

## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

Víctor SÁNCHEZ DOMÍNGUEZ and César FORNIS

Beaten by civil and ethnic conflicts, Diodorus, Plutarch and Nepos present a devastated and deserted Sicily in the mid-fourth century B. C. Despite his fame as liberator and anti-tyrant, Timoleon the Corinthian promotes in Sicily a huge movement of recolonization which includes forced displacements of population that recall the very practices of autocratic rulers who preceded him, as Dinomenids and Dionysius the Elder. Through the literary, archaeological and numismatic sources, this article assesses the importance and the scope of the Timoleon's settlement policies in Syracuse and elsewhere on the island.

*Keywords:* Timoleon, Siracuse, Sicily, repopulation, colonization, deportation, citizenship, tyranny, democracy.

Isaías ARRAYÁS MORALES

The purpose of this work is to think about the piracy in the Graeco-Roman world. Vocabulary and mentality of the Ancients do extremely complicated to know the beginning of the historical processes that have generated the piratical activities. On the other hand, it is almost impossible to differentiate pirates from corsairs, mercenaries or even armed merchants, considering the link between piracy and trade. Only the analysis of the historical context would allow us an approximation to the reality in each case. The archaeological evidence can't help us, because the traces left by a band of pirates are not different from those left by a contingent of soldiers or mercenaries. With the aim to go deeply into the problem, we analyze the causes of the development of the piracy in the territories of the southern Anatolia in the first half of I century B.C.

*Keywords:* Banditry, piracy, Rome, Anatolia, Mithradates Eupator.

Lourdes FEITOSA y Renata GARRAFFONI

This paper focuses in excluded masculinities during the beginning of the Principate. Two interrelated topics will be discussed: first we will focus in two concepts, *dignitas* and *infamia* and then we will discuss different types of evidence to understand Roman masculinities. The main idea is to explore how Epigraphy —the graffiti from Pompeii— can contribute to discuss more pluralistic approaches to the Roman masculinities. The Epigraphic evidence is used in this paper to help us to rethink social relationships and Roman identity in a less normative experience and to study excluded past.

*Keywords:* excluded masculinities, graffites, Roman identity.

Juan Luis POSADAS

The study of female foreigners in the Roman world should be realized possessing a textual critique of the written sources up to verify if they are contaminated by the political, philosophical or moral opinions of their authors. This way to work the roman sources should substitute the women's simple utilization, and their presentation as if they take part of a pure social history of Rome. After studying the female foreigners in the works of Tacitus, Suetonius and Florus, and to the women in general, including the foreigners, in Plinius the Younger, we'll try to corroborate or refute now the conclusions of those works with the study of the female foreigners in Martial and Juvenal. In general, a certain good intention is observed towards the female foreigners, with the mention of several *exempla uirtutis*, more than of *exempla uitiorum*. This comes to show in the writers (poets as Martial and Juvenal, and a letters' writer as Plinius), a different attitude towards the female foreigners that the one showed by the historians. Probably it reflects their major attachment to the social reality of his time.

*Keywords:* Martial, Juvenal, women, foreigners.

Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, Iulia DUMITRACHE y Valentin PIFTOR

RÉSUMÉ: Cet article fait partie d'un projet plus vaste concernant la migration au Bas-Danube. Dans le cadre de ce projet, la mobilité interne de la Dacie constitue un élément important. Les auteurs analysent les cas de la mobilité locale des personnes en Dacie Inférieure, tout en suivant les raisons de cette mobilité. La spécificité de ce phénomène dans cette province est fournie par le déplacement des militaires et des anciens militaires, par raisons personnelles ou officielles. Une place particulière est accordée aux personnes qui se sont déplacées à l'intérieur de la province, étant tuées par les brigands.

*Mots-clê.* Dacie Inférieure, mobilité locale, militaires, *latrones*.

This article belongs to a vast project about migration at Lower Danube. The local mobility is an important element of this project. The authors analyse the cases concerning local mobility of persons in Dacia Inferior, following the reasons of this mobility. The specificity of this phenomenon in Dacia Inferior consists in militaries' mobility, for private or official reasons. A special attention is paid to the persons who travelled inside the province, being killed by *latrones*.

*Keywords:* Dacia Inferior, local mobility, soldiers, *latrones*.

Irina NEMETI y Sorin NEMETI

The present study attempts at grasping, as encompassing as possible, the process of acculturation undergone by peregrins from the Illyrian territories, a process that continued after their colonization in Dacia. The analysis follows the specific forms of organization of the various gentes arrived from Dalmatia (kastella, vicus, principes), noting the organized character of the colonization of these dalmatians, specialists in gold extraction. They were brought in compact groups and had their own institutions. The onomastic study took into consideration all persons who, through their names, relatives or origin, can be identified as illiri. Four groups of people have been identified, each illustrating a stage in their acculturation reflected in the onomastic system. In the field of religious life, one can note a continuous oscillation between the preservation of ancient values and the borrowing of new religious forms, which eventually lead to the colonized Illyrians assuming a new cultural identity. Learning Latin, acquiring Latin names, and adopting Roman gods indicates in historical terms their Romanization. In the funerary field, they were more conservative. As a funerary phenomenon, incineration with the deposition of calcined remains in ritually burnt pits is attributed to populations colonized in Dacia from the Dalmatian area. As for the inventory of their tombs and their funerary monuments on the other hand, one notes that they took over Roman material culture and used monuments that follow the canons of provincial art.

*Palabras clave:* ilirios, Dacia romana, romanización, aculturación, religión, onomástica, necrópolis.

Rafael GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ y Miguel P. SANCHO GÓMEZ

Quintus Sertorius was a leading role during the time of the falling of Roman Republic, and his character is closely related to Spain, where he raised a personal domain with a lot of supporters in a big number of celtiberian tribes. Here we search for the possibility of Sertorius memory to be lasting in Ancient Spain, until the arrival of the first barbarian invasions.

*Keywords:* Sertorius, Vegetius, Orosius, Late Roman Spain, Barbarian Invasions, Celtiberians, Goths.

Óscar LAPEÑA MARCHENA

This paper analyzes a film that deals with an episode in the history of the Roman Empire practically ignored by the cinema: the military campaigns undertaken by the emperor Domitian in the province of Dacia.

*Keywords:* Reception, Cinema, Ancient History.