

# COMMENTS ON THE TRADE RELATIONS OF ROMAN ARMY CAMPS ON DANUBE ON EXAMPLE OF NOVAE

**Mateusz ŻMUDZIŃSKI**

Instytut Archeologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski

Novae is a Roman Army camp. It was established around 45 AD by Legio VIII Augusta<sup>1</sup>, and since about 70 A.D. was occupied by Legio I Italica<sup>2</sup>. Many years of archaeological excavations revealed a lot of various monuments. They allow us to create a picture of phenomena<sup>3</sup>. The most important for us are inscriptions, oil lamps, terra sigillata, amphorae and glassware. B. Gerov noticed that on some inscriptions are names of persons belonging to a merchant families from Aquilea, Puteoli and Delos<sup>4</sup>. Oil lamps are divided into two groups: with decorated discus (thus called Bildlampen) and “firm lamps” (Firmalampen)<sup>5</sup>. First group belongs to types: Loeschcke I, Loeschcke II, Loeschcke IV or derived from these types, Loeschcke V, Loeschcke VIII, Broneer XXVII and Broneer XXVIII. They have been made in the first century in northern Italy or Greek cities. Much more numerous are Firmalampen. They belong to types Loeschcke IX and Loeschcke X. They were produced in big workshops and have signatures: FORTIS, IANVARI, ARMENI and SEXTI. Some lamps have the others signatures too. Another interesting type of import are terra sigillata dishes<sup>6</sup>. The most of them belong to the Type Drag. 37, some to Drag. 29. The oldest group of sigillata was transported from northern Italy and southern Galia, probably mainly Lezoux. From the second half of the first century and the first half of the second century we notice less products from Italy and more southern – Gaulish. In the second half of the second century and first half of the third century they imported sigillata from Rheinzabern and later mainly from Westerndorf. In the second half of the third century they used to eat and drink from local Samian ware produced in Butovo and other Moesian towns. Important archaeological source to our work are amphorae. They show us kinds of products, quantity and dynamics of transport. The oldest amphorae are Dressel 2–4, Dressel 12, Dressel 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, Dressel 28, 29, Lamboglia 2, Camulodunum 189, Dressel 20, 21–22, Gauloise 12, Dressel 38, Richborough 527, Schörgendorfer 558, Schöne-Mau 27/28. If we think about transported goods – we notice that from the first to the third centuries the most of them were olive oil, than wine and similar to wine – fish sauces. At the beginning – they bought mainly western products and some Greek. In the second century more important were products from Black sea region. In the third century they did not buy as much as they used to do it earlier. They reduced sales of olive

<sup>1</sup> Sarnowski *et alii* 2011–1012, p. 75–90.

<sup>2</sup> Matei-Popescu 2010, p. 79–87.

<sup>3</sup> Żmudziński 1999, p. 101–132.

<sup>4</sup> Gerov 1964, p. 132.

<sup>5</sup> Szubert 1982, p. 144–162, Čičikova 1987, p. 153–173.

<sup>6</sup> Dimitrova-Milčeva 1987, p. 108–115.

oil (mainly from Spain) and salsamenta, but used to deliver Italian wines. Among glass vessels a great majority was considered to be Italic and only some Greek. Marbles are usually referred to as coming from the area of Lower Moesia.

The results maybe slightly different from the known to the other cities in the region. For example, in Dacia have significantly more accurately determined the origin of marble from the regions of Greece and Asia Minor<sup>7</sup>. Deliveries of fine ceramics and food products in amphoras seem comparable to those known from Dacia<sup>8</sup>. Minor differences may result from the state of research. Many years' of excavations so Novae and archaeological sites in Dacia allow us to search for comparisons.

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## COMMENTS ON THE TRADE RELATIONS OF ROMAN ARMY CAMPS ON DANUBE ON EXAMPLE OF NOVAE (Abstract)

Many years' of excavations at Novae provided thousands of small finds. Among them are oil lamps, pieces of pottery, amphorae and the other things. They allow us to show the directions and types of supplies to the Roman camps on the middle Danube. Due to its location on the river bank, for centuries main supplies were conducted water ways. Because of this, they came mainly from the west.

<sup>7</sup> Müller/Schwaighofer/ Piso/Benea 2012, pp. 109–114.

<sup>8</sup> Ardeț 2006, p. 246–264.