

Legio III Cyrenaica

XXXII. Legio III Cyrenaica. Columns 1506-1514

[1506]

Literature see col. 1212

The legion was a part of the imperial army right from the beginning. Dio LV 23, 2 lists her as a part of the legions which dates back to the time of Augustus. Her origins however remain unclear. The usual assumption that she was taken over by Augustus after the surrender of the army of the triumvir Lepidus. This is only based on her surname, which is borrowed from a province which was commanded by Lepidus. The legion could also have received this surname under Augustus because of certain military actions in Cyrenaica, which seems to be the case with the auxilia units coh. I Lusitanorum Cyrenaica and coh. II Hispanorum Scutata Cyrenaica.

To all probability, the legion formed a part of the garrison of Egypt, which strength was set at the beginning by the victor to three legions (Strab. XVII 1, 12 p.797), since the organization of military territories in the conquered lands. The oldest precisely dated evidence for its presence in this province comes from the year AD 11: "In the 40th year of Caesar on the 1st of Pauni, good fortune to Publius Iuventius Rufus, chiliarch [=commander of 1000 men] of legio III and eparch [=prefect] of Berenike" (Année épigr. 1910 nr.207). The inscription from Philae CIG 4922, which is three years older and deals supposedly with a praefect of the legion and some of his soldiers (see Meyer Heerwesen 158), contains after better reading no trace of the legion. (see Cagnat IGR I 1308). If she was stationed in the beginning at Thebais, which is usually assumed, remains doubtful. Because the legion which was stationed in Alexandria, was for certain the XXII (Deioteriana), the III can only have been one of the two "legions" which were mentioned by Strabo, of which one had its camp at Babylon (Strab. XVII 1, 30 p.807: "Babylon is now the camp of one of the three bodies of troops [=legions?] guarding Egypt"). One cannot conclude that leg. III was stationed in upper-Egypt on the sole fact that several military tribunes during Augustus and Tiberius held the office of praefectus montis berenicidis, as well as other mines which were within the area of Thebais, at the same time: in addition to the already named M. Iuventius Rufus in the year 11 and also in the year 18 (Cagnat IGR I 1236), L. Pinarius Natta (CIL X 1129) tr. Mil. Leg. III praefecto Bernicidis at the time of Tiberius (see Prospogr. III p.39 nr.309). The consecration inscription found in Pselcis of the soldier T. Servilius of III Cyr. from the 21 year of the reign of Tiberius (= AD 35), also belongs to the time in which the garrison of two legions of the country were united in Alexandria (see below).

In the list of legions' vexillations which were constricted together with detachments of the auxilia for the extensive building of streets, cisterns and castles in upper-Egypt (CIL III 6627), the entire first column refers to units of III Cyrenaica:

[1507]

C. Sossius C. f. Pol. Pompeiop(oli), which is mentioned here in Col. I v.13, returns to all probability in the inscription CIL III 6591 as C. Sossius optio in leg. III. These inscriptions from Koptos prove that the Egyptian army was already reduced to two legions. Because the third legion was probably withdrawn and transferred to Syria during the reign of Augustus (see also 1236), the time of this work set at the first half of the reign of Tiberius or the last years of Augustus. Leg. III Cyrenaica was probably at that time already transferred to Alexandria and united with leg. XXII Deiot. at the camp at Nikopolis. This was certainly the case some time later when the soldier C. Sossius from a vexillation of Koptos, in the mean time promoted to optio, erected a tombstone in the camp at Nikopolis for a deceased comrade (CIL III 6591). The

Pomponius Severus") (Cat. Greek. Papyri Brit. Mus. II 203 nr. 142 v.4 and v.20).

The activity of leg. III Cyrenaica outside their province of Egypt is mentioned in our history and in monuments only sparsely. A centurion from the legion, Q. Cattus Libo Nepos, gave a number of weapons to the local god Vihansa at Tongern in Belgica for which he made an inscription (CIL XIII 3592). In this unusual case, the gentile name here is the same as the centurion Cattus of the same legion in the inscription at Koptos (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.4). Thus, such a donation of weapons must have taken place during the early empire, the reign of Tiberius or shortly thereafter. Also, it is probably not without meaning that an officer from the distant country of Egypt was sent to the Lower-Rhine in a military disposition. Is it possible that a vexillum of III Cyrenaica took part in the German-Britann expedition of Caligula in the year 39/ 40?

[1509]

By this, the idea of an immense military preparation, created by the words of history (Suet. Calig.43 “legionibus et auxiliis undique excites…”; Galb.6 “inter innumeras contractasque ex omnibus provinciis copias” with which the by Galba organized Upper-Rhine army distinguishes itself), really comes to life. Also T. Laelius T. F. Severus/ leg. III Cyr. (CIL III 2038), found in on a monument in Salonae which comes from the first century (certainly not from the time of the Marcomannic wars, as Meyer Heerwesen 162 suspects), could be sent to Illyria though this military disposition.

For the Armenian-Parthian wars during Nero, besides other reinforcements, a vexilla delectorum ex Illyrico et Aegypto was placed at the disposal of Corbulo (Tac. Ann. XV 26). Troops of III Cyrenaica could be found in the latter part.

After the legion, along with leg. XXII, had bloody put down the Jewish rebellion in Alexandria (Joseph. Bell. Iud. II 18, 8) and supported the Vespasian claim to the throne by means of their Praefectus Aegypti Iulius Alexander on 1 July 69 (Suet. Vesp.6; Tact. Hist. II 79), she must have sent a vexillatio milliaria under the command of their praefectus exercitus to the army of Titus in Iudaea (Tac. Hist. V 1; Joseph. Bell. Iud. V 1, 6. 4, 3). That a second detachment of equal strength was among the army of Mucianus which left for Europe (as Pfitzner 228 suggests), is not recorded, nor even probable. Against all expectations, the Egyptian vexillation showed a lot of courage at the siege of Jerusalem. It is highly unlikely that an officer, [Ti. Claudius?] Quir(ina) Hera, who served as a trib. militum in successively leg. XII Fulm. and III Cyrenaica, received his military decorations with the conquest of Jerusalem by Titus (see Meyer Heerwesen 152, 537). The inscription firstly belongs to the second century and secondly, the Σεβαστο&bar; , who gave the dona, refers to Marcus and Verus.

About 40 years later, the legion sent another vexillatio to Iudaea to again put down a Jewish rebellion (CIL III 13587, about the year 116). After that, she also took part in the Parthian war of Trajan at which C. Nummius Constans got his decoration not as a centurion of III Cyrenaica, but during his service in the Praetorium (CIL X 3733). It is certain that the legion sent this vexillatio from its camp at Alexandria and not from Arabia as Trommsdorff Quaestiones duae 19 thinks.

When leg. III Cyrenaica left her camp at Alexandria and Egypt for good, is not known for certain. The previously accepted view that the legion was transferred to the province Arabia in the year 106 or 108 (see Meyer Heerwesen 160f),

[1510]

now appears to be invalid with the dating of the papyrus-document (BGU I nr. 140), which mentions the camp of the III and XXII legion in Alexandria, to August of the year 119 (Herm. XXXVII 84ff). As II Traiana is in Egypt in February of the year 128 (see S.1489, 35ff), III Cyrenaica must have left between the years 120 and 127. A year after 127 is out of the question because of the senator Q. Voconius Saxa Fidus (consul in the year 149 or 150) as he was a military tribune at the least in the second half of his twenty-year career (Cagnat IGR III 763). He could not have been laticlavus in leg. III Cyrenaica when it still was commanded by a equestrian praefectus in Egypt. The command of the senator Ti. Claudius Quartinus in the year 119 (CIL II 2959) are perhaps in contiguity with large military displacements. After his position of iuridicus Hispaniae Citerioris, he became “iussu imp. Hadriani Aug. [pr]ae [posito? Legionum II Trai.] fortis et III Cyre[naicae…]” (CIL XIII 1802, discussed by von Trommsdorff Quaestio. Duae 35-39; see also at II Trai. S.1486, 50ff). The purpose and location of this command was certain not more applicable in the next period. Without any doubt there was a certain reason for the unification of more than one legion under the command of a senator from the praetorian class.

Whether III Cyrenaica was immediately transferred to Arabia as a lasting occupation after these operations, which could have occurred in any part of the Orient, remains a question.

Perhaps she firstly replaced one of the Syrian legions (VI Ferrata or III Gallica), which were used as a garrison of Arabia, and then was transferred, during or after the Jewish war of Hadrian, to Bostra whose garrison otherwise was claimed.

It is also uncertain whether III Cyrenaica or III Gallica was the legion which received significant reinforcements from III Augusta in the year 126 (speech from Hadrian CIL VIII 2552 A b; see also S.1500, 20ff). Her previous change of quarters from Egypt to Syria could be a reason.

Her presence in Arabia is explicitly attested, apart from the not exactly dated note from Ptolem. V 16, 4 “Β˜στρα, λεγιω ν (γ’ Κυρηναιχ” (= Bostra, leg. Cyrenaica)). The legion appears in the cod. Vatican. (see Kubitschek Jahrb. Für Altertde. VI 1913, 206f) by means of inscriptions firstly during Marcus Aurelius in the year 162 (CIL III 96, VIII 7050). Her camp at Bostra, which she keeps until the time of the Notitia (or. XXXVII 21) is mentioned in a number of inscriptions, of which the most part is in Latin. CIL III 100 add. P.969 (LEG III C), which is mentioned in a lot of books, could be derived from a building inscription.

[1511]

Centurions or the entire options have honoured several governors: CIL III 96, dedicated by P. Iulius Geminius Marcianus, can’t be dated to any extent; CIL III 92 for Q. Antistius Adventus in 166; III 95 from the time of Severus; III 94 add. p.969 from the time of Severus Alexander; III 89 between 253 and 259. CIL III 97 and 141494 are official dedications of primipili of the legion. A simple “στρατ (ι˜τησ&f;” erects an “θεοι σ&f; πατροισ&f;” monument (Cagnat IGR III 1331). Several inscriptions on tombstones can’t be dated exactly: III 163 the slave from a legion’s centurion Cornelius Egrilianus, probably from the time of Commodus; CIL III 101 a beneficiarius tribuni semen(stris); III 102 and Cagnat IGR III 1327 a centurion; CIL III 104 and Année épigr. 1904 nr. 69, Cagnat IGR III 1329, 1330 from soldiers.

The numerous places outside of Bostras, at which inscriptions from people belonging to the legion have been found, were only occupied for a small part by small detachments such as border patrols or troops which were sent out on another temporarily basis. Probably this is the case at Nemârâ CIL III 111, 112, Cagnat IGR III 1257 (1258?); at Gerasa, which already belonged to the province Arabia during (Antoninus) Pius and where the tombstone CIL III 13603 = 14156 from a legionnaire has been found; the same at Philadelphia (Année épigr. 1908 nr.258 = 1905 nr.214); at Kanatha in Batanaea CIL III 121 add. And Cagnat III 1239 both from the time of Caracalla; in Medaba a centurion Cagnat III 1380, Soada Cagnat III 1282; and Heban in Haurân Cagnat III 1297 and CIL III 13604 whose inscriptions von Meyer Heerwesen 164 incorrectly placed in the fourth century. At other places, tombstones of soldiers or veterans don’t tell us why they were stationed there. In most cases they lived at there: Cagnat IGR III 1135, 1141, 1167, 1169, 1173, 1193, 1265, 1301, 1306, 1311, CIL III 125.

Only a small number of noteworthy details about the history of the legion during their stay in Arabia are known until today. As with previous times, the legion took part in the bellum iudaicum during Hadrian; a trib. laticlavus, C. Popilius Peto, received from the emperor the dona militaria (CIL XIV 3610) and C. Nummius Constans was brave enough to be “centurio leg. III Cyrenaica ab imp. Hadriano corona aurea torquibus armillis phaleris ob bellum iudeicum”. Whether the tombstone of a soldier of III Cyrenaica (CIL VIII 5978 = 19108), which was found near Cirta, belonged to a detachment which was sent to Africa during the Maurentanien war of Antoninus Pius (Henzen Ann. Dell’ Instit. 1860, 54), is really questionable (see Cagnat L’armée rom. d’ Afrique 2 115). Inscriptions of other detachments, whose participation in this war has been proven, have all been found in the Western part of both Mauretanian provinces (see Abschn. A. o. S.1295).

[1512]

The legion certainly took part in the Parthian war of Lucius Verus. If she is the leg. III, which is used in direct relation with the name of the most famous commander of this war, Avidius Cassius (see Abschn. A. o. S.1299), who as governor of Arabia certainly would have commanded them (see Westd. Korr.-Bl. 1909, 36), then the legion must have played an excellent part in the war (see also the speech of Marcus Aurelius:

“’Αραβιχοσ&f; πλεμοσ&f;…” (= Arabian war) (Cass. Dio LXXI 25, 2); different in Premerstein Klio XIII 78ff). The theory of Meyer Heerwesen 162 who concludes from two inscriptions in Salona, one from a centurion of the legion (CIL III 2038, probably from the first century) and a (centurion) frumentarius (CIL III 2063), that during the Marcomanii-wars the legion was replaced with a vexillation with troops from the East and which was concentrated in Salona, can’t be proven (see Premerstein Klio XIII 71f and 92). Both the stones III 2038 and

2063, even if they originate from the same period, which regarding to the first stone is difficult to attest, prove little regarding to the presence of a detachment of the legion in Salona. The conclusion of v. Domaszewski N. Heidelb. Jahrb. V 1895, 129 that the "v[exillationes] per Dalm(atiam) & Raet(iam) et Noric(um)" (CIL XIV 289^c which comes from the same period), was composed of troops from the East, can't also be proven.

The conclusion of Meyer Heerwesen 162 and Premerstein Klio XIII 77 that III Cyrenaica did NOT join the revolt of Avidius Cassius in the spring of 175 is in contradiction to Dio LXXI 23, 2 who states that "τῆς ἑβδόμης ἡμέρας τῆς ἐπιπέμειντος τοῦ ἀφ᾽ Ἰερουσαλὴμ ἑξουσιαστικῆς ἀποστολῆς" supported the case of Avidius. Furthermore this conclusion is highly unlikely: isolated between the provinces and legions given to Avidius, the legion would have been forced to join sooner or later. On the other hand, that "ἡ Ἀραβία" (Arabia) is not among the list of revolted provinces in the speech of Marcus Aurelius to his army in Pannonia (Dio LXXI 25,1), should not be taken lightly. In addition to this, Avidius Cassius was governor of Arabia before his consulate of the year 165 (inscription found 18 km from Bostra, Röm.-germ. Korr.-Bl. 1909, II S.36) and also commanded III Cyrenaica then (already concluded by Rhein. Mus. LIX 194). Should this legion have refused to join him later? By my point of view, the conclusion that in the year 172 severe fighting took place in Arabia (Premerstein Klio XIII 95f) can't be proven. Any of the audience could only have understood, just like the present unprejudiced reader, the "ἡ Ἀραβία" (Arabian war) (Dio LXXI 25, 2), which is mentioned in the speech of Marcus Aurelius, if they knew the military actions of the year 163-166 (s. Abschn. A o. S.1297).

[1513]

III Cyrenaica of course supported the case of Pescennius Niger during the pretender-war of 193. Whether the line "eodem tempore etiam legio Arabica defecisse ad Albinum nuntiata" (Hist. Aug. Sev. 12, 6) is true, such as Hasebroek 83f believes, although it is uncertain if the name of Albinus was added later, remains to be seen. After the defeat of Pescennius Niger, an independent province of Syria Phoenice was created in the year 194 (see Harrer Studies in the history of the Rom. province of Syria 1915, 87f). This seems to be related with the changing of the borders of the province Arabia in the West and Northwest (Rohden De Palaestina et Arabia prov. 17ff; Meyer N. Jahrb. F. klass. Philolog. 1897, 594ff). Because of this, the territory of the legion was enlarged in Batanaea, Trachonitis and Peraea with border posts from a Syrian legion. The tombstone from a legionnaire who died "ἐν τῇ ἐπιπέμειντος τοῦ ἀφ᾽ Ἰερουσαλὴμ ἑξουσιαστικῆς ἀποστολῆς" (= in Mesopotamia) after 23 years of service and which was buried in Bostra, dates probably from the year 115 (not 215 as Waddington suspects), which relates to the Christian year 219/ 220 (Cagnat IGR III 1329). After this, the legion probably fought in Mesopotamia during the Parthian war of Caracalla-Macrinus. The ashes of those who were killed in this war were transferred to the camp at Bostra after the delayed return of their comrades from the theatre of war. The legion also took part in the Persian war of 231ff but evidence for this is lacking. In contrast to this, the presence of the legion is attested by CIL III 94 add. p.969 (see Dio LV 23), as well as during Valerian and Gallienus (CIL III 89). One would expect a soldier from III Gallica on the Greek-Palmyrian inscription from the year 251. But, the relevant legion is mentioned by the Palmyrian text as being camped in Bostra. How this person arranged the erection of a monument remains unclear. The latest evidence of the legion is the already mentioned line in the Notitia Dign. Or. XXXVII v.21 (Praefectus legionis tertiae Cyrenaicae, Bostra).

Praefecti:

During Augustus and Tiberius, the legion, as long as it was separated with its own camp, could only have had one praefectus legionis. Such one hasn't been attested up to now (falsely read in CIG 4922, see also 1506, 30ff).

After its unification with the second Egyptian legion in the camp at Alexandria, probably during Tiberius, both legions stood under the combined command of the praefectus exercitus qui est in Aegypto, Greek: "στρατοπεδάρχης" or "στρατάρχης", see Mommsen CIL III p.1241.

- Unknown, in the year 38, Philo adv. Flaccum § 13
- P. Anicius P. f. Serg. Maximus, during Claudius, CIL III 6809
- Linternius Fronto, in the year 69/ 70, Joseph. Bell. Iud. VI 4, 3
- T. Suedius Clemens, in the year 79, CIL III 33; see Prosopogr. III p.277 nr.687

- Q. Licinius Ancotius Proculus, in the year 90, CIL III 13580
- Castricius Proculus, during Domitian, III 6023a
- L. Genucius, in the year 99, III 141472

After the decampment of the legion from Egypt during Hadrian, the legion must have been commanded by a *legatus legionis*. As she was directed immediately to the province Arabia at that time, about which there is no evidence, the legion's legate always was identical with respectively leg. Pr. Pr. Arabia. The list is now complete in Brünnow-v. Domaszewski *Provincia Arabia* III 287-299.

Under the governor, an equestrian officer with the title *praefectus* or *praefectus castrorum* functioned now as ever.

Tribuni militum:

- L. Aemilius L. f. Paulus, surely in the first century, CIL II 4189
- …. Aurelianus Apellas, Bull. hell. X 1886, 520 nr.20 = ebd. XIV 224ff
- L. Bovius L. f. Fal(erna) Celer, during Augustus, CIL IX 1685
- C. Caerellius Fufidius Annius Ravus C. f. Ouf. Pollittianus (Iatyclavius), during Severus, VI 1365, see *Prosopogr.* I 263 nr.124
- ….us Claudius …. Cornelianus (Iatycl.), Cagnat IGR III 134, see L. Claudius Proculus Cornelianus cos., CIL XIV 4239, X 7828
- [Ti. Claudius] Quir. Hera, surely during Marcus and Verus, Cagnat IGR III 230
- Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Quir. Liberalis Aebutianus, first century, CIL XIV 4239
- Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Pal. Quartinus, during Hadrian around the year 107, CIL XIII 1802; he came from Puteoli (X 1782, 1783), where he acquired the position of *Ilvir* in an unknown year.
- Sex. Cornelius C. f. Quir. Felix Pacatus (Iatycl.), CIL VIII 14559
- Q. Domitius Q. f. Quir. Victor, CIL VIII 5363
- …….Fabricius….Vol. Montanus, XII 3002
- L. Flavius Novatus Victor Iunianus, IX 4855a
- Q. Granius M. f. Labeo (uncertain, maybe from another leg. III)
- C. Iulius C. f. Corn(elia) Alexander, during Traian, CIL III 7130
- Iuli…., after Traian, VIII 21037
- Ti. Iulius Ti. F. Cor. Celsus Polemaeanus, during Vespasian around the year 69/ 70, Dessau 8971
- P. Iuventius Rufus, during Augustus and Tiberius; demonstratable in the year 11 (*Année épigr.* Nr.207) and AD 18 (Cagnat IGR I 1236)
- L. Pinarius L. f. Gal. Natta, during Tiberius, CIL X 1129; see Tac. Ann. IV 34
- [M. Pon[tius …., CIL XI 3101]
- C. Popilius C. f. Quir. Pedo (Iatycl.), during the Jewish war of Hadrian in the year 133, CIL XIV 3610; see *Prosop.* III p.85 nr.623

- ….Ser(gia) Proculus, during Nero, Journ. Rom.stud. II 1912 S.99 nr.31
- M. Tarquitiu T. f. Tro. Saturninus, during Tiberius before the year 26, CIL XI 3801
- C. Trebius C. f. Rom. Iunianus, certainly in the first century, CIL VI 3540
- M’. Valerius M.’ f. Quir. Bassus) VI 2165
- M’. Valerius M.’ Quir. Saturninus)Brothers, VI 2164
- Q. Voconius…..Saxa Fidus (Iatcl.), during Hadrian in the year 127, Cagnat IGR III 763
- Unknown, Altert. von Pergamon VIII 2, Berlin 1895 nr.458
- Unknown (Iatcl.), CIL VIII 14288 (?)

Praefecti:

- L. Oranius L. f. Quir. Iustus, praef. Castror., in the year 184, CIL IX 4686
- C. Sulgius L. f. Pap. Caecilianus, praef., third century, CIL VIII 1322

Primi ordines:

- Durmius Felix, primipilaris in the year 163, CIL VIII 7050
- Fl(avius) Basilides, p.p., third century, III 141494
- Cn. Marcius Cn. F. Rustius Rufinus, primipil., certainly during Commodus, IX 1582
- M. Pompeius M. f. Ani(ensis) Asper, primop., second century, XIV 2523
- L. Petronius L. f. Pup. Sabinus Foro Brent., p.p., during Marc. Aurel., CIL XI 6055, 6655a, (IX 5898)
- T. Satrius Fuscianus, p.p., CIL III 97

Centuriones:

A. During the stay in Egypt (until Hadrian)

- …… Aquila, during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.12
- Antonius Longinus, during Traian, Wessely Schrifttafeln nr.8 v.26
- Antonius Longus, during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.35
- Caecilius….., during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.10
- …….Capito, CIL VI 3626 (= X 1774+1776)
- Cattus, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.4
- Q. Cattus Libo Nepos, CIL XIII 3592
- …….Celsus, III 6591
- [Cerellius Rufus, during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.4]
- Claudius Iulianus, Cagnat IGR I 1153

- Cotius, during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.34
- Curiatius, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.36
- Curtius, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.30
- Curtius Capito, in the year 55, Papyrus in Bull. D. Inst. Egypt. 1896, 122
- T. Egnatius Tiberinus, in the year 82/ 83, Cagnat IGR I 1138
- Fa(n)nius Subur…., during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.10
- Fava (Fabius?) Capito, during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.30
- …..Galba, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.38
- Gavidius…., during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.17
- Iulius Iuli(anus), during Tiberius, III 12071
- C. Iulius Magnus, around the year 90, III 13580
- Iulius Saturninus, in the year 101, III 6603, (6599)
- …..Iustus, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.19
- T. Laelius T. f. Severus, III 2038
- Laelius Tiro, III 6607
- Licinius Verus, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.21
- Libursius Servandus (?), in the year 42, BGU III 802 Col. XII v.11, Col. XIV v.25
- …..Longus, during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.2
- Lucretius, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.25
- Minius, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.32
- Nonius Rufus, during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.3
- Numerius, during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.23
- [Paconius Egnati(anus ?), during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.36]
- C. Papius Aequos, during Nero (?), CIL III 6628, see VI 932 o. S. 1508, 1
- Pomponius Severus, in the year 95, Papyr. Cat. Brit. Mus. II p.203
- Pompeius Epan…., during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.40
- Publilius……., during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.15
- Quinctius Proculus, CIL III 141383
- …..Servatus, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.8
- L. Tanicius Verus Viennae, in the year 80/ 81, III 34
- Trebonius, during Tiberius, III 6627 Col. I v.28
- Tullius Niger, during Domitian, III 6602

- Vafrius (?), Aquil(a ?), during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.22
- Vafrius (?) Aquil(a ?) minor, during Traian, Wessely nr.8 v.32
- Vedius, during Tiberius, CIL III 6627 Col. I v.6
- M. Verrius M. f. Celsus, CIL X 3734

B. After Hadrian

- P. Aelius Tertius, CIL XI 6349
- M. Aurelius Valerianus, III 121
- M. Caecilius M. f. Rufus, VI 414, 30945
- Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Ulpianus, III 6186
- Cornelius Egrilianus, III 103, certainly the same VIII 1858
- C. Domitius Alexander, Année épigr. 1895 nr.181
- Fl(avius) Aeneas, Cagnat IGR III 1321
- Q. Geminius Q. f. Sabinus, CIL VIII 825, the same VIII 12232 = 23841
- C. Iulius Germanus, III 96
- M. Iulius M. f. Maximus, Mantua, III 102
- M. Iulius Artemidorus, VI 1450
- L. Numerius L. f. Felix, II 4162
- C. Nummius C. f. Fal. Constans, during Hadrian, X 3733
- M. Petronius Fortunatus, VIII 217 Suppl. P.2353 = Dessau 2658 add. P.CLXXIX
- Sertorius Fortunatus, during Caracalla, XIII 1893
- Solemus (?), Année épigr. 1921 nr.97
- T. Varronius Maro, (centurio frumentarius), CIL III 2063

Origins of the soldiers:

A. During the stay in Egypt (until Hadrian)

- Italia: CIL X 5368 (due to the tribus Scaptia)
- Gallia: Lugudunum (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.26, 35)
- Bithynia: Nicaea (CIL 6627 Col. I v.31)
- Galatia: Amasia (CIL III 6607), Ancyra (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.9, 11, 16, 33), Gangra (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.18, CIL III 6607), Pompeiopolis (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.13), Sebastopolis (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.7), Tavium (CIL III Col. I v.5, 20, 22, CIL III 141383)
- Syria: Damascus (CIL III 6603), Sidon (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.29)
- Aegyptus: Alexandria (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.3, 24), Castra (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.39), Ptolemais (CIL III 6599)

- Cyrenaica: Paraetionium (CIL III 6627 Col. I v.37)

B. After Hadrian

- Thracia: Bessus (CIL III 104)

- Syria: Hierapolis (Année épigr. 1908 nr.258 = 1905 nr.214), Nabataeus (γ - ν - \omicron - σ - μ - ν - β - α - σ - μ - ϕ - ϵ - ρ - ι - α - ν) (genos Nabas) (Cagnat IGR III 1257 [Palmyra Cagnat IGR III 1035?])

- The different tombstones of active and released legionnaires which were found in different parts of the province Arabia, are more or less reliable on the topic of the domestic origins of deceased.

- Africa: Carthage (Année épigr. 1904 nr.69)

Names of the legion

- Surname already since Augustus (CIL X 1685), abbreviation mostly CYR. Next to the normal form Cyrenaica, several other variants appear: Cyrenaeica (CIL VI 3626, X 5368), Cyreneica (VI 2164, 2165, VIII 7050, X 3733, XI 6055), Cyirinaeca (III 12071), Cyrenica (XII 3002), Quirenarica (III 2063). Other surnames previously not known: λ - ϵ - γ - τ - ρ - τ - ϵ - κ - λ - α - υ - δ - α (Bull. De l'inst. Egypt. 1896 p.122) is probably a mistake. Not rarely without surname in earlier times, leg. III: z. B. CIL III 6024, 6591, 6607, VI 3521 (leg. Tertia), X 1129, XI 3801

- τ - ϵ - ρ - τ - ι - α - ν - λ - ϵ - γ - ϵ - ω - ν , Année épigr. 1910 nr.209

- Isolated in later times: λ - ϵ - γ - γ - \prime (Cagnat IGR III 1265)

- On some Greek inscriptions without legion's number: λ - ϵ - γ - κ - υ - ρ - ϵ - ν - α - ϵ - χ - ϵ (leg. Cyrenaica), Cagnat IGR III 1141, 1167, (1257)

With the following imperial cognomes:

Leg. III Cyr. Antoniniana (CIL III 121); leg. III Cyr. Severiana (III 94 ebd. P.969)