

# University of Warsaw



# Exhibition – Novae

- Warsaw, city centre 19.10 – 17.11.2020
- Prepared in compliance with the sanitary regime
- Adapted for outdoor visiting
- Prepared in two language versions - Polish and Bulgarian
- The Bulgarian version will be on display during the 60th anniversary of the Novae excavations, which has been postponed until 2022 due to the pandemic situation
- Event for advertising the project





60 LAT WYKOPALISK W NOVAE  
Twierdza legionowa i miasto antyczne

Logo of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (NIPCC) and the Varia logo. Below them are logos for the National Archaeological Museum in Warsaw and the National Institute of Cultural Heritage. To the right, the text "SPOTKANIA Z ZABITKAMI" is visible, along with the logo of the National Institute of Cultural Heritage.

## Jak wyglądał obóz wojskowy

Rozpoczęte w roku 1960 wspólne bułgarsko-polskie badania archeologiczne doprowadziły do odkrycia wielu legionowych, cywilnych i sakralnych budowli.

Uchwycono cały przebieg murów obronnych wraz z systemem fos i głównymi bramami wiodącymi do obozu, odkryto dwie łaźnie legionowe — jedną z 2. poł. I w. n.e. i drugą, wzniesioną po wojnach dackich [Ryc. 1]. Odsłonięto siedziby trybunów legionowych, szpital wojskowy [Ryc. 2] i główną komendaturę legionową [Ryc. 3].

Po najazdach gockich w połowie III w. n.e. Novae powoli przekształca się w miasto cywilne. Powstają nowe budowle: wielkie pracownie szklarskie i ceramiczne, wreszcie bazylika i rezydencja biskupia [Ryc. 4]. Za murami Novae odsłonięto unikatową świątynię poświęconą Mitrze, a w większej odległości od miasta — miejsce kultu Dionizosa. Praktycznie po każdej kampanii wykopaliskowej plan Novae-twierdzy i Novae-miasta ulega wzbogaceniu i uszczegółowieniu.



Ryc. 3



Ryc. 4



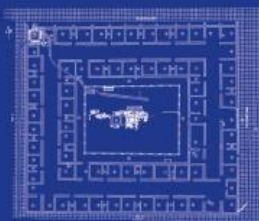
Ryc. 5a



Ryc. 5b



Ryc. 1



Ryc. 2

Wykonane w ramach programu Unii Europejskiej rekonstrukcje *principla* [Ryc. 5a–b], bramy wschodniej oraz kompleksu późnoantycznej bazyliki pozwalają nam na wyobrażenie sobie skali i oryginalnego wyglądu tych budowli. Przynajmniej przez chwilę możemy czuć się jak dawni mieszkańcy Novae. Inne budowle — przed wszystkim szpital wojskowy, ale i *villa extra muros* — jeszcze czekają na, oby jak najszybszą, konserwację.

## Богове и легионери

В живота на всеки легионер религията играе много съществена роля. Те не са разчитали само на своята физическа изправност и добра подготовка по време на боевете, но са очаквали и божествена закрила. В легионните крепости — липсата на пространство и за да се избегнат религиозни вражди — е изповядван официално култ към императора [Обр. 1]. Оказвано е и почитание към легионните знаци и символи. Нашите проучвания в Нове сочат, че съществува едно изключение от това правило. В района на военната болница съществува храм на боговете-лечители Ескулап [Обр. 2] и Хигия. В болничния двор легионерите са поставяли и надписи на свои местни божества-лечители. Може би култът към богинята Диана също е свързан с медицината. Това потвърждава намереният надпис в Нове [Обр. 3]. Вероятно фактът, че тя е пазител на живота, както и на лечебните извори, е причината болните легионери да търсят защита под нейното божествено покровителство. Много подобни са почитаните римски божества в различните легионни крепости — Марс [Обр. 4], Херкулес, Ерос

[Обр. 5] и Аполон — които притежават качества характерни за всеки легионер, като храброст. Съществували са и култовете, чието значение е по-озадачавашо за нас. Става дума за култа към бога на лозарството и виното, плодородието и свободата, наричан Liber Pater и най-често се идентифицира с Дионис, и Силван — богът на горите и дивата природа, понякога идентифициран с Марс [Обр. 6]. Може би Йежи Колендо и Виолета Божилова са прави, като свързват култа към Liber Pater със символа на властта на центуриона — *vitis*, клонка на лоза. Към мистериозната религиозна тенденция се числи и култът към Митра [Обр. 7], популярен в I Италийски легион. Друг популярен източен култ е култът към Изидата и нейния син Харпократ. Изидата [Обр. 8] е почитана като богиня властваща над смъртта и над възражданятия се живот. Култът към Харпократ също е от голямо значение — той е богът на плодородието и плодородието, както и олицетворение на тишината и пазенето на тайна. В Нове са почитани и тракийски божества като например т.нар. Тракийски конник [Обр. 9].



Обр. 1



Обр. 2



Обр. 3



Обр. 4



Обр. 5



Обр. 6



Обр. 7



Обр. 8



Обр. 9

Открити организирани в братството почитатели на Либера, надписите свидетелстват за съществуването на поне още две други религиозни сдружения. Едните са организирани в *consacrati Iovianorum* и почитат Юпитер. Другите принадлежат към мистериозното дружество *dendrophori et dumopireti*, и най-вероятно са почитатели на фригийските култове.

Открити са и голям брой малки, бронзови фигурки на различни божества, олтари и кадилници. Те са принадлежали към т.нар. домашен култ и най-често се поставя в ниши или на малки платформи, за да пазят даденото място, например военните бараки или административните постройки. Някои легионери са ги вземали със себе си в болницата или по време на битки. Те свидетелстват за истинската защита, упражнявана от боговете, но са и талисман, пазещ от злото във всичките му форми.

# Student conference

- Online meeting, 05 June 2021
- 10 speakers from 8 institutions
- The conference focused on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the Romans. Issues of its understanding, reception, preservation and popularization were addressed. During this meeting, the voice belonged mainly to students as people just starting their careers
- Event for for developing the training, workshop with students and advertising the project

# ROMA, ROMAE, ROMAE...



## IX INTER-UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC CONFERENCE IX MIĘDZYUCZELNIANA KONFERENCJA NAUKOWA

Studenckie Koło Naukowe Numizmatyki i Archeologii Rzymu przy Wydziale Archeologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego ma przyjemność zaprosić wszystkie zainteresowane osoby, szczególnie studentów i doktorantów, do udziału w IX Międzyuczelnianej Konferencji Naukowej „Roma, Romae, Romae...”, która odbędzie się 5 czerwca 2021 r. na platformie internetowej Zoom.

Zachęcamy do wygłoszenia krótkiego referatu (15 minut), dotyczącego zagadnień związanych z archeologią, historią, sztuką, epigrafiką lub numizmatyką starożytnego Rzymu. Podobnie jak w ubiegłych latach, konferencja będzie miała interdyscyplinarny charakter. Zależy nam na podjęciu ciekawej, wielowymiarowej dyskusji na temat kultury starożytnego Rzymu.

Poprzez różnorodność podejmowanych zagadnień pragniemy pokazać niezwykle bogactwo świata rzymskiego, który stał się fundamentem współczesnej cywilizacji europejskiej.

Aby wziąć udział w Konferencji wystarczy wypełnić formularz zgłoszeniowy najpóźniej do 24 maja 2021.

The Students Scientific Club of Numismatics and Archeology of Rome at the Faculty of Archeology of the University of Warsaw is pleased to invite all interested people, especially students and doctoral students, to participate in the IX Inter-University Academic Conference "Roma, Romae, Romae..." which will be held on June 5, 2021 on the Zoom online platform.

We encourage you to deliver a short lecture (15 minutes) on issues related to archeology, history, art, epigraphy, or numismatics of ancient Rome. As in previous years, the conference will be of an interdisciplinary nature. We want to start an interesting, multidimensional discussion on the culture of ancient Rome.

Through the variety of issues raised, we want to show the extraordinary richness of the Roman world, which has become the foundation of modern European civilization.

To participate in the Conference, it is enough to fill in the application form no later by May 24, 2021.

## PROGRAMME OF THE IX INTER-UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC CONFERENCE "ROMA, ROMAE, ROMAE ..."

**10:00-10:15** Welcoming of participants

**10:15-10:30** MA Valentina Vassallo, The Cyprus Institute/Lund University

Digital analysis of Roman building complexes. The case study of the House of Tofolanus Valens (V 1,28) in Pompei

**10:30-10:45** Dagmara Dąbrowska, University of Warsaw

Marcus Aurelius and Prince Joseph Poniatowski - equestrian statues

**10:45-11:00** Weronika Stanik, University of Warsaw

Kitsch Propaganda- Reception of Antiquity in Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes

**11:00-11:15** Matthieu Rousseau, University of Warsaw

Superpower Superstitions: astrology and the Roman theory of state

**11:15-11:30** Mgr Aleksandra Konrad

Spatial distribution of ritual-related artifacts from Graeco-Roman Domus in Akrai, preliminary analysis

**11:30-12:00** Discussion panel

**12:00-12:30** Break

**12:30-12:45** Mgr Emil Malewicz

Obieg monetarny na Sycylii w czasach panowania dynastii heraklijskiej

**12:45-13:00** Szymon Czerski, University of Gdańsk

Dostarczanie koni do jednostek armii rzymskiej w czasach schyłkowej Republiki i okresu Pryncypatu

**13:00-13:15** Agnieszka Garbacz, Jagiellonian University

Kontakty indo-rzymskie w świetle znalezisk archeologicznych

**13:15-13:30** Sebastian Lelko, University of Warsaw

Dopuszczenie plebejuszy do konsulatu. Argumenty za i przeciw leges Liciniae Sextiae w ujęciu Liviusa

**13:45-14:00** Kacper Żochowski, University of Warsaw

Lex Rivi Hibernensis, czyli jak ma działać wspólnota irygacyjna

**13:45-14:15** Discussion panel



STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE  
NUMIZMATYKI  
I ARCHEOLOGII RZYMU



STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE  
NUMIZMATYKI  
I ARCHEOLOGII RZYMU

# Online course for students

- Meeting online, 25 June 2021, 10:00-17:00
- 7 speakers
- The courses and student training presented focused primarily on opportunities for small research units to work at the international level in archaeological research, education, and heritage conservation. Each speaker referred to practical experiences related to OBA activities
- Event for meeting for developing the training, workshop with students and advertising the project



EuroTeCH  
ONLINE Course

# Archaeology in practice & Practices in Archaeology

Friday | 25 | 06 | 2021

## PROGRAM

10:00

**M. LEMKE**, *Excavations, education, heritage management. Perspectives of a small Research Centre in international projects.*

10:30

**P. DYCZEK**, *Novae - fortress of two legions: VIII Augusta and I Italica known as the phalanx of Alexander the Great.*

Pause

11:30

**J. RECLAW**, *Military hospital at Novae.*

12:00

**L. CHRZANOVSKI**, *The new lychnological impulse given by the lamps unearthed from the Western sector at Novae, redefining typochronologies and macroeconomy of the whole lower Danube.*

Pause for lunch



15:00

**B. WOJCIECHOWSKI**, *Albanian connection. The route of the 1<sup>st</sup> Crusade and the new evidence from Scodra.*

15:30

**W. EJSMOND**, *Gebelein - Ancient Egypt from provincial perspective.*

Pause

16:15

**A. MIERNIK**, *Tanais. The most northeast Greek colony.*

ZOOM Platform



# Exhibition - Risan

- Risan, Montenegro, opening – 22 July 2021 – permanent
- The exhibition consists of twelve posters. Due to the covid-19 pandemic, its opening was conducted with all safety measures in place. People taking part in it were tested and social distance was kept
- The site itself is a major excursion point for many tourists coming to Montenegro, and is an important place of identification for Risan itself.
- Polish embassy and local authorities were involved

# Risan



# The place



# The exhibition





## U RIMSKOJ GOSTIONICJI, ODNOSNO POSIETA WILI HIPNOSA

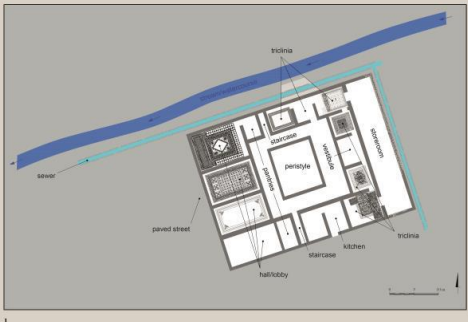
Urwokom prziromokom grada blizu kola morala se nalazio gostionica. U njoj je bilo mo- gace promocija kao i uposnati spoznajenije lokalne kuhinje. Nie drugacije bilo na i anstikom Risanu. Tridiesim gpolnia XX wieku u centrum grada odkryto je jedno rimskie gradionie- cije su podvodi bili ukraseni mozaikama [SL 4]. Najpoznatiji je ukraseni od ramonoboth kockica koji kompozicijom podocina na spoznajenije mozaikie — u rignonem centrom medolno- mo naha su predstava kuhinje Hipnosa [SL 2a-2b]. Takodje zarobieni su na osnovu dekoracije i kruska gradivierne zaklucili da se radi o bogatej gradionici wili (villa urbana). Naravno tu je Vila Hipnosa. Ostali mozaici, napravljeni od bijelih i crnih tessera, ukraseni su geometrijskim i filijim mozaicima. Neki od njih su usmereni od manjih fragmenta razvezani kompozicija mozaika koji podocinaju na tepih [SL 3a-4].

Na poteklu nalaz iskopavanja u Risanu zamislili su nam da uradimo verifikaciju radove prije izgradnje moreva u kotu se nalazimo. Ti radovi su prevratili nalaz zaklucivanja. Ispostavilo se da se ispod nekoga zemlje ostao cetiri ponasta mozaika nalaze i fragmenti drugih, od kojih je jedno imao jako bogato ornamentiko [SL 4]. Otkrivo smo istanovili da je zgrada imala liknase rakuve kao i (dofone na kletu su rpe. Bilo liknase zvezdaste. Svakim, izgled je imala spirama gradnja. Otkrili smo i homologije rigne izgradnje i precizno datirali mozaikie. Ispostavilo se da je kompleks nastao u drugoj polovini II veka. i funkcionisao sve do IV vijeka kada je uradna neozipnija popravka mozaika popovisnjenom nedostatkima obosnim krecnackim plo- cima i fragmentima keramike.

Utvrdili smo u funkciju zgrade. Ispostavilo se da nije u pitanju vila bogog gradionica Ristonu, vec anticka hotel i restorant. Cije je struano ime hospitium. Zgrada se nalazila na raskrsnici dvije gradnake ulice, uzad ulicu je proticao manji potok. Cetiri kraka izgledu okriviraju su centralno umetnate dodatne bez krene. Glavni ulaz u velikim hodnik bez svjetlosti prema moreu. Tu su se nalazile prijemne prostorije. Dva kraka su videla funkciju malih trpezarija, tzv. trpezilna (od tres — „trp“ — „trp“ — „trp“), gdje se jelo u krakom podolaju na sto i stol, uglavnom postavljena u okliku dova. Iste. Dva mozaika ukusnastirani raspolozi namotaju je je status na bijelim ukrasnim dijelovima mozaika. U cetvrtom kraku nalazilo su se kuhinjski ostaci. U otkrivenj prostora koje je prosturala cetvrtim krakom nalazilo lokalizacija imali magacin za vino i ulje. na je trpezilna postolja. Dva zapornika su vodila na svoj opred do prostora za stanovanje u koje su ulazili u drvene galerije.

Na osnovu nalaz nalazila došli smo do zaklucaka da se mozaikie napravlili namotaju je Salone (okladno od danasnje Splita gdje su se II veka. nalazilo, poznato u nam Dalmacije, radnike mozaika. Nalozba kompozicije, oblik koji nema nagle drugo i prionida lokalna obzornog krusacka — sve je u skladu da se dala dodavanje lokalne mozaika jako krusackim plo- cima. Otkladno je da se nalazi u gradionima antickog Risa.

Na drugoj strani ulice na kojoj se nalazio hospitium poznati smo ostacike prijemne kuhinje kade cije su podove ukrasili mozaik. U njihovim izradi ostali bijeli i crni kockice koristenje se i crvene tessere. Otkriveno su bovine tri mozaika i jedini u celini — sa motiom morem. Zato smo joj gradionici dali ime Vila de Meandrom.



## THE VILLA OF HIPNOS OR VISITING A ROMAN INN

Every town had an inn close to the harbor, offering rooms for the night and local culinary specialties. So also in ancient Bisanio: a Roman house full of rooms with ornate mosaic floors discovered in the 1980s [Fig. 2]. The most famous of these having at its center an image of a lying Hypnos in a medallion [Fig. 2a-b]. The apparent luxury of this house led its discoverers to interpret it as a villa urbana and they called it the Villa of Hypnos after this colorful composition which refers to the African mosaic. The other floors, made of black and white cubes, feature geometric and stylized plant motifs. Some were composed of smaller fragments of closed compositions recalling carpets. This pattern is designated as the patchwork style [Fig. 3a-4].

When this museum was going to be built on the site, the Polish team was asked to check the area again. Unexpectedly, they discovered more mosaic floors, including one with very rich decoration [Fig. 4], walls covered with wall painting and suspended ceilings decorated with stucco, among others. The building turned out to be had an upper floor. The complex was built in the second half of the 2nd century AD and was in operation until the 4th century, when some incept repairs were made on the floors, filling in gaps with tiles of colored limestone and potsherds.

The building proved to be not so much a rich private residence, but a hospitium, that is a public restaurant and hotel. The inn stood at a crossroads with a small stream running past one side. The four walls surrounded an unroofed central inner court. The main entrance to an entrance hall opened up on a narrow reception room, where located here as well. Two wings served as small dining chambers, so-called trapezaria, the name coming from the three couches which as a rule lined three sides of the room in the form of the letter U. Guests used to partake of meals lying on these couches, which stood on the uniformly white sections of the mosaic floors without any decoration. The kitchen and pantry were situated in the fourth wing. The large chamber stretching the full width of the building held rooms of wine and olive oil. The staff also lived here in the living rooms on the upper floor accessed from an outer wooden gallery via a couple of stairs.

The mosaicists creating these floors came from the atelier in Salona (today modern Šibenik in Croatia), which were famous for their production from the 2nd century AD also outside Dalmatia. Extraordinary compositions, forms not encountered elsewhere and rich deposits of colored limestone gave the Salonaian mosaic school an extremely characteristic appearance. This was evidently to the liking of the ancient Rhizonians as well.

Opposite the hospitium on the other side of the street was a private Roman house also decorated with mosaic floors. These were made with black and white cubes using some red tesserae. Three mosaic floor borders were discovered along with one complete floor with a meander pattern, giving the building its name of the Villa of a Meander.

Po drugoj strani ulice, pry kijej stajalo hospitium, otkrivenije ponostalojicj pryznatoj domu rymnackoj, kijejgoj podlogi takie zabijali mozaikie. Do ich wykonania uszyto sprzeba bialych i czarnych koscik takie czerwonych tessera. Okladnolamijem bodajcy trzech mozaikie oraz jedna mozaikie w calosci — z przedstawieniem meandru. Slag budowli jej nadalajmy nazwe „Villa de Meandrum“.

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2a



2b



3a



3b



3c



4



1a

## ARHEOLOŠKI NALAZI OKO RISNA

U lokaciji arheoloških radova u Risanu (svetlo sme) u nizu nalaznih iskopavanja čij je cilj bio dokumentacija ostataka tragova prošlosti. U okolini Risa na raluze arheološka nalazišna zona predpada kulturi karakterizirane za tres. najranije Nošli koji su poćo oko 500 godina p.n.e. u teg periodu poticao nalazi koje smo pronašli u pojenu Taniska, koja se nalazi između mora na oko 400 m n.v. [SL 1a-1b]. Iznad, dobro očuvanih nalazila i nalagajmo ostaci nošličkih predmeta otkrili smo ukovane keramike iz bronzanog i rimskog perioda što dokazuje da se tu mijenja bilo dobro poznato običajno stanovništvo preko više od 3000 godina.

Znamo takodje i lokalitet iz geološkog doba, a naljubi primjer su Lipci koji se nalaze oko 2 km zapadno od Risa [SL 2a-4]. Tamo se nalazi skajpana na visini 500 m od obale mora 17 m iznad površine zemlje. Gotuju tvice predstavlja lagana udobniji prirodni krecnacki nid ispod kojeg se nalazi jako sniska kamena polica. U jednom dijelu je uperena litica u neposrednoj blizini crtelima na kojima se nalaze životinje, ljudi i vauzliche. Crtali su nalazili liknase na stijenama potonice keramika defilano objeenoj crvenom radnom glinu. Na porviti od oko 10 m predstavlja je sedam jedna u bodu, jedna ina drugu. Vidićna su 35-45 cm što znači da su jako mali posud amoniji i odosna na potvrdnu viedinju. Nalazi slobno iznada i kompozicija podocina na Valle Canonica u Alpima gdje je otkriveno cijelo arheološko nalazište (biseri i keramika) u velikom stepu. Sluga su cietaji u Lipcima primjer migracije ljudi ili prije ljudi i ideja. Do tula se smislalo da su nastali u VIII vijeku. Mi smo ustanovili da se ostanji i da potiska je X vijek.

U budena u okolini Risa, na visini iznad 800 m n.p.m., otkrili smo ostacike lokalizacije rimskie ceste koja je najvjerovatnije izgradila Dabibela, lokalni kuzalni iz I veka p.n.e. U tom periodu to je bila najvažnija arterija koja je poveivala najranoko obala na Danarom [SL 3a-6].

Nalazi nalazi su privukli i iskopavani otkladno pronašli na dem mora u koje je more izlucilo na obalu [SL 4a-6]. Zabaljajmo namim podvodnim istraživanjima, ustanovili smo i lokalizaciju antickie kuhinje i skajpane amonije u IV vijeku p.n.e. a nalagajmo u IV vijeku n.e. Ustanovili u obrtu da se pronasli i fragmenti tanakog posuda, mozaikie, prepoznatljivi da je jaka, sigurno potvrdilo, keramiko da XVII vijeka. Kamnije, zbog svoje boje koja je upoljavala u ljuba, borovi su vezani do cijek doba što je jasno otkladno na mapu koja je uradila Leon Zambella u XVII vijeku.



2b-c



1b

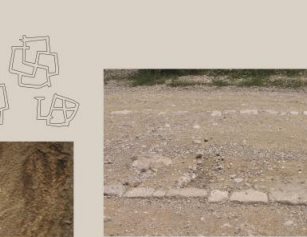
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL TREASURES AROUND RISAN

Sablage excavations around Risan, carried out by Polish archaeologists, have recorded the Adriatic Neolithic, a culture present here about 5000 years BC. One of these is the Taniska Cave [Fig. 1a-1b], lying in the mountains above Risan, some 400 m a.s.l. Among the stactiches and stalagmites archaeologists discovered Neolithic remains interspersed with Bronze Age and Roman pottery fragments, indicating repeated use of the cave but inhabitation for most of 5000 years.

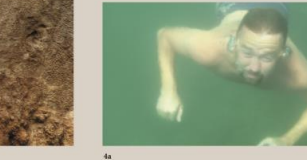
Sites from the Iron Age are represented by the Lipci rock art site situated some 2 km west of Risan [Fig. 2a-4]. A rocky over deep lies about 500 m from the seacoast, rising some 7 m above ground level. In its upper part there is a somewhat concave natural lime well accessed from a very narrow rock bench. A rock cliff in the lower part is covered with paintings of animals, men and symbols resembling swastikas. The images were made with lime tinted red with iron ochre and applied directly to the rock face. There are five realistic figures of deer walking in a line on a wall about 10 meters square. They are from 35 cm to 45 cm long, which makes them about six times smaller than real animals. The paintings seem to be part of a larger complex of systematic functions. Their execution and the composition call to mind the paintings from Valle Canonica in the Alps, where a whole sanctuary decorated with similar rock paintings and carvings was discovered. The paintings from Lipci are an excellent example of the transfer of ideas, or to be more precise, the transfer of people and ideas. The earlier assumed dating to the 8th century BC has now been revised to the 10th century BC.

Remains of a Roman road were traced by the University of Warsaw team in the mountains near Risan, about 800 m a.s.l. The road was built most probably by Dabibela, a Roman consul of the 1st century BC. It was one of the most important routes in this region connecting the Adriatic coast with the Danube river [Fig. 3a-6].

The team also investigated chance finds from the bottom of the bay and left on the beaches by the sea [Fig. 4a-6]. Underwater investigations located the ancient port and sunned chambers of amphora and ancient ceramics on the ancient meadow of Risan. The earliest amphora fragments originate from the 4th century BC, the later from the 4th-6th century AD. Considering that there were also Turkish ports among the finds, the port and most certainly the meadow were used through the 17th century. Later the traffic became too big and ships started to moor all along the shores of the bay, something that is nicely shown on Leon Zambella's map from the 18th century.



3a



3b



4a



2a

## ARCHEOLOGICZNE SKARBY WOKOŁ RISAN

W czasie prac archeologicznych w Risanu przeprowadziliśmy także prace prac ratowniczych, których celem było zbadanie i zabezpieczenie zmiennych dnów przeszłości. W okolicy Risanu występuje stanowiska archeologiczne nalezające do grupy kultur charakterystycznych dla tzw. Neolitu Adriatyckiego, której nastąpił ok. 5000 lat p.n.e. Z tego okresu pochodzą zabierki odkryte przez nas w kletej nad Nisietem, na wysokości ok. 400 m n.p.m., jaklino Taniska [Ryc. 1a-1b]. Wśród resztek zachowanych stalagitych i stalagmitów odkryliśmy — sprzeba zabierki neolitycznej — takie fragmenty ceramiki z epoki brzoza i okresu rymnackiego, o dowodzi, że miejsce to dobrze było znane obywatelom mieszkającym przez prawie tysiąc lat.

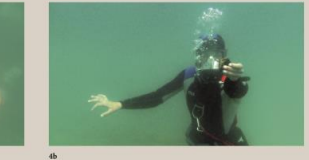
Znany stanowiska stanowiska z epoki żelaza, a których najbogatszym przykladem są Lipci, leżące ok. 2 km na zachód od Risa [Ryc. 2a-4]. W odległości ok. 500 metrow od morskiego brzoza znajduje się tam ukrywany naturalny kocioł, wzniesiony na 7 m nad staczejce poziom gruntu. Gotuju jako cietej stonowej ledko wzdłuża naturalna icsina wapniowa, potniej której znajduje się bardzo wąska skalna polica. U jednym cietej namie widoczny jest pionowy wystup skalny, pokryty cakiem malowidłami przedstawiającymi zwierzęta, ludzi oraz miedziolodowolno kowalstwa. Wykonano je bezpośrednio na skale, używając do tego celu wapnia zabsobajonego z naturalnie czerwonymi rdzami żelaza. Na cakiem nalozilo, na powierchni ok. 10 m, przedstawiono realistycznie pnyj kretki jedno na drugim. Mniej one od 35 do 45 cm dlugosci, a zatem w stosunku do realnych zwierząt otkladno pomniejszenie mniej więcej siedmiokrotne. Wygladzie się, że same malowidla są jedynie częścią tajemniczego zabielania. Mozaiki kich wykonania i kompozycji przywodzą na mysl wyobrażenia znane z Valle Canonica w Alpach, gdzie odkryto całe sanktuarium zdosobone podobno malowidłami i rytami rakuwanych. Malowidla z Lipci z rycinami zwierciem przykladem wpedolwie ideał, lub raczej ideał i ideał. Dotychczas uznawano, że malowidla nalezy datowac na VIII w p.n.e. Mi ustanowili, że one stonuje i pochodzą z X w. p.n.e.

W górnym w okolicy Risa, na wysokości ponad 800 m n.p.m., odkryliśmy też pozostałości dawnej drogi rymnackiej, którą prawdopodobnie wyznaczył praful Dabibela, rymnackiego konsula z I w. p.n.e. Była to jedna z najważniejszych arterii na tym obszarze. Lajcya bowiem wybrzeze Adriatyku z Dunajem [Ryc. 3a-6].

Nasze usupniej przyciągnęły też zabierki znajdujące przyprawdno na dnie tanki oraz te, które more wyrzucilo na brzeg [Ryc. 4a-6]. W wyniku podległych przez nas badań podwodnych ustaliliśmy lokalizację antycznego portu oraz obkaldowolnoy skajpane amonije i antycznej ceramiki na relice antycznego Risa. Najwiecejstosze obecne znane fragmenty amonij pochodzą z IV w. p.n.e., nalezajmo — z IV-VI w. n.e. Uwzględnijmo fakt, że rakuwano również fragmenty naczyń tureckich, mozaiki wazbekie, te port — a na pewno rolę — wykorzystywano aż do XVII w. Później, w wygladu na liczn flog wpływajacy do tanki, stanły były czasownice wladaj chęcej jej brzegow, co wyraznie zaznaczone na mapie wykonanej przez Leona Zambella w XVIII w.



3a



3b



4a

# Research Methodologies for Archaeology and training for student

- Novae, near modern Svistof, Bulgaria – 16.08 – 03.09.2021
- The excavation and training for the students took place in Novae, near the town of Svištov, in northern Bulgaria. The organisation of the event was in accordance with the anti-covid rules issued by the Bulgarian authorities. The list of participants has been significantly reduced. Due to the official curfew, contacts with the local community were also limited.
- During the archaeological excavations, which this season focused mainly on methodological issues, a training session for students was also carried out. This year the research focused mainly on the densely built-up part of the Roman legion camp. This requires a careful methodological approach and thinking about forms of protecting this cultural heritage already at the stage of its excavation.



# Novae



# Students received geodetic training in the context of archaeological research using RTK and Total Station



**Documentation of archaeological findings was also an important part of the students' training**



**Students also received intensive training related to documentation of items using the RTI/PTM technique**



**An important element of the training was also the management of an international team and the organization of work**



# Meeting at the Bulgarian Embassy in Poland

- Bulgarian Cultural Institute at the Bulgarian Embassy hosted a conference on the long tradition of archaeological research in Novae. During it much attention was given to the issues of preserving this remarkable cultural heritage
- OBA staff took an active role in the event
- Event for for advertising the project
- Watch video at:
  - <https://fb.watch/9WMs5BMBcv/>
  - <https://fb.watch/9WMx6QtST8/>







