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SOMMAIRE
CONTENTS
I N H A L T

ALEXANDRU AVRAM, MIRCEA ANGELESCU, Le centenaire des fouilles d'Histria 5

ÉTUDES

LAURENT CAROZZA, CRISTIAN MICU, CONSTANTIN HAITĂ, SORIN AILINCĂI, ALBANE
BURENS, FLORIAN MIHAIL, JEAN-MICHEL CAROZZA, Reconnaissance par carottages de la
stratigraphie des habitats pluri-stratifiés de Taraschina dans le Delta du Danube 13
MONICA MĂRGĂRIT, VALENTIN PARNIC, ADRIAN BĂLĂŞESCU, L'industrie en matières dures
animales de l'habitat Gumelnița de Măriuța (département de Călărași) 29
DANIEL SPÂNU, Une contribution archéologique à l'étude du trésor du III^e siècle av. J.-C. d'Epureni
(Roumanie) 65
CRISTIAN GĂZDAC, Did Charon read his obol? The message of coin offering in Roman graves from
Pannonia 95
KARIN MAURER, Der Pontarch des westpontischen Koinons 141

NOTES ET DISCUSSIONS

SORIN COCIȘ, VITALIE BÂRCA, The "Sarmatian" brooches (headknob and full catchplate variant,
Almgren Group VII, Series I) in the Dacia province and the Barbarian environment of the Tisza
River Basin 189
FLORIN-GHEORGHE FODOREAN, The Danubian road from Viminacium to Durostorum in the Roman
itineraries 215
SORIN NEMETI, FELIX MARCU, A funerary *aedicula* wall from Șoimeni (Cluj county) 231
IRINA NEMETI, SORIN NEMETI, *Heros equitans* in the funerary iconography of *Dacia Porolissensis*.
Models and workshops 241

ÉPIGRAPHIE

CÉDRIC BRÉLAZ, Inscriptions de Macédoine Orientale dans la correspondance entre Fauvel et Barbié
du Bocage 257
ALEXANDRU AVRAM, Inscriptions d'Istros 271
VALENTIN BOTTEZ, Three new inscriptions from Istros 285
CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, Notes prosopographiques (VII) 293
LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, Une nouvelle inscription de Topolog (Mésie Inférieure) 303

HISTOIRE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE

MIRCEA BABEȘ, CĂTĂLIN I. NICOLAE, Rival archaeological congresses in inter-war Europe	309
RADU-ALEXANDRU DRAGOMAN, SORIN OANȚĂ-MARGHITU, Romanian Archaeology in the Neoliberal era: fragments	325

COMPTES RENDUS

A. V. Simonenko, <i>Rimskij import u sarmatov Severnogo Prichernomor'ya</i> [Roman Import for the Sarmatians of North Pontic Region], St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Philology – Nestor Historia, St.- Petersburg, 2011, 271 p., 117 fig. (Vitalie Bârcă)	349
Mihai Bărbulescu, <i>Inscriptiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa. The Inscriptions of the Legionary Fortress at Potaissa</i> , Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2012, 288 p. (Liviu Petculescu)	358
Michel Sève et Patrick Weber, <i>Guide du forum de Philippes</i> , Sites et monuments 18, École française d'Athènes, Athènes - Paris, 2012, 91 p. avec 60 fig. (Alexandru Avram)	362

NÉCROLOGIE

Mircea Petrescu-Dâmbovița (Alexandru Vulpe)	363
Alexandru Suceveanu (Alexandru Vulpe)	365
Marin Dinu (Nicolae Ursulescu)	373

ERRATA	379
--------------	-----

ABRÉVIATIONS	381
--------------------	-----

NORMES POUR LA RÉDACTION DES ARTICLES DESTINÉS À LA REVUE DACIA N. S.	385
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Mihai Bărbulescu, *Inscripțiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa. The Inscriptions of the Legionary Fortress at Potaissa*, Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2012, 288 p.

Between 1971 and 2010, Professor M. Bărbulescu led 40 seasons of archaeological excavations in the fortress of *legio V Macedonica* at Potaissa, which produced a rich amount of discoveries. Some results were published in several books (Bărbulescu 1987, Bărbulescu 1994, Bărbulescu 1997, Bărbulescu 2004, Bărbulescu 2008, Pîslaru 2009) and numerous papers.

In this bilingual English-Romanian volume, B. gathers all the epigraphic evidence originating in Potaissa fortress from its foundation c. AD 170 until c. AD 270, when it was abandoned. Before coming to the proper

contents of the book, i. e. the dealing with the inscriptions, B. discusses in an extensive introduction the epigraphic research carried out at Potaissa from the medieval times until 2003. Originating in his interest toward the history of archaeology, this chapter represents a debt of gratitude to the many researchers whose works constitute major advances in the study of the epigraphic evidence relating to the history of the legion and its fortress.

Among the 67 inscriptions included in the book some were already published in CIL, others by different researchers or by B. himself and the rest, many of which

very important, were unpublished. Since some of the epigraphs, especially the unpublished ones, required extensive comments and have a significant historical bearing, the author chooses to present and order them differently to the system adopted in *corpora*. Accordingly, aiming to give a glimpse of the history of the legion at Potaissa, he divided the inscriptions in three main sections: the fortress, the legion, the daily life.

Under the heading "The Fortress ", B. gathers 8 building and votive inscriptions on the *basilica legionis*, three *scholae* among which one belonging to the *beneficiarii* and another one to the *signiferi*, *armamentarium*, and other three unidentified buildings. B. partially reconstitutes the epigraph no. 6 from 14 fragments, one published in CIL III 927 and the others discovered during his excavations in *principia*. This inscription dedicated to Gordian III probably in 238 by the *signiferi* of the legion recorded the reconstruction of their *schola* with its *exedra*. Another significant inscription is the dedication by a *custos armorum* to the *genius armamentarii* (no. 7). It documents for the first time the location of the *armamentaria legionis* in the rows of rooms placed on either side of the courtyard of the *principia* as it was found in its original position in one of these rooms. Four of the building inscriptions are dated, two during Septimius Severus and two others during Gordian III, which witness for extensive refurbishments and reconstructions in the fortress under these emperors.

The second section, the legion, representing the core of the book, is divided in three chapters: *tituli honorarii* and *laterculi* (nos. 9-20), moments in history (nos. 21-23), and fragments of unidentified inscriptions (nos. 24-26).

Leaving aside some insignificant fragments (nos. 16-20), the rest of honorific epigraphs were dedicated to Septimius Severus (no. 9), Iulia Domna (no.10), Caracalla (nos. 11-12), *Domus Divina* (no. 13), one emperor and his mother (no. 14a), one emperor and his wife (no. 14b), two emperors (no.15).

No. 9, partially restored from 15 fragments discovered in *basilica principiorum*, is tentatively assigned by B. to the base of a statue of Septimius Severus.

Much more important are the honorific inscriptions for Iulia Domna (no. 10) and Caracalla (no.11), asserted to have been originally attached to the pedestals of their statues. The more complete inscription no. 10 was reconstructed from 25 fragments, one already published in CIL and 24 found during the diggings in *basilica* and the dedication to Caracalla from 23 pieces. Besides, there are 8 fragments which could have belonged to any of the epigraphs.

B. notices that the same centurions from the entire legion made both dedications, which means that the monuments were certainly erected at the same time. So, putting together all the names from the fragments of the inscriptions nos. 10 and 11, he succeeded to offer the complete list of the centurions of cohorts I, II, V, VIII, and of the most from the other cohorts of the legion present in the fortress at one time during Caracalla's reign. If cohort I has all its five centurions, cohorts II-X

include less than their standard number of six centurions. Thus in cohorts II, V, VIII there are two, three and four centurions respectively. B. considers that the missing centurions were sent with their centuries in the Oriental expedition of Caracalla which is consistent with their number implying the formation of a big vexillation, probably of 2000 men.

Potaissa inscriptions nos. 10 and 11, together with the similar *laterculum* of *legio I Italica* from Novae (Sarnowski 1993) attest that the fighting vexillations, at least during Severan period, consisted of centuries under their centurions, extracted from all the cohorts of one legion. So these detachments, built up of entire centuries under their commanding officers, had the internal cohesion necessary in battle. At the same time their original legion still had 10 cohorts that is its essential structure, meaning that formally it could fulfill all the tasks of a legion, as before the formation of the vexillation.

On the contrary, in AD 155 in the territory of Montana, a building or garrison vexillation of 75 soldiers, i.e. almost the strength of a *centuria*, consisted of legionaries from different cohorts of *legio XI Claudia* (Saxer 1967, p. 89, no. 265). Therefore, at variance with the centurions included in large fighting vexillations, the ones in charge of small vexillations were not commanding their *centuriae* but ad hoc detachments. Such composition of small vexillations was obviously caused by the same concern of the Roman military leadership to keep, as much as possible, the regular number of units in one legion – cohorts and/or centuries – even after the deduction of vexillations of different sizes.

B. thinks that there are two possible reasons for the dedication of the honorific inscriptions nos. 10 and 11: the increasing of the soldiers' pay by Caracalla after Geta's murder or his supposed visit in Dacia. B.'s thorough discussion of the arguments for and against this visit make the impression that he is rather inclined to accept it, even if he has not reached a conclusion on this topic. As for myself, I doubt the Dacian visit but, no matter if it actually occurred or not, I suppose that Caracalla's pay-rise by 50% after the doubling of the military *stipendia* by Septimius Severus represented a good enough incentive for all the Roman soldiers to express their devotion towards the imperial family. Accordingly, the big number of epigraphs dedicated to Caracalla in Dacia does not need to be explained by local circumstances. Also, it appears that the concentration of two thirds of these inscriptions in Dacia Porolissensis simply mirror the difference in the archaeological research of the military sites between the three Dacian provinces.

If in 1987, 25 centurions and four *primi pili* of *Legio V Macedonica* were known during its Potaissa period, the inscriptions nos. 10 and 11 added other 29 names on this list. Among the new centurions 25 % are Aurelii, that means only half of the percentage of the soldiers bearing this name in Potaissa compiled in the previous statistics, a fact easily understandable considering that virtually all of them were recruited before *constitutio Antoniniana*. Beside other common names one meets

also rare ones as Munatius, Turranus, Servilius, Pupius or even unique so far as Dovius and Fruel(ius?).

The inscriptions nos. 12-20 were found so heavily fragmented that they were not worth any particular comment.

The next chapter of the second section includes only three inscriptions of historical significance (nos. 21-23).

No. 21 discovered in one barrack of a *cohors quingenaria* is an altar dedicated to the legions *V Macedonica pia constans* and *VII Gemina* by two centurions and their comrades. Together with the tile stamps of *legio VII Gemina* from Porolissum this inscription represent the evidence for the presence of a *vexillation* of this legion in Dacia Porolissensis. As there are no chronological clues on the Potaissa altar, its dating is debatable. So B. following the chronology of the tile stamps from Porolissum by Gudea is inclined to accept a dating of no. 21 during Caracalla. However the lack of imperial names of the legions on Potaissa altar and Porolissum tile stamps, points to a dating of no. 21 from the founding of the fortress c. AD 170 until the beginning of Septimius Severus reign, what is, at least partially, in agreement with P. Le Roux who, considering that that the legionary epithets *pia* and *constans* were used only under Commodus, date it between AD 183-192 (Le Roux 1981, p. 200-203).

The monuments nos. 22-23, representing statue bases or less probable altars, were found one near the other in the fortress's bath. Both inscriptions are virtually identical except for the gods to whom they were dedicated, Fortuna and Aesculapius and Hygia, and so were discussed together.

The name of the emperor associated with the gods on both epigraphs was thoroughly erased but the name of the dedicator was not and is largely legible. The monuments were erected by Marcus Publicianus *praefectus alae I Batavorum milliariae agens vice praefecti legionis*. As the function of Publicianus, an equestrian officer unknown so far, was highly unusual, B. thinks, it worth a detailed analysis. So, skipping over the high but normal post of *praefectus alae milliariae*, he concentrates on the position of *agens vice praefecti legionis* attested for the first time in the Roman Empire. Taking into consideration the analogies between the appointments of *praefectus legionis agens vice legati* and *agens vice praefecti legionis*, it is stated that Publicianus was the legion commander at Potaissa in a time when this rank was assigned usually to an officer of equestrian status with the title of *praefectus legionis* instead of a senatorial *legatus* which suggests a dating of the monument toward the middle of the 3rd century. B. rightly asserts that the promotion of Publicianus from *praefectus alae milliariae* to *agens vice praefecti legionis* was normal as a deputy commander was commonly selected from the next-lower rank and afterwards he was in charge of both the ala and the legion simultaneously.

It is also supposed that when Publicianus became commander of the legion the *ala Batavorum* shifted its

quarters from the fort at Războieni to Potaissa fortress. Yet this hypothesis seems hardly acceptable as it involves the unattested abandonment by the ala of its fort, which was in itself a military decision much more important than the concentration of two units in a task force under an unique command. Besides, it should have been difficult to find enough available room in the legionary fortress to quarter an entire *ala milliaria* which had previously a c. 6 ha. fort of its own. Still this is not a strong argument, as in the mid 3rd century there wasn't probably any Roman military unit at its full strength on the Danube frontier and consequently there was plenty of free space in every fortification.

The deleted imperial name on the monuments nos. 22-23 is tentatively fill as Gallienus in spite of his name wasn't removed from any of the five Dacian inscriptions, included one from Potaissa, dated in the period 253-268. However, recently Prof. I. Piso read the erased name of the emperor as Aemilianus, the predecessor of Valerian and Gallienus who suffered *damnatio memoriae* (Piso 2014). Even if I didn't see the actual inscriptions and thus I can not appreciate how accurate Piso's reading was, I think he is probably right, first of all for between Gordian III and Gallienus, Aemilianus was one of the few emperors who did not appoint his son Caesar or Augustus and accordingly appears alone on the monuments. Moreover, after Gallienus lost control of Dacian provinces in the last part of his reign, there was no authority to order and control the execution of *damnatio memoriae* of an emperor, what is in agreement with the state of all the five Dacian monuments bearing his name.

The third section "Daily Life" is divided in two chapters, *tituli sacri* (nos. 27-30) and *instrumenta* (nos. 31-67).

The *tituli sacri* include only two altars dedicated to *Genius centuriae* (nos. 27-28), one votive relief of Hercules (no. 29), and a fragment of another monument of Hercules or Sol Invictus. As B. himself acknowledges, the cult of *Genius centuriae* was part of the cult of the military *Genii*, as for example those of *scholae beneficiariorum* or *armamentarii* (nos. 3 and 7). Besides, nos. 27 and 28 reflect the feeling of belonging to a community, characteristic of the Roman soldiers, and so they are very close in significance with the dedication no. 21 to the entire legion. Consequently, the cult of *Genii* represents rather an element of the official religion of the Roman army then of the daily life of the soldiers. The other two inscriptions are also dedicated to gods with a special appeal to soldiers, Hercules and probably Mithras, and thus could be considered as samples of the army religion. The unusual association in the same section of the four religious dedications with the inscribed common objects is explained by the fact they do not represent official monuments. However, considering what was written above, it seems to have been more appropriate to include them in the previous section of the book.

Among the *instrumentum* there were included the inscribed tiles (nos. 31-38) and a statue fragment (no. 53), lamps, *amphora* handles and *terra sigillata* stamps (nos. 39-47), but not the tile stamps probably as they were considered too well known, weights (nos. 48-52), rings (nos. 54-57), military equipment items (nos. 58-65), *varia* (nos. 66-67). From all these items, the weights, the rings and the military equipment stand out.

The four identical bronze barrel-shaped weights were *pondera examinata*, i. e. certified by the order of three emperors, which must have been Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. These legal etalons were donated to the legion by a mere *optio*, who obviously also used them. All of them weigh 896 g. and together with a fifth piece differently shaped and three times heavier, attest the use of a particular weighing system at Potaissa, besides the general one based on *libra*.

Among the silver rings one is a key-ring decorated with openworked pelta-shaped motifs and two other bear the greeting *utere felix*.

The military equipment consist of letter-mounts of belts making up the inscription *utere felix* (nos. 58-62), an embossed decorated breastplate of a scale armour (no. 63) and a heart-shaped pendant of a baldric (no. 65). The four E and one R letter-mounts, next to Apulum, Viminacium, Aquincum, Carnuntum and Vindobona examples, document the use of *utere felix* belts by the legionaries from the Danubian provinces. Besides the published items from the forts at Micia, Porolissum, Slăveni, Buciumi and the grave at Bruui (Petculescu 1989), there are other unpublished letter-mounts in auxiliary and even civilian contexts at Micia and Şibot. Thus one can state that the belts wearing this motto were generally diffused in the military and perhaps also civilian contexts in Dacia and the other Danubian provinces in the period of time when Potaissa fortress was in use.

The embossed-decorated breastplates are relatively frequent, but Potaissa example is important by the inscription mentioning a *centuria* which constitute another proof of their use by the legionary infantry (See Petculescu 1990, p. 849)

At variance with the breastplates, in Dacia there were already known only two *phalerae* of baldric sets of mounts making the inscription *optime maxime conserva numerum omnium militantium*, both with unknown findspot (Petculescu 1989, p. 394-6). So the *militantium* pendant no. 65 represents a part of the third set of mounts of this type found in Dacia, the most eastern European province where they are attested. It also documents the use of this accessory of military equipment by the legionaries between c. 170-270, and their wider diffusion than was thought so far.

In a compendious conclusion B. underlines the high level of literacy in the fortress and synthesizes the data concerning the findspots of the inscriptions. Thus, naturally, most of the stone epigraphs and particularly the official ones were discovered in *principia*, which was

completely excavated, and only few in the bath and the barracks. On the contrary, the *instrumenta* inscriptions were found scattered all over the excavated area of the fortress. Also he remarks that, excepting certain altars, the other inscriptions were recovered only partially.

As it results from the entire review, this book is at the same time a collection of inscriptions and of historical notes related to them. Some of the monuments and especially the most important ones were so heavily fragmented that their reading was really difficult, yet B. accomplished successfully this task. Based on a thorough analysis of the epigraphic evidence, produced mainly by his own excavations, B. succeeded in offering us a lot of new significant information not only on the *legio V Macedonica* and its fortress but also on the history of Dacia and even of the Roman Empire.

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Liviu Petculescu

ABRÉVIATIONS

- ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracovia
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ArchRozhledy – Archeologické rozhledy, Praga
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ActaMN (AMN) – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
AD – Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Μελέτες, Athina : Tameio Archaiologikon Poron kai Apallotrioseon.
AÉ – Année Épigraphique, Paris
AEM – Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien
AEMTh – Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη
AIIA – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie, Iași
AION Annali dell'Istituto Orientale di Napoli, Napoli
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston
AJPH – American Journal of Philology, Baltimore
AMNG I.1 – B. Pick, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.1. Die Antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien*, Berlin, 1898.
AMNG I.2 – B. Pick, K. Regling, *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.2. Die antiken Münzen von Dacien und Moesien*, Berlin, 1910.
Anali – Anali. Spisania za istorija, clasičeska kultura i iskustvoznania, Sofia
AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden
AnnBolland – Annalecta Bollandiana, Bruxelles
ANRW – *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin – New York, 1972–1998
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
ArchWarszawa – Archeologia. Rocznik Instytutu Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa
ArchAnz – Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
ArchBulgarica – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
ArhMold – Archeologia Moldovei, Iași
Arkheologiya (Kyiv) – Arkheologiya. Natsional'na akademiya nauk Ukraini. Institut Arkheologii, Kyiv.
ArhPregled – Arheološki Pregled, Belgrad
ArheologijaSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija i Muzej, Sofia
ASGE – Arheologičeskij sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Leningrad.
AÚSNitra – Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
Balcanica – Balcanica. Annuaire de l'Institut des Études Balkaniques, Bucarest
BAR Int. Ser. – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford.
BBKL – *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, 20 vols., Herzberg, 1975–2002
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes, Paris
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara

Dacia N.S., tome LVIII, Bucarest, 2014, p. 381-384

- BMC – H. Mattingly, *Coins of Roman Empire in the British Museum*, London, 6 vol., 1923–1962
- BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
- BNSR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BNF – Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris
- Broughton, *Magistrates* – T. Robert S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, I-II, New York, 1952; *Supplement*, New York, 1960
- BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
- BS – *Bibliotheca Sanctorum*, 12 vol., Roma, 1961–1970
- BSAcad. – Buletin Științific al Academiei Republicii Populare Române. Seria Științe istorice, filologice și economico-juridice, București
- BullÉp (BÉ) – Bulletin Épigraphique, Paris
- ByzZ – Byzantinische Zeitschrift, München
- CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în București, Muzeul Municipiului București, București
- CArch – Cahiers Archéologiques, Paris
- CCG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris
- Cercetări Arheologice – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin
- CIMRM – J. M. Vermaseren, *Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae*, 2. vol., 1956–1960.
- CIRB – V. V. Struve et al., *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani*, Leningrad, 1965
- CJ – The Classical Journal, Athens
- CN – Cercetări numismatice, Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
- ClAnt – Classical Antiquity, Berkeley, California
- CRAI – Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris
- CRR (Grueber) – H. A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, 3 vol., London, 1910
- Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, București
- Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, București
- DACL – *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*, 15 vols., Paris, 1899
- DECA – *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique du Christianisme Ancien*, Paris, 1990
- DHA – Dialogues d'Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris
- DNP – Der neue Pauli, Stuttgart
- DID – *Din Istoria Dobrogei*, București, 1965–1971
- DissPann – Dissertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenienties, Budapest
- DIVR – D.M. Pippidi (ed.), *Dicționar de istorie veche a României (Paleolitic – sec. X)*, București, 1976
- DHGE – *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, 29 vols, Paris, 1912–2008
- Dolgozatok – Régészeti Dolgozatok Dissertationes Archaeologicae, Budapest
- EDR – *Ephemeris Dacoromana*. Annuario della Scuola Romana di Roma
- Epigr.-Travaux – *Epigraphica. Travaux dédiés au VIIe Congrès international d'épigraphie grecque et latine (Constantza, 9-15 septembre 1977)*, recueillis et publiés par D. M. Pippidi et Em. Popescu, București, 1977
- EphemNap (EN) – Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
- FHDR I – II – *Fontes ad historiam Dacoromaniae pertinentes*, I-II, București, 1964–1970
- File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Județean Bistrița Năsăud, Bistrița
- EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei și Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), București, 1994
- ED – Ephemeris Daco-Romana, Annuario della Scuola Romana di Roma, București–Roma
- ÉPRO – Études préliminaires aux religion orientales dans l'Empire romain, Leiden
- FHG – C. Müller (ed.), *Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum*, 6 vol., Paris, 1855–1878
- File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Județean Bistrița Năsăud, Bistrița
- FÖ – Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien.
- GGM – C. Müller (ed.), *Geographi Graeci minores*, Paris, 1882
- GRBS – Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies, Duke.
- IDR – *Inscripțiile Daciei romane*, 1977–2001
- IDRE – C. C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, București, 1996–2000

- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IG VII – W. Dittenberger (éd.), *Inscriptiones Graecae VII : Megaridis, Oropiae, Boeotiae*, Berlin 1892.
- IGR – *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*, Paris
- IGUR – *Inscriptiones Graecae Urbis Romae*, Rom
- IK – *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*, Bonn
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989
- ILD – C. C. Petolescu, *Inscripții Latine din Dacia*, București, 2010
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916)
- INHA – Institut national d'histoire de l'art, Paris
- ISM – *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, București, I (1983), II (1987), III (1999), V (1980)
- ISTA – Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Antiquité, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut, Sofia
- IzvestijaŠumen – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej, Šumen
- JAMÉ – A nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeums von Nyíregyháza, Nyíregyháza
- JGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- JÖAI (ÖJh) – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien, Wien
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- KSIIMK – Kraskie Soobščeniija Instituta Istorii Material'noj Kul'tury Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva – St. Petersburg
- KSIAU – Kraskie Soobščeniija Instituta Arheologii Ukrainy, Kyiv
- LEC – *Les Études Classiques*, Bruxelles
- LGPN – *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford
- MAN – Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institut, London
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetari Arheologice, București
- MitrArd – *Mitropolia Ardealului*, Sibiu
- MRR – E. Babelon, *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine vulgairement appelées monnaies consulaires*, 2 vols., Paris, 1885–1886.
- Mühlhäuser Beiträge – Mühlhäuser Beiträge, Mühlhausen
- NK – Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
- ODB – *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*, 3 vols., New York–Oxford, 1991
- OPEL – *Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum*, Wien
- OrChrPer – *Orientalia Christiana Periodica*, Roma
- QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma
- QTNAC – Quaderni Ticinesi di Numismatica e Antichità classiche, Lugano
- PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
- Pest Megyei múzeumi füzetek, Szentendre
- Peuce – Peuce, Tulcea
- PME – H. Devijver, *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum*, 5 vol., Louvain, 1976–1993.
- PIR – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin-Leipzig.
- RB – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița Năsăud
- RA – Revue archéologique, Paris
- RE – Realencyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893 sqq.
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques, Paris
- REL – Revue des Études Latines, Paris
- RevBistriței – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
- RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London
- RIR – Revista istorică română, București
- RIU – Römische Inschriften Ungarns, Budapest
- RMD – M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, 5 vol., London, 1978–2006.
- RN – Revue Numismatique, Paris
- RPAN – Revista de preistorie și antichități naționale, București
- RRC (Crawford) – M. H. Crawford, *The Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 vol., Cambridge, 1974
Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–

- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie, București
 Sargetia – Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
 SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie vecie (și arheologie), București
 SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
 SCȘ Cluj – Studii și cercetări științifice, Cluj
 SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923–1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979–1980, Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–.
 SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne
 SP – Studii de Preistorie București
 Specimina Nova – Specimina Nova. Dissertationes ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Ianno Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
 SNGCop – *Sylloge nummorum Graecorum*, Copenhagen 1944–2000.
 SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne
 Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
 StCl – Studii Clasice, București
 StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Pitești
 StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări, Sibiu
 StTeol – Studii Teologice, București
 Studien und Forschungen – Studien und Forschungen, Offenbach am Main
 TAM – Tituli Asiae Minoris, Wien
 TD – Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București
 TGF – A. Nauck (ed.), *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, editio secunda, Teubner, Leipzig, 1926
 TIB – *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*, Wien, 1976; 1991, 2008
 TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*
 TLG – *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*
 TRE – *Theologische Realenzyklopädie*, Berlin-New York, 1977-2002
 Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
 VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
 VigChr – Vigiliae Christianae, Leiden
 Xenia – Xenia. Konstanzer althistorische Vorträge und Forschungen, Konstanz am Bodensee
 Zeitschrift des Vereins für das Museum schlesischer Altertümer, Breslau
 Zamosius (*Analecta*) – Stephanus Zamosius, *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593 (Istvan Szamosközy (Stephanus Zamosius), *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593. Inscriptiones Romanae in lapidibus antiquis Albae Iuliae et circa locorum 1598. Classé pour la publication par M. Balázs, I. Monok. Préface par M. Bărbulescu, A. Kovács, Szeged, 1992)
 ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn
 WiadArch – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa
 WN – Wiadomości Numizmatyczne, Warszawa