

## THE PRESENT STATE OF THE *TABULA IMPERII ROMANI*

The decision to produce maps covering the whole of the Roman Empire at a uniform scale of 1/1,000,000 was first made at a meeting of the International Geographical Union at Cambridge in July 1928. The proponent of the idea was O. G. S. Crawford, then Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, and since he was also mainly responsible for its early development, the model adopted was that of the second edition of the *O.S. Map of Roman Britain*, but the physical base chosen was that of the International Map of the World, which was then in production. Considerable progress was made in the 1930s—it was in 1934 that the title *Tabula Imperii Romani* was adopted—but wars interrupted matters and it was not until 1957 that the work was formally taken over by the Union Académique Internationale. Professor G. Lugli became the first President of the Permanent Committee of the *TIR*, to be succeeded in 1968 by Professor J. B. Ward-Perkins; on his death in 1981 the Presidency was assumed by Professor E. Condurachi, with Professor G. Caretoni as Vice-President taking over most responsibility for the western half of the Empire.

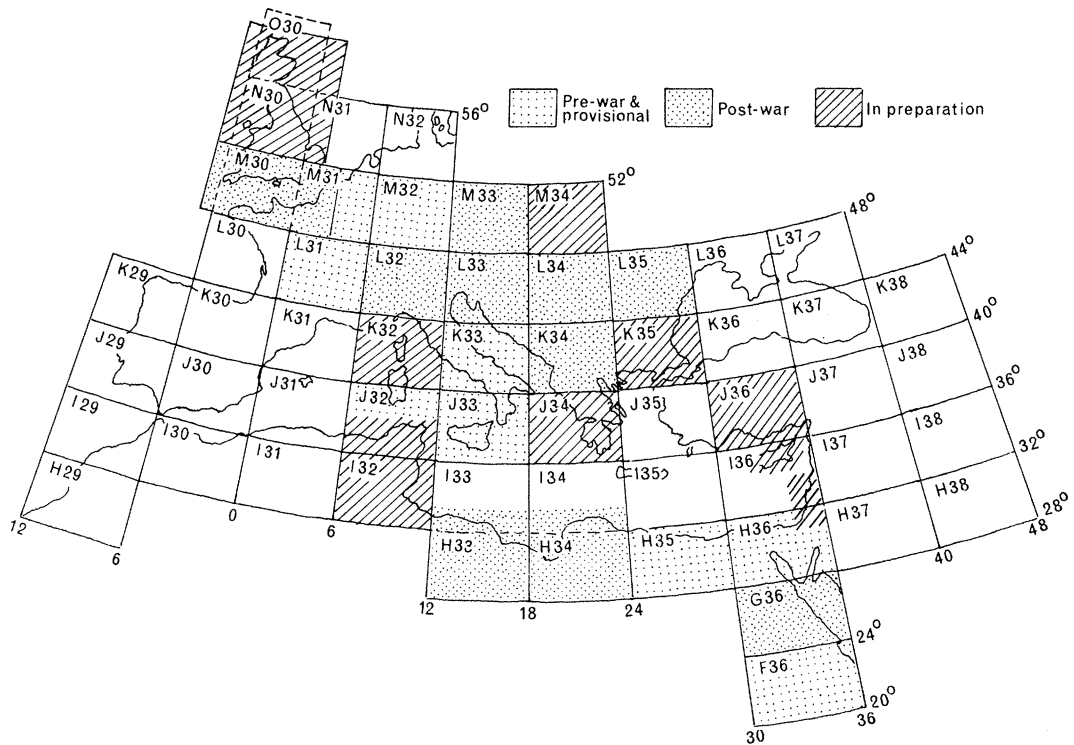


FIG. 1. *TABULA IMPERII ROMANI*.  
*Drawn by A. L. F. Rivet.*

A full account of the somewhat chequered history of the project up to eleven years ago may be found in the paper by the late Brigadier R. A. Gardiner (then a member of the British Committee) in the *Geographical Journal* 39 (1973), 107–11, but a good deal has been achieved since then. As will be seen from the accompanying plan, each IMW sheet covers an area of 4° latitude by 6° longitude and it has increasingly become more convenient either to use them in parts or to employ another map on the same projection with the same metric contours (as a GSGS map has been used as the base for Sheet M30/31). *TIR* maps not only place all known towns, temples, villas, etc. cartographically but most of their indexes also supply a detailed bibliography of each feature; and although, because of the intensity of archaeological research in most areas, any one of them could be described as out of date by the time it is published, it seems best to divide them into three categories—those compiled before the Second World War (coupled with later provisional sheets), those produced since that war, and those now in preparation:

I *Maps Produced before the War and Provisional Sheets*

IMW No.	IMW Name	TIR Title	Date of Publication
F36	Wadi Halfa	—	1934
G36	Aswan	Coptos	1934
H35	Alexandria	—	1934
H36	Cairo	—	1934
J32	Cagliari/Tunis	(omitting S. half)	1932
J33	Palermo	—	1932
K32	Firenze	—	1932
K33	Roma	—	1931
K34/35 } L34/35 }	—	Drobeta-Romula-Sucidava (provisional)	1965
L31	Lyon	Lugdunum	1934 & 1938
M31	Paris	Lutetia-Atuatuca-Ulpia Noviomagus (provisional)	1975
M32	München	Mogontiacum	1940
M33	Praha	(provisional)	1955
N30	Edinburgh	—	1931
O30	Aberdeen	—	1934

(Provisional editions of K29 (Porto) and K30 (Madrid) were presented to a meeting in 1931. They were never published, but proof sheets are held in the Map Room of the Royal Geographical Society.)

II *Maps Produced since the War*

G36	Aswan	Coptos	1958
H33/I33	Sokna/Tripoli	Lepcis Magna	1954
H34/I34	Augila/Bengasi	Cyrene	1954
K34	Sofya	Naissus-Dyrrachion-Scupi-Serdica-Thessalonike	1976
L32	Milano	Mediolanum	1965
L33	Trieste	Tergeste	1961
L34	Budapest	Aquincum-Sarmizegetusa-Sirmium	1968
L35	Bucuresti	Romula-Durostorum-Tomis	1969
M30/31	London/Paris	Condate-Glevum-Londinium-Lutetia	1983
M33	Praha	Castra Regina-Vindobona-Carnuntum	1984

III *Maps now in Course of Preparation*

H36/I36	(Palaestina)		
I32/J32	(Tunisia to be covered by three sheets)		
I36	(Cyprus)		
J34	(to be published in parts)		
J36	(being compiled in Britain, to be published in Turkey)		
K32	(to replace 1932 edition)		
K35	(compilation complete)		
M34	(being prepared in Poland)		
N30/O30	(to extend as far north as Orkney and to take in East Anglia from N31)		

Proposals are also in hand for the production of sheets in Algeria, Jordan and the Iberian Peninsula (where Sheet K31 was being worked on by Professor Serra y Rafols at the time of his death in 1970).

An annual statement of progress is made in the *Compte Rendu* of the Union Académique Internationale. Too many of the published sheets are already out of print, but sets of them may be found in libraries, including the Joint Library of the Hellenic and Roman Societies and those of the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Geographical Society. It was arranged in 1978 that Blackwell's should be the British agent for those still available.

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