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BELGRADE UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY
SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Professor Fanula Papazoglu Centenary Symposium

Belgrade, October 17-18, 2017

CONFERENCE PROGRAM:

Tuesday, October 17

Faculty of Philosophy, Čika Ljubina 18-20 Belgrade, Room 108

From 9:00

PARTICIPANTS' REGISTRATION

10:00 – 11:15

OPENING SESSION

Chairwoman: MARIJANA RICL

10:00 – 10:25

ALEKSANDAR OSTROGORSKY, Illinois Institute of Technology,
Armour College of Engineering

Illustrated Life's Journey of Fanula Papazoglu

10:25 – 10:50

MARIJANA RICL, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy
*Memories of a Marvelous Mentor: Fanula Papazoglu and
her Impact on Students and Young Colleagues*

10:50 – 11:15

KLAUS HALLOF, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, *Inscriptiones Graecae*

*Corpusarbeit: Aus Briefen von Fanula Papazoglu
1989-1999*

11:15 – 11:45

COFFEE BREAK

Conference Program

11:45 – 13:00

MORNING SESSION

Chairman: KLAUS HALLOF

11:45 – 12:10

MILTIADES B. HATZOPOULOS, National Hellenic Research
Foundation, Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

***A Historiographical Riddle: Fanoula Papazoglou and the
Ancient Macedonians***

12:10 – 12:35

MIRKO OBRADOVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

Strabo's 'Geography' in the Works of Fanula Papazoglu

12:35 – 13:00

NEMANJA VUJČIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

The Grand Army of Demetrios Poliorketes

13:00 – 15:00

LUNCH BREAK

15:00 – 18:00 PM

AFTERNOON SESSIONS I-II

15:00 – 16:15

AFTERNOON SESSIONS I

Chairman: MILTIADES B. HATZOPOULOS

15:00 – 15:25

EMMANUEL VOUTIRAS, Aristotile University of Thessaloniki,
School of History and Archaeology

*The Cows of Asklepios and Animal Husbandry in Hellenistic
Macedonia*

15:25 – 15:50

PANTELIS NIGDELIS, Aristotile University of Thessaloniki,
School of History and Archaeology

Amphipolis in the First Century BC: Myth and Reality

15:50 – 16:15

SLAVICA BABAMOVA, National Archaeological Museum, Skopje

*New Evidence for the Location of Ancient Gortynia,
Idomene and Doberos*

16:15 – 16:45

COFFEE BREAK

16:45 – 18:00

AFTERNOON SESSION II

Chairman: ATHANASIOS RIZAKIS

16:45 – 17:10

MARÍA PAZ DE HOZ, University of Salamanca, Faculty of Philology
Lydian and Phrygian Cult Associations

17:10 – 17:35

VIKTOR LILČIĆ-ADAMS, Ss Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje,
Faculty of Philosophy
*Fanula Papazoglu's Research and the City of Pelagonia
in the Light of Recent Discoveries*

17:35 – 18:00

DUBRAVKA UJES-MORGAN, Independent researcher
*Numismatic Evidence for the Greek Presence and Influence
in the Central Balkan Hinterlands – the Coinage of Damastion*

Wednesday, October 18

Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Knez Mihajlova 35

10:00 – 11:15

MORNING SESSION I

Chairwoman: MIROSLAVA MIRKOVIĆ

10:00 – 10:25

PASCHALIS PASCHIDIS, National Hellenic Research Foundation,
Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

*Aspects of the Religious Landscape of the Northwestern
Macedonian Confines During the Roman Period*

10:25 – 10:50

ILIAS ARNAUTOGLOU, Academy of Athens, Research Centre for
the History of Greek Law

The Liminal Legal Status of Amphipolitan Ephebes

10:50 – 11:15

MARIA YOUNI, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini,
Department of Law

Private Law in Roman Macedonia

11:15 – 11:45

COFFEE BREAK

Conference Program

11:45 – 13:00

MORNING SESSION II

Chairman: PANTELIS NIGDELIS

11:45 – 12:10

ATHANASIOS RIZAKIS, National Hellenic Research Foundation,
Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

***Multiple Identities in a Colonial Context: Cult and Cultural
Interplay in the Roman Colony of Philippi [Eastern Macedonia]***

12:10 – 12:35

RADU ARDEVAN, Babeş-Boylai University, Cluj-Napoca,
Faculty of History and Philosophy

Les Illyriens dans la Dacie romaine - histoire d'une recherche

12:35 – 13:00

SNEŽANA FERJANČIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

Scupi and the Roman Army: Epigraphic Evidence

13:00 – 15:00

LUNCH BREAK

15:00 – 16:15

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman: VIKTOR LILČIĆ-ADAMS

15:00 – 16:15

MIROSLAVA MIRKOVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy
L'onomastique en Dardanie dans le contexte de famille

15:25 – 15:50

MARJETA ŠAŠEL-KOS, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts,
Institute of Archaeology
*Illyricum, the Adriatic, and Italy in the Plans of Mithridates VI
Eupator*

15:50 – 16:15

OLGA PELCER-VUJAČIĆ, University of Montenegro, Institute of History
*Illyrian Identity in Southeastern Dalmatia from Augustus
to Diocletian*

16:15

CLOSING REMARKS FROM THE ORGANIZERS

19:00

CONFERENCE DINNER

ABSTRACTS:

RADU ARDEVAN, Babeş-Boylai University, Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of History and Philosophy

LES ILLYRIENS DANS LA DACIE ROMAINE - HISTOIRE D'UNE RECHERCHE

La présence des Illyriens dans la Dacie romaine avait été remarquée dès le XIXe siècle, surtout grâce aux tablettes cirées d'Alburnus Maior. Pourtant le thème ne fut pas approfondi qu'au XXe siècle. Jusqu'aux années '70, les progrès remarquables des études illyriennes ont permis des nouveaux approches, visant surtout à découvrir les individus et groupes de cette ethnie en Dacie. Pourtant, les Illyriens étaient toujours vus en bloc, leur culture matérielle n'était pas recherchée dans le milieu provincial, et les résultats les plus récents de la science internationale restaient peu connus par les spécialistes roumains. Des succès touchaient surtout l'onomastique et les militaires de l'armée auxiliaire. Mais les fouilles de sauvetage d'Alburnus Maior ont offert tout à coup des données nouvelles. Le dossier du problème est maintenant totalement modifié. On a abouti à dissocier certaines tribus illyriennes, à entrevoir leurs conditions juridiques assez diverses, et à préciser certains aspects de leur civilisation. Il est devenu possible d'apprécier le poids des Illyriens dans la vie provinciale, ainsi que les modalités de leur inclusion dans la société daco-romaine. Quand même, leur étude moderne, au niveau européen, ne fait que commencer.

ILIAS ARNAOUTOGLU, Academy of Athens, Research Centre for the History of Greek Law

THE LIMINAL LEGAL STATUS OF AMPHIPOLITAN EPHEBES

The recently published ephebachic law of Amphipolis provides a wealth of information about the ephebes and their families, the central role and duties of the ephebarch. At the same time, it is a register of the ideology and the social practices (both desirable and undesirable) associated with ephebes. My contribution will focus on the pieces of evidence pertaining to the treatment of ephebes through a series of disciplinary and penal clauses. The main concern of the person who drafted this regulation is, apart from the quasi-military training, to avoid to expose the ephebes to predatory paedophiles (ll. 111-7), to protect the ephebes' reputation (ll. 47-51; ll. 117-23) and to ensure the attendance of the training. What is more important, however, is the liminal legal status of the ephebe as a person, between adult and minor. This becomes clear in the provisions i) of ll. 11-14 in which the ephebe's father or guardian is fined in case the ephebe absconds and ii) of ll. 103-8 in which again the father or the guardian is fined in case of false information pertaining to preparation for participation to a contest. However, in ll. 15-19 the ephebe belonging to a well-off family of Amphipolis is penalized himself in case he did not participate in the training and most importantly, ephebes enjoyed a temporary immunity from liturgies, ll. 134-6. This apparent contradictory treatment is dictated by the emotional vulnerability of the ephebe, who is called to spend most of his day in a new environment, exposed to military training and peer pressure. Family responsibility aims, thus, to motivate parents to keep a watchful eye over the ephebe and compensate for lack of it.

SLAVICA BABAMOVA, National Archaeological Museum, Skopje

*NEW EVIDENCE FOR THE LOCATION OF ANCIENT GORTYNIA,
IDOMENE AND DOBEROS*

Two unpublished archaeological objects found at the archaeological site Vardarski Rid near Gevgelija (fragment of a barely legible inscription which was reused in a modern house, and a stamp) testify that the ancient city of Gortynia should be located at this site. This location of Gortynia reopens the question of the position of two neighboring cities mentioned by ancient authors, Idomene and Doberos, epigraphically attested by the widely discussed milestone found at the archaeological site of Isar – Marvinci. Although the archaeological excavations in the valley of the Strumica River conducted in the last decades retrieved modest epigraphic material, it is of importance for the location of Doberos, since it opens some new questions and dilemmas. This presentation makes an overview of the studies on the possible locations of Idomene and Doberos published since F. Papazoglou's book *Les villes de Macédoine à l'époque romaine*, and provides new evidence pro et contra the previous opinions.

SNEŽANA FERJANČIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

SCUPI AND THE ROMAN ARMY: EPIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

The Flavian colony of Scupi in southern Moesia Superior has yielded a fair amount of inscriptions pertaining to officers, soldiers and veterans of the Roman army. The men served in various units, ranging from the Moesian legions VII Claudia and IV Flavia to auxiliary regiments and the Praetorian Guard. The aim of this paper is to examine the available

epigraphic evidence and assess its importance for the history of Scupi. The earliest inscriptions, dating from the last decades of the first century AD, record officers and soldiers of various legions: VII Claudia, V Macedonica and I Italica (Moesian garrison), III Augusta (northern Africa), and XIV Gemina (first on the Rhine, then, since 92 AD, on the Pannonian section of the Danubian limes). It appears that their presence in Scupi is connected to Domitian's campaign against the Dacians. Epigraphic evidence from the second century AD implies that the colony was protected by a detachment of the cohort II Aurelia Dardanorum during the Marcomannic wars of Marcus Aurelius. Epigraphic evidence pertaining to veterans is particularly important for the history of Scupi. Inscriptions of soldiers discharged from the legion VII Claudia, recording the terms *deductus* and *deducticius*, show that Scupi was a veteran colony. Although the main body of colonists consisted of soldiers discharged from VII Claudia, it appears that other legions provided settlers as well (V Alaudae, V Macedonica and, possibly, IV Macedonica). One should also note the possibility that veterans of the Praetorian Guard also received land grants in the colony's territory. Scant epigraphic evidence suggests that veteran settlement in Scupi and its territory continued throughout the second and third century AD.

KLAUS HALLOF, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, *Inscriptiones Graecae*

CORPUSARBEIT: AUS BRIEFEN VON FANOULA PAPAZOGLU
1989-1999

Die im Archiv der *Inscriptiones Graecae* befindlichen Briefe von Fanoula Papazoglou aus den Jahren von 1989 bis 1999 geben ein lebendiges Bild von ihrer Arbeit am Corpus der nordmakedonischen Inschriften (IG X 2, 2) und zeugen von ihrer *humanitas* in schwierigen Zeiten.

Abstracts

MILTIADES B. HATZOPOULOS, National Hellenic Research
Foundation, Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

*A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL RIDDLE: FANOULA PAPAZOGLU AND THE
ANCIENT MACEDONIANS*

Having closely known Fanoula Papazoglou for nearly twenty years, and having read almost all of her studies on ancient Macedonia, I thought I knew her opinion on the much-debated issue of the language spoken by the ancient Macedonians. Thus, her 2000 article published in *Južnoslovenski Filolog* 56, p. 771-777, which was not in agreement with what she had written or told me before, came as a surprise, the more so that in the meantime the exploitation of new epigraphic discoveries had allowed significant progress in this field. This is the historiographical riddle that I would like to present with the hope that its discussion will contribute to its solution.

VIKTOR LILČIĆ-ADAMS, Ss Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje,
Faculty of Philosophy

*FANULA PAPAZOGLU'S RESEARCH AND THE CITY OF PELAGONIA
IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES*

The name of the ancient city of Pelagonia, the capital of the homonymous kingdom, features in ancient literary and epigraphical sources. The search for its site lasted during the course of the twentieth century and continues today. Fanula Papazoglu's discussion of the available sources pointed toward the sites on the left bank of the Erigon River (Crna Reka) and the region of Mariovo. The remains of the ancient city were discovered only in 2005.

MIROSLAVA MIRKOVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

L'ONOMASTIQUE EN DARDANIE DANS LE CONTEXTE DE FAMILLE

Les noms indigènes dans les inscriptions latines dans les provinces romaines du Balkan central pourraient servir à définir non seulement la relation d'un individu avec le groupe ethnique ou tribal, mais aussi parfois les liaisons familiales entre ceux qui appartenaient aux différents groupes ethniques et la descendance patri-linéal ou matri-linéal. En analysant les noms dans le cadre d'une famille dardaniennne, je reviens à la méthode scientifique de mon professeur Fanoula Papazoglou et aux résultats de ses recherches onomastiques dans le pays qu'elle a défini comme Dardanie. Comme dans les autres domaines de son travail, ses recherches onomastiques stimulent le travail futur en directions différentes. L'aspect que je choisie est la recherche des noms indigènes témoignant les relations dans la famille comme la plus petite cellule sociale. En se basant sur les données des inscriptions je veux essayer d'analyser les noms indigènes en Dardanie dans le contexte de la famille en cas de : 1. mariages mixtes, thraco-illyriennes et romaines; 2. mariages dans le même groupe – vestiges d'endogamie? 3. la descendance matri-linéal.

PANTELIS NIGDELIS, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, School of History and Archaeology

AMPHIPOLIS IN THE FIRST CENTURY BC: MYTH AND REALITY

Scholars working on Amphipolis' history often assumed that the city became an uninhabited place in the middle of the first century BC, due to invasions of neighboring barbarian tribes. According to them, the destruction of the city is proved primarily by an epigram of the Thessalonian poet

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Antipater mentioning the ruins of Amphipolis' famous temple of Artemis Tauropolos, along with some archaeological indications. In the paper, the credibility of this assumption is checked by a scrutiny of all literary and epigraphic sources for the city's history.

MIRKO OBRADOVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

STRABO'S GEOGRAPHY IN THE WORKS OF FANULA PAPAZOGLU

The last decades of the twentieth century and the beginning of the new millennium have seen an increased interest in the academic community in ancient writers who had been slightly neglected. The geographer and historian Strabo of Amaseia is certainly one of these. Strabo's Geography has been the subject of a growing interest in recent years: the most comprehensive critical edition by S. Radt, covering all seventeen books, has been completed, complemented with German translation and commentaries; conferences and symposia dedicated to Strabo have frequently been organised, with a sequence of important monographs on that author being published over the last decades. However, it should be underlined that Professor Fanula Papazoglu, to whose memory this conference is dedicated, more than a half a century ago drew attention to Strabo's Geography as a valuable source of information about the ancient world, especially in the Balkans. Her fundamental books *Les villes de Macédoine à l'époque romaine* and *The Central Balkan Tribes in Pre-Roman Times*, which significantly contributed to the better understanding of neglected topics such as Roman Macedonia and history of ancient Balkan tribes inhabiting the area north of Macedonia, use Strabo's Geography as one of the most important and indispensable sources. Professor Fanula Papazoglu also published a handful of articles on Strabo and ancient geography that

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made her one of the leading experts in Strabonian studies. The paper examines the reasons why the geographer from Amaseia won over Professor Fanula Papazoglu and became one of her favourite and most studied ancient authors.

ALEKSANDAR OSTROGORSKY, Illinois Institute of Technology,
Armour College of Engineering

ILLUSTRATED LIFE'S JOURNEY OF FANULA PAPAZOGLU

The life journey of Fanula Papazoglu will be presented, focusing on her childhood (French School and high school in Bitola/Monastiri), student days, participation in the resistance during the WWII (resistance in Belgrade, Banjica concentration camp, Yugoslav Partisans), post war life in Belgrade and two visits to the USA. Selected documents, photographs and short videos will be shown.

PASCHALIS PASCHIDIS, National Hellenic Research Foundation,
Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

*ASPECTS OF THE RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE OF THE NORTHWESTERN
MACEDONIAN CONFINES DURING THE ROMAN PERIOD*

The religious landscape of Roman Macedonia underwent significant structural changes in the first three centuries of our era; these changes echo religious developments attested throughout the empire: rise of new cults -'foreign' or emphatically 'local'; revitalization of traditional cults; organizational shift to religious associations and other forms of a more direct involvement in religious rites; new, pronounced, and personalized forms of piety; fierce religious competition between powerful deities

seeking to attract new audiences; quest for new, or revamped, local and supralocal identities. This paper examines some cults on the northwestern periphery of ancient Macedonia under this light, and attempts to connect the emerging picture with parallel developments in the rest of Macedonia and throughout the Roman Empire.

MARIA PAZ DE HOZ, University of Salamanca, Faculty of Philology

LYDIAN AND PHRYGIAN CULT ASSOCIATIONS

The aim of this contribution is to study some cult associations in Lydia and Phrygia that are vaguely denominated as symbiosis, doumos or bennos, and whose character is in most cases very difficult to determine, though the important role of gods in the written evidence and the frequent definition of these associations as ‘sacred’ warrant the assumption that they are cult associations. They may be related to kinship associations, as K. Buresch suggested, or they could have developed from a household structure or any other particular type of structure. This question, and the question of their obligatory (?) connection to Anatolian cults, will be especially analysed. The sources for the study are Greek inscriptions from the Roman Imperial times.

OLGA PELCER-VUJAČIĆ, University of Montenegro, Institute of History

*ILLYRAN IDENTITY IN SOUTHEASTERN DALMATIA
FROM AUGUSTUS TO DIOCLETIAN*

The Roman settlements in Southeastern Dalmatia, Risinium, Doclea and Municipium S, were organized as other provincial municipal communities in the Roman Empire. The subtle differences in their organization can be interpreted as cultural messages conveyed to us through inscriptions. When analysing early Roman peregrine civitates, one must take into account that the Roman conquest represented a watershed in the construction of indigenous identities. While some indigenous communities might have kept the same ethnic names, it is difficult to assume that their identity-discourses remained unchanged. The social structure of indigenous societies in this region before the Roman conquest is not clear. In the coastal settlements such as Risinium, the process of Romanization started earlier and had deeper roots. In the central region, Docleates were peregrines, led by tribal aristocracy from the castelli such as Salthua on the main road from Narona to Scodra. Their personal names suggest that they were not Roman citizens, although they use the Latin language in their inscriptions. One can suppose that only the elite used Latin, and that the process of Romanization started through the contacts with Italian settlers and recruitment of the local population into Roman army. In the hinterland, epigraphic evidence shows a strong early presence of indigenous elite at work in municipal political institutions. Illyrian ancestry was not an obstacle for a marriage with a Roman citizen, and Illyrian names frequently appear in families possessing Roman citizenship. The change in dynamics of local elites changed the ways culture and identities were constructed on the local level. There was no strict ethnic division among the population in Municipium S.

MARIJANA RICL, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

*MEMORIES OF A MARVELOUS MENTOR: FANULA PAPAZOGLU
AND HER IMPACT ON STUDENTS AND YOUNG COLLEAGUES*

The paper will try to portray the relationship between Professor Papazoglu and her students/young associates during the last 25 years of her career and life. It will examine her role of teacher and mentor on the undergraduate and graduate level, through the prism of author's memories of the period between 1974 and 2001. The interest and care shown by Professor Papazoglou for her students were uncommon and rare, as was her readiness to share her vast expertise on Ancient history and epigraphy. Thanks to her enterprise and determination in this domain, she was able to provide new positions at the University for the younger generations of scholars who are today extremely honored to be able to name her as their mentor and role model. In addition to the author's own recollections, several of Professor Papazoglu's students and associates of the same period were kind enough to write down their own memories and share them with the conference audience.

ATHANASIOS RIZAKIS, National Hellenic Research Foundation,
Institute of Greek and Roman Antiquity

*MULTIPLE IDENTITIES IN A COLONIAL CONTEXT: CULT AND CULTURAL
INTERPLAY IN THE ROMAN COLONY OF PHILIPPI [EASTERN MACEDONIA]*

The establishment of Roman colonists in Philippi not only overthrew the existing demographic balance, institutions and religious practices but also brought significant changes to the cultural domain and the manner by which the identity of its inhabitants was defined. While the urban center illustrates, in various ways (architecture, urbanism, cults, funerary art), the identity of the dominant community, the indigenous communities (Greeks and Thracians) express their own identity in more marginal areas, i.e. the urban periphery

or the countryside. This spatial distinction of identities, which reflects the new socio-cultural hierarchy established by the colonists, did not persist after the second century AD. The long coexistence in the same area of Romans, Greeks and Thracians and their submission to the game of mutual exchanges and interactions, led slowly to new compositions and hierarchies, revealing identities that are more complex.

MARJETA ŠAŠEL-KOS, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts,
Institute of Archaeology

*ILLYRICUM, THE ADRIATIC, AND ITALY IN THE PLANS
OF MITHRIDATES VI EUPATOR*

Strabo in his Geography and Appian of Alexandria mentioned the plan of Mithridates VI Eupator to attack Italy from the direction of Illyricum. The king (120–63 BC) was the elder son of Mithridates V Euergetes and the greatest of the kings of Pontus; his ruthless reign made him one of the most formidable enemies of the Romans. When Appian described the last months of his reign and his arrival in the regions of the Maeotis (the Sea of Azov) with its principalities and local rulers, all of whom received Mithridates with respect on account of his power, which was still not to be despised, he added: “Mithridates even formed an alliance with them in contemplation of other and more novel exploits, such as marching through Thrace to Macedonia, through the country of the Macedonians to the Paeones, and passing over the Alps into Italy.” The data are supplemented with Strabo’s account and with commentary.

DUBRAVKA UJES-MORGAN, Independent researcher

*NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE FOR GREEK PRESENCE AND INFLUENCE IN THE
CENTRAL BALKAN HINTERLANDS – THE COINAGE OF DAMASTION*

Ancient literary sources and archaeological evidence indicate that although contacts between the Greeks and the natives in the Central Balkans certainly started much earlier, the traceable interactions with the Greek cultural sphere became more dynamic only at the end of the fifth and the beginning of the fourth century BC. The numismatic evidence for the presence of Greeks in the Central Balkan hinterland consists of a peculiar local coinage discovered in a horizon of coin hoards and single coin finds and datable from the end of the fifth to the middle of the fourth century BC. This evidence points to a notable monetary phenomenon, which may be correlated with the information in literary sources referring to the foundation of the city of Damastion by the Aeginetans and Mendean ca. 425 B.C. on a still unidentified spot somewhere in inland Illyria near the prolific silver mines controlled by a dynasty of Thracian origin (Strabo VII, 7, 8 and VIII, 6, 16). The entire phenomenon also comprises several lesser issuing authorities from this region. Their coinages are clearly influenced by Damastion, since they share the same or very similar metrology and iconography, with inscriptions in Greek alphabet and some Greek names of monetary magistrates or local rulers. Most of these coins and the final series of Damastion appear debased and barbarized, and they all disappear after the middle of the fourth century BC. The foundation of a Greek colony far inside the barbarian territories is already an extraordinary event, and yet the founders were not the usual colonists or merchants, but the refugees expelled from their native cities during the Peloponnesian war. In addition to influencing the emergence of a series of local coinages, the Greeks of Damastion were in a position to transmit their advanced mining and metalwork technologies and other sophisticated features of Greek civilization, including a particular weight system and the use of alphabet on coins, directly to the local inhabitants. This numismatic horizon

and Greek influence in this region were disrupted after the middle of the fourth c. BC, most probably by political and military activities of Philip II of Macedonia, who restructured the balance of powers in the Central Balkans and beyond.

EMMANNUEL VOUTIRAS, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki,
School of History and Archaeology

*THE COWS OF ASKLEPIOS AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
IN HELLENISTIC MACEDONIA*

In Antiquity, cattle breeding probably played a significant role in the economy of Macedonia, since the country possessed (and still does) extensive and good pastures. Recent epigraphic finds have confirmed the importance of this activity. The relevant inscriptions have been collected and discussed by C. Chandezon, *L'élevage en Grèce (Ve-fin Ier s. a.C.). L'apport des sources épigraphiques*, Bordeaux 2003. A particularly interesting document is an inscription from Morrylos, a small city in the Amphaxitis, which contains a decree bestowing honours on a citizen who donated a cow to Asklepios. The donation of a cow seems at first to be an insufficient motive for honouring someone and recording the honours on stone. Yet in this case, the donated cow appears to have been special and therefore valuable, for it is explicitly stated that it had given birth to numerous offspring. We may therefore conclude that animal husbandry was systematically practiced and that the herdsmen of Morrylos were able to appreciate the value of bovines with exceptional genetic qualities. The inscription probably belongs to the period between 168 and 148 BC, after the defeat of Perseus and the abolition of monarchy, when the Macedonians were trying to develop their civic institutions.

NEMANJA VUJČIĆ, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy

THE GRAND ARMY OF DEMETRIOS POLIORKETES

Demetrios Poliorketes spent seven years of his turbulent life as the king of Macedonia and the ruler of a large part of Greece. Plutarch's biographies of Poliorketes and Pyrrhos credit the king with extensive military preparations that allegedly resulted in the creation of one of the largest military and naval forces in the Ancient world. Allegedly, in the final years of his reign, Poliorketes commanded a power that dwarfed that of Philip II and rivaled the strength of Alexander the Great. Strangely, when the actual conflict finally began, these forces suddenly disappear from the narrative. Modern historians, although generally highly distrustful of army and population figures adduced by ancient authors, showed a surprising tendency to accept Plutarch's claims and build theories on them. Poliorketes' alleged grand army thus served as an argument in the debate on the effects of Alexander's conquest on Macedonia proper and the demography of Macedonia in the third century BC. Few scholars attempted to question these figures, regardless of the fact that several ancient sources – including Plutarch's biographies themselves! – offer information directly contradicting them. The paper will try to show that the whole story of Poliorketes' exceptional military preparations for the alleged recovery of his father's Asian Empire, as well as the very size of the supposed army, should be rejected as historically incorrect.

MARIA YOUNI, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini,
Department of Law

PRIVATE LAW IN ROMAN MACEDONIA

Twenty years after the battle of Pydna where the Macedonian army was defeated by the forces of Aemilius Paulus, Macedonia became a Roman province and was put under Roman law. The administration of the new province was entrusted to a governor chosen and sent by the central government of Rome for a period of one or two years, who exercised his office according to the *lex provinciae* issued by Aemilius Paulus. The provincial law was aimed at organizing the administration of Macedonia and therefore contained regulations of public law but did not provide for issues of private law. When it comes to private life, then, what kind of law was applied by the population of the province, inhabited mainly by Greeks? This paper addresses the above question and provides an answer based on exhaustive research of the available sources. It sets off with a discussion on the sources, their specificities and characteristics (almost entirely epigraphic material, uneven distribution in time, place, and subject, recent corpora). It continues with the discussion of specific issues of private law (law of persons, property, contract, family and inheritance) that support the argument that locals continued to use Greek law continuously at least until the *Constitutio Antoniniana*.

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