

With Joyce Reynolds in Libya, 1988-1993

Susan Walker, University of Oxford



Richard Goodchild and the Society for Libyan Studies

L. *Libyan Studies*, ed. Joyce Reynolds 1976



R. G. Goodchild

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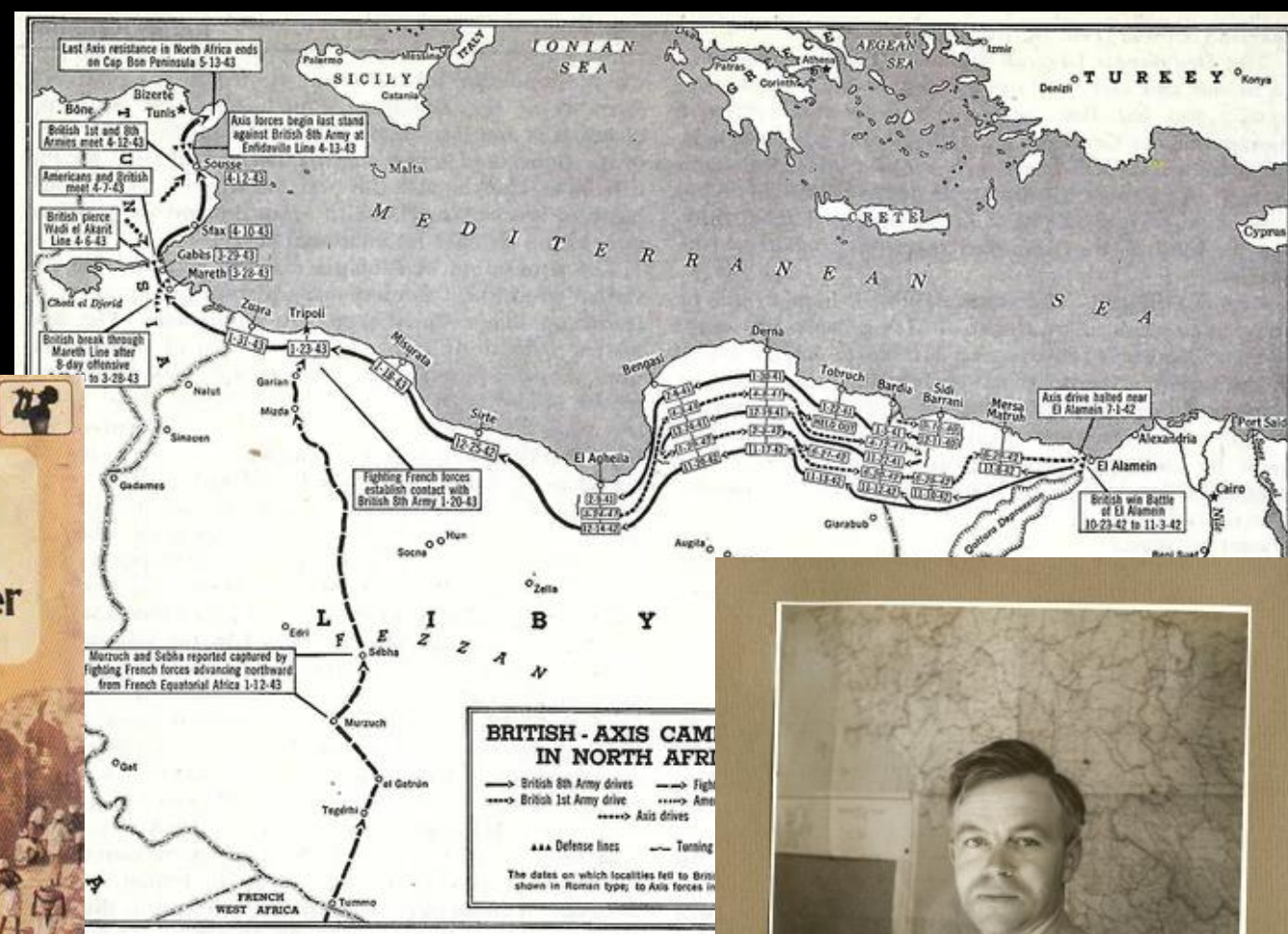
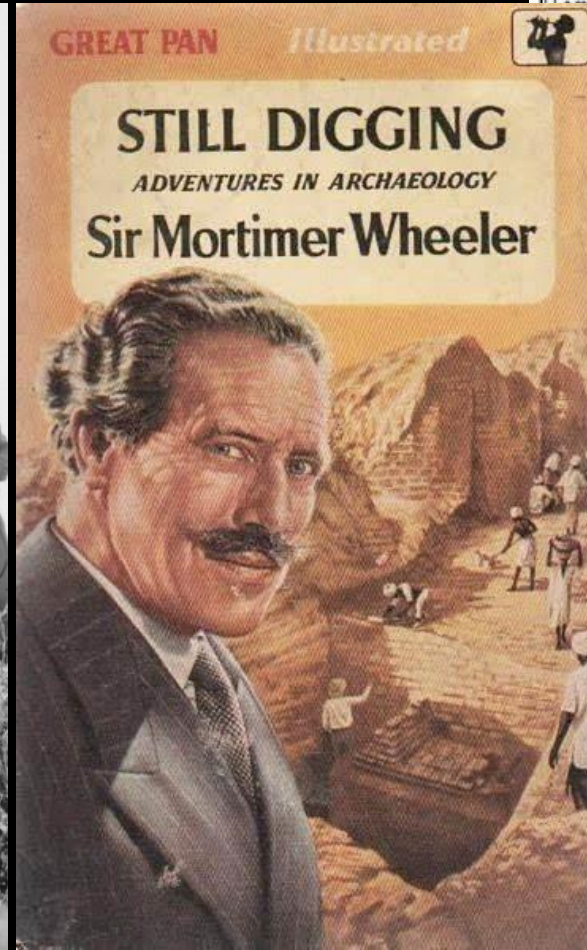
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Wartime in Libya: a conservation story

L. University of Sassari; LR. BSR Ward Perkins family archive



TIR and Mapping Roman Libya

R. *Libyan Studies*, ed. Joyce Reynolds 1976

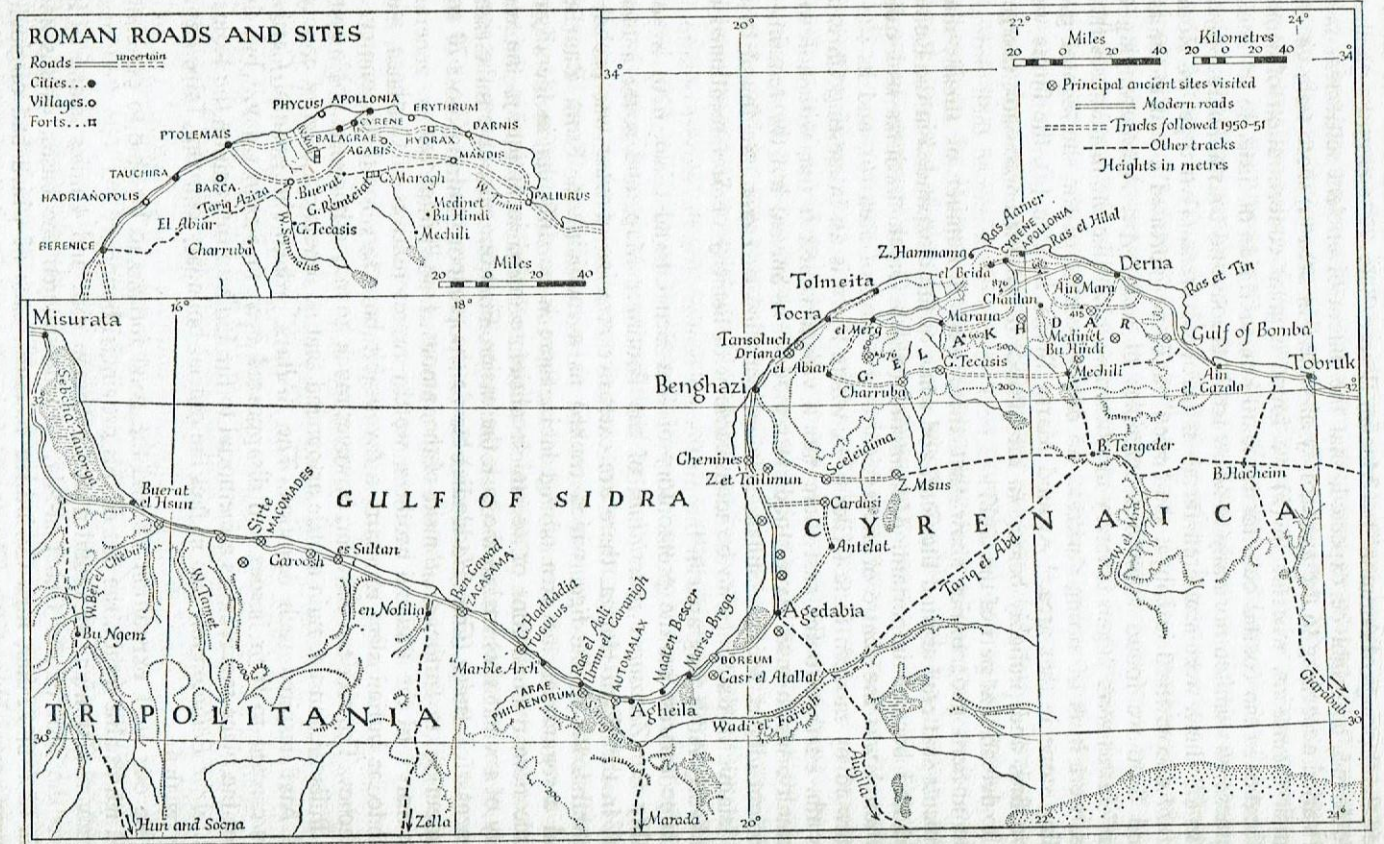


Fig. 44 Modern routes and ancient sites in Libya

Joyce with Sandro Stucchi and Bereiek Attiyah, Cyrene 1988



The Institute of Archaeology, London

R. *Libyan Studies*, ed. Joyce Reynolds 1976



the north, which, like the other two doorways, has large monolithic jambs. D is a much smaller enclosure formed of column drums only, and with a doorway on the east.

The architectural elements incorporated in C and D are as follows:

Four Corinthian capitals; each 70–90 cm. in bottom diameter and about 1.00 m. high.

Four base drums, including base mouldings and part of shaft. Diam. 1.10–1.20 m.; ht. 0.56–0.66 m.

Three top drums, with remains of astragal. Diam. 0.72–0.92 m.; ht. 0.38–0.44 m.

Forty-two plain intermediate drums. Diam. 0.75–1.10 m.; ht. 0.46–0.60 m.

It is evident that no more than *four* columns are represented by these elements, and that one top drum and an indeterminate number of intermediate drums are missing. One of the latter, damaged and abandoned by the constructors of the late enclosures, lies in the sand some 50 m. to the west of the site; but there seems no reason to suspect that many others are buried or destroyed. If we assume an equal number of intermediate drums for each column, their total would be forty-four, or perhaps forty-eight. Taking the former figure, we may easily arrive at the minimum original height of the columns to which the drums belonged. It must have been in the neighbourhood of 6.85 m., or, including the capitals, 7.85 m. (fig. 47).

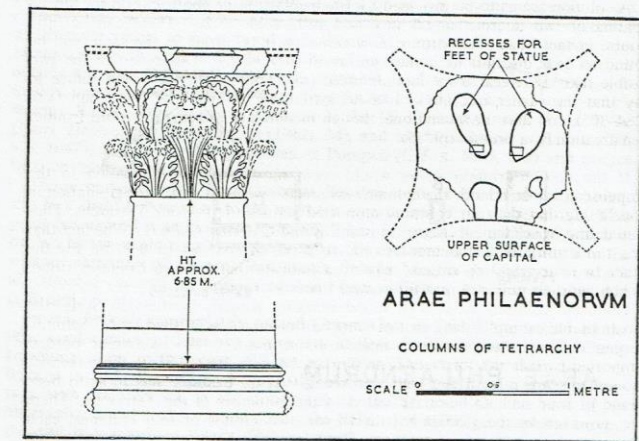


Fig. 47 (based on a drawing by Donald Strong)

Joyce in Cyrene with Alan Rowe

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A human scale by the Byzantine Wall at Lepcis Magna

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Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania

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238



BSR 48.XXI.34

800c



BSR 51.XII.39

800a.



BSR 51.XIV.19

800Ab.



BSR 51.XVI.7

800A2.



BSR 51.XIV.33

800Ad.



BSR 51.V.9

800A add.e.



BSR 48.XII.

306



BSR 46.XXI.28.

308

307

793 d.

793a.



773

BSR 48.XXII.17

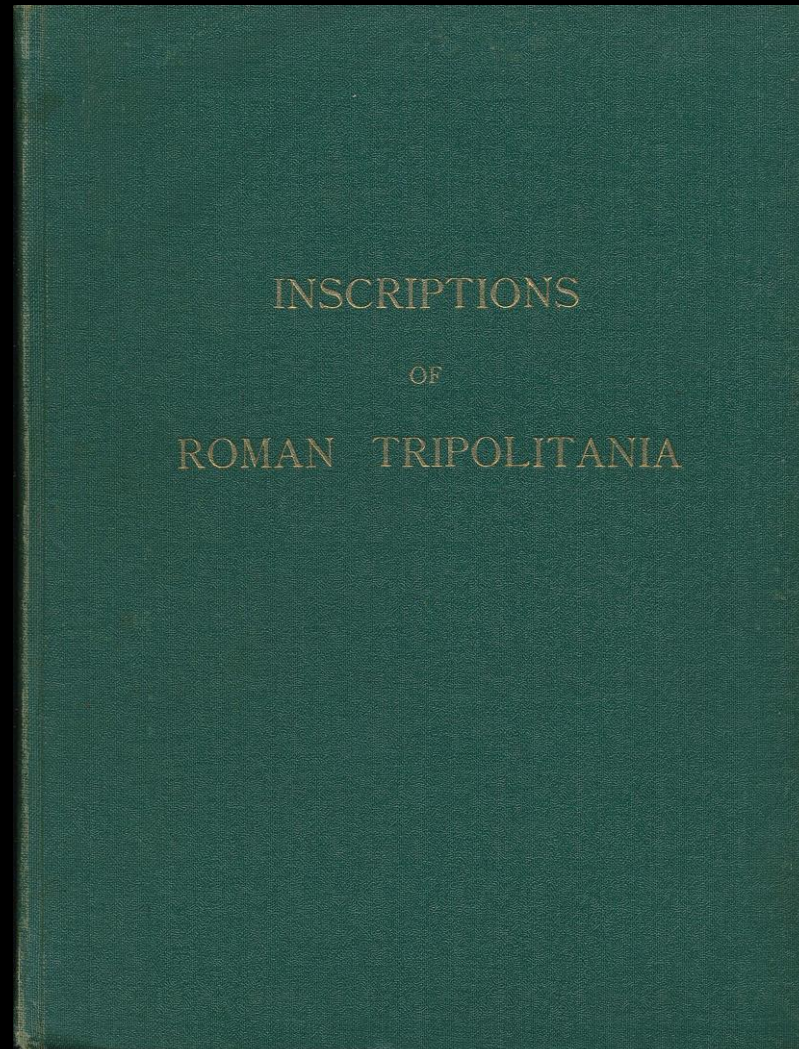
793b.c.



CLM 817

308

Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania 1952 and 2021



INSCRIPTIONS OF ROMAN TRIPOLITANIA 2021

Created by Charlotte Roueché, Gabriel Bodard and Irene Vagionakis

The edition is designed to draw on and enhance IRT 2009: <http://inslib.kcl.ac.uk/irt2009/>

With contributions from Caroline Barron, Francesca Bigi, Catherine Dobias-Lalou, Usama Gad, Philip Kenrick, Robert Kerr, Michael Mackensen, Ignazio Tantillo



The full bibliographical description of this publication:

Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania (2021), by J. M. Reynolds, C. M. Roueché, G. Bodard, C. Barron and others

available at: <http://irt2021.inslib.kcl.ac.uk>

ISBN 978-1-912466-25-2

This should be abbreviated to *IRT2021*

GitHub repository: <https://github.com/IRT2021/IRT-EFES>



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The view north from Cyrene

UNESCO.nl



Smith and Porcher's Ruins of Ptolemais



New Inscriptions 1988



New inscription no. 1. Photograph by Susan Walker.

Joyce reading texts at Teuchira (Tocra)



Inscriptions of Roman Cyrenaica



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INSCRIPTIONS OF ROMAN CYRENAICA 2020

Edited by Joyce Reynolds, Charlotte Roueché, Gabriel Bodard, in collaboration with Catherine Dobias-Lalou
The edition designed and prepared by Gabriel Bodard, Simona Stoyanova and Irene Vagionakis
Published in 2020 by the Society for Libyan Studies



The full bibliographical description of this publication:
Inscriptions of Roman Cyrenaica (2020), by J. M. Reynolds, C. M. Roueché, G. Bodard,
available at: <http://ircyr2020.inslib.kcl.ac.uk>
ISBN 978-1-85146-323-1

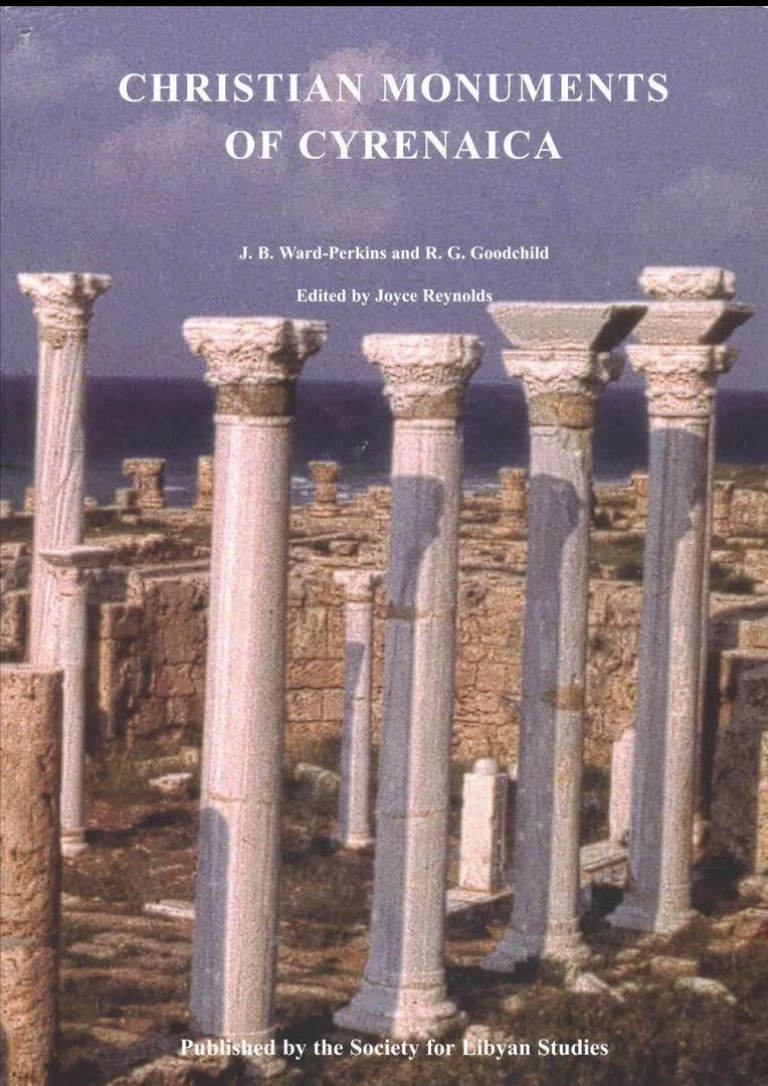
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L'AFRICA ROMANA

I CONVEGNI INTERNAZIONALI DI STUDIO DE "L'AFRICA ROMANA"

Il **Dipartimento di Storia dell'Università degli Studi di Sassari** (cattedre di Storia Romana, di Epigrafia e Antichità Latine e di Archeologia delle province romane) ed il **Centro di Studi Interdisciplinari sulle Province Romane**, hanno da tempo in corso una serie di ricerche sull'Africa Romana e sui rapporti tra la Sardegna e le province romane durante l'impero, in particolare alla luce della documentazione epigrafica.

All'interno di tale attività, che si svolge nella cornice delle norme previste dall'art. 19 dell'**accordo culturale Italia-Tunisia** dell'8 giugno 1982 e dall'art. 4 dell'**accordo culturale Italia-Marocco** del 22 ottobre 1971, sono stati **avviati intensi rapporti culturali e di collaborazione scientifica** con alcune istituzioni tunisine (Institut National d'Archéologie et d'Art), marocchine (Institut National des Sciences de l'Archéologie et du Patrimoine), algerine (Service des Antiquités) e francesi (L'Année épigraphique, Antiquités Africaines, Groupe de recherches sur l'armée romaine et les provinces de Parigi).

Tutto ciò ha consentito l'organizzazione, a partire dal 1983, di una **serie di convegni di studio dedicati a "L'Africa Romana"**. L'iniziativa, ormai giunta alla sua XVII edizione, ideata e promossa da un gruppo di studiosi del **Dipartimento di Storia** coordinati da **Attilio Mastino** e patrocinata dall'**Association Internationale d'Epigraphie Grecque et Latine**, si è svolta inizialmente con cadenza annuale e poi biennale.

Il succedersi dei convegni e l'immediata pubblicazione degli atti, hanno consentito di dare rilevanza internazionale a queste manifestazioni, hanno enormemente favorito la ricerca storico-epigrafica ed insieme **hanno posto la Sardegna al centro dell'attenzione degli studiosi del Maghreb e dell'Europa**.

L'isola è infatti ormai considerata come la sede naturale per presentare gli ultimi studi sulla romanizzazione delle province africane e, più in generale, sulla romanizzazione delle realtà periferiche.

Fin dalle prime edizioni, l'appuntamento ha rappresentato un privilegiato momento di confronto di saperi e esperienze diverse, contribuendo, in maniera fondamentale, alla nascita di una **scuola sarda di "africanisti"** affermata a livello internazionale.

Uno studio sulle edizioni del Convegno "*L'Africa Romana*" è stato curato da Giovanni Cazzona nel suo lavoro di tesi di laurea (Giovanni Cazzona, *La ricerca dell'Università di Sassari nell'Africa Romana: 1983-2003, A.A. 2002-03*, relatori i proff. Attilio Mastino e Piero Bartoloni, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università di Sassari).

L'AFRICA ROMANA

Dal I al XIV

Dal XV al XX

L'Africa romana

Atti del XII convegno di studio
Olbia, 12-15 dicembre 1996

a cura di Mustapha Khanoussi,
Paola Ruggeri e Cinzia Vismara

**



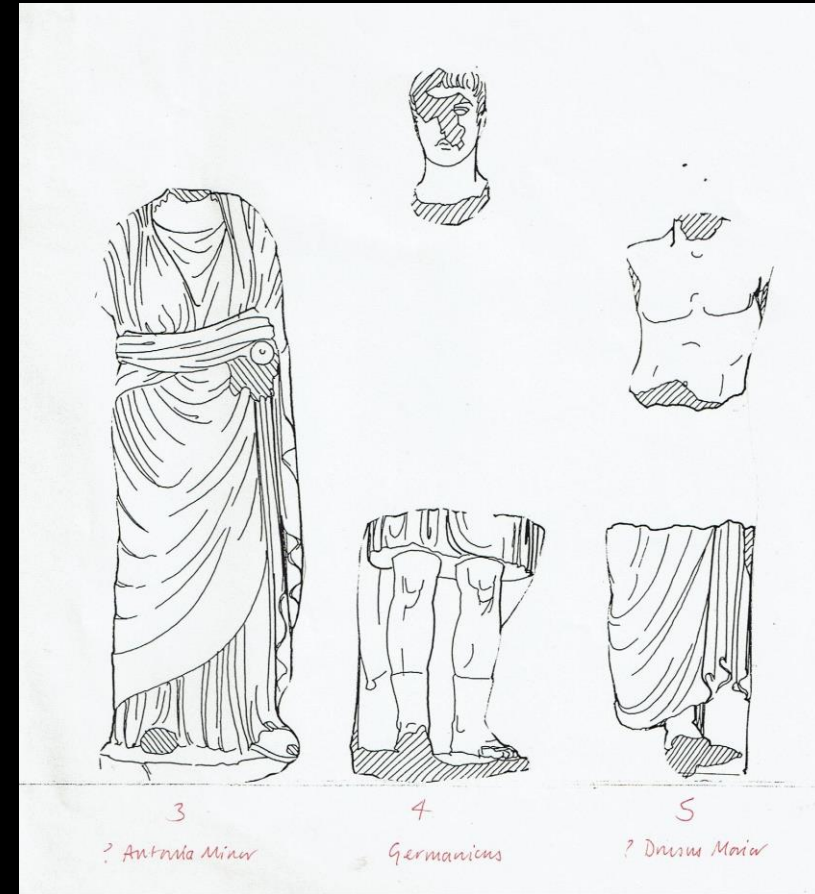
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Editrice Democratica Sarda

Joyce with Saleh Wanis on the steps by Goodchild's house, 1988



Casa Parisi



Time out at Giza, 1993



Tea break in Cyrene Museum

