Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
The Roman legionary fortress of Novae was located in northern Bulgaria, near modern day Svishtov/Swistov, on the southern bank of the Danube. Excavations have been carried out since 1960 by a joint Polish-Bulgarian team and the results are regularly published. There are altogether three Polish teams excavating at Novae, one of which is from the Antiquity of Southeastern Europe Research Centre of the University of Warsaw. Novae was once the headquarters for the 1st Italica legion (Legio I Italica) in the province of Moesia Inferior.

The year 2011 saw the commence of fieldwork at an altogether new sector (1 August – 9 November 2011). For the past 21 years the Centre focus on unearthing the former valetudinarium of the army camp, as well as the layers above and underneath it. Now, virgin terrain (dubbed Sector XII) was selected for excavation, in the right latus praetorii, east of the principia, south of the via principalis (Fig. 1). The area prepared for fieldwork has a surface of about 450 m². According to the standard Roman fortress layout, the praetorium or houses of the immunes or legionary barracks should be located here, possibly those housing the first cohort. This interesting problem has been under discussion for a long time, and every piece of archaeological evidence is likely to be valuable. The main issue is the question to what degree the double strength of the first cohort is reflected in the size of its barracks.

The earliest remains discovered date back to the presence of the 8th Augustan legion in Novae (ca. AD 45–69). Just above virgin soil, the lower foundations of four walls made of sandstone without mortar were discovered. These we correlate with an adobe floor. This early structure was dismantled and burned, and its remains were deposited into waste pits. The rubble layers held sherds of pottery and glass, bones, small fragments of bronze items, lamp fragments, and charcoal.

After this first phase, the terrain was prepared anew and stone buildings were erected. The walls were demolished and burned, and its remains were deposited into waste pits. The rubble layers held sherds of pottery and glass, bones, small fragments of bronze items, lamp fragments, and charcoal.


2 Our research is kindly supported by the University of Warsaw and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

3 For a history of research at Sector IV see: P. DYCZEK, Archaeological Excavations at Novae. A History of Research with Special Consideration of Sector IV (Legionary Baths, Valetudinarium Late Architecture), (in:) T. Derda, P. Dyczek, J. Kolendo (eds.), Novae..., 31–70.
made of limestone, sandstone and lime mortar. Only one room measuring 6×6 m was entirely uncovered during excavation. Also, two sewage channels constructed during this time were discovered. Both run along a N-S axis and towards the river Danube (Fig. 2). The excavated area was subsequently enlarged westwards with a slim trench, in order to get hold of the east wall of the *principia*, which had been excavated earlier in the area, and the adjoining street dividing the *scannum* from north to south. The width of the street measured 3.8 m (Fig. 3).³


Fig. 2. Main trench in 2011 (Photo M. Lemke).
Ryc. 2. Główny wykop w 2011 r.

Fig. 3. The eastern wall of the principia (Photo M. Lemke).
Ryc. 3. Wschodni mur principia.
Fig. 4. Fragment of a *terra sigillata* bowl with a potter’s mark (Photo M. Lemke).
Ryc. 4. Fragment miski *terra sigillata* z pieczęcia producenta.

Fig. 5. Lamp 138/11 (Photo J. Reclaw).
Ryc. 5. Lampka 138/11.

Fig. 6. Lamp 142/11 (Photo J. Reclaw).
Ryc. 6. Lampka 142/11.
Coin finds have suggested earlier that during the later half of the 3rd c. the legionary buildings were dismantled, making place for civilian compounds. Here, stones from earlier walls were reused. A number of small rooms was erected, set partially on earlier foundations. In the southern part of the trench a legionary water tank was transformed into a basin measuring 2.5x2.5 m. Its floor and walls were made of tegulae. Some of the civilian walls and the basin were destroyed.

Towards the southern border of the fieldwork area, a portico was discovered. Five bases for columns were unearthed so far. Capitals and bases were used and set on square slabs of stone. This late antique portico was obviously built from material gathered in the ruins of the principia, but the exact date of construction is not known yet.

A number of finds deserve special attention, especially a hitherto unknown tile stamp on a tegula and a large Greek inscription.1 The inscription was discovered in a late antique layer. The original stone, a statue base, had been cut in two and reshaped as a mortarium. Still, the text is well preserved (Greek inscriptions are rare in Novae). It records the name Novae, in a context where also the *Legio Italica* is mentioned. In one paragraph it is stated that two envoys from different towns on the Hellespont, "first citizen of Ilion", and an equally "first citizen" from the Roman colony of Alexandria Troas founded a monument for the "splendid town of Novesians" and the First Italic Legion. The function of these two foreigners seems to correspond with a number of other inscriptions found earlier on the premises of the principia, concerning late Roman, civil *principilarii* providing long distance logistical support for the army, especially from the Hellespont region. Among the smaller finds, the comparatively high amount of lamps (18) and terra sigillata sherds (9) (Fig. 4) are worth mentioning. The two early lamps: 138/11 (Fig. 5) and 142/11 (Fig. 6) are well preserved, either type is seldom found in this area. Another interesting and entirely preserved find is the bone spoon 116/11 (Fig. 7).

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2 A detailed analysis is being prepared by prof. A. Łajtar.  
Po zakończeniu prac w sektorze IV, w roku 2011 w Novae rozpoczęto wykopaliska na nowym odcinku – oznaczonym numerem XII (Ryc. 1). Został on zaplanowany w prawym latus praelorii po wschodniej stronie principia, na południe od via principalis. W tym miejscu, zgodnie ze standardowym planem rzymskiego obozu wojskowego, powinny się znajdować koszary I kohorty. Odkryto obiekty należące do pozostałości architektonicznych po legionie VIIIAugusta (od ok. 45 do 69 roku n.e.), jak i późniejsze, wybudowane już przez legion I Italii oraz w III w. przez cywili (Ryc. 2). Wąskim, podłużnym sondażem poszerzono wykop zasadniczy na zachód, aby uchwycić wschodni mur principia oraz przekrój przez ulicę rozdzielającą od wschodu komendanturę od domniemanych koszar I kohorty (Ryc. 3). W południowej części odcinka odkryto pięciokolumnowy portyk z późnego antyku.

Pośród zabytków należy przede wszystkim zwrócić uwagę na stosunkowo dużą liczbę fragmentów naczyń terrasigillata (Ryc. 4) i lampek (Ryc. 5, 6), jak i na nieznany dotychczas typ stempla legionowego, odcisnięty na powierzchni jednej z dachówek, oraz inskrypcję grecką wymieniającą „najwspanialsze miasto nowcyżyków".