

Introduction

The linework for boundaries does not distinguish between sections that are known and those that can only remain approximate.

Map 101 owes much to Barnes (1982, 201-25; note the omission of Insulae from the diocese of Asiana on 206); likewise Map 102 owes much to Honigmann's 1939 edition of Hierocles (HierSyn). For both maps, Jones (1964, Appendix III and accompanying maps) has also been valuable.

Achaia

Note NP Achaia.

Aegyptus, Libya (Bagnall)

For the boundary between Cyrene and Aegyptus, see Romanelli (1940). Pliny (*NH* 5.38-39) seems to include Darnis within the province of Cyrene, but Ptolemy (4.5.1; 4.7.1, reflected here) places it in Aegyptus. The date of any such change remains unknown.

For the boundary between Aegyptus Herculia and Thebais in the Verona List, see Lallemand (1964, 44-46). For boundaries between Aegyptus Iovia and Libya Inferior, and between Libya Inferior and Superior, see *ibid.*, pp. 47-49. For boundaries between Aegyptus Iovia and Herculia, note *P.Oxy* L.3574, LI.3619, LIV.3756. The Boubastites Nomos was probably part of Herculia, and the boundary shown reflects that likelihood; there is no other evidence for its course.

For the southern boundary of Aegyptus during the first three centuries A.D., see Burstein (1998).

Africa (Wells)

For Africa Proconsularis, note Lepelley (1981, 10). The boundary shown between it and Numidia retains Musti and Mactar within Proconsularis, swings west to pass closer to Thala than to Sufes, and thence passes closer to Theveste than to Cillium. The boundary shown between Numidia and Mauretania Caesariensis retains Milevis in the latter province. The boundary between Mauretania Tingitana and Mauretania Caesariensis is taken to be the R. Mulucha?; see further the Introductions to Maps 28 and 29, and Siraj (1995, 402-408).

Asia Minor (Mitchell)

Map 100: see Mitchell (1993, 151-57). For Trajan's provinces of Armenia and Mesopotamia, abandoned by Hadrian, see Lightfoot (1990). Late Antique sources mention the establishment of a third province (Assyria) by Trajan, but it remains otherwise unattested.

Map 101: see Mitchell (1988) 107.

Map 102: see Mitchell (1993) 158-63.

Britannia (Esmonde-Cleary)

The northern boundary of the single province at the death of Trajan is uncertain, but must have been somewhere in the area of where Hadrian's Wall would be built. There is no evidence for subdivision of the province before the early third century.

The Verona List names four provinces in the diocese of Britanniae. On the evidence of NotDig, which lists the governor of Maxima Caesariensis as a *consularis* and those of the other provinces as *praesides*, the argument has been made that Maxima Caesariensis was the "senior" province and took in the former provincial, now diocesan, capital, Londinium.

In addition, there is the evidence of the bishops from Britain subscribing to the *acta* of the Council of Arles in 314. Unfortunately the list is corrupt. Two sees, London and York, are tolerably certain. One may be Colchester or Lincoln (usually taken as Lincoln, because Colchester is close to London). The fourth is unknown.

An inscription (RIB 103) from Cirencester (Cironium) mentions a *primae provinciae rector*. This is taken to locate Britannia I in the south-west, perhaps with Cirencester as its capital. Thus, with an increasing degree of uncertainty, the four provincial capitals may have been London, York (Eburacum), Lincoln (Lindum), Cirencester. The locations of the provinces Flavia Caesariensis and Britannia II are guesswork, however, and absolutely nothing is known of any provincial boundaries. For further discussion of capitals, see Haensch (1997, 121-30).

Danube and Balkans (Wilkes)

Pannonia Superior and Inferior, Savia, Valeria: see RE Suppl. 9, cols. 584-89. The shift of boundary with Italy's Regio X that moved the Emona region into the latter occurred before the end of the first century (RE Suppl. 11, cols. 571-76). After 510 the province named Pannonia was the southern part of the former Pannonia II, comprising the regions of Sirmium and Bassiana; see Popović (1971, 50-51).

Dalmatia, Praevalitana: see Wilkes (1984, 78-80). The boundary with the Pannonias shown on Map 100 follows Dušanić (1977, 54). For the Verona List, see RE 22, cols. 1674-75 and Suppl. 8, cols. 22-23.

Moesia Superior and Inferior: for Map 100, see Mócsy (1970, 9-16). For Moesia I and II, Dardania, Dacia Ripensis and Mediterranea, and Scythia in the Verona List, see Velkov (1977, 61-63 and map).

Dacia: see TIR Aquincum and TIR Romula. The boundaries shown on Map 100, and the three sub-divisions of the province, in fact reflect changes made at the beginning of Hadrian's reign. At this time, the Banat plain to the west, as well as that of Wallachia east of the lower R. Olt (ancient Alutus), were evacuated.

Thracia, Haemimontus, Rhodope, Europa: see Velkov (1977, 61-63 and map); Gerov (1979).

Macedonia, Epirus Vetus and Nova, Thessalia: see Papazoglu (1979; 1988, 90-98).

Gaul (Drinkwater)

See Jones (1964); Moreau (1972); Heinen (1985); Duval (1989 vol. 2, map).

Two inscriptions (ILS 1368, 1417) indicate that at one indeterminable stage there was a province named Alpes Atractianae / Atractianae et Poeninae. Nothing more of it is known, not least its relationship to Alpes Graiae et Poeninae (Moreau 1972, 9-10). Altogether there remains considerable uncertainty about the boundaries and status of the Alpine provinces. For discussion, see Haensch (1997, 142-46); for Alpes Maritimae, note Rivet (1988, chap. 31).

Germania, Raetia, Noricum (Wells)

See Schönberger (1969, especially 164-71 and Map B); Alföldy (1974, 57-61, 199). At the death of Trajan, the eastern boundary of Germania Superior is taken to be the Neckar *limes*.

The boundary between Raetia and Noricum remains controversial, but is taken here to be the R. Inn (ancient Aenus). The southern boundary of both provinces was probably the watershed.

Hispania (Knapp)

The standard treatment of provincial boundaries here is still Albertini (1923). While there remains some controversy about the exchanges of territory between Tarraconensis and Baetica, and between Tarraconensis and Lusitania, these transfers certainly took place before the reign of Trajan and are thus reflected on Map 100.

Italia (Harris)

Almost everywhere the boundaries of the Augustan regions (I-XI) can be closely established, chiefly from Pliny (*NH* 3.46-74). The boundaries of the provinces in the Verona List, by contrast, sometimes depend on epigraphic evidence indicating which provinces individual cities belonged to, and are consequently less secure in some areas; the extent of Flaminia et Picenum causes particular difficulty. Its southern part later became the

province of Valeria, named after the Via Valeria and first attested in 399 (RE Valeria 4). In general, see Thomsen (1947) and Barnes (1982, 201-208).

Syria, Iudaea, Arabia (Parker)

The boundaries of the three Trajanic provinces, Syria, Iudaea and Arabia, are relatively well known. To the east, however, Syria and Arabia faced the desert, and thus had no formally demarcated boundary there. The principal controversy for this period is whether to include north-west Hejaz (the region east of the Gulf of Aqaba and the north-east coast of the Red Sea) within provincial Arabia. Unquestionably this region had formed part of the Nabataean kingdom annexed by Trajan as *provincia Arabia*. Even so, in some scholars' view the Roman province did not extend south-east of Aila/Aelana. Although there is epigraphic testimony to Roman military activity in the Hejaz as far south as Egra (Map 83 C5), this does not of itself prove that the region comprised part of provincial Arabia. More decisive are bilingual (Greek and Nabataean) inscriptions from Ruwwafah, deep within Hejaz (Map 83 B4), that explicitly mention two governors of Arabia around the years 165-69. As Bowersock (1983, 97) notes, "It would be inconceivable to find the names of Roman governors...if the site were not an integral part of the province they were administering." That said, extending the provincial boundary as far south as Egra remains conjectural (Sartre 1982, 29-35 with map on 227).

Diocletian transferred the southern portion of provincial Arabia—essentially Sinai, Negev, southern Transjordan—to Palaestina (as Iudaea was called by this date, having been renamed Syria Palaestina after the suppression of the Jewish revolt in 135). The north-west Hejaz seems to have been abandoned in the third century. Earlier (in the Severan period), Arabia had gained some additional territory on its northern frontier at the expense of Syria. The most significant changes, however, occurred in Syria. By the early fourth century the region had been subdivided into four provinces, the boundaries of which are reasonably well established. In addition, the Severan annexation of the client kingdom of Osrhoene created a new province between the Euphrates and Aborras rivers in north-west Mesopotamia.

The most vexing question of this period is the existence of a so-called province of Arabia Nova, attested in a papyrus dated to 315-16. This seems to explain the passage in the Verona List which mentions "Arabia item Arabia." Some suggest that Arabia Nova should be located in north-east Egypt, but others contend that it was carved out of Palaestina c. 314-15. If so, it apparently included the city of Eleutheropolis (Map 70 F2). But its borders are otherwise unknown, and there has been no attempt to take it into account on Map 101. Evidently its existence as a province was brief, because it appears neither in NotDig nor in any other source. For a useful summary of the issue, see Barnes (1996, 548).

With few exceptions, Diocletian's provincial boundaries in this part of the empire underwent little change through the sixth century. Most notably, by the beginning of the fifth century Palaestina had been partitioned into three provinces: Prima (basically Iudaea and Samaria), Secunda (lands around the Sea of Galilee), and Tertia (Sinai, Negev, southern Transjordan). The border between Palaestina Tertia and Arabia moved northwards, incorporating much of the region east of the Dead Sea into the former (TIR Iudaea 17). Honigmann (HierSyn, Map IV) errs in excluding Sinai from Palaestina Tertia.

Abbreviations

P.Oxy L	A.K. Bowman et al. (eds.), <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri</i> , vol. 50, London 1983
P.Oxy LI	J.R. Rea (ed.), <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri</i> , vol. 51, London, 1984
P.Oxy LIV	R.A. Coles, H. Maehler and P.J. Parsons (eds.), <i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri</i> , vol. 54, London, 1987
RIB	R.G. Collingwood and R.P. Wright, <i>The Roman inscriptions of Britain</i> , vol. 1, Oxford, 1965
TIR Aquincum	Tabula Imperii Romani L 34, <i>Aquincum–Sarmizegetusa–Sirmium</i> , Amsterdam, 1968
TIR Romula	Tabula Imperii Romani L 35, <i>Romula–Durostorum–Tomis</i> , Bucharest, 1969

Directory**Map 100 Provinces of the Roman Empire at the Death of Trajan (A.D. 117)****Names**

Grid	Name	Grid	Name
L4	Achaia	L3	Moesia Inferior
M6	Aegyptus	L3	Moesia Superior
H4/J5	Africa Proconsularis	G3	Narbonensis
F2	Aquitania	J2	Noricum
N6	Arabia	H4	Numidia
Q4	Armenia	K2	Pannonia Inferior
P3	Armenia Minor	J2	Pannonia Superior
M4	Asia	N3	Paphlagonia
E4	Baetica	N4	Phrygia
G2	Belgica	N4	Pisidia
M3	Bithynia et Pontus	P3	Pontus Galaticus
F1	Britannia	P3	Pontus Polemoniacus
N4	Cilicia	H2	Raetia
L4	Creta (et Cyrene)	H4	Sardinia et Corsica
N4	Cyprus	J4	Sicilia
L5	(Creta et) Cyrene	P4	Syria
L2	Dacia	F3	Tarraconensis
L3	Dacia Inferior	L3	Thracia
L2	Dacia Porolissensis		
L2	Dacia Superior		
K3	Dalmatia		
N4	Galatia et Cappadocia		
G1	Germania Inferior		
H2	Germania Superior		
M3	Hellespontus		
N5	Iudaea		
F2	Lugdunensis		
E4	Lusitania		
M4	Lycia et Pamphylia		
L3	Macedonia		
G4	Mauretania Caesariensis		
E5	Mauretania Tingitana		
P4	Mesopotamia		

Numbers		
No.	Grid	Name
1	H2	Alpes Graiae et Poeninae
2	H3	Alpes Cottiae
3	H3	Alpes Maritimae
4	N4	Phrygia Paroreius
5	N4	Isauria
6	N4	Lycaonia

DirectoryMap 101 Dioceses and Provinces of the Roman Empire
according to the Verona List (c. A.D. 303–324)**Names**

Grid	Name	Grid	Name
L4	Achaia	L5	Libya Superior
N6	Aegyptus Herculia	K3	Lucania et Bruttii
M5	Aegyptus Iovia	G2	Lugdunensis I
H2	Aemilia et Liguria	F2	Lugdunensis II
G5	Africa	E4	Lusitania
H4	Africa Proconsularis	M4	Lycia et Pamphylia
K3	Apulia et Calabria	M4	Lydia
G2	Aquitania I	L3	Macedonia
F2	Aquitania II	F5	Mauretania Caesariensis
P5	Arabia	G5	Mauretania Sitifensis
P4	Armenia Minor	E5	Mauretania Tingitana
M4	Asia	P4	Mesopotamia
M4	Asiana	M3	Moesia Inferior
P4	Augusta Euphratensis	L3	Moesia Superior
P5	Augusta Libanensis	L3	Moesiae
E4	Baetica	G3	Narbonensis I
H2	Belgica I	J2	Noricum Mediterraneum
G2	Belgica II	J2	Noricum Ripense
N3	Bithynia	F3	Novem Populi
F1	Britannia I	H4	Numidia Cirtensis
F1	Britannia II?	H4	Numidia Militiana
F1	Britanniae	M6	Oriens
H5	Byzacena	P4	Osrhoene
J3	Campania	N5	Palaestina
P4	Cappadocia	K2	Pannonia Inferior
M4	Caria	K2	Pannonia Superior
F4	Carthaginiensis	J2	Pannoniae
P4	Cilicia	N3	Paphlagonia
H3	Corsica	P5	Phoenice
L4	Creta	M4	Phrygia I
N4	Cyprus	N4	Phrygia II
L3	Dacia Mediterranea	N4	Pisidia
L3	Dacia Ripensis	N4	Pontica
K3	Dalmatia	P3	Pontus Polemoniacus
L3	Dardania	K3	Praevalitana
N3	Diospontus	J2	Raetia
K3	Epirus Nova	L3	Rhodope
K4	Epirus Vetus	H4	Sardinia
M3	Europa	K2	Savia
J3	Flaminia et Picenum	M3	Scythia
N4	Galatia	H2	Sequania
E3	Gallaecia	J4	Sicilia
F2	Galliae	P4	Syria Coele
H2	Germania I	F3	Tarraconensis
G1	Germania II	N6	Thebais
M3	Haemimontus		
M4	Hellespontus		
E4	Hispaniae		
M4	Insulae		
P4	Isauria		
H2	Italia		
M5	Libya Inferior		

Grid	Name
L4	Thessalia
L3	Thracia (diocese)
L3	Thracia (province)
J5	Tripolitana
J3	Tuscia et Umbria
K2	Valeria
J2	Venetia et Histria
F3	Viennensis (diocese)
H3	Viennensis (province)

Numbers

No.	Grid	Name
1	H3	Narbonensis II
2	H2	Alpes Graiae et Poeninae
3	H3	Alpes Maritimae
4	H3	Alpes Cottiae

Unlocated Provinces

Flavia Caesariensis
Maxima Caesariensis

Directory

Map 102 Dioceses and Provinces of the Roman Empire according to Hierocles
(late 5th–early 6th centuries A.D.)

Names		Numbers (continued)		
Grid	Name	No.	Grid	Name
D3	Thrakike	26	F4	Phrygia Saloutaria
C3	Illyrikon	27	F4	Pamphylia
E4	Asiane	28	E4	Lykia
F3	Pontike	29	E4	Nesoi
F5	Anatolike	30	E4	Karia
D5	Aigyptiake	31	E3	Bithynia
		32	F3	Honorias
		33	F3	Paphlagonia
		34	F3	Galatia I
		35	F4	Galatia Saloutaria
		36	F4	Kappadokia I
		37	F4	Kappadokia II
		38	G3	Helenopontos
		39	G3	Pontos Polemoniakos
		40	G4	Armenia I
		41	G4	Armenia II
		42	F4	Kilikia I
		43	G4	Kilikia II
		44	F4	Kypros
		45	F4	Isauria
		46	G4	Syria I
		47	G4	Syria II
		48	G4	Euphratesia
		49	G4	Osroene
		50	G4	Mesopotamia
		51	G5	Phoinike
		52	G5	Phoinike Libanesia
		53	F5	Palaistine I
		54	G5	Palaistine II
		55	F6	Palaistine III
		56	G5	Arabia
		57	F5	Aigyptos
		58	F5	Augoustamnike I
		59	F5	Augoustamnike II
		60	F6	Arkadia
		61	F6	Thebais Engista
		62	F6	Thebais Ano
		63	D5	Libye he Ano
		64	E5	Libye he Kato

Numbers		
No.	Grid	Name
1	E3	Europe
2	D3	Rhodope
3	E3	Thrake
4	E3	Haimimontos
5	E3	Mysia II
6	E3	Skythia
7	D3	Makedonia I
8	D3	Makedonia II
9	D4	Thessalia
10	D4	Hellas
11	D4	Krete
12	D4	Palaia Epeiros
13	D3	Nea Epeiros
14	D3	Dakia Mesogeios
15	D3	Parapotamia Dakia
16	D3	Dardania
17	C3	Praibalis
18	D3	Mysia I
19	C2	Pannonia
20	E4	Asia
21	E4	Hellespontos
22	E4	Phrygia Pakatiane
23	E4	Lydia
24	F4	Pisidia
25	F4	Lykaonia

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