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Warsaw, which aims at reassessing the narrative and epigraphic evidence in the light of recent archaeological and historical research with the aim to analyse Roman investments, and Roman political, military, and economic interests in Transcaucasia and Roman strategies of control in this region.

Exploitation of wild animal resources on the Limes in Upper Moesia

Gordana Jeremić, Selena Vitezović

Wild fauna had an important role in the Roman culture; some of the animals were particularly valued and had symbolic, religious significance. Hunting as activity had an important role beyond purely economic; it was also connected with status and prestige. Wild fauna also provided diverse resources – meat, fur, etc. Especially important raw material were red deer antlers, used for variety of purposes since the prehistoric times. In the Roman period, the use of antlers varied considerably from region to region and in different periods, depending on local preferences and needs.

In this paper will be offered an overview of the antler production and use on the borders in Upper Moesia province. In Singidunum, on the location of the Castrum, an antler workshop was discovered, with large quantities of antler segments with traces of manufacture. In the Iron Gates region, antler artefacts were discovered at several fortifications, and the typological repertoire included awls, needles, spindle whorls, etc. Particularly numerous are combs (pecten), discovered at several sites, including Saldum, Diana, Novae, Pontes, and mainly originating from Late Antiquity period.

Digitizing Ancient Epigraphic Heritage: Project EpiDoc XML Encoding of Roman Inscriptions from Serbia

Dragana Nikolić

The project EpiDoc XML Encoding of Roman Inscriptions from Serbia: Digitization of Ancient Epigraphic Heritage carried out by the Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and funded by the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Serbia focuses on research, training, digital documenting and digital edition of Roman inscriptions from the territory of Serbia (the Roman province of Upper Moesia and parts of Lower Pannonia, Dalmatia and Thrace). The project's primary aim is to form a national e-archive of inscriptions that will be encoded in EpiDoc TEI-XML format. This collection of digital corpora will represent a completely new epigraphic edition that is furthermore born-digital and ready for interchange. The project is envisioned as a core for networking and intensifying the collaboration between research and cultural institutions. It is ment to educate, inspire and instigate collaborative work and new concepts in epigraphic research.

The last frontier. The extra muros civil settlement from Noviodunum. The beginning of a new research

Marius Streinu, Aurel Stănică, Alina Streinu

We intend to illustrate the results of the ongoing research in the civilian settlement found East of the ancient city of Noviodunum. Through this research we aim to understand the development of civilian settlements around the major urban and military centers on the outskirts of the Empire, but also of the military, social, economic and cultural life issues of the people inhabiting them.