

Chapter 1 : Library Resource Finder: Table of Contents for: Roman frontier studies : papers pre

Roman frontier studies, [proceeding of the] eighth International Congress of Limesforschung / edited by Eric Birley, Brian Dobson, and Michael Jarrett.

Sixty years on, delegates could reflect on how the Congress has grown and changed over six decades and could be heartened at the presence of so many young scholars and a variety of topics and avenues of research into the army and frontiers of the Roman empire that would not have been considered in Papers are organized into the same thematic sessions as in the actual conference: This wide-ranging collection of papers enriches the study of Roman frontiers in all their aspects. Greene British families in the Roman army: Barry Burnham, Jeffrey Davies: Rewriting The Roman Frontier in Wales: Burnham and Jeffrey L. James Crow, Eberhard Sauer: Erik Graafstali A Battle of Wills: Julia Chorus Military versus civilian and legionary versus auxiliary: Does History repeat itself? Wells Civil Settlements Session organisers: Edward Dabrowa, Pete Wilson: Forty Years of Research I. What is a Roman Camp? Bill Hanson, Valerie Maxfield: Sebastian Sommer Lahnau "Waldgirmes. New information and re-interpretation of old data of the defence system Elly N. Boris Rankov, Jorit Wintjes Antiqua Nina Willburger Product Tags.

Chapter 2 : Frontiers of the Roman Empire

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The Romans inherited a complicated frontier with a long, involved history. The Iberian provinces became a source of military disillusionment, imperial ambition, and growing resistance at home to Roman foreign policy. They also became a place of refuge from the growing political strife in Italy. A detailed consideration of the Roman involvement in Iberia would make a book in itself. The peninsula added significantly to the pool of ideas and experiences that made the overall Republican frontier development possible. I have opted for a compromise solution that will outline what seem to me the most salient aspects of Iberian development. The peninsula will be considered as a whole, without separate provincial divisions. No discussion of the Roman frontier in Iberia can begin without a consideration of the geography. Today the area presents sharp contrasts between fertile river valleys and coastal plains, and stark uplands and rugged mountains. The Iberian Peninsula the Roman and pre-Roman settlers in bringing them about is an area of palaeoecological research that is just beginning. They differ widely in size and potential for development. Some plains, such as that around Ampurias, are mere pockets of relatively flat land hedged in by the mountains. The uplands, often heavily forested, appeared grim and hostile to 1 A. Caro Baroja pp. These areas supported a substantial population and were places of refuge. Frontier peace was impossible without some control of the interior. Moreover, some areas had long been famous for their mineral wealth, and the Romans wanted to obtain secure access to these mines. The most important areas during the early period of frontier development were the Ebro in the northeast and the Guadalquivir the Roman Baetis on the south coast. Both had provided passage for trade goods and Mediterranean cultural influences long before the Romans. As the frontier developed, rivers farther west such as the Guadiana, Tejo, and Douro became key factors in You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 3 : Roman Frontier Studies - Valerie A. Maxfield; Michael J. Dobson - Oxford University Press

Roman frontier studies, Eighth International Congress of Limesforschung edited by Eric Birley, Brian Dobson, and Michael Jarrett University of Wales Press,

Building the networks Aim: They represent either stamped inscriptions or their finding place appearing in a selected region. On this representation, one color is used for the stamps and another one for each Province. An edge is created between a stamp and a place when a least one occurrence of the stamp was found there, thus creating a bipartite graph between the two types of nodes. The weight of the edges is then defined as the number of occurrences of the stamps in their corresponding finding places. Concerning the second network featuring the finding places of North Britannia, all the edges were kept but the stamps were gathered by families, hence providing more homogeneous results. The Roman conquest of Britannia required the mobilization of the army and the transfer of the necessary resources for its maintenance. The Roman State created the *annona militaris* to ensure the supply of food to the army spread throughout the Empire Remesal ; Remesal One of the products most consumed by the Roman army was olive oil. From the conquest of the roman province of Baetica this one stood out as one of the most important producing regions of this product. The amphorae were used as a container for the transport by sea. The most widespread amphoric type in the interprovincial trade was the Dressel 20, amphora that could contain about 70 kg. To date, there are more than ninety potteries known along the Guadalquivir river that produced this amphora. It was normal that in these amphorae were found various types of epigraphy: The study of the amphoric epigraphy allows us to know the place of production of these amphorae. Its finding in Baetica allows us to establish a relationship between the place of production and the place of consumption. The use of new analytical techniques such as the development of humanities networks allows us to know the different food supply routes Prignano et al. The visual representation of the network of the different stamps found in four of the western provinces with a larger number of military personnel Germania Superior, Germania Inferior, Britannia and Mauretania Tingitana allows us to recognize a series of patterns related to the use of the various trade routes, as well as of the different phases of its commercialization In the present study we highlight the grouping or similarity of a series of nodes that represent the different places of discovery of Dressel 20 amphorae in Britannia. The later advance of the border located the border line in the line of the Antonine Wall, reason why the food supply advanced indirectly with this line. This network may be a reflection of the control of the Roman State over a given product supplied to the military personnel within a war economy. The mobilization of the army needed new routes for its supply during the years in which the frontier was advanced. It was during these years that the emperors of the Severan dynasty, in an attempt to secure the frontier again at this point, reactivated the olive oil supply to the troops there destined. The food supply reached similar levels to those of the first phase of the conquest and creation of the frontier.

Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - The Creation of the Roman Frontier

*Roman Frontier Studies Eighth International Congress of Limesforschung [Brian Dobson and Michael Jarrett Eric Birley] on racedayv1.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Neil Faulkner asked him to explain why the Roman imperial frontiers deserve such special treatment. They are also among the most visited places on earth, and as such are evocative reminders of one of the greatest civilisations of the past. This civilisation, the Roman Empire, was enclosed by over 5,000 km of frontiers. These are as much a reminder of the empire as its cities. These sites recall the power and splendour of a fallen empire. Roman frontiers have been studied by antiquarians since the 15th and 16th centuries. The 18th century witnessed a flourishing of literature about Roman frontiers right across Europe. The 19th century saw the development of a new method of investigation in the form of excavation. At first, this was merely clearance work, but the newly-discovered artefacts needed a home, and thus museums sprang up along the former frontiers, such as Budapest in 1818, Leiden in 1822, Bonn in 1824, Cluj in 1825, and Vienna in 1826. The 19th century witnessed a major change. Across Europe began the era of scientific excavation. Stratigraphy was recorded, pottery and artefact studies developed, and objects were carefully displayed in the new museums. This decade even witnessed the earliest reconstructions, most notably that of the fort at the Saalburg, where work was undertaken on the instructions of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The later 19th century also saw the first stirrings of international discussion and co-operation. Great international projects were established. These included the start, in 1853, of the publication of all known Roman inscriptions in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. But usually research took different forms within each country. In Britain, the emphasis was on synthesis. In Germany, on the other hand, a campaign of survey and excavation followed the establishment of the Reichs-Limeskommission in 1858. The first volume was published in 1862 and the series continued until 1896, when the whole frontier had been faithfully recorded. A commission for the study of the Roman limes in Upper and Lower Austria was formed in 1868. Romans and barbarians Roman frontiers have a considerable contribution to make to the study of the Roman Empire. They are the boundary lines through which Roman objects spread outwards from the imperial heartlands across Europe, North Africa, and parts of Asia, reaching as far as India, China, and Korea. Decades of survey, excavation, and study of the resulting material have created a great body of evidence to help us understand the frontiers. Part of the fun of studying them is having to tackle the fraught relationship between new archaeological evidence and long-known literary sources. The frontiers of Rome are a product of the empire. The Roman Republic had no need for frontiers, for it was an ever-expanding state. Augustus, founder of the empire in the political rather than military sense, completed the conquest of Spain, subdued the Alpine tribes, and pushed the boundaries of Rome to the Danube. His generals invaded Germany and crossed the River Elbe. Augustus was an old man when he gave the advice to his successor, Tiberius, not to expand the empire further. In Germany, however, as elsewhere, the legions remained in their bases waiting for the order to advance – an order which never came. Gradually the army settled down on borders which had begun as pause-lines in a hitherto unstoppable advance. Thereafter, the Roman frontiers waxed and waned. These movements are helpful both in dating frontiers and determining their development. The first step toward the creation of a frontier, it would appear, was for auxiliary units to be spread along the border – perhaps this helped the supply of provisions to the troops as well as improving control on the frontier line. There was consolidation of a different kind with the construction of a road between the Rhine and the Danube under Vespasian to aid communication between the two frontier provinces of Upper Germany and Raetia. This was followed by the construction of towers. The Romans constructed towers for different purposes, but the aim now was to maintain observation, and thereby control, along the boundary of the empire. This development should be seen in the context of two statements of the Roman historian Tacitus. These make clear that it was usually only possible for the German tribes to enter the empire unarmed, under guard, and after paying a fee; and, given the bureaucratic and relatively uniform nature of Roman society, it is likely that such regulations operated elsewhere. Fixed frontiers The military installations on the frontiers grew in number and complexity as the years passed. Large forts were supplemented by smaller forts, fortlets, and towers. Under Hadrian, of course,

there was a further development: The first to have been constructed was, it appears, in Germany, linking the upper reaches of the River Rhine to the Danube. It became clear that there were two main building phases. In the first, the plan was a continuous linear barrier with a gateway every mile and two towers in between. But before that scheme was completed, forts were constructed on the line of the Wall, at first actually astride the barrier. We see here two separate functions, frontier control and military defence. While the border in Europe mainly followed the Rivers Rhine and Danube, with the head waters linked by an artificial frontier, the southern frontier mostly faced the Sahara Desert. Even here, linear barriers were constructed to control the movement of people, perhaps in this case mainly nomads moving their flocks from one pasture to another. And in the Carpathian Mountains, which surrounded the province of Dacia north of the Danube, the passes were blocked by short lengths of wall. Many of these frontiers survived for centuries. Certainly, the artificial barrier between Upper Germany and Raetia was abandoned in the AD s, and the whole of Dacia in the AD s, but the new frontier line, which followed rivers again, was fortified with the usual range of forts, fortlets, and towers. These continued to be built into the 4th century AD. A splendid series of towers of otherwise ruinous forts survives in Austria, as do free-standing towers erected by the Emperor Valentinian I AD in Hungary. The end came in different ways, but the crossing of the frozen River Rhine on the last day of AD by a force of Suebi, Vandals, and Alemanni marked the beginning of the end of the Western Roman Empire. The frontier installations were swept aside, as they had been on previous occasions – a sharp reminder that their purpose was frontier control: New discoveries Research on the Roman frontiers continues. Aerial survey has long been used to provide new information about Roman frontiers. On the eastern frontier, Antoine Poidebard recorded the military remains of Syria from the air in the s, providing an invaluable record of the greatest value today. It took the end of the Cold War in to bring the benefits of aerial archaeology to Central and Eastern Europe, and with it a further impetus to international co-operation. One interesting development is the discovery of a camp in Slovakia which takes Roman campaigning almost to the border of Poland. On the Antonine Wall, uniquely, the labour camps discovered from the air help us to understand better the building arrangements for that frontier. More recently, geophysical survey has become an important tool, not just in planning the interior of forts, but, more significantly, what was happening outside. We have discovered that the civil settlements which grew up around forts were much larger than previously envisaged, and that beyond them lay boundary ditches and field systems. Dendrochronology is another key tool. And a series of dates for the replacement of this Hadrianic frontier shows that it was constructed, at least in Raetia, in the early AD s. Two remarkable aspects of modern frontier studies are, first, that several long-standing problems remain open to discussion, and second, that new problems keep popping up. In fact, nothing was done until very recently: Opening such remains to the depredations of the weather as well as visitors creates a need for continual maintenance. In some cases, modern intervention to repair the damage of earlier consolidation leads to new discoveries, as is happening at present at the fort at Eining in Bavaria. Frontiers usually divide people, but the modern study of the Roman frontiers is actually bringing countries and scholars together – not just those through whose territory the frontiers actually ran, but also those with artefacts in their national museum collections which have sometimes travelled very far from their places of origin. The creation of a new type of World Heritage Site that will encompass all the frontiers of the Roman Empire is an attempt to consolidate and develop a growing multinational project for the study and display of what may be the greatest system of border defences in human history. This article is an extract from the full article published in World Archaeology Issue [Click here to subscribe](#) [Share this:](#)

Chapter 5 : Catalog Record: Roman frontier studies, ; the proceedings | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The Congress of Roman Frontier Studies or Limes Congress is one of the most important conferences on Archaeology in Europe. The conference takes place on a triennial basis, although there have been some exceptions.

This course will also encourage students to deal with material from outside Roman territory in order to address questions of interaction across frontiers and how we might better assess Roman relations with those outside their control. The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the major intellectual themes in the study of Roman frontiers. The syllabus adopts a thematic approach to the topic in order to build a strong and detailed knowledge of relevant case studies and archaeological sites near the edges of the Roman empire, grounded in a theoretical framework, including comparative approaches from the fields of history and anthropology.

Introductory bibliography Barth, Fredrik *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Cultural Difference*. Boston, Little, Brown, and Company: Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press. *Imperialism, Power and Identity: Experiencing the Roman Empire*. Princeton, Princeton University Press. *Frontiers of the Roman Empire. A Social and Economic Study*. London, Johns Hopkins University Press. *Rome and Its Frontiers: The Dynamics of Empire*. Jan 12 *The Roman Frontier System*: Jan 19 *Limits of Empire 1*: Jan 26 *Limits of Empire 2*: Feb 2 *Limits of Empire 3*: It is strongly recommended that you discuss your ideas for essay titles with the tutor who taught the subject in class in advance of writing the essay. Further tutorials are available on request for guidance in the preparation of essays. You will receive oral feedback on your draft in an individual supervision meeting. Deadlines may vary by programme: Ancient World Mapping Centre. *Required Reading* Issac, Benjamin *The Scope of the Imperial Mandata*". *The Roman Army in the East*. Read Introduction and Chapter 1. Read Chapters 1 and 2. Further Reading Da Costa, Kate *Frontiers in the Roman World. The Creation of the Roman Frontier*. Drijvers, Jan Willem *Shifting Frontiers in Late Antiquity. The Frontiers of the Roman Empire*. University of Michigan Press. *Journal of Military History* *The Grand Strategy of the Byzantine Empire*. Mann, John Cecil *Power, Force and the Frontiers of the Empire*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press. *Lucan and the Limits of the Roman World. Peripheries, Frontiers, and Boundaries*". *Studies in Culture Contact: Interaction, Culture Change, and Archaeology. Social and Economic Considerations on the Roman Frontiers*. What is the relationship between physical boundaries and frontiers? Other questions to consider: Describe their structure and characteristics, then their use and abandonment. *Roman Geographical Knowledge* What are our sources for geographical knowledge in the Roman empire? What Roman maps survive? How are frontiers represented on these? How does this compare to the representation of frontiers on modern maps? Discuss these questions, and how Roman geographical knowledge relates to our understanding of frontiers. Read at least Talbert and Dilke *Further Reading* Breeze David J. *Roman Frontiers in Britain. Barriers, Barracks, and Beyond: American Journal of Archaeology Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. Finds from the Frontier: Material Culture in the 4th-5th Centuries. Roman Builders and Native Britons. Archaeologia Aeliana, 18, Oxford Journal of Archaeology British Archaeological Reports, British Series Archaeological Research by English Heritage* "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland *Journal of Archaeological Science* *Second to Fourth Centuries AD. The Building of the Antonine Wall: Journal of Roman Studies* Gask Ridge Woolliscroft, D. *Frontier and Society in Roman North Africa*. Oxford University Press Jones, G. *Libyan, Punic, and Latin in Roman Africa. Ethnic Constructs in Antiquity. The Role of Power and Tradition*. Amsterdam, Amsterdam University Press: *Timber fortifications on the German Frontier* Brogan, Olwen. *Greece and Rome 3*: See also the interactive map on: *Mapping in the Ancient World. The History of Cartography*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. *Historische Geographie der Alten Welt. Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages: Fresh Perspectives, New Methods*. Do natural features in the landscape make good frontiers? *The Danube* What was the nature of the Roman presence on the Danube? In what periods did it serve as a frontier? What functions did the river serve from the Roman perspective? How is the Danube represented in Roman art, and how might this contribute to our understanding of the Danube frontier? Further Reading Breeze, David J. *Patterns of Distribution on Rivers and Artificial Frontiers*". *Roman Frontier Studies* W. *Reading Rivers in Roman*

Literature and Culture. Space in the Roman World.

Chapter 6 : CiNii Books - Roman frontier studies, : Eighth International Congress of Limesforschung

Roman frontier studies, ; the proceedings of the seventh international congress held at Tel Aviv.

La Guerre de Mithridate ed. Appian, Histoire romaine Tome II. Appian, Histoire romaine Tome IV. Le Livre africain ed. Baldwin, Barry, "The de rebus bellicis," Eirene 16 Robin Seager] Bird, H. Roman Army Museum Publications Brill Bowman, A. Serie terza, Scienze storiche 9. Freeman and David Kennedy edd. The lost books and the period ," Bonner-Historia-Augusta-Colloquium, Appunti per una storia degli ordinamenti militari Napoli: Epitoma rei militaris Stuttgart: Periplus Ponti Euxini London: Bristol Classical Press Mason, Steve, The Life of Josephus. Translation and Commentary [Flavius Josephus, 9]. Stoutenbut] Pelling, Christopher, Plutarch and History Epitoma rei militaris Oxford: Falzea Editore [Semata e signa, 2. Tortzen, "Acies contra Alanos: Torbatov, ArchBulg 7 Herz, Peter, "Der centurio supernumerarius und die annona militaris," Laverna 10 Antonius Saturninus," ZPE Legion," ZPE 97 Essays in Honour of Margaret Roxan London: Institute of Classical Studies Some Thoughts," ZPE Atti del VI convegno di studio Sassari, Sassari Tituli militum praetorianorum," Epigraphica 35 Reise, Jagd, Triumph und Cursusrennen Mainz Philipp von Zabern Scheuerbrandt, Zwischen Patrouille und Parade: Le Bohec, Yann, "Coh. Panciera, Silvio, "Equites singulares Augusti. Nuove testimonianze epigrafiche," Epigrafi, Epigrafia, Epigrafisti. Scritti vari editi e inediti Roma: Edizioni Quasar , V,9. Edizioni Quasar , V, Ricci, Cecilia, Soldati delle milizie urbane fuori di Roma Roma, British Archaeological Reports Cornicularii, Speculatores, Frumentarii Diss. Clauss, Manfred, "Frumentarius Augusti," Chiron 10 Dabrowa, Edward, "The commanders of Syrian legions, 1stâ€”3rd c. Michigan , Dobson, Brian, Die Primipilares. Dobson, Brian, "Praefectus Castrorum Aegypti. A Reconsideration," CE 57 no. Franz Steiner Verlag Herz, Peter, "Der praefectus annonae und die Wirtschaft der westlichen Provinzen," Ktoma 13 Loreto, Luigi, Commando militare nelle province procuratorie, 30 a. Dimensione militare e dimensione costituzionale Le Bohec, Yann ed. JRA 12 A proposito di un cavaliere romano di sedici anni a Salonico," Epigrafi, Epigrafia, Epigrafisti. Guards of a Legionary Legate or a Provincial Governor? Richier, Olivier, Centuriones ad Rhenum.

Chapter 7 : Roman Frontiers - World Archaeology

Description: The Journal of Roman Studies publishes papers in the full range of the field which the Roman Society was established to promote, i.e. 'the study of the history, archaeology, literature and art of Italy and the Roman Empire, from the earliest times down to about A.D. '.

Chapter 8 : Roman Frontier Studies

Over the past four decades conferences on Roman frontier studies have regularly been held, often under the title SchÅ¶nberger, H., JRS 59 (),

Chapter 9 : Limes XXII: Roman Frontier Studies

*Roman Frontier Studies, the Proceedings of the 7th International Congress Held at Tel Aviv [Shimon And Mordekhai Gihon Applebaum] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*