

Episode S7 Images



Fourth-century mural possibly depicting the early Christian author Lactantius



Dacia after 100 AD. By Kajmakcalan - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=131325625>



Bust of Gallienus, on display at the Louvre. My photo.



Aurelian was a military commander, and during his reign he tried to keep legions' fidelity; this coin celebrated the CONCORDIA MILITVM, "concord of the soldiers" – in other words, harmony between the emperor and the military. Legend: IMP. C. AVRELIANVS AVG. /

CONCORDIA MILITVM – XXIQ mint. Copyrighted free use,

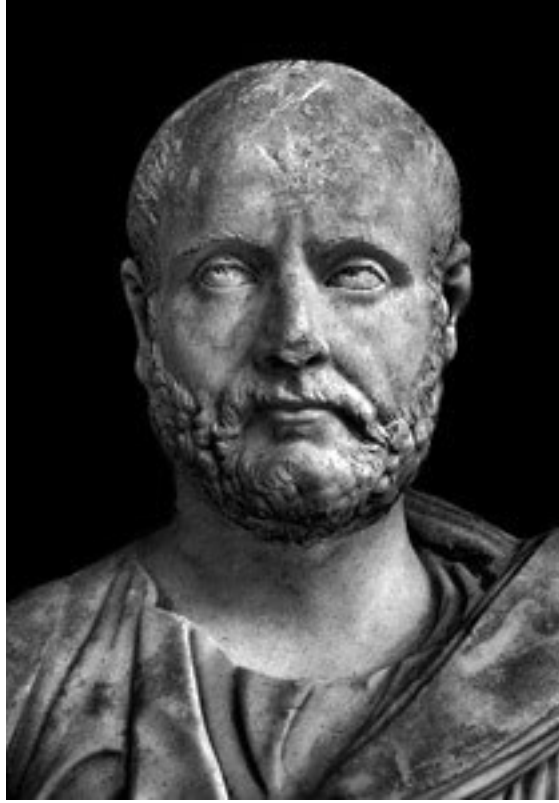
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=348653>.



Antoninianus depicting the Empress Ulpia Severina. By Rasiel Suarez - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=15338626>



Gold coin of Probus in military armor. Legend: IMP. PROBVS AVG.



Possible bust of Carus in the Museo Archeologico Ostiense. By Rome101 - <https://www.rome101.com/Portraiture/Carus/>, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=82786383>.



Gold dinar of Bahram II. By Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. <http://www.cngcoins.com>, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=82843500>.



Panels at Naqsh-e Rostam, symbolizing the supposed victories of Bahram II over Carus (top) and Hormizd I Kushanshah (bottom). By Diego Delso, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52061178>.



Possible bust of Numerian in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.



Bust of Carinus (283-285). Museum of Curators, then Centrale Montemartini, Rome.

Marble, 41 cm high. By I, Lalupa, CC BY-SA 3.0,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2229567>.

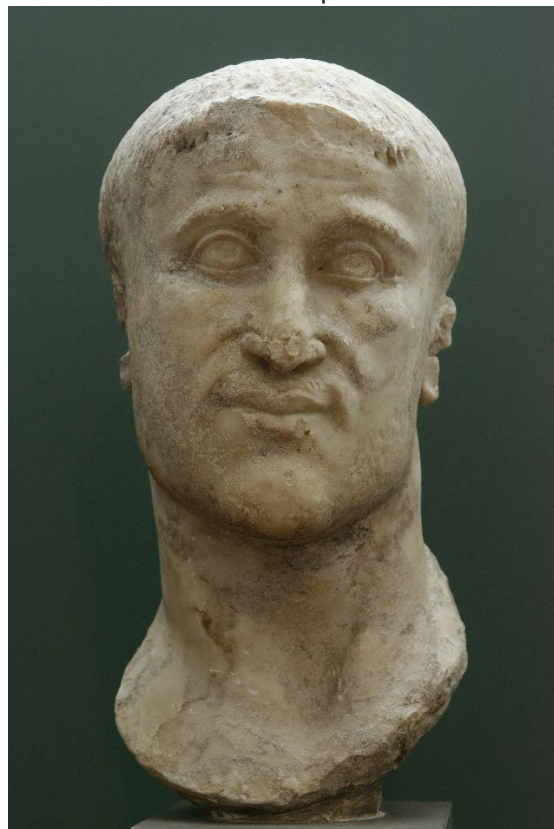


Possible bust of Diocletian, on display at the National Museum of Serbia, Belgrade.

My photo.



Colossal Head of Emperor Maximian



Bust of Constantius Chlorus, on display at the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen.



Portrait of Galerius on a small arch from his throne room, on display at the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.



The Roman Empire under the Tetrarchy, 293 – 305 AD. <https://istanbulclues.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Ancient-Roman-Empire-Tetrarchy-Map.jpg>.



Triumphal arch of the Tetrarchy, Sbeitla, Tunisia. My photo.



Tomb III (the “Prince’s Tomb”) at Vergina, Greece. It likely holds the remains of Alexander IV, son of Alexander the Great and Roxana. My photo.



Silver cinerary urn and gold wreath of oak leaves, recovered from the “Prince’s Tomb” at Vergina, Greece. It likely holds the remains of Alexander IV. My photo.



Map of the ancient Roman Via Egnatia crossing the South of the Balkans. By Eric Gaba (Sting - fr:Sting) - Own work;For the source of data and the modern name of the cities, see the discussion page, CC BY-SA 2.5,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=856541>.



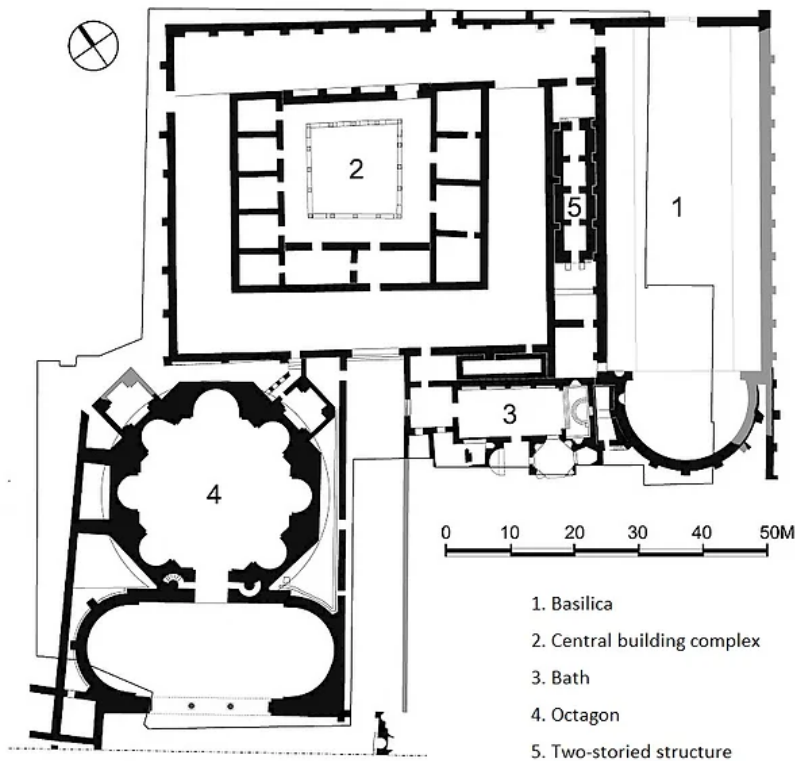
Roman Forum (Agora) of Thessaloniki, predating Galerius' arrival. My photo.



Roman Theater (Odeon/Bouletarion) of Thessaloniki, predating Galerius' arrival. My photo.



Artist's recreation of the Galerian Complex of Thessaloniki, mostly constructed between the Via Egnatia and the Aegean. <https://www.thebyzantinelegacy.com/galerius-palace>.



Elements of the Galerian Complex of Thessaloniki. <https://www.thebyzantinelegacy.com/galerius-palace>.



Remains of the “Octagon” (possible former throne room) of the Galerian Complex of Thessaloniki. My photo.



Remains of the “Octagon” (possible former throne room) of the Galerian Complex of Thessaloniki. My photo.



Remains of the Basilica of the Galerian Complex of Thessaloniki. My photo.



Relief of Epona, patroness of horses, the only evidence of her cult in Macedonia. Her worship in Thessaloniki may have been introduced by Galerius. My photo.