

BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
THE FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

**THE FRONTIER DYNAMICS
OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE AGE OF
THE PRINCIPATE**

- Ph.D. thesis abstract –

Scientific Coordinator:
Prof. univ. dr. IOAN PISO

Author:
Marius Opreța

CLUJ-NAPOCA
2013

Thesis content

INTRODUCTION

I. THE TIME-LINE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

II. THE CONCEPT OF FRONTIER DURING THE EARLY PRINCIPATE

1. The concept of frontier in the works of the Latin authors
 - 1.1. Conclusions
2. Terminology: different interpretations for the concept of frontier of the Roman Empire:
 2. 1. The notion of *limes*
 2. 2. The notions of *fines* and *termini*
 2. 3 The notion of *imperium sine fine*
3. The concept of frontier as treated in the works of modern authors
4. The concept of frontier in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD
 4. 1. The Roman frontier system during the 1st century AD
 4. 2. The system of Rome's client states
 4. 3. The Roman frontier system during the 2nd century AD
 4. 4. Conclusions

III. THE FRONTIER DYNAMICS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

1. The dynamics border of the Britannia's province
 - 1.1. The history of the Roman province Britannia
 - 1.2. First phase in the dynamic frontier of Britannia. The establishment border on the isthmus Forth Clyde
 - 1.3. A new stage in the dynamic frontier of Britannia. The Roman project Gask Ridge
 - 1.4. A further step in the dynamics of Britannia border. Tyne Solway border line establishment
 - 1.5. The dynamics border of Britannia during Trajan. The Stanegate System

- 1.6. The last phase of the Britannia's frontier. The Hadrian's Wall
- 1.7. The events at the end of Hadrian's reign and the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius. Influences on the border of Britannia
- 1.8. A new phase in the dynamic frontier of Britannia. The Wall of Antoninus
- 1.9. The situation in Britannia after the abandoning of Antoninus' wall
- 1.10. Conclusions
- 1.11. List of the maps
- 2. The dynamics border of the province Africa
 - 2.1. The history of the Roman province Africa
 - 2.2. The role of the geographical elements in the dynamic of the Roman African border
 - 2.3. Specific elements of border dynamics of North Africa. The colonization and romanization of the african provinces
 - 2.4. General characteristics of the african frontiers
 - 2.5. A unique phase in the dynamic frontier of the Roman Empire
 - Fossatum Africae*
 - 2.6. Overview of the Africae's fossatum
 - 2.7. The functionality of the *Fossatum Africae*
 - 2.8. The integration of the African *limes* in the Roman frontier system. Chronology elements of the Fossatum Africae
 - 2.9. Conclusions
 - 2.10. List of the maps
- 3. The border dynamics of the province Germania
 - 3.1 The history of the German provinces
 - 3.2. The first Roman frontier developments of the German provinces
 - 3.3. A new phase of the German border provinces. *Agri Decumates*
 - 3.4. A new development of the German border. The building of a wooden palisade during the Emperor Hadrian

3.5. The Border's dynamics of the German provinces during Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius

3.6. The Characteristics of German provinces borders

3.7. Conclusions

3.8. List of the maps

IV. THE FRONTIER DYNAMICS OF THE DACIA PROVINCE

1. The history of the Lower Danube before the Roman conquest of Dacia

2. First step in the evolution of limes. The integration of the Dacia province in the Roman frontier system

3. The frontier dynamics of Dacia under the rule of Trajan

3.1. The Role of the political events in the evolution of Roman Dacia's limes. The military crisis of 117 – 118 AD

4. The frontier dynamics of Dacia under the rule of Hadrian

4.1. The evolution of the Dacia Inferior's border

4.2. The evolution of the Dacia Superior's border

4.3. The evolution of the Dacia Porolissensis's border

5. The frontier dynamics of Dacia under the rule of Marcus Aurelius

6. The role of the populations near the frontiers of Roman Dacia in the evolution of Roman Dacia's *limes*

V. CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNEXES

STAGES IN THE DYNAMIC FRONTIER OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

KEY WORDS

border, limes, Latin authors, the Roman Empire, provinces, military roads, the Early Principate, military aspects, fortifications, territory, control, economic relations, enemies, geographical features, Hadrian's Wall, german provinces, defence strategy, frontier dynamics.

SYNTHESIS OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THE THESIS

INTRODUCTION

The present paper represents the result of five years of research within the framework of the doctoral studies offered by the Doctoral School „Istorie. Civilizație. Cultură” („History. Civilization. Culture”) of the Faculty of History and Philosophy, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, under the guidance of university professor Ioan Piso.

Entitled “The frontier dynamics of the Roman Empire during the Principate”, our research aims to map out new directions in the understanding and in-depth analysis of the Roman frontiers.

The goal of the present PhD thesis is to present a new perspective concerning the Roman borders during the early Principate. We will refer to the Roman period of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, starting from the end of emperor Augustus' reign (14 AD) to the reign of the last emperor of the Nerva-Antonine dynasty, Commodus (180 – 192 AD).

The paper is structured in four main chapters, each comprising several subchapters, depending on the themes which are treated. It also comprises the introductory part, the conclusions, maps and the bibliography.

The research method that we used includes the discussing of the essential frontier related concepts. Therefore, we defined such concepts as: *limes*, *finis*, *Imperium sine fine* etc. We aimed for the comprehension of the discussed concepts and of their roles within the Roman Empire's frontier dynamics.

The Roman borders experienced a vast development during the first two centuries of our era. During emperor Hadrian's rule (117-138 AD) the Empire's boundaries were marked visibly on the land: in Britannia by Hadrian's wall; in Africa by the fortification system known as *Fossatum Africae* and in the province Germania: *Agri Decumates*. Comprehending the Roman borders cannot be attained without the knowledge of the frontier dynamics of the Roman provinces. Which means that the specificity of the regional frontier system must be understood by integrating it in the general frontier system of the Empire.

From this perspective, we have deemed it important to present the three major frontiers of the Empire: Hadrian's wall *Fossatum Africae* and *Agri Decumates*. Of course, this approach is but a starting point for the study and the fathoming of other Roman border areas.

In the end, we presented the frontier dynamics of the Dacia province. Their integration in the general dynamics of the Roman Empire frontier system helped us understand the importance of studying the Roman borders from a broad perspective rather than a specific, regional one.

At this phase of the research concerning the Roman frontier dynamics, we can only make a synthesis, which will stand as a starting point for future investigations.

The paper comprises four chapters, with the following structure:

II. TIME-LINE OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

In this chapter we presented the historiography of the Roman frontiers. As early as the end of the 19th century, the research of the Roman *limes* has been one of utmost concern to the scientists, providing over the 20th century extraordinary results from the whole of Europe.

The most consistent approaches and as yet the only surveys of the concept of *limes* and of its territorial expression are to be found in the article by E. Fabricius published in RE (Limes, RE 25, 1926, col. 572-671, on the danubian provinces col. 634-650) and in

the more recent contribution by G. Forni (Limes, E. De Ruggiero (ed.), Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romana IV, Roma, 1958-1962, p. 1074-1280).

Among the prestigious researchers of the Roman frontiers we mention: Whittaker C. R. – *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (A Social and Economic Study)*, 1994; Whittaker C. R. *Rome and its frontiers: The dynamics of empire 2004*; Luttwack E., *The grand strategy of the Roman Empire from the first century A. D. to the third*, 1979; D. Baatz, *Der Romische Limes*, Berlin, 2000; S. L. Dyson, *The Creation of The Roman Frontier*, U. S. A., 1985; Elton H., *Frontiers of The Roman Empire*, London 1996 etc. The works of these authors have been a landmark in the elaboration of the present thesis.

We have as well considered necessary to outline the historiography of the *limes* of Dacia. On this subject, the studies, articles and monographs of professor N. Gudea (Gudea et alii 1972 ; Gudea 1979 ; Gudea 1989 ; Gudea 1996; Gudea 1997a ;Gudea 1997b; Gudea 1997c; Gudea 2000; Gudea 2003 etc.), consecrated both to the castra in Dacia Porolissensis and to the observation and signalling towers on the North-Western *limes* of Dacia, are of primary importance, elucidating all the aspects of the concept of *limes*.

We can therefore conclude that on the basis of the narrative sources there can be drawn new perspectives on the frontier dynamics of the Roman Empire. Further information about the frontier dynamics of the regions situated at the border still remain to be revealed by future archaeological researches.

III. THE CONCEPT OF FRONTIER DURING THE EARLY PRINCIPATE

The third part of the paper is dedicated to the concept of frontier during the Early Principate. In the first part of the chapter, we analysed the writings of the Latin authors (T. Livius, Caesar, Tacitus, Cassius Dio, Ammianus Marcellinus). Thus we tried to define the frontier as it arises from the writings of these authors.

The analysis of the works of the Latin authors reveals beyond doubt the fact that the ancient populations had a territory over which they had the conscience of ownership. The situation was different for the territories belonging to the Roman Empire. In this instance,

the ancient sources confirm the existence of the concept of delimited territory. In his fragments about the Roman Empire during emperor Nero, Tacitus stipulates that beyond the boundaries of the Roman territory there was peace. Caesar writes about the danger of bellicose tribes settling in the vicinity of the Roman territory, deprived of natural geographical defences. It also appears certain that for the Romans the concept of territory integrated the *de iure* quality.

Therefore, if we follow strictly the Latin authors' sources, the frontier means both the natural landmarks bordering the territory belonging to a community and the area owned by the community.

We also analysed in this chapter the interpretations given to the concept of frontier of the Roman Empire.

The dictionaries define the Latin term *limes* as: boundary between two fields, fortified border, or even more generally as road, way, path. The *limes* was in the beginning, during the late Roman Republic, a *way* that marked the limit of the allotments on the land. Later, *limes* got to mean the roads along which the Roman troops advanced into the enemy territory, precisely a fortified military road.

During the 1st and 2nd centuries by *limes* we ought to understand the marked frontiers of the imperial Rome. However, by *limes* we have referred to a strategic defence conception. In order to designate the ensemble of the aspects related to the Roman frontiers, the term 'frontier' should be more appropriate. That way, the term 'frontier' implies all the aspects of the Roman frontier system: economic aspects, military aspects, fortifications, tactical and strategic aspects etc.

Unlike *limes*, the term *finis* rather refers to the internal limits, thus excluding the military power of Rome.

The notion of *imperium sine fine* helps us understand the way in which the Romans conceived the limits of their imperial space. This *imperium sine fine* concept has remained as the central stereotype of a good emperor, proclaimed on coins and by inscriptions and mentioned in the documents. In fact, *imperium sine fine* did not mean for the Roman emperors the unlimited rule of the world, but rather the unlimited right to rule the world.

The modern researchers provide different perspectives on the Roman imperial frontiers. The most complete approaches of the concept of *limes* belong to E. Fabricius (Limes, RE 25, 1926, col. 572-671) and to G. Forni (Limes, E. De Ruggiero (ed.), Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romana IV, Roma, 1958-1962, p. 1074-1280).

J. C. Mann has theorized exceptionally the military frontier complex and its structures during the Principate, highlighting especially its role of total control (political, economic, commercial). He remarked the view according to which the system of *limes* was based on the speed of mobilization of the troops in a certain point (the speed being ensured by the signals received from the observation system, by the roads ensuring the circulation and by the mobilization of the military units).

C. R. Whittaker analysed the Roman frontier from an economic, social and military point of view. Whittaker made the first systematic attempt of reuniting the study of the Roman frontiers and of the Roman imperial politics with that of the frontier economics and of the Roman society. In fact, Whittaker delivers a social and economic study of the Roman frontiers. He does not regard the Roman frontiers as strategically demarcated lines, but as frontier regions where the Romans had stopped the expansion for lack of resources. He emphasizes the importance of the economic element for the conquest of new territories, considering that the existence of an agriculture in order to sustain the Roman army was necessary.

E. Luttwak developed his own theory concerning the Roman frontiers. He considers that there existed a *Grand Strategy* of Rome, by means of which the frontiers evolved. He also maintains that the Roman frontiers evolved from indefinite zones of dynamic expansion during the 1st century AD, to stable, scientific defence lines, using the rivers as well as artificial barriers during the 2nd century.

Researcher H. Elton considers that the Roman frontier comprises several aspects: military, economic, political, social, ethnic, religious and linguistic. His view is that the Roman frontier was not a simple line or zone delimiting the imperial territories. The concept of frontier integrates several border zones: military, economic, social, ethnic, linguistic and religious.

B. Isaac considers that for the Romans the frontier did not have any importance as a territory, representing only a source of revenues. Isaac's ideas revolve mainly around the frontier system in the eastern part of the Roman Empire.

P. Wells states that the Roman frontiers, as well as those of other complex societies, were important regions of interaction. He adds that the empires were dependent on the goods acquired by the commercial exchanges with the populations situated beyond their borders.

In the last part of this chapter, we made a presentation of the Roman frontier system in the 1st and 2nd centuries. At the end of emperor Augustus' rule (14 AD), the territories controlled by the Roman Empire comprised: the coastal lands of the Mediterranean Basin; the whole Iberian Peninsula; continental Europe; Anatolia and the Bosporan Kingdom. In the 1st century AD the Roman borders weren't stable and were often modified. There were some natural borders, mentioned by the works of the Latin authors. The large rivers (the Rhine, the Danube and the Euphrates) were accepted as limits of the Roman power. In this century, the frontier had the meaning of an access road ensuring the safety of the imperial territories.

After the epoch of conquests and maximum expansion of the Roman Empire under the rule of Trajan, starting with the rule of emperor Hadrian, there occurs a relapse to the principles of foreign politics postulated by Augustus: preventing the expansion of the borders and consolidating the Empire within its existing boundaries. During the 2nd century, the Roman frontiers were marked visibly on the land. Where there were no natural landmarks, Rome built artificial barriers. Such fixed defensive structures were built: in Britannia – Hadrian's wall; in Germany – a rampart system with trench and palisade; in Africa – the system of fortifications known under the name of *Fossatum Africae*.

IV. THE FRONTIER DYNAMICS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

This chapter is consecrated to the frontier dynamics of the Roman Empire. The research method involved the presentation of the *limes* in Britannia, the frontier system known as *Fossatum Africae* and the border dynamics of the province Germania.

Emperor Claudius (41-54 AD) turned Britain into a Roman province. In the frontier dynamics of the province of Britannia several phases can be discerned: during the rule of emperor Vespasian (69-79 AD) new territories were annexed to Britannia: the Welsh peninsula, northern England and southern Scotland; Britannia undergoes significant transformations due to the efforts of governor Gnaeus Iulius Agricola. Agricola had realized the potential of the isthmus Forth-Clyde and ordered that the frontier of the Roman province be established there, by the placing of the Roman garrisons on the isthmus; the Stanegate system has been interpreted as the solution offered by emperor Trajan (98 – 117) to the frontier in Britannia. The Forth-Clyde isthmus was abandoned and the next possible line was Tyne-Solway; emperor Hadrian (117 – 138) made the decision of building in Britannia a wall that would mark the limit of the Roman authority. According to Hadrian's biographer, his aim was to separate the Romans from the barbarians; Hadrian's successor, emperor Antoninus Pius, decided for the abandoning of Hadrian's wall. He ordered the building of a new wall along the isthmus Forth-Clyde. The abandoning of Antoninus' wall in the years 160 brought the army back on Hadrian's wall.

Fossatum Africae has been identified as extending over 750 kilometers along the peaks of Sahara in modern Algeria. It is considered that Africa's frontier region had the role of controlling and fluidizing the movement of the populations, being by no means a barrier against them. *Fossatum Africae* is part of the frontier politics initiated by emperor Hadrian for the whole Empire.

T. Mommsen considers that the large frontier systems (Hadrian's Wall in Britannia, *Fossatum Africae*, the *limes* of Germania Superior, the Raetia wall etc.) built by the Romans did not serve to the complete blocking of enemy invasion. These frontiers were to dominate the roads situated beyond the artificial frontiers, but for the rest their goal was to deter the uncontrolled crossing of the borders. The main goal of the Roman army

building Hadrian's wall was to control the movement of populations and to separate the barbarians from the Romans. Another objective was the restricting and, if possible, the preventing of raids and low intensity threats. We can comprehend *Fossatum Africae* as a demarcation of the authority of the Roman frontiers in the desert. Thus, the frontier zone of Africa represented a measure of control and fluidizing of the movement of the population. The goal of the *limes* of Germania Superior was to block the crossing of the border through other points than those marked by the Romans. On the north-western sector of Dacia Porolissensis, N. Gudea confirmed the fact that the possibilities of crossing the border had been minutely controlled, the traffic being directed according to the intentions of the Romans. The principle on which the functionality of the *limes* was based was the possibility to ensure the rapid concentration of troops in any point that was menaced or attacked. This possibility was ensured by means of the road network.

V. THE FRONTIER DYNAMICS OF THE DACIA PROVINCE

The fifth chapter, entitled „The frontier dynamics of the Dacia province”, contains seven subchapters, in which we present the most important ideas related to the frontiers of Roman Dacia.

The Roman conquest of Dacia, in the year 106, ended a process that had started more than two centuries before. The establishment of the new province followed its due course, already known from the other territories of the Empire.

Under the rule of Trajan, the Dacia province comprised the greater part of Transylvania (except for the south-eastern corner), Banat (entirely or most of it) and western Oltenia. Whether the western part of Banat belonged to Dacia is still a matter of controversy. The territories attached to Moesia Inferior (as a consequence of the first Dacian war – the east of Oltenia and the south-east of Transylvania) continued to remain under the authority of the governor of this province.

Generally, the *limes* of Dacia was constituted under Trajan. It marked the limits of the province, but the governor's authority could extend beyond it. The organization of Dacia's defence system was realized in close relation to the geographical traits.

Because of the characteristics of the territory, the *limes* of Dacia presents peculiarities which distinguish its aspect from what has generally been acknowledged as *limes*. The hallmark of Dacia's *limes* appears especially in the Transylvanian plateau, where classical elements were placed in a new context, due to the characteristics of the land. The main elements of the *limes*, the castra, are here situated in the interior, in front of the mountain passes or on observation points, so that any possibility of penetration be blocked. The towers were placed especially in front of the castra, on heights, but also sometimes between castra. However, Dacia's *limes* doesn't provide new or unknown elements. It integrates the classical elements in a new context.

The main consequence of the 117-118 crisis of the lower Danube region was the reorganizing of the territories of Dacia and Moesia Inferior situated north of the Danube river. Hadrian relinquished southern Moldova and most of Muntenia, which had belonged to the province Moesia Inferior during the rule of Trajan. Hadrian created within Dacia three territorial districts: Dacia Superior, Dacia Inferior and Dacia Porolissensis. The creation of Dacia Porolissensis in north-western Dacia Traiana set a power center for the observaton of the Iazyiges and other peoples living north-west of Dacia (Free Dacians, Burs, Vandals later). Dacia Superior, which formed the rest of Dacia Traiana, also had a western border with the Iazyiges, while Dacia Inferior, in the south-eastern part of the roman territory, had to withstand, among others, the potential menaces on the part of the Roxolani.

Half a century after Hadrian's administrative reorganization, this strategic conception needed as well to be modified. Under these circumstances, emperor Marcus Aurelius decides to unify the three provinces (Dacia Superior, Dacia Inferior and Dacia Porolissensis) under the authority of a general governor. At the same time, there can be observed a change in the name of the provinces: Dacia Superior becomes Dacia Apulensis, while Dacia Inferior is renamed Dacia Malvensis; Dacia Porolissensis keeps its former name and its territorial expanse. The three Dacian provinces also shared the defense of the *limes*: Dacia Porolissensis had the northern part of the western sector, the whole northern sector and the northern part of the eastern sector. Dacia Apulensis had the rest of the Western and Eastern sectors. Dacia Malvensis had the south-eastern sector.

All along the existence of Roman Dacia, the dynamics of the nearby barbarian world were to determine a series of changes.

The studies of economic history, based on the qualitative analysis of the Roman imports in the barbarian world, appreciate that the Empire's commercial relations with the barbarians represented in fact a constituent of the Roman system of political-diplomatic relations used towards the barbarians on the limes.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In the present thesis we tried to make a presentation of the frontier dynamics of the Roman Empire during the Early Principate. We can positively state that the Roman frontiers evolved during the first two centuries of the Roman history - AD. To this purpose, we considered relevant to present the Roman frontiers in Britannia, Africa and Dacia.

The study of the Roman frontiers holds particular importance, for several reasons: the delimited frontiers of the Roman Empire were essential for the stability and the economic development of the area inside the Roman Empire; without an adequate dependability of the property and of the civil life, it wouldn't have been possible to have an economic growth generating surplus and thus supporting the cities. In other words, there wouldn't have existed extensive urbanization, nor the simultaneous policy of romanization. The study of the frontiers is also necessary as long as the frontiers were the means by which the Roman ideas and artifacts diffused outside the Roman world.

The frontier dynamics of the Roman Empire have several characteristics: the policy of the Roman emperors, which was based on creating an *imperium sine fine*; the political crises; the great wars; the separation between barbarians and Romans; the incursions of the barbaric populations (the tendencies and the tactics of the enemies located beyond the frontiers; the prevention of low intensity menaces); the separation of the masses of barbarians; the Roman control over the movement of populations; the marking of the Roman authority in certain regions; the economic development of the regions inside the Roman Empire; the geographical conditions; the presence of certain types of materials in

the frontier regions (stone, wood, earth etc.); the supplying of the Roman army from the zones situated in the vicinity of the frontiers.

Eventually, we have to mention that the type of analysis proposed by this PhD thesis through the study, debate and thorough comprehension of the Roman frontiers leads to new lines of scientific research.

The final of the present thesis comprises a series of annexes, indispensable for the thorough understanding of the presented concepts and, of course, the bibliography.

ABREVIERI BIBLIOGRAFICE

AMN - Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.

AMP - Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.

Analele Banatului – Analele Banatului, Timișoara.

ANRW – Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung . Herausgegeben von Hildegard Temporini und Wolfgang Hasse. Berlin-New-York.

AE – Année épigraphique, Paris.

ATS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu.

Apulum - Apulum. Buletinul Muzeului Regional, Alba Iulia.

CIL - Corpus Inscriptiorum Latinarum, Berlin

EN - Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.

IDR – Inscriptiile Daciei Romane (Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae), I-III/4, București; III/5, Paris.

IDRE - Petolescu C., C., Inscriptions de la Dacie romaine. Inscriptiones externes concernant l’histoire de la Dacie (I-er – III-e siècles). I-II, București, 1996-1999.

IMCD - In memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu, Cluj, 1974

Re – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft (Pauly - Wissowa), Stuttgart.

JRGZM - Jahrbuch des Romisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz, Mainz

RMD - Margaret M. Roxan, *Roman Military Diplomas 1954-1977*, London, 1978
(diplomele 1-78)

Tyche - Tyche. *Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Papyrologie und Epigraphie*, Wien

ZPE – *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*, Bonn.

BIBLIOGRAFIE

Alfoldy 1979 – G., Alfoldy, *Marcus Turbo, Septicius Clarus, und die Historia Augusta*, în *ZPE* 36, 1979, p.233-253.

Austin 2005 - N.J.E. Austin, N.B. Rankov, *Military and political intelligence in the Roman world from the Second Punic War to the battle of Adrianople*, Londra 2005.

Baatz 2000 – D. Baatz, *Der Römische Limes. Archäologische Ausflüge zwischen Rhein und Donau*, Berlin, 2000.

Baradez 1949- J. Baradez, *Fossatum Africae*, Paris 1949.

Bărbulescu 1997 – M. Bărbulescu, (coordonator), *Civilizația romană în Dacia*, Centrul de Studii Transilvane, Cluj-Napoca, 1997.

Benea 1983 – D. Benea, *Din istoria militară a Moesiei Superior și a Daciei. Legiunea VII Claudia și legiunea III Flavia*, Cluj-Napoca 1983.

Benea 1980 – D. Benea, *Numerus Palmyrenorum Tibicensium. Contribuții la istoria trupelor de palmireni din Dacia*, în *Apulum*, XVIII, 1980, p. 131-140.

Benea 1985 – D. Benea, *Numerus Maurorum Tibicensium. Contribuții la istoria trupelor de mauri din Dacia*, în *Banatica*, VIII, 1985, p. 47-58.

Benea 2002 – D. Benea, *Integrarea provinciei Dacia în sistemul economic al Imperiului Roman*, în *EN*, XII, 2002, 99-111.

Benseddik 1982 – N. Benseddik, *Les troupes auxiliaires de l'armée romaine en Mauretanie Caesarienne sous le Haut-Empire*, Alger, 1982.

Biancardi 2004 - M. Biancardi, *La cavalleria romana del Principato nelle province occidentali dell' Impero*, Bari, 2004.

- Bidwell 1999** – P. T. Bidwell, *Hadrian's Wall 1989-1997*, Roman Frontier Studies (MAVORS 10) , Zalău, 56-65.
- Birley 1997** – A. R. Birley, *Hadrian. The restless emperor*, Londra, 1997.
- Birley 1998** - E. Birley, *The Roman Army, Papers 1929-1986*, Amsterdam 1998.
- Blois 2007** - L. Blois, E.L. Cascio, *The Impact of the Roman Army (200 BC-AD 476)*, Boston 2007.
- Bogaers 1967** – J. E. Bogaers, *Some notes in connection with the Duch section of the limes of Germania Inferior (Germania Secunda)*, 1967.
- Bohee 1989** - Y. L. Bohee, *L' armee romaine dans le Haut Empire*, Paris, 1989.
- Boutet 2006** - B. Boutet, *L' intégration des Champs Décumates à l'Empire romain : la construction d'une société frontalière*, Québec, 2006.
- Bowmann 1994** – A. K. Bowmann, *Life and Letters on The Roman Empire: Vindolanda and Its People*, London, 1994.
- Breeze 1974** – D. J. Breeze, *The Antonine Wall*, Edinburg 1974.
- Breeze 1982** – D. J. Breeze, *The Northern Frontiers of Roman Britain*, London, 1982.
- Breeze 1993a** – D. J. Breeze, *Agricola The Builder*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 271-281.
- Breeze 1993b** – D. J. Breeze, *Agricola in the Highlands*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 282-287.
- Breeze 1993c** – D. J. Breeze, *Cavalry on Frontiers*, în Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart , 288-297.
- Breeze 1993d** – D. J. Breeze, *The Roman Army in Cumbria*, Roman Officers and Frontiers, Stuttgart (MAVORS 10), 317-330.
- Breeze 1993e** – D. J. Breeze, *The Abandonment of the Antonine Wall: its date and implications*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 351-364.
- Breeze 1993f** - D. J. Breeze, *Why did the Romans fail to conquer Scotland?*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart 1993, p. 365-384.
- Breeze 1993g** – D. J. Breeze, *Roman forces and native populations*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 385-390.

- Breeze 1993h** – D. J. Breeze, *The Garrisoning of roman fortlets*, in Roman Officers and Frontiers, Stuttgart (MAVORS 10), 505-525.
- Breeze 1993i** – D. J. Breeze, *Demand and supply on northern frontier*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 526-552.
- Breeze 1993j** – D. J. Breeze, *The Fort et Bearsden and the supply of the roman army*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), 553-565.
- Breeze 1993k** – D. J. Breeze, *The manufacture of potterz in Roman Scotland*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 566-570.
- Breeze 1993l** – D. J. Breeze, *The logistics of Agricola's final campaign*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 574-595.
- Breeze 1993m** – D. J. Breeze, *The impact of the Roman army on the native peoples of north Britain*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 596-608.
- Breeze 2000** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Hadrian's Wall*, 2000.
- Breeze-Austen1993** – D. J. Breeze, P. S. Austen, *A new inscription from Chesters on Hadrian's Wall*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 479-490.
- Breeze-Dobson 1978** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Hadrian's Wall*, Great Britain.
- Breeze-Dobson 1993a**- D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Military Deployment in North England*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 298-316.
- Breeze-Dobson 1993b** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *A view of Roman Scotland in 175*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 331-350.
- Breeze-Dobson 1993c** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *The Development of the Mural Frontier in Britain from to Caracalla*, Roman Officers and Frontiers, (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 391-403.
- Breeze-Dobson 1993d** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson., *Fort types on Hadrian's Wall*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 461-478.
- Breeze-Dobson 1993e** – D. J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Hadrian's Wall: some problems*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 404-430.
- Breeze 1999** – D. J. Breeze, *The Frontier in Britain, 1989-1997*, Roman Frontier Studies (MAVORS 10), Zaláu, 37-44.
- Breeze-Jilek-Thiel 2005** – D. J. Breeze, S. Jilek and A. S. Thiel (eds.), *Frontiers of the Roman Empire*, Edinburgh – Esslingen – Wien 2005

Breeze-Jilek 2008 – D. Breeze, and S. Jilek, (eds.), *Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The European Dimension of a World Heritage Site*, Edinburgh, 2008.

Breeze 2009 – D. Breeze, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The Antoninus Wall. A World Heritage Site*, Edinburgh, 2009.

Brewer 2000 - R.J. Brewer, *Roman Fortresses and their legions*, Londra 2005.

Cătănciu 1986 – I. B. Cătănciu, *Rèperes chronologiques pour le limes sud-est de la Dacie*, în *Limes*, 13, 461-468.

Cătănciu 1987 – I. B. Cătănciu, *Câteva considerații asupra limesului Daciei*, în AMP, XI, 1987, 181-187.

Cătănciu 1997 – I. B. Cătănciu, *Muntenia în sistemul defensiv al Imperiului Roman. Secolele I-III p. Chr.*, Alexandria, 1997.

Campbell 2004 - B. Campbell, *Greek and Roman military writers. Selected readings*, New-York, 2004.

Campbell 2006 - B. Campbell, *The Roman Army, 31 BC – AD 337*, Londra 2006.

Carry 2008 – M. Carry, H. Scullard, *Istoria Romei până la domnia lui Constantin*, București, 2008.

Cherry 1998 – D. Cherry, *Frontier and Society in Roman North Africa*, Oxford 1998.

Cheesman 1968 - G. L. Cheesman, *The Auxilia of The Roman Imperial Army*, Roma, 1968.

Christescu 1937 – V. Christescu, *Istoria militară a Daciei Romane*, Fundația Regele Carol I, București, 1937.

Croitoru 2004 - C. Croitoru, *Fortificatii liniare romane în stânga Dunării de Jos: (secolele I-IV p. Chr.)*, Galați, 2004.

Czysz et alii 1995 - W. Czysz, K. Dietz, T. Fischer, H. J. Kellner, *Die Römer in Bayern*, Stuttgart, 1995.

Cătănciu 1973 – I. B. Cătănciu, *Limes-ul roman în sectorul de sud est al Daciei* în IMCD, 1974, 53-58.

Cuff 2010 – D. B. Cuff, *The auxilia in Roman Britain and the two Germanies from Augustus to Caracalla: family, religion, and „romanization”*, 2010.

Cüppers 1990 - H. Cüppers (edit.), *Die Römer in Rheinland-Pfalz*, Stuttgart 1990.

- Damian et alii 2007** – P. C. Damian, O. Țentea, I. C. Opriș, F. M. Matei, V. Bîrcă, D. Ștefan, Raport științific privind delurarea proiectului *Strategii defensive și politici transfrontaliere. Integrarea spațiului Dunării de Jos în civilizația romană (STRATEG)*, 2007.
- Davies 1999** – J. L. Davies, *The Roman frontiers in Wales: recent research*, Roman Frontier Studies, Zalău, 67-74.
- Diaconescu 1997** - D. Diaconescu, *Dacia under Traian, some observations on roman tactics and strategy*, în AMN, 34, 1, 1997, 29-41.
- Dixon 1992** - K. R. Dixon, P. Southern, *The Roman Cavalry. From the First to the Third Century AD*, Londra 1992.
- Dobson 1993a** – B. Dobson, *Agricola's life and career*, Roman Officers and Frontiers, Stuttgart (MAVORS 10), 258-270.
- Dobson 1993b** – B. Dobson, *The function of Hadrian's Wall*, Roman Officers and Frontiers (MAVORS 10), Stuttgart, 431-460.
- Domaszewski 1968** - A. Domaszewski, *Die Rangordnung des römischen Heeres*, ediția a II-a, editor Brian Dobson, Berlin, 1968.
- Drummond 1994** - S. K. Drummond, L. H. Nelson, *The Western Frontiers of Imperial Rome*, New-York, 1994.
- Dumitrașcu 1993** - S. Dumitrașcu, *Dacia apuseană*, Oradea, 1993.
- Duval 1982a** – N. Duval, *L'urbanisme de Sufetula*, în ANRW II, 1982, 597-631.
- Duval 1982b** – N. Duval, *Topographie et urbanisme d'Ammaedara*, în ANRW II, 1982, 634-671.
- Drummond 1994** – S. Drummond, L. S. Nelson, *The Western Frontiers of Imperial Rome*, London 1994.
- Dyczek 2008** – P. Dyczek, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire. The Lower Danube Limes in Bulgaria*, Varșovia-Viena, 2008.
- Dyson 1985** - S. L. Dyson, *The Creation of The Roman Frontier*, United States of America, 1985.
- Eck 2001** – W. Eck, D. MacDonald, A. Pangerl, *Neue diplome für auxiliartruppen in den dakischen provinzen* în AMN, 38/1, 2001, 27-48.
- Erdkamp 1998** - P. Erdkamp, *Hunger and the Sword. Warfare and food supply in*

- Roman Republican Wars (264-30 BC)*, Amsterdam 1998.
- Elton 1996** – Elton, H., *Frontiers of The Roman Empire*, London.
- Fabricius 1926** - E. Fabricius, *Limes*, in RE, XXV, 1926, col. 572-576.
- Fage 1978** – D. J. Fage, A. O. Ronald, *The Cambridge History of Africa: from 500 BC to AD 1050*, Cambridge, 1978.
- Farum 2005** - J. H. Farum, *The Positioning of the Roman Imperial Legions*, BAR International Series 1458, Oxford, 2005.
- Fellman 1958** - R. Fellman, *Die Principia des Legionslagers Vindonissa und das Zentralgebäude der Römischen Lager und Kastelle*, Viena, 1958.
- Ferenczi 1968** - I. Ferenczi, *Observații privind sistemul și caracterul așa zisului „limes dacicus”*, în AMN, V, 75-98.
- Ferenczi 1971** - I. Ferenczi, *Câteva precizări în legătură cu noțiunea de limes Dacicus în Apulum*, 9, 1971, 599-625.
- Ferenczi 1987** - I. Ferenczi, *Contribuții la problema cunoașterii sistemului de apărare de pe cursul Someșului*, în AMN, 24-25, 1987-1988, 171-191.
- Ferill 1991** – A. Ferill, *Roman Imperil Grand Strategy*, New York, 1991
- Fevrier 1982** – P. A. Fevrier, *Urbanisation et urbanisme de l’Afrique romaine*, în ANRW II, 1982,321-391.
- Flach 1982** – D. Flach, *Die Pachtbedingungen der kolonen und die Verwaltung der Kaiserlichen Guter in Nordafrika*, în ANRW II, 1982, 427-473.
- Fodorenu 2001** – F. Fodorenu., D. Ursuț, *Considerații teoretice privind drumurile de limes din provincia Dacia Porolissensis* în AMP IV, 2001, 301-312.
- Fodorean 2006** – F. Fodorean, *Drumurile din Dacia romană*, Cluj-Napoca, 2006.
- Forni, limes** - G. Forni, *Limes*, in DE, IV, fasc. 34-41, col. 1074-1307.
- Frere 1987** – S. S. Frere, *Britannia: a History of Roman Britain*, London, 1987.
- Friesinger-Krinzinger 1997**- H. Friesinger, F. Krinzinger, *Der Romische Limes in Osterreich*, Viena 1997.
- Găzdac 1994** - C. Găzdac, *Cavaleria grea în strategia defensivă romană de la Dunăre*, în Studii de istorie a Transilvaniei, 1994, 46-53.
- Găzdac 2002** - C. Găzdac, *Circulația monetara în Dacia și provinciile învecinate de la Traian la Constantin I*, Cluj - Napoca, 2002.

- Gascou 1982a** – J. Gascou, *La politique municipale de Rome en Afrique du Nord. I. De la mort d'Auguste au debut du III siecle* , în ANRW II, 1982, 139-229.
- Gascou 1982b** – J. Gascou, *La politique municipale de Rome en Afrique du Nord. II. Apres la mort de Septime-Severe* , în ANRW II, 1982, 233-320.
- Glodariu 1974** – I. Glodariu, *Relațiile comerciale ale Daciei cu lumea elenistică și romană*, (sec. II î. Hr.-sec. I d. Hr.), Cluj-Napoca, 1974.
- Glodariu 1982** – I. Glodariu, *Sistemul defensiv al statului dac și întinderea provinciei Dacia*, în AMN, XIX, 1982,23-38.
- Graf 2003** – D. F. Graf, *Rome and China: some frontier comparisons* în *Limes XIX*, Pecs 2003, 157-180.
- Grant 1997** – M. Grant, *History of Rome*, New York, 1997.
- Grec 2010** – M. I. Grec, *Din istoria militară a Daciei Porolissensis: trupele auxiliare*, Arad, 2010.
- Gudea et alii 1972** -E. Chirilă, N. Gudea, V. Lucăcel, C. Pop, *Castrul roman de la Buciumi. Contribuții la cercetarea limesului Daciei Porolissensis*, Cluj, 1972.
- Gudea 1977** – N. Gudea, *Limesul Daciei de la Traianus (106) până la Aurelianus (275)*, în AMP, I, 1997, 93-117.
- Gudea 1979** - N. Gudea, *The Defensive System of Roman Dacia*, în *Britannia*, 10, 1979, 63-78.
- Gudea 1997a** – N. Gudea, *Der dakische Limes. Materialien zu seiner Geschichte* în JRGZM, 44, 1997, 1-113.
- Gudea 1997b**- N. Gudea, *Das Römergrenzkastell von Bologa-Rescylum. Castrul roman de la Bologa-Rescylum*, Zalău 1997.
- Gudea 1997c** - N. Gudea, *Der Mese-Limes: die vorgeschobene Kleinfestungen auf dem westlichen Abschnitt des Limes der Provinz Dacia Porolissensis*, Zalău, 1997.
- Gudea 1997d** – N. Gudea, *Das Romergrenzkastell von Moigrad-Pomet. Porolissum I (Castrul roman de pe vârful dealului Pomet- Moigrad. Porolissum I)*, Zalău, 1997.
- Gudea 1997e** –N. Gudea, *Römer und Barbaren an den Grenzen des römischen Daciens*. Zalău 1997.

- Gudea 1989** - N. Gudea, *Porolissum. Un complex arheologic daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului roman*. Vol I (Cercetări și descoperiri arheologice pînă în anul 1977), Zalău, 1989.
- Gudea 1996** - N. Gudea, *Porolissum. Un complex arheologic daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului roman. Vol II, Vama romană. Monografie arheologică*, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.
- Gudea 2000** - N. Gudea, *Noțiunea de limes: frontieră sau concepție de apărare? Câteva reflecții în legătură cu o carte recent apărută*, în EN, IX-X, 209-230.
- Gudea 2003** –N. Gudea, *Contribuții la istoria militară a provinciei Moesia Inferior. Pentru o nouă tipologie a ștampilelor legiunii I Italica*, în EN, XIII, 2003, 195-216.
- Gutsfeld 1989** – A. Gutsfeld, *Romische Herrschaft und einheimischer Widerstand in Nordafrika. Militärische Auseinandersetzungen Roms mit den Nomaden*. Stuttgart, 1989.
- Hamadyova-Rajtar-Schmidtova 2008**- K. Hamadyova, J. Rajtar, J. Schmidtova, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire .Slovakia*, Nitra 2008.
- Hamdoune 1999** – C. Hamdoune, *Les auxilia externa africains des armees romaines*. Montpellier 1999.
- Hanson 1980** – B. R. Hanson, *The first roman occupation of Scotland. Limes XII 1979* (1980), 15-43.
- Hanson 1997** - W. S. Hanson, *Across the frontier: addressing the ambiguities*, in *Limes* 16, Rolduc, 1995 (1997), 373-378.
- Hanson 1999** – W. S. Hanson, *The Antonine Wall: A Review of Recent Reserch*, Roman Frontier Studies, Zalău, 45-54.
- Hartley 1972** – B. R. Hartley, *The roman occupation of Scotland, the evidence of samnian ware*. Britannia 3, 1972, 1-55.
- Haskett 2009** – J. Haskett, *Hadrian's Wall: Romanization on Rome's northern frontier*, Boies State University, 2009.
- Holder 1982** - P.A. Holder, *The Roman Army in Britain*, New-York, 1982.
- Horn 1987** - Heinz Günter Horn (edit.), *Die Römer in Nordrhein –Westfalen*, Hamburg, 1987.

Howorth 1978 – H. H. Howorth, *The Ethnology of Germany, II, The Germans of Caesar* în The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 7, 1978, 211-232.

Isaac 1990 - B. Isaac, *The limits of the Empire*, Oxford 1990.

Isaac 1998 – B. Isaac, *The meaning of the terms limes and limitanei*, în *JRS*, 78, 1998, 125-147.

Isac 1979 - D. Isac, *Ala Siliana C. R torquata et armillata în Dacia* în *AMN* XVI,1979, 39-67.

Isac 1997 – D. Isac, *Castrele de cohortă și ală de la Gilău*, Zalău 1997.

Isac 2001 - D. Isac, *Viață cotidiană în castrele din Dacia Porolissensis. Studii și articole*, Cluj-Napoca, 2001

Isac 2003 - D. Isac, *Castrul roman de la SAMVM-Căsei. The Roman auxiliary fort SAMVM-Căsei*, Cluj-Napoca 2003.

Isac 2006 – D. Isac, *Reparații și reconstrucții în castrele Daciei romane în a doua jumătate a secolului III p. Chr. (O nouă analiză a fenomenului)* în *EN*, XVI-XVII, 2006-2007, 131-163.

Istvan 2010 –I. Istvan, *Câteva considerații privind conceptualizarea frontierelor și manifestările geopolitice în antichitatea târzie*, în *Studia Universitas Petru Maior*, Târgu Mureș, 10, 2010, 7-13.

Jacques 1982 – F. Jacques, *Les curateurs des cites africaines au III siècle*, în *ANRW* II,1982, 63-135.

Johnson 1983 – A. Johnson, *Roman forts*, London, 1983.

Kagan 2006 – K. Kagan, *Redefining Roman Grand Strategy* în *The journal of Military History*, 2, 2006, 333-362.

Karavas 2003 – J. Karavas, *Patterns in the distribution of Roman troops and fortifications on the Lower Danube frontier (1-3 century A.D)* în *Limes XIX*, Pecs 2003, 189-200.

Keppie 1984 - L. Keppie, *The making of The Roman Army, from Republic to Empire*, Londra 1984.

Lassere 1982 – J. M. Lassere, *L'organisation des contacts de population dans l'Afrique romaine, sous la République et au Haut-Empire*, în *ANRW* II, 1982, 398-426.

Leveau 1982 - P. Leveau, *Caesarea de Mauretanie*, în *ANRW* II, 1982, 684-787.

- Lica 1996** – V. Lica, *Relațiile Imperiului cu dacii în timpul Flavienilor*, în EN, VI, 1996, 113-121.
- Luttwak 1976** – E. N. Luttwak, *The Grand Strategy of the Roman Empire from the First Century AD to the Third*, Baltimore-London, 1976.
- Macrea 1969** – M. Macrea, *Viața în Dacia romană*, București, 1969.
- Mahboubi 1982** – M. Mahboubi, *Les elites municipales de la Numidie, deux groupes: étrangers a la cite et veterans*, în ANRW II, 1982, 673-681.
- Mann 1974** - J. C. Mann, *The frontiers of the Principate*, în ANRW II, 1, 1974, 508-533.
- Mann 1979** - J. C. Mann, *Power, force and frontiers of the Empire*, în JRS, 69, 1979, 175-183.
- Marcu 2009** – F. Marcu, *Organizarea internă a trupelor din Dacia*, Cluj-Napoca, 2009.
- Matei 1977a** – A. V. Matei, *Limes Porolissensis. A new defensive line discovered in front of the Roman military site of Porolissum, Dacia Porolissensis*, în Limes 16, Rolduc 1995 (1997), 93-100.
- Matei 1977b**- A. V. Matei, I. Basjusz, *Castrul roman de la Romita-Certiae (Das Romergrenzcastell von Certiae-Romita)*, Zalău, 1997.
- Maxfield 2003** - V. A. Maxfield, *Organization of the desert limes. The case of Egipt*, în Limes XIX, Pecs 2003, 201-211.
- Mócsy 1974** – A. Mócsy, *Pannonia and Upper Moesia. A History of the Middle Danube Provinces of The Roman Empire*. London-Boston, 1974.
- Mommsem 1908** – T., Mommsem, *Gesammelte Schriften*, II, Berlin, 1908.
- Mommsen 1991** – T. Mommsen, *Istoria romană, I-IV*, București, 1991.
- Nemeth 2001** – E. Nemeth, *Granița de sud-vest a Daciei romane. Probleme actuale în Omagiu profesorului Nicolae Glodariu* 2001, 411-419.
- Nemeth 2005** - E. Nemeth, *Armata în sud-vestul Daciei romane/Die Armee im Südwesten Des Römischen Dakien*, Timisoara, 2005.
- Nemeth 2007** - E. Nemeth, *Politische und Militärische Beziehungen Zwischen Pannonien und Dakien in der Römerzeit / Relații politice și militare între Pannonia și Dacia în epoca romană*, Cluj – Napoca, 2007.
- Nicolet 1991** – C. Nicolet, *Space, geography and politics in the early Roman Empire*, 1991.

- Opreanu 1994a** - C. Opreanu, *Misiunile beneficiarilor consulari pe limes-ul de nord al Daciei în secolul al III-lea*, în AMN, 31, I, 1994, 69-79.
- Opreanu 1994b** – C. Opreanu, *Neamurile barbare de la frontierele Daciei romane și relațiile lor politico-diplomatice cu Imperiul*, în EN, IV, 1994, 193-220.
- Opreanu 1997** - C. Opreanu, *Dacii și iazigii în vremea lui Traian*, în AMP, 21, 1997, p. 269-289.
- Opreanu 1998a** – C. Opreanu, *Criza militară și politică de la Dunărea de Jos din anii 117-119 p. Chr. urmări asupra relațiilor dintre Dacia și lumea barbară*, în EN, VIII, 1998, 61-80.
- Opreanu 1998b** - C. Opreanu, *Dacia romană și Barbaricum*, Timișoara, 1998.
- Opreanu 2000** – C. Opreanu, *Raetia, Pannonia și Dacia în timpul lui Gallienus*, în *Analele Banatului*, VII-VIII, 2000, 393-406.
- Opreanu 2003** – C. Opreanu, *Note de lectură (I)*, în EN, XIII, 2003, 315-323.
- Opriș-Rațiu-Stoian 1997**- I. C. Opriș, A. Rațiu., G. Stoian, *Stadiul cercetării siturilor din jud. Brașov și Covasna în Raport științific privind derularea proiectului - Strategii defensive și politici transfrontaliere. Integrarea spațiului Dunării de Jos în civilizația romană (STRATEG)* 1997, 37-59.
- Pârvan 1967** - V. Pârvan, *Dacia* (ed. R. Vulpe), București, 1967.
- Pârvan 1982** - V. Pârvan, *Getica. O protoistorie a Daciei* (ed. R. Vulpe), București, 1982.
- Petolescu 1989** - C. C. Petolescu, *Războiul dacic al împăratului Domitianus în Thraco-Dacica*, X, 1-2, 1989, 155-164.
- Petolescu 1995** – C. C. Petolescu, *Scurtă istorie a Daciei Romane*, București, 1995.
- Petolescu 2000**– C. C. Petolescu, *Dacia și Imperiul Roman*, București, 2000.
- Petolescu 2002** – C. C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București, 2002.
- Petolescu 2010** - C. C. Petolescu, *Dacia. Un mileniu de istorie*, București, 2010.
- Piso 1984** – I. Piso, *Das Militardiplom von Drobeta*, în ZPE, 56, 1984, 263-295.
- Piso 1991** - I. Piso, *Die inschriften vom Pfaffenberg und der Bereich der Canabae legionis* în Tyche 6, 1991, 131-169.
- Piso 1993** – I. Piso, *Fasti Provinciae Daciae, I. Die senatorischen Amtstrager, Antiquitas, I, 43*, Bonn, 1993.

- Piso 1994** – I. Piso, *Apulum* în Politique ediltaire, 1994, 67-74.
- Piso 1995** - I. Piso, *Le territoire de la Colonia Sarmizegetusa* în *EphemNap.*, V, 1995, 63-82.
- Piso 2000a** – I. Piso, G. Băeștean, *Des fistulae plumbeae a Sarmizegetusa*, în AMN, 37/1, 2000, 223-229.
- Piso 2000b** – I. Piso, *Tl. Claudius constans, procurateur de Dacie Inferieure et de Mauretanie Casarienne*, în AMN, 37/1, 2000, 231-242.
- Piso 2000c** – I. Piso, *Les légions dans la province de Dacie*, în *Les légions de Rome sous Le Haut-Empire* (ed. Y. le Bohec), Lyon, 2000, 205-225.
- Piso 2005** – I. Piso, *Les débuts de la province de Dacie* în *Die römischen Provinzen. Begriff und Gründung* (Actele colocviului international Cluj, septembrie 2006, ed. Ioan Piso), Cluj-Napoca, 2008.
- Pitts 1989** – L. F. Pitts, *Relations between Rome and German "Kings" on the Middle Danube in the First to Fourth Centuries A. D.* În *The Journal of Roman Studies*, 79, 1989, 45-58.
- Ponsich 1982** - M. Ponsich, *Tanger antique* , în ANRW II, 1982, 788-815.
- Popescu-Țentea 2006** – F. M. Popescu, O. Țentea, *Trupele auxiliare din Germania Inferior și expedițiile dacice ale împăratului Traian*, în Simpozionul internațional Daci și romani. 1900 de ani de la integrarea Daciei în Imperiul Roman, Timișoara 2006, 56-65.
- Protase 1980** - D. Protase, *Autohtonii în Dacia*, București, 1980.
- Protase 1994** – D. Protase, *Castrul roman de la Tihău (jud. Sălaj) în lumina cunoștințelor actuale*, în EN, IV, 1994, 75-101.
- Protase 1995** – D. Protase, *Frontierele provinciei Dacia în timpul împăratului Traian*, în *Orizonturi daco-romane*, Cluj-Napoca 1995, 340-346.
- Protase 2005** – D. Protase, *Villa rustica de la Dalboșeț (jud. Caraș-Severin. Săpăturile arheologice din anii 1969-1972* în *Orizonturi daco-romane*, II, 2005, 274-284.
- Protase-Gudea-Ardevan 2008** - D. Protase , N. Gudea , R. Ardevan , *Din istoria militară a Daciei romane. Castrul roman de interior de la Gherla. Aus Der Militärgeschichte Der Römischen Dakien. Das Römische Binnenkastell von Gherla* , Timișoara, 2008.
- Raakov 2003** –B. Raakov, *Do rivers make good frontiers?* în *Limes XIX*, Pecs, 2003,

175-180.

Rebuffat 1982 – R. Rebuffat, *Au-dela des camps romains d’Afrique mineure: renseignement, controle, penetration*, în ANRW II, 1982, 474-512.

Rédde et alii - *L’ armée romaine en Gaule*, Paris 1996.

Richardson 2004 - A. Richardson, *Theoretical Aspects of Roman Camp and Fort Design*, BAR International Series 1231, 2004.

Ruscu 2003 – D. Ruscu, *Provincia Dacia în istoriografia antică*, Cluj-Napoca, 2003.

Russu 1973 – I. I. Russu, *Dacia si Pannonia Inferior în lumina diplomei militare din anul 123*, București, 1973.

Saddington 1982 - D. B. Saddington, *The development of the Roman auxiliary forces from Caesar to Vespasian (49 BC- AD 79)*, Zimbabwe, 1982.

Schönberger 1969 – H. Schönberger, *The roman frontier in Germany: An archaeological survey* în The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 59, nr.1/2, 1969, 144-197.

Soproni 1969 - S. Soproni, *Limes Sarmatiae*, în AÉ, 96, 1969, 43-53.

Souchon 2001 – O. Souchon, *Realități și enigme ale arheologiei*, București, 2001.

Stallibrass 2008 - S. Stallibrass, R. Thomas, *Feeding the Roman Army, the Archaeology of Production and Supply in NW Europe*, Oxford 2008.

Speidel 1984 - N. Speidel, *Roman Army Studies I*, Amsterdam 1984.

Syme 1928 – R. Syme, *Rhine and Danube legions under Domitian*, în The Journal of Roman Studies, 18, 1928, 41-55.

Syme 1971 – R. Syme, *Danubian Papers*, București, 1971.

Thomasson 1982 – E. B. Thomasson, *Zur Verwaltungsgeschichte der romischen Provinzen Nordafrikas*, în ANRW II, 1982, 5-61.

Țentea et alii 2007 – O. Țentea, S. Cleșiu, M. S. Florea, *Raport asupra evaluării informațiilor asupra stadiului documentării și cercetării fortificațiilor romane din zona limesului Daciei Inferior și Schytiei Minor*, în *Raport științific privind derularea proiectului - Strategii defensive și politici transfrontaliere. Integrarea spațiului Dunării de Jos în civilizația romană (STRATEG)* 1997, 19-36.

Zaharide-Gudea 1997 – M. Zaharide, N. Gudea., *The Fortifications of Lower Moesia (A. D. 86-285)*., Amsterdam, 1997.

Visy 2003 – Z. Visy, *The Roman Army in Pannonia*, Pécs, 2003.

- Webster 1985** - G. Webster, *The Roman Imperial Army of the first and second centuries AD*, New Jersey, 1985.
- Wells 2005** – P. S. Weels , *Creating an Imperial Frontier: Archaeology of the Formation of Rome's Danube Borderland*, în *Journal of Archeological Research*, 13, 2005, 49-88.
- Welsby 1982** – D. A. Welsby, *The Roman Military Defence of the British Provinces in its Later Phases* în *BAR*, 101, 1982.
- Wheeler 1998** – L. E. Wheeler, *Battles and frontiers*, în *Journal of Roman archeology*, 1998, 644-651.
- Whittaker 1989** – C. R. Whittaker, *Les frontières de l'Empire Romain*, 1989.
- Whittaker 1994** - C. R. Whittaker, *Frontiers of the Roman Empire (A Social and Economic Study)*, Baltimore-London, 1994.
- Whittaker 1996** – C. R. Whittaker, *Where are the frontiers now?* în *Journal of Roman archeology*, 18, 1996, 25-34.
- Whittaker 2004** – C. R. Whittaker, *Rome and its frontiers: The dynamics of empire*, London, 2004.
- Wilson 1974** – D. R. Wilson, *Roman Britain in 1973*. *Britannia* V, 1974, 397-460.
- Woolliscroft 1993** – Wooliscraft, D. J., *Signalling and the design of the Gask Ridge system*, în *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, 123, 291-313.
- Woolliscroft 1999** – D. J. Wooliscraft, *The Roman Gask Project*, în *Roman Frontier Studies*, Zalău, 293-303.
- Woolliscroft 2001** – D. Woolliscroft, *Roman Military Signalling*, Stoud, 2001