

AUXILIARY DEPLOYMENT IN THE REIGN OF TRAJAN

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Introduction

The Roman legal document today called a diploma is a personal copy of the bronze original fixed to a wall at Rome which conferred a number of privileges on the soldiers named in the constitution.¹ Each auxiliary diploma contains a list of units based in the named province which had men eligible for the grant. Thus each list is a snapshot of all, or part, of the garrison of the province on the day the constitution was promulgated. If a group of such snapshots exists for different provinces within the reign of a single emperor then a pattern of deployment might be discerned throughout the empire. In recent years the rapid increase in finds of diplomas means that there is now a greater number of dated auxiliary constitutions for the period between 70 and 166.² In 2003, with about 10% of Hadrianic and Antonine constitutions identified, it was possible to attempt to enumerate the auxiliary units in Hadrian's reign and to outline their deployment.³ Since then some significant Trajanic constitutions have come to light. Therefore it seems worthwhile to prepare a paper on auxiliary deployment in the reign of Trajan in celebration of the 1900th anniversary of the foundation of the province of Dacia.⁴ The methodology employed in the previous paper has largely been replicated and corrections have been made where necessary. Thus the information provided by diplomas has been set out in tabular form and where necessary dated inscriptions and papyri have been used to fill out the picture. In general each of the tables has been divided into three columns with the central one containing detailed evidence for Trajan's reign. Relevant earlier and later citations are listed in the columns on either side. As a starting point for tracing deployment over this period of time a specific unit list has been marked out following the order recorded in that diploma issue. Around this is built all other information for unit movements into and out of individual provinces. Such moves are highlighted in bold with the name of the province from which it came abbreviated to no more than three letters and the province to which it moved shortened to no less than five letters.

Moesia inferior

After the wars of Domitian the key provinces for the deployment of auxiliary forces had become those on the lower Danube. Thus it is sensible to start this survey with Moesia inferior where a large number of complete constitutions or nearly complete ones have come to light in the last few years which

¹ There are three principal collections of diplomas. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (CIL) XVI published 1936 and 1955; *Roman Military Diplomas* (RMD) of which five volumes have been published between 1978 and 2006; and B. Pferdehirt, *Römische Militärdiplome und Entlassungsurkunden in der Sammlung des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums*, Mainz, 2004 (RGZM).

² P. A. Holder, *Observations on auxiliary diplomas from Vespasian to Commodus*, in M. A. Speidel (Hg.), *Neue Forschungsbeiträge zu den römischen Militärdiplomen: eine Bestandsaufnahme*, 2007 forthcoming.

³ P. A. Holder, *Auxiliary deployment in the reign of Hadrian*, in J. J. Wilkes (ed.), *Documenting the Roman army: essays in honour of Margaret Roxan*, London, 2003, p. 101-145.

⁴ For a general survey of unit movements under Trajan, see D. J. Knight, „The movements of the auxilia from Augustus to Hadrian”, *ZPE* 85, 1991, p. 189-208.

expand our knowledge of the garrison early in the reign of Trajan (TABLE 1).⁵ Perhaps the most important are those which reveal there were three parallel constitutions of 13 May 105 which named a total of nine *alae* and twenty one cohorts. This seems to represent the total garrison of the province at that date.⁶ Yet it is possible that *cohors I Germanorum* may have been there at this time but without men eligible for the grant.⁷ All of the *alae* and all but three of the cohorts are attested in the province prior to Trajan's reign. However, it is most likely that *cohors II Flavia Brittonum*; *cohors I Augusta Nerviana Pacensis milliaria Brittonum*; and *cohors II Brittonum Augusta Nerviana Pacensis milliaria* had arrived before 105 but had no men eligible to be named on any of the surviving constitutions.

The new diploma evidence also reveals that two units in Moesia inferior in the reign of Domitian were in Cappadocia in 101. Indeed *ala I Claudia Gallorum* had been transferred after 97 and had returned to Lower Moesia by 105. On the other hand *cohors I Raetorum* had moved from the province after 92 and did not return. It is clear that the *ala* moved only temporarily perhaps to replace units or a vexillation from Cappadocia which had been withdrawn by Trajan for the First Dacian War.⁸ A similar case can be made for *cohors I Raetorum* but in this instance it did not return. The use of units based in Moesia inferior as temporary replacements in wartime occurred again later in Trajan's reign. A cavalry vexillation from the province was amalgamated with one from Dacia for service in Parthia under the command of L. Paconius Proculus.⁹ This was probably made up from cavalrymen from a number of units which meant whole units could be transferred temporarily to other provinces. Thus *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* is attested in Pannonia inferior in 114 and 113 or 115 but had returned to Moesia inferior by 125 at the latest. Similarly *ala I Pannoniorum* is attested in Dacia in 113/114 and had also returned by 125. In the case of *cohors II Brittonum Augusta Nerviana Pacensis milliaria*, recorded in Pannonia inferior in 114, the transfer became permanent and it became part of the garrison of Dacia Porolissensis.

That the garrison was little changed into the reign of Hadrian can be seen by the number of units from Moesia inferior which became the initial garrison of Dacia inferior when it was separated from the province. Of the nine *alae*, *ala I Asturum*; *ala I Claudia Gallorum Capitoniana*; and *ala Gallorum Aetectorigiana* became part of the garrison of Dacia inferior. *Ala Hispanorum* is attested in Dacia superior in 119, perhaps temporarily, before moving to Dacia inferior in place of *ala Gallorum Aetectorigiana* which had returned to Lower Moesia by 127. The other five remained in the province although *ala Gallorum Flaviana* was transferred to Moesia superior by 132/133.¹⁰ It is a similar picture for the cohorts. Ten became the garrison of Dacia inferior although *cohors I Ubiorum* was later moved to Dacia superior. The others presumably became the garrison of Moesia inferior, although it is possible that *cohors VII Gallorum* had participated in Trajan's Parthian Wars and had remained in Syria where it is first attested in 127/136.¹¹ It is now clear that *cohors I Sugamborum tironum* was still in Moesia inferior in 116 but it had been moved to Syria by 153.¹²

⁵ For more details about individual units see Fl. Matei-Popescu, „Trupele auxiliare Romane din Moesia inferior”, SCIVA 52-53, 2001-2002, 173-242; and Fl. Matei-Popescu, „Participarea trupelor auxiliare din Moesia inferior la războaiele Dacice”, Argeșis ser. Ist. 13, 2004, p. 123-129. *Cohors I Cantabrorum* and *cohors VIII Gallorum*, attested in Moesia on diplomas of 75 and 78, have been omitted from this paper because there is no later evidence for them.

⁶ *Cohors II Bracaraugustanorum*, in Moesia inferior in 92, was probably in Thrace by this date along with *cohors II Flavia Numidarum* which may have been in Moesia inferior earlier along with *cohors I Flavia Numidarum*. A new diploma shows that the Numidians were back in Lower Moesia by 116 (W. Eck, A. Pangerl in this volume, p. 101-105).

⁷ The career of C. Aetrius Naso is of Domitianic date (PME I, IV A 95). After he commanded a *cohors I Germanorum* he became tribune of *legio I Italica* in Moesia inferior. It is possible the cohort was in the same province.

⁸ See below under Cappadocia and note 92.

⁹ PME II, IV, V P 5.

¹⁰ The diploma was originally dated to 132 (RMD IV 247) but it is now clear that the consuls cannot be so closely dated. The date of issue is therefore 132/133 (RMD V Further notes 12*†247).

¹¹ There have been a number of suggestions for the date and for the province of this diploma (CIL XVI 103). In the light of recent discoveries it can now be accepted as a diploma for Syria with a date of 127/136 (RMD V Further notes 18*103).

¹² *Cohors IIII Gallorum* moved from Thrace to Cilicia after 114 but before 121.

Moesia superior

The next provincial garrison to be considered is that of Moesia superior where three *alae* and twenty-one cohorts are named on the diploma of 8 May 100 (TABLE 2).¹³ This total represents most of the garrison for, at most, five cohorts are also attested in the province in the reign of Trajan which could have been there in 100. *Cohors I Brittonum milliaria* and *cohors I Britannica milliaria c.R.* are named in 105 but their previous diploma attestation is on the diploma of 85 for Pannonia. *Cohors III Campestris c.R.* and *Cohors IIII Cypria c.R.* are both listed on the constitution of 103/105. The latter is recorded on a tombstone of earlier date from Bithynia; indeed the former may also be recorded in that province if it is the same as a *cohors camp(...)* on a tombstone found at Amastris.¹⁴ Finally there is the enigmatic *cohors III Augusta Nerviana [Brittonum milliaria?]* recorded as *translatis in expediti[one]* in 115 with an *ala* and probably seven other *cohorts*.¹⁵

Of the units on the diploma of 100 the three *alae*, *ala praetoria (singularium)*; *ala I Claudia nova*; and *ala II Pannoniorum*, were in Moesia superior before the death of Domitian. The evidence is the same for vast majority of the cohorts. Only *cohors I Vindelicorum milliaria c.R. (pf)* and *cohors II Brittonum milliaria c.R. pf* definitely arrived in Trajan's reign since both were in Germania inferior on 20 February 98. Four more cohorts arrived early in Trajan's reign but after 8 May 100. *Cohors I Pannoniorum veterana* and *cohors I Hispanorum* were transferred from Lower Germany after 13 March 101; *cohors VIII Raetorum c.R.* arrived after 19 November 102 from Pannonia; and *cohors I Alpinorum* is attested in Britain on 19 January 103 and then in Moesia superior on the constitution of 103/105.

Once the province of Dacia had been established two of the three *alae* and eighteen of the thirty cohorts became part of the garrison of that province (TABLE 4). *ala praetoria singularium* and twelve of the cohorts can be restored on a diploma for Moesia superior of 115. Of these the *ala* and apparently eight cohorts are recorded as '*translatis in expediti[one]*'.¹⁶ Clearly they had been withdrawn to participate in Trajan's Parthian Wars. The *ala praetoria singularium* apparently did not return but became part of the garrison of Syria. Only *cohors V Hispanorum* definitely returned to Moesia superior for the *cohors I Montanorum* recorded in the province in 132/133 may be the one recorded in Dacia in 109 rather than the one on the diploma of 115. One of these two should be equated with the *cohors I Montanorum* named on the diploma for Syria Palaestina of 136/137.¹⁷ *Cohors I Thracum Syriaca* and *cohors I Cilicum* (if correctly restored on the diploma of 115) are next recorded in Moesia inferior while *cohors I Cisipadensium* was in Thrace by 138. The presence of *cohors VII Breucorum c.R.* in the Parthian Wars is probably confirmed by a tombstone from Gordion.¹⁸ By 143 it was in Pannonia inferior. *Cohors IIII Raetorum* may not have left the eastern provinces after Trajan's death since it was part of the garrison of Cappadocia by 135. Nothing further is yet known about *cohors III Augusta Nerviana [Brittonum milliaria?]*.

¹³ For further details about individual units in the province in Trajan's reign, see W. Eck, A. Pangerl, „Traians Heer im Partherkrieg. Zu einem neuen Diplom aus der Jahr 115“, *Chiron* 15, 2005, p. 49-67; and Fl. Matei-Popescu, O. Țentea, Participation of the auxiliary troops from Moesia Superior in Trajan's Dacian War (in this volume, p...).

¹⁴ AE 1993, 1429. The lack of numeral and epithet *civium Romanorum* on this tombstone are not an impediment to the identification since *cohors IIII Cypria c. R.* is recorded without numeral and epithet on the tombstone from Sinope: M. P. Speidel-D. M. French, „Bithynian troops in the Kingdom of the Bosphorus“, *EpAnat* 6, 1985, p. 97-102).

¹⁵ This is its only record, at present. It seems sensible to restore *Brittonum* on the analogy of a first and second cohort of Britons with the same titles. It would also explain why *cohors III Brittonum*, also in Moesia superior, is recorded with the epithet *veterana* since it was an older foundation.

¹⁶ The names of seven cohorts can readily be supplied. The restoration of *cohors I Cilicum* is not so certain.

¹⁷ It is now possible to identify three units called *cohors I Montanorum* in the reign of Trajan. The cohort on the diploma of 115 can be traced back to 96 in Moesia superior and earlier than this the diploma evidence is incomplete. Another *cohors I Montanorum* is attested in Noricum in 79 and is presumably the one first recorded in Pannonia in 85 and then on one of the parallel constitutions of 98 (RMD II 81); while the third was in Pannonia at least from 80 and is recorded on the other grant of 98 (TABLE 3). Also from 98 there is a building dedication from Novae in Moesia superior with the *cohors I Montanorum* from Moesia (AE 1976, 609).

¹⁸ A. L. Goldman, „A New Military Inscription from Gordion“, *Anadolu Meden Müzesi* 1996, Yilligi, 1997, p. 45-56.

Pannonia

The province of Pannonia was divided by Trajan into Pannonia superior and Pannonia inferior in 106. The two are, however, treated together but with two columns for his reign to show the evidence for auxiliary units before and after the creation of the province of Dacia. The strength of the garrison prior to the division is not certain because the evidence is only partial (TABLE 3).¹⁹

The names of five *alae* are known from Trajanic diplomas for the undivided province. *Ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria c.R.* is recorded earlier in the province on tombstones, while *Ala Frontoniana*; *ala Siliana*; *ala I Augusta Ituraeorum*; and *ala I (Hispanorum) Arvacorum* are known from Domitianic diplomas. In addition *ala praetoria* is named on diplomas of 85 and 110 in the province. *ala I civium Romanorum* is named on the Domitianic diplomas then is next recorded on the diploma of 109 for Dacia but it is likely it was still in Pannonia up to the creation of that province. There is also *ala I Britannica c. R.* in Dacia in 110 which is apparently recorded as *ala I Brittonum* on a diploma of 71 which can be assigned to Pannonia.²⁰ Four *alae* were added to the garrison in the reign of Trajan but all are first attested on diplomas after the division of the province. *Ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* moved from Britain after 98 and is next recorded in 114 in Pannonia inferior and *ala I Batavorum milliaria c. R. pf* in Pannonia superior in 112 was still in Lower Germany in 101. *Ala I Cannanefatium* left Upper Germany after 90 and had arrived in Pannonia superior by 113 while *ala I Bosporanorum* had arrived in that province from Syria by 112.²¹ To these twelve *alae* can be added *ala I Ulpia contariorum milliaria* which was raised by Trajan and is recorded on a diploma for the first time in 112, and *ala I Thracum veterana* whose early history before being listed on the same document is unclear.²² From this total *ala I Augusta Ituraeorum*; *ala I Brittonum/Britannica c.R.*; and *ala I civium Romanorum* had been removed before the death of Trajan and all are found in Dacia. Three more are next attested in Dacian provinces. *Ala Frontoniana* is in Dacia Porolissensis in 133; and *ala I Batavorum milliaria c. R. pf* and *ala I Bosporanorum* are in Dacia superior in 136/138. When they were transferred is unclear but it may not have been until Hadrian's reign. This is because *ala Siliana c.R.* and *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* are both attested in Pannonia inferior in 119 before being moved respectively to Dacia Porolissensis by 133 and to Dacia superior by 136/138.

The evidence for the cohorts is more complete. Ten are directly attested in the undivided province and four more can be surmised. This is because *cohors I Alpinorum*; *cohors I Noricorum*; *cohors II Asturum et Callaecorum*; and *cohors V Callaecorum Lucensium* are named on Domitianic diplomas for the province and on others after the division. To these can be added three citizen cohorts not recorded on diplomas until the reign of Hadrian.²³ *Cohors IIII voluntariorum* and *cohors XVIII voluntariorum* were apparently in Pannonia before it was divided. *cohors I Campanorum* is recorded in Pannonia inferior in Trajan's reign after a transfer from Dalmatia, but it, too, may have arrived before the division. Two cohorts, *cohors I Thracum c.R. pf* and *cohors III Lusitanorum pf*, were moved from Lower Germany to Pannonia inferior after 101 but by 110. *Cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria* was a Trajanic creation and may have been stationed in the province soon after like *ala I Ulpia contariorum milliaria* but it is first named on a diploma of 126. Finally *cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria* is recorded in Pannonia inferior in 114 having been in Moesia inferior in 105. This may, however, have only been a temporary transfer as with *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* although it is next named on a diploma of 130/131 for Dacia Porolissensis rather than in Lower Moesia. Indeed of the twenty-one cohorts attested in Pannonia in

¹⁹ For more information about individual units, see B. Lörincz, *Die römischen Hilfstruppen in Pannonien während der Prinzipatszeit. Teil I: Die Inschriften*, Wien, 2001.

²⁰ It now seems that the title *Britannica* on the diploma of 110 for Dacia is not correct because an *ala I Brittonum c. R.* had just been transferred from Dacia superior to Dacia Porolissensis by 14 April 123 (RGZM 22). It is also recorded there on 10 August 123 and the recipient of the Gherla copy of this constitution (RMD I 21) logically should have been a cavalryman in this *ala* rather than in the cavalry unit in Pannonia inferior (contra B. Lörincz (n. 19) 17).

²¹ While it has been suggested that *ala I Cannanefatium* arrived in Pannonia in the reign of Domitian this is by no means certain. On the other hand *ala I Bosporanorum* may have moved from Syria either in Domitian's or in Trajan's reign. See P. A. Holder, *Alae in Pannonia and Moesia in the Flavian period*, in Z. Visy (ed.), *Limes XIX: Proceedings of the XIXth International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies*, Pécs, 2005, p. 79-83.

²² *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* is not included in this discussion since its presence in Pannonia inferior was as a temporary replacement for *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria c.R.* when it served in the Parthian Wars.

²³ Cf. the citizen cohorts in Germania inferior which are not recorded on diplomas until 152 (TABLE 7).

Trajan's reign a further six are known to have left at some time before the death of Hadrian. *Cohors VIII Raetorum c.R.* was in Moesia superior by 103/105 and *cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum* and a *cohors I Montanorum* were in Dacia by 109. The *cohors V Gallorum* in Pannonia inferior seems best equated with the cohort in Britain in 122 and later.²⁴ It may therefore have left the province before Trajan's death. In 112 *cohors I Batavorum milliaria c. R. pf* and *cohors II Batavorum milliaria c. R. pf* are listed on the constitution for Pannonia superior of 112 and both can be restored on that of 116. By 130/131 the former had been transferred to Dacia Porolissensis and by 132/133 the latter was in Noricum.

There is little to be said about the garrison of Dalmatia in Trajan's reign. *Cohors III Alpinorum* and *cohors VIII voluntariorum* are named on the diploma of 94 and remained in the province. At some time in the first century *cohors I Belgarum* had been transferred from Germania superior to Dalmatia. This meant a garrison of three cohorts early in the second century.²⁵

Dacia

There are three constitutions for auxiliary units in Dacia for 109 and 110 which provide a picture of the garrison of the newly created province. A total of six *alae* and twenty-two cohorts are named (TABLE 4).²⁶ *Cohors I Alpinorum* is named on the diploma of 114 having been in Moesia superior in 103/105 while *cohors III Hispanorum* is listed on a diploma for Moesia of 75 but nowhere else until it can be restored on the diploma of 136/138 for Dacia superior.²⁷ The other two, *cohors I Thracum sagittaria* and *cohors I Cannanefatium*, are not yet attested prior to their respective appearances in Dacia superior in 136/138 and Dacia Porolissensis in 130/131.

Of the units definitely in Dacia in 109 and 110 all but four can be traced back to being part of the garrison of Danubian provinces prior to the creation of the province. There is no trace of *ala I Flavia Commagenorum sagittaria* before 109 and, currently, no trace afterwards. Its existence has therefore been questioned especially because of the confusion of its numeral on the diploma, but more diplomas are being discovered with similar 'unique' units.²⁸ *Cohors II Gallorum Pannonica* and *cohors V Lingonum* have not yet been recorded prior to 109 and 110 but it seems reasonable to assume that the former had been based in Pannonia because of its epithet and that the latter had been in Britain with the four other cohorts of Lingones (TABLE 8). The fourth unit, *cohors I Ituraeorum*, is perhaps to be equated with the *cohors I Ituraeorum* recorded in Cappadocia as *milliaria* in 101 and as *sagittaria* in 135.²⁹ The antecedents of the other units are clear. *Ala II Pannoniorum veterana* and *ala I Claudia (nova)* had been stationed in Moesia superior along with seventeen of the cohorts. The other three *alae* and two cohorts had been in Pannonia.

Not all of these units remained in the Dacian provinces created by Hadrian after the Parthian Wars and the upheavals on the Lower Danube in the early years of his reign. *Ala I Claudia (nova)* is next listed on the diploma of 132/133 for Moesia superior with the additional title *miscellanea*.³⁰ *Ala I civium Romanorum* and *ala I Augusta Ituraeorum* next appear in Pannonia inferior on the diploma of 135 but there is not yet a diploma for the province with a full list of units from earlier in Hadrian's reign. Of the cohorts six are attested in Moesia superior in 132/133 but *cohors II Gallorum Macedonica* is known to have been in Dacia Porolissensis in 123 and *cohors V Gallorum* was apparently in Dacia superior in 119. So the timing of these moves is not certain. *Cohors I Thracum c.R.* can be traced to Pannonia superior in 126 and, as suggested, *cohors I Ituraeorum*, moved back to Cappadocia. Finally *cohors IV Cypria c.R.* has not yet left any certain trace after 110.

²⁴ See below under Britannia.

²⁵ For more information about the units, see G. Alföldy, *Die Auxiliartruppen der Provinz Dalmatien*, in *Römische Heeresgeschichte: Beiträge 1962-1985*, Amsterdam, 1987, p. 239-297.

²⁶ For fuller details about the units, see C. C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae: contribuție la istoria militară a Daciei romane*, București, 2002.

²⁷ In the original publication the numeral was read as]ET III HISP (B. Pferdehirt, RGZM 2004, (n. 1) 6-8 and Taf. 1). It is also possible to read these letters as]T IIII HISP.

²⁸ For example, *cohors III Aug(usta) Nerv(iana) [Brittonum milliaria?]* recorded on a diploma for Moesia superior of 115 (TABLE 2).

²⁹ While the unit on the Dacian diplomas is not recorded as milliary stamped tiles of a milliary *cohors I Ituraeorum* have been discovered in Dacia. See O. Țentea, *Cohors I Ituraeorum sagittariorum equitata milliaria*, in L. Ruscu and others (eds.), *Orbis antiquus: studia in honorem Ioannis Pisonis*, Cluj-Napoca, 2004, p. 806-815.

³⁰ A tombstone from Galatia almost certainly relates to its participation in Trajan's Parthian Wars (CIL III 13635) and it may have been posted to Upper Moesia rather than Dacia on its return.

Raetia and Noricum

So far there are three diplomas for Raetia from the reign of Trajan of which the earliest is of 107.³¹ Their combined lists give the appearance of a settled garrison not affected on a permanent basis by the wars waged by Trajan (TABLE 5).³² Hence its continuity into Hadrian's reign and beyond with the exception of *cohors III Batavorum milliaria* which had moved to Pannonia inferior by 135. But the earlier history of the units is more complex. *Ala I singularium c.R. pf* is attested in Germania superior in 90³³ and *ala II Flavia milliaria* had moved to the province a little earlier but after 20 September 82 when it is listed as *ala II Flavia gemina*.³⁴ *Ala I Augusta Thracum* is likely to have been in Raetia longer since it is not recorded anywhere after being in Syria no later than the early Flavian period. Similarly *ala I Hispanorum Auriana* probably moved to Raetia from Pannonia early in the Flavian period rather than later.³⁵ The final *ala* of the Hadrianic garrison is called *ala I Flavia Gemelliana* in 138,³⁶ but on the diploma of 122/124 an *ala Gemelliana* is clearly listed.³⁷ Therefore it seems plausible that these are the same and are identical with the *ala Gemelliana* named on the constitution of 15 June 64 rather than that the latter is the same as *ala Gemelliana* attested in Mauretania Tingitana from 88 (TABLE 9).

The earlier histories of the cohorts are also not as straightforward. Only two cohorts, *cohors I Raetorum* and *cohors III Gallorum* are directly attested in Raetia before the reign of Trajan. A third, *cohors III Britannorum*, is named on a tombstone from Cunei in Northern Italy as part of the '*exercitus Raetici*' which appears to date to the Civil Wars of 68-69.³⁸ *Cohors II Aquitanorum c. R.* is attested in Germania superior in 90 but had moved to Raetia by 116. Two Batavian cohorts, *cohors III Batavorum milliaria* and *cohors VIII Batavorum milliaria*, had also arrived by 116 but the former is also attested in 107 and so may have arrived directly from Britain. On the other hand it is believed the latter served in the Second Dacian War and then was stationed in Moesia inferior although there is no evidence for this.³⁹ The *cohors III Thracum (veterana)* named on the diploma of 107 is most likely the same as the *cohors III Thracum* attested in Pannonia in 80 and 84 and *cohors V Bracaraugustanorum* was in Upper Germany in the pre-Flavian period. *Cohors I Breucorum* was commanded by C. Minicius Italus in the reign of Vespasian but it is not certain where it was based.⁴⁰ The rest are not attested but *cohors I Flavia Canathenorum milliaria sagittaria*, a Flavian creation, could have been in Raetia from its creation.⁴¹

³¹ There is a fragmentary diploma of 112 from Dambach in southern Germany (RMD II 85) whose incomplete unit list has been assigned to Moesia inferior; for example P. A. Holder (n. 3) 104 and TABLE 2. However, in the light of the discovery of both constitutions for Raetia of 116, it is possible that the Dambach diploma also represents a grant to the garrison of that province. This is primarily because the extant letters of the first surviving unit name]VG SAG[can relate to *ala I Thracum Augusta sagittaria* in Raetia better than *cohors I Cilicum sagittaria* presumed to have been in Moesia inferior at this time. It is also feasible that the letters read as]AVG ET II M[are in fact]VC ET II A[. Again the latter could be units in Raetia – *cohors I Breucorum* and *cohors II Aquitanorum* rather than the suggested *cohors I Bracaraugustanorum* and *cohors II Mattiacorum*. This possibility is supported by Professor K. Dietz (pers. comm.) and see also Fl. Matei-Popescu (n. 39) whose conclusions were reached independently.

³² For more information about individual units, see H.-J. Kellner, „*Exercitus Raeticus: Truppenteile und Standort im 1.-3. Jahrhundert n. Chr.*”, BayerVbl 36, 1971, p. 207-215; and H. Wolff, „*Das Heer Raetiens und seine Militärdiplome im 2. Jahrhundert*”, BayerVbl 65, 1998, p. 155-172.

³³ It had been moved there from Germania inferior in the aftermath of the revolt of Saturninus early in 89.

³⁴ This identification is generally accepted though not certain, see J. E. H. Spaul (n. 47) p. 111-114.

³⁵ A tombstone from Solva in Pannonia superior of late first century date (AE 1997, 1261) which mentions a cavalryman of the *ala* should not be used to place the unit in that province because it is a monument to his father. Cf. B. Lőrincz (n. 19) 21.

³⁶ RMD II 94.

³⁷ RMD I 25.

³⁸ CIL V 7717 = *Inscr. Ital.* IX.1, 93. For the date, see D. B. Saddington, *The development of the Roman auxiliary forces from Caesar to Vespasian (49 B.C. - A.D. 79)*, Harare, 1982, p. 68 and 119.

³⁹ Fl. Matei-Popescu, *On the problem of the presence of cohors IX Batavorum milliaria equitata in Moesia inferior*, ActaMN 41-42, 2004-2005 (forthcoming).

⁴⁰ PME II, IV, V M 60.

⁴¹ Cf. *cohors I Flavia Damascenorum milliaria sagittaria* also a Flavian creation which was in Germania superior by 90 (TABLE 6).

Information about the garrison of Noricum is much more sparse (TABLE 5).⁴² However, fragments from diplomas of 95 and 138 will shortly be published.⁴³ *Ala I Thracum veterana* is attested in the province in 79 and 95 and can probably be restored on the constitution of 106. By 126 it had been transferred to Pannonia superior. *Ala I Commagenorum* had been in Egypt in 83 but it had arrived in Noricum by 104 when it is attested building at the fort of Tulln.⁴⁴ By 138 it had been converted into a milliary ala.⁴⁵ Some of the cohorts can be identified. *Cohors I Asturum* is attested in 79 and 106; and *cohors I Flavia Brittonum* and *cohors III Tungrorum* in 95. The former remained while the latter had moved to Raetia by 122/124. The identity of other cohorts is not so certain. *Cohors V Breucorum* is attested in Pannonia in 80 but it can be plausibly restored on the diploma of 135/138. It is not attested in any other province so it could have been named on the diplomas of 106 and 132/133. It would seem that six cohorts were listed on the constitution of 135/138. One of these is likely to have been *cohors II Batavorum milliaria* which was transferred from Pannonia superior after 116. The last unit named on that constitution is perhaps *cohors II Tungrorum milliaria vexillatio* which is also attested in 132/133. It is not known when this vexillation arrived in the province but it should be noted that it is not named on any of the diplomas for Britain of Trajanic and Hadrianic date.⁴⁶ It is therefore even possible it was one of the cohorts named on the diploma of 106.

Germania superior

The Trajanic evidence for Germania superior indicates that most of the auxiliary units attested in the province prior to 98 remained there (TABLE 6).⁴⁷ The principle evidence is the constitution of 117 which lists two alae and seventeen cohorts. But there had been two more alae in 90. Since that date *ala I singularium* had been transferred to Raetia and *ala I Cannanefatium* had moved to Pannonia superior. *Cohors II Aquitanorum* had also moved to Raetia after 90. Not all the cohorts listed in 117 had been in the province in 90. *Cohors I civium Romanorum* and *cohors II Hispanorum pf* had been in Lower Germany in 101. The total of seventeen cohorts in 117 does not take into account *cohors XXIII voluntariorum*; *cohors XXVI voluntariorum*; *cohors XXX voluntariorum*; and *cohors XXXII voluntariorum*. Three of these were definitely in the province before the reign of Trajan and it is possible that *cohors XXX voluntariorum* was as well since it is not recorded elsewhere.

All of these units are attested in Germania superior during the reign of Hadrian. But it should be noted that at some date after 101 two alae were transferred there from Lower Germany. *Ala Indiana* had arrived by 129/130 while *ala Moesica* is first attested there in 185/186. For neither unit is it certain when the move was carried out.

Germania inferior

On his accession it is now clear that Trajan was governor of Germania inferior. He is recorded as such on the constitution of 20 February 98 awarded to its auxiliary garrison. Six alae and twenty four cohorts are listed on the copy which has survived (TABLE 7).⁴⁸ Using this evidence as a starting point it is evident that this total is not far from the total of units known to have been in the province when the epithet '*pia fidelis Domitiana*' was given by Domitian for the loyalty of the units during the revolt of Saturninus in Germania superior early in 89.⁴⁹ *Ala I singularium c.R. pf* and *cohors III Delmatarum* were transferred from the province

⁴² Further details about individual units can be found in G. Alföldy, *Noricum*, London 1974, p. 257-260.

⁴³ H. Ubl, *Neue Militärdiplome aus Niederösterreich*, forthcoming.

⁴⁴ H. Ubl, „Eine Bauinschrift aus dem Alenlager Comagena, Tulln, NÖ”, *RömÖst* 26, 2003, p. 23-29.

⁴⁵ H. Ubl, „Comagena (Comagenis)/Tulln am norischen Donauufer und die ala I Commagenorum”, *RömÖst* 26, 2003, p. 31-38.

⁴⁶ It is generally assumed it was one of the two *cohortes Tungrorum* which fought at Mons Graupius (Tacitus *Agric.* 36.1). See M. G. Jarrett (n. 52) p. 49-50.

⁴⁷ For details about units, see E. Stein, *Die kaiserliche Beamten und Truppenkörper im römischen Deutschland unter dem Prinzipat*, Wien, 1932; updated with caution where necessary by J. E. H. Spaul, *Ala²*, Andover, 1994 and *Cohors²*, Oxford, 2000.

⁴⁸ For details about the individual units, see J. K. Haalebos, „Traian und die Hilfstruppen am Niederrhein: ein Militärdiplom des Jahres 98 n. Chr. aus Elst in der Over-Betuwe (Niederlande)”, *SaalburgJahrb* 50, 2000, p. 31-72. For the number of cohorts on the Elst diploma, see B. Pferdehirt, *op. cit.*, (n. 1), p. 22-29.

⁴⁹ P. A. Holder, „Exercitus pius fidelis: the army of Germania inferior in AD 89”, *ZPE* 128, 1999, p. 237-250.

to Upper Germany in the aftermath of the revolt and are attested there on 27 October 90.⁵⁰ *Cohors VI ingenuorum* and *cohors XV voluntariorum* are known to have been in Lower Germany but are not recorded on diplomas before the constitution of 5 September 152. There is now another early Trajanic diploma for the province. This dates to 13 March 101 and lists six *alae* once more but only nineteen cohorts. While five fewer cohorts are named than in 98 only two left permanently having been withdrawn to participate in the first Dacian War. Both *cohors I Vindellicorum milliaria c. R. pf* and *cohors II Brittonum milliaria c.R. pf* are attested in Moesia superior in 100. The other three, *cohors VI Breucorum*; *cohors VI Raetorum*; and *cohors VI Brittonum*, are once more attested in Germania inferior in 127. It is therefore not clear if they had been withdrawn to fight in the First Dacian War or happened not to have men eligible for the grant of 101. Further units may have been withdrawn in 102 for the war's second year of campaigning. *Cohors I Hispanorum pf* and *cohors I Pannoniorum veterana* are recorded on a constitution of 103/105 for Moesia superior. Two more cohorts, *cohors I Thracum c. R. pf* and *cohors III Lusitanorum pf*, are attested in Pannonia inferior in 110 and might have been withdrawn then or for the Second War. On one or other occasion *ala Batavorum c. R.* was withdrawn and is attested as *ala I Batavorum milliaria c.R. pf* in Pannonia superior in 112.

The constitution of 127 shows further changes had occurred by that date but after 101. Two new *alae*, *ala I Thracum* and *ala Gallorum et Thracum Classiana*, are named having been recorded in Britain in 124 and 122 respectively. These replace *ala Indiana Gallorum pf* and *ala Moesiaca*. The former is recorded in Germania superior in 129/130 while the latter is attested there in 185/186. Exactly when they left Germania inferior is not certain but it is possible they were withdrawn to participate in either the Dacian Wars or the Parthian War of Trajan. Of the cohorts, *cohors II civium Romanorum* and *cohors II Hispanorum* had been transferred to Germania superior by 117. *Cohors II Thracum* is attested in Noricum in 164.⁵¹ It most likely had been transferred by 135/138 when it can be restored on the diploma of that date.

Britannia

The diploma evidence for the garrison of Britain is most complete for the reign of Hadrian. This is why the constitution of 17 July 122 has been used as the key snapshot because it names thirteen *alae* and thirty-seven cohorts (TABLE 8).⁵² To these can be added *ala I Thracum*; *cohors II Pannoniorum*; *cohors I nauticarum*; and *cohors III Nerviorum* which are listed on other Hadrianic diplomas. For the reign of Trajan there are a number of diplomas which reveal only partial lists. These name ten *alae* and twenty-four cohorts. To this total can be added *cohors III Batavorum* and *cohors VIII Batavorum* since they are named on writing tablets from Vindolanda of early Trajanic date.⁵³ Also a soldier from *cohors III Gallorum* is recorded on a tombstone which is dateable to the early second century.⁵⁴ Not all the units attested in his reign were still in Britain to be named on the Hadrianic diplomas. *ala I Hispanorum Campagonum* in Britain in 98 is recorded in Pannonia inferior in 114. It therefore would have been withdrawn for one or other of the Dacian Wars. While it is named on the diploma of 19 January 103, *cohors I Alpinorum* had been moved to Moesia superior and is named on a constitution which can be dated to 103/105. Two further cohorts, *cohors III Batavorum* and *cohors VIII Batavorum* are attested in Raetia as *milliaria* before the end of Trajan's reign. It would seem that all three had been withdrawn from Britain for the Second Dacian War.⁵⁵ A further cohort, *cohors I Nerviorum*, is not attested anywhere after 105.⁵⁶

⁵⁰ By 107 *ala I singularium c.R. pf* had moved to Raetia. It has been suggested that *ala III Asturum c.R. pf* and *ala II Thracum Augusta pf* were in Germania inferior in 89 as temporary replacements for units serving on the Danube which were normally part of the garrison of the province and hence they were awarded the titles. The former had returned to Mauretania Tingitana by 103/104 and the latter to Mauretania Caesariensis by 107. See P. A. Holder (n. 49) p. 247-248.

⁵¹ AE 1977, 603 where it is called *cohors II Thracum eq pf*.

⁵² For further information about the units in Britain, see M. G. Jarrett, „Non-legionary troops in Roman Britain: Part one, the units”, *Britannia* 25, 1994, p. 35-77; and P. A. Holder, *Observations on the Roman military diploma of 14 April AD 135 from Wroxeter* in N. J. Higham (ed.), *Archaeology of the Roman Empire: a tribute to the life and works of Professor Barri Jones*, Oxford, 2001, p. 95-104.

⁵³ *Cohors III Batavorum* – *TabVindol* II 263 and 311; *cohors VIII Batavorum* – *TabVindol* II 263, 242; III 574 and others.

⁵⁴ RIB 620.

⁵⁵ It should be noted that there is no longer any firm evidence for the presence of *cohors VIII Batavorum* on the Lower Danube, see above under Raetia and note 39.

⁵⁶ The unit has been identified with the *cohors I Aug(usta) Nerv(...)* recorded on the constitution for Britain of 23 March 178 (M. G. Jarrett (n. 52) 63 and RMD III 184 note 9). But see note 70 with RMD IV 294 note 7.

This means that the presence of five alae and fifteen cohorts in Britain can only be restored for the reign of Trajan. The *ala Augusta Vocontiorum* is recorded in a career which can be dated to his reign but it was in Lower Germany before it moved to Britain.⁵⁷ The date of arrival of *ala Gallorum Picentiana* in Britain is also unclear since it is last recorded in Germania superior on a diploma of 82. There is less evidence for the cohorts. *Cohors I Thracum* is attested in Britain on a pre-Flavian tombstone while *cohors I nauticarum* is attested on pre-Flavian tombstones at Nice-Cimiez in the Alpes Maritimae.⁵⁸ There is no evidence for the others but all are likely to have been in Britain at least from the Flavian era. Such is the uncertainty of the pre-Hadrianic history of the cohorts in the garrison that it is not absolutely certain if the *cohors V Gallorum* named on the constitution of 122 is the same as the *cohors V Gallorum* attested in Pannonia inferior in 110. Because the latter cannot be traced elsewhere it makes an attractive suggestion. It is therefore also possible that the *cohors II Gallorum* in Mauretania Caesariensis in 107 was transferred to Britain by 122 rather than that cohort was part of a series of cohorts of Gauls in Britain perhaps from the invasion.⁵⁹

Mauretania Tingitana with Hispania

There are diplomas of 103/104, 109, and 114/117 for Mauretania Tingitana whose snapshots build up a representative picture of the auxiliary garrison (TABLE 9).⁶⁰ While that of 103/104 has not survived complete the total number of units named therein can be restored as five alae and eleven cohorts.⁶¹ Of these, *cohors I Bracarorum c.R.* can be equated with the cohort attested in Moesia inferior in 125.⁶² Exactly when it left is unclear but it could have been for the second Dacian War because it is not attested on the other two Trajanic diplomas which both list ten cohorts. The surviving evidence from before the reign of Trajan records the same five alae and five of the cohorts on a diploma for the province of 88. *Cohors I Ituraeorum* and *cohors I Asturum et Callaecorum* are both attested in the pre-Flavian period. The others are not known elsewhere and so may have been in Mauretania Tingitana in the Flavian period.

While no diploma is known for the garrison of Spain evidence from inscriptions point to a garrison of ala *II Flavia Hispanorum c.R.*; *cohors I Gallica*; and *cohors III Gallorum* in the reign of Trajan (TABLE 9).⁶³

Mauretania Caesariensis

Compared with the diploma evidence for the garrison of Tingitana there is little for that of Mauretania Caesariensis. This makes the snapshot provided by the diploma of 107 so important. It lists three alae and ten cohorts but this is not necessarily all the units which were in the province at the time (TABLE 10).⁶⁴ *Ala (gemina) Sebastena* is recorded on a tombstone of apparent Trajanic date having been in Syria as late as 93. *Cohors II Sardorum* is attested at Rapidum in Mauretania Caesariensis in 122 having been part of the garrison of Africa in the first century. It was probably in the province by the reign of Trajan. Two further cohorts, *cohors VI Delmatarum* and *cohors VII Delmatarum*, are attested in the

⁵⁷ The unknown equestrian first commanded a *cohors Hispanorum equitata* and then was tribune of *legio VIII Hispana* in Britain before his prefecture of the ala (PME II, IV Inc. 236). It is therefore not clear where he commanded the ala.

⁵⁸ *Cohors I Thracum* – RIB 291; *cohors I nauticarum* – the tombstones are collected in G. Laguerre, *Inscriptions Antiques de Nice-Cimiez*, Paris 1975.

⁵⁹ The suggestion that the cohorts are the same is made by J. Spaul (n. 47) 158. However, his further identification of this unit with the one in Moesia inferior in 99 and 105 is incorrect (O. Țentea, Fl. Matei-Popescu, *Alae et cohortes Daciae et Moesiae: a review and updating of J. Spaul's Ala² and Cohors²*, ActaMN 39-40, 2002-2003, p. 282.

⁶⁰ For individual units, see M. Roxan, „The auxilia of Mauretania Tingitana”, *Latomus* 32, 1973, p. 838-855.

⁶¹ Ten cohorts are definitely named but the fragment is damaged and illegible immediately after DECEM. See E. Papi, „Diploma militare da Thamusia (Mauretania Tingitana): 103/104”, *ZPE* 146, 2004, p. 255-258. There is sufficient room for the names of eleven cohorts to be restored.

⁶² Fl. Matei-Popescu, „Despre identitatea cohortelor *I Bracaraugustanorum equitata* și *I Bracarorum civium Romanorum*” in *Corona Laurea. Studii în onoarea Luciei Țeposu Marinescu*, București, 2005, p. 313-318.

⁶³ For more information about the units, see P. Le Roux, *L'armée romaine et l'organisation des provinces ibériques d'Auguste à l'invasion de 409*, Paris, 1982. The evidence for *cohors III Gallorum* is fragmentary but the unit cannot be traced elsewhere (Le Roux 150-151).

⁶⁴ Details about specific units can be found in N. Benseddik, *Les troupes auxiliaires de l'armée romaine en Mauretanie Césarienne sous le Haut Empire*, Alger, 1982.

province on tombstones of first century date but not thereafter.⁶⁵ However, it is not definite that they had ceased to exist or had been withdrawn from the province by 107.

There is not much pre-Trajanic evidence for the units on the diploma. Only *ala II Thracum Augusta pf* and *cohors I Pannoniorum* are recorded on tombstones from the province. It is now clear that *ala Parthorum* had been based in Spain prior to its transfer since it is recorded on tiles found at Herrera de Pisuerga (Palencia).⁶⁶ It has been suggested that *ala I Nerviana Augusta fidelis milliaria* is to be equated with the *ala Flavia milliaria* recorded on a single inscription as in Syria in the reign of Domitian.⁶⁷ This is attractive but not certain. The only other unit for which there is earlier information is *cohors I Corsorum c.R.* which is best identified with the *cohors I Corsorum* attested in Sardinia at an early date.⁶⁸

Most of the units stayed in the province after the death of Trajan. Two cohorts are not attested in Mauretania Caesariensis after 107. *Cohors II Gallorum* might have stayed permanently or it might have been transferred to Britain by 122.⁶⁹ It is also feasible that at some time before 178 *cohors I Augusta Nerviana velox* had been transferred to Britain when it can be equated with *cohors I Aug(usta) Nerv(iana)* rather than remaining in the province.⁷⁰ While it is not clear where Q. Aelius Rufinus Polianus commanded *cohors Nur(r)itanorum* in the later second century.⁷¹

Africa with Sardinia and Cyrenaica

In recent years copies of two constitutions for the garrison of Africa have been discovered but both date from the reign of Hadrian (TABLE 11).⁷² That of 127 names *ala I Pannoniorum* and nine cohorts while the one of 128/129 lists *ala I Flavia (Numidica)* and six of the nine cohorts previously listed.⁷³ The pre-Hadrianic epigraphic evidence shows that both alae were in the province. Evidence for the cohorts is scarce and there are only tombstones of men of *cohors I Flavia* and *cohors II Hamiorum* which can be assigned a Trajanic date.⁷⁴ Two further cohorts, *cohors I Chalcidenorum* and *cohors VII Lusitanorum*, are recorded in Africa on career inscriptions of pre-Trajanic date and so their presence during Trajan's reign can be restored. The earlier existence of *cohors I Syrorum sagittariorum* is proven by a number of inscriptions one of which was found at Caesarea in Mauretania Caesariensis. It is therefore not clear when it arrived in Africa. There is also slight evidence for two other cohorts which might have been in the province during the reign of Trajan. *Cohors II gemella Thracum* is recorded on a number of inscriptions but none can be definitely assigned to the second century.⁷⁵ On a tombstone of late second century date from Simitthus there is a unit called *coh(ors) II Fl(avia) eq(uitata)*.⁷⁶ This is possibly a separate unit but it could just be a variant name of *cohors II Flavia Afrorum equitata*.

For convenience the garrisons of Sardinia and Cyrenaica are included here. There is a diploma of 96 for Sardinia which names *cohors I gemina Sardorum et Cursorum* and *cohors II gemina Ligurum et Cursorum* (TABLE 11).⁷⁷ The former is later attested in the province as *cohors I Sardorum*. The latter had been moved to Syria by 129. It is not clear when it arrived but it may have formed part of the army

⁶⁵ *Cohors VI Delmatarum* – CIL VIII 9377; AE 1921, 31; *cohors VII Delmatarum* – CIL VIII 9384, 21040.

⁶⁶ A. Morillo Cerdán, *La legio IIII Macedonica en la península Ibérica: el campamento de Herrera de Pisuerga (Palencia)*, in Y. Le Bohec (ed.), *Les Légions de Rome sous le Haut-Empire: actes du Congrès de Lyon (17-19 septembre 1998)*, Lyon, 2000, p. 619 and 624.

⁶⁷ See E. Birley, *Alae and cohortes milliariae*, in his *The Roman army: papers 1929-1986*, Amsterdam, 1988, p. 350-351 and note 4.

⁶⁸ J. Spaul (n. 47), p. 50.

⁶⁹ See above under Britannia and note 59.

⁷⁰ See RMD IV 294 note 7 for a discussion of the evidence.

⁷¹ PME I, IV, V A 56.

⁷² Further information about the units can be found in Y. Le Bohec, *Les unités auxiliaires de l'armée romaine en Afrique Proconsulaire et Numidie sous le Haut Empire*, Paris, 1989.

⁷³ The unit list on the two copies of the constitution of October/December 127 is incomplete but the names can be supplied from the diploma of 128/129. See RMD V 368 note 2 and W. Eck, A. Pangerl, „Neue Konsulndaten in neuen Diplomen“, ZPE 152, 2005, p. 243-248.

⁷⁴ *Cohors I Flavia* – Y. Le Bohec (n. 72) 106 note 183bis; *cohors II Hamiorum* – ILAlg I 3765.

⁷⁵ Y. Le Bohec (n. 72) 91-93.

⁷⁶ AE 1992, 1821.

⁷⁷ For more information about individual units, see Y. Le Bohec, *La Sardaigne et l'année romaine sous le Haut Empire*, Sassari, 1990.

which participated in Trajan's Parthian War. *Cohors I Macedonum* is attested in Cyrenaica in 209/211, but it is not attested elsewhere after it had been in Spain in the first century. It could therefore have been in Cyrenaica from the reign of Trajan.

Aegyptus

The diploma evidence from the reign of Trajan for Egypt dates to before 106. This reveals a garrison of three alae and seven cohorts (TABLE 12).⁷⁸ Not named on these diplomas is *cohors I scutata c.R.* which had been in the province from an early date. This suggests it was a citizen unit commanded by a tribune.⁷⁹ The diploma of 24 September 105 reveals that *cohors I Hispanorum* and *cohors I Thebaeorum*, in the province prior to that date had been transferred to Iudaea. Their place had been taken by *cohors I Augusta Lusitanorum* and *cohors II Thracum* which had previously been in that province. These moves took place not long before because the two cohorts in Iudaea were still included in a grant for units in Egypt. At some stage after 90 but before 127 *cohors I Thracum* was also moved to Egypt from Iudaea. Similarly *ala I Thracum Mauretana* was transferred from the same province to Egypt after 90 but before 142. *Ala veterana Gallica* had arrived before 130 having been in Syria in 91. On the other hand *ala Augusta (Xoitana)* had been moved to Syria after 105 but by 129. The change of province for the cohort and the three alae could have occurred at the time of Trajan's Parthian War with the possible exception of the move of *ala I Thracum Mauretana* which may not have moved until the Jewish War of Hadrian. Finally *cohors I Ulpia Afrorum* is first attested in Egypt in an equestrian career dating to the first part of Hadrian's reign.

Iudaea

Information about the garrison of Iudaea and of Arabia once that province had been created in 106 is largely dependent on diplomas from the reign of Domitian; from late in Hadrian's reign; and from the reign of Antoninus Pius (TABLE 13).⁸⁰ This makes it difficult to assess which units may have been in the provinces during Trajan's reign. As the key snapshot for the garrison of Iudaea the constitution of 90 has been chosen because it has the most complete unit list of two alae and seven cohorts. The later evidence for the alae is relatively straightforward. By 142 *ala I Thracum Mauretana* had been moved to Egypt while in 141/142 *ala veterana Gaetulorum* was part of the garrison of Arabia. Also in Arabia was *ala I Ulpia dromadariorum Palmyrenorum milliaria*, a Trajanic creation. Presumably the ala of Gaetulians was moved to that province after its annexation, but whether the *ala I Thracum Mauretana* became the sole cavalry unit in Judea is not clear nor is the date when it moved to Egypt.

Of the seven cohorts named on the diploma of 90 only *cohors I Damascena Armeniaca* and *cohors III Callaecorum Bracaraugustanorum* were still in the province on the diploma of 136/137. *Cohors II Cantabrorum* is not attested again while *cohors I milliaria sagittariorum* is known only from the Trajanic career of A. Pomponius Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus.⁸¹ *Cohors I Augusta Lusitanorum* and *cohors II Thracum* are listed on the diploma for Egypt of 24 September 105 while *cohors I Thracum* also moved to Egypt, but by 127. On this diploma for Egypt *cohors I Hispanorum* and *cohors I Thebaeorum* are described as '*extranlatarum in Iudaeam*'. After the annexation of Arabia they were moved to that province where the latter is attested on papyri of 114 and 115 and the former is named on the diploma of 141/142 with the epithet *Cyrenaica*. The post-Trajanic evidence reveals six cohorts had been transferred to these provinces from Syria at some time after the death of Domitian. *Cohors I Augusta Thracum* and *cohors III (Callaecorum) Bracaraugustanorum* are recorded in Iudaea on inscriptions which are of Trajanic date. *Cohors I Thracum milliaria* is first attested in Judea in 124. But it is not clear when *cohors I Flavia c. R.*; *cohors I Sebastena milliaria*; and *cohors VI Hispanorum* moved from Syria. One unit, *cohors V gemella c. R.*,

⁷⁸ Up to date information about each unit can be found in R. Alston, *Soldier and society in Roman Egypt: a social history*, London, 1995. This can be supplemented by V. A. Maxfield, *The deployment of the Roman auxilia in Upper Egypt and the Eastern Desert during the Principate*, in G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (Hg.), *Kaiser, Heer, und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit: Gedenkschrift für Eric Birley*, Stuttgart, 2000, p. 407-442.

⁷⁹ Cf. the omission of *cohors VI ingenuorum* and *cohors XV voluntariorum* from diplomas of Germania inferior (TABLE 7).

⁸⁰ For details about units, see M. P. Speidel, *The Roman army in Arabia*, in his *Roman army Studies*, 1, Amsterdam, 1984, p. 229-272; and P. Weiß-M. P. Speidel, „Das erste Militärdiplom für Arabia“, ZPE 150, 2004, p. 253-264.

⁸¹ PME II, IV, V P 72.

is attested for the first time in the career of [T. Flavius] Iuncus whose other commands were in the East.⁸² It is therefore likely he was tribune of the cohort in Iudaea before becoming tribune of *legio X Fretensis*. Two further cohorts, *cohors I Augusta Canathenorum* and *cohors I Thracum c. R.*, are only attested in Arabia after Trajan's death but must have been in existence earlier. On the other hand four cohorts in Syria Palaestina in 136/137 had been raised by Trajan and may have been based there from their creation.

Syria

In recent years the number of constitutions for units belonging to the auxiliary garrison of Syria has greatly increased. However, as with Judea and Arabia, none relate to the reign of Trajan (TABLE 14).⁸³ This is unfortunate because there were clearly many changes to the garrison before the stability of the reign of Antoninus Pius.⁸⁴ The key snapshot is represented by the pair of constitutions of 7 November 88. Together they list eight *alae* and nineteen cohorts. This total can be supplemented by *cohors I Thracum milliaria* and *cohors II Thracum Syriaca* which are named on a constitution of 12 May 91.

None of the *alae* were still in Syria by the death of Hadrian. *Ala VII Phrygum* was there to be named on a diploma dateable to 127/136,⁸⁵ but by 136/137 it was in Syria Palaestina. *Ala II Pannoniorum* and *ala praetoria singularium* had left by 94.⁸⁶ *Ala Sebastena gemina* had moved to Mauretania Caesariensis by the death of Trajan while *ala III Augusta Thracum* was apparently still in Syria for M. Cocceius Valens to have received a grant from Nerva and to have settled there.⁸⁷ By 126 it had been moved to Pannonia superior. *Ala veterana Gallica* had left the province before the Jewish War in Hadrian's reign being attested in Egypt in 130. The other two *alae*, *ala Gallorum et Thracum constantium* and *ala Gallorum et Thracum Antiana*, are attested in Syria Palaestina in 136/137. When the *alae* recorded on the Hadrianic and Antonine diplomas arrived is also not clear. Two *alae* are named on the constitution of 22 March 129. Nothing earlier is known for *ala I Flavia Agrippiana* while *ala Augusta (Xoitana)* had been in Egypt in 105. *Ala I Thracum Herculiana* can be identified on a diploma dateable to 129/134 but in 101 it was in Cappadocia. The other two *alae* are Trajanic creations and presumably had been stationed in the province immediately after they had been raised. At present the evidence points to *ala III Augusta Thracum*; *ala veterana Gallica*; and *ala Sebastena gemina* having been withdrawn during Trajan's reign and having been replaced by *ala Augusta (Xoitana)* and *ala I Thracum Herculiana*. *Ala Gallorum et Thracum constantium*; *ala Gallorum et Thracum Antiana*; and *ala VII Phrygum* seem to have formed part of the first garrison of the renamed Syria Palaestina after the Jewish War.

The picture is much the same for the twenty-one cohorts named on the Domitianic constitutions. *Cohors I milliaria* had moved to Iudaea by 90 while *cohors I Augusta Thracum*; *cohors I Thracum milliaria*; and *cohors III (Callaecorum) Bracaraugustanorum* had moved to the same province before the Jewish War of Hadrian. Two further cohorts, *cohors I Flavia c.R.* and *cohors I Sebastena milliaria*, may have been transferred as a result of that war and are attested in the newly named Syria Palaestina on a diploma of 136/137. *cohors I Ituraeorum* and *cohors Musulamiorum* moved respectively to Cappadocia and Lycia by the death of Trajan while *cohors I Numidarum* was transferred to Cappadocia between 88 and 135. For *cohors II Thracum c.R.* there is no definite later evidence as yet while *cohors III Thracum Syriaca* is only known from the career of L. Valerius Proculus who was prefect in the reign of Hadrian.⁸⁸ As for units not attested before the reign of Hadrian it is possible that *cohors I Flavia Chalcidenorum* had been in Syria from the Flavian period although it is not attested there before 153. Three cohorts had arrived. *Cohors II gemina Ligurum et Corsorum* had moved from Sardinia to Syria between 96 and 129. *Cohors VII Gallorum* is attested in Moesia inferior in 111 but had been moved to the province by 127/136 while *cohors I*

⁸² PME IV, V F 52bis. He first commanded *cohors Pannoniorum*, most likely in Egypt, then *cohors V Gemella c.R.* After this he was a tribune of *legio X Fretensis* in Judea and finally prefect of *ala Gallorum veteranorum* in Syria or Egypt.

⁸³ For more details about individual units, see P. Weiß, „Die Auxilien des syrischen Heeres von Domitian bis Antoninus Pius: eine Zwischenbilanz nach den neuen Militärdiplomen“, Chiron 36, 2006, p. 276-296.

⁸⁴ See P. A. Holder (n. 3) p. 115-117.

⁸⁵ See note 11.

⁸⁶ However, *ala praetoria singularium* later returned, see above under Moesia superior.

⁸⁷ AE 1982, 901.

⁸⁸ PME II, IV, V V 29. After his cohort command he was tribune of *legio VII Claudia* in Moesia superior.

Sugambrorum tironum, last attested in Moesia inferior in 116, had arrived by 153. It is possible that the first two moved East for Trajan's war against the Parthians, but the latter was most likely transferred to participate in the Jewish War of Hadrian. Seven cohorts, all raised by Trajan, are first attested in Syria while an eighth, *cohors II Ulpia Petraeorum milliaria*, is recorded solely in a Trajanic career without the province being named.⁸⁹ The seven were apparently in Syria from their creation although *cohors II Ulpia Paphlagonum* and *cohors III Ulpia Paphlagonum* are not attested there before 153 and 157 respectively.

Cappadocia

There are now three auxiliary constitutions known for the province of Cappadocia et Galatia of which two relate to the reign of Trajan (TABLE 15).⁹⁰ Unfortunately, the most complete which dates to 101, has not been published and is known only from the outer face. The known transcript is apparently not complete because there is no mention of the number of cohorts who were eligible for the grant nor is the number of alae certain.⁹¹ The names of four alae and thirteen of the possible fourteen cohorts can readily be recognised. Three of the four alae had been in the province in 94. The odd one out, *ala I Claudia Gallorum*, had been in Moesia inferior in 97 and had returned there by 105 which suggests it had been moved temporarily to Cappadocia for the duration of the First Dacian War to replace units or a vexillation withdrawn from the province to participate in the war.⁹² One unit which might have been withdrawn is *ala II Gallorum* which was definitely in Cappadocia in 135 but which cannot be assigned a province after it is attested in Spain prior to the death of Nero.⁹³ Two more alae are attested in the reign of Hadrian. Both *ala I Ulpia Dacorum* and *ala II Ulpia Auriana* were Trajanic creations. On the other hand *ala I Thracum Herculana* had been moved to Syria by 129/134; perhaps by the death of Trajan.

Of the thirteen recognisable cohorts on the diploma of 101, four can definitely be assigned to Cappadocia prior to that date. Two had been transferred to the province. *Cohors I Ituraeorum milliaria* is best equated with the *cohors I Ituraeorum* attested in Syria in 93 while *cohors I Raetorum* was in Moesia inferior in 92.⁹⁴ For *cohors I Apamenorum*; *cohors III Augusta Cyrenaica*; and *cohors III Syrorum sagittariorum* there is earlier equestrian career evidence which cannot be assigned a province.⁹⁵ There is nothing known about the other four. A number of other cohorts, first attested in Cappadocia in 135, may have been part of the garrison at some time during Trajan's reign. *cohors I Numidarum* had been in Syria in 88 while *cohors I Apula c.R.* is attested on an early tombstone. There are a number of early inscriptions which name a *cohors I Germanorum*, but none can definitely be connected to the one in Cappadocia.⁹⁶ Two cohorts definitely arrived after 101. *Cohors III Ulpia Petraeorum milliaria sagittariorum* was raised after the annexation of Arabia in 106 and *cohors IIII Raetorum* had been in Moesia superior until it is recorded as on an expedition in 115. Finally *cohors equitata (milliaria) c.R.* can only be assigned a province (Armenia) in the reign of Marcus Aurelius but was perhaps normally based in Cappadocia. Three of these cohorts left Cappadocia at some time after 101. *Cohors I Ituraeorum milliaria* is attested in

⁸⁹ C. Camurius Clemens had been prefect of *cohors VII Raetorum* in Upper Germany before he became tribune of the cohort and his third militia was as prefect of *ala Petriana milliaria* in Britain (PME I, IV, V C 72). It is therefore not clear where *cohors II Ulpia Petraeorum milliaria* was based.

⁹⁰ For further information about individual units, see E. Ritterling, „Zur Erklärung von Arrians Ektaxis kat'Alanon", WienStud 24, 1902, p. 359-372; and M. P. Speidel, *The Roman army in Asia Minor: recent epigraphical discoveries and research*, in his *Roman Army Studie*, I, Amsterdam, 1984, p. 273-300.

⁹¹ Without knowing the number of cohorts named in the grant it is not clear if the list of cohorts is correct since a *cohors I Italica milliaria* and a *cohors I Italica voluntariorum milliaria c. R.* are named (B. Pferdehirt, *op. cit.*, (n. 1) 18-19) The word for the number of alae is not complete.

⁹² Cf. *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum* in Pannonia inferior and *ala I Pannoniorum* in Dacia and above under Moesia inferior.

⁹³ Because the diploma of 101 has not been published there is the possibility that the ala was listed there since it is possible that five alae not four were named, cf. note 91.

⁹⁴ The latter is perhaps another example of a temporary transfer in time of war as with *ala I Claudia Gallorum*. In this instance it became permanent. Cf. *cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria* in Pannonia inferior.

⁹⁵ *Cohors I Apamenorum* – C. Nasennius Marcellus (PME II, IV, V N 6 with P. A. Holder, „Two commanders of ala Phrygum", ZPE 140, 2002, p. 287-289; *cohors III Augusta Cyrenaica* – [.] Publilius Memorialis (PME II, IV, V P 111; *cohors III Syrorum sagittariorum* – Cn. Munatius Aurelius Bassus (PME II, IV, V M 72).

⁹⁶ Aquileia, AE 1955, 956; Praeneste, CIL XIV 2960 = PME II, IV, V V 137; and Sentinum, CIL XI 5745 = PME I, IV A 95. The latter is possibly more likely to relate to the cohort in Moesia inferior, see note 7.

Dacia in 109 and 110 but had returned by 135.⁹⁷ The other two moved permanently. *Cohors I Apamenorum* was in Egypt by 144 and *cohors II Augusta Thracum* had been transferred to Pannonia inferior by 135. The post-Trajanic evidence for *cohors I Claudia*; *cohors II Claudia*; and *cohors III Syrorum sagittariorum* cannot be assigned a province. It may be that they were still in the province but not included by Arrian in his battle plan.

Two other provinces in Asia Minor are known to have had auxiliary garrisons in the reign of Trajan. *Cohors I Musulamiorum* was in Lycia having been transferred from Syria at some time after 91 while in Bithynia was *cohors VI equestris*.

Conclusion

The province by province review of the evidence has shown that the increase in the number of auxiliary constitutions for the reign of Trajan can produce a reasonable picture of unit deployment despite obvious gaps like the lack of any diplomas for Syria and Iudaea from his reign. The results are also not so detailed because provincial garrisons were not yet as settled as in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. Certain trends however are clear for Trajan's reign. Most of the *alae* and cohorts which fought in the First Dacian War were already on the Danube. Only for the Second Dacian War were many units drafted in from provinces like Britain and Lower Germany which had large garrisons and were not near to the war zone. The potential for the movement of units for imperial expeditions is highlighted by the diploma of March/August 115 for Moesia superior which names one *ala* and probably eight cohorts as '*transatis in expediti[one]*' whereas only *ala I Flavia Augusta Britannica milliaria c.R.* is '*missa in expeditionem*' according to a constitution of 1 September 114 for Pannonia inferior. But the latter constitution also demonstrates that secondary moves took place with units from a neighbouring province which might have sent only vexillations to the war being transferred to a province like Pannonia inferior from which complete units were withdrawn so that security might be maintained. Units from the garrison of Moesia inferior may have fulfilled such a role in Cappadocia for the First Dacian War and in Dacia and Pannonia inferior for the Parthian War.⁹⁸ The nature of the troop concentrations employed by Trajan in his major wars is also highlighted by the location of units with the epithet *Ulpia* which were raised by him. Only *ala I Ulpia contariorum milliaria* and *cohors I Ulpia Pannoniorum milliaria* are recorded on the Danube and were in existence for the First Dacian War.⁹⁹ There are a further five *alae* and fourteen known cohorts attested in eastern provinces. Only *ala I Ulpia Dacorum* and *cohors I Ulpia Dacorum* might have been raised prior to 106.¹⁰⁰ The remainder may have been raised specifically for service in the East but not necessarily for the Parthian War since the six *cohortes Petraeorum* could have been raised in 106 after the annexation of Arabia.

Overall the new diploma evidence has increased our knowledge. It has helped to solve questions of unit identity such as the number of *cohortes Montanorum* in existence in Trajan's reign but new units have been partially revealed such as *cohors III Aug(usta) Nerv(iana) [Brittonum milliaria?]* which was part of the garrison of Moesia superior in 115. There are also unusual constitutions such as the one of March/April 100 for Cappadocia which was awarded to only one cavalryman and one decurion!¹⁰¹ More importantly new discoveries are still being made such as the diploma for Moesia inferior of 116.¹⁰² There is thus the potential for as detailed a picture of auxiliary deployment in Trajan's reign as there is for the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.¹⁰³

⁹⁷ See above under Dacia with note 29.

⁹⁸ In Cappadocia – *ala I Claudia Gallorum*, *cohors I Raetorum*; in Dacia – *ala I Pannoniorum*; in Pannonia inferior – *ala I Flavia Gaetulorum*, *cohors II Augusta Nerviana Pacensis Brittonum milliaria*.

⁹⁹ B. Lőrincz (n. 19) p. 18-19 and p. 40-41.

¹⁰⁰ *Cohors I Ulpia Dacorum* is first recorded in Syria on the constitution of 22 March 129. The recipients of all the known copies had served in the cohort which suggests that a large number of Dacians were recruited in about 103/104 prior to the annexation of Dacia in 106. This raises the question of whether these Dacians lived south of the Danube like the other Dacians recorded on diplomas from 70 onwards. See W. Eck, A. Pangerl, „Neue Diplome für die Auxiliärtruppen von Syria und Syria Palaestina”, *Chiron* 36, 2006, p. 245-247.

¹⁰¹ W. Eck, A. Pangerl, „Eine Bürgerrechtskonstitution für zwei Veteranen des kappadokischen Heeres”, *ZPE* 150, 2004, p. 233-241.

¹⁰² W. Eck, A. Pangerl, „Neue Diplome für die Auxiliärtruppen in den mösischen Provinzen von Vespasian bis Hadrian”, in this volume, p. 101-105.

¹⁰³ P. A. Holder (n. 3).

Table 1. Moesia inferior with Thracia

pre-Trajan	Trajan pre 106	Trajan post 106	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>		
<i>Gallorum Flaviana</i> Moes 78?; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>Gall Flaviana</i> (1) 99a; 105a		MoesInf 118/9; MoesSup 132/3
<i>I Pannoniorum</i> Moes tomb; MoesInf 92; [97b]	<i>I Pannoniorum</i> (2) 99a; 105b	111a; Dacia 113/4	MoesInf 125
P 85; <i>II Aravacorum</i> MoesInf 97b	<i>II Hispanorum et Aravacorum</i> (3) 99a; 105c	111a; 116	MoesInf 127
<i>I Asturum</i> Moes tomb; MoesInf 97a	<i>I Asturum</i> (1) 99b; 105c		DacInf 129/30
<i>I Fl Gaetulorum</i> MoesInf 92; 97a	<i>I Fl Gaetulorum</i> (2) 99b; 105c; 99/110	107; 111b; Pann Inf 114a	MoesInf 125
<i>I Vesp Dardanorum</i> Moes 78?; MoesInf 92; 97a	<i>I Vesp Dardanorum</i> (3) 99b; 105a	111b	MoesInf 118/9; 127
<i>I Cl Gallorum</i> Moes tomb; MoesInf 92(II); 97b	Capp 101; <i>I Cl Gallorum</i> 105a	111a	MoesInf 118/9; DacInf 22(<i>Capit</i>)
<i>Hispanorum</i> Moes tomb; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>Hispanorum</i> 105b		DacSup 119; DacInf 129
<i>Atecorigiana</i> Moes 78?; MoesInf 92; 97a	<i>Gall Atecorigiana</i> 105b	116	DacInf 122; MoesInf 127
	<u>cohortes</u>		
<i>I Sugambrorum vet</i> Moes 75a; MoesInf 92	<i>I Sugambrorum vet</i> (1) 99a; 105b	111a	MoesInf 134(<i>Cl</i>)
<i>I Bracaraugustanorum</i> Moes 75b; MoesInf 92	<i>I Bracaraugustanorum</i> (2) 99a; 105c	111b	DacInf 122
<i>I Hispanorum vet</i> MoesInf 97b	<i>I Hispanorum vet</i> (3) 99a; 105b		DacInf 129
<i>Mattiacorum</i> Moes 78a	<i>II Mattiacorum</i> (4) 99a; 105c	111a	MoesInf 125
<i>II Gallorum</i> MoesInf 92	<i>II Gallorum</i> (5) 99a; 105a	111b	DacInf 129/30
<i>Ubiorum</i> Moes 75b; 78b; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>Ubiorum</i> (6) 99a; 105c; 99/110		DacInf 120/30(<i>I</i>); DacSup 136/8
P 80; <i>I Lepidiana cR</i> MoesInf 97a	<i>I Lepidiana cR</i> (1) 99b; 105c	111b	MoesInf 125
<i>Tyriorum</i> Moes 75b; MoesInf 97a	<i>I Tyriorum</i> (2) 99b; 105b(<i>sag</i>)		DacInf 129/30
<i>I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica</i> MoesInf 92	<i>I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica</i> (3) 99b; 105a; 99/110		MoesInf 127
<i>II Chalcidenorum</i> Moes 75b; 78b; MoesInf 92; 97a	<i>II Fl Brittonum</i> (4) 99b; 105c	111a	MoesInf 125
<i>III Gallorum</i> Moes 75a; 78a; MoesInf 92	<i>III Gallorum</i> (6) 99b; 105a	111b	DacInf 122
<i>VII Gallorum</i> Moes 75a; MoesInf 92	<i>VII Gallorum</i> (7) 99b; 105b	109; 111b	Syria 127/36
<i>I Fl Commagenorum</i> MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>I Fl Commagenorum</i> 105a	111a; [116?]	DacInf 129/30
<i>II Lucensium</i> Moes 78a; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>II Lucensium</i> 105a	111b	MoesInf 127
<i>II Fl Bessorum</i> MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>II Fl Bessorum</i> 105a		DacInf 122
<i>III Gallorum</i> Moes 75a; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>III Gallorum</i> 103/4ded; 105a	Thrac 114	Cilicia 121; Syria 153
	<i>I Aug Nerv Pac ∞ Brittonum</i> 105b; 99/110	111a(<i>I ∞ Britt</i>); 116	DacInf 129/30
<i>I Fl Numidarum</i> MoesInf 97b	<i>I Fl Numidarum</i> 105b	111a	MoesInf 127
	<i>II Brittonum Aug Nerv Pac ∞</i> 105b	PannInf 114a	
<i>I Sugambrorum tir</i> Moes [75b]; 78a; MoesInf 92; 97b	<i>I Sugambrorum tir</i> 105c	111a(<i>Cl</i>); 116	Syria 153
<i>I Raetorum</i> Moes 75a; MoesInf 92	Cappad 101		
<i>II Bracaraugustanorum</i> MoesInf 92 career	<i>I Germanorum</i>	Thrac 114	MoesInf 145
	<i>II Fl Numidarum</i> Thrac tomb	116	MoesInf 127 DacInf 122

Table 2. Moesia superior with Macedonia

pre-Trajan	Trajan pre 106	Trajan post 106	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>		
Syr 91a; praetoria MoesSup 94; 96; 97 GS in Moes 82; Claudia nova MoesSup 94; 96; [97?] Syr 88a; II Pannoniorum MoesSup 94; 96; [97]	praetoria(1) 100; 103/5(sing) I Claudia nova(2) 100 II Pannoniorum(3) 100; 101; 103/5	115 in exped (sing) Dacia 110b Dacia 109(vet)	Syria 153
	<u>cohortes</u>		
	I Fl Bessorum(1) 100 I Thracum cR(2) 100		Maced 120
I Fl Hispanorum ∞ MoesSup 94; 96; 97	I Fl Hispanorum ∞(3) 100; 101	Dacia 109 Dacia 110a(Ulp cR)	
I Antiochensium Moes 75a; MoesSup 94	I Antiochensium(4) 100; 96/100	115	MoesSup 132/3
I Lusitanorum Moes 75a; MoesSup 96 I Montanorum MoesSup 96	I Lusitanorum(5) 100 98ded; I Montanorum cR(6) 100; 103/5	115 115 in exped	MoesSup 132/3 SyrPal 136/7
I Cisipadensium Moes 75a; MoesSup 94 I Cretum Moes 78b; MoesSup 94; 96	I Cisipadensium(7) 100; 96/100 I Cretum(8) 100 GI 98; I Vindellicorum ∞ cR(9) 100	115 in exped Dacia 110b(sag) Dacia 109	Thrac 138
I Thracum Syriaca Moes 75b; 78a Cilicum Moes 75b; 78a; MoesSup 94 (I); 96 P 80, 84, 85 II Gallorum Macedonia MoesSup 94	I Thracum Syriaca(10) 100 I Cilicum(11) 100 II Hispanorum 99; (12) 100 II Gall Macedonia(13) 100 GI 98; II Brittonum ∞ cR pf(14) 100	115 in exped [115 in exped?] Dacia 109 Dacia 109 Dacia 109	MoesInf 125 MoesInf 134
II Fl Commagenorum MoesSup 96 career	II Fl Commagenorum(15) 100; 103/5 III Brittonum(16) 100	Dacia 110b(sag) [115?]	MoesSup 132/3(vet) Cappad 135
III Raetorum MoesSup 94; 96 V Gallorum Moes 75a; MoesSup 94 GS in Moes 82; V Hispanorum MoesSup 94; 96 GI 80; P 84, 85; VI Thracum MoesSup 96 P 85; VII Breucorum cR MoesSup 96	III Raetorum(17) 100 V Gallorum(18) 100 V Hispanorum(19) 100 VI Thracum(20) 100; 103/5 VII Breucorum cR(21) 100; 96/100 I Brittonum ∞ 105; 103/5 I Britannica ∞ cR 105; 103/5 GI 98; 101; I Pannoniorum vet 103/5 GI 98; 101; I Hispanorum 103/5 Br 103; I Alpinorum 103/5 III campestris cR 103/5 VIII Cypria cR 103/5 P 102; VIII Raetorum cR 103/5 III Aug Nerv [Brittonum ∞?]	115 in exped Dacia 109 108; 115 in exped Dacia 110b 115 in exped; Galat tomb Dacia 109 (Ulp cR) Dacia 109 Dacia 109 Dacia 110a (pf) Dacia 114 Dacia 109 Dacia 109 Dacia 109 115 in exped	MoesSup [132/3] PannInf 143
P 85 P 85 ?Bit tomb Bit tomb			

Table 3. Pannonia (inferior) and (superior) with Dalmatia

pre-Trajan	Trajan pre 106	Trajan post 106	Hadrian or later
Pann tomb	102	<u>alae: Pannonia inferior</u> <i>I Fl Aug Britannica</i> ∞ cR(1) 110; 114a in exped	PannInf 135
<i>Frontoniana</i> Pann 80; 83; 84; 85 GI 78; <i>Siliana</i> Pann 83; 84; 85	[98b] 98a; 102	<i>Frontoniana</i> (2) 110; 114a <i>Siliana</i> cR(3) 110	DacPor 133 PannInf 119; DacPor 133 PannInf 119
<i>praetoria</i> Pann 85 <i>I Aug Ituraeorum</i> Pann tomb <i>I Brittonum</i> Pann? 71 <i>I cR</i> Pann 80; 83; 84; 85	98a Br 98b	<i>praetoria</i> cR(4) 110 Dacia 110a <i>I Britannica</i> cR Dacia 110b Dacia 109 <i>I Hisp Campagonum</i> 114b	 PannInf 119; DacSup 136/8 MoesInf 125
	GI 101	<u>alae: Pannonia superior</u> <i>I Batavorum</i> ∞ cR pf(1) 112 <i>I Ulp contariorum</i> ∞(2) 112; [113]; 116 <i>I Thracum vet</i> (3) 112; 113; [116]	DacSup 136/8 PannSup 126
<i>I Arvacorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85	102	<i>I Arvacorum et Hispanorum</i> (4) 112; 113; 116 <i>I Bosporanorum</i> (5) 112; 113; 116 <i>I Cannanefatium</i> [113]; 116	PannInf 129 PannSup 126 DacSup 136/8 PannSup 126
Syr career GS 90			
<i>I Lusitanorum</i> Pann 84; 85 <i>I Alpinorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85	98a 102 GI 101	<u>cohortes: Pannonia inferior</u> <i>I Lusitanorum</i> (1) 110; 114a <i>I Alpinorum</i> (2) 110; 114a <i>I Thracum cR pf</i> (3) 110; 114b <i>I Alpinorum</i> (4) 110; 114a <i>I Noricorum</i> (5) 110; 114b <i>I Montanorum</i> (6) 110; 114a <i>II Alpinorum</i> (7) 110; 114b <i>II Asturum et Callaecorum</i> (8) 110	PannInf 135 PannInf 119 PannInf 119 PannInf 119 PannInf 119 PannInf 119 PannSup 126 PannInf 135 PannInf 135 Britann 122 DacPor 130/1
<i>I Alpinorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85 <i>I Noricorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85 <i>I Montanorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85 <i>II Alpinorum</i> Pann 84 <i>II Astur et Callaec</i> Pann 80; 85	98a(cR); 102 102 GI 101 100/02 MI 105b	<i>III Lusitanorum pf</i> (9) 110; 114a <i>V Gallorum</i> (10) 110 <i>II Aug Nerv Pac Brittonum</i> ∞ 114a	 DacPor 130/1 Noric 132/3 PannSup 133
Br 83Tac Br 83Tac <i>V Callaec Lucensium</i> Pann 84; 85	98a; 100/02 98a	<u>cohortes: Pannonia superior</u> <i>I Batavorum</i> ∞ cR pf(1) 112; 113; 116 <i>II Batavorum</i> ∞ cR pf(2) 112; 116 <i>V Callaecorum Lucensium</i> (3) 112; 113; [116]	DacPor 130/1 Noric 132/3 PannSup 133
<i>I Aug Ituraeorum</i> Pann 80 Nor 79; <i>I Montanorum</i> Pann 85 <i>VIII Raetorum</i> Pann 80; 84; 85	98a; 102 98b 102; MoesSup 103/5	Dacia 109 Dacia 109	
<i>III voluntariorum</i> career <i>XVIII voluntariorum</i> Pann 80ded		<i>I Ulp Pannoniorum</i> ∞ <u>cohortes: Dalmatia</u> PannInf career	PannSup 134 PannSup 138 PannSup 126
<i>I Campanorum</i> Dalm tomb <i>III Alpinorum</i> Dalm 94 <i>VIII voluntariorum</i> Dalm 94 GS tomb; <i>I Belgarum</i>		Dalm tomb	PannInf 143 Dalm tomb Dalm 147/61ded Dalm 173ded

Table 4. Dacia

pre-106	Trajan post 106	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
P 85	<i>I cR</i> (1) 109; 110a	PannInf 135
	<i>I Fl Commagenorum sag</i> (2) 109	
MS 103/5	<i>II Pannoniorum vet</i> (3) 109; 110b; 114	DacPor 123b
P 98a	<i>I Aug Ituraeorum</i> 110a; 110b; 114	PannInf 135
P? 71	<i>I Britannica cR</i> 110b	DacPor 123a(<i>I Brittonum cR</i>); 123b
MS 100	<i>I Claudia</i> 110b; Galat tomb	MoesSup 132/3(<i>misc</i>)
	<u>cohortes</u>	
MS 103/5	<i>I Brittonum ∞ Ulp torq cR</i> (1) 109; 10b	DacPor 133
MS 103/5	<i>I Britannica ∞ cR</i> (2) 109; 110a; 110b; 113/4; 114	DacSup 119; DacPor 123b
Cap 101(∞)	<i>I Ituraeorum</i> (3) 109; 110a	Cappad 135(<i>sag</i>)
MS 100	<i>I Thracum cR</i> (4) 109; 110a; 110b	PannSup 126
P 102	<i>I Aug Ituraeorum</i> (5) 109; 110a (<i>sag</i>); 114	DacSup 136/8
MS 100	<i>I Vindelicorum cR pf</i> (6) 109; 110b (∞)	DacSup 136/8
MS 103/5	<i>I Pannoniorum vet</i> (7) 109; 110b (<i>pf</i>)	MoesSup 132/3
P 98b	<i>I Montanorum</i> (8) 109; 110b; 114	MoesSup 132/3
	<i>II Gallorum Pannonica</i> (9) 109; 110b	DacSup 136/8
MS 100	<i>II Hispanorum</i> (10) 109; 110b; 113/4	DacPor 154(<i>scutCyr</i>)
MS 100	<i>II Britannorum ∞ cR pf</i> (11) 109; 110b; 114	DacSup 119; DacPor 133
MS 100	<i>II Gallorum Macedonica</i> (12) 109; 110a; 110b; 113/4	DacPor 123a; MoesSup [132/3]
MS 103/5	<i>III campestris cR</i> (13) 109; 110a; 113/4	MoesSup 132/3
MS 103/5	<i>III Cypria cR</i> (14) 109; 110a	
MS 100	<i>V Gallorum</i> (15) 109; 110b	DacSup 119; MoesSup 132/3
MS 103/5	<i>VIII Raetorum</i> (16) 109; cR 110a; 110b	DacSup 119
MS 103/5	<i>I Hispanorum pf</i> 110a; 110b; 114	DacPor 133
MS 100	<i>I Fl Ulp Hispanorum ∞ cR</i> 110a; 110b; 114	DacPor 154
MS 100	<i>I Cretum sag</i> 110b; 114	MoesSup 132/3
MS 103/5	<i>II Fl Commagenorum sag</i> 110b	DacSup 123a
	<i>V Lingonum</i> 110b; 114	DacPor 130/1
MS 103/5	<i>VI Thracum</i> 110b; 114	DacPor 130/1
MS 103/5	<i>I Alpinorum</i> 114	DacSup 119
	<i>I Thracum sag</i>	DacSup 136/8
M 75b	<i>III Hispanorum</i>	DacSup [136/8]
	<i>I Cannanefatium</i>	DacPor 130/1

Table 5. Raetia and noricum

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
P tomb	<i>I Hispanorum Auriana</i> (1) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet 118/21
Syr tomb	<i>I Aug Thracum</i> (2) 107; 116a(<i>sag</i>); [116b]	Nor 132/3
GI 78; GS 90	<i>I singularium cR pf</i> (3) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
GS 82(<i>gem</i>)	<i>II (Fl) ∞ (pf)</i> (4) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet 118/21
Gemelliana Raet 64	<i>I (Fl) Gemelliana</i>	Raet 122/4
Aeg 83	<i>I Commagenorum</i> Nor 104ded; 106	Nor [132/3(∞)?]
<i>I Thracum victrix</i> Nor 79; 95	<i>I Thracum victrix</i> Nor [106?]	PannSup 126

	<u>cohortes</u>	
career	<i>I Breucorum</i> (1) 107; 116a(cR); 116b	Raet [118/21]
Raet career	<i>I Raetorum</i> (2) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
	<i>II Raetorum</i> (3) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
	<i>III Bracaraugustanorum</i> (4) 107; 116a(sag); 116b	Raet [118/21]
P 80; 84	<i>III Thracum</i> (5) 107; 116a(ver); 116b	Raet [118/21]
	<i>III Thracum cR</i> (6) 107; 116a; [116b?]	Raet 118/21
tomb?	<i>III Britannorum</i> (7) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
Br 98/105tab	<i>III Batavorum</i> ∞(8) 107; 116a; 116b	PannInf 135
Raet 79/81ded	<i>IIII Gallorum</i> (9) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
G career	<i>V Bracaraugustanorum</i> (10) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
	<i>VI Lusitanorum</i> (11) 107; 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
	<i>I Fl Canathenorum</i> ∞ sag 116a; 116b	Raet 118/21
GS 82; 90	<i>II Aquitanorum cR</i> 116a; 116b	Raet 118/21
Br 98/105tab	<i>VIII Batavorum</i> ∞ Raet 116a; 116b	Raet [118/21]
<i>I Asturum</i> Nor 79	<i>I Asturum</i> Nor 106	Nor [132/3]
Dal tomb; <i>I Fl Brittonum</i> Nor 95	<i>I Fl Brittonum</i> Nor tomb	Nor [135/8]
<i>IIII Tungrorum</i> Nor 95	<i>IIII Tungrorum</i> Nor tomb	Raet 122/4 (∞ vex)
P 80	<i>V Breucorum</i>	Nor [135/8]
Br 83Tac	<i>II Tungrorum</i>	Nor 132/3(∞ vex)

Table 6. Germania superior

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>I Fl gemina</i> GermSup 74; 76; 82; 90	<i>I Fl gemina</i> (1) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>I Scubulorum</i> GermSup 74; [76]; 82; 90; 94/6	<i>I Scubulorum</i> (2) 117	GermSup 129/30
	<u>cohortes</u>	
<i>I Germanorum</i> GermSup 82; 94/6	<i>I Germanorum cR</i> (1) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>I Fl Damascenorum</i> ∞ GermSup 90; 94/6	<i>I Fl Damascenorum</i> ∞(2) 117	GermSup [129/30]
Alp tomb	<i>I Ligurum et Hispan cR</i> (3) 117	GermSup 129/30
	GI 101 <i>I cR</i> (4) 117	GermSup [129/30]
<i>I Asturum</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90; 94/6	<i>I Asturum</i> (5) 117	GermSup 134
<i>I Aquitanorum vet</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90; 94/6	<i>I Aquitanorum vet</i> (6) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>I Biturigum</i> GermSup 74(Aquit); 90	<i>I Biturigum cR</i> (7) [117]	GermSup 129/30
<i>I Thracum</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90	<i>I Thracum cR</i> (8) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>II Cyrenaica</i> GermSup 74(Aug); 90	<i>II Aug Cyrenaica</i> (9) 117	GermSup [129/30]
	GI 101 <i>II Hispanorum pf</i> (10) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>II Raetorum</i> GermSup 82; 90	<i>II Raetorum cR</i> (11) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>III Aquitanorum</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90	<i>III Aquitanorum</i> (12) [117]	GermSup [129/30]
GI 80; <i>III Delmatarum</i> GermSup 90	<i>III Delmatarum pf</i> (13) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>IIII Aquitanorum</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90	<i>IIII Aquitanorum</i> (14) 117	GermSup 129/30
<i>IIII Vindellicorum</i> GermSup 74; 90	<i>IIII Vindellicorum</i> (15) [117]	MaurTing 124; GermSup 129/30
<i>V Delmatarum</i> GermSup 74; 90	<i>V Delmatarum</i> (16) 117	GermSup 118
<i>VII Raetorum</i> GermSup 74; 82; 90	<i>VII Raetorum</i> (17) 117	GermSup 118
GermSup tomb	<i>XXIII voluntariorum cR</i>	GermSup 212/7ded
GermSup tomb	<i>XXVI voluntariorum cR</i> career	tomb
	<i>XXX voluntariorum cR</i>	GermSup career
GermSup tomb	<i>XXXII voluntariorum cR</i>	GermSup 185/6ded

Table 7. Germania inferior

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>Sulpicia</i> GermInf 78	<i>Sulpicia</i> (1) [98]; 101(cR)	GermInf 127
<i>Indiana</i> GermInf 95/6	<i>Indiana</i> (2) 98; 101	GermSup 129/30(<i>Gallpf</i>)
<i>Noricorum</i> GermInf 78	<i>I Noricorum</i> (3) 98; 101(cR)	GermInf 127
<i>Moesica</i> GermInf 78	<i>Bataavorum</i> (4) 98; 101(cR)	PannSup 112(∞)
<i>Afrorum vet</i> GermInf 78	<i>Moesica</i> (5) [98]; 101	GermSup 185/6ded
	<i>Afrorum</i> (6) 98; 101(vet)	GermInf 127
	<u>cohortes</u>	
<i>I Pannoniorum</i> GermInf 95/6	<i>I Hispanorum</i> (1) 98; 101; MoesSup 103/5(<i>pf</i>)	
<i>I Thracum</i> GermInf 80	<i>I Pannoniorum</i> (2) 98; 101(vet); MoesSup 103/5	
<i>I Fl Hispanorum</i> GermInf 78; 80	<i>I Thracum</i> (3) [98]; 101(cR); PannInf 110(<i>pf</i>)	
<i>I Pannon et Delmatarum</i> GermInf 95/6	<i>I Fl Hispanorum</i> (4) 98; 100ded; 101	GermInf 127
GermInf tomb	<i>I Pannoniorum et Delmatarum</i> (5) 98; 101(cR)	GermInf 127
GermInf tomb	<i>I Vindelicorum cR</i> ∞ (6) 98; MoesSup 100	
<i>I classica</i> GermInf 80	<i>I Raetorum cR</i> (7) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>I Lucensium</i> GermInf 81/4	<i>I classica</i> (8) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>I Latobic et Varcianorum</i> GermInf 80	<i>I Lucensium</i> (9) 98; 101; 104/11ded	GermInf 127
<i>I cR</i> GermInf [95/6]	<i>I Latobicorum et Varcianorum</i> (10) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>II cR</i> GermInf 80; 81/4; 95/6	<i>I cR</i> (11) 98; 101	GermSup 117
	<i>II cR</i> (12) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>II Asturum</i> GermInf 80	<i>II Hispanorum</i> (13) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>II Varcianorum</i> GermInf 95/6	<i>II Hispanorum</i> (14) 98; 101	GermSup 117(<i>pf</i>)
<i>II Brittonum</i> ∞ GermInf 81/4	<i>II Asturum</i> (15) 98; 101	GermInf 127
<i>II Thracum</i> GermInf 80; 81/4	<i>II Varcianorum</i> (16) 98; 101	GermInf 127
GermInf tomb	<i>II Brittonum</i> ∞ (17) 98; MoesSup 100(cR <i>pf</i>)	
<i>III Breucorum</i> GermInf 81/4	<i>II Thracum</i> (18) 98; 101	Noric [135/8]
<i>III Thracum</i> GermInf 80	<i>III Lusitanorum</i> (19) 98; 101; PannInf 110(<i>pf</i>)	
	<i>III Breucorum</i> (20) 98; 101	GermInf 127
GS tiles	<i>III Thracum</i> (21) 98; 101; 116/7ded	GermInf 127
career	<i>VI Breucorum</i> (22) 98	GermInf 127
career?	<i>VI Raetorum</i> (23) 98	GermInf 127
Afr tomb	<i>VI Brittonum</i> (24) 98	GermInf 127
	<i>VI ingenuorum cR</i> GermInf tomb	GermInf 152
	<i>XV voluntariorum cR</i> career	GermInf 152

Table 8. Britannia

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
Pann tomb [in exped]	<i>I Pannoniorum Tampiana</i> 103	<i>I Pannoniorum Sabiniana</i> (1) 122
	<i>I Hispanorum Asturum</i> 98a	<i>I Pannon Tampiana</i> (2) 122; Noric 132/3
III 61	<i>I Tungrorum</i> 98a; 105	<i>I Hispanorum Asturum</i> (3) 122
GS 74, 76, 82		<i>I Tungrorum</i> (4) 122
	<i>Classiana cR</i> 105	<i>II Asturum</i> (5) 122
		<i>Gallorum Picentiana</i> (6) 122
		<i>Gallorum et Thracum Classiana</i> <i>cR</i> (7) 122; GermInf 127

GS 56ded	<i>Gallorum Petriana</i> cR 98a; 98/105tab	<i>I Gallorum Petriana</i> ∞ cR(8) 122
GS tomb; Brit 78/84tab	<i>Gallorum Sebosiana</i> 103; 98/105tab	<i>Gallorum Sebosiana</i> (9) 122
Brit tomb	<i>Hispanorum Vettonum</i> cR 103	<i>Vettonum Hispanorum</i> cR(10) 122
GS tomb		<i>Agrippiana miniata</i> (11) 122
	<i>Augusta</i> 98/105tab; 98/114	<i>Aug Gallorum</i> (12) 122
GI tomb	career	<i>Aug Vocontiorum</i> cR(13) 122
Brit tomb	<i>I Thracum</i> 103	<i>I Thracum</i> 124; GermInf 127
	<i>Hispanorum Campagonum</i> 98b	PannInf 114
	<u>cohortes</u>	
	<i>I Celtiberorum</i> 105	<i>I Nerv Germanorum</i> ∞(1) 122
Brit tomb		<i>I Celtiberorum</i> (2) 122
		<i>I Thracum</i> (3) 122
	<i>I Lingonum</i> 105	<i>I Afrorum</i> cR(4) 122
	<i>I fida Vardullorum</i> cR 98a; 105	<i>I Lingonum</i> (5) 122
	<i>I Frisiavonum</i> 105; 98/114	<i>I fida Vardullorum</i> ∞ cR(6) 122
	<i>I Vangionum</i> ∞ 103	<i>I Frisiavonum</i> (7) 122
		<i>I Vangionum</i> ∞(8) 122
		<i>I Hamiorum sag</i> (9) 122
		<i>I Delmatarum</i> (10) 122
	<i>I Cugernorum</i> 103	<i>I Aquitanorum</i> (11) 122
		<i>I Ulp Traiana Cugernorum</i> cR(12) 122
career	<i>I Morinorum</i> 103	<i>I Morinorum</i> (13) 122
	<i>I Menapiorum</i> 98/114	<i>I Menapiorum</i> (14) 122
		<i>I Sunucorum</i> (15) 122
	<i>I Baetasiurum</i> 103	<i>I B(a)etasiurum</i> (16) 122
		<i>I Batavorum</i> (17) 122
Brit 83Tac; 85/92tab	<i>I Tungrorum</i> ∞ 103	<i>I Tungrorum</i> (18) 122
Brit tomb	<i>I Hispanorum</i> 98a; 103; 105	<i>I Hispanorum</i> (19) 122
	?MC 107	<i>II Gallorum</i> (20) 122
career	<i>II Vasconum</i> cR 105	<i>II Vasconum</i> cR(21) 122
	<i>II Thracum</i> 103	<i>II Thracum</i> (22) 122
	<i>II Lingonum</i> 98a; 105	<i>II Lingonum</i> (23) 122
career	<i>II Asturum</i> 105	<i>II Asturum</i> (24) 122
	<i>II Delmatarum</i> [105?]	<i>II Delmatarum</i> (25) 122
	<i>II Nerviorum</i> 98a; 96/108	<i>II Nerviorum</i> (26) 122
		<i>III Nerviorum</i> (27) 122
	<i>III Bracaraugustanorum</i> 103	<i>III Bracaraugustanorum</i> (28) 122
	<i>III Lingonum</i> 103; 98/114	<i>III Lingonum</i> (29) 122
	Brit tomb	<i>III Gallorum</i> (30) 122
	<i>III Lingonum</i> 98/114	<i>IV Lingonum</i> (31) 122
		<i>III Breucorum</i> (32) 122
	<i>III Delmatarum</i> 103	<i>III Delmatarum</i> (33) 122
		<i>V Raetorum</i> (34) 122
	PI 110	<i>V Gallorum</i> (35) 122
		<i>VI Nerviorum</i> (36) 122
		<i>VII Thracum</i> (37) 122
	<i>I Alpinorum</i> 103; MoesSup 103/5	
	<i>I Nerviorum</i> 105	
	<i>II Pannoniorum</i> 105	<i>II Pannoniorum</i> 124
Brit 83Tac	<i>III Batavorum</i> 98/105tab; Raetia 107(∞)	
Brit 83Tac	<i>VIII Batavorum</i> 98/105tab; Raetia 116a(∞)	
Alp tomb		<I> <i>nauticarum</i> 135
		<i>III Nerviorum</i> 135

Table 9. Mauretania Tingitana with Hispania

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>I Hamiorum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>I Hamiorum sag</i> (1) 103/4; 109a; [114/7]	MaurTing 122
<i>I Augusta</i> MaurTing 88	<i>I Augusta cR</i> (2) [103/4]; 109b; 114/7	MaurTing [122]
<i>III Asturum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>III Asturum pfcR</i> (3) [103/4]; 109a; 114/7	MaurTing 122
<i>Tauriana</i> MaurTing 88	<i>Tauriana torq victr cR</i> (4) 103/4; 109b; 114/7	MaurTing 122
<i>Gemelliana</i> MaurTing88	<i>Gemelliana</i> (5) 103/4; 109b; 114/7	MaurTing 122
Hispania tomb	<i>II Fl Hispanorum cR</i> career	Hispania career
	<u>cohortes</u>	
GS tomb	<i>I Ituraeorum cR</i> (1) 103/4; 109a; [114/7]	MaurTing 122
MaurTing 57ded	<i>I Asturum et Callaecorum</i> (2) 103/4; 109b; 114/7	MaurTing 122
	<i>I Celtiberorum</i> (3) 103/4; 109b(cR); 114/7	132ded
<i>I Lemavorum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>I Lemavorum cR</i> (4) [103/4]; 109a; [114/7]	MaurTing 122
<i>I Bracarorum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>I Bracarorum cR</i> (5) 103/4	MoesInf 125
	<i>II Hispanorum cR</i> (6?) 103/4; 109a; [114/7]	MaurTing 122
<i>II ∞ sag</i> MaurTing 88	<i>II ∞ Syrorum sag</i> (7) 103/4; 109b(cR); 114/7	MaurTing 122
	<i>II Hispana cR</i> (8?) [103/4]; 109a; 114/7	MaurTing 122
<i>III Gallorum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>III Asturum cR</i> (9) 103/4; [109b]; 114/7	MaurTing 122
<i>V Delmatarum</i> MaurTing 88	<i>III Gallorum cR</i> (10) 103/4; 109a; 114/7	MaurTing 122
Hispania tomb	<i>V Delmatarum</i> (11) 103/4; 109a; [114/7]	MaurTing 122
Hispania career	<i>III Gallorum</i>	MaurTing 153
	<i>I Gallica</i>	Hispania 167ded

Table 10. Mauretania Caesariensis

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
Syr career(<i>Fl ∞</i>)	<i>I Nerviana Aug f ∞</i> (1) 107	MaurCaes [128/31b]
MaurCaes tomb	<i>II Thracum Aug pff</i> (2) 107	career; MaurCaes 208ded
Hispania tiles	<i>Parthorum</i> (3) 107; MaurCaes tomb	career (<i>sag</i>); MaurCaes 200/1ded (<i>I Aug</i>)
Syr 93	(<i>gemina</i>) <i>Sebastena</i> MaurCaes tomb	MaurCaes 200/1ded
	<u>cohortes</u>	
Sar career	<i>I Aug Nerviana velox</i> (1) 107	?Britann 178 (<i>I Aug Nerviana</i>)
MaurCaes tomb	<i>I Corsorum cR</i> (2) 107	MaurCaes 128/31b
	<i>I Pannoniorum</i> (3) 107	MaurCaes 209/11ded
	<i>I Nurritanorum</i> (4) 107	career
	<i>I Fl Musulamiorum</i> (5) 107	MaurCaes 119ded; 131
	<i>I Fl Hispanorum</i> (6) 107	MaurCaes 209/11ded
	<i>II Brittonum</i> (7) 107	MaurCaes 128/31b
	<i>II Breucorum</i> (8) 107	MaurCaes 243ded
	<i>II Gallorum</i> (9) 107	?Britann 122
	<i>III Sugambrorum</i> (10) 107	MaurCaes 128/31a
Afr tomb	<i>II Sardorum</i>	MaurCaes 122ded

Table 11. Africa with Sardinia and Cyrenaica

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
Afr career	Afr 114/7ded	<i>I Pannoniorum</i> (1) 127
Afr career	Afr career	<i>I Fl (Numidica)</i> 128/9
	<u>cohortes</u>	
Afr career		<i>I Chalcidenorum</i> (1) [127]
MC tomb; career		<i>I Syrorum sag</i> (2?) [127]
		<i>I Fl Afrorum</i> (3) 127
	Afr tomb	<i>I Flavia</i> (4) 127
		<i>II Fl Afrorum</i> (5?) [127]
		<i>II Hispanorum</i> (6?) [127]
	Afr tomb	<i>II Hamiorum</i> (7?) [127]
		<i>VI Commagenorum</i> (8) 127
Afr career		<i>VII Lusitanorum</i> (9) [127]
	<i>II Flavia?</i>	Afr tomb
Sard 96	<i>I gem Sardorum et Cursorum</i>	Sard tomb (<i>I Sardorum</i>)
Sard 96	<i>II gem Ligurum et Cursorum</i>	Syria 129(<i>II gem Lig et Cors</i>)
His career	<i>I Macedonica</i>	Cyren 209/11ded

Table 12. Aegyptus

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
Augusta Aeg 83	Augusta 103pap; [98/105]; (1) 105	Syria 129 (<i>Xoitana</i>)
Apriana Aeg 83	Apriana [98/105]; (2) 105; 108pap; 98/117pap	Aeg 120pap
Aeg 59pap	Vocontiorum 98/105; (3) 105; 109pap; 116ded	Aeg 118pap
Syr 91b	veterana Gallica career	Aeg 130pap
Iud 90	<i>I Thracum Mauretana</i>	Aeg 142pap
	<u>cohortes</u>	
Iud 90	<i>I Aug Lusitanorum</i> (1) 105; 111pap; 117pap	Aeg 131pap
<i>I Pannoniorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>I Pannoniorum</i> 98/105; (2) 105	Aeg 156/61
<i>I Fl Cilicum</i> Aeg 83	<i>I Fl Cilicum</i> 98/105; (3) 105	Aeg 118ded
Iud 90	<i>II Thracum</i> (4) 105	Aeg 131pap
<i>II Thebaeorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>II Thebaeorum</i> (5) 105	Aeg 131pap
<i>II Ituraeorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>II Ituraeorum</i> 98/9ded; (6) 105	Aeg 118pap
<i>III Ituraeorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>III Ituraeorum</i> 103pap; 98/105; (7) 105	Aeg 156/61
<i>I Hispanorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>I Hispanorum</i> 98/9ded; 98/105; in Iudaeam 105	
<i>I Thebaeorum</i> Aeg 83	<i>I Thebaeorum</i> 98/9ded; [98/105]; in Iudaeam 105	
Iud 90	<i>I Thracum</i>	Aeg 127pap
Aeg career	<i>scutata cR</i>	Aeg 143/4pap
	<i>I Ulp Afrorum</i>	Aeg career

Table 13. Iudaea (later Syria Palaestina) and Arabia

Domitian/Nerva	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>I Thracum Mauretana</i> 86; 87; (1) 90 <i>vet Gaetulorum</i> 86; 87; (2) 90	<i>I Ulp dromadariorum Palmyrenorum</i> ∞	Aegypt 142pap Arab 141/2 Arab 141/2
	<u>cohortes</u>	
<i>I Aug Lusitanorum</i> 86; 87; (1) 90 <i>I Damascena Armeniaca</i> 87; (2) 90 Syr 88a; <i>I milliaria sagittariorum</i> (3) 90 <i>I Thracum</i> 86; 87; (4) 90 <i>II Thracum</i> 86; 87; (5) 90 <i>II Cantabrorum</i> 86; 87; (6) 90 <i>III Callaecorum Bracaraugustanorum</i> 87; (7) 90	Aegypt 105 career career Aegypt 105 Aeg 98/105; <i>I Hispanorum Iud</i> 105 Aeg 98/105; <i>I Thebaeorum Iud</i> 105; Arab 114 pap; 115pap <i>I Aug Thracum Iud</i> tomb <i>I Fl cR</i> career <i>I Sebastena</i> ∞ <i>I Thracum</i> ∞ <i>IIII Bracaraugustanorum Iud</i> career <i>V gemella cR</i> career MS 115 in exped; <i>I Montanorum</i> <i>VI Hispanorum</i> <i>I Aug Canathenorum</i> <i>I Thracum cR</i> <i>I Ulp Galatarum</i> <i>II Ulp Galatarum</i> <i>IIII (Ulpia) Petraeorum</i> <i>VI (Ulpia) Petraeorum</i>	SyrPal 136/7 Aegypt 127pap SyrPal 136/7 Arab 141/2(Cyren) Arab 141/2 SyrPal [136/7] SyrPal 136/7 Iud 124pap; SyrPal [136/7] SyrPal 136/7 SyrPal [136/7] SyrPal 136/7 Arab 141/2 Arab ded Arab 141/2 SyrPal 136/7 SyrPal 136/7 SyrPal [136/7] SyrPal [136/7]
Syr 88b Syr 88a Syr 91a Syr 93 Syr 93		
Syr tomb		

Table 14. Syria

Domitian/Nerva	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>II Pannoniorum</i> (1) 88a <i>III Aug Thracum</i> (2) 88a; 91a; 93; Syr tomb <i>vet Gallica</i> (3) 88a; 91b <i>praetoria singularium</i> (1) 88b; 91a(<i>Fl</i>) <i>Gallorum et Thracum constantium</i> (2) 88b; 91a <i>Phrygum</i> (3) 88b; 91b; 93 <i>Sebastena</i> (4) 88b; 91b(<i>gemina</i>); 93 <i>Gallorum et Thracum Antiana</i> (5) 88b; 91b; 93	MoesSup 94 career MoesSup 94 career MaurCaes tomb <i>I Fl Agrippiana</i> Aeg 105; <i>Augusta (Xoitana)</i> Cap 101; <i>I Thrac Herculana</i> <i>I Ulp singularium</i> career <i>I Ulp Syriaca</i>	PannSup 126 Aegypt 130pap SyrPal [136/7] Syr 127/36(VII); SyrPal 136/7 SyrPal 136/7 Syr 129 Syr 129 Syr 129/34 Syr 153 Syr 153
<i>I Flavia cR</i> (1) 88a <i>I milliaria</i> (2) 88a; Iudaea 90(<i>sag</i>)	<u>cohortes</u> career	SyrPal [136/7]

P 80; I Lucensium (3) 88a; 91a		Syr 153
<i>I Ascalonitanorum</i> (4) 88a; 93		Syr 129(<i>sag</i>)
<i>I Sebastena</i> (5) 88a; 91a		SyrPal 136/7(∞)
<i>I Ituraeorum</i> (6) 88a; 93	Cappad 101(∞)	
<i>I Numidarum</i> (7) 88a		Cappad 135
<i>II Italica cR</i> (8) 88a; 91a		Syr 129
<i>II Thracum cR</i> (9) 88a; 91a; 93		
<i>II classica</i> (10) 88a; 91b		Syr 129
<i>III Aug Thracum</i> (11) 88a;	career	Syr 153
<i>III Thracum Syriaca</i> (12) 88a; 91b	career	Syr 129
<i>IIII Bracaraugustanorum</i> (13) 88a;	Iudaea career	
91b(<i>Callaecorum</i>); 93		
<i>IIII (Thracum) Syriaca</i> (14) 88a; 91b; 93		career
<i>IIII Callaecorum Lucensium</i> (15) 88a; 91b	108/12ded	Syr 129
<i>Aug Pannonorum</i> (16) 88a; 91b; 93		Syr 153(<i>I</i>)
<i>Musulamiorum</i> (17) 88a; 91b	Lycia tomb	
<i>I Gaetulorum</i> (1) 88b; 91a; 97	career	Syr 153
<i>I Aug Thracum</i> (2) 88b	Iudaea tomb	
<i>I Thracum</i> ∞ 91a; 93		Iudaea 124pap
<i>II Thracum Syriaca</i> 91a		Syr 157
<i>I Fl Chalcidenorum</i>		Syr 153
Sar 96	MI 116; <i>I Sugambrorum tir</i>	Syr 153
	<i>II gem Ligurum et Corsorum</i>	Syr 129
	MI 111b <i>VII Gallorum</i>	Syr 127/36
	<i>I Ulp Dacorum</i>	Syr 129
	<i>I Ulp Petreorum sag</i> career	Syr 129
	<i>II Ulpia Petraeorum</i> ∞ career	
	<i>V Ulp Petreorum sag</i>	Syr 129
	<i>I Ulp sag cR</i>	Syr 129
	<i>II Ulp equitum sag cR</i>	Syr 129
	<i>II Ulp Paphlagonum</i>	Syr 153
	<i>III Ulp Paphlagonum</i>	Syr 157

Table 15. Cappadocia et Galatia with Cilicia, Lycia Pamphylia, Bithynia, Asia

pre-Trajan	Trajan	Hadrian or later
	<u>alae</u>	
<i>I Aug Germanicana</i> Capp 94	<i>Aug Germanicana</i> (1) 101	career
MI 97b	<i>I Cl Gallorum</i> (2) 101; MoesInf 105a	
<i>I Thracum Herculana</i> Capp 94	<i>I Thracum Herculana</i> 100; (3) 101	Syria 129/34
<i>gemina colonorum</i> Capp [94]	<i>gemina colonorum</i> (4) 101	Capp 135
His career	<i>II Gallorum</i> career	Capp 135
	<i>I Ulp Dacorum</i>	Capp 135
	<i>II Ulp Auriana</i>	Capp 135
	<u>cohortes</u>	
<i>I Italica milliaria</i> vol cR Capp 94	<i>I Italica milliaria</i> (1) 101	Capp 135
Syr 93	<i>I Italica milliaria</i> vol cR(2) 101	Capp 135(<i>sag</i>)
Capp 54/68ded; career	<i>I Ituraeorum milliaria</i> (3) 101; Dacia 109; 110a	Capp 135(<i>sag</i>)
	<i>I Bosporanorum</i> (4) 101	Aegypt 144pap
	<i>I Apamenorum</i> (5) 101	Capp tomb
	<i>I Aug Cyrenaica</i> (6) 101	Capp 135; Asia 148
M 75a; MI 92	<i>I Raetorum</i> (7) 101	career
	<i>I Claudia</i> (8) 101	career
	<i>II Claudia</i> (9) 101	career

Capp ded; career(∞)	<i>II Hispanorum</i> (10) 101	Capp career
career	<i>II Aug Thracum</i> (11) 101	PannInf 135
career	<i>III Aug Cyrenaica</i> (12) 101	Capp 135(<i>sag</i>)
Syr 76ded; <i>Augusta cR</i> Capp 94	<i>III Syrorum sag</i> (13) 101	career
	<i>Augusta cR</i> 100(<i>I</i>); (14) 101	
Syr 88a	<i>I Germanorum</i>	Capp 135
Lyc tomb	<i>I Numidarum</i>	Capp 135(<i>sag</i>)
	<i>I Apula cR</i>	Capp 135
	<i>III Ulp Petraeorum</i> ∞ <i>sag</i> career	Capp 135
	MS 115 in exped; <i>III Raetorum</i>	Capp 135
	<i>equitata cR</i> career	Armen 172/7ded (∞)
Syr 91b	<i>I Musulamiorum</i> Lycia tomb	Lycia 138
	<i>VI equestris</i> Bith 110/2Plin	Bith tomb

APPENDIX

EPIGRAPHIC AND WRITTEN SOURCES

Full citations of texts not available in standard epigraphic or papyrological sources are given at relevant places in the notes. In the tables diplomas are indicated by year alone while here the exact date (where known) and the number and type of units is also given. Inscriptions are divided into tomb(stones); (equestrian) career (inscriptions); ded(ications) which may be dated altars or dated building texts but may also include papyri. Otherwise ink documents are called pap(yri) or (writing) tab(lets). Unit names in the following sections are reproduced as they are inscribed or written except that names from Greek sources have been translated into Latin.

TABLE 1: MOESIA INFERIOR with THRACIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Moesia		
75a	RMD I 2	28-4-75	al 0 coh 10
75b	RGZM 1	[28-4]-75	al 0 coh 9
78a	CIL XVI 22; <i>RMD</i> IV 208	7-2-78	al 0 coh 8
78b	RMD V 325	[7-2]-78	al 0 coh 6
78?	RMD IV 209	78 or 75	al ? coh 0
	Moesia Inferior		
92	ZPE 148, 269	14-6-92	al 7 coh 15
97a	RMD V 337	9-9-97	al [4] coh 10
97b	RMD V 338	9-9-97	al 5 coh 9
99a	CIL XVI 44	14-8-99	al 3 coh 6
99b	CIL XVI 45; <i>RGZM</i> 8	14-8-99	al 3 coh 7
105a	CIL XVI 50; Mitt.Hist.Vereins Pfalz 102, 7	13-5-105	al 3 coh 7
105b	RGZM 10	13-5-105	al 3 coh 7
105c	RGZM 11	13-5-105	al 3 coh 7
107	RGZM 14	9/12-107	al ? coh ?
109	RMD IV 219	5/8-109	al ? coh ?
99/110	RMD IV 221	99/110	al ? coh ?
111a	RMD IV 222	25-9-111	al 3 coh 7
111b	CIL XVI 58	[25-9]-111?	al [3] coh 7
116	Dacia 50 forthcoming	116	al 2 coh 5
118/9	RMD V 350	118/119	al 6 coh ?
125	RMD IV 235	1-6-125	al 2 coh 5
127	RMD IV 241	20-8-127	al 5 coh 10
134	CIL XVI 78	2-4-134	al 2 coh 5
145	RMD V 399/165	7-4-145	al 5 coh 11
	Thrace		
114	RMD IV 227/14	19-7-114	al 0 coh 2
138	RMD V 385/260	10-10-138	al 0 coh 2

Inscriptions

Moes	tomb	<i>ala Pannoniorum</i>	CIL III 14453
Moes	tomb	<i>ala Astur(um)</i>	AE 1988, 998
Moes	tomb	<i>ala Capit(oniana)</i>	AE 1912, 187
Moes	tomb	<i>ala Hispan(orum)</i>	ILBulg 122
MoesInf	103/4ded	<i>coh III Gall(orum)</i>	AE 1981, 745
	career	<i>coh I Germanor(um)</i>	PME I,IV A 95
Thrac	tomb	<i>coh II Numidarum</i>	AE 1965, 347

TABLE 2: MOESIA SUPERIOR with MACEDONIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Moesia Superior		
94	CIL XVI 39; RMD V 335	16-9-94	al 3 coh 9
96	RMD I 6	12-7-96	al 1 coh 10
97	ZPE 152, 231	97	al 3? coh 19
99	RMD I 7	14-8-99	al ? coh ?
100	CIL XVI 46	8-5-100	al 3 coh 21
96/100	RMD IV 218	96/100	al ? coh ?
101	RMD III 143	15-4/6-101	al ? coh ?
105	CIL XVI 49	12-1-105	al ? coh ?
105	RMD V 339	[12-1]-105	al ? coh ?
103/5	CIL XVI 54; RGZM 13	103/105	al 2 coh 11
108	REMA 1, 103	27-7-108	al ? coh ?
115	Chiron 35, 49	5/8-115	al 0+1 coh 4+8?
132/3	RMD IV 247	9-9-132/133	al 2 coh 10
	Macedonia		
120	CIL XVI 67	29-6-120	al 0 coh 1

Inscriptions

MoesSup	98ded	<i>coh I Mont(anorum)</i>	AE 1976, 609
	career	<i>coh III Britt(onum) eq</i>	AE 1994, 1932
Galat	tomb	<i>coh VII Breuc(orum) cR eq</i>	AnadMedenMuz 1996,45
Bith	tomb	<i>coh camp(estris?)</i>	AE 1993, 1429
Bith	tomb	<i>coh Cypr(ia)</i>	EA 6, 99

TABLE 3: PANNONIA (INFERIOR) and (SUPERIOR) with DALMATIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Illyricum		
61	RMD IV 202	2-7-61	al 4 coh 0
	Pannonia		
80	CIL XVI 26	13-6-80	al 4 coh 13
83	RMD IV 210	6?-83	al [5] coh 14
84	CIL XVI 30	3-9-84	al 5 coh 13
85	CIL XVI 31	5-9-85	al 6 coh 15
98a	CIL XVI 42	20-2-98	al 2 coh 5
98b	RMD II 81	[20-2]-98	al 2? coh 4
102	CIL XVI 47	19-11-102	al 3 coh 5
100/02	RMD III 144	100/102	al ? coh ?
	Pannonia Inferior		
110	CIL XVI 164	2-7-110	al 4 coh 10
114a	CIL XVI 61; RMD V 345/152+228	1-9-114	al 2+1 coh 6
114b	RMD III 153	1-9-114	al 2 coh ?6
113or115	RMD V 347	113 or 115	al 4 coh ?
119	AMN 39-40, 25	3/4-119	al [3] coh [5]
129	RMD I 34	30-4-129	al ? coh ?
135	RMD IV 251	19-5-135	al 5 coh 13
143	RMD IV 266	7-8-143	al 5 coh 13
	Pannonia Superior		

112	RMD IV 223	3-5-112	al 5 coh 3
113	RMD II 86	16-12-113	al 5 coh 2
116	CIL XVI 64	116	al 5 coh [3]
126	RMD IV 236	1-7-126	al 5 coh 4
133	CIL XVI 76, 77	2-7-133	al 5 coh 5
134	RMD IV 250	10/11-134	al 5 coh 6
138	CIL XVI 84	16-6-138	al 4 coh 5
	Dalmatia		
94	CIL XVI 38	13-7-94	al 0 coh 2

Inscriptions

Pann	tomb	<i>ala I Flavia D(omitiana) Brit(annica) ∞ cR</i>	CIL III 15197
Pann	tomb	<i>ala I Itur(aeorum)</i>	RIU 1233
PannInf	career	<i>ala prima Fl Gaetulor(um)</i>	PME I,IV F 68
Syr	career	<i>ala I Bosphorana</i>	PME II,IV,V L 16
Brit	83Tac	<i>quattuor Batavorum cohortes</i>	Tacitus Agricola 36.1
PannSup	career	<i>coh III vol(untariorum) cR</i>	PME I C 94
Pann	80ded	<i>coh XIX [voluntariorum]</i>	AE 1979, 466
Dalm	tomb	<i>coh I Camp(anorum)</i>	CIL III 8438
PannInf	career	<i>coh I voluptaria Campanorum</i>	PME I,IV F 68
Dalm	tomb	<i>coh III Alpinorum</i>	CIL III 2746
Dalm	147/61ded	<i>coh VIII vol(untariorum)</i>	PME I, V C 6
GermSup	tomb	<i>coh I Belgica</i>	CIL XIII 7038
Dalm	tomb	<i>coh I Belgar(um)</i>	CIL III 9739
Dalm	173ded	<i>coh I Belg(arum)</i>	CIL III 8484

TABLE 4: DACIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Dacia		
109	RMD III 148	14-10-109	al 3 coh 16
110a	CIL XVI 57	17-2-110	al 2 coh 10
110b	CIL XVI 163	2-7-110	al 4 coh 18
113/4	RMD IV 225	17-12-113/3-5-114	al 1 coh 9?
114	RMD IV 226	3/4-5-114	al 2 coh 10
	Dacia Porolissensis		
123a	RGZM 22	14-4-123	al 1 coh 1
123b	RMD I 21, 22	10-8-123	al 2 coh 1
130/1	RMD V 378	130/131	al 1? coh 8
133	RMD I 35	2-7-133	al 3 coh 6
154	CIL XVI 110/RMD I 47	27-9-154	al 3 coh 12
	Dacia Superior		
119	RMD V 351	12-11-119	al 1 coh 6
123a	RGZM 22	14-4-123	al 0 coh 1
136/8	RMD V 384	136/138	al [3] coh 10
	Dacia Inferior		
129	CIL XVI 75	22-3-129	al 1 coh 4
129/30	RMD V 376	129/130	al 3 coh 9

Inscriptions

Galat	tomb	<i>ala Claudia nova</i>	CIL III 13635
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TABLE 5: RAETIA and NORICUM

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Raetia		
64	CIL XVI 5	15-6-64	al ? coh ?
107	CIL XVI 55	30-6-107	al 4 coh 11

116a	RMD IV 229	16-8-116	al 4 coh 14
116b	RMD III 155	16/8-9/12-116	al 4 coh [14]
118/21	RMD I 35	118/121	al ?4 coh ?14
122/4	RMD I 25 Noricum	122/124	al [3] coh 7
79	RGZM 3; ZPE 146, 244	8-9-79	al 1 coh 2
95	H. Ubl in print	95	al 1 coh ?
106	CIL XVI 52	106	al ? coh 6
132/3	CIL XVI 74	132/133	al 3 coh ?
135/8	RMD II 93	135/138	al 3 coh ?6

Inscriptions

Pann	tomb	<i>ala Aur(iana) I</i>	CIL III 14349 ⁸
Syr	tomb	<i>ala Thracum Aug</i>	AE 1930, 89
Nor	104ded career	<i>a[l]a Comma[genorum] coh I Breucor(um) equit cR</i>	AEA 2004, 60 PME II,IV,V M 60
Raet	career	<i>coh I Raetorum</i>	PME I,IV,V C 31
Brit	98/105tab tomb	<i>coh III Batavorum coh III Britannorum...exercitus Raetici</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 263 ILS 2560
Raet	79/81ded	<i>[coh II]II Ga[llorum]</i>	CIL III 11955
Germ	career	<i>coh V Bracaraugustanorum</i>	PME II,IV,V S 81
Brit	98/105tab	<i>coh VIII Bat(avorum)</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 263
Dalm	tomb	<i>coh I Fl Brittonum</i>	CIL III 2024
Nor	tomb	<i>coh I Fl Brit(tonum)</i>	AE 1973, 431
Nor	tomb	<i>coh III Tun(grorum)</i>	AE 1982, 755
Brit	83Tac	<i>ac Tungrorum duas (cohortes)</i>	Tacitus <i>Agricola</i> 36.1

TABLE 6: GERMANIA SUPERIOR

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Germania Superior		
74	CIL XVI 20	21-5-74	al 6 coh 12
76	RGZM 2	3/6-76	al 6 coh 0
82	CIL XVI 28	20-9-82	al 5+1 coh 9+2
90	CIL XVI 36; RMD V 333	27-10-90	al 4 coh 14
94/6	ZPE 147, 229	94/96	al ? coh ?
117	CIL XVI 62	8-9-117	al 2 coh 17
118	RMD V 348	6-3/15-5-118	al ? coh ?
129/30	RMD II 90	12-129/130	al [3] coh 16
134	CIL XVI 80	16-10-134	al 1 coh 15

Inscriptions

AlpesMarit	tomb	<i>coh I Lig(urum) et Hisp(anorum) cR</i>	CIL V 7900
GermSup	tomb	<i>coh XXIII vol(untariorum)</i>	27BRGK 115
GermSup	212/7ded	<i>coh XXIII [v]ol(untariorum) [c]R</i>	CIL XIII 6531
GermSup	tomb	<i>coh XXVI vol(untariorum) cR</i>	CIL XIII 11717
	career	<i>coh XXVI vol(untariorum)</i>	PME IIIV,V V 9
	tomb	<i>coh XXVI voluntaria</i>	CIL XIV 2952
GermSup	career	<i>coh XXX volum(tariorum)</i>	PME I,V I 103
GermSup	tomb	<i>coh XXXII vol(untariorum)</i>	CIL XIII 7383
GermSup	185/6ded	<i>coh XXXII (voluntariorum)</i>	AE 1978, 542

TABLE 7: GERMANIA INFERIOR

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Germania Inferior		
78	CIL XVI 23	15-4-78	al 6 coh 1
80	CIL XVI 158; RGZM 4	26/28-1-80	al 0 coh 11

81/4	RMD V 327	81/84	al ? coh ?
95/6	RMD V 336	14-9-95/13-9-96	al [5?] coh 12
98	RMD IV 216	20-2-98	al [6] coh [24]
101	RGZM 9	13-3-101	al 6 coh 19
127	RMD IV 239	20-8-127	al 5 coh 15
152	ZPE 148, 262; RMD V 408; RGZM 35	5-9-152	al 4 coh 15

Inscriptions

GermSup	185/6ded	<i>ala Moe(sica)</i>	AE 1969/70, 438
GermInf	100ded	<i>[coh I Fl Hisp]an(orum) p[ro]f[er]eq</i>	AE 1984, 667
GermInf	tomb	<i>coh I Vindelicoru(m)</i>	CIL XIII 8320
GermInf	tomb	<i>coh I¹ Rae¹oru(m)</i>	CIL XIII 8319
GermInf	104/11ded	<i>[coh] I Lucensiu[m] p[ro]f[er]eq</i>	CIL XIII 8823
GermInf	tomb	<i>coh III Lusitano[rum]</i>	CIL XIII 8317
GermInf	116/7ded	<i>[coh] IIII Thr[ac(um)] p[ro]f[er]eq</i>	AE 1989, 559
GermSup	tiles	<i>c(oh) VI Raeto(um)</i>	CIL XIII 12456
	career	<i>coh VI Britto(num)</i>	PME II,IV T 12
	career	<i>coh V[I?] ingenuorum</i>	PME I,IV,V A 185
GermInf	tomb	<i>coh VI [in]genu(orum) cR</i>	CIL XIII 8314
Africa	tomb	<i>coh XV</i>	CIL VIII 23252
	career	<i>coh XV volunt(ariorum) cR</i>	PME I,V A 168

TABLE 8: BRITANNIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Britannia		
98a	CIL XVI 43	[20-2]-98	al 3 coh 6
98b	Brit 35, 349	[20-2]-98	al ? coh ?
103	CIL XVI 48	19-1-103	al 4 coh 11
105	CIL XVI 51	5/7-105	al 2 coh 11
96/108	RMD II 83	96/108?	al ? coh ?
98/114	RMD III 151	ante 114	al ? coh ?
122	CIL XVI 69; RMD V 360	17-7-122	al 13 coh 37
124	CIL XVI 70	15-9-124	al 6 coh 21
135	CIL XVI 82	14-4-135	al 7/8 coh 31
178	RMD III 184; IV 293, 294	23-3-178	al 5 coh 16

Inscriptions

Pann	tomb	<i>ala Tam(piana) vex(illationis) Brit(annicae)</i>	CIL III 4466
GermSup	56ded	<i>ala Ga[ll]o[rum] Pet[ri]ana</i>	CIL XIII 6820
Brit	98/105tab	<i>ala Petriana</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 258
GermSup	tomb	<i>ala Sebosiana</i>	CIL XIII 11709
Brit	77/84tab	<i>[al]a Sebosiana</i>	AE 1998, 852
Brit	98/105tab	<i>ala Sebosiana</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 671
Brit	tomb	<i>ala Vettonum cR</i>	RIB 159
GermSup	tomb	<i>ala Agrippiana</i>	CIL XIII 6235
Brit	98/105tab	<i>ala Aug[usta]</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 263
GermInf	tomb	<i>ala Vocont(iorum)</i>	CIL XIII 8655
	career	<i>[ala Aug] Vocont(iorum)</i>	PME II,IV Inc.236
Brit	tomb	<i>ala Trhaec(um)</i>	RIB 109
Brit	tomb	<i>coh [I] Thracum</i>	RIB 291
	career	<i>coh I [M]orinor(um) et Cersiacor(um)</i>	PME II,IV M 71
Brit	83Tac	<i>ac Tungrorum duas (cohortes)</i>	Tacitus <i>Agricola</i> 36.1
Brit	85/92tab	<i>[co]h I Tungrorum</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 154
Brit	tomb	<i>coh I Hispanorum</i>	RIB 2213
	career	<i>[coh] II Vasconum equit</i>	PME II,IV,V Inc.3
Brit	career	<i>coh II Astyrum eq</i>	PME I,IV,V I 75
Brit	tomb	<i>coh IIII Gallorum</i>	RIB 620

Brit	83Tac	<i>quattuor Batavorum cohortes</i>	Tacitus <i>Agricola</i> 36.1
Brit	98/105tab	<i>coh III Batavorum</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 263
Brit	98/105tab	<i>coh VIII Bat(avorum)</i>	<i>TabVindol</i> II 263
AlpesMarit	tomb	<i>coh nautic(arum)</i>	AE 1964, 249

TABLE 9: MAURETANIA TINGITANA with HISPANIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Mauretania Tingitana		
88	CIL XVI 159	9-1-88	al 5 coh 5
103/4	ZPE 146, 255	103/104	al [5] coh [11]
109a	CIL XVI 161	14-10-109	al 2 coh 6
109b	CIL XVI 162; RMD II 84	14-10-109	al [3] coh 4
114/7	CIL XVI 165	114/7	al 5 coh [10]
122	CIL XVI 169, 170	18-11-122	al 5 coh 9
153	RGZM 34; RMD V 409, 410, 411	26-10-153	al 5 coh 11

Inscriptions

Hisp	tomb	<i>ala II Fla[vi]a cR</i>	AE 1928, 164
	career	<i>ala Flavia II cR</i>	PME II,IV,V 97
Hisp	career	<i>ala Fl II H(ispanorum) cR</i>	PME I,IV,V F 10
GermSup	tomb	<i>coh I Ituraeorum</i>	CIL XIII 7040
MaurTing	57ded	<i>coh Asturum et Cal[laec]orum</i>	IAM 2,498
	132ded	<i>coh I Celtiberorum</i>	AE 1972, 282
Hisp	tomb	<i>coh III Gallorum</i>	CIL II 1127
Hisp	career	<i>coh I Gal[l(ica)]</i>	PME I,IV I 106
Hisp	167ded	<i>coh I Gall(ica)</i>	ILS 9127

TABLE 10: MAURETANIA CAESARIENSIS

<u>Diplomas:</u>	Mauretania Caesariensis		
107	CIL XVI 56	24-11-107	al 3 coh 10
131	ZPE 153, 188	31-7-131	al 0 coh 1
128/31a	ZPE 153, 194	128/131	al ? coh ?
128/31b	RMD V 377	128/131	al [1?] coh [2?]

Inscriptions

Syr	career	<i>ala Flavia milliari[a]</i>	PME I,IV,V C 170
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>ala II Thracum</i>	CIL VIII 21014
	career	<i>ala Aug II pf Thracum</i>	PME II,IV,V P 24
MaurCaes	208ded	<i>ala Trh(acum)</i>	CIL VIII 10949=21721
Hisp	tiles	<i>ala Part(horum)</i>	AE 2000, 659
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>ale Part(h)orum ... expeditione Parth(ica)</i>	AE 1976, 746
	career	<i>ala Parthor(um) sagit</i>	PME I,IV A 167
MaurCaes	200/1ded	<i>ala I Aug Parth(orum)</i>	ILS 2493
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>ala [Sebast]ena</i>	AE 1980, 972
MaurCaes	200/1ded	<i>ala pia gemina Sebastena</i>	AE 1954, 143b
Sard	career	Γ^1 <i>coh Corsorum</i>	PME I,IV,V I 114
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>coh Pannonior(um)</i>	CIL VIII 21041
MaurCaes	209/1 ded	<i>coh I Pannon(iorum)</i>	CIL VIII 22611
	career	<i>coh Nuritanor(um)</i>	PME I,IV,V A 56
MaurCaes	119ded	<i>coh I Fl Musul(amiorum)</i>	AE 1985, 984
MaurCaes	209/1 ded	<i>coh I Fl Hisp(anorum)</i>	CIL VIII 9360=20942
MaurCaes	243ded	<i>coh II Breucoru(m)</i>	ILS 2608
Afr	tomb	<i>coh II Sardorum</i>	CIL VIII 17537
MaurCaes	122ded	<i>coh II Sar(dorum)</i>	AE 1975, 953

TABLE 11: AFRICA with SARDINIA and CYRENAICA

<u>Diplomas:</u>		Africa		
	127	RMD V 368; ZPE 152, 243	10/12-127	al 1 coh 9
	128/9	RMD V 373	128/129	al 1 coh 6
		Sardinia		
	96	CIL XVI 40	10-10-96	al 0 coh 2
<u>Inscriptions</u>				
Afr	career	<i>ala I Pannonior(um)</i>		PME II,IV,V V 124
Afr	114/7ded	<i>ala Pann(oniorum)</i>		ILS 305
Afr	career	<i>ala Numid(ica)</i>		PME II,IV,V L 26
Afr	career	<i>ala I Fl Numidic(a)</i>		PME II,IV,V V 28
Afr	career	<i>coh Chalciden(orum)</i>		PME II,IV,V S 59
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>c(o)hors Surorum</i>		CIL VIII 21038
	career	<i>coh I S[u]ror(um) sagitta[r]</i>		PME II,IV,V M 26
Afr	tomb	<i>coh I Fla(via)</i>		LeBohec 106n183bis
Afr	tomb	<i>coh II (H)amiorum</i>		ILAlg I 3765
Afr	career	<i>coh VII Lusit(anorum)</i>		PME I,IV,V C 53
Afr	tomb	<i>coh II Fl eq</i>		AE 1992, 1821
Sard	tomb	<i>coh I Sard(orum)</i>		AE 1985, 485
Hisp	career	<i>coh eq Macedonum</i>		PME II,IV,V P 78
Cyren	209/11ded	<i>coh [I M]aced(onica)</i>		PME II,IV V 40

TABLE 12: AEGYPTUS

<u>Diplomas:</u>		Aegyptus		
	83	CIL XVI 29	9-6-83	al 3 coh 7
	98/105	RMD V 341	98/ante 24-9-105	al [3] coh [6?]
	105	RMD I 9	24-9-105	al 3 coh 7+2
	156/61	CIL XVI 184	156/161	al 4 coh 12
<u>Inscriptions</u>				
Aeg	103pap	<i>ala Augusta</i>		PHamb I 31
Aeg	108pap	<i>ala Apriana</i>		OKrok 6
Aeg	98/117pap	<i>ala Apriana</i>		BGU IV 1033
Aeg	120pap	<i>ala Apriana</i>		BGU I 69
Aeg	59pap	<i>ala Vocontiorum</i>		PHamb I 2
Aeg	109pap	<i>ala Vocontiorum</i>		OKrok 47
Aeg	116ded	<i>ala Vocontiorum</i>		SB 4383
Aeg	118pap	<i>ala Vocontiorum</i>		OKrok 87
	career	<i>ala Gallor(um) veteranor(um)</i>		PME IV,V F 52bis
Aeg	130pap	<i>ala vet Galliga</i>		CPL 114
Aeg	142pap	<i>ala I Thracum Mauretana</i>		CPL 221
Aeg	111	<i>coh I Lusitanorum eq</i>		SB 3919
Aeg	117pap	<i>coh I Lusitanorum</i>		PSI 1063
Aeg	131pap	<i>coh I Aug Pr Lus(itanorum) eq</i>		BGU II 696
Aeg	118ded	<i>coh I Fl Cilicum eq</i>		IGR I 1255; SB 8324
Aeg	131pap	<i>coh II Thracum</i>		PWisc I 14
Aeg	131pap	<i>coh II Theb(aeorum)</i>		CPL 160
Aeg	98/9ded	<i>coh II Itur(aeorum) eq</i>		CIL III 14147 ²
Aeg	118pap	<i>coh II Ituraeorum</i>		OKrok 87
Aeg	103pap	<i>coh III Ituraeorum</i>		CPL 111
Aeg	98/9ded	<i>coh I Hispanor(um) eq</i>		CIL III 14147 ²
Aeg	98/9ded	<i>coh I Theb(aeorum) eq</i>		CIL III 14147 ²
Aeg	127pap	<i>coh I Thra(cum)</i>		CPL 159
Aeg	career	<i>coh scutata cR</i>		PME II,I,V L 27

Aeg	143/4pap	<i>coh scutata cR</i>	BGU III 741
Aeg	career	<i>coh I Ulp Afrorum eq</i>	PME II,IV,V P 120

TABLE 13: IUDAEA (later SYRIA PALAESTINA) and ARABIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>		Iudaea		
	86	CIL XVI 33	13-5-86	al 2 coh 4
	87	unpublished	6/12-6-87	al [2] coh [6]
	90	RMD V 332	1-1/13-9-90	al 2 coh 7
		Syria Palaestina		
	136/7	RMD III 160	136/137?	al 3 coh 12
	139	CIL XVI 87	22-11-139	al 3 coh 12
		Arabia		
	141/2	ZPE 150, 253	10-12-141/9-12-142	al 2 coh 6
<u>Inscriptions</u>				
Aeg	142pap	<i>ala I Thracum Mauretana</i>		CPL 221
	career	<i>coh I Damascen(orum)</i>		PME I,IV,V C 240
	career	<i>coh I miliaria</i>		PME II,IV,V P 72
Aeg	127pap	<i>coh I Thra(cum)</i>		CPL 159
Arab	114pap	<i>coh I Thebaeorum</i>		BGU I 114
Arab	115pap	<i>coh I Thebaeorum</i>		BGU I 114
Iud	tomb	<i>coh I Aug T(h)racum</i>		AE 1969/70, 632
	career	<i>coh I Flavia cR eq</i>		PME I,IV,V C 143
Iud	124pap	<i>coh I miliaria Thracum</i>		PYadin 11
Iud	career	<i>coh III Bracarum</i>		PME I,V A 197
	career	<i>coh V gemella cR</i>		PME IV,V F 52bis
Syr	tomb	<i>coh VI Hisp(anorum)</i>		AE 1933, 215
Arab	ded	<i>coh I Aug Canathen(orum)</i>		CIL III 14379

TABLE 14: SYRIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>		Syria		
	88a	CIL XVI 35	7-11-88	al 3 coh 17
	88b	RMD I 3	7-11-88	al 5 coh 2
	91a	RMD I 4	12-5-91	al 3 coh 7
	91b	RMD I 5, IV 214=RGZM 6; Chiron 36, 205	12-5-91	al 4 coh 7
	93	unpublished	10-8-93	al 4 coh 7
	129	RMD V 371; V 372; Chiron 36, 221	[22-3]-129	al 2 coh 11
	129/34	unpublished	129/134	al ? coh ?
	127/36	CIL XVI 103	127/136	al ? coh 7
	153	Chiron 36, 265	153	al 7 coh 20
	157	CIL XVI 106	28-9-157	al 4 coh 16

Inscriptions

Syr	tomb	<i>al(a) III Thrac(um)</i>		AE 1982, 901
	career	<i>ala Gallor(um) veteranor(um)</i>		PME IV,V F 52bis
Aeg	130pap	<i>ala vet Galliga</i>		CPL 114
	career	<i>ala Phrygum</i>		PME I,IV,V C 143
MaurCaes	tomb	<i>ala [Sebast]ena</i>		AE 1980, 972
	career	<i>ala I Ulp si[ngu]larium</i>		PME I,IV,V A 5
	career	<i>coh I Flavia cR eq</i>		PME I,IV,V C 143
Capp	135	<i>coh I Numidarum</i>		Arrian Alan.
	career	<i>coh III Aug Thracum eq</i>		PME I,IV,V A 5
	career	<i>coh III Thracum Syriaca eq</i>		PME I,IV,V A 5
Iud	career	<i>coh III Bracarum</i>		PME I,V A 197
	career	<i>coh III Trachum Syriaca</i>		PME II,IV,V V 29

Syr	108/12ded	<i>coh III Luce[nsium]</i>	AE 1987, 952
Lycia	tomb	<i>coh I Musulamiorum</i>	IGR III 677
	career	<i>coh I Gaetulorum</i>	PME I,IV,V C 178
Iud	tomb	<i>coh I Aug T(h)racum</i>	AE 1969/70, 632
Iud	124pap	<i>coh I miliaria Thracum</i>	PYadin 11
	career	<i>coh I Ulp Petraeorum</i>	PME I,IV,V A 5
	career	<i>coh II Ulp Petraeor(um) miliar(ia) eq</i>	PME I,IV,V C 72

TABLE 15: CAPPADOCIA ET GALATIA with CILICIA, LYCIA PAMPHYLIA, BITHYNIA, ASIA

<u>Diplomas:</u>			
	Cappadocia et Galatia		
94	RGZM 7	5/8-94	al [3] coh 13
100	ZPE 150, 233	3/4-100	al 1 coh 1
101	unpublished	101	al 4 coh 14
	Cilicia		
121	RGZM 19	19-8-121	al 0 coh 1
	Lycia et Pamphylia		
138	RMD III 161	1-3/10-7-138	al 0 coh 1
	Asia		
148	RMD II 100	9-9/12-148	al 0 coh 1
<u>Inscriptions</u>			
Capp	135	<i>Arrian Acies contra Alanos</i>	Arrian <i>Alan.</i>
	career	<i>[ala Aug G]ermanicana</i>	PME II,IV Inc.24
Hisp	career	<i>ala II Gallor(um)</i>	PME I,IV,V A 172
	career	<i>ala II Gallorum</i>	PME I,IV,V C 143
Capp	54/68ded	<i>coh I Bosp(or)anorum)</i>	PME I,IV,V A 85
	career	<i>coh I Bosporiana</i>	PME I,IV C 136
Capp	career	<i>coh I Apamena</i>	PME II,IV,V N 6
Aeg	144pap	<i>coh I Apamenorum</i>	BGU III 729
Capp	tomb	<i>coh I Aug Cyrenaica</i>	AE 1930, 107
	career	<i>coh I Cl(audia) eq</i>	PME I,IV,V I 120
	career	<i>coh II Claudia</i>	PME I,IV E 3
Capp	ded	<i>coh II Hispanor(um)</i>	CIL III 6760
	career	<i>coh II Hi[sp(anorum) m]iliar(ia) eq</i>	PME II,IV,V P 101
Capp	career	<i>coh [II] Hispanor(um)</i>	PME II,V S 36
	career	<i>coh III [C]yrenaica sagittarior(um)</i>	PME II,IV,V P 111
	career	<i>coh III sagittar(iorum)</i>	PME V C 101bis
	career	<i>coh III sagittariorum</i>	PME II,IV,V M 72
Syr	76ded	<i>coh Augusta</i>	AE 1925, 121
Lycia	tomb	<i>coh Apula</i>	AE 1966, 478
	career	<i>coh III U[lp] Petraeorum</i>	PME I,IV,V A 4
	career	<i>coh equitata cR</i>	PME I,IV,V C 168
Armen	172/7ded	<i>coh ∞ eq cR</i>	PME II,IV P 92
Lycia	tomb	<i>coh I Musulamiorum</i>	IGR III 677
Bith	110/2Plin	<i>coh VI equestris</i>	Pliny <i>Ep.Tra.</i> 10.106-107
Bith	tomb	<i>coh VI</i>	<i>IKPrusa ad Olymp</i> 145