

Aspects of Roman Medicine and Technology

Roman Military Medicine

A discussion of Roman military practice and possible military hospitals.

The Aqueduct of Pontius Pilatus and Agrippa I

Various advanced technological innovations are revealed from recent archaeological studies of the Roman Bier Aqueduct in Jerusalem.

The Wall of Agrippa I in Jerusalem

The most recent excavations in the Russian compound area have revealed that Agrippa I's wall in Jerusalem used some advanced technology which greatly strengthened it. What does this suggest concerning its purpose and how does this connect with Roman suspicions as related in the sources?

Women in Roman Medicine

What were women's roles in Roman medical practice? Were Roman woman physicians respected? What does the historical and archaeological evidence tell us about this?

Galenus: Physician to the Gladiators and to Marcus Aurelius

Galen decided to study medicine after receiving a vision from the gods. He influenced Western medicine for more than 1,000 years after his time in both positive and negative ways.

Aspects of the Roman Military

The Castrum Praetorium

Sejanus, Tiberius' praetorian prefect and right-hand-man, first commissioned the creation of this military barracks when he had the Praetorian Guard moved to a single strategic location in Rome. A discussion of the early history and archaeology of the *Castrum Praetorium*.

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The Roman Galleys

A discussion on the Roman naval galleys.

A Group of Frontier Fortresses on the Judaeian Negev Frontier

Spatial analysis has revealed interesting information on the relationships between a group of Roman frontier fortresses in the Negev desert.

Malhata: A Judaeian Negev Frontier Fortress and the Frankincense Trail

Malhata was a Roman frontier fortress located on the crucial Frankincense Trail which extended through Nabataea into wealthy Magan (modern UAE, Oman and Yemen) in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

Early Post-Roman Britain, Ambrosius Aurelianus and Flavius Aetius: A Connection?

An attempt to reconstruct events in early post-Roman Britain. What was the semi-legendary (but historical) Ambrosius Aurelianus' part in this situation? What was the possible connection with the general, Flavius Aetius? What can we know about this from both history and archaeology?

Action Thrillers and Mysteries in Roman History as Supported by Archaeology

The Bacchic Cult Conspiracy in the Roman Republican Era

Livy's account of the Bacchic Cult's conspiracy during the Roman Republic demonstrating what the account reveals of Rome's handling of this crisis. The problem will also be examined from diverse viewpoints, including Roman concerns regarding Eastern religions and secret societies.

Agrippa I: The Fugitive at Malatha

Josephus writes quite an exciting tale of the Roman Agrippa's reluctant return to his birth country, Judaea, including his hiding in an abandoned frontier fortress on the Frankincense Trail; spying on Antipas the tetrarch of Galilee; and fleeing Roman authorities by sea at night. Josephus relates that Agrippa I, the grandson of Herod the Great, grew up in Rome with the Julio-Claudian family and then was forced to flee to a border tower in a remote desert area of Palestine (the Negev). Why did Agrippa really flee to the Tower of Malatha, and how might this connect with events taking place during Tiberius' reign? Could a possible connection be made between Agrippa I, Antonia Minor and Sejanus' conspiracy? I shall examine this question, as well as archaeological indication for the fortress site to which he fled.