

Report meeting UW

Warszawa, 05 June 2021

Roma, Romae, Romae....

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.



UNIVERSITY
OF WARSAW



STUDENCKIE KOŁO NAUKOWE
NUMIZMATYKI
I ARCHEOLOGII RZYMU

LOCATION OF THE EVENT

Uniwersytet Warszawski – meeting online – covid restrictions

Date and Time: 5.06.2021, 10:00-14:15

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 Tofelanus 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 Czernski, 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**

TYPE OF MEETING:

- meeting di coordinamento interno / inner meeting for projecting
- meeting di coordinamento con partners/ meeting for projecting including other partners
- x incontro per sviluppo curriculum / meeting for developing the training
- x workshop con studenti / workshop with students
- x eventi moltiplicatori (eventi pubblicitari e di diffusione) / events for advertising the project

PARTNERS ATTENDING TO THE MEETING

1. OBA, Uniwersytet Warszawski (Poland)
2. The Cyprus Institute (Cyprus).
3. The Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Center (Poland)
4. Lund University (Sweden)
5. Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego (Poland)
6. Instytut Archeologii UJ (Poland)
7. Wydział Archeologii UW (Poland)

PEOPLES ATTENDING AND THEIR ROLES

1. dr. Krzysztof Narloch – partner coordinator of Eurotech project and adjunct at OBA, Uniwersytet Warszawski (host)
2. prof. Renata Ciołek – profesor at Wydział Archeologii UW
3. Dagmara Dąbrowska – student at Wydział Archeologii UW (host)
4. Kacper Źochowski - Kolegium Międzydziedzinowych Indywidualnych Studiów Humanistycznych i Społecznych, UW
5. Valentina Vassallo – ad adjunct at The Cyprus Institute/Lund University
6. Matthieu Rousseau - student at Wydział Archeologii UW
7. Szymon Czerski – student at Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego

MAIN TOPICS FURTHER INFORMATION

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.

Due to the covid-19 pandemic, the conference was organized online and divided into two parts.

DETAILS OF THE CONFERENCE

The meeting was opened by Krzysztof Narloch, a local coordinator of the Eurotech project, and Dagmara Dąbrowska, the conference organisers. After welcoming the participants, the floor was handed over to Professor Renata Ciołek, who recalled the long history of conferences organised by the students of the University of Warsaw. Then the discussion proceeded.

VALENTINA VASSALLO – (Cyprus Institute/Lund University)

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

The investigation of ancient architectures allows to understand their original morphology, their function, and their history, and to elaborate interpretative hypotheses and reconstructions that are based on several factors, such as the constructive and static logic, the study of materials, the cultural background, the historical parallelisms, and the study of the sources (Moro et al. 2007). The use of digital technologies (e.g., laser scanner, photogrammetry, image-based modelling) aim at the survey of these complex structures and their geometric documentation. Furthermore, digital data acquisition allows obtaining 3D models representing those structures with a margin of error of a few millimetres. Beyond their documentation and preservation, they can be used for several scopes, such as the possibility to support their study, analysis, and interpretation. This paper results from an experiment to analyse complex built environments with the support of new

technologies within the Building Archaeology subject. Particularly, the analysis of complex built environments through digital models is applied to the case study of the House of Tofelanus Valens (V 1,28) in Pompei. The building complex is part of the insula V, 1, it was excavated for the first time in 1875, and is currently under investigation and study by the University of Lund.

DAGMANRA DĄBROWSKA – (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Marcus Aurelius and Prince Joseph Poniatowski - equestrian statues.

Józef Poniatowski died on October 19, 1813 near Leipzig (Germany) in the Elster River. Already in 1814, a few months after his death, a fundraising was started to fees for the erection of a monument to commemorate him. Despite numerous ideas as regards its shape, in 1817 Bertel Thorvaldsen was asked to make a sculpture to Prince Jozef Poniatowski on a horse. In 1820, a final contract was signed with the Danish sculptor for a plaster model. The statue was ready in 1832. It is modelled on the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius from the Capitoline Museums, both in the composition and in the representation of the figure and the horse. Equestrian monuments have been made since antiquity, in Greece since the archaic period. The practice of erecting costly bronze and gilded statues of this type intended for rulers and significant and merit persons began to gain considerable popularity in the Hellenistic period. In Rome alone, at least thirty-two equestrian statues have been confirmed to exist in all periods. One of them is the monument to Marcus Aurelius. It had already been used as a model for new masterpieces since the Renaissance. It reached its greatest popularity in the 19th century, when mass production of its small-scale replicas, drawings and prints began.

WERONIKA STANIK - (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Kitsch Propaganda – Reception of Antiquity in Architecturo of Totalitarian Regime

In the presentation, the author focused on basic types from the Roman canon of art and culture as an element of later propaganda of totalitarian regimes.

MATTHIEU ROUSSEAU – (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Superpower Superstitions: astrology and the Roman theory of state

This article focuses on practices of astrology in the context of political power of the Roman state. Based on archaeological and numismatic material, an overview of astrological practices from the 5th C B.C. to the 3rd C. A.D. will allow to understand "astrologically-based" military actions, political decisions and post-facto institutional justifications. Furthermore, it will be argued that the unique trajectory of Rome allowed to significantly contribute the contemporary distinction between astrology and astronomy. This gradual distinction took root in a dual phenomena: first, the evolution of Roman (elite) culture through time ("absorption" of neighboring cultures), not only allowed for ancient astrological practices to survive, but in turn nourished the concept of "roman identity" - notably through the perception of "chaldeans"; second, the cohabitation in institutional rituals and religions of astrological practices and practical, rational decision-making processes.

ALEKSANDRA KONRAD – (independent researcher)

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

This presentation aims to provide a preliminary analysis of cult/ritual-related terracotta material from excavations in a residential area of ancient Akrai, southeastern Sicily. The artifacts presented were obtained from domestic contexts, the Greco-Roman domus, and can be interpreted as markers of household cults. Because household dynamics are strongly linked to broad social, cultural, and political contexts, framing the objects analyzed through the lens of

household dynamics poses challenges in interpreting and attributing artifacts as objects associated with cults or rituals. Through historical contextualization and iconographic methodology, however, it is possible to identify cults present in specific areas of the domus studied. This presentation also informs the distribution of particular groups of artifacts - terracotta figurines, terracotta altars (arulae), or fragments of miniature columns. Finally, special attention will be given to materials indicative of domestic cults found in spaces considered "private" and "semi-private," as well as in semi-public spaces and sub-floor deposits. In order to determine the level of "privacy" of spaces, Oscar Newman's model of space organization will be taken as a theoretical framework.

EMIL MALEWICZ - (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Monetary circulation in Sicily during the Heraclian dynasty

The period in the history of the Byzantine Empire from the accession of Heraclius, son of the Carthaginian exarch, to the imperial throne in 610 until the death of Justinian II in 711 is marked by exhausting wars with the Persians and Arabs. With the exception of Heraclius' successful counteroffensive against the Sassanids, the Heraclian rulers were forced into constant retreat on almost all fronts.

Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean, as a buffer between Italy and Africa, did not remain on the sidelines of major events, making its mark in history as a base of operations for Constant II against the Principality of Beneventus and the Arabs. The period of the reigns of Heraclius, Constantius II, and Constantine IV in Sicily is characterized by increased local monetary production, bronze coinage, and a wide influx of countermarked follies.

The stamping of bronze coins was a popular phenomenon in Byzantine minting, occurring, with varying intensity, throughout the entire period of the Eastern Roman Empire. This custom was mainly due to economic reasons and the haste of the authorities to reduce costs and speed up minting production. In order to put into circulation coins with a new propaganda message or a different weight standard, older money was not melted down but only stamped with a new stamp. The period in which coin minting became widespread was the reign of the first Heraclian rulers,

Heraclius and Constans II. During this short period, countermarking was also carried out on bronze coins, which are most abundant in Sicily and Cyprus, and to a lesser extent in the Crimea.

The specific role of Sicily, as a territory under the direct control of Constantinople, was already constituted during the reign of Justinian I the Great, when it was described in the *Institutiones Justiniani* as *quasi peculiare aliquid commodum imperatoribus*.

Until the reign of Constans II, the mints at Catania and Syracuse did not strike bronzes with denominations higher than *decanummia*. On the other hand, almost all follies reaching the island during the reign of Heraclius were products of foreign mints, on which local countermarks were affixed. Among the theses concerning the reasons for the influx of these coins is the sudden need to pay for the supply of Sicilian grain, which after the conquest of Egypt by the Persians in 618-619 became the main source of food for the people of Constantinople.

A new thread in the study of Byzantine coin finds in Sicily is the elemental composition analyses of numismatic coins by X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectroscopy, undertaken in 2020. Preliminary interpretations of the results of these studies have led to the thesis of a bronze coin reform during the reign of Constantine IV.

The aim of the paper will be to present the main issues related to the monetary policy of the Byzantine Empire in Sicily during the Heraclian dynasty. It will also present analyses of the elemental composition of coin finds from Polish excavations in the ancient city of Akrai, located in the southeastern part of Sicily.

SZYMON CZERSKI – (Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego)

Provision of horses to Roman army units during the late Republic and the Principial period

The aim of this presentation is to explore the issue of supplying horses to Roman army units in the times of the late Republic and the Principial period. The paper will deal with breeding, adaptation to military standards, causes of losses in the ranks of mounts and ways to eliminate them. It will also deal with issues such as transport and the division into horse breeds, which were popular among Romans.

AGNIESZKA GARBACZ – (Instytut Archeologii UJ)

Indo-Roman contacts in the light of archaeological findings

Contacts between the civilizations of the Mediterranean basin with the inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent date back to the distant past. Analysis of Greek and Latin texts shows that ancient knowledge of India changed with the course of time. The Indian campaign of Alexander the Great, although not successful, allowed for a better knowledge of the land on the Indus, and in the perspective of future generations, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mauryan empire and the Hellenistic dynasties. The demand for luxury goods led to the development of long-distance trade between the wider Orient and the West. The role of India was important here because its inhabitants supplied the desired goods (such as ivory, precious stones, spices) or mediated in their acquisition (e.g. in the case of silk). With the fall of the Lagid dynasty and the annexation of Egypt by Octavian Augustus, a new power, the Roman Empire, began to take the lead in relations with India. This did not mean that the existing infrastructure and trade facilities were abandoned; on the contrary, in the case of Egypt, they were improved and adapted to the trade opportunities, which were enormous during the Julian-Claudian dynasty. Trade with India aroused not only interest but also concern. According to some writers, the demand for luxury products from India could have led to an economic crisis e.g. according to Pliny the Elder, goods worth nearly 50,000,000 sesterces went to India. Was trade with India actually so costly as to lead to economic problems? Do we have sources to assess the extent of trade between the Empire and India? The above presentation is intended to familiarize the audience with these interesting questions. The presentation will deal with the subject of Indo-Roman contacts - their extent and historical continuity, with particular emphasis on the material markers of mutual relations, i.e. archaeological findings - coming both from the territory of the former Roman Empire and the Indian subcontinent.

SEBASTIAN LELKO – (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Admitting plebeians to the consulate

The author analyzes Livius' account of the *leges Liciniae Sextiae* and the admission of plebeians to the consulship, specifically the three speeches in Book VI. The purpose of this work is to understand the message in order to reconstruct Livius' point of view and how he understood the events he was describing.

In his narrative, Livius presents three proposed laws presented by the plebeians, which are known as *leges Liciniae Sextiae*. 1) An agrarian law, 2) a debt law, and 3) a law for admitting plebeians to the consulship. The talk will address the arguments given to us by Livius in favor of each law and will attempt to juxtapose the Livian picture with the state of our knowledge.

KACPER ŻOCHOWSKI (Wydział Archeologii UW)

Lex Rivi Hibernensis, or how an irrigation community should work

The bronze from Agon is a tablet containing the *Lex Rivii Hibernensis*, a law granted during the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, which, although not preserved in its entirety, allows us to read the regulations intended to regulate the situation regarding the use of the common canal by the inhabitants of the three pagi in the imperial province of Hispania Tarraconsensis. It was in their vital interest, but also in that of the Roman state, to ensure that the canal and the irrigation network were maintained in good condition for efficient farming. To this end, an organization was created, which modern scholarship has called the irrigation community, and which consisted of pagani, who independently made decisions that were binding on them, and bodies that enforced them. The talk will show on the basis of inscriptions how this organization was supposed to work. The inhabitants of the lands in the vicinity of today's Zaragoza, on the Ebro River, gathered every year in meetings, at which they decided when to drain the canal, who would carry out what works, or how much money would have to be spent on these maintenance works. This legal structure is reminiscent of today's housing community regulations: the pagans

vote in a majority shareholding system, and supervision is exercised by the collegial office of the magistri pagi.

Editio princeps of this inscription was made in 2006. Francisco Beltrán Lloris.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DAGMARA DĄBROWSKA

WERONIKA STANIK

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VALENTINA VASSALLO

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SEBASTIAN LELKO

KACPER ŻOCHOWSKI

KUBA MARYŃCZYK

MONIKA KORPKA-LEŚNIAK

SEBASTIAN SZUMIŃSKI

KATARZYNA SZARSZEWSKA

MARTA KACZMAREK

WIKTORIA SARACYN

MATEUSZ SEBASTIAN PAWLICKI