (see *Kirchhof Fig. 3*) and a multicolour head of a *Genius* can be reconstructed (see *Kirchhof Fig. 2*). The detailed technical description and evaluation has been carried out by Anita Kirchhof (see above) and based on the assembled fragments she also made a suggestion for its reconstruction (see *Kirchhof Fig. 7*). She evaluated the *Genius* depiction from iconographical points of view there, as well.

On the fresco two lines of a fragmentary inscription had remained and to the right, east of it was the *Genius* depiction. Based on the fragments the fresco probably was extended on the right of the *Genius*. The brownish, red fragments of lines cannot be considered as further letters. The surviving inscription was painted in red on a white background, in quality *actuarial* letters used from the Severan Period. The sizes of the by now browned letters: 6.1–6 cm (line 1), 4.7 cm (line 2). The first letter of line 1 is fragmented, but based on its sketching and the end of its lower part it is undoubtedly a 'G'. Only the bottom of the next letter has remained but based on its vertical *hasta* and the two, horizontal *hastae* springing from it, it is an 'E'. The left *hasta* of the following letter is missing, however based on the remaining parts it cannot be anything but an 'N'. On the fresco preceding the letter 'G' there is a big enough space left so if there had been any characters there, they were now probably detectable – thus the letter 'G' may be taken as the first letter of line 1. Just the same way, on the relatively big space after the last letter, no further character can be seen so the line ends with the letter 'O'. The first letter of the fragment or abbreviation on line 2 is a 'C'. The end of the lower curve of the letter is intact and unmistakable. Based on the fresco fragments left to it, there was nothing in front of it thus the 'C' is the first letter. Only the top of the second letter has survived. Based on the direction of the fragments and the space left between the preceding and following characters, it cannot be other than a 'V'. We cannot resolve whether they are two, one-letter abbreviations or a single, two-letter abbreviation as the fragment between the letters has been lost. Either possibility is probable. The next character of the line is what divides the two fragments, an *interpunctio* pointing upwards. The *interpunctio* is not placed in the very middle of the line, it is a bit lower than that but its approximate shape of an equilateral triangle is definite and it has no extension on any side, only the background surrounds it so it cannot be anything else. The *interpunctio* is followed by a 'T' then an 'E' whose upper, horizontal *hasta* is below the top of the line and its vertical *hasta* is drawn to the top of the line. The last letter of the line is a vertical *hasta* that has no extension either at the top or in the middle but a small start of a horizontal line can be seen at the bottom and based on this, it can only be an 'L'. According to the starting point of the inscription and the arrangement of the fresco, the 'L' may have been the last letter of the line. We cannot certainly tell if the inscription went on under this. Based on the background belonging to the *Genius*, in the field surrounded by the garland, the two lines are adjusted to the middle. According to this the inscription belonging to the painted field only consisted of these two lines. The visual appearance of the room was probably not only these now existing part, in all probability it was fully decorated. Several other painted figures and inscriptions similar to the surviving examples, may have been depicted but they have perished.

[Unpublished. Mentioned by A. Kirchhof (see KIRCHHOF 2018, 107 ff., Fig. 3; p. 118), unearthed in 2008, in Kossuth Square, Pécs, the fresco with inscription was taken to the Janus Pannonius Museum, its inventory number: JPM 2.2.2015. It is kept there. Described in 2018.]

⁷ See KIENAST 2003, 214–219.

⁸ 'Nullus enim locus sine genio', *Maurus Servius Honoratus Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 69, 2018

The inscription (see, *Fig. 2* and *Kirchhof Fig. 3*):

GENIO
CV•TEL

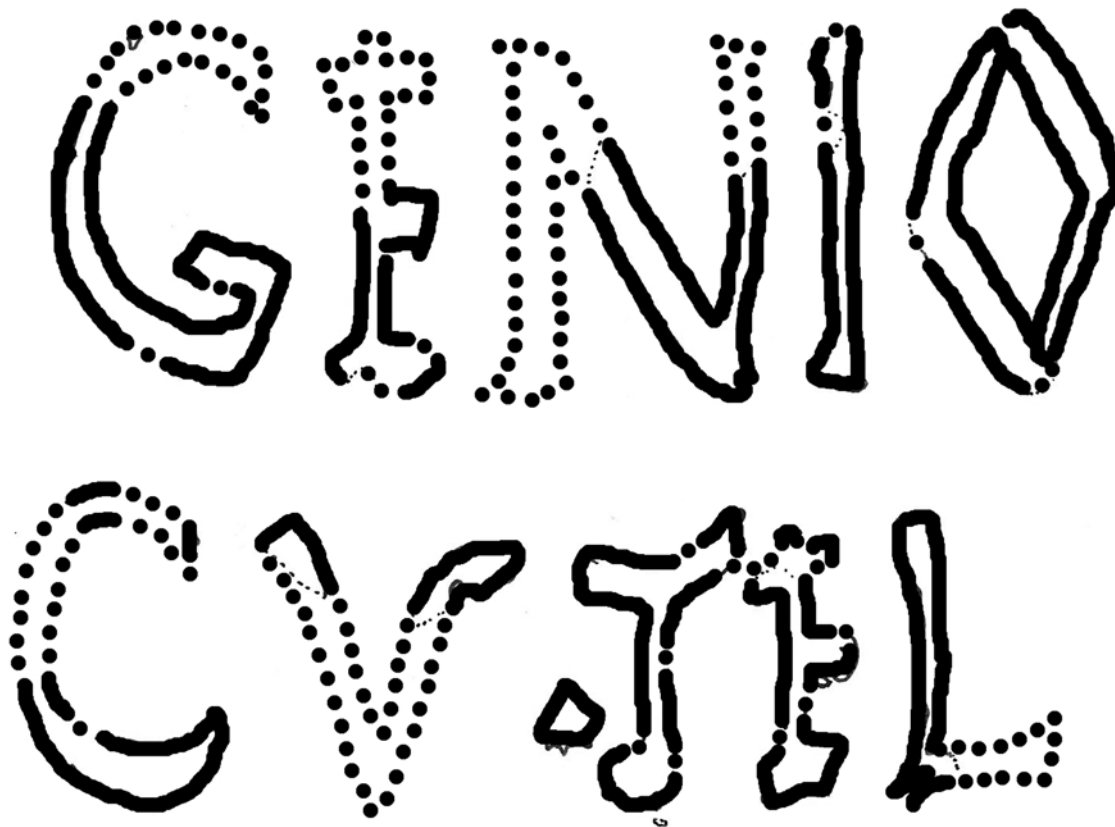


Fig. 2. The drawing of the inscription of the fresco (drawing: A. Kirchhof, Á. Szabó)

Based on the structure of the fresco, the fragmentary inscription was proportionally placed in the middle of the field and comprises a text to be interpreted in its whole.

The first line is well legibly a *genius* in dative, i. e. a dedication which places the inscription and by this the room into a religious context. ‘There is no place without *genius*’ stated Servius in his commentary written to the *Aeneis*.⁸ Several dedications to *genius* are known from imperial inscriptions which supports the Servian statement. Practically everything had *genii*, animate and inanimate, people, communities, troops, societies, places, any natural phenomena, buildings, a geographical-political areas etc. The number of *genii* is nearly infinite in the Roman world and sources had remained for only a few of them. They were religiously respected as *Genii*.⁹ Usually it turns out from the dedication whose *genius* was respected by the author of the inscription as he indicated the adjective or affiliation of the *genius*. In case neither an adjective nor affiliation is indicated, the place itself interpreted the dedication though this occurred rarely.¹⁰

tus, Vergilii Aeneidos Libros 5.85.1.

⁸ The “Claus-Slaby” (EDCS) online Epigraphic-Database available on the Internet contains nearly 1600 dedications to *Genius*

or mentions of *Genius* on 20 February 2018: http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/epi_ergebnis.php: “Genius, Genium, Genii, Genio”.

¹⁰ See summarized WISSOWA 1912, 175–181 and KUNCKEL 1974. See also VAMOS 2008, 251–258, for earlier literature.



Fig. 3. a: The relief of the eagle from the front (photo: Zs. I. Tóth); 3b: The relief of the eagle from the side (photo: Zs. I. Tóth)

Under the above outlined condition that the inscription was not preceded in any other field, the 'CV' abbreviation of line 2 must be the adjective or affiliation of the *Genius* which defines its status. In this case, beginning with 'CV', the adjective *Cucullatus* known from Noricum is unlikely for the local nature of *Genius Cucullatus* on one hand, and the *Genius* figure depicted on the fresco on the other. Other *Genius* adjective beginning with 'CV' is not known so the abbreviation must only refer to the context the inscription and the painted *Genius* appears. Due to the outlined context of the room, the resolution of the CV abbreviation appears to be likely derived from the word *custos* also in lack of other lexical solution. This indicated the affiliation of the *Genius* with the personnel of the building, part of the personnel or perhaps its armed guards. If the 'CV' did not belong to the *Genius* but a person e. g. as an office title (for due to the abbreviation type and the continuation of the inscription, it may not be a personal name), it should stand after the next abbreviation. The *TEL* group of letters separated from the CV abbreviation by an *interpunctio* could even be the name of the person who erected an altar in a formal inscription. In this case however, the line should start with the *TEL* group which could indeed be interpreted as a name. *Cognomina* beginning with *Tel-* are known but there are much more left for us as to be able to identify the name from their three-letter abbreviation.¹¹ Due to the arrangement of the fresco, its continuation in a following line is unlikely as well as the continuation in another inscription field may be excluded. The *TEL* abbreviation thus may refer to the institution in which the sanctuary-room (*sacellum*) with the fresco and eagle statue was erected. In this regard it may be the determination of the more detailed affiliation of the *Genius*. The location itself explained the inscription so the more

¹¹ See KAJANTO 1965, 50, 52, 156, 187, 338: *Telesianus*, *Telesinus*, *Telesius*, *Tellianus*, *Tellus* and LÓRINCZ 2002, 111: *Telamo*, *Telassicus*, *Telcus*, *Teleius*, *Telemachus*, *Telephus*, *Teles*, *Telesilla*, *Te-*

lesinus, *Telesphorianus*, *Telesphorinus*, *Telesphoris*, *Telesphorus*, *Telest*, *Telete*, *Telionnus*, *Tellonius*, *Tellus*, *Telta*.

unusual abbreviations must have been clear for the contemporary reader, especially if there were other inscriptions in other painted fields in the room and in the building. By excluding personal names, there remains a lexical phrase which appears both at *auctores* sources and in inscriptions, and offers a plausible version of interpretation. The word is a noun derived from the Greek verb τελέω (*teléō*) ‘pay, fulfil’; *telōnium* or *telōneum* (τελώνιον), whose *toloneum* version is also known. The not very frequent word was used to mark customs stations, usually the building itself.¹² In the texts of the early empire, Suetonius refers to the grouped use of the term,¹³ Tertullian uses the word referring to leaving the customs station (*teloneum*),¹⁴ and it appears four times on inscriptions. Three of the inscriptions are known from Africa proconsularis while one from Asia proconsularis. According to a constructional inscription in Mheimes, Africa, the *vicarius vilici* had the *teloneum* renovated and dedicated it to *Venus Augusta*.¹⁵ The inscription in Annaba (Hippo Regius) was dedicated to the *Numen* of the emperor and *Venus Augusta* by a libertine who was a *procurator telonei maritimi* that is, the leader of the harbour’s customs station.¹⁶ The possible religious implications of the *telonea* are well outlined by the examples from Africa. The fragmentary, probably constructional inscription from Gafsa (Capsa) was erected by the *verna vectigalis*, the *vilicus* and the *contrascriptor* of the customs station (here: *toloneum*) between 209 and 211.¹⁷ The epitaph from Ephesus was erected by a *telonarius* to his wife.¹⁸ Even if from the *auctores* the official use of the expression may not be expected, the few inscribed examples show the official use of it. Not only it appears in case of a simple employee (*telonarius*) or as we can see at Suetonius, of a publican, but also in the titles of high ranking customs officers (*procurator telonei*). On the other hand, similarly to how Tertullian also used it, it appears as the denomination of an office building (*teloneum*), which a *vicarius vilici* renovated. In spite of these from another *telonium*, the office of the *vilicus*, the *verna vectigalis* and the *contrascriptor* is known. According to this the *telonium* known from the Tertullian places also reflects the official term. In his case it is not important where and when the referred story took place but what phrase he used for a customs station in his own age, at the last quarter of the 2nd and the first of the 3rd centuries. The term used by him for the customs station was understood by the whole readership who knew Latin so it has to be considered empire wide spread. The term occasionally also appears in the Late Roman–Early Byzantine in legal sources.¹⁹

Within the imperial customs system²⁰ Sopianae belonged to the customs district of Illyricum, to the *Publicum portorium Illyrici*.²¹ In the terminology of the customs district and the region of Illyricum, usually the terms *portorium* and *vectigal* appear in connection with customs, customs offices and the customs stations were generally called *stationes*. Nevertheless the customs officer ranks *vilicus*, *vicarius vilici*, *verna vectigalis*, *contrascriptor* existed in the district of the *Publicum portorium Illyrici* as well as the *procurator* rank of the leader of the district from 174 AD.²² The similarly designated offices refer the terms *telonium*, *portorium* and *vectigal* into a similar contextual and organizational framework. The *vicarius vilici* rank of the renovator of the *telonium* in Mheimes expresses the *telonium* belonging to a larger customs district. The same is indicated by the existence of the *vilicus*, *verna vectigalis* and *contrascriptor* in Gafsa (Capsa). In these cases the larger organizational unit was the *Quattuor publica Africae*.²³ It can be stated that the branch office buildings established in smaller settlements belonging to larger organizational units were or may have been called *telonia* which were probably the counterparts of customs

¹² See LECLERCQ 1926, 423–424.

¹³ Suetonius, *De vita Caesarum libri VIII: Divus Vespasianus* 1.2: “ΚΑΛΩΣ ΤΕΛΩΝΗΣΑΝΤΙ” regarding the publican father of the emperor.

¹⁴ Tertullianus, *De Idololatria* 12.3: “... cum Matthaueus de teloneo suscitatur...” and Tertullianus, *De baptismo* 12.45: “... uno verbo domini suscitatus teloneum ...” See New Testament (Novum Testamentum), Matthew 9.9–13 and Luke 5.27–32.

¹⁵ CIL VIII 12314 = ILS 1654 = LBIRNA 882, Africa proconsularis / Mheimes: *Veneri Aug(ustae) sac(rum) | Delius Abascanti Aug(usti) vil(ici) vic(arius) teloneum a fundamentis sua impensa r[e] stituit et ampliavit.*

¹⁶ Corbier 1981, 90–92 No. 2 = AE 1982, 944, Africa proconsularis / Annaba (Hippo Regius): *[Numi]ni Aug(usti) et | [Ven]eri Aug(ustae) sac(rum) | [- - -] Aug(usti) lib(ertus) proc(urator) telonei(!) maritimi(!) d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) f(ecit).*

¹⁷ AE 1996, 1702 = AE 2000, 1602: Africa proconsularis / Gafsa (Capsa): *- - - - - | M(arci) Aureli An]toni[ni] - - - | [- - -]*

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Aug[- - -] | [- - -] Iuliae] Domnae Aug(ustae) - - - | [- - -] m toloneum(!) [- - -] | [- - -] p(ione) verna vectigal - - - | [- - -] a vil(ico) Capsae ef- - - | [- - -] c]ontrascriptor[e - - -] | [- - - - -].

¹⁸ CIL III 13677 = IK 16 2296 = BRESSON 2016, 320: Asia proconsularis / Ephesus: *Dis Man(ibus) | Olympiadi Q(uintus) | telonarius | coniug(i) karis[sim]a[e] v(ivus) f(ecit).*

¹⁹ *Codex Theodosianus* 11.28.3; 13.1.1. (KRÜGER 1923); *Legum novellarum Divi Valentini* XIII.1 (MOMMSEN–MEYER 1905); *Corpus Iuris Civilis: Iustiniani novellae constitutiones* XXX. VI.1., CVI.pr., CXXIII.VI. (SCHOELL 2014).

²⁰ See DE LAET 1949 and VITTINGHOF 1953.

²¹ See DOBÓ 1940; DE LAET 1949, 175–346; GUDEA 1996, 75–99.

²² See also GUDEA 1996, 131–134; PISO 2013, 293–333.

²³ See for further literature DE LAET 1949, 247–271; VITTINGHOF 1953, 346–399; DUPUIS 2000, 277–294.

stations or local branch offices called *stationes* elsewhere. The example of Annaba (Hippo Regius) where the *teloneum* was lead by a *procurator* who would lead larger organizational units elsewhere does not contradict with the determination of the *telonea* as smaller units within larger units as the known *procuratores* did not always have the same duty.²⁴ In the harbour of Hippo Regius, the commercial traffic may have justified that the *teloneum* within the customs district of Africa needed a larger office apparatus which therefore was ordered under the administration of a *procurator*.

In most cases, however, the *telonea* must have been smaller office buildings inside towns. This is also probably the reason why there are hardly any inscriptions left of the word especially if they did not have constructional inscriptions or the denominations of the buildings were inscribed on easily perishable frescos. Therefore by the above proposal for interpretation, the building in Sopianae was a customs office, in fact a *statio* which, according to the fresco, was called as *telonium* or *teloneum* by the employees working there, referring to the building itself.

The early imperial military, official and civilian communities respected their common *Genii* in general, therefore these *genii* may appear with the most diverse adjectives and affiliations in the inscribed resources.²⁵

The presumable *Genius cu(stodiarum?)* may well fit among them.

According to the above, the below interpretation can be proposed for the inscription on the fragmentary fresco in Pécs:

Genio
cu(stodiarum?) tel(onei?).

The interpretation is the most probable taking the condition of the inscription as well as the context into account. In case there was an *interpunctio* between the letters 'C' and 'V', other interpretations could also be propounded but there is no sign of *interpunctio* between the two letters. The proposal for interpretation can be made by the administrative function of the building and by the sacred function of the room inside. The building stood near the edge of the settlement and near a road so it befits the general topographical criteria of the contemporary customs stations.²⁶

THE EAGLE RELIEF

It is a high-relief ('*haut-relief*' or '*alto rilievo*') of limestone, standing on a pedestal with extended wings (37.5)x30x13 cm. (*Fig. 3a–3b*) Carved from a single piece, half-life-size. There are some burnt spots on its surface. Its head, neck and the upper parts of its wings are broken off, lost. A piece of the inner side of its right wing has broken off. There is no sign of the posture of its head – it probably turned to sideways, possibly to the left. From the front at the bottom, with flat surfaces on three sides, there is a rectangular cut, prism shaped pedestal to the upper corner of which holds the bird itself with its curved, strong claws. The claws are carved to the details. Above them, the legs of the eagle are also detailed, its skin is marked with horizontal carvings. On its bulging, muscular thigh, the feathers are individually detailed. The feathers of its breast are imbricate. So are the feathers on the inside of its wings, while the longer feathers are detailed with vertical and cross carvings and the richness of the feathering was depicted by the artist with connecting, slantwise carvings. Its wings are anatomically well detailed, approximating to a naturalistic depiction. The back of the statue is carved to a smooth, bulging surface. The proportions of the piece, despite its stylisation, approximate to the natural are a product of a provincial artist of excellent quality. Its schematic depiction with the extended wings and its characteristics has an impression of an insigne. According to its shape, its own pedestal and its main view, it may have been placed in a niche.

Unearthed in 2008 inside the room, it was lying with its front down, near the middle of the eastern wall, at the west-east axis of the empty space between the pedestals, with its head pointing to the west. Its proximity to the eastern wall and the posture of its bottom suggest that originally it was fixed on the eastern wall, behind the statues

²⁴ See for all the variations of the procurator rank summarizing PFLAUM 1960/61 and PFLAUM 1982.

²⁵ See e. g. the catalogue of inscriptions by DOBÓ 1940 and see also DOMASZEWSKI 1895b and the catalogues of inscriptions of CB 1990 etc.

²⁶ See DE LAET 1949, 45–55; VITTINGHOF 1953, 347–349.

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on the pedestals (see above) in the middle and fell from there into the demolition layer. During the demolition of the building and the levelling of the area it was either not noticed or due to its back side it was mistaken for a piece of stone thus it could remain in place. It was taken to the Janus Pannonius Museum, its inventory number: JPM 2.1.2015. It is kept there.

[Described in 2018. Unpublished. Its photo presented by Tóth 2008, 14. Mentioned by A. Kirchof (see KIRCHHOF 2018, 112–118, Fig. 6).]

In each period of the Roman state, the eagle was a determinative symbol it accompanied Roman history from the foundation of the city. It was mainly considered as one of the figures of the main deity of the state, the Capitoline *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus*. In this role, it is also particular to received deities interpreted as Iuppiter. From 104 BC, as also the exclusive insignia of the base units of the Roman army, the legions, and as such, was religiously respected. During the Imperial Era, it was the symbol of the imperial authority and the state. Due to its nature therefore in the Roman period, the eagle may appear in religious, military and administrative contexts as well. Its depiction represents several varieties, even in the same context, but in each case, unmistakably. Its contexts of depiction are also varied. It appears on plastic creations of different materials, on the back of coins, on terracotta artefacts, and as independent artefacts or as part of compositions of several figures. When depicted, the theoretical content of the eagle took precedence in every context. Beside the depictions, they also appear in textual sources both by the *auctores* and on inscriptions, in the form of *aquila* although mainly in military contexts. Its research background also corresponds with this. Despite its administrative aspects, it is mainly discussed in its military context which is understandable considering the origins of its role and importance. As the insignia of the army constituting the basis of the imperial power, from its military context, the eagle derived to the other aspects of the imperial administration as the symbol of the *imperium*.²⁷ As the direct relationship with the person of the emperor, an early expression and good example is the statue of Claudius in Lavinium (Italia), where at the foot of the emperor depicted as Iuppiter, there is the imago of the eagle with extended wings.²⁸ Due to its close relationship with the main deity of the state as well as the emperor,²⁹ it could symbolize both its individual depictions may be interpreted as the representation of the highest level of the state and the administration.

Despite of its significance, the number of the surviving depictions seems to be low compared to other, known figural creations.³⁰ Within this, there are hardly any known pieces of individually depicted eagles both from Pannonia and the provinces of Illyricum. In greater numbers there are known eagle statues from Aquileia that was in a close cultural, commercial and social relationship with Pannonia. In Aquileia, the *Publicum portorium Illyrici* also had a branch overseeing several *stationes*.³¹ Among the provinces in Illyricum, the number of statues in Dacia is outstanding.³² Some of the standard size and form, full statues or reliefs, well distinguishable from burial monuments and mythological depictions, may have originally been located in the premises of state, imperial offices. There must have been an abundance of the type in the Roman Empire. The small number of the surviving artefacts is not in accordance with their significance in the Roman world, which makes us surmise that they were consciously hidden or destroyed. The latter may have happened during the Late Roman Empire–Early Christian Era, mainly for its religious implications, for its *simulacrum*³³ of Iuppiter.³⁴

²⁷ See DOMASZEWSKI 1895a, 317–318; SESTON 1969, 692–711; STOLL 2001, 14 and 18–46. For the repository of eagle depictions based on literature; see also the summary of the role of the eagle in Rome's history by HIMMELMANN-WILDSCHÜTZ 1994, 65–77; TÖPFER 2011, 18–21 etc. in details, 65–67, see there also the imagery of the surviving depictions of eagles.

²⁸ Musei Vaticani, Museo Pio-Clementino, Inv. No. 243. Vö. *Vatican* 1986, 49. See also STEWART 2003, 49–51.

²⁹ See TÖPFER 2008, 32.

³⁰ See the published volumes of *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani* (1964–) Also see BRAEMER 1999, 90–93 and <http://www.corpusignorum.org/csir/history.htm>.

³¹ See e. g. AE 1934, 234, Italia, Regio X / Aquileia, and CIL V 1864 = AE 1997, 580 and AE 2006, 123, Italia, Regio X / Iulium Carnicum (Zuglio).

³² See e. g. UbiEratLupa (20 February 2018): Italia, Regio X / Aquileia – 13993, 14516, 17670, 18215, 19094; Dacia / Apulum – 19241, Napoca – 21097, 21098, 21099, Dobrosloveni – 21951, Deva – 17860, Sibiu – 17457, Sarmizegetusa – 12310; Dalmatia / Obrovac - 24293.

³³ See Tacitus, *Annales* 15.29.

³⁴ See e. g. *Codex Theodosianus* 16.10: *De paganis, sacrificiis et templis*, especially 16.10.19.1: *Simulacra, si qua etiam nunc in templis fanisque consistunt et quae alicubi ritum vel acceperunt vel accipiunt paganorum, suis sedibus evellantur, cum hoc repetita sciamus saepius sanctione decretum*; 16.10.19.2: *Aedificia ipsa templorum, quae in civitatibus vel oppidis vel extra oppida sunt, ad usum publicum vindicentur. Arae locis omnibus destruantur omniaque templa in possessionibus nostris ad usus adcommodos transferantur; domini destruere cogantur*; 16.10.19.3: *Non liceat omnino in honorem*

The eagle statue is a special piece of the equipment of the sanctuary in Kossuth Square, Pécs. In the sanctuary, it may have well been religiously respected its role in the given context was the representation of the state, i. e. the emperor (a certain kind of *insignium imperii*) which strengthens the protection of the administrative function of the building.

SUMMARY

As a summary it may be stated, that the building was probably a customs station belonging to the *Publicum portorium Illyrici*. In this regard it was considered as an administratively official place. One of the rooms of the building was furnished as a sanctuary (*sacellum*) by the people serving in the building and whose primary function was to carry out the official imperial cult. The sanctuary may have been the south-western room in the corner of the not fully excavated building. The painted decoration can be dated to the Severan Period when the construction of the building also took place. According to the results of the excavations the Severan decoration remained until 258–260 AD when the building was abandoned. Consequently, it was being maintained in its unchanged, original condition thus following the *pontifical* regulations.³⁵

Two pedestals of the furnishing of the sanctuary have remained, probably bases of emperors' statues were placed on them, a fresco with the depiction of a *Genius* with a cornucopia and the related inscription dedicated to *Genius* and presumably also contains the affiliation (*Genius cu(stodiarum?)*) as well as the denomination of the building (*tel(oneum?)*) housing the sanctuary. The decoration of the sanctuary probably did not confine to a single, painted figure and the related inscription, i.e. the *Genius* and its inscription represents the fragment of a thematically coherent pictorial and inscriptive programme. Beside these, a statue of an eagle (*aquila*) came to light which due to its location was subject to religious respect and in this case it may have represented the state i.e. the imperial authority in the sanctuary of the public building. In front of the eastern wall, there were statues of emperors, behind them, on the wall, independently according to its pedestal, probably in a niche, stood the eagle. The fresco and its inscription slid off the northern wall.

Within the customs district (*Publicum portorium Illyrici*), the building is the example of the lesser known, local, municipal customs stations in which the identified sanctuary is a rare phenomenon even at imperial level. The existence and operation of the office was under direct imperial control and beside the officials it probably had armed guards, too, nevertheless it cannot be considered as a military object. The establishment and operation of the customs station may be related to the growing significance of Sopianae in the 3rd century which is also supported by the archaeologically also detected, growing circulation of coins.³⁶

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sacilegi ritus funestioribus locis exercere convivia vel quicquam sollemnitatis agitare. Episcopis quoque locorum haec ipsa prohibendi ecclesiasticae manus tribuimus facultatem; iudices autem viginti librarum auri poena constringimus et pari forma officia eorum, si haec eorum fuerint dissimulatione neglecta. Dat. XVII Kal. Dec. Romae Basso et Philippo cons. (408 [407] nov. 15). (text A. Koptev) Also for

the mentality of the period on heritages, see e. g. SARADI-MENDELÓVICS 1990, 47–61; ANGUISSOLA 2002, 13–29; CATTANI 2002, 31–44.

³⁵ See e. g. CIL VI 1884; CIL X 2 (p. 985) 8259; ILS 8381; FIRA I, 330–331, Nr. 63, 249, Nr. 76; MARQUARDT 1885, 310.

³⁶ See TÓTH 2006, 49–102.

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