

car il facilite énormément la consultation de ce volume.

Le style de la présentation est clair et précis. Si les catalogues fournissent des descriptions adéquates et des références complètes, les chapitres de synthèse mettent en évidence l'érudition tempérée dont fait preuve l'Auteur – jamais de parade gratuite –, toujours étayée par des renvois nécessaires, mais guère luxuriants. Non seulement le travail obéit aux exigences d'une dissertation défendue dans une université allemande, mais il devient, voilà, une fois publié, un ouvrage de référence, bien conçu et présenté de manière raisonnée, commodément maniable, richement illustré et rigoureux de tous les points de vue. L'allemand, d'ailleurs sans faille, contribuera largement à faire susciter l'intérêt des spécialistes de l'archéologie romaine provinciale, de même que des historiens et épigraphistes attirés par les antiquités militaires romaines.

Alexandru Avram

**Constantin C. Petolescu, DACIA. UN MILENIU DE ISTORIE, Editura Academiei Române, București, 2010, 384 p., 21 Fig., 1 hartă.**

In 2010 the Romanian Academy Publishing House has printed the book of Constantin C. Petolescu: *Dacia. Un mileniu de istorie (Dacia. A millennium of history)*.

Over the years C. C. Petolescu's research has offered a larger perspective on the history of roman Dacia. His works are merely based on the epigraphic evidence but always in connection with the results of the archaeological excavations and the study of written sources.

In 1995 the author published *Short history of Roman Dacia* (C. C. Petolescu, *Scurtă istorie a Daciei romane*, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, București, 1995). We might call it the first edition of the book here presented. At that moment, the unique synthesis of the history of Roman Dacia was the book written some three decades earlier by Mihail Macrea: *Life in Romanian Dacia* (*Viața în Dacia romană*, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1969, second edition 2007); it was a valuable and helpful contribution which needed to be updated because of numerous epigraphical and archaeological discoveries. Then the author was already started to teach at the Faculty of History from the Bucharest University. The permanent contact with the students and C. C. Petolescu's researches had led to the second edition of the book, much more amplified, in 2000: *Dacia and the Roman Empire. From Burebista to the end of Antiquity* (*Dacia și Imperiul Roman. De la Burebista la sfârșitul Antichității*, Editura Teora, 2000).

Between 2000 and 2010 C. C. Petolescu published another important works for the history of roman Dacia: *Auxilia Daciae* (București, 2002), *Contributions to the history of roman Dacia, I* (*Contribuții la istoria Daciei romane, I*, București, 2007), *Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la*

*Dacie*, vol. II, 2000 and *Inscriptiile latine din Dacia* (The latin inscriptions from Dacia, Bucharest, 2005).

The present book is divided into four main chapters whose titles recall, as the author himself says in two notes (7, p. 3 and 1, p. 15), titles of well-known syntheses or ancient sources, nowadays lost and related to the topics. Each chapter is broken down into small sections, which typically fit logically into the topic of the chapter: I. *Getica* (pp. 15-69): The strangers across the sea (pp.15-30), Gets and Dacians on the Carpathian Mountains and at the Lower Danube (pp. 31-42), The king Burebista and his age (pp. 43-58), The religion of Geto-Dacians (pp. 59-69); II. *Dacica* (pp. 71-159): The Romans at the Lower Danube and Black Sea (pp. 71-92), The Dacian Royalty (44 B.C – 86 A.D.) (pp. 93-98); The Dacian war of the emperor Domitian (pp. 99-109), The Dacian kingdom during Decebal time (pp. 110-122), The Dacian war of the emperor Trajan (pp.123-160); III. *Romana* (pp. 161-308): The administrative organization of Roman Dacia (pp. 161-177), The defensive system and the communications of Roman Dacia (pp. 178-187), The roman army in Dacia (pp. 188-220), The roman settlements from Dacia (pp. 221-230), The population of Roman Dacia (pp. 231-241), The social life in Roman Dacia (pp. 242-249), Dacia into the Roman economic system (pp. 250-263), The religious life in Roman Dacia (pp. 264-271), Cultural and artistic life (pp. 272-278), The end of the roman rule in Dacia (pp. 278-291), The free Dacians and their relationships with the Roman Empire (pp. 292-307); IV. *Dacoromania* (pp. 309-361): The roman limes at the Lower Danube during the Dominate time (pp. 309-317), Between the Roman Empire and the Barbarian World (pp. 318-345), The local people (pp. 346-350). Along with this there is an Introduction (pp. 7-8), a final chapter called Instead of a conclusion: From romanization to the Romanian's ethnogenesis (pp. 351-362) and 21 illustrations and maps (pp. 363-385). Within the text of some chapters, there are an assortment of breakout texts that either describes an historic event, provides historical evidence to support historical theories, or relates bibliographical information about individuals who were propitious in shaping history: pp. 131-134: about the Triumphal Monument from Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanta country); pp. 170-177 *Fasti Daciae*; pp. 184-188: *limes transalutanus*.

The first chapter, *Getica*, is dedicated to the history of the Gets and Dacians to the roman conquest. Using large quotations from the literary sources the author presents first contacts between the Gets and the Greeks, their conflicts with Persians, the struggles between the Odrysian kingdom and the Scythians etc. It is important to emphasize that the author strongly insists on the distinction between the two populations: Gets and Dacians, especially when we discuss about their religion (pp. 59-69). He also draws attention on the expressions „geto-daci” (geto-dacians) and „daco-geti” (gets-dacians), its use and significance in the scientific literature. In this chapter the main accent is put on the Burebista's reign. The different opinions about the localization of the capital of his kingdom or the controversions concerning the exact time of his