

Les Brigands En Orient Sous Le Haut Empire Romain

[#Roman Empire](#) [#Eastern Roman Empire](#) [#Brigands](#) [#Banditry](#) [#Lawlessness](#)

Explore the rampant brigandage and lawlessness that plagued the eastern regions of the Roman Empire during its High Imperial period. This era witnessed a rise in bandit activity, impacting trade routes, local economies, and the overall stability of the region as imperial authorities struggled to maintain order and control over vast territories and diverse populations. This also contributed to weakening the Empire's overall strength and contributed to eventual decline.

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Les brigands en Orient sous le Haut-Empire romain

Six presentations followed by discussions. Contents: Introduction par P. DUCREY; H.VAN WEES, -Stasis, Destroyer of Men. Mass, Elite, Political Violence and Security in Archaic Greece-; W.RIESS, -Private Violence and State Control. The Prosecution of Homicide an its Symbolic Meanings in Fourth-Century BC Athens-; A. CHANIOTIS, -Policing the Hellenistic Countryside. Realities and Ideologies-; C. BRELAZ, -Ladieu aux armes: La defense de la cite grecque dans l'empire romain pacifie-; A. W. LINTOTT, -How High a Priority did Public Order and Public Security have under the Republic?-; R. MacMULLEN, -The Problem of Fanaticism-; Y. RIVIERE, -L'Italie, les iles et le continent: Recherches sur l'exil et l'administration du territoire imperial (Ier-IIIe siecles); Epilogue par C. BRELAZ et P. DUCREY.

Sécurité Collective Et Ordre Public Dans Les Sociétés Anciennes

Michael Peachin is Professor of Classics at New York University. --Book Jacket.

The Oxford Handbook of Social Relations in the Roman World

This is the first fully comprehensive study of the auxilia, a non-citizen force which constituted more than half of Rome's celebrated armies. Diverse in origins, character, and culture, they played an essential role in building the empire, sustaining the unequal peace celebrated as the pax Romana, and enacting the emperor's writ.

Blood of the Provinces

Violence and community were intimately linked in the ancient world. While various aspects of violence have been long studied on their own (warfare, revolution, murder, theft, piracy), there has been little effort so far to study violence as a unified field and explore its role in community formation. This

volume aims to construct such an agenda by exploring the historiography of the study of violence in antiquity, and highlighting a number of important paradoxes of ancient violence. It explores the forceful nexus between wealth, power and the passions by focusing on three major aspects that link violence and community: the attempts of communities to regulate and canalise violence through law, the constitutive role of violence in communal identities, and the ways in which communities dealt with violence in regards to private and public space, landscapes and territories. The contributions to this volume range widely in both time and space: temporally, they cover the full span from the archaic to the Roman imperial period, while spatially they extend from Athens and Sparta through Crete, Arcadia and Macedonia to Egypt and Israel.

Violence and Community

The present volume presents some of the latest research trends in the study of Late Antiquity in the Eastern Roman Empire from a multi-disciplinary perspective, encompassing not only social, economic and political history, but also philology, philosophy and legal history. The volume focuses on the interaction between the periphery and the core of the Eastern Empire, and the relations between Eastern Romans and Barbarians in various geographic areas, during the approximate millennium that elapsed between the Fall of Rome and the Fall of Constantinople, paying special attention to the earliest period. By introducing the reader to some innovative and ground-breaking recent theories, the contributors to the present volume, an attractive combination of leading scholars in their respective fields and promising young researchers, offer a fresh and thought-provoking examination of Byzantium during Late Antiquity and beyond.

New Perspectives on Late Antiquity in the Eastern Roman Empire

When the Roman Republic became the master of an overseas empire, the Romans had to adapt their civic institutions so as to be able to rule the dominions that were successively subjected to their imperium. As a result, Rome created an administrative structure mainly based on an element that became the keystone of its empire: the provincia. This book brings together nine contributions from a total of ten scholars, all specialists in Republican Rome and the Principate, who analyse from diverse perspectives and approaches the distinct ways in which the Roman *res publica* constituted and ruled a far-flung empire. The book ranges from the development of the Roman institutional structures to the diplomatic and administrative activities carried out by the Roman commanders overseas. Beyond the subject on which each author focuses, all chapters in this volume represent significant and renewed contributions to the study of the provinces and the Roman empire during the Republican period and the transition to the Principate.

Provinces and Provincial Command in Republican Rome: Genesis, Development and Governance

In *Persecution in 1 Peter*, Travis B. Williams offers a comprehensive and detailed socio-historical investigation into the nature of persecution in 1 Peter, situating the epistle against the backdrop of conflict management in first-century CE Asia Minor.

Persecution in 1 Peter

Several papers focus on Tios (the Acropolis, the lower city and coin finds). Its place in ancient geography/cartography is considered before moving on to the indigenous inhabitants of the surrounding area, the immediate and greater region, then the Turkish Black Sea region, and outwards to the western, northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea.

Tios/Tieion on the Southern Black Sea in the Broader Context of Pontic Archaeology

Originally published as Volume 4 (2005) of Brill's bi-annual *Ancient West & East*.

Ancient West & East

This handbook, arranged in seven thematic sections, is unique in drawing together many different strands of research on Roman Egypt, in order to suggest both the state of knowledge in the field and the possibilities for collaborative, synthetic, and interpretive research.

The Oxford Handbook of Roman Egypt

This book explores the history of banditry in the medieval Balkans between the ninth and fifteenth centuries. While several scholars have recognized the problems which various outlaw groups caused in the region during the Middle Ages, few have given much attention to the bandits themselves, their origins, their reasons for taking up brigandage, and the steps taken by the central authorities to control their activity. Among other things, this book identifies three main sources of banditry: shepherds, soldiers and peasants. Far from being »lone wolves^{1/4}, these men operated within well-defined social networks. Poverty played a decisive role in driving them to a life of crime, but there is strong evidence to suggest that the growing economic prosperity in parts of the Balkans from the ninth century onwards may have also contributed to the rise of the phenomenon.

Banditry in the Medieval Balkans, 800-1500

Suetonius' *Life of Augustus* is the most commonly read ancient account of the life of Rome's first emperor, presenting a mass of historical and biographical detail about both his public and personal lives. This volume provides the first large-scale commentary on Suetonius' work in English, drawing out what is unique about Suetonius' information, discussing how it relates to other ancient accounts, and assessing its historical reliability. The commentary is the first to be accessible to readers without any knowledge of Latin or Greek due to its use of English lemmata, while the new translation remains faithful to the original Latin. Accompanied by an introduction which investigates the career of Suetonius, the date of the *Lives of the Caesars*, the structure of the *Life of Augustus*, the various sources utilized by Suetonius, and the way in which the reader should approach this complex text, the commentary also looks to examine Suetonius' work not just as a repository of facts, but as a literary artefact carefully constructed by its author.

Suetonius

This book examines the contribution that petitioning and litigation made to the maintenance of the social order in Roman Egypt between 30 BC and AD 284. Through the analysis of the many hundreds of documents surviving on papyrus, especially petitions, reports of court proceedings, and letters, Kelly focuses on how the legal system achieved its formal goals (that is, the resolution of disputes through judgments), and discusses in detail the contribution made by the litigation process to informal methods of social control. With particular emphasis on the roles that this process played in the transmission of political ideologies, in the maintenance of family solidarity, and in the fostering of 'private' mechanisms of dispute resolution, the book argues that although the legal system was less than successful when judged by its formal aims, it did have a real social impact by contributing indirectly to some of the informal mechanisms that ensured order in this province of the Roman Empire. However, arguing that, on occasion, one can also see petitioning and litigation being abused for the pursuit of feud and vengeance, Kelly also recognizes that the social impacts of petitioning and litigation were multifaceted, and in some senses even contradictory.

Petitions, Litigation, and Social Control in Roman Egypt

This book is a study of the long-term historical geography of Asia Minor, from the fourth century BC to the thirteenth century AD. Using an astonishing breadth of sources, ranging from Byzantine monastic archives to Latin poetic texts, ancient land records to hagiographic biographies, Peter Thonemann reveals the complex and fascinating interplay between the natural environment and human activities in the Maeander valley. Both a large-scale regional history and a profound meditation on the role played by geography in human history, this book is an essential contribution to the history of the Eastern Mediterranean in Graeco-Roman antiquity and the Byzantine Middle Ages.

The Maeander Valley

"La conquête romaine a mis en contact les Gaulois avec le système municipal romain. Du 1er siècle avant J.-C. au 3e siècle après J.-C., cette organisation fleurit en ne faisant pas disparaître complètement les anciennes structures politiques gauloises. La magistrature suprême et la questure municipales ont peut-être ainsi conservé des traces des anciennes magistratures et chefferies gauloises, tandis que l'empereur romain récupérait l'antique puissance royale et ce qu'il restait de l'influence des druides. L'étude de l'étendue du pouvoir des magistrats gallo-romains, qui leur permettaient de maintenir l'ordre établi dans les cités et de participer quelquefois aux crises de l'Empire, montre également à la fois la diversité et le succès de la municipalisation et de la romanisation des Gaules"--Page 4 of cover.

Le pouvoir local en Gaule romaine

Drawing on a wide variety of source material from art archaeology, administrative documents, Egyptian papyri, laws Jewish and Christian religious texts and ancient narratives this book provides a comprehensive overview of Roman imperial policing practices.

Policing the Roman Empire

La collection Cultures antiques est une invitation à parcourir le domaine fondamental de l'Antiquité gréco-romaine et des oeuvres que nous ont léguées les Anciens, à la faveur d'une question choisie : c'est autour du thème de culture antique donné à l'étude en hypokhâgne et khâgne qu'elle rassemble une série d'articles réunissant professeurs des universités et des classes préparatoires de différentes spécialités. Elle propose ainsi aux étudiants, qu'ils soient néophytes, initiés ou bien déjà familiarisés avec la culture antique, des analyses récentes et claires appliquées à un large corpus de textes pour une meilleure compréhension et un plus grand plaisir de la connaissance.

La guerre et la paix. Programme ENS 2023

Commode (161-192) est l'un des empereurs romains à la réputation la plus détestable. Dès l'Antiquité il figure en bonne place dans la liste des mauvais empereurs fixée par des historiens tous issus de l'ordre sénatorial qui fut persécuté sous son règne. Cette tradition fut relayée à l'époque moderne par des auteurs comme Edward Gibbon ou Ernest Renan, qui firent commencer le processus de la chute de Rome à l'avènement de Commode. Sa destinée est d'autant plus étonnante que tout aurait dû en faire un empereur modèle : fils de Marc Aurèle, idéal du prince sous l'Antiquité, premier empereur à être « né dans la pourpre », il fut associé dès l'âge de seize ans à l'exercice de la fonction impériale. Mais les difficultés multiples rencontrées au cours de son règne, annonciatrices de la crise traversée par l'Empire au siècle suivant (menaces barbares aux frontières, pandémies, changement climatique), l'obligèrent à affirmer de manière spectaculaire le caractère providentiel du pouvoir impérial. Cette manière très novatrice d'incarner la fonction, qui sera amplifiée par ses successeurs, suscita contre l'empereur de nombreux complots qui aggravèrent le déséquilibre mental du prince. Fondamentalement transgressif, Commode s'identifia à Hercule et, à la toute fin du règne, s'exhiba en gladiateur. C'est cet aspect de son règne que le cinéma a retenu en priorité : l'énorme succès du film *Gladiator* (1999) de Ridley Scott a contribué à assurer une renommée planétaire à Commode et à façonner l'image, en grande partie mythique, d'un empereur décadent assassiné en pleine jeunesse. Ni réhabilitation ni portrait à charge, cette biographie cherche à replacer Commode dans son contexte. Philippe Tarel est agrégé d'Histoire, docteur en Histoire romaine (Paris I), professeur d'Histoire en classes préparatoires au lycée Champollion de Grenoble.

Commode

This book offers the first attempt at understanding interpersonal violence in ancient Athens. While the archaic desire for revenge persisted into the classical period, it was channeled by the civil discourse of the democracy. Forensic speeches, curse tablets, and comedy display a remarkable openness regarding the definition of violence. But in daily life, Athenians had to draw the line between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. They did so by enacting a discourse on violence in the performance of these genres, during which complex negotiations about the legitimacy of violence took place. Performances such as the staging of trials and comedies ritually defined the meaning of violence and its appropriate application. Speeches and curse tablets not only spoke about violence, but also exacted it in a mediated form, deriving its legitimate use from a democratic principle, the communal decision of the human jurors in the first case and the underworld gods in the second. Since discourse and reality were intertwined and the discourse was ritualized, actual violence might also have been partly ritualized. By still respecting the on-going desire to harm one's enemy, this partial ritualization of violence helped restrain violence and thus contributed to Athens' relative stability.

Performing Interpersonal Violence

The inspiration for this volume comes from the work of its dedicatee, Brent D. Shaw, who is one of the most original and wide-ranging historians of the ancient world of the last half-century and continues to open up exciting new fields for exploration. Each of the distinguished contributors has produced a cutting-edge exploration of a topic in the history and culture of the Roman Empire dealing with a subject on which Professor Shaw has contributed valuable work. Three major themes extend across

the volume as a whole. First, the ways in which the Roman world represented an intricate web of connections even while many people's lives remained fragmented and local. Second, the ways in which the peculiar Roman space promoted religious competition in a sophisticated marketplace for practices and beliefs, with Christianity being a major benefactor. Finally, the varying forms of violence which were endemic within and between communities.

Empire and Religion in the Roman World

Grandioso em sua dimensão, em seu poderio e em sua longevidade, o Império Romano representou um modelo político até hoje surpreendente. Sem ser um Estado territorial nacional, nem uma monarquia absoluta, ou sequer um regime totalitário, era ancorado na pessoa do imperador, que concentrava o prestígio, a liderança e um espantoso poder de natureza quase religiosa. Esta obra mostra os paradoxos desse período, revela a Roma da época, as condições em que viviam seus habitantes e discute de que forma um dos momentos de grande expansão da cidadania romana e de florescimento da cultura latina também se caracterizou pelos sangrentos combates de gladiadores e pela perpetuação da escravatura.

Dacia

Annotation. Ancient West & East is a peer-reviewed (bi-)annual devoted to the study of the history and archaeology of the periphery of the Graeco-Roman world, concentrating on local societies and cultures and their interaction with the Graeco-Roman, Near Eastern and early Byzantine worlds. The chronological and geographical scope is deliberately broad and comprehensive, ranging from the second millennium BC to Late Antiquity, and encompassing the whole ancient Mediterranean world and beyond, including ancient Central and Eastern Europe, the Black Sea region, Central Asia and the Near East. Ancient West & East aims to bring forward high-calibre studies from a wide range of disciplines and to provide a forum for discussion and better understanding of the interface of the classical and barbarian world throughout the period. Ancient West & East will reflect the thriving and fascinating developments in the study of the ancient world, bringing together Classical and Near Eastern Studies and Eastern and Western scholarship. Each volume will consist of articles, notes and reviews. Libraries and scholars will appreciate to find so much new material easily accessible in one volume.

Império Romano

This study of Roman colonies in the Greek world is based on epigraphic and textual evidence. Subjects include: Roman colonisation in the west (A D Rizakis) ; Acculturation at Knossos (M W Baldwin Bowsky) ; Roman citizenship in the provinces of Asia: Ephesus and Smyrna (D Campanile) ; Roman colonies and public security in Asia Minor (C Brýlaz) ; Roman military colonisation in Anatolia and the Near East (2nd-3rd c. AD) (E Dabrowa) ; The Greeks in Sicily and Roman colonisation (G Salmeri) . Papers in various European languages.

Collection Latomus

Thèse. Lettres. 2004

Studies in Latin Literature and Roman History

Vous allez passer le Capes ou l'Agrégation ? Cet ouvrage vous permet de travailler rigoureusement la question d'histoire ancienne au programme, aussi bien du point de vue des connaissances que de la méthodologie des épreuves écrites et orales. Cet ouvrage vous propose : 9 chapitres qui abordent toutes les thématiques de la question : la fin de la République et le passage au principat, le rôle fondateur d'Auguste, les étapes et les modalités de l'expansion romaine, le processus de la construction d'un empire territorial, le rôle central des élites locales, les formes de l'intégration des provinces et des cités, les dynamiques économiques et religieuses, les formes de « résistances » à Rome, etc. Chaque chapitre est structuré comme un cours universitaire, mettant en avant les connaissances fondamentales, les problématiques et les exemples. Les méthodes des épreuves spécifiques au Capes et à l'Agrégation, avec des conseils très concrets et de nombreux sujets corrigés pour s'entraîner selon les exigences des jurys des concours. Un ensemble d'outils de travail : chronologie, lexique, index, notices biographiques, bibliographie commentée, etc.

Ancient West and East

Die Beiträge des Bandes wollen anhand konkreter Fallbeispiele die grundlegenden Konzepte, Prinzipien und Verfahrensweisen der römischen Herrschaftsorganisation und Administration bzw. deren Schwächen herausarbeiten. Der Fokus liegt zunächst auf Zielen und Strategien der kaiserlichen Politik, wobei die Beiträge Zielsetzung und konkretes Vorgehen der Kaiser für einzelne Bereiche der Innenpolitik beleuchten. Im Anschluss thematisieren die folgenden Studien die Prinzipien staatlichen Handelns; d.h., beleuchtet werden die konkreten Funktionen der Führungsschichten in der Reichs-administration, verschiedene Funktionsträger sowie deren rechtlicher und sozio-politischer Status. Der nächste Teil fokussiert mit dem Amt des Provinzgouverneurs das wichtigste Organ der Provinzialverwaltung. Dabei untersuchen die Beiträge Aufgaben und Arbeitsweise des Statthalters sowie dessen Interaktion mit den Repräsentanten der provinziellen Gemeinden. Den Abschluss bildet die Betrachtung der Rolle und Aufgaben des römischen Heeres, der größten Personalressource des römischen Staates im Rahmen der Provinzialadministration.

The Province Strikes Back

Die seit 1971 wieder erscheinende, interdisziplinäre, internationale Rezensionbibliographie IBR ist eine einmalige Informationsquelle. Die Datenbank weist über 1,1 Millionen vornehmlich die Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften berücksichtigende Buchrezensionen in 6.000 vorwiegend europäischen wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften nach. 60.000 Eintragungen kommen jedes Jahr hinzu, bieten dem Benutzer Daten zum rezensierten Werk und zur Rezension.

SEG

Depuis la fondation de Rome au VIII^e siècle av. J.-C. jusqu'à la disparition de l'Empire romain aux Ve-VI^e siècles apr. J.-C., les évolutions politiques, sociales, économiques et culturelles ont été innombrables, traduisant à la fois des phénomènes de rupture et de continuité. Toutes les périodes de l'histoire romaine sont abordées, à travers trois grandes parties chronologiques : les temps fondateurs et la République, le Haut-Empire, la « crise » du III^e siècle et l'époque tardive. Conçu comme un véritable manuel, ce livre permet de faire un travail approfondi et efficace sur le monde romain antique, à la fois du point de vue des connaissances et des compétences propres à la discipline historique. Il est articulé autour de trois temps forts : - COURS : 13 chapitres, élaborés comme des cours universitaires structurés (introduction, problématique, exemples, sources), présentent les connaissances et les notions fondamentales. Cartes, illustrations, définitions, biographies et bibliographie permettent d'approfondir ces éléments. - MÉTHODES : les méthodes de la dissertation et du commentaire de document sont présentées et approfondies, avec de nombreux exemples de sujets corrigés. - ATLAS : en fin d'ouvrage, un atlas tout en couleur présente des cartes inédites.

Kriminalgeschichte der Antike

Die Zeloten, hervorgegangen aus Martin Hengels (1926-2009) Doktorarbeit unter Otto Michel, haben auch fünfzig Jahre nach ihrem ersten Erscheinen (1961) nichts von ihrer Bedeutung verloren. Noch immer bildet dieses Werk den nahezu selbstverständlichen Auftakt für jede Beschäftigung mit der jüdischen Aufstandsbewegung des ersten Jahrhunderts gegen Rom. Durch Übersetzungen ins Japanische (1986), Englische (1989) und Italienische (1996) ist das Buch auch international zu einem Standardwerk geworden und bis heute geblieben. Die deutsche Neuauflage von 1976 ist seit längerem vergriffen. Noch zu Lebzeiten Martin Hengels und in Absprache mit dem Autor hat sich der Verlag daher entschieden, eine behutsam bearbeitete Neuauflage herauszubringen. Roland Deines, ein Schüler Martin Hengels, skizziert in einem Nachwort die Wirkungsgeschichte des Buches und den aktuellen Stand der Zelotenforschung.

Colonia romana nel mondo greco

Apresentamos aos nossos leitores, a comunidade de profissionais, professores, investigadores, estudantes, e também, sempre e sobretudo, amadores, no sentido etimológico do termo, dos Estudos Clássicos considerados no sentido lato, ou seja, enquanto área de investigação e ensino de línguas e literaturas, história, filosofia, arte, estudos de receção, o volume 62 do Boletim de Estudos Clássicos, correspondente ao ano de 2017. O caminho percorrido pelo BEC é longo, e, nos últimos anos, de alguma transformação: maior exigência nos critérios formais de edição, conformáveis, progressivamente, com os requisitos da edição académica com os critérios de qualidade definidos pela Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra e pela Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Coimbra; a assunção, claramente deliberada e expressamente declarada, dos propósitos distintivos do perfil

desta publicação: O BEC não pretende ser mais uma revista académica dedicada aos Estudos Clássicos, entre os excelentes exemplos títulos como a *Ágora* (Universidade de Aveiro), a *Euphrosyne* (Universidade de Lisboa), a *Humanitas* (Universidade de Coimbra), a *Mathesis* (Universidade Católica de Viseu) publicadas em Portugal, que cumprem o propósito de apresentação da investigação de ponta internacional em Estudos Clássicos, nas áreas científicas claramente definidas. O BEC pretende colocar, como primeira missão, o serviço à divulgação dos Estudos Clássicos como espaço de ensino, de pedagogia, de didática no espaço lusófono: isto é, pretende ser um espaço de exploração dos modos de transformar a riqueza e complexidade do legado antigo, às vezes transmutado e indireto pelas receções no mundo contemporâneo, em forças vivas de comunicação cultural e humanista. Sempre vivente, o legado infindo dos Estudos Clássicos renova-se nas salas de aulas, em novas experiências de pedagogia no ensino básico, secundário e superior, em novas abordagens e cruzamentos com outras artes, e formas de expressão humanas, nas primeiras experiências de escrita académica dos jovens investigadores. Nesta edição, será notado que encorpámos o espaço reservado às Notícias, secção que mede o pulsar vivo dos que se dedicam, na extensão à comunidade, à promoção e divulgação dos Estudos Clássicos. Pela primeira vez, também, incluímos uma notícia relativa às teses de segundo e terceiro ciclo defendidas em Portugal, pertinentes para a área dos Estudos Clássicos. Sempre vivos. Sempre ativos. Sempre esperançosos. Sempre resistentes: com curtos e largos passos, não deixemos que a chama viva dos Estudos Clássicos se obnubile na nossa comunidade de língua portuguesa. A chama está lá, nunca se apagou! Dêmo-la a conhecer, partilhemo-la, conversemos uns com os outros, falemos dela, quando tudo à volta parece ceder ao juízo da sua invisibilidade.

La sécurité publique en Asie mineure sous le Principat (Ier - IIIème s. ap. J.-C.)

Les Romains ont longtemps que leur armée était invincible. Mais ils ont eu la preuve du contraire lors de la "crise du IIIe\

Le monde romain de 70 av. J.-C. à 73 apr. J.-C.

Here are gathered the essential shorter works of Yann Le Bohec, author of the fundamental *La Legion III Auguste* and many other, widely translated books. The papers are written in the years 1977-2007, four of them are published here for the first time. They round out the three great spheres of Le Bohec's work: the Punic wars, the Roman army in Gaul, and the Roman army in North Africa. They are clear and to the point and excel in their relentless drive to lay bare reasons for the changes that swept the Roman empire. Grounded in diplomatic, social, and cultural history as one may expect of the work of modern scholars, these papers also have the virtue of casting a keen eye on strategy and tactics, unfolding true military history. Their collection in one volume, with addenda and an index, enhances their usefulness for a long time to come. Aus dem Inhalt Les guerres puniques: La marine romaine et la première guerre punique - Geostrategie de la première guerre punique - L'honneur de Regulus - Hannibal stratege et tacticien L'armee romaine et la Gaule: Strategie et tactique dans les livres V et VI du *De bello gallico* - Le clerge celtique et la guerre des Gaules - L'armee romaine en Gaule a l'epoque de Tibere Les milites glanici: possibilites et probabilites - La VIIIe Legion Auguste et Langres (Haute-Marne) L'armee romaine en Afrique: Le role social et politique de l'armee romaine dans les provinces d'Afrique - La strategie de Rome en Afrique - La "frontiere militaire" de la Numidie, de Trajan a 238 - Le plan de la Timgad primitive - Etudes sur la garnison de Carthage - Encore les numeri collati

Herrschaftsstrukturen und Herrschaftspraxis

L'Année épigraphique