



# FIRST CROATIAN–HUNGARIAN PHD CONFERENCE ON ANCIENT HISTORY

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## **AESCHINES AND PHILIP II**

Dániel Bajnok

(*ELTE, Budapest – Eszterházy College, Eger*)

Mainly due to the speeches of Demosthenes, his ardent opponent Aeschines the orator is still often considered a pro-Macedonian politician, though at the beginning of his career he markedly spoke out against the Macedonian kingdom expanding also at the expense of Athens. Changing political circumstances altered his point of view, and he joined the embassy headed by Philocrates to negotiate terms of peace with Philip II in 346 BC. Demosthenes later claimed that the king bribed Aeschines and that the concluded peace served not the interests of Athens but those of Macedon. The charge of bribery was not supported by evidence, and Aeschines was acquitted in the trial on the “false embassy” in 343 BC, but the problem remained ever since: what exactly was the motivation of Aeschines’ actions during the peace talks? The paper attempts to answer this question by examining Aeschines’ portrayals of Philip.

## **NUMISMATIC FINDS FROM THE SVETA TROJICA HILL-FORT NEAR STARIGRAD PAKLENICA**

Anja Bertol

(*Archaeological Museum, Zagreb*)

The subject of this paper is the collection of numismatic finds from the Sveta Trojica site. The site is situated 6 km north-west from the town of Starigrad Paklenica (ancient *Argyrintum*) at the foot of Mount Velebit. The site was populated in prehistoric times (a hill-fort attributed to the local Liburnians), during late antiquity (small church of Sveta Trojica – Holy Trinity) and even in Byzantine times (a fortress built during the reign of Justinian I). Although recognised as an important prehistoric site, the Sveta Trojica area has not been researched until recently. Archaeological surveys of the area were held in the period from 1998 to 2013 and the first systematic archaeological excavations were conducted in 2012 and 2013. At present, a total of 103 specimens of Egyptian, Carthaginian, Numidian, Italian (Sicilian) and Roman coins as well as *aes rude* and *aes formatum* have been discovered at that site. This fact is very interesting because this type of assemblage of numismatic material is characteristic of the Mazin type hoards. At the moment, 13 Mazin type hoards are known and they are all scattered across the Japodic and Liburnian territory. The main goal of my presentation is to show how numismatic material from Sveta Trojica site fits into the whole picture of the Mazin type hoards. However, before any final conclusions are offered, more scientific research and analysis needs to be carried out.

**BURIAL PRACTICES AND GRAVES TYPOLOGY  
ALONG THE CROATIAN EASTERN ADRIATIC COAST IN LATE ANTIQUITY**

Vinka Bubić  
*(University of Zagreb)*

Research work for my PhD thesis on Late Antique burials includes studies in topography, typology, and architecture of graves, tombs, and burial customs along the Croatian part of the Eastern Adriatic Coast and its inland regions during Late Antiquity. The first phase of this study implies creating a detailed database of Late Antique graves and tombs along the Croatian part of the Eastern Adriatic Coast that have been excavated and documented so far. This work is based on a systematic study of current bibliography and at this moment it is in its final stage. Therefore, with this paper I would like to present various types of tombs and graves that have been identified so far and try to make some conclusions about funeral practices.

**DID THE ROMAN EMPIRE HAVE A GRAND DEFENSIVE STRATEGY?**

Gábor Horti  
*(University of Szeged)*

According to the theory of Edward N. Luttwak, the Roman Empire had three different defensive strategies through time. The first one was linear defense, lasting from the beginning of the second century AD to the middle of the third century. The second one is called elastic defense, initiated in 251 AD and abandoned exactly twenty years afterwards in 271 AD. The last strategy was the defense-in-depth, which began with the reign of Diocletian in 284 AD. I believe that this theory has several different setbacks and can be questioned on the basis of numerous different arguments – first of all, on behalf of the sources of Roman defenses. During my presentation, I will elaborate on these sources and demonstrate how the Romans could have viewed their defenses, how they could have defined their own border systems.

**HELLENISTIC POTTERY FROM SALONA – UNGUENTARIA**

Jelena Jovanović  
*(Archaeological Museum Split)*

Small ceramic bottles called *unguentaria* are the most common grave offerings in the Hellenistic and early Roman period, produced in the whole Mediterranean Basin. Their function is still disputed. This article presents 20 *unguentaria* kept in the storage depot of the Greek and Hellenistic collection of the Archaeological Museum in Split. All of them are found in *Salona*, mostly at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. They were probably grave goods, but the archaeological context and the circumstances of

these findings are completely unknown. With the exception of one bulbous *unguentarium*, dated to the late first century BC or early decades of the first century AD, all of them are fusiform or spindle-shape *unguentaria* with the body varying from rounded to slender, dating from the third to the first century BC.

### **LIBERALIA BEI OVID**

Dóra Kovács  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

Ovidius gibt eine detaillierte Beschreibung über das Fest von Liberalia. Die Tradition sagt, dass Liber nach der Anweisung der sibyllinischen Bücher in Rom angekommen ist. Er war ein Mitglied der Göttertriaten von Ceres und Libera. Liber ist ein geheimnisvoller Gott der römischen Religion, er ist kaum erkennbar neben dem griechischen Dionysos. Ist es möglich die zwei Gottheiten zu unterscheiden, um Liber näher zu kommen?

### **POSSIBILITIES OF INTER-MUNICIPAL RELATIONS IN ANCIENT NORTH ITALY**

Nándor Lehrer  
(*University of Debrecen*)

Researching the connections of colonies in the Roman Empire is a modern theme. It aims to analyse their relations not to Rome but to one another. These kinds of studies are needed to a better understanding of the complexity of the city network of the Roman Empire. Aquileia stands in the middle of my research. It was a Latin colony founded in the later Regio X in North Italy in 181 BC. In my presentation I am going to show how literary and inscribed sources present the relations between Aquileia and other cities, and also investigate if this city truly had so complex a network as supposed.

### **EMOTION UND ERGRIFFENHEIT: HENOTHEISTISCHE TENDENZEN IN DER GRIECHISCHEN RELIGION**

Gyula Lindner  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

Unter Henotheismus verstehen wir eine Art der Religiosität, in welcher man einem allmächtigen Gott einen herausragenden Platz zuschreibt, während man die Existenz der anderen Götter nicht leugnet. Unsere kaiserzeitlichen religiösen Quellen zeugen in den 1–4. Jahrhunderten n. Chr. in großem Maße von diesem religiösen Phänomen. In meinem Vortrag versuche ich auf die verschiedenen Züge dieser religiösen Mentalität hinzuweisen, die sich durch die Werke von Plutarchos und Lukianos, bzw. das epigraphische Material spiegeln.

**THE ROMAN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN *LIBURNIA*  
ON THE EXAMPLE OF *IADER*, *AENONA* AND *NAVALIA***

Hrvoje Manenica  
(*Archaeological Museum, Zadar*)

In ancient *Liburnia* we are familiar with the system of Roman aqueducts and water supply systems of *Iader* (Zadar), *Aenona* (Nin) and *Navalia* (Novalja). Each of these settlements has a specific geographic location in relation to water sources. In Roman times, they experienced great changes and vigorous development, according to the role they played in the Roman *Liburnia*. In this paper we will present the water supply systems of these settlements that were built by the Romans in various construction techniques, according to the terrain.

***ASTROLOGIA* AND *CRIMEN MAIESTATIS* UNDER TIBERIUS**

Krisztián Márványos  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

Astrology had a high impact on various spiritual and quasi-religious trends in the beginning of the Roman Empire. At these times, the well-known negative opinion on Tiberius' rule was induced by the lawsuits on matters of treason (*crimen laesae maiestatis*). An atmosphere of fear and distrust was common within the executive layer of the society, while the opposition of the emperor was either destroyed or buried in silence. By means of the trial cases about astrology that took place in the period discussed (14–37) in my paper, I aim to reveal the characteristics of political fights that lurk beneath the treason trials. This presentation attempts to give an insight into the political, conceptual and cultural aspects of these events. Furthermore, it will explore what parallels can be drawn between different cases and what specific traits may be found; what is perceived at the public level and, what is the extent of the princeps' involvement in these?

**RELIGION, BASILEUS, AND HEROES**

Károly Pallanki  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

A wide variety of perspectives can be addressed in the religious and social links between the Late Bronze and the Homeric age, and these interpretations allow a wide range of viewpoints. However, so far very few have focused on the question that to what extent is the available archaeological evidence related to the descriptions in epics. Correct interpretation of the relevant sources is obviously essential to clarify that e.g. religious and archaeological evidence on the ideological power in Bronze and Iron Age Greece is in connection with the *basileis* and heroes.

In our presentation we try to explore these issues on the basis of the literature and of archaeological sites.

#### **ARTEMIS IN GREEK AND ROMAN ART**

Anita Radi  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

In ancient sources we find only brief descriptions about the appearance of the goddess Artemis. In my presentation I would like to compare these sources with the existing ancient Artemis artworks. Analysing the artworks I would like to reveal whether the picture about Artemis in the sources is identical with her artistic images or not.

#### **USURPERS FROM ILLYRICUM IN THE FOURTH CENTURY *BREVIARIA***

Márk Sólyom  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

During the late Roman Empire long historical works (for example the books of Livy, Tacitus, Suetonius, or Cassius Dio) became unpopular, as the imperial court wanted to read shorter summaries, so the genres of abbreviated history (*epitomes* and *breviaria*) became well-recognised. The most famous late antique abbreviated histories are Aurelius Victor's *Liber de Caesaribus* (written in the 360's), Eutropius' *Breviarium ab Urbe condita*, Festus' *Breviarium rerum gestarum populi Romani* and the *Epitome de Caesaribus*. Both Eutropius' and Festus' works were created during the reign of Emperor Valens between 364 and 378. The *Epitome de Caesaribus* was written in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 5<sup>th</sup> century by an unknown pagan author, who may have been in contact with the non-Christian senatorial resistance of Rome led by the pagan senator, Quintus Aurelius Symmachus. In my paper I try to analyze the acts of the usurpers and counter-emperors mentioned by these late antique works in connection with Illyricum. The first usurper discussed in my study was called L. Arriuntius Camillus Scribonianus, who revolted against emperor Claudius in Dalmatia 41 AD, while the last counter-emperor from Illyricum mentioned by late antique *breviaria* was a *magister peditum* (commander of the infantry troops), Vetrano. He usurped the purple in 350 AD. When sources require, I also analyze numismatic evidence.

#### **“BONUS SCARABAEUS”**

#### **AN EARLY CHRISTIAN (?) MAGICAL GEM FROM PANNONIA**

András Szabó  
(*University of Pécs*)

In 1971, the southern cemetery of Intercisa (Dunaújváros) yielded a magical gem with a unique scarab scheme, which is usually counted by the scholarly research

amongst the early Christian artefacts of Roman Pannonia. The interpretation of the peculiar scheme and *charaktéres* of the gem as early Christian, however, is highly problematic. In our presentation, we will make an attempt to construe the gem through the iconographical analysis of the scheme and with the help of some early Christian literary sources.

**THE JEWISH TEMPLE AT LEONTOPOLIS:  
A DEMOTIC PIECE OF EVIDENCE**

Zsuzsanna Szántó  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

It is a well-known fact that Jews had a temple in Ptolemaic Egypt at Leontopolis. However, the exact location of this temple has long been a subject of debate, since Josephus himself gave two different geographical descriptions. W. Flinders Petrie was convinced that the temple had stood at the site of the present day Tell el-Yehoudieh where he conducted excavations, but several scholars have doubted this view. The purpose of this paper is to present the current state of research as well as to study a Demotic ostrakon that may bring us closer to the answer.

**PHYSICIANS AND HEALTH CARE IN ROMAN PANNONIA**

Ákos Zimonyi  
(*ELTE, Budapest*)

Studies on inscriptions of physicians found in Pannonia concentrated mainly on the social status of physicians, regarding their legal and perhaps financial status. Such surveys have told us little more than the obvious, immigrants (*peregrini*) had a lower status than long-established families, and doctors in the East fared better than doctors in the West, although it is debatable, whether the latter division corresponded to reality or to the whim of epigraphic habit. There is, however, another perspective regarding healers, that of the health care system of the Empire, which consisted of civic, military and private physicians, assistants of doctors, pharmacists and other healers, e.g. priests or magicians. My aim in this paper is to examine the Pannonian health care system and the role of physicians in this system by re-examining the inscriptions of physicians from the province. I will compare the local health care with the imperial, reflecting on the absence of civic physicians and the small number of physicians in private practice in Pannonia. Thus I will argue that military doctors played a greater part in the health care system of the province than previously thought.