



UNIVERSITATEA „AL. I. CUZA” DIN IAȘI  
FACULTATEA DE ISTORIE  
CENTRUL ARHEOINVEST



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI FERRARA  
LABORATORIO DI STUDI E RICERCHE  
SULLE ANTICHE PROVINCE DANUBIANE

# 5<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ROMAN DANUBIAN PROVINCES

## ROMANS AND NATIVES IN THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES (1<sup>ST</sup> C. BC–6<sup>TH</sup> C. AD)

“Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, 5<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup> November 2019

Venues: Main Building, Senate Hall and “Ferdinand” Hall

Organised in the framework of project CNCS PN-III-ID-PCE-0271/2017



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# PROGRAM

Tuesday, 5<sup>th</sup> November | Senate Hall

09.00–10.00 | Registration | Main Building, Senate Hall Reception

10.00–10.30 | Opening speeches

- Professor TUDOREL TOADER, Rector of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași
- His Excellency MARCO GIUNGI, Ambassador of the Rep. of Italy in Romania
- The Honorable MIHAI CHIRICA, Mayor of Iași Municipality
- Professor LAURENȚIU RĂDVAN, Head of Department of History, Faculty of History, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași
- Professor LIVIO ZERBINI, University of Ferrara
- Dr SUSANNE LORENZ, DAAD-Lecturer at the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iași

10.30–11.45 | Papers presentations | Chair: IOAN PISO

MIRJANA SANADER: *Archäologie der indigener Kulte an der Ostküste der Adria*

DOMAGOJ TONCINIC: *Von Eingeborenen zu Römern und von Römern zu Eingeborenen. Der Gedanken- und Kulturaustausch am Beispiel der Soldatengrabstelen mit Türdarstellungen aus Dalmatien*

LESZEK MROZEWICZ: *Administrative Lage der Donauprovinzen zur Mark Aurels Zeit*

11.45–12.00 | Coffee break

12.00–13.15 | Papers presentations | Chair: NELU ZUGRAVU

RADA VARGA: *Ancient People in the Digital Age*

ZOFIA KACZMAREK: *Where did the Gods Live? On the Role of Urbanization in Religious Life of Roman Pannonia (1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD)*

CHIARA CENATI: *Succession Strategies of the Soldiers from the Danubian Provinces in the City of Rome*

13.15–15.00 | Lunch

15.00–17.05 | Papers presentation | Chair: MIRJANA SANADER

RADU ARDEVAN: *Langfristige Nachwirkungen: die Aelii in den Donauprovinzen*

LAURA AUDINO: *I soldati di origine dacica nelle truppe ausiliarie dell'esercito romano*

MANFRED HAINZMANN: *Das Kultprofil der Legio II Italica*

KARL STROBEL: *Die Grenzanrainer der römischen Provinzen an der unteren Donau: Partnerschaft – Koexistenz – Militärische Gegnerschaft, ein wechselvolles Verhältnis zum Imperium Romanum*

MATEUSZ JAEGER: *Following the Footsteps? Settlement Aggregation in the Later Prehistory and Roman urbanization*

17.05–17.30 | Coffee break

17.30–19.00 | *In memoriam*

· ATTILIO MASTINO: *Ricordo di Angela Donati*

· AGNIESZKA TOMAS: *Remember Tadeusz Sarnowski*

· LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA: *Remember Octavian Bounegru*

| Award of Prize Giancarlo Susini

| Book presentation

· Fritz Mitthof, Chiara Cenati, Livio Zerbini (eds.), *Ad ripam fluminis Danuvi. Papers of the 3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on the Roman Danubian Provinces, Vienna, 11<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> November 2015* (CHIARA CENATI)

19.30 | Dinner

## Wednesday, 6<sup>th</sup> November | “Ferdinand” Hall

09.00–11.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: FRITZ MITTHOF

MILICA TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ: *Roman import before and after the Roman Conquest*

CHRISTIAN GUGL · BENEDIKT GRAMMER · MARIO WALLNER · NIVES DONEUS · MICHAEL DONEUS: *Settlement and population structures in Northwest-Pannonia*

LUCIA FORMATO: *Necropolises of Indigenous Character in the Hinterland of Carnuntum*

ALBERTO BARRÓN RUIZ DE LA CUESTA: *Motion and Connections of the Seviri Augustales in Pannonia*

IVAN BOGDANOVIĆ: *Do You Still Believe in What They Used to Believe? Cult Places and Divinities Related to the Viminacium Amphitheatre*

11.05–11.25 | Coffee break

11.25–13.30 | Papers presentations | Chair: GERDA SOMMER VON BÜLOW

ADRIAN ARDEȚ: *The Presence of Natives after 106 in the Cities of Roman Dacia*

LIVIO ZERBINI: *I Daci dopo la conquista*

MIHAELA SIMION: *Public Buildings at Micia between Archaeology and Epigraphy*

MIHAIL ZAHARIADE: *Strategy and Tactics in Roman Dacia. A New Approach*

FLORIAN MATEI-POPESCU: *The Rural Landscape of Roman Dacia: An Epigraphic Perspective*

13.30–15.00 | Lunch

15.00–17.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: ALESSANDRO TEATINI

IOAN PISO: *La Dacie poétique. Homère à Pojejena*

EMIL JEȚZMIENOWSKI: *Roman Fort and Vicus in Pojejena (Caraș-Severin County, Romania)*

CĂLIN TIMOC: *The Roman Army and the Antonine Plague in the Iron Gate Area of the Danube*

GEORGE CUPCEA: *A New Honorary Monument for Septimius Severus and his Family, in the principia of the Legionary Fortress of Apulum*

CORIOLAN HORAȚIU OPREANU: *Barbarians from Dacia's Northern Frontier: Enemies, or Trading Partners? Daily Life Sequences at Porolissum*

17.05–17.25 | Coffee break

17.25–19.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: LESZEK MROZEWICZ

VIORICA RUSU-BOLINDEȚ: *Romans and Natives in the Province of Dacia: the Ceramic Evidence from the Perspective of a Few Case Studies*

DAVIDE REDAELLI: *La campagna balcanico-danubiana di Crasso*

MARIUS ALEXIANU: *Moesian Territories: Shifting Linguistic Frontiers*

CRISTIAN GĂZDAC: *Living by the Hoards! General and Specific Patterns of Hoard in Roman Europe during 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> Centuries AD*

19.30 | Dinner

## Thursday, 7<sup>th</sup> November

09.00 | City tour of Iași and visit of the National Museum of Moldavia

13.00 | Lunch

15.00–17.05 | Papers presentations | “Ferdinand” Hall | Chair: IOAN-CAROL OPRIȘ

AGNIESZKA TOMAS: *Romans, Natives, Migrants, and Immigrants. Novae in Lower Moesia as a Case of Transformation from the Legionary Fortress into Civil Town*

ANNAMARIA-IZÁBELLA PÁZSINT: *Remarks on the Population of Novae and in Its Rural Territory (1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD).*

LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA · PETRE COLȚEANU: *Un nouveau diplôme militaire d’Ibida (Mésie Inférieure)*

CLAUDIO FARRE: *Società e cultura nel municipium Tropaeum (Moesia Inferior)*

MICHAŁ DUCH: *Brick Industry and Romanization of Lower Moesia*

17.05–17.25 | Coffee break

17.25–19.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: Domagoj TONČINIĆ

IOAN CAROL-OPRIȘ: *Fashion and Social Status in the Lower Danube Military milieu. About a Gold Medallion with Cameo Representing Julia Mamaea from the Necropolis at Capidava (Moesia Inferior)*

ANTONIO IBBA: *La deduzione di municipia c. R. durante il II secolo: possibili confronti alla luce di alcune interpretazioni della Lex Troesmiensis*

LYUBA RADULOVA: *I munera come sintomo di romanizzazione. Gli spettacoli gladiatori in Thracia e Moesia Inferior*

ANA ODOCHICIUC: *Donations édilitaires d'esclaves et affranchis dans la province de Dacie et de Mésie Inférieure*

19.30 | Reception at the City Hall

## Friday, 8<sup>th</sup> November | “Ferdinand” Hall

09.00–11.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: LIVIO ZERBINI

M<sup>A</sup> ÁNGELES ALONSO ALONSO · MIHAI POPESCU: *Familles de Barbares dans la tourmente et les reliefs des colonnes historiques*

ANCA-CEZARINA FULGER · FLORICA BOHÂLȚEA-MIHUȚ: *Lecture comparative sulle raffigurazioni artistiche nell'arte romana provinciale*

ZDRAVKO DIMITROV: *Romans and Natives in Ratiaria and its Region – Historical Sources and New Data from the Field of Archeology (2012–2019)*

IVO TOPALILOV: *New Data on the Topography of Ratiaria*

KALIN STOEV: *A contribution to the prosopography of Ratiaria*

11.05.–11.25 | Coffee break

11.25–13.05 | Papers presentations | Chair: RADU ARDEVAN

CSABA SZABÓ: *Continuities and religious appropriations in indigenous sanctuaries in the Danubian provinces*

FRITZ MITTHOF: *Von Dakien nach Ägypten und zurück? Neue Evidenz zur Binnenmigration römischer Truppen im Zeitalter der Tetrarchie*

GERDA SOMMER VON BÜLOW: *Die Palastbauten des Kaisers Galerius als Zeugnis für die kaiserliche Machtpräsentation in der Metropole und in der Provinz*

NELU ZUGRAVU · ROXANA-GABRIELA CURCĂ: *Il Danubio nella letteratura tardoantica: tra topoi letterari e realtà*

13.05 | Lunch

15.00–16.40 | Papers presentations | Chair: LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA

ALESSANDRO TEATINI: *Le comunità dei cristiani nelle fortezze sul Danubio: evidenze archeologiche nella provincia Scythia*

ŞTEFAN HONCU · LUCIAN MUNTEANU: *Rural Settlements from the Fourth Century AD in Scythia Minor. The case of Ibida – Fântâna Seacă*

ALEXANDER RUBEL: *The Town of (L)Ibida (Scythia Minor) in the Context of a New Defense Strategy of the Empire in Late Antiquity*

SILVIA RIPÀ: *L'interesse della tradizione italiana per il popolamento danubiano nel Novecento: una storia da riscrivere?*

16.40

| Closing remarks

# ABSTRACTS

M<sup>a</sup> Ángeles ALONSO ALONSO · Mihai POPESCU

## *Familles de Barbares dans la tourmente et les reliefs des colonnes historiées*

Personnages plutôt rares dans les scènes des deux colonnes dressées au centre de Rome, les femmes, les enfants et les vieillards complètent la geste triomphale des campagnes de Trajan et de Marc Aurèle contre les Barbares, au nord du Danube.

Les images réalistes des violences, parfois extrêmes, en dehors des batailles, ponctuent le récit : sacs des villages, incendies, destruction des récoltes, fuite des non combattants, supplices, décapitations, captures, prisonniers ligotés quémandant parfois la clémence, déplacements de populations, déportations, exils.

Notre enquête, qui s'appuie également sur des données fournies par des sources littéraires, épigraphiques et numismatiques, tente de déceler une partie des ressorts de la propagande impériale au rendez-vous avec des confrontations qui semblent à la fois totales et asymétriques, et qui questionne également les limites de l'implication dans les conflits et les dénouements des crises.

Adrian ARDEȚ

## *The presence of natives after 106 in the cities of Roman Dacia*

Established after the conquest of 106 AD into a province of senatorial rank, Dacia knows an unprecedented development in the historical evolution of the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. To defend this province, the Romans build the road network linking the main settlements. According to the ancient principle, the fortress and the city are not synonymous and do not define the same thing. The fortress was the religious and political association of families and tribes, the city was the place of reunion, the residence, and especially the sanctuary of this association. We do not have to judge the old cities after those that we see rising in our day. A few houses are built and here is the village, the number of houses rises and the city is born, ending, if necessary, with a ditch and a wall. A city, to the ancients did not form over time, by the gradual increase of the number of people and construction. A city was suddenly totally founded in one day. This is also the principle of city development in Dacia. The only city founded by all the rules of the time is Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. The other cities are constituted as fortresses, near by a military camp where the colonists and the families of the soldiers lived. But the city was first to have been built, this was the most difficult and usually the most time-consuming thing to do. After families and tribes convened to unite and have the same worship, the city, which would be the sanctuary of this common cult, came to a halt immediately. That is why the founding of a city was always a religious act.

Thus, in Dacia, most of the cities are founded and raised to the rank of city during Emperor Hadrian, with eight of them being raised to the rank of colony.

The presence of the natives is manifested primarily by the discovery inside the cities of Dacian pottery, which is very large in the first half of the second century and which speaks for itself the existence of the Dacian settlements which have made a significant contribution to the supply of Roman troops stationed.

Radu ARDEVAN

*Langfristige Nachwirkungen: die Aelii in den Donauprovinzen*

Aufgrund der epigraphischen Quellen wurde die Verbreitung des Gentilnamens *Aelius* in der Gesellschaft der römischen Donauprovinzen erforscht. Es ist ganz ersichtlich, daß dieses Phänomen eine Konsequenz der durch die Armee entwickelten Bürgerpolitik unter Hadrian darstellt.

Der Prozentsatz dieses Namens ist in verschiedenen Provinzen und Städten unterschiedlich, und das widerspiegelt die Rolle der Neubürger Hadrians und ihrer Nachfolger in jeder provinziellen Gesellschaft. Auch die Herkunft dieser neuen Staatsbürger bringt ans Licht wichtige Angaben über die Art und Weise der Romanisierung jeder Bevölkerung. Die Beziehung der Volksabstammung dieser Leute zu ihrem religiösen Verhalten erhellt weiter denselben Prozess.

Der Aufstieg mancher *Aelii* in der Lokalaristokratie findet unter den lokalen Bedingungen in Sonderformen statt, und wurde nur in den jüngeren Städten wichtig; die Zeitspanne zwischen der Einbürgerung und dieser Sozialbeförderung einer Familie weist auf der spezifischen Dynamik jeder Gemeinschaft hin.

Also, trotz der Vielfältigkeit ihrer Anwesenheit in jeder Provinz, zeigen immerhin die *Aelii* des Donaoraumes dieselbe allmähliche Integration dieser Länder in der römischen Welt der 2. und 3. Jahrhunderte n. Chr.

Alberto BARRÓN RUIZ DE LA CUESTA

*Motion and connections of the **seviri Augustales** in Pannonia*

The *seviratus Augustalis*, composed by a majority of freedmen members who were closely related to commercial activities, was a very dynamic institution spread in the Latin-speaking cities of the Roman Empire. It worked as a tool of social promotion for wealthy people with servile origins, but it also had an important role promoting mobility between different geographic regions and creating extended networks of economic, professional and institutional relations.

Our goal in this study will be the analysis of these links from the epigraphic testimonies of mobility of the *seviri Augustales* in *Pannonia*, including those ones that imply movements from or to other territories outside. We will focus not only in the contacts between cities, but also in the implications of these movements, paying attention to the possible indications of the *origo* of the *seviri Augustales*, which could denote local or foreign roots. From this analysis we pretend to

contribute to a deeper view of the existing connections between the *seviri Augustales* of *Pannonia*, and with those ones from other Danubian provinces or from the nearby regions of the north of Italy.

Ivan BOGDANOVIĆ

*Do you still believe in what they used to believe?*

*Cult places and divinities related to the Viminacium amphitheatre*

It has been determined that gladiatorial contests implied religious rituals and ceremonies so cult shrines were built within amphitheatres and in the vicinity of these buildings. This paper deals with cult places and divinities related to the Viminacium amphitheatre.

Viminacium is located in Serbia, close to the confluence of the rivers Mlava and Danube. Initially it was a legionary fortress and next to the fortress a settlement has grown and become the capital of the province of Moesia Superior. The amphitheatre is situated in the north-eastern corner of the city, 60 m away from the legionary fortress. Initially, a wooden amphitheatre was built next to the fortress in the first quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> century it was replaced by a stone-wooden amphitheatre. That building was integrated into the area defended by city walls and it was used until the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

In this paper I will discuss the chambers located within the Viminacium amphitheatre, which were set behind the arena wall, next to the main entrances and along the shorter axis. Based on archaeological data and analogies, it is assumed that some of those chambers were used for religious practices related to the spectacles. Furthermore, some of the buildings that have been built in the vicinity of the amphitheatre and contain finds related to different deities, point to their function as sacred places or small temples. According to the nature of the amphitheatre itself and also the data from other archaeological features related to the cults that have been confirmed in other amphitheatres, I will discuss deities that could have been honoured within the Viminacium amphitheatre. This paper should be a contribution to the study of Roman entertainment buildings, spectacles and cults, especially within the Danubian provinces.

Chiara CENATI

*Succession strategies of the soldiers from the Danubian provinces in the city of Rome*

Because of their peculiar life conditions, which include long-term absence from their hometowns and families, Roman soldiers were highly privileged by the execution of their wills: they were free to make changes in their testament or to designate heirs for a limited lapse of time.

This testamentary flexibility is reflected in the funerary inscriptions of the *equites singulares Augusti* and of the praetorians, who in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE were transferred from the *castra* on the *limes* (often close to their birthplaces) to the capital. In their monuments *heredes* are attested in different forms as single heirs or in groups of *coheredes*, as substitute heirs (*secundi heredes*), first heirs (*primi heredes*) and fidei-commissi (*heredes fiduciarii*). Among the possible heirs we find

comrades serving in the same division, *milites* tied to the dead soldiers by a previous common service in a legion or in an auxiliary unit, compatriots (*municipes, convicani*) and relatives. To what extent the praetorians and *equites singulares Augusti* in Rome kept their social relations with the territories of origin by choosing members of their family or fellow citizens as heirs and how often, on the other hand, they preferred to designate colleagues from the same military division, changing their wills according to the contingent circumstances of service?

The peculiar situation of Rome will be compared with the testamentary practices of the soldiers on the Danubian limes: Are the succession strategies adopted by the soldiers transferred to Rome different from those of their colleagues remaining in the Danubian provinces?

Soldiers in Rome tend to modify their testaments after the discharge by designating relatives as heirs. Is this same practice also documented on the limes or did the presence of the families by the *castra* affect the testamentary habit?

The occurrence of substitute heirs seems also to be very high in Rome. Following which criteria soldiers designated the *secundi heredes*? In which circumstances are they attested? Is the use of nominating substitute heirs or *fidei-commissi* even so common among their comrades in the provinces?

George CUPCEA

*A new honorary monument for Septimius Severus and his family,  
in the **principia** of the legionary fortress of Apulum*

Intensive rescue excavations, conducted in the last decade inside the legionary fortress of Apulum (Alba-Iulia), which accommodated, for the entire existence of the province of Dacia, *legio XIII Gemina*, have revealed a series of epigraphic monuments. The excavations were spread all throughout the fortress, but the most important ones were executed in the middle area, partially overlapping the *principia*. The archaeological report is still in process of publication, but a preliminary paper was presented a few years ago, offering the basic information on the excavations. Out of the eight epigraphic monuments discovered precisely in the *principia*, two marble plates, part of the same monument are to be discussed in this paper.

In its reconstruction, we have considered the conserved plates as the second and fourth from a sequence of eight. Using a medium width of 90 cm for each of the non-preserved plates, the monument would reach a staggering width of 7.7 metres, which could easily support a statue group belonging to all four members of *domus divina*.

The inscription is dated AD 206, a fact which contributed to the effort to identify the official titles of Septimius Severus and of his family, in order to better reconstruct the text.

Zdravko DIMITROV  
*Romans and Natives in Ratiaria and its Region —*  
*Historical Sources and New Data from the Field of Archeology (2012–2019)*

The Lower Danube limes zone is one of the regions of Roman Empire described in the most detailed way. It is noteworthy that for this area of *Moesia* there is a great deal of credibility of the data in the historical sources, but also some essential lacks and inaccuracies.

The purpose of this report is to present the latest field data from *Ratiaria* and its territory (2012-2019) to the scientific community working with Danubian Provinces of the Roman Empire. Today, seven years after the resumption of the active regular excavations of *Ratiaria*, we have a huge amount of new information about Roman town, but also about its territory and the life of native people there.

Another important center in that region of Danubian frontier is *Bononia*. Since the year of 2014 they are also explored archaeologically. The studies and excavations of *Bononia* there are evidences from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD – *terra sigillata*, architectural remains, military diploma and even the head of a bronze statue of Emperor (probably Nero). In Flavian time, there is also a horse military unit here – *cohors I Cisipadensium*. In the late Antiquity *Bononia* became the strongest center on the Danube – a fortified area of 220 decares, decangular towers and huge walls with 4.00 m width.

In the last year, we also have excavations of the agricultural regions between *Bononia* and *Ratiaria*. This is a spacious plane area where several villas are found.

So all these new excavations will give important new data for interpreting the problem of contacts between the native people and the Roman colonists who have settled much of the Lower Danube frontier lands.

Michał DUCH  
*Brick Industry and Romanization of Lower Moesia*

In the pre-Roman period, most of the inhabitants of the territories on the Lower Danube did not produce building ceramics. Besides wood, the only material used in construction was stone, but it served only to build defensive structures. It was the Romans, especially the Roman army, who should be credited with the propagation of state-of-the-art building technologies throughout the Lower Danube region. Their arrival resulted in numerous innovations being introduced in civil engineering (arches, the hypocaust, waterworks etc.); an indirect impact of the military workshops on the civilian sector of economy in Lower Moesia is quite probable. The “military” production of building ceramics in the province was taking place on an extensive scale and the brickyards of legions and other units saw the emergence of their civilian equivalents. Thus the army contributed to the development of an independent sector dedicated to the production of ceramic building materials. Thus, it seems that one can consider the initiation of the massive brick and tiles production in Lower Moesia as a unintentional instrument of Romanization.

Lucia Clara FORMATO

*Necropolises of indigenous character in the hinterland of Carnuntum*

The locality *Leithaprodersdorf*, situated 30 km southward from the legionary fort of Carnuntum, has been known for Roman small finds, tombs and funeral steles. In addition, the presence of a population of people of Celtic and Germanic origin as well as of veterans released from military service has been handed down for the research area through historical, epigraphic and archaeological testimonies. Especially the funeral steles found in *Leithaprodersdorf* offer an excellent insight into the people living in the hinterland of the Roman border in the province of *Pannonia superior*. The present analysis of the necropolis proves that people had been entombed in the necropolis from the second half of the 1st century AD onwards, but that there was no continuity into the late Iron Age (Latène D2). Nevertheless, particularly in the early days of the *Leithaprodersdorfer* necropolis, the autochthonous character of the place becomes apparent. This is shown by the burial mounds and *norisch-pannonische Flügelfibeln*, but also by a very regionally influenced ceramic spectrum and both iconographically and epigraphically attested celtic-born persons. Acculturation processes are reflected in the archaeological material from the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Only for this period Terra Sigillata, fibulae spread throughout the Empire, and stone grave monuments are documented. It is significant that 150 m away from the necropolis the remains of a Roman settlement characterised by post buildings could be documented. By comparing *Leithaprodersdorf* with already published settlements, it is examined how the timber construction phase of the settlement is to be classified chronologically and which features distinguish it. At the end of the talk there will be presented the newly discovered inhumations of *Potzneusiedl* that give an excellent insight into the population in the Hinterland of the pannonian border for the time of the 1st half of the 1st century AD. Exceptional for these graves are ensembles of fibulae that underline the autochthonous nature of the people buried here.

Christian GUGL · Benedikt GRAMMER · Mario WALLNER

Nives DONEUS · Michael DONEUS

*Settlement and population structures in Northwest-Pannonia*

In the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D. completely new settlement structures developed in the area of the Vienna Basin. The decisive trigger for this was the Roman occupation of the areas south of the Danube. In the paper a classification of the different forms of settlement based on selected examples will be carried out. The starting point of this overview is Carnuntum, which strongly influenced this border region as a military, civil and administrative centre alongside Vindobona-Vienna. In the immediate vicinity of the legionary camp and the Roman city, planning principles and building forms can be found which can be encountered in this or a similar form in many other Roman sites in the north-western provinces.

In contrast to this, the rural area shows an appearance with regard to settlement structures that is sometimes characterised by a very high degree of heterogeneity. Roman villas - in the narrower sense of the word - have so far only appeared in very few places, for example in Arbesthal or in Pöttsching-Edelbachacker. The latter lies in the area of the so-called Wiener Neustädter Pforte, a

region that has been particularly intensively researched in recent decades through archaeological prospection and excavations. The spectrum of settlement forms here includes Roman villas, country estates, village structures and other small settlements in a very compact area, which show a very strong regional influence.

The Leithatal is undoubtedly also a special region, where the evidence for Celtic and Germanic population groups is particularly concentrated in the surroundings of the Leithagebirge. Special village structures with post buildings and pit houses, which find parallels in the entire Pannonian area and were called *vici* due to inscriptions, were also established here. These apparently regionally specific forms of settlement are not only characteristic of remote areas far inland, but are also found in the immediate vicinity of ancient central towns and forts, as the examples from the surroundings of Vindobona, Carnuntum and Gerulata-Rusovce show.

Emil JEŹCMIENOWSKI

*Roman fort and vicus in Pojejena (Caraş-Severin County, Romania)*

The archaeological research in Pojejena is the second stage of the Polish-Romanian international cooperation started some few years ago in Tibiscum. This time the subject of our research is an auxiliary fort in Pojejena, on the left bank of the Danube river, to the west of the Iron Gate gorge.

The fort was partially excavated in 60's and 70's of 20<sup>th</sup> century but the results of these works left many questions unanswered. The knowledge about the internal planning of the fort was largely hypothetical, the exact chronology of its abandonment was uncertain and the whole civil settlement in the vicinity was unexplored.

Thanks to our research we were, at least partially, able to answer some of these questions. The works we conducted were noninvasive. On the one hand we made a fieldwalking in the vicinity of the fort in order to find the remains of the civil settlement, and on the other hand we used many geophysical methods to measure vast areas of the fort and its vicinity to answer the questions not only about the planning of the fort but also about the localization, range and character of the vicus.

The results of our work brought a substantial amount of information about the Roman military and civilian presence in Pojejena which will be presented in the presented paper.

Zofia KACZMAREK

*Where did the Gods Live? On the Role of Urbanization  
in Religious Life of Roman Pannonia (1st – 3rd centuries AD)*

Even though the urbanization started late in the Roman Pannonia, its role cannot be underestimated. It influenced almost every aspect of provincial life, including religion. Before the Roman conquest local, Celtic, cult was strongly connected to the nature: hilltops and watercourses. The Romans bringing their civilization and way of life into the province moved the centre of everyday activities to towns and thus broke the lineage with nature, replacing barbarian “chaos” with order. Despite this fact, the cult places outside *pomeria* endured, undermining cities' central

position in religious life of the province. In this light the question where did the gods truly live becomes crucial.

In my presentation the role of urbanization in the religious life in Roman Pannonia will be reinvestigated. In order to present the most accurate picture of the problem three case studies – the Roman towns of Carnuntum, Aquincum and Savaria along with surrounding *pagi* - will be considered. Basing on the epigraphical and architectural sources the increasing popularity of Roman religion and the rise of syncretic cults will be explored. By that means the general picture of the provincial religious life will be presented.

Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA · Petre COLȚEANU

*Un nouveau diplôme militaire d'Ibida (Mésie Inférieure)*

Les auteurs présentent un diplôme militaire récemment trouvé à Ibida (Mésie Inférieure), dans un édifice datant du II<sup>e</sup> s. ap. J. C. Le document date du 14 août 99 et représente une copie d'une *constitutio* de Trajan pour les troupes de la Mésie Inférieure, dont on connaît encore trois exemplaires. Cette-fois-ci, on peut reconstituer le nom de l'unité où le bénéficiaire a fait son service.

Fritz MITTHOF

*Von Dakien nach Ägypten und zurück?*

*Neue Evidenz zur Binnenmigration römischer Truppen im Zeitalter der Tetrarchie*

Ein bislang unpublizierter Papyrus, den ich derzeit zur Edition in der P.Oxy.-Reihe vorbereite, enthält mehrere Rundschreiben des Statthalters der Provinz Aegyptus Herculia aus dem Jahr 315/316 n. Chr. an die städtischen Behörden seines Sprengels. In zwei dieser Schreiben geht es um Soldaten der legio III Diocletiana und eventuell auch der legio V Macedonica, die temporär aus der Aegyptus Herculia in die Dacia Ripensis verlegt worden waren, sowie um deren Söhne. Hintergrund der Verlegung der Soldaten war möglicherweise der erste Bürgerkrieg zwischen Licinius und Konstantin.

Während die legio III Diocletiana im Jahr 298 in Ägypten neu aufgestellt worden war, handelte es sich bei der in Ägypten stationierten legio V Macedonica um ein Detachement der gleichnamigen Donau-Legion, das Diocletian als Teil seiner Feldarmee herangeführt hatte, zusammen mit einer Abteilung der legio XIII Gemina. Das neue Dokument bietet die Gelegenheit, der Binnenmigration von Soldaten und ihren Familien aus dem Donaauraum im Zeitalter der Tetrarchie nachzugehen.

Coriolan Horațiu OPREANU

*Barbarians from Dacia's northern frontier: enemies, or trading partners?*

*Daily life sequences at Porolissum*

Porolissum is the most important frontier post on the northern limes of Dacia. The strategic importance of this point was based on the necessity of the Roman military headquarters to control

the movements of the Barbarian tribes from the North-Western lowlands inside Transylvanian plateau, crossing the Mese Mountains across the pathway in front of Porolissum. At Porolissum was also a Roman customs station at the end of the imperial road which, coming from the Danube, crossed all the main towns of Dacia.

The Barbarian tribes from outside the province were a mixed of Dacian and Germanic tribes. During the Marcommanic wars Germanic Vandals and other tribes come closer to the Roman frontier advancing towards South from Southern Poland. After the peace was re-established in Commodus time, former barbarian enemies became trading partners. Even written sources offer poor information, it is known the existence along the Danube frontier of the periodical marketplaces near the Roman forts, where the Barbarians were trading with the Romans.

A fortunate archaeological excavation performed in 2013 in the very neighbourhood of the customs building at Porolissum brought new information regarding the subject. An area of approximately 3500 sq. m was uncovered. Not any stone building was identified. The only archaeological contexts were some large sunken structures and numerous post-holes and stake-holes deepened in the yellow natural clay, but it was impossible to find a pattern to permit the understanding of their structural function. Almost 1000 small finds and many pottery fragments were found. The most relevant categories were 129 coins, 40 brooches and hundreds of hobnails. After a combinative spatial analysis of the artefacts the conclusion was that it is about the traces of some temporary, light wooden stalls of a former frontier marketplace, where barbarians from the interaction zone from 15-20 km distance were periodically aloud to trade with the military and civilians Romans from Porolissum. Most of the brooches were of Barbarian type, while many of the coins were odd coins including a golden forgery. Also some fragments of raw amber from the Baltic Sea show the importance of this commerce route.

### Annamária-Izabella PÁZSINT

#### *Remarks on the Population of Novae and its Rural Territory (1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD)*

The present proposal has as goal to tackle the population of Novae and its rural territory, in an attempt to contextualize the data at a provincial level. As such, based on the epigraphic repertory, and the existing statistics for Moesia Inferior (Varga *et al.* 2018, 37-63), the intention is to have an overview on the population, including discussions on both the civilian and the military element.

In this respect, the paper will address issues such as the 1) historiography of the research; 2) statistic and interpretative data regarding the population and its place at a provincial level. This wider objective will imply a series of demographic and prosopographic analysis, analysis which will include (among others) reference to the juridical status of the individuals, their age, professions, geographic origin (based on the mentioning of the *origo*, or on the onomastic), gender representativeness etc., 3) lastly two case studies will be brought forward.

As a result, the paper will provide at a macro-level a radiography on the epigraphically attested population from the 1<sup>st</sup> up to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

Lyuba RADULOVA

*I munera come sintomo di romanizzazione.*

*Gli spettacoli gladiatori in Thracia e Moesia Inferior*

Lo studio si propone di affrontare la questione del contatto tra i romani e le popolazioni locali nelle province danubiane attraverso l'esame del materiale epigrafico pertinente all'organizzazione di munera gladiatoria. Punto di partenza è l'ipotesi che, essendo i giochi gladiatori uno degli elementi più caratteristici della cultura romana, la loro diffusione nelle zone annesse all'Impero potrebbe gettare luce sul meccanismo della romanizzazione nella zona delle province Moesia Inferior e Thracia. In primo luogo, verrà proposta una breve rassegna delle iscrizioni che attestano l'organizzazione di munera, sulla base della quale si cercherà di delineare la diffusione geografica e la cronologia delle edizioni di giochi gladiatori e di stabilire se i munera siano circoscritti solo ai centri urbani dalla popolazione prevalentemente romana o si riscontrino anche nelle città in cui predominano gli abitanti di origine trace o greca. Verrà notata una netta mancanza di correlazione tra l'appartenenza etnica delle comunità e l'organizzazione di munera, mentre pare ci sia un legame tra l'organizzazione di giochi e l'importanza sociale ed economica del centro urbano. Si passerà, in secondo luogo, all'esame del problema dei personaggi incaricati dell'organizzazione di giochi gladiatori. Verrà posta la questione riguardo la carica in virtù della quale vengono offerti gli spettacoli, osservando sia un legame con il culto imperiale facilmente prevedibile, sia l'introduzione di un'innovazione locale – la carica di *archiereus* di *hoplon*. Attenzione particolare verrà data all'analisi delle epigrafi che attestano i munerarii e, soprattutto, all'onomastica e il *cursum* dei personaggi. Si osserverà una totale omogeneità riguardo il loro *status civitatis*, in quanto sono tutti in possesso della cittadinanza romana. Nel contempo, si noterà una considerevole varietà per quanto riguarda la loro origine etnica, dal momento che si riscontrano personaggi dall'onomastica puramente romana, ma anche greca e trace. Si analizzeranno, inoltre, le ragioni per le quali vengono organizzati i munera, osservandone i benefici politici e sociali sia per le autorità romane che per gli stessi munerarii. Sulla base dell'esame del materiale epigrafico si passerà, infine, a un tentativo di ricreare il meccanismo secondo il quale le popolazioni greche e traci delle province di Moesia Inferior e Thracia si inseriscono in un fenomeno puramente romano come i munera allo scopo di acquisire e dimostrare la propria appartenenza alla civiltà romana e, probabilmente, di trarne benefici sociali ed economici. Si osserverà, inoltre, il meccanismo sociale e politico, secondo il quale attraverso l'imposizione del culto imperiale e i giochi ad esso annessi le autorità romane mettono a disposizione dei ceti alti delle popolazioni locali uno strumento potentissimo di aumento del prestigio sia di Roma che del personaggio stesso.

Davide REDAELLI

*La campagna balcanico-danubiana di Crasso*

Nel 29-28 a.C. M. Licinio Crasso, nipote del triumviro, condusse delle vittoriose campagne militari nella zona del basso Danubio, spingendosi fino alla Tracia. L'intervento mira a una complessiva nuova analisi delle varie fonti che descrivono i due anni del conflitto, ossia principalmente Cassio Dione, le *periochae* liviane, i *Fasti triumphales*, per fare chiarezza tra le indicazioni degli autori antichi, non sempre univoche, e capire con maggiore precisione dove e contro quali popolazioni, definite

talvolta molto genericamente come Daci e Geti, si svolsero le operazioni militari. I differenti spazi e nemici dei due diversi anni di campagna consentono con ogni probabilità di scorgere quale fosse stata la versione ufficiale della guerra tramandata e conservata nelle fonti di archivio. Questa versione permette a sua volta di gettare luce su uno degli episodi più oscuri e controversi della storia romana: le modalità tramite le quali Augusto consentì a Crasso la celebrazione del trionfo per le sue imprese, ma negò la dedicazione degli *spolia opima* conseguiti dal proconsole dopo avere ucciso in combattimento il re dei Bastarni Deldone.

Alexander RUBEL

*The town of (L)Ibida (Scythia Minor)*

*in the context of a new defense strategy of the Empire IN Late Antiquity*

Based on recent research, especially in Pannonia, the Danube witnessed an eminent change in defense strategy since the time of Diocletianus and Constantinus. The emergence of new forts of small and medium size and the fortification of existing settlements and towns along the Danube is only visible in the archaeological record. The so called “Innenbefestigungen” are visible signs of a new approach by the Empire to take a stand against the Barbarian invasions, beginning in the aftermath of the Marcomannic Wars. This paper tries to align the latest research at the site of Slava Rusa, ancient (L)Ibida together with information from the sites Ulmetum and Tropaeum Traiani (all Scythia Minor) in order to establish the conditions of a new defense strategy against Barbarian raids and conquests at the Lower Danube, corresponding to the already well known situation at the Middle Danube. Especially the defensive constructions and their chronology can contribute to an assessment of this settlement in the mentioned context. Thus one of the towers, recently excavated, will be presented as a core element for dating the construction of the massive walls and towers in the first half of the 4th century AD. In an overall assessment the new defense concept in Late Antiquity, together with the new data of the “Harzhorn Event”, can indicate that the Late Empire was not just doomed, but tried with adequate strategies to respond to new challenges.

Viorica RUSU-BOLINDEȚ

*Romans and natives in the province of Dacia:*

*the ceramic evidence from the perspective of a few case studies*

Pottery played a major role in the everyday life of the provincial population following the Roman conquest of Dacia. Ceramic vessels were used both in the daily activities of the various communities of natives and settlers, but also as part of their funerary and religious rituals. The object of the presentation is to highlight the various categories of pottery discovered in a few representative settlements of Roman Dacia in order to draw up a comparative study between the ceramic consumption of rural and urban, respectively of the military and civilian environments of the province. Consequently, the finds featured in the presentation come from the following sites: Cașolț, a settlement and necropolis belonging to Norico Pannonian settlers; Alburnus Maior, where a settlement and a necropolis of Illyrian settlers was previously researched; Napoca, a settlement

holding the rank of *municipium* from the time of Emperor Hadrian, but which had initially a core of Norico Pannonian settlers; Micăsasa, a vicus possibly founded by Norico Pannonian settlers, and a highly important pottery manufacturing centre which produced a wide range of ceramic vessels, including hand-thrown pottery of Dacian tradition and Norico Pannonian type vessels (also so-called tripod vessels or Dreifusschalen). The ultimate aim of the analysis is to identify the particularities regarding the Romanization process of the natives and settlers from Roman Dacia from the perspective of the material culture.

Mirjana SANADER

*Archäologie der indigenen Kulte an der Ostküste der Adria*

Das Gebiet an der Ostseite des Adriatischen Meeres nannten die Römer zur Beginn ihre Seeherrschaft in der Adria, Illyricum das von den Ureinwohner unterschiedlicher ethnischer Herkunft bewohnt war. Diesen Unterschieden ethnischer Herkunft entsprachen auch Unterschiede im politischen, wirtschaftlichen, kulturellen wie auch im religiösen Leben. Obwohl die Römer mit ihren Kulturen seit dem 2. Jh. v. Chr. in Illyricum bzw. an der ostadriatischen Küste präsent waren, hatten autochthone, indigene Kulte, die schon Jahrhunderte überdauerten, auch zu römischer Zeit existiert. Die erhaltenen Denkmäler, von denen einige bis ins 3. Jh. n. Chr. datiert werden, zeugen von einer tief verankerten Tradition dieser einheimische Kulte. In der vorliegenden Arbeit untersuchen wir ihre Präsenz und Langlebigkeit im Lichte materieller Zeugnisse wobei besondere Aufmerksamkeit ihrer Beziehung zu römischen Kulturen geschenkt wird.

Kalin STOEV

*A contribution to the prosopography of Ratiaria*

The paper deals with the inscription from stamp bricks from Ratiaria (Moesia superior), which probably mention a rationalis from the lands of the colony. Some possible parallels are mentioned, followed by an analysis of the historical development of the society in territory of the roman colony and its role in the economic life of the Moesian provinces.

Karl STROBEL

*Die Grenzanrainer der römischen Provinzen an der unteren Donau:  
Partnerschaft – Koexistenz – Militärische Gegnerschaft,  
ein wechselvolles Verhältnis zum Imperium Romanum*

Das 3. Jahrhundert ist zum einen von dynamischen Prozessen im Vorfeld der Reichsgrenze gekennzeichnet, zum anderen von einem direkten oder zumindest indirekten Wechselspiel zwischen den innenpolitischen Entwicklungen im Reich und den militärischen Aktionen und Reaktionen der Gruppen im Vorfeld des Imperium Romanum. Verträge, Söldnertum, Handel, Beeinflussung der reichfremden Eliten sind Elemente der vielfältigen Wechselbeziehungen. Diese erreichen mit der Aufgabe der dakischen Provinzen und dem Gotenfeldzug Aurelians eine neue

Dimension, die in der Epoche der constantinischen Dynastie ihre territoriale und machtpolitische Ausformung erfährt. Die überaus problematische Quellenlage für weite Zeitabschnitte und die unpräzise exonyme Verwendung ethnischer Bezeichnungen erschweren die Analyse der Vorgänge ebenso wie das im archäologischen Bereich immer noch dominante, dabei oft nationalgeschichtlichen Erzählungen folgende ethnic labelling materieller Befunde. Zudem wird das Imperium Romanum als handelnder Faktor, dessen militärische Schlagkraft sich keineswegs im Niedergang befunden hat, wie das die ältere Forschung meinte, vielfach unterschätzt. Entscheidend für die Donauprovinzen ist seit dem 3. Jh. das Verhältnis zu den Anrainern und fernerer Nachbarn jenseits der Grenzzone des Reiches, Austausch und Beeinflussung wie politische und militärische Interaktion. Hinzu kommt der Wandlungsprozess des Reichsheeres. Entscheidend ist für den unteren Donauroaum seit der Mitte des 3. Jh. das Beziehungsgeflecht zu den Gruppen östlich der Ost- und Nordostkarpaten wie jenseits der Siebenbürger Westkarpaten und seit Aurelian zu der gesamten dynamischen Zone zwischen Theiß und Donau jenseits der unteren Donau, wobei die ehemaligen dakischen Provinzen einen Sonderfall darstellen, der allerdings meist unter ideologischer Brille gesehen wird.

Csaba SZABÓ

*Continuities and religious appropriations  
in indigenous sanctuaries in the Danubian provinces*

This paper will focus on continuity, discontinuity and the reinvention of religious traditions in the Danubian provinces, focusing on well attested archaeological case studies of sanctuaries with pre-Roman history and a certain kind of continuity during the Principate. The paper will examine, how space sacralisation played an important role in the transformation of sanctuaries and the constant reinterpretation and appropriation of religious narratives and strategies of communication between human and divine agents.

Milica TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ

*Roman import before and after the Roman conquest*

In the last century B.C. imported Roman goods were already present among the natives living along the right Danube bank. Their users were members of the local elite. Fancy wine drinking sets have been found in several Late Iron Age graves, but also Samian ware and other typical Roman items.

However, after the right Danube bank has become part of the Roman Empire, some aspects were changed. The local elite was partly included into the Roman state, while the other part was forced to leave and move either to new territories or even out of the Empire.

Still, Roman products continued to be brought to these territories, not any more on demand of the local Late Iron Age elite, but on demand of the newly settled Romans themselves.

So, what were the most desired goods during the early times of Roman presence? Were they typical, everyday items that could be found in any household? Or were they still some fancy items that only a few could afford? Were they intended for the Roman army or for civilians?

This paper tends to give some answers to the posted questions. There will also be an attempt to explain why some items were continuously imported and why some others were not.

Alessandro TEATINI

*Le comunità dei cristiani nelle fortezze sul Danubio:  
evidenze archeologiche nella provincia **Scythia***

Il sistema del *limes* bassodanubiano nella tarda antichità si articolava, nel tratto di pertinenza della provincia *Scythia*, in una linea di difesa avanzata, corrispondente all'ultimo corso del Danubio, e in una più arretrata imperniata su grandi città fortificate, che almeno da *Zaldapa* a sud arrivava fino a *Noviodunum* a nord, passando per *Tropaeum Traiani* e *Ibida*, ma anche per fortificazioni minori come *Ulmetum* e *vicus Bad(---)*. Si intende concentrare qui l'attenzione in particolare sulle fortezze della provincia *Scythia* poste a presidio della linea difensiva organizzata lungo il fiume, per definire i caratteri del cristianesimo su questo confine dell'impero tramite l'analisi delle evidenze archeologiche provenienti dagli insediamenti che, per primi, affrontavano il peso della difesa del *limes*, sottoposto a continue pressioni soprattutto nell'ultimo periodo della sua storia. Tale analisi si baserà primariamente sulle testimonianze monumentali, iniziando con gli edifici di culto, che, più di altri ritrovamenti, danno la misura della presenza di comunità cristiane organizzate e che saranno studiati nel loro inquadramento topografico e nei loro caratteri architettonici, considerando poi le strutture di ambito funerario; le iscrizioni e le categorie dei materiali mobili più indicativi per questa ricerca saranno esaminati ricongiungendoli, ove possibile, ai contesti strutturali di riferimento. Il quadro che emerge dalle evidenze finora note sembra funzionale essenzialmente alle comunità che abitavano questi insediamenti, nei quali l'elemento militare aveva ovviamente un ruolo primario, mentre l'impulso evangelizzatore, indirizzato anche verso i territori al di là del *limes*, era affidato forse all'iniziativa degli importanti centri posti in *Moesia Secunda* o nell'area più arretrata ad est del Danubio.

Călin TIMOC

*The Roman Army and the Antonine Plague in the Iron Gate Area of the Danube*

The Iron Gates region of the Danube was very circulated in antiquity. Despite the inherent difficulties of transport in such an area dominated by straits and rocky mountains, the Romans managed to create an efficient infrastructure that allowed to function both military and civilian traffic on land and on water. Urban and rural settlements have flourished on both sides of the Danube with a long life, mainly due to trade, but also because the area has been a good period of time *limes* or inter-provincial border area. Since the topic of the Antonine plague is under discussion today, and the issue of the spread of this epidemic disease is not yet clear, for spaces outside the Near East, Rome and the italic peninsula, we aim to draw attention to documented epigraphic

situations may be linked to the famous epidemic that has ravaged and after some historians is the main cause of the fall of the Roman Empire starting with Marcus Aurelius reign.

It is well known that the army who participated in the parthian wars led by Lucius Verus brought the plague into Europe, which is also noticeable for the legions of province Moesia Superior whose recruitment system after the 166th year is seriously affected. The presence of the plague at times seems to have been so strong that the urban life of some cities on the Danube is suspended, the management of these urban settlements preferring to declare quarantine and hire skilled doctors to stop the epidemic.

Agnieszka TOMAS

*Romans, natives, migrants, and immigrants. Novae in Lower Moesia  
as a case of transformation from the legionary fortress into civil town*

Questions on ethnic relations in a Roman provincial military fortresses and towns is complex, as they can be considered through time, space, and a sense of ethnic identity. Roman presence in Moesia is divided into a period of conquest, consolidation, and transformation into the provincial society. Social interactions were accompanied by changes in space. This particular phenomenon is well seen in Novae, where the internal layout of the fortress had been changed and the extramural area was included into the Late Roman town as a so-called annex. Recent discoveries within the eastern part of late Roman Novae bring excellent observations on how the extramural space was used and transformed, as well as on how the remains of the previous period was perceived. Small finds juxtaposed with written sources raise questions about the fate of local community and about the ethnic composition of late Roman Novae.

D. TONČINIĆ

*Von Eingeborenen zu Römern und von Römern zu Eingeborenen.  
Der Gedanken- und Kulturaustausch am Beispiel der Soldatengrabstelen  
mit Türdarstellungen aus Dalmatien*

Aus der römischen Provinz Dalmatien stammt eine große Anzahl von Soldatengrabstelen mit Türdarstellungen. Diese sind vor allem typisch für Soldaten der *Legio VII* und anderer Einheiten, die im Legionslager Tilurium stationiert waren, aber generell auch für römische Soldaten die in verschiedenen Militärstützpunkten und zivilen Siedlungen in Dalmatien bestattet wurden.

Die Türdarstellungen, die an kleinasiatische Grabbauten erinnern, werden unter anderem auch mit den religiösen Vorstellungen der aus dem Orient stammenden Soldaten der *legio VII* in Zusammenhang gebracht. Für so eine Interpretation sprechen auch andere Motive die an den Stelen vorkommen, so die Darstellungen des trauernden Attis, und die Darstellung eines Löwen, der sich auf einen Stier stürzt. Als weiteres Argument wird auch die Herkunft der in Dalmatien verstorbenen Soldaten der *legio VII* herangezogen, 43 % der Soldaten stammt nämlich aus Klein Asien.

Verschiedene Motive auf den Grabstelen zeugen davon, wie sich das Bedürfnis der Stifter bzw. Verstorbenen aus verschiedenen Einheiten, in verschiedener Zeit auf die Weiterentwicklung der Türdarstellungen ausgewirkt hat. Die Türfelder werden mit der Zeit zu reinen Dekorationsfeldern degradiert. Anhand dieser Bedürfnisse, der damit verbundenen Weiterentwicklung der Türdarstellungen, und der so typischen Waffendarstellungen in den Dekorationsfeldern lässt sich der Gedanken- und Kulturaustausch von Eingeborenen zu Römern und von Römern wieder zu Eingeborenen gut verfolgen.

Ivo TOPALILOV

*New Data on the topography of Ratiaria*

During archaeological campaigns in 2018 and 2019 a new area was excavated located North-east of the Late antique city where in 2014 two arae dedicated to Diana were found. The preliminary results show that this area was out of the limits of the Late antique city, and remains of a Late antique necropolis and a huge public building beneath were discovered. The area and the elements of the architectural decoration found would suggest that the building should be dated to 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c.AD.

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