

## **Abstract**

The presented rigorous thesis is focused on the Roman military equipment from the near and distant surroundings of the Celtiberian city of Numantia (the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC) and on their processing from the widest point of view. This is a topic that has not yet been discussed in Czech professional literature.

For the sake of completeness as well as an introduction to the issues addressed, a brief overview of Roman historical reference is presented. Because of the inclusion of the topic in a wider historical and geographical framework, the other lines are integrated on the sites of the military character from different countries and dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>–1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. These archaeological sites have become a valuable source of study material.

The core of the work consists of two parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical-methodological approach is focused on an overview of the literary, iconographic, archaeological and epigraphic sources – related to Numantia and its surroundings – and on an appreciation of their value. The method of analogy is based on processing and evaluating the archaeological knowledge from a total of five dozen camps of Roman troops, which were built on the territory of the Iberian Peninsula and dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>–1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC. Geographical research brings knowledge discovery. Its implementation is based on three MTN10 vector map sheets of the Spanish Soria region with a total area of approx. 100 km<sup>2</sup>, and processing in the ArcGIS environment. The relevant archaeological data from the vicinity of Numantia were georeferenced, vectorised and – together with the digital elevation and topography data – further processed. This is a total of 408 newly created vector objects represented using geospatial points, lines and polygons. In addition to the processing methodology, the author presents a detailed analysis, synthesis and interpretation of the exported digital models, histograms of slope values and elevation terrain profiles, *viewshed* maps. The key discovery/verification is the minimum seven-meter height of the watchtowers of Scipionic siege rampart and of camps III and V Renieblas.

The second separate volume consists of extensive documentation of figures, mostly illustrating the aforementioned geographical research.

**Keywords:** Roman Republic – Roman warfare – Numantine Wars – Roman military archaeology – Iberia – Renieblas – Numantia – Scipionic *circumvallation* – camps – watchtowers – weapons and equipment – GIS – digital model – viewshed analysis – line of sight – single viewshed – cumulative viewshed – multiple viewshed