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Auxilia Moesiae Superioris

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INTRODUCTION



1. State of research

The history of the Roman *auxilia* was for the first time closely examined by C. Cichorius¹. An early attempt to discuss various topics and aspects related to the place and role of the auxiliary units in the Roman army belongs to G. L. Cheesman². For the study herein, of great significance are the studies of W. Wagner³ and K. Kraft⁴, who tackle, others also the units active on the territory of Moesia Superior. J. Beneš approaches the issue of auxiliaries from the two Moesiae and the Dacian provinces, initially in a 1970-study and then in a monograph issued in 1978⁵.

In 1980, P. A. Holder also contributed an article to the basic reference work on the topic of Roman *auxilia* and their history in the Roman empire during the 1st century AD at a time when the evidence was limited (to some degree represented by military diplomas) and difficult to interpret together with our knowledge on the history auxiliary units known later to be stationed in the mentioned provinces⁶. The special importance of the study consists in the attempt to equate the units recorded in the 1st century with those attested with certainty through 2nd century-military diplomas. The approach has been recently furthered by the publication of two overviews on the displacement of the auxiliaries under Trajan and Hadrian⁷.

As of late the history of the Roman *auxilia* was discussed by J. E. H. Spaul⁸. His efforts were embodied in two works, seeking to be the second edition of C. Cichorius's articles, but alas are full of inaccuracies and confusions, at least in what the auxiliaries from the Lower Danube are concerned, which we have detailed in a broader review⁹.

In 2001, N. Gudea published a synthetic presentation of the defensive system of Moesia Superior, in which the issue of auxiliary units is discussed also from the viewpoint of the possible forts where certain military units must have been accommodated¹⁰.

Furthermore, one shouldn't fail to mention the works of K. Strobel on the Dacian wars under Domitian and Trajan, which debate in detail the history of the auxiliaries involved in the military operations¹¹.

¹ Cichorius 1894; Cichorius 1901.

² Cheesman 1914.

³ Wagner 1938.

⁴ Kraft 1951.

⁵ Beneš 1970; Beneš 1978.

⁶ Holder 1980.

⁷ Holder 2006; Holder 2003.

⁸ Spaul 1994; Spaul 2000.

⁹ Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004.

¹⁰ Gudea 1997.

¹¹ Strobel 1984; Strobel 1988.

The contributions of the Romanian authors are also to be mentioned, who dealt firstly with the history of the Roman army on the territory of Dacia and who, inevitably, have investigated the history of certain units that had been displaced from Moesia Superior: V. Christescu¹², D. Tudor, with his latest edition of *Oltenia romană*¹³, I. I. Russu, with an article which aimed to be a review of the first version of the study of J. Beneš¹⁴. Moreover, D. Benea, examining the history of the two legions in Moesia Superior, *VII Claudia pia fidelis* and *III Flavia Felix*, partially tackling the issue of the auxiliaries in the province and the possible forts where they were stationed.¹⁵ As of recently, the same author has published a synthesis of the history of ancient Banat¹⁶, in which the Roman defensive system, as well as the recorded units, are described.

Lately, the history of the Roman army with a special focus on the auxiliaries from Dacia was discussed by C. C. Petolescu¹⁷. Since most part of the *auxilia* recorded in the province of Dacia and then in the provinces of Dacia superior and Dacia Porolissensis had been previously garrisoned in the Moesia Superior province, Petolescu's book is an important contribution to the understanding of the role they played in the conquest of Dacia and the making of the province.

E. Nemeth debates the case of several auxiliaries from Moesia Superior and Pannonia transferred to Dacia on various occasions, especially in the context of Trajan's Dacian war¹⁸.

Of late, I. Piso has drawn attention in an article, which is intended to be an update of every historical, epigraphic and archaeological information regarding the making of the Dacia province, on the highly important role that the army of Moesia Superior played in the setting up of Dacia's first garrison¹⁹.

On a separate note, a monograph of all *auxilia* active on the entire territory of Moesia Superior during the Principate is missed. Seemingly all the more necessary being in most recent years the documentary base has increased significantly, especially subsequent to the emergence of a record number of military diplomas discovered in the Balkan space, of which some had reached Western Europe²⁰ via the antiquities trade. Even more, through the effort of the colleagues from former Yugoslavia, most parts of the inscriptions from this province have been published in the series *Inscriptiones Moesiae Superioris*, thus simplifying the study of military history²¹.

In the last years, the authors of this study have dealt on various occasions with the history of auxiliaries present in this province, especially in the context of the administrative reforms of emperor Domitian²², emperor Trajan's Dacian war²³ or the debate on units recruitments from the eastern areas of the empire and their displacement to the Danubian provinces²⁴. This unprecedented extension of the documentary base, which allowed the identification of additional units unrecorded thus far (*cohort III Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum*, *cohort Flavia* or *cohort II Dacorum*) or transfers of units difficult to imagine a few years ago (the presence of *ala I Hispanorum*

¹² Christescu 1937.

¹³ Tudor 1978.

¹⁴ Russu 1972.

¹⁵ Benea 1983.

¹⁶ Benea 2016.

¹⁷ Petolescu 1995; Petolescu 1996; Petolescu 1997; Petolescu 2002. Given that in the last paper, previously quoted studies are resumed and most recent bibliographical information is added, we shall quote here only the latter.

¹⁸ Nemeth 2005; Nemeth 2006; Nemeth 2007.

¹⁹ Piso 2006.

²⁰ RMD IV 247; RMD V 335, 366, 367?, 419; RGZM 13, 31, 37; Eck, Pangerl 2004; Eck, Pangerl 2005; Eck, Pangerl 2006; Eck, Pangerl 2008; Eck, Pangerl 2009; Weiss 2008.

²¹ IMS I, II, III/2, IV, VI. Obviously, one should not forget the excellent tomes in the series ILJug, which we owe to Anna and Jaroslav Šašel. Newly discovered inscriptions were assumed in AE.

²² Matei-Popescu 2006–2007.

²³ Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006b.

²⁴ Țentea 2007.

Campagonum in Moesia Superior in 112 or the dispatch of an impressive number of auxiliaries from the army of Moesia Superior in Trajan's Parthian expedition, as recorded by an imperial constitution issued in 115, units that have distinguished themselves during the Dacian war, seemingly implied by Cornelius Fronto²⁵ in a general statement) prompted such an approach. All these contributions have been practically agglutinated in this study, the product of several years work committed to the study of this subject.

Making use of these new documentary sources, we shall attempt herein to present in the form of a monograph the history of the auxiliary units (*alae*, *cohortes* and *numeri*) active for a certain period in this province. This study joins data published by D. Benea on the legions²⁶ and N. Gudea's study on the defensive system²⁷ of Dacia, aiming to form a new and noteworthy contribution to the research regarding the military history of the province of Moesia.

Here one should consider also the studies dealing with the military history of the neighbouring province, Moesia Inferior. Such as, the book on the Roman army of Moesia Inferior, published by one of the authors of this study²⁸, as well as the monograph discussing the defensive system of this province published by N. Gudea.²⁹ Combined with two smaller studies, debating the history of the legions³⁰ and auxiliaries³¹ from Moesia prior to the division of the province, practically close the circle a short line of articles.

Thus, an overall view of the impact of the Roman army present in the two Moesiae provinces is not out of our reach – over and above the numerous smaller studies evidently clarify many of the matters which general studies may not.

2. Short history of Moesia Superior

The province of Moesia Superior lies between the provinces of Dalmatia, Moesia Inferior, Thracia and Macedonia. While the Danube serves as a northern border, the Ciabrus (Cibrica) river to the East and the Balkan Mountains to the South, function as established borders of the province³². It seems that in the 2nd century the border with Moesia Inferior was moved westward on the river Almus (Lom), whilst towards the South, the border reached the line of the Ciabrus³³ river. The precise borders with the province of Pannonia, later Pannonia inferior and Dalmatia³⁴ are not easy to determine. Nevertheless, one may agree that the border with Pannonia was located on the river Sava, while the most westward point of the province was located around present day Čačak, which belonged to Dalmatia. The border with Dalmatia started where the courses of Kolubara and Sava rivers (nearby Šabac) meet, then descending to *Scardus mons* – the Šar (Ptolemaeus) mountains³⁵. The Kosmaj mining region, with its centre at Aureus Mons, which flourished during the Severan period, belonged to Moesia Superior³⁶. Over the entire existence period of the province, two highly

²⁵ Fronto, *Principiae historiae*, 9, 5: ..., in bellum profectus est cum cognitis militibus hostem Parthum contemnentes, sagittarum ictus post ingentia Dacorum falcibus inlata vulnera despicatui habentibus. Multos militum imperio suo quequem nomine proprio atque castrensi cognonimine <et io>culari appellabat; Benea 1983, 50.

²⁶ Benea 1983.

²⁷ Gudea 2001.

²⁸ Matei-Popescu 2010.

²⁹ Gudea 2005.

³⁰ Mrozewicz 1995.

³¹ Matei-Popescu 2010/2011.

³² Mócsy 1970, 9–16; Benea 1983, 21–22; Mirković 2007, 7–11.

³³ Mócsy 1970, 11; Mirković 2007, 7.

³⁴ Sanader 2009, 12.

³⁵ Alföldy 1965, 27–28.

³⁶ Mócsy 1974, 134, even though for a short-while *cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria* from Pannonia inferior was stationed in the area (IMS I 97; Lőrincz 2001, 40–41, no. 39), then replaced by the new cohorts raised by Marcus

different areas may be distinguished socio-economically: the Danubian area, strongly militarized, an area where many of the veteran settlements have developed (firstly, *colonia Ratiaria*, but also the *municipia* from *Viminacium* and *Singidunum*, in the nearby of the two legionary fortresses of the province), and the southern area of the province, Dardania, rather agricultural, where a significant number of imperial domains are recorded, the mines that belonged to the imperial treasury, but also the first *colonia civium Romanorum*, at Scupi. Other important mining exploitations were identified on the Pek and Timok river valleys, in the eastern part of the province³⁷.

The Roman province of Moesia Superior was Domitian's creation³⁸. In the winter of AD 84/85 or the first half of AD 85, the Dacians living north of the Danube sacked the province Moesia. Unfortunately, we cannot reconstruct the entire context and the reasons why this invasion took place. According to Jordanes, it was Domitian's so called *avaritia*³⁹, however, this is a likely reason recorded only by historical tradition. The true causes are still to be sought for.

Literary sources report that the invasion was so violent⁴⁰ that even the governor of Moesia, *C. Oppius Sabinus*, lost his life during the fights⁴¹. Upon the news of the serious threat by the Lower Danube border, Domitian left Rome together with his *praefectus praetorio*, *Cornelius Fuscus*, and arrived, probably in the summer of 85, to the Moesian frontier. One of his first measures was to split up the province in two parts, Moesia Superior and inferior, divided by the *Ciabrus flumen* (today the Cibrica River). It is also possible that Domitian may have wished to have five legions on the Moesian border⁴², but the history of the legions dispatched for the conflict is still hazy⁴³. At the same time, the circumstances in which the *V Alaudae* legion disappeared remain still unclear: a unit almost entirely unattested before on the Danubian border with a history unknown after AD 70/71⁴⁴.

When the war broke on the Danube, it seems that only three legions were stationed in Moesia: *VII Claudia* (Viminacium or Ratiaria?), *V Macedonica* (Oescus) and *I Italica* (Novae). One can clearly see that the future area of Moesia Superior was defended by only one legion, while future Moesia Inferior by two legions. This was the reason why after the Dacian attack, *III Flavia Felix* was sent from Dalmatia to the Danube. Unfortunately, the place where it was stationed is unknown,

Aurelius, *vide infra*. Still, Mirković 2007, 7, believes it is yet uncertain whether the mining district had indeed belonged to Moesia Superior, at least in the 2nd century, when it might have belonged to both Pannonia inferior as well as to Dalmatia, with the doubts expressed by Mócsy 1970, 13–14 in mind though.

³⁷ Mirković 2007, 11.

³⁸ Mirković 2007, 30–34.

³⁹ Jordanes, *Getica*, 76: *Domitiano imperatore regnante eiusque avaritia metuentes foedus*.

⁴⁰ About the violent and not so successful battles of the Romans in those years see Tacitus, *Agricola*, 41, 2, suggestive description: *Et ea insecuta sunt rei publicae tempora, quae sileri Agricola non sineret: tot exercitus in Moesia Daciaque et Germania et Pannonia temeritate aut per ignaviam ducum amissi, tot militares viri cum tot cohortibus expugnati et capti; nec iam de limite imperii et ripa, sed de hibernis legionum et possessione dubitatum*; see also Ogilvie, Richmond 1967, 291–292 (with a commentary of this passage); Strobel 1989, 25.

⁴¹ Suetonius, *Domit.*, VI, 1: *in Dacos duas primam Oppio Sabino consulari oppresso*; Jordanes, *Getica*, 76: *Cui provinciae tunc post Agrippam Oppius praerat Savinus, Gothis autem Dorpaneus principatum agebat, quando bello comisso Gothi, Romanos devictos, Oppii Savini caput abscisum, multa castella et civitates invadentes de parte imperatoris publice deprædarunt*; Patsch 1937, 5–9; Strobel 1989, 35–43. On *C. Oppius Sabinus*, consul ord. in AD 84, together with Domitian, see: Degraffi 1952, 25; PIR², V/3, p. 453–454, O no. 122; he was *legatus Augusti pro praetore* of Moesia in AD 85/86, Stein 1940, 34; Thomasson 1984, 125, no. 27; Strobel 1989, 39, thinks that *Sabinus* had been sent to Moesia from AD 84: „Die moesische Statthaltherrschaft hatt Oppius Sabinus sicher noch im Jahre 84 n. Chr. angetreten”.

⁴² Syme 1971, 87.

⁴³ Mócsy 1974, 82–83.

⁴⁴ The only mention of this legion in Moesia is the funerary inscription of one of its veterans, *C. Iulius C. F. Vol. Velox, domo Luco Vocontiorum*, retired or settled by Vespasian at Scupi (IMS VI 41). But a discharged soldier is not proper evidence to confirm that an entire legion garrisoned on the territory of a province. See also the lack of conviction emphasized by Strobel 1988.

as the fortress at Singidunum seems to have become operational only by Hadrian's early reign. Moreover, it is possible that prior to the establishment of a Roman *colonia*, a legionary base was set at Ratiaria, hence one could also expect that there was a third legion in the province, likely *II Adiutrix*, transferred from Britannia⁴⁵, with a short stay in Pannonia. Nevertheless, one should not rule out the possibility that after 89, the *III Flavia Felix* legion was already transferred beyond the Danube, to Berzobia, while *VII Claudia* legion was moved to Ratiaria. Since a *colonia* was founded there around 106, it is sure that a legionary fortress was built before that moment. Since there are no clear traces of the *VII Claudia* legion at Viminacium before 106, we can conclude that it was accommodated in the Ratiaria fortress. The close relationship between *colonia Ulpia Ratiaria* and the *VII Claudia* legion during the 2nd and 3rd century strongly supports our assumption.

The very first attested governor of Moesia Superior was *L. Funisulanus Vettonianus*, the former governor of Pannonia, who probably pushed the invaders back past the Danube as he received *dona militaria* from the emperor⁴⁶. It has also been argued that in the first phase of the war, *M. Cornelius Nigrinus Curiatius Maternus* distinguished himself as governor of the still undivided Moesia after the death of *C. Oppius Sabinus*⁴⁷, and that subsequently, *L. Funisulanus Vettonianus* received his *dona militaria* before becoming the governor of the newly created province, possibly as governor of Pannonia where he is recorded in AD 84–85⁴⁸. It is also possible that *L. Funisulanus Vettonianus* received his decorations on another occasion, after the creation of the two provinces in the following years of the war. One must give thought to the fact that he and *M. Cornelius Nigrinus Curiatius Maternus* received the same number (four) of *coronae*, *hastae* and *vexilla*, which clearly indicates they enjoyed the same consular status⁴⁹. *Vettonianus* was the governor of Moesia Superior, while *Curiatius Maternus* was that of Moesia Inferior⁵⁰. In the following year (AD 86 or 87, the chronology is not very clear), *Cornelius Fuscus* led a disastrous expedition on Dacian territory, where he lost his life together with many Roman soldiers. Even so, we are not in the position to confirm that an entire legion was lost on the occasion⁵¹. The second campaign was successfully conducted by *Tettius Iulianus*, in AD 88.⁵² Although, owing to the new troubles with the Quadi and the Marcomanni by the mid Danube frontier⁵³ and the rebellion of *L. Antonius Saturninus*⁵⁴ in Germania

⁴⁵ Holder 1982, 16, 104.

⁴⁶ He is attested governor of Pannonia in AD 84–85 (CIL XVI 30; 31; Fitz 1993, 157–158, no. 61); his career is recorded by an inscription discovered at Andautonia (Pannonia), CIL III 4013 = ILS 1005 = IDRE II 271; see also CIL XI 571. He became around AD 90 *proconsul Africae*: PIR², III, p. 224–226, F no. 570; Stein 1940, 35–38; Thomasson 1984, 125, no. 29; Caballos Rufino 1990, 146–148, no. 78; Thomasson 1996, 47–48, no. 54. He was probably of Hispanic extraction, although an Italic origin may not be excluded.

⁴⁷ This possibility has been argued following the information from a damaged inscription recording his career, discovered at Liria Edetanorum (AE 1973, 283 = IDRE I 176; see also CIL II 3783 and 6013, which attests him as governor of Moesia and Syria); Alföldy, Halfmann 1973, 331–373 (356–361, on his command in *Moesia*); Strobel 1989, 47; Caballos Rufino 1990, 103–106, no. 52.

⁴⁸ CIL XVI 30 and 31; Thomasson 1984, 102, no. 19.

⁴⁹ Maxfield 1981, 146–150.

⁵⁰ Alföldy, Halfmann 1973, 356–361; Thomasson 1984, 125, no. 28; 148, no. 162.

⁵¹ Cassius Dio, LXVII, 6, 5; Suetonius, *Dom.* 6, 1; Orosius, VII 10, 4. For his career see PIR², II, 324–325, F no. 1365; Traditionally it is assumed that *V Alaudae* was destroyed by the Dacians, but there is no direct evidence – see Strobel's 1988 critics. One must not forget that Suetonius (*Dom.* 6, 1), while briefly listing Domitian's military expeditions only mentioned the loss of a legion in *expeditio Sarmatica: Expeditiones partim sponte suscepit, partim necessario: sponte in Chattos, necessario unam in Sarmatas legione cum legato simul caesa; in Dacos duas, primam Oppio Sabino consulari oppresso, secundam Cornelio Fusco praefecto cohortium praetorianarum, cui belli summam commiserat. De Chattis Dacisque post varia proelia duplicem triumphum egit, de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Iovi rettulit*; see also Strobel 1988, 507.

⁵² Cassius Dio, LXVII, 10. For his career see PIR, III, 308–309, T no. 102.

⁵³ Cassius Dio, LXVII, 6; Strobel 1989, 83–98, with all details of this *bellum Germanicum* or *bellum Marcomanicum* as they appear on the inscriptions (Rosenberger 1992, 90).

⁵⁴ PIR², I, 169–170, A no. 874; Syme 1978, 12–21; Caballos Rufino 1990, 72–74, no. 35, where he defended, likely,

Superior, Domitian made peace with *Decebalus*⁵⁵, recognising him as the king of the Dacians and his land as *regnum*⁵⁶.

After the establishment of Dacia, except for the area between Singidunum and the course of the Pek river into the Danube (*Pincum*), Moesia Superior became an inland province⁵⁷. However, although dispatched at several occasions on military expeditions, the legions from Moesia Superior remained in Singidunum (*IV Flavia Felix* – starting only with the reign of Hadrian) and Viminacium (*VII Claudia p. f.*)⁵⁸. Also, after having been involved in a rather large number in Trajan's Parthian expedition, some of the auxiliaries would return to the province, where they have been subsequently recorded for at least the entire 2nd century AD.

A less discussed aspect is the status of this province in the period between AD 106/107–118/119 after the legion *IV Flavia Felix* was displaced to Dacia⁵⁹, Berzobia. The single legion that remaining then in Moesia Superior was *VII Claudia pia fidelis*⁶⁰. Thus developing into a province equipped with a single legion, customarily, its governor would have been *vir praetorius* and not *vir consularis*, exercising only the *praetura* at Rome. The following governors are recorded at the time: [...] *Firmus* (109)⁶¹, *T. Prifernius Paetus* (112)⁶² and *L. Tutilius Lupercus* (115)⁶³. It seems that all of them were *viri consulares*⁶⁴, which could imply that more than one legion was located in the province. Since there are no traces of other legions, with the exception of the *VII Claudia*, already stationed by Trajan at Viminacium, we must take into consideration that the *III Flavia Felix* legion, located at Berzobia, and the Lederata-Tibiscum line of communication were under the authority of the governor of the province of Moesia Superior province.

The seat of the governor was at Viminacium, *municipium Aelium* as early as Hadrian⁶⁵, when the legion *III Flavia Felix* is brought back to Singidunum fortress⁶⁶. It has been assumed that the financial procurator most likely resided at Viminacium too⁶⁷. Nevertheless, in general the rule, was that the procurator's seat was someplace else and not in the same location as that of the province governor⁶⁸. Thus it is highly likely that his seat was located at the only existing Roman colony of Moesia Superior, on the Danube line (the other colony, of Scupi situated too far away from the legions' action range), namely at Ratiaria.

L. Antonius Saturninus of Hispanic origin, being possible to have been the son of *L. Antonius L. f. Gal. Saturninus*, attested *aedil*, *Ilvir* and *flamen* at Tarraco (CIL II 4194; Alföldy 1975, 63–64, no. 6). Strobel 1986.

⁵⁵ Cassius Dio, LXVII, 7.

⁵⁶ As it appears on a famous inscription discovered at Heliopolis (Syria), which records *C. Velius Rufus*'s career: *bello Marcomannorum Quadorum Sarmatarum adversus quos expeditionem fecit per regnum Decibali regis Dacorum* (IGLS VI 2796 = ILS 9200 = IPD⁴ 502 = 774a = IDRE II 406); Saxer 1967, 22–23; Dobson 1978, 216–217, no. 94; Strobel 1986a. For this treaty see Strobel 1989, 90–95 and for a detailed discussion see Lica 2000, 175–196.

⁵⁷ On the border between Moesia Superior and Dacia see Gudea 1977 și 1980a.

⁵⁸ Benea 1983.

⁵⁹ Benea 1983, 151–159 and 221.

⁶⁰ Benea 1983, 49 and 55.

⁶¹ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 226–229, no. 2. One *T. Settidius Firmus* is recorded consul *suffectus* in 112, however it is difficult to say whether he is identical with the governor of Moesia Superior of 109.

⁶² Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–360, no. 8. *T. Prifernius Paetus* is recorded consul *suffectus* in 96.

⁶³ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10, especially 368. He was consul *suffectus* in 106 or 108.

⁶⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 387; AE 2008, 1174.

⁶⁵ Haensch 1997, 336–338, 681–683.

⁶⁶ Benea 1983, 159–161.

⁶⁷ CIL III 228 = 8112 = 12656 = IMS II 58; CBI 590; AE 1903, 282 = IMS II 67; Haensch 1997, 338, 683.

⁶⁸ Piso 2013, 4; in Dacia and then Dacia superior it was stationed at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, and in Moesia Inferior at Oescus.

3. The mining districts

One of the most important mining centres was located in the Kosmaj region, with the centres at Stojnik and Rudnik, where exploitation started under Marcus Aurelius and peaked under the Severan dynasty⁶⁹. Other important mining centres are recorded on the valleys of the Danube tributaries (the Ibar, Toplica, Morava, Pek, Mlava and Timok) at Aureliana (likely in connection with *Aureliana* mentioned by Procopius, identical with the mines around Bor, North-East Serbia) and *Aelia Pincensia* (named after the river Pincus, Pek, North-East area of Serbia), at municipium Dardanorum, Sočanica⁷⁰, *metalla Dardanica* (in the Kopaonik mountains, on river Ibar and north of Kosovo Polje) and *municipium Ulpianum* (Gračanica), *metalla Ulpiana* (East of Priština in current Kosovo Polje)⁷¹. The mines from Moesia Superior produced several heavy metals firstly lead and silver, but likely also copper. As aforementioned, mining operations in the Kosmaj area, south of *Singidunum* commenced under Marcus Aurelius, on hand displacing also auxiliaries that ensured the protection of the area⁷². In fact, in Moesia Superior, part of the army is involved in the administration and protection of the mining regions notably besides the auxiliary units which are recorded together with legionary activity⁷³. Thus large part of the province territory had been taken over from the peregrine communities only to be incorporated into the imperial Purse as early as Trajan and Hadrian, still, the policy was furthered also under Marcus Aurelius and Commodus⁷⁴. Gradually, by the populating of Roman citizens in the form of *conventus civium Romanorum*, some of these mining districts became autonomous and then made into a municipality starting even with Hadrian (*Ulpianum*), yet to a large extent beginning with the reign of Marcus Aurelius and later in the 3rd century AD.

4. Towns

One of the first *coloniae* founded on the territory of Moesia was a veteran's colony, *colonia Flavia Scupinorum* (Skopje, Macedonia), *colonia Flavia Felix D(ardanorum)*⁷⁵ by the end of the civil wars of AD 68–69. Its nucleus was established from amongst the veterans of the legion *VII Claudia p. f.*⁷⁶, to whom veterans from other legions stationed at the time in Moesia (*V Macedonica* and *I Italica*) were added⁷⁷. Even though certain views propose this colony was founded in the time of Domitian, many of the inscriptions discovered at Scupi and its neighbouring areas make us believe that the new colony was founded by Vespasian just after AD 69.

By the end of Trajan's Dacian expeditions two new colonies were founded in Moesia, *colonia Ulpia Ratiaria* (Arčar, Bulgaria)⁷⁸ in Moesia Superior and *colonia Ulpia Oescensium* (Ghigen, Bulgaria), the former fortress of legion *V Macedonica* in Moesia Inferior⁷⁹. As the name seems to indicate Ratiaria was undoubtedly the seat of *classis Moesica* and then *classis Flavia Moesica* by mid 1st century and early Vespasian's rule⁸⁰. Also, an inscription records there the presence of an *ala Gallica*⁸¹, also by the mid 1st century. During Domitian's reign, it is likely that Ratiaria was the place

⁶⁹ Mócsy 1970, 37.

⁷⁰ Cerškov 1970.

⁷¹ Mócsy 1970, 37–41; Mócsy 1974, 131–134, with the map on page 132, fig. 24.

⁷² Mócsy 1974, 133, 216–217.

⁷³ Dušanić 2000.

⁷⁴ Mócsy 1970, 40.

⁷⁵ IMS VI 15; Benea 1983, 220.

⁷⁶ Benea 1983, 229.

⁷⁷ Mócsy 1970, 62–75, no. 1.

⁷⁸ Velkov 1966; Mócsy 1970, 101–109, no. 5; Ćirjan 2010, 79–80.

⁷⁹ Boyanov 2008; Ćirjan 2010, 88–89.

⁸⁰ Velkov 1966, 63; Matei-Popescu 2010, 245.

⁸¹ Holder 1980, 271, no. 291; Matei-Popescu 2010/2011, 213.

where legion *III Flavia Felix*⁸² was stationed prior its transfer to Singidunum, although one can totally exclude *VII Claudia pia fidelis* legion (*vide supra*). The presence of the veterans in the town is fully recorded, being rather veterans of legion *VII Claudia* from Viminacium⁸³. Under Aurelian, the legion *XIII Gemina*, was placed here after the withdrawal of the Roman army and administration from Dacia, converted at the same time into the capital of the province *Dacia ripensis*⁸⁴. The two colonies from Moesia Superior became seemingly the prime choice of recruitment for the legions of the area. For instance among the 120 legionaries raised in AD 169 in legion *VII Claudia p. f.*, and discharged in AD 195 at Viminacium (Kostolać, Serbia)⁸⁵, 33 were extractions from *colonia Flavia Scupinorum*⁸⁶ and approximately 42 from *colonia Ulpia Ratiaria*⁸⁷. Even more so in the 3rd century, when including praetorians which were raised from *colonia Ratiaria*⁸⁸ and also the members of *cohortes vigilum*⁸⁹. Additionally, praetorians are also raised from Scupi⁹⁰, as well as the members of *equites singulares Augusti*⁹¹. From Ratiaria an auxiliary, was also enrolled which served in one of the cohorts *I Pannoniorum*, likely the one stationed in Moesia Superior and discharged in 165⁹². These examples show the important interconnection between the Roman colonies and the army, since veteran descendants voluntarily enrol in the army as part of family tradition.

In Moesia Superior two *municipia* are recorded nearby the legionary fortresses at Singidunum⁹³ (Belgrade – likely under Hadrian, becoming *colonia* only by mid 3rd century⁹⁴) and Viminacium (Kostolac – *municipium Aelium Viminacium*, which became *colonia* likely under Gordian III in connection with the establishment of the imperial mint)⁹⁵. Viminacium was as seen above, the seat of the governor and likely the place where the *concilium provinciae* assembled, unless it convened at Ratiaria or Scupi. Parallel with the two *municipia*, the *canabae* developed also around the legionary fortresses at Singidunum⁹⁶ as well as Viminacium. At Viminacium it is possible that the settlement

⁸² Velkov 1966, 63.

⁸³ Velkov 1966, 70.

⁸⁴ Velkov 1966, 74, 77; Mócsy 1970, 101, 105, 109; Moga 1985, 30–31. The late fort was set west of the *colonia Ratiaria*.

⁸⁵ CIL III 14507 = IMS II 53.

⁸⁶ Mócsy 1970, 167.

⁸⁷ Mócsy 1970, 169.

⁸⁸ RMD IV 319, January the 7th, 242, P. Valerius P. f. Pap. Victor, in *cohors I praetoria Gordiana pia vindex*; CIL VI 2730, Antonius Paterio, from *regio Ratiarensis, vicus C[...]niscus*, in *cohors X praetoria*; CIL VI 32624 = IDR I 39, M. Ulp(ius) M. f. Pap. Crescens Ratiari(a).

⁸⁹ CIL VI 1058 = CIL VI 31234 = ILS 2157, M. Antonius M. f. Papir. Valens Ratiar(ia), *centurio cohortis V vigilum*.

⁹⁰ CIL VI 32624 = IDR I 39, M. Aur. M. f. Ouf. Celsus, [...]Martialis; CIL VI 32642 = IDR I 42, [M]. Valer(ius) C. f. Qui. Longinus, [Ae]lius P. f. Qui. Maximus, [M.] Aurel(ius) M. f. Qui. Marcus; CIL XIII 6823, Mainz: *probatus in legione VII Claudia, lectus in praetorio, natus provincia Moesia Superiore, regione Scupi[ni]a (?)*: Da(r)dan[ia] me genuit tenuit G[erma]nia colonum (see also Carbonnel, José Pena 2009, 279, no. 3.7)

⁹¹ CIL VI 3205, T. Aurelius Gaius, *beneficiarius equitum singularium, turma Emeriti, Flavia Scupi, natione Bessus*.

⁹² CIL XVI 120, *tabella II*, Valerius Valeri f. Valens, Ratiaria.

⁹³ Mócsy 1970, 33–34, 126–134, no. 7; IMS I, p. 31–32.

⁹⁴ IMS I 20 of 287.

⁹⁵ Mócsy 1970, 145–158, no. 12.

⁹⁶ AE 1910, 172 = IMS I 16, where emerges a possible *p(raefectus) k(anabarum)*. See IMS I, p. 32–33, for a discussion on the possible location of the *canabae*, yet not epigraphically recorded, in the view of the volume editor. Nevertheless, regarding the discussed inscription there seems to be one single possible completion: *I.O.M. et / Terrae Matri / Libero Pat(ri) et Libi/re (!) sac(rum) / T. Aur(elius) Atticus / vet(eranum) leg(ionis) III Fl(aviae) ex / sig(nifero) P. K. q(uin)q(uennalis) Sing(iduni) / dec(urio) col(oniae) Sirmens(ium) / v(otum) l(ibens) m(erito) p(osuit)*. Le Roux 1980, 375, proposes either *p(raefectus) k(anabarum)*, following H.-G. Pflaum, or *p(atronus) k(anabarum)*. See also Dušanić 1990, 588–589, with the specification these are two different functions, *praefectus kanabarum* and *quinquennalis Singiduni*. Another possible reconstruction could be also *p(rimus) k(anabarum)*, recorded in another form at Apulum, in Dacia Superior, CIL III 1008 = ILS 2476 = IDR III/5 74, *magistrans primus in canabis*. Possibly also in the inscription from Singidunum, where the meaning is that this figure was the first *magister* of the *canabae*, belonging to the fortress of legion III Flavia Felix. Under such circumstances, the inscription dates most likely to the

nearby the fortress was recorded even under Caracalla⁹⁷. The special importance of the two centres during the entire Principate, but also in Late Roman times, should no longer be underlined, being self-explanatory. Other *municipia* must be related to the municipalization policy of the mining districts⁹⁸ during Marcus Aurelius or during of the Severan dynasty: *municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum* (Dubravica/Orašje, by the flow of river Margus/Morava into the Danube)⁹⁹, *municipium Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija – recorded in 224 by an inscription at Novae, Moesia Inferior)¹⁰⁰, *municipium Dardanorum* (Sočanica)¹⁰¹ and possibly *Aureus Mons* (Smederevo, Kosmaj region), of which there is no certain information it was a *municipium* or that municipalization occurred towards mid 3rd century AD¹⁰². The presence of a *miles legionis VII Claudia*, *strator legati* at Horreum Margi¹⁰³ is worth noting, because it indicates the important role of this *municipium* stationed on the *via militaris*: Viminacium – Horreum Margi – Naissus – Remesiana – Serdica.

Ulpianum (Gračanica, Kosovo)¹⁰⁴, related to *metalla Ulpiana*¹⁰⁵ is believed to have become *municipium* earlier, possibly even under Trajan gave its name, *municipium Ulpianum*¹⁰⁶. Such early municipalization though very odd: if there would have existed a *conventus civium Romanorum* nearby the mining exploitations of the area then some time would have been required until the community was ready to receive municipal status¹⁰⁷. The preponderance of the *nomen gentile Ulpus*, as well as the existence of the Papiria tribe¹⁰⁸, makes an argument for municipalization under Trajan, although a Hadrianic foundation¹⁰⁹ cannot be entirely excluded. The connection between the *municipium* and the former mining district is reinforced by the presence of two *speculatores* in the area, soldiers charged in general with surveillance and control missions¹¹⁰. Also, not far south from Ulpiana the roads coming from Lissus (from Dyrrachium), Dalmatia and Scupi (off Thessalonica) joined together, uniting in a single artery which then descended to the Danube lineat Viminacium or Ratiaria. From an epigraphic standpoint a station of the Roman custom is

period Hadrian, after the re-encampment of the legion at *Singidunum*. Also, although unrecorded for the *canabae*, the reading: *p(rinceps) k(anaburum)*, namely the first among the decurions of the *canabae* may not be excluded – if we agree there was an *ordo canabensium*, why should there not be a *princeps canabensium* (regarding *princeps* in provincial context see Le Roux 2005, 263–264).

⁹⁷ CIL III 14509 = ILS 9105 = IMS II 55: *cana/[bas(?) refec]erunt leg(ionis) VII / Cl(audiae) [A]nt(oniniana) P(iae) F(idelis)*; Benea 1983, 221.

⁹⁸ Mócsy 1970, 39–40.

⁹⁹ CIL III 8141 = ILS 7174 = IMS II 315; CIL III 8253 = IMS IV 38, where at Naissus emerges a *decurio municipi(i) Margi*; Mócsy 1970, 33, 144–145; Ćirjan 2010, 78–79.

¹⁰⁰ CIL III 7591 = ILS 2995 = AE 1966, 355 = ILB 282; IMS IV, p. 57–61; Ćirjan 2010, 79; Matei-Popescu 2010, 98.

¹⁰¹ AE 2004, 1226; Cerškov 1970; Mócsy 1970, 34–35, 88–89; Ćirjan 2010, 81.

¹⁰² Mócsy 1970, 36, 134–141; Ćirjan 2010, 80.

¹⁰³ IMS IV 85. See also IMS IV 86–87, where two soldiers of the legion VII Claudia are recorded and there is IMS IV 92, mentioning a soldier from legion IIII Flavia Felix.

¹⁰⁴ Mócsy 1970, 75–86.

¹⁰⁵ Mócsy 1970, p. 32–33: „Es steht nichts der Annahmen im Wege, daß ein auf dem Gebiet der Metalla Ulpiana gegründetes Munizipium den Namen Municipium Ulpianum erhielt”.

¹⁰⁶ AE 1903, 284 = ILJug 1418 (*s(ancitissimus) ordo munic(ipi) Ulp(ianensium)*); AE 1903, 285; AE 1978, 702 = ILJug 527 (*dec(urio) municipi(or)um Ulpiani et Aeli Vimina(ci) et Aeliani*); CIL III 1685 = IMS IV 69, IMS IV 70–71: *r(es) p(ublica) sua Ulp(iana)*, around 202, when province governor was Q. Anicius Faustus – the inscriptions were all discovered at Remesiana, so that a completion of type *r(es) p(ublica) sua Ulp(ia Remesiana)* may not be excluded; Mócsy 1970, 31–33; Ćirjan 2010, 80.

¹⁰⁷ See for the doubts expressed by Mócsy 1970, 32–33: “Aus dem Namen Ulpianum wurde auf eine traianische Gründung geschlossen, obwohl eine Munizipiumsgründung kaum in die deduktive Urbanisationspolitik Traian passen würde”.

¹⁰⁸ Mócsy 1970, 83–85, *Iulii* appear on 12 inscriptions, similarly to the *Aelii*. For tribe Papiria see AE 1978, 702 = ILJug 527 (*P. Licinius P. fil. Pap. Aelianus, dec(urio) municipi(or)um Ulpiani et Aeli Vimina(ci)*).

¹⁰⁹ Mócsy 1970, 33.

¹¹⁰ ILS 2377 (*genio stationis pro salute*); ILJug 1419; Haensch 1997, 681.

attested at *Ulpiana* (*statio Ulpianensis*) on an inscription dating to AD 227, discovered nearby in Priština¹¹¹.

Naissus (Niš) became *municipium* most likely in the Severan period¹¹², although municipalization as early as Marcus Aurelius and Commodus may not be excluded, considering in Rome praetorians native to Naissus are recorded as early as Septimius Severus¹¹³. Naissus seems to have been an important administrative and military centre and a vital intersection where the road running from Viminacium to Serdica met with the road coming from Lissus, Dalmatia, and Scupi towards the Danube line, via *Timacum minus* (Ravna) and *Timacum maius* (Knjaževac) to Ratiaria. Thus from Viminacium the Dardania area could have been easily reached, a road was rebuilt under Hadrian as suggested by an inscription discovered at Viminacium¹¹⁴. The importance of a centre at Naissus is underlined by the findings of this area: four altars that mention *stratores consularis legionis VII Claudiae* and two altars that mention *stratores consularis legionis IIII Flaviae*, all dating to the time of Severus Alexander¹¹⁵. The role of these *stratores consularis* as trustworthy individuals of the governors is well known¹¹⁶. To these are added two *beneficarii consularis*, who resided in a *statio* from the area¹¹⁷. Among the *auxilia* recorded in the area count *cohors I Cilicum*¹¹⁸ and *cohors I Cretum*¹¹⁹, in the second half of the 1st century (which indicates the importance of the centre at Naissus as a joining point on the valleys of the Timoc, Cibrica and Porečka reka with the Danube line – Timacum minus, Prahovo, Negovanci and Taliata, all important military centres in the period of the Flavian dynasty¹²⁰), and in the 3rd century, also *cohors I Aurelia Dardanorum*¹²¹. If we agree that the inscription which mentions a *cornicularius tribuni* refers to this unit¹²², then it was stationed somewhere in this area over the entire of the 3rd century.

Unfortunately on the status of the community at *Remesiana* (Bela Palanka), laying on the road linking Naissus to Serdica there is no available information. On the list of soldiers discharged in 195 in Viminacium, among the towns where the soldiers were indigenous too it was assumed that also *R* stood for Remesiana, as for Ratiaria it seems that they used the abbreviation *RAT*¹²³. Also, it is impossible to say whether Remesiana was the seat of the *concilium provinciae Moesiae Superioris*, as assumed based on an inscription¹²⁴. The records where *res publica sua Ulp(...)*¹²⁵ emerged were placed in connection with Ulpiana (explainable should we agree there convened *concilium provinciae*), yet a possible restoration *res publica sua Ulp(ia Remesiana)* cannot be entirely excluded. One should agree then, it became *municipium* under Trajan, yet there is no other information to this effect, so the issue remains to be discussed further.

On *municipium Aelianum* (Kalište?) placed in relation with the mining exploitation at Aelia

¹¹¹ ILS 9023 = AE 1903, 1413 = ILJug 1413.

¹¹² In the form of *municipium Naissus* it is recorded only once in an inscription for a *dec(urio) m(unicipii) N(aissi)*, AE 1934, 190 = IMS IV 10

¹¹³ Mócsy 1970, 35; Ćirjan 2010, 80, who believes that municipalization occurred after *constitutio Antoniniana*.

¹¹⁴ AE 1980, 786; Mirković 1980; Speidel 1984.

¹¹⁵ IMS IV 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14; IMS IV, p. 32, 44; Haensch 1997, 336–337.

¹¹⁶ Speidel 1974, 543–544.

¹¹⁷ IMS IV 24, 67.

¹¹⁸ CIL III 8250 = IMS IV 33.

¹¹⁹ AE 1964, 262 = IMS IV 34.

¹²⁰ IMS IV, p. 30; Strobel 1988, 10–12.

¹²¹ CIL III 8251 = IMS IV 32.

¹²² CIL III 1681 = IMS IV 35.

¹²³ CIL III 14507 = IMS II 53; IMS IV, p. 52.

¹²⁴ CIL III 1688 = 8257 = IMS IV 72: *splendissima et devotissima numini eorum provincia Moesia Superior*; Haensch 1997, 337–338.

¹²⁵ CIL III 1685 = IMS IV 69, IMS IV 70–71.

Pincensia (named so after the river Pincus, Pek, North-East area of Serbia)¹²⁶, it is believed to have become a *municipium* under Hadrian. Its first record appears on an inscription discovered at *Ulpiana* (Gračanica) where a certain *P. Licinius P. fil. Pap. Aelianus* was *decurio municipiorum Ulpiani, Aeli Viminacii et Aeliani*¹²⁷. Similarly to the case above, municipalization of *municipium Ulpianum* is not at all certain to have occurred under Hadrian, as it might have theoretically taken place also at a later date possibly even in Marcus Aurelius' time.

5. Limes, army, fortresses and forts

In the time of Augustus the army of Macedonia was put under the command of a *legatus Augusti pro praetore*. As a consequence, a new Roman province was created at the beginning of Tiberius' reign¹²⁸. From a geographical point of view it seems that only the part which would later become the province of Moesia Superior (probably without the territory between the mouths of the Sava and Morava rivers, i. e. between Singidunum and Viminacium, on the valleys of the Morava and Timok rivers), as well as the western part of future Moesia Inferior (Moesia and Treballia in the south Dardania)¹²⁹, together with the West Pontic Greek cities, stood under direct Roman control¹³⁰. The eastern part, eastwards from Dimum (possible legionary fortress in the first half of the first century, since the *canabae Dimensium* are attested in AD 100¹³¹), was known as *ripa Thraciae* being under the the Thracian kingdom's authority. Starting with Claudius' reign, when this territory was added to Moesia the *ripa Thraciae* is attested only as a tax district¹³².

In the newly created province two legions (*IV Scythica* and *V Macedonica*)¹³³ were deployed together with an important number of auxiliary units. Probably before Claudius' reign, the far eastern point of the province was Montana, on the Ogosta River, and both legions were stationed in the area of the future province of Moesia Superior. However, in the Augustan period (between AD 6 and AD 9), legion XX (*Valeria Victrix*) is recorded at Reselec, on the Isker River¹³⁴ probably in the context of a military expedition. The *IV Scythica* and *V Macedonica* legions are attested in AD 33/34 in the Iron Gates area being involved in a military road construction¹³⁵.

Thereafter, legion *V Macedonica* is recorded at Oescus by AD 44, and after AD 46 another legion settled at Novaei. e. the *VIII Augusta*¹³⁶, which was replaced after AD 69 by the *I Italica* legion. The *IV Scythica* legion was moved to Syria about AD 56/57 and never returned to Moesia. The *V Macedonica* legion took part in the eastern expeditions in the last years of Nero's reign and came back by AD 71,

¹²⁶ Mócsy 1970, 36; Mirdita 1978, 165–166.

¹²⁷ ILJug 527; Mirdita 1978 = AE 1978, 702: *P. Licinius P. fil. Pap(iria tribu) / Aelianus dec(urio) muni/cipior(um) Ulpiani et Aeli Vimina(ci) / et Aeliani, Ulpia Cassia eius / porticum incendio con/sumptam sua pecunia restit(uerunt)*.

¹²⁸ Appian., *Illyr.* 30. For the beginnings of the province R. Syme's 1971 outstanding contribution is still one of the best references. For the archaeological backgrounds and recent finds see Mirković 2008, 249–270. For a list of the earliest legates of Moesia see Thomasson 1991, 39–46; Thomasson 2009, 43–44.

¹²⁹ See C. Baebius Atticus' inscription from *Iulium Carnicum*, where he is attested as *primus pilus legionis V Macedonicae* and *praefectus ciuitatum Moesiae et Treballiae*, CIL V 1838 = ILS 1349; PIR² B 68; Pflaum 1960, 27–28, no. 11; Dobson 1978, 190, no. 55.

¹³⁰ Ovid., *Trist.* 2, 199–200.

¹³¹ ISM I 67, l. 73.

¹³² ISM I 67 and 68.

¹³³ Tacitus, *Ann.* IV, 5, 3.

¹³⁴ CIL III 7452 = ILS 2270 = ILBulg 179: *L. Plinius Sex. f. / Fab. domo Trumplia / mil. leg. XX / annorum XLV / stipendiorum XVII / hic situs est. / Testamento fieri / iussit. / Secundus / L. Plini et P. Mestri / libertus fecit*. For a comment on this inscription see Syme 1971, 61–64; Malone 2006, 30–31 and 169–170, no. 70.

¹³⁵ CIL III 1698 = CIL III 13813b = ILS 2281 = ILJug 57; Swoboda 1939, 69 (Gospodjin vir); AE 1910, 176 = ILS 2281 = ILJug 60, Lepenska Stena; Swoboda 1939, 74. Inscriptions with identical content.

¹³⁶ ILBulg 300.

while being resettled in the fortress of *Oescus*¹³⁷. During the transfer of *V Macedonica* in the East, the *III Gallica* legion brought from Syria replaced the later at *Oescus*¹³⁸. However *III Gallica* left the province after the *bellum ciuile* from AD 69. The *VII Claudia pia fidelis* legion was deployed in the western part of the province, the future territory of Moesia Superior presumably beginning with Claudius' time¹³⁹.

The governor of the newly created province of Moesia Superior had under his command two legions, *VII Claudia pia fidelis* stationed at Viminacium (Kostolac) and no doubt in connection with the administrative and military reforms from AD 85/86, the *IV Flavia Felix* legion transferred from Dalmatia¹⁴⁰ and thereafter stationed at Singidunum (only after AD 89¹⁴¹), – providing the *II Adiutrix* legion¹⁴² was not dispatched for a short term as well. It has been presumed that *IV Flavia Felix* could have been stationed also at Viminacium, based on some funerary inscriptions of its members¹⁴³. Beside these two legions (or three) an important number of auxiliary units were garrisoned on the territory of the province (at least 3 *alae* and 21 *cohortes*).

The repair of the road along the Danube was constantly under the scrutiny of the Roman emperors as early as Tiberius, as seen above. Other repairs are recorded under Claudius (43–44)¹⁴⁴, Titus¹⁴⁵, as well as in AD 92–93 under Domitian, between Taliata and Ad Scrofulas¹⁴⁶. All these inscriptions were discovered in the Gospodijn vir¹⁴⁷ area, to which obviously *tabula Traiana* is to be added in the Cazane area, AD 100¹⁴⁸, as well the works of from Karataš (*Caput Bovis*), AD 101¹⁴⁹. The road maintenance continued also over the 2nd century as proven by another inscription discovered in the Cazane area, set up by the *lapidarii qui exierunt ancones faciendos legionis IIII Fl(aviae) et legionis VII Cl(audiae)*¹⁵⁰. Although dated still under Trajan, given the rendering manner of the two legions' names we believe this inscription may be dated earliest to Hadrian's rule.

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¹³⁷ Matei-Popescu 2010, 36–45.

¹³⁸ Tac., *Hist.* 1, 79, 1.

¹³⁹ Benea 1983, 33–34.

¹⁴⁰ Strobel 1989, 44; Southern 1997, 101–106.

¹⁴¹ Strobel 1989, 71.

¹⁴² Syme 1971, 89. See now Bérard 1993, 224, with the assumption that the legion left Britannia slightly later then it was believed until now. One of the first inscription to attest the legion in the Danubian area is the one discovered at *Potentia (Lucania)*, which records one of its military tribunes who received *dona militaria* for the *bellum Suebicum item Sarmaticum* (CIL X 135 = ILS 2719).

¹⁴³ IMS II 86–89; 93; Strobel 1989, 71.

¹⁴⁴ ILJug 56.

¹⁴⁵ CIL III 13813a; Swoboda 1939, 73–74.

¹⁴⁶ CIL III 2251 = 13813d = ILS 9373; ILJug 55, 58 (CIL III 13813 c; Swoboda 1939, 69–70 – erroneously ascribed to Vespasian); Swoboda 1939, 71–73; Strobel 1988, 6–7.

¹⁴⁷ Swoboda 1939, 75.

¹⁴⁸ CIL III 1699 = 8267 = ILS 5863 = ILJug 63; Swoboda 1939, 78–

¹⁴⁹ AE 1973, 475 = ILJug 468: *ob periculum cataractarum / derivato flumine tutam Da/nuvi navigationem fecit.*

¹⁵⁰ Gabričević 1972; Petrović 1986b, 48–49 (= AE 1973, 473 = AE 2003, 1533): *Herculi sacrum / lapidarii qui exieru/nt ancones facien/dos legionis IIII Fl(aviae) / et legionis VII Cl(audiae) / vot(um) so[lverunt]*, P. Petrović's reading.

THE GAZETTEER OF THE UNITS

2

ALAE

*I. Ala I Claudia nova miscellanea*¹⁵¹

The *ala* was raised under Claudius as evidenced by its title, likely drawn to form an amalgamation of two previously unattested cavalry units or on a vexillation composed of several units from the Gallo-Germanic area¹⁵². Possibly also, *miscellanea* is indicative of the fact that at a certain point, infantry strengths were added to the unit¹⁵³. Earliest inscriptions prove that the soldiers were recruited from the area of the Gallic and Hispanic provinces¹⁵⁴.

The unit was stationed for a while in Dalmatia¹⁵⁵, only to be later sent to Germania superior¹⁵⁶ after having been likely involved together with legion XI Claudia in the expedition to northern Italy, in AD 69¹⁵⁷. From Germania superior it is then displaced to Moesia, beside the cohorts *III Gallorum* and *V Hispanorum*¹⁵⁸. However, it seems that the transfer occurred slightly earlier, as also the case of the *III Gallorum* cohort, as its name may be completed on a *tabella II* of an AD 78 military diploma issued for the province of Moesia: *ALAE I CLAV[DIAE NOVAE]*¹⁵⁹. Subsequent to the reforms in the reign of Domitian, it counts among the units of Moesia Superior, listed in the diplomas of AD 93¹⁶⁰, 97¹⁶¹ and 100¹⁶² (see the table of military diplomas).

It took part in the Dacian war¹⁶³, the prefect *M. Gavius Bassus* being decorated with that occasion, as documented by an inscription from Ephesus¹⁶⁴. The decoration took place in the second

¹⁵¹ Cichorius 1894, 1237–1238; Stein 1932, 127–128; Wagner 1938, 28–29; Kraft 1951, 34–35, 144–145, nos. 231–239; Beneš 1970, 162, no. 10; Russu 1972, 66, no. 6; Beneš 1978, 7–8, no. 9; Alföldy 1987, 242–243, nos. 1; Spaul 1994, 89–91, no. 27; Petolescu 2002, 70–71, no. 9; Matei-Popescu 2013, 212.

¹⁵² Holder 1980, 15, believes it was raised in AD 42 in connection with the rising of Scribonianus. Kraft 1951, 34–35, which is the only way to explain the two *cognomina*: *nova* and *miscellanea*.

¹⁵³ Wagner 1938, 29: „Den Beinamen *miscellanea*, welcher besagt, dass in der Truppe Fußsoldaten untergesteckt waren“.

¹⁵⁴ Cichorius 1894, 1237; Wagner 1938, 28; Kraft 1951, 145, no. 231–234 (CIL III 2065, 2712, 9816, 9796).

¹⁵⁵ Alföldy 1987, 242–243 (garrison at Magnum). See also inscriptions CIL III 2065 (Salona); CIL III 2712 (Delminium); CIL III 9816 (Ulrika); CIL III 9796 (Mun. Magnum); CIL III 10033 (Golubic); ILJug 1963 (Sinj, Žankova Glavica).

¹⁵⁶ CIL XVI 20 (diploma of AD 74). See also: CIL XIII 7023 (Mogontiacum); Stein 1932, 128.

¹⁵⁷ Alföldy 1987, 242. For legion XI Claudia p. f.'s involvement in the civil war of AD 69 see Matei-Popescu 2010, 129.

¹⁵⁸ CIL XVI 28 (diploma of September 20, 82).

¹⁵⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 324–325, no. 3.

¹⁶⁰ CIL XVI 39.

¹⁶¹ Eck, Pangerl 2005b.

¹⁶² CIL XVI 46.

¹⁶³ Strobel 1984, 110. See also the inscription at Drobeta recording *C. Iulius Verecundus, veteranus ex decurione* (CIL III 14216⁷ = IDR II 43; Kraft 1951, 145 no. 237).

¹⁶⁴ AE 1972, 573 = IDRE II 376. PME G 8; Maxfield 1981, 170–171.

expedition (thus the dating of his later post of *praefectus orae Ponticae* must be shifted to earliest 108/109 – he is in fact mentioned in Pliny the Younger’s letters to Trajan¹⁶⁵), as the unit distinguished itself in the first Dacian expedition as well, under the command of *Claudius Illus*, when *decuriones* and *optiones* in the unit were granted Roman citizenship through a special imperial constitution in 102: *pie et fideliter expeditio Dacica functis ante emerita stipendia civitatem Romanam dedit*¹⁶⁶. It is highly likely that the unit’s prefect, *Claudius Illus*, similarly to *M. Gavius Bassus*, had also been decorated by the emperor and that part of the veterans for whom this imperial constitution was issued had also settled Ratiaria in Moesia Superior¹⁶⁷. However, two inscriptions from Micia¹⁶⁸ and Drobeta¹⁶⁹, recording two veterans, former unit decurions, evidence that junior officers of the unit had received land in the new province. Therefore, this special constitution might have plausibly been accompanied by a *missio agraria*, however only by the end of the military service, likely around 110.

The unit was stationed thereafter in the newly established province, being attested starting with 110¹⁷⁰.

It possibly participated as well in Trajan’s Parthian campaign, as an inscription discovered at Amasia in Pontus et Bithynia province seems to show¹⁷¹. It is nonetheless difficult to say if at the time it was under the command of the prefect, *C. Hosidius Severus*, recorded by two inscriptions in his native town, *Sala* in Mauretania Tingitana (I. 9, 10). He had commanded two cohorts stationed in Cappadocia (*I Bosporanorum* and *III Raetorum*) only to later rise through the ranks and become tribune of legion *VII Claudia p. f.* Regardless, his career may be dated to the end of Trajan’s reign and early Hadrian’s rule¹⁷².

It would then return to its province of origin, as reported by the imperial constitutions of 126¹⁷³, 132¹⁷⁴, 151¹⁷⁵, 156/157¹⁷⁶, 159/160¹⁷⁷ and 161¹⁷⁸, which it would garrison at least until the end of the 2nd century, as evidenced by the career of prefect *Ti. Claudius Zeno Ulpianus* from Pisaurum¹⁷⁹ (the *tres militiae* might be dated under Commodus; procurator in the Severan period). He was firstly *praefectus cohortis I Asturum* and *tribunus cohortis I Flaviae Brittonum*, both stationed in Noricum¹⁸⁰ and then *praefectus alae Claudia miscellanea*, in Moesia Superior, only to follow a procuratorial career. It was assumed that second command was fulfilled in the area of Dacia Malvensis, where by mid 3rd century is recorded a *cohors I Flavia m(illiar) Brittonum Malvensis* on an inscription from Thessalonica¹⁸¹. Still, it is much more logical that the first two commands were

¹⁶⁵ Pliny the Younger, *Ep.* X, 21–22, 86; Birley 2000, 61.

¹⁶⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 348–353, no. 6 = AE 2008, 1736.

¹⁶⁷ CIL III 14217 (= 14500); Stoev 2014, 172.

¹⁶⁸ CIL III 7871 = IDR III/3, 184: *Ulp[us] V]ettius, vet(eranus) ex dec(urione) al(ae) Cl[audiae]*.

¹⁶⁹ CIL III 14216⁷ = IDR II 43: *C. Iulius Verecundus, vet(eranus) ex dec(urione) al(ae) Cl[audiae]*.

¹⁷⁰ CIL XVI 163: *I CLAUDIA*.

¹⁷¹ CIL III 13635, recording the decurion *L. Sempronius L. f. Scap. Macedo*, from Altinum (Regio X) Kraft 1951, 145, no. 239.

¹⁷² AE 1991, 1749–1750; PME, H 21a – wrongly assumed ala tenure in Cappadocia.

¹⁷³ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4.

¹⁷⁴ RMD 247.

¹⁷⁵ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 31; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 372–376, no. II. 12 = AE 2008, 1742.

¹⁷⁶ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 37; RMD V 418; 419; Weiß 2008, p. 286–290, no. 6 – see the table with all diplomas of this constitution in Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 384–386.

¹⁷⁷ CIL XVI 111.

¹⁷⁸ RMD 55.

¹⁷⁹ CIL XI 6337 = ILS 1422 = IDRE I 124; PIR² C 1055; Pflaum 1960, no. 228; PME, C 194.

¹⁸⁰ Ubl 2005, 111–112.

¹⁸¹ CIL III 13704 = ILS 9009 = IDRE II 357; Petolescu 2002, 90, no. 25, *cohors I Augusta Nerviana Pacensis milliaria Brittonum*. See also Marcu 2004a, 223–224, no. 3.

accomplished in the same province, namely in Noricum, where *cohors I Flavia Brittonum* is recorded in the 3rd century, too. Nevertheless, it was supposed to have been transferred to Dacia Malvensis towards the end of the 3rd century, after 267, when it is recorded for the last time in Noricum¹⁸². As the *militiae equestres* of this Roman knight may be dated under Commodus, then the first two were carried out in Noricum.

A veteran of the unit, former *signifer*, appears on an inscription from *Ratiaria*. He was a decurion in the colony founded by Trajan¹⁸³, most likely in the second half of the 2nd century.

Another veteran, *C. Iulius Verecundus*, former decurion, is recorded at Drobeta, in the first decades of the 2nd century¹⁸⁴.

A fragmentary Roman military diploma discovered at *Carnuntum*, in Pannonia superior, copy of a constitution issued for the auxilia in Moesia Superior in 9 September 133, was awarded to a former cavalryman of the unit: *alae Claudiae novae miscellae (sic!) cui prae(e)st C. Hostilius Flavianus, Nicia, ex gregale, Vanno Timentis f. Dardan(o)*¹⁸⁵. The recipient was Dardanus, therefore a native of Dardania, a territory also part of Moesia Superior, wherefrom he was recruited in 107. The names are typical for the Illyrian milieu¹⁸⁶. The commander is hitherto unknown. He originated from *Nicaea* in Bithynia.

Unfortunately, where precisely in Moesia Superior it was stationed remains unknown, yet it is believed to have been accommodated within one of the forts lying between Pontes and *Ratiaria*¹⁸⁷.

II. *Ala Gallorum Flaviana*¹⁸⁸

It is undoubtedly a unit recruited in the early period, which later received an *agnomen* that makes us think of the Flavian dynasty¹⁸⁹, although a connection with *Flavus*, *Arminius*' brother, was also supposed, situation which might be related to that of *ala Gallorum Aetorigiana*¹⁹⁰. Most likely though, a unit raised in Gallia Lugdunensis under Augustus, it bears the name of one of its first commanders¹⁹¹. It was supposed to have been stationed on the Rhine limes, however, most definite data to this effect¹⁹² are missing. It was transferred to Moesia, possibly as early as Vespasian. It was assumed that its name may be completed on a military diploma fragment of 75 or 78¹⁹³.

It appears for the first time on the military diploma of Cataloi in 92, among the *alae* of Moesia Inferior¹⁹⁴. Later, it is present in Nerva's constitution of 97¹⁹⁵. It is then listed successively on the province diplomas of 99, 105 and 118–119¹⁹⁶. Likely, a soldier in this unit was awarded the highly

¹⁸² Ubl 2005, 112.

¹⁸³ CIL III 14217 = CIL III 14500; Mócsy 1970, 107; Giorgetti 1983, 29: [*ex sign*]if(ero) *alae Cl[audiae novae], dec(urio) col(oniae) Ulp(iae) Trai(anae) Rat(iariae)*. The epitaph was set up by a *liberta*.

¹⁸⁴ CIL III 14216⁷ = IDR II 43; Kraft 1951, 145, no. 237.

¹⁸⁵ RMD IV 247.

¹⁸⁶ Dana 2010, 47, no. 17.

¹⁸⁷ Beneš 1978, 7.

¹⁸⁸ Cichorius, 1894, 1243; Stein 1932, 137; Wagner 1938, 37–38; Beneš 1970, 163, no. 19; Aricescu 1977, 54; Beneš 1978, 9, no. 17; Spaul 1994, 115–116; Matei-Popescu 2004, 186–187, no. 6; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 264–265; Gayet 2006, 80–81; Matei-Popescu 2010, 184–185, no. 6; Matei-Popescu 2013, 213.

¹⁸⁹ Saddington 1982, 147–149.

¹⁹⁰ Stein 1932, 137, assuming an idea from E. Ritterling: (*C. Iulius*) *Flavus*, brother to *Arminius*, decorated by Germanicus in 16, Tacitus, *Ann.* II, 9; XI, 16, see also PME I, 63.

¹⁹¹ E. Birley named Emperor Vespasian's grandfather, *T. Flavius Petro*, Birley 1988, 377–378.

¹⁹² Wagner 1938, 37.

¹⁹³ RMD IV 209: [*et G*]allorum [*Flaviana*].

¹⁹⁴ 14 June 92, Petolescu, Popescu 2004.

¹⁹⁵ Weiß 1997, 233–238, no. 4 = AE 1997, 1774 = RMD V 338.

¹⁹⁶ 14 August 99 (diploma of Oltina, CIL XVI 44); 13 May 105 (CIL XVI 50); Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2002, 406–409, no. 3 = AE 2002, 1729 = RMD V 350.

fragmentary diploma of 99 (September/October?), although *ala Gallorum Aetectorigiana* can not be disregarded¹⁹⁷.

It was presumably involved in Trajan's Dacian war¹⁹⁸, despite the fact definite evidence to the fact is missing.

The unit is for the first time attested in Moesia Superior on the 18th of February 129, on in the diploma given to one of its former horsemen¹⁹⁹. It appears then in the diploma of 9 September 133, discovered at Carnuntum²⁰⁰. It is therefore highly possible to have been sent to Moesia Superior immediately after 119, when it is last time attested in Moesia Inferior²⁰¹, since its name was restored on a fragmentary military diploma dated to 125/126 – probably 1 July 126²⁰². It thereafter attested on the imperial constitutions given to the auxiliary soldiers of the province in 145/154, 150/157, 151, 157, 159–160 and 161 (see the diplomas table). Its presence on the constitution of 125/126 for Moesia Superior²⁰³ was also supposed, yet there are no elements to confirm it. From that time, there is no further information on its presence within the territory of Moesia Inferior, as it remains in Moesia Superior²⁰⁴. The unit commander, a certain *Iulius*, recorded by the inscription from *Caesarea* (Cherchel) was active in Moesia Superior or even Moesia Inferior, however by no means in Mauretania Caesariensis. Most likely, the latter was his place of origin²⁰⁵.

Except for this individual, we also know that prefect *L. Valerius Priscus* came from *Vienna*, in Gallia Narbonensis. His career may be dated to the second half of the 2nd century²⁰⁶. Furthermore, on a fragmentary diploma of 144/146, found at Viminacium, a certain *Ti. Claudius* [- -]²⁰⁷, prefect of this unit is recorded as well.

The funerary inscription discovered at Scupi, attesting sometime in the last quarter of the 1st century a *missicius ex ala Flavia, Iulius Vanno*²⁰⁸, must be related to another unit, a mysterious *ala Flavia* and not to *ala Flaviana Gallorum*²⁰⁹.

On the 18th of February 129, a former horseman of the unit was released: *ex gregale Calicleti Buccionis f(ilio)* from *Sebastopolis*, recruited in 104²¹⁰. He had a son, *Marcus* and a daughter, *Prisca*, bearing both typically Roman names (*et Marco f(ilio) eius et Priscae fil(iae) eius*). In the same year, on the 22th of March, another former soldier recruited from *Sebastopolis* was released from *vexillatio equitum Illyricorum*, stationed in the Dacia inferior²¹¹. They were probably both recruited from the *Sebastopolis* of Pontus Cappadocicus (Cappadocia province) and not from the town located in

¹⁹⁷ AE 1999, 1360 = RMD IV 217: [*alae Gallorum Flav*]ianae cu[*i prae(e)st...*] f. *Nem. Ces*[...], *grega*]li [...]*ci f. [...]*. See also RMD IV, 423, n. 5.

¹⁹⁸ Strobel 1984, 111.

¹⁹⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2018, 2018, 224–231, no. 2.

²⁰⁰ RMD IV 247. Its presence on the imperial constitution of 126 is only supposed, Eck, Pangerl 2006; Weiß 2008, 280–286, no. 5 = AE 2008, 1717

²⁰¹ RMD V 350.

²⁰² Eck, Pangerl 2006 = AE 2006, 1864; Weiß 2008, 280–286, no. 5 = AE 2008, 1717; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 227–230 no. 6 – probably the same constitution as RMD V 366 = AE 2000, 1851.

²⁰³ Weiss 2008, 280–286, no. 5 (especially 284). The fragment published in the occasion by P. Weiss is part of the same diploma with the fragment previously published by Eck, Pangerl 2006, 102–104, no. 4.

²⁰⁴ It was never transferred to Mauretania Caesariensis, as believed by Bensedik 1979, 31–32; Spaul 1994, 115, but one cannot exclude the possible participation of a detachment in the Moorish war during Antoninus Pius' reign.

²⁰⁵ CIL VIII 21037: [*D. M. S. ...*] / *Iuli* / [...] *aedil(i) Ilvir(o) / praefeq(to)* (sic!) *coh(ortis) III Ulpiae Pa/[ph]lagonum, trib(un)o leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae / [p]raef(ecto) alae Flaviana Gallorum / [L]onginia Saturnina uxor heres ex testamento*; Jarrett 1972, 195, no. 91; Bensedik 1979, 31 and 198–199; PME, I 7.

²⁰⁶ PME, V 27

²⁰⁷ AE 1999, 1313 = RMD V 402.

²⁰⁸ ILJug 37 = IMS VI 59. Completed *missicius ex ala Flavia(na)*, Holder 1980, 272, no. 371.

²⁰⁹ Matei-Popescu 2009, 340–343, no. 1.

²¹⁰ Eck, Pangerl 2018, 2018, 224–231, no. 2.

²¹¹ CIL XVI 75 = IDR I 10; Petolescu 2002, 131–132, no. 67.

Caria (Asia province). The *ala Gallorum Flaviana* was commanded in 129 by *C. Iunius Avitus*, hitherto unknown (*alae Gallorum Flavianae cui prae(e)st C. Iunius Avitus*).

Similarly to *ala I Claudia nova miscellanea*, the fort which the unit garrisoned subsequent to the transfer to Moesia Superior, remains unknown. As the military diploma fragment of 144/146 was discovered at Viminacium, we may believe that the unit was stationed somewhere in the action range of the *legio VII Claudia p. f.* Nonetheless, one should not forget that Viminacium was already *municipium* as early as Hadrian and capital of the province, thus the veteran might have possibly retired there after discharge.

III. *Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum c. R.*²¹²

In the area of the future province of Germania inferior, two *alae Hispanorum* were stationed as early as Tiberius: *ala Hispanorum veterana* and *ala Hispanorum tironum*²¹³. Most likely, the first unit, also recorded by other sources, might be equalled with *ala Hispanorum* from Moesia then Moesia Inferior. From the Rhine area, the *ala* was firstly displaced to Pannonia then to Moesia²¹⁴. The second unit, unattested by other sources, might be the future *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* (*Campagones* were a people located probably in Asturia, only known by the inscriptions mentioning this unit²¹⁵). From the area of Germania inferior, it might have participated in the conquest of Britannia, only to later remain in the newly established province until early Trajan's rule, in January 98²¹⁶.

Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum was until recently recorded in Pannonia Inferior in 114²¹⁷. Then, in 119, it still counts among the auxiliaries of Pannonia Inferior, as documented by a military diploma²¹⁸. It seems to have been dispatched from Britannia straight to Pannonia inferior. Nevertheless, the dislocation history of *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* was complicated as recorded by an imperial constitution of 112 for Moesia Superior, in the form of *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum c. R.*²¹⁹. Such record proves that the unit was transferred from Britannia to Moesia Superior in connection with Trajan's Dacian war. Likely subsequent to the events in this war its soldiers were awarded Roman citizenship. It remained in a garrison of this province until around 114, when the unit is sent to Pannonia inferior, stationing somewhere in the Aquincum area at Albertfalva²²⁰ or Campona²²¹, as supposed by B. Lőrincz (without though being directly recorded)²²². Most likely the relocation was intended to fill the breach left subsequent to the dispatch of *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria*²²³ for the Parthian expedition. For this reason, *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* was brought from Moesia Inferior²²⁴ and *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* from Moesia Superior.

²¹² Cichorius 1894, 1236; Wagner 1938, 49–50; Kraft 1951, 152, no. 391–393; Beneš 1970, 165, no. 28; Beneš 1978, 10–11, no. 24; Spaul 1994, 74–76, no. 21; Lőrincz 2001, 21, no. 16; Petolescu 2002, 72–73, no. 11; Marcu 2009, 145–146.

²¹³ Castelli 1992, 195 (178, fig. 1) = AE 1992, 186. For the identification of the two units see 183–184. See also Saddington 1994.

²¹⁴ Matei-Popescu 2010, 186–187.

²¹⁵ Hübner 1899; Russu 1970, 162.

²¹⁶ AE 2004, 858 (= AE 2003, 1033 a-b).

²¹⁷ RMD III 153; Lőrincz 2001, 21, no. 16; 81.

²¹⁸ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2001, 25–34, no. 1.

²¹⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–360, no. 8.

²²⁰ K. Szirmai, in Visy 2003, 106.

²²¹ L. Kocsis, in Visy 2003, 106–108.

²²² Lőrincz 2001, 21, no. 16.

²²³ Lőrincz 2001, 16, no. 4.

²²⁴ Matei-Popescu 2010, 173–174.

The transfer to Dacia superior took place sometime after 119, as the diploma of 12 November 119, awarded to the auxiliary units of this province mentions *ala Hispanorum* from Moesia Inferior and then Dacia inferior²²⁵ and not *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum*. The unit was accommodated in the fort of Micia, where it is recorded until the end of the Roman rule in this province²²⁶.

Directly connected to this issue is also the career of the prefect Q. *Petronius Novatus*, reported by an inscription discovered in Mauretania Caesariensis, at Tubusuctu²²⁷. The inscription reads that, after having command of the cohort V *Gallorum (Dacica)* from Pojejena²²⁸ he was successively *tribunus legionis XIII{I} Geminae, praefectus equitum (alae) I Hispanorum* and *praefectus equitum (alae) I (Hispanorum) Campagonum*. As there is no information that the latter had been an *ala milliaria* it is possible that Q. *Petronius Novatus* held the command of another *ala quingenaria*²²⁹. As *ala I Hispanorum* was transferred to Slăveni, in Dacia inferior and *I Hispanorum Campagonum* was sent from Pannonia inferior to Dacia superior, at Micia it is possible that for a while this figure also held the command of the latter unit, *I Hispanorum Campagonum*. Another explanation might consider an error in the draft of the inscription: since the complete name of the unit was *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum*, the one who wrote the inscription might have believed they were two different units²³⁰. The career of this individual may be dated over a broader period between the reign of Hadrian and the end of the 2nd century. We choose however an earlier dating, more precisely the period of Hadrian's rule.

IV. *Ala II Pannoniorum (veterana)*²³¹

It was formed as early as Augustus, after the suppression of the Pannonians' revolt in AD 9²³². The unit recorded in Syria in 88²³³, was transferred by Emperor Domitian to the territory of Moesia Superior, where it is recorded by the military diplomas of 94, 100 and 103/105.

From the time when the unit was in Syria dates also the command of an unknown individual, mentioned on a fragmentary inscription discovered in Thrace, at Madytus (Chersonesus Thracica)²³⁴. Thus, we find that an unknown figure most likely held the command of this unit (ἐπαρχος [εἰλ]ης β' Παννονίων) after having been the commander of a cohort and tribune of a legion. He then became the ruler of *Decapolis*, a region attached to Syria ([ἡγεσά]μενον Δεκαπόλεως τῆς ἐν Συρίᾳ). He was then awarded *dona militaria* during Domitian's Dacian and Germanic wars²³⁵.

It is difficult to say whether this unit had been stationed earlier in Moesia and later sent to Syria together with the legions IV Scythica or V Macedonica²³⁶, as there is no indication of its presence in the Moesian provinces prior to Domitian's reign.

²²⁵ RMD V 351; Eck, Pangerl 2007. On *ala Hispanorum* see Matei-Popescu 2010, 186–188, no. 8.

²²⁶ Petolescu 2002, 73; Marcu 2009, 144–147, no. 25.

²²⁷ AE 1967, 644 = IDRE II 465; PME, P 26; Russu 1970.

²²⁸ AE 1972, 490 = IDR III/1 11.

²²⁹ Russu 1970, 162–163.

²³⁰ As suggested by Fitz 1970 (= AE 1971, 515).

²³¹ Cichorius 1894, 1254–1255; Wagner 1938, 39, 60–62; Beneš 1970, 166, no. 35; Russu 1972, 67, no. 13; Russu 1973, 33–34, no. 1; Beneš 1978, 12, no. 30; Strobel 1984, 114–115; Spaul 1994, 173–175, no. 60 (see also 82–85, no. 24 *ala Gallorum et Pannoniorum catafractaria* “later known as *ala nova firma ex catafractaria*” (sic!) – there is no relation between *ala II Pannoniorum* and this unit); Lőrincz 2001, 22, no. 18; Petolescu 2002, 74–76, no. 13; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 270; Ardevan 2007; Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 29–32 (191–195); Ardevan 2009; IDR App II, 71–73, nos. XCVII/1–8 (tile and brick stamps, all found at Gherla).

²³² Holder 1980, 112.

²³³ CIL XVI 35; Weiß 2006, 252–254, no. 1–2, 262–264.

²³⁴ IGR I 824 = IPD⁴ 804 = IK 19, 53 = IDRE II 355; Zahariade 2009, 72, related to his recruitment activity in Thrace, while his father was procurator.

²³⁵ PME, Inc. 74; Isaac 1981; Faoro 2011, 149–150.

²³⁶ H. Nesselhauf, CIL XVI 35, note 1; Wagner 1938, 61.

B. Lőrincz assumed²³⁷ based on a single fragmentary funerary inscription discovered at Sremska Mitrovica (Sirmium)²³⁸, which prevents us from ascertaining if the individual was in active service or a veteran, if he was firstly displaced in Pannonia and then in Moesia Superior. We rather believe that the unit was transferred by Domitian directly from Syria, like *ala praetoria singularium*. Some scholars maintained that most likely under Domitian, notably between 86 and 106, Sirmium and its territory together with the entire limes sector lying in-between the river mouths of Drava and Sava were part of the province of Moesia Superior²³⁹. Nevertheless, there is insufficient information to support an assumption that the border was temporary changed²⁴⁰.

A recent inscription discovered at Ratiaria, mentioning prefect *L. Cominius Firminus*, indigenous of Ateste, decorated in a Dacian war, may prove that the unit was stationed in Ratiaria (or somewhere in the area) under Domitian, where it participated in the actions during the Dacian war²⁴¹. He had previously held command of *cohors II Gallorum* (although difficult to say which; it is most likely that cohort *II Gallorum Macedonica* from the province), as well as *legio III Flavia Felix*.

The unit was involved in the Dacian war²⁴², during the period when decurion *Ti. Claudius Maximus* distinguished himself, whose career is detailed by the famous inscription at Grammeni (Macedonia)²⁴³. A stamp of the unit was discovered on the island of Sapaja, near the possible fort of Banatska Palanka (*Translederata*)²⁴⁴. It is not possible to provide chronological information ensuring the proper dating of the tile material discovered there, as the fort was not archaeologically investigated²⁴⁵. The unit (units) that might have been in garrison there is impossible to establish based on the tile material collected from the area of the supposed fort. Because later the garrison of the unit was set at Gherla in Dacia Porolissensis²⁴⁶ we assume this stamp could date to the period when the unit was stationed in Moesia Superior. C. C. Petolescu believes that the funerary inscription of the cavalryman *M. Verpidius Silvanus*, discovered at Ostrov and originating in *Sarmizegetusa*²⁴⁷ may date to the period of the Dacian wars. In the Dacian wars' aftermath, the unit is listed on the diplomas of 109, 110 and 114, on the territory of the newly established province.

To this period dates the single record of the title *veterana* regarding this unit (the military diploma of July 2nd 110 and the military diploma of May 3rd/4th 114)²⁴⁸. P. Holder, aware of only the record from 110, believed this evidence is connected with the reading of *cohors I Pannoniorum veterana* on the diploma could have been an engraving error²⁴⁹. Nevertheless, given that *ala I Pannoniorum* was also present in Dacia, as recorded by the military diploma of 113/114²⁵⁰, the two *alae Pannoniorum* could be distinctive units which even though equipped with different numbers, might have been easily confused. Still, *ala I Pannoniorum* is recorded in Moesia Inferior in 111, 25 September²⁵¹ as well; evidently it could have not been stationed in Dacia in 110. One should not

²³⁷ Lőrincz 2001, 22, no. 20.

²³⁸ CIL III 10223; Holder 1980, 285, no. 642; Lőrincz 2001, 206, no. 161; Mirković 2008a, 54–55.

²³⁹ Ritterling 1925, 1283, 1444; Wagner 1938, 61, 63; Syme 1971, 90, 204–205.

²⁴⁰ Lőrincz 2001, 70–71.

²⁴¹ Stoev 2014, 169.

²⁴² Strobel 1984, 115.

²⁴³ Speidel 1970; AE 1969–1970, 583 = IDRE II 363; Rankov 1990. For a comment on this figure's transit through *ala I Pannoniorum* see Speidel 1970, 147–148.

²⁴⁴ CIL III 8074^{5b} = IDR III/1 5; Gudea 2001, 57–58, no. 8; Nemeth 2004, 35.

²⁴⁵ See an attempt to synthesise the archaeological information in Dimitrijević 1982–1983.

²⁴⁶ Gudea 1997, no. 97; Petolescu 2002, 75.

²⁴⁷ CIL III 1483 = IDR III/2 460; Petolescu 2002, 75.

²⁴⁸ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16.

²⁴⁹ Holder 1980, 19.

²⁵⁰ RMD IV 225. On this unit, transferred for a short while from the province of Moesia Inferior, see Matei-Popescu 2010, 191–192, no. 10.

²⁵¹ RMD IV 222.

forget those imperial constitutions are awarded to the members of the auxiliary units and not to the unit itself. Hence, it is not excluded that part of *ala I Pannoniorum* had been displaced to the north of the Danube and part remained south of the Danube, at least for a while.

The two *alae Pannoniorum* recorded in Dacia under Trajan, even though they bore different numbers are more closely connected than the mere use of the title *veterana* for one of them suggests. The units replenished each other, under entirely unclear circumstances with a Gallic origin contingent of recruits, thus becoming *ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum* (firstly recorded in 120, by a military diploma²⁵²) and *ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum* (firstly recorded in 128; noted on the 123 diploma it is still *ala II Pannoniorum*²⁵³ – see the table of military diplomas). The first would return to Moesia Inferior²⁵⁴, while the second would garrison for the entire duration of the Roman rule in Dacia the fort at Gherla, in Dacia Porolissensis²⁵⁵.

It was believed to have been involved in Trajan's Parthian campaign²⁵⁶, as it seems to be attested by the inscription of *Ti. Claudius Maximus (et ob virtutem bis donis donatus bello Dacico et Parthico)*²⁵⁷.

After the making of Dacia Porolissensis it became part of its garrison, being recorded by the imperial constitutions issued for the province, either in the form of *ala II Pannoniorum* (only on the imperial constitution of 123²⁵⁸), or in the form of *ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum* (see the table of military diplomas and above discussion related to the addition of a Gallic origin recruited contingent). The imperial constitution of 128 records it as *torquata*²⁵⁹, the unit being likely decorated after the battles of 118–119 or slightly later, when the province of Dacia Porolissensis was created in 122–123.

Another unit from Dacia Porolissensis, *ala Siliana*, also appears with the titles *bis torquata* and *bis armillata c. R.*, yet which are likely received as early as Trajan²⁶⁰. However, on the Thuburbo Maius inscriptions of *M. Vettius Latro*, we gather that he becomes prefect of the unit after Trajan's Dacian war, and the unit appears only with the titles *c. R. torquata et armillata*²⁶¹, similarly to the inscription from Gilău²⁶². Concurrently, the inscriptions from Abudiacum in Raetia, mention the unit only with the title *torquata c. R.*²⁶³. The single inscription where the aforementioned title appears is that of Gerasa (*bis torquata* also emerges on an inscription from Petra, yet the unit's name leading us to conclude that it might have been a different unit²⁶⁴), unfortunately it does not contain certain dating elements – temporarily, we may assume that the unit was decorated for a second time concurrently with the unit discussed here. Thus accordingly, the decoration of two units from the same province must be related to a major conflict wherein they were involved. This is either the 117–119 – conflict or rather, a resolution of the military operations commenced in north-western Dacia in connection with the founding of Dacia Porolissensis. Nonetheless, a prefect of another unit from Dacia, *ala Brit(annica vel -tonum) milliaria c. R.* (likely different than *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria*) appears on an inscription from Emona: *praef(ectus) alae Brit(annicae*

²⁵² Eck, Pangerl 2009, 533–537, no. 9.

²⁵³ RMD IV 233.

²⁵⁴ Matei-Popescu 2010, 185–186, no. 7.

²⁵⁵ Petolescu 2002, 74–76, no. 13; Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 29–32 (191–195); Ardevan 2009; Marcu 2009, 70.

²⁵⁶ Strobel 1984, 115.

²⁵⁷ AE 1969–1970, 583 = IDRE II 363, l. 14–15; Speidel 1970, 148–149.

²⁵⁸ RMD I 21 = IDR I 7; RMD I 22 = IDR I 7 A; RMD IV 233 (*tabella II*).

²⁵⁹ Ciongradi, Bota, Voşian 2009: *ET GALL ET PANN TORQ* (211). See also Weiß 2002, 249.

²⁶⁰ Cichorius 1894, 1260–1261; Wagner 1938, 67–69; Isac 1979; Lőrincz 2001, 23–24, no. 24; 209–210, nos. 169–171; Marcu 2009, 78; IDR App II, 74. These names appear on an inscription from Gerasa, Jones 1928, 148, no. 5 = AE 1930, 92 = IDRE II 416; PME V, 9.

²⁶¹ AE 1939, 81 = IDRE II 424. See also IDRE II 425–426; PME, V 76.

²⁶² Isac 1979, 41–44; AE 1983, 859; ILD 596 (AD 135–138).

²⁶³ CIL III 5775 = IDRE II 242; CIL III 5776 0 = ILS 1369 = IDRE II 243; PME, C 126.

²⁶⁴ AE 1996, 417 = IDRE II 417; PME, U 5.

vel -tonum) *milliariae bis torquatae, donis donatus bis bello Dacico ab imp(eratore) Caesare Nerva Traiano Aug(usto) Ger(manico) Dacico*²⁶⁵, which implies that both the commander and the unit were decorated twice during the Dacian war. Under such circumstances the decoration of *ala II Pannoniorum* as early as the Dacian war is entirely possible, given the greater role that *Ti. Claudius Maximus* played in the capture of king Decebalus.

Ala II Pannoniorum (et Gallorum), apparently starting no later than 128²⁶⁶, was garrisoned, in the fort of Gherla, as mentioned above,²⁶⁷ attested by inscriptions and tile material²⁶⁸. An inscription records the stone – phase rebuilding of the headquarters in 143²⁶⁹.

Regarding the unit's soldiers, who might have been in service as early as Trajan, one should mention here *Ti. Flavius Longinus, veteranus ex decurione alae II Pannoniorum*, who becomes a member of the municipal elite of the newly founded province, being decurion at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (colonia Dacica)*, in the municipium at Napoca and the *canabae* of legion XIII Gemina from Apulum²⁷⁰. Similarly, rather early at the end of Trajan's rule or early reign of Hadrian is seemingly dated a tombstone belonging to the cavalryman *M. Verpidius Silvanus*, set up by *Valerius Proculus*, decurion at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*²⁷¹.

Furthermore, one of the military diploma-copies, after the imperial constitution of 16 May 101, was awarded to a horseman in this unit: *ala II Pannoniorum cui praest C. Iulius Paullus, gregali Ciagitisae Sitae f. Besso, et Valenti f. eius et Valerio f. eius et Sabino f. eius*²⁷². The soldier of Thracian origin was recruited early on around 75–76, when soldiers from the auxilia of Moesia were discharged in larger numbers. The children's names are Roman, the names of Valens and Valerius being well spread in the military milieu, while that of Sabinus less. The latter might have been given at the time when Moesia was governed by *Oppius Sabinus*.

V. *Ala (Flavia) praetoria singularium*²⁷³

To our current knowledge, it is fairly certain that at least two *alae praetoriae* existed, and only the one in Moesia Superior being attested also with the title *singularium*, being likely raised by

²⁶⁵ AE 1980, 496 = IDRE I 154; PME, C 97 ter (*P. Cassius Secundus*).

²⁶⁶ Ciongradi, Bota, Voşian 2009, 211; Kraft 1951, 32–33, believe that *ala II Pannoniorum* bore from the start the name of *ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum*, alike *ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum* from Moesia Inferior (Matei-Popescu 2010, 185–186, no. 7). The argument cannot be easily dismissed, as it would be hard to believe that both units (to which must be added *ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum*, previously recorded only in the form of *I Bosporanorum*) were combined with additional contingents of Gallic origin, approximately at the same time. If we agree with such an explanation, then one should determine the time frame for its occurrence. As it seems that both units were stationed for a few years in the newly founded Dacia and that both would have been involved in Trajan's Parthian war, this most likely being when Gallic origin recruits were added. In fact, *ala I Bosporanorum* partook also in the Parthian campaign. Such explanation was already given by Holder 1980, 22, and seems to be most convincing: „This suggests a date either in the reign of Trajan in preparation for the Parthian war or early in the reign of Hadrian to replace losses suffered during the war for the addition of Gauls”.

²⁶⁷ Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 29–32 (191–195); Ardevan 2009; Marcu 2009, 70, no. 4.

²⁶⁸ IDR App II, 71–73, nos. XCVII/1–8.

²⁶⁹ AE 1906, 112; Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 44, no. 1. See also IDR App II, 71.

²⁷⁰ CIL III 1100 = ILS 7141 = IDR III/5, 253; Holder 1980, 286, no. 643, where he is assumed to have been recruited under Domitian when he was awarded Roman citizenship and discharged under Trajan. The inscription may be dated after the start of Hadrian's rule, as municipium Napoca is mentioned.

²⁷¹ CIL III 1483 = IDR III/2, 460; Holder 1980, 286, no. 644, where he is supposed to have been recruited under Trajan and die under Hadrian.

²⁷² Eck, Pangerl 2008, 329–337, no. II. 2.

²⁷³ Cichorius 1894, 1258; Stein 1932, 148; Wagner 1938, 62–64; Beneš 1970, 166, no. 37; Beneš 1978, 12, no. 32; Speidel 1978, 60–63; Strobel 1984, 116; Spaul 1994, 187–188, no. 65; Lőrincz 2001, 23, no. 22; Eck, Pangerl 2005, 56–58; Weiß 2006, 280; Matei-Popescu 2006–2007, 36–37.

Vespasian. Nevertheless, during the Augustan period *C. Fabricius C. f. Ani(ensi tribu) Tuscus*, after being *praefectus cohortis Apulae* (before 4 BC), *tribunus legionis III Cyrenaicae VIII* (8 years, between 4 BC and before AD 5), *tribunus dilectorum ingenuorum quem Romae habuit Augustus et Ti. Caesar* (in the year 8) and *praefectus fabrum III* (up to year 11), is attested as *praefectus alae praet(oriae) IIII* (4 years, between 11 and 14), on an inscription discovered at Alexandria Troas²⁷⁴. He was thereafter decorated by Germanicus in 16 during his war on the Rhine: *hasta pura et corona aurea donatus est a Germanico Caesare Imp(eratore) bello Germanico*.

The other unit stationed in Pannonia and Pannonia inferior bore the name *ala praetoria c. R.*²⁷⁵. This unit is recorded in Pannonia from 85²⁷⁶, being likely transferred to Germania inferior, where it seems to be attested as early as the Principate (from Tiberius's rule)²⁷⁷. The unit from Moesia Superior is for the first time recorded in the province in 94, probably transferred, together with *ala II Pannoniorum* (*vide supra*) from Syria, where it is recorded in 88 and 91²⁷⁸. Expectedly, it was involved in Trajan's Dacian war²⁷⁹. During the first expedition, *decuriones* and *optiones* under the command of *Claudius Ilus* were awarded citizenship *ante emerita stipendia: pie [et fideliter expe]ditio[ne Dacica functis ante emerita stipendia civitatem Romanam dedit]*²⁸⁰. The prefect might be identical with *Ti. Claudius Ilus*, prefect of the fleet at Misenum, most likely under Hadrian²⁸¹. He is recorded by an inscription deemed a forgery, which is yet to be rehabilitated²⁸².

The unit was then involved in the Parthian campaign, as evidenced by the imperial constitution of 115 and would remain in the East, where it is recorded in Syria²⁸³.

The diploma copy of the imperial constitution of 115 was awarded to a former cavalryman in the unit: *[a]lae praetoriae singularium c[ui praest.] Sestius Ian[uarius], ex gregale [L.] Iulio L. f. Claudiano An[---], [e]t Iulio f. eius, et Dominae fil. eius*²⁸⁴. He was enlisted around 90 and seems to have been a Roman or Latin citizen²⁸⁵. We believe that recruitment occurred from a Latin *municipium*, in the Noricum-Pannonian area, where the unit was stationed for a while.

²⁷⁴ AE 1973, 501; Brunt 1974, 173–184; Speidel 1978, 60; PME, F 18; Demougin 1992, 189–190, no. 216

²⁷⁵ Wagner 1938, 76–77; Alföldy 1968, 38–40; Beneš 1978, 13–14, no. 37; Lőrincz 2001, 23, no. 22; Petolescu 2002, 78–80, no. 15.

²⁷⁶ CIL XVI 31; Speidel 1978, 62.

²⁷⁷ CIL XIII 8310; Stein 1932, 148; Alföldy 1968, 30–31, no. 13, 183, no. 56. See also Castelli 1992, 195 (see also 178, fig. 1 = AE 1992, 186) and Saddington 1994, 74, where it is attested on an inscription from Tiberius beside other four *alae* in Germania inferior.

²⁷⁸ RMD I 3; RMD V 329, 330, 331 (all copies were given to Thracian cavalrymen); RMD I 4 (here only attested as *Flavia*); Eck, Pangerl 2006, 219–221, no. 3; Weiß 2006, 262–264.

²⁷⁹ Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006, 135.

²⁸⁰ Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 348–353, no. II.6 = AE 2008, 1736.

²⁸¹ PME I, p. 254.

²⁸² CIL X 270* = [433*]: *Ti. Claudio Ilo praefecto clas/sis praetoriae Miseni pub. proc(uratori) / ludi magni proco. Claudi Dacii / procur(atori). XX hereditatium / praefe(cto) vehiculorum proc(uratori) / claudi alexandrine? (praef. alae?) praeto/riae trib(un)o leg(ionis) VII Claudiae piae / fidel(is) praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Gallorum / praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I{I} Bospo-ranorum*. See also Eck, Pangerl 2008, 351–352: “Es liegt deshalb sehr nahe, die Inschrift aus Capua für echt zu halten und den Ritter mit dem Alenpräfekten dieses Diploms zu identifizieren”.

²⁸³ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 49–67, especially 56–58; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10. It appears on a diploma for Syria in 153, Weiß 2006, 265–273, 280.

²⁸⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. II. 10.

²⁸⁵ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 368–369.

VI. *Ala I Frontoniana Tungrorum*²⁸⁶

The unit is recorded in Pannonia, where it had been transferred from Dalmatia²⁸⁷, more than likely as early as Vespasian stationing until the start of Trajan's rule²⁸⁸. It was relocated to Dacia possibly in the context of the first Dacian expedition of the emperor. As the province was not yet founded, the unit must have been under the authority of the governor of Moesia Superior, like the case of the other units displaced from Pannonia, which emerge around 105 as part of the army of Moesia Superior. In fact, the last mention of this unit on the diplomas for Pannonia dates to 85²⁸⁹. It is then recorded in 114 and 113/115 on the diplomas for Pannonia inferior²⁹⁰.

B. Lőrincz claimed that the unit did not leave Pannonia at all, around 105 being moved to Intercisa to replace *ala I Britannica c. R.* dispatched to the Dacian war²⁹¹. This interpretation is yet up until now based on two funerary inscriptions²⁹² that cannot be dated with certainty to Trajan. According to all internal and external features, the inscriptions seem to date rather to the previous period. We may imagine that the action area of this unit comprised the entire range between Aquincum and Intercisa, since it is very likely recorded at Gorsium, as well. Under such circumstances, the two funerary inscriptions do not decidedly prove that the unit was moved from Aquincum to Intercisa, but rather confirm an existent important segment of *ripa Pannonica* under its surveillance.

The unit is attested by a highly fragmentary inscription from Vršac (the area, lying north of the Danube, most likely belonged administratively to Moesia Superior), funerary, set up by a *signifer* as of the unit to his spouse²⁹³. Presumably (the unit's name in the Nominative or Ablative) the inscription may be dated to no later than Trajan's rule. In all likelihood, the unit's name emerges in the same period also on a bronze tablet (*tabula ansata*) found at Pojejena: *a(la) Frontonian(a) (turma?) Valeri Firmi*²⁹⁴. Likely, *ala I Frontoniana Tungrorum* occupied the fort at Pojejena in this period, which also lay in the action area of the governor of Moesia Superior.

The unit no longer appears among the units from Pannonia inferior in 119, being displaced to the territory of the newly established province of Dacia Porolissensis, where it is recorded for the first time in 128²⁹⁵. The transfer must have occurred between 117–119, when the two provinces Pannonia inferior and Dacia were probably united under Q. Marcius Turbo's military command²⁹⁶. In fact, this joint commandment is the most likely explanation for the recurrent unit transfers between the two provinces in that period.

²⁸⁶ Cichorius 1894, 1267–1268; Wagner 1938, 76–79; Beneš 1970, 167, no. 42; Russu 1972, 67, no. 15; Beneš 1978, 13–14, no. 37; Lőrincz 2001, 26, no. 29; Petolescu 2002, 78–80, no. 15; Marcu 2009, 84–85; Cesarik 2014; IDR App II, 83–85, nos. CII/1–2 and CIII/1–2.

²⁸⁷ Alföldy 1962, 262 = Alföldy 1987, 243, 279, 293. See also the funerary inscription from Dugopolje, Saddington 2002; Cesarik 2014, 1–7. Nevertheless, the single record of an *ala Tungrorum* is precisely this inscription, and its reading is not at all certain, the unit being attested only in the form of *ala Frontoniana* both in Dalmatia and Pannonia. It is though perfectly possible that for a period *ala I Tungrorum* from Britannia had been transferred to the Dalmatian area.

²⁸⁸ Lőrincz 2001, 26, no. 29. It built the auxiliary fort at Aquincum in 73 (AE 1969/1970, 477 = 1986, 590 = Lőrincz 2001, 222, no. 209), M. Nemeth in Visy (ed.) 2003, 102–104, yet seems to be recorded also at Gorsium, J. Fitz in Visy 2003, 114–116.

²⁸⁹ CIL XVI 31.

²⁹⁰ CIL XVI 164; CIL XVI 61; RMD II 87; RMD III 152+228/ V 345 = Pferderhirt 2004, nos. 17/18; RMD III 153); see also RMD V 346+RMD III 154 (unit names did not survive); Eck, Pangerl 2010b, p. 25–28, no. 2; RMD V 347.

²⁹¹ Lőrincz 2001, 74.

²⁹² RIU 1220 = Lőrincz 2001, 223, no. 217; RIU 1248 = Lőrincz 2001, 224, no. 218.

²⁹³ CIL III 6274 = IDR III/1, 107.

²⁹⁴ Gudea 1982, 55, no. 8 = ILD 179; Petolescu 2002, 78.

²⁹⁵ Ciongradi, Bota, Voişian 2009.

²⁹⁶ SHA, *Hadr.*, 6, 7: *Marcium Turbonem post Mauretanium praefecturae infulis ornatum Pannoniae Daciaeque ad tempus praefecit*; Lőrincz 2001, 87. On the joint commandment of Dacia and Pannonia Inferior see Piso 2013, 92–99.

Interestingly, on the imperial constitution for the units in Dacia Porolissensis of 128, the unit's name is rendered similarly to that on the inscription of Vršac: *[ala I Fro]nt(oniana) Tungrorum*, while the constitutions for Pannonia and Pannonia inferior mention it each time simply as: *ala Frontoniana*. After this moment, all imperial constitutions awarded to the army from the province of Dacia Porolissensis record it by *ala Tungrorum Frontoniana*. It was then garrisoned, until the withdrawal of the Roman rule from Dacia, at the fort of Ilişua²⁹⁷.

The rendering of this unit's name²⁹⁸ in various forms, the clear indication that the original name ought to have been *ala Frontoniana*, *Tungrorum* being a later addition, resumes the debate on its original recruitment area, generally believed to have been *civitas Tungrorum* in Gallia Belgica²⁹⁹. Nevertheless, it is commonly known cavalry units named after their original commanders in the Augustus-Tiberius period, (in this case a certain *Fronto*³⁰⁰) raised from amongst the *Galli*³⁰¹, more precisely the *Galli* from Gallia Lugdunensis. This explains the necessity to grant names to units after their commanders, as there would have been several series of *alae Gallorum* receiving new numbers, which would have led to much confusion³⁰². It seems this is the case here also. The unit was raised early, probably under Augustus, from Gallia Lugdunensis and sometimes, by the beginning of Vespasian's rule it was brought up to strength with another contingent of recruits from the province Gallia Belgica. It is known that the unit was stationed in Germania Inferior as early as the pre-Flavian period³⁰³ and during the Batavian revolt of 69–70, with most certainty adding significant strengths from amongst the *Tungri* became a necessary action, thus the unit grew into what we know as *ala I Frontoniana Tungrorum*. In fact, recruitment from amongst the *Tungri* are not recorded prior to 69–70, the period when two cohorts – *Tungrorum* and *ala I Tungrorum* – are recruited, and all three sent to Britannia³⁰⁴. *Ala I Frontoniana Tungrorum* was then immediately dispatched to Dalmatia, from where it was transferred to Pannonia. During Trajan's Dacian war it was moved to the area north of the Danube under the authority of the governor of Moesia Superior. The unit then returned for a short while to Pannonia inferior, only to be later transferred to the newly established province of Dacia Porolissensis, sometime after 119.

²⁹⁷ Petolescu 2002, 78–80, no. 15; Marcu 2009, 78–85, no. 6; Nemeti 2014, 100–102.

²⁹⁸ See ultimately the study of Cesarik 2014. We agree with the author that *ala I Tungrorum* (Britannia, Dalmatia?) differs from *ala Frontoniana*. The latter, recorded in Dacia in the form *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana* is not the result of the two separately recorded units merger, but by the addition of a *Tungri* recruits detachment to an *ala* (*Gallorum*) *Frontoniana*.

²⁹⁹ Alföldy 1968, 38–39: „Die Truppe gehörte zu den in den gallischen Provinzen aufgestellten Alen, die nach einem Offizier, offenbar nach dem ersten Kommandeuer, benannt wurde, führte aber im Gegensatz zu den verwandten gallischen Kavallerietruppen nicht den Volksnamen Gallorum, sondern den Stammesnamen Tungrorum”.

³⁰⁰ CIL XII 2393; PME I, 66; Holder 1980, 243, no. E 16; Birley 1988, 378, no. 9 (*Augustum* – Aoste and St. Genix d'Aoste, near Vienna, Gallia Narbonensis): *L. Iul(io) Frontoni / praef(ecto) equi(tum) / IIIvir(o) iter(um) / vicani August(ani)*. The inscription seems to date under Augustus or Tiberius. See also Cesarik 2014, 10.

³⁰¹ Except for *alae I Hispanorum Auriana*, *I Thracum Herculana*, *I Pannoniorum Sabiniana* and *I Pannoniorum Tampiana*, however nothing assures us that originally they were raised from amongst the Gauls, only to be later replenished with Hispanic or Thracian origin recruits, as already argued by Kraft 1951, 33–34, for *ala I Pannoniorum Sabiniana* and *ala I Pannoniorum Tampiana*.

³⁰² Birley 1988, 383. See also Holder 1980, 111: “The regiments entitled Gallorum were all raised in Lugdunensis”.

³⁰³ Alföldy 1968, 39, 188–189, nos. 70–74. Still, as the same author notes: „Tungri sind als Soldaten der ala ausdrücklich nicht bezeugt”, which may suggest that the *Tungri* weren't originally raised into this unit. Soldiers of various origins are recorded, both Gauls as well as Germans, admitted, not a single soldier from Gallia Lugdunensis otherwise noted also by Alföldy 1968, 39: „Ursprünglich wurde die Formation wohl aus Tungrern aufgestellt, sie ist aber bald eine Kavallerietruppe geworden, die aus verschiedenen gallischen (und germanischen) *civitates* ergänzt wurde”.

³⁰⁴ Holder 1980, 110–111; 142; Holder 1982, 16, 111 (*ala I Tungrorum*), 122–123 (*cohors I Tungrorum milliaria*), 123 (*cohors II Tungrorum milliaria eq. CL*, likely *civium Latinorum*)

VII. *Ala I civium Romanorum*³⁰⁵

Surprisingly the unit is attested for a short period in Moesia Superior by a fragmentary military diploma copied after an imperial constitution given in 105³⁰⁶. Up until now, the unit was only attested in the Pannonia province during Domitian's reign³⁰⁷, prior to its transfer to Moesia Superior. After the making of the province of Dacia, it became part of its garrison where it is attested in 109 and 110³⁰⁸. It is, therefore, possible, just like in other cases, that the unit was transferred from Pannonia directly to the north of the Danube, on to Dacian land, which was part of the province of Moesia Superior after AD 102. After the administrative reorganization from 118–119, the unit was once again transferred to Pannonia inferior, where it is attested until the 3rd century AD³⁰⁹, being accommodated in the *Teutoburgium* fort³¹⁰.

COHORTES

VIII. *Cohors I Alpinorum (equitata?)*³¹¹

From the populations of the *Alpes Maritimae*, *Alpes Cottiae* and *Alpes Graiae* provinces several *cohortes Alpinorum* were recruited³¹². One unit *I Alpinorum* is recorded by an imperial constitution issued for the units (*cohortes*) in *Illyrico* (Pannonia), in 61³¹³.

In Pannonia, on the September 5th 85, a military diploma discovered at Beleg records two cohorts with this name: *I ET I ALPINORVM*, likely one *equitata* and the other *peditata*³¹⁴.

The imperial constitution of 103/107³¹⁵ (most likely January 12th 105³¹⁶) lists a cohort *I Alpinorum*, for the first time among the auxiliaries of Moesia Superior.

One *cohors I Alpinorum equitata* participated in one of Trajan's Dacian expeditions, as evidenced by an inscription from *Thuburbo Maius* (Africa), recording the career of one of the unit's prefects,

³⁰⁵ Cichorius 1894, 1237; Christescu 1937, 178–179; Wagner 1938, 26–27; Beneš 1970, 161, no. 9; Beneš 1978, 7, no; Strobel 1984, 109–110; Spaul 1994, 85–86; Petolescu 2002, 61, no. 1; Lőrincz 2001, 18, no. 8.

³⁰⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2018a.

³⁰⁷ AD 80 (CIL XVI 26); AD 84 (CIL XVI 30); AD 85 (CIL XVI 31); AE 1911, 237 = ILJug 3013 (Beočin, *Cornacum* – dated in the early Flavian period; PME C 172;

³⁰⁸ RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; RMD IV 220; Eck, Pangerl 2011, no. 11 = AE 2011, 1790.

³⁰⁹ Lőrincz 2001, 18, no. 8.

³¹⁰ CIL III 3272 = 10257 = ILS 2539 (early Hadrianic); CIL III 10256; ILJug III 3013 and 3015; Lőrincz 2001, 183–185, nos. 88–89.

³¹¹ Cichorius 1901, 237–239; Wagner 1938, 82–83 (correctly differentiated from the other two cohorts in Pannonia inferior); Beneš 1970, 168, no. 2; Russu 1972, 67–68, no. 17; Beneš 1978, 15, no. 38/1; Spaul 2000, 259–263 (see the two units together, one *peditata*, and the other *equitata*, as the author confuses and mixes the attestations); Lőrincz 2001, 27, no. 1; 28, no. 4; Petolescu 2002, 81–82, no. 17; Marcu 2004, 572–573, no. 4; Marcu 2009, 121–122; Guerra 2013, 159–195; IDR App II, 87–88, nos. CV/1–2.

³¹² Spaul 2000, 257–258; Guerra 2013, 155–158. Several cohorts *I Alpinorum* are recorded, as we shall see below, as well as *cohors II Alpinorum equitata* (Pannonia superior, Spaul 2000, 264–265; Lőrincz 2001, 27–28, no. 2; Guerra 2013, 241–246) and *cohors III Alpinorum equitata* (Dalmatia, Alföldy 1962 = 1987, 245–247, no. 5; Spaul 2000, 266–268; Guerra 2013, 261–270; recorded until the Late period, ND, Oc. 32, 53: *tribunus cohortis III Alpinorum Dardanorum*; 32, 57: *tribunus cohortis tertiae Alpinorum, Sisciae*, Guerra 2013, 282). In the late Roman period is recorded also a different *cohors III Alpinorum* in Arabia, ND, Or. 37, 35: *tribunus cohortis tertiae Alpinorum, apud Arnona*, Speidel 1977, 708 (= 1984, 250); Guerra 2013, 282.

³¹³ CIL XVI 4, 2 July 61. See also RMD IV 202, from the same date, where only cavalry units are mentioned.

³¹⁴ CIL XVI 31; Lőrincz 2001, 27, no. 1; 28, no. 4. For *cohors I Alpinorum peditata* see also Spaul 259–263; Guerra 2013, 223–230.

³¹⁵ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13. See also CIL XVI 49 and RMD V 339, possible copies of the same imperial constitution.

³¹⁶ Petolescu 2002, 81; Matei-Popescu 2008, 107–109, no. 2.

M. Vettius C. f. Quir. Latro, decorated by Trajan probably after the first campaign³¹⁷. Thus, it would seem rather simple to identify cohort *I Alpinorum* from Moesia Superior as *I Alpinorum equitata*, transferred from Pannonia. Nevertheless, this is not possible, as on July 2nd of 110 two cohorts are recorded anew: *I Alpinorum* on an imperial constitution for the auxiliaries in Pannonia inferior (also on the constitution of September 1st 114)³¹⁸; while on 3rd/4th May 114 another cohort *I Alpinorum* is attested among the auxiliaries of Dacia³¹⁹. Customarily, this means there must have been a third cohort with the same name.

On January 19th 103, a homonym cohort appears on a military diploma from Britannia³²⁰. It is hence possible this unit recorded in Britannia (first attestations are from Aquitania, from where it was then transferred to Britannia³²¹), to have been dislocated together with the *pedites singulares Britannici*, (also appearing in Moesia Superior in 103/105), to participate in the second Dacian military campaign of Trajan. This observation allows us to definitively exclude year 103 and limit the dating of the constitution for Moesia Superior to 104/105. Furthermore, given the existence of the two *tabellae II* recording an imperial constitution issued on January 12th 105, both found in Hungary (alike CIL XVI 54) and taking into account that the internal examination of the constitution dated until now to 103/105 excludes year 103, we believe that the two *tabellae I*, together with the two *tabellae II* were copies of the same imperial constitution issued on January 12th 105, before Emperor Trajan's departure for the second *expeditio Dacica*.

Another possibility is to equate the cohort from Moesia Superior with a homonym unit listed on a constitution for the auxiliaries of Dalmatia in 97, therefore during Nerva's short reign. One of the diploma copies of this constitution was awarded to a former soldier of a cohort *I Alpinorum*³²². Unless this is a mistake, as in the case of the cohort *III Alpinorum* recorded in 2nd century Dalmatia³²³, then, it would be theoretically possible that the unit attested in Moesia Superior to have been transferred from Dalmatia during the preparations for the Dacian war. Nevertheless, until newly found documents supporting the Britannian or Dalmatian origin of the unit are not presented, we believe it is much better to leave the matter open to debate. Regardless, in conclusion, it may be argued that the cohort from Moesia Superior has nothing to do with the two cohorts recorded in Pannonia and in Pannonia inferior (*cohors I Alpinorum equitata*, encamped in an unknown fortification hitherto and *cohors I Alpinorum peditata*, stationed at Lussonium until the end of the Marcomannic wars³²⁴), and it must have been a third *cohors I Alpinorum*, likely still *equitata*.

After the administrative reorganisation under Hadrian, cohort *I Alpinorum equitata* counts among the *auxilia* of Dacia superior³²⁵ (see the table of the diplomas), being attested by tile material on the eastern limes of Dacia at Sărățeni³²⁶, Călugăreni³²⁷ and Inlăceni³²⁸.

³¹⁷ AE 1939, 81 = IPD⁴ 808 = IDRE II 424, with a comment and complete discussion on p. 444. See also Jarrett 1972, 212–213, no. 128; PME V, 76. The figure was native to Thuburbo Maius and is the adoptive father of *C. Vettius Sabinianus Iulius Hospes, praefectus cohortis II (Flaviae) Commagenorum, tribunus militum legionis I Italicae, translatus in amplissimus ordinem ab Imperatore divo T. Antonino*, followed by a senatorial career, ILA 281 = AE 1920, 45, PME, V 80.

³¹⁸ CIL XVI 163; CIL XVI 61; RMD II 87; RMD III 152 + IV 228 (RMD V 345) = Pferdehirt 2004, nos. 17/18.

³¹⁹ RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16.

³²⁰ CIL XVI 48; Cichorius 1901, 239; Holder 1982, 112; Jarrett 1994, 52, no. 9.

³²¹ CIL XIII 922; Holder 1982, 112: "Presumably the cohort arrived in the province as part of the invasion force in 43".

³²² Eck, Pangerl 2007a.

³²³ See complete discussion in Eck, Pangerl 2007a, 235. For *cohors III Alpinorum* see Alföldy 1962 = Alföldy 1987, 245–247, no. 5; 280–282; Beneš 1978, 15, no. 40/3.

³²⁴ Z. Visy in Visy (ed.) 2003, 122–124.

³²⁵ Petolescu 2002, 82.

³²⁶ IDR III/4, 212–213; Marcu 2009, 121–122.

³²⁷ IDR III/4, 220; Piso, Marcu 2009 and Marcu 2009, 121–122, think that the *CPAI* stamps from this fort belongs to *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum*. See also IDR App II, 163–165, nos. CXLIII/1 and CXLIV/1–2.

³²⁸ IDR III/4, 299.

The unit, when stationed in Moesia Superior, was under the command of *M. Titius M. f. Quir. Proculus Fabia, Roma*, who then became *tribunus legionis IIII Flaviae Felicis* and died while in office. The inscription was set up by freedman *M. Titius Zosimus*, and discovered at Rtkovo, 15 km downstream the bridge at Drobeta and the fort at *Pontes*, reused in the late fortification³²⁹.

Furthermore, likely still in the period when the unit garrisoned Moesia Superior or just after its dispatch to Dacia, *T. Popilius T. f. Vol(tinia tribu) Albinus* of *Tuder*, Italia, Regio VI³³⁰ was installed as its commander. After this post, he became *tribunus legionis VII Gemina* (Hispania) and then *praefectus alae Tungrorum Frontoniana* (Pannonia / Moesia Superior / Dacia Porolissensis?).

IX. Cohors I Antiochensium sagittariorum³³¹

The cohort, recruited most likely from Antiochia on the Orontes³³², emerges for the first time in Moesia in 75³³³ (see the table of the diplomas), likely part of the units arrived together with *C. Licinius Mucianus* from Syria (besides cohorts *VII Gallorum*, *I Raetorum* and, probably, *I Thracum Syriaca*). It was raised from Antiochia (Syria) and not Antiochia (Pisidia), being a unit of *sagittarii*, alike almost every other auxiliary raised from Syria³³⁴.

Although not listed among the units in Dacia on the first military diplomas for the province, cohort *I Antiochensium* is recorded by an inscription at Drobeta, dated to 103–105, likely set up once with the completion of the fort's construction, where it seems to have been also stationed after the end of the Dacian war³³⁵.

It is possible that during the Dacian war or just after its conclusion the command of the unit was held by *M. Aemilius Bassus*, mentioned on an inscription from *Albintimilium* (Regio IX) as *praefectus cohortis pr(imae) Antiochensium*, then *tribunus cohortis pr(imae) Brittonum* and *praefectus alae Moesiaca* (Germania inferior)³³⁶. On the diploma of July 2nd 110 of Porolissum, awarded to a former soldier of the cohort *I Brittonum milliaria Ulpia torquata c. R.*, the same person is recorded³³⁷, which means he was commanding the cohort *I Antiochensium* prior taking command of the cohort discussed here. Since, in general, auxilia commanders held their posts for approximately three years, we may believe that the time span when he would have held the command of cohort *I Brittonum milliaria* had been 108–112. We may therefore argue that such command spanned the time precisely when the fort at Drobeta was built. As a general rule, between *prima militia* and *secunda militia* there was a period of expectation, however in the context of the Dacian war, it is very likely that appointments were made without delay, depending on the necessities of the time.

It is attested among the auxiliary units of the Moesia Superior province in 112 and 115³³⁸, being one of the few units that did not send any detachments to the Parthian war.

³²⁹ Gabričević 1987; Mirković 2003, 30 = AE 2003, 1530; Zotović 2007, 95, no. 5; PME, T 29 bis.

³³⁰ CIL XI 4748 = IDRE I 127; PME, P 91.

³³¹ Cichorius 1901, 241; Wagner 1938, 86–87; Brown 1941, 113–114; Beneš 1970, 169, no. 4; Russu 1972, 68, no. 18; Beneš 1978, 16, no. 41/4; Strobel 1984, 120; Spaul 2000, 424 (421: *Antiochenses*); Petolescu 2001, 82–83, no. 18; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 272; Țentea 2012, 38–39, no. VIII.

³³² Spaul 2000, 421.

³³³ RMD I 2.

³³⁴ See to this effect the discussion in Gebhardt 2002, 237–238, note 5, where the attempts of van Berchem 1983 and Kennedy 1989, 240 to ascribe to the Roman colony at Antiochia in Pisidia the unit's recruitment are rightfully rejected. It was undoubtedly recruited from Antiochia, province of Syria. Approximately 50 auxiliary units were initially recruited from the province of Syria, Kennedy 1989, 239.

³³⁵ AE 1959, 309 = IDR II 14; ILD 51; Petolescu 2002, 82–83, no. 18; Marcu 2009, 139.

³³⁶ AE 1915, 58 = ILS 9506 = IDRE I 137; Pflaum 1960, no. 103; PME, A 75; Holder 1980, 257, E 136.

³³⁷ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

³³⁸ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–363, no. II. 8–9 = AE 2008, 1738–1739; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 240; Eck, Pangerl 2005 = AE

After 129, the unit is constantly listed on the imperial constitutions issued for the auxiliary soldiers serving in units stationed in the province of Moesia Superior (see the tables of the diplomas)³³⁹. Two of the diplomas copied after the imperial constitution issued on April 23rd 157 were granted to the soldiers of the unit, *Baralae Barga[t(h)]is f. ...*³⁴⁰, very likely originating from the eastern provinces, possibly even Antiochia, where he was recruited from around 132, and *Antipatrus* (Latin form of *Antipater*) *Her[... f(ilius)]*, similarly enlisted from the area of the eastern provinces³⁴¹.

Unfortunately, the location of its garrison is unknown, believed though to be within the action range of the legion VII Claudia³⁴². The theory of a merger with the cohort *I sagittariorum* from Tibiscum, based on the emergence of the epithet *sagittaria/sagittariorum* is obviously erroneous³⁴³, both units being separately attested³⁴⁴.

The military diplomas convey the names of soldiers who served in this unit. Thus, we know of a certain *Sapia Sarmosi f.* from Anazarbus (Cilicia Campestris, part of Syria), discharged in 100³⁴⁵. Since around the year 73 Vespasian united Cilicia Campestris and Cilicia Trachea together with other neighbouring areas, forming thereupon the province of Cilicia, we may assume he had been recruited sometime prior to this occasion and had served for more than 25 years³⁴⁶.

X. *Cohors I Aurelia nova milliaria equitata c. R.*³⁴⁷

An inscription discovered at Gradište, near Stojnik, preserves the following text: *[I.] O. M / Scribonius / Faustus V E I AVRE N / PASNATVM C R (milliaria) / d(onum) d(edit) d(edicavit)*. The inscription was completed as follows: *Scribonius Faustus v(eteranus) e I Aure(lia) n(ova) Pas[i]nat[um] C. R. (milliaria)*³⁴⁸. One *civitas Pasini* is mentioned by Pliny in the province of Dalmatia, which might be located at Padjnein the Mokropolje area, a few kilometres north of Burnum³⁴⁹, the place where this cohort³⁵⁰ was presumably recruited from. As the unit is not mentioned by other sources, it is most likely it was confused with *cohors II Aurelia nova milliaria eq. c. R.*, recorded by several inscriptions in the respective area (*vide infra*). Nonetheless, given the existence of a *cohors II Aurelia nova*, one may assume an extant *cohors I Aurelia nova*, plausibly the one recorded by the inscription mentioned above.

2005, 1723; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10 = AE 2008, 1740; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 225–227, no. 5; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 229–230, no. 3.

³³⁹ J. Spaul hypothesised the unit's reorganisation after the Marcomannic wars, when it would have received the name *cohors I Hemesenorum* (Spaul 2000, 480–482, see also the views in Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 291–292). Because of the *sagittariorum* indication, other scholars contended similarly, namely the units amalgamation after 165 with *cohors I sagittariorum* at Tibiscum.

³⁴⁰ Weiß 2008, 286–290, no. 6 = AE 2008, 1718.

³⁴¹ Schindel 1998, 224–227, no. 2 = RMD V 418.

³⁴² Beneš 1978, 16.

³⁴³ Radnóti 1975, 207; Gudea 1980a, 102; Gudea 2001, 84; Gudea 2001a, 17.

³⁴⁴ See to this effect also Petolescu 2002, 83.

³⁴⁵ CIL XVI 41.

³⁴⁶ Brown 1941, 112.

³⁴⁷ Wagner 1938, 179–180; Beneš 1978, 50, no. 122/85; Spaul 2000, 484 (beside *cohors II Aurelia nova milliaria equitata civium Romanorum*).

³⁴⁸ CIL III 14545 = IMS I 99; Zotović 2007, 84, no. 22; Ferjančić 2002, 293, no. 396

³⁴⁹ Plinius, *NH*, III, 140; Wilkes 1969, 218. *Pasini* is the name of the place and not of the inhabitants, see von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 164.

³⁵⁰ As suggested by von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 163–164, no. 63: „Damit scheint ein epigraphisches Zeugnis für die *civitas Pasini*, die Plinius n. h. III 140 an der Küste Liburniens nennt, gewonnen“; Wagner 1938, 180. Wilkes 1969, 118, note 6, excludes any relation with *civitas Pasini*, maintaining recruitment from Liburnia under Marcus Aurelius was unlikely.

XI. *Cohors II Aurelia nova milliaria equitata c. R.*³⁵¹

The unit was recruited, like the unit above under Marcus Aurelius, during the Marcomannic wars because of the need to defend the mining districts. Recruitment was undoubtedly local, notably of Roman citizens similarly to the enrolment of 3rd c. local militias.

In 179, the cohort was already accommodated in the fort at Stojnik, centre of an important mining district, where it built a *valetudinarium*: *Valetu/dinarium / coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) / nov(ae) (milliariae) equit(atae) / c(ivium) R(omanorum) T. Bebeni/us Iustus praef(ectus) / Imp. C[ommodo] II et Vero II co(n)s(ulibus)*³⁵².

Based on an inscription discovered at Guberevci, nearby Stojnik, it was assumed the unit was also called *Sacorum*. However, a population named as such (*Saci*) is recorded only in a corrupted paragraph in Aurelius Victor, within the context of Trajan's Dacian war³⁵³. Under such circumstances, the most certain reading is *S(everiana) A(lexandriana) / cor(nicularius)* etc., as suggested in IMS I³⁵⁴.

The cohort was stationed at Stojnik, by the border between Moesia Superior and Dalmatia over the entire 3rd century, as proven by the impressive number of discovered inscriptions, varying from votive to funerary. From this standpoint, beside *cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum* at Timacum minus, it is one of the best represented auxiliary units from Moesia Superior (see the epigraphic catalogue).

The career of *C. Servilius Diodorus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) II Aurel(iae) novae (milliariae) equit(atae) [[- -]]*, of origin from the town at *Girba* in Africa Proconsularis (Houmt Souk, the Island of Djerba, Tunisia) deserves to be discussed separately, being attested by an inscription discovered at *Lavinium* (Pratica di Mare, Italia, Regio I). Evermore so, that it the first source, to mention a *sacerdos Laurens Lavinus* discovered in that town and dated to September 7th, 227. The individual, a familiar (*familiaris*) of the consular *Pontius Fuscus Pontianus*, governor of Moesia Inferior in the short reign of Macrinus (217–218),³⁵⁵ accomplished an extraordinary career under the Severan dynasty, he was first *praefectus* of the unit and went on to be: *tribunus militum legionis XIII Geminae* (Carnuntum, Pannonia superior), *praefectus alae I Tungrorum Frontoniana* (Ilişua / Arcobara, Dacia Porolissensis), *procurator sexagenarius rationis privatae, procurator centenarius provinciarum regni Norici et Moesiae inferioris, procurator ducenarius provinciarum Hispaniarum superioris et citerioris*. His entire career seems to date to the reign of Caracalla, Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. In fact, the unit's agnomen is erased, thus his career coincides with the reign of either Elagabalus or that of Severus Alexander. As the agnomen under Elagabalus was most definitely still *Ant(oniniana)*, alike under Caracalla, meaning there was no reason for its removal³⁵⁶, it was most likely *S(everiana) A(lexandriana)*, as recorded by an inscription discovered in nearby Stojnik³⁵⁷. However, why *ala Tun-*

³⁵¹ Wagner 1938, 91–92 and 182; Beneš 1970, 169, nos. 6–7; Beneš 1978, 16, no. 43/6; Spaul 2000, 484.

³⁵² von Premmerstein, Vulić 1900, 164–165, no. 65 = AE 1901, 24 = CIL III 14537 = IMS I 116; Zotović 2007, 94, no. 1.

³⁵³ Aurelius Victor, *Caes.* 13, 3: *Quippe primus aut solus etiam, vires Romanas trans Istrum propagavit, domitis in provinciam Dacorum ꝥpileatis satisque nationibus, Decibalo rege ac Sardonioꝥ*; N. Vulić, *RE* II(2), 1920, 1655; Iliescu 2004.

³⁵⁴ AE 1901, 21 = CIL III 14217⁶ = IMS I 119.

³⁵⁵ PIR² F 496, identical with *Pontius Pontianus* (Boteva 1996, yet believing he is still *Furius* and not *Fuscus*, as clearly shown by this inscription), governor of Pannonia inferior under Elagabalus (PIR² P 816; Thomasson 2009, 43, 19:034); Stein 1940, 91; Fitz 1966, 50; Thomasson 1984, 141, no. 114; Thomasson 2009, 54, no. 020:114, neglects this inscription, likely considering him another individual. See also the discussion in Nonnis 1995–1996, 257–258, who proves, based on title *dominus*, used by *C. Servilius Diodorus*, the figure must have been of a higher rank, even though the status of *vir clarissimus* is not mentioned, contrary to that of *vir egregius* for *Diodorus*. For the replacements of the governors in the Danubian provinces under Macrinus see Davenport 2012, 186–189.

³⁵⁶ See the inscription Vulić 1909, 189–190, no. 59 = AE 1910, 98 = ISM I 112; Fitz 1983, 60, no. 207; Zotović 2007, 83, no. 18, where agnomen *Antoniniana* is not erased. Nevertheless, one should not forget this seems to be a private dedication of a member of this unit and not an official inscription.

³⁵⁷ AE 1901, 21 = CIL III 14217⁶ = IMS I 119. See to the same effect also Nonnis 1995–1996, 252–253. It may be noted that the agnomen's abbreviation in this form (*S A*) is recorded also on other inscriptions from Moesia Superior: CIL III 8173 = ILS 2377 = Fitz 1983, 112, no. 449: *speculator legionis IIII Fl(aviae) S(everianae) A(lexandrianae)*

grorum Frontoniana (recorded at Ilişua with agnomen *Alexandriana*³⁵⁸) and *legio XIII Gemina* do not also wear the imperial agnomen on the inscription (recorded as *Severiana Alexandriana*, rendered in several forms³⁵⁹), remains open to debate.

Furthermore, it is also surprising that *C. Servilius Diodorus, praefectus*, completing the *militia prima*, held the command, in the same way as *T. Bebenius Iustus* of a *cohors milliaria*. This record resumes the discussion on the reading of the inscription attesting *Caesennius Nigrinus, [tri]b(unus) coh(ortis) [II Aur(eliae) n(ovae) (milliariae) eq(uitatae)?]*. Thus, we are probably dealing with a *[prae]f(ectus)* or which stood at the command of another unit.

The remarkable career of this individual in our view owes its merits to the patronage of *Pontius Fuscus Pontianus*, governor of Moesia Inferior and Pannonia inferior, provinces close to the provinces where *C. Servilius Diodorus* had served (Moesia Superior, Pannonia superior, Dacia Porolissensis, Moesia Inferior and Noricum).

XII. Cohors I Flavia Bessorum³⁶⁰

The unit, recruited by the early reign of Vespasian, together with *cohors II Flavia Bessorum* from Moesia Inferior³⁶¹, was likely stationed in Moesia just after its creation. M. Zahariade believes that both cohorts had been recruited under Domitian, within the context of the Dacian war³⁶². Nevertheless, although they are not directly recorded until Domitian, they were likely raised as early as Vespasian, like most auxiliaries that bear the name *Flavia*³⁶³. After the administrative reorganisation under Domitian *I Flavia Bessorum* is recorded in Moesia Superior (first record in 92/93³⁶⁴; see the table of diplomas). In 120, it is attested as the single auxiliary unit in the province of Macedonia, under the command of *A. Aelius Sollemnianus* and governor *Octavius Antoninus*³⁶⁵. This transfer occurred subsequent to Trajan's Parthian campaign, most likely by Hadrian's early reign. It would never return to Moesia Superior. It would remain in Macedonia until the end of the early Roman period, seemingly proved by an inscription from Thessalonica mentioning an *eques singularis* of the cohort, sometime after 212³⁶⁶.

The military diploma of June 29th 120 was discovered in Moesia Superior, at Tricornium (Ritopek), presumably the place where the unit encamped prior to its transfer to Macedonia. It was awarded to *M. Antonius Times* of Hierapolis (probably from Syria, where he was enlisted around 95), married to *Doruturma*, daughter to *Dotocha*, a native of Tricornium, in a time when the cohort might have been garrisoned in Moesia Superior. Together they had two children, as mentioned by the document: *Secundus* and *Marcellina: coh(ortis) I Flav(iae) Bessor(um) cui praest A. Aelius Sollemnianus, ex pedite M. Antonio Timi f. Timi, Hierapoli et Doroturmae Dotochae fil(iae) uxori eius, Tricorn(io) et Secundo f(ilio) eius et Marcellina fil(iae) eius*³⁶⁷.

(Ulpiana); IMS I 4 = Fitz 1983, 113, no. 450b: *miles legionis IIII Fl(aviae) S(everianae) A(lexandrianae)* (Singidunum); AE 1912, 53 = Fitz 1983, 113, no. 457: *tesserarius legionis VII Cl(audiae) S(everianae) A(lexandrianae)*.

³⁵⁸ CIL III 797 = Fitz 1983, no. 474.

³⁵⁹ Fitz 1983, 107–108, no. 402–411.

³⁶⁰ Cichorius 1901, 254; Wagner 1938, 96; Kraft 1951, 170, nos. 1170–1171; Beneš 1970, 170, no. 12; Beneš 1978, 18, no. 49/12; Spaul 2000, 341; Zahariade 2009, 137, no. 1 (13).

³⁶¹ Matei-Popescu 2010, 193, no. 11.

³⁶² Zahariade 2009, 137 and 176.

³⁶³ Holder 1980, 16–18.

³⁶⁴ Petolescu 2014.

³⁶⁵ CIL XVI 67; Sherk 1957, 53–54; Papazoglu 1979, 350; ILJug 454, an inscription from Bitola, records a centurion of the cohort. See also Pflaum 1974, 453–454, no. 1. For the status of governor *Octavius Antoninus*, most likely *proconsul*, see Eck 1972; Eck 1983, 152–153, note 350; Aichinger 1979, 625–627, no. 21; Thomasson 1984, 182–183.

³⁶⁶ IG X 2, 1, 384; Pflaum 1974, 454.

³⁶⁷ CIL XVI 67.

The mention of Tricornium³⁶⁸ as her *domus*, proved that the settlement enjoyed a *civitas peregrina* status, as it would be difficult to believe that the supposed attending military vicus had been named as such on an official army document.

A military diploma was awarded to an infantryman in the cohort, on the 8th of May, 100³⁶⁹: *cohort(is) I Flaviae Bessorum cui praest C. Prefernius Licinianus, pediti Aulusei Densatralis f. Besso, et Densatrali f. eius*. The soldier was of Thracian origin, conscripted around AD 75, when many released soldiers in the auxiliaries from Moesia are attested³⁷⁰.

We also have poorly surviving military diploma granted to a former infantryman in this unit in the reign of Trajan: [*coh(ortis) I Flaviae Bessor[um cui praest ...]us, ex pedi[te ...]VELLI[...]*]³⁷¹.

XIII. Cohors VII Breucorum equitata c. R.³⁷²

It is recorded on the June 17th 65 in Germania superior on a military diploma awarded to a soldier in this unit, *Liccius Licci f. Breucus*. The diploma was discovered at Negoslavci (Croatia, near the city of Vukovar), on the territory of the future province of Pannonia inferior, a copy of an imperial constitution issued for three cohorts in Germania superior: *cohors I Thracum*, *cohors II Thracum* and *cohors VII Breucorum*³⁷³. At the time, the unit was under the command of *C. Numisius C. f. Vel. Maximus*³⁷⁴. The soldier had been recruited around 40 from the Breuci tribe, his name being typical to the Illyrian-Pannonian area³⁷⁵. Seemingly though, the unit was first recruited after the suppression of the Pannonian uprising, from the Breuci tribe, whose area must be sought west of Sirmium³⁷⁶, being later attested in Germania superior as early as the pre-Flavian period³⁷⁷. Whether these three units presented on this imperial constitution participated together with the legion *IIII Scythica* from Moesia in the eastern campaigns of 57–63/64, as S. Dušanić claims³⁷⁸ is still to be confirmed.

Prior to 85, the unit is transferred from Germania superior to Pannonia³⁷⁹. It seems that the soldiers in this detachment were granted Roman citizenship in the aftermath of the wars led under Domitian, it being recorded with this title as early as 96, when it had already been transferred to Moesia Superior³⁸⁰. The time of such a transfer should evidently be discussed related to the Dacian war of Domitian. It is later recorded by the military diplomas for Moesia Superior until 115 when it counts among the units that Trajan dispatched for the Parthian expedition. It seems to have been stationed somewhere nearby the military centre at Viminacium³⁸¹, part of the auxiliaries of *VII Claudia p. f.*

³⁶⁸ Mentioned also by Ptolemy, III, 3, 9: *Tricornenses*.

³⁶⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 326–329, no. II. 1. for another copy of the same imperial constitution see CIL XVI 46.

³⁷⁰ See also Eck, Pangerl 2008, 345–346: “Die Diplome unter Cilnius Proculus dürften mindestens zum Teil die Konsequenz aus dieser Massenrekrutierung unter Vespasian gewesen sein”.

³⁷¹ Eck, Pangerl 2009, 570–571, no. 20.

³⁷² Cichorius 1901, 259–260; Stein 1932, 177; Wagner 1938, 101–102; Beneš 1970, 171, no. 18; Beneš 1978, 20, no. 55/18; Spaul 2000, 325–326; Lőrincz 2001, 31, no. 11; Gudea 2004.

³⁷³ Dušanić 1978 = RMD II 79, Alföldy-Mann type I.

³⁷⁴ Dušanić 1978, 465; PME, N 20 bis; Demougin 1992, 481–482, no. 582. He was a native to either Aquileia or Picenum.

³⁷⁵ Alföldy 1969, 230; Dušanić 1978, 465–466; OPEL III, s. v.

³⁷⁶ Plinius, *NH* III, 147; Wagner 1938, 101; Mirković 2008a, 19–22.

³⁷⁷ CIL XIII 6213, Worms, *L. Octavius Celer, praefectus cohortis VII Breucorum et cohortis I Thracum*; Stein 1932, 177; PME, O 5; AE 1945, 78, Weisenau; Dušanić 1978, 467. The two cohorts, together with *cohors II Thracum* appear also on the diploma from Negoslavci.

³⁷⁸ Dušanić 1978, 474–475.

³⁷⁹ CIL XVI 31; Lőrincz 2001, 31, no. 11

³⁸⁰ RMD I 6.

³⁸¹ AE 1905, 162, tile stamp: *COH(ortis) VII BREV(corum)*. See also Gudea 2004 = AE 2004, 1224.

An inscription from Berytus mentions a vexillation composed of this cohort and cohorts *I Thracum Syriaca* and *I Cilicum*, placed under the command of the prefect of the cohort *I Thracum Syriaca*, *M. Sentius Proculus*³⁸². The inscription may now be dated to the time when according to the constitution of 115 – these cohorts were *translatæ in expeditione Parthica*³⁸³. Although there is no direct evidence of these two cohorts involvement in the Dacian wars, we believe that precisely their presence among the units participating in the Parthian expedition may be owed to the way they had served in the Dacian war. The same might also apply to the cohort *VII Breucorum*, never listed on the diplomas for Dacia, however, which took part in the Parthian war. Without any doubt, to the same time is dated a funerary inscription discovered at Gordion, in Galatia recording a soldier, indigenous of Pannonia, and a *vexillarius* of these cohorts³⁸⁴. Nevertheless in connection with the possible involvement of this unit in Trajan's Dacian war an inscription discovered in Gallia Cisalpina (Regio IX) was set up, where a certain *Celsus* of tribe *Camilia* was: *adlectus in amplissimum senatus ordinem ab Imperatore Caesare Nerva Traiano Aug. Germ. Dacic*, after previously holding the post of *praefectus cohortis Breucorum*. The person was a native to Alba Pompeia and had been a patron of several *coloniae* and *municipia* in the northern part of Italy³⁸⁵. It was assumed that the text made reference to *cohors VII Breucorum* and hence, his *adlectio* into the senate should be related to his participation as commander of this unit during Trajan's Dacian war³⁸⁶. Unfortunately, both his command of this cohort or any other *cohors Breucorum* and his *adlectio* to the Senate in connection with the Dacian war cannot be established with certainty.

In 116–117 the unit was relocated to Cyprus, at Knodhara, where the uprising of the Jews from Cyrenaica and Egypt had extended (on the background of the revolt of the Jews from *Salamis*, led by *Artemion*)³⁸⁷. In fact, an inscription from Berytus allows us to examine the entire evolution of this cohort in the East during 114–117. Thus, we find that a *tribunus angusticlavus* of legion *VII Claudia p. f.*, *C. Valerius T. f. Fab. Rufus*, was *missus cum vexillo ab imperatore Nerva Traiano optumo Aug. Germ. Dacico Parth. Cyprum in expeditionem*³⁸⁸. We may thus conclude that vexillations of these units from Moesia Superior had moved to engage in the Parthian expedition together with the significant strength of the legion *VII Claudia p. f.* After the end of the Parthian expedition, upon the troubling news arriving from Cyrenaica and Cyprus, the emperor decides to dispatch more units,

³⁸² AE 1926, 150 = AE 1992, 1689.

³⁸³ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 59.

³⁸⁴ Goldman 2010 = AE 2010, 1620. Still at Gordion has been recently discovered an inscription set up by *cohors I Augusta Cyrenaica Antoniniana* for the victory of Caracalla (AE 2009, 1467). We believe though, given the soldiers' names and peregrine origin that the inscription mentioning *cohors VII Breucorum* is earlier, however not from the time of Caracalla, as epithet *Antoniniana* is missing.

³⁸⁵ CIL V 7153; PIR² C 647; PME, C 274, where he is believed identical with *L. Publicius Cerialis*, cos. suff. in 113. Still, this could have occurred only if *adlectus inter praetorios*, which is unlikely for an equestrian in his first stage of the *tres militiae*.

³⁸⁶ Wagner 1938, 101–102.

³⁸⁷ CIL III 215 = AE 1953, 171; Wagner 1938, 102; PME, O 18. For the uprising of the Jews in Cyrenaica, Egypt and Cyprus see in general Fuks 1961; Piso 2013, 82–90; Piso 2013a.

³⁸⁸ ILS 9491 = AE 1912, 179: *C(aio) Valerio / T(iti) f(ilio) Fab(ia) Rufo honor(ibus) decurionalib(us) / orn(ato) dec(reto) dec(urionum) praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VI praetor(iae) / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis) missum cum vexillo ab/ Imp(eratore) Nerva Traiano Optumo (sic!) Aug(usto) Ger(manico) / Dacico Parth(ico) Cyprum in expeditionem / praef(ecto) alae Gaetulor(um) praef(ecto) Imp(eratoris) Caesaris Tr(ai)ani Hadriani Aug(usti) p(atris) p(atriciae) / II virali potestate / L(ucius) Careius Adiectus Sedatianus / ob merita*; Saxer 1967, 26–27, no. 45; Benea 1983, 117, no. 26; PME, V 31; Rosenberg 1992, 95. Part of legion *VII Claudia p. f.* was already in the East (possibly even the entire legion, as seemingly recorded by inscription AE 1939, 132, discovered at Thyatira – nonetheless difficult to believe that all three mentioned legions, *V Macedonica*, *VII Claudia p. f.* and *I Italica*, were stationed in the area with their entire strengths, most likely we are dealing with one vexillation), for Trajan's Parthian war, Benea 1983, 50–51.

among which also this vexillation that most certainly included both legionaries and auxiliaries, *cohors VII Breucorum* included.

The unit would then return to the Danubian area and garrison until the end of the Principate in Pannonia inferior³⁸⁹.

XIV. Cohors I Britannica milliaria c. R. equitata³⁹⁰

Comparably to the unit discussed above, this unit too is recorded in Pannonia in 85 (at Rittium and Brigetio)³⁹¹, being then documented among the units of Moesia Superior on the constitution of 103/105. A long time ago, at Brigetio the *tabella II* of a military diploma was discovered, which was awarded to a constituent of this unit, *Lucco Treni f., Dobunnus* under the command of *Q. Caecilius Redditus*³⁹². The diploma dates to January 12th 105 and it is likely a copy of the constitution dated to 103/105³⁹³. As there is no information on the presence of this unit south of the Danube, it must have been already encamped north of the Danube, in the area under the control of the legate of Moesia Superior, as according to the terms of the peace of 102.

After the conclusion of the second *expeditio Dacica* the unit is attested in the newly formed province by all military diplomas hitherto known. It then appears in Dacia superior in 119 (RMD V 351) and Dacia Porolissensis starting with 123 (see the table of the diplomas for this province). It was accommodated in Cășei fort (*Samum*)³⁹⁴, yet the presence of the *CIB* stamp at Slăveni, interpreted ultimately, as belonging to this unit³⁹⁵ complicates its history.

Already in Dacia, it continued to receive additional recruits from Britain, as proven by the copy of the imperial constitution for the auxiliaries of Dacia Porolissensis, dated on the 2nd July, 133 awarded to *Sepenestus, Rivi f. Corno(vius)* recruited in 107/108³⁹⁶.

XV. Cohors I Brittonum milliaria³⁹⁷

The unit, recorded in Pannonia in 85, most likely at Vetus Salina³⁹⁸ was detached by Trajan directly from Pannonia to participate in the Dacian war. Its presence on the copies of the 103/105

³⁸⁹ Lőrincz 2001, 31, no. 11 and the inscriptions from p. 238–240, nos. 269–276. The brick and tile stamps of this cohort are to be found everywhere in the province of Pannonia inferior, being one of the units within the Roman empire that was totally involved in the production of bricks and tiles, as already Cichorius 1901, 259, underlined: “Überaus zahlreich sind die Ziegel der Cohorte, die an verschiedensten Punkten der Provinz zu Tage getreten sind und vermuten lassen, dass die *coh. VII Breucorum* in Pannonia inferior eine ähnliche Rolle gespielt hat, wie die *coh. VIII Vindelicorum* in Germania superior”.

³⁹⁰ Cichorius 1901, 260–261; Wagner 1938, 104–105; Beneš 1970, 172, no. 19; Russu 1972, 68–69, no. 24; Russu 1973, 35, no. 3; Beneš 1978, 20, no. 56/19; Strobel 1984, 123–124; Isac, Marcu 1999; Spaul 2000, 193–194; Lőrincz 2001, 31–32, no. 12; Petolescu 2002, 86–87, no. 22; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 264–275; Marcu 2009, 67–70; IDR App II, 93–95, nos. CIX, CX and CXI/1–3; Dana 2017, 293.

³⁹¹ CIL XVI 31; CIL III 3256; Kraft 1951, 171, no. 1231; Holder 1980, 303, no. 1261; Lőrincz 2001, 31 and 240, no. 277.

³⁹² CIL XVI 49.

³⁹³ Matei-Popescu 2008, 107–109, no. 2.

³⁹⁴ Isac, Marcu 1999; Marcu 2009, 53–70, no. 3.

³⁹⁵ Isac 2003, 41–43, 240, pl. 2, fig. 7–10; Marcu 2009, 68–69, who thinks that the stamp belonged more probably to *cohors I Ulpia Brittonum*, attested thereafter at Porolissum.

³⁹⁶ Russu 1973, 11–14; RMD I 35 = IDR I 11 (read as *Pannon(nius)*). See now Dana 2017. On the bronze table it was firstly cut *PANNON* and corrected in *CORNOV*. Both names are attested only through this military diploma. They were probably of Celtic origin, see the discussion in Dana 2017, 295–296.

³⁹⁷ Cichorius 1901, 262 and 263 (*cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria*); Wagner 1938, 106–107; Beneš 1970, 172, no. 20; Russu 1972, 69, no. 25; Beneš 1978, 20–21, no. 57/20; Gudea 1977a; Strobel 1984, 124; Spaul 2000, 195–197; Lőrincz 2001, 32, no. 13; Petolescu 2002, 87–88, no. 23; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 275; Marcu 2004, 573–574; Marcu 2004a, 224–227, no. 4; IDR App II, 99–100, no. CXIX.

³⁹⁸ CIL XVI 31; Fitz 1967–1968, 197, no. 1; Lőrincz 2001, 241, no. 278.

– constitutioun granted to the auxiliaries from Moesia Superior³⁹⁹ as well as its immediate mention on the diploma of the August 11th 106 (110)⁴⁰⁰, copy of the constitution awarded especially to its constituents granting Roman citizenship *ante emerita stipendia*, undeniably proves that the territory annexed to the empire after the peace of 102 belonged administratively and militarily to Moesia Superior.

Beginning with the awarding of citizenship *ante emerita stipendia* the unit's name would become *I Brittonum milliaria Ulpia torquata p. f. c. R.* It would garrison in Dacia⁴⁰¹, then Dacia superior in 119⁴⁰², only to be later displaced to Dacia Porolissensis, where it is recorded by several military diplomas (see the table of diplomas). It was likely accommodated at Porolisum before the creation of the province, where it is recorded by inscriptions⁴⁰³. It is possible that its tile-stamp discovered at Dierna can be dated to the Dacian war' period⁴⁰⁴. It is also attested by tile material found in the fort at Bologna as well, where it is supposed to have built the small earth-and-timber fort as early as Trajan⁴⁰⁵, while at Buciumi a bronze applique mentioning the unit's name seems to have also been discovered in an early layer.⁴⁰⁶ An inscription from *Albintimilium* (Italia, regio IX) mentions *M. Aemilius Bassus* as *praefectus cohortis pr(imae) Antiochensium*, then *tribunus cohortis pr(imae) Brittonum* and lastly *praefectus alae Moesiaca* (Germania inferior)⁴⁰⁷. On the diploma from Porolisum of July 2nd 110 granted to a former soldier in cohort *I Brittonum milliaria Ulpia torquata civium Romanorum*, the same figure is mentioned. Since, in general, auxiliary commanders attended a post for approximately three years, we may conclude that the time span of his command was between 108–112. Before this, he held the command of *cohors I Antiochensium*, possibly during the period when the fort at Drobeta was built (*vide supra*).

XVI. Cohors II Brittonum / Britannorum milliaria eq. c. R. p. f.⁴⁰⁸

The unit appears on the military diploma of 98⁴⁰⁹ in Germania inferior, where it is recorded also by tile material in the Xanten and Vechten⁴¹⁰ areas, only to be later transferred to Moesia Superior, where it appears for the first time on the diploma of May 8th 100 as *II BRITTONVM (MILLIARIA) CR PF*⁴¹¹.

The presence of this unit among the units of Moesia Superior is directly linked in with the preparations for the first Dacian campaign of Emperor Trajan, a fact proven by its presence among

³⁹⁹ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13.

⁴⁰⁰ CIL XVI 160 = IDR I 1; RMD V 343.

⁴⁰¹ RMD 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁴⁰² RMD V 351.

⁴⁰³ ILD 685; ILD 697 (later inscription, Hadrian or Antoninus Pius – *Aelius Firmus, centurio cohortis I Brittonum*); ILD 737 (tile stamp); Gudea 1989, 162–164, no. III. 4. See also Marcu 2009, 99.

⁴⁰⁴ CIL III 8074¹⁰ = IDR III/1 52. See complete discussion in Marcu 2004a, 224, note 64.

⁴⁰⁵ Gudea 1972, 421, fig. 14/5; Gudea 1977, 129–130, no. 1–2: *COH I / BRITTON*; Gudea 1977a, 132; Gudea 1977b, 316–321 (321, fig. 7).

⁴⁰⁶ Gudea 1977a, 130, no. 3; 133.

⁴⁰⁷ ILS 9506; Pflaum 1960, no. 103; PME, A 75; Holder 1980, 257, E 136.

⁴⁰⁸ Cichorius 1901, 261; Stein 1932, 179–180; Wagner 1938, 110; Alföldy 1968, 49–50, no. 6, 195, nos. 96–98; Beneš 1970, 172, no. 22; Russu 1972, 69, no. 27; Beneš 1978, 21, no. 59/22; Gudea 1983; Strobel 1984, 125; Isac, Marcu 1999; Spaul 2000, 198; Petolescu 2002, 88–89, no. 24; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 275–276; Marcu 2004, 574–576, no. 7; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a; Marcu 2009, 111–113; IDR App II, 95–99, nos. CXIII, XIV/1–2, CXV–CXVII, CXVIII/1–2.

⁴⁰⁹ RMD IV 216; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a, table I.

⁴¹⁰ CIL XIII 14424; 14425; CIL XIII 12538, 2; Stein 1932, 179–180; Alföldy 1968, 49–50, no. 6, 195, no. 96–98.

⁴¹¹ CIL XVI 46; Holder 1999, 242, for epithet *pia fidelis civium Romanorum*, honour acquired in Germania inferior subsequent to its involvement in the suppression of the revolt of *L. Antonius Saturninus* at Mainz, in 89.

the units of the newly established province⁴¹². It then appears in Dacia superior in 119⁴¹³ and Dacia Porolissensis starting with 123⁴¹⁴. During Trajan's reign, it garrisoned at the fort of Cășei⁴¹⁵ and was likely involved also in the construction of the first fort, of earth-and-timber from Ilișua⁴¹⁶. By early Hadrian's rule, it is transferred to Romita, where it would be stationed presumably until the end of the Roman rule in Dacia⁴¹⁷.

XVII. *Cohors III Brittonum equitata veterana*⁴¹⁸

The unit appears for the first time among the units in Moesia Superior starting with 100, transferred from Pannonia⁴¹⁹. It is then recorded constantly over the course of the 2nd century and possibly, in the 3rd century.

In Pannonia, at Esztergom (*Solva*) its command was held by a certain [+ *+*]idius Novatus⁴²⁰. He was a Roman knight with origins in Baetica (*Novatus cognomen* and the *Quirina* tribe – XVII.1). He was in command of the soldiers recruited in Raetia and sent to Domitian's Dacian expedition of 86–87. He thereafter took the command of cohort *III Brittonum* that remained in Pannonia from 89 onwards. An altar was set up after his return from the Germanic expedition in April-May 89, leaving us evidence of his whereabouts.⁴²¹

Sometime before 105, when the cohort *III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum* (*vide infra*) was transferred to the province, the unit became *veterana*⁴²². During the Dacian war, it is recorded in the *Pontes-Drobeta* area, counting to the vexillation (*Bauvexillation*) that built Trajan's bridge at *Drobeta*⁴²³.

One of the unit's commanders was also *C. Nonius Caepianus*, most likely under Marcus Aurelius. He was recorded on an inscription from Ariminum, from where he emerges after a commanding period in Moesia Superior, and after being tribune of the legion *I Adiutrix p.f.* in Pannonia superior and prefect of ala *I Asturum* in Dacia Inferior. Within this context, he was also *praepositus numeri equitum electorum ex Illyrico*⁴²⁴.

We have several inscriptions regarding soldiers from the unit. A complete military diploma awarded to a former infantryman in this unit, copy of an imperial constitution of the January 20th 151⁴²⁵: *coh(ortis) III Brittonum cui praest M. Blossius Vestalis Capua, ex pedite Siasi Decinaei f.*

⁴¹² RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226; Strobel 1984, 125; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a.

⁴¹³ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2001, 27–33, no. 1, especially = RMD V 351.

⁴¹⁴ Isac, Marcu 1999, 585–597; Petolescu 2002, 86–87, no. 22.

⁴¹⁵ Marcu 2009, 67.

⁴¹⁶ Isac 1987, tile stamps *COH II BR*[∞]. For the Trajanic fort at Ilișua see Gaiu 2006.

⁴¹⁷ Gudea 1983; Franzen, Matei, Marcu 2007, 172–174; Marcu 2009, 101–114, no. 12.

⁴¹⁸ Cichorius 1901, 264–265; Wagner 1938, 112–113; Beneš 1970, 173, no. 26; Russu 1972, 69–70, no. 30; Beneš 1978, 22–23, no. 63/26; Spaul 2000, 203; Lőrincz 2001, 32, no. 15.

⁴¹⁹ Lőrincz 2001, 71.

⁴²⁰ AE 1994, 1392 = IDRE II 262; RIU Suppl. 112; Lőrincz 2001, 241, no. 280; M. Kelemen, in Visy 2003, 86–87.

⁴²¹ IDRE II 262, p. 278; Lőrincz 2001, 241, no. 280; for a short discussion see also Lőrincz 2001, 67

⁴²² This is the classical theory according to which the denomination of *veterana* is added to make the distinction between two units holding the same name and number concurrently present in a province, Cheesman 1914, 47–49; Holder 1980, 18. As cohort *III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum* was unknown until recently, Holder 1980, 19, surmised that the title of *veterana* was added to the cohort here, at the time when during the Dacian war of Emperor Trajan, *cohors III Britannorum* was transferred from Raetia, for a while only. See also Cichorius 1901, 264: “Wie aus dem Namen geschlossen werden darf, hat sich die Cohorte durch den Zusatz *Veteranorum* von einer gleichnamigen jüngeren Truppe unterscheiden wollen”.

⁴²³ CIL III 1703, 3 = 8074¹² = IDR II 105: *COH III BRIT*; Russu 1972, 69.

⁴²⁴ CIL XI 393 = ILS 2739 = IDRE I 132 – *praef(ectus) coh(ortis) III Brittonum veteranor[um] equitatae*; Cichorius 1901, 264; PME, N 12; Petolescu 1987, 171.

⁴²⁵ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 31. For the recipient see Dana, Matei-Popescu 2009, p. 215, 238 and Dana 2010, 52, no. 26.

CAECOM ex Moes(ia) et Priscae Dasmeni fil(iae) uxor(i) eius Dard(anae). An important *dilectus* was carried out in 126–128, a manifold of soldiers enlisted by the time of Trajan's Dacian war were released from duty.

A military diploma granted to a former footsoldier in this cohort, the copy of an imperial constitution of March 5th 153, reads as follows: *coh(ortis) III Britton(um) vet(eranae) cui praest M. Blossius Vestalis Capua, ex pedite Sentio Senti f. Valenti Sirm(io)*⁴²⁶. The commander is also attested by another imperial constitution of January 20th 151⁴²⁷. He was recruited around 128 from Pannonia inferior.

Another military diploma awarded to a footsoldier in the cohort, a copy of an imperial constitution from April 23rd 157: *coh(ortis) III Britt(onum) vet(eranae) cui praest Q. Clodius Secundus, ex pedite Himero Callistrati f. Laud(icea)*⁴²⁸. The soldier was recruited from the East from one of the many cities, which bears the name Laodicea in 132. P. Weiß thinks Laodicea was to be found in the province of Syria⁴²⁹. An inscription from *Drobeta* attests a woman by the name of *Laudica Syra, Collina tribu*, from *Philadelphia*⁴³⁰. As other copies of this constitution show an important *dilectus* was carried out in the East: other soldiers released in the same day had also Eastern origins. P. Holder connects this with the outburst of the Bar Kokhba revolt in Judea. The question if vexillations or units from Moesia Superior took part in the war remains open to debate.

XVIII. Cohors III Augusta Nerviana (Pacensis milliaria?) Brittonum⁴³¹

The unit appears on a military diploma fragment of 115, among the auxilia of Moesia Superior *III AVG NERVIAN BRITTON* (ext.) and *III AVG NERV BRITTON* (intus)⁴³². It was one of the units *translatæ in expeditione Parthica*. It is most likely the unit also appears on a military diploma fragment from 112: *[III AVG NERVIANA B]RITTONVM*.

Obviously, the unit was connected with the other two known *Augustae Nervianae Brittonum* cohorts, both attested for 105 in Moesia Inferior⁴³³. Curiously, it seems that the epithet *Pacensis*, present without exception in relation with cohorts *I* and *II* is missing from the name of this unit. Since there is no further information on this unit in the 2nd century, it might have been destroyed during Trajan's Parthian campaign, in which it took part with all certainty

Recently, the unit's name was completed on a bronze disk (probably *Besitzermarke*). Unfortunately, its origin is unknown and the piece is kept now in a private collection in Western Europe. Nevertheless, it was most likely found in one of the fortifications discovered in Moesia Superior. It belonged to a certain *Cassius Pavius, p(edes)* or *Cassius Pavi f(ilius)*, as it is difficult to say whether the last letter is *P* or *F*. He served in the *centuria* of *Min(- - -) Pol(l)io*⁴³⁴.

Most likely, the three cohorts with this name were raised under Emperor Nerva or by Trajan's early reign. It seems they were dispatched to the Lower Danube area together with the unit of *pedites singulares Britannici* (*vide infra*) to campaign against the Dacians. Interestingly, the unit of *pedites singulares Britannici* together with *cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum* were transferred to Moesia Superior, while the other two cohorts were transferred to Moesia Inferior. It thus seems that both provinces benefited each of two units consisting of 1000 soldiers.

⁴²⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 377–380, no. II. 13 = AE 2008, 1743.

⁴²⁷ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 31.

⁴²⁸ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 37.

⁴²⁹ Weiß 2008, 289–290.

⁴³⁰ IDR II 56.

⁴³¹ Matei-Popescu 2010b.

⁴³² Eck, Pangerl 2005; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. II, 10.

⁴³³ Matei-Popescu 2010, 197–198, nos. 15–16. For the entire issue of recruitment and later displacement of cohorts *Augustae Nervianae Brittonum* see Matei-Popescu 2010b.

⁴³⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 116–117, fig. 7.

The specific time of the transfer may be established according to the first mention of the epithet *veterana* in the case of the *cohors III Brittonum* already stationing in Moesia Superior. Given that on the diplomas of 100⁴³⁵ and 101⁴³⁶ the epithet is missing, being instead recorded on the diploma of 115, which mentions both units it may be established that the epithet *veterana* was used by the unit already stationed in Moesia Superior for a long time before the transfer of *cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum* in the same province⁴³⁷.

Nevertheless, regarding when the other two units *Nervianae Brittonum* are recorded in Moesia Inferior, it may be argued that these units were transferred from Britannia between 101–105.

XIX. *Cohors V (Callaecorum) Lucensium*⁴³⁸

The unit is mentioned on an altar discovered at Suvodol, in the Kosmaj mining basin area. It was transferred there during the Marcomannic wars (166–169) from Pannonia superior, from *Crumerum*⁴³⁹ to defend the domain of the Imperial Purse, together with *cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria equitata*⁴⁴⁰. The altar was set up for *Iupiter Optimus Maximus* by *C. Gellius Exoratus, praefectus cohortis V Lucensium*⁴⁴¹.

XX. *Cohors III Campestris c. R. (milliaria?)*⁴⁴²

The unit was plausibly sent from Pontus et Bithynia⁴⁴³ to Moesia Superior, where it is recorded for the first time in the diplomas of 103/105⁴⁴⁴. We may thus contend that it was displaced to the region in order to participate in Trajan's Dacian expeditions, since, thereafter this territory became a province, it counts among the auxilia displaced there (see the table of diplomata). *Cohors III Campestris* is part of a mixed series of auxiliary units recruited in different periods since no other *Campestres* cohorts are attested. It is not a cohort of volunteers and its name does not correspond with what we know of recruitments from mountain areas (*cohortes Montanorum*) or it refers to the training area of the soldiers, *campus*⁴⁴⁵. Nevertheless, if it is impossible to prove it was a *cohors milliaria*, then we rather believe it was a cohort originally recruited from Roman citizens, although there is no direct evidence to confirm it.

In 124, it is recorded among the auxilia of Dacia Superior by a military diploma awarded to a former soldier of this unit, *M. Ulpius Gravi f. Bato*, a native of Sirmium, married to *Domestica Regiani fl.* of Siscia who had five children⁴⁴⁶. The unit was under the command of *C. Valerius*

⁴³⁵ CIL XVI 46; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 326–329, no. I, 1.

⁴³⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 329–337, no. II, 2; RMD III 143.

⁴³⁷ On the fragmentary diploma of 112 the title was restored using the number of letters on a line criteria as follows: *[III BRITTONVM ET III AVG / NERVIANA B]RITTONVM* (Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–360, no. II, 8). We should probably find a room for *vet(erana)* also.

⁴³⁸ Cichorius 1901, 265; Wagner 1938, 113–114; Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1290; Strobel 1984, 126; Lőrincz 2001, 33, no. 16.

⁴³⁹ CIL III 3664 = RIU 749 = Lőrincz 2001, 242, no. 282 (Septimius Severus); CIL III 3662 = RIU 751 = Lőrincz 2001, 243, no. 284 (Caracalla).

⁴⁴⁰ Lőrincz 2001, 33, no. 16, who doubts the presence of the unit in the Kosmaj area. Wagner 1938, 113–114; Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1290; Strobel 1984, 126.

⁴⁴¹ AE 1901, 22 (= von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 161–162, no. 60) = CIL III 14542 = IMS I 98.

⁴⁴² Cichorius 1901, 266; Wagner 1938, 116; Beneš 1970, 174, no. 28; Russu 1972, 70, no. 31; Beneš 1978, 23, no. 64/27; Speidel 1976, 343–345; Strobel 1984, 126; Spaul 2000, 30–31; Petolescu 2002, 92–95, no. 28; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 278; Marcu 2004, 576–577, no. 8; IDR App II, 102–107, nos. CXXI/1–10, CXXII/1–5, CXXIII/1–2 and CXXIV.

⁴⁴³ AE 1993, 1429 = AE 1995, 1425.

⁴⁴⁴ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13.

⁴⁴⁵ Speidel 1976, 343–344.

⁴⁴⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2010a, 247–255, no. 1 = AE 2010, 1857.

Gracilis, originally from Caesarea, unknown until the find of this diploma. Nevertheless, he could be one and the same with a homonym prefect of ala *I Bosporanorum*⁴⁴⁷.

The soldier was recruited in 99 when other released soldiers of the units in Moesia Superior are also attested. He received Roman citizenship together with his unit subsequent to Trajan's Dacian war, this being attested with *c. R.* epithet. Nevertheless, he completed the service, the soldiers did not also receive *ante emerita stipendia*, similarly to the soldiers from *ala Claudia nova* and *cohors I Brittonum milliaria*. At the same time, he wanted to secure citizenship for his entire family as well. The soldier and his wife are indigenous of the Illyrian milieu of Pannonia, as he was enlisted from the territory of Sirmium and his wife comes from Siscia. Part of the names used in the family are very well attested in an Illyrian milieu⁴⁴⁸.

In 129⁴⁴⁹ the unit is once again listed among the auxiliaries of Moesia Superior, being recorded by diplomas there until 161 (see the tables of the diplomas). In 179 it appears among the units in Dacia superior⁴⁵⁰.

It seems that in fact, starting with the reign of Trajan until the end of the rule of Marcus Aurelius the unit was accommodated in the Drobeta fort ⁴⁵¹, and was thus under the jurisdiction of the governor of Dacia, respectively Dacia superior and after 124 of the governor of Moesia Superior. Taking into account the sizes of the Drobeta fort (1.69 ha), too small to accommodate a *cohors milliaria*, it is highly probable that the unit was split between Drobeta and Pontes, situated on the other side of the Danube⁴⁵². For this reason, up to Marcus Aurelius' reign, the unit was enlisted among the auxiliary units of the province of Moesia Superior.

Seemingly, due to the administrative reorganisation of 168, the unit was once again put under the command of the legate of the three Dacian provinces. To the period dates most likely the activity of *Aurelius Tara* (the name is of Dacian origin⁴⁵³), who then retired as veteran nearby Prahovo, where his burial inscription was found⁴⁵⁴. The inscription of veteran *Iulius Ingenuus*, discovered at Golubac (*Cuppae*), does not contain accurate dating elements⁴⁵⁵.

A complete military diploma, a copy of an imperial constitution issued for the auxiliary units in Dacia superior, on April 1st 179. This copy was discovered at Drobeta and was awarded to a former infantryman in this unit: *coh(oris) III Campestr(um) (sic!) cui praefuit Avonius Saturninus, ex peditibus Ulpio Ulpi fil(io) Herculano, Stobis*⁴⁵⁶. The recipient, recruited from *Stobi* in Macedonia, around 153/154, retired probably thereafter at *Drobeta* in the Hadrianic *municipium*. It is not at all certain that by his name *Ulpianus Ulpi f.* he was already a Roman citizen while joining the army. In 153/154, there was a mass discharge from among the soldiers in the auxiliaries from Moesia Superior, which thus required another mass conscription.

Unfortunately, the inscription of *Athenae*, attesting the presence of a *miles cohortis III Campes- tris, Valens Iangali (filius)*, a native of Scupi in the centuria of *Flavius Ianuarius*, cannot be dated with certainty⁴⁵⁷. We may assume though it may be connected to this unit or part of it stationing over the course of one eastern campaign, most likely Trajan's Parthian expedition.

⁴⁴⁷ PME, V 14.

⁴⁴⁸ Dana 2010, 48.

⁴⁴⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2018, 224-231, no. 2.

⁴⁵⁰ RMD II 123.

⁴⁵¹ Marcu 2009, 139.

⁴⁵² The fort of Pontes, nowadays Kostol, in the nearby of Kladovo, has also been also rather small (120 x 120), Mócsy 1970, 53; Strobel 1988, 9; Gudea 2001, 79-81, no. 18a.

⁴⁵³ Dana, Matei-Popescu 2009, 230.

⁴⁵⁴ AE 1971, 424; ILJug 461.

⁴⁵⁵ ILJug 1372; Swoboda 1939, 9-10; Zotović 2007, 93, 71.

⁴⁵⁶ Benea, Piso, 1984 = RMD II 123.

⁴⁵⁷ CIL III 7289, in tribe *Quirina*, wherein the inhabitants of Scupi were incorporated, IMD VI, p. 25. Nevertheless, the

Two funerary inscriptions discovered at Drobeta attest a *centurio*, *P. Aelius Papirianus*⁴⁵⁸ and a *miles, beneficiarius tribuni, Licaius Vinentis*⁴⁵⁹. Both inscriptions may be dated to the first half of the 2nd century. The presence of a *beneficiarius tribuni* suggests we are dealing with a *cohors milliaria*, even though military diplomas never render such aspect. However, there are many cases, especially for provinces which had a single auxiliary unit garrisoned a, when at the command of a *cohors quingenaria* stood one *tribunus*. In conclusion, the mention of a *tribunus* at the command of the unit does not necessarily mean it was transformed into a *cohors milliaria*. Most likely though, it has something to do with the status of this unit, originally drawn up of Roman citizens.

Hitherto at Drobeta, a *COH III CAMP* type tile stamp was identified, which seems to date to the first half of the 2nd century⁴⁶⁰ also. An identical stamp was discovered at Viminacium⁴⁶¹.

In the 3rd century, the unit is recorded at Porolissum, probably beside another cohort, namely *V Lingonum* and *numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium* by an inscription, datable to Gordian III and by *COH III*⁴⁶² tile stamp tile stamps. Its dispatch to northern Dacia occurred no later than the reign of Caracalla⁴⁶³ unless during Septimius Severus' reign, when *cohors I sagittariorum / sagittaria*⁴⁶⁴ is already recorded at Drobeta. Furthermore, likely still to the period dates an inscription from Napoca, documenting a commander of the unit: *T. Scaruius Vitalis, trib(unus) coh(ortis) III Camp(estris)*⁴⁶⁵. Notably, in the 3rd century as well, the unit was under the command of the *tribuni*, thus preserving the tradition of the original recruitment from amongst Roman citizens.

The relation between this cohort and *n(umerus) Campestrorum* attested by an inscription discovered at Petrești de Jos⁴⁶⁶ remains nonetheless unclear, even though M. P. Speidel believed it was the same unit, rendered in this inscription in the form of a *numerus*, in the general meaning of a military unit⁴⁶⁷.

name rather evidences a peregrine status, being very likely drawn up from the colony territory (IMS VI, p. 27), hence the tribe name attached to that of the colony and not his name.

⁴⁵⁸ CIL III 14216¹⁰ = IDR II 44. The name undoubtedly indicates he was awarded citizenship under Hadrian. The *cognomen* (a derivation of *Papiria*, the tribe wherein Emperor Trajan was included as well) was received after recruitment.

⁴⁵⁹ CIL III 14216⁸ = IDR II 45 = ILD 62. The name is of Illyrian origin, being most likely enlisted from the south of Moesia Superior.

⁴⁶⁰ ILD 70.

⁴⁶¹ Swoboda 1939, 9; Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁴⁶² AE 2001, 1707 = ILD 683; Petolescu 2002, 94–95; Piso 2005; IDR App II, 102–107, nos. CXXI/1–10, CXXII/1–5, CXXIII/1–2 and CXXIV.

⁴⁶³ See the recent reading of the inscription AE 1958, 231 = AE 1979, 492 = ILD 616, suggested by Piso 2005, 327–330 = AE 2005, 1290.

⁴⁶⁴ Petolescu 2002, 120–121; Țentea 2012, 60–63, no. XVI.

⁴⁶⁵ AE 1934, 14 = 1977, 700 = ILD 543 (*T. Scruius, Vitalis*, PME, S 44). The new reading belongs to Piso 2013b, 169–171, no. 5 = AE 2013, 1291. See also Speidel 1977a Russu 1972, 70, assumed the unit had been encamped at Gilău. Things are now yet clear: the unit garrisoned in Porolissum, probably as early as the Severans, when it is no longer attested at Drobeta. While the presence of the unit commander at Napoca must be related to the seat of the financial procurator's of Dacia Porolissensis there.

⁴⁶⁶ CIL III 1607; Russu 1972, 75, no. 68; Petolescu 2002, 130–131, no. 65. The unit also appears on a fragmentary inscription from Micia, where it was completed: *[n(umerus) Camp]istr[or(um)]*, CIL III 1343 = AE 1978, 705 = IDR III/3, 77. Evidently, the completion is not entirely certain, as it may also be *cohors III Campistrorum* or anything else.

⁴⁶⁷ Speidel 1976, 345–348, with each attestation. See also Speidel 1975, 206: "To sum up: the term *numerus* in a military context it does not correspond to that 'unit' – it is not a technical term for a special class of units and its usage in the latter sense by scholars, should be discontinued, being a very misleading term."

XXI. *Cohors I Cilicum milliaria equitata sagittariorum*⁴⁶⁸

It is possible this cohort garrisoned Moesia as early as the Augustan period, as seems to be evidenced by the inscription from *Uxama*, Hispania Tarraconensis, recording as follows *M. Magius M. f. Antiquus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) Cil(icum)*⁴⁶⁹. The first certain attestation of the cohort in Moesia dates to April 28th 75⁴⁷⁰. Further on, the cohort is recorded in 78 via the military diploma from Montana awarded to one of its infantryman, *Perasis Publi f. Aeg.*⁴⁷¹ and the diploma from Berkovica, a copy of the same imperial constitution⁴⁷². At the time, it was likely encamped at Naissus where a funerary inscription of a soldier⁴⁷³ was discovered. After the division of Moesia, cohort *I Cilicum* remained on the territory of Moesia Superior⁴⁷⁴. One of the military diplomas of the period was granted to a *pedes* in this unit, *L. Titius L. f.* a native of *Phil(adelphia)*, likely *Philadelphias Aspera*, in Cilicia. The unit was under the command of *M. Claudius M. f. Pal. Regulus*⁴⁷⁵. It was believed the unit partook in the Dacian expeditions of Emperor Trajan⁴⁷⁶. It remained in Moesia Superior, as is attested by a constitution of 112⁴⁷⁷, and counted among the units dispatched (or only vexillations) to the Parthian campaign, according to the imperial constitution of 115⁴⁷⁸. Although there is no direct evidence of the unit's involvement in Trajan's Dacian war, its dispatch to the Parthian campaign may be related to its commendable actions in the preceding war.

It was then transferred by Hadrian to Moesia Inferior⁴⁷⁹. Such transfer did not occur during the reorganisation of 117–118, but slightly later, as cohort *I Cilicum* does not appear in the two military diplomas of 125 and 127⁴⁸⁰, but on that of 134, on which cohort *II Lucensium* is not mentioned. According to the latter military diploma we know that in a period prior to 138–140 the unit was transferred to Thrace,⁴⁸¹ a date that confirms the information found on an inscription known for a long time, which also records the cohort in Thrace as early as 136⁴⁸². Thus, we believe that the transfer of cohort *I Cilicum* took place sometime between 127–134 or just after cohorts *II*

⁴⁶⁸ Cichorius 1901, 270; Wagner 1938, 119–120; Kraft 1951, 173, nos. 1310–1313; Beneš 1970, 174, no. 32; Aricescu 1977, 57–59; Beneš 1978, 24–25, no. 68/31; Devijver 1982, 173–183 = Devijver 1989, 209–219; Scorpan 1981, 98–102; Spaul 2000, 397–398 (391: *Cilices*); Matei-Popescu 2004, 199–202, no. 17; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 279; Matei-Popescu 2010, 201–205, no. 19; Matei-Popescu 2013, 219.

⁴⁶⁹ ILS 8968; Holder 1980, 244, no. E 24; PME, M 9.

⁴⁷⁰ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 1; Weiß 2008, 270–273, no. 1. Both diplomas are copies of the same imperial constitution, parallel with the constitution recorded by the diploma from Taliata, RMD I 2.

⁴⁷¹ 7 February 78 (diploma at Montana, CIL XVI 22); Holder 1980, 304, no. 1302.

⁴⁷² RMD IV 208. Another diploma fragment, copy of the same constitution has been recently published, yet where the cohort's name fell to the break, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 318–321, no. 1.

⁴⁷³ CIL III 8250 = IMS IV 33, recording *C. Iulius Plato*, deceased at 20 years of age. Saddington 1982, 80; 138; 212, n. 23 believes the inscription is Augustan. Holder 1980, 304, no. 1302, believes he was recruited under Nero and died under the Flavians/Trajan.

⁴⁷⁴ 92/93, Petolescu 2014; September 16th 94 (the military diploma from Negovanovci, CIL XVI 39; copy of the same constitution, RMD V 335, *vide infra*); July 12th 96 (diploma found at *Viminacium*, RMD 6); May 8th 100 (the diploma from Siscia, CIL XVI 46; copy of the same constitution, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 326–329, no. 1); two military diplomas, copies of a constitution for 3 *alae* and 19 *cohortes*, of 100, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 340–345, no. 4–5.

⁴⁷⁵ Schindel 1998, 221–224 = AE 1998, 1616 = RMD V 335, copy of the same constitution as the diploma from Negovanovci.

⁴⁷⁶ Strobel 1984, 127.

⁴⁷⁷ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–363, no. 8–9.

⁴⁷⁸ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 50–51 and 60. See now the new fragment of the same diploma, assuring the presence of this cohort among the units moved in for the Parthian expedition, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10.

⁴⁷⁹ It appears for the first time on the military diploma from Giurgiu, of 2 April 134, CIL XVI 78.

⁴⁸⁰ AE 1997, 1772 = RMD IV 235; AE 1997, 1780 = RMD IV 241.

⁴⁸¹ Roxan, Weiß 1998, 373–381; Weiß 2001, 265.

⁴⁸² Velkov 1989; Matei-Popescu 2010, 219–220, no. 31.

Lucensium was sent to Thrace. Starting with this moment, the cohort would remain at least until the end of the 3rd century in Moesia Inferior⁴⁸³.

A complete Roman military diploma, a copy of the same imperial constitution issued on the September 16th 94⁴⁸⁴ was given to an infantryman in this unit⁴⁸⁵: *cohort(is) I Cilicum cui praest M. Claudius M. f. Pal. Regulus, pediti L. Titio L. f. Phil(adelphia / lippi)*. There is still some uncertainty regarding his origin, he seems to stem from *Philadelphia*, in Cilicia (N. Schindel) or *Philippi*, in Macedonia. Nevertheless, taking into account that CIL XVI 39 was awarded to a footsoldier in cohort *I Cisipadensium*, a native of Larissa, it is highly probable they both were part of the same contingent recruited from Macedonia around 69 and sent to Moesia. We must also take into consideration that the same list of witnesses is attested on both diplomas.

There is no direct connection between the presence of this cohort in Moesia Superior by the early 2nd century and the record of *Cilices contirones*, who arranged for an altar *Iupiter Optimus Maximus* to be set up near the legionary fortress at Singidunum (most likely in the legion *canabae* area), in 196⁴⁸⁶. A lamp stamped *CILICES* was also among the findings.⁴⁸⁷ This was presumably an association of soldiers from legion IIII Flavia Felix, indigenous to Cilicia⁴⁸⁸.

XXII. Cohors I Cisipadensium⁴⁸⁹

This cohort raised in North Africa was sent to Moesia very early on, as suggested by one inscription from Ruginium, the Istrian peninsula (in the territory of the colony of Pula, Regio X) recording the career of the former soldier *L. Campanius L. f. Pol. Verecundus* of legion *IV Scythica* promoted *signifer* and then *centurio* of *cohors Cisipadensium*⁴⁹⁰. The inscription (XXII.1) is to be dated before 57 when legion *IV Scythica* was transferred to Syria. P. Holder surmises he was recruited under Tiberius and was discharged under Claudius⁴⁹¹.

After the division of the province, the cohort remains in Moesia Superior being recorded by the imperial constitutions of 94 and 100⁴⁹². It was plausibly involved, in Trajan's Dacian war, alongside the units of the province⁴⁹³. In 115 it is attested among the units of Moesia Superior displaced for the Parthian expedition⁴⁹⁴. Nothing is known of its fate after the Parthian campaign up until

⁴⁸³ Matei-Popescu 2004, 200–202; Matei-Popescu 2010, 202–206, no. 19.

⁴⁸⁴ CIL XVI 39.

⁴⁸⁵ Schindel 1998 = RMD V 335.

⁴⁸⁶ ILJug 17 = IMS I 3 = Grbić 2007, 222: *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) / Cilices / pro salute / ddd(ominorum) nnn(ostorum) / po[su]erun[t] / [D]extro et Prisco / co(n)s(ulibus)*.

⁴⁸⁷ Grbić 2007, 221–222 = AE 2007, 1215.

⁴⁸⁸ Grbić 2007, with previous bibliography.

⁴⁸⁹ Cichorius 1900, 271; Wagner 1938, 121; Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1320–1321; Beneš 1970, 174–175, no. 33; Aricescu 1977, 49; Beneš 1978, 25–26, no. 69/32; Hamdoune 1999, 118 (without the mention of its stationing in Thrace and Moesia Inferior); Spaul 2000, 464 (459: *Cisipadenses*); Matei-Popescu 2004, 202–203, no. 18; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 279; Matei-Popescu 2010, 205–206, no. 20; Matei-Popescu 2013, 219–220.

⁴⁹⁰ CIL V 8185 = ILS 9172 = InscrIt X, I, 644; Ritterling 1925, 1558; Holder 1980, 304, no. 1321; Saddington 1982, 162, who dates the inscription under Nero; Todisco 1999, 136–137, no. 112. The cohort is certainly recorded in this province through the diploma at Taliata, in 28 April 75 (RMD 2); Mirković 1968, 181, no. 10.

⁴⁹¹ Holder 1980, 304, no. 1321.

⁴⁹² It emerges on the diploma of Negovanovci, awarded on 16 September 94 to an infantryman of the cohort, *L. Cassius, Cassi f., Larisenus*, under the command of *L. Cilnius L. f. Pom. Secundus* (CIL XVI 39; Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1321; Holder 1980, 304, no. 1322; PME, C 109; see other two copies of the same constitution, RMD V 335 and Weiß 2008, 279–280, no. 4) and the diploma of Siscia, of 8 May 100 (CIL XVI 46). Another copy of this latter constitution has been recently published, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 326–329, no. 1.

⁴⁹³ Strobel 1984, 127.

⁴⁹⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 50–51 and 60; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10.

138, when it appears on a military diploma for Thrace⁴⁹⁵, together with *cohors II Lucensium*⁴⁹⁶. It is however unknown when and under which circumstances cohort *I Cisipadensium* reached Thrace. Since it is not listed on the diploma of 114⁴⁹⁷ one may assume displacement occurred under Hadrian. It is then transferred to Moesia Inferior between 146–155⁴⁹⁸. The unit remained there until the mid 3rd century, being recorded under Maximinus Thrax and Gordianus III at Troianhissar, its mission being that to watch over the important road connecting the town at Philippopolis with the Danubian frontier⁴⁹⁹.

A complete Roman military diploma, a copy of the imperial constitution issued on the September 16th 94⁵⁰⁰ for the auxiliaries in Moesia Superior and discovered in the Negovanovci village, in the Vidin or ancient *Bononia* area. This copy was given to an infantryman in this unit, another copy being given to a footsoldier in cohort *I Cilicum* from Philippi⁵⁰¹: *coh(ortis) I Cisipadensium cui praest L. Cilnius L. f. Pom. Secundus, pediti L. Cassio Cassi f. Larisen(o)*. He was originally from *Larissa*, in Macedonia, bearing a name widespread in that province⁵⁰². He was recruited around 69 in the context of the civil war. As the unit is surely attested in Moesia from the mid 1st century, it must have been replenished with recruits from the neighbouring provinces. It seems that for both legions and auxiliaries Macedonia was an important supplier of strengths in the first century.

XXIII. Cohors II Flavia Commagenorum sagittariorum equitata⁵⁰³

The unit appears on the diplomas of Moesia Superior starting with 94⁵⁰⁴, being raised concurrently with its “sister”, *I Flavia Commagenorum* and dispatched to Moesia.

It was involved in Trajan’s Dacian expeditions, later attested among the units in the new province (see the table). After the administrative reforms of 118/119, it would become part of the auxilia of Dacia superior. The first record dates to April 14th 123, represented by a military diploma copied after an imperial constitution awarded to the soldiers in this cohort, the *pedites singulares Britannici*, ala *I Brittonum c. R.* and cohort *II Gallorum Macedonica* transferred to the territory of the new province, Dacia Porolissensis. To what extent in number were these units transferred to Dacia Porolissensis remains open to debate.

A Roman military diploma was discovered in Turkey, at Urfa (ancient *Edessa*), awarded to a former cavalryman in this cohort⁵⁰⁵: *Coh(ortis) II Flavia(e) Commagenorum cui praest Ulpius Victor, ex equite Zaccae Pallaei f. Syro, et Iuliae Bithi fl. Florentinae uxor(i) eius Bess(ae), et Arsamae f(ilio) eius, et Abisalmæ f(ilio) eius, et Sabino f(ilio) eius, et Zabaeo f(ilio) eius, et Achileo f(ilio) eius, et Sabinae fil(iae) eius*. He was recruited around 98, from the same area where this unit was originally raised. He was a horseman, more precisely a mounted archer (*hippotoxotes, eques sagittarius*). He married probably in Moesia Superior or in Dacia a woman of Thracian origin, probably the

⁴⁹⁵ RMD V 385/260, collecting no less than five fragments, published separately.

⁴⁹⁶ On the cohort see Velkov 1989 and Matei-Popescu 2010, 219–220, no. 31.

⁴⁹⁷ RMD IV 227/14.

⁴⁹⁸ Matei-Popescu 2010, 205–206.

⁴⁹⁹ CIL III 14429 = ILB 261: *Maximiana*, CIL III 14430 = ILB 262: *Gordiana*.

⁵⁰⁰ CIL XVI 39; Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1321; Holder 1980, 304, no. 1322.

⁵⁰¹ RMD V 335.

⁵⁰² Kraft 1951, 173, no. 1321; Holder 1980, 304, no. 1322.

⁵⁰³ Cichorius 1901, 274; Christescu 1937, 183; Wagner 1938, 124–126; Brown 1941, 137–139; Kraft 1951, 60–61, 173–174, no. 1340–1344; Beneš 1970, 175, no. 175, no. 37; Russu 1972, 70, no. 34; Beneš 1978, 27, no. 73/36; Strobel 1984, 128; Spaul 2000, 404–405; Petolescu 2002, 97–99, no. 31; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 280; Matei-Popescu, Țentea, 2006a, 87–88; Țentea 2007, 148–151; Matei-Popescu 2010; Țentea 2012, 45–48, no. XII.

⁵⁰⁴ CIL XVI 39; RMD V 335.

⁵⁰⁵ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 22.

daughter of a former auxiliary soldier⁵⁰⁶. The number of surviving children after the military service is astonishingly high, five sons and one daughter. It seems he returned to his home along with his entire family.

The unit is recorded afterwards in Dacia superior by the military diplomas of 136/138, 144, 157 and 179⁵⁰⁷.

Its accommodation in the fort of Micia is substantiated by epigraphic evidence for almost the entire existence of the province, except for the first two decades of the 2nd century⁵⁰⁸. The earliest epigraphic records date to the rule of Hadrian⁵⁰⁹. The honorific and votive inscriptions bear witness to the constant stationing of the unit at Micia towards mid 3rd century⁵¹⁰. The archaeological excavations carried out in the fort and civil settlement have identified four types of tile stamps⁵¹¹. Except the epigraphic evidence from *Micia*, more recently their stamps of the unit at Cladova have been identified, c. 100 km downstream the fort at Micia⁵¹². Elements regarding their dating could not be specified, which would not exclude according to E. Nemeth, the displacement of certain vexillations from the unit to the Lower Mureş River course under Trajan⁵¹³.

It seems though that the unit was accommodated at Micia as early as Trajan, as to this moment could date the altar set up by the unit prefect, M. Arruntius Agrippinus to Jupiter Turmasgades⁵¹⁴. It is very possible that the same figure became in 118 prefect of the eastern desert in Egypt (*praefectus Montis Berenicidis*), as recorded in Greek by an *ostrakon* discovered at Krokodilo⁵¹⁵. This post means he had completed the *tres militiae* and he was in charge of the roads and stone quarries in this area of Egypt⁵¹⁶. As the command of a *cohors quingenaria* represented the first of the *tres militiae*, Agrippinus' mission at Micia ought to be dated to the first years of the province of Dacia.

XXIV. *Cohors I Cretum sagittariorum*⁵¹⁷

This archers' cohort, raised from Crete appears on the diplomas of Moesia Superior starting with 94 and is recorded also in 96 and 100 (see the *diplomata* table). It is oddly in off also recorded in Moesia as early as Vespasian, as shown by the military diploma of 78⁵¹⁸ and an inscription found at *Naissus*, mentioning *Ti. Claudius Valerianus, veteranus cohortis I Cretum*, likely a native of *Hierapytna* (Crete)⁵¹⁹.

⁵⁰⁶ For a complete discussion see D. Dana (2007, 73)

⁵⁰⁷ RMD V 384; CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14; CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15; RMD II 123.

⁵⁰⁸ Marcu 2009, 144–147, no. 25.

⁵⁰⁹ CIL III 1371–4 = IDR III/3, 51–3, 45; AE 1903, 66 = Daicoviciu 1930, 35 no. 1 = IDR III/3 46; CIL III 1343 = AE 1978, 705; IDR III/3 77.

⁵¹⁰ CIL III 1372 = IDR III/3 52.

⁵¹¹ Petolescu 1986, 350, no. 341, deems confusing and incomplete their publication in IDR III/3 197 – where three types are mentioned. The reading of the first types was problematic, thus leading to rather consistent debates in the specialist literature.

⁵¹² Hügel 2000, 74, II–1. a–c.

⁵¹³ Nemeth 2005, 43.

⁵¹⁴ IDR III/3 138.

⁵¹⁵ Cuvigny 2005, 135–154, no. 87, with a comment on the career of this individual on p. 138–139.

⁵¹⁶ See the career of M. Artorius M. f. Pal. Priscillus Vicasius Sabidianus preserved on an inscription at *Puteoli* (CIL VI 32929 = ILS 2700) in Trajan's reign, successively: *praefectus cohortis XV voluntariorum c. R.* (Germania inferior), *tribunus legionis VII Claudia p. f.* (Moesia Superior), *praefectus alae I Pannoniorum* (Africa or Moesia Inferior) and then *praefectus montis Berenicidis*; Pflaum 1960, 185–186, no. 88; PME, A 168; Holder 1980, 157, E 139.

⁵¹⁷ Cichorius 1901, 276; Wagner 1938, 126–127; Beneš 1970, 175–176, no. 39; Russu 1972, 70, no. 35; Beneš 1978, 28, no. 74/37; Strobel 1984, 128; Spaul 2000, 385; Petolescu 2002, 100, no. 32; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 280; Marcu 2004, 577–578, no. 10; Matei-Popescu 2013, 220.

⁵¹⁸ RMD V 325.

⁵¹⁹ AE 1964, 262 = IMS IV 34

The unit is attested by tile stamps at *Timacum Maius* (Niševac), located on the road connecting Naissus to Ratiaria on the Danube. They were used at the construction of the bathhouses, excavated in 2014⁵²⁰. It seems that these finds date to the end of the 1st century AD.

Its involvement in the Dacian expeditions was presumably limited to the construction of the bridge at Drobeta and surveillance of this area. Tile material marked with the unit's stamp was identified during the archaeological excavations performed around the bridge abutments and in the fort. Other similar discoveries were made in monuments that date to a more recent historical period of the respective area⁵²¹.

The unit appears on the diplomas of 110 and 114 (the diploma was awarded to an infantryman of the cohort) among the units of the new province⁵²². The tile stamp from Stara Palanka (very close to Banatska Palanka, Translelerata) was not yielded by archaeological excavations⁵²³, alike the case of the stamps of *ala II Pannoniorum* and cohort *II Hispanorum*⁵²⁴. A small bronze *tabula ansata* with a dedication to *Iupiter Optimus Maximus Dolichenus* was discovered at Brza Palanka (Egeta), in a small sanctuary nearby the fortification⁵²⁵. Furthermore, in the same spot another bronze triangular plate mentions centurion *Aurelius Caius*, apparently sometime in the 3rd century⁵²⁶. Many tiles were found at Ratiaria bearing the stamp *COH I CRE*⁵²⁷.

Likely during the administrative reorganisation under Hadrian, the cohort would become part of the strengths in Moesia Superior, recorded starting with 133⁵²⁸. It is possible that the unit did not leave the fort of Translelerata, which was under the authority of the legate of Dacia, considering once Dacia superior was established, it returned together with the entire northern bank of the river under the jurisdiction of the governor of Moesia Superior. To this period is dated the career of a prefect of the unit, unfortunately unknown, recorded by a fragmentary inscription from Apulum as tribune of legion *XIII Gemina*⁵²⁹.

During the crisis of Decius' reign, a detachment of this unit was probably sent to Thermopylae in the context of the Gothic invasion, under the leadership of the future Emperor Claudius II Gothicus. The Emperor Decius requested a certain Messala, *praeses Achaiae*⁵³⁰ aid in Claudius' mission at Thermopylae by sending him some detachments from *regio Dardanica*, which could be easily interpreted as Moesia Superior province (Dardania was part of the province and became an independent province during the Late Roman period, when the biographies of the emperors were written): *Huic ex regione Dardanica dabis milites ducentos, ex catafractariis centum, ex equitibus sexaginta, ex sagittariis Creticis sexaginta, ex tyronibus bene armatos mille*⁵³¹. Why the governor of the province Achaia had also authority over the units of the province of Moesia Superior is unknown, but during such a period of turmoil, one would think that the military commands of provinces Macedonia and Achaia must have been united with those of neighbouring Moesia Superior. Or

⁵²⁰ Petrović, Filipović 2015; AE 2015, 1204: *coh(ortis) [I] Cret(um)*.

⁵²¹ CIL III 1703, 2 = IDR II 103; Russu 1972, 70.

⁵²² CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226.

⁵²³ AE 1912, 76 = IDR III/1 6. According to C.C. Petolescu, the tile stamp would date to the time of the Dacian wars (Petolescu 2002, 100, no. 32).

⁵²⁴ CIL III 8074, 5b = IDR III/1 5; CIL III 8074, 20 = IDR III/1 7.

⁵²⁵ AE 1966, 336 = 1968, 453 = ILJug 466. See also AE 1968, 454 = ILJug 465, another dedication to *Dolichenus*, by the base of a cult statuette discovered in the same small sanctuary. The statuette was placed by a certain *Pompeius Isauricus*. Also, a statuette with a Greek dedication placed by a certain *Castor Quinti (f)*, AE 1966, 334 = ILJug 467. For a review of the archaeological research and finds see Vučković-Todorić 1964–1965.

⁵²⁶ AE 1981, 737.

⁵²⁷ AE 1984, 742 f.

⁵²⁸ RMD IV 247; Tentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 280.

⁵²⁹ CIL III 1163 (p. 1015) = IDR III/5, 409; PME, Inc. 34.

⁵³⁰ PIR² M 505; Groag 1939, 93–94; Thomasson 1984, 196, no. 50.

⁵³¹ SHA, *Divus Claudius*, 16, 2.

least to say it is highly likely that *Messala* was governor of Moesia Superior, this meaning the writer of the biographies made a mistake.

An almost entirely surviving Roman military diploma, copy of a constitution issued for the Dacian auxiliary units was given to a former infantryman in this unit on May 3rd/4th 114: *cob(ortis) I Cretum sagittar(orum) cu[i praest] C. Vibius C. f. Quir. M[...us, ex peditibus Gallioni Suaduli f. Bo[i]o*⁵³². The soldier of Celtic origin, member of the Boii tribe from Pannonia was recruited around 89 and served both in Moesia Superior and Dacia. The commander of the unit is not attested elsewhere.

XXV. Cohors IIII Cypria c. R.⁵³³

This cohort appears for the first time in Moesia Superior on the diplomas of 103/105⁵³⁴. It is most likely identical with the unit recorded by an inscription found at *Sinope*, province of Pontus et Bithynia, recording *M. Blossius M. f. Ter., miles cohortis Cypriae, centuria Bassi*⁵³⁵. The publication of this inscription revealed that the cohort was also mentioned on other two inscriptions known for a long time and discovered at Kerch (*Panticapeum*) and the peninsula of Crimea (the Bosporean kingdom)⁵³⁶. The unit was displaced to Moesia Superior or, even more likely directly to the territory north of the Danube to participate in Trajan's second Dacian expedition.

It then remained after the conclusion of the hostilities among the units of the new province, as proven by the military diplomas (see table). It was believed to have been stationed afterwards in Dacia superior, yet an imperial constitution records it in Moesia Superior on the 1st of July, 126⁵³⁷. This record complicates the history of the cohort, as there is no evidence it was stationed also south of the Danube. Also, it is not clear if after 114 the unit is still in Dacia or had left for the Parthian expedition, only to later return alongside the other units from Moesia Superior to this province.

Until not long ago it was believed to have been garrisoned in the fort of Bumbești (the fort Bumbești-Gară and baths) based on finds of tile material bearing stamps of type *CIVC* or *CIYC*⁵³⁸. These stamps do not clearly attest that the unit was present at Bumbești⁵³⁹.

In the second half of the 2nd century, the unit is recorded in the area of the province *Pontus et Bithynia*⁵⁴⁰.

⁵³² RMD IV 226.

⁵³³ Cichorius 1901, 277; Wagner 1938, 127–128; Kraft 1951, 174; Beneš 1970, 176, no. 42; Russu 1972, 71, no. 36; Beneš 1978, 29, no. 76/39; Strobel 1984, 129; Speidel 1985; Spaul 2000, 389; Petolescu 2002, 100, no. 32.

⁵³⁴ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13.

⁵³⁵ IK 64, 122; Speidel 1985, 99.

⁵³⁶ IGR I 896 = AE 1904, 163 = ILS 9161 = CIRB 691, bilingual inscription: *L. Volusius, miles cohortis Cypriae, centuria Aelii Secundi* – based on the centurion's name it could still date to the time of the return of this cohort to the province of Pontus et Bithynia, under Marcus Aurelius; IOSPE II 293 = IGR I 895 = ILS 8874 = CIRB 726, inscription in Greek: *Gaius Memmius, miles cohortis Cypriae*; Cichorius 1901, 277; Speidel 1985, 98–99.

⁵³⁷ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4.

⁵³⁸ CIL III 14216 = IDR II 179 a-d; Marcu 2009, 120–121.

⁵³⁹ The completion of the unit name *C(ohortis) IV Cypriae*, respectively *C(ohortis) IY Cypriae* was made based rather on the necessity to identify an auxiliary unit mentioned by military diplomas. The abbreviation of the *CIVB* stamps at Odorhei (CIL III 8074 = IDR III 4, 262) for similar reasons was believed, to be *cohors I Ubiorum*. One must note that in most cases, on military diplomas too number 4 is graphically represented by *IIII*. Such notes make unlikely the restoration of the unit's name based on the mentioned stamps from Bumbești.

⁵⁴⁰ Speidel 1985, 99.

XXVI. *Cohors II Dacorum*

The unit is recorded only by a single imperial constitution of 125/126, listed at the end of the text: *et sunt in Moesia Superiore [sub Iu]llo Gallo item cohort(e) II Dacorum sub [Nepot]e*⁵⁴¹. This might indicate it had already been transferred to another province. It was hypothesised that it was likely sent away during the expedition for Britannia of Emperor Hadrian in 125–126, where it was reorganised as cohort *I Aelia Dacorum milliaria*⁵⁴², recorded until the late period at Birdoswald (Banna) on Hadrian's Wall⁵⁴³.

The mention of a *cohort II Dacorum* without an imperial name is highly interesting. Practically, the unit was unknown until this record, should we agree that the inscription from Vukovar (*Teutoburgium-Cornacum*) in Pannonia inferior⁵⁴⁴ attests *cohort II Aurelia Dacorum p. f. milliaria equitata*⁵⁴⁵ and not *cohort II Augusta Dacorum p. f. milliaria equitata*, as believed initially⁵⁴⁶. Recruitment in the reign of Trajan would have been recorded by the denomination of *Ulpia*, as is the case of *cohort I Ulpia Dacorum* in the army of Syria. Earlier recruitment, possibly under Domitian may also be assumed, which would explain the title of *Augusta* on the inscription at *Teutoburgium* (the unit's name would have been most certainly *Flavia Domitiana*), as long as this is the same unit. Also, an extant cohort *II Dacorum* automatically implies the raising of a cohort *I Dacorum*, yet unrecorded by any source⁵⁴⁷. If this is highly possible, then we may believe that both *cohortes Dacorum* raised under Domitian were sent from the Lower Danube area to Britannia, where they were reorganised as a single cohort, of double strength as *cohort I Aelia Dacorum milliaria*.

One should not forget that in Moesia Inferior under Septimius Severus and then Gordian III a *cohort gemina Dacorum*⁵⁴⁸ is also recorded. As it is for the first time mentioned so late, any possible connection with the units attested by the early 2nd century is difficult to establish.

In the Late Roman period in Dacia Ripensis, stretching on one side of the former limes sector of Moesia Superior two cohorts *Daciscorum* emerge: *auxilium primorum Daciscorum* at Drobeta and *auxilium secundorum Daciscorum* at *Burgus Zonus* (unidentified fortification)⁵⁴⁹. These are units formed by the early 4th century and have probably nothing to do with the earlier *II Dacorum* cohort.

Here we should also mention the fragmentary diploma of 126, which was probably given to a former member of this unit. Since the name of one of his sons was *Cithozis* and the name of his daughter was *Durcia* (*Durciei* in the Dative case), both must have highly probably been of Dacian origin⁵⁵⁰.

⁵⁴¹ Eck, Pangerl 2006, 102–104, no. 4 = AE 2006, 1864; Weiss 2008, 280–286, no. 5 = AE 2008, 1717; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 227–230 no. 6 = AE 2014, 1648. See also RMD V 366, copy of another constitution, of 1 July 126, attesting the same governor, *Iulius Gallus, cos. suff.* in 124 (Thomasson 2009, 45, no. 20:035a).

⁵⁴² Weiss 2008, 285.

⁵⁴³ Cichorius 1901, 278–279; Jarrett 1994, 45–46, no. 1; Holder 1998, 255–257, no. 4; Spaul 2000, 344–347; Willmott 2001.

⁵⁴⁴ CIL III 6450 = 10255 = IPD⁴ 753 = IDRE II 289. On the fortifications at Teutoburgium and Cornacum see M. Sanader, in Visy 2003, 141–142. For Cornacum see also Mirković 2008a, 38–39.

⁵⁴⁵ Bogaers 1977, 610–611, no. III. The unit is well recorded in Pannonia inferior, Lőrincz 2001, 34, no. 19 and 245–246, no. 293–296.

⁵⁴⁶ Cichorius 1901, 279; Wagner 1938, 129; Petolescu 2002, 152, no. 85. See also Lőrincz 2001, 47, no. 11.

⁵⁴⁷ Spaul 2000, 345–346, suggested that the former *cohort I Aelia Dacorum milliaria* was raised by Domitian, but only as a *quingenaria* unit; see also Willmott 2001, 106.

⁵⁴⁸ Matei-Popescu 2010, 207–208, no. 23.

⁵⁴⁹ ND, Or. 42, 24 and 28.

⁵⁵⁰ Eck, Pangerl 2014, 227–230, no. 6 = AE 2014, 1648; for both names see Eck, Pangerl 2014, 229.

XXVII. *Cohors I Aurelia Dardanorum (milliaria equitata)*⁵⁵¹

The cohort, together with *II Aurelia Dardanorum* and the two cohorts *I et II Delmatarum milliariae* quartered in Dalmatia⁵⁵², were raised around 169, as suggested by a paragraph in *Historia Augusta* (*Vita Marci*, 21, 6–7: *latrones etiam Dalmatiae atque Dardaniae milites fecit*).

Cohort *I Aurelia Dardanorum* was most likely encamped at Naissus or somewhere nearby. Two inscriptions record it at *Praesidium Pompei(i)*⁵⁵³. Its presence at Naissus is confirmed in the 3rd century by tile material stamped with *COH I AVR DARD ANT*⁵⁵⁴.

At the command of this unit stood prefect *T. Porcius Quir. Cornelianus*, sometime by early 3rd century, as mentioned by an inscription discovered at Massilia, Gallia Narbonensis. Previously, he was *praefectus exploratorum Germaniae* at Divitia in Germania Inferior. After finishing the command of the unit in Moesia Superior, he went on to be prefect of cohorts *III Gallorum*, *II Ulpia (Thracum) Syriaca* from Syria and tribune of cohort *IX Batavorum* in Raetia. He then became tribune of legion *XV Apollinaris* in Cappadocia, followed by a procuratorial career⁵⁵⁵. This career is explained by the important position held by his father, *Porcius Aelianus*, *eminentissimus vir*, *praefectus vigilum* and, likely *praefectus praetorio*. Obviously, everything must relate to the still troubled first years of Septimius Severus's reign.

Near Gračanica (*municipium Aelium*) at Retimnje, a *cornicularius (c)oh(ortis) pri(mae) Dar(danorum)*, *Sita f(ilius) Sumi (?)* is recorded. Both names are plausibly of Thracian origin⁵⁵⁶.

XXVIII. *Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum milliaria equitata*⁵⁵⁷

As already mentioned, the cohort together with *I Aurelia Dardanorum* was raised around 169, as suggested by a passage in *Historia Augusta*⁵⁵⁸. The unit was presumably from that very first moment encamped at Ravna (*Timacum minus*), along the important road running from Naissus to Ratiaria⁵⁵⁹.

An inscription discovered at Scupi mentions a *decurio, interfectus a Costobocos*, obviously around 170⁵⁶⁰. Whether at the time the unit had been sent to defend the colony in Scupi or was already in garrison at Ravna is still uncertain. Regardless, this acknowledgment proves that both *cohortes Aureliae Dardanorum* were raised prior to 170.

Even more, as the decurion had already served 23 years, one may conclude that he had been moved here from another auxiliary unit at the time when *cohort II Aurelia Dardanorum* was raised. As known, once with recruitment starting centurions, decurions and even part of the soldiers were transferred from other units to support the training of the new recruits⁵⁶¹.

⁵⁵¹ Cichorius 1901, 280; Wagner 1938, 130–131; Kraft 1951, 175, nos. 1390–1392; Beneš 1970, 177, no. 45; Dušanić 1977; Beneš 1978, 30, no. 79/42; Spaul 2000, 349; IMS IV, 31–32.

⁵⁵² Alföldy 1987, 251–252, nos. 12–13; 296; Spaul 2000, 312–314.

⁵⁵³ CIL III 8251 = IMS IV 32; Gjorgjević 1901, 163–164, no. 3 = CIL III 14556 = IMS IV 94; Petrović 2007, 20 and 73–74.

⁵⁵⁴ IMS IV, 31, note 18.

⁵⁵⁵ IG XIV 2433 = IGR I 10 = ILS 8852; Cichorius 1901, 280; PME, P 95; Pflaum 1960–1961, no. 310.

⁵⁵⁶ Vulić 1931, 106, no. 253 = ILJug III 1435.

⁵⁵⁷ Wagner 1938, 131–132; Kraft 1951, 175, nos. 1400–1406; Beneš 1970, 177, no. 46; Beneš 1978, 30–31, 80/43; Dušanić 1977; Petrović 1986; Spaul 2000, 350–351.

⁵⁵⁸ SHA, *Vita Marci*, 21, 6–7: *latrones etiam Dalmatiae atque Dardaniae milites fecit*.

⁵⁵⁹ Petrović 2007, 17 and 83–87.

⁵⁶⁰ Jovanova 2005, 156 = AE 2005, 1315 = AE 2006, 1190.

⁵⁶¹ See the information in Tacitus (*Agricola* 28, 1–2) regarding *cohort Usiporum: Eadem aestate cohort Usiporum per Germanias conscripta et in Britanniam transmissa magnum ac memorabile facinus ausa est. Occiso centurione ac militibus, qui ad tradendam disciplinam inmixti manipulis exemplum et rectores habebantur*.

At Ravna a significant number of inscriptions were discovered attesting several tribunes and soldiers of various ranks of the unit (see the catalogue of inscriptions), as well as tile material with the unit stamp: *C(ohortis) DARD(anorum)* ⁵⁶². In 185, by Commodus's early rule a large scale *dilectus* was carried on in the province. Interestingly, they were discharged only at the beginning of Caracalla's reign, in 212 thus serving for 27 years⁵⁶³.

Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum was quartered at Ravna most likely until the end of the 3rd century. The last imperial *nomen* recorded is *Gordiana* in 242⁵⁶⁴. It is very likely the inscription recording *Aurelius Martianus, v(ir) e(gregius), p(rae)p(ositus) cohortis II A(ureliae) D(ar)d(anorum)* dates to the second half of the 3rd century ⁵⁶⁵.

XXIX. *Cohors Flavia*

A *cohors Flavia* is recorded by the imperial constitutions of Moesia Superior in 112 and 115 (see the table of diplomas). In 115, the unit counted among the units *in expeditione*. It would never return to Moesia Superior.

One may assume that the unit was raised under the Flavian dynasty, yet we believe this occurred instead under Domitian. It would have been called *cohors (I) Flavia Domitiana*. The second name was dropped obviously after 96. The lack of the number would suggest a single unit was drawn up from unfortunately an unknown area of the empire. The lack of such indication might suggest it was a cohort initially recruited among the *cives Romani*.

The cohort might be identical with the unit commanded by Sex. Iulius Philon, recorded by four inscriptions from Ilium (set by four of the tribes of Ilium, of which only three are preserved: *Alexandris, Attalis, Panthois*): ἑπαρχος σπειρης Φλαβιανῆς⁵⁶⁶. It was dated under Vespasian, yet the reign of Domitian not at all excluded.

During the late Roman period, a *cohors prima Flavia* was stationed at Moleatha in Palaestina (*sub dispositione viri spectabilis ducis Palaestinae*)⁵⁶⁷. It is yet difficult to say if it is identical with this unit, recorded only for a while in Moesia Superior and then dispatched to the Parthian expedition of Trajan.

P. Holder assumed it might be identical with *cohors I Flavia equitata* recorded in Africa (Numidia), in 127⁵⁶⁸ – however this identification is not certain either. If we agree though with such an identification, then the unit, must have been sent from Syria, together with other vexillations known from the army of Moesia Superior to Cyrenaica, to fight against the rebellious Jews. Contrary to other units, it would never return to the Danubian limes and was transferred to Numidia. On the inscriptions from Numidia it appears always with the number I and mention *equitata*. On the two diplomas from Moesia Superior it emerges simply *cohors Flavia*, by the end of the units' list. There are thus, still enough elements that prove that the unit from Numidia is different from *cohors Flavia* from Moesia Superior.

Recently, a new inscription discovered at Priverno (*Privernum*, Italia, Regio I) ⁵⁶⁹ attests *Q. Lucilius Q. f. Pub. Valens, praefectus cohortis primae Flaviae, tribunus legionis XXX Ulpiae Victricis* and

⁵⁶² AE 1910, 97.

⁵⁶³ Vulić 1904, 5–6, no. 6 = AE 1904, 92 = IMS III/2, 20; Zotović 2007, 92, no. 65.

⁵⁶⁴ AE 1952, 191 = ILJug III 1287 = IMS III/2, 22; Petrović 2007, 92–93.

⁵⁶⁵ IMS III/2, 42 = AE 1995, 1316.

⁵⁶⁶ CIG 3615–3618 (the last one very badly preserved, but there are enough elements to presume that the same person is honoured by an unknown tribe of Ilium); IGRR IV 216 (= CIG 3616); Cichorius 1901, 286; PME I 94; Devijver 1989, 288, no. 54.

⁵⁶⁷ ND, Or. 34, 45.

⁵⁶⁸ RMD V 368. Paul Holder cited by Eck, Pangerl 2008, 357. On this cohort see Cichorius 1901, 285; Le Bohec 1989, 79–82; Spaul 2000, 494 (deeming it *cohors I Flavia Hispanorum*).

⁵⁶⁹ AE 2007, 355: *Q. Lucilio Q. f. Pub(lilia) Valenti / proc(uratori) Aug(usti) XX heredit(atium) / trans Padum et <per> Aemil-iam / usque ad Aquileiam, curatori / rei publicae Privernatium, / patrono coloniae, / trib(uno) coh(ortis) VI equestris*

tribunus cohortis VI equestris civium Romanorum (probably *VI ingenuorum*, attested at Xanten and Cologne, Germania inferior⁵⁷⁰). As the *legio XXX Ulpia Victrix* and the *cohort VI ingenuorum* are both attested at Xanten, in Germania inferior we may presume that also the *cohort prima Flavia* is the one attested in Germania inferior, under its full name *cohort I Flavia Hispanorum equitata p. f.*⁵⁷¹ But, another *cohort VI equestris* is attested by a Pliny's letter to Trajan and his answer,⁵⁷² stationing in the Pontus et Bithynia province, so one should not directly think of the units from Germania inferior. Therefore, we can plausibly presume that the *cohort prima Flavia* could be one and the same with the *cohort Flavia* attested in Moesia Superior.

In conclusion, it is possible that the unit could have been destroyed together with *cohort III Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum* during Trajan's Parthian campaign.

XXX. Cohors II Gallorum Macedonica equitata⁵⁷³

The unit appears on the diplomas of Moesia Superior in 94 and 100 and participated in the Dacian wars, then remaining among the units of the new province (see the table with the diplomas of this province). As suggested by its name, it was transferred from Macedonia, probably under Vespasian⁵⁷⁴.

It is very likely that the unit was commanded by *L. Coelius L. f. Romil(ia tribu) Firminus*, a native of Ateste, who after having held the command of *cohort II Gallorum* became *tribunus militum legionis IIII Flaviae Felcis* and then *praefectus alae II Pannoniorum*⁵⁷⁵. The funerary inscription was discovered at *Ratiaria*, where he seems to have died while exercising the post of prefect of the mentioned ala. Given that the following two missions were carried out in Moesia Superior, we decided to uphold that *cohort II Gallorum*, of which he was in charge of, was, in fact, *cohort II Gallorum Macedonica* from the same province.

On the 14th of April, 123 the unit is recorded in Dacia superior and Dacia Porolissensis included, beside *ala I Brittonum c. R.* among the two units that had sent soldiers to the new province of Dacia Porolissensis⁵⁷⁶. Nevertheless, in 129 the unit is again attested in Moesia Superior⁵⁷⁷ (it is also possibly attested on the military diploma of Carnuntum from 133)⁵⁷⁸. From that moment on, it appears among the units of Moesia Superior during the second century.

By the end of Hadrian's rule or early reign of Antoninus Pius at the command of the unit stood *T. Varius Clemens*. His career is conveyed by several inscriptions with almost identical text, discovered at Celeia, Noricum, the region of origin of this individual, bearing an equestrian rank⁵⁷⁹.

civium / Romanorum, trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXX Ulpiae / Victricis, praefecto coh(ortis) primae / Flaviae / Ilvir(o), flamine / col(oniae) Veronensium, Privernates / publice decurionum decreto.

⁵⁷⁰ Alföldy 1968, 62–63, no. 19; 206–207, nos. 133–135. See also AE 1981, 689 (Xanten)

⁵⁷¹ Alföldy 1968, 60–61, no. 17; 202–206, nos. 121–132; Spaul 2000, 116–117.

⁵⁷² Pliny, Ep. X, 106: (C. Plinius Traiano imperatori) *Rogatus, domine, a P. Accio Aquila, centurione cohortis sextae equestris, ut mitterem tibi libellum per quem indulgentiam pro statu filiae suae implorat, durum putavi negare, cum scirem quantam soleres militum precibus patientiam humanitatemque praestare*; 107: (Traianus Plinio) *Libellum P. Accii Aquilae, centurionis cohortis sextae equestris, quem mihi misisti, legi: cuius precibus motus dedi filiae eius civitatem Romanam. Libellum rescripti quem illi redderes misi tibi*; Cichorius 1901, 284; Birley 2000, 35. The *centurio* is already a Roman citizen, which could lead us to believe that this cohort from Pliny's letter is the one and the same with the *cohort VI equestris civium Romanorum* attested by the inscription cited above.

⁵⁷³ Cichorius 1901, 288–289; Wagner 1938, 136–137; Beneš 1970, 178, no. 51; Russu 1972, 71, no. 41; Strobel 1984, 130; Spaul 2000, 160; Petolescu 2002, 135, no. 39.

⁵⁷⁴ Sherk 1957, 53; Papazoglou 1979, 348.

⁵⁷⁵ Stoev 2014, 169.

⁵⁷⁶ Pferderhirt 2004, no. 22.

⁵⁷⁷ Eck, Pangerl 2018.

⁵⁷⁸ RMD IV 247; Holder 2003, 132.

⁵⁷⁹ PME, V 52.

A fragmentary military diploma was awarded to a former unknown soldier of this unit⁵⁸⁰, copy of an imperial constitution attested by many other copies⁵⁸¹: *coh(ortis) II Gallor(um) Maced[[onicae] cui praest/praeftuit] L. Laberius [...], ex p[edite ...]*.

XXXI. *Cohors V Gallorum Pannonica*⁵⁸²

The unit emerges on the diplomas of Moesia Superior in 94 and 100 (see table). It was then involved in the Dacian war, remaining among the units of the new province⁵⁸³ and seems to be recorded on the diploma of 119 among the units stationed in Dacia superior⁵⁸⁴. *P. Aelius Diophantus* was seemingly discharged at the time (most certainly under Hadrian's reign), but mentioned later on an inscription at *Drobeta* as a veteran, dying at the honourable age of 86 years⁵⁸⁵. The unit is attested afterwards among the units of Moesia Superior for the first time in 132/133: (*[V Gallorum] et Pannoniorum*)⁵⁸⁶.

On a fragmentary diploma of 125/126 emerges a cohort *V GA[[ll(orum)]]*⁵⁸⁷. Unfortunately, it is quite difficult to say whether this diploma is a copy of a constitution awarded to the units in Dacia superior or those in Moesia Superior. Recently, a 125/126 – fragmentary diploma for Moesia Superior was published, which however does not list the cohort⁵⁸⁸. Admittedly, regarding Dacia superior we know only of the constitution dated to 126, awarding Roman citizenship to the Palmyrene archers (*Palmyreni sagittarii ex Syria*)⁵⁸⁹.

A second imperial constitution from the same date awarded to the soldiers in other two auxiliary units might also exist, as recently attested for June 29th 120. To this date we also knew of another constitution awarded to the Palmyrenians⁵⁹⁰. Of recently, unfortunately, only in the form of a *tabella II* a source mentioning only *ala Hispanorum* is attested as a constitution granted to veterans from other auxilia⁵⁹¹. Such an assumption seems to have been validated by the publication of a diploma fragment issued for Dacia superior, which ascribes the fragment above, and in which a cohort *V GA[[ll(orum)]]* seems to appear also⁵⁹².

In 126, the cohort is recorded on a novel diploma in Moesia Superior: *V GALLORVM PANNON*⁵⁹³, as well as on the diplomas from 135⁵⁹⁴ and 137⁵⁹⁵.

The history of this unit seems to be clear now, as in Dacia superior a *cohors V Gallorum Dacica* is recorded on the November 24th 124⁵⁹⁶ (the name of the same cohort must be completed as well

⁵⁸⁰ Eck, Panger 2008, 383–386, no. 17.

⁵⁸¹ Eck, Panger 2008, 385–386.

⁵⁸² Cichorius 1901, 291–292; Wagner 1938, 140–141; Kraft 1951, 176, nos. 1440–1442; Beneš 1970, 178, no. 55; Russu 1972, 72, no. 44; Mirković 1980a; Strobel 1984, 131; Spaul 2000, 170; Petolescu 2002, 107–109, no. 42; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 283–284.

⁵⁸³ RMD 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁵⁸⁴ RMD V 351.

⁵⁸⁵ CIL III 14216⁴ = IDR II 46.

⁵⁸⁶ RMD IV 247; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 284.

⁵⁸⁷ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2001, 36–38, no. 3 = RMD V 367.

⁵⁸⁸ Eck, Pangerl 2006, no. 4; Weiss 2008, 280–286, no. 5. Military diploma RMD V 366 seems to record another constitution, of the same year, as the same governor of Moesia Superior, *Iulius Gallus*, appears.

⁵⁸⁹ IDR I 8 = RMD I 27; IDR I 9 = RMD I 28.

⁵⁹⁰ IDR I 5 = RMD I 17; IDR I 6 = CIL XVI 68.

⁵⁹¹ Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 194–198, no. 4.

⁵⁹² RMD V 367 – see to this effect Weiß 2012, 186–188. Theoretically, it may be yet ascribed to Moesia Superior.

⁵⁹³ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4 Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4; RMD V 366 is another copy of the same constitution.

⁵⁹⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2017.

⁵⁹⁵ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 236–239, no. 5.

⁵⁹⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2010, 247–255, no. 1.

on the diploma discovered at Micia, dated to 136/138 where its first editors considered a cohort *II Gallorum Dacica* as a pedant to cohorts: *II Gallorum Macedonica* from Moesia Superior and *II Gallorum Pannonica* from Dacia Superior⁵⁹⁷), thus the most likely name of the unit would be *V Gallorum Pannonica*, as already suggested by B. Pferdehirt⁵⁹⁸.

The unit then appears among the units of Moesia Superior in the diplomas of 151, 157, 160 (only *V Gallorum*) and 161.

In 179, the unit is listed among the units in Dacia superior on the diploma discovered at Drobeta, likewise with the name of *V Gallorum*⁵⁹⁹. Nevertheless, this is without any doubt *cohors V Gallorum Dacica*.

Cohors V Gallorum (Dacica) was accommodated in the fort of Pojejena⁶⁰⁰, which it does not seem to have left, at least until the end of the 2nd century. At Pojejena two prefects of the unit have been recorded: *Q. Vibius Donatus*⁶⁰¹ and *Q. Petronius Novatus*⁶⁰². The latter pursued a career in Dacia, as mentioned on an inscription discovered at Tubusuctu, in Mauretania Caesariensis, being successively *tribunus legionis XIII[I] Geminae, praefectus equitum (alae) I Hispanorum* and *praefectus equitum (alae) I (Hispanorum) Campagonum*⁶⁰³ – without yet we cannot tell with certainty that the last command was a *quarta militia* or he simply took command of two *alae quingenariae*. The archaeological excavations performed within the fort yielded four types of tile stamps that belonged to this unit.⁶⁰⁴ Unfortunately when published their stratigraphic position was not specified, thus rendering impossible any accurate assignment to one or another building stage of the fort⁶⁰⁵.

The unit *V Gallorum Dacica* is most certainly different than its homonym attested in Pannonia, from that in Pannonia inferior⁶⁰⁶, since two units with identical names appear on two diplomas dated to July 2nd 110: one for the auxiliaries in Dacia, discovered at *Porolisum*⁶⁰⁷ and the other for the auxiliaries in Pannonia inferior, found at Tokod⁶⁰⁸. By all account, the two diplomas mention three units (*ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria, cohors I Montanorum, cohors V Gallorum*), which were believed to have been recorded concurrently, subsequent to their involvement in the Dacian wars, amongst the units of both Dacia and Pannonia inferior⁶⁰⁹. On closer inspection though, these two are different units⁶¹⁰. Indeed, the two cohorts *V Gallorum* emerge identical on the two diplomas, named *V GALLOR*, however, if we agree that the two *alae Britannicae* are different, same as cohorts *I Thracum c. R.* (that in Pannonia inferior being also *pia fidelis*) and there are clear elements to identify at least two cohorts *I Montanorum* (*vide infra*), nothing prevents us from claiming the two homonym units *V Gallorum* are also different

⁵⁹⁷ RMD V 384.

⁵⁹⁸ Pferdehirt 2004, 90, note 2.

⁵⁹⁹ RMD III 123.

⁶⁰⁰ At Pojejena are recorded two prefecti of the unit: *Q. Vibius Donatus* (AE 1963, 165 = IDR III/1 10; PME, V 93 – uncertain dating) and *Q. Petronius Novatus* (AE 1972, 490 = IDR III/1 11). Over the course of the archaeological research four types of tile stamps that belonged to the unit were identified in the fort, (Gudea 1997, 60 no. 10, Z 15–18), yet when published, their stratigraphic position was left out, so it is impossible to say in which building stage they were used (see Nemeth 2005, 42 and 93–94, no. 3). See also Marcu 2009, 151–153, no. 29, who stretches out the logistic role of this fort, since many granaries were identified within its limits.

⁶⁰¹ AE 1963, 165 = IDR III/1 10; PME, V 93 – uncertain dating.

⁶⁰² AE 1972, 490 = IDR III/1 11; see also AE 1967, 644 = IDRE II 465; PME, P 26.

⁶⁰³ AE 1967, 644 = IDRE II 465; PME, P 26

⁶⁰⁴ Gudea 1997, 60 no. 10, Z 15–18.

⁶⁰⁵ Nemeth 2005, 42 and 93–94, no. 3.

⁶⁰⁶ Petolescu 2002, 108; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 284. On the unit in Pannonia see Lőrincz 2001, 34–35, no. 22.

⁶⁰⁷ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁶⁰⁸ CIL XVI 164.

⁶⁰⁹ Ultimately, Petolescu 2002, 66–67, discussing the mentioned *ala*.

⁶¹⁰ Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006b, 59–60.

and have accordingly different histories: starting with 122 a cohort *V Gallorum* appears among the auxilia of Britannia⁶¹¹, likely transferred from Pannonia, while another cohort *V Gallorum (et Pannoniorum)* was stationed in Moesia Superior, and a *V Gallorum Dacica* in Dacia superior. Alas, in the current state of research, we cannot be certain from where *cohors V Gallorum Dacica* was transferred to Dacia, afterwards Dacia superior. Similarly, in terms of the history of the other two cohorts *V Gallorum*, nothing is known prior to their attestations in Moesia Superior and Pannonia.

The cohort from Moesia Superior might have been accommodated in the 2nd century at the fort of Transdierna (Tekija), where a measure was found with the following inscription: *COH V GALL EXACTA AT LEG VII C RE*, completed: *coh(ors) V Gall(orum) (hemina) exacta at leg(ionem) VII C(laudia) re(cognita)*⁶¹². Stamped bricks of the cohort were also discovered at Transdierna (Tekija): *COH V GALLO*⁶¹³, dated between mid 2nd century and end of the 3rd century, associated with the stamped bricks of the cohort *VIII Gemina voluntariorum*⁶¹⁴, a unit hitherto unknown in Moesia Superior (*vide infra*).

A cylindrical base, undoubtedly supporting a cult statuette dedicated by *Aurelius Gaius*, *centurio cohortis V Gallorum Antoniniana*, was discovered at Diana⁶¹⁵ (*statio Dianae*⁶¹⁶, Karataš). The monument dates most likely to the reign of Caracalla or Elagabalus. Whether a part of the cohort was quartered there is difficult to say therefore we cannot be sure that the former centurion *M. Ulpius Antonius S[...]*⁶¹⁷ had indeed served in this unit sometime towards the mid 3rd century (*sacratissimus imperator*), possibly even within the legion *III Flavia Felix*, as recorded by the inscription in Karataš.

It is also difficult to say if the tile stamp *COH(ortis) V*, discovered at Golubac (*Cuppae*) is actually connected with either this unit or *cohors V Hispanorum*⁶¹⁸.

XXXII. Cohors I Hispanorum p. f. c. R. equitata⁶¹⁹

The unit appears on the diplomas of 98⁶²⁰ and 101⁶²¹ in Germania Inferior (hence the epithet *pia fidelis*, awarded to the entire army in this province after the repression of *L. Antonius Saturninus*'s rebellion, governor of Germania inferior, in January 89)⁶²², then is listed on the two diplomas, copies of the same imperial constitution of 103/105 awarded to the auxiliaries of Moesia Superior, in the form: *I HISPANO[...]*⁶²³. It was involved in Trajan's Dacian expeditions, listed on the diplomas for Dacia dated to February 17th 110 and July 2nd 110 in the form: *I HISPANOR*

⁶¹¹ CIL XVI 69; Holder 1982, 117; Jarrett 1994, 61, no. 30

⁶¹² Mirković 1980a = AE 1981, 738; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1982–1983, pl. II, no. 1. See also Mirković 2005, 298. The volume of a *hemina* was of 0. 2736 l.

⁶¹³ AE 1977, 740a.

⁶¹⁴ AE 1977, 740b-c, two types: *COH IX GEM VOL* and *COH VIII GEM VOL*.

⁶¹⁵ Kondić 1994, 74–75 = AE 1994, 1511.

⁶¹⁶ Kondić 1987b = AE 2003, 1531.

⁶¹⁷ Kondić 1987: *In hoc bal[neo] / M. Ulpi Antoni S[...]/ ex (centurione) missi honest(a) [miss(ione) a sa]/cratissimo imp(eratore) mil(i)tes pa[vim(entum) fec(erunt)]*.

⁶¹⁸ CIL III 1702.

⁶¹⁹ Cichorius 1901, 296–297; Wagner 1938, 146–147; Beneš 1970, 179, no. 60; Russu 1972, 72, no. 45; Strobel 1984, 132; Spaul 2000, 109–111 (without making the distinction between this unit and *cohors I Hispanorum veterana* in Moesia Inferior and Dacia inferior, see Matei-Popescu 2010, 215–218, no. 29); Petolescu 2002, 111, no. 44; Ţentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 285; Marcu 2004, 579, no. 14; IDR App I, 206.

⁶²⁰ RMD IV 216.

⁶²¹ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 9. See Matei-Popescu, Ţentea 2006a, table I.

⁶²² Holder 1999, 242 and 247.

⁶²³ CIL XVI 54, when only: *I H[...]* and Pferdehirt 2004, 38, no. 13 appeared.

PF⁶²⁴ and 3/4 May 114 in the form: *I HISPANORVM*⁶²⁵. After the reorganization during Hadrian's early reign, it counts among the units of Dacia Porolissensis (see the tables with all listed military diplomas)⁶²⁶. It is possible that the unit had been accommodated somewhere in the area of the fort of Buciumi, where a bronze *tessera militaris* was discovered shaped as *tabula ansata*, of a certain *Quintus* from the centuria of *Severinus*⁶²⁷. It could have been accommodated in the Românași fort as well, where many tile and brick stamps of a *cohors I Hispanorum* have been brought to light⁶²⁸.

The transfer history of this unit to the Lower Danube may be outlined by the personal history of a former horseman of the unit (*ex equite*, *Tullio Vegeti f., Tunger*). He was recruited around 98, when the unit garrisoned in Germania inferior. During the unit's transfer, he married in Pannonia an Eraviscan, *Ammaiona Aeconis fil.*, was then released and received Roman citizenship together with his three sons, *Ferox*, *Viator* and *Vernus* on August 10th 123, when the unit was already in Dacia Porolissensis under the command of *M. Domitius Iustinus ([c]oh(ortis) I Hispanor(um) cui praest M. Domitius Iustinus, ex equite Tullioni Vegeti f(ilio) Tungr(o) et Ammaionae Aeconis fil(iae) uxor(i) eius Erav(iscae) et Feroci f(ilio) eius, et Viatori f(ilio) eius et Verno f(ilio) eius)*⁶²⁹. The three sons of the couple received all Roman names, although *Vernus* is slightly unusual.

XXXIII. *Cohors I Flavia (Ulpia) Hispanorum milliaria equitata (c. R.)*⁶³⁰

The unit counts among the units of Moesia Superior according to the diplomas of 94, 96 and 100 (see the table of diplomas).

It was involved in the Dacian war, being one of the units that had distinguished themselves during the military operations, later receiving the agnomen *Ulpia* and ensures citizenship for its soldiers. It built one of the first roads of the province from *Potaissa* to *Napoca*, as recorded by the milestone at Aiton dating to 107/108, where it emerges for the first time with its new denomination⁶³¹. It is also listed in the diplomas for Dacia under this name⁶³², being afterwards attested among the units in Dacia Porolissensis (see the table with the military diplomas of the province – where title *Ulpia*⁶³³ is not attested every time; once it is simply mentioned: *cohors I Hispanorum milliaria*⁶³⁴). It is recorded in the fort of Buciumi by two *tesserae militares*,⁶³⁵ although it seems to have been stationed also at Orheiul Bistriței, where tile material with the stamp *CIH*⁶³⁶ was found. The

⁶²⁴ CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁶²⁵ RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16.

⁶²⁶ Gudea 1989, 165–166, no. III. 6; Petolescu 2002, 111, no. 44.

⁶²⁷ Gudea 1982, 55, no. 2, fig. 2, no. 1 = AE 1983, 851b = ILD 644: (*centuria*) *Severini* / *Quintus* / *coh(ors) I Hisp(anorum)* O vel Q.

⁶²⁸ ILD 651; IDR App I, nos. XLVI/1–55 and XLVII/1–53: *c(oh)ortis* I *Hisp(anorum)* (*quingenariae*); IDR App I, nos. XLIX/1–4 and L/1–11: *c(oh)ortis* I *Hisp(anorum)* (*quingenariae*) *T(iti) P(- -) Lib(eralis)* (*centurionis*) (?); Petolescu 2001, 111, no. 44; Marcu 2009, 100–101, no. 11.

⁶²⁹ Eck, Pangerl 2011a.

⁶³⁰ Cichorius 1901, 295–296; Wagner 1938, 151–152; Beneš 1970, 179–180, no. 62; Russu 1972, 72, no. 47; Strobel 1984, 134; Spaul 2000, 118–119; Petolescu 2002, 111–112, no. 45; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 285; IDR App I, 204.

⁶³¹ CIL III 1627; Fodorean 2006, 64–68.

⁶³² CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16, yet without *Ulpia* on CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁶³³ *Ulpia*: RMD V 404; CIL XVI 110 = IDR I 17, RMD I 47;

⁶³⁴ The constitution of 24 July 164: RMD I 64 = IDR I 18; CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19; RMD I 63 = IDR I 20; IDR I 21 = RMD I 66; 22 = RMD I 65/ II 115; RMD II 116; 117; RMD IV 287; 289?; AE 2007, 1764.

⁶³⁵ Gudea 1982, 54, no. 1, fig. 2, no. 3 = AE 1983, 851a = ILD 640: *Coh(ors) I Fl(avia) His(panorum) m(illiaria) / (centuria) Val(erii) CLVMER / RASINNI VR/CIONE*; Gudea 1982, 55, no. 7, fig. 3, no. 1 = AE 1983, 851d = ILD 646: *Coh(ors) I Fl(avia) His(panorum) / (centuria) Luci(i) Turani / ante.....TI / PORI vel DORI*.

⁶³⁶ IDR App I, nos. XLIV/1–3 and XLV/1; Petolescu 2002, 112.

bronze votive hand dedicated to *Dolichenus* and discovered at Myszkow, in the west of Ukraine was likely taken as spoil, subsequent to the attack of the Costoboci in 170.⁶³⁷

One of his commanders was with all probability *L. Paconius L. f. Pal. Proculus*, although since this was his first militia, the unit seems to be still *quingenaria* (*praef. coh. I Fl. Hisp. eq. p. f.*). He then became *tribunus legionis XI Claudia* in Moesia Inferior, then taking up the command of a *vexillatio equitum Moesiae inferioris et Daciae eunti* (sic!) in *expeditione Parthica*, followed by the prefect post of *ala I Augusta Parthorum*⁶³⁸. Nevertheless, given the unit's type and also the title *pia fidelis* which is rather related to the army of Germania inferior (*exercitus pius fidelis*, following the suppression of the revolt of *L. Antonius Saturninus*)⁶³⁹, we believe he took command of the unit in that province⁶⁴⁰ and not of that stationing in Dacia. The latter is attested starting with Trajan also bearing the title *Ulpia*.

Several tile stamps of this cohort reading *COH·I·FLA·HIS·∞* were discovered at Golubac: two of them precisely in the enclosure wall⁶⁴¹, and another tile stamp was found in nearby Viminacium⁶⁴². It is rather difficult to say whether the unit was stationed at Golubač or not, prior to its transfer to Dacia, as believed by E. Swoboda based on the sizes of the fortification⁶⁴³.

A fragmentary military diploma (Alföldy – Mann type I) was awarded to an infantryman in this cohort, a copy of an imperial constitution of 16th of May, 101⁶⁴⁴. Another copy⁶⁴⁵ was given to a cavalryman from *ala II Pannoniorum*. The fragment was probably discovered in Ranovac, the territory of the former province: *cohort(is) I Flaviae Hispano[orum milli]ariae cui praest C. Mammius C. f. Pal. Salutaris, pediti M. Antonio M. f. Esumno V[...]*. His cognomen clearly indicates a Celtic origin. He was recruited around 75–76, probably from the province. The commander seems to have been of Italic origin⁶⁴⁶.

XXXIV. *Cohors II Hispanorum (scutata Cyrenaica) equitata*⁶⁴⁷

A *cohors II Hispanorum* is attested in Illyricum/Pannonia early in 54⁶⁴⁸, records of it issued up until the reign of Domitian⁶⁴⁹.

The unit is mentioned in Moesia Superior on the diplomas of 99 (?)⁶⁵⁰ and most definitely, 100⁶⁵¹. It participated in the military operations in south-western Dacia, among attested by epi-

⁶³⁷ ILS 9171 = ILD 805: *I. O. M. / Doliceno / Gaius optio / c(o)h(ortis) I Hisp(anorum) (milliaria) / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*.

⁶³⁸ CIL VI 32933 = ILS 2723; Saxer 1967, 26, no. 44; Alföldy 1968, 202–203, no. 121.

⁶³⁹ Holder 1999.

⁶⁴⁰ Stein 1932, 197–198; Alföldy 1968, 60–61, no. 17; Kraft 1951, 177, nos. 1490–1492; Spaul 2000, 116–117.

⁶⁴¹ AE 1910, 85; Swoboda 1939, 14; Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁶⁴² Swoboda 1939, 14; Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁶⁴³ Swoboda 1939, 15.

⁶⁴⁴ Eck 1991 = RMD III 143.

⁶⁴⁵ Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 329–337, no. 2.

⁶⁴⁶ Eck 1991, 195–196; PME, M 17 bis.

⁶⁴⁷ Cichorius 1901, 299–300; Wagner 1938, 152–154; Kraft 1951, 178, nos. 1510–1514; Beneš 1970, 180, no. 63; Russu 1972, 72, no. 48; Strobel 1984, 135; Spaul 2000, 129–130; Petolescu 2002, 113–114, no. 46; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 286; Marcu 2004, 580, no. 15; IDR App I, 136–160, nos. CXXXIV/1–2, CXXXV/1–24, CXXXVI/1–34, CXXXVII/1–3, CXXXVIII, 1–32, CXXXIX/1–11 and CXL/1–11.

⁶⁴⁸ CIL XVI 2.

⁶⁴⁹ CIL XVI 4 (2 July 61); CIL XVI 26 (13 June 80); CIL XVI 30 (3 September 84); CIL XVI 31 (5 September 85); Lőrincz 2001, 36, no. 25. At the command of the unit, while stationing in Pannonia stood as follows: *C. Caesius T. F. Cl(ustumina) Aper, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) Hispanor(um) equitatae* (CIL XI 6009 = ILS 981; PME C 42), recorded also by the diploma of 2 July 61 (*coh(ortis) II Hispan(orum), cui prae(e)st C. Caesius Aper, equiti Iantumaro Andedunis f. Varciano*); and *Tiberius Claudius Tricorusius* (AE 1896, 5 = IG II² 3546; PME C 189; ἑπαρχὸς σπειρῆς Ἰσπανῶν δευτέρως), a native of Ephesus.

⁶⁵⁰ RMD I 7.

⁶⁵¹ CIL XVI 46.

graphic evidence, like an inscription from 108 dedicated to *Mars Ultor* at Vršac⁶⁵² and also an interesting tile stamp discovered at Banatska Palanka (*Transfederata*)⁶⁵³, which alas was not found in an archaeological context⁶⁵⁴. Stamped bricks of the unit were also discovered in the bridge at Drobeta⁶⁵⁵.

The unit afterwards emerges among the units of the new province on the diplomas of 109 and 110 and the diploma dated to December 113/ May 114. It was assumed to have been involved in the Parthian wars⁶⁵⁶, yet its presence on the diploma of 114 seems to refute such a supposition, although as we shall see below, in the case of cohort *I Montanorum* the presence of this unit on the diploma of 114 does not exclude *ab initio* the possibility it participated in the Parthian war. Similarly unclear remains the use of the epithet *Cyrenaica*, for the first time recorded on the diploma of 151 issued for Dacia Porolissensis⁶⁵⁷. In fact, this cohort is not the only one which bears the agnomen *Cyrenaica*, it is attested also in the case of *cohors I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica* (Moesia Inferior)⁶⁵⁸ and *cohors I Hispanorum Cyrenaica* (Arabia)⁶⁵⁹. Most likely, all these units took part in the suppression of the Jewish uprising in Cyrenaica in 116–117, then returning to the provinces of origin⁶⁶⁰. One should not forget that during the same event in Cyrenaica of 115–117, a conflict extending to Egypt as well, *cohors I Hispanorum veterana* was also dispatched from Moesia Inferior⁶⁶¹.

Eventually, cohort *II Hispanorum* returned together with the units under the command of Q. Marcius Turbo to Dacia, by Hadrian's early reign. There is no connection between this unit and *cohors scutata c. R.* in Egypt, as the latter is recorded in Egypt by the *Notitia Dignitatum*⁶⁶² included.

It is not at all certain that the two inscriptions from Cyrene, mentioning a *cohors Hispanorum*, early on, most definitely prior to the rule of Trajan⁶⁶³, should be automatically related to this cohort⁶⁶⁴. This might as well be cohort *I Hispanorum Cyrenaica*, above mentioned, or another *cohors Hispanorum*, most likely that recorded in Egypt⁶⁶⁵.

From the time when Dacia Porolissensis was formed, the unit was accommodated in the area, at the fort of Bologa, where it is attested by many tile stamps⁶⁶⁶ but also by inscriptions, of which one is dated to Caracalla (*Antoniniana*), and the other to Gordian III (*Gordiana*)⁶⁶⁷.

A fragmentary *tabella II* of a military diploma (Alföldy-Mann type I or IID) was awarded to an infantryman in this cohort on the August 14th 99⁶⁶⁸. It was discovered at Apulum: *[co]h(ortis) II Hispanor(um) [cui praest M.] Statius Q[...], pediti Bonioni Verani f. [...]*. The unit was commanded by a

⁶⁵² CIL III 6273 = IDR III/1, 106; Gudea 1997, 28, no. 10; Nemeth 2005, 36–37.

⁶⁵³ CIL III (1703 =) 8074²⁰ = IDR III/1, 7a; Gudea 1997, 57–58, no. 8; Nemeth 2005, 36. Regarding the dating possibilities of the tile material discovered there is no chronological information supplied as the fort was not archaeologically investigated – *vide supra* the discussion on *ala II Pannoniorum*, but also on *cohors I Cretum*.

⁶⁵⁴ CIL III 6273 = IDR III/1, 106; Gudea 1997, 28, no. 10; Nemeth 2005, 36–37.

⁶⁵⁵ CIL III 1703, 1 = IDR II 104; ILD 76.

⁶⁵⁶ Petolescu 2002, 113, no. 46.

⁶⁵⁷ RMD V 404.

⁶⁵⁸ Matei-Popescu 2010, 221–222, no. 32.

⁶⁵⁹ Weiß, Speidel 2004, 259.

⁶⁶⁰ This cohort's participation in the military operations from North Africa is almost certain, see to this effect Piso 2013, 86; Piso 2013a, 261.

⁶⁶¹ Matei-Popescu 2010, 216. See also Gilliam 1962, 754.

⁶⁶² As suggested by Spaul 2000, 130, 495. For this cohort see the discussion around prefect *Longeius Karus*, CIL VIII 25846; Jarrett 1972, 197–198, no. 96; PME, L 27; ND, Or. 31, 59.

⁶⁶³ AE 1983, 942; AE 1983, 941 = AE 1985, 843; Le Glay 1985.

⁶⁶⁴ Cichorius 1901, 302; Christescu 1937, 188–189; Wagner 1938, 155; Beneš 1970, 179, no. 61; Russu 1972, 72; Beneš 1978, 40–41, no. 98/61; Spaul 2000, 129–130; Petolescu 2002, 114–115, no. 47.

⁶⁶⁵ Le Glay 1985, 122. For this unit see Spaul 2000, 112–113.

⁶⁶⁶ CIL III 8074¹⁹; ILD 630; Petolescu 2002, 113–114, no. 46; Marcu 2009, 33–36.

⁶⁶⁷ ILD 617, 619. See also CIL III 843 = ILD 627; ILD 624.

⁶⁶⁸ Russu 1973, 102–109 = Russu 1974 = IDR I 26 = RMD I 7.

certain *M. Staius Q[...]*⁶⁶⁹, and the diploma was given to, *Bonio Verani f.*, which by name seems to be of Celtic origin. He was recruited around the year 74.

M. Tarquitiu Saturninus served in Egypt as *primus pilus legionis XXII (Deiotariana)* and as *tribunus militum angusticlavii legionis III (Cyrenaica)* (XXXIV.4). He commanded also a *cohors scutata* in Egypt or Cyrenaica⁶⁷⁰. It may be the cohorts which was merged with *II Hispanorum* from Moesia Superior, becoming *cohors II Hispanorum scutata Cyrenaica*.

XXXV. *Cohors IIII Hispanorum*⁶⁷¹

The unit is listed among the units of Moesia in 75⁶⁷², however further records lack until mid 2nd century when it appears among the units from Dacia superior.

It is very likely that the unit was part of the units of Moesia Superior after the division around 85/86. The unit was involved in Trajan's Dacian war, later garrisoning in the newly formed province. Nonetheless, the unit remained unrecorded hitherto by the imperial constitutions regarding Moesia Superior and Dacia.

In Dacia superior the unit, as we know was accommodated at the fort of Inlăceni ⁶⁷³, on the eastern limes of the province, where it is attested by inscriptions⁶⁷⁴ and tile material⁶⁷⁵. Nevertheless, these records date only to the second half of the 2nd century (in 129, another unit, *cohors VIII Raetorum*⁶⁷⁶ is also epigraphically recorded – *vide infra*) and the 3rd century⁶⁷⁷. The stationing place of the unit for the first half of the 1st century in Roman occupied Dacia remains alas unknown.

XXXVI. *Cohors V Hispanorum equitata*⁶⁷⁸

The unit is recorded in Germania (superior) in 74⁶⁷⁹, from where it is relocated to Moesia, together with *ala Claudia Gallorum* and *cohors III Gallorum*, towards the end of Vespasian's rule⁶⁸⁰. It was undoubtedly recruited in an earlier period, probably as early as Augustus from the Hispanic provinces and most likely sent to the area of the German provinces afterwards.

Following the division of Moesia, the unit is recorded among the units of Moesia Superior (see the table of military diplomas).

There is no information available regarding the unit's involvement in the Dacian war. On the diploma of July 27th 108 appears a *Sequanus*, raised around 83 or possibly slightly earlier, prior to the transfer to Moesia⁶⁸¹. It participated also in the Parthian war of Emperor Trajan, counting among the units *in expeditione* in 115⁶⁸².

⁶⁶⁹ PME, S 72.

⁶⁷⁰ Holder 1980, 247, no. E55; PME, T 3; Dobson 1978, no. 19.

⁶⁷¹ Cichorius 1901, 302; Wagner 1938, 155; Beneš 1970, 180, no. 64; Spaul 2000, 133–134; Petolescu 2002, 114–115, no. 47; IDR App II, 160–163, nos. CXXI/1–7 and CXXII/1–4.

⁶⁷² Pferdehirt 2004, no. 1; Matei-Popescu 2013, 222.

⁶⁷³ Marcu 2009, 140–143, no. 23.

⁶⁷⁴ IDR III/4, 265 (*Severiana Alexandriana*), 267 (building plate, *Antoniniana*), 268 (*Philippiana*), 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277 (*Gordiana*), 278, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285,

⁶⁷⁵ IDR III/4, 301: *C IIII HISP*.

⁶⁷⁶ AE 1969, 375 = IDR III/4, 263; Petolescu 2002, 119–120, no. 54.

⁶⁷⁷ Petolescu 2002, 114–115, no. 47; Matei-Popescu 2014, 207–208, no. 5.

⁶⁷⁸ Cichorius 1901, 302; Wagner 1938, 155–156; Kraft 1951, 178, nos. 1520–1521; Beneš 1970, 180, no. 65; Overbeck 1972; Spaul 2000, 135.

⁶⁷⁹ CIL XVI 20.

⁶⁸⁰ CIL XVI 28 (diploma of 20 September 82); Matei-Popescu 2013, 212, 220, 225.

⁶⁸¹ Eck, Pangerl 2004, 103–114 = AE 2004, 1898.

⁶⁸² Eck, Pangerl 2005 = AE 2005, 1723; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 363–370, no. 10 = AE 2008, 1740.

The unit is later recorded in Moesia Superior over the course of the entire 2nd century especially by the imperial constitutions issued for the units in this province (see the table of military diplomas). Some military diplomas, copies of these constitutions, were awarded to the members of the unit.

Sometime in the 2nd century, most likely prior to Marcus Aurelius's rule, the command of the unit was assumed by prefect *L. Fadius Cornutus Titus Messianus*. Subsequently, he became *tribunus militum* of legion *V Macedonica*, probably when the legion garrisoned in Troesmis, of Moesia Inferior⁶⁸³.

A military diploma granted to a former decurio of the unit was discovered at *Iconium*, in Galatia, dated to February 8th 161: *coh(ortis) V Hispanor(um) cui praest Pacideius Carpius, ex decurione Volsingo Gai f(ilio), Dard(ano)*⁶⁸⁴. The soldier was enlisted around 135 from the same province, being Dardania was part of Moesia Superior. The name is not otherwise attested (OPEL IV, s. v.), but it seems to have a Celtic resonance. The commander originated probably from an equestrian family from the city of *Caiatia* (Cajazzo), in Campania.⁶⁸⁵ The mention of a *decurio* is the needed proof that the unit was mounted.

An owner's mark, with unknown finding place, records a soldier of Thracian origin, *Mucapor Eftalae (filius)*, from the centuria of *Valens*⁶⁸⁶ of this unit. Most likely, he was active sometime in the 2nd century (possibly the second half), being raised from the Thracian area.

It is difficult to say if the tile stamp *COH(ortis) V*, discovered at Golubac (*Cuppae*), is related to this unit or to *cohors V Gallorum Pannonica*⁶⁸⁷.

Sometime in the 3rd century, a *decurio* of the unit, *Aurelius Marcus*, lost his life to the battles in northern Africa, in an unknown context. His funerary inscription was discovered at Haouch Arif (Lambiridi), in Numidia, set up by a brother-in-arms (*frater*), *Aurelius Surucio, duplicarius*⁶⁸⁸. The inscription dates rather to the 3rd century and not the mid 2nd century, as it has been presumed⁶⁸⁹.

XXXVII. Cohors I (Augusta) Lusitanorum veterana equitata⁶⁹⁰

We have knowledge of a cohort *I Lusitanorum* is recorded in Moesia in 75⁶⁹¹, being likely different from that recorded in Pannonia in 61⁶⁹² and thereafter starting with 84⁶⁹³. The cohort in Moesia is constantly attested in Moesia Superior over the 2nd century (see the table of diplomas), opposed to *cohors I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica* in Moesia Inferior⁶⁹⁴ and *cohors I Lusitanorum* in Pannonia inferior⁶⁹⁵.

⁶⁸³ CIL XI 1597 = CIL VI 3519; PME F, 20; Matei-Popescu 2010, 56.

⁶⁸⁴ Overbeck 1972 = RMD I 55.

⁶⁸⁵ PME, C 4; Overbeck 1972, 456, where are quoted two inscriptions recording a certain *L. Pacideius Carpius, splendidissimus eques Romanus*, sometimes by the end of the 2nd century (CIL X 1, 4590 = ILS 5014; 4606). It is very possible that this unit's prefect came from one of equestrian family branches of Campania. See also Demougin 1975, 182.

⁶⁸⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2004, 114–115 = AE 2004, 1899.

⁶⁸⁷ CIL III 1702.

⁶⁸⁸ CIL VIII 4416; Kraft 1951, 178, no. 1521 (*Surucio*, possible of Illyrian origin); Roldán Hervás 1974, 413, no. 325.

⁶⁸⁹ Based on this inscription, Gutsfeld 1989, 111 included the unit among the units involved in the war under Antoninus Pius.

⁶⁹⁰ Cichorius 1901, 312; Wagner 1938, 163; Beneš 1970, 181–182, no. 72; Roldán Hervás 1974, 99–100, 151–153; Spaul 2000, 61–62 (where discusses it together with the two units *I Lusitanorum*, most certainly different, from Moesia Superior and Pannonia inferior).

⁶⁹¹ RMD I 2.

⁶⁹² CIL XVI 4.

⁶⁹³ CIL XVI 30.

⁶⁹⁴ Matei-Popescu 2010, 221–222, no. 32.

⁶⁹⁵ Lőrincz 2001, 37–38, no. 30.

The stamps of the cohort were discovered at Boljetin (fortification of Smorna), by the flow of river Boljetinska into the Danube ⁶⁹⁶ and at Ravna (*Timacum minus*)⁶⁹⁷. Still, at Boljetin the remains of a Roman saddle shackle were identified, which may be dated to the 1st–2nd centuries⁶⁹⁸. It is yet impossible to say if the unit was accommodated here at the beginning of the 2nd century⁶⁹⁹.

A bronze plate in the form of a *tabula ansata* was found near Viminacium, with the following text: *c(o)ho(rs) I Lu/sitano(rum) / (centuria) Claudi(i) / Laedi/us*⁷⁰⁰.

It is possible that *Sabinus Antius*, whose funerary *stela* discovered at Konjuh (FYRM), was set up by his children, *Euporus* and *Fortunata* was active as *optio* in the unit⁷⁰¹. He was very likely indigenous to the area, as the unit was not stationed in the southern area of the province, but more towards the Danube line.

The name *Augusta* appears on a single imperial constitution dated to February 8th 161. This is no mistake, as on the military diploma, a copy of the same constitution awarded to a former decurion of cohort V *Hispanorum*, the name is inscribed both on the *extrinsecus* and the *intus*⁷⁰².

A military diploma granted to a former horseman in this cohort, copy of an imperial constitution of January 20th 151: *coh(ortis) I Lusitanor(um) cui praest Sex. Geganius Gegula, Praenest(e), ex equite Nasoni Tittae f., Dardan(o)*⁷⁰³. He was recruited around 125–126 from the southern part of the province, namely from Dardania. In 125–126 significant numbers of auxiliary soldiers were released from duty from both Moesia Superior and Moesia Inferior. They were recruited before the beginning of the Dacian war.

XXXVIII. *Cohors I Montanorum c. R.*⁷⁰⁴

A cohort *I Montanorum* is recorded at Burnum, in Dalmatia as early as the middle of 1st century⁷⁰⁵. The history of the two cohorts *I Montanorum* (they appear together on a military diploma from Pannonia in 85, CIL XVI 31: *I ET I MONTANORVM*) is rather unclear and it is difficult to establish which of the two known cohorts was displaced to Moesia Superior. There is possibly a third *cohors I Montanorum* also, recorded in Noricum⁷⁰⁶ (the imperial constitution of 79, two

⁶⁹⁶ CIL III 13816; Swoboda 1939, 34–35; Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁶⁹⁷ Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁶⁹⁸ Vujović 1994.

⁶⁹⁹ As supported by Swoboda 1939, 36.

⁷⁰⁰ AE 1982, 839.

⁷⁰¹ AE 1964, 275.

⁷⁰² RMD I 55.

⁷⁰³ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 372–376, no. 12 (= AE 2008, 1742). For the commander and former horseman see Eck, Pangerl 2008, 375. For the recruiting of the Dardanians in the Moesia Superior units and their Illyrian origin see Dana 2010, 47.

⁷⁰⁴ Cichorius 1901, 316–317; Wagner 1938, 168–171 (together *cohortes Montanorum*); Kraft 1951, 181, nos. 1650–1665 (he took into consideration *cohors I Montanorum*, attested in Dalmatia, Moesia and starting with 80 in Pannonia, and *cohors I Montanorum c. R.*, attested in Noricum by the middle of the first century, then in Pannonia in 85 and 98 and thereafter in Moesia Superior, starting with 100) Beneš 1970, 182, nos. 76–77; Russu 1972, 73, no. 54; Strobel 1984, 140; Šašel 1986 (= Šašel 1992, 478–482); Alföldy 1987, 253–254, no. 17; Spaul 2000, 294–295 (275: *Montani*); Lőrincz 2001, 39–40, no. 36; Petolescu 2002, 117–118, no. 51; Weiß 2004, 245–246; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 289.

⁷⁰⁵ CIL III 15003: *Remmo Saeconis f. mil(es) coh(ortis) Mont(anorum)*; Kraft 1951, 181, no. 1651; Alföldy 1987, 288, no. 17, 1; ILJug 841: *Buccus Staumi f. Fab. domo Brixia miles coh(ortis) Montanorum ann(or)um XXVI, stip(endiorum) IIII, h(ic) s(itus) e(st) t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)*; Alföldy 1987, 296.

⁷⁰⁶ Cichorius 1901, 316; Wagner 1938, 168; Kraft 1951, 181, 1660–1665 (CIL III 4844, 11554, 4847, 4846, 4849, inscriptions from Virunum, attesting soldiers of the units, all *Ti. Iulii*, dated to the first half of the first century AD).

military diplomas⁷⁰⁷), which within the context of Domitian's campaigns (see the military diplomas of 96, 100 and 103/105) is likely transferred to Moesia Superior, where it builds the fortification located at Novae (Čezava)⁷⁰⁸. To the end of the reign of Domitian or early Trajan's reign might also date the funerary inscription discovered at Ravna (*Timacum minus*), set up for *Ti. Claudius Ti. f. Quir. Mercurialis, praefectus cohortis I Montanorum*⁷⁰⁹. One of these cohorts, presumably of the two from Pannonia, participated in the Dacian wars being recorded in the newly established province by the diplomas of 109, 110 and 114 (see the table of diplomas). At the same time, its homonym was present on the diplomas of Pannonia in 98 and 102⁷¹⁰, then in Pannonia inferior on the diplomas of 110 and 114 and later⁷¹¹. *Cohors I Montanorum* also appears among the units that took part in the Parthian expedition, as indicated by the imperial constitution of 115⁷¹². After this expedition, it was again present among the units of Moesia Superior starting with 126, 129, 132/133 and 135⁷¹³. Concurrently, the unit in Dacia is also sent to the Parthian campaign and would thereafter remain in the East. During the 2nd century AD, a *cohors I Montanorum peditata* served in Phrygia, as unfortunately a badly preserved inscription from Gorgomeis seems to attest⁷¹⁴.

Recently, this scenario of three possible *cohortes I Montanorum* regarding the area of the provinces of Pannonia/Pannonia inferior – Moesia Superior and Dacia has been strongly supported by the find of a military diploma fragment issued for Moesia Superior dated to 109⁷¹⁵, probably of the same date as the diploma of Ranovac, issued for Dacia⁷¹⁶. This former diploma fragment records a *cohors I Montanorum*, obviously different from that mentioned on the diploma of Ranovac, this proving that the two units from Moesia Superior and Dacia are not identical. Under such circumstances, the situation of the same name cohort recorded in Syria Palestina in 139 and 160⁷¹⁷ is explained: W. Eck and A. Pangerl believed that the unit after the participation of Moesia Superior in the Parthian war, partly remained in the East, forming beside new recruits a complete new cohort⁷¹⁸. One of the two cohorts *I Montanorum*, either that in Moesia Superior or that in Dacia (both dispatched to the Parthian campaign) remained in the East and the other returned to Moesia Superior (it seem most likely to consider the one previously stationed in Moesia Superior, yet not necessarily accurate).

In conclusion, towards the end of Vespasian's reign there existed three *cohortes I Montanorum*: one stationed in Noricum and the two other in Pannonia. During the Dacian wars of Domitian, *cohors I Montanorum* from Noricum is transferred to Moesia Superior. Then, in Trajan's Dacian war, one of the two *cohortes I Montanorum* from Pannonia is transferred to Dacia, most likely that recorded at Albertfalva⁷¹⁹. On the eve of the Parthian campaign, one *cohors I Montanorum* was

⁷⁰⁷ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 3 = AE 2004, 1259; Weiß 2004, 239–246, no. 1. See also Eck, Pangerl 2006a.

⁷⁰⁸ Mirković 1975, 220–221 = AE 1976, 609 = ILJug 480; Tentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 289. Anna and J. Šašel, ILJug s. n. express doubts regarding such dating, believing it might date to the first half of the 3rd century AD.

⁷⁰⁹ IMS III/2 36; Strobel 1988, 11, chooses to date the document rather to Hadrian, related to a possible stationing of the unit in the area of the mining district at Ulpiana. Nevertheless, the internal analysis elements of the document date it prior to Trajan's reign. See also Pilipović, Petrović 2011, for the special adornment of the monument: a dolphin and a trident, likely motifs used by local artisans, as it emerges as well on the monument of *L. Vecilius Modestus, praefectus cohortis I Montanorum*, found at Ravna too, IMS III/2 23, *vide infra*.

⁷¹⁰ CIL XVI 42 and 47.

⁷¹¹ CIL XVI 164; CIL XVI 61; RMD IV 228; CIL XVI 175, in 139; Lőrincz 2001, 81–82.

⁷¹² Eck, Pangerl 2005; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10.

⁷¹³ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4; RMD IV 247; Eck, Pangerl 2017.

⁷¹⁴ AE 1973, 538; Speidel 1978, 101, no. 57: ἐστρατευσάμ[ην ἐν] Φρυ(γίᾳ) εἰς χώρτ(ην) α' Μ[ον(τανῶν) π]εζός.

⁷¹⁵ Eck, Pangerl 2015, p. 226–229, no. 2.

⁷¹⁶ RMD III 148, awarded precisely to a former soldier in the unit.

⁷¹⁷ CIL XVI 87; RMD 173.

⁷¹⁸ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 59.

⁷¹⁹ K. Szirmai, in Visy (ed.) 2003, 104–105.

stationed in Moesia Superior, in Dacia and also in Pannonia inferior. The cohorts from Moesia Superior and Dacia are dispatched to the Parthian expedition. One of the latter two would remain in the East, being then attested in Syria Palaestina and one would return to Moesia Superior, where it is recorded also in the 3rd century.

The *cohors I Montanorum* which returned from the Parthian campaign and garrisoned thereafter in Moesia Superior, is attested at least until the end of the Principate, as the inscription for a veteran, *Septimius Dassius*, retired somewhere in the Ulpiana area (near Priština) seems to show. He most certainly received citizenship during Septimius Severus's reign, being discharged under his reign⁷²⁰.

It is difficult to say whether this cohort is recorded on an inscription fragment discovered at Čezava (*Novae*) or not, which might date to the first half of the 3rd century AD⁷²¹.

A complete military diploma was found nearby of Ranovac, a copy of an imperial constitution for the auxiliary units of the Dacia province, issued on the October 14th 109. This copy was a given to a former infantryman of this cohort, who served in Moesia Superior too, before his entire unit was moved to Dacia: *coh(ortis) I Montanorum cui praest Cornelius Felicio, ex pedite M. Herennio M. f. Polymitae Berens(i) et Ianuario f(ilio) eius et Marcello f(illio) eius et Lucanae fil(iae) eius*⁷²². The soldier probably originates from Beroia, in Macedonia (as many *Herennii* are attested in that province, see for instance the inscription of *M. Herennius Rufus, veteranus ex beneficiario legionis I Italicae*, dated to 121⁷²³), although a Syrian origin cannot be entirely be dismissed either⁷²⁴. He was recruited around 84. The commander was probably of Italic origin, being one of the successors of *Q. Caecilius Redditus*⁷²⁵, who also held command of this unit in 102/103. But, taking into account that the unit is also attested by the imperial constitution for auxiliary units from Moesia Superior from the same year⁷²⁶, highly probably on the same day, one would conclude that there were two different units: one in Dacia and the other in Moesia Superior.

The diploma of 1 July 126 records a former infantryman, *Dasmenus Liccai f., Pann(onius)*, who, at the time of his discharge, had three children, *Candidus, Vitalis* and *Candida*. The unit was at that moment under the command of prefect *T. Apusulenus Faustinus*⁷²⁷. He was recruited in 101, on the eve of the first Dacian expedition, while the unit went on to be stationed probably in Pannonia.

A fragmentary military diploma awarded to a former member of this unit, a copy of an imperial constitution from January/February 160: *coh(ortis) I Mont[anor(um) cui praest] Gavius [...] ex [...] Valerio Vale[ntis f.] et Accae D[...fil. uxori eius]*⁷²⁸.

XXXIX. *Cohors I Pannoniorum veterana equitata p. f.*⁷²⁹

It is for the very first time attested in the first half of the 1st century in the area of Germania superior, being thereafter transferred to Germania inferior, where it appears on the diplomas of

⁷²⁰ Mirković 1975, 222; ILJug 534; Zotović 2007, 163, no. 1.

⁷²¹ Mirković 1975, 220–221; ILJug 480

⁷²² RMD III 148.

⁷²³ Matei-Popescu 2010, 119–120

⁷²⁴ Dana 2010, 40, no. 6.

⁷²⁵ PME, C 22.

⁷²⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2015, p. 226–229, no. 2.

⁷²⁷ Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4.

⁷²⁸ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 40.

⁷²⁹ Cichorius 1901, 321–322; Stein 1932, 203; Wagner 1938, 176–177; Kraft 1951, 182–183, nos. 1690–1696; Beneš 1970, 183, no. 82; Russu 1972, 73, no. 56; Spaul 2000, 333; Petolescu 2002, 119, no. 53; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 290; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006; Marcu 2009, 77–78; IDR App II, 170, no. CL.

98 and 101⁷³⁰ as *pia fidelis*⁷³¹. In the context of Trajan's Dacian war, it was sent to Moesia Superior, where it is listed for the first time on the two diplomas, copies of the same imperial constitution of 103/105⁷³². The title of *veterana* was added as early as the period when it garrisoned in Germania inferior to differentiate it from another *cohors I Pannoniorum*, stationed also in the same province.

After the Dacian war, it was displaced to Dacia. During its short stay in the newly acquired province, it was most probably involved in the construction of the headquarters at the fort of Gilău, since tiles stamps confirming those were found during the excavations⁷³³. It was also recorded on the diplomas of October 14th 109⁷³⁴ and July 2nd 110⁷³⁵, only to be sent back to Moesia Superior, possibly as early as Trajan, sometime after 110, its name being hypothetically restored on the diplomas of 115 and 132⁷³⁶, most definitively being present in the forenamed province starting with 150/151⁷³⁷. Its stamps were discovered at Ritopek (*Tricornium*)⁷³⁸.

The military diploma of February 18th 165 was awarded to a former soldier of the unit, *Valerius Valeri f. Valens*, a native of the territory of the Roman colonia at Ratiaria⁷³⁹. The *tabella II* was discovered in northern Italy, at Padova: *cohort(is) I Pannonior(um) cui praest Septimius Ursus, ex pedite Valerio Valeri f. Valenti, Ratiar(ia)*). Theoretically, as only *tabella II* survived, he might have been active in one of the units with the same name from Moesia Inferior⁷⁴⁰, Britannia⁷⁴¹ or Egypt and Mauretania Caesariensis⁷⁴². Nevertheless, given he was recruited around year 140 from the territory of colony Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria, thus the unit is rather the one stationing in Moesia Superior. At the time, the unit was under the command of prefect *Septimius Ursus*⁷⁴³.

It is difficult to say whether *M. Papirius M. f. Cor[nelianus?]*, patron of *Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa* in Dacia superior, stood at the command of this cohort or one of its homonyms. Thereafter he took the command of *numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium* and assumed the procuratorship of the provinces *Pontus, Moesia Superior* or *inferior*, as well as of *Dacia Apulensis*, in which position he was also *agens vice praesidis*. His entire career seems to have developed under the Severans⁷⁴⁴.

Filling in his footsteps, *Ti. Claudius Agrippa*, recorded by an inscription at Termessus, in Pisidia as [ἐπ]αρχος σπείρης α' Πανωνί[ων] ἱππικῆς παλαιᾶς⁷⁴⁵ most certainly held the command of this cohort. Since of all known cohorts *I Pannoniorum* only that in Moesia Superior is recorded as *cohors veterana*, it is obvious that the individual here led this unit sometime by the end of Hadrian's reign, early Antoninus Pius's rule. He was then *tribunus legionis XI Claudiae piae fidelis* at Durostorum in Moesia Inferior⁷⁴⁶, *praefectus alae I Thracum Herculianae* in Syria, before 140/145 and *archistator* of the prefect of Egypt, *Valerius Eudaemon* around 142–143⁷⁴⁷.

⁷³⁰ RMD IV 216; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 9. See Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a, table I.

⁷³¹ Holder 1999, 243.

⁷³² CIL XVI 54 – *PANNONIORVM [VETERANA?]*; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13 – *PANNONI[ORVM VETERANA?]*.

⁷³³ Isac 1997, 14–15, pl. IV/1; Marcu 2009, 77–78.

⁷³⁴ RMD III 148 – *PANNONIOR VETERANA*.

⁷³⁵ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3 – *I PANNONIOR VETERANA PF*.

⁷³⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2005, 64; RMD IV 247.

⁷³⁷ Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 290; Matei-Popescu, Țentea, 2006.

⁷³⁸ AE 1913, 174: *COH(ortis) I PAN(noniorum)*; Mócsy 1970, 56.

⁷³⁹ CIL XVI 120.

⁷⁴⁰ Matei-Popescu 2010, 221–222, no. 32 (*cohors I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica*).

⁷⁴¹ Holder 1982, 120; Jarrett 1994, 65; Spaul 2000, 334.

⁷⁴² Benseddik 1979, 50; Spaul 2000, 335–336.

⁷⁴³ PME, S 38.

⁷⁴⁴ CIL III 90* = AE 1972, 466; PME, P 12.

⁷⁴⁵ TAM III 1, 52 = AE 1929, 125.

⁷⁴⁶ Matei-Popescu 2010, 143.

⁷⁴⁷ PME, C 115, where however it is not specified as the unit in Moesia Superior: „quae cohors I Pannoniorum?”

XL. Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria equitata⁷⁴⁸

The unit was transferred for a short while, within the context of the Marcomanic wars, between 166–169 from Pannonia inferior, Solva (Esztergom) to the mining area of the Kosmaj basin, at Stojnik, together with *cohortes V (Callaecorum) Lucensium*. The unit was under the command of *Cn. Clodius Cn. f. Classicianus, tribunus cohortis XIX voluntariorum* and *translatus in cohortem I Ulpiam Pannoniorum (milliaria) equitata*, who set up an altar to *Iupiter Optimus Maximus*⁷⁴⁹.

Later, the unit was replaced by *cohortis II Aurelia nova milliaria equitata c. R.*, created by Marcus Aurelius, most definitely recorded at Stojnik starting with 179 (*vide supra*). As in that year we know that the unit built itself a military hospital (*valetudinarium*). We gather it had been garrisoning at Stojnik for a long time, most likely from 169. Thus, in the troubled times of the Marcomannic wars, the emperor decides to directly defend the imperial domains from Moesia Superior, dispatching at first a unit from the neighbouring province and later raising new units⁷⁵⁰.

XLI. Cohors II Pannoniorum⁷⁵¹

On the fragmentary military diploma from 102–105, among the 17 enlisted cohorts, surprisingly a *cohortis II Pannoniorum* is also mentioned. The reading is without a doubt clear.⁷⁵² Until the publication of this diploma, a *II Pannoniorum* cohort is attested only among the regiments of Britannia on the imperial constitutions dated to 105, 124 and 127⁷⁵³. It appears at Beckfoot fort (*Bibra*) in the 2nd century, where it was probably accommodated⁷⁵⁴. A lead seal bearing the name of the cohort was also discovered at Vindolanda.⁷⁵⁵ It seems that the unit stayed in the province of Britannia during the 2nd century, is probably transferred from Moesia Superior, as the unit is no longer attested in the latter province. When it exactly was assigned to Moesia Superior is unclear. The unit does not appear among the units of Moesia, during Vespasian, nor during Domitian. The reason for sending the unit to Britain before Trajan's second Dacian expedition remains a mystery too.

XLII. Cohors III Raetorum⁷⁵⁶

The cohort was recruited most likely prior to Vespasian's reign from Raetia, recorded beside the other *cohortes Raetorum*⁷⁵⁷. When bringing arguments to support such a dating one needs to discuss the inscription from Messina, which might be dated to the time of Nero⁷⁵⁸. The command of cohort *III Raetorum* could also date to the time of emperor Claudius, taking into account the fact that it is possible to have him attested by a papyrus (P. Fouad 21) from September 4th 63, as being in the *consilium* of the *praefectus Aegypti, C. Caecina Tuscus*⁷⁵⁹.

⁷⁴⁸ Cichorius 1901, 321; Wagner 1938, 177–179; Kraft 1951, 183, nos. 1700–1706; Strobel 1984, 141; Spaul 2000, 331–332; Lőrincz 2001, p. 40–41, no. 39.

⁷⁴⁹ CIL III 6302 = 8162 = ILS 2606 = IMS I 97; Pflaum 1960, 417, no. 9; Lőrincz 2001, 92.

⁷⁵⁰ For the issue see the studies of Dušanić 1977 and 2000.

⁷⁵¹ Cichorius 1901, 323; Holder 1982, 120; Jarret 1994, 65; Spaul 2000, 337–338.

⁷⁵² Eck, Pangerl 2015, 223–226, no. 1. See also Eck, Pangerl 2009, p. 567–570, nr. 19 = AE 2009, 1819, copied after the same imperial constitution.

⁷⁵³ CIL XVI 51 and 70 = RIB 2401. 2 and 6; RMD IV 240 = IDRE II 471 = AE 1997, 1779.

⁷⁵⁴ CIL VII 417 = RIB I 880: [---] / *LIA praef(ectus) coh(ortis) II Pannon(iorum) fec(it)*.

⁷⁵⁵ AE 1975, 572 = RIB II/1 2411 (143): *co(hortis) II P(annoniorum) // C R.*

⁷⁵⁶ Cichorius 1901, 327; Wagner 1938, 180; Beneš 1970, 184, no. 85a; Beneš 1978, 49, no. 119/82; Spaul 2000, 282.

⁷⁵⁷ Spaul 2000, 276–287, I, II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII *Raetorum*.

⁷⁵⁸ Pflaum, 1960, no. 121; PME, B 10–11; PME, VI, p. 2; Holder 1980, 248, no. E 64.

⁷⁵⁹ Stein 1950, 116; Eck 1975, 381–382.

The military diplomas of Moesia Superior record the unit in the last phase of the reign of Domitian and early Trajan's rule. It thereafter was involved in Emperor Trajan's Parthian expedition, from where it would never return to Moesia Superior. Here it was recorded in Cappadocia, where it stationed until the late Roman period, is also attested by *Notitia Dignitatum*⁷⁶⁰.

C. Hosidius Cn. f. Claudia Severus's command (a native of *Sala* – Chella, Mauretania Tingitana)⁷⁶¹ undoubtedly dates to the period when the unit was stationed in Moesia Superior, which would clearly explain the evolution of his career: *praefectus cohortis I Bosphoranorum* (sic!) – Cappadocia⁷⁶²; *praefectus cohortis IIII Raetorum* – Moesia Superior; *tribunus militum legionis VII Claudia* – Moesia Superior; *praefectus alae Claudia novae* – Moesia Superior/Dacia. His career might have swiftly advanced during the Parthian campaign, considering all these units were involved, however, it is difficult to believe he held the command of four units in less than three years. It would be normally agreeable to consider that after starting his military career with a command in Cappadocia, he is then sent on the Danubian limes, where his career grows.

C. Annius Flavianus's career dates to the time when the unit was no longer in Moesia Superior earliest under Marcus Aurelius because of the mention posting of *tribunus legionis III Italicae*⁷⁶³.

XLIII. *Cohors VIII Raetorum equitata c. R.*⁷⁶⁴

The unit garrisoned in Pannonia until 102⁷⁶⁵, emerging later on the diplomas for Moesia Superior in 103/105⁷⁶⁶, nevertheless, being rather present on the territory north to the Danube. Unfortunately, the place of its garrison prior to the records in Pannonia and Moesia Superior, remains unknown.

After Trajan's Dacian war it counts among the units of the new province (see the table of diplomas), stationing in Dacia superior (see the table of military diplomas), at Inlăceni⁷⁶⁷, recording under Hadrian (129; on an inscription reused for the mid 3rd century- mentioning repairs of *porta principalis sinistra* with epithet the *torquata*⁷⁶⁸). Towards mid 2nd century it was replaced by another unit, namely *cohors IIII Hispanorum*, recorded by inscriptions⁷⁶⁹ and tile material⁷⁷⁰ at Inlăceni, as mentioned above.

It is not known where *cohors VIII Raetorum* was moved, evidence on its presence at Teregova and Mehadia in Banat⁷⁷¹ being datable prior to its dispatch to the eastern limes. Teregova was assumed, though the toponym recorded by Tabula Peutingeriana as *Ad Pannonios*, which implies

⁷⁶⁰ Arrian, *Ekt.*, 1, 3: Συντετάχθων δὲ αὐτοῖς οἱ τῆς σπείρης τῆς τετάρτης τῶν Ραιτῶν, ἧς ἄρχων Δάφνης Κορίνθιος (Ruscu, Ruscu 1996, 205; 212, a short comment); CIL X 6976 = ILS 1434 (under Hadrian); AE 1915, 49; ND, Or. 38, 28 (*cohors quarta Raetorum, Analiba*); Wagner 1938, 180; Strobel 1984, 142; Speidel 2007, 83.

⁷⁶¹ Boube 1990; AE 1991, 1749–1750; PME, H 21a.

⁷⁶² Speidel 2007, 80.

⁷⁶³ CIL VIII 17900 = ILS 1436; PME A 120; Pflaum 1960–1961, 545–548, no. 202. The decorations were awarded in the period when he was tribune of the III Italica legion in Raetia.

⁷⁶⁴ Cichorius 1901, 329; Wagner 1938, 181–182; Beneš 1970, 184, no. 87; Russu 1972, 73–74, no. 57; Beneš 1978, 49–50, no. 120/83; Strobel 1984, 142; Spaul 2000, 287; Lőrincz 2001, 41, no. 40; Petolescu 2002, 119–120, no. 54; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 291; Marcu 2004, 581, no. 18; Nemeth 2005, 94–95, no. 4; IDR App II, 170–171, no. CLI.

⁷⁶⁵ 80 (CIL XVI 26); 84 (CIL XVI 30); 85 (CIL XVI 31); 102 (CIL XVI 47); Lőrincz 2001, 41, no. 40; 71–72.

⁷⁶⁶ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13.

⁷⁶⁷ Marcu 2009, 140–143, no. 23.

⁷⁶⁸ AE 1960, 375 = IDR III/4, 263; TIR L 35, 47; Petolescu 2002, 119–120, no. 54; Matei-Popescu 2014, 207–208, no. 5.

⁷⁶⁹ IDR III/4, 265 (*Severiana Alexandriana*), 267 (building plate, *Antoniniana*), 268 (*Philippiana*), 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277 (*Gordiana*), 278, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285,

⁷⁷⁰ IDR III/4, 301: *C IIII HISP.*

⁷⁷¹ IDR III/3, 102; 114; TIR L 34, 25; Petolescu 2002, 120; Marcu 2009, 157–162, no. 33.

a then existing unit of Pannonians. This unit was claimed to be *ala II Pannoniorum*, recorded in the Banat area under Trajan (*vide supra*). An inscription records the stone revetment of the headquarters building in 143⁷⁷², so the presence of this unit in Banat, under Trajan is not excluded. Thus, it would be possible that the unit stationed under Hadrian at Inlăceni, *cohors VIII Raetorum*, was later, transferred to Teregova under Antoninus Pius. Still, it remains unknown where it was stationed under Trajan.

XLIV. Cohors I Thracum c. R.⁷⁷³

A cohort with this name is recorded in Moesia Superior by the military diploma of 100⁷⁷⁴. The same cohort later appears on the diplomas issued for Dacia in 109 and the other two in 110. Strobel identified this cohort with its homonym recorded in Germania superior up to 92, displaced later by Domitian to Moesia Superior⁷⁷⁵.

Another cohort with a very similar name is recorded by the diplomas for Germania inferior in 98 and 101. Sometime after 13th of March 101, the unit was moved to Pannonia, attested for the first time in the area by the military diplomas issued: for Pannonia inferior on July 2nd 110 discovered at Tokod: *I THRACVM CR PF*⁷⁷⁶, and on the diploma for Dacia, found at Porolissum, of the same date: *I THRACVM C R*⁷⁷⁷. The first cohort still garrisoned in Pannonia inferior over the 2nd–3rd century AD⁷⁷⁸, while about the cohort discussed here we know nothing else. All attempts to correlate records of a cohort *I Thracum*, starting with Hadrian's reign, to this unit remain hitherto mere hypotheses. The certainty of possible displacement of the unit to Britannia, where starting with Hadrian a cohort with the same name⁷⁷⁹ is attested ought to be taken into consideration.

It is impossible to say if *M. Iulius Bellus, centurio cohortis T<hr>acum, veteranus cohortis eiusdem*, mentioned by a funerary inscription discovered in the SE of the province in the Kumanovo region (FYRM), at Studena Bara, served in this unit or in another *cohors I Thracum*⁷⁸⁰.

Similarly, we do not know if *Q. Valerius Germanus, veteranus cohortis I Thracum*, recorded at Ravna (*Timacum minus*), served in this unit or in *cohors I Thracum Syriaca*, stationed at Ravna during the 1st century⁷⁸¹. The invocation to the Mani gods might date the inscription slightly later, to Trajan. This is a possible indication that we may be dealing with *cohors I Thracum c.R.*, especially since the title *Syriaca*, present on all the other inscriptions discovered at Ravna is missing in this case.

⁷⁷² AE 1906, 112; Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 44, no. 1.

⁷⁷³ Cichorius 1901, 337; Stein 1932, 213; Wagner 1938, 189–191 (both *I Thracum Germanica c. R. equitata* and *I Thracum sagittariorum*); Kraft 1951, 186–189, nos. 1870/1880 (*I Thracum Germanica c. R.*, *I Thracum c. R.*, *I Augusta Thracum c. R.*) Russu 1967, 88; Beneš 1970, 185, no. 94; Strobel 1984, 143–144; Spaul 2000, 361–362; Petolescu 2002, 122 no. 57; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 293; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006; Zahariade 2009, 141–142, no. 5 (17) and 144–145, no. 7 (19), under the same name, *cohors I Thracum equitata civium Romanorum*.

⁷⁷⁴ CIL XVI 46.

⁷⁷⁵ Strobel 1984, 144. See also Kraft 1951, 186–187.

⁷⁷⁶ CIL XVI 164.

⁷⁷⁷ See the complete discussion in Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006b, 59–61.

⁷⁷⁸ Lőrincz 2001, 42, no. 43.

⁷⁷⁹ Holder 1982, 121–122; Zahariade 2009, 142.

⁷⁸⁰ IMS VI 233. On an inscription discovered nearby, at Konjuh was supposed the presence of another *centurio cohortis I*, editors IMS VI thinking also of *cohors I Thracum*, IMS VI 236. Nevertheless, the accurate reading of the inscription is provided by A. and J. Šašel, ILJug 563: *D. M. / Sabino / Antio/chi Eu/porus et Fortu/nata pa/tr(ono) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuerunt) / v(ixit) a(nnis) XXXV*.

⁷⁸¹ AE 1910, 95 = ILJug III 1309 = IMS III/2, 40.

*XLV. Cohors I Thracum Syriaca equitata*⁷⁸²

According to the cognomen, the cohort was stationed for a while in Syria from where it was displaced to Moesia, as early as Vespasian⁷⁸³. It is recorded in Moesia by the military diplomas of February 7th 78, copies of the same imperial constitution, one found at Montana, another identified at Berkovica, near Montana⁷⁸⁴. Also, the cohort's name is listed on a diploma fragment of March 82/ March 83⁷⁸⁵. From the time of this province's division under Emperor Domitian the unit would remain in the action area of the legate of Moesia Superior, as proven by the military diplomas by early Trajan's rule⁷⁸⁶. In this period the unit was accommodated in the Timacum Minus fort (Ravna), where several inscriptions bearing the name of this cohort⁷⁸⁷ were uncovered.

Afterwards probably in connection with the military campaigns of the Dacian war or just after the end of the hostilities, the unit is recorded at *Transmarisca* (Tutrakan)⁷⁸⁸. It was assumed to have been involved in the Dacian wars, although no direct information confirms such a supposition, – except for a few stamped bricks found at *Acidava* (Enoșești) and believed to belong to this military unit⁷⁸⁹.

It was postulated to have been dispatched to Trajan's Parthian campaign. This conjecture relied on the dating and interpreting of an inscription found at *Berytus* (Syria), where *M. Sentius Sex. f. Fab. Proculus*, prefect of the cohort is in command of a vexillation, that also included soldiers from cohorts *I Cilicum* (*vide supra*) and *VII Breucorum*⁷⁹⁰. Saxer had provided hitherto the most coherent explanation, namely that the inscription dates to the period when the three cohorts were stationed in the same province, Moesia Superior and that *Proculus*'s action is to be interpreted in connection to the various unit movements during the Dacian wars⁷⁹¹. The find of the diploma of 115, recording the dispatch of these three units to the Parthian expedition, allows us to date the inscription precisely to the duration of the Parthian expedition⁷⁹². After its conclusion, the unit is displaced by Hadrian to Moesia Inferior.

This hypothesis is confirmed by the discovery of new military diplomas that record the cohort in Moesia Inferior as early as 125⁷⁹³. It then appears also on the military diplomas of 127, 145, 146, ca. 155 and 157. They clearly indicate that at least until mid 2nd century the cohort garrisoned in Moesia Inferior, most likely at *Transmarisca*⁷⁹⁴.

⁷⁸² Cichorius 1901, 337–338; Wagner 1938, 191–192; Kraft 1951, 190, nos. 1890–1894; Beneš 1970, 186, 96; Aricescu 1977, 50; Beneš 1978, 52–53; Spaul 2000, 366; Petolescu 2002, 121–122; Matei-Popescu 2004, 227–229, no. 36; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 294; Zahariade 2009, 148–149, no. 11 (23); Matei-Popescu 2010, 233–235, no. 41; Matei-Popescu 2013, 221–222.

⁷⁸³ Cichorius 1901, 337; Wagner 1938, 191; Aricescu 1977, 50; Saddington 1982, 75, 129–130.

⁷⁸⁴ CIL XVI 22; RMD IV 208. On another fragment, copy of the same constitution, the name of the cohort fell to the break, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 318–321, no. 1.

⁷⁸⁵ Weiss 2008, 275–279, no. 3.

⁷⁸⁶ CIL XVI 46, of 8 May 100. See another a copy of the same constitution, Eck, Pangerl 38, 2008, 326–329, no. 1.

⁷⁸⁷ CIL III 8261 = ILS 2733; CIL III 14575; CIL III 14579 = AE 1901, 18, recording an *eques cohortis* in the turma of *Longus*, which proves this cohort was *equitata*; AE 1910, 95; Petrović 1986, 514–515; Strobel 1988, 11–12.

⁷⁸⁸ Christescu 1935–1936, 451–452, no. 1 = AE 1939, 101; Wagner 1938, 192; Beneš 1978, 53; Gudea 2005, 429–431 (II. 23).

⁷⁸⁹ Strobel 1984, 144; Barnea, Ciucă 1989, 147–155 = ILD 147; Petolescu 2002, 122.

⁷⁹⁰ AE 1926, 150; PME, S 24; Devijver 1989, 345–346, no. 19.

⁷⁹¹ Saxer 1967, 60, no. 117. Wagner 1938, 192, dated the inscription to around 200 and considered a policing action in the Danubian area (see also 103; 120).

⁷⁹² Eck, Pangerl 2005, 50–51 and 60; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10. Curiously, Zahariade 2009, 149, prefers to date the inscription around 200 based on unmentioned criteria.

⁷⁹³ 1 June 125 (AE 1997, 1772 = RMD IV 235).

⁷⁹⁴ Matei-Popescu 2004, 228–229.

Among the prefects of this cohort count *L. Vecilius C. f. Lemon. Modestus, praefectus cohortis I Thracum Syriacae eq.* under Vespasian⁷⁹⁵ and *M. Sentius Sex. f. Fab. Proculus*, on the above mentioned inscription⁷⁹⁶. From the time when the unit was stationed in Moesia Inferior count *C. Navius Quadratus*, prefect, attested by the inscription at Transmarisca⁷⁹⁷ and a certain *Pollio*, recorded by an inscription at Ephesus, who after the prefect post became *tribunus militum legionis I Italicae*⁷⁹⁸. He was identified by H. Devijver, with a certain *Tib. Claudius Pollio*, an *agoranom* who was mentioned on a lead *pondus* discovered at Metropolis, in Asia.,⁷⁹⁹.

A military diploma, dated to August 20th 127 awarded to a former infantryman of this cohort, as the unit was already part of the Moesia Inferior army: *coh(ortis) I Thrac(um) Syriac(ae) cui praest C. Statilius Crito, ex pedite Calo Papi f. Cyrrro, et Mocimo f(ilio) eius, et Frontoni f(ilio) eius et Rumae f(ilio) eius, et Rufo f(ilio) eius, et Carsiae fil(iae) eius, et Rufinae fil(iae) eius*.⁸⁰⁰ The footsoldier was of an eastern origin, as he was born in Cyrrhus, of Syria, for sometime the base of legion X Fretensis (today Khoros, Syria), from where he had been recruited around 101–102. It seems that his wife was already dead. Six children are named on the diploma, four sons and two daughters, one bearing a Semitic name (Ruma – OPEL IV, s. v.) and one a Greek name (Mocimus) all the other bearing Roman names (Fronto, Rufus, Carsia – OPEL, II, s. v. Carsius/Carsia, Rufina).

XLVI. Cohors VI Thracum veterana equitata⁸⁰¹

In the first half of the 1st century, this military unit was part of the auxilia of Germania superior, an *eques cohortis* being recorded also at Mainz⁸⁰². It probably participated in the conquest of Britannia in 43 or was transferred to the province under Nero⁸⁰³. From there, it is transferred to Germania inferior within the context of the Batavian revolt, as attested by a military diploma of 80⁸⁰⁴. Based on certain lead seals discovered at Brough-under-Stainmore it was supposed the unit was stationed in Britannia also in the 3rd century⁸⁰⁵. Nevertheless, we wonder if this isn't a simple error, as lead seals of cohort VII Thracum were discovered in the same place, but in much higher numbers⁸⁰⁶. However, the unit discussed here is recorded also as *veterana*, so we may believe that

⁷⁹⁵ CIL III 8261 = ILS 2733 = IMS III/2 23; PME, V 59. See also Pilipović, Petrović 2011, for the special adornment of the monument, dolphin with trident, probably motifs used by local artisans, as it also appears on the monument of *Claudius Mercurialis, praefectus cohortis I Montanorum*, also discovered at Ravna, IMS III/2 36.

⁷⁹⁶ AE 1926, 150; PME, S 25.

⁷⁹⁷ Christescu 1935–1936, 451–452, no. 1 = AE 1939, 101; PME, N 8.

⁷⁹⁸ AE 1968, 84: [...] / *Pollioni v(iro) e(gregio) / praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Thracum Sy/riacum (!) tribuno leg(ionis) I Italicae / [...]*; Ritterling 1925, 1476–1478; PME, P 127. See also PME, C 169, recording a certain *P. Claudius Tib. f. Palatina (sic!) Pollio*, on an inscription in Greek from Teos, in Asia, *praefectus cohortis primae milliariae Thracum*, stationed in Syria Palaestina.

⁷⁹⁹ Devijver 1983 = Devijver 1989, 229–234: Τιβ. Κλ. Πολ[λι]/ώνος ἱππι/κοῦ ἀπὸ χει<λι>αρχεί>/ας φιλοσεβ(άστου) / μόνου ἀγο/ρανόμου. As the author noted, phrase ἱππικὸς ἀπὸ χει<λι>αρχ(ε)ίας is the Greek translation of the Latin: *eques (Romanus) a militiis*.

⁸⁰⁰ Pferdehirt 2004, no. 23. See also RMD IV 241, another copy of this constitution.

⁸⁰¹ Cichorius 1901, 341; Christescu 1937, 191; Stein 1932, 217; Wagner 1938, 194–195; Kraft 1951, 199, nos. 1910–1911; Russu 1967, 88–89; Alföldy 1968, 72, no. 29; Jarrett 1969, 223, no. 36; Beneš 1970, 186, no. 97;; Russu 1972, 74, no. 61; Bogaers 1974, 454–455; Beneš 1978, 53, no. 131; Gudea 1984; Spaul 2000, 380–381; Lőrincz 2001, 43–44, no. 48; Petolescu 2002, 123–124, no. 59; Marcu 2004, 582, no. 20; Zahariade 2009, 160–162, no. 25 (37); Marcu 2009, 113; IDR App I, 270–279, nos. LXX/1–12, LXXI/1–8, LXXII, LXXIII/1–15, LXXIV and LXXV/1–3; IDR App II, 171–172, nos. CLII–CLIII.

⁸⁰² CIL XIII 7052; Stein 1932, 217, dates the inscription under Emperor Claudius.

⁸⁰³ Stein 1932, 217; Bogaers 1974, 455; Holder 1982, 122; Jarrett 1994, 67, no. 53.

⁸⁰⁴ CIL XVI 158; Alföldy 1968, 72, 164, no. 2.

⁸⁰⁵ CIL VII 1269¹¹ = RIB II/1, 2411¹⁵²; RIB II/1, 2411^{153, 158}; Jarrett 1994, 67.

⁸⁰⁶ RIB II/1, 2411^{159–240}; Jarrett 1994, 67, no. 54; Spaul 2000, 382.

at some time, two *cohortes VI Thracum* were stationed in the same province, possibly even Britannia. One was transferred to Germania, to the area by the Lower Danube and the other remained in Britannia, not being though recorded by military diplomas – which is difficult to explain, especially in the case of a province like Britannia.

It is transferred likely after Domitian's war with the *Chatti* (as seems the case of *ala Siliana* too) to Pannonia, where it is recorded for the first time in 84 and 85⁸⁰⁷. It seems to have been accommodated near Aquincum, possibly Albertfalva, where an inscription records *C. Iul(ius) C. f. Fab(ia tribu) Maximus (centurio) coh(ortis) VI Thra(cum) veteran(ae)*⁸⁰⁸. Seemingly to this period dates also the command of *T. Statilius Taurus*, attested by an inscription from Mainz. He was *praefectus coh. I Augustae Itur(a)eorum et VI Thracum*, prior to becoming tribune of legion *XX Primigenia*, quartered at Mainz⁸⁰⁹.

The unit was transferred to Moesia Superior, after Domitian's *bellum Suebicum et Sarmaticum*, where it is recorded in 96 and 100⁸¹⁰. The name of the cohort appears on a *phalera*, a harness piece discovered at Diana (Karataš)⁸¹¹. Nevertheless, it is not possible to say with certainty that the unit was encamped in the fortification located there.

It also participated in the Dacian war and remained among the units of the new province⁸¹². After the reorganisation under Hadrian, it appears among the units of *Dacia Porolissensis*⁸¹³. Stamped bricks of the unit were discovered at Porolissum⁸¹⁴, Romita⁸¹⁵ and Românași⁸¹⁶. It has been assumed that during Trajan it would have been accommodated in the large auxiliary fort of Porolissum, along with other units (*cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria*, *V Lingonum* and *I Ituraeorum*)⁸¹⁷. The unit was thereafter sent to Romita, presumably at the beginning of Hadrian's reign together with *cohors II Britannorum milliaria*⁸¹⁸.

Unfortunately, it is impossible to pinpoint chronologically the command of *M. Vettius M. f. Pal. Pius*, recorded *praefectus cohortis VI Thracum* by an honorific inscription discovered at Puteoli (Regio I)⁸¹⁹.

A military diploma discovered, at the fortress of legion VII Claudia in *Viminacium*, awarded to an infantryman in this cohort, on July 12th 96 has the following reading: *cohort(is) VI Thracum cui praest Claudius Alpinus, pediti Dolenti Sublusi f(ilio) Besso, et Valenti f(ilio) eius*⁸²⁰. The unit was under the command of *Claudius Alpinus*⁸²¹ and *Dolens, Sublusi f.*, a Thracian, was still an active soldier (Alföldy-Mann type IIC), being recruited around 71, when the unit garrisoned in Germania superior. He was displaced thereafter together with his unit to Pannonia and then to Moesia Superior,

⁸⁰⁷ CIL XVI 30 and 31; Lőrincz 2001, 43–44, no. 48 and 154–155, nos. 5–6.

⁸⁰⁸ Lőrincz 2001, 44: *C. Iul(ius) C. filius Fab(ia tribu) Maximus, (centurio) coh(ortis) VI Thra(cum) veteran(ae)*; K. Szirmai in Visy 2003, 104–105.

⁸⁰⁹ CIL XIII 6817; Stein 1932, 217; PME, S 70, where a later dating is preferred, the time when both cohorts were stationed in Dacia. Nevertheless, the mention of the post of *praefectus fabrum* dates it to the 1st century.

⁸¹⁰ RMD I 6; CIL XVI 46.

⁸¹¹ AE 1994, 1510: *Coh(ors) VI / T(h)racum / tur(ma) Ve[.] / Iuli*; Mirković 1996, 36.

⁸¹² CIL XVI 163 = RMD I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16 = ILD 12.

⁸¹³ Gudea 1989, 170–174, no. III. 10; Petolescu 2002, 123.

⁸¹⁴ Gudea 1989, 980, pl. CXXI, no. 13; ILD 745.

⁸¹⁵ Matei, Bajusz 1997, 68–71; Franzen, Matei, Marcu 2007, 175.

⁸¹⁶ Tamba 1997, 25.

⁸¹⁷ Marcu 2009, 99.

⁸¹⁸ Marcu 2009, 101–114, no. 12.

⁸¹⁹ CIL X 1777: *M. Vettio / M. f. Pal. Pio / equo publico / praefecto cohort(is) VI / Thracum*; PME, V 77.

⁸²⁰ Dušanić, Vasić 1977 = RMD I 6.

⁸²¹ PME, C 116 bis; possible of Italian origin, from Verona, and probably related to the more famous *Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Quir. Augustanus Alpinus L. Bellicius Sollers* (CIL V 3356 = ILS 2710, PME C, 122); impossible to tell if he is one and the same with *Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Quir. Alpinus*, senator and *legatus provinciae Arabiae* (AE 1968, 525).

where he was released from service. He decided to settle nearby the legionary fortress at Viminacium, probably in the *canabae*. Only one son is named, as probably his wife was already dead at the time of his discharge..

XLVII. *Cohors I Vindelicorum milliaria c. R. p. f.*⁸²²

Military units composed of *Vindelici* were drawn up for the army in Germania superior as early as the Julio-Claudian dynasty⁸²³. Nevertheless, the unit is not recorded in this early period, being later recruited, probably during Vespasian's reign⁸²⁴. It is listed on the military diploma of 98 among the units in Germania inferior⁸²⁵. It received the titles *civium Romanorum* and *pia fidelis* together with all other units in its province, subsequent to their involvement in the repression of the revolt of *L. Antonius Saturninus* in 89⁸²⁶. It is then dispatched to Moesia Superior, where it emerges for the first time on the military diploma of May 8th 100 as: *I VINDELICORVM (MILLIARIA) C. R.* (CIL XVI 46). The funerary inscriptions from Pannonia, at Aquincum⁸²⁷ and Alisca⁸²⁸ may date to the time of this transfer⁸²⁹. The unit took part in the military operations of the two Dacian expeditions also. It would remain among the units of the new province, being recorded on the diplomas of 109 (*I VINDELICOR CR PF*) and 110 (*I VINDELICOR (MILLIARIA) CR PF*)⁸³⁰. Although, there is no direct epigraphic evidence supporting the units' stationing in any of the forts in Dacia by early 2nd century, the name of a soldier in this unit, *Iulius Martialis* is rendered on a bronze plate discovered in the fort at Vărădia (Arcidava)⁸³¹, where it might have been stationed during the 2nd century.⁸³² After the administrative reforms under Hadrian, the unit is thought to have remained in Dacia superior (see the table of military diplomas) and would garrison at the fort at Tibiscum, likely after the reign of Marcus Aurelius or even early the 3rd century⁸³³.

The more recent reading of a certain *CIS*-type stamps (*cohors I sagittariorum*) from Tibiscum mentioned a *CIV* (*cohors I Vindelicorum*), this evidence may cast a new light over the history of this cohort⁸³⁴.

⁸²² Cichorius 1901, 350; Stein 1932, 223; Wagner 1938, 196–198; Kraft 1951, 191–192, nos. 1930–1934; Alföldy 1968, 75, no. 33; Beneš 1970, 187, no. 101; Russu 1972, 74, no. 64; Strobel 1984, 145; Benea 1985; Spaul 2000, 288–289; Lőrincz 2001, 48, no. 17; Petolescu 2002, 125–128, no. 62; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 296; Nemeth 2005, 96–97, no. 6.

⁸²³ Stein 1932, 204–205 and 210, where are quoted two funerary inscriptions from Mainz (CIL XIII 7048) and Worms (CIL XIII 6242) attesting a *cohors Raetorum et Vindolicorum* (sic!), which seem to date under Augustus or Tiberius. See also Tacitus, *Ann.* II, 17, where *cohortes Raetorum Vindellicorumque* emerges involved in the expedition of Germanicus in year 16; Alföldy 1968, 68, 75.

⁸²⁴ CIL XIII 8320 = ILS 9162; Stein 1932, 223; Kraft 1951, 192, no. 1931; Alföldy 1968, 75, no. 33 and 216, no. 164. The last quoted author proposes a dating under the Flavian dynasty.

⁸²⁵ RMD IV 216. See also Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a, table I.

⁸²⁶ Holder 1999, 243.

⁸²⁷ CIL III 3562 = Lőrincz 2001, 237, no. 468.

⁸²⁸ AE 1935, 103 = RIU IV 1029 = Alföldy 1968, 216, no. 165; Lőrincz 2001, 237, no. 467.

⁸²⁹ Lőrincz 2001, 48, no. 17; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 296.

⁸³⁰ RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁸³¹ IDR III/1 110; Petolescu 2002, 125; Nemeth 2005, 37, 96, no. 6; TIR, K 34, 30.

⁸³² Benea 1985, 49; Marcu 2009, 174–176, no. 35.

⁸³³ Benea 1985; Petolescu 2002, 125–128, no. 62; Nemeth 2005, 96–97, no. 6; Marcu 2009, 173–174. The discussion around the unit's displacement to Tibiscum is connected to the history of a cohort with a rather unclear history, namely *I sagittariorum*. The first certain epigraphic record of *cohors I sagittariorum milliaria* in Dacia is a building inscription discovered in the fort at Tibiscum, dating to 165 (IDR III/1 130; Benea 1985, 50). The scholars which lead the excavation of Tibiscum believe the unit was present there as early as the first years of the province, building the second stage of the fort there and under Marcus Aurelius where garrisoned together with the other units, namely the 4th stone phase (IV) of the large fort (Benea 1985, 50–51; Benea, Bona 1994, 38).

⁸³⁴ Flutur 1999–2000, 376, pl. II/1–2. See also Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004, 291–292.

In the last years of the reign of Trajan or the first of Hadrian, we have information about the command of *Sex. Pulfennius C. f. Ter. Salutaris Valerius Severus*⁸³⁵, should we agree that he then took command of *ala I Pannoniorum* in Moesia Inferior. His first militia seems to have been completed yet in Moesia Inferior, as prefect of the cohort *IV Gallorum*, recorded starting with circa 120 under a different name: *ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum*⁸³⁶. Interestingly, the unit might have been in Dacia, as it seems to be recorded on a military diploma of 113/114⁸³⁷ (unless it is not mistaken for *ala II Pannoniorum*). The inscription attesting his command was set up after the death of Trajan (*flamen divi Traiani*), yet his career might have well unfolded while the emperor was still alive.

XLVIII. *Cohors singularium*⁸³⁸

The unit might be recorded on an inscription found at Pobužje, near the colony located at Scupi: *D. [M.] / Val(eria) Valen/tina Tib. Cl(audius) Her(mes) m/aritus vivo se (!) / Fl(avio) Turboni nepo(ti) mil(iti) / COR SIN/GVLARI b(ene) m(erenti) / pos(uerunt) h(ic) s(itus) e(st)*⁸³⁹. The first editor of the inscription completed it *co(ho)r(tis) singulari(um)*, a unit unknown at that time. M. P. Speidel proposed rather: *mil(iti) co(ho)r(tis), singulari*, in the sense that after being *miles cohortis*, he became part of the province governor's *pedites singulares*. Nevertheless, the existence of a *cohors singularium* cannot be entirely excluded, since such a unit, *cohors I Aelia singularium* existed in Mauretania, at Aquae Calidae, formed of *pedites singulares Pannoniciani* involved in the military expeditions in the area, around 150⁸⁴⁰. Why and how such a unit, stationed in Moesia Superior or the neighbouring province, Macedonia was created is impossible to say.

XLIX. *Cohors VIII Gemina voluntariorum*⁸⁴¹

The unit is known in Moesia Superior only by the stamped bricks discovered at Transdierna (Tekija), bearing two stamp types: *COH IX GEM VOL* and *COH VIII GEM VOL*⁸⁴². They were discovered in association with the tile material of cohort *V Gallorum (et Pannoniorum)* and were broadly dated between the middle of 2nd century and end of the 3rd century. Under such circumstances, this cohort was displaced to Moesia Superior, however, for how long it remained in garrison remains an unanswered question for now.

L. *Pedites singulares Britanniciani*⁸⁴³

Academic views concerning the unit's origin⁸⁴⁴ are rather diverse. Most likely, the unit, regarding its size a *cohors milliaria*, was formed after the entire guard of the governor of Britannia was dismissed, probably subsequent to its complicity in a supposed rebellion attempt of Sallustius Lucullus⁸⁴⁵.

⁸³⁵ CIL X 4873 = IPD⁴ 291 = IDRE I 104, Venafrum (Regio I); Birley 1988, 358, no. 19; PME, P 114

⁸³⁶ Matei-Popescu 2010, 191–192, no. 10 (*ala I Pannoniorum*); 185–186, no. 7 (*ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum*).

⁸³⁷ RMD IV 225.

⁸³⁸ Speidel 1978, 94, no. 46.

⁸³⁹ ILJug 552 = AE 1964, 271 = IMS VI 58.

⁸⁴⁰ Speidel 1978, 64–65

⁸⁴¹ Spaul 2000, 38.

⁸⁴² AE 1977, 740 b-c.

⁸⁴³ Wagner 1938, 202–203; Beneš 1970, 187, no. 2; Russu 1972, 74–75, no. 66; Speidel 1978, 65–66; Strobel 1984, 148–149; Nemeth 1997, 106, no. 5; Petolescu 2002, 129–130, no. 64.

⁸⁴⁴ See a short review in Strobel 1984, 101, note 13 and 148, note 15.

⁸⁴⁵ Holder 1982, 133. On the governor *L.(?) Sallustius Lucullus*, slain at Domitian's orders, see Birley 2005, 95–99, no. 12.

It appears for the first time on the military diplomas for Moesia Superior in 103/105⁸⁴⁶, being without any doubt afterwards relocated in order to assist the military operations of the second Dacian expedition⁸⁴⁷. It was likely part of a so-called *vexillatio Britannica* dispatched to the Dacian front, together with the governor of Britannia⁸⁴⁸. After the war ended, it remained on the newly conquered territory and is then listed on the diplomas of the new province (see the table of the military diplomas). After the reorganisation under Hadrian, it is recorded in Dacia Superior, under the name *numerus peditum singularium Britannicianorum*⁸⁴⁹.

LI. *Mauri equites*⁸⁵⁰

A military diploma fragment discovered at Răcari, in Dacia Superior attests a unit of *Mauri equites* (MAVRI EQ), which seems to have been stationed in Moesia Superior⁸⁵¹. The diploma most likely dates to Antoninus Pius and should be related to the participation of certain units from this province in the expedition to Mauretania Caesariensis or Mauretania Tingitana, under the same emperor⁸⁵². Concurrently, in Dacia Superior, year 158 another Mauri unit is also recorded: *Mauri gentiles*, which appears beside the *vexillarii Africae et Mauretaniae Caesariensis* (*vexillarii Africae et Mauretaniae Caesariensis qui sunt cum Mauris gentilibus in Dacia superiore*)⁸⁵³. Presumably, the same *vexillarii* appear also on a diploma fragment that seems to be a copy of an imperial constitution of 152 (ET VEXIL EX ... / MAVR GENT ...) ⁸⁵⁴. The presence of these units in Moesia Superior and Dacia superior might be related to the Dacian war under Antoninus Pius, of which there is no clear and accurate information⁸⁵⁵. A recently published military diploma records the *vexillarii Africae [et Mauretaniae Caesariensis qui sunt] cum Mauris gentilibus* in Dacia superior as early as 146⁸⁵⁶.

The knowledge of such information, the specific time of the vexillation's dispatch from Africa/Numidia and Mauretania Caesariensis, together with the *Mauri gentiles* should be revised.

LII. (Numerus) *Batavorum*

By the end of the 3rd century or early 4th century at Mediana, nearby of Naissus two dedications to *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Cohortalis* record an *Aurelius Ampelius, tribunus Batavorum*. This possible *numerus* is attested around 269 on the Rhine limes, then transferred towards the end of the 3rd century to Moesia Superior or already to the new province Dacia Mediterranea⁸⁵⁷.

⁸⁴⁶ CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13.

⁸⁴⁷ Speidel 1978, 65.

⁸⁴⁸ For this *vexillatio Britannica* see Strobel 1984, 100–102.

⁸⁴⁹ Petolescu 2002, 125–128, no. 62; Nemeth 2005, 96–97, no. 6; Eck, Pangerl 2012 (the first record of this title is in 142; still on the diploma in 159, CIL XVI 107, appears in the form of *pedites singulares Britanniciani*, and on the diploma at Drobeta, of 179, RMD II 123, as *vexillatio peditum singularium Britannicianorum*).

⁸⁵⁰ Wagner 1938, 202 and 207.

⁸⁵¹ CIL XVI 114 = IDR I 29; Petolescu 2002, 135; Marcu 2009, 221.

⁸⁵² See to this effect Holder 2006a, 255–260, no. 1 = RMD V 405, a fragment of a military diploma dated to 151. On the war with the *Mauri* under Antoninus Pius see Gutsfeld 1989, 101–114; Rosenberg 1992, 99–100. On the participation of several auxiliaries from Pannonia superior and Pannonia inferior see Speidel 1977.

⁸⁵³ CIL XVI 108; Wagner 1938, 207; Russu 1972, 74, no. 65; Speidel 1975, 208–209; Nemeth 1997, 103–105, no. 2; Petolescu 2002, 134.

⁸⁵⁴ Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 198–203, no. 5; AE 2007, 1763.

⁸⁵⁵ On dating this war to 156–158 see Piso 1993, 70–71. Nevertheless, the record of the *vexillarii* already in 152 complicates I. Piso's interpretation: Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 202: „Der Grund für ihre Transferierung nach Dakien lag also weit früher, er kann nicht in irgendwelchen Kämpfen erst unter Statius Priscus gesehen werden“.

⁸⁵⁶ Eck, Pangerl 2014, 269–272.

⁸⁵⁷ Mirković 1982 = AE 1982, 842 = AE 1997, 1307.

At the command of the unit stood also *Aurelius Valentinus*, τριβοῦνος Βαταόνων, recorded by an inscription at Thessalonica while exercising the post of *agens vice praesidis / proconsulis* (διεπων τὰ μέρη τῆς ἡγεμονίας) of Macedonia, in 268–269 (year 300 of the Actium era)⁸⁵⁸. It is very possible that the unit was involved in the defence of the town during the Goths invasion escalating in those years⁸⁵⁹ and the governor being slain with its occasion, impelling *Aurelius Valentinus* to replace him and save the town.

The record of the unit at Naissus and Thessalonica is evidence of its involvement in the war against the Goths led by Emperor Claudius II. Seemingly from Mediana, the unit was dispatched to aid the besieged city of Thessaloniki.

*LIII. Numerus Dalmatarum*⁸⁶⁰

Two funerary inscriptions discovered at Makreš, circa 30 Km south-west of Ratiaria, record the presence of a *numerus Dalmatarum*⁸⁶¹. As both inscriptions still exhibit the dedication to the *Dii Manes*, they may be dated between the reign of Gallienus, when these *numeri Dalmatarum* are recruited, and the end of the 3rd century. Starting with the 4th century, several *cunei equitum Dalmatarum* are recorded in the area of Dacia Ripensis⁸⁶², whose origin could lie this *numerus*, together with other *numeri Dalmatarum* stationed in the Bononia-Ratiaria area as early as the second half of the 3rd century. Epigraphically, a unit of *equites Dalmatae* is also attested in the Viminacium area in Moesia secunda⁸⁶³.

From the above inscriptions, we find this *numerus* was already divided into *centuriae*. Also, an *exarchus* is recorded.

⁸⁵⁸ IG X 2, 1, 151 = AE 1900, 169; Aichinger 1979, 652–653, no. 50; Thomasson 1984, 186, no. 43.

⁸⁵⁹ Zosimus I, 43, 1; *SHA, Vita Claudii*, 9, 8: *pugnatum apud Thessalonicensis, quos Claudios absente obsiderant barbari*. See the comment in IG, X, 2, 1 (K. Edson): „Haud dubie Aurelius Valentinus, vir perfectissimus et tribunus Batavorum, qui et vices proconsulis Macedoniae gerebat, conditor a Thessalonicensibus salutatus este propter urbem post oppugnationem barbarorum restauratam. Factum esse potest, ut Aurelius Valentinus ipse Thessalonicam contra Germanos feliciter defenderit”. In the inscription comment it is suggested that Aurelius Valentinus would have stood at the command of *ala Batavorum milliaria* in Dacia superior (Petolescu 2002, 64–65). The same opinion was lately defended by Piso 2015, 213–214. But being *ala* one should have expecting to be lead by a *praefectus* / ἑπαρχος.

⁸⁶⁰ Beneš 1970, 188–189, no. 8.

⁸⁶¹ Danoff 1939, 108–110, no. 13 = AE 1938, 97; Danoff 1939, 110–111, no. 14 = AE 1938, 98.

⁸⁶² *ND, Or.*, 42, 13–14, 16–18. On *cunei equitum Dalmatarum* and *equites Dalmatae* in the later period see Scharf 2001 and Dziurdzik 2017.

⁸⁶³ AE 1903, 297.

CONCLUSIONS

As we have seen in the gazetteer of the units, the publication of the newly discovered Roman military diplomas allow us now to determine in a more accurate way the deployment pattern of the auxiliary units, both in Moesia Superior and then in Dacia, thereafter, Dacia superior and Porolissensis. Since the auxiliary units in the newly conquered province by Trajan were transferred from Moesia Superior our conclusions cover also the Dacian provinces.

Moreover, it is also now possible to see the important impact of the making of the Dacian province and Trajan's Parthian war on the distribution of the military units located on the Roman frontier, beginning from Pannonia (and not only, also from Britannia and Germania inferior) to the Black Sea and further to the East⁸⁶⁴. It will be therefore the task of this paper to present an overview regarding the deployment of the auxiliary units located in Moesia Superior and Dacia from Domitian to Hadrian, when the defense system was established.

With little exceptions, the auxiliary units of Moesia Superior were the same auxiliary units already stationed in the area in the time of Vespasian⁸⁶⁵. When the bigger province of Moesia was divided by Domitian around 86, ten cohorts previously attested in Moesia appea relocated to Moesia Superior. Beside these cohorts, the *ala Claudia nova* is also attested in Moesia Superior. Comparing this situation with the one from Moesia Inferior, where at least nine *alae* and only 18 up to 20 cohorts are attested, a seemingly too small for a number.⁸⁶⁶

It was Domitian's task to strengthen the defense of this limes sector. By the end of his reign two cavalry units from Syria (*II Pannoniorum* and *praetoria singularium*), five cohorts from Pannonia (*III Brittonum*, *II Hispanorum*, *I Montanorum c. R.*, *VI Thracum* and *VII Breucorum*) and one, probably from Macedonia (*II Gallorum Macedonica*) were added to the units. The explicit evidence of the imperial constitution from August 14th 97 that enlisted 19 cohorts⁸⁶⁷ allows considering that all the cohorts enlisted on the imperial constitutions around 100–101⁸⁶⁸, with the exception of only two cohorts (*II Britannorum milliaria civium Romanorum pia fidelis* and *I Vindellicorum civium Romanorum milliaria pia fidelis*, both appearing on Germania inferior's constitution from February 20th 98⁸⁶⁹), stayed in Moesia Superior as late as the end of the reign of Domitian. During Trajan's *bellum Dacicum* other units were deployed to the battlefield, from several provinces:

⁸⁶⁴ For the auxiliary units during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian see Holder 2003 and Holder 2006.

⁸⁶⁵ Matei-Popescu 2010–2011.

⁸⁶⁶ Matei-Popescu 2010, 239–242.

⁸⁶⁷ Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 231–234, no. 2 = AE 2005, 1709: [*equitibus et peditibus*] *qui milita[nt in alis tribus et cohortibus d]ecem et nove[m quae ...]*; see also Eck, Pangerl 2013, 275–279, no. 2 = AE 2013, 2191, another military diploma copied after the same constitution of AD 97, given to a soldier of the *cohors II Hispanorum* and not to *ala II Hispanorum*, hitherto unknown in the province of Moesia Superior.

⁸⁶⁸ May 8, 100 (CIL XVI 46; Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 326–329, no. 2); 100 (Eck, Pangerl 2008, 338–345, nos. 3–5; Eck, Pangerl 2009, 562–566, no. 18); May 16, 101 (RMD III 143; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 329–337, no. 2)

⁸⁶⁹ RMD IV 216; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006b. For the important part played by the army in Germania inferior in the

– especially from *Britannia I Alpinorum* and *pedites singulares Britannici* – *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* must be also added, attested in Moesia Superior for the very first time in 112⁸⁷⁰, but which could have been brought from Britain after 98⁸⁷¹,

– from Germania inferior cohorts: *I Hispanorum p. f.*, *I Pannoniorum veterana p. f.* – attested there in 101⁸⁷²,

– from Pontus et Bithynia cohorts: *III Campestris* and *IV Cypria*⁸⁷³ – the strange numerals are still to be explain⁸⁷⁴

– and from the neighbouring province of Pannonia cohorts: *I Brittonum milliaria*, *I Britannica milliaria* and *VIII Raetorum*; recently an imperial constitution attests in the province *ala I civium Romanorum*, too⁸⁷⁵, probably direct on Dacian territory⁸⁷⁶, but they were enlisted among the units of Moesia Superior (**tables 1 and 2**)⁸⁷⁷.

Regarding other regiments, attested neither in Moesia before Domitian's reign, nor in Pannonia at the middle of the '80s, we are not in the position to identify where they garrisoned before their deployment to Moesia Superior. This is the case of the cohorts *I Flavia Bessorum*, *II Flavia Commagenorum*, *I Flavia Hispanorum milliaria*, *III Raetorum* and *I Thracum c. R.* All of them are not

time of Domitian (especially during Saturninus' uprising) and in the events that brought Trajan to the imperial power see Holder 1999; Eck 2007, 33–52 and Eck 2012, 73–83.

⁸⁷⁰ Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–363, nos. 8–9 = AE 2008, 1738–1739; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 240.

⁸⁷¹ AE 2004, 858 (= AE 2003, 1033 a-b).

⁸⁷² RGZM 9.

⁸⁷³ AE 1993, 1429 = 1995, 1425; IGR I 895; Speidel / French 1985; French 2004, no. 122.

⁸⁷⁴ For *III Campestris*, M. P. Speidel (1976, 343) thinks that “it seems to have been part of a composite series of units so that perhaps there never existed any other *Campestres* units”. Nevertheless, if we admit that on the inscription from *Amastris*, AE 1993, 1429 = 1995, 1425, one should read *cohors Camp(estrus)* and not *cohors Camp(anorum/ana)*, as proposed by Speidel 1995, 123–127, no. 1, and, on the inscriptions from Kerch (*Pantikapaion*) and *Sinope*, it always appears *cohors Cypria*, it becomes obvious that the missing of a numeral is not random and probably means something (the same for a *cohors Thracum* attested in the *Pantikapaion*, too).

⁸⁷⁵ Eck, Pangerl 2018 (forthcoming).

⁸⁷⁶ Dacia was not a province until after 102, yet the units from Pannonia could have been enlisted on the Pannonian diplomas as being in expedition. Nevertheless, that was not the case, they were enlisted among the units of Moesia Superior. This could lead us to the conclusion that a part of Dacian territory was from a legal point a view already part of the province of Moesia Superior. Which were the spheres of competence of the Upper Moesian governor and the ones of that Longinus (Cassius Dio, 58, 12, 1: (Δεκέβαλος) ... Λογγίνον δέ τινα στρατοπέδου ἐξηγούμενον ... προσκαλεσάμενος; 58, 8, 7: (Τραϊανός) ... καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν Ζερμιζεγεθούσῃ καταλιπών, τὴν τε ἄλλην χώραν φρουραῖς διαλαβών; see also Exc. UG 49: ... Λογγίνον τὸν τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ στρατιάρχη), remains very difficult to define. It is unclear whether this Longinus was in charge of commanding the Roman army stationing on Dacian territory, or only in the camp from Sarmizegetusa (what Cassius Dio ment by στρατόπεδον is still a matter of discussion, nevertheless it occurs to us that he uses the word as equivalent to castra, see for example, 59, 9, 2: αὐτὸς (scil. Ἀδριανός) πάντα ἀπλῶς, οὐ τὰ κοινὰ τῶν στρατοπέδων, ὅπλα λέγω καὶ μηχανὰς καὶ τάφρους καὶ περιβόλους καὶ χαρακώματα, ἀλλὰ καὶ..., καὶ ἐφορῶν καὶ ἐξετάζων, – identified with Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula Pompeius Longinus, vir consularis and former governor of Moesia Superior and Pannonia (Piso 1993, 1–4). Piso 2008, 297–299, thinks that the regiments in question were still located south of the Danube, but why to transfer units from Pannonia to the south of Danube when the war was carried on at the north of the Danube? It is, therefore, possible to envisage another explanation (only if Longinus is indeed Cn. Pinarius Cicatricula Pompeius Longinus, and not only the commander of the *vexillatio* which occupied the camp of Sarmizegetusa): only a part of the former Decebal kingdom belonged to Moesia Superior (probably the southern one) and Longinus was the commander of the Roman army stationed on the reduced territory of the new Decebal kingdom, as a result of the peace treaty. How large was that army is still an unsolved problem (in the area of the former royal residence at Sarmizegetusa, at least three vexillations of the legions III Flavia Felix, IDR III/3, 269a-c, II Adiutrix p. f., IDR III/3, 268, and VI Ferrata, IDR III/3, 270 are attested). During Trajan's Dacian wars there were many autonomous commands like Longinus' one since C. Iulius Quadratus Bassus is attested as: στρατηλάτης γενόμενος Δακικῶν πολέμου, AE 1934, 176 = IDRE II 381; Piso 1993, 23–29, no. 4.

⁸⁷⁷ Matei-Popescu 2006–2007, 31–39; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006a.

directly attested elsewhere before their appearance among the auxiliary units of this province. However, some indirect evidence could be brought into the discussion. For the units with the name *Flavia*, created probably under Vespasian, one can assume that they were directly deployed to the province of Moesia. Later on, the *I Flavia Commagenorum* and *II Flavia Bessorum* cohorts are attested in Moesia Inferior, whilst in Moesia Superior cohorts with similar names, but different numerals assigned are also attested, like the case of *II Flavia Commagenorum* and *I Flavia Bessorum* cohorts. This suggests that they were settled in the area already during the reign of Vespasian. The same should be the case of the *I Flavia Hispanorum milliaria* cohort, recruited also during the reign of Vespasian. Unfortunately, regarding cohorts *IIII Raetorum* and *I Thracum c. R.* not even indirect evidence can be brought into discussion. It seems that these units, although not attested on the territory of Moesia before Domitian's reign, were in fact deployed to this area by Domitian himself.

At the end of the *bellum Dacicum*, almost the entire garrison of the newly created Dacia province was built upon units stationing in Moesia Superior. The remaining units of the province were used thereafter in *expeditio Parthica*, as shown by the imperial constitution from 115⁸⁷⁸.

After the administrative reforms undertaken by Hadrian, over the territory of Moesia Superior, two *alae* and ten cohorts are attested all away through the 2nd century AD (the *ala Gallorum Flaviana* was transferred from Moesia Inferior, beside the *ala Claudia nova*). New units would be raised only by Marcus Aurelius in the context of the Marcomannic wars, such as the two following pairs of cohorts *I* and *II Aurelia nova milliaria*, *I* and *II Aurelia Dardanorum*, – all deployed to the mining areas of the province⁸⁷⁹. In the same context, the *III Campestris* cohort appeared by 179 in Dacia superior⁸⁸⁰.

The *cohors II Dacorum* deserves special discussion, it appears only on a constitution for Moesia Superior from 126, probably sent into an expedition, nevertheless no it is recorded without an imperial name and it is not attested elsewhere. The lack of the imperial name could lead us to the conclusion that it was probably raised by Domitian after 89, possibly as a consequence of the peace treaty between the emperor and Decebalus. It would not be the first example of a unit raised from a client king's royal regiment, which was during negotiations submitted to the Romans. The numeral is a clear indication that at least two units were raised, probably both labeled as *Flavia Domitiana*. This unit could have also been the core of the later unit *I Aelia Dacorum milliaria* from Britain⁸⁸¹.

The first garrison of the Dacian province was mainly composed of the auxiliary units of Moesia Superior deployed on the field since Trajan's first Dacian expedition⁸⁸² (table 3 and 4). To these four

⁸⁷⁸ Eck, Pangerl 2005 = AE 2005, 1723; Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 234–236 (262), no. 3 = AE 2005, 1710; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10 = AE 2008, 1740 = AE 2012, 1128; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 225–227, no. 5 = AE 2014, 1647; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 229–230, no. 3. Soldiers from the following units, – at least the units which are thereafter in Moesia Superior attested, were sent into expedition: *ala praetoria singularium* (Syria) and *cohortes I Thracum Syriaca* (Moesia Inferior), *I Montanorum* (probably a part remained in the East, since a *cohors I Montanorum* is attested in Syria Palaestina and another *I Montanorum* is again attested in Moesia Superior), *I Cilicum* (Moesia Inferior), *I Cisipadensium* (Thracia), *III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum* (probably annihilated by the Parthians), *IIII Raetorum*, *V Hispanorum*, *VII Breucorum* (Pannonia inferior) and *Flavia* (probably annihilated by the Parthians). In the same time, four cohorts remained in Moesia Superior: *I Lusitanorum*, *I Flavia Bessorum* (transferred to Macedonia by 120), *I Antiochensium* and *III Brittonum veterana*.

⁸⁷⁹ Dušanić 1977; Dušanić 2000.

⁸⁸⁰ Piso, Benea 1984; RMD II 123. It is possible that from Hadrian until the reorganization of the Dacian provinces during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, the auxiliary fort of *Drobeta* was under the control of the governor of Moesia Superior, see the entire discussion by Piso, Benea 1984, 288–291.

⁸⁸¹ See also Holder 1998, 255–257, who considers that the *I Aelia Dacorum milliaria* cohort was initially recruited as a *numerus Dacorum*; Weiß 2008, 284–285, argues that the unit from Moesia Superior was sent into a military expedition in Britain, in 122, being the core of the latter unit, *I Aelia Dacorum milliaria*.

⁸⁸² For the preliminaries of the organization of the new province see Piso 2008 with the entire bibliography and discussion.

alae were added, three from Pannonia (*Augusta Ituraeorum*, *I civium Romanorum* and *I Britannica/Brittonum c. R.*) and one from Moesia Inferior (*I Pannoniorum*). When exactly they were deployed in Dacia, is impossible to tell. They were probably involved in the second Dacian expedition. Several other cohorts were also added (*IIII Hispanorum*, attested in Moesia under Vespasian and attested otherwise only in Dacia was probably also part of the garrison of the province of Moesia Superior, although it is not attested by any of the imperial constitutions): *I Augusta Ituraeorum* and *II Gallorum Pannonica*, probably from Pannonia, *I Ituraeorum milliaria* from Cappadocia, where it would returned in Hadrianic times, *V Lingonum* from Britain and *I Cannanefatium* and *I Thracum sag.* from unknown provinces⁸⁸³.

This was about to change at the beginning of Hadrian's reign, when two new provinces are attested: Dacia superior, the core of the former larger Dacian province; and Dacia inferior in the south-eastern part of former Roman Dacia⁸⁸⁴. To these two, another province was added, probably a little bit later, in the north-western part of the territory, namely Dacia Porolissensis⁸⁸⁵.

The auxiliary units attested in Dacia superior are the units already stationed in Dacia province in the time of Trajan. To these, two *alae* from Pannonia Superior: *I Batavorum milliaria* and *I Gallorum et Bosporanorum* were added,. They were transferred in the context of the war carried out on Dacian territory at the end of Trajan's reign. In the same context, a large vexillatio, if not the entire unit of the *ala Ulpia contariorum milliaria*, also from Pannonia superior took part in the military operations, since we know that members of this unit received a special grant on April 5th 121. *Ala Hispanorum* attested in 119 among the auxiliary units of Dacia superior was transferred to Dacia inferior. At the same time, *ala Hispanorum Campagonum* attested in 112 in Moesia Superior and thereafter in 114–119 in Pannonia superior was attested as transferred to Dacia superior after 120, being accommodated in the Micia Roman fort.

The identification and clarification of the *V Gallorum* cohorts remain an unresolved problem at least three units are attested in the Lower Danube area under Trajan and early Hadrianic rule: *V Gallorum* in Pannonia inferior, transferred thereafter probably to Britain, *V Gallorum Dacica* attested now by an imperial constitution dated to 124. issued for Dacia superior and *V Gallorum Pannonica*, the unit previously attested in Moesia Superior only as *V Gallorum*. It is impossible to tell at this moment from where was *V Gallorum Dacica* brought to Dacia superior. It is possible that the unit attested in Moesia Superior to have been the core of the latter attested units: *V Gallorum Dacica* and *V Gallorum Pannonica*. In the context of Trajan's Dacian expedition, it is possible that only a part of the cohort has been sent to the area north of the Danube. After the war, both parts of the same cohort were brought up to strength using new recruits from Pannonia, like is the case of i *V Gallorum et Pannoniorum* and from other parts of the Empire, like in the case of the units which received also the *cagnomen Dacica*.

The army of the province of Dacia Porolissensis was composed only of auxiliary units, most of them already accommodated in the north-western Dacian Roman forts from the time of Trajan. To these units, two Pannonia *alae* were added, namely, *ala Siliana* and *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*, which were accommodated in the forts of Gilău and Ilișua, together with other three cohorts: *II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis milliaria Brittonum* (at Buciumi), *I Batavorum milliaria c. R.* (at Romita) and *I Aelia gaesatorum milliaria* (at Bologna).

It seems now that there are at least two *gaesati* units with the same name since *cohors I Aelia gaesatorum* appeared in Dacia Porolissensis in 123 and a homonym unit is attested in Pannonia

⁸⁸³ For the auxiliary units in Dacia see Petolescu 2002; Țentea, Matei-Popescu 2004.

⁸⁸⁴ First attestation November 19, 119, only Dacia superior, RMD V 351. Dacia inferior is directly attested on July 17, 122, Pferderhirt 2004, no. 20 = RMD V 361. For the administrative reorganization at the beginning of the reign of Hadrian see Petolescu 1985, 50–55 and Piso 2005, 23–31.

⁸⁸⁵ First attestation April 14, 123, RGZM 22. See also Piso 2005, 143–150.

superior in 126. The first is thereafter attested also in Dacia Porolissensis, while the latter seems to be the one which appeared with a different name on the constitutions for the auxiliary units issued for Pannonia inferior, namely *cohors I Aelia sagittariorum milliaria*. When and why these units were transferred from the Pannonian provinces is still a matter of discussion. It seems that around 123–124 they were already in Dacia Porolissensis, being probably transferred sometime after 118.

The auxiliary unit's system from Moesia Superior was inherited from the former province of Moesia to which important additions were made both by Domitian or Trajan. The auxiliary units from Moesia Superior became the core of the military force of the newly created Dacia province, to which Pannonian units were added. The three attested Dacian legions, too: *III Flavia Felix*, *XIII Gemina* and *I Adiutrix* were previously part of the armies of Moesia Superior and Pannonia⁸⁸⁶). Later on, the province of Moesia Superior, together with Pannonia inferior provided an important number of units for *expeditio Parthica*. Some units from Dacia were also sent in this expedition. In Pannonia inferior, other units are confirmed to be deployed there in order to replace the units sent into the Parthian expedition (for example *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* from Moesia Inferior and *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* from Moesia Superior, both to replace *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria*).

It seems that the auxiliary units of these three provinces, Moesia Superior, Dacia and Pannonia (later on Pannonia superior and inferior) acted together as an almost integrated task force, especially during the military expeditions. This is fully attested during the war from 117–118 against the Sarmatians, but also later on during the military expeditions from the reign of Marcus Aurelius. From a strategic point of view, the province of Dacia province was a northern and eastern prolongation of provinces Moesia Superior and Pannonia. Another important moment was Hadrian's decision to make three separate Dacian provinces, as a consequence of the wars from 118–119 and the new agreements with the Sarmatians, the Iazyges and the Rhoxolani⁸⁸⁷. If for Dacia inferior province the situation is pretty clear, since almost the entire army was built using the auxiliary units of Moesia Inferior already in place from the time of Trajan (with two additions: *numerus Illyricorum* and *numerus burgariorum et veredariorum*), the situation in Dacia superior and Dacia Porolissensis is different, its defense suffered many changes. Two legions were removed from the area and beginning with that moment until the reign of Marcus Aurelius, only one legion defended both Dacia superior and Dacia Porolissensis, *legio XIII Gemina* from *Apulum*⁸⁸⁸ – Dacia inferior was under the surveillance of three legions from Moesia Inferior *Novae*, *Durostorum* and *Troesmis* supplied them. This led to important changes in these two provinces regarding both, general structure and the settlements of the auxiliary units. With some exceptions, unfortunately, many of these changes remain unknown to us, especially the units transferred from the Pannonian provinces to Dacia Porolissensis, or the sending of the *ala I Augusta Ituraeorum* (attested in Dacia superior in 124), to Pannonia inferior in 126. Why it was needed to bring in units from Pannonian provinces, and on the other hand send units from the Dacian provinces to the Pannonian provinces is probably a matter related to the fighting style and specialization of different units. Some units were needed for specific tasks, or some units were deemed a better fit for a specific geographic area.

The military system put in place by Hadrian withstood troublesome times and lasted with minor changes, (ex. those exercised during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, after the Marcomannic wars, and the Severan period), up until the abandonment of the Dacian province, which took place under the reign of Aurelian.

⁸⁸⁶ For the legions attested in the Dacian provinces see Piso 2005, 401–428, with the entire bibliography.

⁸⁸⁷ Petolescu 1985, 50–51.

⁸⁸⁸ Piso 2005, 422–427.

Inscriptiones auxiliae Moesiae superioris

4

I. Ala Claudia Nova

1. Vrlika (Dalmatia)

CIL III 9816 = ILS 2505

*Surus Sparuci f(ilius),
dom(o) Tribocus,
eques alae Claud-
iae novae ann(orum) XXX,
stip(endiorum) XIII. H(ic) s(itus) e(st). T(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)
arbitratu Celati ses-
squiplicari(i) heredis.*

2. Municipium Magnum (Baližna Glavica, Dalmatia)

CIL III 9796

*Vercaius Me-
[n?]di f. eques
ala nova Cla-
udia [t(urma)? L]ici[n]i?
domo Varcia-
nus anno[r(um) ...?]
stupendior(um) XX[...]
h(ic) s(itus) e(st) posuit Maximus Regini f.*

3. Salona (moved at Tragurium, Dalmatia)

CIL III 2065 = ILS 2506

*Virdomárus
Thartontis f(ilius),
domo Biturix,
missicius álae
Claudiae novae
t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit) et
Pámae soró.*

3. *Tifurium* (Gardun, Dalmatia)

CIL III 2712 = 9727

M. Eluadius Macrinus,
eq(ues) alae Claudiae novae,
dom(o) Cugernus, ann(or)um XXX, stipen(diorum) XII
t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)
Ti(berius) Claudius Aurelius
her(es) pos(uit).

4. *Raetinium* (Golubic, Dalmatia)

CIL III 10033

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)
T(itus) Flavius
Sabinus
decur(io) ter(tius?)
ala(e) Claud(iae)
v(otum) s(olvit) [l(ibens)] m(erito).

5. *Osinium* (Sinj, Dalmatia)

ILJug 1963

Ti(berius) Claudius
Priscus
vet(eranus) alae Claud(iae) nov(ae)
t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)
arbitratu Sexti Viniusi.

6. *Ratiaria* (Moesia Superior)

CIL III 14217 (= 14500)

[---]II[---]
ex sign]if(ero) alae Cl[audiae nov-
ae] mil(itavit) an(nis) XXXIII
dec(urio) col(oniae) Ulp(iae) Traia(nae) Rat(iarensis)
vixit ann(is) LXX.
H(ic) s(itus) est.
Flavia Prima patron(o)
b(ene) m(erenti) f(aciendum) c(uravit).

7. *Mogontiacum* (Germania Superior)

CIL XIII 7023

Andes Sex(ti) f(ilius),
cives Raeti-
nio, eq(ues) ala
Claud(ia) an(norum) XXX
sip(endiorum) V h. s. e. h(eres) f(aciendum) c(uravit)
Raetinium, oppidum Dalmatiae (Cassius Dio 56, 11). The inscription dates from the time when the unit stationed in Germania superior. See also I.4.

8. Ephesus (Asia)

AE 1969–1970, 595b = 1972, 573 = IDRE II 376.

[M. Gavio P. f. Palatina Basso]

Romae, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VI Britt(onum) eq(uitatae) p. f., trib(un)o

mil(itum) leg(ionis) I Adiutric(is), adlecto in dec(urias) V inter

selectos, praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae Cl(audiae) novae, donis donato

bello Dacico ab Imp(eratore) Caesare Nerva Traiano

Aug(usto) Germanico Dacico corona murali, hasta

[p]ura, vexillo, praef(ecto) orae Ponticae maritimae

Μ. Γαου[ί]ψ Π. υιώ Παλατείνα Βάσσοι Ῥώμης

ἐπάρχῳ σπείρης ς' Βριταννικῆς ἰππικῆς

εὐσεβοῦς πιστικῆς, χειλιάρχῳ στρατιωτῶν

λεγ(ιώνος) α' βοηθοῦ, προσλελεγμένῳ εἰς δεκουρίαν ε'

εἰς τοὺς ἐκλελεγμένους, ἐπαρχῳ ἰππέων ἄλης

Κλαυδίας καινῆς, δώροισι δεδωρημένῳ ἐν

πολέμῳ Δακικῷ ἀπὸ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρ[ος]

Νέ[ρ]ουα Τραιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δακικ[οῦ]

[στε]φάνῳ τειχικῷ, ἄστῃ καθαρά, οὐηξίλλῳ, [ἐπάρχῳ] ὀχθῆς Ποντικῆς παραθαλασσίῳ.

P. Iunius Aemilianus strator

M. Fl(avius) Proculus strator

[.]Helvius Rufus cornicul(arius)

[.]E]butius Paulus cornicul(arius)

[.]P]ompeius Pompeianus cornicul(arius)

[.]V]alerius Longinus optio

[.]R]ubrius Pacatus optio

[.]A]ntonius Proculus tesserarius

praetor(i) eius

h(onoris) c(ausa).

While he commanded the unit from Moesia Superior he received *dona militaria*. It is also attested by Pliny's letter to Trajan (Ep. X, 21). See also PME G 8; Maxfield 1981, 170–171.

9. Drobeta (Moesia Superior or Dacia)

CIL III 142161⁷ = IDR II 43

D. M.

C. Iul(io) Ve-

recun-

do, vet(erano)

ex dec(urione) al(ae)

Cl(audiae), Cl(audius) Lon

ginus ami-

cus et he-

res p(ecunia) s(ua).

Second century AD.

10. Pisaurum (Regio VI)

CIL XI 6337 = ILS 1422 = IDRE II 124

Ti. Claudio Zenon(i)

Ulpiano,

v(iro) e(gregio),

praef(ecto) co[h(ortis) I] Ast[u]rum,
 trib(uno) coh(ortis) I Fl(aviae) Britton(um),
 praef(ecto) alae I Claud(iae) miscell(anea),
 adiut(ori) a[d c]ens(us) ex sacra
 iussione adhibit(o) in consil(ium)
 praef(ecti) praet(orio) item Urb(i)
 pro[c(uratori)], b(onorum) damnatorum proc(uratori), silicum viar(um) sacrae
 Urbis, subpraef(ecto) vigili[i]b(us)
 proc(uratori) privatae regionis
 Ariminensium, patrono
 col(oniae) Pisaur(ensium) ob eximiam
 circa se ac patriam suam
 benevolentiam eius ...
 Commodus
 Septimius Severus
 Pflaum 1960, no. 228; PME, C 194

11. *Sala* (Chella, Mauretania Tingitana)

AE 1991, 1749; Boube 1990, 227–228
 C. Hosidio Cn(aei) f(ilio) Claud(ia)
 Severo praef(ecto) fabr(um)
 praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Bospho-
 ranorum praef(ecto) coh(ortis)
 IIII Raetorum trib(uno) mil(itum)
 leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis) praef(ectum) eq(uitum) alae
 Claudiae novae proc(uratori) Aug(usti)
 ad census in Brittannia (sic!)
 L. Marius L(ucii) f(ilius) Clau.d(ia) Rufus Seve-
 rianus consobrino optimo.

12. *Sala* (Chella, Mauretania Tingitana)

AE 1991, 1750; Boube 1990, 239
 C. Ho[sidius, Cn. f.] Cla[ud(ia) (tribu)] Severus praef(ectus) fabr(um) praef(ectus) coh(ortis)
 I Bo[sphoranorum] praef(ecto) coh(ortis) IIII Raetorum trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae)]
 pia[e fide]li[s, praef(ectus) e]qu[itum] alae Claudi]ae [novae]
 Capi[tolium] n[ouum cum] p[orticu, a so]lo sua pe[cunia
 de]dit, [ded]icavit

13. *Municipium Numiulitanum* (Maatria, Africa Proconsularis)

CIL VIII 15392
 L(ucio) Cornelio Sa-
 turnino vete-
 rano ex tes-
 tamento
 C(ai) Corn[e]li Gal-
 licani fra-
 tris ex HS III m(ilia) n(ummum)
 C(aius) Cornelius

*Gallicanus fil(ius),
eq(ues) a(lae) Cl(audia) n(ovae), posuit.*

14. Amasia (Amasya, Pontus et Bithinia)

CIL III 13635 = AE 1894, 116

L(ucius) Sempronius L(uci) f(ilius)

Sca[p(tia)] M[a]-

cedo dec(curio) alae

Claudia[e] Nova[e]

II. Ala Gallorum Flaviana

1. Caesarea (Cherchel, Mauretania Caesariensis)

CIL VIII 21037

[D. M. S. ...]

Iuli [...], aedil(i), Ilvir(o),

praefeq(to) (sic!) coh(ortis) III Ulpiae Pa-

[ph]lagonum, trib(un) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae,

[p]raef(ecto) alae Flavianae Gallorum

[L]onginia Saturnina uxor heres ex testamento.

Jarrett 1972, 195, no. 91; Benseddik 1979, 31 and 198–199; PME, I 7.

2. Patavium (Regio X)

CIL V 2841

L(ucio) Valerio Prisco,

Viennensi, praef(ecto)

II (bis) coh(ortis) duar(um) tertiae

Thrac(um) et secundae

equitatum, trib(un) leg(ionis) X

Fretensis, praef(ecto) alae

Flavianae, praef(ecto) fabr(um),

loc(us) sepultur(ae)

d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

publice datus.

IV. Ala II Pannoniorum

1. Sirmium (Sremska Mitrovica, Pannonia Inferior)

CIL III 10223

[D(is) M(anibus)] S(acrum)

[...]uli f(ilio) Derini

[equiti al]ae II Pannon(iorum)

[...annos ...]XXXII

[...]s /

[---]

The name should have been *Derinis*.

2. *Ratiaria* (Arčar, Moesia Superior)

Stoev 2014, 169.

Dis Manib(us)

[L.] *Coelio, L(uci) f(ilio),*

Romil(ia tribu) Firmino,

[A] *teste, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II*

[G] *allorum, trib(un)o milit(um) leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) F(elicis),*

[pr] *ae(ecto) alae II Pannon(iorum)*

[d] *onis donato bello [D(acico)?]*

[II] *vir c(oloniae) Atestinor(um) VEX (?)*

3. *Philippi* (Grammeni, Macedonia)

AE 1969–1970, 583 = IDRE II 363 = CIPh 94

Ti(berius) Claudius

Maximus, vet(eranus),

[s(e)] *v(ivo) f(aciendum) c(uravit), militavit*

eque(s) in leg(ione) VII C(laudia) p(ia) f(ideli), fac-
tus qu(a)estor equit(um)

singularis legati le-

gionis eiusdem, vexil-

larius equitum, item

bello Dacico ob virtu-

te(m) donis donatus ab Im-

p(eratore) Domitiano, factus dupli(carius)

a divo Troiano (sic!) in ala secu(n)d(a)

Pannoniorum, a quo et fa(c)tus

decurio in ala eade(m) quod

cepisset Decebalu(m) et caput

eius pertulisset ei Ranissto-

ro, missus voluntarius ho-

nesta missione a Terent[io Scau-]

riano consulare [exerci]-

tus provinciae nov[ae ---]

[---].

4. *Ostrov* (*Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, Dacia Superior)

CIL III 1483 = IDR III/2, 460

D(is) M(anibus)

M(arco) Verpidio

Silvano, eq(uiti) al(ae)

II Pannonio[r(um)],

Valerius Procul(us)

[se]c(undus)

h(eres) p(onendum) c(uravit).

5. *Apulum* (Alba Iulia, Dacia Superior)

CIL III 1100 = ILS 7141 = IDR III/5, 253

Pro salute Aug(usti) M(agnae) D(eum) M(atri)

Sanctum

*T(itus) Fl(avius) Longinus, vet(eranus) ex dec(urione) al(ae) Pann(oniorum),
dec(urio) coll(oniae) Dac(icae), dec(urio) mun(icipii) Nap(ocensis), dec(urio) kanab(ensium)
leg(ionis) XIII G(eminae) et Cl(audia) Candida coniux et Flavi(i)
Longinus Clementina Marcellina fil(ii)
ex imperio pecunia sua fecer(unt), l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).*

The inscription should be dated in the first years of Hadrian's reign. It is nevertheless possible that *T. Flavius Longinus* to have served in *ala Pannoniorum* from Moesia Inferior, which stationed for a short period in Dacia (attested in AD 114) and sent thereafter back to her former province (Matei-Popescu 2010, 191–192, no. 10).

VI. *Ala I Frontoniana Tungrorum*

1. Vršac (Moesia Superior or Dacia?)

CIL III 6274 = IDR III/1, 107

[- -]

[- -]

[.....]TIVS, sign(ifer)

ala I Fron(toniana) Tung(rorum),

coniugi piissimae

b(ene)m(erenti) p(osuit).

2. Pojejena (Moesia Superior or Dacia?)

ILD 179

a(la) Frontonian(a), (turma?) Valeri Firmi

VIII. *Cohors I Alpinorum (equitata?)*

1. Rtkovo (15 km up stream from Drobeta and Pontes, reused in the late Roman fort of Karataš, Moesia Superior)

Gabričević 1987 = AE 2003, 1530; Mirković 2003, 30; Zotović 2007, 95, no. 5.

M. Titius,

M(arci) f(ilius), Quir(ina tribu) Procu-

lus Fabia (tribu), Roma,

praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Al-

pinor(um), trib(unus) mil(itum)

leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) F(elicis), vixit

an(nos) XXX, mens(es) III,

dies XIII

M. Titius Zosimus patrono b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecit)

D(is) M(anibus).

PME, V, T 29 bis. The end of the first century – the beginning of the second century. The person was inscribed in two tribes.

2. Vicus Martis Tudertium (Regio VI)

CIL XI 4748 = IDRE I 127

T. Popilio, T(iti) f(ilio), Vol(tinia tribu)

Albino Tudert(tis),

praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Alpinor(um),
 trib(unus) leg(ionis) VII Gem(inae) fel(licis),
 praef(ecto) alae I Tung-
 rorum Fronton(ianae),
 vicani vici
 Martis Tudert(is)
 ex aere conlat(o),
 l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).
 PME, P 91.

IX. Cohors I Antiochensium sagittariorum

1. Albintimilium (Ventimiglia, Regio IX)

AE 1915, 58 = ILS 9506 = IDRE I 137
 [M(arcus) A]emi[lius], M(arci) f(ilius), Fal(erna tribu)
 Bassus,
 [prae]f(ectus) coh(ortis) pr(imae) Antioch(ensium),
 [trib(unus)] coh(ortis) pr(imae) Britton(um),
 [pra]ef(ectus) alae Moesic(ae),
 [pro]c(urator) Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Trai-
 [ani] Hadriani Aug(usti) ad
 XXXX Gall(iarum), item ad
 censum agend(um) Ponto
 Bithyniae, epistra-
 teg(us) Pelusio, item
 Thebaidis, proc(urator)
 provinciae Iudae-
 ae, t(estamento) p(oni) i(ussit).
 Pflaum 1960, no. 103; PME, A 75; Holder 1980, 257, E 136.

X. Cohors I Aurelia nova milliaria equitata c. R.

1. Gradište, near Stojnik (Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 163–164, no. 63 (drawing) = CIL III 14545 = IMS I 99; Zotović 2007, 84, no. 22; Ferjancic 2002, 293, no. 396
 [Iovi] O(ptimo) M(aximo)
 [S]cribonius
 Faustus V E I AVRE N
 PA.INATV. C R ∞
 d(onum) d(edit) d(edicavit).
 l. 2–4: Scribonius Faustus v(eteranus) e I Aure(lia) n(ova) Pa[s]inat[um] C. R. (milliaria)?

XI. Cohors II Aurelia nova milliaria equitata c. R.

1. Stojnik (Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 164–165, no. 65 = AE 1901, 24 = CIL III 14537 = IMS I 116; Zotović 2007, 94, no. 1.

Valetu-
dinarium
coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae)
nov(ae) (milliariae) equit(atae)
c(ivium) R(omanorum), T. Bebeni-
us Iustus, praef(ectus),
Imp(eratore) C[ommodo] II et Vero II co(n)s(ulibus).
The inscription dates from 179.

2. Stojnik (Moesia Superior)

IMS I 120; Zotović 2007, 83, no. 21.

D. M.

Publius Aelius

Victorinus, vet(eranus)

coh(ortis) II Aurel(iae) nove (!),

vixit ann(is) LX, Au<r>el(ia) Ru

fina coiugi b(ene) m(erenti) et

P. Ael(ius) Acutianus

et P. Ael(ius) Victorinus

patri et sibi vivi posuerunt

3. Stojnik (Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 189–190, no. 59 = AE 1910, 98 = IMS I 112; Zotović 2007, 83, no. 18.

[...]

Marc[i]an[us],

[c]oh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) N(ovae) (milliariae) e(quitatae)

[Anto]ninian(a)e,

d(onum) d(edit) et vo[tu-]

m so[l-]

vit.

4. Stojnik (Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1910, 226, no. 44 = IMS I 110.

[...]

[...] Nig[rini]

[V]ibiani

[C]aesen[ni-]

us Nigri[nus],

[tri]b(unus) coh(ortis)

[II Aur(eliae) n(ovae) (milliariae) eq(uitatae)?].

5. Sopot/Kosmaj, Guberevci (Moesia Superior)

AE 1901, 21 = CIL III 14217⁶ = IMS I 119

D(is) M(anibus)

Aur(elia) Procla

vixit an(nis)

XXXIII, tit(ulum) p(osuit)

Aur(e)l(ius) Victor,

*mil(es) coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) n(ovae) SA
COR, c(oniugi) b(ene) m(erenti).*

1. 6–7: *SA/COR – S(everianae) A(lexandrianae) cor(nicularius)*, IMS I. For *miles cornicularius* see CIL V 7897

6. Guberevać, Stojnik area (Moesia Superior)

CIL III 14541 = IMS I 117

D(is) M(anibus)

Septimiu[s Au-]

lusanus, t[ess(erarius)]

coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae)[nov(ae) eq. (milliariae) c(ivium) R(omanorum)].

7. Guberevać, Stojnik area (Moesia Superior)

ILJug I 26 = IMS I 118

D(is) M(anibus)

Claudia Cassa

vixit ann(is) XXXII

et Aurelia Flora

vixit ann(is) L,

Aurel(ius) Acutio,

mil(es) coh(ortis) II Aure-

liae n(ovae), coniugi

et matri beneme-

rentis et sibi vi-

vus fecit.

8. Liljace (Thracia)

AE 1955, 65

[- - -]

[- - -] votum quod feci(t)

[cohors Aurelia secu]nda m(illiaria) eq(uitata) n(ova) c(ivium) [R(omanorum)]

[... ei]usdem posuit

9. Lavinium (Pratica di Mare, Regio I)

Nonnis 1995–1996, 248–250 = AE 1998, 282

C(aio) Servilio Quir(ina) Diodoro, v(iro) e(gregio),

proc(uratori) CC(ducenarius) provinciarum Hispaniar(um)

citerioris et superioris, item

proc(uratori) C(centenario) Moes(iae) inf(erioris) et regni Norici,

item proc(uratori) LX(sexagenario) rat(ionis) privat(ae), praef(ecto)

alae I Tungrorum Frontonianae,

trib(un)o leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Aurel(iae)

novae (milliariae) equit(atae) [[Sev(erianae) Alexan(drianae)]]

L(aurenti) L(avinati), domo Girba ex Africa

coniugi incomparabili

Egnatia Salviana,

eius (uxor).

[C(aius) Se]rvilius Diodorus Pontio Fusco Ponti[ano]

suo vac. salutem.

Egnatia Salviana mater familias mea pro sua pietate erga me s[tatuam (?)]
mihi in civitate Laurentium Lavinatum, ubi sacerdotalis su[m, (?) po-]
suit (?); eius obsequia amplianda crededi, domine, ut collegi[o den-]
drophorum quod est in eadem civitate dem HS XX(milia) n(ummum) ut ea qu[an]-
titas conlocetur et eius summae usurae quinquages, id est HS [(mille),]
eidem collegio quodannis praestentur ut die pr(idie) Iduum Nov[em-]
brium natalis meis sportulas accipere et epulari publice eodem lo[co]
cum libertis meis possint, quam rem credo et ad splendorem ipsiu[s]
loci pertinere. Peto igitur, domine, tua insigni aequitate suscipi
eam a Magio Iusto et Vibusio Severino, praetoribus eiusdem civitatis,
iubeas eaque observari quae his litteris meis comprehendi, ut benefi-
cio humanitatis tuae quodannis celebrari dies natalis
mei simul cum libertis meis possit.
Dat(um) VI Non(as) Octobr(es) Nummio Albino et Laelio Maximo co[s].

Pontius Fuscus Pontianus Magio Iusto et Vibusio Severino suis salutem.
Legite in subiectis exemplum litterarum, quas ad me fecit Se(r)vilius Diodo-
rus, v(ir) e(gregius), sacerdotalis splendissimae civitatis vestrae, ut, secundum
haec quae litteris suis complexus est, voluntatis eius satis fiat.

Magius Iustus et Vibusius Severinus Pontio Fusco Pontiano suo salutem.
Secundum praeceptum litterarum tuarum, domine, et voluntatem Servili
Diodori, v(iri) e(gregii), suscepta esse IIII Non(as) Octobr(es) Albino et Maximo cos. ab
eodem
Diodoro, v(iro) e(gregio), HS(milia) n(ummum), quam summam
suscepit Asclepiades, rei p(ublicae) L(aurentium) L(avinatium) servus
arkarius, ut scires notum amplitudini tuae facimus.
Dedic(atum) VII id(us) Sept(embres)
Nummio Albino et Laelio Maximo cos.

Q(uinto) Aiacio Modesto II et M(arco) Maecio Probo cos.
XV Kal(endas) Sept(embres).
In Caesareum quod in foro cum ordo collegi(i) dendropho-
rorum L(aurentium) L(avinatium) convenisset, ibi Cornelius Trophimus et Varenius
Legitimus quinquennales verba fecerunt:
ante omnia gratias agendas Servilio Diodor(o), v(iro) e(gregio), quod dignatus
sit aput rem p(ublicam) L(aurentium) L(avinatium) splendissimae civitatis n(ostrae)
collegio n(ostro) HS XX(milia) n(ummum)
nomine n(ostro) collocare, cuius summae usuram quod idest (mille) HS(nummos),
a re p(ublica) L(aurentium) L(avinatium) quodannis praestari ut die pr(idie) Id(us)
Nov(embres) natalis eius
quodannis sportulas habeamus secundum ea quae in tabulae aenea
quam in schola in quam convenimus perscriptum posuit, idque ordi-
ni n(ostro) maxime placere tam bono viro merenti gratias age-
re cum sciamus quantam laetitiam in perpetuum ab eo percepe-
rimus. Placet itaq(ue) universis patron(um) eum, Egnatiam Salvianam,
eius (uxorem), matrem cooptemus et petamus ab eo ut tabulam aeneam patrona-

*ti suscipere et libens rescribere dignetur et ut commendatos
habeat singulos universos qui nos et in clientela sua recipere dignatur et quo
notius sit ista voluptas hoc decretum nos-
trum in tabula aenea perscriptum ei offeratur per Iul(ium) Sabinum Sextium Fidelem
Sen(iorem) Ulp(ium) Crescentem.*

*Servilius Diodorus colleg(io) dendrophororum:
oblatam mihi tabulam aeream nomine vestro per Iul(ium) Sabinum
Sextium Fidelem Sen(iorem), Ulpium Crescentem collegis vestris libens
accepi et gratos vos muneris quod vobis obtuli et observaturos
ea quae desideravi intellexi maxime cum ea res exemplo sit ceteris
consacerdotalib(us) meis optantib(us) a vobis honorem patronatus.
AD 227–228.*

XIII. Cohors VII Breucorum equitata c. R.

1. Berytus (Syria)

AE 1926, 150 = AE 1992, 1689

*M(arco) Sentio Sex(ti)
f(ilio) Fab(ia tribu) Proculo,
dec(urioni), II vir(o)
col(oniae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Thrac(um)
Syr(iacae) eq(uitatae) et vexillat(ionis) coh(ortis) I Cilic(um) et coh(ortis) VII Breucor(um),
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XVI F(laviae) F(irmae), praef(ecto)
alae Gem(inae) col(onorum), quaest(ori) pro-
vinc(iae) Asiae, trib(uno) pl(ebis), praet(ori)
pereg(rino), leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) provin-
ciae Africae, patrono
coloniae.*

2. Knodhara (Cyprus)

CIL III 215 = AE 1953, 171

*Genio
praesidi
et
montium,
coh(ors) VII Breuc(orum)
c. R. eq(uitata)
cui praeest
M. Og[u]ln[i]us Tiro (?) pr-
aef(ectus) c(uram) a(gente) P. Aemilio [...].*

3. Gordion (Galatia)

Goldman 2010 = AE 2010, 1620

*Trito Batoni,
mil(iti) coh(ortis) VII
Breuc(orum) c(ivium) R(omanorum) eq(uitatae),
dom(o) Pann(onia),*

ann(orum) XXXII, st(ependiorum) XII,
Mersua Dasi,
vexil(larius) coh(ortis) eiusd(em),
her(es) posuit.

4. Viminacium (Kostolac, Moesia Superior)

AE 1905, 162; Gudea 2004, 73–78 = AE 2004, 1224

Coh(ortis) VII Breu(corum)

XV. Cohors I Brittonum milliaria

1. IX. 1.

XVII. Cohors III Brittonum equitata veterana

1. Esztergom, Pannonia

AE1994, 1392 = IDRE II 262; RIU Suppl. 112 (Tituli Romani in Hungaria Reperti).

[...]

[...]++idui[s – f(ilius)]

Quir(ina tribu) Novatus,

praef(ectus) elec(torum) exped(itorum)

ex Rae(tia) bello Dacic(o),

praef(ectus) coh(ortis) III Britt(onum)

eq(uitatae),

donis mil(itaribus) hasta pura,

vexil(lo), corona mural(i)

ab Imp(eratore) don(atus), voto

susce(pto) in exped(tione) Germani(ca).

Lőrincz 2001, 241, no. 280.

2. Ariminum (Regio VIII)

CIL XI 393 = ILS 2739 = IDRE I 132

C(aio) Nonio

C(ai) f(ilio) An(iensi tribu) Caepian[o],

equo publ(ico) ex quin[q(ue)]

decuri(i)s iudicu[m],

praef(ecto) coh(ortis) III Britt[o]-

num veteranor[um]

equitatae, trib(un)o leg(ionis) I Ad[iu]-

tricis piae fidelis, praef(ecto)

alae I Asturum, praepos[ito]

numeri equitum electo[rum]

ex Illyrico,

C(aius) Valerius Saturninus, d[ec(urio)]

alae I Asturum, praef(ecto) optim[o].

l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

PME, N 12; Petolescu 1987, 171–172.

3. Drobeta (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

CIL III 1703 = 8074, 12 = IDR II 105.

Coh(ortis) III Brit(tonum)

XVIII. Cohors III Augusta Nerviana (Pacensis milliaria?) Brittonum

1. Unknown (Moesia Superior)

Eck, Pangerl 2015, 116–117, fig. 7

Coh(ors) · III · Aug(usta)

Ner(viana) · Britto(num)

(centuria) · Min(- - -) · Pol(l)ionis

Cas(s)i · Pavi · P vel F

XIX. Cohors V (Callaecorum) Lucensium

1. Suvodol (Moesia Superior, discovered together with IMS I 95 in the mining region of Stojnik-Kosmaj)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 161–162, no. 60 = CIL III 14452 = IMS I 98

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)

C(aius) Gellius

Exoratus,

praef(ectus) coh(ortis)

V Lucens(ium),

v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) l(aetus) m(erito).

The unit stayed in Pannonia superior, probably at *Crumerum* (Lőrincz 2001, 33, no. 16), and it was brought in the area probably during the Marcomannic Wars, 166–169.

XX. Cohors III Campestris c. R. (milliaria?)

1. Drobeta (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

CIL III 14216⁸ = IDR II 45 = CBI 558 = ILD 62

D(is) M(anibus)

Liccaius Vinentis,

mil(es) coh(ortis) III

Camp(estrus), b(ene)f(iciarius) trib(uni),

mil(itavit) annis XIX,

vix(it) annis XL,

Linda Se-

verus

h(eres) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit).

2. Drobeta (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

CIL III 14216¹⁰ = IDR II 44

D(is) M(anibus)

Valeria

Gemina

vix(it) ann(os)

XVII, d(ies) X,

h(ic) s(ita) e(st).
P(ublius) Ael(ius) Papi-
rianus, (centurio)
coh(ortis) III Cam(pestris),
coniugi
b(ene) m(erenti)
posuit.

3. *Athenae (Achaia)*

CIL III 7289
D(is) M(anibus)
Valens Iangali,
mil(es) coh(ortis) III Campe(stris),
(centuria) Fl(avi) Ianuari, vixit
annis XXVII, mili-
tavit an(nis) VII, dom[o]
Quirin[a S]cupos,
[...]ali[...]o[...]
PRAII heres b(ene) m(erenti)
posuit.

His origins goes back to the territorium of the Roman colonia from Scupi. The name of his father is of Dardanic origin.

4. *Aquae (Prahovo, Moesia Superior)*

AE 1971, 424 = ILJug II 461
D(is) M(anibus)
Aurelio Ta-
rae vet(erano) coh(ortis)
III Campestr(is)
vexillar(io) vix(it)
an(nos) LX Ulpia
Marcia co-
niugi b(ene) m(erenti) [p(osuit)].

His *cognomen* is of Daco-Moesian origin, being well attested in the Moesian provinces (Dana, Matei-Popescu 2009, 222, 230; Dana 2010, 49). He was released under Marcus Aurelius or Commodus.

5. *Cuppae (Golubac, Moesia Superior)*

ILJug 1372; Swoboda 1939, 9; Zotović 2007, 93, 71.
D(is) M(anibus)
Iulio Inge-
nuo, vet(er)ano)
coh(ortis) III C-
amp(estr(is), vixit
an(nis) L. Novi-
ia Cassia co-
niugi virgi(nio)
pientissimo et

[sibi f]ecit vol(untate sua vel testamento?)
[- - -].

6. Napoca (Cluj-Napoca, Dacia Porolissensis)

ILD 543 = AE 1934, 14 = AE 1977, 700

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)

Conserva-

Tori, T(itus) Sc-

ruius Vita-

lis, trib(unus) coh(ortis)

III Camp(estrus),

v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)

It dates probably from the Severan period, when the unis was transferred to Porolissum.

7. Viminacium (Kostolac), Moesia Superior

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 55, no. 79

Coh(ortis) III Camp(estrus)

8. Drobeta (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

ILD 70

Coh(ortis) III Camp(estrus)

XXI. Cohors (I) Cilicum milliaria equitata sagittariorum

1. Uxama (San Esteban de Gormaz, Hispania citerior)

ILS 8968

M(arco) Magio M(arci) f(ilio) Ga[l(eria)]

Antiquo, praef(ecto)

coh(ortis) Cil(icum), praef(ecto) fab(rum),

Amius Murrius Umber,

[t]rib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) IIII Scythicae,

IIIvir cap(italis), q(uaestor) pro pr(aetore),

[l]eg(atus) pro pr(aetore), aed(ilis) plebis,

Cerialis pr(aetor).

2. Naissus (Niš, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 8250 = IMS IV 33

G. I[uliu]s

Plato, mil(es)

coh(ortis) I Cil(icum), vix(it)

an(nis) XL, mil(itavit)

[an(nis)...].

3. XIII.1

XXII. Cohors (I) Cisipadensium

1. Ruginium (Regio X)

CIL V 8185 = ILS 9172 = InscrIt IX, I, 644

L. Campanius,
L(ucii) f(ilius), Pol(lia tribu) Verecundus,
veter(anus) legionis IV Scy[th(icae)]
[si]gnifer, (centurio) c(o)ho(rtis)
[C]isipadensium,
[tes]tamento fieri iussit.

XXIV. Cohors I Cretum sagittariorum

1. Naissus (Niš, Moesia Superior)

Dušanić, Petrović 1962–1963, no. 1 = AE 1964, 262 = IMS IV 34; Zotović 2007, 88, no. 47

Ti. Claudius
Valerius,
vet(eranus) coh(o)r(tis)
I Cretum,
do(mo) HERAB [H(i)erab(ytna), Hierapytna, Creta?],
vix(it) an(nis) LX
et m(eruit) an(nis) XXXII.
First century AD, probably before the Flavian period.

2. Egeta (Brza Palanka, Moesia Superior)

Vučković-Todorić 1964–1965, 176, fig. 12 = AE 1966, 336 = AE 1968, 453 = ILJugS 466.

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) Doli-
cheni, c(o)hor(s)
I Cretu(m).

3. Egeta (Brza Palanka, Moesia Superior)

AE 1981, 737

Aur(elius) Caius, cen(turio) c(o)hor(tis) I Cretum.

4. Apulum (Dacia Superior)

CIL III 1163 (+ p. 1015) = IDR III/5, 409

[- - -]
[.]DIC[...]
RAC, pr[ae]f(ectus) coh(ortis)]
I Cretu[m? eq(uitatae)],
trib(unus) leg(ionis) XIII [G(eminae)]
v(otum) l(ibens) s(olvit)

5. Transfederata (Banatska Palanka, Moesia Superior)

AE 1912, 76 = IDR III 1, 6

Coh(ortis) I Cre(tum)

6. Ratiaria (Arčar, Moesia Superior)

AE 1984, 742f

Coh(ortis) I Cre(tum)

6. Drobeta (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia superior, 168–270)

CIL III 1703, 2 = IDR II 103.

Coh(ortis) I Cret(um)

7. Sucidava (Dacia inferior)

AE 1975, 726b

[Coh(ortis) I C]ret(um)

XXV. Cohors IIII Cypria c. R.

1. Glinistcha (Regnum Bosporani)

AE 1904, 163 = IGR I 896 = ILS 9161 = CIRB 691

L(ucius) Volusius,

mi(les) coh(o)r(tis) Cy-

priae, (centuria) Ael(ii) Secun-

di.

Λούκιος Ούλούσιος,

στρατιώτης σπέρης Κυ-

πρίας, κεντυρίας Σεκούν-

δου, τοῖς παράγουσι

χαίρειν.

2. Panticapaeum (Regnum Bosporani)

IOSPE II 293 = IGR I 895 = ILS 8874 = CIRB 726

Γάιο-

ς Μέμ-

μιος

σπεί-

ρης Κυ-

πρίας

3. Sinope (Pontus et Bithynia)

IK 64, 122 = AE 2004, 1374

M(arcus) Blossius

M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), mil(es)

coh(ortis) Cyp(riae),

(centuria) Bassi, ex tes-

tamento

situs

XXVI. Cohors I Aurelia Dardanorum milliaria?

1. Praesidium Pompei (Vukašinovac, Moesia Superior)

Gjorgjević 1901, 163–164, no. 3 = CIL III 14556 = IMS IV 94

D(is) M(anibus)

Aur(elius) Atti-

anus, mil(es)

co[h(ortis) I? Au]r(eliae)
D[ard(anorum), sti]p(endiorum)
III[. vix(it) ann(is) L]
X[X? ...? Fla]via
D[...X
A[...]
A[...A
M[...D
[...P

2. Naissus (Niš, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 8251 = IMS IV 32
G. Iulius Severus,
mil(es) coh(ortis) I Aur(eliae)
Dard(anorum), vix(it) an-
n(is) XLVII, Iul(ius) Var-
anus filio pi-
[entissimo fec(it)?].

3. Retimnja (in the nearby of Prizren, Moesia Superior)

Vulić, Spomenik 71, 1931, 106, no. 253
[...]
et Sitae f(ilio) Sumi,
cor(niculario) c(o)hor(tis)
pri(mae) Dar(danorum), v(i)xit an(nnis)
XXXX, b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit?)

4. Massilia (Gallia Lugdunensis)

IG XIV 2433 = IGR I 10 = ILS 8852
Τ. Πορκίω Πορκίου Αἰ-
λιανοῦ, ἐξοχωτάτου ἀνδρὸς
καὶ προφήτου, υἱῷ Κυρεῖνα
Κορνηλιανῷ, ἱερεῖ Λευκοθέας,
χειλάρῳ λεγ(εῶνος) ἱε' Ἀπολλι[ν]α-
ρ(ίας), χειλ(ιάρχῳ) κοόρτ(ης) θ' Βαταο[ύ]ων,
πραιφέκ(τω) σπείρ(ας) β' Οὐλπ(ίας) [Σ]υρια(κῆς),
πραιφέκ(τω) σπείρ(ας) δ' Γάλλων,
πραιφέκ(τω) σπείρ(ας) Δαρδάνων,
πραιφέκ(τω) ἐξπλωρ(ατόρων) Γερμανίας,
ἐπιτρόπῳ πρ[ειβ]άτης διὰ Φλαμινίας Αἰμιλ(ίας) Λιγυρίας,
ἐπιτρόπῳ καὶ ἡγεμόνι τῶν παραθαλασσ[ίων] Ἀλπεων]
[- - -].

XXVII. Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum milliaria

1. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Ladek, von Premierstein, Vulić 1901, 143–144, no. 49 = CIL III 14576 = AE 1902, 31 = ILJug III 130;
Zotović 2007, 79, no. 41 = IMS III/2, 51;
D(is) M(anibus)
Fl(avius) Vale(n)s, mil(es)

coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) Dar[d(anorum)],
vixit annis L,
milit(avit) annis
XVIII. Rustia
Respecta
coniugi
b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit)

2. Scupi (Skopje, Moesia Superior)

Jovanova 2005, 156 = AE 2005, 1315 = AE 2006, 1190
D(is) M(anibus) Timoni Das-
si, dec(urioni) coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae)
Dard(anorum), interfec-
ti a Costobocos, vix(it) annis L, m(i)li(tavit) annis
XXIII. Postumia Spes coniugi bene merenti
posuit.
AD 170.

3. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

AE 1993, 1352 = IMS III/2, 47; Zotović 2007, 118, no. 5.
D(is) M(anibus)
Valeria Furnia
v(ixit) a(nnis) XXXVII,
Rusticianus, Valieri
nus, Lucilla, Faestus
matri et Ael(ius) Rusticus, d(ecurio) d(uplarius) vel dec(urio)
coh(ortis) II Aureliae Dard(anorum), coniugi
b(ene) m(erenti) et
vivo se sibi possuerunt.
End of the 2nd century.

4. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 4 = AE 1995, 1310
Dianae Aug(ustae)
M. Aurelius
Quadrati-
anus, trib(unus),
templum
a solo ex
voto
restituit.

5. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 42 = AE 1995, 1316
D(is) M(anibus)
Aurel(ius) Marcus, eq(ues) Ro[m(anus)],
vix(it) an(nis) X[.]
et Aurelius Marcian[us]

vix(it) an(nis) VII[..
 Aurel(ius) Martian[us], vir egregiu[s],
 praep(ositus) coh(ortis) II
 A(ureliae) D(ar)d(anorum), pater [et]
 Aurelia Donata
 mater et Aurel[i]a Severina
 soror se su-
 pervivent[es]
 filis b(ene) [m(erentibus)]
 p(osuerunt).
 The second half of the 3rd century.

6. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 52 = AE 1995, 1317 = Lupa 5535.

[- - -Cle?]
 mens, c[ur(ator) co]h(ortis) II
 Aur(eliae) Dard(anorum)
 Anton(inianae), vix(it) an(nis)
 XXVIII, mil(itavit) an(nis) X. Fl(avius)Firmi-
 nus heres iux-
 ta volup(tate) INTR
 die XXX RENE
 [- - -].

l. 1-2: [- - -Cle?]/mens c[ur(ator)] – Matei-Popescu, Țentea; l. 7: *voluptas* = *voluntas*; l. 7-8: *intr(a)* / *die(s) XXX bene(?)*/[merenti f(aciendum) c(uravit)?] – Matei-Popescu, Țentea.

7. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 54 = AE 1995, 1318.

D(is) M(anibus)
 [Φλ(άουιος Γα]ϊανός Ἀγαθόνεικον ἐσ[θλόν-
 ὀπαδ]όν, χειλίαςρχος. Τῇδε γὰρ χυ[τῇ κα-
 λύπτει] ἐκὰς θανόντα Βειθυνῶν [ἀπὸ γαίης
 ἐξαν]ύσαντ' ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἐν[νιαυτούς].

A funerary epigram, the restorations being mostly *exempli gratia*. In the third line, *Flavius Gaianus* appears as *tribunus*, probably of the *II Aurelia Dardanorum* cohort. His slave, *Agathoneikos*, was of Bithynian origin.

8. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Dušanić, Petrović 1962–1963, no. 7 = AÉ 1964, 268 = ILJug II 571 = IMS III/2, 44; Zotović 2007, 113, no. 1.

Fl(avio) Bitho, ad(iutori)
 coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) Dar(danorum),
 marito et Aur(elio)
 Hermogeni,
 dec(urioni) coh(ortis) s(upra) s(criptae),
 fratri Aurelia
 Cristina
 pos(uit).
 The third quarter of the 3rd century.

The *C(h)ristina cognomen* might indicate that the woman was born into a Christian family?

9. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Birley 1977 = Birley 1988, 124–126 (Spomenik 71, 1931, 81, no. 186) = AE 1976, 610 = ILJug III 1285 = IMS III/2, 18.

[*Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)*]

L. Septimio

[*Seve*]ro Pio

[*Pertin*]aci Aug(usto)

[*Ara*]b(ico) A[*diab(enico)*] Part(hico)

Maximo, p(ontifici) m(aximo), tr(ibunicia)

[*pot(etstate)*] VII, [im]p(eratori) XI, co(n)s(uli) II,

[*p(atri) p(atriae), pro*]co(n)s(uli), coh(ors) II Aur(elia)

[*D(ardanorum)*] (milliaria) eq(uitata) d(ono) d(edit) C(aio) Gabin-

[*io Pompeiano* (?)].

AD 199. The governor, *C. Gabinius Barbarus Pompeianus*, became later *proconsul Asiae* (AE 1953, 90), between 212–217.

10. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 41–42, no. 48 = AE 1903, 288 = ILS 9154 = IMS III/2, 8; Zotović 2007, 99, no. 3, fig. 37.

Mart(i) Eq(uestri)

pro salute do-

minor(um) nn(ostrorum) Se-

veri et Antonini

Impp(eratorum). C. Atrius Deco-

rat(us), trib(unus) coh(ortis) II Aurel(iae)

Dard(anorum) Antonini-

anae (milliariae) eq(uitatae), l(ibens) p(osuit).

See also IMS III/2, 9 et 19; Zotović 2007, 100, no. 4–5.

PME, A 183; 208–211.

11. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 45–46, no. 51 = AE 1903, 290 = ILJug III 1291 = IMS III/2, 49; Zotović 2007, 111, no. 1.

D(is) M(anibus)

T. Ae[l(io)] Mar-

tia[l(i), med(ico)

co[h(ortis)] II Aur(eliae)

Dar(danorum), [s]tip(endiorum)

XXII, MATER?

et Aelia [L?]atina

[---].

12. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 46–47, no. 52 = ILJug III 1298 = IMS III/2, 50; Zotović 2007, 79, no. 43.

D(is) M(anibus)

Aelia Plo-

tina vixit
ann(is) LX,
Aur(elius) Vales et Pe-
tilia Surilla co-
iuges (!) L. Egnat(io) Aristia[no]
Supero, mil(iti) coh(ortis) II [Aur(eliae)]
D(ardanorum), et <K>allistiano et N[.]
[...]
l. 9: on the drawing ENI

13. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1904, 5–6, no. 6 = AE 1904, 92 = IMS III/2, 20; Zotović 2007, 92, no. 65.

[Pro salute M. Aureli Antonini Aug.
et Iuliae Domnae Augustae
matris Aug(usti) n(ostris) et senatus
et pat]riae et ca[st]rorum,
vet]er(ani) coh(ortis) II Au[r(eliae) Dard(anorum) Anto-
ninianae, pro]bati Mate[r]no et Bra]dua cos., m[issi hon(esta)
miss(ione)] Iulio A[s]pro II et Iul.
Asp]ro c[o(n)s(ulibus)]
[...]
[...]

The veterans had joined the army in AD 185 and were released from duty in AD 212.

14. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 175–176, no. 37 = AE 1910, 93 = ILJug III 1304 = IMS III/2, 48; Zotović 2007, 90, no. 56; 91, fig. 32.

D(is) M(anibus)
Sep(timius) Super, vet(eranus) ex
H(...) c(ohortis) II A(ureliae) D(ardanorum), v(ixit) a(nnis) LX et
Sep(timius) Longinus v(ixit) a(nnis) VII
et Sep(timia) Firmina v(ixit) m(ense) / et Sep(timius) Exuperatus / v(ixit) a(nno) I Fla(via) Maxi-
milla filis et marito / b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit).

l. 3, Vulić, IMS: h(astiliario?) Cf. Zotović 2007, 90, no. 56; 91 fig. 32.

15. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 181–182, no. 48 = AE 1910, 94 = ILJug III 1295 = IMS III/2, 43; Zotović 2007, 110, no. 1.

D(is) M(anibus)
Aur(elius) Salvi-
anus, (centurio) coh(ortis)
II Aur(eliae), vix(it) ann(is)
XLI, mil(itavit) ann(is) XXI
et Aurelia Salvi-
ane fil(ia) vix(it) ann(is) V,
mens(es) VIII. Coc-
ceia Petilia co-
iugi et fil(iae) et sibi se
viva b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit).

16. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

AE 1934, 185 = ILJug III 1297 = IMS III/2, 29

[...]

Aurel(ius) V[alens? - - -],

imag(inifer) coh(ortis) II [Aur(eliae)]

D(ar)d(anorum), mil(itavit) an(nis) XXII

et Aurelia Pri

mitiva coniux

eius vix(it) an(nis) L.

Aurel(ius) Valens sig(nifer)

leg(ionis) VII Cl(audia) patri

et matri b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit).

17. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

AE 1952, 189 = ILJug III 1280 = IMS III/2 7

[Marti] Campestr[i coh(ors) II Aur(elia)

[Dard(anorum)] equit(ata) pro [salute]

[- - -].

18. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

AE 1952, 190 = ILJug III 1282 = IMS III/2, 9

[Mart]i equitum te[mp[um]

[pro s]alut(e) domino[rum n(ostrorum duorum)

[Seve]ri et Antonin[i imp(eratorum duorum)

[---] Atrium Deco[rat(um), trib(unum)

[coh(ortis)] II Aur(eliae) Dard(anorum) An[toni]

[nia]nae (milliariae) eq(uitatae), AE [- - -].

PME, A 183; AD 208–211.

19. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 19

[- - - pro]

[sal]ute dom[i]-

nor(um) nn[[n]](ostrorum trium) Sev-

[er]i et Antonin[i]

Impp(eratorum duorum). C. Atrius De

cor(atus), trib(unus) coh(ortis) II Au[rel(iae)]

Dard(anorum) Ant(onianae) m(illiariae) eq(uitatae), l(ibens) p(osuit).

AD 208–211; Antoniniana added after 211.

20. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

AE 1952, 191 = ILJug III 1287 = IMS III/2, 22

[Im]p(eratori) Caes(ari) M. Antonio

[Go]rdiano Pio Felici

[In]victo Aug(usto), trib(unicia) pot(estate) V,

[c]o(n)s(uli) II, p(atri) p(atriciae), proco(n)s(uli), coh(ors)

[I]I Aurel(ia) Dardanor(um)

[G]ordiana devota

[n]umini maiestati
[q]ue eius dedicante
[Lu]cio Catio Celere,
[leg(ato) Aug(usti) p]r(o) pr(aetore), Attico
[et Prae]textato
[co(n)s(ulibus)].
AD 242.

21. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 178, no. 41 = ILJug III 1300 = IMS III/2, 45; Zotović 2007, 91, no. 59.

D(is) M(anibus)
T. Fl(avius) Maximus, vet(eranus) ex
dec(urione) coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) Dar(danorum),
vix(it) an(nis) LXX et Fl(avius) Ho-
noratus fil(ius) eiu[s] vix(it)
an(nis) XXV. Aur(eliae) Cres[cen-]
tilla mar[ito et]
Flavias (!) Maximilla
Magnilla Quinta
patri et fratri b(ene)
m(erentibus) p(osuerunt).

22. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

ILJug III 1303 = IMS III/2, 46; Zotović 2007, 91, no. 61.

D(is) M(anibus)
T. Iul(ius) Satur-
nin(us), vet(eranus) ex dec(urione)
coh(ortis) II Aur(eliae) Dar(danorum),
sibi viv(o) et Ovi-
diae Pudentil-
lae coniugi ka-
rissimae cum qua conubio
stabili quin-
quagint(a) an-
nos sine secessu
dulciter
egit.

23. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

ILJug III 1296 = IMS III/2, 56

D(is) M(anibus)
M. Aur(elius) Severus,
vet(eranus), vix(it) ann(is) LX
et Severianus
vix(it) ann(is) XX et
Crescentilla
vix(it) ann(is) II. Iulia
Cassia con-

iugi et filis b(ene) m(erentibus)
simul et sibi se
vivo (!) p(osuit).

Veteran of the *II Aurelia Dardanorum* cohort or of the *VII Claudia p. f.* legion.

24. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 57 = AE 1995, 1319

D(is) M(anibus)
Aur(elius) Tati^{us}, vet(eranus),
vix(it) ann(is) LX. Aur(elia)
Longina con
iux una cum
filis suis
simul et sibi
se viva fecit.

Veteran of the *II Aurelia Dardanorum* cohort or of the *VII Claudia p. f.* legion.

25. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

ILJug III 1313 = IMS III/2 58

[...]Dassius,
vet(eranus), v(ixit) a(nnis) LX, b(ene) m(erenti)
simul et vivae
Aur(eliae) Severae con(iugi)
eius siq (! = sicut) test(amento) suo
Ael(io) Ennio pr(imo) h(eredi)
interc(esione) Val(erii) Aqui
llini, def(unctus) Doma-
[viae del]egav
[it - - -].

Veteran of the *II Aurelia Dardanorum* cohort or of the *VII Claudia p. f.* legion.

26. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 14586 = ILJug III 1307 = IMS III/2, 59

D(is) [M(anibus)]
Trebia Lucia
v(ixit) a(nnis) XXXV. Sall(ustius)
Vales, vet(eranus), cum
filis eius co-
niugi b(ene) m(erenti) et
sibi vivo
posuit.

Veteran of the *II Aurelia Dardanorum* cohort or of the *VII Claudia p. f.* legion.

27. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 46–47, no. 53 = ILJug III 1305 = IMS III/2, 60

[- - -]
[.] Sep(timius) [Feli?]x,
vet(eranus), vix(it) an[n(is)]

LVII et Se[p(timio)]
Testae?, vet(erano), [vix(it)] ann(is) LX[...]
[- -]I[- - -].

28. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

IMS III/2, 42

D. M.

Aurel(ius) Marcus, eq(ues) Ro[m(anus)],
vix(it) an(nis) X[.]

et Aurelius Marcianus

vix(it) an(nis) VII [..]

Aurel(ius) Martian[us],

vir egregiu[s],

pr(a)ep(ositus) coh(ortis) II

A(ureliae) D(ar)d(anorum), et Aurel[i]

a Severina

soror se (!) su

pervivent[es]

filis b(ene)[m(erentibus)] p(osuerunt).

The last quarter of the 3rd century.

29. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 183, no. 51 = ILJug 1293 = IMS III/2 55.

D(is) M(anibus)

Trebia Marce-

llina vixit an-

nis XLV. Aur(elius) Au-

gustinus, v-

et(eranus), coniugi

b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit).

Probably veteran of the same *cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum milliaria*.

30. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 186, no. 55 = AE 1910, 97 – tile stamp

C(ohortis) Dard(anorum).

XXX. Cohors II Gallorum Macedonica

1. Celeia (Celje, Noricum)

AE 1995, 1204

p]raef(ecto) eq(uitum) al(ae) Br[itannicae]

mil(l)ariae, prae[fecto auxiliis]

[H]ispaniensib(us) in T[ingitanam]

[M]auretanic(am) mis[is, prae(ecto)]

[eq(uitum)] al(ae) II Pannonior[(um), trib(un)o mil(itum) leg(ionis)]

[XX]X U(lpiae), prae(ecto) coh(ortis) II G[allorum]

Macedonicae.

[M]arcus Felix prae[positus]

[si]ngularium praes[idi]
optime de se merito.

2. Celeia (Celje, Noricum)

CIL III 5211 = ILLPRON 1673 = ILS 1362 = IDRE II 249

T(ito) Vario T(iti) fil(io)
Clementi Cl(audia tribu), Cel(eia),
proc(uratori) Aug(usti) provinciar(um)
Raetiae, Mauretan(iae)
Caesariensis,
Lusitaniae, Ciliciae,
praef(ecto) al(ae) Britannicae mil(l)iar(iae),
praef(ecto) auxiliariorum tempore
expeditionis in Tingitaniam
missorum,
praef(ecto) eq(uitum) al(ae) II Pannoniorum,
trib(un)o leg(ionis) XXX Ulp(iae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II
Gallorum Macedon(icae).
Valer(ius) Urbanus
Licin(ius) Secundinus,
decuriones
alar(um) provinc(iae) Mauretan(iae)
Caesar(i)ensis

3. Celeia (Celje, Noricum)

CIL III 5212 = ILLPRON 1674 = ILS 1362a = IDRE II 250 = AE 2002, 105

T(ito) Vario Clementi, proc(uratori)
provinciarum Belgicae,
Germaniae superioris, Germaniae
Inferioris, Raetiae, Mauretaniae Caesarens(is),
Lusitaniae, Ciliciae, praef(ecto) eq(uitum) al(ae) Britannic(ae) mil(l)iar(iae),
praef(ecto) auxili(ari)orum in Mauretanium Tingitanam ex
Hispania misso[r]um, praef(ecto) eq(uitum) al(ae) II Pannonior(um), trib(un)o mil(itu)m
leg(ionis) XXX Ulp(iae) V(icticis), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Gallorum Macedonicae,
cives Romani [e]x Italia et aliis provinciis
in Raetia consistentes.

4. Celeia (Celje, Noricum)

CIL III 5214 = CIL V 1097 = ILLPRON 1676 = IDRE II 252 = ZPE 14, 298 = AE 2002, 105

[T(ito) Vario Clementi]
[Cl(audia tribu), C]el[eia],
[praef(ecto) alae Britannicae] miliar(iae), [praef(ecto)]
[alae II Pann(oniorum), praef(ecto) auxiliario]rum ex Hispa[nia]
missorum mo[... in Maur(etaniam) T]ingitan(am), trib(un)o [mil(itu)m]
leg(ionis) XXX Ulp(iae) V(icticis), pr[ae]f(ecto) coh(ortis) II] Gallorum [Maced(onicae)],
tribun[us] ... et conductores] public[orum(?)]
in R[ae]tia consistentes(?)

5. *Celeia* (Celje, Noricum)

CIL III 5215 = ILLPRON 1677 = ILS 1362b = RHP 00062 = IDRE II 253 = AE 2002, 105

*T(ito) Vario Clementi,
ab epistulis Augustor(um),
proc(uratori) provinciar(um)
Belgicae et utriusq(ue) Germ(aniae),
Raetiae, Mauret(aniae) Caesarens(is),
Lusitaniae, Ciliciae,
praef(ecto) equit(um) al(ae) Britannicae mil(l)iar(iae),
praef(ecto) auxili(ari)orum in Mauret(aniam) Tingitan(am)
ex Hispania missorum, praef(ecto) equit(um) al(ae) II
Pannoniorum, trib(un)o leg(ionis) XXX U(lpiae) V(ictricis), {praef(ecto)}
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Gallorum Macedonicae,
civitas Treverorum
praesidi optimo.*

6. *Celeia* (Celje, Noricum)

AE 1987, 795

[---]
[praef(ecto) alae I Fl(aviae) Aug(ustae) Britan]nicae m[illiar(iae)],
[praef(ecto) auxiliar(iorum) ex Hisp(ania) in] Maureta[niam]
[Tingitanam missorum tem]pore expeditio[nis],
[praef(ecto) equitum alae II P]annonior(um), trib(un)o
[mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXX Ulp(iae) Victr(icis). pra]ef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Gallor(um) [Macedon]icae / [...
Mar]cellus ex provinc(ia) / [... ra]rissimo
[---]

7. *Laminium* (Alhambra, Hispania citerior)

CIL II 3230 (p. 710, 948) = IRC II 25 = IDRE I 175

*P(ublio) Licinio, P(ubli) f(ilio),
Gal(eria tribu) Maximo,
praefecto
cohortis II
Gallorum
equitatae in
Dacia, tribuno
militum leg(ionis) VII
Claudiae piaae
fidelis, P(ublius) Licinius
Licinianus
fratri.*

XXXI. *Cohors V Gallorum Pannonica*

1. *Drobeta* (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

CIL III 14216⁴ = IDR II 46

*D(is) M(anibus)
P(ublio) Ael(io) Diophan-*

To, vet(erano) coh(ortis)
V Gall(orum), vixit
an(nos) LXXXVI,
h(ic) s(itus) e(st).
Aelia Ammis fil(ia)
et Aelia Eutychia
lib(erta) heredes
fecer(unt).

The veteran was of Greek origin, being probably recruited from Macedonia or Achaia.

2. Diana (Karataš, Moesia Superior)

AE 1994, 1511
Aurel(ius) Gaia-
Nus, c(enturio) coh(ortis) V Gall(orum)
Anto(nianae), ex voto p(osuit).

3. Transdierna (Tekija, Moesia Superior)

Mirković 1980a = AE 1981, 738
Coh(ors) V Gall(orum)
(hemina) exacta
at leg(ionem) VII C(laudiam) Re(ginae?) vel re(cognita).
Mirković – re(cognita).

4. Pojejena (Dacia or Moesia Superior?)

AE 1972, 490 = IDR III/1, 11
I(ovi) [O(ptimo) M(aximo)]
Dol[icheno]
Q. Petro[nius]
Novatus, [praef(ectus)]
coh(ortis) V Ga[ll(orum), v(otum) p(osuit)?].
PME, P 26.

5. Tubusuctu (Tiklat, Mauretania Caesariensis)

AE 1967, 644 = AE 1971, 515 = IDRE II 465
] Q(uintus) Pe[tro]nius, C(ai) f(ilius), Cor(nelia tribu)
Novatus, praef(ectus) coh(ortis) [V]
Gallor(um), trib(unus) leg(ionis) XIII Ge-
minae, praef(ectus) eq(uitum) I Hisp(anorum),
praef(ectus) eq(uitum) I Campagon(um),
proc(urator) Aug(usti) XX her(editatium) per A-
siam, Phrygiam, Lyciam,
Galatiam, patronus
coloniae
d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)].

6. Pojejena (Dacia or Moesia Superior?)

AE 1963, 165 = IDR III/1, 10
Dian(ae) Aug(ustae) Q. Vibius

Donatus,
praef(ectus) coh(ortis),
d(onum) d(edit) l(libens).
Probably praefectus cohortis (V Gallorum).

7. Aquileia (Regio X)

CIL V 875 = ILS 1374 = InscrAquil 495

C. Minicio, C(ai) fil(io)

Vel(ina tribu) Italo, IIII viro i(ure) d(icundo),
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) V Gallor(um) equit(atae),
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Breucor(um) equit(atae) c. R.,
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Varc(ianorum) eq(uitatae), trib(un)o mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis)
praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae I sing(ularium) c. R., donis donat(o) a divo
Vespasiano coron(a) aurea, hasta pur(a),
proc(uratori) provinc(iae) Hellespont(i), proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Asiae, quam
mandatu principis vice defuncti proco(n)s(ulis) rexit, procurat(ori)
provinciarum Lugudunensis et Aquitanicae, item Lactorae,
praefecto annonae, praefecto Aegypti, flamini divi Claudi(i),
decr(eto) dec(urionum)

On the other side of the statue base the constitution, passed by the decurions of Aquileia in AD 105, was cut. PME, M 60; Pflaum 1960, no. 59.

8. Pojejena (Dacia or Moesia Superior?)

CIL III 12632 = IDR III/ 1, 23a, b – brick and tile stamps

Coh(ortis) V Ga[l(lorum)]

Coh(ortis) V [Gal(lorum)]

XXXII. Cohors I Hispanorum p. f. c. R. equitata

1. Unknown (Moesia Superior, Belgrade Museum)

CIL III 6334 = 8278 = Eph. II 510 (“in pyxidis argentea operculo litteris graphio scriptis in gyrum, sed ut dimidia circuli pars vacua manserit et constet de principio”).

Lucili Fl(avi) Valentis, pr(aefecti?) co(ho)r(tis) Hi(spanorum).

CIL III 6334 – co(ho)r(tis) Fl(aviae).

2. Libarna (Serravalle, Regio IX)

CIL V 7425

Q. Attio, T(iti) f(ilio),

Maec(ia tribu) Prisco,

aed(ili), II vir(o) quinq(uennali),

flam(ini) Aug(usti), pontif(ici),

praef(ecto) fabr(um), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I

Hispanorum et coh(ortis) I

Montanorum et coh(ortis) I

Lusitanorum et trib(un)o mil(itum) leg(ionis) I

Adiutric(is), donis donato

ab Imp(eratore) Nerva Caesare Aug(usto)

Germ(anico) bello Suebico coron(a)

aurea, hasta pura, vexill(o)
praef(ecto) alae I Aug(ustae) Thracum
pleps (!) urbana.
PME, A 18.

XXXIII. Cohors I Flavia Hispanorum milliaria

1. Crkvenica (near Dobož, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 14619

[C]OH EIVS[D]EM

[P]RAEF COH I FL

[HIS]PAN[OR]VM

CIL: [trib(unus) coh(ortis) eius[d]em, [p]raef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Fl(aviae) [His]pan[or]um.

2. Cuppae (Golubac, Moesia Superior) – two tile stamps

Vulić 1909, 149, no. 3 = AE 1910, 85

Coh(ortis)·I·Fla(viae)·His(panorum)·∞

3. Viminacium (Moesia Superior)

von Premmerstein, Vulić 1903, 55, no. 80

Coh(ortis)·I·Fla(viae)·His(panorum)·∞

XXXIV. Cohors II Hispanorum (scutata Cyrenaica)

1. Sestinum (Regio VI)

CIL XI 6009 = ILS 981

C. Caesio, T(iti) f(ilio), Cl(ustumina tribu)

Apro, praef(ecto) coh(ortis)

Hispanor(um) equi-

tatae, trib(unus) milit(um),

quaestori pro pr(aetore)

Ponti et Bithyniae,

aedili pleb(is) cer(ialis), pr(aetori), leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) pro-

vinciae Sardiniae,

d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

See also Holder 1980, 248, no. E 65 and Lőrincz 2001, 267, no. 372. The inscription could be dated at the beginning of the reign of Vespasian. PIR² C 191; PME, C 42. He probably commanded this unit while it stayed in Pannonia. Nevertheless, the identification of the unit is not at all sure.

2. Vršac (Dacia or Moesia Superior?)

CIL III 6273 = IDR III/1

Marti U[l]toris

pro salu(te) Imp(eratoris)

Caes(aris) d(ivi) f(ilii) (sic!) Ner(vae)

Traian(i) [Germ(anici)] Dac(ici),

po(ntificis) max(imi), tr(ibuniciae) p(otestatis) XII,

co(n)s(uli) V, coh(ors) II His(panorum).

AD 106–108

3. *Transfederata* (Banatska Palanka, Moesia Superior)

CIL III (1703 =) 8074²⁰ = IDR III/1, 7a

Coh(ortis)·II·Hisp(anorum).

4. *Drobeta* (Moesia Superior, 124–168; Dacia Superior, 168–270)

CIL III 1703, 1 = IDR II 104

Coh(ortis) II Hisp(anorum)

XXXVI. *Cohors V Hispanorum*

1. *Florentia* (Regio VII)

CIL XI 1597 = CIL VI 3519

D(is) M(anibus)

L(uci) Fadi Cornuti

Titi Messiani,

praef(ecti) coh(ortis) V eq(uitatate)

(Hi)spanorum, trib(uni) mil(itum)

leg(ionis) V Maced(onicae), HAED vel H · AED

ex testamento

L(uci) Fadi Cornuti

patris.

l. 6: *HAED vel H · AED*: it is possible, if we choose the second reading, to have: *h(eres) aed(ificavit)*.

2. *Haouch Arif / Lambiridi* (Numidia)

CIL VIII 4416

Aurelio

Marco, dec(urioni)

(!) V Hisp(anorum) pro-

vinciae Mo-

esiae sup(erioris),

desiderato

in acie, Aur(elius) Su-

ruclio, dup(licarius), fr[a-]

tri bene mere(nti).

It seems to date by the end of the third century and not from the middle of the second century, when regiments and detachments from the Upper Moesian army were sent to the Moorish war.

3. *Provincia incerta*

AE 2004, 1899

[C]oh(ors) V Hispan(orum),

(centuria) Valentis,

Mucapori

Eftalae

XXXVII. *Cohors I (Augusta) Lusitanorum veterana equitata*

1. *Genava* (Geneve, Gallia Narbonensis)

CIL XII 2603

[Cn. T]arutio, Cn(aei) f(ilius), Celeri,
[pra]ef(ecto) cohortis
[I Lu]sitanorum.

It is impossible to tell if he commanded this cohort, or the homonymous ones from Pannonia inferior or Moesia Inferior (I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica). It is to be dated in the 1st century, PME T 3 bis; A 169.

2. Konjuh (Moesia Superior)

AE 1964, 275

D(is) M(anibus)

Sabino

Antio, o(ptioni)

coh(ortis) L(usitanorum?), Eu-

porus et Fortu-

nata pa-

tr(i) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuerunt),

v(ixit) a(nnis) XXXV.

r. 2–3: ANTIO O

COH L EV

In the second half of the 3rd century, or at the beginning of the 4th century.

3. Viminacium (Kostolac), Moesia Superior)

AE 1982, 839 – bronze plate in the *tabula ansata* shape

C(o)ho(rs) I Lu

sitano(rum),

(centuria) Claudi(i),

Laedi/us.

4. XXXII. 2.

XXXVIII. Cohors I Montanorum

1. Timacum minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 43–45, no. 50 = AE 1903, 289 = CIL III 8261 = CIL III 14589 = ILJug 1290; IMS III/2, 36; Zotović 2007, 95, no. 4.

Ti. Cl(audio), Ti(berii) f(ilius), Quir(ina tribu)

Mercuriali,

pr(aefecto)c[o]h[ortis] I Mont(anorum),

Cl(audio) Aristonice ma-

rito suo cum

Claudi[o] Aristoni

[co.....]le

[.....]li

[.....]s.

PME, C 160. Šašel: Saec. I exeunti assignatur...Domitiano bellum Dacicum parante variae cohortes ex aliis provinciis in Moesiam missae sunt.

Two cohorts could have been accommodated in the same time at Ravna to defend Naissus, important military base during Domitian's wars on the Danube Domitian (von Premerstein, Vulić 1903, 45).

2. *Novae* (Čezava, Moesia Superior)

AE 1976, 609

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar) Nerva Traianus Germanicus, pont(ifex) max(imus), trib(unicia) pot(estate)] II, co(n)s(uli) II, p(atri) p(atriae)

[... praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Antiochen]sium(?) feci[t]

[... praef(ectus)] coh(ortis) I Mont[anorum].

AD 98

3. *Ulpiana* (Gračanica, Moesia Superior)

Mirković 1975, 222; ILJug 534; Zotović 2007, 163, no. 1.

D(is) M(anibus)

Septimius Dassius,

veteran(us) co(h)ortis primae

Montanorum, et Aelia

Na(n)ea, coniux eius, et

Ael(iae) Celsinae qu(a)e vixit

an(nis) XXX et Aeliae Rom(a)nae

qu(a)e vixit annis XXV, fi-

liabus pientissimis,

et sibi vivi faciendum cura(ve)runt

et Annion Timenti, ad-

fini nostro.

4. *Gerasa* (Jarash, Arabia)

AE 1996, 1603

C(aio) Vibio Celeri,

praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Mont(anorum)

ped(itatae), trib(un) coh(ortis) I Hisp(anorum)

(milliariae), praef(ecto) alae I Ulp(iae)

sing(ularium), proc(uratori) ad famil(ias)

glad(iatorias) per Gall(ias) et Hisp(anias)

et Brittan(niam), proc(uratori) prov(inciae)

Arabiae.

L(ucius) Proculus Secundus,

corn(icularius) eius

5. *Circeii* (Regio I)

CIL X 6426 = IDRE I, 89

C(aio) Vibio C(ai) f(ilio) Pomptin(a)

Celeri Papirio Rufo

praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Montanor(um)

trib(un) coh(ortis) I Flaviae Hisp(anorum)

(milliariae) eq(uitatae) praef(ecto) alae I Ulp(iae)

singul(arium)

Circeienses patrono

ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica)

6. XXXII. 2

XXXIX. Cohors I Pannoniorum veterana equitata p. f.

1. *Tricornium* (Ritopek, Moesia Superior)

AE 1913, 174

Coh(ortis) I Pan(nioniorum)

XL. Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria equitata

1. *Stojnik* (Kosmaj area, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 6302 = ILS 2606 = IMS I 97.

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)

Cn. Clodius, Cn(aei)

fil(ius), Classicianus,

trib(unus) coh(ortis) XIIII vol(untariorum) c. R.

et translat(us) ab opti-

mis maximisq(ue) imp(eratoribus) in

coh(ortem) I Ulp(iam) Pan(nioniorum) (milliariam) eq(uitatam),

v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito).

The dedication allows us to consider that one of the two units, probably the last, stayed in the mining region in the time of Marcomannic Wars, 166–169. The unit was part of the Pannonia superior, being stationed at Solva (Esztergom). Pflaum 1960, 417, no. 9; Lőrincz 2001, 40–41, no. 39 (“Zwischen 166 und 169 wurde sie nach Stojnik (Kosmaj-Gebiet, Moesia Superior abkommandiert, kehrte aber nach Solva zurück”); Wagner 1938, 181–182; Strobel 1984, 141.

XLII. Cohors IIII Raetorum

1. *Messina* (Sicilia)

CIL X 6976 = ILS 1434

L. Baebius, L(ucii) f(ilius),

Gal(eria tribu) Iuncinus,

praef(ectus) fabr(um), praef(ectus)

coh(ortis) IIII Raetorum,

trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXII

Deiotariana,

praef(ectus) alae Astyrum,

praef(ectus) vehiculorum,

iuridicus Aegypti

2. I. 9

3. I. 10

XLIII. Cohors VIII Raetorum

1. Mehadia (Dacia)

IDR III 1 102b

[Co]h(ortis) VIII R[aet(orum)]

2. Teregova (Dacia)

IDR III 1 114

[Co]h(ortis)·VIII·R(aetorum)

XLV. Cohors I Thracum (c. R.?)

1. Studena Bara (south to the Pčinja village, Kumanovo region, Moesia Superior).

AE 1984, 787 = IMS VI 233

M. Iulius

Bellus, (centurio) c(o)ho(rtis)

primae T<hr>acum,

vet(eranus) c(o)ho(rtis) eiusd[em],

vixit annis LX,

h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

[..] Iulius Ga[ll]us

Lumia Andia, Dasi f(iliae),

fratres et heredes mei

f(aciendum) c(uraverunt).

2. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Vulić 1909, 183–184, no. 52 = AE 1910, 95 = ILJug III 1309 = IMS III/2, 40; Zotović 2007, 89, no. 51.

D(is) M(anibus)

Q. Valeri-

us Germa-

nus, vet(eranus)

coh(ortis) I Thrac(um),

mil(itavit) an(nis)

XXXII, MA[...]

[...]

XLV. Cohors I Thracum Syriaca

1. Timacum Minus (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 8261 = ILS 2733 = IMS III 2, 23; Zotović 2007, 55, no. 45.

L. Vecilius, C(aii) f(ilius), Lemon(ia tribu)

Modestus

equo pub(lico) de quinq(uis) dec(uriis), Vlvir, aed(ilis), Ilvir

iure dic(undo) colon(iae) His

pellatium, quaestor II,

augur, praef(ectus) fabr(um), trib(unus) mil(itum)

leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae) in Syria, praef(ectus) coh(ortis)

I Thrac(um) Syr(iaca) in Moesia eq(uitata).

Coh(ors) I Thrac(um) Syr(iaca)

praef(ecto) suo.
PME V, 59.

2. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

CIL III 8262 = Vulić 1905, 19, no. 57 = IMS III/2, 38; Zotović 2007, 90, no. 52.

D(is) M(anibus)
Q. Serg(ius) Paul(us),
vet(eranus) coh(ortis) I Thrac(um)
Syr(iaca), ex eq(uite), h(ic) s(itus)
[e(st)], v(ixit) an(nis) LXX,
vivo se sibi
et Pupae con(iugi)
b(ene) m(erenti) pos(uit)
Serv(ate) nep(otes).

3. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

von Premerstein, Vulić 1900, 141–142, no. 42 = AE 1901, 18 = CIL III 14579 = ILJug 1315 = IMS III 2, 37); Zotović 2007, 122, no. 6.

INVS Dinit-
[ra]lis Tarsa[e ...]
[...]ES, eq(ues) coh(ortis) I
[Thrac(um)] Syr(iacae), tur(ma) Lon-
Gi, vix(it) an(nis) LXI,
mer(uit) stip(endia) XXVIII,
ex testamen(to)
eius heres fac(iendum) cur(avit)
s(---).

4. *Timacum Minus* (Ravna, Moesia Superior)

Ladek, von Premerstein, Vulić 1901, 142–143, no. 48 = CIL III 14575 = ILJug III 1299 = IMS III 2, 39; Zotović 2007, 90, no. 54; p. 91, fig. 31.

C. Cassius Lo[ngus?],
vet(eranus) coh(ortis) I Thrac(um)
Syriac(ae), vix(it) anis (!) C,
C. Cassius Alexan-
Der, T. Flavi[us] Feli
culan(us), Flavia Pri
ma heredes patro-
no, bene merenti
posuerunt,
h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

6. XIII. 1.

XLVI. Cohors VI Thracum equitata

1. *Diana* (Karataš, Moesia Superior)

AE 1994, 1510

*Coh(ors) VI
T(h)racum,
tur(ma) Ve[.],
Iuli.*

2. Mogontiacum (Mainz, Germania Superior)

CIL XIII 6817 = IDRE I 194

*D(is) M(anibus)
Tito Statilio Tauro,
praef(ecto) fabrorum,
praef(ecto) coh(ortium) I Aug(ustae) Itur(a)e-
or(um) et VI Thracum, trib(un)o
mill(itum) leg(ionis) XXII Pr(imigeniae) p. f., vixit
an(nis) XXXVI. Statilius For-
tunatus, lib(ertus), f(aciendum) c(uravit).*

The inscription was dated in second century, but the mention of *praefectura fabrum* is attested only in the first century (PME, S 70).

XLVII. Cohors I Vindelicorum milliaria c. R. p. f.

1. Arcidava (Vărădia, Dacia or Moesia Superior)

IDR III/1 110

*Coh(ors) I
Vindelico(rum),
Iuli Mar-
tialis,
(centuria) Clemen(tis).*

2. Venafrum (Regio I)

CIL X 4873 = IPD⁴ 291 = IDRE I 104

*Sex(to) Pulfennio, C(ai) f(ilio),
Ter(entina tribu) Salutari M(arco) Luccio
Valerio Severo,
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) IIII Gall(orum) equitat(ae),
trib(un)o mil(itum) coh(ortis) I mill(iariae) Vindelic(orum),
praef(ecto) alae I Pannonior(um),
cur(atori) calendari(i) col(oniae) Suess(anae),
cur(atori) templi et arcae
Vitrassianae Calenor(um),
flamini divi Traiani,
Ilviro, q(uaestori) III,
patrono coloniae.
PME, P 114.*

XLV. Cohors singularium

1. Scupi (Skopje, village Pobužje, Moesia Superior)

ILJug 552 = AE 1964, 271

D(is) [M(anibus)]
Val(eria) Valen-
tina, Tib. Cl(audius) Her(mes) m-
aritus vivo se (!)
Fl(avio) Turboni, nepo(ti) mil(iti)
co(ho)r(tis) sin-
gulari(um), b(ene) m(erenti)
pos(uerunt), h(ic) s(itus) e(st)
 First half of the 2nd century.

XLIX. Cohors VIII Gemina voluntariorum

1. Transdierna (Tekija, Moesia Superior)

AE 1977, 740 b-c
Coh(ortis) IX Gem(inae) vol(untariorum)
Coh(ortis) VIII Gem(inae) vol(untariorum)

LII. (Numerus) Batavorum

1. Naissus (Niš, Moesia Superior; Dacia Mediterranea)

AE 1982, 842
I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo)
Cortali
Aurel(ius) Ampelius, trib(unus) Bat(avorum),
cum [f]ilio [su]o [Ampe]liano
ob dedicatio[nem] domus
et salutem suam [su]orum
que omnium votum po-
suerunt

2. Thessalonica (Macedonia)

IG X, 2, 151 = AE 1900, 169
 Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
 Αὐρήλιον Οὐαλεντεῖ-
 νον τὸν διασημότα-
 τον τριβούνον Βαταό-
 νων καὶ διέποντα τὰ
 μέρη τῆς ἡγεμο-
 νίας, τὸν κτίστην
 ἢ λαμπροτάτη
 Θεσσαλονικέων
 {ή} πόλις *folium*
 εὐτυχῶς
 Γ
 Ζ
 Τ
 The year 300 of the Actium era (AD 268/269).

LIII. Numerus Dalmatarum

1. Makreš (Moesia Superior)

Danoff 1939, 108–110, no. 13 = AE 1938, 97

D(is) M(anibus)

Atadis, Dorani

filius, qui militat

n(umero) D(almtarum), [ce]nturia

Calvi[ni], vixit anno [s.] XX

Romus qui mili-

ta(v)it in nume-

rum Dalma-

t[a]rum, (centuria).. vi

2. Makreš (Moesia Superior)

Danoff 1939, 110–111, no. 14 = AE 1938, 98

D(is) M(anibus)

Aur(elio) Mund(o),

exarc(ho) n(umeri) D(almtarum),

v(ixit) a(nnis) XXX et Au-

reliae Surae

v(ixit) a(nnis) XX et Aureli-

ae Augustae

v(ixit) a(nnis) VIII Aur(elius)

Myrcianus

parentib(u)s

b(ene) m(erentibus) p(osuit).

TABLES

5

TABLE 1.
Auxiliary Units of Moesia Superior attested by the Military Diplomas

92/93 (Petolescu 2014 = AE 2014, 1154)	16 September 94 (CIL XVI 39; RMD V 335; Weiß 2008, p. 279–280, no. 4 = AE 2008, 1716)	12 July 96 (RMD I 6)	8 May 100 (CIL XVI 46; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 326–329, no. 2 = AE 2008, 1731; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 218–220 no. 2 = AE 2014, 1644)	100 (Eck, Pangerl 2008, 338–345, no. 3, 5 = AE 2008, 1733, 1735; Eck, Pangerl 2009, 562–566, no. 18 = AE 2009, 1818; see also Eck, Pangerl 2008, 340–342, no. 4 = AE 2008, 1734)
cohors [I Flavia Hispa] n[oru]m [mi]l[aria] cohors I Flavia Bes[sorum] cohors [I Lusitanorum] cohors [I Monta]norum vel [II Flavia Commage] norum cohors V[Hispanorum] cohors VII [Breucorum civium] Romanoru[m] and Moesia Inferior units: ala [I Asturum?] ala I Cl[audia Gallorum] cohors [...] cohors II Ma[ttiacorum] cohors [II Flavia Numidarum?]	ala II Pannoniorum ala Claudia Nova ala Praetoria cohors I Cilicum ∞ cohors I Cisipadensium cohors I Cretum cohors I Flavia Hispano- rum ∞ cohors I Antiochensium cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors III Raetorum cohors V Gallorum cohors V Hispanorum	ala praetoria cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Cretum cohors I Montanorum cohors I Cilicum cohors I Flavia Hispanorum ∞ cohors II Flavia Commagenorum cohors III Raetorum cohors V Hispanorum cohors VI Thracum cohors VII Breucorum c. R.	ala praetoria (97, Eck, Pangerl 2005b) ala I Claudia Nova (?97, Eck, Pangerl 2005b) ala II Pannoniorum (97, Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 231–234, no. 2 = AE 2005, 1709) cohors I Flavia Bessorum cohors I Thracum c.R. cohors I Flavia Hispano- rum ∞ (97, Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 231–234, no. 2 = AE 2005, 1709) cohors I Antiochensium cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Montanorum c.R. (97, Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 231–234, no. 2 = AE 2005, 1709) cohors I Cisipadensium (96/100, RMD IV 218) cohors I Cretum cohors I Vindellicorum ∞ c.R. cohors I Thracum Syriaca cohors I Cilicum cohors II Hispanorum (poate și în 99, RMD I 7) cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors II Brittonum ∞	[ala praetoria] ala Claudia nova [ala II Pannoniorum] cohors I Lusitanorum [cohors I ...] cohors I Thracum c. R. [cohors I ...] [cohors I ...] Antiochensium] [cohors I ...] cohors I Cretum cohors I Montanorum c. R. cohors I Thracum Syriaca cohors I Cilicum cohors II Hispanorum cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors II Flavia Commagenorum cohors III Brittonum cohors III Raetorum cohors V [Gallorum] cohors V Hispanorum cohors VI Thracum cohors VII Breucorum classici

92/93	16 September 94	12 July 96	8 May 100	100
(Petolescu 2014 = AE 2014, 1154)	(CIL XVI 39; RMD V 335; Weiß 2008, p. 279–280, no. 4 = AE 2008, 1716)	(RMD I 6)	(CIL XVI 46; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 326–329, no. 2 = AE 2008, 1731; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 218–220 no. 2 = AE 2014, 1644)	(Eck, Pangerl 2008, 338–345, no. 3, 5 = AE 2008, 1733, 1735; Eck, Pangerl 2009, 562–566, no. 18 = AE 2009, 1818; see also Eck, Pangerl 2008, 340–342, no. 4 = AE 2008, 1734)
			c.R.p.f. cohors II Flavia Commagenorum cohors III Brittonum cohors III Raetorum cohors V Gallorum cohors V Hispanorum cohors VI Thracum cohors VII Breucorum c.R. (96/100, RMD IV 218)	

Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 97 – there are nineteen cohorts named: *[equitibus et peditibus] qui milita[nt in alis tribus et cohortibus d]ecem et nove[m quae ...]*.

May 16, 101	103/ 105	102–104	109 (October 14?)	112
(RMD III 143; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 329–337, no. 2 = AE 2008, 1732; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 220–222, no. 3 = AE 2014, 1645)	(12 Ianuarie 105?, CIL XVI 49) (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13, RMD V 339); Matei-Popescu 2008, 107–109, no. 1 = AE 2008, 75	(Eck, Pangerl 2009, p. 567–570, no. 19 = AE 2009, 1819; Eck, Pangerl 2015, p. 223–226, no. 1)	(Eck, Pangerl 2015, 226–229, no. 2)	(Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–363, no. 8–9 = AE 2008, 1738–1739; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 240)
ala II Pannoniorum cohors I Flavia Bessorum cohors I Thracum c. R. cohors I Flavia Hispanorum ∞ cohors I Antiochensium cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Montanorum c. R. cohors I Cretum cohors II Flavia Commagenorum cohors III Brittonum cohors III Raetorum – III PRAETORVM on the extrinsecus – felt on the intus cohors V Hispanorum cohors VI Thracum	ala praetoria singularium (102 – special constitution issued only for the <i>decuriones</i> and the <i>optiones</i> of this unit – <i>pie et fideliter expeditione Dacica functis ante emerita stipendia civitatem Romanam dedit</i>, Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 348–353, no. 6 = AE 2008, 1736) ala II Pannoniorum cohors I Brittonum ∞ cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. (12 Ianuarie 105, CIL XVI 49–<i>tabella II</i>) cohors I Pannoniorum veterana cohors I Montanorum cohors I Hispanorum cohors I Alpinorum cohors II Flavia Commagenorum	ala I Claudia (nova) ala II Pannoniorum ala praetoria (singularium) cohors I Pannoniorum vet. cohors I Flavia Hispanorum ∞ cohors I Antiochensium [cohors I Lusitanorum] [cohors I Montanorum] c. R. cohors I Cisipadensium [cohors I Cretum] cohors I Vindellicorum ∞ c. R. [cohors I Thracum Syriaca] cohors I Cilicum cohors II Pannoniorum cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum cohors III Brittonum veterana cohors III Raetorum	ala praetoria singularium cohors [I Thracum Syria] ca (?) cohors I Cilicum cohors I Montanorum cohors [III] Brittonum veterana vel [III Augusta Nerviana] Brittonum cohors VII Breucorum [cohors Flavia]	ala I Hispanorum Campagonum ala praetoria singularium cohors I Flavia Bessorum cohors I Montanorum [cohors I Cretum / I Lusitanorum] cohors I Antiochensium cohors I Cisipadensium cohors I Thracum Syriaca cohors I Cilicum [cohors III Brittonum] cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum [cohors III Raetorum] [cohors V Hispanorum] [cohors VII Breucorum] cohors Flavia classici

May 16, 101	103/ 105	102–104	109 (October 14?)	112
(RMD III 143; Eck, Pangerl 2008, p. 329–337, no. 2 = AE 2008, 1732; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 220–222, no. 3 = AE 2014, 1645)	(12 Ianuarie 105?, CIL XVI 49) (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13, RMD V 339); Matei-Popescu 2008, 107–109, no. 1 = AE 2008, 75 cohors III Campestris c.R. cohors IIII Cypria c.R. cohors VI Thracum cohors VIII Raetorum pedites singulares Britanniciani	(Eck, Pangerl 2009, p. 567–570, no. 19 = AE 2009, 1819; Eck, Pangerl 2015, p. 223–226, no. 1) cohors V Hispanorum cohors VI Thracum cohors VII Breucorum classici	(Eck, Pangerl 2015, 226–229, no. 2)	(Eck, Pangerl 2008, 355–363, no. 8–9 = AE 2008, 1738–1739; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 240)
5 July 115	10 December 125/ 9 December 126 – probably 1 July 126	1 July 126	18 February 129 (Eck, Pangerl 2018)	9 September 133 (RMD IV 247)
(Eck, Pangerl 2005 = AE 2005, 1723; Eck, Pangerl 2005b, 234–236 (262), no. 3 = AE 2005, 1710; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 363–370, no. 10 = AE 2008, 1740 = AE 2012, 1128; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 225–227, no. 5 = AE 2014, 1647; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 229–230, no. 3)	(Eck, Pangerl 2006, 102–104, no. 4 = AE 2006, 1864; Weiß 2008, p. 280–286, no. 5 = AE 2008, 1717; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 227–230 no. 6 = AE 2014, 1648 – probably the same constitution as RMD V 366 = AE 2000, 1851)	(Eck, Pangerl 2015, 231–236, no. 4)		
cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Flavia Bessorum cohors I Antiochensium cohors III Brittonum veterana ala praetoria singularium (in exped.) cohors I Thracum Syriaca (in exped.) cohors I Montanorum (in exped.) cohors I Cilicum (in exped.) cohors I Cisipadensium (in exped.) cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum (in exped.) cohors IIII Raetorum (in exped.) cohors V Hispanorum (in exped.) (27 July 108, Eck, Pangerl 2004, 103–114 = AE 2004, 1898) cohors VII Breucorum c. R. (in exped.) cohors Flavia (in exped.)	ala Gallorum Flaviana (1 September 118/ 31 October 119 MI, RMD V 350) cohors I Lusitanorum cohors III Brittonum veterana cohors V Hispanorum <i>item cohorte II Dacorum sub [Nepot]e?</i>	ala Claudia nova cohors IIII Cypria c. R. cohors I Montanorum cohors V Gallorum Pannon(ica)	ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Montanorum cohors I Antiochensium sag. cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors III Campestris	ala Claudia nova miscellanea ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors I Cretum sag. cohors [I Pannoniorum veterana] cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Antiochensium cohors I Montanorum cohors [II Gallorum Macedonica] cohors III Brittonum veterana cohors III Campestris cohors [V Hispanorum] cohors [V Gallorum] et Pannoniorum

135 (Eck, Pangerl 2017)	137 (Eck, Pangerl 2015, 236–239, no. 5)	20 January 151 (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 31; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 372–376, no. 12 = AE 2008, 1742)	23 April 157 (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 37; RMD V 418; 419; Weiß 2008, p. 286–290, no. 6 = AE 2008, 1718; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2008, 237–239 = AE 2008, 1712; Eck, Pangerl 2008, 380–384, nos. 14–17 = AE 2008, 1744–1747 – see the table with all the diplomas copied after this imperial constitution at Eck, Pangerl 2008, 384–386)	160 January/ February (??) (CIL XVI 111; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 40; see also Weiß 2008, 290–291, no. 7; Eck, Pangerl 2014, 233–234 no. 9 = AE 2014, 1652)
ala Claudia nova miscellanea ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors I Pannoniorum vet. cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Antiochensium sag. cohors I Montanorum cohors II Gallorum Macedonica III Campestris c. R. III Brittonum veterana cohors V Hispanorum V Gallorum Pann(onica)	ala Claudia nova miscellanea ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors I Cretum sag. cohors I Pannoniorum vet. cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Antiochensium sag. cohors [II Gallorum] Macedonica III Campestris c. R. III Brittonum veterana cohors [V Hispanorum] V Gallorum Pann(onica)	ala Gallorum Flaviana (144/ 146, RMD V 402) ala Claudia nova miscellanea cohors Pannoniorum veterana cohors V Hispanorum cohors III Campestris cohors I Lusitanorum cohors V Gallorum et Pannoniorum cohors III Brittonum veterana (5 March 153, tabella II, Eck, Pangerl 2008, 377–380, no. 13 = AE 2008, 1743 – in both diplomas the unit is under the command of. M. Blossius Vestalis, from Capua) cohors I Antiochensium sag. cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors I Cretum sag.	ala Claudia nova miscellanea ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors V Gallorum (et) Pannon(iorum) vel Pannon(ica) cohors V Hispanorum cohors I Montanorum cohors I Antiochensium sag. cohors I Cretum sag. cohors III Campestris c.R. cohors II Gallorum Macedonica III Brittonum veterana cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Pannoniorum veterana	ala Claudia nova miscellanea ala Gallorum Flaviana cohors V Gallorum cohors V Hispanorum cohors I Montanorum cohors I Antiochensium cohors I Cretum cohors III Campestris cohors II Gallorum III Brittonum cohors I Lusitanorum cohors I Pannoniorum

8 February 161

(Overbeck 1972 = RMD I 55)

ala Claudia nova
miscellanea
ala Gallorum Flaviana
cohors V Gallorum et
Pannoniorum
cohors V Hispanorum
cohors I Montanorum
cohors I Antiochensium
sag.
cohors I Cretum
cohors III Campestris
cohors II Gallorum
III Brittonum vet.
cohors I Augusta

8 February 161

**(Overbeck 1972 = RMD
I 55)**

Lusitanorum
cohors I Pannoniorum
veterana (**18 February
165, CIL XVI 120?**)
ala Claudia nova
miscellanea
ala Gallorum Flaviana
cohors V Gallorum et
Pannoniorum
cohors V Hispanorum
cohors I Montanorum
cohors I Antiochensium
sag.
cohors I Cretum
cohors III Campestris
cohors II Gallorum
III Brittonum vet.
cohors I Augusta
Lusitanorum
cohors I Pannoniorum
veterana (**18 February
165, CIL XVI 120?**)

CIL XVI 108, Antoninus Pius: *MAVRI EQ[...]*.

TABLE 2.
The Auxiliary Units of Moesia Superior and Trajan's Dacian Expeditions

<i>ala Claudia Nova</i>	<i>praefectus M. Gavius Bassus</i> (AE 1972, 573 = IDRE II 376; PME, G 8); <i>Drobeta, decurio, C. Iulius Verecundus</i> (CIL III 14216 ⁷ = IDR II 43); imperial constitution issued for the <i>decuriones</i> and <i>optiones ante emerita stipendia</i> (Eck, Pangerl 2008, 348–353, no. 6.)
<i>ala II Pannoniorum</i>	<i>decurio, Ti. Claudius Maximus</i> (IDRE II 363); tile stamp discovered on the Sapaja island, near Banatska Palanka (<i>Transleiderata</i> , IDR III/1 5); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16)
<i>cohors I Alpinorum</i>	103 Britannia? (CIL XVI 48); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13); Dacia (RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, nr., 16); 119 Dacia Superior (RMD V 351; 384; CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14; RMD II 123)
<i>cohors I Antiochensium</i>	103/ 105 <i>Drobeta</i> (AE 1959, 309 = IDR II 14); <i>praefectus, M. Aemilius Bassus</i> (ante 110, ILS 9506; PME, A 75) 115 Moesia Superior (Eck, Pangerl 2005)
<i>cohors I Brittonum</i> ∞ <i>Ulpia torquata p.f. c.R.</i>	11 August 106, <i>ante emerita stipendia</i> (CIL XVI 160 = IDR I 1); 85 Pannonia (CIL XVI 31); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13)
<i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ <i>c.R.</i>	85 Pannonia (CIL XVI 31); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 225; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16)
<i>cohors II Brittonum/ Britannorum</i> ∞ <i>c.R. p.f.</i>	98 Germania Inferior (RMD IV 216); 100 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 46); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16)
<i>cohors III Campestris c.R.</i>	Pontus et Bithynia? (AE 1993, 1429 = AE 1995, 1425); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; RMD IV 225); 132/ 133 Moesia Superior (RMD IV 247); <i>Drobeta, centurio, P. Aelius Papirianus</i> (CIL III 14216 ¹⁰ = IDR II 44); <i>miles, Licaius Vinentis</i> (CIL III 14216 ⁸ = IDR II 45)
<i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i>	Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3); <i>praefectus M. Arruntius Agrippinus, Micia</i> during Trajan (IDR III/3 138); <i>praefectus Montis Berenicidis, Egipt</i> 118 (Cuvigny 2005, no. 87)
<i>cohors IIII Cypria c.R.</i>	Pontus et Bithynia? (IK 64, 122); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2); Dacia Superior (tile stamps at Bumbești, IDR II 179 a-d)
<i>cohors I Cretum sag.</i>	Dacia (CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 16); tile stamps at <i>Drobeta bridge</i> (CIL III 1703, 2 = IDR II 103); tile stamp at Banatska Palanka (<i>Transleiderata</i> , IDR III/1 6)
<i>cohors II Gallorum Macedonica</i>	Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 225); 14 April 123 Dacia Porolissensis (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 22)
<i>cohors V Gallorum Dacia/or Pannonica</i>	<i>Drobeta, veteranus, P. Aelius Diophantus</i> (CIL III 14216 ⁴ = IDR II 46)
<i>cohors I Flavia (Ulpia) Hispanorum</i> ∞	Dacia (CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3); 107/ 108 Aiton (CIL III 1627; Fodorean 2006, 64–68)
<i>cohors I Hispanorum p.f.</i>	101 Germania Inferior (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 9); 103/105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13); Dacia (CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226)
<i>cohors II Hispanorum (scutata Cyrenaica)</i>	tile stamp at Banatska Palanka (<i>Transleiderata</i> , CIL III 8074,20 = IDR III/1); 108 Vršac (CIL III 6273 = IDR III/1 106); tile stamps at <i>Drobeta bridge</i> (CIL III 1703 ¹ = IDR II 104); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 225)
<i>cohors I Montanorum c.R.</i>	Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16); 115 Moesia Superior (Eck, Pangerl 2005); 132/ 133 Moesia Superior (RMD IV 247)
<i>cohors I Pannoniorum veterana p.f.</i>	101 Germania Inferior (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 9); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3); 115 Moesia Superior? (Eck, Pangerl 2005 = AE 2005, 1723)
<i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i>	102 Pannonia (CIL XVI 47); 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, no. 13); Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3)
<i>cohors I Thracum c.R.</i>	Dacia (RMD III 148; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3); 136/ 138 Dacia Superior- <i>I Thracum sag.</i> (RMD V 384)- it is not sure that the two units are identical; 126 Pannonia Inferior - <i>I Thracum c.R.</i> (RMD IV 236)- it is not sure that the two units are identical
<i>Cohors VI Thracum</i>	Dacia (CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV = RGZM 16); Dacia Porolissensis (RMD V 378; 404; CIL XVI 110 = IDR I 17; RMD I 47; RMD I 64 = IDR I 18)
<i>cohors I Vindelicorum</i> ∞ <i>c.R. p.f.</i>	98 Germania Inferior (RMD IV 216); 100 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 46); Dacia (RMD 148; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3)
<i>Pedites singulares Britannici</i>	Britannia?; 103/ 105 Moesia Superior (CIL XVI 54; Pferdehirt 2004, nr. 13); Dacia (CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3; RMD IV 225; RMD IV 226); Dacia Superior (CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15)

TABLE 3.
Auxiliary Units of Moesia Superior transferred to Dacia.

MOESIA SUPERIOR before the Dacian expeditions	MOESIA SUPERIOR after the Dacian expeditions	DACIA from MOESIA SUPERIOR
<i>ala II Pannoniorum</i>	-	<i>ala II Pannoniorum veterana</i>
<i>ala Claudia nova</i>	-	<i>ala Claudia Nova (126 MS)</i>
<i>ala praetoria singularium</i>	<i>ala praetoria singularium (115 in exped)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Cilicum</i>	<i>cohors I Cilicum (115 in exped; 134 MI)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Cisipadensium</i>	<i>cohors I Cisipadensium (115 in exped; 138 Th)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Cretum</i>	-	<i>cohors I Cretum sagittariorum</i>
<i>cohors I Flavia Hispanorum ∞</i>	-	<i>cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum ∞</i>
<i>cohors I Antiochensium</i>	<i>cohors I Antiochensium</i>	-
<i>cohors I Lusitanorum</i>	<i>cohors I Lusitanorum</i>	-
<i>cohors I Montanorum</i>	-	<i>cohors I Montanorum (115 in exped)</i>
<i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i>	-	<i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i>
<i>cohors II Gallorum Macedonica</i>	-	<i>cohors II Gallorum Macedonica</i>
<i>cohors III Raetorum</i>	<i>cohors III Raetorum (115 in exped.)</i>	-
<i>cohors V Hispanorum</i>	<i>cohors V Hispanorum (115 in exped.)</i>	-
<i>cohors VI Thracum</i>	-	<i>cohors VI Thracum eq</i>
<i>cohors VII Breucorum c.R.</i>	<i>cohors VII Breucorum (115 in exped.)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Flavia Bessorum</i>	<i>cohors I Flavia Bessorum? (120 Maced.)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Thracum Syriaca</i>	<i>cohors I Thracum Syriaca (115 in exped.; 125 MI)</i>	-
<i>cohors I Thracum c.R.?</i>	-	-
<i>cohors II Hispanorum</i>	-	<i>cohors II Hispanorum</i>
<i>cohors III Brittonum veterana</i>	<i>cohors III Brittonum veterana</i>	-
Auxiliary units transferred to MOESIA SUPERIOR for the Dacian expeditions		
<i>ala I civium Romanorum (P, 85; GI, 101)</i>	-	<i>ala I civium Romanorum</i>
<i>cohors I Vindellicorum ∞ c.R. p.f. (GI, 98)</i>	-	<i>cohors I Vindellicorum ∞ c.R. p.f.</i>
<i>cohors II Brittonum ∞ c.R. p.f. (GI, 98)</i>	-	<i>cohors II Brittonum ∞ c.R. p.f.</i>
<i>cohors I Brittonum ∞ (P, 85)</i>	-	<i>cohors I Brittonum ∞</i>
<i>cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. (P, 85)</i>	-	<i>cohors I Britannica ∞ c. R</i>
<i>cohors I Pannoniorum veterana (GI, 98, 101)</i>	<i>cohors I Pannoniorum (115?)</i>	<i>cohors I Pannoniorum veterana (109, 110; 115 MS)</i>
<i>cohors I Alpinorum (B, 103?)</i>	-	<i>cohors I Alpinorum eq</i>
<i>cohors I Hispanorum p.f. (GI, 98, 101)</i>	-	<i>cohors I Hispanorum p.f.</i>
<i>cohors III Campestris c.R. (PB?)</i>	-	<i>cohors III Campestris (132/ 133 MS)</i>
<i>cohors III Cypria c.R. (PB?)</i>	-	<i>cohors III Cypria c. R</i>
<i>cohors VIII Raetorum (P, 80–102)</i>	-	<i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i>
<i>cohors I Thracum c.R.?</i>	-	<i>cohors I Thracum c.R.</i>
<i>pedites singulares Britannici (B)</i>	-	<i>pedites singulares Britannici</i>
-	<i>cohors II Dacorum (126)</i>	-
-	<i>cohors III Augusta Nerviana Brittonum (115 in exped.)</i>	-

TABLE 4.
Auxiliary Units of Dacia attested by the Military Diplomas

11 August 106	14 October 109	17 February 110	2 July 110
(CIL XVI 160 = IDR I 1; RMD V 343)	(RMD III 148)	(CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2; RMD IV 220; Eck, Pangerl 2011, no. 1 = AE 2011, 1790)	(CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3)
cohors I Brittonum ∞ Ulpia torquata p.f. c.R. / ante emerita stipendia	ala I civium Romanorum ala (cohors) II Flavia Com-magenorum sag.? ala II Pannoniorum cohors I Brittonum ∞ Ulpia torquata c.R. cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. cohors I Ituraeorum cohors I Thracum c.R. cohors (ala) I Augusta Ituraeorum? cohors I Vindelicorum c.R. p.f. cohors I Pannoniorum veterana cohors I Montanorum cohors II Gallorum Pannonica cohors II Hispanorum cohors II Britannorum ∞ c.R. p.f. cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors III Campestris c.R. cohors III Cypria cohors V Gallorum cohors VIII Raetorum	ala I civium Romanorum ala I Augusta Ituraeorum cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sag. cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. cohors I Hispanorum p.f. cohors I Thracum c.R. cohors Ituraeorum cohors Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum ∞ c.R. cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors III Campestris cohors III Cypria c.R. cohors VIII Raetorum pedites singulares Britannici	ala I Augusta Ituraeorum ala I Claudia (Nova) ala I Britannica c.R. ala II Pannoniorum veterana cohors I Ulpia Brittonum ∞ Ulpia torquata c.R. cohors I Vindelicorum ∞ c.R. p.f. cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. cohors I Flavia Hispanorum ∞ c.R. cohors I Montanorum cohors I Thracum c.R. cohors I Cretum sag. cohors I Hispanorum p.f. cohors I Pannoniorum veterana p.f. cohors II Hispanorum cohors II Britannorum ∞ c.R. p.f. cohors II Gallorum Pannonica cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors II Flavia Commageno-rum sag. cohors V Lingonum cohors V Gallorum cohors VI Thracum cohors VIII Raetorum pedites singulares Britannici
	113 (17 December)/ 114 (2/ 3 May) (RMD IV 225)	3/ 4 May 114 (RMD IV 226 = Pferdehirt 2004, no. 16)	
	ala I Pannoniorum cohors I [...?] cohors [I Britannic]a ∞ cohors II Hispanorum cohors II [...?] cohors II Gallorum Macedonica cohors II [...?] cohors II [...?] cohors III Campestris cohors [...?] cohors [...?] pedites singulares Britannici	ala I Augusta Ituraeorum ala II Pannoniorum veterana cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispano-rum ∞ cohors I Britannica ∞ c.R. cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sag. cohors I Montanorum cohors I Hispanorum cohors I Cretum sag. cohors I Alpinorum cohors II Britannorum ∞ c.R. p.f. cohors V Lingonum cohors VI Thracum pedites singulares Britannici	

TABLE 5.
Auxiliary Units of Dacia Superior attested by the Military Diplomas

12 November 119 (RMD V 351 = AE 2005, 1703)	14 April 123 (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 22)	24 November 124 (Eck, Pangerl 2010a, p. 247–255, no. 1 = AE 2010, 1857)	10 December 136/ 10 July 138 (RMD V 384)	142 (Eck, Pangerl 2012 = AE 2012, 1945)
<i>ala Hispanorum</i> (29 June 120, tabella II, Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 194–198, no. 4 = AE 2007, 1762) <i>cohors [...?]</i> <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i> <i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ c.R. <i>cohors II Brittonum</i> c.R. p.f. <i>cohors V Gallorum</i> (Dacica?) <i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i>	<i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum pedites Britannici</i> (item trans. in DP – <i>ala I Brittonum et cohors II Gallorum Macedonica</i>)	<i>ala I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum Pannonica</i> <i>cohors III Campestris</i> c. R. <i>cohors V Gallorum Dacica</i> (it is possible to appear also on the small fragment from 126, RMD V 367, see Weiß 2012, 186–188) – only V Gallorum on intus <i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i>	<i>ala I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i> <i>ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum vexillatio/ Numerus equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i> <i>cohors I Vindellicorum</i> <i>cohors I Thracum sag.</i> <i>cohors I Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors [I Augusta Ituraeorum] sag.</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum Pannonica</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors [V?] Gallorum Dacica</i> <i>cohors [VIII Hispanorum]</i> <i>cohors [VIII Raetorum]</i>	<i>ala I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>ala [I Hispanorum (Campagonum)]</i> <i>ala [I Gallorum (et Bosporanorum)]</i> <i>cohors I Augusta (Ituraeorum)</i> <i>cohors I Thracum</i> <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i> <i>cohors [I Ubiorum]</i> <i>cohors [I Vindellicorum ∞]</i> <i>cohors [II] Gallorum (Pannonica)</i> <i>cohors II Flavia (Commagenorum)</i> <i>cohors III Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors [V Gallorum Dacica]</i> <i>cohors [VIII Raetorum]</i> c. R. <i>et numerus pedit(um) (sic!) [singularium Britannicianorum]</i>
23 February 144 (CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14)	146 (Eck, Pangerl 2014, 269–272 = AE 2014, 1639)	13 December 157 (CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15)	8 July 158 (CIL XVI 108 = IDR I 16)	1 April 179 (RMD II 123)
<i>ala [I Batavorum ∞]</i> <i>ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i> <i>ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum Pannonica</i> <i>cohors [II Flavia Commagenorum]</i> <i>cohors [V Gallorum Dacica?]</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum</i> <i>cohors I Vindellicorum ∞</i> <i>cohors I Thracum sag.</i> <i>cohors III Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i> <i>cohors I Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i>	<i>ala [I Gallor(um) et] Bosporanor(um)</i> <i>cohors [V Gallor(um)] Dacica(a)</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Commagenor(um) vexillarii Afric(ae) [et Maur(etaniae) et Caesar(a)ensis], qui sunt cum Mauris gentilib(us) numerus pedit(um) singular(ium)] Britannica[nor(um)]</i>	<i>ala [Batavorum ∞]</i> <i>ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i> <i>ala [I Gallorum et Bosporanorum]</i> <i>cohors I Vindellicorum ∞</i> <i>cohors [II Gallorum Pannonica] (July – September 152 – Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 198–203, no. 5 = AE 2007, 1763)</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors [I Alpinorum]</i> <i>cohors [VIII Raetorum]</i> <i>cohors I Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors I Thracum sag.</i> <i>cohors [V?] Gallorum Dacica</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum</i> <i>cohors [VIII Hispanorum/ VIII Raetorum]</i> <i>pedites singulares Britannici</i>	<i>ala I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i> <i>ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum</i> <i>cohors I Thracum sag.</i> <i>cohors IV Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum</i> <i>vexillarii Africae et Maur(etaniae) Caesarensis qui sunt cum Mauris gentilibus (July–September 152 – Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 198–203, no. 5 = AE 2007, 1763)</i>	<i>ala I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>ala I Bosporanorum</i> <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum</i> <i>cohors III Dalmatarum</i> <i>cohors V Gallorum (Dacica?)</i> <i>cohors I Thracum sag.</i> <i>cohors I Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum et Pannoniorum (Pannonica)</i> <i>cohors I Vindellicorum</i> <i>cohors VIII Raetorum</i> <i>cohors III Campestrum (Campestris)</i> <i>cohors III Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>vexillatio peditum singularium Britannicianorum</i>

See also *Palmyreni sagittarii ex Syria*: 29 June 120 (RMD I 17 = IDR I 5; IDR I 6 – parallel imperial constitution attested by a tabella II, AE 2007, 1761 – AMN 43–44, p. 194–198) and 31 January/ 12 February 126 (RMD I 27 = IDR I 8; RMD I 28 = IDR I 9). See also the special imperial constitution of 5 April 121 for *ala I Ulpia contariorum*, Eck, Pangerl 2008a = AE 2008, 1749–1752; RMD V 357 = AE 2003, 2059 = Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 283, no. 1 = AE 2008, 1751; RMD I 19 = Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 284, no. 4 = AE 2008, 1752 – *iis qui militant in ala Ulpia contariorum ∞ quae est in Dacia superiore sub Iulio Severo legato, praefecto Albucio Candido*

TABLE 6.
Auxiliary Units of Dacia inferior attested by the Military Diplomas

17 July 122	119/ 129	126 (probably 1 July)	22 March 129	130
(Pferdehirt 2004, no. 20; RMD V 361 = AE 2002, 1742; AE 2007, 1759; Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 186–189, no. 1 = AE 2008,, probably AE 2003, 2042)	(RMD V 374)	(Ilkić 2009 = AE 2009, 1035)	(CIL XVI 75 = IDR I 10)	(RMD V 376)
<i>ala [...?]</i> <i>ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana</i> (MI, 1 September 118/ 31 October 119, RMD V 350) <i>ala Gallorum Aetorigiana</i> <i>cohors I [...?]</i> <i>cohors I</i> <i>Bracaraugustanorum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Bessorum</i> <i>cohors III Gallorum</i>	<i>ala/ cohors [...?]t(...)</i> <i>cohors Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors I ∞ Brittonum Augusta Nerviana Pacensis</i>	<i>ala I Asturum</i> <i>ala I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors I Brittonum ∞</i> <i>cohors Ubiorum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Bessorum</i> <i>item in vexillatione equitum Illyrici(anis? / -anorum)</i>	<i>ala Hispanorum</i> <i>vexillatio equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum veterana</i> (120/ 140, RMD V 389) <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Bessorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum</i>	<i>ala I Asturum</i> <i>ala Hispanorum</i> <i>ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana</i> <i>vexillatio equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Pacensis Nerviana Brittonum ∞</i> <i>cohors I Tyriorum sag.</i> <i>cohors [I Bracara] u[gustanorum]</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum veterana</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Bessorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum</i> <i>cohors III Gallorum</i>
131/ 132	131–132	13 December 140	19 July 146	150
(RMD V 380)	(Mugnai 2011)	(RMD I 39 = IDR I 13)	(RMD IV 269; Eck, Pangerl 2011, 225–230, no. 2 = AE 2011, 1791)	(Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 192–193, no. 3 = AE 2007, 1761)
<i>ala [...?]</i> <i>cohors I</i> <i>Bracaraugustanorum</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum veterana</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum</i>	<i>ala [I C]la[udia Gallorum Capitoniana]</i> (134, Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 190–191, no. 2 = AE 2007, 1760) <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors [II] Flavia N[umidarum]? (134, Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 190–191, no. 2 = AE 2007, 1760)</i> <i>cohors II/III Gallorum</i>	<i>ala I Asturum</i> <i>ala Hispanorum</i> <i>ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana</i> <i>numerus equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors I</i> <i>Bracaraugustanorum</i> <i>cohors I Tyriorum sag.</i> <i>cohors III Gallorum</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum ∞</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum veterana</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Bessorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum</i>	<i>ala I Asturum</i> <i>ala Hispanorum (167/ 168? RMD V 442)</i> <i>ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana</i> <i>Numerus equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors I Bracaraugustanorum (167/ 168, RMD V 442)</i> <i>cohors I Tyriorum sag.</i> <i>(167/ 168, RMD V 442)</i> <i>cohors I Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum ∞</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum veterana</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia</i>	<i>ala I Asturum</i> <i>ala Hispanorum</i> <i>ala [I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana]</i> <i>numerus equitum Illyricorum</i> <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>cohors [I</i> <i>Bracaraugustanorum]</i> <i>cohors [I Tyriorum sag.]</i> <i>[- -]</i>

131/ 132	131–132	13 December 140	19 July 146	150
(RMD V 380)	(Mugnai 2011)	(RMD I 39 = IDR I 13)	(RMD IV 269; Eck, Pangerl 2011, 225–230, no. 2 = AE 2011, 1791)	(Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 192–193, no. 3 = AE 2007, 1761)
			<i>Bessorum</i> <i>cohors II Gallorum</i> (167/168, RMD V 442) <i>cohors III Gallorum</i>	

TABLE 7.
Auxiliary Units of Dacia Porolissensis attested by the Military Diplomas

14 April 123 (Pferdehirt 2004, no. 22)	10 August 123 (RMD I 21 = IDR I 7; RMD I 22 = IDR I 7 A)	10 August 123 (Eck, Pangerl 2011a = AE 2011, 1792)	128 (7 July, 5 August or September) (Ciongradi, Bota, Vo- işian 2009 = AE 2009, 1177)	130, 10 December/ 131, 9 December (RMD V 378)
<i>ala I Brittonum</i> c.R. (trans. in DP) <i>cohors II Gallorum Mace-</i> <i>donica</i> (trans. in DP)	<i>ala II Pannoniorum</i> (RMD IV 233) <i>ala I Brittonum</i> <i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ <i>item ala I Brittonum</i> (intus)/ <i>Britannica</i> (ext.) c.R. (PI)	<i>cohors I Flavia Hispano-</i> <i>rum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Aelia</i> <i>gaesatorum</i> <i>cohors II Augusta</i> <i>Brittonum</i> ∞ (Nerviana <i>Pacensis</i>) <i>cohors I Hispanorum</i>	<i>[ala Silia]na</i> <i>ala (II) Gallorum et Pan-</i> <i>noniorum torquata</i> <i>[ala I Frontoniana] et</i> <i>Tungrorum vel [ala I Fro]</i> <i>nt(oniana) Tungrorum</i> (AE 2009) <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum</i> <i>t[orquata</i> ∞ c. R.] <i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ c. R. <i>cohors I Flavia Hispano-</i> <i>rum</i> ∞ <i>cohors [II Bri/I Gaesa]</i> <i>t(annorum/orum)</i> <i>cohors I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Cannanefatium</i> <i>cohors II [Hispanorum /</i> <i>Britannorum</i> ∞?] <i>cohors [...]</i> <i>cohors [...]</i> <i>cohors [...]</i> <i>cohors [...]</i>	<i>ala II Pannoniorum [et</i> <i>Gallorum?]</i> <i>cohors [...?]</i> <i>cohors I Batavorum</i> ∞ c.R. p.f. <i>cohors I Cannanefatium</i> <i>cohors [...?]</i> <i>cohors II Augusta Nervia-</i> <i>na Pacensis</i> ∞ <i>Brittonum</i> <i>cohors [...?]</i> <i>cohors V Lingonum</i> <i>cohors VI Thracum</i>
2 July 133 (RMD I 35 = IDR I 11)	6 October 142 (Eck, Pangerl 2014, 272–277 = AE 2014, 1640)	24 September 151 (RMD V 404)	27 September 154? (CIL XVI 110 = IDR I 17; RMD I 47)	21 July 164 (RMD I 64 = IDR I 18; CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19; RMD I 63 = IDR I 20; IDR I 21 = RMD I 66; 22 = RMD I 65/ II 115; RMD II 116; 117; RMD IV 287; 289?; Eck, Pan- gerl 2008a, 203–206, no. 6 = AE 2007, 1764)
<i>ala Siliana</i> c.R. <i>ala I Tungrorum</i> <i>Frontoniana</i> <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Aelia gaesato-</i> <i>rum</i> (∞) <i>cohors II Brittonum / II</i> <i>Britannorum</i> ∞ (IDR I 12, 117/ 138)	<i>cohors [I Bat(avorum)]</i> ∞ <i>[c(ivium) R(omanorum)</i> <i>p(ia) f(idelis)]</i> <i>cohors I Ael(ia)</i> <i>Gae(satorum)</i> ∞ <i>cohors [II Aug(usta)</i> <i>Nerv(iana) Pacens(is)</i> <i>Britto]n(um)</i> ∞ <i>cohors V Ling(onum)</i> <i>cohors [VI Thrac(um)]</i>	<i>ala (II) Gallorum et</i> <i>Pannoniorum</i> <i>ala Siliana</i> <i>ala Tungrorum Frontoni-</i> <i>ana</i> (143–153, Ciongra- di, Zăgrean 2011 = AE 2011, 1073) <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum</i> ∞ (143–153, Ciongradi, Zăgrean 2011 = AE 2011, 1073) <i>cohors I Britannica</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Flavia Ulpia His-</i> <i>panorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Batavorum</i> ∞ c.R. (? 143–153, Cion- gradi, Zăgrean 2011 = AE 2011, 1073)	<i>ala [Silia]na</i> <i>ala (II) Gallorum et</i> <i>Pannoniorum</i> <i>ala Tungrorum</i> <i>Frontoniana</i> <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum</i> ∞ <i>cohors [I Britannica]</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Flavia Ulpia His-</i> <i>panorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors [I Batavorum</i> ∞ c.R.] <i>cohors I Aelia gaesato-</i> <i>rum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I(II) Augusta Nervi-</i> <i>ana Pacensis Brittonum</i> ∞ <i>II Britt(anorum)</i> ∞	<i>ala II Gallorum et</i> <i>Pannoniorum</i> <i>ala Siliana</i> c.R. <i>ala I Tungrorum</i> <i>Frontoniana</i> <i>cohors I Brittonum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Britannica eq.</i> <i>cohors (Flavia Ulpia) I</i> <i>Hispanorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Batavorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Aelia</i> <i>gaesatorum</i> <i>cohors II Nerviana Britto-</i> <i>num</i> ∞ <i>cohors II Britannorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Cannanefatium</i> <i>cohors II Hispanorum</i>

2 July 133	6 October 142	24 September 151	27 September 154?	21 July 164
(RMD I 35 = IDR I 11)	(Eck, Pangerl 2014, 272–277 = AE 2014, 1640)	(RMD V 404)	(CIL XVI 110 = IDR I 17; RMD I 47)	(RMD I 64 = IDR I 18; CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19; RMD I 63 = IDR I 20; IDR I 21 = RMD I 66; 22 = RMD I 65/II 115; RMD II 116; 117; RMD IV 287; 289?; Eck, Pangerl 2008a, 203–206, no. 6 = AE 2007, 1764)
		<i>cohors I Aelia gaesatorum</i> ∞ <i>cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum</i> ∞ (RMD I 40 = IDR I 23/ RMD V Appendix Ia: 138/ 142) <i>cohors II Britannorum</i> ∞ (143–153, Ciongradi, Zăgrean 2011 = AE 2011, 1073) <i>cohors I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors I Cannanefatium</i> <i>cohors II Hispanorum</i> <i>scutata Cyrenaica</i> (143–153, Ciongradi, Zăgrean 2011 = AE 2011, 1073) <i>cohors V Lingonum</i> <i>cohors VI Thracum</i>	<i>cohors I Hispanorum</i> <i>cohors [I Cannanefatium]</i> <i>cohors II Hispanorum</i> <i>scutata Cyrenaica</i> <i>cohors [V Lingo]n(um)</i> <i>cohors VI Thracum</i>	<i>(scutata Cyrenaica)</i> <i>cohors V Lingonum</i> <i>cohors VI Thracum</i>

ABBREVIATIONS

AArhHung	– Acta Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest.
ACMIT	– Anuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice. Secția pentru Transilvania, Cluj.
AE	– L'Année Epigraphique, Paris.
AMN	– Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	– Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.
Analele Banatului	– Analele Banatului. Serie nouă. Arheologie – Istorie. Muzeul Național al Banatului, Timișoara.
Anatolian Studies	– Anatolian Studies. Journal of the British Institute at Ankara, Cambridge.
ANRW	– Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, Stuttgart.
Apulum	– Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba-Iulia.
ArhVest	– Arheološki vestniki, Ljubljana.
Archaeologia Bulgarica	– Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia.
BAR IS	– British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford.
BHAUT	– Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara.
Britannia	– Britannia. A Journal of Romano-British and Kindred Studies, Cambridge.
Chiron	– Chiron. Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Munich.
CIG	– Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum, Berlin.
CIL	– Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CIRB	– Corpus inscriptionum regni Bosporani, Moskow.
Corona laurea	– C. Mușeteanu, M. Bărbulescu, D. Benea, Corona laurea. Studii în onoarea Luciei Țeposu Marinescu, Bucharest, 2005.
CRMS	– Centre for Roman Military Studies, Bucharest.
Dacia	– Dacia. Recherches archéologiques et découvertes en Roumanie, Bucharest, 1924–1947.
Dacia, N. S.	– Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucharest.
Dacia Augusti provincia	– E. S. Teodor, O. Țentea, <i>Dacia Augusti Provincia. Crearea provinciei. Actele simpozionului desfășurat în 13–14 octombrie 2006 la Muzeul Național de Istorie a României</i> , Bucharest, 2006. (CRMS 1)
Drobeta	– Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin.
EN	– Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
ES	– Epigraphische Studien, Bonn.
Historia	– Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Stuttgart.
IDR	– Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae, Bucharest.
IDR App I	– I. Piso, D. Deac, <i>Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Appendix I. Inscriptiones laterum Musei Zilahensis</i> , Cluj-Napoca, 2016.
IDR App II	– I. Piso, F. Marcu, <i>Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Appendix II. Inscriptiones laterum Musei Napocensis</i> , Cluj-Napoca, 2016.
IDRE	– C. C. Petolescu, <i>Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie</i> , Bucharest, 1996–2000.

IG	– Inscriptiones Graecae, Berlin.
IGR	– R. Cagnat, <i>Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes</i> , Paris.
IK	– Die Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien, Bonn.
ILJug	– A. Šašel, J. Šašel, <i>Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt</i> (Ljubljana, 1963) [nos. 1–451]; II <i>Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMLX et MCMLXX repertae et editae sunt</i> (Ljubljana, 1978) [nos. 452–1222]; III <i>Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt</i> (Ljubljana, 1986).
ILB	– B. Gerov, <i>Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria repertae</i> , Sofia, 1989.
ILD	– C. C. Petolescu, <i>Inscripții latine în Dacia</i> , I-II, Bucharest, 2005–2016.
ILS	– <i>Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae</i> , Berlin.
IMS	– <i>Inscriptiones Moesiae Superioris</i> , Belgrade.
IOSPE	– <i>Inscriptiones orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini Graecae et Latinae</i> , St. Petersburg.
IPD ⁴	– A. Dobo, <i>Inscriptiones extra fines Pannoniae Daciaeque repertae ad res earundem provinciarum pertinentes</i> ⁴ , Budapest.
ISM	– <i>Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris</i> , Bucharest.
JÖAI	– Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts, Vienna.
JRGZM	– Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz am Main.
JRS	– <i>Journal of Roman Studies</i> . Published for the Society for the Promotions of Roman Studies, Cambridge.
EpigrAnat	– <i>Epigraphica Anatolica</i> . Zeitschrift für Epigraphik und historische Geographie. Anatoliens, Bonn.
MEFRA	– <i>Mélanges de l'École française de Rome – Antiquité</i> , Rome.
ND	– <i>Notitia Dignitatum</i> , ed. O. Seeck, <i>Notitia dignitatum accedunt Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae et Latercula Provinciarum</i> , Berlin, 1876 (reprinted 1962).
PIR ²	– <i>Prosopographia Imperii Romani</i> , editio altera, Berlin, I-VIII, 1933–2015.
PME	– H. Devijver, <i>Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Galienum</i> , I-II, Leuven 1976–1980; III <i>Indices</i> 1980; <i>Supplementum</i> I 1987; <i>Supplementum</i> II 1993.
RE	– <i>Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Alterthumswissenschaft</i> , Stuttgart.
REA	– <i>Revue des Études Anciennes</i> , Bordeaux.
RÉMA	– <i>Revue des Études Militaires Anciennes</i> , Paris.
RIU	– <i>Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns</i> , Budapest.
RMD	– M. M. Roxan, P. A. Holder, <i>Roman Military Diplomas</i> , I-V, London, 1978–2006.
SCIVA	– <i>Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie)</i> , Bucharest.
SHA	– <i>Scriptores Historiae Augustae</i> , edidit E. Hohl, editio stereotypa addenda et corrigenda adiecerunt Ch. Samberger et W. Seyfahrt, Leipzig, 1965.
Starinar	– <i>Starinar</i> . Naučni časopis Arheološkog Instituta u Beograd, Belgrade.
Tyche	– <i>Tyche</i> . Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Vienna.
Živa Antika	– <i>Živa Antika</i> . Društvo za antički studii na SRM, Seminar na klasična filologija, Filozofski fakultet, Skopje.
ZPE	– <i>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</i> , Bonn.

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PLATES

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