

Princeton/Stanford Working Papers in Classics

Map Resources for Roman North Africa

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This is the early draft of a collation of the map resources that are available for the study of Roman North Africa. It is hoped that, even in this early

stage of presentation, it will be of some use to those who are seeking cartographic resources for research on the region.

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MAP RESOURCES FOR NORTH AFRICA

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KEY

b&w = black and white, duotone
> = cross-reference

I. TOPOGRAPHY

General

The general maps that present perhaps the best overview of North Africa, locate most modern places, and give good visual presentation of the major topographical features are the Michelin road maps. They are readily available at most booksellers and map-dealers. The two most relevant maps in this series are:

Algeria-Tunisia

Michelin, 1:1,000,000 series, no. 172: Algérie - Tunisie, covering all of Algeria and Tunisia north of the border of the Sahara, with inset maps of 'Région de Tlemcen,' scale 1:500,000; 'Environs d'Oran,' scale 1:300,000; 'Région d'Alger et Kabylie,' scale 1:300,000; and 'Région de Tunis,' scale 1:500,000. The map is multicolour, with legends in Arabic and French, and with most major ancient archaeological sites marked.

Morocco

Michelin, 1:1,000,000 series, no. 169: Maroc, covering all of Morocco, with inset maps 'Le Rif et Région de Meknès Fès,' scale 1:600,000; 'Région de Casablanca,' scale 1:600,000; 'Province de Tarfaya,' scale 1:200,000; 'Région de Moyen Atlas,' scale 1:600,000; and 'Région de Marrakech,' scale 1:600,000. The map is multicolour, with legends in Arabic and French, and with most major ancient archaeological sites marked.

J. Le Coz, Le Rharb, Fellahs et colons: étude de géographie régionale, 2 vols., Rabat (1964) contains the best series of maps in text of the region of Morocco that is most important to the period of the Roman occupation, including in a separate end-pocket: 'Le Rharb: utilisation du sol,' multicolour, scale 1:200,000.

Regional - General

For excellent coverage of the major topographical features, with a visual presentation that enables the researcher to grasp quickly the lay of the landscape, the USAF Pilotage Charts are perhaps the best resource materials. All are multicolour productions, scale 1:500,000; produced in a second edition (1969) and are currently available (Aeronautical Chart and Information Centre, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., 63118).

Morocco

USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-1D; Title: Ceuta, Gibraltar, Isla de Alboran, Melilla, Morocco, Peñon de Alhucemas, Peñon de Velez de la Gomera, Spain;

Coverage: 10° W Long to 3° W Long; 32° N Lat to 36° N Lat. USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-1C; Title: Algeria, Islas Chafarinas, Melilla, Morocco;
Coverage: 3° W Long to 4° E Long; 32° N Lat to 36° N Lat.

Algeria

USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-1B; Title: Algeria, Balaeric Islands; Coverage: 3° W Long to 4° E Long; 36° N Lat to 40° N Lat (see also the following item).

Tunisia

USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-2A; Title: Eastern Algeria, Northern Tunisia, Cap Bon, Southern Sardinia; Coverage: 4° E Long to 11° E Long; 36° N Lat to 40° N Lat (see also the following two items).

Libya

USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-2C; Title: Libya, Malta, Pelagrie, Eastern Tunisia; Coverage: 11° E Long to 18° E Long; 32° N Lat to 36° N Lat. USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-G-2D; Title: Gabes, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya; Coverage: 4° E Long, 11° E Long; 32° N Lat to 36° N Lat.

USAF Pilotage Charts, PC-H-3B; Title: South Tunisia, Libya; Coverage: 12° E Long to 18° E Long; 27° N Lat to 32° N Lat.

J. M. Lassère, Ubique Populus, Paris, CNRS (1977), map I, foldout following p. 334, b&w line, 'Régions humaines dans l'Afrique romaine,' covers all North Africa, with the major topographical zones well marked.

Regional - Detailed Coverage

The best topographical coverage for north Africa on various scales is provided by the maps produced by the Institut Géographique National of France (IGN) [136 bis, Rue de Grenelle, Paris, 75700, France; Service de vente des cartes: 107, Rue la Boétie, Paris, 75700, France]. All series are multicolour, mark the contours of the terrain, show all important topographical features; most series also locate significant archeological sites, unfortunately labelling them indiscriminately as 'Roman ruins' (ruines romaines—with an "RR" designation on the map). Most of the larger scale series are incomplete, especially for regions close to the periphery of the Sahara desert; often for these zones monochrome first editions are the only ones yet available. Also, many of the sheets in the larger-scale series are now out of print, though

most should be available in any good map library. Unfortunately, western Libya has not been afforded as good a coverage; we still depend, for the most part, on US Army maps produced in the 1950s and 1960s which were themselves largely collated from earlier Italian and German maps. These are noted separately in this section.

IGN, 1:500,000 SERIES

Type 1960

In five colour format, with 100 metre contours marked, and all principal topographical features clearly indicated; the main use of this series is for general orientation, since ancient sites are not marked. Twenty-one sheets cover the main northern zone of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco that is of most interest to historians and archaeologists; for location and coverage given by the individual sheets see GEO Katalog [GEO CENTER Internationales Landkartenhaus, Postfach 80 05 07, D-7000, Stuttgart 80] Bd. 2, no. 513, p. 2 (Tunisia), no. 514, p. 1 (Algeria), and no. 515, p. 1 (Morocco).

IGN, 1:200,000 SERIES

Type 1922

Type 1960

Three and four colour, with 50 metre contours marked; archaeological sites are designated by an "RR" designation and black rectilinear markings on the Type 1922 maps; on the Type 1960 archaeological sites are marked simply by a pyramid-shaped series of three black dots.

Morocco

1:200,000 series, produced between 1929 and 1958, covers the northern zone of the country (here defined as the zone of most interest to modern historians and archaeologists of the Graeco-Roman period, from Tanger in the north to Melilla-Berkane in the east, to Chott Rharbi in the south-east; and along the al-Jadid latitude to the south: 32° N Lat and 2° W Long) in 25 sheets; four colour format with 50 metre contours marked; archaeological sites as such are not marked; for the coverage afforded by each sheet see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 515, p. 2.

Algeria

1:200,000 series is available both in Type 1922 and Type 1960; both cover the northern zone of most interest to modern historians and archaeologists in 36 sheets; for location of the individual sheets and their coverage see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 513, p. 4.

Tunisia

1:200,000 series in the Type 1922 edition is no longer commercially available; it covers the whole country in 46 sheets; for the location of individual sheets and their coverage see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 513, p. 4; a new series is being prepared (Paris, IGN, 1976-present).

Libya

[Libya is covered by a 1:250,000 series prepared by the U.S. Army at the request of the Libyan Government between 1953 and 1964; multicolour, with 50 metre contours marked (and supplementary 25 metre contours); the region of Tripolitania is covered in 9 sheets numbered NI-32-16, NI-33-13 to 15; NH-32-4; NH-33-1 to 4; ancient sites are marked as such.]

IGN, 1:100,000 SERIES

Type 1922

Type 1956

Excellent topographical coverage in four and five colour format, with 25 metre contours marked. Archaeological sites are marked with the "RR" designation, with their approximate size and known extent marked by a red cross-hatching.

Morocco

1:100,000 series is of the Type 1922, reissued 1963 to present; in a si> colour format, with 20 metre contours marked; a new series (1978 to present) is now being issued in four colour format with 40 metre contours marked; the northern zone of most interest (see definition above) is covered in 60 sheets; archaeological sites are marked with red hatching (but not with an RR designation); for the location and coverage given by each sheet see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 515, p. 5; the sheets are very difficult to obtain commercially.

Algeria

1:100,000 series exists in a Type 1922 and a Type 1956 (Paris, IGN, 1956-59); 88 sheets cover the northern zone that is of most interest to modern historians and archaeologists; maps are in a four colour format, with 40 metre contours marked; most are now available commercially only in monochrome photocopies.

Tunisia

1:100,000 series is of the Type 1922 (Paris, IGN, 1922-1934); the whole of the country is covered in 140 sheets; maps are in a six colour format with 25 metre

contours marked; commercial availability of individual sheets is very unpredictable.

Libya

[Libyan coverage at 1:100,000 scale is provided by the U.S. Army P661 series in tritone colour format, with 25 metre contours marked; 50 sheets cover the region of Tripolitania of most interest; important archaeological sites and ruins are marked with quadrangular series of dots and/or hatching.]

IGN, 1:50,000 SERIES

Type 1922

Excellent topographical coverage in multicolour format, with 10 metre contours marked. Archaeological sites are marked with the "RR" designation, and black/red cross-hatching indicating the approximate known extent of the ruins.

Morocco

1:50,000 series issued in a Type 1922 series from 1939 onwards, four and five colour format, with 10 metre contours marked (till 1977; only 20 metre contours thereafter), with no special markings for archaeological sites; the northern zone is covered by 219 sheets; for the location and coverage of each sheet see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 515, p. 3.

Algeria

1:50,000 series is of Type 1922, in four and five colour format, with 20 metre contours marked; about 500 sheets cover the northern zone of most interest to modern historians and archaeologists. For the location of each sheet and its coverage see GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 514, p. 3 (many sheets for the southern zone are available only in a duotone édition provisoire).

Tunisia

1:50,000 series is of Type 1942 (Paris, IGN, 1942 - present); some sheets of the older Type 1922 (Paris, IGN, 1897-1942), in a seven colour format, are still available. Maps are produced in a five colour format, with 10 metre contours marked. Most of the country is covered by the 239 sheets of the series.

Libya

[Libyan coverage at scale 1:50,000 is provided by the U.S. Army P761 series, in multicolour format, with 20 metre contours marked; Tripolitania is covered in about 85 sheets of this series; ancient sites are marked by quadrangular blocks of dots and by the designation 'RUINS'.]

IGN, 1:25,000 SERIES

Type 1960

The most detailed and comprehensive of the map series, especially useful for microstudies; multicolour format, with all major topographical features and contours marked; ancient archaeological sites marked by "RR" designation and linear markings of the extent and shape of the site, where known.

Morocco

No series of this scale is currently available.

Algeria

1:25,000 series is of Type 1960; in four colour format, with 10 metre contours marked. The northern zone of the country is covered in about 1500 sheets; four of the sheets of this series cover the same area as one of the sheets of the 1:50,000 series. The availability and location of each of the sheets, along with its code number, is indicated in the GEO Katalog, Bd. 2, no. 514, p. 4.

Tunisia

No series of this scale is currently available.

Libya

[No series of this scale is currently available.]

II. GENERAL REFERENCE

P. Salama, Les voies romaines de l'Afrique du Nord, Alger, Gouvernement générale de l'Algérie, Imprimerie officielle, 1951; 143 pp., 12 plates, 1 map. The book contains one separate map in an end-pocket covering the Roman road system of the present-day countries of Algeria and Tunisia that remains the standard reference map for the region. The map is entitled "Réseau Routier de l'Afrique romaine," and is on a 1:1,500,000 scale; contours are not marked. It is duotone, marks the provincial boundaries, and covers the region between the western terminus of the Limes

Tripolitanus (the Gulf of Gabès) and the Wadi Moulouya in the west. All major Roman towns known to the date of publication are marked, along with the main Roman roads. An inset map entitled "Les grands carrefours de la région de Carthage" on the scale 1:500,000 gives excellent coverage for the more densely packed urban units found in the hinterland of Carthage inland to the Tunisian Dorsal.

J. Mesnage, Romanisation de l'Afrique: Tunisie, Algérie, Maroc, Paris, Beauchesne, 1913. Contains two foldout endmaps that are still useful: 'Afrique punique' and 'Afrique romaine' (including inset maps of Mauretania Tingitana and 'Afrique indigène'); contains a gazetteer-like index to both ancient and modern place names, which are keyed to the maps.

J. Mesnage, L'Afrique chrétienne: évêchés et ruines antiques, Paris, E. Leroux, 1912. Although published three-quarters of a century ago, this work is still very useful. It contains four fold-out maps on a scale of 1:1,000,000: I) Tunisie (Proconsulaire et Byzacène), 5° E Long to 9° E Long; 34° N Lat to 38° N Lat (with inset map 'Carthage,' scale 1:75,000, keyed to 14 numbered sites);
 II) Département de Constantine (Numidie et Maurétanie Césarienne), 2°30 E Long to 6°30 E Long; 34° N Lat to 37°30 N Lat;
 III) Département d'Alger (Maurétanie Césarienne), 2° W Long to 2° E Long; 35° N Lat to 37° N Lat;
 IV) Département d'Oran (Maurétanie Césarienne), 5° W Long to 1° W Long; 34° N Lat to 37° N Lat (with inset map, 'Maurétanie Tingitane,' scale 1:3,950,000).
 More important, the work contains a comprehensive gazetteer to all sites known to the time of publication, cross-referenced both to ancient and modern names, and keyed to locations on the maps. In addition, the gazetteer can be used to refer to a detailed description of each site, and bibliography on each to date of publication, contained in the main text of the book.

A. Carandini, "Produzione agricola e produzione ceramica nell'Africa di età imperiale: appunti sull'economica della Zeugitana e della Byzacena," Studi Miscellanei 15 (1970), 45-120, map, tav. B, b&w line, foldout following p. 120; scale 1:500,000, based on Salama, Les voies romaines; a very clear map of Africa Proconsularis (Zeugitana and Byzacena), with all major roads and sites, and a general indication of the main areas of olive production.

A. di Vita, "Gli Emporia di Tripolitania dall'età di Massinissa a Diocleziano: un profilo storico-istituzionale," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 515-95; map, fig. 1, 'Carta della Libia romana' = a modified and corrected version of the map of Roman Libya in Libya Antiqua 9-10 (1972-1973), fig. 1, p. 137; b&w line, indicating the location of all major sites.

> § X: The Army and Frontiers: Tripolitania.

Toponymy - Location Lists

- S. Lancel ed., Actes de la Conférence de Carthage en 411, vol. 4: Notices sur les sièges et les toponymes, Paris, Editions du Cerf (1991) [= Sources chrétiennes, no. 373], 1293-1536; with append. IV, "Index Locorum," 1585-1603; endmap, foldout, b&w line, location of the bishoprics in north Africa, both 'Donatist' and Catholic.
[A complete list in alphabetical order of all towns and other sites named in connection with the Conference of 411 at Carthage. Locations are given, along with bibliography and significant epigraphical references to the site]

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES - GENERAL

Morocco

- M. Euzennat, J. Marion, J. Gascou, Inscriptions antiques du Maroc, 2: Inscriptions Latines, Paris, CNRS (1982), map, fig. 1, p. 11, b&w line, 'Carte générale,' major contours, all main archaeological sites.
- R. Rebuffat, "La frontière romaine en Afrique: Tripolitaine et Tingitane," Ktema 4 (1979), 225-47; map, fig. 5, p. 236, b&w line, 'Sites archéologiques de Tingitane'.
- G. Souville, "L'Atlas archéologique du Maroc: état des recherches et des publications," BCTH n.s. 10-11B (1974-75 [1977]), 99-102

Algeria

- S. Gsell, Atlas archéologique de l'Algérie, édition spéciale des cartes au 200,000^e du Service Géographique de l'Armée, avec un texte explicatif; Paris, Fontemoing; Algiers, Jourdan, 1911. Reprint edition: Osnabrück, Otto Zeller Verlag, 1973. Reprint of the tome 1: texte: Algiers, 1997: Agence nationale d'archéologie et de protection des sites et monuments historiques.
The work, in many ways still the standard one on the subject, consists of two parts. First, an atlas of 51 maps on a standard 1:200,000 scale covering all of the northern zone of Algeria; the maps are multicolour (monochrome in the reprint), with contours marked. This set of maps is accompanied by a large 430 page text of commentary that relates to each map. All sites on the maps are numbered and each number is matched in the text by a detailed description of the site, with bibliography relevant to it up to the date of publication. The atlas was prepared on the basis of information available on each region at the end of the nineteenth century, and was initially published

in parts (approximately annually) beginning with the first fascicle in 1902. Coverage for the better explored zones, mainly the plains regions and those close to areas of European exploitation and settlement, is good, especially for major sites such as Madauros or Lambaesis. But for many of the rural regions, above all the mountainous zones, the coverage is noticeably deficient.

- Nacéra Benseddik, "Nouvelles contributions à l'Atlas archéologique de l'Algérie," AfrRom 7 (1990), 737-51 (plus pl. 1-8)

Tunisia

E. Babelon, R. Cagnat and S. Reinach, Atlas archéologique de la Tunisie, édition spéciale des cartes topographiques publiées par le Ministère de la Guerre, accompagnée d'un texte explicatif, Paris, Leroux, 1892-1913. Issued in 60 maps on a 1:50,000 scale (a special edition of those published by the Ministère de la Guerre); maps of rather erratic and uneven coverage, are keyed by number to the standard 1:50,000 series on which the archaeological set is based; most of the maps (some are in duotone) are in a five/six colour format, with 10 metre contours marked, and with all major topographical features shown. Roman sites are marked with red right-angle hatching. All sites are numbered on the maps, but only those that are considered 'important' are described in a matching numbered item in the texte explicatif accompanying each map. This set of maps was superceded in part by the maps issued in a second edition (see the following item).

R. Cagnat and A. Merlin, Atlas archéologique de la Tunisie, IIe série; édition spéciale des cartes topographiques publiées par la Ministère de la Guerre; Paris, Leroux, 1914-1932.
Only four fascicles of the second edition were issued in the scale 1:100,000; maps are in a standard five/six colour format, with 25 metre contours marked; all major topographical features are shown. Roman sites are marked with a red coloured right-angle hatching and are numbered; only those sites which are considered 'important' are described under a matching number in the texte explicatif accompanying each map. The numbers of each map match the standard maps of that scale issued by the Ministry of War. The following sixteen maps were issued: nos. 25 (Jama), 26 (Djebibina), 28 (Dj. Harraba), 29 (Ksour), 30 (Maktar), 31 (Bou-Dabous), 35 (Thala), 36 (El Alia), 40 (Tébessa), 47 (Kasserine), 48 (Sbeitla), 53 (Feriana), 81 (Kebili), 82 (Dj. Merteba), 89 (Douz) and 90 (Tamezred).

J. B. Chabot, "Atlas archéologique de la Tunisie. Tables de la première série," BCTH (1938-1940), 709-28, provides: 1) on p. 710 a tabular list of the sixty maps of the first edition of the Atlas (of 1892-1913), with the names of the sheets and the areas covered by them, and, 2) p. 711 a pictorial grid of the location of all the maps overlaying a map of Tunisia in order to show the location of each sheet, with its Atlas number and the corresponding number of the same sheet of the Carte du Ministère de la Guerre; 3) a guide to all the place names under three headings: i) pp. 713-16, I: 'Noms anciens'; ii) pp. 717-26, II: 'Noms modernes'; and iii) pp. 727-28, III: 'Liste des plans et figure insérés dans le texte explicatif de l'Atlas'.

Libya

R. G. Goodchild (compiler), Tabula Imperii Romani: Sheet H.I.34: Cyrene (Map of Roman Libya—East Sheet, Cyrenaica), Oxford, at the University Press, for

the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1954; 1 map, 6 pp. of text, and gazetteer; scale: 1:1,000,000; multicolour with contours marked; coverage: 18° E Long to 24° E Long; 28° N Lat to 34° N Lat.

R. G. Goodchild (compiler), Tabula Imperii Romani: Sheet H.I.33: Lepcis Magna (Map of Roman Libya—West Sheet, Tripolitania), Oxford, at the University Press, for the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1954; 1 map, 14 pp. of text, and gazetteer; scale: 1:1,000,000; multicolour, with contours marked; coverage: 12° E Long to 18° E Long; 34° N Lat to 28° N Lat.

> Rebuffat (1979) > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 1, p. 226, b&w line, 'Principaux sites archéologiques de Tripolitaine'.

IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES - PREHISTORY AND PROTOHISTORY

General

> Camps, Massinissa, > § VII: African States; map, fig. 17, foldout following p. 146, b&w line, 'Les régions de la Berbérie protohistorique,' marking the major regions of Iberian, Sardinian, Sicilian, and Italian influences on artefact production, and major concentrations of hawanat and dolmen monuments.

H. G. Horn and C. B. Rüger, Die Numider: Reiter und Könige nördlich der Sahara, Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, Bonn, R. Habelt, 1979; map, fig. 15, p. 34, b&w line, scale 1:10,000,000; 'Verbreitungskarte zum Neolithikum der Maghreb,' showing clearly the main zones of development of the different Neolithic traditions.

G. Camps, Monuments et rites funéraires protohistoriques, Paris, Arts & métiers graphiques, 1961; foldout endmap marking the major sites for North Africa, with a grid pattern overlay indicating the individual sheet coverage for the 1:200,000 series for the whole region, and, in addition, the 1:50,000 series for Tunisia.

G. Camps, Les civilisations préhistoriques de l'Afrique du Nord, Paris, Doin, 1977; map, fig. 89, pp. 296-97, b&w line, locating the major sites of the Neolithic of the Capsian Tradition (NCT); map, fig. 98, p. 334-35, b&w line, locating the principal rock-art sites in the Maghreb.

Morocco

G. Souville, Atlas préhistorique du Maroc, I: Le Maroc atlantique, Paris, CNRS (1973); maps in the first volume cover 7 of the 16 proposed sheets (III, Larache; VIII, Ouezzane; XIII, Rabat; XIV, Meknès; XIX, Mazagan; XX, Casablanca; XXI, Oulmès); for an outline grid overlay of the coverage afforded by the individual maps see map, fig. 1, p. 15; the full maps in the

end-pocket of the volume are monochrome, scale 1:200,000, with 50 metre contours marked; sites are marked with a black dot and are keyed to a numbered description in the main text.

- M. Ponsich, Recherches archéologiques à Tanger et dans sa région, Paris, CNRS (1970); map, fig. 6, p. 29, b&w line, 'La côte atlantique, du Djebel Kebir au Djebila,' major contours, cave and surface sites; map, fig. 7, p. 30, b&w line, 'Implantation humaine à l'époque préhistorique dans le Tangérois,' major contours; map, fig. 8, p. 38, b&w line, 'Plan de situation des nécropoles mégalithiques de la région de Tanger et les voies de communication,' major contours; individual site plans follow in figs. 9, 10, 12 and 13.

Algeria

- > Camps, Civilisations préhistoriques, > § IV: General; map, fig. 92, p. 315, b&w line, principal prehistoric and rock-art sites of the Tiaret region.
- C. Roubet, Economie pastorale préagricole en Algérie orientale: le néolithique de tradition capsienne, exemple: Aurès, Paris, CNRS (1979); map, fig. 35, p. 110, b&w line, scale 1:200,000, major contours, entitled 'Grottes et abris néolithiques du Maghreb oriental connus en 1968'; neolithic of different types are marked by symbols, covering all of eastern Algeria, including the Sétif region, from the Mediterranean to the Saharan periphery.

Tunisia

No comprehensive atlas exists as yet, but one is now in preparation:

G. Camps, A. Gragueb, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, Tunis, Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art, 1986, of which the following sheets and fascicles are available (1986). the series is published in collaboration with the Ecole Française de Rome, and is based on the current maps for Tunisia on the 1:200,000 scale (see above)

G. Camps, A. Gragueb, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 1: Tabarka, 1985

A. Gragueb, G. Camps, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 2: Bizerte, 1985

G. Camps, A. Gragueb, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 3: Cap Bon, 1987

J. Zoughlami, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. Gragueb & G. Camps, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 4: Souk el Arba, 1989

A. Gragueb, G. Camps, M. Harbi-Riahi, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 5: Tunis, 1987

M. Harbi-Riahi, A. Gragueb, G. Camps, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 6: La Goulette, 1987

A. M'timet, A. Gragueb, M. Harbi-Riahi & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 7: Le Kef, 1985

M. Harbi-Riahi, A. Gragueb, G. Camps, A. M'timet & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 8: Maktar, 1985

A. M'timet, A. Gragueb, M. Harbi-Riahi & J. Zoughlami, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 9: Sousse, 1992

J. Zoughalmi, R. Chenorkian & M. Harbi-Riahi, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 11, Kairouan, 1986 (?? Date)

J. Zoughalmi, R. Chenorkian & M. Harbi-Riahi, Atlas préhistorique de la Tunisie, 23, Gabès, 1986 (?? Date)

The following is a regional survey undertaken in preparation for the Atlas: A. M'timet, "Atlas protohistorique de Tunisie. Feuille de Maktar au 1/200.000," Africa 7-8 (1982), 7-53; placement of 43 prehistoric sites (bazina, tumuli, dolmens and hawanat); foldout map, b&w, 1:50,000 at end; copy of Atl.arch.Tun. f. xvii (Maktar), 1:50,000, at end.

P. Cintas, Elements d'étude pour une protohistoire de la Tunisie, Publications de l'Université de Tunis, Faculté des Lettres, Ier série, Archéologie, Histoire, 7, Paris, Presses Universitaires de France (1962); map 1, foldout following p. 26, b&w line, 'Influences néolithiques et protohistoriques au Maghreb,' keyed to 125 numbered sites; symbols marking major locations of dolmen, hawanat, shoushat, tumuli and bazina tombs; map 2, foldout following p. 142, b&w line, 'Influence de l'âge de bronze en Berbérie orientale,' keyed to 61 numbered sites.

N. Ferchiou, "Habitats fortifiés, pré-impériaux en Tunisie antique," AntAfr 26 (1990), 43-86; map, fig. x, p. x [African and pre-Roman fortified hilltop sites]

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES - PHOENICIAN AND PUNIC

General

> Horn & Rüger, Die Numider, > § IV: General; map, fig. 26, foldout following p. 110, scale 1:15,000,000; entitled 'Phönizisch-punische und phokäische Kolonisation im Mittelmeergebiet,' keyed to 52 numbered sites.

Morocco

A. Luquet, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc: Le Maroc Punique," BAM 9 (1973-1975), 237-93; map: fig. 1, p. 238, 'Carte du Maroc Punic,' b&w line, with major sites marked: 53 sites, 19 with separate site plans in sketch form throughout the text.

> Ponsich, Recherches archéologiques, > § IV: Morocco; map, fig. 47, p. 167, b&w line, 'Carte des voies dans la région de Tanger à l'époque phénicienne,' and map, fig. 49, p. 182, b&w line, 'Carte des voies dans la région de Tanger à l'époque punico-maurétanienne,' major contours; map, fig. 46 (distribution of ostrich eggshell artefacts in north Africa); and site plans in figs. 16bis-19, 21-22 and 55.

Gozalbes (1980), > § VI: Morocco

Algeria

> Lancel (1982), > § IX: Specific Sites: Tipasa.

> Vuillemot (1975), > § IX: Specific Sites: Siga

Tunisia

E. Acquaro, P. Bartoloni, A. Ciasca, M. H. Fantar, Prospezione archeologica al Capo Bon, I, Rome, CNR (1973); foldout endmap, fig. 1, b&w line: Punic sites in the Cap Bon region; foldout endmap, fig. 2, b&w line: the Kerkouane region.

M. H. Fantar, Kerkouane, cité punique du Cap Bon (Tunisie), t. I, Tunis, Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art (1984); foldout endmap, b&w line, full site plan.

N. Ferchiou, "Habitats fortifiés, pré-impériaux en Tunisie antique," AntAfr 26 (1990), 43-86; map, fig. x, p. x [African and pre-Roman fortified hilltop sites]

Carthage (Punic)

H. Benichou-Safar, "Carte des nécropoles puniques de Carthage," Karthago 17 (1976), 5-35; foldout map following p. 12, b&w line.

P. Cintas, Manuel d'archéologie punique, I: Chronologie des temps archaïques de Carthage et des villes phéniciennes de l'ouest, Paris, Picard (1970); map, p. 431, b&w line, keyed to locales A-P, and 23 numbered sites.

Manuel d'archéologie punique, II: Les réalisations matérielles, préf. J. Heurgon, ed. S. Lancel, Paris, Picard (1976); carte 1, fig. 2, p. 60, b&w line, entitled 'La presqu'île de Carthage et la baie de Tunis,' keyed to 37

numbered sites; carte 2, fig. 3, pp. 62-63, b&w line, entitled 'Le site de Carthage,' keyed to sites labelled a-z, K-L; and carte 4, fig. 18, foldout following p. 242, b&w line, entitled 'Les nécropoles de Carthage'.

H. R. Hurst & S. P. Roskams, Excavations at Carthage: the British Mission, vol. I.1, University of Sheffield for the British Academy (1984); map, fig. 2, p. 7, b&w line, 'Carthage: Location of Excavation Sites 1972-79'.

S. Lancel (dir.), Byrsa II. Mission archéologique française à Carthage, Collection de l'Ecole Française de Rome, no. 41 (1982); large foldout map following p. 10, fig. 2, b&w line, 'Le quartier punique de la pente sud de Byrsa'; large foldout map following p. 10, fig. 3, b&w line, a guide map to the detailed maps following.

Salah-Eddine Tlatli, La Carthage Punique: étude urbaine: la ville, ses fonctions, son rayonnement, Paris, Librairie d'Amérique et d'Orient (1978); map, fig. 5, p. 38, b&w line, major contours, Carthage, region of Tunis and Cap Bon; map, fig. 8, p. 56, b&w line, plan of Carthage, keyed to 14 numbered sites; map, fig. 16, p. 86, b&w line, plan of Punic Carthage in the 3rd century BC, keyed to 26 numbered sites; map, fig. 19, p. 96, b&w line, plan of the walls of Carthage in the mid-second century BC, as proposed by Reyniers; map, fig. 52, p. 210, b&w line, chronological map of the area of the Punic necropoli at Carthage.

J. Vercoutter, Les objets égyptiens et égyptisants du mobilier funéraire carthaginois, Paris, Geuthner (1945); map following p. 40, b&w line, map of the Punic necropoleis of Carthage.

VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES - ROMAN

Morocco

M. Ponsich, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc. Région de Lixus," BAM 6 (1966), 377-423; map, fig. 1, 'Carte de la Région de Lixus,' scale 1:100,000, b&w line, with major contours and topographical features marked, accompanied by numerous photographs of the sites in 120 plates and 7 figures, and site plans. 85 sites are located by number and are keyed to numbered descriptions in the text.

A. Luquet, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc. Région du Rharb," BAM 6 (1966), 365-76; map, fig. 1, 'Carte des sites du Rharb,' scale 1:200,000, b&w line, no contours. 36 sites are located by number and are keyed to numbered descriptions in the text.

M. Euzennat, "Le Limes de Sebou," BCTH 17b (1984), 371-81; map, fig. 2, p. 373, b&w line, 'Le Rharb dans l'Antiquité', major topographical features and important sites keyed to 10 numbered locations.

- E. Gozalbes, "Atlas arqueológico del Rif," Biblioteca Española: Quadernos [Tetuán] 21-22 (1980), 7-66; three b&w line maps covering the sites of the prehistoric, protohistoric, and Graeco-Roman periods. 36 sites are located.
- M. Ponsich, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc. Région de Tanger," BAM 5 (1964), 253-90; map, fig. 3, p. 260-61, b&w line, on scale 1:200,000, accompanied by 12 duotone plates of selected sites. Major topographical features are marked; 100 archaeological sites are located by number and are keyed to numbered descriptions in the text.
- > Ponsich, Recherches archéologiques, > § IV: Morocco; map, fig. 73, p. 293, b&w line, 'La colonisation romaine et les voies de communication', of the Tanger region; major contours.
- M. Tarradell, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc. Région de Tétouan," BAM 6 (1966), 425-43; map, fig. 1, 'Carte de la Région de Tétouan,' b&w line, on a large scale, with major contours marked, accompanied by good site plans and photographs (7 figures and 3 plates). 25 sites located by number and keyed to numbered descriptions in the text.
- R. Cagnat, "Carte de la région de Volubilis," BCTH (déc. 1931), 14-15.
- A. Luquet, "Contribution à l'Atlas archéologique du Maroc. Région de Volubilis," BAM 5 (1964), 291-300; map, pp. 294-95, b&w line, no contours; 64 sites located by number and keyed to numbered descriptions in the text.

Algeria

- P. A. Février, "Aux origines de l'occupation romaine dans les hautes plaines de Sétif," CT 15 (1967), 51-65; foldout map following p. 64, b&w line, major contours; covering all of the Sétif plain north to Ad Sava Municipium, west to Equizetum and south to Jabal bu Taleb; urban and rural settlements in the region identified by different symbols.
- Y. Le Bohec, "De Sila à Gadiaufala: urbanisation et municipalisation dans la Numidie Cirteenne méridionale," CRAI (1984), 291-313; map, b&w line; xx-xx, xx-xx
- P. Leveau, "Un nouveau témoignage sur la résistance maure en Maurétanie Césarienne central," AntAfr 8 (1974), 103-110; foldout map following p. 104, duotone, major contours, of all the region between the Wadi Shaliff and the Mediterranean coast, with symbols for routes and types of rural settlement.
- P. Leveau, Caesarea de Maurétanie: une ville romaine et ses campagnes, Collection de l'Ecole française de Rome, no. 70 (1984); foldout map following p. 514, duotone, contours, based on a collation of the standard 1:50,000 maps for

the region; sites located by number on the map and keyed to 239 numbered descriptions in the text; scale is approximately 1:100,000.

“Caesarea de Maurétanie,” *ANRW* II.10.2 (1982), 683-738; map, fig. 1, p. 687, ‘La Maurétanie Césarienne centrale,’ major sites and topographical features of the region clearly marked; map, fig. 2, foldout following p. 690, ‘L’occupation antique de l’arrière-pays de Cherchel,’ different types of units of rural exploitation marked by use of different symbols.

- P. Morizot, “Un vétéran parthe en Numidie Méridionale,” *CRAI* (1988), 44-54; map, p. 45, b&w line [of the region of W. Tasserguint in the western Aurès between Lambaesis and Calceus Herculis-El Kantara]

P. Salama, “Occupation de la Maurétanie Césarienne occidentale sous le Bas Empire romain,” [in] *Mélanges d’archéologie et d’histoire offerts à A. Piganiol*, Paris, S.E.V.P.E.N. (1966), 1291-1311; map pp. 1306-07, b&w line, of all western Mauretania Caesariensis, west of the Tipasa-Boghar longitude; keyed to 40 numbered sites.

Tunisia

F. Bonniard, *La Tunisie du Nord, le Tell septentrional: étude de géographie régionale*, vol. 2, *Atlas*, Paris, P. Geuthner (1934); carte III, large foldout endmap, scale 1:200,000, multicolour, with contours; covering the whole region of Tunisia from the Medjerda River north to the Mediterranean coast; location of archaeological sites marked by the “RR” designation on the map.

N. Ferchiou, “Quelques vestiges antiques d’Henchir El Oust (Tunisie, carte du Jebel Mansour),” *CT* 29, nos. 115-16 (1981), 7-22.

> Peyras & Maurin, *Ureu, Municipium Uruensium*, > § IX, Provinces and Cities: Specific Sites; map, pl. 1, following p. 48, ‘La région de la moyenne vallée de l’Oued et Tine,’ a topographical map of the region north of the Bagrada-Mejerda river, in the Chiniava-Tuccabor-Thuburbo Maius triangle; major sites, topographical features and elevations are marked.

J. Peyras, “Le *Fundus Aufidianus*: étude d’un grand domaine romain de la région de Mateur (Tunisie du Nord),” *AntAfr* 9 (1975), 181-222; map, fig. 1, p. 183, ‘Le région du *Fundus Aufidianus*’; map, fig. 2, foldout following p. 186, ‘Les vestiges du *Fundus Aufidianus*,’ covers the region southeast of ancient *Matera*, modern Mateur.

“Rucuma, cité de l’Afrique proconsulaire des origines à la conquête arabe,” *AntAfr* 16 (1980), 45-64; foldout map following p. 63, b&w line, heights over 400 m marked, covering all of Tunisia north of the Bagrada river, with different types of urban settlements and units of rural exploitation (mainly from the period of the later empire) marked by symbols.

“Les cités du Tell Nord-Est Tunisien dans l’Antiquité,” BCTH, n.s. 17B (1981 [1984]), 115-30: map, fig. 1, p. 121; b&w line: ‘Les cités du Tell nord-est tunisien’

Tripolitania

O. Brogan, “The Roman Remains in the Wadi el-Amud,” Lib. Ant. 1 (1964), 47-56; map, pl. XXX, b&w line, symbols designating different type sites keyed to 10 numbered locations (south of Wadi Sofejjin).

“Notes on the Wadis Neina and Bei-el-Kebir and on some pre desert Tracks,” Lib. Ant. 2 (1965) 57-64; map, fig. 1, p. 58, b&w line, ‘Tracks between Bu-Ngem and Shwerref’ (south of Ghirza); map, fig. 4, p. 62, b&w line, ‘Tracks near el-Gheria el-Gharbia’.

“First and Second Century Settlement in the Tripolitanian Pre- Desert,” Libya in History, Tripoli (1968), foldout map, fig. 1, b&w line, of sites in southern Tripolitania (south of Djebel Nafoussa) where Roman pottery of first and second centuries has been found; keyed to 21 numbered sites.

“Some Ancient Sites in Eastern Tripolitania,” LibAnt 13-14 (1976-77) 93-129; map, fig. 1, p. 95, b&w line, ‘Roman sites in north-eastern Tripolitania’; map, fig. 2, p. 96, b&w line, ‘Sites in Wadi Maymun (South),’ keyed to 18 numbered sites; map, fig. 13, p. 119, b&w line, ‘Upper Wadi Sasu and its tributaries’.

C. M. Daniels, “Garamantian Excavations: Zincechra 1965-67,” LibAnt 5 (1968), 113-94; foldout map, fig. 4, following p. 122, ‘Zincechra-North Slopes and top of Promontory,’ keyed to 273 numbered sites; foldout map, fig. 37, b&w line, following p. 182, ‘Zincechra-South Slope Sites’.

G. D. B. Jones & G. W. W. Barker, “The UNESCO Libyan Valleys Survey IV: the 1981 Season,” Libyan Studies 14 (1983), 39-68; map, fig. 1, b&w line, p. 40: location of regional areas in Libya; map, fig. 2, b&w line, p. 41, ‘Upper Sofegggin & Zem Zem’ (= Libyan Studies 12 (1982), fig. 4, p. 10); map, fig. 3, b&w line, p. 42, ‘Plan of Bir Scedua Basin,’ map, fig. 6, b&w line, p. 46, ‘Bir Scedua Area’; map, fig. 7, b&w line, p. 47, ‘Bir Scedua Cemetery’; map, fig. 9, b&w, p. 50, ‘Bir ed-Dreder Cemetery’; and map, fig. 11, b&w line, p. 59, ‘Plan of Gheriat el-Garbia’ (= Qaryat al-Gharbiyya).

“The UNESCO Libyan Valleys Survey 1979-1981: Palaeoeconomy and Environmental Archaeology in the Pre- Desert,” Libyan Studies 13 (1982), 1-34; map, fig. 4, p. 9, b&w line, ‘Mizda Upper Sofegggin’; map, fig. 5, p. 10, b&w line (= map, fig. 2, p. 41, 1983 above); map, fig. 6, p. 11, b&w line, ‘Middle Sofegggin and Zem Zem’; map, fig. 7, p. 13, b&w line, ‘Upper Wadi Gobbeen’; map, fig. 10, p. 15, b&w line, ‘Wadi Mimoun, Gasr, Village & Farm’.

"The UNESCO Libyan Valleys Survey 1980," Libyan Studies 12 (1980-1981), 9-48; map, fig. 1, p. 10, b&w line (= fig. 6, p. 11, 1982 above); map, fig. 6, p. 23, b&w line, 'Wadi Khanafes & Wadi Jifa'; map, fig. 7, p. 25, b&w line, 'The N'f'd System'; map, fig. 8, p. 28, b&w line, 'Banat-Gasr Isawi'.

G. di Vita-Evrard, "Quatre inscriptions du Djebel Tarhuna: le territoire de Lepcis Magna," QAL 10 (1979) 67-98; large foldout endmap following p. 98, fig. 1, b&w line, scale 1:100,000, covering the Djebel Tarhuna region, in a 25 km radius around Gasr Doga; different types of rural settlements marked by symbols.

VII. AFRICAN KINGDOMS AND ETHNIC GROUPS

African States

> Horn & R ger, Die Numider > § IV: General; Karte 4, foldout endmap, multicolour, scale 1:6,000,000, entitled 'Das Reich der Numidier unter Massinissa (um 150 v. Chr.),' based on Camps' work; map, fig. 21, p. 84, b&w line, entitled 'Lieux des  missions mon taires dans l'Afrique du Nord,' giving all places where mints were located—to be supplemented by map, fig. 124, p. 200, b&w line, scale 1:12,500,000, entitled 'K nigliche M nzkst tten in Nordafrika,' which gives those of the African kings alone; map, fig. 24, p. 94, b&w line, scale 1:10,000,000, entitled 'Die Verbreitung numidischer Inschriften in Nordafrika,' giving a clear indication of the major dialects and scripts, and their geographical distribution.

G. Camps, Aux origines de la Berberie: Massinissa ou les d buts de l'histoire = Libyca (Arch.- pigr.) 8 (1960); map, fig. 18, foldout following p. 190, b&w line, 'Les conqu tes de Massinissa'; map, fig. 27, foldout following p. 252, b&w line, 'Les grandes tribus de l'Est du royaume numide.'

Libyan Language

L. Galand, BCTH n.s. 22 (1987-89 [1992]), 291-95; map, b&w line, p. 293: distribution of Libyan inscriptions in Algeria and Tunisia; map, b&w line, p. 294: distribution of Libyan inscriptions in the hinterland of Hippo Regius

Ethnic Groups

J. Desanges, Catalogue des tribus africaines de l'Antiquit  classique   l'ouest du Nil, Universit  de Dakar, Facult  des lettres et sciences humaines, Publications de la section d'histoire, no. 4, Dakar, 1962.
Large-scale b&w line maps at end, with general indication of the attested location of various ethnic groups found in north African history. These include: carte 1, 'Tribus de Tingitane d'apr s Ptol m e' carte 2, 'Tribus de

Maurétanie Césarienne au début du IIe siècle ap. J.-C.'; carte 3, 'Tribus du Maurétanie Césarienne d'après Ptolémée'; carte 4, 'Les tribus d'Afrique, de Carthage au Nil à l'époque grecque'; carte 5, 'Les tribus d'Afrique et de Cyrénaïque au début de l'ère chrétienne'; carte 6, 'Les tribus d'Afrique jusqu'au Nil au IIe et IIIe siècles'; and carte 8, 'Tribus d'Afrique de Carthage au Nil à l'époque byzantine.' Most are in need of revision; a new edition of this work, which is in any event difficult to obtain, is much needed.

- > Camps, Massinissa, > § VII: African states; plus map, fig. 26, p. 248, b&w line, 'La confédération de Misiciri d'après les inscriptions libyques'.
- M. Euzennat, "Les troubles de Maurétanie," CRAI (1984), 372-93; map, fig. 1, p. 377, b&w line, 'Les tribus de Maurétanie tingitane,' with a more orthodox set of locations than those offered by Rebuffat (following).
- > Rebuffat (1979), > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 8, p. 242, b&w line, 'Localisation des tribus d'après Ptolémée' (ethnic groups in Mauretania Tingitana).
- > Rebuffat (1982), > § X: General; map, fig. 10, p. 489, entitled 'Les tribus du Maroc antique'.

Exploration-Contacts-Transsaharan Routes

- J. M. Lassère, Ubique Populus, Paris, CNRS (1977), map IV, foldout following p. 352, b&w line, 'Nomadisme et sédentarisation,' showing the major military roads and forts, with modern routes of nomadic transhumance into and out of the tellian zone of North Africa.
- R. Mauny, Les siècles obscurs de l'Afrique noire: histoire et archéologie, Paris, Fayard (1970); map, p. 62, b&w line, 'Les "routes des chars transsahariens,' with symbols marking major rock art sites; map, p. 121, b&w line, 'Explorations et expéditions antiques en Afrique au sud du limes romain,' with some dubious attributions.
- J. Ramin, Le Périphe d'Hannon/The Periplus of Hanno, Oxford, BAR Supplementary Series, no. 3 (1976); map, fig. 1, p. 122, 'Côte de l'Afrique occidentale/The Coast of West Africa'; map, fig. 2, p. 123, 'Côte atlantique du Maroc/The Atlantic Coast of Morocco'.
- R. Rebuffat, "Zella et les routes d'Egypte," Lib. Ant. 6-7 (1969-70), 181-87; foldout map following p. 182, b&w line, the whole of the hinterland of Tripolitania, with routes to the south and south-east across the desert.

"Vestiges antiques sur la côte occidentale de l'Afrique au sud de Rabat," AntAfr 8 (1974), 25-49; map, fig. 1, p. 28, b&w line, of sites from Rabat to Wadi Draa; map, fig. 6, p. 41, b&w line, 'Route probable des chars dans le Sahara occidental,' after Mauny in the Bull.IFAN (1947), p. 350.

J. Desanges, Recherches sur l'activité des Méditerranéens au> confins de l'Afrique (VIe siècle avant J.C.-IVe siècle après J.C.), Rome, Collection de l'Ecole française de Rome, no. 38 (1978); foldout endmap, I, 'Périple de Scylax,' covering the area from Cyrenaica to eastern Tunisia; foldout endmap, II, 'Périple de Scylax,' covering the Mauretania and western Proconsularis; endmap, III, 'Périple de Scylax,' the west coast of Africa; endmap, IV, 'Périple de Polybe,' northwest coast of Africa; endmap V, 'Périple de Polybe,' midwest coast of Africa.

> Rebuffat (1982), > § X: General; map, fig. 6, p. 478, b&w line, 'Les routes du Fezzan'; map, fig. 15, p. 503, b&w line, 'Vestiges d'époque romaine entre le Draa et le Sénégal'; map, fig. 17, p. 507, b&w line, 'Vestiges antiques sur la côte atlantique au sud de Rabat,' keyed to 8 numbered sites, plus major sites on the map.

VIII. ROADS - CADASTRATION - RURAL EXPLOITATION

Roads

P. Salama, Les voies romaines, > § II: General Reference; remains the fundamental work.

J. Barbery & J.P. Delhoume, "La voie romaine de piedmont Sufetula-Mascliana (Djebel Mrhila, Tunisie Centrale)," AntAfr 18 (1982), 27-43; foldout map following p. 42, b&w line, major contours, 'La voie romaine de piedmont Sufetula-Mascliana,' with symbols marking aqueducts, rural settlements, and milestones.

M. Euzennat, "Les voies romaines du Maroc dans l'Itinéraire Antonin," [in] M. Renard ed., Hommages à A. Grenier, Collection Latomus no. 58, Berchem-Bruxelles (1962), 595-610; maps, pl. 130, p. 597, b&w line, of major roads and sites in Mauretania Tingitana.

J. M. Lassère, "Un conflit 'routier': observations sur les causes de la guerre de Tacfarinas," AntAfr 18 (1982), 11-25; map, fig. 3, p. 16, b&w line, 'Route de Gafsa à Gabès,' milestones and sites along the road are marked.

> Rebuffat (1979), > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 2, p. 29, b&w line, 'Bu Njem-Chosol sur la Table de Peutinger'; main routes and locales in the Libyan pre-desert to the southeast.

P. Salama, "La voie romaine de la vallée de la Tafna," BAA 2 (1966-67), 183-217; map, p. 217, b&w line, scale 1:200,000; map of the roads inland from Siga - Rachgoun to Numerus Syrorum and Pomaria in western Algeria.

"Les voies romaines de Sitifis à Igilgili: un exemple de politique routière approfondie," AntAfr 16 (1980), 101-33; foldout map following p. 133, b&w

line, outlining the whole network of northern Mauretania Sitifensis between Saldae and Igilgili; roads, milestones, cities and towns, defensive works, and other sites marked by different symbols.

- P. Troussel, "Les milliaires de Chebika (Sud Tunisien)," *AntAfr* 5 (1980), 135-54; map, fig. 5, p. 139, b&w line, of the road and the location of the milestones.

Roman Land Surveys

- A. Caillemer & R. Chevallier, *Atlas des centuriations romaines en Tunisie*, intro. A. Piganiol, 3e ed., Paris, IGN (1959-1960), contains 1 map, multicolour format, with major contours marked, on scale 1:500,000 for Tunisia; and 43 maps on scale 1:50,000 for the subregions, with linear red-line overlays indicating the known patterns of the Roman survey in each.
- A. Caillemer & R. Chevallier, "Les centuriations de l'"Africa Vetus," sous l'oeil d'Asmodée...," *Annales (E.S.C.)* 9 (1954), 433-60; map, fig. 1, b&w line, p. 435, gives an overview of the different systems of Roman survey in Tunisia; map, fig. 2, b&w line, p. 437, shows the zone of contact between the north centuriation and the centre-east survey in the region of Sidi Bou Ali.
- R. Chevallier, "La centuriation et les problèmes de la colonisation romaine," *Etudes rurales* 3 (1961), 54-80; map, fig. 2, b&w, of Roman survey in Tunisia based on the IGN 1:50,000 maps: the Tunis-Cap Bon region.
- N. Duval, "Topographie et urbanisme d'Ammaedara (actuellement Haïdra, Tunisie)," *ANRW* II.10.2 (1982), 633-671; map, fig. 1, p. 640, 'Schéma de la cadastration au> environs d'Haïdra d'après la photographie aérienne'.
- J. Peyras, "Paysages agraires et centuriations dans le Bassin de l'Oued Tin (Tunisie du Nord)," *AntAfr* 19 (1983), 209-53; map, fig. 1, p. 211, 'Les principau> ensembles du cadastre antique dans le bassin de l'O. Tine et ses abords: plan de situation,' major sites, agricultural domains, etc., marked with different symbols; map, fig. 2, p. 212, b&w line, major contours, 'Les ruines romaines de la moyenne vallée de l'Oued et Tine et de ses abords montagneux,' with symbols for farmsteads, urban agglomerations, cisterns, sanctuaries, roads, and survey lines, and with site numbers keyed to the *Atl.arch.Tun.* (see § III: Tunisia); map, fig. 3, p. 215, b&w line, major contours, 'Ruines et centuriations dans la basse vallée de l'Oued Tine et ses alentours' (with same coverage as in figs. 1 & 2 above); map, fig. 4, foldout map following p. 220, duotone, major contours, 'Ruines et centuriations du *Fundus Aufidianus*'; all maps are a survey of the riverine basin and mountainous surrounding regions of the Wadi Tin, about 60 km southwest of Carthage.
- J. Soyer, "Les cadastres anciens de la région de Saint-Donat (Algérie)," *AntAfr* 7 (1973), 275-92. A large map in rear-pocket of this issue of the journal, scale 1:50,000, in multicolour format with contours marked, showing in linear red-line overlay the patterns of the Roman survey for the region.

“Les centuriations romains en Algérie orientale,” *AntAfr* 10 (1976), 107-80; 23 detailed b&w maps of regional surveys in the whole region of east central and southeastern Algeria; one foldout map following p. 168, with transparent overlay with centuriation patterns for the whole region in black cross-hatching.

P. Troussel, “Nouvelles observations sur la centuriation romaine à l'est d'El Jem,” *AntAfr* 11 (1977), 175-207; map, fig. 1, p.177, ‘Les centuriations de l’Africa vetus’ (repeated from R. Chevallier, *Annales (ESC)* 9 (1954), p. 435, see above); map, fig. 11, b&w line, p. 198, ‘Vestiges de l’aménagement antique de la région de Rougga-Bararus’; of the region to a distance 25 km. southeast of Thysdrus; marks different types of units of rural exploitation by use of different symbols.

“Les bornes de Bled Segui: nouveaux aperçus sur la centuriation romaine du Sud Tunisien,” *AntAfr* 12 (1978), 125-77; map, fig. 1, foldout following p. 128, duotone, ‘Centuriation de C. Vibius Marsus et cantonnement du territoire des Nybgenii sur les rives du Chott el-Fejaj’; the region both north and south of Shatt al-Fajaj in southeastern Tunisia; symbols for settlement types, defensive works, roads, and survey markers; survey is marked in a brown grid overlay.

Rural Domains and Estates

> § VI: Archaeological Sites: Regional, for regional surveys of rural domains.

> Barbery & Delhoume (1982), § VIII: Roads.

> § VIII: Roman Surveys, s.n. Peyras, Soyer, and Troussel.

F. Bertrand, “Notes à propos d’un Fundus (*CIL*, VIII, 6351) de la région de Cirta (Constantine) en Numidie,” *AntAfr* 27 (1991), 157-66: map, fig. 1, p. 166; b&w line, “xxxx” [of agricultural domains in the region of the Cirtan Federation]

J. Carcopino, “L’inscription d’Aïn-el-Djemala,” *MEFR* 26 (1906), 365-481; map, fig. 8, b&w line, p. 427, entitled ‘Carte de la région des Saltus,’ major domains in the Upper Bagrada Valley between Testour and Uchi Maius; some of the locations are rather speculative, but the map is still useful (it is reprinted as an inset map on the map III in Lassère (1977) following).

J. M. Lassère, *Ubique Populus. . .*, Paris, CNRS (1977); map III, foldout following p. 335, b&w line, entitled ‘Carte de la répartition des populations rurales sédentaires,’ major topographical features; most major known rural settlements, fundi, and domains are located and keyed to 270 numbered items in a gazetteer containing brief descriptions and bibliography on the sites.

Agrarian Production

- > § VI: Archaeological Sites: Regional, for regional surveys.
- > § VIII: Roman Surveys under Peyras, Soyer and Trouset.
- > Carandini (1970), > § II: General Reference.
- > Ponsich, Recherches archéologiques, > § IV: Morocco; map, fig. 68, p. 274, b&w line, major contours, 'Repartition des huileries dans la campagne de Tanger'.
- > Rebuffat (1979) > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 4, p. 234, 'Les pressoirs à olives du prédesert'.

C. Vita-Finzi, The Mediterranean Valleys: Geological Changes in Historical Times, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press (1969); maps, fig. 5, p. 15, b&w line, location of Roman dams on (a) Wadi Ganima, and (b) Wadi Lebda; map, fig. 10, p. 21, b&w line, 'Wadi Meginin: cross-sections at Roman dam sites,' and location of dams I-VI.

& O. Brogan, "Roman Dams on the Wadi Megenin," Lib. Ant. 2 (1964), 65-71; map, fig. 1, b&w line, p. 66, position of dams I-VI, plus a general locator map (cf. Mediterranean Valleys, above, fig. 10); region south of Tripoli on the northern Jabal slope.

IX. PROVINCES AND CITIES

Provinces and Provincial Administration

[maps in Gascoi]

- > Salama, Les voies romaines, > § II: General Reference; provides the provincial boundaries for the provinces for both the Principate and the Later Empire.
- C. Saumagne, "La Fossa Regia," CT 10, nos. 37-40 (1962), 407-16 = "Observations sur la trace de la Fossa Regia," RAL 4 (1928), 451-59; map, b&w line, p. 415 (= p. 458) of markers of the Fossa in the region immediately south of the Bagrada river; map, b&w line, p. 416 (= p. 459) an hypothetical trace of the whole Fossa.
- L. Teutsch, Das römische Städtewesen in Nördafrika in der Zeit von C. Gracchus bis zum Tode des Kaisers Augustus, Berlin, de Gruyter (1962); map in backpocket of book, Karte I, b&w line, scale 1:2,500,000 of Tunisia-eastern Algeria, showing by different symbols the statuses of cities in Africa from 146-46 B.C. (according to the Elder Pliny, NH, V).

Citizenship

J. M. Lassère, *Ubique Populus*, Paris, CNRS (1977), map V, foldout following p. 442, b&w line: distribution of Caii Iulii and names derived from governors in the period Caesar to Augustus; map VI, foldout facing p. 443, b&w line: distribution of Ti. Iulii, Iunii and names derived from governors in the period of Tiberius; map VII, foldout following p. 444, b&w line: distribution of Ti. Claudii and names derived from governors in the period from Claudius to Nero; map VIII, foldout facing p. 445, b&w line: distribution of T. Flavii and names derived from governors in the period of the Flavian emperors; map IX, foldout following p. 446, b&w line: distribution of P. Aelii and names derived from governors in the period Nerva to Antoninus Pius; and map X, foldout facing p. 447, b&w line: distribution of M. Aurelii and Septimii, and names derived from governors in the period from Marcus Aurelius to Septimius Severus.

Municipalities

General

J. Gascou, "La politique municipale de Rome en Afrique du Nord, I. De la mort d'Auguste au début du III^e siècle," *ANRW* II.10.2 (1982), 136-229. Contains: carte I, foldout following p. 150, 'Colonies et municipes de Claude à Septime-Sévère dans les Maurétanies'; carte II, pull-out following p. 174, 'Colonies et municipes des Flaviens et de Trajan en Afrique proconsulaire'; carte III, pull-out following p. 182, 'Colonies et municipes d'Hadrien à Commode en Afrique proconsulaire'; carte IV, p. 228, 'Colonies et municipes de Septime-Sévère en Afrique proconsulaire' (completed by map V); and carte V, p. 229, 'Colonies et municipes de Septime-Sévère dans le Nord-Est de la Proconsulaire'.

"Lepti Minus, Colonie de Trajan?," *AntAfr* 6 (1972), 137-43; foldout map following p. 143, 'Créations coloniales et municipales de Trajan en Afrique proconsulaire,' plus those of Augustus and the Flavians, differentiated by symbols.

C. Poinssot, "Suo et Sucubi," *Karthago* 10 (1959), 93-129; map, fig. 16, p. 125, b&w line, 'Civitates à suffètes dans l'Afrique romaine,' location of towns governed by suffetes.

> Ferchiou (1982) > § IX: Provinces and Cities, Urban Sites, Specific.

Civic Monuments

J.-C. Lachaux, Théâtres et amphithéâtres d'Afrique proconsulaire, Aix-en-Provence, Edisud, 1979, map, p. 15, b&w line, marking the location of known theatres and amphitheatres.

Carthage Region

H. G. Pflaum, "La romanisation de l'ancien territoire de la Carthage punique à la lumière des découvertes épigraphiques récentes," AntAfr 4 (1970), 75-117=Afrique romaine. Scripta Varia, I, Paris, Harmattan (1978), 300-344, end map at 115-17 = 342-44. Map of the whole region of the Carthaginian hinterland in Africa inland to the Tunisian dorsal. Based on the 1:50,000 maps for the region, which are marked in a grid-overlay; duotone, with major contours marked. All major urban sites in the region are located, along with symbols indicating their municipal status in the period.

J. Gascou, "Pagus et Castellum dans la Confédération Cirtéenne," AntAfr 19 (1983), 175-207; map, p. 178, b&w line, 'Les dépendances de la Confédération Cirtéenne,' different types of communities marked by different symbols.

Later Empire

J. Gascou, "La politique municipale de Rome en Afrique du Nord, II. Après la mort de Septime-Sévère," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 230-320. Includes: carte I, foldout following p. 238, 'Colonies et municipes dans les Maurétanies après la mort de Septime-Sévère'; carte II, foldout following p. 262, 'Colonies et municipes en Numidie après la mort de Septime-Sévère'; and carte III, foldout following p. 270, 'Colonies et municipes en Afrique proconsulaire et en Byzacène après la mort de Septime-Sévère'.

T. Kotula, "Snobisme municipal ou prospérité relative? Recherches sur le statut des villes Nord-africaines sous le Bas-Empire romain," AntAfr 8 (1974), 111-31; map, foldout following p. 120, 'Municipes et colonies en Afrique romaine sous le Bas-Empire'. All major city sites marked with symbols to indicate their status, and keyed to numbered list/gazetteer with extensive literary and epigraphical sources.

Urban Sites

For all available maps for urban sites in north Africa of the Graeco-Roman period that were published before 1975 consult the references in R. Stillwell et al., eds., The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1976; some of the more important sites for which locations and/or plans have been made available since that date are noted below.

General

- J. Desanges, "La toponymie de l'Afrique du Nord antique. Bilan des recherches depuis 1965," CRAI (1984), 251-72 [systematic chart, pp. 263-72 of new place names and locations]
- P. A. Février, "Urbanisation et urbanisme de l'Afrique romaine," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 321-96. Includes plans of most of the major urban centres in north Africa: A 7: Carthage; A 8: camp of IIIa Augusta legion at Lambaesis; A 9: forum of Thugga; A 11: centre of Hippo Regius; B 1: Utica; B 2: Volubilis; B 3 Lepcis Magna; B 4 Hippo Regius; B 5: Castellum Tidditanorum; B 6: Thibilis; B 7: Thuburbo Maius; B 8: Madauros; B 9: Thubursicu Numidarum; B 10: Cuicul; B 11: Thamugadi; B 12: Tipasa.

Specific Sites

Abar / Abaritanus

- J. Desanges, "Le vicus Abaris et l' Abaritana provincia," BCTH ns 18B (1982), 87-94
- F. Vattioni, "Abaritanus," AntAfr 32 (1996), 9-12

Abbir Maius

- A. Beschaouch, "La découverte d'Abbir Maius, municipe de Caracalla en Afrique Proconsulaire," BSAF (1974) 118-23 [located at Henshir al-Khandaq, Atl.arch.Tun. f. 35 (Zaghouan), no. 130]

Abitina / Avitina

- A. Beschaouch, "Sur la localisation d'Abitina, la cité des célèbres martyrs africains," CRAI (1976), 255-66; map, b&w line, fig. 2, p. 257; new location of the town not far from Membressa (Mejez al-Bab) at a site called Shouhoud al-Batin (Atl.arch.Tun. f.27 (Medjez el-Bab), no. 79)

Ager Bullensis

- A. M'Charek, "De Saint Augustin à al-Bakri. Sur la localisation de l'Ager Bullensis dans l'Africa latino-chrétienne et de 'Fahs Bull' in Ifriqiya arabo-musulmane," CRAI (1999), 115-42

Agger

L. Ladjimi-Sebaï, "Un site de la Tunisie centrale: Agger," Bulletin des Travaux de l'INAA, comptes rendus (Tunis, avril-juin, 1988), 59-77 (site now confirmed in central Tunisia)

Aïn Schkour

> Inscriptions Antiques du Maroc, > § III: Archeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 9, b&w line, site plan.

Alma

A. Beschaouch, "La découverte de trois cités en Afrique proconsulaire (Tunisie): Alma, Vrev et Asadi...," CRAI (1974), 219-34, I. 221-23; map, b&w line, p. 231; location of a new town at Hr. al-Khima (Atl.arch.Tun. f.36 (Bou Arada) no. 16)

Althiburos

M. Ennaifer, La cité d'Althiburos et l'édifice des Asclepieia, Tunis, Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art (Bibliothèque archéologique, vol. I), 1976; map, plan I, foldout endmap, general plan of the site.

Ammaedara

N. Duval, "Topographie et urbanisme d'Ammaedara (actuellement Haïdra, Tunisie)," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 633-71. Map, fig. 2, foldout following p. 642, 'Plan d'ensemble du site d'Haïdra d'après la photographie aérienne et le relevé topographique'; fig. 4, foldout following p. 646, 'Plan du quartier central montrant l'orientation des monuments publiques'; fig. 6, p. 652, 'Haïdra au Bas-Empire et à l'époque byzantine: schéma des vestiges visibles'.

Apisa Minus

Beschaouch, A., "Apisa Minus: une cité de constitution punique dans le pays de Carthage romaine," Africa 7-8 (1982), 169-77: discovery of a new town, located in the vicinity of Bou Arada (Aradi).

Aradi - Civitas Araditana

A. Beschaouch, "Sur trois cités de l'Afrique chrétienne: Gunela, Aradi et Midicca," CRAI (1983), 683-93, II. 687-89, map, fig. 3, b&w line, p. 868; new inscription confirms the location of Aradi = Bou Arada.

Asadi

Beschaouch (1974) > Alma, above, 3. Asadi, 228-31, map, b&w line, p. 232; and (1983) > Aradi, above, II. 687-89; map, fig. 3, b&w line, p. 686; confirmation of the location of Asadi = Zawiyya Sidi Jedidi, NE of Segermes and E of Pupput on the Gulf of Hammamat, a place probably better known as A'jdidi (Atl.arch.Tun. f.38 [Bou Fichta] no. 57)

Augarmi [Gulf of Gabès]

A. Mrabet, "Augarmi. A propos d'un site antique du Sud tunisien," AfrRom 13.2 (2000), 1551-64 (near the site of Ksar Koutine ?)

Babba (Colonia Babba Iulia Campestris)

R. Rebuffat, "Les erreurs de Pline et la position de Babba Iulia Campestris," AntAfr 1 (1967), 31-57
[Pliny's text, its relationship to the map of Ptolemy, and AE 1957: 60, from Sidi Ali ben Ahmed = located somewhere in the zone between Wadis Loukkos and Sebou]

J. Boube, "A propos de Babba Iulia Campestris," BAM 15 (1983-84), 131-38
[in contrast to Rebuffat (1967) > above, the location should be identified with Souk el Jama'a al-Ahouafat on W. Sebou]

Bararus

R. Guéry, C. Morrisson, H. Slim, Recherches archéologiques franco-tunisiennes à Rougga, III. Le trésor de monnaies byzantines, Rome, Collection de l'Ecole

française de Rome, no. 60 (1982); map, fig. 1, b&w line, p. 12: 'Plan d'ensemble du site'; map, fig. 2, b&w line, p. 13, 'plan du forum'.

Belalis Maior

A. Mahjoubi, Recherches d'histoire et d'archéologie à Henchir el-Fouar (Tunisie). La cité des Belalitani Maiores, Publications de l'Université de Tunis, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences humaines, 1ère série, archéologie-histoire, XII, 1978; map of the region of Vaga, Béja in northern Tunisia.

Bulla Regia

A. Beschaousch, R. Hanoune, Y. Thébert, Les ruines de Bulla Regia, Rome, Collection de l'Ecole française de Rome, no. 28, 1977; map, fig. 3, p. 13, b&w line, scale 1:5,000, entitled 'Plan des ruines de Bulla Regia,' keyed to 48 numbered sites.

Bu Njem

R. Rebuffat, "Bu Njem 1972," Lib.Ant. 13-14 (1976-77), 37-77 (with full references to earlier reports in Lib.Ant. 6-7 (1969-70), 9-105 (on 1968), 107-65 (on 1970); map, b&w line, fig. 1, p. 39, on the site and general area; map, b&w line, fig. 2, p. 40, camp and town; map, b&w line, fig. 3, p. 41, the camp.

Caesarea

> Leveau, Caesarea de Maurétanie > § VI, Archaeological Sites: Regional: Algeria; map, b&w line, fig. 30, p. 76, keyed to 15 numbered sites and archaeological reports on them.

P. Leveau, "Caesarea de Maurétanie," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 683-738; map, fig. 7, foldout following p. 700, b&w line, 'Plan urbain de Caesarea'.

Carthage (Roman)

J. H. Humphrey, ed., Excavations at Carthage, 1976: University of Michigan, Vol. 3, Ann Arbor, Kelsey Museum (1977); map, fig. 1, p. 3, b&w line, entitled 'Carthage: Southeastern Sector,' covering the area from the harbours in the south to the Antonine Baths in the north, inland to the line of the Byrsa.

J. H. Humphrey & J. G. Pedley, "Roman Carthage," Scientific American 238.1 (Jan. 1978), 110-20. A general map of the whole Carthage region on p. 113; and a map of the UNESCO excavations (the 13 concessions) on p. 115, are good, clear guides to the general layout of the site; the same maps may be found

as b&w line items in J. H. Humphrey, "North African News Letter, I," AJA 82 (1978) p. 512 (Carthage: Southeastern Sector), and p. 513 (map of the concessions).

Civitas Abb . . .

N. Ferchiou, "Une cité dirigée par des sufetes au temps de Commode: Civitas Abb . . .," CT 30, nos. 119-20 (1982), 15-42.

Civitas Faustianensis

C. Lepelley, "La création de cités nouvelles en Afrique au Bas-Empire: les cas de la Civitas Faustianensis," [in] L'Afrique, la Gaule, la religion à l'époque romaine. Mélanges à la mémoire de Marcel Le Glay, Collection Latomus no. 226 (Brussels, 1994), 288-99 = Aspects de l'Afrique romaine: Les cités, la vie rurale, le Christianisme (Bari, 2001), 125-36

Civitas Sivalitana

Z. Benzina ben Abdallah, "Sidi Amor Jedidi, civitas Sivalitana," AfrRom 11 (1996), 1355-67

Civitas Tappugabensis

A. Beschaouch, Africa 7-8 (1982), 176n27, > Apisa Minus, reports a new town ruled by sufetes located in central Tunisia near the Fundus Tapp. . . (ILTun. 628) = AE 1995: 1663

Civitas Thicililensis

A. Ferjaoui, "Recherches archéologiques et toponomiques sur le site de Jama et ses alentours," CRAI (2001), 837-64, at pp. 862-64: about 12 km NE of Jama/Zama

Cuicul

Y. Allais, "Le quartier occidental de Djemila (Cuicul)," AntAfr 5 (1971), 95-119; foldout endmap following p. 119, fig. 23, b&w line.

M. Blanchard-Lemée, Maisons à mosaïques du quartier central de Djemila (Cuicul), *Etudes d'Antiquités Africaines*, Gap, Ophrys (1975); foldout map following p. 16, b&w line, 'Quartier central de Djemila'.

Gunela

Beschaouch (1983) > Aradi, above; I. 683-87; map, fig. 3, b&w line, p. 686; probable location of ancient Gunela at Hr. Goungla nr. Menzel-Bourguiba, SW of Hippo Diarrhytus

Leges Maiores

J. Marcillet-Jaubert, "Coloni loci Legum Maiorum," Epigraphica 41 (1979), 66-72; identification of a new town in eastern Numidia = Gsell, Atl.arch., f. 39, no. 114.

Lepcis Magna

A. di Vita, "Gli Emporia di Tripolitania dall'età di Massinissa a Diocleziano: un profilo storico-istituzionale," ANRW II.10.2 (1982) 515-95; map, fig. 2, 'Lepcis Magna'; basic city plan taken from Rom.Mitt. 25, fig. 3, pp. 90-91.

Locus Iudaeorum Augusti

J.-M. Lassère, "Locus Iudaeorum Augusti: une hypothèse," [in] C. Iancu & J.-M. Lassère eds., Juifs et judaïsme en Afrique du Nord dans l'Antiquité et le Haut Moyen-Age (Actes du colloque international du centre de recherches et d'études juives et hébraïques et du groupe de recherches sur l'Afrique antique, 26-27 septembre 1983), Montpellier (1985), 65-72

Macota

A. M'Charek, "Maghrawa, antique Macota (Tunisie)," AntAfr 33 (1997), 119-27: map, fig. 1, b&W line, p. 123 [a rural region to the NW of Mactaris, centered on the ancient town of Macota]

[Civitas] Margui Sara

A. M'charek, "Inscription découvertes entre Zama Regia (Henchir Zama) et [Ma]rag(ui) Sara (Henchir Chaâr)," AfrRom 9 (1992), 251-64
 {§ 3: pp. 254-60: RT (1941), 241, 165 = ILTun, 614 = AE 1942-43: 111
 (dedication to Caracalla, AD 198): at Henchir Chaâr = AAT, f. 30 (0000), no. 71, by the Civitas Marguitana Sara, or Margui Sara); map, p. 258 locates the site.

Midicca

Beschaouch (1983) > Aradi, above; III. 689-91; location of Middica based on a new inscription in the region of Vallis (Hr. Ballish/Sidi Medien) and Membressa (Mejez al-Bab)

Municipium Mizeotor

N. Ferchiou, "Sur la frange de la pertica de Carthage. La gens Bacchuinana et le municipium Miz(eotor)," CT 27, no. 107-08 (1979), 17-33; identification of a new town = Bou Jelida, Atl.arch.Tun., f. Bou Arada, no. 74.

Municipium Thadduritanum

N. Ferchiou, "Quelques aspects d'une petite ville romano-africaine au Bas-Empire: l'exemple du municipium Thadduritanum," CT 25, 97-98 (1977), 9-19; identification of a new town, halfway between Membressa (Medjez al-Bab) and Thuburbo Maius (Hr. al-Qasbat).

Mustis

A. Beschaouch, Mustitana = Karthago 14 (1967-68), map, p. 167, b&w line, site plan.

Rucuma

J. Peyras, "Rucuma, cité de l'Afrique proconsulaire, des origines à la conquête arabe," AntAfr 16 (1980), 45-64; map, b&w line, following p. 63; site N. of the Bagrada between wadis Fidarhah and al-Gous

Sala

> Inscriptions antiques du Maroc II, > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 6, p. 182, b&w line, plan keyed to four numbered sites.

Siga

G. Vuillemot, "Siga et son port fluvial," AntAfr 5 (1971), 439-86; map, fig. 1, p. 40, b&w line, Wadi Tafna region; map, fig. 2, p. 42, b&w line, plan of the urban site keyed to 13 numbered locations.

> Horn & Rüger, Die Numider, > § IV: General; map, fig. 116, p. 183, b&w line, scale 1:6,000; a full plan of the site.

Sucubi

> Poinssot (1959), > § IX, Provinces and Cities, Municipalities: General; location of a new town, Atl.arch.Tun., f. 34, nos. 101-04.

Sufasar

P. Leveau, "Sufasar, municipe de Maurétanie Césarienne (Amoura-Oued Chorfa)," AntAfr 14 (1979), 135-53; map, fig. 2, p. 138, b&w line, site plan.

Sufetula

N. Duval, "L'urbanisme de Sufetula=Sbeitla en Tunisie," ANRW II.10.2 (1982) 596-632. Fig. 2, p. 600, 'Plan du site de Sbeitla d'après photographie aérienne'; fig. 3, pp. 604-05, 'Plan du quartier central de Sufetula'; fig. 6, p. 609, 'Plan de Sufetula au> IIIe et IVe siècles'; fig. 10, p. 621, 'Ce qui restait de Sufetula à la fin de la période byzantine; schéma des vestiges visibles'.

Taphrura

Beschaouch (1983) > Aradi, above; III. 689-91; new site and location confirmed by a new inscription; not to be confused with the homonymous Taphrura in Byzantium in the region of Sfax; this Taphrura (mistakenly called Taparura in our literary documents) is found in the region of Vallis (Hr. Ballish/Sidi Medien) and Membressa (Mejez al-Bab) in northern Proconsularis

Thamusida

> Inscriptions antiques du Maroc II, > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 5, p. 160, b&w line, site plan, derived from R. Rebuffat, G. Hallier

& J. Marion, Thamusida: Fouilles du Service des Antiquités du Maroc, vol. 2, Paris, de Boccard, 1970, fig. 1.

Thiges - Civitas Tigensium

P. Troussel, "Thiges et la Civitas Tigensium," CRAI (1984), 143-67; map, fig. x, pp. xx-xx; b&w line [zone halfway between Capsa and Nepte (Nephta) at the western tip of Shatt al-Jerid]

Tipasa

S. Lancel, "Tipasa de Maurétanie: histoire et archéologie, I: Etat des questions des origines préromaines à la fin du IIIe siècle," ANRW II.10.2 (1982), 739-786; map, fig. 2, p. 747, 'Site de Tipasa: plan de situation des vestiges préromains'; map, fig. 10, p. 758, 'Implantation des nécropoles'; map, fig. 17, p. 769, 'Site de Tipasa: principau> vestiges d'époque romaine,' keyed to 17 numbered sites.

Tocolosida

> Inscriptions antiques du Maroc, II, > III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 8, p. 419, b&w line, site plan.

Uchi Minus

M. Khanoussi, "Sur la découverte, dans le Nord-Ouest tunisien, d'Uchi Minus, oppidum augustéen," CRAI (2002), 325-32; cf. L. Galand, "Les toponymes doubles et leurs ethniques dans l'Afrique antique," CRAI (2002), 677-80 [at Hr. el-Khima, 4 km SW of Uchi Maius, Hr. Douamis = AATun f. 32 (Souk el-Arba), nos. 57-58; Lancel = this is whay it is not found on the episcopal lists = it is so close to Uchi Maius]

Ureu - Municipium Uruensium

J. Peyras & L. Maurin, Ureu. Municipium Uruensium. Recherches archéologiques et épigraphiques dans une cité inédite d'Afrique Proconsulaire, Paris-Gap, Ophrys, 1974; identification of a new town, map, pl. 5, following p. 48, 'plan schématique de la ville'; Beschouch (1974) > Aradi above, 2. 223-28; map, b&w line, p. 232; at Hr. Guennazia (Atl.arch.Tun., f.13 (Mateur) no. 298)

Uzalis

L. Maurin & J. Peyras, "Uzalitana. La région de l'Ansarine dans l'Antiquité," CT 19, 75-76 (1971), 11-103; endmap foldout, pl. 1, 'La région de la moyenne vallée de l'Oued et Tine'; large foldout endmap, 'Les ruines romaines de la moyenne vallée de l'Oued et Tine et de ses abords montagneux,' with location of town, all surrounding settlements, rural centres, sanctuaries and marks of centuriation.

Uzita

Van der Werff, J.M., Uzita. Vondstenmateriaal uit een antieke nederzetting in Midden-Tunisië, 2 vols., Utrecht, 1982.

Res Publica Vahartanensium

P. Morizot, "Inscriptions de la Respublica Vahartanensium," BCTH, n.s. 22 (1987-89 [1992]), 83-114 [at modern-day Skaïf on the road of Wilaya 2 which leads from Jijel to Constantine through the interior, about 6 km. E. facing the Col de Fedoulès = Atl.arch. f.8, no. 105]

Volubilis

> Inscriptions antiques du Maroc, II, > § III: Archaeological Sites-General: Morocco; map, fig. 7, p. 209, b&w line, plan keyed to 36 numbered sites.

Zama [Maior/Regia]

A. Ferjaoui, "Localisation de Zama Regia à Jama," CRAI (2002), 1003-17

A. M'charek, "Inscription découvertes entre Zama Regia (Henchir Zama) et [Ma]rag(ui) Sara (Henchir Chaâr)," AfrRom 9 (1992), 251-64
(§ 1: pp. 251-00: Zama is one city known as Zama, Zama Regia or Zama M[ai]o[r] = AAT, f. 25 (Jâma), no. 72) [map, p. 258 provides the location]

Zama Minor

J. Peyras, "Deux études de toponymie et de topographie de l'Afrique antique," AntAfr 22 (1986), 223-25 = Le Tell nord-est Tunisien. . . (Paris, 1991), p. 96 (Zama minor located in the region of the northern tell of Tunisia)

X. THE ARMY AND FRONTIERS

Recruiting and Veteran Settlement

J. M. Lassère, *Ubique Populus*, Paris, CNRS (1977), map II, foldout following p. 289, b&w line, major topographical features, 'La colonisation vétérane,' indicating the main sites of veteran settlement in north Africa; map XIII, foldout following p. 642, b&w line, with symbolic devices showing the origins and numbers of recruits from each region of north Africa.

General

N. Duval, S. Lancel & Y. Le Bohec, "Etudes sur la garnison de Carthage: deux documents nouveaux — les troupes de Proconsulaire — le camp de la cohorte urbaine," *BCTH*, n.s. 15-16B (1979-80 [1984]), 33-89; map, fig. 6, p.55; b&w line: 'Dispersion des attestations de militaires en dehors de Carthage'; map, fig. 12, p. 85: 'Répartition des listes attribuées avec quelque probabilité à la cohorte urbaine'.

R. Rebuffat, "Au-delà des camps romains d'Afrique mineure: renseignement, contrôle, pénétration," *ANRW* II.10.2 (1982), 474-513 (for particular sites and regions, see the detailed notices below).

Mauretania Tingitana

> Rebuffat (1982), map, fig. 1, p. 476, b&w line, 'Maurétanie Tingitane': all basic sites located, plus 9 military posts identified by a keyed numbered list; map, fig. 7, p. 480, b&w line, 'Thamusida et ses environs'.

R. Rebuffat, "L'implantation militaire romaine en Maurétanie Tingitane," [in] *AfrRom* 4 (1987), pp. 31-78 [maps]

Mauretania Caesariensis

> Rebuffat (1982), map, fig. 2, foldout following p. 476, b&w line, 'La Maurétanie Césarienne,' of the main forts and roads.

P. Salama, "Un point d'eau du limes maurétanien," [in] X. de Planhol, ed., *Maghreb et Sahara: études géographiques offerts à Jean Despois*, Paris, Société de géographie (1973) 339-49. Map, b&w line, pp. 343-46, with contours marked, of southwestern Algeria (the Nahr Wassal region); 97 archaeological sites of the frontier zone keyed to a numbered list.

Numidia

J. Baradez, Fossatum Africae. Vue-aérienne de l'organisation romaine dans le Sud-Algerien, Paris, Arts & métiers graphiques (1949); large foldout endmap, 1, 'Carte schéma des confins Numido-Maurétaniens,' scale 1:500,000; roads, forts, fossatum marked in red; main mountain ridges in heavy black; covers the region between Diana Veteranorum-Thabudeos-Rapidum-Castellum Dimmidi in western Numidia and eastern Mauretania Caesariensis. Large foldout endmap, 2, same title, scale and markings, covering the region between Sicca Veneria-Capsa-Thabudeos-Diana Veteranorum in western Africa Proconsularis and Numidia.

L. Leschi, "Nouvelles recherches aériennes sur le limes d'Afrique, RAf 91 (1949), 210-12 = CRAI (1950), 512-18 = Etudes d'épigraphie, d'archéologie et d'histoire africaines, Paris, Arts & métiers graphiques (1957), 39-41; map, b&w line, p. 211 (= p. 515) based on Baradez' work; a clear location of the roads, forts and fossatum in the Tobna, al-Qantara, Thouda, Wadi Jadi sector.

> Rebuffat (1982), map, fig. 3, foldout following p. 476, b&w line, 'La Numidie'.

P. Morizot, "L'enceinte fortifiée de Mendour (Aurès)," AntAfr 27 (1991), 123-40 [are approximately 10 km. S. of Aïn Touta (Wilaya of Batna) in the valley of Wadi Fedhila]

Tripolitania

R. G. Goodchild, "Roman Libya: Reconnaissance in the Desert Frontier Zone," GI 115 (1950), 161-78, map, fig. 1, p. 162 = J. Reynolds, ed., Libyan Studies: Select Papers of the Late R.G. Goodchild, London, Elek (1976), 3-16; map, fig. 2, p. 10, b&w line, 'Modern Routes and Ancient Sites in Tripolitania,' a good general guide.

"The Limes Tripolitanus II," IRS 40 (1950), 30-38; map, fig. 3, p. 32 = J. Reynolds, ed., Libyan Studies (see above) 33-45, map, fig. 7, p. 38, b&w line, 'W. Gobbin-Beni Ulid Region'.

"The Romano-Libyan Cemetery at Bir ed-Dreder," QAL 3 (1954) 91-107, map, fig. 1, p. 91, b&w line = J. Reynolds, ed., Libyan Studies (see above) 59-71; map, fig. 15, p. 59, b&w line, 'Wadi Sofeggin near Bir ed-Dreder'.

& J. B. Ward-Perkins, "The Limes Tripolitanus in the Light of Recent Discoveries, IRS 39 (1949), 81-95, map, fig. 15, p. 85, b&w line = Reynolds, ed., Libyan Studies (see above), 17-34, map, fig. 3, p. 18.

N. Hammond, "The Limes Tripolitanus: A Roman Road in North Africa," JBAA, ser. 3, 30 (1967), 1-18; foldout map following p. 18, b&w line, major

contours, of all of Tripolitania, with major topographical features, archaeological sites, towns, and military centers.

- P. Trouset, Recherches sur le Limes Tripolitanus du Chott el-Djerid à la frontière Tuniso-Libyenne, Paris, CNRS, 1974. Map, fig. 37, 'Carte générale du Sud Tunisien'; coverage 7° E Long to 10° E Long; 35° N Lat to 38° N Lat; major elevations marked; map, fig. 38, 'L'organisation défensive du limes tripolitanus'; no contours; all sites marked by symbols to designate their type; coverage 6° E Long to 10° E Long; 35° N Lat to 38° N Lat. Both maps locate 140 numbered sites that are described in detail, with bibliography, in the main text of the book.
- > Rebuffat (1982), map, fig. 4, foldout following p. 476, b&w line, 'Le sud de la Tunisie'; map, fig. 5, p. 477, b&w line, 'Pistes et forteresses en Tripolitaine'; map, fig. 6, p. 478, b&w line, 'Les routes du Fezzan'.

XI. CHRISTIAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

Christian Bishoprics

J. Mesnage, L'Afrique chrétienne > § II: General Reference; is perhaps still the best standard reference work; maps, as described above, also indicate the 'Donatist' and Catholic sees, churches, memoriae martyrum, monasteries, and other Christian monuments, known to the date of publication.

W. H. C. Frend, The Donatist Church: A Movement of Protest in Roman North Africa, 2nd ed., Oxford, Clarendon Press (1971); map 2, foldout endmap, b&w line, entitled 'Donatist and Catholic Sees in Proconsular Africa and Byzacenia, c. A.D. 400,' locating all major sites on the map, plus 14 numbered sites; map 3, foldout endmap, b&w line, entitled 'Donatist and Catholic Sees in Numidia and Mauretania Sitifensis, c. A.D. 400'; both are still useful general guides.

H. Jedin, K.S. Latourette & J. Martin eds., Atlas zur Kirchengeschichte: Die christlichen Kirchen in Geschichte und Gegenwart, Freiburg-Basel, Herder (1970), map, p. 7, b&w line: 'Donatistische und katholische Bischofssitze in Nordafrika im Jahre 411'; map, p. 24, b&w line: 'Die afrikanische Kirche bis um 600'; both maps are large format and reasonably detailed and accurate up to the date of composition. The first must be checked against Lancel, Actes de la Conférence de Carthage en 411 > § II.2.

J. L. Maier, L'épiscopat de l'Afrique romaine, vandale et byzantine, Rome, Institut Suisse de Rome, 1973 (BHR, no. 11); though without map, this work is still a convenient guide to the location of the sees, and has detailed bibliography on each site that guide the reader to the available maps in existing publications.

Review: N. Duval, "Une nouvelle édition des listes épiscopales africaines," REAug 20 (1974), 313-22

C. Munier, ed., Concilia Africae, A. 345 - A. 525 [Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina, no. 259], Turnhout, Brepols (1974); foldout endmap, b&w line, keyed to a numbered list of 106 sites in Numidia, Africa Proconsularis and Byzacena.

S. Lancel, "Originalité de la province ecclésiastique de Byzacène au IV^e et V^e siècles," CT 45-46 (1964), 139-54; foldout map following p. 154, b&w line, the bishoprics of Byzacena.

"Africa," Augustinus Lexicon, forthcoming: map, b&w line: the Church in North Africa in 411.

> Lancel, Actes de la Conférence de Carthage en 411 > § II.2

Churches and Christian Monuments

> Mesnage, *L'Afrique chrétienne*, > § 11.1 above.

- Y. Duval, *Loca Sanctorum Africae: le culte des martyrs en Afrique du IV^e au VII^e siècle*, 2 vols., Collection de l'École Française de Rome, no. 58 (1982); map, vol. 2, pp. 452-53, b&w line, 'Carte de répartition des inscriptions martyrologiques,' giving all the major sites of martyr monuments in north Africa, keyed to 195 numbered sites that are described fully in volume one.
- N. Duval, *Les églises africaines de deux absides: recherches archéologiques sur la liturgie chrétienne en Afrique du Nord, t. II: Inventaire des monuments — interprétation*, Paris, de Boccard, 1973 (BEFAR, 218 bis); map, fig. 1, b&w line, pp. xvi-xvii, distribution of this type of church in north Africa.
- N. Duval, "Etudes d'architecture chrétienne nord-africaine," *MEFRA* 84.2 (1972), 1071-1172; map, fig. 1, b&w line, p. 1076, 'plan schématique de Carthage; monuments et cimitières chrétiens'.
- P. A. Février, *Fouilles de Sétif. Les basiliques chrétiennes du quartier nord-ouest*, Paris, CNRS (1965); foldout map, fig. 3, b&w line, 'plan schématique de Sétif antique'; foldout map, fig. 4, b&w line, 'Plan d'ensemble du quartier au nord de la basilique A'.
- I. Gui, N. Duval, and J-P. Caillet, *Basiliques chrétiennes d'Afrique du Nord, vol. 1: Inventaire de l'Algérie*, Paris, Institut des Etudes Augustiniennes (1992): fold-out map, b&w, endcovers: location of all major basilica sites in Algeria.

Byzantine Africa

- D. Pringle, *The Defence of Byzantine Africa from Justinian to the Arab Conquest*, Oxford, BAR International Series no. 99 (i & ii), 1981; gazetteer AA, 'Sites at which official sixth-century fortifications are attested by documentary and/or epigraphic evidence,' pp. 171-252; Gazetteer AB, 'Sites whose structural remains are strongly suggestive of official sixth-century fortification, when compared with examples in gazetteer AA,' pp. 253-78; gazetteer AC, 'Sites probably provided with official fortifications in the sixth century, but for which the evidence, whether documentary, epigraphic or archaeological, is not conclusive,' pp. 279-88; gazetteer B, 'Sites whose structural evidence suggests only the possibility of official sixth-century fortification,' pp. 289-304; and gazetteer CA, 'Fortified sites referred to by Procopius,' pp. 305-13; all these gazetteers are keyed both to detailed numbered descriptions in the main body of the text, and to seven maps, b&w line, in vol. ii, pp. 516-41.

> Duval (1982), > § IX: Specific Sites: Ammaedara

> Duval (1982), > § IX: Specific Sites: Sufetula