

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE, ROMANIA  
CARAŞ-SEVERIN COUNTY COUNCIL  
CARANSEBEŞ COUNTY MUSEUM OF  
ETHNOGRAPHY AND BORDER REGIMENT**

***THE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY  
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM***

***- IN MEMORIAM CONSTANTINI DAICOVICIU -  
THE 43<sup>ND</sup> EDITION***

***The history's border from antiquity to present times***

**EDITED BY**

**Adrian Ardeţ**

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**Florina Fara**

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**Caransebeş  
21 - 24 February 2017**

## **Organizers:**

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Caransebeș Museum County  
of Ethnography  
and Border Regiment



**CONSILIUL JUDEȚEAN  
Caraș Severin**



MINISTERUL CULTURII ȘI  
IDENTITĂȚII NAȚIONALE

**The Scientific Committee of the 43<sup>nd</sup> International Symposium**  
***In Memoriam Constantini Daicovicu***

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*International Symposium of Archaeology and History*  
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**Tuesday, 21 February 2017**

<b>18<sup>00</sup> - 20<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Registration County Museum Caransebes</b>
<b>20<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Cocktail – County Museum Caransebes</b> <b>Conference room "Marian Gumă"</b>

**Wednesday, 22 February 2017**

<b>8<sup>00</sup> - 10<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>10<sup>00</sup> – 10<sup>30</sup></b>	<p><b>Opening Ceremony of the Symposium</b></p> <p>The welcome speech from Caraş-Sevrin's county council president, <b>Silviu Hurduzeu</b></p> <p>The welcome speech from His Holiness <b>Lucian Mic</b>, Bishop of Caransebeş</p> <p>The welcome speech from General Director by the Ministry of Culture, <b>Emilian Gămureac</b></p>
<b>10<sup>30</sup> – 11<sup>15</sup></b>	<p><b>Conferece:</b> <i>Centre, périphérie, frontière dans l'Empire Romain. Quelques reflexions conceptuelles (romanisation, acculturation, créolisation, échanges culturels) –</i></p> <p>Prof. Univ. Dr. <b>Mihai Bărbulescu</b>, Correspondent member of the Romanian Academy.</p> <p><b>Felix Marcu</b> – The frontiers of the Roman Empire In Romania. State of art.</p>
<b>11<sup>15</sup> – 13<sup>30</sup></b>	<p><b>Ministry of Culture, National Commission of Archaeology</b></p> <p><b>Debate:</b> How many are we ? A step of the National Commission of Archaeology for public archaeology –</p> <p>Moderator: <b>Dr. Ovidiu Țentea</b> ( CNA president)</p>
<b>13<sup>30</sup> – 14<sup>00</sup></b>	<p><b>Public Exhibition Opening for Radu Florescu</b></p> <p>Presentation by <b>Prof. Univ. Dr. Ioan Opreș</b></p>
<b>14<sup>00</sup> – 16<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Lunch break – Arcade Restaurant</b>

## Section II

*County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment  
Conference room "Constantin Daicoviciu"*

<b>15<sup>00</sup> - 20<sup>30</sup></b>	<i>Monthly meeting of the National Commission of Archaeology</i>
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## Section I

*County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment  
Communications: AULA MUSEI CARANSEBESIENSIS*

<b>16<sup>00</sup> - 18<sup>15</sup></b>	<i>Moderator: Vladimir Petrović Secretary: Mihaela Simion</i>	
<b>COFERENCE</b>		
16 <sup>00</sup> – 16 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Doina Benea</b> (Timișoara, Romania)	<i>Some observations on western border of Dacia</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
16 <sup>30</sup> – 16 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Marija Buzov</b> (Zagreb, Croatia)	<i>The border between Roman provinces Pannonia and Dalmatia</i>
16 <sup>45</sup> – 17 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Adrian Ardeț,</b> <b>Lucia Carmen Ardeț,</b> (Caransebeș, Romania) <b>Michal Pisz</b> (Warsaw, Poland) <b>Alexandru Hegy</b> (Timișoara, România)	<i>Non-destructive multi-method survey in Tibiscum – emerging finds from 2016 campaign.</i>
17 <sup>00</sup> – 17 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Zdravko Dimitrov,</b> (Sofia, Bulgaria)	<i>The first Archeological Evidences of early military Camp in Ratiaria</i>
17 <sup>15</sup> – 17 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Radu Ardevan</b> (Cluj, Romania)	<i>Reading a Roman Inscription of Inlăceni (Dacia)</i>
17 <sup>30</sup> – 17 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Milica Tapavički-Ilić</b> (Belgrade, Serbia); <b>Dragana Spasić-Đurić</b> (Požarevac, Serbia)	<i>A peculiar find of horse equipment from Eastern Serbia</i>
17 <sup>45</sup> – 18 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Liviu Petculescu,</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>The Roman Military Equipment from a Private Collection in Alba Iulia</i>
18 <sup>00</sup> – 18 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Kristina Dzin</b> (Croatia)	<i>Archaeological evidence of Late Roman border in Istria, Croatia</i>

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18 <sup>15</sup> – 18 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Coffee break</b>	
18 <sup>30</sup> – 20 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Moderator: Zdravko Dimitrov</b> <b>Secretary: Viorica Rusu-Bolindel</b>	
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
18 <sup>30</sup> – 19 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Vladimir Petrović,</b> (Belgrade, Serbia)	<i>Cohors I Cretum between Upper Moesia and Dacia</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
19 <sup>00</sup> – 19 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Dan Octavian Paul</b> (Timișoara, Romania)	<i>Conservation, Restoration, Archaeology - interdisciplinary collaboration and profesional deontology</i>
19 <sup>15</sup> - 19 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Francis Tassaux, Yolande Marion,</b> (Bordeaux, France)	<i>Peuples et frontières dans les atlas informatisés de l'Adriatique et de l'Illyricum</i>
19 <sup>30</sup> - 19 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Cristian Găzdac,</b> (Cluj - Napoca, Romania)	<i>Security on frontiers: When and where they buried the hoards. The case of the provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD).</i>
19 <sup>45</sup> – 20 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Mateusz Źmudziński,</b> (Wrocław, Poland)	<i>The economic aspect of the Roman border</i>
20 <sup>00</sup> - 20 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Sorin Nemeti, Florin Fodorean.</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>The Elusive Border. Roman Limes between Turda and Bologa</i>
20 <sup>15</sup> - 20 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Jelena Anđelković Grašar, Emilija Nikolić, Dragana Rogić,</b> (Belgrade, Serbia)	<i>Borders of life and death in Viminacium</i>
20 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Dinner – Restaurant Arcade</b>	

**Thursday, 23 February 2017**

## Section II

*County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment*  
*Conference room "Constantin Daicoviciu"*

<b>9<sup>00</sup> - 13<sup>30</sup></b>	<i>Monthly meeting of the National Commission of Archaeology</i>
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## Section I

*County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment*  
**AULA MUSEI CARANSEBESIENSIS**

<b>8<sup>45</sup> – 11<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Moderator: Jelena Anđelković Grašar</b> <b>Secretary: Florin Draşoveanu</b>	
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
<b>8<sup>45</sup> – 9<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Florin Draşovean</b> (Timișoara, Romania)	<i>About absolute chronology of Vinča culture and the vinciene settlements in Romania</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
<b>9<sup>15</sup> – 9<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Valeriu Cavruc</b> (Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania)	<i>The evidence for ancient salt production in Transylvania and Maramureş</i>
<b>9<sup>30</sup> - 9<sup>45</sup></b>	<b>Cosmin Ioan Suciu, Dragoş Diaconescu,</b> (Timisoara, Romania)	<i>Once again about the concept Foeni / Petreşti A. Ceramic materials from the site of Ronaţ-Triaj.</i>
<b>9<sup>45</sup> - 10<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Sorin Cristian Ailincăi,</b> (Tulcea, Romania); <b>Mihai Constantinescu,</b> <b>Adrian Bălăşescu,</b> (Bucureşti, Romania)	<i>New observation on the Early Iron Age finds from Satu Nou – Valea lui Voicu (south-eastern Romania)</i>
<b>10<sup>00</sup> - 10<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Iosif Vasile Ferencz,</b> (Deva, Romania)	<i>A new Dacian tower-house with Hellenistic type walls</i>
<b>10<sup>15</sup> – 10<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Paul Pupeza,</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>A Daco-Roman pottery ... and a mystery.</i>
<b>10<sup>30</sup> - 10<sup>45</sup></b>	<b>Radmila Zotović</b> (Belgrad, Serbia)	<i>Dacian Ceramics from Boljetin Site</i>
<b>10<sup>45</sup> - 11<sup>00</sup></b>	<b>Răzvan Mateescu</b> (Cluj-Napoca)	<i>The Dacian Round Building at Pustiosu (Grădiştea de Munte, Hunedoara County)</i>

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11 <sup>00</sup> – 11 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
<b>11<sup>15</sup>- 13<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Moderator: Kristina Dzin</b> <b>Secretary: Alexandru Diaconescu</b>	
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
11 <sup>15</sup> - 11 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Alexandru Diaconescu</b> (Cluj-Napoca, România)	<i>A Volatile Frontier. The case of the Roman eastern border from Trajan to Aurelian</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
11 <sup>45</sup> - 12 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Cristina Mitar</b> (Deva, Romania)	<i>Cigmău – Germisara, a unique fort close to the imperial border</i>
12 <sup>00</sup> - 12 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Laura Audino,</b> (Rome, Italia)	<i>Le frontiere imperiali e le strategie militari</i>
12 <sup>15</sup> - 12 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Dan Aparaschivei</b> (Iași, Romania)	<i>The Triad of Healthcare. Asclepius - Hygieia – Telesphoros in Moesia Inferior</i>
12 <sup>30</sup> – 12 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Aleksandra Jankowska,</b> (Warsaw, Poland); <b>Jacek Rakoczy,</b> (Toruń, Poland)	<i>Coinage of Tyras in the Roman period</i>
12 <sup>45</sup> - 13 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Dorel Bondoc,</b> <b>Gabriela Filip,</b> (Craiova, Romania)	<i>Roman Fort from Răcari and and the border between the provinces Dacia Superior and Dacia Inferior</i>
13 <sup>00</sup> – 13 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Nikolay Roussev,</b> (Sofia, Bulgaria)	<i>Again for group amphorae from Sexaginta Prista</i>
13 <sup>15</sup> – 13 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț,</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>Viminacium-Margum – the pottery workshops at the border of Roman Dacia and their influence on local Samian ware production</i>
13 <sup>30</sup> – 15 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Lunch break – ARCADE Restaurant</b>	

<b>Section I</b>		
<i>County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment</i> <b>AULA MUSEI CARANSEBESIENSIS</b>		
<b>15<sup>00</sup> -17<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Moderator: Aleksandra Jankowska</b> <b>Secretary: Ioana Mureșan</b>	
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
15 <sup>00</sup> – 15 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Mihaela Simion, Corina Boș</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>Alburnus Maior - the living, working, praying ... dieing boundaries. A study on outlining the archaeological site</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
15 <sup>30</sup> – 15 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Teodora Brankovic, Dragan Jacanovic,</b> (Pozarevac, Serbia)	<i>Margum in the light of archaeological finds</i>
15 <sup>45</sup> – 16 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Daniel Spânu</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>The goldsmith hoard by the late third century from Mălăieștii de Jos. Technological aspects</i>
16 <sup>00</sup> - 16 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Mihail Zahariade</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>Halmyris 2014 - 2016</i>
16 <sup>15</sup> - 16 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Ioana Mureșan Lucian-Mircea Mureșan</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>Funerary Practice and Public Places-the Clash between the Legal and the Religious Approaches</i>
16 <sup>30</sup> -16 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Silvia Ripà</b> (Ferrara, Italy)	<i>“Fu e sara sempre questo sito, dalla natura formato fra Nazioni Barbare, una soda Porta di’Impero”. Nota preliminare sull’Epistola di Marsigli a Filippo Del Torre.</i>
16 <sup>45</sup> –17 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Ioana – Diana Mărincean,</b> (Turda, Romania)	<i>Potaissa society reflected through epigraphic sources</i>
17 <sup>00</sup> –17 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Tomasz Gralak,</b> (Wrocław, Polonia)	<i>Spatial, political and cultural borders inside the European Barbaricum in the Roman period</i>

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17 <sup>15</sup> – 17 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
17 <sup>30</sup> – 19 <sup>15</sup>		<b>Moderator: Teodora Brankovic</b> <b>Secretary: Bogdan Ciupercă</b>
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
17 <sup>30</sup> - 18 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Adrian Ardeț</b> (Caransebeș, Romania) <b>Silviu Oța</b> (Bucharest, Romania) <b>Dimitrie Negrei</b> (Caransebeș, Romania)	<i>Archaeological research in the medieval center of Caransebes</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
18 <sup>00</sup> – 18 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Simona Regep</b> (Timișoara, Romania)	<i>Tibiscum Army Camp in the south-west Dacia defensive system</i>
18 <sup>15</sup> – 18 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Cosmin Matei</b> (Timișoara, Romania) <b>Dacian Rancu</b> (Reșița, Romania)	<i>Roman coins from Orșova - Ștefan Plavăț High School collection</i>
18 <sup>30</sup> – 18 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Dan Matei</b> (Turda, Romania)	<i>The former castra of Dacia untill the battle of Nedao (454)</i>
18 <sup>45</sup> - 19 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Bogdan Ciupercă,</b> <b>Alin Anton</b> (Ploiești, Romania) <b>Andrei Măgureanu</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>Once again about “Brazda lui Novac”</i>
19 <sup>00</sup> – 19 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Andrei Măgureanu</b> (Bucharest, Romania) <b>Bogdan Ciupercă</b> (Ploiești, Romania)	<i>Imports at the North of Danube in Justinian's epoch</i>
19 <sup>15</sup> – 19 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Marian Neagoe</b> <b>Oana Neagoe</b> (Turnu Severin, România)	<i>Some rare coins from the XIII-XIV centuries discovered in Turnu Severin.</i>
20 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Dinner – ARCADE Restaurant</b> <i>Romanian folk dances representation</i>	

## Section II

**County Museum of Ethnography and Border Regiment**  
**Conference room "Marian Gumă"**

15 <sup>00</sup> – 17 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Moderator: Ovidiu Rosu</b> <b>Secretary: Ligia Boldea</b>	
<b>CONFERENCE</b>		
<b>15<sup>00</sup> - 15<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Patricia Ghemeș</b> (Bucharest, Romania)	<i>The Portrait of a diplomat from Banat. Geza Duka Baron of Kadar</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
15 <sup>30</sup> – 15 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Ligia Boldea,</b> (Resița, Romania)	<i>On the public live of a nobiliary judge in the County of Severin (1550 - 1600)</i>
15 <sup>45</sup> – 16 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Adrian Magina</b> (Resița, Romania)	<i>The dissolution of the Banat of Severin</i>
16 <sup>00</sup> – 16 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Livia Magina</b> (Resița, Romania)	<i>In a changing world: the peasantry of Banat after the Banat of Severin</i>
16 <sup>15</sup> – 16 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Dimitrie-Ovidiu Boldur</b> (Bacău, Romania)	<i>At the Austrian Empire border – the custom territory of Rákóczi city from Ghimeș – Făget (Bacău county)</i>
16 <sup>30</sup> – 16 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Vlad Popovici</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>Marginal notes on the graduates of „Ludovika” Military Academy originating from the former military border area in Transylvania and the Banat</i>
16 <sup>45</sup> – 17 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Florin Nicolae Ardelean</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>Border Fortresse and permanent garrisons on the Western frontiers of the Transylvanian Principality (16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century)</i>
17 <sup>00</sup> – 17 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Sofia Alexandra Poșircă,</b> (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)	<i>Military Life and Demographical Evolution of the 4<sup>th</sup> Company of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the Austrian Military</i>

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		<i>Border from Rusu Bârgăului</i>
17 <sup>15</sup> – 17 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Coffe break</b>	
<b>17<sup>30</sup> – 19<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>Moderator: Patricia Ghomeș</b> <b>Secretary: Florina Fara</b>	
<b>CONFERECE</b>		
17 <sup>30</sup> – 18 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Ovidiu Roșu</b> (Caransebes, Romania)	<i>About tourism in Mountain Banat and Little Mountain's trip in 1863 of „the studios’’ Mihai Biju from Gymnasium of Timisoara</i>
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>		
18 <sup>00</sup> – 18 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Carmen Albert,</b> (Resita, Romania)	<i>Banat border legislation and its influence in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>
18 <sup>15</sup> – 18 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Lavinia Micu</b> (Caransebes, Romania)	<i>Exhibits of the Romanian Banat Border Regiment's Forest Office from Caransebeș prepared for the Exhibition in Vienna in 1873</i>
18 <sup>30</sup> – 18 <sup>45</sup>	<b>Minodora Damian</b> (Resita, Romania)	<i>La vie mondaine de Timișoara dans la publicité interguerre du journal Voința Banatului</i>
18 <sup>45</sup> – 19 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Carmen Neumann</b>	<i>Significance reasons ornametale on Romanian folk costume from Banat Mountain</i>
19 <sup>00</sup> – 19 <sup>15</sup>	<b>Florina Fara</b>	<i>The domestic industry in border communions</i>
19 <sup>15</sup> – 19 <sup>30</sup>	<b>Iulian Leonti,</b> <b>Adrian Ardet</b>	<i>Several research directions in ethnoarchaeology</i>
20 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Dinner – ARCADE Restaurant</b> <i>Romanian folk dances representation</i>	

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**Friday, 24 February 2017**

6 <sup>00</sup>	<b>Breakfast</b>	
7 <sup>00</sup>		<b>Excursion to Dacian fortresses on the route: Caransebeş - Zăvoi – Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa – Sîntămăria Orlea – Costeşti – Sarmizegetusa Regia (Grădiştea de Munte)</b>
12 <sup>00</sup> – 13 <sup>00</sup>		<b>Lunch – Popasul Dacilor (Costeşti)</b>
13 <sup>00</sup>		<b>Departure to Caransebeş</b>
15 <sup>00</sup>		<b>Closing of the symposium</b>

## **Additional information**

### **I. Accommodation**

- 1. Hotel Armando** – Adress: Liberty Street, No. 35, Caransebes  
Phone: 0040 255-517336  
Fax: 0040 255-517308  
Email: [receptive@hotelarmando.ro](mailto:receptive@hotelarmando.ro)  
<http://www.hotelarmando.ro>



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<b>1.</b>	<b>Andelković Grašar</b>	<b>Jelena</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Audino</b>	<b>Laura</b>	<b>Cluj – Napoca, Romania</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Bărbulescu</b>	<b>Mihai</b>	<b>Cluj – Napoca, Romania</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Benea</b>	<b>Doina</b>	<b>Timisoara, Romania</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Buzov</b>	<b>Marija</b>	<b>Zagreb, Croatia</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Dzin</b>	<b>Kristina</b>	<b>Zagreb, Croatia</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Dzin</b>	<b>Igor</b>	<b>Zagreb, Croatia</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Jankowska</b>	<b>Aleksandra</b>	<b>Warsaw, Poland</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Marion</b>	<b>Yolande</b>	<b>Bordeaux, France</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Mărincean</b>	<b>Ioana-Diana</b>	<b>Turda, Romania</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Neagoe</b>	<b>Marin Iulian</b>	<b>Turnu Severin, Romania</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Neagoe</b>	<b>Oana Minodora</b>	<b>Turnu Severin, Romania</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Nikolić</b>	<b>Emilija</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Petrović</b>	<b>Vladimir</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Petrović</b>	<b>Katarina</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Rakoczy</b>	<b>Jacek</b>	<b>Toruń, Poland</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Regep</b>	<b>Simona</b>	<b>Timisoara, Romania</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Ridiche</b>	<b>Florin</b>	<b>Craiova, Romania</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>Ripà</b>	<b>Silvia</b>	<b>Ferrara, Italy</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>Spasić-Đurić</b>	<b>Dragana</b>	<b>Požarevac, Serbia</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>Tapavički- Ilić</b>	<b>Milica</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>Tassaux</b>	<b>Francis</b>	<b>Bordeaux, France</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>Tassaux</b>	<b>Marie-Lys</b>	<b>Bordeaux, France</b>

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2.	Ardevan	Radu	Cluj-Napoca, Romania
3.	Ardevan	Elisabeta	Cluj-Napoca, Romania
4.	Bârcă	Vitalie	Cluj-Napoca, Romania
5.	Bondoc	Dorel	Craiova, Romania
6.	Borș	Corina	Bucharest, Romania
7.	Bounegru	George	Alba-Iulia, Romania

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<b>9.</b>	<b>Diaconescu</b>	<b>Dragoș</b>	<b>Timisoara, Romania</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Drașovean</b>	<b>Florin</b>	<b>Timisoara, Romania</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Ferencz</b>	<b>Iosif Vasile</b>	<b>Deva, Romania</b>
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<b>4.</b>	<b>Brankovic</b>	<b>Teodora</b>	<b>Pozarevac, Serbia</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ciupercă</b>	<b>Bogdan</b>	<b>Ploiesti, Romania</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Dimitrov</b>	<b>Zdravko</b>	<b>Sofia, Bulgaria</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Gămureac</b>	<b>Emilian</b>	<b>Bucharest, Romania</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Gralak</b>	<b>Tomasz</b>	<b>Wroclaw, Poland</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Jacanovic</b>	<b>Dragan</b>	<b>Pozarevac, Serbia</b>
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<b>13.</b>	<b>Paul</b>	<b>Dan Octavian</b>	<b>Timisoara, Romania</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Rogić</b>	<b>Dragana</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Roussev</b>	<b>Nikolay</b>	<b>Sofia, Bulgaria</b>
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<b>18.</b>	<b>Zotović</b>	<b>Radmila</b>	<b>Belgrade, Serbia</b>

## **II. The trip**

### **1. Caransebes**



Located at the foot of the Tarcu Mountains, two of Caransebes developed as an important economic and commercial center in the Banat of Severin area. The first document about Caransebes is dated in year 1289, when the town was part of the Hungarian kingdom.

The administrative center of Banat of Severin, Caransebes remains under the Hungarian administration until 1541, after it was systematically the Lugoj-Caransebes Banat area, which was included in the Principality of Transylvania.

In year 1559 the town receives the statute of royal town among the main cities of Transylvania: Cluj, Brasov, Bistrita, Sibiu. In this period education develops very much, here functioned a superior school for training the teachers.

Flourishing of town is stopped in year 1658 by the Turkish army that occupied the town and administrates it until 1688, when Austrian general Veterani release town under the rule of Turkish. Sanctioned by the Passarowitz Peace from year 1718, all Banat Province is included to the Hasbsburgic Empire until 1918.

In all this period town of Caransebes becomes a unprecedented military center, becoming the headquarters of Romanian – banatic Border Regiment No. 13 with the purpose to deferend the along the Danube.

Once the armistice of Germany in November, 11, 1918, the town of Caransebes and the former border regiment area, trough majority of Romanian population express their desire to be part of Romanian Kingdom, desire accomplished at December 1, 1918 at Alba-Iulia through the voice of bishop Miron Cristea, who become the first patriarch of United Romania.

Period immediately following the First World War is characterized as a flourishing period of education and culture by the existence at Caransebes of Roamanian – Orthodox institution from Banat.

Near the town of Caransebes are the archeological remains of Roman Municipium Tibiscum, where on a surface of 17 hectares this monuments are protected inside the Arheological Reservation Tibiscum, under the management of County Museum of Etnography and Border Regiment Caransebes.

The Roman settlement from Tibiscum was founded in year 102 A.D., it became a municipium at the end of the IInd century and an important Christian center in the III rd- IVth centuries.

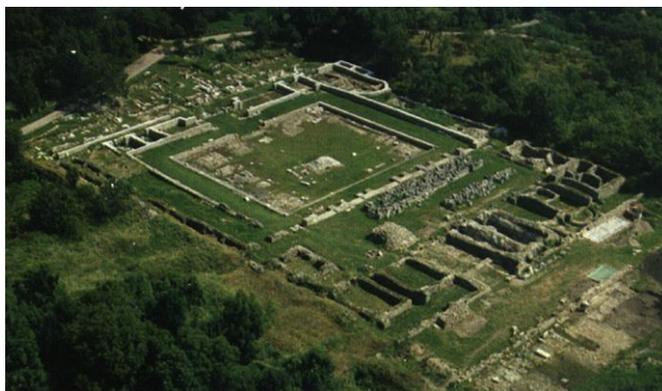
In a diploma of the Emperor Vstile the II<sup>nd</sup> Bulgarohtonul of Byzantium (976-1025) from year 1020 was mentioned an episcopal camp at Dibiskos – probably the ancient Tibiscum from the roman times, and the neo-latin population, that lives at north and south Danube appears under the name of vlach.

## **2. The thermal complex Zăvoi**



Archaeological campaigns which began in 2009 caught a thermal complex from roman age. It consists of seven rooms and occupies 270 square meters area. The complex has a single dwelling phase dated in the first half of the second century A.D., specifically during Traian-Hadrian. The walls were made of shaped stone quarry, river stone and mortar. Floors and walls with opus signinum were preserved in some rooms, but unfortunately, in contemporary era it were destroyed in patches.

### 3. Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa



*Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* was the first Roman town founded on the north of the Danube after the end of the second Dacian war, in the summer of AD 106. It was established on a virgin territory, though some events took place here between the two Dacian wars (AD 102-105) but they are still unclear. Most of the first settlers were veterans of the legions that fought against the last Dacian king, Decebal. The citizens of Sarmizegetusa were the firsts to take on lease the imperial properties. As they got rich were able of costly acts of evergetism, and, even more, some of them have even enetered in the equestrian order.

Owing to the economical development and the demographical increase, territorial communities such as *Apulum*, *Dierna* and *Tibiscum* got separated from

the territory of *Sarmizegetusa* an became autonomous towns. Even so, the epithet metropolis awarded to the town of *Sarmizegetusa* in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD was still well deserved.

Amongst the military events that have disturbed the life of town, the most well-known is the attack of Marcomans and their allies in AD 170. It is yet unknown if the Carpic or Gothic attacks in the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD had any impact upon the town but it is certain that town encountered a difficult situation in the second half of Gallienus reign, when epigraphic sources are completely absent.

The town was the headquarters for many imperial clerks. Here was lived the financial procurator of *Dacia Superior* and *Apulensis*, and also the governor of the province was regularly present here though his headquarters was in the close vicinity of the garrison of the *XIIIth Gemina* legion at *Apulum*. Of a great importance for the town of *Sarmizegetusa* was the fact that here erected the first *Capitolium* of the province and also the council of the three *Daciae* had here its meeting place. The last aspect had an important contribution to the opening of the local mint.

The blocking of amphitheatre's gates in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD and the hoard, of the same period, hidden there demonstrate that not the whole population of the Roman town has left the town when *Dacia* was officially abandoned in AD 271.

#### 4. Sântămăria – Orlea Church



The church was built in the thirteenth century in Romanesque – early Gothic style. It has a rectangular-shaped, rib-vaulted sanctuary and the nave's ceiling is roofed with timber. The arched western portal with columns, and the semicircular windows of the top floors of the tower present Roman elements, meanwhile the first floor window of the tower is Gothic. The sanctuary is illuminated by a circular window. The church served as a model for the churches built in the region. The interiors of the church are ornate with frescoes, of which the oldest dates back to the fourteenth century. In the late fifteenth century Byzantine frescoes are painted. From 1555 the church is Reformed, but was probably used together with the Orthodox believers, this is where the Cyrillic inscriptions originate. The frescoes are damaged because the church stood without a roof for a time.

## **5. Costești – Cetățuie**



The development and the prosperity era of the Dacian settlement on the Cetățuie Hill - also that of whole complex of settlements in Orăștie Mountains - covers the period from Burebista to Decebal (1st century BC - 1st century AD). Destroyed after the second Roman-Dacian war and the conquest of Dacia by the Romans (105-106 AD), the fortress was never rebuilt.

Costești Fortress was the oldest and largest "dava" (fortress in Dacian) and is situated on the left side of Apa Grădiștei River, on the Cetățuia Hill. Cetățuia Hill with the fortress on its top form a great guard point, with large visibility, placed at the entrance of mountain range, where the valley suddenly narrows.

The defense system of the fortress was based on a sequence of three types of fortifications: a wave of earth, a stone wall 3 m thick, flanked by three towers and a double palisade surrounding the top of the height. The Dacian wall, built 2000-2500 years ago is perfectly straight and does not let any knife blade between its perfectly polished stones. The highest plateau was occupied by two towers-house, built of stone blocks and bricks, barracks for soldiers and an observation tower. One can reach here climbing on the 'royal stairs', 3 m wide, made of andesite. The treads of andesite were artfully fashioned and endowed with incredible sewage channels.

## **6. Sarmizegetusa Regia**

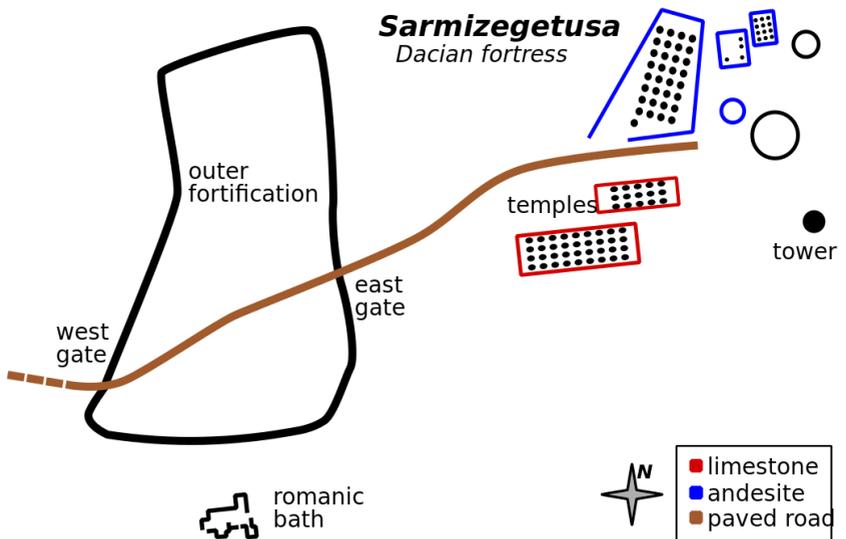


Sarmizegetusa was the capital and most important military, religious, and political center of Dacian state, before the wars with the Roman Empire. It was the core for a strategic defense system of six Dacian Fortresses from Orăștie Mountains, used by Decebal for defense, against the roman conquest. After the

conquest of Dacia and it's incorporation into the Roman Empire, the capital was moved to Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, located aver 40 km away.

The settlement stretched on approximately 4.5 km and it was formed of three main parts: the fortification, the sacred area and the civilian districts, of west and of east, respectively. The idea of the existence of a complex system of Dacian fortifications in the Şureanu Mountains (also called Orăştie Mountains in the historical literature) was taking shape as early as the XIX<sup>th</sup> century. At the same time it was noticed that inside this complex, Grădiştea de Munte occupies an almost central position, all the other fortresses and settlements gravitating around it. The arrangement of a mountain landscape in order to render it suitable for habitation required a considerable effort. At Grădiştea de Munte the Dacians formed more then 260 terraces, most of them being exposed on the south-eastern slope of the hill, with a maximum sun exposition. Some of them occupied considerable surfaces (terrace no. 11, for instance, has almost 1 hectare) while others have an area of merely dozens of square meters.

Sarmizegetusa Dacian ruins were included on UNESCO World Heritage list.



## Summaries

### *Some observations on western border of Dacia*

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**Doina Benea** (Timișoara, Romania)

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### *The border between Roman provinces Pannonia and Dalmatia*

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**Marija Buzov** (Zagreb, Croatia)

Material remains from antiquity, texts by ancient writers, survey of old cadastral maps and plans and aerial photographs play a crucial role in the research of the borders.

Archaeology, through its methods, follows this development, dates finds, observes and records changes wherever possible, registers innovation in borders urban layers as well as phenomena manifested in the construction, ups and downs, destruction and reconstruction, determines changes and additions that appear as expressions of new ideas or higher powers.

The paper discusses of border between Roman provinces Pannonia and Dalmatia, as an element which separates and also as an element which brings together people, identities, believes.

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*Non-destructive multi-method survey in Tibiscum – emerging finds from 2016 campaign*

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**Adrian Ardeț**  
**Lucia Carmen Ardeț**  
(Caransebeș, Romania)  
**Michal Pisz**  
(Warsava, Poland)  
**Alexandru Hegy**  
(Timișoara, Romania)

The Tibiscum Project is a non-destructive research project, financed by the Polish Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. Since late 2014 Polish scientists from University of Warsaw together with the partners from Museum of Caransebeș and West University of Timișoara, were investigating the rural territory of the roman fort *Tibiscum* with the use of non-destructive methods.

In Spring 2016 the main area of the interest was the northern part of the archaeological reservation *Tibiscum* – right next to the northern wall of the fort. In this area four different geophysical methods have been applied. In result, numerous anomalies have been detected. One of them become a subject of the verification excavations in August 2016, led by the researchers from Museum of Caransebeș with the contribution of Tibiscum Project members from UW and UVT.

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*The first Archeological Evidences of early military Camp in Ratiaria*

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**Zdravko Dimitrov** (Sofia, Bulgaria)

During the excavations of *Ratiaria* in the year of 2016 was studied huge building north of the Residence of the provincial governor of *Dacia Ripensis*. The complex dates back to Late Antiquity. Under this building our archaeological

team found the first ever data for the early military camp of *Ratiaria*. There we documented wooden and earthen remains from the time of emperors Tiberius (14-37) and Gaius Caligula (37-41). *In situ* were discovered three bronze coins, *terra sigillata*, ceramic fragments and small bronze objects, probably from the armor.

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*Reading a Roman Inscription of Inlăceni (Dacia)*

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**Radu Ardevan** (Cluj – Napoca)

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*A peculiar find of horse equipment from Eastern Serbia*

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**Milica Tapavčki –Ilić**  
(Belgrade, Serbia)

**Dragana Spasić-Durić**  
(Požarevac, Serbia)

In the late nineties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, at the entrance to the village Šljivovac near Požarevac, a special bronze find of horse-equipment was found with a metall-detector. Along with other metal artefacts discovered in the same way (a bronze simpulum, a bronze pot, bronze bowl (plate) and an iron attache), it was handed over to the National museum in Požarevac.

Since all the finds were discovered with a metall-detector, there are no reliable data about the archaeological context. Still, there are data about the neighbouring sites, like the near-by village Kravlji Do, in which a mosaic was found, indicating the existence of a *villa rustica* in this area. The find of this hackamore, probably of military character, could indicate the existence of a *statio* or *mutatio* in this area, and it can be dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.

The paper debates not only the hackamore itself and its way of usage, but also data about the Roman road net in this part of the province of Moesia Superior.

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*The Roman Military Equipment from a Private Collection in Alba Iulia*

**Liviu Petculescu** (Bucharest, Romania)

The Ioan Străjan collection in Alba Iulia now in the custody of the Alba Iulia Museum includes a number of 53 Roman military equipment items from the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. Among them there are only four weapons, one badge, 25 belt fittings, one spur and 22 horse harness pieces. The great majority of the objects date from c. AD 180 to 270, that is after the Marcomannic wars, only a few belt fittings between c. AD 130-180/200 and none at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. Most of the pieces originate obviously from the fortress of Legio XIII Gemina and the Apulum canabae or towns.

The horse harness items are remarkably numerous and very diverse and include besides common types also regional distributed fittings. So it is a reasonable assumption that they were found either in the quarters of the *equites singulares* from Apulum or in the nearby fort of *Ala I Batavorum milliaria* at Cetate-Războieni.

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*Archaeological evidence of Late Roman border in Istria, Croatia*

**Kristina Dzin** (Zgreb, Croatia)

North Adriatic area and its wider hinterland are classical areas for researching the continuity between the Roman period and the Middle Ages. During former archeological researches, great amount of significant and diverse material has been found, shedding light on numerous specific historical events and related social, agricultural, political and ethnical changes in the Late Roman period and the early Middle Ages, thus completing the information gathered by historical science through critical analysis of contemporary and other written sources.

During the reign of Marcus Aurelius, *praetentura Italiae et Alpium* has been organized in order to defend the eastern border. On the entire Karst area, from Emona (Ljubljana) to Kvarner Bay and Tarsaticae (Trsat), a special line of defense with station-houses and castles was systematically being built. Considering the natural defensive and protective character of the hilly chain of

Učka and Ćićarija, this military organization had no larger purpose in the peninsula and therefore had a short duration.

Alongside the establishment of protective systems of defense in the northern part of Istria, an architectonic transformation of large residential and rural estates was also taking place. They gradually obtained a defensive function in the shape of castrums (Veliki Brijuni –Dobrika/Madona Bay). Roman villas are reconstructed with reinforced defensive wall (Peličeti and Barbariga north of Pola, Sipar near Umag, Sorna near Poreč) into fortified settlements. They indicate the transformation of the building typology of settlement under the influence of social and political changes in Roman Empire throughout the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> century.

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*Cohors I Cretum between Upper Moesia and Dacia*

**Vladimir Petrović** (Belgrade, Serbia)

The inscriptions of the First Cohort of Cretans recently found in *Timacum Maius*, testify to its earliest position in Upper Moesia as well as the character, chronology and history of this Roman settlement in the territory of Naissus. The Roman unit, or at least a detachment of it, could have been stationed at *Timacum Maius* to secure the important intersection of the Roman roads running from *Naissus* and *Pautalia* in the west of Thrace.

On the other hand, the unpublished brick stamped inscription of this military unit from Ram (*Lederata*) points to its following locations in the eve of the Trajan's Dacian campaign. *Lederata* is situated at the suitable crossing point over Danube, and it is assumed that Trajan, maybe led by *exemplum Alexandri*, started his conquest of Dacia using the very appropriate communication line: *Lederata* (Ram) – Banatska Palanka (*Zeugma?*). It is worth to add that from Banatska Palanka, just across the Danube in Dacia, originates one brick with the stamped inscription of the *Cohors I Cretum*, as well. The confirmed presence of Cohors I Cretum at the strategic points such as *Timacum Maius* or *Lederata*, on the major communication line between Upper Moesia and Dacia, lead to a

conclusion that no matter what were the circumstances, its role was always about the same in maintenance the order on the most important strategic locations.

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*Conservation, Restoration, Archaeology – interdisciplinary collaboration and profesional deontology*

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**Dan Octavian Paul** (Timisoara, Romania)

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*Peuples et frontières dans les atlas informatisés de l'Adriatique et de l'illyricum*

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**Francis Tassaux**  
**Yolande Marion**  
(Bordeaux, France)

Comment concilier sources littéraires et épigraphiques pour dessiner les frontières des états, les limites des provinces mais aussi des territoires des *civitates*? Comment définir l'extension des unités ethniques à partir des sources littéraires mentionnant des peuples, et des sources archéologiques qui identifient des groupes culturels? Comment concilier (ou non) les frontières et l'extension géographique des ethnies, tout en sachant que les unes et les autres ont varié dans le temps? Ces problèmes de cartographie peuvent trouver des tentatives de solution, en utilisant une base de données spécifique couplée à un géoatlas, afin de gérer les incertitudes et permettre des réponses nuancées et évolutives. Une série d'exemples est proposée entre Adriatique et Danube (III<sup>e</sup> s. a.C. – Ve s. p.C.)

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*Security on frontiers: When and where they buried the hoards. The case of the provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD)*

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**Cristian Găzdac** (Cluj – Napoca, Romania)

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*The economic aspect of the Roman border*

**Mateusz Żmudziński** (Wrocław, Poland)

The subject is an indication of the economic aspects which were associated with the Roman border. It was a barrier on the one hand, with the other hand, the accumulation of different interests. As the Danube river - was the axis of transport. On the border there were built military camps, and the soldiers received pay. Around this were growing businesses, also focused on the production of the borders of the Empire. They created markets and customs stations. Got rich merchants, officers, smugglers, support troops.

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*The Elusive Border. Roman and Bologa*

**Sorin Nemeti**  
**Florin Fodorean**  
(Cluj – Napoca, Romania)

Field researches and sources and maps analysis enable us to discuss the probable track of the Western Roman frontier between Turda (ancient Potaissa) and Bologa. The line Podeni – Negreni was enhanced by mapping the Roman findings in relation with a presumptive road line on the fringe of Apuseni Mountains. In order to understand the landscape in the Roman era we will analyze also the pre-Roman and Early Medieval fortresses and sites.

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*Borders of life and death in Viminacium*

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**Jelena Anđelković Grašar**  
**Emilija Nikolić**  
**Dragana Rogić**  
(Belgrade, Serbia)

States and towns, armies and governments, but also lives of peoples all around the world have been always shaped with borders – found in space, time or mind. Very often, borders as spatial boundaries were encountering places where various influences met, coming there by geographical roads, but through religious and cultural communications. A border can be understood as a closed line formed of endless number of spots where each one can represent the place where two opposite ends of the line meet. Within the globalization idea of the Roman Empire, all kinds of borders were often neglected. Is this intention also visible in the understanding of the border between life and death and its artistic presentations in the Roman period?

Authors of this paper shall consider archaeological site of *Viminacium*, once the capital of the province of *Moesia Superior*, as a suitable case for the above mentioned research on borders between life and death, having the largest necropolis discovered in the former Roman Empire so far. Looking at the funerary practices of the period and place, and by considering the ideas of the philosophy of death, this research will be oriented towards the similarities between the constructions and decorations of the “terrestrial” and “eternal” dwellings of the citizens and soldiers of this important Roman city and legionary camp, both in *polis* and necropolis.

Today, the legends of Charon and Hades are important parts of the story telling developed for the visitors of the Archaeological park Viminacium, leading them from the light to the dark - from the ground to the underground spaces of the presented ancient necropolis.

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*About absolute chronology of Vinča culture and the vinciene settlements in Romania*

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**Florin Drasovean** (Timisoara, Romania)

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*The evidence for ancient salt production in Transylvania and Maramures*

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**Valeriu Cavruc** (Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania)

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*Once again about the concept Foaeni / Petrești A. Ceramic materials from the site of Ronaț-Triaj*

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**Cosmin Ioan Suci**  
**Dragoș Diaconescu**  
(Timisoara, Romania)

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*New observation on the Early Iron Age find from Satu Nou – Valea lui Voicu (south-eastern Romania)*

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**Sorin Cristian Alincăi** (Tulcea)  
**Mihai Constantinescu**  
**Adrian Bălănescu** (Bucharest, Romania)

Data on Early Iron Age at Lower Danube have substantially grown richer following the numerous researches in Babadag culture sites, especially after the '90s. Identified in Dobrudja, eastern Walachia and south-eastern Moldavia, Babadag culture has so far been ascribed over 100 settlements that probably functioned from the end of 11<sup>th</sup> c. to the first part of 8<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.

One of the problems raised since the beginning of investigations at Babadag was the lack of information regarding the existence of necropolises

(Morintz 1987). From the '90s, but especially in the past decade (Ailincăi 2008a), data regarding the treatment of the dead was completed with several outstanding finds, results of complicated deposition/decomposition and manipulation of human bodies in settlements. Thus numerous habitat structures (pits, huts, ditches) containing human bones were found in settlements such as Babadag (Ailincăi *et al.* 2007), Niculițel (Ailincăi 2008b), Suceveni (Ailincăi *et al.* 2014), Garvăn (Jugănaru 2005), Jurilovca – *Orgame* (Ailincăi *et al.* 2006) or Bucu (Ailincăi *et al.* 2015). Though several synthetic studies (Sîrbu 1997; Ailincăi 2008a) have already been published concerning these finds that many researchers consider atypical, unusual, bizarre or macabre burials, the recent discoveries continue to bring to light new pieces of information confirming the complexity of this special funerary conduct.

Such is the case of the site at Satu Nou-*Valea lui Voicu* (Oltina, Constanta County), located on a greatly eroded promontory in the immediate proximity of the Danube. Archaeological research in 1982-2002 documented the existence of an important fortified Getae settlement (3<sup>rd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> c. BC). Archaeological deposits exceeded 5 m in depth in the northern plateau and encompassed 9 layers (Irimia, Conovici 1993). The remains of a possible EIA sanctuary ascribed to Babadag culture (9<sup>th</sup> c. – early 8<sup>th</sup> c. BC) were partially investigated beneath the Late Iron Age settlement. The complex consisted of several pits and one ditch that followed the western limit of the promontory. Skeletons or parts of human and animal skeletons, along with stones, pottery, etc. were deposited there. Such practices of exposure-decomposition-manipulation or inhumation-exhumation applied to the human body after death are often encountered in EIA in the Carpathians-Balkans areal and beyond.

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*A new Dacian tower-house with Hellenistic type walls*

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**Iosif Vasile Ferenez** (Deva, Romania)

The Dacian stone architecture in the south-western Transylvania is characterized by the so called *murusdacicus* – actually a type of wall spread on the Mediteranean basin. There are well known the case of the fortresses

surrounding the Dacian Kingdom capital – Sarmizegetusa Regia. Their walls made of big lime-stone blocks were investigated more or less since 19<sup>th</sup> century until today.

This kind of architecture were found on the other two fortresses: in Tilișca, not far from today Sibiu city and in Piatra Craivii – in the surroundings of Alba Iulia.

The investigations organized in the last years in Ardeu had made possible the identification of an edifice built using the same technique (walls of more than two m thickness, with two faces made of big limestone blocks transported from long distance and a mixture of local stone and earth inside).

This new discovery placed a new marker on the map of the Dacian hillforts having edifices built on an Hellenistic manner.

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*A Daco-Roman pottery...and a mystery*

**Paul Pupeza** (Cluj-Napoca)

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*Dacian Ceramics from Boljetin Site*

**Radmila Zotović**  
(Belgrad, Serbia)

On the site Boljetin were found nine examples of so-called dacian ceramics, from which number two are the cups and seven are fragments of the pots. Those ceramics were found as well as in the fortress and on the necropoleis, where they were used in burial ritual of funeral feast. The ceramics belong to the roman provincial ceramics and can be dated in the period of I an beginning of II century.

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*Some rare coins from the XII – XIV centuries discovered in Turnu - Ruieni*

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**Răzvan Mateescu** ( Cluj – Napoca)

The ancient city of Tyras was localized near the mouth of the Dniester (modern Ukrainian city Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy). From the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Tyras emitted coins (gold, silver and bronze). On the obverses was presented deity's or hero's heads, on the reverses usually their attributes and legend TYRA. A large change occurred in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when Tyras was under the influence of Rome. On the obverses were presented portraits of emperors (the 1<sup>st</sup> probably was Augustus, the last Alexander Severus) with legends, on the reverses – gods, their attributes or personifications with the legend ΤΥΡΑΝΩΝ. These coins were struck in bronze. Detailed comparison can slightly shed light on political relationships between Tyras and the province of Moesia. It is noticeable, among other things, that about half of the 2 century the coinage of Tyras on the background of Lower Moesia was characterized by a high degree of individualism. Greater similarity begins to be noticeable from the time of Commodus. In the period of Severan dynasty the coinage of Tyras was typical for Lower Moesia in all respects.

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*A Volatile Frontier. The case of the Roman eastern border from Trajan to Aurelian*

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**Alexandru Diaconescu** (Cluj-Napoca)

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*Cigmău – Germisara, a unique fort close to the imperial border*

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**Cristina Mitar** (Deva, Romania)

Unlike other camps, the unusual elongated shape of Cigmau is generated by the natural plateau on which is located. With a total area at about 2,4 ha, the fort is a relatively large structure for *Numerus Britannianorum Singulariorum*,

the military unit quartered here. The large number of *horrea* – type constructions discovered here leads to the conclusion that the functionality of the fort must have been more complex than a military camp. The majority of the objects discovered here date after the Marcomannic wars. The military equipment items are remarkably numerous and include besides common types also regional distributed fittings.

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*Le frontiere imperiali e le strategie militari*

**Laura Audino** (Rome, Italia)

Questo lavoro si incentrerà sulla dislocazione e sugli spostamenti delle unità di cavalleria, sia cronologicamente sia spazialmente, all'interno di una parte dell'Impero: Britannia, Germanie, Rezia e Norico. Da un quadro d'insieme sul ruolo di tali forze nell'ambito dell'esercito romano alto imperiale si evidenzierà il loro ruolo tattico e strategico all'interno dell'Impero. L'indagine sugli stanziamenti e sugli spostamenti si ricollega al concetto di "confine" e alla concezione delle frontiere nel mondo antico. Servendosi di testimonianze epigrafiche e bibliografiche si porrà l'attenzione sull'idea che, alla base della visione delle frontiere, c'erano esigenze militari, tattiche e strategiche che sembrerebbero la guida stessa per la creazione delle frontiere.

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*The Triad of Healthcare. Asclepius – Hgzieia – Telesphoros in Moesia Inferior*

**Dan Aparaschivei** (Iași, Romania)

On the territory of the province of Moesia Inferior the cult of Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros has a disproportionate representation, but consistently enough for us to be able to launch the opinion that their adulation pertained to the

primordial concerns of the region inhabitants of the region for their health, their families' health and the health of the communities they were part of.

We shall try to present the testimonies related to these deities, either in terms of artistic representations, archaeological identified temples, but also the inscriptions which evoke them. But we shall not be limited only to describe some of these discoveries, but we will try to analyze the impact that these deities have had on the different categories of population in a province from the edges of the Empire, like Moesia Inferior.

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*Coinage of Tyras in the Roman period*

**Aleksandra Jankowska** (Warsaw, Poland)

**Jacek Rakocy**z (Toruń, Poland)

The ancient city of Tyras was localized near the mouth of the Dniester (modern Ukrainian city Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy). From the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Tyras emitted coins (gold, silver and bronze). On the obverses was presented deity's or hero's heads, on the reverses usually their attributes and legend TYRA. A large change occurred in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, when Tyras was under the influence of Rome. On the obverses were presented portraits of emperors (the 1<sup>st</sup> probably was Augustus, the last Alexander Severus) with legends, on the reverses – gods, their attributes or personifications with the legend ΤΥΡΑΝΩΝ. These coins were struck in bronze. Detailed comparison can slightly shed light on political relationships between Tyras and the province of Moesia. It is noticeable, among other things, that about half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the coinage of Tyras on the background of Lower Moesia was characterized by a high degree of individualism. Greater similarity begins to be noticeable from the time of Commodus. In the period of Severan dynasty the coinage of Tyras was typical for Lower Moesia in all respects.

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*Roman Fort from Răcari and the border between the provinces Dacia Superior  
and Dacia Inferior*

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**Dorel Bondoc**  
**Gabriela Filip**  
(Craiova, Romania)

The border between the provinces of Dacia Superior and Dacia Inferior is still a controversy, as long as there are no clear indications in this regard. The lack of conclusive inscriptions leaves room to all kinds of assumptions.

Light in this regard can provide the analysis and provenance of the troops dislocated in south west Oltenia. And the Roman camp from Răcari represents one of the most important forts in this area. The significance of the archaeological inventory found inside its perimeter and its correlation with the specific of the Numerus Maurorum troupe, also brings new informations regarding the daily life of the Roman soldier

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*Again for group amphorae from Sexaginta Prista*

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**Nikolay Roussev** (Sofia, Bulgaria)

In 2013, the author of this article published small group amphorae from Sexaginta Prista. Part of the artefacts are from Roman age, another – from Late Roman period. The published amphorae shows development of the some types during mainly in the Roman period. The following types present: *Forlimpopoli*, *Zeest 64, 94, 104-105*; *Dressel 24*. *Dressel 24 similis*, *Dressel 20* and *Camulodunum 186A*. During the Late antique present two types probably from Beirut-tyre-Golanarea and also LRA1 type. Published in 2013 evidence are uncompleted and some of the Late Roman types – confused. The aim of this article is to added the missing evidence and to fix the Late Roman types.

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*Viminacium-Margum – the pottery workshops at the border of Roman Dacia and their influence on local Samian ware production*

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**Viorica Rusu – Bolindeț** (Cluj –Napoca, Romania)

The pottery workshops from *Viminacium-Margum* export *terra sigillata* in the neighbouring provinces (Lower Moesia, Pannonia, including Dacia). Moreover, it seems that they exert a strong influence on local production of *terra sigillata* in Dacia. Recent analysis undertaken on the activity of the most important ceramic workshop Dacia – Micăsasa –show us nearly identical ornaments used by the potters from both production centres. The motifs are almost the same, but the decorative style seen in the three production centres differs. In the case of the potters from Micăsasa we can note a more careful manner of executing the moulds and *terra sigillata* vessels.

In our lecture we will try to offer possible explanations for the influence of the *Viminacium-Margum* workshops on the production of *terra sigillata* of Dacia, the location at the border of our province has been one of the strong reason for it.

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*Alburnus Maior – the living working praying...dieing boundaries. A study on outlining the archaeological site*

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**Mihaela Simion**  
**Corina Bors**  
(Bucharest, Romania)

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*Margum in the light of archaeological finds*

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**Teodora Brankovic**  
**Dragan Jacanovic**  
(Pozarevac, Serbia)

Archaeological site Margum is located on the farmland Orasje, north from village Dubravica. It is located on the confluence of the River Velika Morava in the Danube River. It is about multilayer archaeological site with traces of life from early Neolithic period (about 6000 BC) until the developed medieval period (14<sup>th</sup> century AD).

During ancient times in this place it was located the Roman town Municipium Aurelim Augustum Margum. In the medieval period in this place was episcopal center, and medieval town Morava. It is word about one of the most significant archaeological sites in Serbia. It was first mentioned by Antonio Bonfini in his work about Hungarian kingdom, from 1543. More data about this site bring us Felix Kanitz at the end of 19 century, who noted that dimensions of the site are 820 x 720m. In the first half of 20 century significant part of site was destroyed by river erosion. For these reasons in the period from 1947 until 1954, Institute of Archaeology and National Museum Belgrade organized archaeological excavations. In 1989/90 rescue excavations was carry out by Regional Office for Protection of Monuments, because the part of the site was threatened by the building of the embankments and the canal. The National Museum Pozarevac organized excavation of smaller form in the period of one month during 2004. Due to the importance of the site for the archaeology and history of the Serbia, The National Museum Pozarevac, in 2011, was conducted archaeological excavations, within project The Town of Magrum, in the period April/November 2011. During previous archaeological excavations it was collected a large number of archaeological finds that are kept in The National Museum in Belgrade and in The National Museum in Pozarevac. We believe that Margum, as one of the most important archaeological sites in Serbia, hasn't been

given the attention it deserves, and that's why we wanted to introduce the history of Margum through finds that are kept in The National Museum Pozarevac.

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*The goldsmith hoard by the late third century from Mălăieștii de Jos.*  
*Technological aspectes*

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**Daniel Spânu** (Bucharest, Romania)

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*Halmyris 2014-2016*

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**Mihail Zahariade**  
(Bucharest, Romania)

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*Funerary Practice and Public Places – the Clash between the Legal and the Religious Approaches*

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**Ioana Mureșan**  
**Lucian – Mircea Mureșan**  
(Bucharest, Romania)

For a phenomenon ever present in the daily life of the ancient Romans, funerary practice had its strict rules and regulations in both the legal and religious domains. But what happens when these two spheres -that usually coexist in some sort of harmony within funerary law- come to clash with one another? One such case concerns the ever changing borders between the terrain intended for burials and the public places. Our paper analyses through a study of ancient literary and epigraphic sources the instances when these borders change -despite the regulations that make the two types of land to never be confused one with the other- and what were the both legal and religious frameworks that stood at the core of the transition from a public place to a burial lot and vice versa.

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*"Fu e sarà sempre questo sito, dalla natura formato fra Nazioni Barbare, una soda Porta di'Impero".* Nota preliminare sull'Epistola di Marsigli a Filippo Della Torre

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**Silvia Ripá** (Ferrara, Italy)

Oggetto del presente studio è la lettera di Marsigli a Filippo Della Torre, un'epistola che, inclusa unicamente in una collazione del 1826<sup>i</sup>, non risulta essere mai stata approfondita né impiegata per le compilazioni biografiche. Il documento in esame solleva diversi dubbi relativi allo stato del *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus* nel 1716 e fornisce nuovi dettagli in merito al lascito marsigliano, permettendo di aggiungere dei tasselli utili a ricostruire la personalità e le intenzioni del Conte, il cui apporto negli studi sulle antiche province danubiane deve ancora essere stimato e adeguatamente integrato nella tradizione.

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*Potaissa society reflected through epigraphic sources*

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**Ioana – Diana Mărincean** (Turda, Romania)

In order to establish a hierarchy of *Potaissas*'s population a study of positions is required, held by characters attested by epigraphic sources. Most of the characters mentioned in the text inscriptions are part of the military, but we also find names of spouses, or their children. Most often the mentions on family or kinship appear on funerary inscriptions. *Legio V Macedonica* was brought to *Potaissa* to defend the borders in this part of the Roman Empire. For a century, while the legion was stationed here, about 350 people are certified epigraphically. Out of these, approx. 300 appear with their names in the form of *dua* or *tria*

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*nomina*. Epigraphic documentation regarding the civilians in *Potaissa*, the situation is showing a deficit as they kept few inscriptions in which civilian positions of character were mentioned. Therefore, this study will take the form of a civil or military functions statistics identified in the epigraphic sources.

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*Spatial, political and cultural borders inside the European Barbaricum in the Roman period*

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**Tomasz Gralak** (Wroclaw, Polonia)

While analyzing structures of buildings from the Roman influences period in Central Europe the use of repetitive construction patterns was noted. It was found that it resulted from the use of a modular system. Layout of arable fields (so-called celtic fields) were constructed the same way also. Further analysis showed that the same schemes were used to design ornaments (on ceramics, weapons, etc.). Modular structure had social and political organization from that times also. In a similar way the boundaries between tribes were determined. The areas occupied by the settlers created the system of territories separated by natural barriers: forests, rivers or mountains. Cultural boundaries might have resulted from differences in the structure of power and relation to capital. An example of this phenomenon is the relationship between the population of Wielbark and Przeworsk cultures.

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*Archaeological research in the medieval center of Caransebeș*

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**Adrian Ardet**

(Caransebeș, Romania)

**Silviu Oța**

(Bucharest, Romania)

**Dimitrie Pavel Negrei**

(Caransebeș, Romania)

After conquering the region of Banat in 1718 by the Habsburg Empire, sanctioned by the Peace of Passarowitz, both medieval fortresses of Caransebeș and *extramuros* monuments were demolished.

In 1988, when the communist administration demolished the Austrian buildings, the foundations of medieval church were discovered.

The church is hall type, with thick walls of 1 – 1,10 m, being composed by a nave of 15 x 8,40 m, a choir of 5,90 x 5, 50 m and a semicircular apse of the shrine of 2,40 m long and 5 m wide. The construction has four buttresses on the south part and two oblique buttresses on the west corners.

At 50 m far from this church, as a result of preventive archaeological results from the autumn of 2016, there were discovered at 1,60 m depth the foundations of an stone convention wall, which was demolished at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Austrian Army led by General Veterani.

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*Tibiscum Army Camp in the south – west Dacia defensive system*

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**Simona Regep** (Timișoara, Romania)

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*Roman coins from Orșova – Ștefan Plavăț High School Collection*

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**Cosmin Matei** (Timișoara, Romania)

**Dacian Rancu** (Reșița, Romania)

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*The former castra of Dacia untill the battle of Nedao (454)*

**Dan Matei** (Turda, Romania)

The author will give in his presentation an overview on the problematic, discussing some various aspects among which: the preservation of the *castra*' structures in the interval between the abandonment of *Dacia* (271-275) and the battle of Nedao, the reuse of this structures – especially for inhabitation – by individuals belonging to various populations, the attractiveness of this structures for reuse and the issue of *castra*'s reusing as fortifications by the remanent Latinophon population.

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*Once again about "Brazda lui Novac"*

**Bogdan Ciupercă**

**Alin Anton**

(Ploiești, Romania)

**Andrei Măgureanu**

(Bucharest, Romania)

A great interest was manifested by various specialists about the linear fortification from Wallachia. In numerous articles were debates about how their construction, about their function or about their chronology. At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, a segment of what popular is known as "Brazda lui Novac" as recorded by Pamfil Polonic in the area of Târgșoru Vechi. Starting from this sketch, we intend, in following contribution, to present our own approach of this subject, trying to look at the fortification as part of a larger habitat, during different epochs.

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*Imports at the North of Danube in Justinian's epoch*

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**Andrei Măgureanu** (Bucharest, Romania)

**Bogdan Ciupercă** (Ploiești, Romania)

Danube, the frontier that separate two worlds: a civilized one, Romans and *Barbaricum*. How permissive was this frontier, in fact? We try to approach the discoveries from Lower Danube region in Justinian time, to observe the degree of permissively of this frontier during a moment of great struggle between those worlds. Having the starting point in objects, our goal is to find people and to answer the question if this worlds, clear separated in written sources, are so antagonistic, in fact.

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*Some rare coins from the XIII – XIV centuries discovered in Turnu - Severin*

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**Marian Neagoe**

**Oana Neagoe**

(Turnu – Severin, Romania)

The presentation refers to a series of coins identified either during some excavations or by chance in the territory of Drobeta Turnu Severin municipality, dating from the thirteenth century belonging to Archdiocese of Salsburg, the Hungarian Kingdom and two coins of Severin Country.

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*The Portrait of a diplomat from Banat. Geya Duka baron of Kadar*

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**Patricia Ghomeș** (Bucharest, Romania)

One of the distinguishing features of the central European history is the preservation and resilience of the nobility. The Habsburg foreign service allowed the participation of every ethnic and religious group, under certain conditions. The most prestigious of the monarchy's foreign missions were heavily populated by members of the aristocracy. The dominant position of rarefied noble titles in the diplomatic corps, particularly in the most desirable missions remained unchallenged up until 1914. The broad social gap separating the diplomatic corps from the officials who worked for the Ballhausplatz is the most obvious with respect to the noble pedigree.

During this period, the most interesting representative of Banat in the Austro-Hungarian diplomacy was Baron Géza Duka of Kádár. He followed the prestigious courses of the Vienna Consular Academy and upon graduation he was awarded a diplomatic title. After a brief period performing consular activities, he would pass into the diplomatic corps. Very few of the Vienna Consular Academy graduates were admitted into the diplomatic corps shortly after graduation.

Baron Géza Duka of Kádár was married with Johanna Nikolics of Rudna, the granddaughter of the princess Jelisaveta Savka Obrenović of the Serbian Royal House. After an impressive 17 years diplomatic career, he retired in 1908. Member of the House of Magnates within the Parliament in Budapest by heritage, Romanian mediator for the problems that arose in Budapest, he would win one deputy seat during the 1910 elections, in the county of Caraș-Severin, in the circle of Sasca.

Unfortunately, after a short illness, he passed away in Vienna, in 1913.

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*On the public live of a nobiliary judge in the Country of Severin (1550-1600)*

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**Ligia Boldea** (Reșita, Romania)

The present study intends to reconstitute part of the public and private live of noble Ladislau Lățug de Delinești, who was for almost 13 years, 1580-1593, a nobiliary judge of Severin County. Such a longevity, which is quite unique in the Banat of that time, allowed us to reconstitute several moments of his public life that might be extrapolated on the nobiliary judge identitary profile down from the time of him. In so far as the preserved references offered us the possibility to identify his family's origin and evolution, and also the patrimony on which that family had founded its privileged social-juridical statute, we have attempted to integrate his activity into the familial milieu.

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*The dissolution of the Banat of Severin*

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**Adrian Magina** ( Reșita)

The Banat of Severin was one of the most important border structures in the medieval Kingdom of Hungary. Beginning with the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Danube defensive line was under constant pressure of the Ottomans. The war of attrition between Hungarian and Ottoman troops affected the defensive capacities of the Banate of Severin. In the early 16<sup>th</sup> century a new administrative structure was created, the county of Severin, probably to face the increasingly Ottoman threat. The fall of Severin fortress in 1524 mark the dissolution of the Banat of Severin, but that was not the end of the border structure. In the 1530` the defensive line was reactivated in the formula of the Banat of Caransebeș and Lugoj which survive up to the mid of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

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*In a changing world: the peasantry of Banat of Severin*

**Livia Magina** (Reșița, Romania)

The peasantry, as a discreet performer of the medieval and premodern society, was the main force of the noble estate. Rural world, motionless and changing in the same time, outlines itself through its characteristics about production, taxes, poverty and, as I said, immobility. The question of this presentation refers to manner in which policy and institutional changes have also affected the Banat rural world in 16-17<sup>th</sup> centuries. If the peasant felt the political changes, if he managed to acquire these changes or not, may be evidenced by confronting the historical concepts with the charters.

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*At the Austrian Empire border – the custom territory of Rákóczi city from Ghimeș – Făget (Bacău county)*

**Dimitrie-Ovidiu Boldur** (Bacău, Romania)

Built in the late of 18<sup>th</sup> century, the building is situated in Ghimeș at the boundary between Tarcăului Mountains and Ciuc Mountains.

It played the role of inspection and quarantine border. The historical monument acted as lookout and surveillance of Trotușului Valley.

Along with fortress raised by Prince George and strengthened by Rákóczi the II<sup>nd</sup>, the customs post is in an advanced state of decay, both deserve to be restored and preserved, especially for tourism.

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*Marginal notes on the graduates of „Ludovika" Military Academy originating from the former military border area in Transylvania and the Banat*

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**Vlad Popovici** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The paper aims at using the prosopographical data provided by L. Szögi and C. Sigmirean on the graduates of the 'Ludovika' Military Academy with the aim of testing if there is any special relation between the choice of a career in the honvéd army, social milieu and the geographical origin in one of the former border guard regiments. The previously mentioned co-variables, alongside other relevant data will be projected using a generational pattern, in order to highlight (if case by) the changes occurring in the graduates' corps from early 1880s to 1918.

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*Border Fortresse and permanent garrisons on the Western frontiers of the Transylvania Principality (16th-17th century)*

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**Florin Nicolae Ardelean** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The fortifications of the western border of the Transylvanian principality were defended by permanent garrisons consisting of experienced soldiers who received regular wages. The number of soldiers in the resident garrison was rather small but when a fortification was in danger the number of defenders was increased by the semi-professional soldiers who lived on the domain of the fortress. A quantitative research of the permanent garrisons is very difficult because most historical sources are vague (and often exaggerate) when describing armed forces. The aim of this presentation is to analyse the evolution of permanent garrisons (the so called *praesidium*) in Transylvania, during the age of the principality, from a multiple perspective. We will focus on the legislation of the principality regarding the organization of border fortifications, the economic

burden represented by the defensive system and the ethnic composition of resident garrisons.

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*Military Life and Demographical evolution of the 4th Company of the 2nd  
Regiment of the Austrian Military Border from rusu Bârgăului*

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**Sofia Alexandra Poșircă** (Cluj-napoca, Romania)

The history of the Austrian military border represents a key-topic in the historiography of modern age in Transylvania, among other reasons, due to its impact on the evolution of the population living within the military area. This paper aims to present the demographical evolution of the population living in Rusu Bârgăului, a village situated in the Năsăud District. The main sources of information are the local parish registers, and we intend to focus on the main demographic events (births, marriages, deaths), in order to identify the changes in demographical behaviour before and after the dissolution of the military border.

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*About tourism in Mountain Banat and Little Mountain's trip in 1863 of „the  
studious” Mihai Biju from Gymnasium of Timișoara*

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**Ovidiu Roșu** (Caransebeș, Romania)

In will stop this material on issues related to tourism in the banat mountain in the late nineteenth century an the first part of next.

Tourism has been and is extremely import for undertanding the areas near and distanst by students and by students, but also a means pleasant relaxation and recovery for campers.

Due relief, Banat border between transylvania and the Danube, has attracted many of nature, especcially of the mountain. One the them was michael Biju and Caransebeș "studios" Gymnasium in Timișoara, who with his brother

alexander and other "fart" from the Military Institute of Caransebeș, visiting Mount Mic. The trip runs from August, 20 to 22, 1863, and "studios" leave posterity in a few pages, memories about the experiences from the road wagon led by his brother to Borlova Efta hosting in the area of the mountain and up the massive rise. The material is interesting both the language and the information presented.

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*Banat border legislation and its influence in the first half of the 20th century*

**Carmen Albert** (Reșița, Romania)

Sociological surveys from the interwar period surprised specific realities in Almăj Valley, dominated by excessive taxes, demagoguery and abuses. Special attention given to rural family organization in Almăj, allowed interesting findings and conclusions regarding the preservation of a traditional establishment and existence. Family structure analysis, revealed preservation of old habits, resulting from Austrian period, when the new border was established in Banat in 18<sup>th</sup> century and new legislation was imposed.

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*Exhibits of the Romanian Banat Border Regiment's Forest Office from Caransebeș prepared for the Exhibition in Vienna in 1873*

**Lavinia Micu** (Caransebeș, Romania)

Romanian Banat Border Regiment's Forest Office from Caransebeș started since 1871 to prepare the exhibits, which were to be sent to International Exhibition in Vienna in 1873.

We find from the exhibition's program that the venue was the Prater Park during 1<sup>st</sup> of May – 31 of October 1873 and its purpose was to encourage the presentation of economic, industrial products and also products of the civilized

life in general, to ensure their progress. The exhibition had 26 sections and from the Organizing Committee was also part Ludwig Maderspach, mine owner from Oravița.

The exhibits prepared in Banat consisted first of all by maps and forest statistical summaries.

Also could not miss:

- Tools and machines used in logging (axes, hatchets, in sawmills of various types, etc.).
- Wood used in construction (beech, spruce, pine, oak, poplar, alder) and the manufacture of luxury furniture (hazelnut, walnut, maple, etc).
- Curved profiles made out of pine, spruce, ash and oak used boats, masts and oars.
- Wood components for cannon wheels and gun carriage.
- Firewood and charcoal.
- Wickerwork, hay forks, tails tools, etc.
- Berries (raspberries, currants, acorn, hops).
- Oak bark, spruce, alder and pine.
- Pine resin.
- Forest mos.
- Samples of forest soil
- Stuffed specimens of wild animals and prey birds.

Forest Office`s effort to prepare these representative exhibits for this part of Banat was commendable, but given that in 1872 the Romanian-Banat Border Regiment was disbanded, one can not appreciate what was the purpose of this demarche.

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*La vie mondaine de Timișoara dans la publicité interguerre du journal Voința Banatului*

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**Minodora Damian** (Reșița, Roomania)

Simultanément avec le développement de l'esprit entrepreneur, les reclammes commerciales s'imposent dans les publications d'entre les deux

guerres comme un facteur important pour la fluidité du commerce roumain. L'étude de cas, exposé dans cet ouvrage, analyse de l'impacte socio-économique des spots publicitaires existentes dans la revue Voința Banatului, une publication du Parti National Roumain.

La vie mondaine de Timișoara, comme le démontré la recherche exposée, a été orienté en particulier vers le nouveau, la modernité et le futur. La Petite Vienne, comme a été surnommée la Timișoara d'entre les deux guerres, était une ville cosmopolite plus attrayante et plus ouverte à ceux qui voulaient découvrir son charme propre.

Tout en analysant le domaine de la publicité commerciale de la revue mentionnée, apparue il y a 100 années, on peut conclure la prépondérance accordée aux attributs positifs des produits cible, tout en diminuant ou même ignorant leurs parties négatives.

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*Significance ornaments on Romanian folk costume from Banat Mountain*

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**Carmen Neumann**  
(Caransebeș, Romania)

Ornamentation folk costumes in the mountains of Banat is characterized by a great extent share in ornamental composition. Contrast and mastering the laws of harmony, revealing a taste of classical balance, creator of popular compositional know to ensure the unity of the suit, realizing chromatic particularly refined, with a minimum of means of expression. The folk costume ornaments, decorations are placed on non-depreciable visible portions.

The provision follows the right ornament ornaments are strung in a rhythmic sequence in rows, crossing either from edge to edge or surface bounded fabric of dress.

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*The domestic industry in border haugemeinschaft*

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**Fara Florina**  
(Caransebeș, Romania)

Frontier fundamental laws of 1907 and 1850 enshrine haugemeinschaft training within the company and regimental border. Within the haugemeinschaft was created an industry on its smooth running. In other words these concerns form a unit that defines the domestic industry in the haugemeinschaft.

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*Ethnoarchaeological research in Banat Mountains*

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**Iulian Leonti**  
(Caransebeș, Romania)

In archaeological and ethnographic context, the Banat Mountains represent a consistent source for research. On this line, with a collective from the Museum of Caransebes, we conducted a non-invasive field research. The main aim was to investigate the current construction (intact or partially destroyed), that stiiil keeps the archaic character of ancient dwellings. We found that these have stone quarry foundation, elevation from wooden beam and most parte of these construction are surrounded by a enclosure wall.

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