
Roms Erbe Auf Dem Balkan

Spatantike Kaiservillen

The Afterlife of the Roman City

The Mediterraneans

Ancient West & East

Helena Augusta

Der Große Ploetz

War and Warfare in Late Antiquity (2 vols.)

Feiern und Erinnern

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The Roman Emperor and his Court c. 30 BC-c. AD 300: Volume 1, Historical Essays

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Armenier im östlichen Europa
Theoderic the Great
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A Companion to Roman Architecture
Wasser für Carnuntum
MARCO POLO Reiseführer Venetien, Friaul, Verona, Padua, Triest
Ravenna in Late Antiquity: AD; 7. Ravenna capital: 600-850 AD
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Harmony and Symmetry. Celestial regularities shaping human culture.
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The Cambridge Companion to the Age of Constantine

Orthodox Mercantilism
Building the Classical World
Cityscapes and Monuments of Western Asia Minor
Antike Welt
Das Zeitalter Diokletians und Konstantins

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Balkan Spatantike
Kaiservillen*

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MCCONNELL CARINA

The Afterlife of the Roman City Oxford
University Press

This book offers a new and surprising perspective on the evolution of cities across the Roman Empire in late antiquity and the early Middle Ages (third to ninth centuries AD). It suggests that the tenacious persistence of leading cities across most of the Roman world is due, far more than previously thought,

to the persistent inclination of kings, emperors, caliphs, bishops, and their leading subordinates to manifest the glory of their offices on an urban stage, before crowds of city dwellers. Long after the dissolution of the Roman Empire in the fifth century, these communal leaders continued to maintain and embellish monumental architectural corridors established in late antiquity, the narrow but grandiose urban itineraries, essentially processional ways, in which their parades and solemn public appearances consistently

unfolded. Hendrik W. Dey's approach selectively integrates urban topography with the actors who unceasingly strove to animate it for many centuries.

The Mediterraneans Walter de Gruyter Spanning centuries and the vastness of the Roman Empire, *The Last Statues of Antiquity* is the first comprehensive survey of Roman honorific statues in the public realm in Late Antiquity. Drawn from a major research project and corresponding online database that collates all the available evidence for the "statue habit" across the Empire from the late third century AD onwards, the volume examines where, how, and why statues were used, and why these important features of urban life began to decline in number before eventually disappearing around AD 600. Adopting a

detailed comparative approach, the collection explores variation between different regions--including North Africa, Asia Minor, and the Near East--as well as individual cities, such as Aphrodisias, Athens, Constantinople, and Rome. A number of thematic chapters also consider the different kinds of honorand, from provincial governors and senators, to women and cultural heroes. Richly illustrated, the volume is the definitive resource for studying the phenomenon of late-antique statues. The collection also incorporates extensive references to the project's database, which is freely accessible online.

Ancient West & East BRILL

The aim of the volume is to bring together the latest research on the importance of bishops' palaces for social

and political history, landscape history, architectural history and archaeology. It is structured in three sections: design and function, landscape and urban context, and architectural form and includes contributions from the late Antique period through to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, considering bishops' residences in England, Scotland, Wales, the Byzantine Empire, France, and Italy.

Helena Augusta Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Insider-Tipps und noch viel mehr: Erleben Sie mit MARCO POLO Venetien und das Friaul intensiv von den Stränden an der Adria bis zur spektakulären Bergwelt der Dolomiten - mit dem MARCO POLO Reiseführer kommen Sie sofort in Venetien und dem Friaul an.

Erfahren Sie, welche Highlights Sie neben der Arena in Verona und den Palladio-Villen bei Vicenza nicht verpassen dürfen, dass Sie bei der Triestiner Kultkaffeerösterei Illy nicht nur einen der besten Espressi, sondern auch von Künstlern gestaltete Espressotassen bekommen und wie Sie Verona einmal ganz anders erkunden: Mit dem Raftingboot geht es auf der rasch strömenden Etsch unter den Brücken hindurch! Mit den MARCO POLO Ausflügen und Touren erkunden Sie Venetien und das Friaul auf besonderen Wegen und mit den Low-Budget-Tipps sparen Sie bares Geld. Die Insider-Tipps der Autorin lassen Sie Venetien und das Friaul individuell und authentisch erleben. In jedem Band gibt es einen übersichtlichen Reiseatlas und eine

herausnehmbare Faltkarte, in die natürlich auch die Ausflüge & Touren eingetragen sind.

Der Große Ploetz Taylor & Francis For the SEAC conference in Graz (2018) and for the Proceedings the motto "Harmony and symmetry - celestial regularities shaping human culture" was chosen. There were at least two strong reasons for this motto: First, the connection between astronomy and human culture has an extremely long tradition, and one of its absolute high points is the astronomer Johannes Kepler, who spent his entire life searching for the relationship between the movement of heavenly lights and ideas about harmonious structures and regular bodies. Kepler started his scientific career and authored his first

book, the *Mysterium cosmographicum*, in Graz. Kepler argued in his first publication for the twelve-fold partition of the zodiac with arguments derived from the monochord, anticipating the procedure he developed in his *Harmonices mundi*. Five contributions deal with Kepler, including the harmony in musical theory. The second reason was the Eggenberg Castle. This palace, built for the nobleman Hans Ulrich von Eggenberg (1568-1634), is a remarkable piece of symmetry and harmony and an outstanding example of a strong connection between astronomy and culture. Seven contributions have the topic astronomy, astrology and architecture with the emphasis on astronomical orientation, symmetry and harmony in the Middle Ages and

Renaissance. The Proceedings with ten chapters and 44 contributions range besides the mentioned "Middle Ages and beyond" and Johannes Kepler from Prehistoric Times, Bronze and Iron Age, Mythology and Ethnoastronomy, Babylonian Astronomy, Greek and Roman Astronomy, Meso- and South America, Middle East and Eastern Asia and Computational Astronomy. The celestial sphere, regarded as the sky of astronomy, as well as the heaven of divine numina, from Antiquity to Copernicus and Kepler was equated with symmetry, harmony, and beauty. Until today, this has been reflected in the structure of cultural creations, from architectural objects to musical forms. War and Warfare in Late Antiquity (2 vols.) Cambridge University Press

"Zeitschrift für Archäologie und Urgeschichte" (varies). *Feiern und Erinnern* Verlag Antike Die Krisenzeit des späten 3. und frühen 4. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. ist für die Geschichte des Römischen Reiches von zentraler Bedeutung. Dabei kommt den Kaisern Diokletian und Konstantin eine besondere Rolle zu, steht doch Konstantins prochristliche Religionspolitik in klarer Opposition zur Politik seines Vorgängers. In der althistorischen Forschung sind die politischen und persönlich-religiösen Gründe, die die Protagonisten zum Handeln bewogen haben, und die Wirkungen ihrer Maßnahmen auf Staat und Gesellschaft äußerst umstritten. Vor diesem Hintergrund möchte der Band einen Beitrag dazu leisten, auf

verschiedenen Feldern der Forschung zur Spätantike prägnant Bilanz zu ziehen, sich kritisch mit ihren Wegen und Irrwegen auseinanderzusetzen und lohnende Perspektiven für die zukünftige Forschung aufzuzeigen. Die zwölf Beiträge behandeln zentrale Aspekte der Religionsgeschichte und der politischen Geschichte, die auf der Grundlage der literarischen, epigraphischen und numismatischen Quellen analysiert werden. Drei große Felder der Forschung stehen dabei im Mittelpunkt: Diokletian und die Tetrarchie, Konstantin und seine Religionspolitik sowie die Folgen der "konstantinischen Wende" für die Spätantike bis zum Kaiser Justinian. *The Emperor's House* tradition Erinnerung und Gedächtnis stehen seit geraumer Zeit im Zentrum

kulturwissenschaftlicher Debatten. Die kollektive Vergegenwärtigung von Vergangenheit, ihre mediale Präsentation, sinnstiftende und handlungsleitende Funktion und ihre Verankerung in sozialen Praktiken und Diskursen, für die sich die Bezeichnung Geschichtskultur eingebürgert hat, gehören mittlerweile zum Themenkanon aller historischen Disziplinen. Die in diesem Band versammelten Studien fragen nach dem Zusammenhang von Feiern und Erinnern in der griechisch-römischen Welt und verfolgen ihn über ein ganzes Jahrtausend hinweg: vom klassischen Griechenland bis in die Spätantike. An konkreten Beispielen wird gezeigt, dass Fest- und Erinnerungskultur in der Antike eng verbunden waren, weil viele Feste Vorstellungen über eine dem

Anspruch nach für alle verpflichtende Vergangenheit transportierten, die im gemeinsamen Vollzug regelhafter Handlungsfolgen vergegenwärtigt und verinnerlicht wurden. Die Geschichtsbilder, die im Fest vermittelt wurden, waren meist simpel, aber sie erreichten einen großen Personenkreis und prägten sich diesem oft nachhaltig ein. Auf eine ausführliche Einleitung, die den Band forschungsgeschichtlich situiert, folgen sechs Einzelstudien, je eine zu Festen im klassischen Griechenland und in den hellenistischen Bürgerstaaten, zu Festen in der römischen Republik und zu Festkalendern der frühen Kaiserzeit, zu den Jubilärfesten römischer Kaiser und zur kosmischen Bedeutung des Hippodroms in Konstantinopel.

Jesus Crispus Cambridge University Press

"This multiauthor volume brings together thirteen chapters examining various aspects of structure and construction in the monuments of ancient Greece and Rome. Taken together they represent the international state of Bauforschung, the scientific, analytical, and often archaeological study of historic buildings. The chapters cover a variety of topics, such as construction processes, design principles, building traditions, and historical contexts. This range showcases the different technical and historical methodologies that are brought to bear on the Classical architecture of the ancient Mediterranean. At the same time, there is considerable overlap, which

demonstrates that different approaches are bound together by the common aim to reconstruct historic built environments, the empirical nature of the undertaking, and the combination of visual and verbal argumentation.

Bauforschung, Architectural history, Greece, Rome, Classical architecture, Historic buildings"--

Focus on Fortifications Oxford University Press

Der Auftaktband der neuen Reihe präsentiert zentrale Texte zur Erforschung der armenischen Geschichte und Kultur teilweise erstmalig in deutscher Übersetzung. Diese Anthologie spiegelt in ihrer breiten thematischen Ausrichtung die zahlreichen historischen und aktuellen Facetten der Erforschung der Armenier in Osteuropa zwischen

Narva und der Krim, zwischen Armenierstadt und Astrachan.

The Oxford Dictionary of Late Antiquity
Oxford University Press

With a collection of 57 articles in English, French and German, presenting the most recent research on ancient fortifications, this book is the most substantial publication ever to have issued on the topic for many years. While fortifications of the ancient cultures of the middle east and ancient Greek and Roman worlds were noticed by travelers and scholars from the very beginning of research on antiquity from the late 18th century onwards, the architectural, economic, logistical, political, urban and other social aspects of fortifications have been somewhat overlooked and underestimated by scholarship in the

20th century. The book presents the research of a new generation of scholars who have been analyzing those aspects of fortifications, many of them with years of experience in fieldwork on city walls. Much new evidence and a fresh look at this important category of built structure is now made available, and the publication will be of interest not only to the field of ancient architecture, but also to other sub-disciplines of archaeology and ancient history. The papers were presented at a conference in Athens in December 2012, and they all present material and discuss topics under seven headings that represent the most central themes in the study of fortification in antiquity: the origins of fortification, physical surroundings and building technique, function and semantics,

historical context, the fortification of regions and regionally confined phenomena, the fortifications of Athens and new field research. The book is Volume 2 in the new series Fokus Fortifikation Studies, created by the German based international research network Fokus Fortifikation. The topics included have been identified by the network over many previous conferences and workshops as being the most important and as needing research and discussion beyond the network members. Volume 1 in the series, Ancient Fortifications: a compendium of theory and practice (Oxbow Books) will also appear in 2015 and together the two volumes bring the field of fortification studies up-to-date and will be an essential resource for many years

to come.

The Roman Imperial Court in the Principate and Late Antiquity Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This volume presents a comprehensive survey of Emperor Constantine and his times. It examines political history, religion, social and economic history, art, and foreign relations as well as the intimate interplay between emperor and empire.

Local Economies? Yale University Press
 " This collection of articles supplements the previous issue on ""The Mediterraneans. Transborder Movements and Diasporas"" (vol. 9 (2000) no. 2). Both publications resonate with a shift in how Mediterranean cultures and societies are constructed in anthropological research and discourse

today. Anthropology finds itself challenged by forms of social life and experience that are neither wholly traditional nor unambiguously modern, by social actors who in their own practices and attitudes are breaking down the divide between tradition and modernity. We are studying cultures that we can no longer mistake for those traditional communities whose invention anthropology was complicit with. In dealing with this challenge, a potentially transnational dialogue between anthropologists of various backgrounds has emerged - a dialogue that we especially hope to foster and support with this edition of AJEC. "

The Roman Emperor and his Court c. 30 BC–c. AD 300: Volume 1, Historical Essays BoD – Books on Demand

A comprehensive survey of Ravenna's history and monuments in late antiquity, including discussions of scholarly controversies, archaeological discoveries, and interpretations of art works.

Princes of the Church Cambridge University Press

The Oxford Dictionary of Late Antiquity is the first comprehensive reference book covering every aspect of history, culture, religion, and life in Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Near East (including the Persian Empire and Central Asia) between the mid-3rd and the mid-8th centuries AD, the era now generally known as Late Antiquity. This period saw the re-establishment of the Roman Empire, its conversion to Christianity and its replacement in the

West by Germanic kingdoms, the continuing Roman Empire in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Persian Sassanian Empire, and the rise of Islam. Consisting of over 1.5 million words in more than 5,000 A-Z entries, and written by more than 400 contributors, it is the long-awaited middle volume of a series, bridging a significant period of history between those covered by the acclaimed Oxford Classical Dictionary and The Oxford Dictionary of the Middle Ages. The scope of the Dictionary is broad and multi-disciplinary; across the wide geographical span covered (from Western Europe and the Mediterranean as far as the Near East and Central Asia), it provides succinct and pertinent information on political history, law, and administration; military history; religion

and philosophy; education; social and economic history; material culture; art and architecture; science; literature; and many other areas. Drawing on the latest scholarship, and with a formidable international team of advisers and contributors, The Oxford Dictionary of Late Antiquity aims to establish itself as the essential reference companion to a period that is attracting increasing attention from scholars and students worldwide.

The Eerdmans Encyclopedia of Early Christian Art and Archaeology

Archaeopress Publishing Ltd

Evolving from a patrician domus, the emperor's residence on the Palatine became the centre of the state administration. Elaborate ceremonial regulated access to the imperial family,

creating a system of privilege which strengthened the centralised power. Constantine followed the same model in his new capital, under a Christian veneer. The divine attributes of the imperial office were refashioned, with the emperor as God's representative. The palace was an imitation of heaven. Following the loss of the empire in the West and the Near East, the Palace in Constantinople was preserved – subject to the transition from Late Antique to Mediaeval conditions – until the Fourth Crusade, attracting the attention of Visigothic, Lombard, Merovingian, Carolingian, Norman and Muslim rulers. Renaissance princes later drew inspiration for their residences directly from ancient ruins and Roman literature, but there was also contact with the Late

Byzantine court. Finally, in the age of Absolutism the palace became again an instrument of power in vast centralised states, with renewed interest in Roman and Byzantine ceremonial. Spanning the broadest chronological and geographical limits of the Roman imperial tradition, from the Principate to the Ottoman empire, the papers in the volume treat various aspects of palace architecture, art and ceremonial.

Die Römische Villa als Indikator provinzialer Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftsstrukturen Archaeopress Publishing Ltd

Im Laufe der Ausgrabungen zwischen dem 18. Jahrhundert und heute wurden im einstigen Legionslager Carnuntum mehrere öffentliche Bäder, Militär- und Privatbäder entdeckt. Die Grundmauern

dieser Badeanlagen, unterschiedliche Architekturreste, Mosaike und zahlreiche Kleinfunde erzählen die Geschichte der antiken Badekultur im Römischen Reich. Rudolf Franz Ertl (Text) und Helmut Leitner (Fotos) beschreiben in diesem kenntnisreichen und üppig bebilderten Band nicht nur die Wasserversorgung und Abwasserentsorgung in der einstigen römischen Metropole am Donaulimes, sondern auch ganz allgemein die Geschichte der antiken Wasserbaukunst, der Wasserheiligtümer und der zahlreichen Thermen und Heilbäder mit ihren Ärzten, "Badern" und Garküchen.

International Bibliography of Historical Sciences Verlag Herder GmbH

Verzeichnis der exzerpierten

zeitschriften: 1926, p. [XXXI]-LXVII.
Balkan Studies Cambridge University
 Press

The first full-scale history of Theoderic and the Goths in more than seventy-five years, tracing the transformation of a divided kingdom into a great power. In the year 493, the leader of a vast confederation of Gothic warriors, their wives, and children personally cut down Odoacer, the man famous for deposing the last Roman emperor in 476. That leader became Theoderic the Great (454-526). This engaging history of his life and reign immerses readers in the world of the warrior-king who ushered in decades of peace and stability in Italy as king of Goths and Romans. Theoderic transformed his roving "warrior nation" from the periphery of the Roman world

into a standing army that protected his taxpaying Roman subjects with the support of the Roman elite. With a ruling strategy of "integration through separation," Theoderic not only stabilized Italy but also extended his kingdom to the western Balkans, southern France, and the Iberian Peninsula. Using sources as diverse as letters, poetry, coins, and mosaics, Hans-Ulrich Wiemer brings readers into the world of Theoderic's court, from Gothic warriors and their families to the notables, artisans, and shopkeepers of Rome and Ravenna to the peasants and enslaved people who tilled the soil on grand rural estates. This book offers a fascinating history of the leader who brought peace to Italy after the disintegration of the Roman Empire.

*Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages
(500-1300) (2 vols)* Wm. B. Eerdmans
Publishing

Die Studie untersucht den Ausbau der tetrarchischen Residenzstädte Nicomedia, Sirmium, Antiochia, Thessalonica, Serdica, Augusta Treverorum, Mediolanum und Aquileia im späten 3. und 4. Jahrhundert n. Chr. Zentral ist hierbei die Frage, inwiefern die architektonische Ausgestaltung der Residenzstädte den baulichen Rahmen für die Inszenierung und Etablierung des neuen Herrschaftsverständnisses der Tetrarchie bildete. Die Untersuchung ist

ein Desiderat der Forschung, da erstmals alle bekannten Residenzen aktiver tetrarchischer Herrscher unter Berücksichtigung der neueren archäologischen Forschung sowie von Inschriften und schriftlicher Überlieferung vergleichend analysiert werden. Auf Basis der Ergebnisse wird die These diskutiert, ob sich an der Ausstattung der tetrarchischen Residenzstädte und der Verortung der Bauten im öffentlichen Raum ein städteplanerisches Konzept ablesen lässt, welches mit dem neuen Herrschaftsideal der Tetrarchie korrespondierte.