

FIGHTING STYLE OF THE ROMAN CAVALRY IN DACIA

At the middle of the 2nd century A.D. the frontiers of the Roman Empire became more or less stable. So, the army was transformed from an offensive to a defensive one (*Luttwak 1976*, p. 117, *Ruscu 1996*, mss.). The Roman army strategy for the defense the frontiers has a particularity. This means in an active defense which consists in campaigns in the Barbarians territories outside the borders in order to maintain a safe space and climat. At the same time, the troops from the borders must be trained to push back enemy raids into the province (*Luttwak 1976*, p. 118; *Ruscu 1996*, mss.).

For this reason the main strategical role will be taken by the armies of the provinces, which are more efficient and have a good knowledge of the area to defend (*Ruscu 1996*, mss.).

From the strategic point of view, Dacia had an excellent position in the Barbarian world. The Northern frontier of Dacia created a situation of safety at the Lower Danube and for the Dobrudja. Therefore, the geographical position of Dacia allowed to control the two Sarmatian tribes from the borders — Roxolanes to the East and Iazyges to the West (*Luttwak 1976*, p. 101; *Gudea 1988*, p. 195; *Piso 1993*, p. 30).

The defense of the borders, especially like the ones of Dacia was, requested a great number of troops.

One of the characteristics of the Roman army was the diversity of troops. The Romans understood that it is necessary to have some soldiers which are specialists in a type of weapon. And these men formed the troops which were destined to support the legion — *auxilia*. These auxiliary forces were used by the Romans for all missions demanded by an army: tactic and guard forces in campaigns (*Peddie 1996*, p. 76), border troops. The recruitment wasn't made at random, but the soldiers of the auxiliary troops were chosen by their skill of weapons or fighting spirit. Caesar's auxiliary force was composed of Gaulic cavalry, Cretan and Numidian archers, slingers from the Baleares (*Peddie 1996*, p. 88). Especially at the borders there were necessary such type of troops, that could be a combination of mobile and static troops. Static troops are used for watchtowers, post guard (cohorts, pedestrians from mounted cohorts), while the mobile force is used for patrol, escort, against the local raids of enemy (alae, horsemen from mounted cohorts) (*Davies 1989*, p. 145 sq, *Luttwak 1976*, p. 123).

The main reason to use the auxiliary at the frontier was to oppose to an enemy which has a specific fighting style those troops which are most efficient and are request by the zone where they must fight. Thus, the dromedariens operate in the desert, mounted-archers were used for the open frontiers as in Dacia, Euphrat and light javeliners for mountain regions (*Luttwak 1976*, p. 123).

In Dacia, together with the two legions from Apulum (the XIIIth Gemina) and Potaissa (the Vth Macedonica) are mentioned a high number of auxiliary troops.

Cavalry is represented by cavalry units — *alae*, cavalry of legion — *equites legionis*, mounted cohorts — *cohortes equitatae*, irregular ethnic units — *numeri*. (Russu 1969, p. 142 sqq; Vlădescu 1983, p. 23 sqq; Petolescu 1995, p. 35 sqq).

We will try in this article to point out the fighting style of cavalry units (*alae*) from Dacia with some observations in connections with the other types of cavalry troops.

As it is known, the Roman cavalry could be divided from fighting style in three categories: the light-cavalry their weapon are *hasta*, *spatha* and three or more *iacula*: the heavy-cavalry (experimental troops of this type — *contonarii*; the real troops of heavy cavalry — *cataphractarii* and *clibanarii*) and the mounted-archers (*akroballistai*) (Junkelmann 1992, p. 102 sqq; Dixon-Southern 1992, p. 48 sqq; Hyland 1993, p. 13).

In the Dacian wars were employed 29 *alae* from which 5 were *milliariae* (*ala I Batavorum milliaria*, *ala I Bosporanorum milliaria*, *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria* c.R. *bis torquata ob virtutem*, *ala Milliaria*, *ala I Augusta Gallorum Petriana milliaria* c.R.) and 3 of archers (*ala III Augusta Thracum sagittariorum* c.R., *ala I Thracum veterana sagittariorum*, *ala I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum*) which means around 17,000 horsemen (Strobel 1984, p. 153). After the wars, in Dacia were garrisoned many *alae*. The light cavalry is composed by troops of Gauls, Hispanians and Pannonians and Italians.

The cavalry units of Gauls is the most famous in the Roman army. These troops are recorded from the time of Caesar's campaigns (Peddie 1996, p. 28). Strabo recognizes a very high battle spirit and the cavalry as the main characteristic of Gauls. More than this, he affirms that the cavalry of Gauls are the best from the other same troops of Roman army (Strabo, 4.4.2). The same author writes about the weapons of Gauls: the long sword — the next *spatha*, long shield and spear (Strabo, 4.4.3). Moreover, the Romans learn from the past how useful were the Gauls cavalry in the Hannibal's army (Hyland 1993, p. 91). When Caesar marched against the Helvetians tribes he had 5,000 Gauls cavalrymen from Provence, especially from the Aedui tribes which were allies (Peddie 1996, p. 49). In the campaign from Africa, at Ceraina, Caesar reinforces his army with XIIIth and XIVth legions, 1,000 slingers and archers and 800 Gauls cavalrymen (Peddie 1996, p. 90). Under Vespasian, from Gaul came the biggest number of horsemen for the army, more precisely from Lugdunensis came 13,375 cavalrymen and from Narbonensis and Belgica 6,250 cavalrymen (Hyland 1993, p. 91). Fig. 1.

At the same time the Gaul soldiers had not enough protection for their body because the shields are not very wide and the surface is flat not circular (Peddie 1996, p. 82). Moreover, their specific fighting style — to ride light horse and use light javelins — have no chance to be succesful against a heavy-armoured cavalry as it happened at Carrhae (Hyland 1990, p. 181).

Another reason for the rise of such many troops of Gaul cavalry was the horse breed. The crossing of the Gaulic breed with that from

Italy produce a new Gallic horse breed with a higher body and a better speed (Hyland 1990, p. 21).

The most troops of Gauls were combined with other populations well known for their battle spirit or skill of specific weapon. In Dacia are mentioned *ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum* which garrison was at Gherla (Găzdac 1994, p. 48 sq, Petolescu 1995, p. 1995, p. 44 sq). Concerning the Pannonians, we don't know if they had their own fighting style but they were recognized by the Romans as „the bravest men of they know them“. (Dio Cassius, 59.36). Seems that for their courage Pannonians have been recruited as cavalrymen in the Roman army starting from republican period. Moreover, after Gaul and Hispania, Pannonia furnished the most part of the cavalry troops (Hyland 1990, p. 8). On the basis of some archaeological finds, a specificity of this troops were the hypothese that a subunit from this *ala* could be heavy armoured as *cataphractarii* (Găzdac 1994, p. 48) like the other *ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum* from Lower Moesia which is attested as *Catafracta* (CIL XI 5632 = ILS 2635).

At Cristești was the fortress of *ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 1995, p. 39). Concerning the Bosporanians they are very famous as archers (Zanier 1988, p. 26; Ruscu 1966, mss). They use the short bow but very efficient (Junkelmann 1992, p. 162; Ruscu 1996, mss.). More than this, the Bosporans are training to fight against the Sarmatians because they were neighbours (Bărcă 1994, p. 55) At the same time on the base of some funerary monuments these Bosporan riders are depicted with an heavy armour with massive scales and kept the long pike — *contus* (Blavatski 1949, p. 96 sqq). Until more arguments on this hypothese we suppose that *ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum* from Cristești was a troop of archers and not a heavy-armoured cavalry.

Another cavalry unit which could be composed by Gauls, at least at the beginnig, is *ala Siliana* c.R. from Gilău (Petolescu 1995, p. 1995, p. 46 sq). On the opinion of E. Birley the titulature of *ala Siliana* is a replacement of the old name *ala Gallorum* from Africa (Birley 1978, p. 270). The case is not unique there is a similar situation with *ala Sulpicianiana* which abandoned his ethnic name *ala I Gallorum et Thracum* to honour its commander (Birley 1978, p. 270).

At the same time there are two cavalry units composed by Gauls: *ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana* and *ala Latobiorum*. The first one has recruits by the Aeduian tribes which are famous by their cavalry (Caesar, VII. 55; Birley 1978, p. 266). Concerning the second one, the Latobicians were a Gallic tribe well known for their high standard of battle spirit (Caesar, I. 5, 28, 29; RE XII¹⁻², 968—969).

At the middle of the 1st century A.D. we have a good description of the equipment of light cavalry riders. Josephus says on the weapons of *equites legiones*: „The horsemen carry a large sword on the right a long spear in the hand, and a shield on the side of the horse. In quiver by their side they carry three or more javelins with broad blades, not any shorter than spears. They all have helmets and cuirasses like the infantry. The same weapons are born by those picked for the guard of the army commander from the horsemen in the *alae*“ (Josephus, 3. VI).

M. Speidel considers by the emphasizing that the *equites legionis* wear cuirasses and helmets Josephus marked these horsemen as first-class cavalry, like those of the *alae* (Speidel 1994 a, p. 39).

Concerning the cavalry units as *ala I civium Romanorum*, *ala I Claudia Nova Miscellanea* and *ala I Britannica* c.R. are, it is difficult to say from their titulature exactly what kind of fighting style have. Anyway, even if the first two are composed by Roman citizens they belong to the light cavalry because the Italian populations were not characterised by a high standard of horsemanship, only the Etruscans liked to ride on Asturian breed horses (Hyland 1990, p. 170) and the Campanians are famous for their level of horsemanship because they had a strong Greek influence from Magna Grecia and Sicily (Hyland 1990, p. 171). About the *ala Britannica*, it was composed by Britons, it belongs to the light cavalry because in the literary sources are only few informations on Britain cavalry, their main troops have been the infantry (Agricola, XII). Their weapons were big swords without peak and small shields (Agricola XXXVI). They used the swords for cut/hack the enemy.

Concerning the number of troops employed by the Roman army, after the Gauls, the second place was taken by Hispania (Hyland 1990, p. 12; Hyland 1993, p. 8). In the Roman army are listed no more than 12 *alae* and 66 cohorts of Hispanians (RE I, 1894; Zahariade 1976, p. 477). For Dacia we have three Spanish cavalry troops: *ala I Asturum* at Hoghiz (Petolescu 1995, p. 36 sq), *ala I Hispanorum* at Slăveni (Petolescu 1995, p. 42 sq) and *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* at Micia (Petolescu 1995, p. 43 sq).

The references on the battle spirit of the Hispanians tribes speak about their great courage but at the same time they have an beast insensibility and cruelty (Strabo, 3.4.17). About the tactic the same writer said that different from the Gauls, the Hispanians don't engage a decisive battle. They fought each time in another place in a fighting style as the thieves from forests had (Strabo, 4.4.2). The same author spoke about a fighting style which is specific not only to the Hispanians that when two cavalymen ride on the same horseback but in the battle one of them discharges and fights as a pedestrian (Strabo, 3.4.18).

As in the case of Gauls, Hispanian horse breed had great importance. The horses of this breed were very well known for their high speed and obey (Strabo, 3.4.15; Hyland 1990, p. 12). The first general who understood the importance of Spanish cavalry was Hannibal, who used it successfully at Cannae in 216 B.C. Later Caesar opposed the Spanish cavalry against Vercingetorix (Hyland 1990, p. 12).

About the weapons used by Hispanians are mentioned the spear, sword) and slinger [for pedestrians] (Strabo, 3.4.15). So, we can say that the three Spanish Cavalry troops from Dacia belong to the light cavalry. About two of them — *ala I Asturum*, *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* — we can say more. Both populations — Asturians and Campagonians — are described as mountain ones (Strabo, 3.37; RE, III. 1, 1433) and their horses were training to wander through the mountains (Strabo, 3.4.15). Dio said that Asturians fought on the mountains most of them only

with javelins (*Dio Cassius*, 53, 25, 4). Therefore, these troops were garrisoned in strategical places on the plateaus near the mountains. Thus *ala I Asturum* stayed at Hoghiz in front of Racoş Pass and crossing point of the roads from North (Târnava River) and from Red Tower Pass (*Zahariade* 1976, p. 492). The other troop, *ala I Hispanorum Campagorum* was garrisoned at Micia. This fortress has control over the Mures Valley until Partiscum and Apulum and the regions of gold mines from Apuseni Mountains (*Zahariade* 1976, p. 491). That fighting style when one of the two riders fight as pedestrians could be an explanation of the large number of Hispanian mounted cohorts garrisoned in Dacia because from 5 Hispanian's cohorts 4 are *equitatae*: *coh I Hispanorum veterana equitata*, *coh I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum milliaria c.R. equitata*, *coh II Hispanorum scutata Cyrenaica equitata*, *coh IV Hispanorum equitata*) (*Russu* 1969, p. 148).

Among the light cavalry troops from Dacia must be registred the Moorish troops organized as *numeri*: *numerus Maurorum Hispaniensium* from Ampelum (*Benea* 1985, p. 148), *numerus Maurorum Miciesium* (*Benea* 1985, p. 149), *numerus Maurorum O(ptat)ianensium(?)* (*Benea* 1985, p. 150), *numerus Maurorum S...* from Sinpaul (*Benea* 1985, p. 150), *numerus Maurorum Σ...* (*Benea* 1985, p. 150), *numerus Maurorum Tibiscensium* (*Benea* 1985, p. 150 sq).

The employment of the African population (Numidians, Moors) in the Roman army started in the republican (*Peddie* 1996, p. 88). From Strabo we have an excellent describe of the fighting style and equipment of the Moors. They fight with javelins and swords on the horseback and controll the horses by reins or without this only by a stick. They use small horses but very faster and obey. (*Hayland* 1990, p. 12). They have small bucklers, javelins with board blades. They wear a short tunic which has on chest side scales or tan leather (*Strabo*, 17.3.7). This discription is in accordance with the representations from Trajan's Column of the Mauretanian cavalry led by Lusius Quietus. "The men wear a short tunic with a waistband of crude rope. The weapons are lost but were probably spears, and they bear a small round buckler — "cetra" (*Rossi* 1971, p. 104). Their tactic role in campaigns is to open the battle by throw the javelins to the enemy and then retreat if they have no time for this they can fight with the swords (*Hyland* 1993, p. 70). Moreover, the Moorish troops from Dacia are joined the Roman army in the Marcus Aurelius campaigns in the Marcomanic wars and campaign from Orient of Septimius Severus (*Benea* 1985, p. 151 sq). In the province these troops were used as police forces to keep safety the roads or regions like that of the gold mines from Apuseni Mountains (*Benea* 1985, p. 148).

The archers troops are very numerous in Dacia because of strategical position near the Sarmatians tribes which were famous by their heavy-armoured cavalry and archers (*Zanier* 1988, p. 11; *Bărcă* 1994, p. 66; *Ruscu* 1996, mss.). But the cavalry units of *alae* are not very much, more of these troops are request by the neighbour province of Lower Pannonia where is a large open plain (*Zanier* 1988, p. 26; *Breeze* 1993, p. 295). From relief point of view Dacia is very variety and it was

already proved that for rooms not very large a great number of units are not useful (Breeze 1993, p. 292).

An archer's cavalry units attested for a short period in Dacia was *ala Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 44). These cavalrymen belong those populations from the Eastern parts of the Roman Empire which were the most famous populations in the skill of bow (Hyland 1990, p. 178; Ruscu 1996, mss.). This troop left the province to add those from Lower Pannonia (Petolescu 1995, p. 44).

To make up for the lack of a full cavalry units of archers in Dacia were garrisoned in this province special troops of archers consist in Palmyrenians from Syria (Russu 1969, p. 151; Benea 1980, p. 135) which will be divided in numeri: *numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium*, *numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium*, *numerus Palmyrenorum Optatianensium* (Benea 1980, p. 134) and *numerus Surorum sagittariorum* (Russu 1969, p. 175). These auxiliary troops are some time to be equivalent with an *ala* as it seems to be the case of *numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium* (Piso (forthcoming), mss.). At the same time there are many infantry auxiliary troops or mounted cohorts of populations from the Eastern parts of the Empire ones of them with the epithet in their titlature as *sagittariorum*: *cohors I Flavia Commagenorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 249), *cohors II Flavia Commagenorum equitata sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 250 sq), *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 265), *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum milliaria (?) equitata (?)* (Petolescu 1995, p. 265 sq), *cohors I Tyrriorum sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 271).

Concerning the weapons it is known that the Orientals use the composite bow which have highest performances at that time (Junkelmann 1992, p. 170; Ruscu 1996, mss.). A good archer could hit the target until 330—365 m [360—400 yds] (Peddie 1996, p. 92).

There are other troops of archers recruited from populations with skill of bow as Thracians — *cohors I Thracum Sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 270) and Cretans — *ala I Cretum sagittariorum* (Petolescu 1995, p. 252 sq) which use the so called "long-bow" with high performances but not like the other type of bow. The shooting distance of this bow until 210—230 m [230—250 yds] (Peddie 1996, p. 92).

Another archer troop was *cohors I sagittariorum milliaria*, probably garrisoned at Drobeta and which is recorded as *equitata* under the reign of Philip Arabs (Petolescu 1995, p. 268 sq). But we can't say who were the soldiers from this unit and what kind of bow they used.

A possibility to have another cavalry unit in Dacia for all the Roman administration period of this province is that concern *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana* from Ilișua (Petolescu 1995, p. 47 sqq). This Tungri are consider by Zanier to be archers on the base of they are list in *Notitia Dignitatum* as *sagittarii* (Zanier 1988, p. 10; N.D. Oc. 5, 174).

The most interesting cavalry troop in Dacia is *ala I Batavorum milliaria* from Războieni (Petolescu 1995, p. 37 sq). The Batavians are recognize as ones of the best soldiers in the Roman army. A main characteristic of this German population beside of their courage is to

fight as amphibious force (Hayland 1993, p. 128; Saddington 1975, p. 179). In the ancient literary sources they appear in this situation. Thus, Tacitus recorded the moment of the crossing of the river Amisia (Ems) when Chariovalda, the leader of Batavians, force the river where this was faster (*Annales*, II. 11.1; Saddington 1975, p. 179; Speidel 1991, p. 280). This characteristic of Batavians is mentioned in two times by Dio Cassius when Batavians, who are recognize for their skill to force the faster rivers, swam the river Istros bearing their weapons (*Dio Cassius*, 60. 20; 69. 9. 6). But the very interesting story is that of Soranus from a troop of Batavians who swam the Danube with his weapon and after this he shot two arrows the second hitting the first on air (*CIL* III, 3676; Hyland 1993, p. 128). If this elite cavalymen was not in on of the auxiliary forces *cohors III Batavorum milliaria equitata* from Lower Pannonia or *ala I Batavorum milliaria* but in the Emperor's horse guard (Speidel 1991, p. 281) it is a proof that this population has a high standard of warrior spirit. Anyway, an argument for this is the selection for the Emperor's horse guard during the 1st and 2nd century A.D. (Speidel 1994 b, p. 16, 30, 39). From this story follows that the cavalymen from this unit can be archers (Zanier 1988, p. 26). This status of best warriors can explain that this unit is a full strength cavalry — *milliaria* and more than this its strategical position. The fortress where this troop was garrisoned, Războieni, is in the neighbouring of Apulum, where the XIIIth legion Gemina stayed, and not too far from the other legionary fortress, Vth Macedonica, from Potaissa. At the same time this fortress is on the banks of Mureş river, a place necesarry to keep such troops trained and to have under control the „imperial road“ from Apulum to Napoca, the road which came from Turnu Roşu Pass and the one from Târnava River. In fact, we can say that this troop seems to control the central part of Transylvania.

An elite force can be considered the *ala numeri Illyricorum* from Brâncovenesti (Wagner 1938, p. 51 sq.). The cavalymen from this unit seem to have been selected from cavalry units from Illyricum and organized as *numerus electorum ex Illyrico* (*CIL* XI 395 = *ILS* 2739), which is recorded in the military diploma from 140 A.D. as *numerus equitum Illyricorum* (Russu 1975, dipl. XIII). Some scholars appreciate that this unit was created as a special force for the Dacian wars, when it appeared as *vexillatio equitum Illyricorum* (Wagner 1938, p. 51; Russu 1975, dipl. X). Concerning the fighting style of this unit, as a mobile strike force, can be a similarity between this troops and that one rised by the emperor Gallienus and used as a faster force — 80 km/day (Hyland 1990, p. 192).

As we can see, the principles of Roman strategy are strictly respected in Dacia. In a province placed in a such strategical position there must be a lot of troops with a high standard of fighting style. The cavalry is one of them. The situation of the cavalry troops seems to have been stable after the middle of the 2nd century A.D. After this moment in Dacia, were garrisoned 9 *alae*, which will stay here until the abandoment of Dacia by the Romans. This number is normal for this period, because, starting under Trajan, the auxiliary forces are

increased very much (Hyland 1993, p. 82). To support such a great number of auxiliaries, the recruitments will be done from the region where the troops stay and if the troop lost its ethnic character, it didn't lose the fighting style (Hyland 1990, p. 112).

The positions of the cavalry units in Dacia respect the terrain conditions like in the others parts of the Empire. In Britain there are 14 cavalry troops from which only 2 (later 4) stay behind the Hadrian's wall because of the relief (Breeze 1993, p. 292; see fig. 2). In Noricum no more than 3 are placed in the open space of the border, while toward the West there is a natural frontier of mountains; thus there is no cavalry unit (Breeze 1993, p. 292; see fig. 3). The territory of Lower Germany is characterized by the big surface of swamp which is not favourable for cavalry; that's why there is garrisoned in this province only one cavalry troop (Breeze 1993, p. 295; see fig. 2). Differently from Lower Germany, in Pannonia there is a large plain and redoubtable enemies, the Sarmatians; thus there were numerous cavalry units (Breeze 1993, p. 295; see fig. 3). In Dacia, all the cavalry units are not on the border line (which are on the mountains), but behind it, in order to have the possibility to operate for an emergency in one or other point from the frontier (Breeze 1993, p. 296). The majority of cavalry troops are placed in Upper Dacia which was the peak of the Roman Empire in Barbaricum. Concerning the frontier on/in front of the river Olt it is known that the defense of Lower Dacia was based on the troops from Lower Moesia and the auxiliaries from the river Olt (Ruscu 1996, mss.). This situation explains why in a such open space like that of Olt valley in Vallachia was necessary only one cavalry unit — *ala I Hispanorum* from Slăveni. Fig. 4—5.

At the same time, these cavalry troops by their fighting style, are used in campaign as we can see in the campaigns of Caesar in Gaul (Hyland 1990, p. 21), Trajan in Dacia (Rossi 1971, p. 115; Strobel 1984, p. 109 sq), Arrian in Cappadocia (Ruscu 1996, mss.). In the march order the auxiliary cavalry must explore the enemy territory, the flanks and the rear of the army (Peddie 1996, p. 25). Then, on the battle order, the cavalymen are choose by their fighting style. Often the mounted archers are added to the foot archers in front or on the flanks and open the battle (Bosworth 1977, p. 237; Ruscu 1996, mss.). The light cavalry was often kept in the rear of army and used to follow the enemy (Bosworth 1977, p. 237; Peddie 1996, p. 27; Ruscu 1996, mss.).

On the conclusion, we can say that starting by the middle of the 2nd century in Dacia, as in the Empire, the cavalry units were placed by their fighting style in the most efficient places to stop the small raids of the enemy but in the same time they must added and support the provincial army on campaigns. This fact was not a particularity of Dacia it is happened in the all provinces from the frontiers of the Roman Empire (Le Roux 1986, p. 357).

APENDIX. Fig. 5

List of cavalry troops from Dacia by their fighting style:

Light cavalry:

1. ala I Batavorum milliaria — strike, amphibious force — Războieni garrison
2. ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum — heavy-cavalry (?) after the 2nd c. — Gherla
3. ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum — archers (?) — Cristești
4. ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana
5. ala I Britannica c.R.
6. ala I Claudia Nova Miscellanea
7. ala I Siliana c.R. — Gilău"
8. ala I Asturum — mountain troop — Hoghiz
9. ala I Hispanorum — Slăveni"
10. ala I Hispanorum Campagonum — mountain troop — Micia
11. ala numeri Illyricorum — strike force? — Brâncovenești

Archers:

12. ala I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum
13. ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana — (?) Ilișua garrison
14. numerus Surorum sagittariorum — Rădăcinești, Romula
15. numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensis — Porolissum
16. numerus Palmyrenorum Optatianensium — Zutor
17. numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium — Tibiscum

Javeliners:

18. numerus maurorum Optatianensium — Zutor
19. numerus Maurorum Hispaniensium — Ampelum (Zlatna)
20. numerus Maurorum Miciensium — Micia
21. numerus Maurorum Tibiscensium — Tibiscum
22. numerus Maurorum S... — Sînpaul
23. numerus Maurorum Σ... — Răcari (?)

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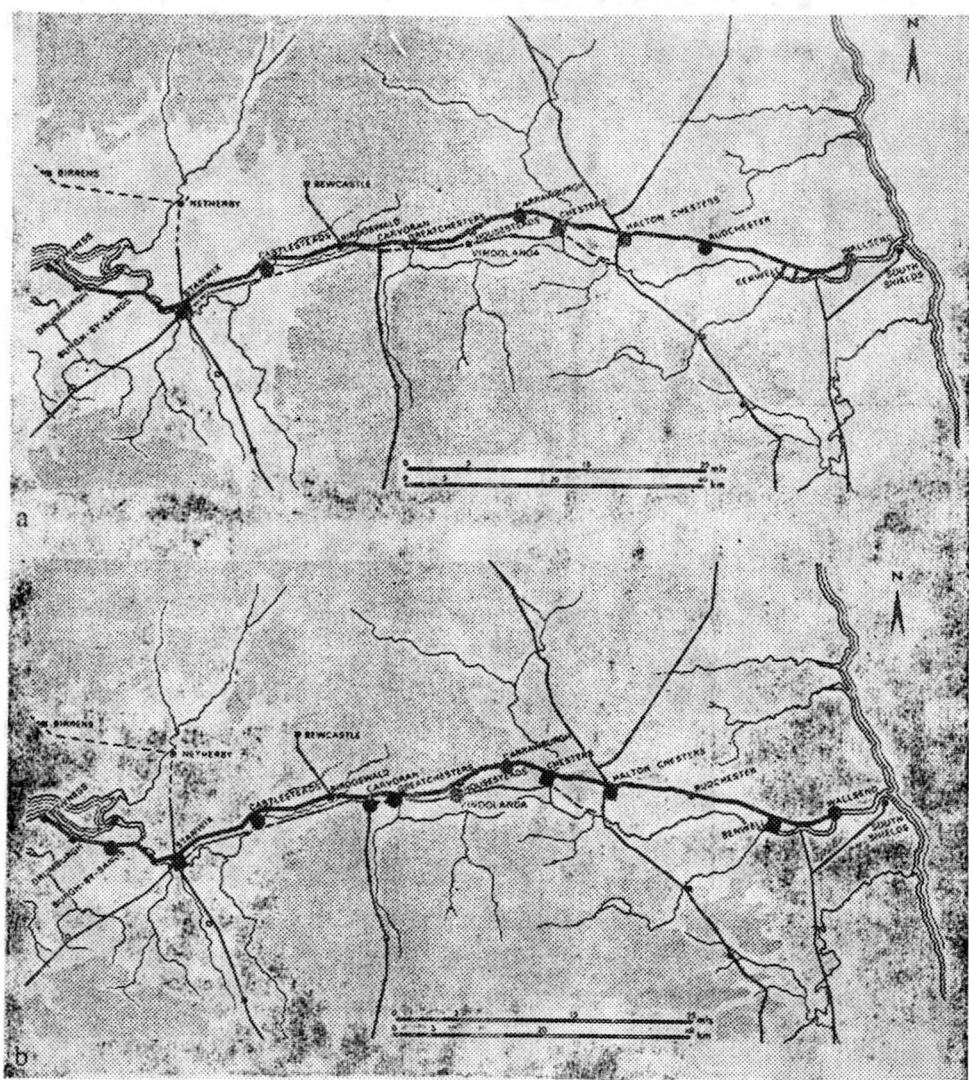


Fig. 2 a. Hadrian's Wall under Hadrian; b. Hadrian's Wall in the Early third century. The large squares indicate cavalry units, the dots mixed units of infantry and cavalry (after Breeze 1993).

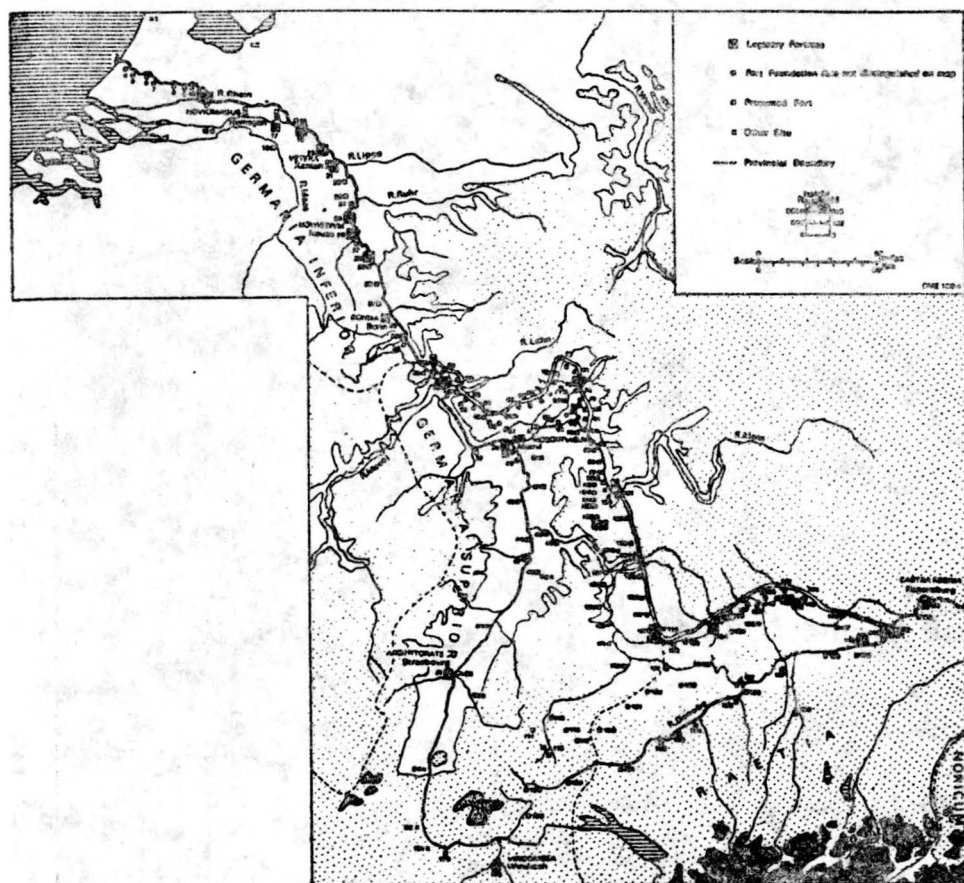


Fig. 3. The Rhine and Upper Danube Frontier. The large squares indicate cavalry units (after Breeze 1993).

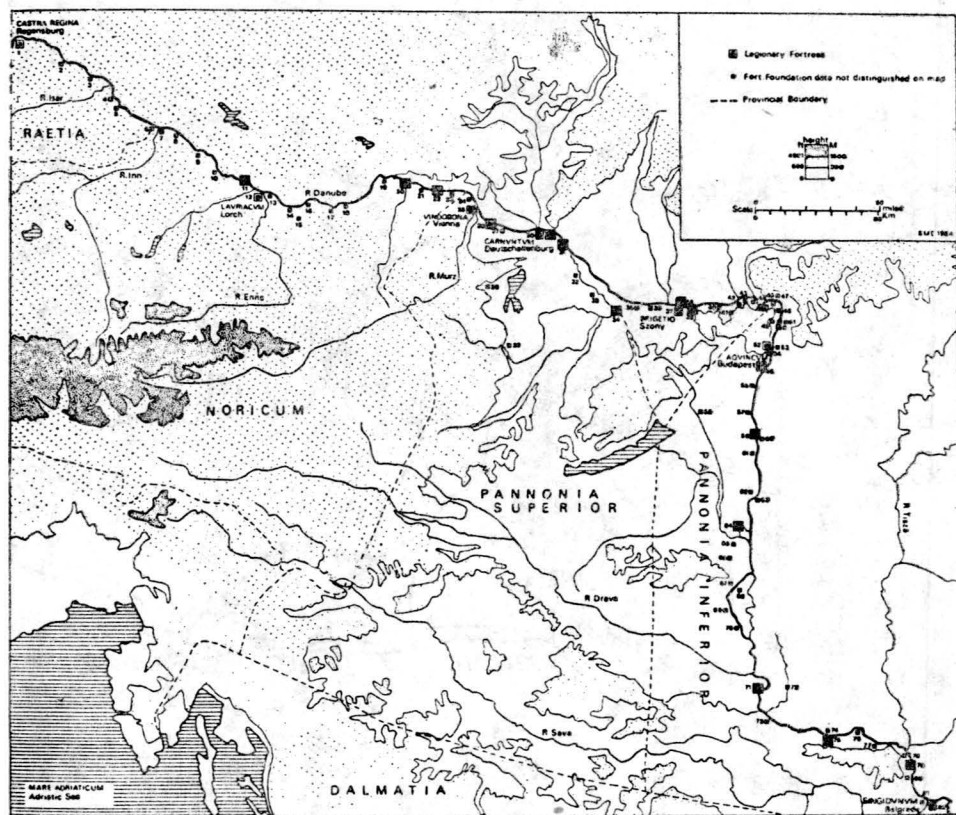


Fig. 4. The Middle Danube. The large squares indicate cavalry units (after Breeze 1993).

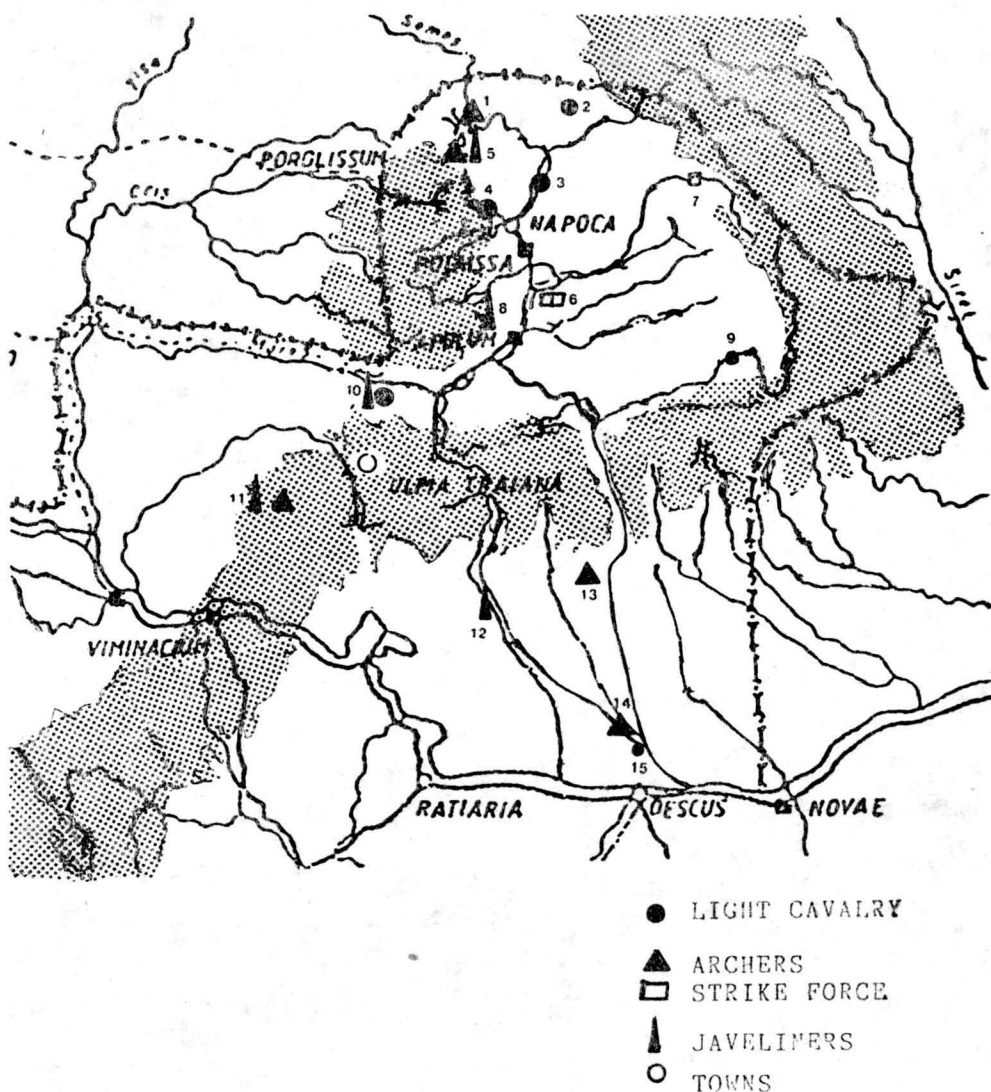


Fig. 5. Cavalry troops in Dacia. 1 — Porolissum; 2 — Ilișua; 3 — Gherla; 4 — Gilău; 5 — Zutor; 6 — Războieni; 7 — Brâncovenеști; 8 — Zlatna; 9 — Hoghiz; 10 — Micia; 11 — Tibiscum; 12 — Răcari; 13 — Rădăcinești; 14 — Romula; 15 — Slăveni.