

Das Schlußkapitel erläutert die Spätzeit, wobei den Ausführungen von V. A. Maxfield im großen und ganzen zuzustimmen ist: Das Berufsheer der Spätzeit, das sich aus den verschiedensten Völkern des Imperiums zusammensetzte, erhielt nun anstelle der Ehrenzeichen im Regelfall eine rein sachliche Belohnung in Form von Vergünstigungen, Beförderung, Geldprämien und erhöhten Rationen.

Aus dem Buch von V. A. Maxfield mit seinen akribisch zusammengetragenen, historisch überlieferten Fakten erhärtet sich der Schluß, den Brian Dobson 1967 in seiner Bearbeitung der 2. Auflage von Domaszewskis „Rangordnung“ gezogen hat; er erklärt zwanglos Unstimmigkeiten und scheinbare Widersprüche der schriftlichen Überlieferung wie der Denkmäler. Ein im modernen Sinne starres System gab es nicht. Frühzeit, Entwicklung und Spätphase des römischen Heerwesens zeichneten sich sinnfällig in der Handhabung der *dona militaria* ab.

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J. C. Mann, Legionary Recruitment and Veteran Settlement during the Principate. Edited for publication by M. M. Roxan. University of London, Institute of Archaeology, Occasional Publication No. 7, London 1983. 184 Seiten mit 33 Tabellen.

Legionary recruitment and veteran settlement are described with full documentation and literature in G. Forni's classic "Il reclutamento delle legioni da Augusto a Diocleziano" (Publicazioni Facoltà Lettere e Filosofia Università Pavia 4 [1953]). Mann's work intends not to replace Forni's but to supplement it, for where Forni focused on individual legions, Mann looks at entire provinces. That approach is very appropriate. Not only emerges thereby a larger, more intelligible picture, but also a more meaningful one, since to the Romans themselves provincial armies were the essential unities of their armed forces. The main chapter of the book thus deals with the flow of recruits towards each legionary frontier province. A second major chapter gives an empire-wide overview of how the flow of recruits changed in the three hundred years from Augustus to Diocletian. The central areas soon dried up as a source for recruits, although veteran colonies long continued to provide some of the men. The new source for recruits are the frontier areas, in the end resorting to compulsion.

The discussion is clear and adduces many useful concepts. Unfortunately, it is not easy for the reader to check the statements made, for the sources are rarely quoted or discussed, and literature is cited stingily. The supporting tables are well put together, but one will hardly follow the author in uncritically accepting the soldiers' indication of their homes on face value. A. Mócsy (Die Novocomenses von Cäsar und die fingierte Heimatsangabe der Soldaten. *Oikumene* 1, 1976, 125 ff.) has shown how legionaries could acquire a new "origo", and it is clear that they chose the most prestigious cities of their home- or service-province. If so, cases like the huge number of men from Carthage (p. 47) can be explained quite differently. With this reservation, the results of the work seem reliable, and it is to be hoped that someone will soon treat with like competence the recruitment of the auxilia, for only legions and auxilia together give a true picture of the recruitment and veteran settlement of the Roman armies.

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