

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996393646303316
Autore	Morgan William <d. 1690.>
Titolo	A second proposal by William Morgan His Majesty's cosmographer, for a general sale of Mr. Ogilby's works, to enable him to finish Britannia, with the second part of Asia, and Europe [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : s.n., 1677]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.)
Soggetti	Booksellers and bookselling - England Atlases - Publishing Broadside17th century.England
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Caption title. Place and date of publication suggested by Wing (2nd ed.). "By His Majesty's authority under the great seal, &c." Reproduction of original in: Harvard University. Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0062

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910155250603321
Autore	Hebblewhite Mark <1976-, >
Titolo	The emperor and the army in the later Roman empire, AD 235-395 / / Mark Hebblewhite
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2017
ISBN	1-317-03429-5 1-315-61601-7 1-317-03430-9
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (257 pages) : illustrations
Disciplina	355.0093709015
Soggetti	Emperors - Rome - History Rome History, Military 30 B.C.-476 A.D Rome History Empire, 284-476 Rome Kings and rulers History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Selected Roman emperors and usurpers -- Introduction: Fides, the army and the emperor; The ancient sources; Modern perspectives -- Dawn of the warrior emperor -- Advertising military success -- Praemia militiae -- The emperor, the law and disciplina militaris -- Rituals of identity -- Symbols of power.
Sommario/riassunto	"With The Emperor and the Army in the Later Roman Empire, AD 235-395 Mark Hebblewhite offers the first study solely dedicated to examining the nature of the relationship between the emperor and his army in the politically and militarily volatile later Roman Empire. Bringing together a wide range of available literary, epigraphic and numismatic evidence he demonstrates that emperors of the period considered the army to be the key institution they had to mollify in order to retain power and consequently employed a range of strategies to keep the troops loyal to their cause. Key to these efforts were imperial attempts to project the emperor as a worthy general (imperator)and a generous provider of military pay and benefits. Also important were the honorific and symbolic gestures each emperor made to the army in order to convince them that they and the empire

could only prosper under his rule"--Provided by publisher.
