

ALAE ET COHORTES DACIAE ET MOESIAE

A review and updating of J. Spaul's *Ala*² and *Cohors*²*

This article is a critique of two recent works on Roman auxiliary units, by J. E. H. Spaul: *Ala*². *The Auxiliary Cavalry Units of the Pre-Diocletianic Imperial Roman Army*, Andover 1994, 327 p. and *Cohors*². *The evidence for and a short history of the auxiliary infantry units of the Imperial Roman Army*. BAR IS 841, Oxford 2000, 581 p. Our aim is also to bring up to date the information in Spaul's work concerning the auxiliary units from the provinces of Dacia and Moesia. Obviously, some of our comments might be influenced by more recent discoveries, and if sometimes we do not been explicitly point that it does

* Alföldy 1968 = G. Alföldy, Die Hilfstruppen der römischen Provinz Germania Inferior, ES 6, Düsseldorf, 1968 ; Aricescu 1977 = A. Aricescu, Armata în Dobrogea romană, Bucharest 1977 ; Bărbulescu 2001 = Maria Bărbulescu, Viața rurală în Dobrogea Romană (sec. I-III p. Chr.), Constanța 2001 ; Benea, Bona 1994 = Doina Benea, P. Bona, Tibiscum, Bucharest 1994; Beneš 1978 = J. Beneš, Auxilia romana in Moesia atque in Dacia. Zu den Fragen de römische Verteidigungssystems im unteren Donauraum und in den angrenzenden Gebieten, Prague 1978; Cătănciu 1997 = Ioana Bogdan-Cătănciu, Muntenia în sistemul defensiv al Imperiului Roman sec. I-III, Alexandria 1997; Gerov 1980 = B. Gerov, Beiträge zur Geschichte der römischen Provinzen Moesien und Thracien. - Gesammelte Aufsätze, Amsterdam 1980; Gudea 1989 = N. Gudea, Porolissum. Un complex daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului Roman. I., (AMP 13) 1989; Gudea 1997 = N. Gudea, Castrul roman de la Bologa-Resculum. Das Römergrenzkastell von Bologa-Resculum. Zaláu 1997 ; Gudea, 2001 = N. Gudea, Die Nordgrenze der römischen Provinz Obermoesien. Materialien zu ihrer Geschichte (86-275 n. Chr.), Sonderdruck aus JRGZM 48, 2001 ; Chirilă, N. Gudea 1972 = E. Chirilă, N. Gudea, in Castrul roman de la Buciumi, Cluj 1972; Gudea, Tamba 2001 = N. Gudea, D. Tamba, Despre templul lui Iupiter Dolichenus din Municipium Septimium, Zaláu 2001; Holder 1980 = P.A. Holder, Studies in the Auxilia of the Roman Army from Augustus to Trajan. BAR IS 70, Oxford 1980, Holder 2003 = P. Holder, in J. J. Wilkes (ed.), Documenting the Roman Army. Essays in the Honour of Margaret Roxan, London 2003; Isac 1997 = D. Isac. Castrele de cohortă și ală de la Gilău. Die Kohorten - und Alenkestelle von Gilău, Zaláu 1997; Isac 2003 = D. Isac, Castrul roman de la Samum-Cășeu I, Cluj-Napoca 2003; Kraft 1951 = K. Kraft, Zur Rekrutierung der Alen und Kohorten an Rhein und Donau, Berna 1951, Lőrincz 1976 - B. Lőrincz, Pannonische Ziegelstempel I: Limes - Strecke Annamatia - Ad Status, Diss.Arch. II.5 Budapesta 1976; Lőrincz 1980 = B. Lőrincz, Pannonische Ziegelstempel III: Limes - Strecke Ad Flexum - Ad Mures, Diss.Arch. II.9 Budapest 1980; Lőrincz 2001 = B. Lőrincz, Die römischen Hilfstruppen in Pannonien während der Prinzipatszeit. Teil I: die Inschriften, Wien 2001; Orbis antiquus = Orbis antiquus. Studia in honorem Ioannis Pisonis, Cluj-Napoca, 2004; Petolescu 2002 = C. C. Petolescu, Auxilia Daciae. Contribuție la istoria militară a Daciei romane, Bucharest 2002; Pferdehirt 2004 = B. Pferdehirt, Römische Militärdiplome und Entlassungsurkunden in der Sammlung des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Kataloge für vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Altertümer, Band 37, Mainz 2004; Pflaum 1960 = H.-G. Pflaum, Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain, I-III, Paris 1960; PME = H. Devijver, Prosopographia militarium equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum I Leuven 1976, II 1977, III 1980, IV (Suppl. 1), Leuven 1987; Russu 1973 = I.I. Russu, Dacia și Pannonia Inferior in lumina diplomei militare din anul 123, Bucharest 1973; Szilágyi 1933 = J. Szilágyi, Inscriptiones tegularum Pannonicarum. Diss. Pann. II.1, Budapest 1933, Szilágyi 1946 = J. Szilágyi, Die Besatzungen des Verteidigungssystems von Dazien und ihre Ziegelstempel, Diss.Pann. II 21, Budapest; 1946; Solomonik 1983 = E. I. Latinskij nadpisi Chersonesa Tavricescogo, Moscow 1946; Stein 1940 = A. Stein, Die Legaten von Moesien, DissPan I, 11, Budapest 1940; Strobel 1984 = K. Strobel, Untersuchungen zu den Dakerkriege Trajans. Studien zur Geschichte des mittleren und unteren Donauraumes in der Hohen Kaiserzeit, Bonn 1984; Strobel 1989 = K. Strobel, Die Donaukriege Domitians, Bonn 1989; Tóth 1978 = E. Tóth. Porolissum. Das Castellum in Moigrad, Régészeti Füzetek II.19, Budapest 1978; Tudor 1978 = D. Tudor, Oltenia romană⁴, Bucharest, 1978; Ubl 1991 - H. Ubl, Stiftsmuseum Klosterneuburg I. Das römische Lapidarium, Klosterneuburg 1991; Vlădescu 1983 = Cr. M. Vlădescu, Armata romană în Dacia Inferior, Bucharest 1983; Vlădescu 1986 = Cr. M. Vlădescu, Fortificațiile romane din Dacia Inferior, Craiova 1986; Wagner 1938 = W. Wagner, Die Dislokation der römischen Auxiliarformationen in den Provinzen Noricum, Pannonien, Moesien und Dakien von Augustus bis Gallienus, Berlin 1938.

not mean that we tend to accuse the author of not knowing things that had not been published by the time he finished his manuscript.

We are aware that an exhaustive work on the Roman auxiliary units is a huge scientific task, and the access to a specific literature involves a considerable effort. Under these circumstances the selection of the “more relevant studies” is a risk assumed by the author, who warned the reader from the very beginning of his first book (*Ala*², 7), that in many cases he had to follow the opinion of other scholars without being able to check it. Still, we would like to emphasize that an unhappy choice might also influence the final results. For example the author chose to use the old CIL, ignoring more recent volumes of inscriptions, such as IDR (*Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae*), IMS (*Inscriptions de la Mésie Supérieure*), ILJ (*Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Yugoslavia...*) and ISM (*Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris*). This decision eventually influenced each unit's index, as well as some of J. Spaul's conclusions. Place names in Central and Eastern Europe underwent serious changing, mainly after the First World War, and more than once the parallel use of old and recent names generated confusion, especially regarding the deployment of troops. The fact that Spaul takes certain precautions, mentioning that the references from the „concordances” section are not exhaustive, and underlining that he preferred to use modern names instead of contemporary ones (*Ala*², 11 nos. 24, 25), does not solve the problem, since he uses both old names taken from CIL and new ones from AE or other recent sources. A simple check over of the place names in TIR (*Tabula Imperii Romani*) would have prevented most of these errors, including the omission or misuse of diacritical marks.

Another problem worth mentioning before presenting our comments on each unit, concerns the criteria used by Spaul in classifying the troops. In his first book the order is alphabetical, except for one of its annexes (*Ala*², 267) that deals with: „Provinces where units originated (Provinciae dilectus)”. This will become the main criteria in *Cohors*². Sometimes the choice of the regions is quite curious. For instance to an area called „Provinciae Moesiae et Macedoniae” (*Cohors*², 9, 339-340) were assigned not only Bessi, Dardani, Macedones, but also Bosporani from the North shore of the Black Sea, Daci (North of the Danube) and Thraces, situated in a distinct province between Moesia Inferior and Macedonia.

In the following pages we are going to present, case by case, the auxiliary units from the provinces of Dacia and Moesia, deliberately omitting those, which we have nothing to add to or upon comment. Obviously we did not include the troops wrongly assigned by Spaul to the army of these provinces¹. We also decided to skip on *ala I nova Illyricorum* (*Ala*², 150-151), since it derives from a numerus and should be discussed, in our opinion, along with the irregular units².

In order to make things easier for the reader, we decided to use the following abbreviations:

- A – Shortcomings in the index of *Ala*² or *Cohors*².
- B – Information regarding the auxiliary units that appeared after the publication of the two books.
- C – Our comments concerning Spaul's interpretation.

¹ *Cohors II Nova Pannoniorum* (*Cohors*², 337) – see the discussion about the *Cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria* (n. 272); *Cohors I Augusta Cyrenaica* (*Cohors*², 386) – see the discussion of *Cohors I Cannanefatium* (n. 286); *Cohors III Augusta Cyrenaica sagittaria* (*Cohors*², 388) is not attested in Dacia by the inscription from Almaşu de Mijloc (Alba County) (AE 1971 367). It records a *cursus honorum* of an anonymus who served as *praef(ectus) coh(ortis) III Cyrenaicae* (I. I. Russu, AMN 7, 1970, 518-521).

² See the more recent opinion of E. Németh, EN 7, 1997, 105; M. Reuter, BRGK 80, 1999 (2001), 501-503; Petolescu 2002, 132-133.

Ala miliaria (249)

(A) The unit is mentioned in CIL III 7644, a funeral inscription from Sutoru (Sălaj County), probably the same with the antique Optantia³. The following comments of Spaul are absolutely confusing: CIL III 7644 was found at Zutor (=Torma) in Dacia Superior, rather than at Gyalu (=Optantia) in Porolissensis, and seems to belong to ala I Batavorum, which was part of the garrison of Dacia Superior". Zutor, probably the antique Largiana, is in Dacia Porolissensis and not in Dacia Superior, and differs from Sutoru. The wrong equivalent Zutor = Torma must come from the confusion regarding the name of K. Torma, the person that made the index of the inscriptions from CIL, mentioned by the note of A. von Domaszewski.

Ala I civium Romanorum (85-86)

(A) The unit is first mentioned in Pannonia, where it is attested during Vespasian's reign in the auxiliary fort at Cornacum⁴. It took part in the Dacian Wars⁵, after which it is mentioned among the Dacian units by two diplomas, of AD 109 and of AD 110⁶. Spaul considers that this unit was stationed in Dacia until about AD 150. In fact this troop is attested considerably earlier in Pannonia Inferior, which makes more plausible the idea that the unit returned to Pannonia Inferior not long after it was mentioned in the army of Dacia. Z. Visy's new reading of a passage in the diploma from Albertfalva, from AD 139 (CIL XVI 175) is omitted by Spaul. In the second position, instead of ala I Br(ittonum), Z. Visy suggested - ala I c.R.⁷. What is also missing from this catalogue is the mentioning of the unit in three diplomas from Pannonia Inferior: two of AD 159⁸ and one from AD 154/161⁹.

(B) Two other diplomas subsequently published attest the unit's presence in Pannonia Inferior already in AD 135 and AD 143¹⁰.

Ala I Asturum (37-38).

(A) The finding place of an altar dedicated to Fortuna by a prefect of this unit is given as Gyogy (=Germisara). The correct spelling, in accordance with CIL, is Algyógy, and it is necessary to correlate the ancient name with the modern one, Geoagiu (=Germisara)¹¹.

The decurion Ti. Bassus Decimus, attested by an inscription from *Novae*¹², is also missing.

(B) The unit is mentioned by the diploma from Speyer of AD105¹³ and a diploma with an unknown finding place, a copy of the same imperial constitution awarded to a horseman of this *ala*, Urbanus Ateionis f. Trevirus, under the command of *L. Seius L. f. Tro(mentina tribu) Avitus*¹⁴.

³ See below our comments on the place names used by J. Spaul with reference to ala Siliana.

⁴ Lőrincz 2001, 18-for a short history of the unit.

⁵ N. Gostar, *Dacia*, 23, 1979, 118; Strobel 1984, 109 sqq.

⁶ RMD 48; CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2.

⁷ Z. Visy, in H. Wolff, W. Eck (Eds.), *Heer und Integrationspolitik. Die römischen Militärdiplome als historische Quelle*. Passauer Historische Forschungen 2, (Köln-Wien), 1986, 510.

⁸ CIL XVI, 112 cf. RMD 132- 133 = AE 1983, 787a; CIL XVI 113 cf. RMD II, p. 133 = AE 1983, 787b.

⁹ RMD 110.

¹⁰ M. M. Roxan, ZPE 127 1999, 249 = rmd 251; Roxan, ZPE 127 1999, 255 = RMD 266.

¹¹ CIL III 1393 = IDR III/3 233.

¹² ILB 305 = ILN 56.

¹³ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma-3.html>. Between the February and March, 2004 a picture from the tabella I extrinsecus of this military diploma was displayed at this adress. It will be published by G. Alföldy (information provided to us by W. Eck).

¹⁴ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10. We take the opportunity to thank Mrs. Pferdehirt, which so amiably allowed us to consult the unpublished texts of the many diplomas from her catalogue, before its publishing.

It also appears in the diploma from Dacia Inferior in AD 130¹⁵. A recently discovered diploma mentions the same unit among the troops of Dacia Inferior in AD 146¹⁶.

(C) The unit is also attested by brick stamps from the fort at Boroşneul Mare¹⁷ and at Hoghiz (Braşov County)¹⁸. Spaul mentions the old name, Heviz (the correct spelling is Héviz) in the index, but in the commentary he uses the form Hoghiz, according to later sources¹⁹. More than that, he mentioned that Heviz is situated in Dacia Apulensis; in fact the fortification from Hoghiz²⁰ was the Dacia Inferior's territory. This province would later be known from Marcus Aurelius as Dacia Malvensis²¹.

Ala I Batavorum milliaria (62-64)

(A) According to Spaul the stamp AIB (CIL III 11372) attests the unit's presence in Dacia Superior at Puszta Almas, but it must be read ala I Bosporanorum and the finding place is (Naszály – Almápuszta (Odiavum) in Pannonia²². In fact, part of the epigraphic evidence in J. Spaul's index belongs to the ala I Bosporanorum and not to ala I Batavorum milliaria.

The unit was garrisoned at Războieni-Cetate²³. According to J. Spaul, the dedication to Hadrian from Boroşneul Mare indicates a second residence of the same troop²⁴.

(B) The troop is mentioned in a recently discovered diploma from AD 136-138²⁵. J. Spaul notes that the fort occupied by ala I Batavorum milliaria at Războieni was not identified. It was recently discovered and several campaigns of archaeological excavation were carried on there²⁶.

J. Spaul supposes that during the Marcomanic Wars the unit could have been transferred to Pannonia for a short period of time (but see below our comments on ala I Hispanorum Campagnum).

Ala I Bosporanorum (65-67)

(A) In this case Spaul uses two names for the same place. Firstly, there is an inscription from Cristeşti (Mureş County), found in the castle at Gorneşti, which is located according to the name used in the first publication²⁷ at Maroskeresztur. Secondly, are the stamps discovered in the area near the destroyed Roman fort at Cristeşti, which are mentioned as being discovered at Maros Kwerestur²⁸! The necessary explanations are not given in the index (Ala², 323) where Gorneşti is considered to be the equivalent of Maroskeresztur!

The author prefers to quote place names after CIL: Veczel (*Dac. Sup.*) instead of Veţel (=Micia), Gyogy (=Aquae Germisara) instead of Algyógy or Geoagiu (Germisara). We also feel necessary to give here the correct spelling of the name of the archaeologist A. Zrinyi, and not Zringi.

¹⁵ P. Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 243-246 n° 8.

¹⁶ RMD 269.

¹⁷ IDR III/4, 328; correct reading I. Piso, AMN 36, 1999, 83.

¹⁸ IDR III/4, 241, 242.

¹⁹ N. Gudea, M. Zahariade, AEA 53, 1980, 61.

²⁰ For the fortification from Hoghiz, see Vlădescu 1983, 116 and Vlădescu 1986, 81-82.

²¹ Petolescu, Germania 65, 1987, 123-134.

²² Lőrincz, AÉrt 105 1978, 3f; Lőrincz 2001, 75, 174 n° 54 (for all the stamps restitution variants).

²³ TIR., L 34, 95; I. H. Crişan, AMN 2, 1965, 65; IDR III/4, 78-81; Piso, D. Benea, ZPE 56, 1984, 278.

²⁴ For this specific inscription from Boroşneul Mare (IDR III/4 325), which mentions in fact ala I Flavia Gaetulorum, see the correct reading by I. Piso, AMN 38, 1999, 81.

²⁵ Petolescu, A. Corcheş, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-121.

²⁶ E. Bota, L. Ruscu, D. Ruscu, C. Ciongradi, Apulum 41, 2004, 291-300.

²⁷ G. Téglaş, Klio 11, 1911, 503.

²⁸ IDR III/4, 152-157.

The dedication to Mars made by the prefect Cl. Sosius was found in the Roman fort at Micia²⁹.

Ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica civium Romanorum (68-71)

(A) This troop does not appear in the diploma for Dacia from Ranovač³⁰.

(B) A possible evidence for the presence of ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica civium Romanorum in Dacia Porolissensis is a tombstone from Cășei³¹.

(C) There were two different *alae* with the name I Britannica. One was called I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria civium Romanorum and was located in Pannonia starting with the early 80s³². The other one was I Britannica civium Romanorum and was an ala quingenaria. It appears in the diploma for Dacia from Porolissum³³, which was issued on the same day as the diploma for Pannonia Inferior from Tokod³⁴. H. Nesselhauf asserted that the same following units: ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria civium Romanorum, cohors I Montanorum, cohors I Thracum civium Romanorum and cohors V Gallorum³⁵. We believe following B. Lőrincz, that all these units were different³⁶. The ala I Britannica civium Romanorum was located in Pannonia³⁷, and then took part in the Dacian Wars³⁸. It appears in the diploma from Porolissum (see above) and in the diploma for Dacia Porolissensis from Gherla in AD 123³⁹. Ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria civium Romanorum, also stationed in Pannonia⁴⁰, was decorated by Domitian⁴¹. It took part in the Dacian Wars⁴², where it was decorated twice⁴³, then returned to Pannonia Inferior.

Ala I Brittonum civium Romanorum (72-73)

(B) The unit is not included by Spaul among the troops of Dacia Porolissensis. He considers thus that the diploma emitted on August 10, AD 123 and found at Gherla⁴⁴ is a document attesting exclusively troops from Pannonia Inferior.

The author also omits the diploma issued in the same day at Čovdin⁴⁵.

²⁹ IDR III/3,107. In his index J. Spaul mentions Uroi as the place of discovery, without supplying other information.

³⁰ RMD 148 = IDRE II 307.

³¹ Piso, AMN 36, 1999, 89.

³² Lőrincz 2001, 16-17, n° 4.

³³ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3: *I BRITANNICA C R*.

³⁴ CIL XVI 164: *I FLAVIA AVG BRITANNICA ? C R*.

³⁵ CIL XVI, p. 224 n. 3. See, also, Petolescu 2002, 66-68.

³⁶ Lőrincz 2001, 157: "Diese Übereinstimmung kann nur scheinbar sein, da beide Diplome am gleichen Tag ausgestellt sind, so dass dieselben Truppen nicht zum gleichen Zeitpunkt in zwei verschiedenen Provinzen (Pannonia Inferior-Dakien) anzutreffen sind. Sieht man sich die Sache genauer an, so bemerkt man, dass die erste Truppe in der Nachfolge von Nesselhauf falsch identifiziert wurde und dass es von den übrigen mehrere Einheiten mit der gleichen Zählzahl nebeneinander gegeben hat.". See, also, Strobel 1984, 109

³⁷ Lőrincz, AArchHung 29, 1977, 363-367; Lőrincz 2001, 17 n° 5; RIU 1264 = Lőrincz 2001, 178 n° 267.

³⁸ Strobel 1984, 109; Strobel, in H. Kaleyk, B. Gullathund, A. Graeber (eds.), Studien zur alten Geschichte. Siegfried Lauffer zum 70. Geburtstag am 4. August 1981, Roma 1986, 937-939.

³⁹ IDR I 7 = RMD 21.

⁴⁰ CIL III 4575; 4576; 15197 (Vindobona); AE 1940 (Dunaszentmiklós). All these inscriptions were also included in the Lőrincz's 2001, 174-175 n° 55-58, catalogue. See the diploma from November 19, 102 (CIL XVI 47), too.

⁴¹ Strobel, ZPE 73, 1988, 176-180.

⁴² Strobel 1984, 107-109.

⁴³ Maxfield 1981, 221, 223; AE 1980, 496 = IDRE I 154. See on the career of this praefectus, H. Devijver, ZPE 59, 1985, 207, n° 97 ter.

⁴⁴ RMD 21 = IDR I 7. Russu 1973, 19 sqq.; Wolff, AMN 12, 1975, 152 sqq.; Petolescu 2001, 68, considers that *Brit[tonum]* is the second on the list of troops in Dacia after Lőrincz, AArchHung 29, 1977, 281 sqq. Lőrincz 2001, 159, n° 18 prefers *Brit[tann(ica)]*.

⁴⁵ RMD 22 = IDR I 7a. Lőrincz 2001, 160, n° 19 considers that it is Britannic(a).

Ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana (80-81).

(A) The inscription from Mauretania Caesarensis, which attests a decurio of this unit, Helvius Crescens, is not mentioned. Thus the possibility of this unit's redeployment in Africa under Septimius Severus is omitted⁴⁶. The inscription that mentions Iulius Saturio was found at Augusta (Härletzt) and not at *Oescus* (Ghigen)⁴⁷.

(B) After the segregation of the province under Domitian, this unit is recorded in Moesia Inferior, mentioned by the military diploma from Cataloi, dated to AD 92⁴⁸. It appears then in another military diploma, from AD 97⁴⁹ and in the newly discovered diplomas of AD 111 and 118-119⁵⁰. After Hadrian's reorganising the Danube provinces it is mentioned in Dacia Inferior⁵¹. The diploma from AD 122 attests the prefect *C. Paconius C. f. Arn. Felix* from Carthage and the former soldier *Bollico Icci f. Icco Brittonus*⁵². It is possible that this ala was stationed in the Roman fort at Boroşneul Mare (Covasna County), where stamps of this unit were discovered⁵³. Bricks bearing the stamps of this troop were also discovered at Reci, near the above-mentioned fort⁵⁴.

(C) A brick-stamp from Slăveni⁵⁵ was wrongly attributed by J. Spaul to ala I Claudia nova miscellanea, which does not necessarily imply that ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana, as well as ala I Claudia nova miscellanea, were stationed at Slăveni.

Ala I Claudia nova miscellanea (89-91)

(A) The author omits from the index an inscription from Micia, attesting a certain Ulpius Vettius vet(eran)us ex dec(urione) al(ae) Cl(audiae)⁵⁶.

(B) The unit is mentioned in a recently discovered diploma of AD 132 for Moesia Superior, which was given to a former gregalis Vannus Timentis f. Dardanus, who served under the leadership of C. Hostilius Flavianus from Nicia⁵⁷.

(C) The troop appears in a diploma of July 2nd, 110 from Porolissum (I Claudia). J. Spaul wrongly reads here ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana.

A(la) CL(audia)'s stamp from Slăveni is wrongly attributed to this unit. It belongs in fact to the ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana (see above).

Ala Gallorum Flaviana (115-116).

(B) It appears for the first time in a military diploma at Cataloi, dated in AD 92, and belonged to the troops of Moesia Inferior⁵⁸. It is mentioned in Nerva's constitution from AD 97⁵⁹ and in the diploma fragment dated in AD 118-119⁶⁰. It is also possible to appear

⁴⁶ CIL VIII 8828 = 20633 = ILS 6889; M. P. Speidel, in *In memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu*, Cluj, 1974, 378-379; Devijver, *Latomus* 43/3, 1984, 586; Petolescu 2002, 70.

⁴⁷ AE 1912 187; Gerov 1980, 153; Petolescu 2002, 69. For Härletzt, see TIR K 34, 19.

⁴⁸ June 15, 92, Petolescu, A. T. Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276, where Ala II Claudia Gallorum is mentioned, which undoubtedly is a mistake.

⁴⁹ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238 n° 4.

⁵⁰ September 25, 111 (RMD 222); Eck, D. MacDonald, A. Pangerl, *Chiron* 32, 2002, 406-409 n° 3.

⁵¹ July 17, 122 (Pferdehirt 2004, n° 20); 130 (Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 243-246 n° 8; December 13, 140 (the diploma from Palamarcia, Bulgaria, IDR I 13 = RMD 39); 146 (RMD 269); Petolescu 2002, 69.

⁵² Pferdehirt 2004, n° 20.

⁵³ IDR III/4, 326-327; TIR L 35, 28.

⁵⁴ IDR III/4, 315; TIR L 35, 61 (wrong in J. Spaul's index: Ricci).

⁵⁵ IDR II 525.

⁵⁶ CIL III 7871 = IDR III/3, 184; Petolescu, SCIVA 27/3, 1976, 394.

⁵⁷ September 9, 132 (RMD 247).

⁵⁸ June 15, 92, Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁵⁹ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238 n° 4.

⁶⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, *Chiron* 32, 2002, 406-409 n° 3.

on the very small fragment dated around AD 99⁶¹. We do not know when it was transferred to Moesia Superior, where it is attested in AD 132⁶² and in two unpublished diplomas dated in AD 150-157 and AD 156-157⁶³. Since there is no other evidence for the presence of this unit in Moesia Inferior, it must have that it remained in Moesia Superior⁶⁴.

(C) The unit's commander, who appears in an inscription from Caesareea (Cherchel), was on duty in Moesia Superior or Inferior, but by no means in Africa, as some authors think, J. Spaul being one of them⁶⁵.

Ala I Vespasiana Dardanorum (102-103).

(B) The troop appears in the fragment of diploma for Moesia from AD 78 or AD 75⁶⁶. It is first mentioned in Moesia Inferior by the military diploma from *Cataloi*, dated in AD 92⁶⁷. The name of this *ala* was restored also in a military diploma from AD 97⁶⁸. Apart from the diplomas known to J. Spaul, the unit also appears in the diplomas for Moesia Inferior from AD 118-119, 127, 145, 146⁶⁹, thus being attested in the army of this province during the whole of the 2nd century. In AD 118-119 this unit's commander was a certain *P. Baebius P.[f. ...]*, attested in a military diploma fragment⁷⁰.

Ala I Flavia Gaetulorum (124-125).

(A) Surprisingly, the name of T. Antonius Claudius Alfenus Arignotus is missing from the index; he was at the same time tribune of cohorts I Cilicum and praepositus of ala I Flavia Gaetulorum⁷¹ and not of a certain cohorts I Gaetulorum, otherwise unknown in the territory of Moesia Inferior⁷². Also, some time during the 2nd century, a veteran of this ala retired to *Tomis*. Unfortunately, his name was written in the missing part of the inscription, and only the hypothetic name of his son, Posidonius is preserved, a name that indicates a possible oriental origin for this veteran⁷³.

(B) The unit is present for the first time in the military diplomas of Moesia Inferior in AD 92, mentioned by the diploma discovered at *Cataloi*⁷⁴. It is then attested in another recently published military diploma of AD 97⁷⁵. It also appears in two diplomas, one

⁶¹ Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 287-289, n° 1 = RMD 217.

⁶² RMD 247.

⁶³ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 401-426 n° 6.

⁶⁴ N. Bensedik, Les troupes auxiliaires de l'armée romaine en Maurétanie Césarienne sous le Haut Empire, Alger, 1979, 31-32, apud Devijver, Latomus 43/3, 1984, 586; Ala², 115.

⁶⁵ CIL VIII 21037; M. G. Jarrett, EpSt 9, 1972, 115 n° 91; PME I 7.

⁶⁶ RMD 209.

⁶⁷ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁶⁸ MacDonald, A. Mihaylovich, ZPE 138, 2001, 225-228.

⁶⁹ 118-119 (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 453-457 n° 2); August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295 = RMD 241); April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270); another military diploma, a copy after the same imperial constitution of 146 (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Neue Diplome des Antoninus Pius für Auxiliarsoldaten - in preparation -); also, in another military diploma fragment that, most probably, belongs to the same constitution (information provided by C. C. Petolescu).

⁷⁰ Eck, Weiß, Chiron 32, 2002, 453-457 n° 2.

⁷¹ CIG 3497 = IGR IV 1213 = ILS 8853 = L. Robert, Istros 1, 1934, 1-5 = IDRE II 383, inscription from Thyatira, Asia. PME I, 107, made the following remark: "praepositus cohortis primae Gaetulorum Moesia Inferior", with reference to Cichorius, RE IV, col. 286-287. But we agree with those who noticed that it must be a confusion with the cavalry unit: Petolescu, ZPE 110, 1996, 256.

⁷² A cohorts Gaetulorum appears in Syria, where J. Spaul (Cohors², 467) mentions Arignotus.

⁷³ CIL III 7557 = ISM II 247; Aricescu 1977, 52.

⁷⁴ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁷⁵ MacDonald, Mihaylovich, ZPE 138, 2002, 225-228.

from Speyer, the other one from an unknown location, both copies of the same imperial constitution from May 13th, 105⁷⁶. After a short stationing in Pannonia Inferior⁷⁷ it returns to Moesia Inferior, where two diploma fragments issued in October 19, 120 attested it⁷⁸. The unit is successively mentioned in this province by military diplomas of AD 125, 127, 145, 146⁷⁹. Then it is attested with certitude in the same province by an inscription that mentions a pair of consuls from AD 152⁸⁰, and by a *tabula honestae missionis*⁸¹ from December 13th, AD 215. Among the commanders of this *ala* during its stationing in Moesia Inferior, unknown to J. Spaul, we would like to recall *Q. Planius C. f.*, mentioned in a diploma of AD 97⁸² and *[B]etuius Cilo* attested by a diploma from October 19, 120⁸³. Through a fortunate occurrence, we have the full name of the prefect *M. Ulpius Attianus*. It is preserved without the mention of his origin in the diploma issued in AD 127 and only partially (his cognomen) but with the mention of his origin in a diploma dated in AD 125⁸⁴. The names of a number of horsemen from this unit are also known, but some of them are unknown to Spaul. Thus, in an inscription recently discovered at Histria, a veteran *T. Aelius Mucatralis* is mentioned. He probably received his citizenship from Antoninus Pius⁸⁵. In the military diploma of AD 97 is mentioned a certain *Lucius Satur[i f.]*⁸⁶. In the military diploma issued in June 1st, AD 125, is mentioned a certain [...] *Loiresis f. Bessus*, whose name is difficult to reconstruct⁸⁷. The owner of the military diploma from August 20th, 127 is also a member of this unit, *Veladatus Dialonis f. Eraviscus*. His kin inhabited an area south of Aquincum, in Pannonia Inferior, where from he was recruited. *M. Roxan* thought that he may have served first in another unit, from which he was later transferred, while the *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* was stationed in Pannonia Inferior⁸⁸. Finally, in the *tabula honestae missionis* of AD 215, the name of an eques, *Claudius Marcianus*⁸⁹, who served in the *turma Stephani*, was preserved.

The unit's name is possible to appear on a number of brick stamps found at the fort from Carsium (Moesia Inferior)⁹⁰.

(C) There were two distinct units - *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* and *ala Gaetulorum veterana*. The latter was stationed in AD 86⁹¹ in Judea and afterwards, in AD 88⁹², was moved to Syria, being present in this area since *Vespasian's* reign, as is suggested by

⁷⁶ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma-3.html>; Pferdehirt 2004, n° 11.

⁷⁷ CIL XVI 61; RMD 87, 152 = Eck, Weiß, Chiron 32, 2002, 403-406, no. 2; 153; 228; Roxan, ZPE 127, 1999, 249-273; Lőrincz, Specimina Nova 16 2000 (2002), 31-33 n° 1; CIL VI 3520 = ILS 2731; Lőrincz 2001, 19, 81; 158 n° 14-15 and 194 n° 121.

⁷⁸ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 239-243 no. 6 + Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 461-468 no. 5.

⁷⁹ June 1, 125 (Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 193-203 = RMD 235); August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-297 = RMD 241); April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2002, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270).

⁸⁰ Al. Suceveanu, Pontica 31, 1998, 109-114, n° 1 = AE 1998 1148.

⁸¹ Eck, Roxan, ArchKorr 28, 1998, 1, 96-100, n° 1. About this type of document, see J. C. Mann, Roxan, Britannia 19, 1998, 341-347.

⁸² MacDonald, Mihaylovich, ZPE 138, 2002, 225-228.

⁸³ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 239-243, n° 6; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 461-468 no. 5.

⁸⁴ Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 196-197 = RMD 235, n. 6; Roxan, ZPE, 118, 1997, 287-297 (especially 294-295) = RMD 241 n. 6.

⁸⁵ Suceveanu, Pontica 31, 1998, 109-114, n° 1 = AE 1998, 1148.

⁸⁶ MacDonald, Mihaylovich, ZPE 138, 2002, 225-228.

⁸⁷ Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 201-202 = RMD 235, n. 7; D. Bălțeanu, ArhOlt 14, 1999, 66 n° 1.

⁸⁸ Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295 = RMD 241, n. 7.

⁸⁹ Eck, Roxan, ArchKorr 28, 1998, 96-100, n° 1.

⁹⁰ AE 1998, 1145-1147 (Petolescu)

⁹¹ CIL XVI 33.

⁹² RMD 3; Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 229-231, n° 2.

the inscription in honour of C. Valerius Clemens, from Taurini⁹³. Only the first ala was stationed in Moesia Inferior, as it comes out from an inscription from Oescus, not mentioned by J. Spaul, in which Magius Vir(unus) is attested as a veteran of ala I Gaetulorum, which is not veterana⁹⁴. The prefect Sedatius Apollonius was the commander of ala Gaetulorum veterana, stationed in Arabia, and not of ala I Flavia Gaetulorum, as some scholars, among which J. Spaul, wrongly asserted⁹⁵.

Ala I Flavia Gaetulorum was identified in an inscription from the fort at Boroşneul Mare, in Dacia Inferior⁹⁶.

Ala Gallorum Aetectorigiana (48-49).

(B) Its first mention in Moesia Inferior dates from AD 92 - the diploma from Cataloi⁹⁷, under the name ala Gallorum Aetectorigiana⁹⁸. It is then present in the military diploma issued in AD 97⁹⁹. It also appears, in the diploma from AD 105, found in vicinity of *Novae*¹⁰⁰. It is then attested by the new diploma from July 17th, AD 122 for Dacia Inferior¹⁰¹. It was redeployed in Moesia Inferior, where it appears in the diploma from AD 127¹⁰². It continued to be stationed there and therefore the military diplomas of AD 145, 146 and 157 mention it¹⁰³.

At some point, in the second half of the 2nd century AD, or at the beginning of the 3rd century AD, a soldier of this unit appears in Balaklava (Crimea), where an entire detachment from this ala had been sent, under the command of a certain decurio, Celsus.¹⁰⁴

Ala Gallorum et Pannoniorum (82-84).

(B) A unit bearing this name appears for the first time in the diplomas for Moesia Inferior in AD 125¹⁰⁵ and then again in AD 127¹⁰⁶ and 134¹⁰⁷. Also, on a fragment of a

⁹³ CIL V 7007 = ILS 2544; PME V 8.

⁹⁴ ILB 57.

⁹⁵ SEG 24, 1964, 1064 = AE 1974 579 = ISM II 127. A. Aricescu repeatedly asserted that it must be the unit of Moesia Inferior, in *Epigraphica. Travaux dédiés au VII^e Congrès d'épigraphie grecque et latine* (Constantza 9-15 septembre 1977), Bucharest 1977, 239-248; Aricescu 1977, 52; followed by Al. Suceveanu, *Pontica* 31, 1998, 113-114. But the correct interpretation is offered by PME S 13, 724: "praefectus equitum alae Gaetulorum in Arabia", with reference to Speidel, *Latomus* 33, 1974, 934-939.

⁹⁶ Piso, *AMN* 36, 1999, 81-86. Petolescu, *Argesis* 11, 2002, 69-73; Petolescu 2002, 67 considers that this inscription was put by ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica c.R. Holder 2003, 105, n. 14, thinks that the name of another unit could be restored: ala Gallorum Flaviana.

⁹⁷ June 15, 92, Petolescu, Popescu, *ZPE* 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁹⁸ Wagner 1938, 12-13, about the gallic units' custom to also keep the name of their first commander; A. Birley, *AncSoc.* 9, 1978, 257-273.

⁹⁹ MacDonald, Mihaylovich, *ZPE* 138, 2002, 225-228.

¹⁰⁰ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10.

¹⁰¹ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 20.

¹⁰² Roxan, *ZPE*, 118 1997, 287-295 (290-291) = RMD 241.

¹⁰³ April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, *ZPE* 134, 2002, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, *ZPE* 124, 279-286 = RMD 270; another diploma, a copy after the same constitution, Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, *Neue Diplome des Antoninus Pius für Auxiliarsoldaten* (in preparation); an unpublished diploma fragment, probably a fragment of the same constitution (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); 157 (152-154) (RMD 50, the diploma from Brestovene).

¹⁰⁴ Sarnowski, in Y. Le Bohec éd., *La hiérarchie (Rangordnung) de l'armée romaine sous le Haut-Empire. Actes du congrès de Lyon (15-18 septembre 1994)*, Paris 1995, 327 = AE 1995, 1351; Sarnowski, O. J. Savelja, *Balaklava. Römische Militärstation und Heiligtum des Iupiter Dolichenus*, Warszawa 2000, 191-192 = AE 2000, 1278.

¹⁰⁵ Roxan, Eck, *ZPE* 116, 1997, 195-196 = RMD 235.

¹⁰⁶ August 20, 127 (Roxan, *ZPE* 118, 1997, 287-295 = RMD 241).

¹⁰⁷ April 2, 134 (the diploma from Giurgiu, CIL XVI 78).

diploma¹⁰⁸, probably a copy after the same imperial constitution as the diploma from AD 138¹⁰⁹, on which two persons are mentioned: the commander, [V]ettius or [T]ettius and a soldier, [Va]lerius. Finally, it is attested under the same name in AD 145 and 146¹¹⁰.

(C) In an inscription from Italy, dated under Antoninus Pius appears the complete name of this unit: *ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum catafracta*¹¹¹. This unit was probably created from the former *ala I Pannoniorum*, whose existence after the Dacian Wars is doubted (see below). Under the circumstances it cannot be one and the same with the *ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum*, made from *ala II Pannoniorum* and which is attested in *Dacia Porolissensis*¹¹² and by no means can it be identical with *ala Nova Firma Catafractaria*, only because our unit appears in an inscription with the surname "cataphracta".

Ala I Hispanorum (144-146).

(A) Even if J. Spaul had knowledge of the inscription from Utus, in which a veteran of this unit, Sulpicius Massa *natione Tunger*, is mentioned¹¹³, and should have known the fragment of an inscription found near Montana, in which an *ex statore* with a name difficult to reconstitute is mentioned¹¹⁴, he preferred not to include this unit among the troops temporarily stationed in Moesia Inferior.

(B) For the moment the situation is clear, this unit being mentioned in the military diplomas of AD 92¹¹⁵, AD 97¹¹⁶ and in a diploma found in the vicinity of Novae from AD 105¹¹⁷. The same unit appears in the diploma for *Dacia Superior* from AD 119¹¹⁸. It reappears in *Dacia Inferior* in the diploma from AD 130¹¹⁹. The unit is also mentioned in a recently discovered diploma from AD 146¹²⁰.

Ala II Hispanorum et Aravacorum (34-36).

(A) A certain Lupus is missing from the index; he probably served in this unit and he had an inscription made at Tomis, along with his brother¹²¹. C. Iulius Valens, whose inscription was discovered at Cius, may have also served in this unit¹²². It was here and not at Carsium, as Spaul asserts, that C. Valerius Herculanus' inscription was discovered¹²³.

¹⁰⁸ Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 290-291, n° 3 = RMD 253.

¹⁰⁹ February 28, 138 (CIL XVI 83).

¹¹⁰ April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Neue Diplome des Antoninus Pius für Auxiliarsoldaten – in preparation); and another diploma fragment, which could be another copy of the same imperial constitution of 146 (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); ca. 157 (152-154) (RMD 50).

¹¹¹ CIL XI 5632 = ILS 2735 = IPD⁴ 348, from Camerinum, Italy, regio VI.

¹¹² Petolescu 2002, 74-76. See below.

¹¹³ CIL III 12361 = ILB 122; Kraft 1951, 150-151, n° 352; Bălteanu, ArhOlt 14, 1999, 57, n° 1.

¹¹⁴ CIL III 12378 = Bălteanu, ArhOlt 14, 1999, 57, n° 2.

¹¹⁵ June 15, 92 (the diploma from Cataloi, Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276).

¹¹⁶ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238, n° 4

¹¹⁷ Pferdehirt 2004, (n° 10).

¹¹⁸ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 27-36, n° 1. The authors who published this document thought that there it was the *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum*. But in the same year, this unit is attested in *Pannonia Inferior*. This information was provided to us by P. Holder, to whom we thank for it.

¹¹⁹ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 243-246, n° 8.

¹²⁰ RMD 269.

¹²¹ CIL III 14214²⁹ = ISM II 225; Bălteanu, ArhOlt 14, 1999, 59, n° 6.

¹²² CIL III 7495 = ISM V 121.

¹²³ ISM V 117; Bălteanu, ArhOlt 14, 1999, 59, n° 9. For *vicus Rami[...]* see Doruțiu-Boilă, in *Epigraphica. Travaux dédiés au VII^e Congrès d'épigraphie grecque et latine* (Constantza 9-15 septembre 1977), București 1977, 180-185; Bărbulescu 2001, 99, 181; and also TIR L 35, 78.

(B) This unit appears for the first time in Moesia Inferior in a military diploma from AD 97¹²⁴. Two copies of the same imperial constitution are later attested by the diplomas of AD 105, of which the one in Speyer was awarded to a former horseman of this unit, *Atrectus Capitonis f.*, a German from the tribe of the Nemetes, who served under the command of *Fabius L. f. Pal(atina tribu) Fabullus*¹²⁵. The troop also appears in the diploma of AD 111, awarded to the horseman, *Taurinus Verecundi f. Sequanus*, who served under the command of *L. Marcius L. f. Sabula*¹²⁶. It is also present in the military diplomas of AD 127, 145 and 146¹²⁷.

Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum (74-76)

(A) J. Spaul groups the epigraphic attestations from Micia according to the name under which they were registered in CIL, i.e. "Veczel"; the equivalence with the ancient name of the site being either "Veczel (=Micia)", or „Veczel (=Devae)". The reference to CIL III 7644 from Sutoru includes the same wrong location „Zutor (=Torma)" mentioned above.

(B) The unit also appears in the military diploma from AD 136 – AD 138¹²⁸

J. Spaul supposes that during the Marcomanic Wars ala I Batavorum milliaria could have been transferred for a short period of time to Pannonia. Here ala Campagonum would have become milliaria before the return of the Batavian unit to Dacia. The argument is given by the inscription that mentions *Iulius Corinthianus* as commander of an ala milliaria in Dacia¹²⁹.

Ala I Augusta Ituraeorum (154-155)

(A) Spaul omitted to mention the diploma of AD 109 from Ranovač, where the unit is wrongly grouped among the cohortes.

Spaul states that the unit was stationed at "Maros Nemeti (D)"¹³⁰, without specifying that this is Veșel (Micia)!

(B) It is mentioned in a recently discovered diploma from AD 114¹³¹.

Ala I Pannoniorum (167-172).

(B) This unit is mentioned for the first time in Moesia Inferior in AD 92¹³². It also appears, in the diplomas from AD 105¹³³ and 111¹³⁴. Likewise, we must not forget the mention of an ala I Pannoniorum in a diploma of AD 114 from Dacia¹³⁵.

¹²⁴ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238, n° 4.

¹²⁵ May 13, 105 (<http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma-3.html>). The soldier was recruited around AD 80, anyway before Domitian's reign. For this population, probably a branch of the Suebes, and on their center at Noviomagus (Speyer) see A. Franke, RE XVI, 1935, col. 2382-2385. A cohort of these Nemetes is also attested (Tacitus, Ann. XII, 27; Cichorius, RE IV, col. 318; Franke, loc. cit., col. 2383). Pferdehirt 2004, n° 11 (in press).

¹²⁶ RMD 222.

¹²⁷ August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295 = RMD 241); April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270; also a fragment of a military diploma, copy of the same imperial constitution – information provided by C. C. Petolescu).

¹²⁸ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 27-36, n° 1.; Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-122.

¹²⁹ CIL III 1193 = IDR III/5, 542 = AE 1967, 664.

¹³⁰ CIL III 1382 = IDR III/3 179.

¹³¹ RMD 226.

¹³² Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 269-276.

¹³³ May 13, 105 (Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10, found in the vicinity of Novae)

¹³⁴ RMD 222.

¹³⁵ December 13, 113 - May 2/3, 114 (RMD 225), where an ala I PAN is mentioned.

(C) On no account is it identical with its homonym in Africa, which appears in Hadrian's speech at Lambaesis¹³⁶, as J. Spaul tried to prove in his index and also in an article that followed¹³⁷. At that moment it was stationed in Moesia Inferior under the name of ala I Gallorum et Pannoniorum, as proven by military diplomas¹³⁸.

Ala II Pannoniorum (173-175).

The unit is attested in Moesia Superior by the military diplomas of AD 93 and 103/107¹³⁹. It took part in the Dacian Wars, and was stationed in the newly formed province Dacia, as is proven by the diplomas of AD 109 and 110¹⁴⁰. The inscriptions from Ostrov (Hunedoara County, near Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa) seem to originate in this period¹⁴¹. The place is mentioned by J. Spaul in his index as "Nagy Ostro (=Sarmizegetusa)". The troop took part in the Parthian War¹⁴², after which it returned to Dacia, where it is attested by two diplomas of AD 123¹⁴³ and by another diploma of AD 103/131¹⁴⁴. It is mentioned under the name of ala Gallorum et Pannoniorum in the diplomas of AD 154 and 164¹⁴⁵. In AD 143 the troop built may have built the principia of the fort at Gherla¹⁴⁶.

(A) The author omits the "AL II P" stamps from Gherla¹⁴⁷.

We should add to the unit's prosopography Scenobarbus Das(i) and Brisenus, imaginifer¹⁴⁸, Dines, s[ignifer alae] ac curator¹⁴⁹. Spaul uses both names Szamos Ujvar (D.) and Gherla (D.P.), which he mentions, this time, at the correspondence list in the end of the text.

(B) The troop is mentioned in two recently discovered diplomas of AD 114 (Dacia)¹⁵⁰ and AD 151 (Dacia Porolissensis)¹⁵¹.

An anonymous *eques a[lae II Pannon]iorum* appears in a fragmentary inscription found at Gherla¹⁵².

(C) Spaul considers that ala Gallorum et Pannoniorum is another unit, naming it Catafractaria. This was going to become later on, the ala Nova Firma Catafractaria (Ala², 82-84), on the basis of purely speculative arguments.

¹³⁶ ILS 9134; M. Le Glay, in Akten des XI. Internationaler Limeskongresses (Székesfehérvár, 30. 8- 6. 9. 1976), Budapest 1977, 545-557. See also for the entire history of this unit Y. Le Bohec, *Les unités auxiliaires de l'armée romaine en Afrique Proconsulaires et Numidie sous le Haut Empire*, Paris, 1989, 33-63.

¹³⁷ J. Spaul, ZPE 105, 1995, 63-73.

¹³⁸ AD 125 (Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 193-203 = RMD 235); 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295 = RMD 241); 134 (the diploma from Giurgiu, CIL XVI 78); 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, *Neue Diplome des Antoninus Pius für Auxiliarsoldaten* (in preparation); and another diploma fragment, which could be a different copy of the same imperial constitution of AD 146 (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); ca. 157 (152-154) (RMD 50).

¹³⁹ 93 (CIL XVI 39); 94 (AE 1998, 1616); 100 (CIL XVI 46); 101 (AE 1991, 1360); 103/7 (CIL XVI 54).

¹⁴⁰ RMD 148, CIL XVI 163.

¹⁴¹ CIL III 1483 = IDR III/2 460.

¹⁴² Strobel 1984, 115.

¹⁴³ RMD 21; RMD 22.

¹⁴⁴ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251 n° 5.

¹⁴⁵ 154 (RMD 47); 164 (CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19; RMD 63 = IDR I 20; RMD 64 = IDR I 18, RMD 65 = IDR I 22). Eck, Roxan, Xantener *Berichte* 8, 1999, 347-352 - ala II Gallorum et Pannoniorum.

¹⁴⁶ AE 1906, 112.

¹⁴⁷ CIL III 8074, 5a.

¹⁴⁸ D. Protase, SCIV 19/2 1968, 339-344.

¹⁴⁹ CIL III 853, Pintic (Cluj County), near Gherla.

¹⁵⁰ RMD 226.

¹⁵¹ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

¹⁵² R. Ardevan, ZPE 99 1993, 220-222.

Ala Siliana (200-203)

(A) Wrong quotation: CIL XVI 845 instead of CIL III 845.

The inscription CIL III 7801 comes from Apulum and not from Gilău!

When Spaul makes reference to recent literature, he indicates "Gilau" as the finding place, and when he gets his references from CIL, he uses the variants Gyalu (=Optatiana) or Gyalu (=Optantia)! He uses at the same time the names Gilau (=Optantia) or Gilau (Dac.)¹⁵³. There are too many names for the same site that we encounter in his two works. Sometimes we come across them on one and the same page!

He omits to mention this unit's brick stamps¹⁵⁴.

(B) Ala Siliana appears in the diploma for Pannonia from AD 83¹⁵⁵. It is mentioned in two recently discovered diplomas of AD 151¹⁵⁶ and AD 164¹⁵⁷.

Ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana (121-123)

(A) At Virșeț (Vršac, Yugoslavia) a signifer of this troop raised a monument for his wife¹⁵⁸. Spaul makes reference to a certain locality "Urseç", which would be situated in Dacia Porolissensis!

At Pojejena (not far from Virșeț), a bronze plate was discovered, bearing the inscription a(la) Frontonian(a), (turma?) Valeri Firmi¹⁵⁹.

We do not find in the unit's prosopography the following:

Praefecti: T. Attius Tutor¹⁶⁰, T. Furius Victorinus¹⁶¹, C. Iulius Atianus¹⁶², T. Popilius Albius¹⁶³; Principales: Aur De[...], dec(urio) alae¹⁶⁴.

Sesquiplicarius: Aurell. Vitelianus¹⁶⁵.

Equites: Ael. Quadratus¹⁶⁶, C. Iul[...]¹⁶⁷, Mucapuis¹⁶⁸, Aurelius Brisanus¹⁶⁹, Ael. Maximus¹⁷⁰.

(C) J. Spaul wrongly places at Tihău an inscription of AD 131 belonging to this unit¹⁷¹! In fact, like most inscriptions of this unit, this one comes from Ilișua. According to Spaul, after about AD 130, when ala Tungrorum was mixed with ala Frontoniana, the new unit, ala Tungrorum Frontoniana, was transferred from Tihău to Ilișua (constantly registered as Also Ilosva)¹⁷²!

¹⁵³ Mommsen locates the inscription CIL III 845 at Optatiana (Magyar-Gorbó), that is Gyalu, as well as Domaszewski in CIL III Suppl. 1. The option of the editors of CIL III for the equivalence of the modern names with the ancient ones is the following: Optatiana – Gyalu (Gilău), Certia – Romlot (Romita), Largiana – Zutor (Sutoru).

¹⁵⁴ Isac, AMN 16, 1979, 56 (=Isac, AArchHung 35/1-2 1983, 187-205); Isac 1997, pl. IV, 4, 5.

¹⁵⁵ RMD 210.

¹⁵⁶ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

¹⁵⁷ RMD 287.

¹⁵⁸ CIL III 6274 = IDR III/1 107. Probably somewhere between 114 (RMD 87), the last mention of the unit in a diploma from Pannonia Inferior, and its stationing at Ilișua starting with Hadrian's reign.

¹⁵⁹ Gudea, AMP 6, 1982, 55, n° 8

¹⁶⁰ CIL III 5331 (=ILS 2734; IDRE II 248); PME A 191.

¹⁶¹ CIL VI 39440 (=ILS 9002; IDRE I 16); PME F 100.

¹⁶² CIL III 786; PME I 28.

¹⁶³ CIL XI 4748 =IDRE I 127; PME P 91.

¹⁶⁴ CIL III 802.

¹⁶⁵ CIL III 791.

¹⁶⁶ CIL III 800.

¹⁶⁷ CIL III 7629.

¹⁶⁸ CIL III 809.

¹⁶⁹ Protase, Materiale 4, 1957, 320-321 n° 2; Russu, AMN 4, 1967, 90.

¹⁷⁰ Protase, Materiale 4, 1957, 320 n° 1.

¹⁷¹ Protase, SCIVA 35/3, 1985, 249-253 (=AE 1987, 839).

¹⁷² The correct spelling in Hungarian is Alsó-Ilosva.

(B) An inscription, published after Ala² had appeared, is attesting a prefect of this ala, C. Servilius Diodorus¹⁷³.

This unit appears on a diploma from Pannonia, issued in AD 83, under the name Frontoniana¹⁷⁴. It is also mentioned in two recently discovered diplomas of AD 151¹⁷⁵ and 164¹⁷⁶.

Cohors I Alpinorum

J. Spaul deals with Cohors I Alpinorum equitata (Cohors², 259-261) and with Cohors I Alpinorum peditata separately (Cohors², 262-263). There are obviously two different units, but some epigraphic evidence can hardly be attributed to one or the other of the above mentioned units. That is why our observations will be made in general, for both of them.

(A) The brick stamps from Potaissa¹⁷⁷ and Inlăceni¹⁷⁸ are not mentioned by Spaul.

(B) The cohortes Alpinorum are also attested in Dacia by the diplomas of AD 114¹⁷⁹, 119¹⁸⁰, 136-8¹⁸¹.

(C) The index of brick stamps uses the place names taken from CIL, in parallel with those usually used in the specialized literature, with the mention that Romanian diacritical marks are missing. Therefore, J. Spaul uses alternatively, without indicating the equivalences: Sarateni and Sóvarod (the correct spelling is Sărăteni, and the Hungarian name is Sóvárád), Calgareni and Mikhaza (instead of Călugăreni). Moreover, according to the index at the end of the book, Călugăreni is situated in Pannonia Inferior (Cohors², 571, 579), and Sărăteni in Pannonia Superior (Cohors², 572, 580). We wonder what particular building Spaul is referring to when he states that „...cohortes I Alpinorum peditata seems to have been efficient builders in Pannonia, and in Dacia.”

Cohors I Antiochensium (424)

(B) It is also mentioned in the diplomas of AD 155 - AD 159¹⁸² and 158 - 159¹⁸³.

J. Spaul produced the hypothesis of the unit reorganization is after the Marcomanic Wars, when it would have been renamed cohortes I Hemesenorum. Other authors back a similar hypothesis, asserting that after AD 165 the unit was combined with cohortes I sagittariorum at Tibiscum¹⁸⁴.

Cohors I Batavorum milliaria (211)

(A) J. Spaul did not mention the diplomas of AD 164 from Gilău¹⁸⁵ and Cășei¹⁸⁶, which attest this unit. In another diploma fragment from Gilău, dated in AD 161? (or 162) the unit's name falls in the lacuna, and only the term milliaria is preserved¹⁸⁷.

¹⁷³ AE 1998, 282.

¹⁷⁴ RMD 210.

¹⁷⁵ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

¹⁷⁶ RMD 269.

¹⁷⁷ Szilágyi 1946, 35.

¹⁷⁸ IDR III/4 299.

¹⁷⁹ RMD 225, 226.

¹⁸⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 27-36, n° 1.

¹⁸¹ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126.

¹⁸² AE 1998, 1617. Holder, RMD V (forthcoming), asserts that the diploma is from the year 157.

¹⁸³ AE 1999, 1315 (= M. Mirković, ZPE 126, 1999, 251-251 n° 4)

¹⁸⁴ A. Rádoni, AArchSlov 26, 1975, 207; Benea, SCIVA 27/1 1976, 77; 84; Benea, Apulum 16, 1978, 25; Gudea, Drobeta 4, 1980, 102; Strobel 1984, 120, n. 15; 142.

¹⁸⁵ IDR I 18 = RMD 64.

¹⁸⁶ IDR I 20 = RMD 63.

¹⁸⁷ Eck, Isac, Piso, ZPE 100, 1994, 590 = RMD 177.

Spaul omits to mention the centurion C. Campanius Vitalis from Romita (Certiae)¹⁸⁸ and the soldier Aur(elius) Reatinus Birsi from Potaissa¹⁸⁹. It is possible that the unit was also mentioned in an inscription from Românași¹⁹⁰.

(B) The unit is also mentioned in AD 130-131¹⁹¹, AD 151¹⁹² and AD 164¹⁹³.

Cohors I Flavia Bessorum (341)

(C) It does not appear in the diploma from Moesia Inferior of AD 97¹⁹⁴, as J. Spaul states. During the time it was stationed in Moesia Superior, it is possible that the unit was garrisoned at *Tricornium* (Ritopek)¹⁹⁵.

Cohors II Flavia Bessorum (342).

(A) It was stationed on the upper Olt River, at Cincșor (Brașov County)¹⁹⁶. Stamps of this unit were discovered at Stolniceni, Bârsești and Rucăr¹⁹⁷.

(B) The diploma of AD 92 proves that it belonged to the army of Moesia Inferior¹⁹⁸.

The unit is mentioned among the troops of Dacia Inferior by recently discovered diplomas of AD 122¹⁹⁹ and 146²⁰⁰.

Cohors I Bracaraugustanorum (88-90).

(B) It appears in a diploma from Moesia, dated in AD 75²⁰¹. After the reorganization of this province under Domitian this unit is attested in Moesia Inferior by a military diploma of AD 92²⁰². Then it is mentioned in AD 105 by two military diplomas, copies of the same imperial constitution²⁰³. Later it is attested in Dacia Inferior by two diplomas from July 17 122²⁰⁴ and approx. AD 130²⁰⁵.

(C) It is not the same with *cohors I Bracarorum civium Romanorum*. After the Dacian Wars coh. I Bracaraugustanorum remained in the newly conquered territory north of the Danube, being mentioned in military diplomas in Dacia Inferior²⁰⁶, while cohors I Bracarorum is mentioned

¹⁸⁸ CIL III 839 = ILS 2598.

¹⁸⁹ CIL III 13766 + CIL III 13767.

¹⁹⁰ CIL III 841.

¹⁹¹ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251, n° 5.

¹⁹² Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

¹⁹³ AE 1999, 1103 = Eck, Roxan, Xantener Berichte 8, 1999, 347-352.

¹⁹⁴ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238, n° 4. See also the comments on row 236, where 7 letters fit in the free space, and, in this case, the most probable restitution is *I Fla[via Numida]rum*, which is mentioned in diplomas from Moesia Inferior, dated in AD 105 (Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10 and 111 (RMD 222). By no means did P. Weiß restore, as J. Spaul asserted, *I Fla[via Besso]rum*.

¹⁹⁵ Wagner 1938, 96, shares this opinion. Gudea 2001, 51-52, agrees with it, adding that this should be also the fort of cohors Pannoniorum, but after cohors I Flavia Bessorum was transferred to Macedonia.

¹⁹⁶ IDR III/4 181; AE 1971, 379 = IDR III/4 179; TIR L 35, 32; Vlădescu, 1986, 81; Isac, Adriana Isac, EN 4, 1994, 103-112.

¹⁹⁷ IDR II 561-562; 571; 607.

¹⁹⁸ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

¹⁹⁹ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 20.

²⁰⁰ RMD 269.

²⁰¹ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 1.

²⁰² Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

²⁰³ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma-3.html> (military diploma from Speyer, dated to May 13, 105); Pferdehirt 2004, n° 11.

²⁰⁴ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 20.

²⁰⁵ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 245-246, n° 3.

²⁰⁶ 130 (Weiß, ZPE 117 1997, 243-246, n° 8); 140 (IDR I 13 = RMD 39); 146 (RMD 269) and a fragment dated to 167-168 (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 45-48 no. 5); Zahariade, SCIVA 27/4, 1976, 487; Petolescu 2002, 85-86.

by diplomas in Moesia Inferior²⁰⁷. We cannot say if there is a direct link between this last cohort and the unit attested in *Mauretania Tingitana* in AD 88²⁰⁸, bearing the same name.

Cohors I Bracarorum civium Romanorum (does not appear in J. Spaul's index).

(C) This unit, different from cohort I Bracaugustanorum, appears for the first time in diplomas in Moesia Inferior, dated in AD 125²⁰⁹, being later attested successively in AD 127, 134, 145, 146, 157 and also in the diploma from Brestovene, dated approx. in AD 157²¹⁰. We do not know where it was stationed before its deployment in Moesia Inferior, probably as early as under Trajan²¹¹. At some point during the 2nd century, a vexillation of this cohort was stationed in Chersones²¹². A Greek inscription from Gorna Bešovica enable us to consider that in the 3rd century, this unit was garrisoned somewhere around the town of Montana²¹³.

Until now we only know of the name of a centurion Bicanus²¹⁴ and the two full names of two soldiers: M. Maecilius at Chersonesus²¹⁵ and Aurelius Valerianus at Gorna Bešovica²¹⁶.

Cohors II Bracaraugustanorum (91).

(B) Before being deployed in Thracia, all we know is that it was stationed in Moesia Inferior²¹⁷.

(C) It is difficult to say if the two praefecti who appear on two inscriptions from Africa Proconsularis commanded this unit or a homonymous one stationed there²¹⁸.

Cohors I Britannica milliaria c. R. equitata (193-194)

(A) J. Spaul does not include the diplomas of AD 124/128²¹⁹ and 161? (162)²²⁰ from Dacia Porolissensis.

²⁰⁷ June 1, 125 (Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 193-203); August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295); 134 (CIL XVI 78); April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl (in preparation), copy of the same imperial constitution; another fragment, a copy of the same imperial constitution, was recently discovered (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); 149-153 (Eck, in press); 157 (152-154) (RMD 50); ca. 155 (Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 262-265).

²⁰⁸ CIL XVI 159. D. J. Knight, ZPE 85, 1991, 200, credits the idea that the two units were one and the same; and he was later backed up by J. Spaul.

²⁰⁹ June 1, 125 (Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 193-203).

²¹⁰ August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295); AD 134 (CIL XVI 78); April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); AD 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl (in preparation), copy of the same imperial constitution; recently another diploma fragment was discovered, a copy after the same imperial constitution (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); AD 157 (152-154) (RMD 50); approx. AD 155 (Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 262-265).

²¹¹ In the military diplomas CIL XVI 159 dated in January 9, 88 and E. Papi, ZPE 146, 2004, 255-258 dated to 103/104 a cohors I Bracarum was stationed in Mauretania Tingitana, but we cannot say whether the two homonymous cohorts are identical, as Knight, ZPE 85, 1991, 200 and Holder 2003, 104, tried to prove.

²¹² The soldier attested in Chersonesus, M. Maecilius, IOSPE I² 553 = ILS 9160 = Solomonik 1983, 60-61, n° 33; Sarnowski, Archeologia Warszawa 38, 1988, 80, n° 61.

²¹³ SEG 24, 1969, 952 = IGB V 5180. The inscription was found at Gorna Bešovica, TIR K 34, 57.

²¹⁴ IOSPE I² 553 = ILS 9160 = Solomonik 1983, 60-61, n° 33, the centurion Bicanus.

²¹⁵ IOSPE I² 553 = ILS 9160 = Solomonik 1983, 60-61, n° 33; Sarnowski, ArchWarszawa 38 1988, 80, n° 61.

²¹⁶ SEG 24, 1969, 952 = IGB V 5180. D. Băltesanu, ArhOlt 15, 2000, 19. The inscription was found at Gorna Bešovica, TIR K 34, 57.

²¹⁷ The diploma from Cataloi, dated to 92, Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 269-276.

²¹⁸ AE 1956, 123 = IPD⁴ 750 a = 513 = IDRE II 451, at Lambaesis, where Ti. Cl. Proculus Cornelianus is mentioned, PME C 174; Le Bohec, ZPE 93 1992, 107-116. AE 1978, 851, at Belalis Maior, where M. Lurios M. f. Arn. Faustus Caecilianus praef. is mentioned, PME L 38 b.

²¹⁹ IDR I 12 = RMD 31.

²²⁰ Eck, Isac, Piso, ZPE 100, 1994, 590 = RMD 177.

It the index at the end of the book, he places Cășei in Dacia Apulensis! He uses at the same time more than one name for Cășei (Casieu, Casei and Also Kosaly), without mentioning any equivalence).

(B) The unit also appears in the diploma for Dacia from AD 114²²¹. It is also attested in the diplomas of AD 119²²², 151²²³ and 164²²⁴.

Cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria (195-197)

(A) The brick stamps from Porolissum (the fort where the unit was probably stationed), Bologa (coh I Britton²²⁵), Buciumi (CIB²²⁶), Slăveni²²⁷ and Dierna²²⁸ were not taken into consideration by Spaul.

(B) The unit appears in a diploma from Dacia Superior, dated in AD 119²²⁹, and in the one from Dacia Porolissensis, dated in AD 151, where are mentioned its commander, T. Iulius Arrianus and its former soldier, Prosostus Ianuarius f. Pannonius²³⁰.

(C) J. Spaul credits the idea of the existence of only one coh. I Brittonum, which would have changed its imperial name from Flavia to Ulpia, then to Aelia and Aurelia only to return, in the 3rd century AD it returned to its original name, Flavia (Cohors², 196-197). This hypothesis cannot be accepted because these were obviously distinct units²³¹.

The debate concerning the possible identification of coh. I Ulpia Brittonum with coh. I Aurelia Brittonum milliaria Antoniniana remains open²³².

Cohors II Britannorum milliaria civium Romanorum pia fidelis (198)

D. Isac considere that the unit was first stationed in the fort at Cășeu (Samum) and also in the one at Ilișua, without knowing exactly the order in which these forts were built, but it is not impossible that they were built at the same time²³³.

(A) The stamps from Românași (Largiana): *COH II BR* are also missing from J. Spaul's index²³⁴. An important number of stamps were also found in the fort at Romita (Certiae)²³⁵.

(B) The unit is attested in Dacia by the military diploma from AD 114²³⁶. The unit is mentioned in the diplomas from AD 151²³⁷ and 164²³⁸ and in a diploma with an unknown

²²¹ RMD 226.

²²² Eck, Donald, Pangerl AMN 38, 2001, 27-36, n° 1.

²²³ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

²²⁴ AE 1999 1103 (= Eck, Roxan. Xantener Berichte 8, 1999, 347-352).

²²⁵ Gudea, SCIV 28/1, 1977, 129-30, n° 1 - 2, fig. 2.

²²⁶ Gudea, SCIV 28/1, 1977, 130, n° 3. The bronze button from a barrack at Buciumi on which a centurion of the unit, *C(ohors) I B(rittonum) / (centuria) ARTE(-midorii, -misii) / CRINCA* is recorded, also seems to have been dated, in an earlier phase.

²²⁷ Vlădescu 1983, 202. At Slăveni the abbreviation is CIB, see also Isac, F. Marcu, in Proceedings of the XVIIth International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Zalău 1999, 587-590.

²²⁸ CIL III 8074, 10 = IDR III/1 52.

²²⁹ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl AMN 38, 2001, 29, 33.

²³⁰ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 54-55.

²³¹ About the identity and movements of cohorts I Brittonum see especially: F. Marcu, AMN 39-40, 2002-2003, 219-237. We take this opportunity to thank our friend Felix Marcu for his kindly providing us access to the manuscript.

²³² Petolescu 2002, 91-92 lists coh. I Aurelia Brittonum milliaria Antoniniana apart from coh. I Ulpia Brittonum. For a different opinion see F. Marcu (AMN 39-40, 2002-2003, 227-228).

²³³ Isac, AMP 15, 1987, 179-80.

²³⁴ M. Macrea, M. Rusu, I. Mitrofan, Materiale 8, 1962, 500 fig. 20.

²³⁵ Matei, Bajusz 1997, 81-91, 163-168 pl. V-X.

²³⁶ RMD 226.

²³⁷ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

²³⁸ RMD 116 (the name of the unit falls partially in the lacuna).

finding place²³⁹. It appears in the diploma from Elst (Germania Inferior), dated in February 20th, 98²⁴⁰, from where it would have been transferred to Moesia Superior²⁴¹ because of the Dacian Wars.

Cohors II Flavia Brittonum (199).

(B) This unit appears in the diplomas of AD 105²⁴², 111²⁴³, in a small fragment from AD 125²⁴⁴, copy of the same imperial constitution as the diploma already known²⁴⁵, and in a diploma of approx. AD 155²⁴⁶.

(C) This troop is undoubtedly different from cohors II Brittonum, which appears in Mauretania Caesarensis in AD 107 and in an inscription from the same province²⁴⁷. It is possible that the African unit and not our cohors II Flavia Brittonum was commanded by L. Alfius Restitutus, who appears in an inscription from Taurini²⁴⁸.

Cohors I Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria (it is not mentioned in J. Spaul's index).

(B) This cohort appears, surprisingly, in two diplomas from Moesia Inferior, dated in AD 105²⁴⁹ and 111²⁵⁰. It is, undoubtedly, the same unit as the one mentioned later in Dacia Inferior²⁵¹. It is interesting that, for the first time, the full and precise name of this unit is attested thanks to a diploma of AD 105. Its presence in this province is linked to Trajan's preparation for the second Dacian War, in which our unit saw action²⁵².

(C) J. Spaul considers that this unit does not exist and says that in the diploma from Palamarcia, the number of the cohort is the wrong one, and that in fact the text mentions cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria (Cohors², 201) (see infra), even if the editor of the diploma had already correctly indicated the name of this cohort²⁵³.

In Dacia stamps from Buridava (Stolniceni) reading CORSMB²⁵⁴ and CIB²⁵⁵ stamps from Slăveni were attributed to this unit. The identification of the unit that produced these stamps caused even more problems. The stamp from Stolniceni was also read co(h)ors m(illaria) Batavorum²⁵⁶, and the one from Slăveni was recently attributed to cohors I

²³⁹ Eck, Roxan, Xantener Berichte 8, 1999, 347-352 = AE 1999, 1103 = RMD 287.

²⁴⁰ J. K. Haalebos, SJ 50, 2000, 31-72 (with the comments at 54-55) = RMD 216. For other attestations of the unit in this province see Alföldy 1968, 49-50.

²⁴¹ May 8, 100 (CIL XVI 46).

²⁴² <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma-3.html> (the military diploma from Speyer dated to May 13th, AD 105); Pferdehirt 2004, no. 11.

²⁴³ RMD 222.

²⁴⁴ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 409-413, n° 4.

²⁴⁵ Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116, 1997, 193-203 = RMD 235.

²⁴⁶ Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 262-265.

²⁴⁷ CIL XVI 56; AE 1937, 44.

²⁴⁸ CIL V 6995; PME A 103.

²⁴⁹ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10.

²⁵⁰ RMD 222, under the name *I milliaria Brittonum*.

²⁵¹ It is here attested by the diplomas from AD 120/130 (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 38-42, n° 3), AD 140 (IDR I 13 = RMD 39) and AD 146 (RMD 269). See also Petolescu 2002, 90 no. 25 for the unit's history in Dacia.

²⁵² Strobel 1984, 125.

²⁵³ Gerov 1980, 53.

²⁵⁴ CIL III 14216²⁵ = IDR II 560.

²⁵⁵ IDR II 527. Both interpretations are adopted by Petolescu 2002, 90, n° 25.

²⁵⁶ K. Dietz, Germania 60, 1982, 1, 189.

Britannica milliaria²⁵⁷, whose nearly identically shaped stamps were discovered in the fort at Samum (Cășei), in Dacia Porolissensis²⁵⁸.

A problem connected to this unit is its possible identification with a unit mentioned in an inscription from Thessalonic as the cohors I F(lavia) M(illiaris) Bryttonum Malvensis²⁵⁹. Regrettably none of the proposed solutions has been convincingly backed up with arguments.

Cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria (201).

(A) The author mentions only one diploma from Gilău²⁶⁰, dated in AD 164, July 21 (attesting this cohort in Dacia Porolissensis), omitting the ones from Cășei²⁶¹ and Palatovo²⁶². He does not mention the fragments from Buciumi²⁶³ and Românași²⁶⁴, as well, which can be dated in the same year. He also omits another diploma fragment found at Gilău, and dated in AD 161/162²⁶⁵.

(B) This unit appears in a military diploma from AD 105, as being part of the army of Moesia Inferior²⁶⁶. On a diploma fragment from the same province, dated between AD 99 and AD 110, the mention II BRITTO represents probably the same cohort²⁶⁷. Its presence in Moesia Inferior can be explained by the preparations for the second Dacian War, in which the unit took part²⁶⁸.

This troop is identical to the unit which appears in Pannonia Inferior in AD 114²⁶⁹ and then in Dacia Porolissensis starting with AD 131²⁷⁰, where it was stationed during the 2nd century²⁷¹.

(C) J. Spaul is wrong when he says the stamp *COH II P*²⁷² from Buciumi belonged to cohors II nova Pannoniorum (Cohors², 337-338). Also, he wrongly attributes to Dacia Inferior a diploma fragment discovered at Porolissum, dated approx. AD 120/140²⁷³. But when he mentions Furius Felix, the tribune attested by this fragment, he states that it comes from Dacia Porolissensis. In his comments, he considers that the unit was transferred from Pannonia Inferior to Dacia around AD 139-140, because he believes that this unit appears in the diploma from Palamarcia (see supra). The troop would have been later transferred to Dacia Porolissensis.

²⁵⁷ Petolescu 2002, 86-87.

²⁵⁸ Isac 2003, 41-43, 240, pl. 2, fig. 7-10. It is difficult to give a verdict, but we consider that, at least as far as the stamp from Stolniceni is concerned, we are dealing with this cohort. Concerning the stamp from Slăveni, Isac's enunciation cannot go beyond the stage of hypothesis.

²⁵⁹ CIL III 13704 = ILS 9009 = IPD⁴ = IDRE II 357. See Petolescu 2002, 90. Tudor 1978, 333-334, identifies this cohort with the cohors I Aurelia Brittonum milliaria, which is mentioned in an inscription dated to 201, concerning the reconstruction of the fort at (CIL III 14485 = ILS 9179 = IDR II 174).

²⁶⁰ IDR I 18 = RMD 64.

²⁶¹ IDR I 20 = RMD 63.

²⁶² CIL XVI 185 = IDR 19

²⁶³ RMD 116.

²⁶⁴ RMD 117.

²⁶⁵ Eck, Isac, Piso, ZPE 100, 1994, 577-591 = RMD 177.

²⁶⁶ Pferdehirt 2004, n° 10.

²⁶⁷ RMD 221, n° 2.

²⁶⁸ Strobel 1984, 125.

²⁶⁹ CIL XVI 61; RMD 87; Lőrincz 2001, 32; 81, 111, 158, n° 14-15, 241 no. 279 (Alisca).

²⁷⁰ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251, n° 5. See also the diploma from 151- Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

²⁷¹ Petolescu 2002, 90-91. See also the diploma from 151- Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

²⁷² AE 1977, 709. Correct restitution; *COH(ors) II N(ervia) P(acensis)*, see Russu, SCIV 10/2, 1959, 315-316; Petolescu, SCIVA 25/4, 1974, 601.

²⁷³ RMD 40.

Cohors III Brittonum veterana equitata (203).

(B) It also appears in Moesia Superior and in the military diploma of AD 132²⁷⁴ and in two other military diplomas, still unpublished, dated AD 150/151 and 156/157²⁷⁵.

(C) The inscription, attesting a certain [...] *Illinus praeposit.*, discovered somewhere in Moesia Inferior, refers more likely to II Flavia Brittonum, which was stationed in this province²⁷⁶.

Cohors III Campestris (30-31)

(A) In the unit's prosopography by Spaul we do not find P. Aelius Papirianus, (*centurio coh(ortis) Camp(estr)s*), attested in a funerary inscription from Drobeta²⁷⁷.

(B) This troop also appears in Dacia in a diploma of AD 113/114²⁷⁸ and in Moesia Superior in a diploma of AD 132²⁷⁹.

An inscription recently discovered in the temple of Iupiter Dolichenus at Porolissum attests the presence of the unit in the area during Gordian III's reign²⁸⁰.

Cohors I Cannanefatium (238)

(A) Spaul mentions the diploma of AD 164 from Gilău²⁸¹, but not those from Căței²⁸², Palatovo²⁸³ and Buciumi²⁸⁴, all dated in the same year

(B) The unit is mentioned in two recently published diplomas of AD 130/131 and 151,²⁸⁵

(C) J. Spaul reads the brick stamps *C / CY*, discovered in the fort at Tihău²⁸⁶, cohorts I Augusta Cyrenaica (Cohors², 386). But this unit is not attested in Dacia²⁸⁷. In fact *C / CF* can be read on the bricks stays, as it is moreover mentioned by J. Spaul as well, as a proof of the presence of cohorts I Cannanefatium at Tihău. It is in fact the same type of stamp.

Cohors II Chalcidenorum sagittaria (429)

(B) It is mentioned in Moesia in a diploma of AD 75²⁸⁸. It is possible for the same unit to be also mentioned on the military diploma fragment of AD 78²⁸⁹. This unit is attested in the province Moesia Inferior on June 15, 92, by a military diploma from Cataloi²⁹⁰. It also appears in the two diplomas from AD 105, copies of the same imperial constitution²⁹¹.

²⁷⁴ RMD 247.

²⁷⁵ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

²⁷⁶ CIL III 6227 = CIL III 7594. See, F. Matei-Popescu, SCIVA 52-53, 2001-2003, n° 15 (in press).

²⁷⁷ CIL III 14216, 10 = IDR II 44.

²⁷⁸ RMD 225.

²⁷⁹ RMD 247.

²⁸⁰ Gudea, Tamba 2001, 25, fig. 16-17, with the implied corrections by Piso, AMN 38, 2001, 221-37.

²⁸¹ RMD 64 = IDR I 18.

²⁸² RMD 63 = IDR I 20.

²⁸³ CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19.

²⁸⁴ Gudea, AMP 6, 1982, 60-61, n° 3; Gudea, AMP 8, 1984, 212, n° 2

²⁸⁵ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251, n° 5; Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

²⁸⁶ CIL III 8074, 13. For the correct attribution of these stamps see: C. Daicoviciu, Protase, AMN 1, 1964, 170, n. 86; Protase, EN 4, 1994, 94 (= AE 1994 1485).

²⁸⁷ See n. 1.

²⁸⁸ Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 1.

²⁸⁹ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, KJ 35, 2002, 227-231, n° 1, where it is written: II C[...].

²⁹⁰ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

²⁹¹ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma.html> (the military diploma from Speyer dated to May 13, 105); Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 11.

Cohors I Cilicum milliaria equitata sagittaria (394-397)

(B) It is mentioned in a diploma awarded to the auxiliary units in Moesia AD 75²⁹². As a result of a relatively recent discovery it was found out that a vexillation of this cohort was stationed at Olbia during Decius' reign, the cohort bearing the surname Deciana²⁹³

(C) This unit's garrison was never at Cetatea²⁹⁴, near Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi), but at Sacidava²⁹⁵, during the whole period this unit was stationed in Moesia Inferior, fact admitted by J. Spaul, but only for the 3rd century. The proof is the career of the tribune Capitonius Priscus, which begins in the 2nd century²⁹⁶.

Cohors I Cisipadensium (464).

(A) He does not mention the diploma awarded to the army in Thracia²⁹⁷ dated to October 10th, AD 138²⁹⁸, handed to Flavius Ialysi f. Vale[ns], ex equite, under the command of C. Iulius Antiochia[nus?].

(B) It is presently known that, after having stationed in Moesia Superior²⁹⁹, it was transferred to Thracia³⁰⁰, and further on to the province Moesia Inferior, between AD 146-155³⁰¹, information that J. Spaul definitely could not know.

(C) The situation is different for cohorts Afrorum, which was stationed in Dacia somewhere after Marcus Aurelius' reign³⁰², because at that moment, the cohort was stationed in Moesia Inferior.

Cohors I Flavia Commagenorum (403)

(B) It is also attested by the military diplomas from Moesia Inferior, dated to AD 92³⁰³ and AD 111³⁰⁴ and by the diploma from Dacia Inferior, dated to AD 146³⁰⁵.

(A) An altar from Săcădate (Sibiu County)³⁰⁶ can be related to the Commagenians unit³⁰⁷. This unit's stamps have also been identified at Târgșor³⁰⁸, Voinești³⁰⁹ and Jidava³¹⁰.

²⁹² Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 1.

²⁹³ V.M. Zubar, V.V. Krapivina, Vita antiqua 2, Kiev, 1999, 76-83.

²⁹⁴ CIL III 14437² = AE 1957, 333 = IPD⁴ 843 = IDRE II 338.

²⁹⁵ C. Scorpan, JRS 71 1981, 98-102, n° 1-4 = AE 1981, 741-744; AE 1981 741 = AE 1982, 850, only the first three making a direct mention of the cohort.

²⁹⁶ H. Devijver, ZPE 47 1982, 184-192 = AE 1982, 850, identifying Priscus in the inscription from Sacidava with Capitonius Priscus, attested in Britannia between 155-158; see PME C 78. This character first commanded the cohorts I Aquitanorum, in Britannia (on this unit's history in that province see Jarrett, Britannia 25 1994, 52, n° 10) between 155-158, later becoming the prefect of a cohort milliaria in Moesia Inferior. We do not know any subsequent details on this character's career.

²⁹⁷ Pferdehirt, ArchKorr 28 1998, 445-450 = RMD 260, dated to September/December AD 138.

²⁹⁸ Information provided by P. Holder.

²⁹⁹ It is mentioned in the military diploma from Negovanovci, dated to September 16th, AD 93 (CIL XVI 39) and in the diploma from Siscia, dated to May 8th, AD 100 (CIL XVI 46). The garrison was maybe situated at Bononia (Vidin), Wagner 1938, 121; Gudea 2001, 92.

³⁰⁰ Roxan, Weiß, Chiron 28, 373-381.

³⁰¹ Definitely attested by a new military diploma, dated to around 155, Weiß, ZPE 134 2001, 262-265 and supposed for the diploma from Brestovene, 157 (152-154), RMD 50. Also see Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 266.

³⁰² CIL VI 3529 = IDRE I 22. Wagner 1938, 80; Petolescu 2002, 80-81.

³⁰³ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

³⁰⁴ RMD 222.

³⁰⁵ RMD 269.

³⁰⁶ IDR III/ 4, 86.

³⁰⁷ Petolescu 2002, 96.

³⁰⁸ Petolescu 2002, n. 5.

³⁰⁹ M. Bădescu, SCIVA 32/2, 1981, 292 fig. 2

³¹⁰ Petolescu 2002, 96-97.

Cohors II Flavia Commagenorum (404-405)

(A) From the list of military diplomas that mention the Commagenians cohort in Dacia, J. Spaul has omitted the diplomas of AD 109³¹¹ and AD 144³¹². A stamp belonging to this unit was discovered at Cladova (Arad County)³¹³.

(B) It also appears in a diploma of AD 136/138³¹⁴.

(C) J. Spaul is wrong when he cites Denis Tudor (!?) and states that the unit had been stationed on the limes Alutanus. Actually, when a stamp from Romula was published in CIL, the abbreviation of the imperial name "FL" was confused with "II"³¹⁵. Therefore it is a brickstamp of the cohors I Commagenorum.

Concerning the name of the unit's garrison, J. Spaul uses at least two names: Veczel and Maros Nemeti. It is not a simple stringing of variants for the same localities, depending on the author's source, but also a confusion that J. Spaul makes when he interprets the information. For example, he makes the equivalence "Veczel (or Vetel, or Deva)", and when he discusses the unit's stationing at Micia, he states: "But the unit was not stationed there all the time. According to Denis Tudor, it was one of the units garrisoning the limes Alutanus, and in the 3rd century it appears to have been moved to Maros Nemeti where one altar and a tombstone referring to a member of the unit have been found".

Cohors I Cretum sagittariorum (385)

(A) The anonymous prefect mentioned by an inscription from Apulum is missing from the index³¹⁶.

(B) The unit also appears in the diploma of 114³¹⁷ from Dacia handed to a former footsoldier Gallio Suaduli f. Boius, who was under the leadership of C. Vibius C. f. Quir. M[...]³¹⁸ Jus, the diplomas from Moesia Superior, dated to AD 132³¹⁸, AD 150/151³¹⁹, AD 152³²⁰ and AD 156/157³²¹.

Cohors I Aurelia Dardanorum equitata (349)

(A) Before its deployment in Moesia Superior, it was stationed in Dalmatia, as an inscription from Salona seems to indicate³²². Under these circumstances we must also include in this unit's index the soldier Surus Victoris f.³²³, attested in the above-mentioned inscription. It was recruited around 169-170, along with its „sister” cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum, among those latrones Dalmatiae atque Dardaniae, attested by the Historia Augusta³²⁴.

Cohors II Aurelia Dardanorum milliaria equitata (350-351).

(A) From the index are missing: T. Flavius Maximus, *veteranus ex decurione*³²⁵, T. Iulius Saturninus, *veteranus ex decurione*³²⁶ and L. Egnatius Aristia[nus] Superus, serving

³¹¹ RMD 149 – the unit is erroneously registered among the alae.

³¹² CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14 – in the text's lacuna.

³¹³ P. Hügel, Ziridava 19-20 1996, 73-8.

³¹⁴ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126.

³¹⁵ CIL 8074.14c.

³¹⁶ CIL III 1163 = IDR III/5, 409.

³¹⁷ RMD 226.

³¹⁸ RMD 247.

³¹⁹ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

³²⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 417-422, n° 6.

³²¹ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

³²² CIL III 14700, Wagner 1938, 130.

³²³ Kraft 1951, 175, n° 1391.

³²⁴ SHA, Vita Marci 21, 7.

³²⁵ IMS III/2, 45

³²⁶ IMS III/2, 46.

in the same cohort³²⁷. All these inscriptions were discovered at Ravna (Timacum Minus). In the same cohort could have also served Sall(...) Valens³²⁸, M. Aurelius Severus³²⁹, Dassius³³⁰ and Septimius [Feli]x(?)³³¹, who are mentioned as veterans in local inscriptions. In Kraft's opinion, Aurelius Attianus, who appears in a fragmentary inscription from Vukašinovac (Praesidium Pompei) also served in this cohort³³².

(C) We cannot agree with J. Spaul's idea, according to which the cohort, II Aurelia Nova attested at Stojnik was transferred to Ravna (Timacum Minus), where it appears under the name of II Aurelia Dardanorum, and we consider that there are two different units³³³.

Cohors II Aurelia Nova milliaria equitata civium Romanorum (484)

(A) Moreover, the names of a number of soldiers that served in this cohort, that surveyed the Kosmaj mining region are also missing from the index³³⁴. Thus, we mention the tesserarius Septimius [Au]lusanus, in an inscription from Gruberevac, at the end of the 2nd century³³⁵; Marcianus, in an inscription from the same place, dated during the reign of the emperor Caracalla³³⁶; Aurelius Victor, in an inscription from Sopot, near Stojnik, which could be dated to the reign of Severus Alexander³³⁷; and finally P. Aelius Victorinus, in an inscription from the same locality, Stojnik³³⁸. Also, the inscription that mentions Aurelius Acutio, was discovered at Gruberevac and not in Belgrad, as J. Spaul states³³⁹. All these inscriptions were discovered in a delimited area, in or around Stojnik, where maybe our cohort was stationed from Marcus Aurelius's time to the 3rd century.

Cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria (479)

(A) He omits the inscription from Bologa, that mentions a *prae(fectus) coh(ortis) [I] Ael(iae) Gaes(atorum), P. (?) Candidius Patruinus*³⁴⁰.

He does not include in this discussion the unit's attestations in the diplomas from Dacia Porolissensis, dated to October 26, 161/162 from Gilău³⁴¹, July 21th, AD 164 from Palatovo and Cășei³⁴².

(B) The unit is mentioned in two recently published military diplomas from Dacia Porolissensis and dated to September 24th, AD 151 (Cășei)³⁴³, respectively July 21th, AD 164³⁴⁴. It is also mentioned in military diplomas from Panonnia Superior, dated to February 8th, AD 161³⁴⁵ and June AD 159-161/162³⁴⁶.

³²⁷ IMS III/2, 50.

³²⁸ ILJ III 1307.

³²⁹ IMS III/2, 56.

³³⁰ IMS III/2, 58.

³³¹ IMS III/2, 60.

³³² CIL III 14556 = IMS IV 94; Kraft 1951, 175, n° 1404. Aur. Attianus served in one of the two cohorts I sau II Aureliae Dardanorum, Dušanić, in Akten des XI. Internationalen Limeskongresses Székesfehérvár 1976, (Budapest 1977), 240.

³³³ Dušanić, in Akten..., 237-246.

³³⁴ Dušanić, IMS I 105.

³³⁵ CIL III 14541 = IMS I 117; Kraft 1951, 168, n° 1131, with the reading [Vo]lusanus.

³³⁶ IMS I, 112.

³³⁷ IMS I, 119.

³³⁸ IMS I, 120.

³³⁹ IMS, 118.

³⁴⁰ CIL III 7648, republished by Gudea, Apulum 10, 1972, 707-711.

³⁴¹ AE 1994, 1487 = Eck, Isac, Piso, ZPE 100 1994, 577-591 = RMD 177.

³⁴² IDR I 19 = CIL XVI 185; IDR I 20 = AE 1959 37=RMD 63 - the name of the unit is restituted in the lacuna.

³⁴³ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49 sqq.

³⁴⁴ RMD 287 - the name of the unit is restituted in the lacuna.

³⁴⁵ Pferdehirt, ArchKorr 31, 2001, 2, 261-266=RMD 279/176.

³⁴⁶ F. Beutler-Kränzl, ZPE 141, 2002, 252-255.

The more recently published military diplomas reignite the discussion about the possibility of the separation of the cohorts I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria from the cohorts I Aelia Caes. milliaria sagittaria and bring forward new elements concerning the deployment of these units³⁴⁷.

Cohors I Gallorum Dacica (it does not appear in J. Spaul's index)

(A) It is mentioned in Dacia Superior by the diplomas of AD 144 from Stara Zagora³⁴⁸ and of 156 from Tibiscum³⁴⁹ (157 according to J. Spaul). Its camping place remains unknown.

(B) It is also mentioned by the diploma of 136/138 from Micia³⁵⁰,

Cohors II Gallorum (157-158).

(A) C. C. Petolescu³⁵¹ believes that this unit was commanded by P. Licinius P. f. Gal. Maximus, praefectus cohortis II Gallorum equitatae in Dacia, mentioned in an inscription from Laminium, Hispania Tarraconensis³⁵². Even C. C. Petolescu has some doubts concerning this interpretation³⁵³, but J. Spaul does not mention this inscription in relation with one of the II Gallorum units stationed in Dacia (II Gallorum Macedonica) and respectively Dacia Superior (II Gallorum Pannonica).

(C) Because there is more than one cohort II Gallorum, the historians had problems in justly distinguishing them, J. Spaul going even further and considering that the ones attested in Mauretania Caesarensis, Britannia and Moesia Inferior are one and the same, even after Cichorius had indicated that they were different³⁵⁴. He also states that the cohort II Gallorum Pannonica, and not the unit that we are discussing, is the one mentioned in the military diplomas of AD 130 and AD 140 from Dacia Inferior (Cohors², 159)³⁵⁵. What we can presently state about this unit, is that it is attested by military diplomas from Moesia Inferior, dated to AD 92, AD 99, AD 105 and AD 112³⁵⁶, after which it was redeployed in the province Dacia Inferior³⁵⁷.

Cohors II Gallorum Pannonica (159)

(B) It is mentioned by a recently published diploma from Dacia Superior, dated to 136/138³⁵⁸.

(C) In the diploma from Tibiscum, dated to December 13th, AD 157, the name of the unit is restituted in the lacuna as being *[II] Gallor(um) Dacica*. J. Spaul mistakes it for cohort I Gallorum Dacica (J. Spaul dates this diploma in AD 156).

³⁴⁷ Németh, in *Orbis antiquus*, 639-642 and RMD 279/176, n. 2.

³⁴⁸ CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14 (in the lacuna).

³⁴⁹ CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15. The name of the unit is restituted by J. Spaul as being *[II] Gallor(um) Dacica*.

³⁵⁰ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126.

³⁵¹ Petolescu 2002, 105.

³⁵² CIL II 3230 = IPD⁴ 700 = IDRE I, 175.

³⁵³ Republishing the inscription in IDRE I, 176, Petolescu considers that it mentions the cohort II Gallorum Macedonica and that it is dated during the existence of the province Dacia, before Hadrian's reforms.

³⁵⁴ Cichorius, RE IV, 288.; CIL XVI 56, November 28, 107, where a cohort II Gallorum is mentioned in the province Mauretania Caesarensis; CIL XVI 93, 146, where a cohort II Gallorum is mentioned in Britannia. For the latter one, also see Jarrett, Britannia 25, 1994, 60 no. 28.

³⁵⁵ For the critics, see Petolescu 2002, 104-106.

³⁵⁶ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276; CIL XVI 44; CIL XVI 50; CIL XVI 58.

³⁵⁷ Petolescu 2002, 104-105 and the military diplomas of 130 (Weiß, ZPE 117 1997, 243-246, no. 8), ca. 130 (Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 245-246, n° 3), 140 (IDR I 13 = RMD 39), 146 (RMD 269) and 167-168 (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38/I, 2001, 45-48, n° 5).

³⁵⁸ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120.

Cohors III Gallorum (161-162).

(A) This unit's brick stamps have been discovered in the civil settlement at Ionești Govorjii³⁵⁹ and Boroșneul Mare³⁶⁰

(B) It is attested in Dacia Inferior in the diploma dated to 146³⁶¹.

(C) The inscription from Oescus, cited on this occasion, mentions the cohors IIII Gallorum and not the III Gallorum³⁶².

In AD 82 it is mentioned in a diploma for the army of Germania Superior, to which are added the cohors III Gallorum and V Hispanorum, which were stationed in Moesia at that moment³⁶³, and not in a diploma mentioning only two cohorts in Moesia, as J. Spaul puts it. To us it is clear enough that we are dealing with the same cohort and not with different units, as M. Mirković and Strobel³⁶⁴ tried to prove.

It is different from the cohors III Gallorum Felix, which is mentioned in Mauretania Tingitana, starting with the middle of the 2nd century³⁶⁵. The identity of the two cohorts was also backed by K. Strobel, to whom J. Spaul³⁶⁶ does not make reference. Most probably the unit continued to be stationed in Dacia Inferior, as we gather from the career study of the famous Sex. Iulius Possessor, prefect of this cohort and praepositus of other two units stationed in Dacia Inferior³⁶⁷ as well as from an inscription discovered at Hoghiz, dated to the joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus³⁶⁸.

Cohors IV Gallorum (163-165).

(B) We know now that this cohort was transferred to Cilicia in AD 121³⁶⁹.

(C) It is, undoubtedly different from its homonym mentioned in a number of diplomas in Britannia³⁷⁰. It is this cohort and not the cohors III Gallorum that is attested at Oescus, maybe between AD 62 – AD 71 (see supra). This unit's garrison seems to have been located at Sacidava³⁷¹. It was in this cohort that M. Valerius³⁷² served, and not in the cohors II Gallorum, as the inscription's editor had presumed.

Cohors V Gallorum et Pannoniorum (170)

(A) It does not appear in the diploma from Nova Zagora³⁷³, where the cohort VIII Raetorum equitata is recorded³⁷⁴. The author did not mention a brick stamp from Pojejena³⁷⁵ (not Popejana, as J. Spaul mentioned), where this cohort was as well

³⁵⁹ IDR II 555. It is not quite sure if there is a fortification at Ionești-Govorjii.

³⁶⁰ IDR III/4, 330.

³⁶¹ RMD 269.

³⁶² CIL III 14417¹ = ILB 61.

³⁶³ The military diploma from Debeleč, dated to September 20th, 82 (CIL XVI 28).

³⁶⁴ M. Mirković, EpSt 5, 1968, 179-180, n° 5 which relies on the fact that the soldier discharged through the diploma dated to May 13, 105 (CIL XVI 50), comes from Rauricum, Germania Superior. Also see Strobel 1989, 139-141, who suggests the identification of this cohort, already attested in Moesia, with the one that appears later in Mauretania Tingitana

³⁶⁵ 153 (Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 254-256 no. 14); 154 (RMD 48); 156/157 (CIL XVI).

³⁶⁶ Strobel 1989, 139-141.

³⁶⁷ CIL III 1180 = ILS 1403 = IDRE I 179 (Sevilla); AE 1983, 976 = IDRE II 435 (Mactaris). See Petolescu, Dacia, N. S. 31, 1987, 164-171 and Petolescu 2002, 106-107.

³⁶⁸ AE 1944, 42 = IDR III/4 231.

³⁶⁹ Holder 2003, 104, n. 10, 117-118.

³⁷⁰ CIL XVI 69; RMD 240; RMD 184. See also Jarrett, Britannia 25, 1994, 60, n° 29.

³⁷¹ A. Rădulescu, Maria Bărbulescu, Dacia, 25, 1981, 353-356, n° 1 = AE 1981, 745.

³⁷² Aricescu, Pontica 7, 1974, 259-263, n° 1; Aricescu 1977, 66 and 89, SE 94.

³⁷³ CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14.

³⁷⁴ Petolescu 2002, 119.

³⁷⁵ CIL III 12632; Wagner 1938, 140; Beneš 1978, 35. For this fortification see Gudea 2001, 59-61.

stationed in the 2nd century³⁷⁶. The cohort's brick stamps appeared at Tekija (Transdierna)³⁷⁷.

(B) It is attested in a recently published diploma from Dacia Superior, dated to November 13th, AD 119³⁷⁸, and in the diplomas from Moesia Superior, dated to AD 132³⁷⁹, AD 150/151³⁸⁰, AD 155-159³⁸¹ and AD 156/157³⁸².

(C) There were two different cohorts with this name, one stationed in Pannonia and Pannonia Inferior³⁸³ and the one which we discussed here, which was stationed into the Moesia Superior province. We think that this latter took part in the Dacian Wars³⁸⁴ and not the cohort from Pannonia. It is difficult to believe that the cohort that appears in Dacia is different from the cohort in Moesia Superior, as C. C. Petolescu stated³⁸⁵, taking into the consideration the fact that a cohors V Gallorum appears at the same time in Pannonia Inferior³⁸⁶ and Dacia³⁸⁷, in the diplomas with the same date from 110.

It is possible for the cohors V Gallorum from Pannonia Inferior to appear in the province Britannia³⁸⁸ (Cohors², 168-169).

Cohors VII Gallorum (171).

(B) It appears in the diploma from Cataloi, dated to 92, which was awarded to a soldier serving in this unit, Macrinus, son of Acresio from Apamea, under the command of C. Iulius C. f. Col(in) tribu) Capito³⁸⁹. It also appears in the diploma dated to 105, discovered near Novae³⁹⁰.

Cohors I Germanorum civium Romanorum (256).

(C) P. Aelius Hammonius commanded the homonym cohort in Cappadocia and not the one in Moesia Inferior, taking into account that we have no information concerning this cohort becoming milliaria at a certain moment³⁹¹. An inscription from Tomis, that displays the cursus honorum of the province's governor at that time, T. Flavius Longinus Q. Marcius Turbo, mentions the command of a cohors I Germanorum. However, we cannot be sure that this is the one from Moesia Inferior, as Spaul insists³⁹².

Cohors I Hispanorum veterana (109-111).

(A) The index does not mention a certain Terentius, *decurio cohortis*, whose name appears on a silver application from Arutela (Bivolari)³⁹³.

³⁷⁶ AE 1963, 165; AE 1972, 490, both mentioned by J. Spaul.

³⁷⁷ Gudea 2001, 73-74.

³⁷⁸ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38 2001, 27-36, n° 1.

³⁷⁹ RMD 247.

³⁸⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

³⁸¹ AE 1998, 1617 [V Gallorum et] PANN.

³⁸² Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

³⁸³ Lőrincz 2001, 34-35.

³⁸⁴ Strobel 1984, 131, took into account a single cohors V Gallorum, which it is also possible.

³⁸⁵ Petolescu 2002, 108.

³⁸⁶ The diploma from Tokod, July 2, 110 (CIL XVI 164).

³⁸⁷ The diploma from Porolissum, with the same date, July 2, 110 (CIL XVI 163).

³⁸⁸ Jarrett, Britannia 25, 1994, 61, n° 30. Attested by the diploma from 122 (CIL XVI 69). Beneš 1978, 34, assumed that this cohort is different from the others two known.

³⁸⁹ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

³⁹² Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 10.

³⁹¹ IGR I 623 = ILS 8851 = ISM II 106; Pflaum 1960, 854-855 no. 329. For this character's career see: Stein, 1940, 115; PIR I², 20, n° 135; PME A 21; Piso, Dacia, 20, 1976, 251-257 = AE 1977, 673.

³⁹² IGR I 622 = ISM II 57; Aricescu, Pontica 9, 1976, 82; PME F 54, considered as a prefect and restituted under this form.

³⁹³ CIL III 12603 = IDR II 581.

(B) It is mentioned by a diploma from Cataloi, dated to June 15, 92³⁹⁴, in the diploma of 105, discovered near Novae³⁹⁵, and also in the military diplomas from Dacia Inferior, dated around AD 130³⁹⁶ and AD 146³⁹⁷.

(C) This unit is not the same with cohorts I Hispanorum pia fidelis, which is recorded in Germania Inferior, Moesia Superior and later on in Dacia. The latter appears at a later stage among the troops in the province Dacia Porolissensis (see *infra* the entire bible discussion), as Roxan states as well³⁹⁸. Cohors I Hispanorum veterana was stationed in Dacia Inferior³⁹⁹.

Cohors I Hispanorum pia fidelis (109-111)

(A) It is mentioned in the military diplomas from Moesia Superior, as the one dated to 103/107 (106/107, as J. Spaul wrongly notes). In Dacia it is registered in two diplomas dated to 110⁴⁰⁰. The unit is then attested in Dacia Porolissensis starting by two diplomas dated to 133 and 154 and by two others dated to 164⁴⁰¹.

The brick stamps with the fort at Românași also belong to this unit (Largiana)⁴⁰²

(B) It is mentioned in the military diploma from Elst (Germania Inferior), dated to February 20th, AD 98⁴⁰³, from where it would be transferred, in Moesia Superior in the prospect of the upcoming Dacian Wars,⁴⁰⁴. It is mentioned in a recently discovered diploma from 114 (Dacia)⁴⁰⁵ and 151 (Dacia Porolissensis)⁴⁰⁶.

(C) J. Spaul considers that this unit is similar to Cohors I Hispanorum veterana (see *supra*).

Cohors I Flavia Hispanorum milliaria (118)

(A) From the three diplomas of 164, J. Spaul does not mention the attestations of the unit in the diplomas from Palatovo⁴⁰⁷ and Cășei⁴⁰⁸.

Stamped bricks belonging to this unit (CIH?) were discovered in the fort at Orheiul Bistriței (Dacia Porolissensis)⁴⁰⁹. A bronze votive hand discovered at Myszków (Poland), mentions Gaius, *optio c(o)h(ortis) I Hisp(anorum) (milliariae)*⁴¹⁰.

(B) It also appears in the diploma from 151 in Dacia Porolissensis⁴¹¹.

³⁹⁴ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

³⁹⁵ Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 10.

³⁹⁶ Weiß, ZPE 141 2002, 245-246, n° 3.

³⁹⁷ RMD 269.

³⁹⁸ Roxan, ES 9 1972, 249.

³⁹⁹ Petolescu 2002, 109-110. From this author's index only the diploma fragment dated to 167-168 is missing, Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 45-48, n° 5. At present it is clear that this cohort continued to be stationed in Dacia Inferior in the second half of the 2nd century, too. About the identity of cohorts primae Hispanorum from Dacia, see R. Syme, JRS 49, 30-31; Gudea, Zahariade, AEA 53, 1980, 61-76; Gudea, AMN 34, 1997, 61-73.

⁴⁰⁰ CIL XVI 57, CIL XVI 163.

⁴⁰¹ IDR I 11 (=RMD 35) contrary to Gudea, SCIVA 26/3, 1976, 383, n° 3; CIL XVI 110 = IDR I 17; RMD 47; IDR I 18 = RMD 64; IDR I 19 = CIL XVI 185.

⁴⁰² Gudea, AMN 34, 1997, 66.

⁴⁰³ Haalebos, SJ 50, 2000, 44-45 = RMD 216.

⁴⁰⁴ CIL XVI 54.

⁴⁰⁵ RMD 226.

⁴⁰⁶ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

⁴⁰⁷ CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19.

⁴⁰⁸ IDR I 20 = RMD 63.

⁴⁰⁹ Gudea, SCIVA 26/3, 1975, 382-383, fig. 1/3, 2/1-3; Gudea, JRGZM 44 1997, 56, n° 31/1-4.

⁴¹⁰ ILS 9171 = AE 1905, 15; AE 1998, 113.

⁴¹¹ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

Cohors II Hispanorum (129-130)

(A) He omits the unit's presence in a diploma of 164 from Palatovo⁴¹².

J. Spaul's index does not comprise the unit's stamps from the fort at Bologna (Resculum)⁴¹³, where the unit was stationed until the end of the 3rd century AD⁴¹⁴.

(B) It also appears in the diploma from 151⁴¹⁵.

(C) The unit is not attested at Micia (Veczel - J. Spaul). The stamps used as arguments are actually of the "*COH II FL COMM*" - *Cohors II Fl(avia) Comm(agenorum)* type. Initially the stamps belonging to this type were read COH II HIS, and were attributed to the cohors II Hispanorum⁴¹⁶, but the corrections were made only a few years later⁴¹⁷.

The brick stamps from Banatska Palanka are to be found in J. Spaul's index at Ul Palanka⁴¹⁸. In the index at the end of the book the fort is located in Dacia Inferior (Cohors², 571), and in Dacia Porolissensis (Cohors², 575) respectively!

Cohors III Hispanorum equitata (133-134)

(A) The unit seems to be mentioned in a diploma from Tibiscum, dated to 157⁴¹⁹. We also have to mention here the unit's stamps (COH III HISP) discovered in the fort at Inlăceni⁴²⁰.

Cohors V Hispanorum equitata (135).

(A) The author did not mention the brick stamp from Golubac (Cuppae)⁴²¹.

(B) It appears on the two unpublished diplomas from 150/151 and 156/157 for Moesia Superior⁴²².

(C) From September 20th, AD 82⁴²³ the diploma (and not AD 83, as J. Spaul mentioned) was delivered for the auxiliary troops from Germania, to which were attached an ala and two cohorts from Moesia, which had been previously stationed in province of Germania. It was not a separate imperial constitution for this ala and for these two cohorts.

Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittaria (441)

(A) The index of epigraphic discoveries that make reference to this unit does not mention the brick stamps from Porolissum⁴²⁴ and from Romita⁴²⁵.

(C) J. Spaul thinks that the I Ituraeorum, attested at Mongotiacum, was transferred to Mauretania Tingitana, even though the unit's attestations in Germania Superior do not have the indicative *ciuium Romanorum*, and on October 13th, AD 109, it is attested in Dacia as *I ITVRAEOR*⁴²⁶ and *I ITVRAEORVM* (February 17th, AD 110)⁴²⁷ respectively,

⁴¹² CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19.

⁴¹³ COR II ISP; CO II IS; COH II HISP, see Gudea, AMN 9, 1972, 419-420.

⁴¹⁴ Gudea, AMN 9, 1972, 414, n° 2; 414-415, n° 5; Gudea 1997, 19-20.

⁴¹⁵ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

⁴¹⁶ Oct. Floca, AMN 5, 1968, 113, n. 10; Petolescu, Sargetia 9, 1972, 43-46, Petolescu, Mărghitani, MN 1, 1974, 254-256.

⁴¹⁷ Petolescu, SCIVA 27/ 3, 1976, 395-397, n° 3; Gudea, SCIV 27/4, 1976, 519, n° 3.

⁴¹⁸ COH II HISP (CIL III, 8074.20 = IDR III/1 7).

⁴¹⁹ CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15 - in the lacuna.

⁴²⁰ AE 1912, 71; IDR III/4, 301. Also see IDR III/4, 302: "COH IIII".

⁴²¹ CIL III 1702; Wagner 1938, 156. For this fortification see also Gudea 2001, 61-62.

⁴²² Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

⁴²³ CIL XVI, 28 (not CIL XVI 29, as J. Spaul mentioned).

⁴²⁴ Tóth 1978, 57 n° 46, 58 no. 83, fig. 16, 83; Gudea 1989, 524, pl. CXVII.1, 4-8.

⁴²⁵ Matei, Bajusz 1997, 160, pl. II/12-13.

⁴²⁶ RMD 148.

⁴²⁷ CIL XVI, 57.

compared to the mention in a diploma from Mauretania Tingitana, dated to October 14th, AD 109: *IITVRAEORVM C R*⁴²⁸.

It would be worth mentioning that in the case of the presentation cohorts I Ituraeorum sagittariorum (Cohors, 441), as well as in the case of cohorts I Ituraeorum civium Romanorum (Cohors, 442), J. Spaul considers that the annexing of the Iturian kingdom in 72 AD (!?) could have been the occasion for the recruitment of these units, even though a few pages before he gave the correct information concerning this possible moment⁴²⁹! Moreover, he seems to find it bizarre that there are no military diplomas before 109, as he considers that the soldiers who served in this unit had started to be discharged starting with 97!

Concerning the unit's effectives J. Spaul thinks it is a cohort quingenaria⁴³⁰.

It is hard to say what happened with the unit in the period following the second decade of the 2nd century AD. J. Spaul thinks that the remains of this unit, grinded by the conflicts it was involved in during Antoninus Pius' reign, were integrated after 140 in the cohort I Augusta Ituraeorum.

A cohort Ituraeorum equitata is attested among the troops mentioned as having been part of Arrian's army, in AD 135, in Cappadocia⁴³¹. This was identified with the cohort I Ituraeorum sagittariorum⁴³². We also think that it is possible to identify it with Cohors II Ituraeorum equitata, a unit stationed for a long period of time in Egypt⁴³³.

Cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum (440)

(A) J. Spaul omits the unit's mentions during Trajan's reign in the fort at Buciumi: a fragmentary inscription⁴³⁴ and a brick stamp⁴³⁵.

(B) It appears in the two recently published diplomas from 114 (Dacia)⁴³⁶ and 136/138 (Dacia Superior)⁴³⁷.

(C) An inscription from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, which attests a prefect [...Ge]mellus represents the only possible mention of a soldier serving in this unit. There is also the possibility for the last letter in the fragment to be read T[hracum]⁴³⁸.

Cohors I Lepidiana equitata civium Romanorum (155-156).

(B) It is also mentioned in the two diplomas of 105, copies of the same imperial constitution⁴³⁹.

(C) J. Spaul also discusses the diploma of April 7, 145⁴⁴⁰, where an ala and not a cohort is mentioned under the form of I GALL, obviously the ala I Gallorum et

⁴²⁸ CIL XVI, 161. M. M. Roxan thought the cohort I Ituraeorum c(ivium) R(omanorum) was stationed in Mauretania Tingitana between the attestation by a military diploma of 109 and its mention in the Notitia Dignitatum (Roxan, Latomus 32/4 1973, 846), period in which it was permanently camped in the above mentioned province (Roxan, Latomus 32/4, 1973, 834-835; Ed. Dabrowa, ZPE 63 1986, 223).

⁴²⁹ Cohors², 437: "On the death in AD 49 of Sohaemus, king of Ituraea, as reported Tacitus, the area was incorporated into the province of Syria!"

⁴³⁰ For the identification of the unit with a cohort milliaria: Wagner 1938, 157; Russu, AMN 6, 1969, 171; Strobel 1984, 136; O. Tentea, in Orbis antiquus, 806-807.

⁴³¹ After D. Ruscu, Ligia Ruscu, EN 6, 1996, 210, 231.

⁴³² Holder 1980, 232; Holder 2003, 102, 117 Tab. 16.

⁴³³ For the unit's history see Cohors², 444-445.

⁴³⁴ Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 114-120, 117, pl. 139,

⁴³⁵ Chirilă, Gudea 1972, 117, pl. CXXXIX/2.

⁴³⁶ RMD 226.

⁴³⁷ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126.

⁴³⁸ IDR III/2, 295, n° 348.

⁴³⁹ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma.html> (the military diploma from Speyer dated to May 13, 105); Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 11.

⁴⁴⁰ RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262.

Pannoniorum, or the ala I Gallorum Aetorigiana⁴⁴¹, and not a hypothetical cohors I Gallorum Lepidiana, theory based on a restituted inscription from Bir el Malik, in Commagene⁴⁴². The unit's presence in the Orient starting with Trajan's reign is doubtful, taking into account that it is mentioned in the diplomas of 125 and 127⁴⁴³ from Moesia Inferior. In these conditions, that transfer to the Orient was probably operated later, during Hadrian's reign.

Cohors V Lingonum (182)

(B) It appears in the diploma from AD 114 for Dacia's auxiliary forces⁴⁴⁴. It is mentioned in two diplomas of AD 130-131 and AD 151⁴⁴⁵.

Cohors II Lucensium (83-84).

(A) J. Spaul does not mention the diploma dated to October 10th, AD 138, awarded to the soldiers in the province Thracia⁴⁴⁶.

(B) It is mentioned in the diploma from Cataloi, dated to June 15th, AD 92⁴⁴⁷.

Cohors I Lusitanorum (61-62)

(C) The cohort from Moesia Superior is different from its homonym in Pannonia Inferior⁴⁴⁸.

(B) It is also mentioned in a diploma of AD 132⁴⁴⁹ and on an unpublished one, dated to 156/157⁴⁵⁰. In these conditions, the only soldiers we can be sure of having served in this unit are: the centurion Claudius and soldier Laedius, both of them mentioned by a little bronze plate from Viminacium⁴⁵¹.

Cohors I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica (59-60).

(B) It also appears in the military diploma from Cataloi, dated to June 15, 92⁴⁵².

Cohors II Mattiacorum (243-244).

(B) It appears on the two military diplomas of 105, copies of the same imperial constitution⁴⁵³, and on a diploma of 111⁴⁵⁴. It is also stated in a diploma from the province of Thracia, dated to March 10th, AD 155, awarded to an *ex pedite Aelius Batonis f. Dasius, Pann(onijs)*, during the prefecture of a certain Antonius Annianus⁴⁵⁵.

(C) In the diploma from Moesia, dated to 78, only a cohors Mattiacorum is mentioned. It is probably a cohors I Mattiacorum, unattested up to the present

⁴⁴¹ RMD 165, n. 2.

⁴⁴² AE 1967, 525. We owe the restitution to A. Martin, ZPE 52 1983, 203-210 = AE 1987 950.

⁴⁴³ June 1, 125 (Roxan, Eck, ZPE 116 1997, 193-203); August 20, 127 (Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-295).

⁴⁴⁴ RMD 226.

⁴⁴⁵ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251, n° 5; Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

⁴⁴⁶ Pferdehirt, ArchKorr 28, 1998, 445-450 = RMD 260. See the whole discussion on the cohors I Cisipadensium equitata.

⁴⁴⁷ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁴⁴⁸ Wagner 1938, 162; Lőrincz 2001, 37-38, n° 30.; J. Fitz, AArchHung 14/1-2, 1962, 65.

⁴⁴⁹ RMD 247.

⁴⁵⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

⁴⁵¹ AE 1982, 839.

⁴⁵² Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁴⁵³ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma.html> (the military diploma from Speyer dated to May 13, 105); Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 11.

⁴⁵⁴ RMD 222.

⁴⁵⁵ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Revue des Etudes Militaires Anciennes 1, 2004, 91.

moment⁴⁵⁶. Maybe it was in the same unit that served L. Spurenus Rufus, bucinator cohortis Mattiacorum, at the end of the 1st century AD⁴⁵⁷.

Cohors I Montanorum civium Romanorum (294-295).

(B) It is recorded in the diploma for Dacia from 114⁴⁵⁸. It is also mentioned in the diplomas for Moesia Superior from 132⁴⁵⁹ and 156/157⁴⁶⁰.

(C) The problem is that there were at least two different cohorts⁴⁶¹. A cohors I Montanorum is attested in Pannonia Inferior⁴⁶², another cohors I Montanorum c. R. is recorded in Pannonia, deployed from Noricum⁴⁶³ and then in Moesia Superior⁴⁶⁴. It appears for a short period in Pannonia, where it participated to the Nerva's bellum Suebicum⁴⁶⁵. Then, it was moved back into Moesia Superior⁴⁶⁶, where is built the fortification from Novae (Čezava)⁴⁶⁷. It took part in the Dacian Wars⁴⁶⁸ and after AD 114 was redeployed in Moesia Superior. Some authors thought that the cohors I Montanorum from Pannonia took part at the Dacian Wars⁴⁶⁹, which it was not possible, since this cohort is stated in the diploma for Pannonia from 102⁴⁷⁰ and on the diplomas for Pannonia Inferior from 110⁴⁷¹ and 114⁴⁷².

A problem to be solved concerns the presence of a cohort I Montanorum in two diplomas for Syria Palaestina from 139⁴⁷³ and 160⁴⁷⁴. It is possible for it to be different from the other two known cohorts.

Cohors I Flavia Numidarum (473).

(A) It is also mentioned in the diploma of 127⁴⁷⁵.

(B) Its first attestation in Moesia Inferior could be in 97⁴⁷⁶, followed by the definite attestation in a diploma of AD 105, discovered near Novae⁴⁷⁷. It is mentioned in the military diploma of AD 111⁴⁷⁸, which strengthens the presumption that this unit was also mentioned in the diploma of AD 97 and in a fragment, dated to AD 125-129, from a diploma awarded to a soldier serving in this cohort⁴⁷⁹. Subsequent attestations indicate

⁴⁵⁶ Diploma from Montana, dated to February 7, 78 (CIL XVI 22); Wagner 1938, 164-165.

⁴⁵⁷ The inscription from Tenča, CIL III 12437; Kraft 1951, 180, n° 1611.

⁴⁵⁸ RMD 226.

⁴⁵⁹ RMD 247.

⁴⁶⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

⁴⁶¹ J. Šašel, in Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III. 13. Internationaler Limeskongress Aalen 1983. Vorträge, Stuttgart, 1986, 782-786, considered that it was only one cohort with this name and the mention on the diploma from Beleg I et I Montanorum (CIL XVI 31, September 5, 85) was an error.

⁴⁶² Lőrincz 2001, 39, n° 35.

⁴⁶³ Lőrincz 2001, 39, n° 36.

⁴⁶⁴ July 12, 96 (RMD 6).

⁴⁶⁵ February 20, 98 (CIL XVI 42); RMD 81. Lőrincz 2001, 39, n° 36; 71; 156-157, n° 7; 9.

⁴⁶⁶ May 8, 100 (CIL XVI 46).

⁴⁶⁷ „Bauinschrift“ from the year 98, AE 1976, 609., For this fortification, see also Gudea 2001, 63-65.

⁴⁶⁸ Strobel 1984, 140.

⁴⁶⁹ Beneš 1978, 46, n° 111/74; Petolescu 2002, 117-118.

⁴⁷⁰ CIL XVI 47.

⁴⁷¹ July 2 110 (the diploma from Tokod, CIL XVI 164).

⁴⁷² CIL XVI 61; RMD 228; Lőrincz 2001, 81-82; 158, no. 14.

⁴⁷³ CIL XVI 87.

⁴⁷⁴ RMD 173.

⁴⁷⁵ Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 287-296, the diploma of August 20, 127.

⁴⁷⁶ Weiß, ZPE 117, 1997, 233-238, n° 4. Also see the comments on this at 236.

⁴⁷⁷ Pferdehirt, Katalog, no. 10.

⁴⁷⁸ RMD 222, dated to September 25, 111.

⁴⁷⁹ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 413-417, n° 5.

that it was stationed in this province until the half of the 2nd century⁴⁸⁰, and was later on deployed in the province Lycia et Pamphylia⁴⁸¹.

(C) This cohort is different from the cohors I Numidarum, present in Syria in AD 88⁴⁸², because in 134, when the cohors I Flavia Numidarum was still stationed in Moesia Inferior, Arrianus (Ekt. III, 4) mentioned the prefect of a cohors I Numidarum serving in Cappadocia⁴⁸³.

Cohors II Flavia Numidarum (474)

(B) It is recorded on a military diploma fragment from Dacia Inferior, dated to July 17th, AD 122⁴⁸⁴. It is registered in two diplomas from the same province, dated to approx. 130⁴⁸⁵ and 146⁴⁸⁶.

Cohors I Pannoniorum equitata veterana (333)

(A) J. Spaul forgets to mention this unit's passage through Dacia, as is indicated by the military diplomas of 109 and 110⁴⁸⁷.

(C) The inscription for M. Papirius was discovered at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa⁴⁸⁸. This cohort could be also identical with a homonymous one, which is mentioned in pre-Flavian Germania and Northern Italy, in 69⁴⁸⁹. It was stationed at Ritopek (Tricornium)⁴⁹⁰.

(B) It is mentioned in a military diploma from Elst (Germania Inferior), dated to February 20, 98⁴⁹¹, and is later on deployed in Moesia Superior⁴⁹² in order to take part in the Dacian Wars. It is also mentioned in the diplomas from Moesia Superior, dated to 150/151 and 156/157⁴⁹³.

Cohors I Raetorum equitata (276-278).

(B) It is mentioned in the diploma from Cataloi, dated to June 15th, AD 92⁴⁹⁴.

(C) It is definitely different from cohors I Raetorum c. R., which was stationed in Germania Inferior⁴⁹⁵. But the problem of the identity of this cohort mentioned in Moesia⁴⁹⁶ and then in Moesia Inferior, and of its relation with the two cohorts I Raetorum, known from Cappadocia and Raetia, remains open. The last two cohorts are by no means one and the same, as J. Spaul suggests. We are thus in a dilemma, both identifications being possible.

⁴⁸⁰ RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262 dated April 7, 145; Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = RMD 270; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl (in preparation); unpublished military diploma fragment from the imperial constitution of AD 146, now in the possession of a collector (information provided by C. C. Petolescu).

⁴⁸¹ Weiß, Epigraphica Anatolica 31, 1999, 77-82.

⁴⁸² CIL XVI 35, with comments at p. 183, in which the identification of the two units is proposed.

⁴⁸³ Roxan, ZPE 118, 1997, 292.

⁴⁸⁴ Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 20.

⁴⁸⁵ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 245-246, n° 3.

⁴⁸⁶ RMD 269.

⁴⁸⁷ RMD 148 = IDRE II 307; CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3. See Petolescu 2002, 119.

⁴⁸⁸ CIL III 90. False consideration, rehabilitated by N. Gostar, AUI 1972, 56-59 = AE 1972, 466.

⁴⁸⁹ Wagner 1938, 176-177.

⁴⁹⁰ Wagner 1938, 176; Gudea 2001, 51-52.

⁴⁹¹ Haalebos, SJ 50 2000, 45-46 = RMD 216.

⁴⁹² 103/107 (CIL XVI 54).

⁴⁹³ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, Chiron 32, 2002, 420.

⁴⁹⁴ Petolescu, Popescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276.

⁴⁹⁵ Alföldy 1968, 68-69. Also see the diplomas of 98 (Haalebos, SJ 50 2000, 31-72 = RMD 216) and August 20, 127 (RMD 239).

⁴⁹⁶ RMD 2.

Cohors VIII Raetorum equitata (287)

(A) He omits from the index an inscription dated to 129, discovered in the fort at Inlăceni, dedicated by a unit to the emperor Hadrian⁴⁹⁷ and the bibliographic indications for the brick stamps from Mehadia⁴⁹⁸ and Teregova⁴⁹⁹.

(B) It is mentioned in a diploma of 119, as is the name of a prefect [*?A*]vianus [...ratus] and of a soldier serving in this unit: *ex pedi[te -]ancio Avesso [---f(ilio) Er]avisc(o)*⁵⁰⁰.

J. Spaul considers that the unit was stationed in the wooden fort at Inlăceni, and in the stone fort from Teregova respectively. As the brick stamps from Teregova were discovered in secondary positions, we cannot exclude that the unit was camped in the wooden fort found on the spot⁵⁰¹.

Cohors I sagittariorum (480-482)

J. Spaul chooses a special scenario for this unit's history:

Even though the military diplomas attest the existence of two units⁵⁰²: cohors I sagittariorum in Germania and a cohors I Aelia sagittariorum in Pannonia Superior, the epigraphic information indicates that both units were stationed at Klosterneuburg in Pannonia Superior; thus, J. Spaul maintains that the two names refer to the same unit. The first unit – quingenaria – stationed at Bingen would become milliaria when it was transferred to Pannonia during Hadrian's reign, and this would explain the imperial surmane: Aelia. Because the earliest epitaphs (dated to the 1st century AD) were discovered near Bingen, on the middle Rhine, a second group (dated to the 2nd century AD) were found at Klosterneuburg, and a third one would be made the inscriptions from Drobeta (dated to the 3rd century AD). J. Spaul believes that these attestations indicate the location of the unit's garrisons between the second half of the 1st century AD and the half of the 3rd century AD. The absence of the epithets Ulpia or Flavia from the unit's name would suggest, according to the same author, the formation of the unit during Claudius' or Nero's reign, from archers from the Eastern Mediterranean (Creta, Syria, Tripoli and Sidon). Their need to deploy troops on the river Rhine – in the Flavian period – in order to replace the units sent to Britannia would have caused the deployment of our unit in this area. It is mentioned in Pannonia starting with 133 as cohors I Aelia Caes. sagittariorum. To conclude, J. Spaul considers that the unit was stationed at Klosterneuburg as late as Alexander Severus's reign, and it was transferred at some point, between AD 222-240, to Turnu Severin, in Moesia Inferior! (Cohors², 481-482).

(A) The cohors I sagittariorum milliaria is attested at Tibiscum in 165, by a dedication to the emperor Marcus Aurelius⁵⁰³, several historians agreeing to the identification of this unit with a homonymous one recorded at Bingen⁵⁰⁴. It seems that the unit was stationed

⁴⁹⁷ IDR III/4 263 = AE 1960, 375.

⁴⁹⁸ IDR III/1 102.

⁴⁹⁹ IDR III/1 114.

⁵⁰⁰ Eck, Donald, Pangerl AMN 38, 2001, 119, n. 17.

⁵⁰¹ On this see the discussion in F. Marcu, in *Orbis Antiquus*, 581, n. 134.

⁵⁰² There are no attestations of the unit in the military diplomas for Germania Inferior!

⁵⁰³ IDR III/1, 130. The archaeologists who excavated at Tibiscum consider that the unit was present here since the early years of the province, that it built the second phase of the fort at Tibiscum and that, during Marcus Aurelius' reign, along with the other units in the garrison, it built the stone phase of the greater fort (phase IV), see Benea, SIB 16, 1993, 99; Benea, Bona 1994, 38.

⁵⁰⁴ Russu, AMN 6, 1969, 171; Benea, SCIVA 27/1, 1976, 82 n. 29; Piso, Benea, ZPE 56, 1984, 286. C. C. Petolescu prefers the identification with the cohors I milliaria, attested in 88 in Syria (CIL XVI 35, see Petolescu SCIV 22/3, 1971, 415-416.).

in Dacia since the beginning of the 2nd century AD⁵⁰⁵, being attested by brick stamps at Tibiscum⁵⁰⁶ and in the fort at Zăvoi⁵⁰⁷. According to some historians, cohors I Sagittariorum was deployed at Drobeta in the second half of the 2nd century AD⁵⁰⁸.

Several bricks stamps from Pannonia Superior are missing from J. Spaul's index: Aequinoctium (Fischamend)⁵⁰⁹, Bruckneudorf – Parndorf Villa, Neusidel am See Stf., Pama Stf; Winden am See Villa⁵¹⁰, Gerulata (Rušovce-Orosvár)⁵¹¹, Ad Flexum (Mosonmagyaróvár)⁵¹², Quadrata (Barátföldpuszta)⁵¹³, Arrabona⁵¹⁴, respectively from Pannonia Inferior at Kelamantia (Izá-Leányvár)⁵¹⁵.

(B) A recently discovered inscription from Drobeta, probably dedicated to IOM Dolichenus [pro sal(ute) imp(eratorum) et c(o)hortis pri(mae) sag(ittariorum)] was probably produced by three sacer(dotes) c(o)ho(rtis)⁵¹⁶.

In the epigraphic attestations from Klosterneuburg, both the 2nd century inscriptions⁵¹⁷, and the ones from the following century included Aelia in the name of the unit⁵¹⁸. Also, all along the 4th century AD, the same AEL is ever present in the abbreviation of the unit's name on the brick stamps⁵¹⁹.

Thus, J. Spaul's identification cannot be argued because, as we have previously shown, cohors I Aelia sagittariorum is attested in Pannonia between 118-9 and at least up until the beginning of the 4th century AD, as the *Ant(oniniana)*⁵²⁰ and *Ael(ia) Severiana*⁵²¹ epithets are mentioned. In Dacia the attestations of the cohors I sagittariorum milliaria do not include the epithet Aelia in the unit's name, and the stamp types are different from the ones attributed to the cohors I *Aelia* sagittariorum in Pannonia. These arguments, as well as the early dating of the stamps at Tibiscum, indicate a different evolution of the two units between the 2nd– 3rd centuries AD⁵²².

⁵⁰⁵ Benea, Bona 1994, 37.

⁵⁰⁶ COH I S - IDR III/1 251; CIS - IDR III/1, 252. Part of the stamps are in fact CIV, see Flutur 1999-2000, 376, pl. II/1-2.

⁵⁰⁷ Two COH I S-type stamps, see O. Bozu, in Banatica 4, 1977, 130-3.

⁵⁰⁸ In 179 the unit was still stationed at Tibiscum, see Piso, Benea, ZPE 56, 1984, 286, n. 137. At Drobeta three types of stamped bricks were identified, see Benea, SCIVA 27/1, 1976, 80, fig. 2/1-4, 3/1, 2-5. We have to mention here that the CIS type, the most frequent one at Tibiscum, was signalled only once at Drobeta; type COH I SAG, the most frequent at Drobeta, was signalled only once at Tibiscum! At Drobeta, some imperial appellatives of the unit are attested: *Antoniniana*, Gordiana and Philippiana (CIL III 6279, 8018 = 1583).

⁵⁰⁹ Fitz, AArchHung 14, 1962, 39.

⁵¹⁰ Cf. Lőrincz, in Canterbury Roman Frontier Studies 1989. Proceedings of the XVth International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies (Exeter 1991), 244-724, type COHRIAELS: Bruckneudorf – Parndorf Villa (4th century and 2nd-4th centuries), Neusiedel am See Stf. (4th century), Pama Stf. (4th century), Winden am See Villa.

⁵¹¹ Szilágyi 1933, 86, no. 3c; no. 4; Szilágyi, AArchHung 2, 1952, 205; L. Barkóczi, AArchHung 9, 1958, 420; Fitz, AArchHung 14, 1962, 41; Lőrincz 1976, 32, n. 95.

⁵¹² J. Szilágyi, in AArchHung 2, 1952, 189, 210.

⁵¹³ Szilágyi, in AArchHung 2, 1952, 206; Lőrincz 1980, tip. 10,1 = 9/6, 11/3 late Roman.

⁵¹⁴ Lőrincz 1980, 84, Kat. 5/22a.

⁵¹⁵ Lőrincz 2001, n° 430.

⁵¹⁶ Petolescu 2002, 120, n. 10.

⁵¹⁷ Ubl 1991, n° XIV, XI, XIII, XXXIV, XXIX = Lőrincz 2001, n° 416, 418 – 421; CIL III 5645 = Lőrincz 2001, n° 422.

⁵¹⁸ CIL III 5647 = Lőrincz 2001, n° 427; Ubl 1991, n° XVI, XV, II = Lőrincz 2001, n° 428, 503, 504:

⁵¹⁹ About the discussion concerning the unit's attestation in Pannonia in the 4th century see Lőrincz 2001, 41, n. 270 for the earlier bibliography on the subject.

⁵²⁰ CIL III 5647; Lőrincz 2001, n° 427 (dated to 230).

⁵²¹ CIL III 11857a; Lőrincz, AArchHung 37, 1985, 184 T 395a; Lőrincz 2001, n° 429 (dated to 198-211 or 222-235).

⁵²² See the same idea in Marcu, in Orbis antiquus, 582, n. 146.

Some historians have pronounced themselves, for example, for the mixing of cohorts I Sagittariorum milliaria with the cohorts I Antiochensium sagittariorum⁵²³ (see supra).

Cohors I Claudia Sugambrorum veterana (245-246).

(B) The cohort is recorded in the military diplomas of 92, 105 and 111⁵²⁴.

(C) Maybe not this unit, but its homonym cohorts I Claudia Sugambrorum tironum is mentioned in a diploma of 134⁵²⁵, because, surprisingly, the veterana appellative is missing, and it is present without exception in the other diplomas of 145, 146, 157 (152-154), in a newly discovered diploma, dated around 155⁵²⁶, and in inscriptions. T. Iulius Saturninus, who is recorded in an inscription from Capidava, commands the cohorts I Claudia equitata from Cappadocia and not the cohort we are discussing⁵²⁷.

Cohors I Sugambrorum tironum (246).

(B) It is mentioned in two diplomas of 105, copies of the same imperial constitution⁵²⁸, and also in a military diploma of 111⁵²⁹.

Cohors I Thracum civium Romanorum (361-362)

(A) The unit is also mentioned in the diploma from Porolissum, dated to July 2nd, AD 110, fact omitted by J. Spaul⁵³⁰.

(C) There were two different cohorts with the name I Thracum. Cohors I Thracum civium Romanorum which is attested in Dacia by the diplomas from October 14th, AD 109, February 17th, AD 110⁵³¹ and from July 2th, AD 110 (see supra). This cohort is identical with its homonym mentioned in the diploma for Moesia Superior from May 5th, AD 100⁵³². The second cohort was I Thracum civium Romanorum pia fidelis, which had been stationed in Germania Inferior⁵³³ and then was transferred to Pannonia Inferior⁵³⁴ where it stationed in the 2nd century⁵³⁵.

A third cohort I Thracum civium Romanorum was present in Pannonia Superior starting with 113/126⁵³⁶ being different from the others two.

⁵²³ A. Rádoti, AArchSlov 26, 1975, 207; Benea, SCIVA 27/1, 1976, 77, 84; Benea, Apulum 16, 1978, 25; Gudea, Drobeta 4, 1980, 102; Strobel 1984, 120, n. 15; 142.

⁵²⁴ Petolescu, Popsescu, ZPE 148, 2004, 269-276; Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 10; RMD 222.

⁵²⁵ CIL XVI 78.

⁵²⁶ April 7, 145 (RMD 165 + Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 261-262); 146 (Weiß, ZPE 124, 1999, 279-286 = 269); in another diploma, a copy of the same imperial constitution (Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, in preparation); also, in a diploma fragment from a private collection, which seems to date from the same year (information provided by C. C. Petolescu); 157 (152-154) (the military diploma from Brestovene, RMD 50); Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 262-264.

⁵²⁷ AE 1934, 107 = ISM V 10.

⁵²⁸ <http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma.html> (the military diploma from Speyer dated to May 13th, AD 105); Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 11.

⁵²⁹ RMD 222.

⁵³⁰ CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3.

⁵³¹ CIL XVI 57 = IDR I 2.

⁵³² CIL XVI 46.

⁵³³ Alföldy 1968, 70-71, n° 26. It was supposed that this unit would have been present in the diploma from Elst (February 20, 98, Haalebos, SJ 2000, 46-47 = RMD 216 n. 4).

⁵³⁴ July 2, 110, where it appears with its whole name: *I THRACVM C R P F* (CIL XVI 164).

⁵³⁵ Lőrincz 2001, 42, n° 43. Petolescu also stated that these two units were identical, which is undoubtedly an error (Petolescu 2002, 122 n° 57).

⁵³⁶ Lőrincz 2001, 42, n° 44.

Cohors I Thracum sagittariorum (363)

(A) J. Spaul does not mention in his index the attestation of the unit in the diploma from Nova Zagora, dated to February 23th, AD 144⁵³⁷.

(B) The unit was signalled recently in a diploma of AD 136/138⁵³⁸. It could be one and the same as the previous unit: I Thracum civium Romanorum.

Cohors I Thracum Syriaca (366).

(A) It is possible that this cohort saw action in the Dacian Wars in the area near Acidava (Enoșești), as seem to indicate stamped bricks considered to have belonged to this military unit⁵³⁹. The index does not record the centurion L. Sextilius Fuscus, from an inscription from Tomis⁵⁴⁰ and L. Furius Seuthes, optio at Charax⁵⁴¹.

(B) It is mentioned in a diploma awarded to the troops in Moesia in 75⁵⁴² and in a military diploma dated to around AD 155 as well⁵⁴³.

Cohors VI Thracum (380-381)

(A) The author does not mention the diploma's fragment from 161 (?)⁵⁴⁴ and the two diplomas of 164⁵⁴⁵.

He does not include the stamps that attest this unit's presence at Romita (Certiae)⁵⁴⁶, Porolissum⁵⁴⁷ and Românași (Largiana)⁵⁴⁸.

(B) It is present in more recently published diplomas of AD 114⁵⁴⁹, AD 130/131⁵⁵⁰ and AD 151⁵⁵¹.

Cohors I Tyrionum sagittariorum (454).

(B) It is mentioned for the first time in the diplomas from the province of Moesia Inferior, dated to 97⁵⁵². It is also present in the diploma of AD 105, discovered near Novae, awarded to a soldier serving in this cohort, Tarsa, son of Tarsa, Bessus, under the command of L. Rutilius Ravonianus,⁵⁵³

We also have to mention here a commander of this unit, whose name, unfortunately, is still unknown, in an inscription from Teramo (Interamna Praetuttinorum, regio V), that displays an equestrian career. But it is possible to date the inscription to the period when the unit was already stationed in Dacia⁵⁵⁴.

⁵³⁷ CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14

⁵³⁸ Petolescu, Corcheș, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126.

⁵³⁹ Al. Barnea, I. Ciucă, SCIVA 40/2, 1989, 147-155; Petolescu 2002, 121-122.

⁵⁴⁰ ISM II 263.

⁵⁴¹ Sarnowski, Archeologia Warszawa 38, 1988, 80, n° 71.

⁵⁴² Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 1.

⁵⁴³ Weiß, ZPE 134, 2001, 262-265.

⁵⁴⁴ Eck, Isac, Piso, ZPE 100 1994, 577-591 = RMD 177.

⁵⁴⁵ CIL XVI 185 = IDR I 19; IDR I 19 = RMD 63.

⁵⁴⁶ Five types of stamps from a great quantity of tegulae, see Matei, Bajusz 1997, 74-75.

⁵⁴⁷ Gudea 1989, 980 pl. CXXI/13-16.

⁵⁴⁸ Macrea, Rusu, Mitrofan, Materiale 8, 1962, 499-501.

⁵⁴⁹ RMD 226.

⁵⁵⁰ Weiß, ZPE 141, 2002, 248-251, n° 5.

⁵⁵¹ Isac, AMN 38, 2001, 49-58.

⁵⁵² MacDonald, Mihaylovich, ZPE 138, 2002, 225-228. See, also RMD 140 + Lőrincz, Visy, ZPE 63, 1986, 241-249.

⁵⁵³ Pferdehirt, Katalog, no. 10.

⁵⁵⁴ M. Buonocore, Eck, Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia di Archeologia 72, 1999-2000, 240-246 = AE 2000, 466. After this second equestrian militia, he became tribune of the cohors I Britannica milliaria c. R. equitata, stationed at Cășei, Petolescu 2002, 86-87.

The unit is also attested in two recently published diplomas from Dacia Inferior of AD 146 and AD 167/168⁵⁵⁵.

(C) It is possible that this cohort was the one commanded by a certain Ignotus, mentioned in an inscription from Akkilise in Pisidia, who was at first prefect of the cohors ITVR (Ituraeorum vel I Tyriorum) and then military tribune of the legio IV Scytica⁵⁵⁶.

Cohors I Ubiorum (252-253)

(A) It was stationed in Moesia Inferior up until the Dacian Wars and seems to have been stationed at Capidava, where a stamp of this unit was found⁵⁵⁷. It was also presumed that a construction vexillation (Bauvexillation) was sent to and was active for a period at Arrubium, as a CIVB-type brick stamp discovered there seems to suggest⁵⁵⁸. Unfortunately, the reading of this document is not entirely sure, and therefore we cannot speculate more in the direction suggested by the editors.

(B) A cohort of Ubii is attested in another diploma from Moesia in 75⁵⁵⁹ and in a fragment of 78⁵⁶⁰. It also appears in two military diplomas, copies of the same imperial constitution of 105, one discovered at Speyer, the other somewhere on the Lower Danube⁵⁶¹. This unit is attested in a diploma fragment from Dacia Inferior, dated to 120/130⁵⁶², and was transferred (change of frontier?)⁵⁶³ to Dacia Superior, where it stayed at least until the end of the 2nd century⁵⁶⁴.

(C) The inscription dedicated to Hercules Invictus by the prefect of this cohort, L. Pompeius Celer, was discovered at Băile Herculane and not at Mehadia, as J. Spaul writes⁵⁶⁵.

A soldier that possibly served in this cohort is attested in a funeral inscription from Apulum: Ant. [?Pri]m[i]genianus⁵⁶⁶.

This unit's garrison was at Odorheiu Secuiesc⁵⁶⁷. For this locality, J. Spaul uses the contemporary name, as well as the older version taken from CIL (Szekely Udvárhely), without indicating at the concordances at the end of the book, fact which creates confusion especially if we take into account the following statement of the author: "It was involved in construction at Szekely Udvárhely (70 MP SSE of Bistritz, 90 MP E of

⁵⁵⁵ RMD 269; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 45-48, no. 5.

⁵⁵⁶ AE 1926, 80; PME Inc. 64. Dabrowa, ZPE 63, 1986, 225-226, considers that we are dealing with the cohors I Ituraeorum. Also see Tentea, in *Orbis antiquus*, 806-807.

⁵⁵⁷ I.C. Opiş, SCIVA 48/3, 1997, 277-278 = AE 1997, 1330; Z. Covacef, in *Army and Urban Development in the Danubian Provinces of the Roman Empire. Proceedings of the International Symposium – Alba Iulia 1999*, Alba Iulia, 2000, 287-289.

⁵⁵⁸ Zahariade, Muşeteanu, Chiriac, Pontica 14, 1981, 256, n° 3; 260-261; Covacef, in *Army and Urban Development*, 288.

⁵⁵⁹ Pferdehirt, Katalog, n° 1.

⁵⁶⁰ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, KJ 35, 2002, 227-231, n° 1.

⁵⁶¹ May 13, 105 (<http://www.romancoins.info/MilitaryDiploma.html>); Pferdehirt, Katalog, no 11.

⁵⁶² Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 38-42, n° 4.

⁵⁶³ Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl, AMN 38, 2001, 40: "Denkbar ist jedoch auch eine Verschiebung der Grenzen zwischen Dacia Inferior und superior einschließ der dort stationierten Truppen, wenn die cohors Ubiorum vom Beginn ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu Dakien im Lager von Odorheiu Secuiesc stationiert wurde, das später im Osten von Dacia superior lag".

⁵⁶⁴ The military diploma from Micia, dated to 136-138 (Petolescu, Corcheş, Drobeta 11-12, 2002, 120-126; Nova Zagora, dated to 144 (CIL XVI 90 = IDR I 14); Tibiscum, dated to 157 (CIL XVI 107 = IDR I 15); Drobeta dated to 179 (RMD 123); Petolescu 2002, 125.

⁵⁶⁵ CIL III 1571 = IDR III/1, 63.

⁵⁶⁶ CIL III 1187 = IDR III/5, 494.

⁵⁶⁷ CIL III 8074, 25a = IDR III/4, 262; TIR L 35, 54-55; Piso, Benea, ZPE 56, 1984, 285.

Apulum) or at Odorheiul Secuiesc (Kreis Harghita)⁵⁶⁸, which may be identical as tiles with the same C I VB stamp have been found there”.

Cohors I Vindelicorum milliaria equitata (288-289)

(A) J. Spaul omitted from his index an actarius, Aur(elius) Candidianus⁵⁶⁹ and an altar from the fort's principia⁵⁷⁰.

(B) Among the more recent discoveries we have to mention the unit's dedications to IOM⁵⁷¹ and Minerva⁵⁷².

(C) It appears in a military diploma from Elst, dated to February 20th, AD 98 in Germania Inferior⁵⁷³, from where it would be transferred by Trajan, in connection with the preparation for the Dacian Wars, to Moesia Superior⁵⁷⁴. In these conditions, this unit was probably never stationed in Pannonia, and the two funeral inscriptions from Aquincum⁵⁷⁵ and Alisca⁵⁷⁶ were raised for the soldiers that died during this transfer⁵⁷⁷.

It is attested in the military diploma from Tibiscum in 156⁵⁷⁸ (and not in 157, as J. Spaul notes).

⁵⁶⁸ The name “Kreis” represents the German for “county”, adopted from Russu, in Actes du IX^{ème} Congrès International d'Études sur les frontières romaines Mamaia 1972, Bucharest-Köln-Wien, 1974, 221.

⁵⁶⁹ S. Petrescu, P. Rogozea, Banatica 10, 1990, 122, n° 4.

⁵⁷⁰ Piso, AMN 20, 1983, 110-111.

⁵⁷¹ Piso, Benea, AMN 36, 97-98, n° 3 = AE 1999, 1297.

⁵⁷² Benea, in M. Bărbulescu (ed.), Civilizația romană în Dacia, Cluj-Napoca 1997, 110-112.

⁵⁷³ Haalebos, SJ 50, 2000, 47-48 = RMD 216. The unit was stationed in this province starting with Vespasian's reign, Alföldy 1968, 75. See the funeral inscription from Köln, CIL XIII 8320 = ILS 9162 = Alföldy 1968, 216, n° 164; Kraft 1951, 192, n° 1931.

⁵⁷⁴ May 8, 100 (CIL XVI 46).

⁵⁷⁵ CIL III 3562 = Lőrincz 2001, 237, n° 468.

⁵⁷⁶ AE 1935 103 = RIU 1029 = Lőrincz 2001, 237, n° 467.

⁵⁷⁷ Lőrincz 2001, 48.

⁵⁷⁸ CIL XVI 107.