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FANULA PAPAZOGLU (1917–2001)

Family and early years

Fanula Papazoglu was born on February 3, 1917 in Bitola, Macedonia. Her father Konstantin Papazoglu (1880–1924) was a merchant-manufacturer, and her mother Elpiniki, born Macali (1883–1965), a homemaker. She had an older brother, Dimitrije Papazoglu (1913–1956), who was Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Law in Skopje. Her mother's family comes from the village of Nikolica in the Korçë District of SE Albania, whence they moved to Kruševo at the end of the 18th century, after the destruction of Moscopole, while the father's origin most probably lies in Asia Minor. The first three years of her life (1917–1920), she spent as a refugee with her family in Thessaloniki. Her father's premature death in 1924 left the family without regular income. Fortunately, her uncle Mihail Macali stepped in and provided help.

Elementary school

From 1921 to 1929, Fanula Papazoglu attended the French elementary school in Bitola (*École française de Monastir dirigée par les filles de la charité de Saint Vincent de Paul*). The Catholic congregation of Lazarists founded the school in 1875. The subjects she studied during this period were *orthographe, exactitude, composition française, calcul, sciences, histoire, géographie, gymnastique, couture, histoire et géographie serbe, piano*. She was talented for music and excelled in playing the piano.

Secondary school

After graduation from elementary school, Fanula Papazoglu attended the state Trade academy and the high school in Bitola. She graduated in 1935 and 1936 respectively.

University studies

In 1936, Fanula Papazoglu moved to Belgrade and started her studies of Classical Philology with History and Archaeology at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy. In order to contribute to her

family finances, she worked as a clerk in several companies. During her studies, she attended the courses taught by the most distinguished Yugoslav classicists, historians and archaeologists, such as Veselin Čajkanović, Milan Budimir, Nikola Vulić, Miloje Vasić. She graduated in December 1945.

War years

During WWII Fanula Papazoglu lived in Belgrade with her mother and brother, in a flat hit during the German bombing of Belgrade in 1941. As a member of the student union, she joined the liberation movement at the beginning of the war and contributed by collecting help in food, medicine and clothes, distributing manifestos and bulletins. Discovered by the special police, she was arrested together with her brother in October 1942. She spent a month in confinement, daily questioned and tortured, to be eventually transferred to the Banjica concentration camp held by the Gestapo and the Belgrade special police and notorious for its brutality. After six months, she was released in April 1943 and a couple of months later crossed into Srem to join the partisans. After the liberation of Yugoslavia, she briefly worked in the Ministry of Information (1945–46) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1946–47).

University career

In February 1947, Fanula Papazoglu was appointed assistant for Ancient history at the Department of History of the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. In 1949, she was promoted to the position of lecturer. The same year she married the Byzantine historian Georgije Ostrogorski, and the couple had two children: Tatjana (1950-2005) and Aleksandar (1952-). She obtained her PhD degree in 1955 with the thesis entitled “Macedonian Cities in the Roman Period” (“Македонски градови у римско доба”). In October 1956 she became Assistant Professor, in February 1960 Associate Professor, and in September 1965 Full Professor of Ancient History. Until her retirement in September 1979, she held the chair in Ancient history and served as the first Director of the Centre for Ancient Epigraphy and Numismatics founded at her initiative in 1969. Since 1967 she was on the editorial board of “Živa Antika”. In March 1974 she was elected a corresponding member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and in December 1983 a full member. She was the leader of the international project “Epigraphical Sources for the History of Ancient Macedonia” involving Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Skopje and Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Her own projects in the Academy were “Hellenization and Romanization in the Ancient World”, “Slavery and Dependent Peasantry in the Hellenistic Period” and “Paionians and Other Tribes between Illyrians, Macedonians and Thracians”.

National and international awards, conferences, lectures

Fanula Papazoglu was a corresponding member of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut since 1972, Doctor *honoris causa* of the Université Paris-Sorbonne (Paris IV) since 1982, honorary member of the Φιλολογικός Σύλλογος Παρνασσός in Athens since 1993, and foreign member of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts since 1994. She received the October Award of the City of Belgrade in 1970 for her book *Srednjobalkanska plemena u predrimsko doba. Tribali, Autarijati, Dardanci, Skordisci i Mezi (The Central Balkan Tribes in Pre-Roman Times: Triballi, Autariates, Dardanians, Scordisci and Moesians)*, and the July 7th Lifetime Award in Historical Sciences in 1988. During her University career and afterwards, she attended a number of international conferences in Ancient History and Epigraphy, including the 7th, 8th and 9th International Congresses of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (Constanța 1977; Athens 1982, Sofia 1987), 3rd International Congress of Thracology (Wien 1980), and 3rd and 4th International Symposia on Ancient Macedonia (Thessaloniki 1977, 1983). She gave lectures by invitation at the University of Ioannina (1979), University of Athens (1980) and German Archaeological Institute (Berlin, Munich, on several occasions in the '70s and '80s).

Pedagogical work

During her University career, Fanula Papazoglu was mentor to many students of Classics, Archaeology and History from Belgrade University and elsewhere. She taught seminars in Ancient epigraphy for postgraduate students of Ancient history and Archaeology. Thanks to her knowledge and pedagogical talents, many modern-day professors and researchers in the region were initiated to the world of scientific research. Her interest in students is also visible in her textbooks on Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic history until 167 BC. She was the supervisor of the following master dissertations: 1. Slobodan Dušanić, „Bassianae and its Territory“ (1965); 2. Petar Petrović, „History of Naissus from its Foundation to 441 AD“ (1966); 3. Miroslava Panić, „Egypt during the First Achaemenids“ (1972); 4. Milena Dušanić, „Late Antique Military Inscriptions from our Limes“ (1973); 5. Marijana Riel, „Slavery in the Province of Macedonia during the Principate“ (1982); 6. Eleonora Petrova, „Paionian Tribes in the Light of New Investigations“, (1989). Doctoral dissertations finished under her supervision are the following: 1. Miroslava Mirković, „The Roman Cities on the Upper Moesian Limes“ (1964); 2. Slobodan Dušanić, „Arcadian League in the IVth century“ (1969); 3. Petar Petrović, „Palaeography of the Roman Inscriptions in Upper Moesia“ (1971). After her retirement, she took active part in the preparation and defense of the following doctoral dissertations: 1. Milena Dušanić, „Geographical and Ethnographical Excursus in the Work of Ammianus Marcellinus“ (1982); 2. Petar Popović, „Coinage and its Circulation in Illyrian Areas

till the End of the 1st century BC“ (1986); 3. Miroslava Panić, „Egyptian Administration in the Reign of Amenhotep III (1403-1364 BC)“ (1987); 4. Aleksandar Loma, „The Problem of the Substrate Research in Serbian Toponymy“ (1987); 5. Marijana Ricl, „Anatolian Cults and the Perception of Sin – A Contribution to the Study of Social Mentality in the Roman Imperial Period“ (1990); 6. Nade Proeva, „The Influence of Immigrants on the Cultural Development of the Roman Province of Macedonia“ (1992); 7. Eleonora Petrova, „Bryges in the Balkans in the 2nd and 1st Millennium BC“ (1994).

Scientific work

Fanula Papazoglu's main research area was the history of Ancient Macedonia. She is widely recognized as one of the leading experts on this region, particularly its historical geography. Her first articles and her doctoral dissertation [1]¹ (rewritten and published in French in 1988 [4]), were devoted to this subject and remain the principal reference works for historians and archaeologists working on Ancient Macedonia. A majority of her individual studies deal with Ancient Macedonian history, administrative structure of the country in the Hellenistic and Roman period, its population, social structure and onomastics, economy, language, culture and cults. One can conclude that it is hard to find a topic related to Ancient Macedonia that was not researched by Fanula Papazoglu. Early on in her career, she realized that without Greek and Latin inscriptions it would be difficult and often impossible to study many topics attracting her attention. Consequently, she set out to (re)publish newly found and previously published ancient inscriptions from the Balkans. In order to provide an organizational structure for this project, she founded the Centre for Ancient Epigraphy and Numismatics in 1969 and participated in the preparation and publication of six epigraphical corpora [6, 52, 59, 65, 78, 95], one of Greek and five of Latin inscriptions. The Greek corpus [6], whose preparation took place under the aegis of the Serbian and Berlin Academies, embraces inscriptions from Upper Macedonia, and the Latin ones inscriptions from Moesia Superior [52, 59, 65, 79, 95]. In the process of preparing and composing these corpora, she trained young epigraphists to take over her legacy and continue her work.

A number of studies published by Fanula Papazoglu deal with the history of Central and Eastern Balkan Peninsula in Antiquity. The most important title is *The Central Balkan Tribes in Pre-Roman Times: Triballi, Autariates, Dardanians, Scordisci and Moesians* [2, 3], originally published in Serbian and later in English. The book contains monographs on the tribes featured in its title, based on all the available literary and material sources presented *in extenso* in an appendix. It is

¹ The numbers in square brackets refer to the numbers in the bibliography appended to this article.

comparable to the monograph on the Macedonian cities since it provides an indispensable guide for the study of ancient Balkan tribes. One could say that it was only with this book that the Central Balkan tribes stepped out of the darkness and became familiar and well known. To the same category belong Fanula Papazoglu's studies on the origin and development of early Illyrian and Dardanian state formations from the 5th to the 1st century BC, on the Illyrian, Dardanian, Macedonian and Paionian onomastics, and on the customs and belief of Central Balkan tribes.

In the interview given to the daily newspaper „Politika” on July 7th 1988, Fanula Papazoglu stated that her first love in history was the question of slaves and slavery, but that due to the lack of time she was unable to devote herself to these studies. Only in 1997, after many years of preparation, she published a monograph on the related subject of lower social classes in Antiquity, entitled *Laoi et paroikoi* [5]. In this book, she studies the indigenous, non-Greek/Macedonian populations of Hellenistic monarchies composed of free individuals devoid of citizenship rights in the Greek cities whose territories they populated. Since the publication of her book, no other monograph on the same subject has appeared, and modern researchers are obliged to take note of her views on this important but insufficiently known social class. *Paroikoi*, studied in the second part of the same book, are seen by Papazoglu as descendants of former *laoi* attributed to the territories of Greek cities by Hellenistic monarchs together with the land they tilled, likewise free and devoid of political rights but at times incorporated into civic tribes and the ephebic institutions. Fanula Papazoglu also wrote on the manumission forms, social classes and populations defined by ancient commentators as being μεταξύ ἐλευθέρων καὶ δούλων, and on dependent peasantry in the Central Balkan areas [62, 64, 81, 91-94, 97, 98].

Fanula Papazoglu and her legacy mark a turning point in our historiography on Antiquity. With her diverse interests and immense knowledge and understanding of both the Greek and the Latin parts of the Roman Empire, she left us monographs and studies that will never lose their significance. Her work on the publication of primary sources from ancient Macedonia and Central Balkan regions laid the foundations for all serious scientific research on the history, social structures, Roman administration and army, culture and religion of both areas. Last but not least, thanks to her kind interest and sympathy for students and young colleagues she became one of the best liked professors at the Faculty of Philosophy, the center of a circle of students and admirers who greatly profited from her selfless pedagogical work. We shall always treasure her memory and strive to imitate her example!

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