1. Record Nr. UNINA9910464067903321 Autore Greenhalgh Michael Titolo The military and colonial destruction of the Roman landscape of North Africa, 1830-1900 / / by Michael Greenhalgh Leiden, Netherlands: ,: Brill, , 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2014 **ISBN** 90-04-27163-5 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (1039 pages): illustrations (some color), maps Collana History of Warfare, , 1385-7827 ; ; Volume 98 Disciplina 939/.703 Soggetti Classical antiquities - Destruction and pillage - Algeria - History - 19th Electronic books. Algeria Antiquities, Roman France Colonies Algeria Algeria History 1830-196 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material -- Setting the Scene: Algeria in Context -- 1 The French Conquest -- 2 The Army Establishes Itself, Colonisation Begins -- 3 1830–40: The Destruction of Algiers, Constantine and other Early Settlements -- 4 Ruins, Roads and Railways -- 5 Epigraphy, Topography and Mapping -- 6 The Army Rebuilds Tebessa (First visited 1842) -- 7 Building European Towns from the 1840s -- 8 Planting Colonies -- 9 Algeria and Tunisia on Display -- Conclusion: "Là où nous passons, tout tombe" -- Appendix: A Timeline and Some Statistics -- Bibliography -- Index. The French invaded Algeria in 1830, and found a landscape rich in Sommario/riassunto Roman remains, which they proceeded to re-use to support the constructions such as fortresses, barracks and hospitals needed to fight the natives (who continued to object to their presence), and to house the various colonisation projects with which they intended to solidify their hold on the country, and to make it both modern and

profitable. Arabs and Berbers had occasionally made use of the ruins, but it was still a Roman and Early Christian landscape when the French

arrived. In the space of two generations, this was destroyed, just as were many ancient remains in France, in part because "real" architecture was Greek, not Roman.