

colocviul internațional / international colloquium

**ROMANII LA MAREA NEAGRA
ÎN VREMEA LUI AUGUSTUS**



**THE ROMANS AT THE BLACK SEA
DURING THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS**

Tulcea, 5-9 iunie / June 2012

REZUMATE / ABSTRACTS

Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale Tulcea

Muzeul de Istorie și Arheologie



International colloquium

**The Romans at the Black Sea During the Time of Augustus:
The Evidence of Literary, Archeological and Numismatic Sources**

A b s t r a c t s

Tulcea, Romania
4 June – 9 June 2012

Scientific committee of the colloquium:

Acad. Alexandru Vulpe, Academia Română

Prof. Michael Vickers, Oxford University

Prof. Emanuela Ercolani, Università di Bologna

Alexander Minchev PhD, Archeological Museum Varna

Prof. Natalia Novichenkova, Crimean University of the Humanities (Yalta)

Prof. Zoe Petre, Universitatea București

Prof. Mihai Bărbulescu, Academia di Romania in Roma

International colloquium scientifically approved of by the Project „Valorificarea identităților culturale în procesele globale”, Contract nr.: POSDRU/89/1.5/S/59758 with the theme: „Moesia Inferior între Orient și Occident. Identitatea culturală și economică a provinciei în contextul lumii romane”

Organization committee:

Mihaela Iacob, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea

Dorel Paraschiv, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea

Adrian Popescu, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Alexandru Popa, Wettenberg (Germania)

Latife Sumerer, Institut für Klassische Archäologie Ludwig-Maximilians, München

Emzar Kakhidze, Gonio-Apsarus Museum and Preserve (Georgia)

Irina Achim, Institutul de Arheologie „V. Pârvan”, București

*Questions de topographie archéologique à Histria
au début de l'époque du Principat*

Irina Adriana ACHIM

Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan", București, România
iachim@hotmail.com

Cette contribution s'intéresse à l'état de la ville grecque d'Histria au début de l'époque du Principat. En s'appuyant sur certains exemples révélateurs, l'objectif majeur est de reconstituer le *decor ciuitatis* tel qu'il peut être aperçu à travers les témoignages épigraphiques. Le recours aux données fournies par l'épigraphie sur le patrimoine monumental d'Histria et la confrontation de cette catégorie de sources aux résultats des fouilles archéologiques a pour but de déterminer la nature de l'héritage du passé, de définir – autant que faire se peut – une 'topographie séculaire' de ce centre urbain, ainsi que de réévaluer le devenir de l'expression matérielle de la ville sous le poids du pouvoir romain.

*With the Legion Around the (Roman) World:
Soldiers of the Legio V Macedonica and their Funerary Monuments*

Cristina-Georgeta ALEXANDRESCU

Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București, România
cgalexandrescu@gmail.com

From the relatively rich epigraphic evidence of the *legio V Macedonica* several funerary monuments from *Oescus* and *Troesmis* will be presented in regard to their shape and inscription but also considering the finding place and actual storage.

Aim of the investigation is to point out the high mobility of Roman soldiers but also the common practice of reusing stone material and its consequences.

Healthcare between the Danube and Black Sea in the Roman Time

Dan APARASCHIVEI

Institutul de Arheologie Iași, România
danaparaschivei76@yahoo.com

An accurate picture of the measures adopted by the authorities as regards individual and collective health in the period of the Principate can be rendered only after a complementary research of all available sources: ancient literature, epigraphy, numismatic, archaeology, papyrology, etc.

There are two dimensions to be taken into account: the one that refers to the preventive measures, and other one who is the subject of the organization of a medical system. Certain architectural elements of the cities and *castra*, as well as the systems of aqueducts, *cisternae* for keeping the water in adequate conditions, *thermae*, *latrinae* and drainage systems confirm the interest for maintaining the hygiene and preventing the epidemics. The variety of medical equipment, the inscriptions which mentions civilian or military doctors, the works of ancient Greek and Latin authors, the temples, statues and *vota* dedicated to the deities with curative properties, all these sources demonstrate the diligence and care of the ancients in defending their health and the health of their families, and of the community in which they lived.

The present research tries to outline a part of daily life in the Roman province of Moesia Inferior, scarcely treated so far by the historical literature: medicine and the practitioners of this profession both in the civilian communities and in the army. It examines the dissemination of medical practices in the cities of the province and in *castra*, using as sources the inscriptions and the medical instruments found in tombs. For civilian medicine, the archaeological evidence, from the Greek cities especially, is consistent with the information from the epigraphic monuments. The tombs of physicians picture an image of this profession in an era of glory that the Hippocratic arts enjoyed in the Lower Danube area. They show, to a great extent, the level of complexity achieved by the treatment of certain diseases, which spread also to the vocational training centers.

Lower Moesia was for a long time a border province and the numerous military units which have been assigned to *castra* and *castella* of the region needed specialized medical care. There are six military doctors who are confined with different terms like: *medicus*, *medicus legionis*, *medicus cohortis*, *medicus alae*, but also, very interesting, *medicus vexillationis* and *medicus duplicarius*.

The military hospital, *valetudinarium*, from Novae was built using funds from the central authorities, with the same very probable purpose of providing healthcare for the troops.

The physicians identified, as well as the professional associations that are attested in the Greek cities, are evidence for a normal medical activity in Moesia Inferior, like in any other province of the Roman Empire of first to third century AD.

Notes de géographie historique au Bas-Danube

Alexandru BARNEA
Universitatea București, România
alex.barnea@yahoo.com

Quelques années auparavant, l'auteur de ces lignes s'arrêtait sur les établissements jumeaux se trouvant au Bas-Danube. Maintenant, en partant de

cette image et en y ajoutant des considérations étymologiques et archéologiques, on va reprendre quelques repères historiques sur la toponymie de ces contrées.

Augustus' Organisational Measures in Bithynia

Ali BORA

Kocaeli University, Izmit, Turkey
aliborabora@yahoo.com

The Roman army first made its mark on Anatolia in the Battle of Magnesia in 190 B.C.. From this date on, the Romans steadily increased their influence in the region. The Roman system of provincial administration was applied throughout Anatolia, starting in 129 B.C. with the transformation of the Kingdom of Pergamon into a province and continuing with the reorganisation of the Kingdom of Bithynia from 74 B.C. on. During this period, when the Romans were having to deal with the conflict between Bithynia and Pontus, Pompey resorted to the solution of uniting the territory in a new province of Bithynia-Pontus, once the Third Mithridatic War had ended.

Emerging in the wake of the first triumvirate and several administrative measures undertaken by Caesar, the second triumvirate comprised Augustus (Octavius), Lepidus and Antonius. Although we do not know a lot about the region of Bithynia during this period, it is clear that the province was affected by the new regulations imposed by Augustus, particularly in the aftermath of the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C. The province as a whole and its capital Nicomedia were to be witness to many important developments.

In Bithynia, as in most of Asia Minor, Hellenic culture and the process of Hellenisation had left an indelible mark. In the period under discussion, the policy of Romanisation was very much in evidence, with particular importance being attached to the propagation of the imperial cult. In the Roman era, the government of Bithynia was directed from the Roman Senate, in accordance with the reforms to the provincial government instituted by Augustus in 27 B.C., and this led to an increase in the prosperity of the region. Nicomedia was to be one of the first cities in which the cult of the goddess Roma was promulgated, the cult having first made an appearance in Anatolia towards the end of the second century B.C. Nicomedia not only bore the title of a neokoros but also boasted a temple of both Augustus and the goddess Roma. Whereas in the Hellenistic period Bithynia had found itself up against an alliance of Rome, Pergamon and Rhodes, it now became a loyal ally of Rome, exploiting the advantages this brought to the extent that it would later be able to play host to the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

*Geoarchaeological Evidence from the Early Roman Empire
in the Kocaeli Peninsula*

Yasemin BORA,
Kocaeli University, Izmit, Turkey
yas_esenturk@yahoo.com

Nowadays, scientific research is becoming ever more multi-disciplinary. In this sense, the field of geoarchaeology, which cooperates with different branches of science and their sub-disciplines, is of great importance. When it comes to solving archaeological problems, earth science can offer great assistance, in terms of both methodology and theory. Concepts and techniques developed within earth science can be used to analyse the processes involved in the formation of archaeological materials, to identify and develop hypotheses about paleo-environments associated with archaeological sites, to determine the physical parameters of archaeological and geological finds, as well as to establish a chronological framework.

The Kocaeli Peninsula is significant because of both its renowned archaeology and its geological structure. For this reason, geoarchaeological research is being carried out around the Gulf of Izmit and mainly in the ancient city of Nicomedia, which served as capital city of the Hellenistic kingdom of Bithynia, of the Roman province of Bithynia-Pontus and of the Eastern Roman Empire. This poster will present some preliminary thoughts on the subject of the geoarchaeology of the Kocaeli peninsula at the time of Augustus, based on the author's ongoing doctoral research.

Using topographic maps, aerial photographs, satellite images, geoarchaeological surveys, remote sensing and geographic information systems, the geology of the area is being re-examined and ancient settlements are being reconsidered in terms of their paleogeographic aspects. Through geomorphological and paleo-geomorphological investigations, we are arriving at a richer understanding of the structure of the ancient settlements and determining the locations and qualities of natural resources, such as ancient stone quarries. We are trying to hypothesise about the relations between human activities, the geographical environment, and environmental and cultural changes. By postulating the geochronological sequence of historical earthquakes, it has been possible to trace the effects of urbanization in antiquity, particularly in those areas that have been heavily exposed to natural disasters. Also, by means of geodetic research, we are endeavouring to identify, record and map the locations of ancient ruins and the routes of ancient roads.

Éducation et culture à Tomis

Maria BĂRBULESCU, Livia BUZOIANU,
Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța, România
mariabarbulescu@yahoo.fr
liviabuzoianu@yahoo.com

Dans cette contribution sont discutées quelques questions autour de l'enseignement et de la culture de Tomis. On met en valeur les informations littéraires (Ovide) et épigraphiques sur les lectures publiques, l'éducation dans le gymnase, l'éphébie, l'intérêt pour les spectacles de théâtre.

Les gymnasiarques tomitains déploient une activité bien marquée, suite à la dignité publique détenue et au rôle de l'institution dans la vie de la cité.

Pour l'ensemble des manifestations culturelles, il faut mentionner l'existence d'un théâtre à Tomis et d'un collège spécial d'acteurs dramatiques.

L'iconographie tomitaine illustre elle aussi les préoccupations intellectuelles de certains personnages.

Tomis, métropole de Pont Gauche, fait l'épreuve de son importance culturelle.

Nicomedia at the Time of Augustus

Ayşe ÇALIK ROSS
Kocaeli University, Izmit, Turkey
acalikross@kocaeli.edu.tr

The story of archaeology in Turkey is linked not only to local historical developments but also to the country's geo-political location in the first place. A recent development that can be noted is the setting up of archaeology departments across the country and the accompanying increase in the number of students and scholars of archaeology. One of the new archaeology departments was set up in Kocaeli in 2004 primarily for the purpose of unearthing the archaeological potential of the area. In the heart of the Kocaeli district lies the ancient city of Nicomedia (today's Izmit). The city of Izmit, situated in the south-western corner of the Black Sea region, is not only the industrial heartland of modern Turkey but also the site of an extremely important historical location: the ancient city of Nicomedia. In antiquity, Nicomedia served as the capital of various major polities including the Kingdom of Bithynia and the Eastern Roman Empire. Due to various factors, however, such as the recurrence of destructive