

Officium consularis The Evidence of Dacia*

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EXCEPT FOR the *singulares*, every military member of the governor's office is a legionary, a fact considered a great honour and privilege for the regular soldier. The membership in the *officium consularis* is a major step towards promotion to the main goal, the centurionate and Dacia is no exception. From the point that it became a consular province on, it needed a lot of soldierly bureaucrats, recruited from the province's army.

Officium consularis III Daciae is very well documented. It corresponds to all the 'demands' observed and elaborated for the other provinces¹ in matters of competence and also functionality. It is attested in Dacia by 111 men, from which 86 *principales*, 11 guards and 14 *immunes*.²

The reconstruction of the superior part of the *officium consularis* in a province with one legion in its army could give us the following numbers: 2 *cornicularii*, 2 *commentarienses*, 10 *speculatores*, 60 *beneficiarii*, 10 *quaestores* and one *haruspex*. These numbers would indicate a report of one *speculator* and one *quaestor* from each legionary cohort and one *beneficiarius* on each *centuria*, which can seem rather logic.³ If this is correct, then we should add to these 84 individuals a *princeps praetorii*, his *adiutores*, *frumentarii* and the multitude of secretaries. The secretaries were numerous, rising the total consistence to 100-150 men.⁴ Applied to the Dacian situation, this principle could give us 200-300 men, considering the two legions of the province. To these we can add the *stratores*, approximately 200 men and their own officers, and the *singulares*.

The consular governor of Dacia has a number of three *cornicularii* attested, and also a collective dedication (which can indicate a *collegium*). All of them are present in Apulum, two of them on the construction plate of the *schola speculatorum*, CIL III 14479=IDR III/5 426. On that list, according to IDR III/5, are mentioned, in the order of their rank, all the former and present *speculatores*. The list begins with

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three centurions, continues with two *cornicularii*, and five more former *speculatores*, the following two columns of names mentioning the 20 *speculatores* in service at that time. This list can indicate a rather common practice, which is the promotion of men in the same *officium*, when this was considered a rare occurrence. Once promoted into a superior post in the *officium consularis*, a soldier could anticipate a direct promotion to the centurionate. This rule seems to exclude the *speculatores*, because we know of promotions to the posts of *commentariensis* (three cases) or *cornicularius* (one case) for their rank in all the Empire. The fact can seem odd, when we have cases of *beneficiarius consularis* promoted directly to the centurionate (at least two cases) a post considered inferior to that of *speculator*, a fact argued by promotions of the former to the latter. However, direct promotions from *speculator* to centurion are not known.⁵ It is therefore possible that this inscription is one of the few proofs for such a career. If the three legionary centurions, one of *XIII Gemina* and two of *V Macedonica*, had reached their promotion from other ranks, then they could not have been considered part of the *collegium* of *speculatores*. According to this principle, we have thus three new cases of such a promotion, at least two cases of promotion to *cornicularius* and an unknown number of cases of promotion in the same *officium*.⁶

Returning to the *cornicularii*, a province with two legions should have three or four such officers in its *officium consularis*, probably two of each legion. The origin of the *cornicularii* attested in Dacia is not known.

They are followed by the same number of *commentarienses*. Unfortunately, there is no such officer attested in Dacia, but their presence in the *officium consularis* is confirmed by their mention as a collective, together with those of the *cornicularii* and *speculatores*, on a fragmentary inscription (CIL III 7794b=IDR III/5 435). Plus, if the construction plate mentioned above is actually mentioning them as being promoted from *speculatores*, then these would be the only such evidence from the province.

Speculatores are very well attested in Dacia, mostly because of the already mentioned construction plate. On this monument, on two columns, twenty *speculatores* had their name engraved, ten from each Dacian legion,⁷ but only three of them have their name known. They are connected by the construction of the *schola* of their *collegium*, in the *praetorium consularis* of Apulum. Other *speculatores* from Dacia are the collective from the inscription dedicated along with the *cornicularii* and *commentarienses*, and other four individuals. One of them is attested in Potaissa, belonging to *V Macedonica*, and the other three in Apulum.

The majority of *principales* in *officium consularis* is established by the impressive number of *beneficiarii*, 49. Out of them, 32 come from *XIII Gemina*, and more than a half, 18, are attested in Apulum. This statistic does not indicate the fact that most of these *beneficiarii* were active in the provincial capital, also because most of them are attested as veterans or passing by. However, a part of them are serving as

domicuratores of the governor's residence, and are assisting him in any task at hand at the *praetorium*.

The matter of the *beneficarii* and *stationes* in Dacia was and still is on the Romanian researcher's agenda.⁸ It was considered in a very personal manner,⁹ only the foreign researchers being able to integrate the *beneficarii* of Dacia in the Imperial system.¹⁰ More recently both J. Ott and Jocelyne Nelis-Clément have centralized the evidence in their monographical studies.

In two of his studies of 1995, J. Ott examines the evidence for *beneficarii consularis* in Dacia considering every single place of discovery a *statio*. Therefore, the four types of *stationes* identified by him in the Empire are attested also in Dacia, as it follows: A (in cities)—Napoca, Porolissum and Sarmizegetusa; B (on frontiers)—Buciumi, Samum and Crăciunel; C (on main roads)—Praetorium and Micia; D (in mining areas)—Alburnus Maior and Ampelum.¹¹ Nelis-Clément places the issue in a more general registry, classifying in less absolute terms the *stationes*: the ones in the north are attached to the *limes*, the ones in the Apuseni Mts. are attached to the mining areas and those in Oltenia are connected to the trade with the barbarians.¹²

It may be that the second approach can be more realistic, especially due to the contents of the epigraphical evidence. Three *beneficarii* are attested in Sarmizegetusa, together with one from Apulum, settled here after his discharge. Their presence here does not imply the existence of any *statio*, because they are either veterans, or members of local families. The case is similar in Micia, where the three *beneficarii* stand evidence for the building activity of *XIII Gemina* in this obviously important point. Alburnus Maior, on the other hand, has all the attributes necessary to a *statio*: at least three *beneficarii* and an area of massive economic importance. At last, one *beneficarius* of *XIII Gemina*, is attested in Ampelum. His presence here is explainable through the detachment from the governor's office, not under the procurator *aurariarum*, who has his own *beneficarii*, them too legionary.

The 13 *beneficarii consularis* of *V Macedonica* are attested in four points in Dacia. One in Apulum, as veteran and decurion of the city. In Potaissa two individuals and a collective dedication have occurred. Finally, another two appear in Drobeta, a traditional city for the recruits of *V Macedonica*, them being just a part of the military belonging to this legion attested here, standing as evidence for a hypothetical *statio* overseeing the traffic on the Danube bridge. Another four *beneficarii* are attested in northern Dacia, without their legion, but this can be only one of the two Dacian legions. One in Samum, another at Buciumi and two at Porolissum, with the possible mission of customs supervision.

The location with the largest number of *beneficarii* attested is, the well-known by now *statio* of Cășei-Samum. The *XIII Gemina* legion has at least three such NCO's attested here and another in Napoca, which may very well be in the time of service, and *V Macedonica* no less than eight. A lot has been said about the role of these legionaries in the north of Dacia, but the problem still has not been resolved. It all

starts with the expansion of the epigraphical fragments *REG ANS*, which appears on many altars of *beneficarii consularis* from Căței-Samum, in the time of emperor Gordianus III. It was subsequently associated to a local population of northern Dacia which would have been under the control of the military, in a *statio*, and eventually annexed in the form of a *regio*,¹³ to an area of an Imperial estate, which would include the salt mines of Dej,¹⁴ to a trade tax - *ansarium* or to a meander—*ansa*, of the river Someș.¹⁵ However, after almost a century, during which the evidence was basically the same, no final solution has been produced.¹⁶

Considering that the epigraphical expansion cannot be sure, we will have to work with what we have. There are at least two stages of the military installations in the area of the auxiliary fort of Căței. The first dates from the time of Severus Alexander, and marks the existence of a *statio*, attested through ten of the fourteen monuments discovered in the fort.¹⁷ Only in four of them the concrete mention of a *statio* appears, in different shapes: *agens in munere stationis*,¹⁸ *agens curam stationis*,¹⁹ or *iterato agens statione*.²⁰ From this we learn that a *statio* is obvious, as well as the role of the *beneficarii* as commanders. Only in one case the activity in the *statio* is called *in munere*, which may indicate that he is not the commanding officer, but probably one of his colleagues. In all the other cases, the post of *curam agens* indicates the complete command and activity management in the *statio*. At this time, no mention of any toponymy occurs, nor of any special mission of these *beneficarii*, thus we have to place this *statio* in the regular imperial system of provincial administration.

The second stage of the military installations in this area dates from the time of Gordianus III. In the four monuments datable now no mention of a *statio* appears. This does not necessarily mean that the *statio* ceased to exist, not even that it has transformed, but simply that it is not mentioned. On the other hand, the mention of a *regio* occurs, named *regio Ans(?)*. In this *regio*, surely in no way different from the other *regiones* in the Empire, organized according to the military control needs over a specific area of public/imperial interest, and placed under the command of *centuriones regionarii*, are active, not only in the case of Căței, also *beneficarii consularis*. The nature of their activity here is mentioned under the form of *agens sub signis Samum cum regione Ans*.²¹, *agens sub signis regione Ans*.²² or *agens Samo cum regione Ans. sub signis*.²³ If for the development of *Ans*. no certain solution has been found, maybe the other explanations can be of any help. First of all, the *beneficarii* of this time are no longer *curam agentes*, meaning that they are not in charge of the outpost that they man. This is somewhat normal, because this time we don't speak of a simple *statio*, but of an administrative unit under military control, *regio*, which, after all analogies, should have been under the command of a *centurio regionarius*.²⁴ The *beneficarii* are *agentes sub signis*, meaning members of a military unit which may have its own *signum*, and probably a *signifer*, and other officers. As far as the territorial limits of their activity, it is also mentioned, as *Samum cum regione Ans.*, therefore *vicus Samum* and a *regio* in the surrounding area. The nature of this *regio* is basically

unknown, because the abbreviation *Ans.*, which may indicate its name, and may or may not be connected to Samum, doesn't offer us the necessary detail. However, the options of naming a local population after the name of the river Samus, *Ansamenses*, and the naming of the whole *regio* after it, or the hypothetical annexation of a *civitas* transformed into a *regio*, seem to be the least plausible.

It's equally peculiar how the *regio* overlapped the territory of an auxiliary fort, even if the places of discovery of the monuments do not necessarily imply that. In this sense, the presence of legionaries here, controlling a territory under the supervision of an auxiliary unit would be as peculiar, even if such situations are not without precedent, as we can see in Montana.²⁵ Here we have a *regio* attested, which bears the name of the most important settlement in its territory, *regio Montanensium*, close to the city an auxiliary unit being garrisoned, until at least one time.²⁶ Over the auxiliaries, a series of *regionarii* are attested, with police duties, legionaries on different ranks of *principales*—*optio leg. XI Claudiae, vexillarius eq. leg. I Italicae*—which mention their mission here as *agens regione*, and stand under the command of a *centurio regionarius*, this time clearly attested.²⁷ Eventually, after the departure of the auxiliary unit, these *regionarii* seem to take over the control of *regio Montanensium*, gathered, at least between AD 253 and 258, in a *numerus collectus regionariorum*, an *ad-hoc* military unit formed from the NCO's of the other units in the proximity, for the security of very important area.²⁸

This situation seems very similar to that from Căței. Also here we have a *regio* named after the most important settlement in its territory—*Samum*, we have *regionarii* attested as *principales* of the legions in Dacia—*beneficarii consularis*, which are detached specifically with military duties, and, apparently in some kind of an *ad-hoc* unit, a fact that can be deduced from the formula *sub signis*. Who commanded these *regionarii* remains to be found out, probably a centurion. As for their role here, we can only assume. The analogy with Montana, which is not the only one, could lead us to assume the absence of the auxiliary unit from the fort, even if only temporary, in a time not too calm for the Empire and Dacia, and its replacement with a *numerus* of *regionarii*. However, such assumptions should be verified, but this is impossible for the time being.

To sum up, the *beneficarii consularis* were very active in the area of Căței, especially in the 3rd century. The nature of their activity here seems to have been altered sometime under Gordianus III, the area becoming a *regio* placed under military control of the *regionarii* delegated from the *praetorium* of the consular governor. The reason for their displacement here is not known, but it can verify a change in provincial administration in this area at the middle of the 3rd century. Further progress in this direction is conditioned on new discoveries. The categoric classification imposed by some researchers²⁹ for the *stationes*, or other places of discovery of *beneficarii* monuments in Dacia, is not entirely correct. Probably by ignoring the epigraphical contents or the geography of the discoveries, some lead us to confu-

sions or unnecessary labels. For the type B *stationes* in Dacia, at least two of them can be considered of type C (Samum and Crăciunel), and from those of type A, two are not probable (Sarmizegetusa and Napoca) and one may as well be of type B or C (Porolissum). The only classification that seems to stand is that of type D *stationes*, those in the mining areas. Therefore, this phenomenon must be regarded in a more particular way, at the same time correlating the evidence with the others in the Empire, and attempting to enlist it in the general provincial administrative system, but not necessarily through the assignment of specific tasks to different posts. Especially more recent, papyrological evidence from Egypt and the East, have shown a formidable variation of the missions of these *beneficiarii*, from local police and traffic control, to messengers and intelligence, or even the attending to various military installations.³⁰

The numerous *beneficiarii* attested can indicate that this was a post that very few were promoted from, the number of higher ranks available decreasing very drastically. It is probably the top rank of most of the legionary careers, especially due to the large number of veterans, former *beneficiarii consularis*, attested in all the Empire.

At one place under the *beneficiarii*, we find the *quaestionarii*, inside the *officium consularis*. Their role as justice and investigation agents is well known, and alongside the *commentarienses*, they appear only in the staff of superior officers that have also the civil jurisdiction, the governors. Six such *quaestionarii* are attested in Apulum, all of them mentioned on a collective monument (CIL III 7803=IDR III/5 459), as a list.

A single *frumentarius* is attested in the Dacian *officium consularis*, from XIII *Gemina*, in Sarmizegetusa, not in service here, but as member of a local elite family. Another two are attested in Italy, this time in service in *castra peregrina* or in a *statio* on Via Appia.

Six *stratores*, as well as a collective dedication, are attested in Dacia. Five of them and those from the collective monument are part of XIII *Gemina* and they appear at Apulum. Only one comes from V *Macedonica* attested in Drobeta, probably on duty here.

Not last we should mention the single *optio praetorii*, deputy and assistant to the centurion that actually coordinates the *officium consularis*, *princeps praetorii*. He comes from V *Macedonica* and is attested on duty, at Apulum. His role and position are obviously superior to any other post of this staff, and the man in case is surely expecting the promotion to the centurionate.

Most of the *immunes* that serve in the *officium consularis* are secretaries. They must be in large numbers, as they have to assist most of the other superior *officiales*. In Dacia we know of 14 such secretaries. Two of them are assistants to the *cornicularii*, as *adiutores*. The five *librarii consularis* in Dacia all come from XIII *Gemina*, and are attested in Apulum, Ampelum or Gherla. The other seven are *exceptores*, secretaries that are recording minutes. All seem to come from the same legion in Apulum, six of them on an altar to Minerva, the protector goddess to all these literates, only one

being attested probably at home, in Napoca. The six that dedicate a monument to Minerva (AE 1964, 193=IDR III/5 263) may be all the *exceptores* in service at one time, which would imply that half of them come from *V Macedonica*.³¹

Separately from the *officiales*, but them too part of the governors staff, are the *singulares*, infantry and cavalry. The governor's guard of auxiliaries is formed of two units, called *pedites* and *equites singulares*. Five such *singulares* are attested in Dacia, apparently all coming from cavalry units. However, through tile stamps we know of at least three forms of this guard in Dacia, *pedites singulares*, *equites singulare* and *numerus singularium*.³²

What is missing from the staff of the governor of Dacia? We still have no evidence of *exacti*, *notarii*, *interpretes* or *haruspices*, although it is absolutely sure that they must have existed. In any case, the most important posts are attested, some of them more generously than others, a fact that can assure us that the *officium consularis III Daciae* was a completely functional provincial bureaucratic apparatus. □

OFFICIUM CONSULARIS III DACIARUM

No.	Name	Rank	Source	Unit	Place
1	Aelius Valerius	<i>cornicularius</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
2	Antonius Va?	<i>cornicularius</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
3	Celerinus Valerianus	<i>cornicularius</i>	CIL III 1106; IDR III/5 264	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>cornicularii</i>	CIL III 7794b; IDR III/5 435	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>commentarienses</i>	CIL III 7794b; IDR III/5 435	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
4	P. Aelius Valerianus	<i>speculator</i>	IDR III/5 721	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
5	Ulpus Proculus	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 990; IDR III/5 31	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>speculatores</i>	CIL III 7794b; IDR III/5 435	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
6	Caius	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
7	Cocceius	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
8	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
9	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
10	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
11	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
12	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum

13	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
14	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
15	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
16	Staius Alexander	<i>speculator</i>	Moga, Drâmbărean 2007, 176-177	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
17	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 7688	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Potaissa
18	Maximianus	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
19	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
20	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
21	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
22	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
23	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
24	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
25	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
26	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
27	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>speculator</i>	CIL III 14479; AE 1901, 154; IDR III/5 426	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
28	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1189; IDR III/5 453	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
29	Claudius Alexander	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1190; IDR III/5 454	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
30	C. Iulius Valerius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 7742, IDR III/5 60; IDR III/2 113	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum, Sarmizegetusa
31	Caecilius Saturninus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1039=7755; IDR III/5 138	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
32	Iulius Rufus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1039=7755; IDR III/5 138	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
33	Iulius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/5 244	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
34	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/5 291	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
35	L. Aelius Silvanus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1185; IDR III/5 378	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
36	Longinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/5 594	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
37	L. Arrius Probus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1080; IDR III/5 201	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
38	Vindex	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1059; IDR III/5 178	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
39	Aurelius Ianuarius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/5 135	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
40	Sextus Clemens	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1040; IDR III/5 142	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
41	Gallicanus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 7736; IDR III/5 27	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
42	P. Aelius Fronto	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1091; IDR III/5 233	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
43	Terentius Marcianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 14474; IDR III/5 295	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
44	C. Iulius Valerianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1933 248; IDR III/2 113	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Sarmizegetusa
45	Ulpus Maximianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/2 239	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Sarmizegetusa

46	L. Valerius Rufus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 1485; IDR III/2 452	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Sarmizegetusa
47	Claudius Saecularis	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1933, 9; IDR III/3 86	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Micia
48	Priscinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1933, 9; IDR III/3 86	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Micia
49	T. Flavius ?	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 7859; IDR III/3 124	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Micia
50	Aurelius Caius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1971, 381, IDR III/3 297	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Ampelum
51	Q. Marius Proculus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1990, 827; ILD 359	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Alburnus Maior
52	C. Calpurnius Priscianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1990, 828, 840; ILD 360, 373	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Alburnus Maior
53	C. Iucundius Verus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1990 837; ILD 370	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Alburnus Maior
54	P. Aelius Fabianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	ILD 544	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Napoca
55	Aurelius Rufinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	ILD 774	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Samum
56	Valerius Vibius Valerianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 823	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Samum
57	Valerius Valentinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 827	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Samum
58	Helvius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	Moga, Drâmbărean 2007, 176-177	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
59	Aurelius ?	<i>beneficiarius</i>	Moga, Drâmbărean 2007, 176-177	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
60	Iulius Alexander	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 7692	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Potaissa
61	Q. Ennius Ianuarius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 878	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Potaissa
62	C. Iulius Maximus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 826	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
63	P. Aelius Marcellinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1957, 326; ILD 765	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
64	P. Aelius Proculinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CBFIR 525; ILD 769	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
65	Scantius Lucius	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1957, 327; ILD 771, 772, 773	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
66	Oclatius Florentinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	AE 1957, 329; ILD 775	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
67	P. Aelius Sextilianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CBFIR 527; CIL III 7632	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
68	M. Aurelius Moenus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 822	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
69	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>beneficiarius</i>	ILD 778	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Samum
70	C. Iulius Melcidianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 14216(6); IDR II 41	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Drobeta
71	M. Antius Herculanus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR II 57	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Drobeta
72	C. Iulius Frontonianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 987; AE 1980, 735; IDR III/5 21, 36	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>beneficarii</i>	CIL III 876	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Potaissa
73	P. Iulius Firminus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 7645, CBFIR 524	?	Buciumi
74	Cassius Erotianus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	CIL III 825	?	Samum
75	T. Flavius Valentinus	<i>beneficiarius</i>	ILD 687	?	Porolissum
76	Cassius Martialis	<i>beneficiarius</i>	ILD 701	?	Porolissum
77	Longius Orestus	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
78	Iulius Victorinus	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
79	Ulpus Valentinus	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
80	Iulius Seneca	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
81	Aelius Caesianus	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
82	Aelius Valerius	<i>quaestionarius</i>	CIL III 7803; IDR III/5 459	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
83	C. Iulius Carus	<i>frumentarius</i>	AE 1933 248; IDR III/2 113	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Sarmizegetusa
84	M. Aurelius Berulus	<i>frumentarius</i>	CIL VI 3356=IDRE I 25	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Roma

85	M. Aurelius Sophraenetus	<i>frumentarius</i>	CIL VI 230=36748	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Italia
86	C. Maximius Iulianus	<i>optio praetorii</i>	CIL III 1094=7765; IDR III/5 243	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Apulum
<i>Guards</i>					
87	C. Silius Crispinus	<i>strator</i>	AE 1977 653, IDR III/5 166	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
88	Aurelius Mucianus	<i>strator</i>	CIL III 7786; IDR III/5 383	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
89	M. Ulpius Respectus	<i>strator</i>	AE 1930, 5; IDR III/5 61, 180	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>stratores</i>	AE 1983, 801; IDR III/5 137	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
90	Tertius Iustus	<i>strator</i>	Moga, Drâmbărean 2007, 176-177	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
91	Aelius ?	<i>strator</i>	Moga, Drâmbărean 2007, 176-177	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
92	M. Valerius Alexander	<i>strator</i>	AE 1959, 316; IDR II 38	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Drobeta
93	Dasas	<i>singularis</i>	CIL III 7800, IDR III/5 522	<i>ala I Batavorum</i> [∞]	Apulum
94	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>singularis</i>	AE 1988, 947; IDR III/5 631	<i>ala numeri Illyricorum</i>	Apulum
95	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>beneficiarius</i>	IDR III/3 61	<i>n Maurorum Miciensium</i>	Micia
		<i>singularis</i>			
96	Iulius Gracillis	<i>singularis</i>	AE 1994, 1940; IDR III/5 219	<i>n Maurorum Tibiscensium</i>	Apulum
97	Mucasenus	<i>singularis</i>	IDR III/5 558	?	Apulum
<i>Immunes</i>					
98	Aurelius Vetus	<i>adiutor officii corniculariorum</i>	CIL III 894	<i>V Macedonica</i>	Potaissa
99	Aelius Septimius Romanus	<i>adiutor officii corniculariorum</i>	CIL III 1471; IDR III/2 366	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Sarmizegetusa
100	P. Aelius Propincus	<i>librarius</i>	AE 1982, 826a; IDR III/5 482	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
101	Aelius Sabinus	<i>librarius</i>	CIL III 14215 ¹⁶ =IDR III/5 266	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
102	M. Iulius Victorinus	<i>librarius</i>	AE 1982, 825=IDR III/5 544	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
103	P. Helvius Primanus	<i>librarius</i>	CIL III 1318=IDR III/3 354	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Ampelum
104	Quintillianus	<i>librarius</i>	CIL III 6246	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Gherla
105	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1987, 841; ILD 561	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Napoca
106	Florus	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
107	Severus	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
108	Valens	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
109	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
110	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum
111	<i>Ignotus</i>	<i>exceptor</i>	AE 1964, 193; IDR III/5 263	<i>XIII Gemina</i>	Apulum

Notes

1. Boris Rankov, "The governor's men: the officium consularis in provincial administration," in Ian Haynes, Adrian K. Goldsworthy, eds., *The Roman Army as a Community*, JRA SupplS 34 (Portsmouth/Rhode Island, 1999), 23.
2. The first study of the *officium consularis* in Dacia is Arpad Dobó, "L'officium consularis en Dacie," *ACD* 14 (1978): 57–64.
3. Boris Rankov, 23–24; *contra* Joachim Ott, *Die Beneficiarii* (Stuttgart, 1995) and Jocelyne Nelis-Clément, *Les beneficiarii: militaires et administrateurs au service de l'Empire (I^{er} s. a.C.—VI^e s. p.C.)* (Bordeaux, 2000) which both argue for 30 *beneficiarii* from each legion.
4. N.J.E. Austin, Boris Rankov, *Exploratio. Military and political intelligence in the Roman world from the Second Punic War to the battle of Adrianople* (London/New York, 1995), 152.
5. David J. Breeze, "The Organization of the Career Structure of the immunes and principales of the Roman Army," *BJ* 174 (1974): 268.
6. For details of the discussion see George Cupcea, "Speculatores in Dacia. Missions and Careers," *ActaMN* 43-44/I (2008): 263–279.
7. On this occasion a *schola speculatorum* is attested in Apulum, at about the same time that it is attested in Aquincum (CIL III 3524.). Arpad Dobó, "L'officium consularis en Dacie," *ACD* 14 (1978): 58.
8. The history of Romanian contributions on the mater in Dan Isac, "Vicinus Samum—eine statio der Beneficiarii an der nördlichen Grenze Dakiens," in Egon Schallmayer, ed., *Der römische Weibebezirk von Osterburken II. Kolloquium 1990 und paläobotanische-osteologische Untersuchungen* (Stuttgart, 1994), 209–211; Radu Ardevan, "Beneficiarii în viața civilă a provinciei Dacia," *EN* 1 (1991): 163–170 and "Die Beneficiarii im Zivilleben der Provinz Dakien," in Egon Schallmayer, 199–204; Coriolan Opreanu, "Misiunile beneficiarilor consulari pe limes-ul de nord al Daciei în secolul al III-lea," *ActaMN* 31/I (1994): 69–77; Dan Isac, *Castrul roman de la Samum-Cășeiu* (Cluj-Napoca, 2003), 48–55.
9. Especially in the matter of the *Ans(amenses?)* a hypothetical tribe of free Dacians. V. Pârvan, C. Daicoviciu, I.I. Russu, cf. D. Isac, 48–55.
10. Arpad Dobó, 59–62, the first who publishes an inventory of the Dacian *stationes* and their *beneficiarii*.
11. Joachim Ott, 94–95. In a contribution by the same author, Joachim Ott, "Die Mechanismen bei der Beförderung von Beneficiariern der Statthalter," in Yann Le Bohec, ed., *La hiérarchie (Rangordnung) de l'armée Romaine sous le Haut-Empire* (Actes du Congrès de Lyon, September 15–18, 1994) (Paris, 1995), 289, he adds Drobeta and Romula as places of discovery, but not to the list of *stationes*. *Contra*, Arpad Dobó, 59–62, who adds also the two legionary garrisons to his list of *stationes*.
12. Jocelyne Nelis-Clément, 164–166.
13. Older contributions by V. Pârvan, C. Daicoviciu, I.I. Russu, M. Macrea, D. Tudor, cf. Dan Isac, 48–52.
14. V. Vollmann, cf. *Ibid.*, 53–54.
15. Coriolan Opreanu, 71–74.
16. Dan Isac, 57–58.

17. CIL III, 826, 823, 825, 7632, CBFIR 527, ILD 771, 772, 773, 774, 775. The place of discovery for all of them is the auxilliary fort, Dan Isac, 52–53.
18. CIL III, 825.
19. ILD, 771 and 772.
20. ILD, 775.
21. CIL, III 827=7633.
22. CIL, III 822.
23. AE (1957): 326.
24. Although we have no evidence for such an officer in the area, not even for a simple *centurio legionis*.
25. Michael Speidel, “Regionarii in Lower Moesia,” *ZPE* 57 (1984): 185.
26. *Coh. I Claudia Sugambrorum*, until AD 129. Michael Speidel, “Regionarii in Lower Moesia,” *ZPE* 57 (1984): 185.
27. Michael Speidel, 185.
28. *Ibid.*, 188.
29. See notes nos. 11 and 12.
30. This versatility is discussed in detail in Joachim Ott, 82–155; Jocelyne Nelis-Clément, 211–268.
31. Ion Berciu, Alexandru Popa, “Exceptores consularis in Dacia,” *Latomus* 23 (1964): 307–310.
32. Cloșca L. Băluță, Ion Berciu, “Pedites și equites singulares în Dacia. Materiale tegulare stampilate,” *Apulum*, 18 (1980): 116–121.

Abstract

Officium consularis. The Evidence of Dacia

The Roman army has developed a full bureaucratic apparel, in the shape of *officia*: in auxiliary units, one for every prefect or tribune, in the legion one for each tribune, *praefectus castrorum* and legate, and one for the governor. The simpler ones have only a *cornicularius* and a few *beneficiarii*, but that of the governor contains hundreds of fully prepared men. The higher the rank of the officer, the larger his *officium* and the higher are the ranks of his officials.

The consular governor of Dacia makes no exception. He can recruit his staff out of the two legions of the province, the best source for qualified and able men. The *officium consularis* of Dacia is attested by 111 men, from which 86 *principales*, 11 guards and 14 *immunes*. The evidence of Dacia is very useful for the inferior hierarchy of the Roman army.

Keywords

Roman army, governor's office, non-commissioned officers, Dacia, provincial administration.