

COTIDIE VITA

MMDCCLXV AVC



SVAKODNEVNI ŽIVOT
2012.

DAILY LIFE
MMXII

Svakodnevni život građanina Viminacijuma nije se puno razlikovao od onoga u Rimu. Kao veliki vojni logor i glavni grad provincije Gornje Mezije, Viminacijum je bio pravi kosmopolitski grad na raskrsnici puteva u koji su pristizali ljudi različitih zanimanja.

Legija VII *Claudia* sa oko 6 000 vojnika, stacionirana u Viminacijumu, branila je severne granice Rimskog carstva od upada varvarskih plemena. Teritoriji logora pripadalo je i naselje (*canabae legionis*) koje je bilo organizovano prema vojnim potrebama. U naselju su živеле porodice vojnika, veterani, zanatlije i trgovci čije su primarne delatnosti bile snabdevanje logora. Zemlja je mogla biti darovana veteranima nakon odsluženja vojnog roka.

Upravo se privredna moć grada oslanjala na poljoprivredu, stočarstvo, zanatstvo, trgovinu i saobraćaj. I sami ostaci antičkog Viminacijuma danas leže ispod plodnih oranica. Dolina reke Mlave do njenog ušća u Dunav pogodna je za uzgajanje žitarica, te su i antički stanovnici Viminacijuma koristili ove prirodne pogodnosti. Veliki broj nalaza alata ukazuje na razvijenu poljoprivredu. Poljoprivredna imanja (*villae rusticae*) izvan gradskog jezgra predstavljala su „izvor“ hrane. Na njima su često radili robovi, a upravljao je tzv. *vilicus*, nadzornik imanja.

Zahvaljujući pogodnom geografskom položaju na raskrsnici važnih puteva, Viminacijum je postao trgovinski i zanatski centar, uz stalnu zaštitu vojnika iz legije VII *Claudia*. Svi povoljni uslovi doprineli su doseljavanju zanatlija i trgovaca iz svih delova Carstva. Otkriveni arheološki materijal, naročito keramički i stakleni, zajedno sa istraženim zanatskim centrom, svedoče o izuzetnom razvoju pojedinih grana zanatstva i umetnosti. Bogatstvo formi i jednostavnost stila u staklarskoj proizvodnji ukazuju na serijsku proizvodnju koja je mogla nastati u samom Viminacijumu, dok su luksurniji primerci bili uvoženi. Nalažene posude pripadaju periodu od I do IV/V veka n.e. i pružaju sliku o dugotrajnoj i raznovrsnoj staklarskoj proizvodnji. Takođe, proizvodnja keramike predstavlja jednu od najrazvijenijih zanatskih grana. Opeke sa žigom legije VII *Claudia* proizvedene na Viminacijumu nalažene su na delu mezijskog Podunavlja. Tokom dosadašnjih arheoloških iskopavanja u potpunosti je istražen grnčarsko-ciglarski kompleks koji pruža direktnu potvrdu o mestu na kojem se ova proizvodnja odvijala. Ona je podmirivala potrebe lokalnog stanovništva, a veliki deo ovih posuda distribuiran je širom Gornje Mezije i u ostale okolne rimske provincije.

U III veku, za vreme vladavina Gordijana III, Viminacijum je postao kolonija i stekao pravo kovanja svog novca, koji je bio ne samo u lokalnom opticaju već je nalažen i u susednim provincijama. Produkcija ove kovnice trajala je 16 godina (od 239. do 256. – tokom dve godine novac nije kovan). Veliki promet robe uslovio je procvat trgovine u Viminacijumu. Iako su prvi trgovci bili došljaci, vremenom su trgovinom počeli da se bave i starosedeoci. Shodno tome trgovina je bila zasnovana na uvozu luksuzne robe i mediteranskih specijaliteta i izvozu proizvoda domaćih zanatsko-umetničkih radionica.

Na Viminacijumu je do sada istraženo više od 14 500 grobova u kojim je nađeno više od 30 000 predmeta na osnovu kojih saznajemo detalje o svakodnevnom životu u antici. Osim toga, različit ikonografski repertoar u fresko oslikanim grobnicama, na reljefima sarkofaga ili stela, pored mitoloških obiluje i scenama iz svakodnevnog života. Tokom iskopavanja viminacijumskih nekropola istraženo je nekoliko grobova lekara. Zahvaljujući medicinskom priboru pohranjenom uz pokojnika saznajemo o različitim praksama vezanim za ovu profesiju. Naime, starorimska medicina podrazumevala je i specijalizacije kao što su interna medicina, oftalmologija i urologija. Poseban značaj je imala higijena jer su rimski građani bili svesni njene važnosti u prevenciji od zaraznih bolesti. Jedan od najpoznatijih i najuticajnijih antičkih lekara, Galen, brinuo je o zdravlju rimskih careva i lečio u hramu boga Asklepija, zaštitnika medicine. U rimsko doba, kao i danas, lekari su bili izuzetno cenjeni i uvažavani.

Vera i religija bile su sastavni deo svakodnevnog života. Pored državnog panteona rimskih božanstava, na Viminacijumu je jedan od najznačajnijih kultova bio Mitrin kult. Vremenom sve veću popularnost stiču istočnjački kultovi. Širenju njihove popularnosti doprinosili su razni upotrební predmeti ili umetnička dela dekorisana predstavama božanstava ili njihovim atributima.

Jaka hrišćanska zajednica na Viminacijumu ostavila je potvrdu o svom postojanju u vidu hrišćanskih simbola na raznim predmetima, nakitu i relikvijarima. Najupečatljiviji dokaz o širenju nove religije ogleda se u oslikavanju Grobnice sa Hristovim monogramom sa temom o preobraćenju u hrišćanstvo koja ujedno predstavlja i vrhunac kasnoantičkog slikarstva. Nakon Milanskog edikta 313. godine, Viminacijum je bio značajno episkopsko sedište koje se pominje u aktima koncila u Serdici 343. i 344. godine.

The daily life of Viminacium citizens certainly was not so much different from the one in Rome. As a major military camp and the capital of the province of Upper Moesia, Viminacium was a cosmopolitan city at the crossroads, to which people of various professions arrived.

Legion VII Claudia with about 6 000 soldiers, stationed at Viminacium, was defending the northern border of the Roman Empire from the invasions of barbarian tribes. Civilian settlement (*canabae legionis*) belonged to the territory of the military camp. Military families, veterans, craftsmen and tradesmen lived within the military settlement, and their main duty was to supply the camp. Land could have been bestowed to veterans after completing their military service.

Economic power of the city rested on agriculture, livestock breeding, craft, trade and transport. The remains of ancient Viminacium now lie beneath fertile fields. The Mlava River valley to its confluence with the Danube is suitable for cultivating crops, so the ancient inhabitants of Viminacium have used the natural advantages. Large number of tools discovered indicates developed agriculture. Agricultural estates (*villae rusticae*), were located outside the city, and represented food “source”. Slaves usually worked in such an estates, which were administered by a *vilicus*, estate supervisor.

Owing to its convenient geographical position at the crossroads of major routes, Viminacium became a commercial and artisan center, with the constant protection of soldiers from VII Claudia Legion. All favorable conditions led to the development of a settlement of craftsmen and merchants from all parts of the Empire. The archaeological material discovered, especially pottery and glass, including the discovery of a craft center, testify about very high development of certain branches of handicrafts and arts.

Glass production shows richness in forms and simplicity of style, indicating mass production at the Viminacium. Luxurious samples were mostly imported. Glass vessels from Viminacium can be dated from I to IV / V century A.D., providing a picture about long-term and various glass production. Also, pottery production represents one of the most developed parts of craft industry. Bricks which bore the mark of the Legion VII Claudia, produced at Viminacium, they were found throughout the province of Moesia.

During the archaeological excavations, conducted so far, pottery-brick workshop complex is fully explored, which provides direct confirmation about the place at which this production took place. This production fulfilled the needs of local people, while a large number of vessels were distributed throughout the province of Upper Moesia, and surrounding Roman provinces.

In the third century, during the reign of Gordian III, Viminacium became a colony and gained the right to mint coins, which were not only in the local circulation, but also discovered in neighboring provinces. The mint operated for 16 years (from 239 to 256, during two years coins were not minted). Huge circulation of goods caused trade to flourish at Viminacium. Although the first merchants were newcomers, natives became more and more involved in trade. Consequently the market was based on import of luxury goods and Mediterranean specialties and export of products from domestic crafts and art workshops.

More than 14 500 tombs were excavated at Viminacium so far, where 30 000 objects were discovered, on which we learned most of the details connected to daily life of ancient citizens. Furthermore, various iconographic repertoire in fresco painted tombs, on the reliefs of sarcophagi or stele, besides mythological, it abounds with scenes of everyday life. During the excavations of the Viminacium necropolises, several graves of doctors were explored. Owing to medical accessories deposited with the deceased, we were able to learn about different practices related to this profession. Ancient Roman medicine included specializations like internal medicine, ophthalmology and urology. Of particular importance was hygiene, because Roman citizens were aware of its importance in prevention of diseases. One of the most famous Roman physicians was Galen. He took care of the Roman emperors' health, and has healed at the temple of the god Asclepius, the patron of medicine. Doctors were highly esteemed and respected in Roman times as now.

Faith and religion were the essential part of daily life. Besides the usual pantheon of Roman deities, one of the most important cults at Viminacium was a military one, the cult of Mithras. Eastern cults gained increasing popularity with time. Various utility objects and works of art were often decorated with depictions of deities or their attributes, and contributed to spreading of their popularity.

Strong Christian community at Viminacium left the testimony about its existence in form of Christian symbols on various objects, jewelry, relics, and perhaps the most striking is in painting of the tomb with Christ monogram, with the subject of conversion to Christianity, which also represents the culmination of late antique art. After the Milan Edict in 313 year, Viminacium became an important Episcopal seat, mentioned in 343 and 344 within the acts of Council in Serdica.

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JANUAR

Jedna od najrazvijenijih zanatskih grana na Viminacijumu bilo je grnčarstvo. U grnčarskoj proizvodnji na Viminacijumu najzastupljeniji proizvodi bili su posude za pripremanje i služenje hrane, pogrebne običaje, svetiljke, figurine od terakote, ali i građevinski materijal (opeke, vodovodne cevi, podne pločice...). Pronađeni kalupi za izradu reljefnih posuda, pružaju dokaze o izradi i luksuzne keramike na ovom prostoru.

FEBRUAR

U Viminacijumu, gradu na raskrsnici puteva, susretali su se različita verovanja i religije. Mitrin kult posvedočen je ikonama, a erotski motivi, često prenaplašeni, vinova loza i grožđe u fresko oslikanim grobnicama, ukazuju na izuzetno jak Dionisov kult. Žiisci su često bili dekorisani prikazima božanstava ili njihovim simbolima. Junonin amblem – paun, najčešći je motiv u fresko oslikanim grobnicama, dok predstave egipatske boginje Izide svedoče o velikoj popularnosti istočnjačkih religija na Viminacijumu.

MART

Od vojnog utvrđenja na Viminacijumu iskopana je *Porta praetoria* - severna kapija. Tokom istraživanja nalaženi su i metalni delovi oružja – oštrice noževa i bodeža, koplja, strele... Zaštitnik rimske vojske bio je Jupiter, pa je njegov simbol – orao često bio predstavljan na reljefu ili u skulpturi, a pečat legije - VII *Claudia* na opeci. O prisustvu rimskih vojnika svedoče mnogobrojne kopče i pojasne garniture često nalažene na Viminacijumu.

APRIL

Ljubav je u antičkom svetu najviše bila vezivana za mit o Kupidonu i Psihi, te su kupidoni postali opšte prihvaćeni simboli ljubavi do danas. Njihove predstave često nalazimo u funerarnoj umetnosti, kao na primer u grobnici sa Kupidonima na Viminacijumu. Brojne Venerine figurine, ukazuju na njen izražen kult. Ipak, u životu antičke žene romantika je bila zamjenjena ugovorenim brakovima u kojima je žena imala vrlo malo slobode.

MAJ

Veliki broj ranohrišćanskih nalaza ukazuje na to da je hrišćanska zajednica u gradu bila izuzetno jaka. Prsten sa Hristovim monogramom, kao i freske iz grobnice sa Hristovim monogramom, svedoče o Viminacijumu kao važnom centru hrišćanstva koji u IV veku postaje i episkopsko sedište. O tom periodu svedoče i istražene građevine poput trikonhalne crkve.

JUNI

Matrone su nosile skupocenu odeću i nakit, a vreme su posvećivale nezi tela i lica. Parfemi su se čuvali u toaletnim bočicama (*unguentaria*), a fini kozmetički preparati, sa bojama i puderom, u koštanim kutijama cilindrične forme – piksidama (*pyxides*). Nezaobilazan deo ženske toalete takođe su bila i bronzana i srebrna ogledala. Koštane ukosnice služile su za pričvršćivanje i oblikovanje ženske frizure koje su bile komplikovane za pravljenje čak i uz pomoć robinje-frizerke (*ornatrices*). U Paganskoj grobnici na Viminacijumu naslikan je portret jedne takve dame iz IV veka, koji svedoči o njenoj negovanoj lepoti.

JULI

U kućama - domaćinstvima posluga je brinula o pripremi hrane, zaliham namirnica i vina, uobičajenim dnevnim poslovima. Grnčarija je proizvođena za svakodnevnu upotrebu, za pripremanje hrane i za njeno konzumiranje. Igle za šivenje proizvođene su od kosti ili metala. U luksuznijim domovima posude je moglo biti od stakla. O tome da su bogati građani imali poslugu, svedoče i fresko scene iz oslikanih grobnica Viminacijuma, na kojima su pored gospodara i gospodarica, prikazivani sluškinje i sluge sa različitim posudama.

AVGUST

Trgovina na Viminacijumu je cvetala, a trgovci su se slivali iz raznih krajeva Carstva, donoseći različite proizvode. Trgovalo se i proizvodima iz lokalnih radionica, nekada i finom robom, o čemu svedoči nalaz vage sa oznakama malih mernih jedinica. U trgovinskom optičaju je bio i novac kovan na Viminacijumu.

SEPTEMBAR

Veliki broj kockica i žetona nađenih tokom istraživanja viminacijumskih nekropola, govori nam o tome da su se građani rado kockali, a deca igrala slično deci danas. Žetone su koristili u igri nalik današnjim micama ili šahu (*ludus latrunculorum*). Strane kockica su bile označene brojevima od 1 do 6. U jednoj od igara kockice bi se mešale u peharu (*fritillus*), iz kojeg bi se bacale, a pobeđivao je igrač sa najvećim zbirom. Igre sa kockicama posebno su bile popularne među legionarima.

OKTOBAR

Jedan od cenjenijih zanata u antičko doba bilo je i pekarstvo. Rimljani su hleb nazivali *panis* i pravili ga u nekoliko oblika: trigona – *panis trifidus*, tetragona – *panis quadratus*, pentagona, heksagona i oktagona. Za svakodnevnu upotrebu korišćen je veći, kružni hleb, pečen najčešće u pepelu. Jedan od najfinijih hlebova, u obliku venca, nazivao se *panis corona* i prikazan je u dve grobnice viminacijumskih nekropola, naslikan na poslužavnicima koje nose sluge.

NOVEMBAR

Na Viminacijumu je otkriveno nekoliko grobova lekara, sa lekarskim priborima među kojima su sonde za mešanje medikamenata, skalpeli, igle, kutijice za čuvanje pribora, palete za spravljanje lekova, nekada sa motivom zmije, simbolom boga Asklepija, zaštitnika lekara. Redovna poseta termama značila je ne samo održavanje higijene već i preventivu bolesti. Pretpostavlja se da prvi profesionalni lekari u Viminacijum stižu u ranoj fazi osnivanja vojnog logora, sredinom I veka.

DECEMBAR

Gladijatorske i venatorske igre bile su omiljena zabava širom Rimskog carstva. Ovakav vid zabave su praktikovali i stanovnici Viminacijuma o čemu svedoči amfiteatar koji se trenutno istražuje. Jedna od retkih predstava gladijatora kod nas nalazi se na keramičkom žišku. O održavanju venatorskih igara svedoče kosti egzotičnih životinja i opasnih grabljivaca otkrivenih prilikom iskopavanja amfiteatra.



JANUARY

One of the most developed parts of the craft industry at Viminacium was pottery. In pottery production at Viminacium the most common products were vessels for preparing and serving food, funerary rites, lamps, terracotta figurines, but also construction materials (bricks, pipes, floor tiles, etc.) Molds used for relief vessels provide evidences about production of luxurious pottery in the region.

FEBRUARY

Different beliefs and religions were encountered at Viminacium, city at the crossroads. Mithras's cult is attested with icons, and erotic motives, often exaggerated, vines and grapes in a fresco painted tombs indicate a developed cult of Dionysus. Oil lamps were often decorated with depictions of deities and their symbols. Juno's emblem - the peacock, is the most common motif in fresco painted tombs, while depictions of Egyptian goddess Isis testify about the great popularity of Eastern religions at Viminacium.

MARCH

The north gate, porta praetoria, was excavated as a part of the military fort. During the excavations metal parts of weapons were found – blades of knives and daggers, spears, arrows ... The protector of the Roman army was Jupiter, and his symbol - eagle has often been represented on relieves or sculptures, and the stamp of the legion - VII Claudia on the bricks. Large number of safety pins and belt sets often found at Viminacium, testify about the presence of Roman soldiers.

APRIL

In the ancient world love was mostly connected to the myth of Cupid and Psyche, so Cupids became widely accepted as symbols of love and remained as such to the present day. Their depiction can be found in funerary art, like in Viminacium tomb with Cupids, as sculptures or reliefs, as well as decoration of sarcophagi. Numerous Venus's figurines indicate the existence of her cult. However, in ancient woman's life, romance was replaced with arranged marriages where the woman had very little freedom.

MAY

A large number of finds from early Christian period indicate that the Christian community in the city was very strong. Ring with Christ's monogram, as well as frescoes from the tomb with Christ monogram, testify about Viminacium as an important center of Christianity, which became an Episcopal seat in the fourth century. Already discovered buildings, like a triple apsidal church, witnessed about this period.

JUNE

Matrona was wearing very expensive clothes and jewelry. She often spent her time caring about her body and face. Perfumes were kept in glass bottles (unguentaria), while fine cosmetics, paints and powder within cylindrical ivory boxes - pyxides. An essential part of female toilette was round silver and bronze mirrors. Bone hairpins were used for fixing and forming female hair-styles, often very complicated to make even for slave - hairdresser (ornatrices). A portrait of one such lady from IV century was recorded on a fresco from Pagan tomb at Viminacium, and it testifies about her beauty and care.

JULY

In the houses - household's servants took care of food preparation, storage of supplies and wine, ordinary daily activities. Pottery was manufactured for everyday use, for food preparation and its consumption. Sewing needles were made of bone or metal. In luxurious

homes, vessels were sometimes made of glass. Fresco scenes from the painted tombs of Viminacium testify about the fact that wealthy people had servants. On several frescoes, maids and servants with various vessels were portrayed next to their masters and mistresses.

AUGUST

Trade flourished at Viminacium and merchants came from all over the Empire, bringing different imports. It was traded with the products of local workshops, sometimes with fine goods, as evidenced by the finding of scale with marks of small measuring units. Coins minted at Viminacium were in commercial exchange.

SEPTEMBER

A large number of dice and tokens found at the Viminacium necropolises, indicate that people gambled and children played just like children do today. Tokens were used for a game similar to modern mills (nine men's morris) or chess (ludus latrunculorum). Sides of dice were numbered from 1 to 6. In one of games, dice would be mingled in a goblet (fritillus), and then cast from it, highest sum was winning. Games with dice were particularly popular among legionnaires.

OCTOBER

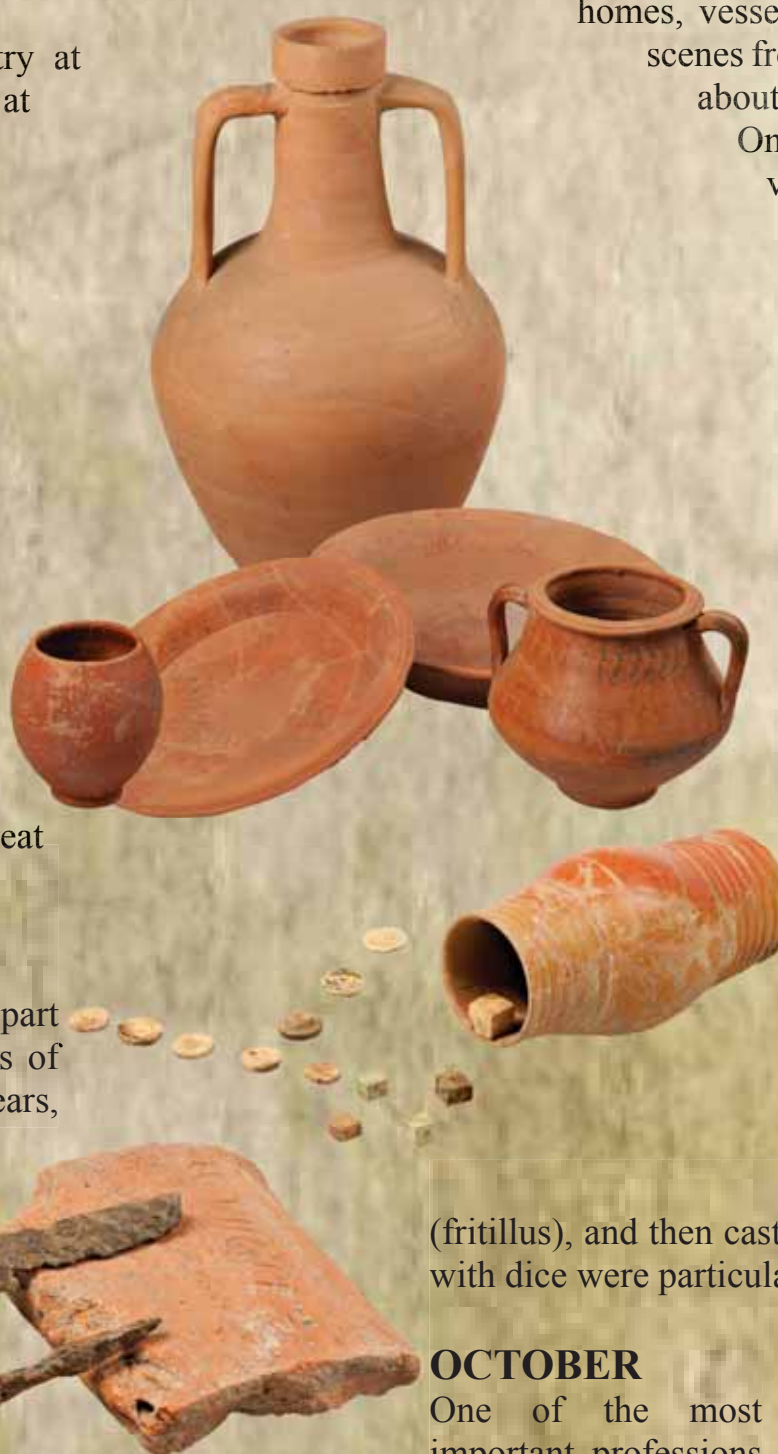
One of the most important professions in ancient times was bakers. The Romans called bread panis, and several shapes were known: in the shape of trigon - panis trifidus, tetragon - panis quadratus, pentagon, hexagon and octagon. For daily use, larger, circular bread was consumed, usually baked in ashes. One of the finest loaves in the form of wreath was called panis corona, and it was depicted in two tombs of Viminacium necropolises, painted on trays which were carried by servants.

NOVEMBER

Several graves of doctors were discovered at Viminacium, and in them medical equipment including a spatula for mixing drugs, scalpels, needles, boxes for storing tools, palettes for making medicines were found. On one of them there is a snake motif, symbol of the god Asclepius, the patron of doctors. Regular visit to the baths, meant not only maintain of hygiene but also disease prevention. It is assumed that the first professional doctors arrived to Viminacium in early stage of establishing a military camp, in the middle of the first century.

DECEMBER

Gladiatorial and venatorial games were favorite pastime throughout the Roman Empire. This type of sport was practiced among Viminacium citizens, which is testified with the amphitheater, which is currently under the excavation. One of the rare representations of gladiators is depicted on a ceramic oil lamp. Bones of exotic animals and dangerous predators discovered during the excavation of the amphitheater, testify about the venatorial performances.





VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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30	31					

JANUAR * IANVARIVS * JANUARY



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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FEBRUAR * FEBRUARIVS * FEBRUARY



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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MART * MARTIVS * MARCH



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak
Monday

Utorak
Tuesday

Sreda
Wednesday

Četvrtak
Thursday

Petak
Friday

Subota
Saturday

Nedelja
Sunday

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APRIL * APRILIS * APRIL



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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MAJ * MAIVS * MAY



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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JUNI * IVNIVS * JUNE



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
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30	31					

JULI * IVLIVS * JULY



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

AVGUST * AVGVSTVS * AUGUST



Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

OKTOBAR * OCTOBER * OCTOBER



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

NOVEMBAR * NOVEMBER * NOVEMBER



VIMINACIUM

Ponedeljak Monday	Utorak Tuesday	Sreda Wednesday	Četvrtak Thursday	Petak Friday	Subota Saturday	Nedelja Sunday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

DECEMBAR * DECEMBER * DECEMBER

COTIDIE VITA
MMDCCCLXV AVC



DAILY LIFE
MMXII



SVAKODNEVNI
ŽIVOT
2012.

