Abstracts

Note on the rural and urban topography of the pagus and the ciuitas of Thugga (Dougga, Tunisia)

Samir Aounallah and Louis Maurin

In the pertica of roman Carthage the geography of the pagi has made recent progresses; however the most complete example remains the pagus of Thugga (Dougga). Benefiting from immunity, the pagus area remained unchangeable since its foundation until the creation of the municipium in 205. If on one hand, we can with some likelihood draw the Dougga territory limits, it is not possible on the other hand to determine the respective parcels which went to the pagus and the ciuitas. However, the inscriptions make possible to determine the public domain that has been attributed within the urban area to each of both communities, and to notice that, under the reign of Commode, the exchange of good practices quickly led to their merge. In a similar way, the study tries also to split the urban necropolis between the pagus and the ciuitas.

Historic of the archeological research in Tunisia

Sadok BenBaaziz

Modern archaeological research in Tunisia has experienced several stages initiated by European travelers before the 19th century followed by scientific explorations. Only with the French colonization in 1881, archeology has born in the modern sense; it will be devoted to antiquity and practiced by archaeologists of different training military, scholars and clerics. After the First World War, it will be official and only practiced by civilians and scientists. Research directions are diversifying from knowledge of the territory, institutional aspects, material or economic. We became interested in ancient cities with hydraulic monuments, religious or defenses that will be the subject of monographs. Archaeology of Tunisia will be a continuation of independent choices and practices of the previous period with more difficulties in the lack of specialist and institutional difficulties especially in terms of heritage preservation.

Volubilis, from Mauretanian city to Roman municipium: religious breaks and continuities

Néjat Brahmi

A transitional period took place in Volubilis in 39-44 AD. Indeed, the city turned from a Mauretanian city to a Roman Municipium. Two major trends, as far as the religious sphere was concerned, were the outcome of this passage from a political system to another. On the one hand, religious matters still bore the marks of the Mauretanian heritage. From the 2nd and 1st centuries BC to the 3rd century AD, temples were continuously attended as is underlined in their chronology. On the other hand, the religious field was marked by transformations linked to the Roman domination. Indeed,
the latter imposed a new administrative framework, the city and the province, which reshaped everything religious and among other phenomena can be noted the introduction of the Imperial Cult and the arrival of new deities in the Pantheon of the city. Thus, this paper intends to demonstrate that the Volubilitan religion is issued both from local influences, which is a sign of continuity, and Roman influences which is a sign of a break with the Mauretanian past.

A leading family at Furnos Maius and the Letter 1 of Cyprian of Carthage

Michel Christol

The Letter 1 of Cyprian of Carthage concerns a disciplinary question about one of the brethen (Geminius Victor) and a presbyter (Geminius Faustinus) in a Christian community, Furnos. The town is certainly Furnos Maius. A recent inscription, addressed to Geminius Optumus Mucianus, confirms this location and the existence of a group of Geminii in the city, belonging to leading families. The case (nomination of a tutor by will) refers to behaviour of municipal aristocrats in legal matters.

Reflexion on the cultural mixing in ancient North Africa

Fatima Ouachour

The ancient North Africa is a place where were different cultures met each other and as result new cultures emerged. The cultural mixing are therefore a secular practice deeply rooted in the History and culture of North Africa. Interpenetration, interaction, mixing: how were all these processes conceptualised in Human Sciences? The ancient concept can it contribute to the study of Human and Cultural Exchanges? The interdisciplinary methods between ancient History and Human Sciences can they facilitate the exchange of techniques and procedures, in order to progress in this study?

Nexum facere and nectere. A methodical treatise

Okko Behrends

The methodical approach applied in this article demonstrates in an exemplary fashion that in order to understand the semantic history of the term *nexum facere* it is necessary to distinguish four different periods. In the oldest, augural period the term described the private act of measuring out a parcel of land and, in legal usage, denoted the private acquisition of landed property. In the first of the ensuing three Hellenistic periods the expression was equal to *nectere* in the sense of creating a coherent text and applied to all private legal acts that had been brought under the rule (XII tab. VI 1): “As the words are formulated by the tongue, so be it law”, by the fertile interpretation of those days. The following two periods applied different etymologies that restricted the sense of the term. The older interpretation read *nexum facere* instead of *nec suum facere* and referred to the exceptional case that ownership (*suum*) did not pass to the buyer, thus creating a liability for legal defects on the side of the seller. The later view retained the etymology *nec suum facere*, but saw in the legal effect described the regular transfer of property (*abalienatio*) that made the ownership of the seller (his *suum*) cease.

La Lex rivi Hiberiensi and the property rights on public waters

Luigi Capogrossi Colognesi

In *Lex rivi Hiberiensi* – one of the recent discoveries in Spain – we met an important assessment concerning the organization of a complex system of irrigation of private properties granted by the water of a *rivus Hiberiensis*. This is a public (or private?) canalization from the river *Hebrum*, which is exploited by two or three *pagi* of different communities. In the epigraphic text is specifically quoted the duty of the land owners of the *pagi* to participate to the works and the expenses for the maintenance of the aqueduct. In the document it is also specified that the *magistri pagorum* had the power to enforce these individual obligations.
In this paper, the author examines the nature of the rights which entitle the land-owners to exploit the channel and to use the water for irrigation. His opinion is that the instrument employed, to carry out the whole system of water distribution, was the law of property, not the ius aquae ducendae. The second part of his paper is fully devoted to a general reassessment of the criteria which discipline the servitude of aqueduct, in particular with reference to the limitation of the deduction ex capite. In that part are fully discussed the opinions of Palma and Maganzani.

Back on the Domitian Way in Biterrois, France

Monique Clavel-Lévêque

The last excavation campaigns made it possible to better specify the conditions of establishment of the Domitian Way in Colombiers (Hérault) and the great stages of its construction. After having installed, by the time of the Conquest, the first track directly on the protohistoric way allotted to Heracles, the Roman power had to build, around 70-60 BC, in order to face the requirements of military circulation and to ensure the continuity of the communications, a few meters to the South, a road embankment, edged by a sizeable wall. During the Early imperial period, the environmental constraints and the cartage density led to a new and powerful reorganization of the road equipment. The roadway, always bordered by a wall, directly established on the late-republican way, is raised by one meter and, from now on, doubled by a riding way. This unit, which is to be dated between the 40s and the 60s, shows a monumental range with a large developed area closing, to the North, the riding way and an approach ramp to the way which determines, in the South, a right angle crossroads, possibly integrated to the colonial centuriation of Béziers, whose Decumanus Maximus corresponds to this section of the Consular Way.

The buildings excavated on the southern part as well as the nature of the archaeological material make it possible to think of a small post house of which the existence could have lasted from the years 60 BC onto a broad 1st century of our era. The abandonment of the complex must have occurred during the 2nd century while the way is still and for long attended.

Why the uia lignaria of Pseudo-Agennius’ commentum has no real existence

Jean-Yves Guillaumin

The uia lignaria, which is found only in the existing state of the manuscript tradition of the anonymous Comment on Frontinus, has no real existence in the first state of this gromatic treaty of the 6th century. This mention appears in the text only following a series of errors of copy, which are analyzed in this paper. Therefore, it is necessary to remove uia lignaria from the various Roman surveying lexicons or glossaries.

Iter populo debetur/non debetur and the management of a risky environment

Ella Hermon

This study suggests that the term “iter populo debetur/non debetur” appearing in the Libri Coloniarum would apparently be a form of water integrated management used in response to impacts of climate variations, notably flooding events which affected central-southern Italy in the period beginning in the 1st century BC characterized by an extensive military colonization. Following examination of the old debate and recent hypotheses regarding this issue, I present my own suggestions about the use of the above-mentioned expression as representative of a new model of the City—at least in the Civitates Campaniae of the Liber Coloniarum I since the Lex Cornelia agraria. Thus, it is possible to envisage the need for managing the flooding risk by the military colonies established in this period in areas increasingly nearer to water banks. These hypotheses are then examined in the light of recent data about the Civitates Campaniae located in waterside areas of the Middle Volturno river.
Landmarks naming and sketching according to the *Siens a’datermenar* by Bertrand Boysset (end of 14th century-beginning of 15th century)

**Pierre Portet**

Bertrand Boysset is a medieval land surveyor born in Arles circa 1355. He wrote in provençal language a technical treatise dealing with land surveying and bounding. This work is profusely illustrated, transmitting colorfull images of numerous boundaries stones and showing surveyors doing their job. In this paper I will discuss the way Bertrand describes and name these stones he uses when bounding a territory. These consistent descriptions and the way to manage a bounding operation are the first we know in the medieval technical literature.

**Reflections on the lexicon of servi corruptio**

**Francesca Reduzzi Merola**

In this paper I examine the quasi-delict of servi corruptio, analyzing the verbs that refer to the case in the comment to the edict by Ulpian and Paul.

**Water Sharing and Power of Decision in the Western Roman Empire**

**Marguerite Ronin**

Few texts let us know about the organisation of the irrigation communities throughout the western part of the Roman Empire. The recently discovered *Lex riui Hiberiensis*, at Agón (Spain) is one of them. This article first describes the different systems of water sharing (by volume of water or by duration of the flow) and seeks which one could have been applied in Agón. It then focuses on the link which was created in this community between the distribution of water and the power of decision, thanks to a comparison with other situations studied either through ancient texts or contemporaneous examples in North Africa. Finally, it examines by whom exactly and on which conditions this power of decision was exercised.

**Speech against Noises as Speech against the Other in an Ancient Megalopolis: the Case of Rome**

**Antonio Gonzales**

The noises of and within the antique city ask the question of the way of life which livens up a city become a millionaire in number of inhabitants and multiple of cultural point of view for a part of his population, what leads to definitions and to forms of tolerance to the noise doubtless different. A society of the distinction forms itself then in the urban frame. To the people who does not hesitate to use the “tumult” opposes aristocracy of the measure. The reduction of the noise is perceived as a progress of the civilization. What recommends Sénèque, as number of his contemporaries it is a kind of dissociation between a society of the one and one encounter, of the crowding and a society of the distinction.

**Holding out against imperial supervision: a conflict between civic elites and logistes at Ephesus under the Roman Empire**

**Éric Guerber**

This paper examines epigraphical testimonies (Wankel H., *IvEphesos*, 15-16), two versions of a rescript send by a Roman emperor (Marcus Aurelius?) to an unknown curator rei publicae. It points out a dysfunction of Ephesian civic government (the accountings of the magistrates out of charge are not controlled any more by civic regulation) and moreover highlights a tension between the Ephesian bouleutai and one logistes. Indeed, the Ephesian notables express their hostility against
the curator missioned by the emperor to control the accountings of the magistrates out of charge. The both inscriptions founded in the area of the theater of Ephesus clearly depict the weakening, and maybe the disparition of the control exercised by the city upon these magistrates and more generally the civic elites. This phenomenon, which is obvious at Ephesus is undoubtly more frequent that the inscriptions reveal, because it seems that epigraphical testimonies usually occult conflicts between civic elites and emperors.

About musical poems during Etruscan banquets
Jean-René Jannot

Un etruscan archaic relief (Vth. bc.) have been most likely inspired by a Greek banquet vase painting attributed to Euphronios. The banqueter, playing a barbyton, is signing, but it seems highly probable that it could not be a Greek poem but an Etruscan one. This is obviously a proof that, formerly ,an aristocratic Etruscan literature, disapeared today, existed.

A monumentum by Seneca the Elder.
To Jean Peyras who followed the windings of memory too
Marie-Claude L’Huillier

The Elder Seneca has recorded in a critical anthology of controversies and suasories, the flowering of declamation in speeches, a development which was very successful among audiences and became dominant in teaching. That collection of imaginary debates “Oratorum et rhetorum sententiae, divisiones, colores” bequeathes us a very rich testimony on the end of Republican oratory and that of the beginning of the Empire. A work based on memory, that anthology is built on remembered speeches and the changes in the lives of some orators. Most of all, it evaluates the cultural and political stakes of Restauration regarding the demands of the Universal Empire. That art of speech, modified, censured, histrionic, makes us feel underneath, the main conflicts generated by the major problems of that time: the topics and the forms of transmission of knowledge, theory elaboration of founding bases of the city, the relationship between power, the exercise of power and speech.

Notes about Fortifications in Asia Minor
Isabelle Pimouguet-Pédarros

This article gives a summary presentation of the author’s work in Caria, in eastern Lycia, in Pisidia and in the territory of Rhodes. It also provides the occasion for a review of the historical literature, for examining prospects for future Research and for considerations in regard to methodology.

Sutrium and the Ciminian forest, story of a very ancient roman frontier
Thierry Piel

During most of the 4th c. B.C., the Cimini hills remained the definite frontier between Rome and Etruria. This article aims at analyzing the Ancients’ accounts of its setting up and crossing by Roman armies.
“L’Arlésienne”, a historical puzzle in Vendée: the grinding tablet with the inscription of a gallo-roman oculist

Jacques Santrot

The enquiry takes its origin in the new multi-disciplinary reading of the artefacts of the tomb of a supposedly “lady artist” of the 3rd century A.D., discovered in 1847 in Saint-Médard-des-Prés (Fontenay-le-Comte, Vendée), which appeared to be that of an eye-doctor of the 2nd century A.D. Two of the plates illustrating the publications of this discovery (1849 and 1887) showed, as an element of comparison, a crushing board on which an inscription could be seen. The author, Mr B. Fillon, ignored its origin but mentionned that the object was kept at the Cluny Museum in Paris. Today the board has been lost, but its trace was mentionned in an article dated from 1694, which described the discovery in Arles of a stone urn containing the tools and accessories of an eye doctor of the second century A.D. If there is no doubt about the authenticity of the artefacts of that cremation, the inscription is the work of a forger who lived in Arles at the very end of the seventeenth century.

* Like in the Bizet opera Carmen, the one who is always heard of, but never seen.

The French on the Rhine at the time of Louis XIV

Jean-Pierre Bois

The topic of the Rhine at the time of Louis XIV is currently undergoing re-analysis by historians, especially the devastation of the Palatinate in 1688-1689. Presented at that time as a cruel devastation, it unleashed a wave of hatred against the French in Germany. This view has been widely preserved in history. It is important to mention the political circumstances surrounding the event, and the over-neglected rules of the “art of war” in the seventeenth century. One should not forget the commonly overlooked events during the French presence on the Rhine: the first campaign of Turenne in 1674, the construction of a border in Alsace, and the attachment of Alsace to France. In order to understand the determination of Louis XIV, proper consideration needs to be given to the strategic option, the tactical execution and the characteristics of what might be called psychological warfare, which is, on the whole very far from the horrors of the Thirty Years War.

The “Midi” and its image: between clichés and paradoxes

Laure Lévêque

The present paper attempts to follow in long diachrony the progressive constitution of a meridional identity which goes hand in hand with the affirmation of the Midi as a referent, which can be read on several levels: lexically, territorially, linguistically in the somewhat woolly profusion of the imaginary compositions which accompanies this emergence so that referring to the Midi splits with geography to join the ground of fantasy in a very complex process that has authorized, through history, the most contradictory representations.

Lachrymabilem judeorum questionem: the brief history of the Jewish community of Brittany (13th century)

John Tolan

On April 10th 1240, John the Red, Duke of Brittany, ordered the expulsion of all the Jews from his duchy. While other medieval expulsions of Jews have been thoroughly studied and commented upon, such is not the case with the expulsion of Brittany’s Jews. In order to understand this expulsion and place it in context, we will trace the history of Brittany’s Jews in the early thirteenth century, paying particular attention to the massacres of Jews in 1236 that accompanied the preparation for a new crusade.