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COHORS I ITURAEORUM SAGITTARIORUM EQUITATA MILLIARIA

Under the circumstances of profound crisis encountered by Syria at the beginning of the 1st century AD, the Arab populations, namely Nabataeans and Ituraeans, imposed their domination on the regions they occupied at the time¹. The latter were also attested in the mountain regions of Phoenicia and in southern Syria², a territory yielded by Augustus in favour of the family of Herodes. In 49 AD, after Sohaemus's death, according to Tacitus (*Annales* XII, 23), the kingdom of Ituraea was included in the province of Syria³.

The recruiting of Ituraean archers was attested since the first civil war. Caesar frequently used mounted and infantry archers, describing them as: "*sagittarios Ityreis Syris et cuiusque generis*"⁴. Pompey preferred archers from Crete, Lacedaemonia and Pont⁵. The extremely difficult problems that Roman administration encountered with the belligerent Ituraeans, during the rule of Augustus, were mentioned by both literary⁶ and epigraphic sources⁷. Two colonies of veterans were established around the same time, namely Berytus and Heliopolis; B. Isaac considers that these colonies played a strategic role, since the Roman administration encountered banditry in the mountain regions, a fact which represented a real danger as far as commercial routes were concerned⁸.

The first Roman auxiliary units recruited from among these populations were most likely constituted during the rule of Augustus. An argument in this respect is a mention of a *cohors Ituraeorum* (without number) in Syrene, in 39 AD⁹. Many of the client kings of Rome, who had their own hired army, provided troops for the Roman auxiliary units during the 1st century AD, a fact which indicates that these auxiliary units were constituted in a different manner than those from the western part of the Empire. Ituraeans and even Arabs have supplied thus the Roman *auxilia*. The status of the units at issue varied with the status of the client kingdoms of the Empire. Agrippa II regularly assisted the Roman army in the East; if some units of his army were incorporated in the Roman *auxilia*, these regiments probably received the ethnonym of *Ituraeorum* after his death¹⁰.

It is rather difficult to outline the history of *Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum* based on the inscriptions, given that the unit is mentioned under different denominations: coh. I Ituraeorum or coh. Ituraeorum.

In order to establish the beginnings of *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum* it is important to bring into discussion a *cursus honorum* of an anonymous equestrian officer mentioned in an inscription from

¹ Regarding the political situation in Syria in the 1st century AD, see Will 1967, 423-34, 455-66.

² Beer, *Ituraea*, in RE IX, 1916, col. 2377-2380, De Ruggiero, in *Dizionario Epigrafico* IV, 121-2; Merkel 1964, 139-80; Will 1967, 378; Jones 1971, 254; Pollard 2000, 16. Arab population inhabiting the region of the Lebanon and Antilebanon mountains and in the hilly region south of the Jordan riverhead. Ituraeans were a belligerent people, and it is a known fact that Alexander the Great was forced to abandon the siege of Tyre to lead a punitive expedition against them. The Ituraean kingdom considerably extended its territory in the 1st century BC. It might have captured Damascus if the city had not sought protection with the rival power, Aretass III, the Nabataean king; facing the same danger, Antiochia demanded help from Armenia.

³ Most of Ituraea seems to have been a client kingdom until the death of Agrippa II – AD 93.

⁴ Caesar, *Bell. Afr.* 20.1; Cicero *Phil.* II 44, 112, apud. Saddington 1982, 202 note 1: *homines omnium gentium maxime barbaros, Ituraeos, cum sagittis ...*

⁵ Davies 1977, 261.

⁶ Strabo XVI 755,756. Strabo had a low opinion about Ituraeans, describing them as good archers from a mountain region inhabited by Ituraean and Arab robbers.

⁷ ILS 2683 = CIL III 6687 – a famous inscription from Berytus, dated 6 AD, dedicated to Aemilius Secundus, sent by the governor of Syria - Sulpicius Quirinius – to destroy an Ituraean fortress in the Lebanon mountains. Dussand 1955, 176 sqq; Altheim 1964, 351, 364; Rey-Coquais 1978, 47 note 31; Isaac 1990, 318.

⁸ Isaac 1990, 60-1, 318. See also Millar 1994, 27-79.

⁹ CIL III 14147.1 = AE 1896, 39. *Cohors II Ituraeorum*, which was constantly attested in this region of Nubia until 204 (Fayum, Pselchis, Talmis, Philae, Hiera Sykamnios); see Speidel 1992, 259 with inscription texts; Dabrowa 1986, 228-9 for a brief history of this unit.

¹⁰ Some Ituraean regiments might have been the continuation of auxiliary units constituted already in the late republican period or recruited during the rule of Augustus, while others could be the result of the variations of the Ituraean kingdom's status during the rule of the two Agrippa, after Saddington 1982, 162-164.

Antiochia, in Pisiadia¹¹. The inscription dates from the first years of the rule of Claudius, which indicates that the unnamed horseman held the prefecture of the Ituraean cohort during the rule of Tiberius¹². The document represents one of the earliest epigraphic mentions of the unit at issue¹³.

The earliest epigraphic mentions of cohorts I Ituraeorum are those from Germania Superior. Inscriptions belonging to soldiers of this cohort were found in *Mongotiacum* and in the region¹⁴. The inscriptions at issue indicate that the unit remained in Germania during the first years of the rule of Tiberius, and it was most likely constituted during the rule of his predecessor¹⁵. Given the fact that Ituraean archers took part in the civil wars, it is possible that this unit remained in Syria during the first period of its existence. Under these conditions, Augustus might have decided that the unit was appropriate for the military situation in Germania. Its efficacy on the Germanic front was obvious, given that the Ituraeans' weapons system and combat style were similar to that of their opponents. An interesting fact that should be pointed out in this context is that some of the soldiers had Semitic antroponyms¹⁶.

Thus, the unit remained in Germania Superior during the pre-Flavian period; the exact moment of its arrival in the province cannot be accurately established. Tacitus mentions a significant number of *sagittari* as a component of Germanicus' army during the campaigns against the Germans¹⁷. Epigraphic sources indicate the presence of a *sagittari* unit in Germania as early as the rule of Augustus¹⁸. Although Tacitus does not mention the archers' units names, we may assume that *cohors I Ituraeorum* was one of them.

The date when the Ituraean unit left Germania Superior can be established only in relation to the events that took place in the Orient during the same period. Tacitus mentioned that legionary and auxiliary units from Germania were transferred to Armenia in 58 AD to fight against the Partians¹⁹. The Ituraean unit was believed to have accompanied the Legion IV Scythica on the Eastern front, based on the argument that in 88 AD it was mentioned in a diploma in Syria²⁰. Towards the end of Nero's rule, a significant number of military units from the European region were concentrated in the Caucasus area²¹ and around Alexandria²². This was the moment when this unit might have been brought into the region, which would also explain its absence from the diploma dated 62 AD. Barbara Oldenstein-Pferdehirt holds that the unit remained in Mainz between 17 and 69 AD.²³

After the war against the Partians, cohorts I Ituraeorum remained in the Orient, within the zone of action of the legion IV Scythica. The Ituraean archers unit might have joined the legion. There are

¹¹ AE 1926, 80. The career is presented as follows: *prae]fec(tus) coh(ortis) Ityr(aeorum) / trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) IV / Scyt(h)ic(ae) praef(ectus) / equit(um) praef(ectus) rip(ae) / Danuvi(i)*.

¹² On this debate, see Dabrowa 1986, 225 note 34.

¹³ Devijver (PME II 921) believes that the part of the inscription mentioning the auxiliary unit can be read as either *coh. Ityr[raeorum]* or *coh. I Tyr[iorum]*. According to the facts established by the above-mentioned author with regard to the regularity in the exercitation of mounted militia, we could attempt to elucidate the matter. An equestrian officer that was granted the rank of military tribune exercised his function in a province other than that where he had been *praefectus cohortis* (Devijver 1981, 112). The person was *tribunus militum* in the legion IV Scythica, which was halting in Moesia. In this province there are mentions of *cohorts I Tyrriorum*, a fact which made E. Dabrowa choose the version that identifies in his inscription *cohors I Ityraeorum*. Fl. Matei Popescu includes the inscription in the category of those belonging to *cohors I Tyrriorum*, considering that the document might attest an early transfer of the Tyrian unit to Moesia Inferior (Matei Popescu 2004, no. 35). We would like to use this opportunity to thank our colleague for kindly providing this material, which is in the course of being published.

¹⁴ CIL XIII 6278 (= AE 1901, 860; CIL XIII 7040-7044; 12451. Another Ituraean unit is mentioned in *Mongotiacum*, in a funerary inscription presenting the career of Titus Statilius Taurus, *praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Aug(ustae) Itur(a)eor(um)* (CIL XIII 6817; PME, S 70). However, the inscription is dated 2nd century AD (IDRE I 194).

¹⁵ It is impossible to establish whether the unit was recruited before or after *Actium*.

¹⁶ Hanelus – Ανηλος, Wuthnow 1930, 22; Iamlicus – Ιαμλιχος, Wuthnow 1930, 56; Monimos – Μονιμος, Wuthnow 1930, 78 (Monimos (Hermes), together with Azizos (Ares) and the Syrian sun, represented one of the Syrian cosmic triads cf. ssTurcan 1998, 211). These Semitic names can also be encountered in the Western provinces of the Empire (cf. Nomenclator), yet rather scarce in number.

¹⁷ Tacitus, *Annales* II 9, 2; Saddington 1982, 29, 30.

¹⁸ CIL XIII 7515; Wagner 1938, 157; Kraft 1951, 184, no. 1771. A. Radnóti believed that the first numbered regiment in the Rhine region was the Oriental one, namely cohorts I Ituraeorum (Radnóti 1974, 151).

¹⁹ Tacitus, *Annales* XIII 35, 4.

²⁰ CIL XVI 35.

²¹ Tacitus *Historiae* I 6,4.

²² Tacitus, *Historiae* V 1, 2; Flavius Josephus, *Bellum Iudaicum* III 1, 3.

²³ Oldenstein-Pferdehirt 1983, 304 Abb.1, 347-8.

mentions of the legion at issue in Syria in 62 AD,²⁴ a possible indication in favour of the hypothesis that the auxiliary unit left Germania to take part in the Partian wars in 58 AD. An inscription from Pessinunt, dedicated to Ti. Claudius Heras, proves that the Ituraean unit at issue took part in wars in Judaea during the rule of Vespasian²⁵.

From Syria, the unit was transferred to the Lower Danube Region, in order to enter the Dacian wars.²⁶ It was mentioned here in diplomas dated October 14th 109²⁷ and February 17th 110²⁸. However, it is not mentioned in the diploma from July 2nd 110, a fact which led some authors -- before the publishing of the Ranovač diploma, dated 109 -- to question the information provided by the diploma dated February 17th 110 as regards the presence of *cohors I Ituraeorum* in Dacia. It was considered at that time to be an error from the part of the scribe. Not related to the se assertions, D. Kennedy and E. Dabrowa, analysing certain facts concerning the *cohortes milliariae*, and the Ituraean cohortes of the Empire, respectively, placed the unit in Dacia during the first years of the new province²⁹. Once the Ranovač diploma was published, N. Gudea reconsidered the issue, assuming that two Ituraean cohorts belonged to the Roman army in Dacia during the rule of Trajan³⁰. Strobel believes that, during the wars of conquest, the unit was active along Drobeta – Bumbesti Jiu – Pasul Vulcan towards the Dacian Fortresses in the Şureanu mountains³¹.

Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum was attested in *Porolissum* by stamps of the types CHSIJS and CHSS. In time, these inscriptions have been completed in several different manners. Szilágyi pointed out a number of ways of reading these stamps, considering that they belong to different types: C(o)H(or)S I P(almyrenorum) S(agittariorum) or no. 230/231: C(o)H(or)S S(agittariorum)³², respectively C(o)H(or)S S(urorum or C(o)H(ors) S(urorum) S(agittariorum)³³. C. Daicoviciu favoured the version C(o)H(or)S I (h)IS(panorum)³⁴, not excluding a possible interpretation as C(o)H(or) S I I(turaeorum) S(agittariorum).

According to N. Gudea, *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum* arrived in *Porolissum* in 106 AD; the argument supporting this theory is identifying the stamps of this unit as belonging to the first stage of the castrum on the Pomiet hill. Accordingly, the unit left *Porolissum* not before the arrival of numerus Palmyrenorum³⁵. The above-mentioned author considers that the unit was also attested *Porolissum* between the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century³⁶, which would indicate that it remained in *Porolissum* throughout the entire period of the Roman rule in Dacia³⁷. A significant number of stamps belonging to the CHSS-CHSIJS type were identified by Rádnoti as belonging to the stone stage of the Pomiet hill castrum principia. E. Tóth included these stamps in the category of CHSIJS-CHSS, suggesting that they might read C(o)H(or)S I I(turaeorum) S(agittariorum) (milliaria)³⁸.

The last graphic sign in the cartridge at issue is, in our opinion, not actually rendered as an “S” . The examples in plate III clearly indicate the sign “∞”, rendered vertically. However, as revealed by the mentioned items, the first letter “S” can be rendered either in its regular position (ill. 1, 4-7), or - in most

²⁴ Dabrowa 1986, 227, note 50.

²⁵ IGR III 230. Mentioned also by Flavius Josephus in reference to the same period – see note 22. Ti. Claudius Heras, prefect of the Ituraean cohort and tribune of legions XII Fulminata and III Cyrenaica, probably participated in the Judaean war, as it is a known fact that the above-mentioned legions were involved in the campaign (Saddington 1982, 72).

²⁶ Russu 1969, 171; Petolescu 1995, 265 = Petolescu 2002, 115-116. J. Spaul maintains that the inclusion of the Ituraean kingdom in the Roman Empire (AD 72 [?!]) might have been the occasion upon which the unit was recruited. It would have been garrisoned in Syria, then transferred in order to take part in the Dacian wars, and subsequently attested in Dacia Inferior (?) - Spaul 2000, 441.

²⁷ AE 1990, 860 = RMD 148.

²⁸ CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2.

²⁹ Kennedy 1983, 258; Dabrowa 1986, 223.

³⁰ Gudea 1991, 72.

³¹ Strobel 1984, 136.

³² Szilágyi 1946, no. 228-229.

³³ Szilágyi 1946, no. 230-231.

³⁴ Daicoviciu 1944, 320. The version C(o)H(or)S I (h)IS(panorum) was shared by M. Macrea (Macrea *et alii* 1961, 379 ill. 17), I.I. Russu (Russu 1972, 73). A similar interpretation was advanced by M. Zahariade (Zahariade 1976, 480); one year later, he reconsidered his point of view and chose the version containing the name of the Ituraean unit (Zahariade 1977, 262).

³⁵ Gudea 1997, 63.

³⁶ Gudea 2001, 42.

³⁷ Gudea 1991, 73; Gudea 1997a, 26.

³⁸ Tóth 1978, 50-1, ill. 16. Gudea does not mention the interpretation suggested by Tóth and adopts the version advanced by Daicoviciu; (see note 34).

cases - in reverse (ill. 2, 3). The last sign “∞” cannot be mistaken for the letter “S” in any of the cases, as it is represented similarly to the figure “8”, -- the ends of the so-called “S” are elongated when they are not united. It should also be mentioned that the presumable letters “S” do not have the same orientation in any of the inscriptions belonging to this type, a detail which should be interpreted in relation to the obvious intention to point out that the two signs are not to be read in the same manner. As regards the CHSIJS stamps, we note the different representations of the graphic signs corresponding to the numeric indicative of the unit (simple *hasta* – “I”), and the abbreviation of its ethnonym (“J”).

Two CHSIJS stamps were also identified in Romita - *Certiae*: the first one was found in the castrum thermae during the 1972 campaign, and the second one in the *praetentura*, during the 1996 excavations³⁹. The stratigraphic position of the brick found in the castrum would indicate that *Cohors I Ituraeorum* was garrisoned there during the wood stage of the Romita castrum, together with *Cohors VI Thracum*⁴⁰. Al.V. Matei and I. Bajusz assume that *Cohors I Ituraeorum* might have been transferred to *Porolissum* upon the arrival of *Cohors II Brittanica* in Romita, during the rule of Hadrian. This situation would be similar to that of the cohort I Augusta Ituraeorum, attested in this period simultaneously in *Porolissum* and Buciumi. This might indicate either vexillations of these units that took part in building the *castra* on the porolissens limes without excluding the possibility of a brief stay in these castra. Stamps belonging to these units are scarce both in Romita-*Certiae* and in Buciumi; therefore our interpretations should be cautious, as additional elements might appear and put the matter in an entirely new light⁴¹. Three tiles found in Porolissum bear the inscription “ITV”⁴², and were attributed either to *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum*⁴³ or to *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum*⁴⁴.

D. Kennedy believes that the unit was named *milliaria* as early as the rule of Nero⁴⁵, it being one of the units that took part in the wars against the Judaeans during the rule of Vespasian. The unit was also mentioned by Josephus Flavius as belonging to the auxiliary units of 1000 infantrymen that participated in the campaigns at issue⁴⁶. However, following the interpretation advanced by E. Tóth, E. Dabrowa considers that, once transferred to Dacia, the unit was reorganised and strengthened, a fact that would be accounted for by the name of *milliaria*. In his opinion, this change of status proves the special importance of this unit within the porolissens setup⁴⁷.

It is difficult to give an accurate account of the unit's evolution after the second decade of the 2nd century AD. Spaul held that the remains of this unit, affected by the conflicts in which it was involved during the rule of Antoninus Pius, were integrated after 140 AD to the cohort I Augusta Ituraeorum⁴⁸.

According to the general opinion, the funerary inscription from *Serdica* is dedicated to a prefect, possibly [Se]cundus Corn[utus], meaning that the Ituraean cohort had been transferred to Thrace at some point during the second half of the 2nd century.⁴⁹ The reference might also have been to a former veteran

³⁹ Matei, Bajusz 1991, 91, pl. II/12, 13. A bow end fastener found in the castrum reveals the presence of a *sagittari* troop (Matei, Bajusz 1991, pl. LXXXII/1). Unfortunately, the item was published without any data regarding its stratigraphic position.

⁴⁰ Matei, Bajusz 1991, 93.

⁴¹ A solution in this respect might be identifying, by means of mineralogical analysis, the provenance of the rough materials used for the bricks and tiles marked with stamps. Identical types of stamps found in different castra could be thus compared: in this case, the types CHSIJS from Porolissum and Romita-*Certiae* on the one hand, and on the other hand the type COH I AVG (belonging to *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum*) from Porolissum (Gudea 1989, 524 no. 1-4, 987 pl. CXIX/1, 2, 5, 6) and Buciumi (Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 117, pl. CXXXIX/2). A project addressing this issue is being carried out in co-operation with the mineralogy section of the “Babeş-Bolyai” University in Cluj.

⁴² Gudea 1989, 524 no. 1, 2; 987 pl. CXIX/3, 4; Gudea 1996, 231 no. 1, pl. LII/2.

⁴³ Gudea 1989a, 42, ill. 27; Gudea 1997a, 26.

⁴⁴ Gudea 1978, 67-8; Gudea 1989, 167; Gudea 1996, 72.

⁴⁵ Kennedy 1983, 258, no. 9. He does not take into consideration the tegular inscriptions from Dacia, and therefore neither the interpretation advanced by Tóth. His attempt is based chiefly on the mentions from the Orient.

⁴⁶ Josephus Flavius, *Bellum Iudaicum* III, 4,2.

⁴⁷ Dabrowa 1986, 228, note 56. The unit's position in military diplomas cannot provide additional information regarding its effective. The unit is listed third in the 109 diploma and fifth one year later – however, the fact that the next listed unit is *cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum 8 (!) civium Romanorum* suggests circumspection in evaluating the size of a unit according to its position in a military diploma, which might indicate a higher or lower effective total.

⁴⁸ Spaul 2000, 441.

⁴⁹ AE 1907, 50 = IGR I 1462; Wagner 1938, 157-8; Beneš 1970, 181 no.68; Beneš 1978, 42 no.101; Russu 1969, 171; Russu 1972, 73 no.51; PME, p. 723; Petolescu 1995, 265 = Petolescu 2002, 116.

who had become *duumvir quinqennalis* in *Serdica*⁵⁰. Still, we cannot exclude the possibility that the unit was in Thrace between the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century.

Among the units mentioned as part of Arrian's army, a *cohors Ituraeorum equitata* is attested in 135 AD in Cappadocia⁵¹. The unit was identified as *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum*, mentioned in the inscription from Pessinunt⁵². We believe that an identification as *Cohors II Ituraeorum equitata* is also possible; the name of this cohort is mentioned in inscriptions found in Egypt, where the unit remained for a long period of time⁵³.

However, the hypothesis according to which the unit remained in Moesia between the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD cannot be excluded⁵⁴.

The process of reconstructing the unit's history raises some questions as regards attributing certain inscriptions to the cohort I Ituraeorum or to another Ituraean cohort, considering that only *cohors ituraeorum* was mentioned, without the unit number. The name of a *cohors Ituraeorum* is known from inscriptions found in Egypt, which in fact mention *cohors II Ituraeorum*⁵⁵. Therefore, the unit at issue should not be mistaken for *Cohors I Ituraeorum c(ivium) R(omanorum)* from Mauretania Tingitana⁵⁶. Margaret Roxan placed the period which the unit spent in the African province between the military diploma attesting it in 109 and the mention in *Notitia Dignitatum*, during which time the unit remained permanently in the mentioned province⁵⁷.

An inscription from Chiusi⁵⁸ is attesting troops of a *Ituraeorum sagittariorum* unit. However, this epigraphic material might refer to another Ituraean unit, affected by a military conflict⁵⁹.

The mentions of *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum* in Dacia provide no information regarding its composition. We have knowledge of three *prefecti* of this unit, not including the uncertain mention in the Chiusi inscription⁶⁰: [Se]cundus Corn[utus] - Serdica⁶¹, Prexilaos⁶², *Ignotus*, Antiochia⁶³. The fact that there are no known explicit mentions of officers with the rank of *tribuni* leading these cohorts does not contradict our hypothesis, according to which *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum* held the status of *milliaria*, given that the name of *praefectus* may cover, in the wider sense, the term *tribunus*.

The specific attribute of Oriental archers in the Roman *auxilia* was mounted combat, a detail frequently encountered in epigraphic mentions of the *sagittari* cohorts. As regards *cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum*, there is only one possible indication in this respect: an inscription from Germania Superior, dedicated to Mithras, [tu]r(mae) equ[itum] / [coh(ortis) ...]tu[...]⁶⁴.

As for the unit's complete denomination and, implicitly, its effective total, we believe it was *Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum milliaria equitata*⁶⁵.

Translated by Maria Udrescu

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED TEGULAR STAMPS

⁵⁰ cf. comment in IGR I 1462; Dabrowa 1986, 223-4, note 27..

⁵¹ Arrian, Ektaxis 1, cf. Ruscu, Ruscu 1996, 210, 231.

⁵² S 25; Holder 1980, 232; Holder 2003, 102, 117 Tab. 16.

⁵³ See note 9. A possible connection between a hypothetical transfer of the unit to Cappadocia and from there to Thrace or back remains a mere suggestion at this stage.

⁵⁴ IGR III 1139 (Syria) cf. Dabrowa 1986, 228; Spaul 2000, 441.

...τοῦ εἰς Μοισία[ν] πεμφθέντος καὶ ἀρξάντος [ζπειρης Ἰ]τουραίων...

⁵⁵ See previous note.

⁵⁶ Wagner, 157-8.

⁵⁷ Roxan 1973, 834-6.

⁵⁸ CIL XI 2113.

⁵⁹ Spaul 2000, 441, note 2. The unit prefect, name unknown, *qui in bello cecidit*.

⁶⁰ See note 58.

⁶¹ See note 49.

⁶² See note 54 - ἀρξάντος [ζπειρης Ἰ]τουραίων. The Latin equivalent for the term ἀρξάντος, would be *tribunus*, which however does not represent a rule.

⁶³ See note 11.

⁶⁴ AE 1929, 131. According to R. Turcan, when the cult started to spread, Mithras was first made popular in the military milieu by Oriental military men (Turcan 1998, 274), which might indicate that the dedicators were of Oriental origin.

⁶⁵ We consider that the most appropriate version is : *Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum equitata* (?) *milliaria* (?) favoured, among others, by Wagner 1938, 157; Russu 1969, 171; Strobel 1984, 136. Contrary to Spaul 2000, 441, Timoc 2000, 380.

1. **CHSS** (pl. I/1)
C(o)H(orti)S (I Ituraeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
 Tóth 1978, 58, no. 83, ill. 16, 83; Gudea 1989, 524, pl. CXVII.5.
2. **CHSS** (pl. I/2)
C(o)H(orti)S (I Ituraeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
 Gudea 1989, 524, pl CXVII/4
3. **CHSS** (pl. I/3)
C(o)H(orti)S (I Ituraeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
 Gudea 1989, 524, pl. CXVII/7
4. **CHSIIS** (pl. I/4)
C(o)H(orti)S I I(turaeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
Gudea 1989, 524, pl. CXVII/6
5. **CHSIJS** (pl. I/5)
C(o)H(orti)S I I(turaeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
Gudea 1989, 524, pl. CXVII/8
6. **CHSIJS** (pl. II/6)
C(o)H(orti)S I I(turaeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
 Tóth 1978, 57, nr. 99
7. **CHSIJS** (pl. II/7)
C(o)H(orti)S I I(turaeorum) (milliariae)
Porolissum
Gudea 1989, 523, pl. CXVIII/1
- 8-9. **CHSIS** (pl. II/8-9)
C(o)H(orti)S I I(turaeorum) (milliariae)
Romita-Certiae
 Matei, Bajusz 1997, 160, pl. II/12-13.

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AB - Analele Banatului, Timișoara.
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca.
AMN - Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
AMP - Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.
Diss.Pann – Dissertationes Pannonicae, Budapest.
EN - Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
IDR – Inscriptiile Daciei Romane.
JRGZM - Jahrbuch der Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuzeum, Mainz.
JRS - Journal of the Roman Studies.
MCA - Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București.
SCIV(A) - Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București.
TR - Transylvanian Review, Cluj-Napoca.
ZPE - Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn.

CHS 2 1

CHS 2 2

CHS 2 3

CHS 2 4

CHS 2 5

Pl. I 1-5 Illustrated tegular stamps (scale 1:1)

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Pl. II 6-9 Illustrated tegular stamps (scale 1:1)