

such is Forni's edition of that very rare military monument from Nicopolis in Egypt, the honorary basis to the emperor Pius erected by veterans of the *leg. II Traiana* in A.D. 157. Another is his discussion of the social status of the fleet soldiers, including the question of the *cives Latini* (but here one misses a more thorough update).

All in all, a worthy contribution to the Mavors series on Roman Army Research.

*Christer Bruun*

ANDRÁS MÓCSY: *Pannonien und das römische Heer*. Mavors Roman Army Researches VII, ed. M.P. Speidel. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1992. 271 S. DEM 120.

András Mócsy is one of the many Hungarians who have made an impact on classical studies. His main field of work was the social history of Pannonia, witness *Die Bevölkerung von Pannonien bis zu den Markomannenkriegen* (1959), *Gesellschaft und Romanisation in der römischen Provinz Moesia Superior* (Budapest-Amsterdam 1970), followed by *Pannonia and Upper Moesia* (London 1974), cf. also his "Pannonia" in *RE* S IX (1962) 516-776. Matters relating to the Roman army were an integral part of these investigations, the more so since the economic and social impact of the army was especially important in a province with no previous urban structure such as Pannonia.

Mócsy's contribution in the Mavors series is the slimmest so far with less than 300 pages, and, in contrast to previous writers, his interests are confined to a specific geographical area. The title mentions Pannonia, but in actual practice his studies cover roughly the Danube area and the Balkans. The 19 papers published here were chosen by the author himself (who died in 1987) and are more or less evenly spaced over the period 1953-1986. Most of the papers have been provided with some comments relating to later research.

The first of five chapter headlines under which the papers are distributed is called "Grenzprovinzen". Three papers assembled here discuss economic and social questions relating to Rome's Danubian border. The financial costs of further expansion and occupation dictated that, with the exception of Dacia, Rome's armies did not advance further after Augustus (rumours about plans of the emperor Marcus to establish new provinces are unfounded).

In chapter 2 ("Zur Heeresgeschichte Pannoniens"), the most noteworthy contribution analyzes the activity of third-century emperors in Pannonia.

In chapter 3 ("Militärland und Heeresverpflegung"), a central theme, of interest for our general understanding of the nature of the Roman conquest and occupation, concerns the ownership of land surrounding the military camps (both legionary and

auxiliary camps). Four of Mocsy's contributions are reprinted here: "Das Territorium Legionis und die Canabae in Pannonien" (1953), "Zu den Prata Legionis" (1967), "Das Problem der militärischen Territorien im Donauraum" (1972), and "Zu den Auxiliarvici in Pannonien" (1980). The interested reader ought to take into account the thorough discussion of the new inscription mentioning *solum Caesaris* from Germania by R. Wiegels, *Chiron* 19, 1989, 61-102.

Chapter 4 "Die Namen und Heimatangaben der Soldaten" contains one of Mocsy's most important contributions in this collection. Based on a study of those Roman soldiers for whom military diplomas were issued, he argues in "Die Namen der Diplomempfänger" (1986) that their names do not reflect their legal status at the time of enrollment, but instead conform to specific bureaucratic practices of the army. Moreover, these practices show geographic differences. Therefore, a soldier bearing the *tria nomina* does not necessarily have to be a Roman citizen. The only certain indication of Roman citizenship among soldiers is the mention of the tribus. If correct, this thesis is bound to cause very interesting, not to say disconcerting, methodological problems for Roman social historians in general. What is one to do, if one cannot infer Roman citizenship from the *tria nomina*?

The four papers in the final chapter "Spättrömische Festungen in Pannonien" mean that the volume contains material of interest also for readers focusing on late antiquity.

*Christer Bruun*

M. P. SPEIDEL: *Roman Army Studies II*. *Mavors Roman Army Researches VIII*, ed. M.P. Speidel. Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart 1992. 430 p. DEM 158 (hardback).

It is astonishing that only eight years after the publication of his first collection of *Roman Army Studies* (1984), Professor Speidel has prepared a new volume of over 400 pages containing 59 papers, almost all written after 1984. Moreover, as is well-known, Speidel not only writes shorter papers, but also writes monographs, of which the most recent is *Die Denkmäler der Kaiserreiter (Equites Singulares Augusti)*, Bonn 1992 (not yet seen by the reviewer but referred to repeatedly in this book).

The content of this book is divided into ten chapters: "The Legions", "The Auxilia", "The Ethnic Units (*nationes, numeri*)", "Ranks and Careers", "The Army in Europe", "The Army in Asia", "The Army in Egypt and Africa", "Art and Religion", "Recruitment, Service, Discharge", and "The Later Roman Army" (the division is identical to Speidel's *RAS I*, except that the chapter on Recruitment etc. has been added).