such is Forni's edition of that very rare military monument from Nicopolis in Egypt, the
honourary 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 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 Pannonia 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 "Spätromische Festungen in Pannonien" mean that the volume contains material of interest also for readers focusing on late antiquity.

_Christe Bruun_


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).