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**BOOK OF
ABSTRACTS**



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Britain. This artefact is a Romano-British glass bangle, a rigid ring shaped adornment made of coloured glass, produced and used in Britain from the mid-first to late second century AD. Eleven fragments of Romano-British glass bangles have been analysed more than 60 years ago, and since then no attempt has been made to rectify the findings (Stevenson R. 1954-56. 'Native bangles and Roman glass' PSAS 88, 216-218). We have conducted non-destructive variable pressure SEM-EDX analysis on 34 fragments from various sites in northern England, Vindolanda, Corbridge, and Chesters Roman military forts, and various native and Roman military sites in southern Scotland. The aim of the analysis was to determine the composition of major and minor elements in glass to understand the manufacturing technology, nature of the colourants and opacifiers, and ascertain the origins of the glass, either local production or imported Roman glass. Comparative analysis of glass fragments from various sites in the northern frontier zone of Roman Britain gave possibility to determine whether one can speak of similar recipes used for the production of glass bangles in similar colours across the northeast of England and southeast of Scotland. This provides us with the information on the trade in glass and production of various glass objects in the frontier section in the outskirts of the empire.

Les bénéficiaires des gouverneurs et les stations douanières en Mésie Inférieure

Lucretiu Birliba

Je suivrai en détail le regroupement station de bénéficiaires-station de douane en Mésie Inférieure, en essayant de voir si c'est spécifique pour la province et d'établir, dans la mesure du possible, une chronologie de cette dualité. Finalement, je vais discuter les possibles tâches des bénéficiaires dans ce contexte.

New evidence of brick production at Viminacium

Saša Redžić, Ivana Kosanović, Mladen Jovičić, Ljubomir Jevtović

During a few decades long period of excavations at Viminacium, a great number of brick kilns has been found, which testify of a highly developed industry of brick production at this site. The kilns have been mostly discovered at the territory of the southern city's necropolis, at the Pećine site, where a production center, consisting of three kilns with a shared porch, has been excavated. A lesser number of brick kilns has been found west and east of the city. During the rescue excavations in 2017, relatively near to the site of this production center, a new brick kiln was uncovered. This newly found kiln represents one of the biggest and best preserved brick kilns at Viminacium so far. The firing chamber, vaulted firing port and grill kiln have been preserved almost entirely and also the greatest part of the furnace chamber. In the layers within the kiln, as well as in the construction itself, lots of bricks with the stamp of the VII Claudia legion and a few examples with this inscription in cursive writing have been found. Next to the kiln, a big pit has been excavated, which represents the mine for the extraction of clay used in the brick-making. According to the small finds, the kiln is dated to the 2nd century.

Circulation of Provincial Coins »Provincia Dacia« at the Territory of Present-Day Serbia

Mirjana Vojvoda, Adam Crnobrnja

The lack of bronze coins of the senate issues in circulation in the Danubian and Balkan provinces at the start of the 3rd century was especially pronounced and was probably the main reason for opening the provincial mint in Viminacium in 239 and subsequently in Dacia in 246. Opening these two mints represented the official way for temporarily solving the problem in the functioning of the Empire's monetary system. However, it seems that the two newly founded

mints had different roles. As shown by comparative analyses of monetary finds of these two mints, issues of Viminacium were intended for broader circulation, while issues of the province of Dacia seem to have been minted solely for the needs of the domicile province. Relatively small presence of Provincia Dacia issues at territory of present-day Serbia, nevertheless shows that they had certain significance in monetary circulation in this part of Roman empire.

Some thoughts about the spread and origin of Wooden artifacts found in Roman contexts in the Netherlands and elsewhere

Silke Lange

In the Netherlands, wooden artifacts of non-native origin are common finds, both in the Roman province south to the Rhine as well as in the North, known as the province of the Frisia. Based on research of the wood species and on woodmaking traditions, these artifacts are most certainly not made by local craftsmen. Similar artifacts, almost identical in wood use and appearance, are also known from Roman sites elsewhere. For example, in Great Britain, France and Germany. The category of wooden finds contains among other things combs, music instruments, Pyxides (small woodturned containers) and sometimes undefined objects. What they all have in common, is that they were imported and produced elsewhere in the Roman empire. Where did these artifacts come from? And how did they manage to reach the different places in the Roman empire and the region of the Lower Germanic Limes? Does the import have any impact on native craftsmanship, does the import increase the knowledge of woodtechnology in local societies?

Research on wood use and production techniques makes it possible to gain insight into the wide network of trade in the Roman empire, into different aspects of craftsmanship and the differences between native and 'imported' Roman traditions.

Evidence of cheesemaking in lower Pannonia and upper Moesia

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Angelina Raičković

Evidence of cheese making at sites in lower Pannonia and Upper Moesia are shown in the typical ceramic molds for cheese. We have no written evidence about cheese production in Pannonia and Moesia, and the cheese itself or the woven strainers are archaeologically invisible. We can thus learn about cheese-making exclusively from ceramic fragments. The finds of vessels that we consider to be strainers/molds for cheese allow us to reckon with a production that must have satisfied at least the local demands for this product. It is known that the Emperor Hadrian lived the life of a regular soldier for a while (SHA, Hadrian X, 2) and enjoyed "larido, caseo et posca". This source gives us an evidence that cheese was part of soldier's diet, and most the soldiers were probably able to produce the cheese by themselves. The production of good-quality cheese is considered an art even today, and the case was the same with the Romans and the process itself has not undergone substantial changes. Experiments that follow guidelines from Collumela and other authors show similarities with the cheese making known from ethnology and from the way cheese is made in farms of today.

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