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Accounting in the Roman Army:

Money Transactions

Vegetius underlined that “the administration of the entire legion, including special services, military services and money, is recorded daily in the Acts with one might say greater exactitude than records of military and civil taxation are noted down in official files” (Vegetius, *Epitoma rei militaris*, 2.19; translation Milner, 1993). Centuries earlier, Pliny the Younger was occupied during his military service mostly with auditing the accounts of auxiliary units in the province of Syria (see e.g. Pliny, *Epistulae*, 3.11 and 7.31).

Documents reporting of money transactions in military context are preserved on papyrus and wooden tablets. In this contribution I am especially interested in three aspects: the common technique of Roman accounting (how such accounts looked like); the legal framework of money transactions; and the impact the Roman army had on local economy in the light of legal documents. For the latter I try to examine the documents about sale and loan contracts.