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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ART AND CRAFTSMANSHIP

POTTERY WORSHOPS
FROM THE ROMAN PROVINCES OF
DACIA AND MOESIA INFERIOR

23rd - 25th of June 2016

VICTORIA Hotel, The conference hall
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Cluj-Napoca
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
“ART AND CRAFTSMANSHIP.
POTTERY WORKSHOPS
FROM THE ROMAN PROVINCES OF DACIA
AND LOWER MOESIA”

CONFERENCE BOOKLET

CLUJ-NAPOCA
23TH-25TH OF JUNE 2016
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SHORT PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

22th of June
The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

14:00-20:00 Arrival and accomodation of the participants at Hotel Victoria.
Registration of the participants in the Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel.

23th of June
The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00-10:00 Registration of the participants in the Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel.
10:00-10:30 Opening ceremony (Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel)
10:30-11:00 Keynote lecture
11:00-11:20 Coffee break
11:20-13:30 Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia
13:30-15:00 Lunch (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)
15:00-17:00 Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia
17:00-17:20 Coffee break
17:20-20:00 Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia
20:00 Dinner (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)
24th of June

The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00-11:00 Panel II: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia – specific/particular ceramic categories
11:00-11:20 Coffee break
11:20-13:30 Panel III: Pottery workshops from Dacia and Lower Moesia provinces – organization and specific/particular ceramic categories
13:30-15:00 Lunch (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)
National Museum of History of Transylvania, the 1st floor of the main building
15:00-16:00 Guided tour in the temporary exhibition of National History Museum of Transylvania
16:00-16:40 Panel III: Pottery workshops from Lower Moesia – organization and specific/particular ceramic categories
16:40-17:00 Coffee break
17:00-18:00 Panel IV: Interprovincial relationships reflected by the pottery imports.
18:00-20:00 Workshop: New perspectives in the study of local Roman ceramic production in Romania; posters and displays of local pottery produced in Dacia.
20:00 Dinner (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)

25th of June

The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00-10:40 Panel IV: Interprovincial relationships reflected by the pottery imports.
10:40-11:00 Coffee break
11:00-12:00 Panel V: Interdisciplinary researches
12:00-13:30 Panel VI: Dacia and Barbaricum. Influences and transfer of technology reflected on pottery production
13:30-15:00 Lunch (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)
15:00-18:00 Guided tour of the historical center of Cluj-Napoca
18:00 Departure of the participants
DETAILLED PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

23\textsuperscript{th} of June
The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00 10:00 Arrival and accomodation of the participants at Hotel Victoria.
Registration of the participants in the the Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel, the main floor.
10:00-10:30 Opening ceremony
10:30-11:00 Keynote lecture: Adela Bâltâc, Alina Mușat-Streinu, Alexandra Dolea. The pottery kilns from the Roman settlement of Șibot–„În Obrej”, Alba county – preliminary results.
11:00-11:20 Coffee break
11:20-13:30 Lectures

Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia – organization and specific ceramic categories
Chairmans: Acad. Dumitru Protase, dr. Adrian Ardeț

11:40-12:00 Doina Benea, Einige Bemerkungen über die Verbreitung der Baukeramik der Offizinen aus canabae von Apulum.
12:00-12:20 Vasile Moga, Une antéfixe inédite découvert á Apulum.
12:20-12:40 Luciana Nedelea, The particularities of the pottery workshops from Potaissa. The influence of the imports on local pottery production.
12:40-13:00 Ana Cătinaș, Les produits céramiques des ateliers de Potaissa.
13:00-13:20 Nicoleta Man, Daniel Cioată, Pottery workshops from the vicus from Cristești.
13:30-15:00 Lunch (Hotel Victoria)
15:00-17:00 Lectures

Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia – organization and specific ceramic categories

Chairmans: Prof. Emeritus Doina Benea, Phd. Ovidiu Țentea

15:00-15:20 Katalin Sidó, The pottery workshop from the Roman settlement at Brâncovenești.
15:40-16:00 Mircea Negru, New information about the pottery workshop from Romula.
16:00-16:20 Mircea Negru, Alina Streinu-Mușat, The Roman kitchen and common pottery discovered at Romula in the campaign of 2015.
16:40-17:00 Silviu-Istrate Purece, Augustin Ungureanu, A possible pottery workshop in the Roman settlement from Ocna Sibiului-Fața vacilor. An overview on the Norico-Pannonian pottery.
17:00-17:20 Coffee break
17:20-20:00 Lectures

Panel I: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia – organization and specific ceramic categories

Chairmans: Prof. Emeritus Nicolae Gudea, Phd. Dorel Bondoc

17:20-17:40 Ana-Cristina Hamat, Ceramic production in south-western Dacia. The local pottery workshops.
17:40-18:00 Petru Flavius Bozu, A pottery workshop from the middle of 3rd century AD in south-western Dacia.
18:00-18:20 Călin Timoc, Römische Tonwarenbrennöfen von Ramna (Kreis Caraș-Severin).
18:20-18:40 Cristian Claudiu Filip, Le centre de production de la céramique estampé de Porolissum.
18:40-19:00 Cornel Gaiu, Mortaria from the Roman fort from Ilișua.
19:00-19:20 Dávid Petruț, The question of 'legionary ware' in light of the finds from the auxiliary fort barracks in Buciumi (Dacia Porolissensis).

19:40-20:00 Traian-Constantin Dumbrăveanu, Dacian pottery from Roman fort from Cumidava (Râșnov).

20:00 Dinner (Hotel Victoria Restaurant).

24th of June
The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00-11:00 Lectures

Panel II: Pottery workshops from Roman Dacia – specific ceramic categories
Chairmans: PhD. Cornel Gaiu, Phd. Florin Topoleanu

9:00-9:20 Ionoț Bocan, Cătălina-Mihaela Neagu, Local lamps production at Alburnus Maior (Roșia Montană).


9:40-10:00 Dan Deac, A pottery mold with Sarapis representation discovered at Micăsasa.

10:00-10:20 Adriana Antal, Between art and craftsmanship. Molds and typological series of terracotas from Roman Dacia.

10:20-10:40 Silviu Ene, Terracottas molds discovered at Romula.

10:40-11:00 Coffee break

11:00-13:30 Lectures

Panel III: Pottery workshops from Lower Moesia – organization and specific ceramic categories
Chairmans: Phd. Andrei Opaiț, PhD. Ioan Carol Opriș

11:00-11:20 Mihaela Iacob, La produzione di ceramica nella provincia di Moesia Inferior: fase di ricerca


11:40-12:00 Dan Elefterescu, Figurative artefacts of thymiaterion type discovered at Durostorum.
12:00-12:20 Dorel Paraschiv, Amphores importées vs. amphores locales dans quelques sites de la Dobroudja romaine.
12:40-13:00 Constantin Băjenaru, The local red slip ware in the western Pontic area (1st-4th centuries AD) - a typological review
13:30-15:00 Lunch (Victoria Hotel Restaurant)
15:00-16:00 Guided tour in the temporary exhibition of National History Museum of Transylvania
16:00-16:20 Marian Mocanu, Moesia Inferior și Bazinul Pontic: Producția locală a ceramicii de masă în secolele I-III p. Chr.
16:20-16:40 Ștefan Honcu, Ceramica romană de bucătărie din Dobrogea între producție locală și import.
16:40-17:00 Pauză de cafea
National Museum of History of Transylvania, the 1st floor of the main building
15:00-16:00 Guided tour in the temporary exhibition of National History Museum of Transylvania.
16:00-16:40 Lectures
Panel III: Pottery workshops from Lower Moesia – organization and specific/particular ceramic categories
Chairmans: Phd. Crișan Mușețeanu, PhD. Dorel Paraschiv
16:00-16:20 Marian Mocanu, Lower Moesia and the Pontic Basin: local production of table ware in 1st – 3rd centuries AD.
16:20-16:40 Ștefan Honcu, The Roman kitchenware from Dobrudja between local production and imports.
16:40-17:00 Coffee break
17:00-18:00 Lectures
Panel IV: Interprovincial relationships reflected by the pottery imports.
17:00-17:20 Ovidiu Țentea, The Roman fort and baths at Mălăiești – Setting the ceramic discoveries into an archaeological context.
17:20-17:40 Mariana-Cristina Popescu, Data on the vessels from the Roman bath in Mălăiești.
17:40-18:00 Andrei Opăț, Alexandru Rațiu, Bianca Grigoraș. The wine and olive oil supplies at the auxiliary fort from Mâlâiești.

17:40-18:00 Coffee break

18:00-20:00 Workshop:

- New perspectives in the study of local Roman ceramic production in Romania

Topics for discussion:
- Research Project: Atlas of pottery production centers in Dacia and Moesia Inferior;
- Presentation of the database for museum collections by capitalizing software company Qulto Discovering Collections
- Preliminary discussions on organization RCRF Congress in 2018;

Posters and display of local pottery produced in Dacia.

20:00 Dinner (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)

25th of June

The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel

9:00-10:40 Lectures

Panel IV: Interprovincial relationships reflected by the pottery imports.

Chairmans: PhD. Constantin Băjenaru, PhD. Robert Gindele

9:00-9:20 Mariana Crânguș-Balaci, Cătălin Balaci,

9:20-9:40 Simona Regep. Few remarks concerning a group of imported Roman lamps discovered at Tibiscum.

9:40-10:00 Alexandru Szantmiklosi, Călin Timoc, Ana-Cristina Hamat, A terra sigillata vessel discovered on the rescue excavation at Conrești-Deasupra viilor (Timiș county).

10:00-10:20 Ioan Carol Opriș, Alexandru Rațiu, Latest African red slip wares in the province of Scythia. Chronology issues regarding the closing decades of Roman Capidava.


10:40-11:00 Coffee break
11:00-12:00 Lectures

Panel V: Interdisciplinary researches
Chairmans: PhD. Constantin Băjenaru, PhD. Robert Gindele

11:00-11:20 Ioana Mureșan, Lucian Mureșan, Interdisciplinary in studying Roman pottery. Aspects of Roman law concerning pottery production with bearing on local manufacturing in provincial territory.

11:20-11:40 Corneliu Beldiman, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, Diana-Maria Sztancs, Ceramic technology in Roman Dacia. Benchmarks for a close up approach

11:40-12:00 Sergiu Matveev, Veaceslav Sprincean, Spectroscopic investigations on the Roman building materials from the Pruto-Nistrean region.

12:00-13:30 Lectures

Panel VI: Dacia and Barbaricum. Influences and transfer of technology reflected on pottery production
Chairmans: PhD. Constantin Băjenaru, PhD. Robert Gindele

12:00-12:20 Robert Gindele, Industrial centers for ceramic production in the Barbaricum neighboring the northwest of the province of Dacia. Technology transfer and Romanization of the material culture in the ceramics field.

12:20-12:40 Sorin Bulzan, Stamped pottery from the Roman settlement of Margine, Bihor county

12:40-13:00 Andrei Măgureanu, Bogdan Ciupercă, Ceramic production on Lower Danube region in the Post-Roman times.

13:30-15:00 Lunch (Hotel Victoria Restaurant)

15:00-18:00 Guided tour of the historical center of Cluj-Napoca

18:00 Departure of the participants
ABSTRACTS
(IN THE ORDER OF THE PANELS)

KEYNOTE LECTURE

ADELA BÂLTÂC, ALINA MUȘAT-STREINU, ALEXANDRA DOLEA

THE POTTERY KILNS FROM THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT
OF ȘIBOT–„ÎN OBREJ”, ALBA COUNTY – PRELIMINARY RESULTS

The Roman settlement of Șibot–„În Obrej” (Alba County) was first introduced to the academic community in 2011. The rescue excavations which took place during March – October 2012 were initiated due to the construction of Motorway 1, Orăștie–Sibiu segment, lot 1 Orăștie – Sebeș. The archaeological research revealed an extended perimeter belonging to a Roman rural settlement, divided in a habitation area, the settlement (km 9+650–9+910) and the nearby necropolis (9+920–10+054). Alongside contexts specific to a settlement and its necropolis, there have also been identified and researched 14 pottery kilns, discovered in various stages of conservation. Given the careful research and study, it can be established that most of the pottery kilns belong to a single type – circular kiln with central pillar. During the archaeological excavation, the pottery kilns offered rich material that can lead to a typology of the pottery from the recently discovered settlement.
MARIANA EGRI, CONSTANTIN INEL

A NEW POTTERY WORKSHOP IN THE TERRITORY OF THE ROMAN TOWN
APULUM (MUNICIPIUM SEPTIMIUM)

The ceramic workshop which is going to be analysed in this paper was found in 2006 during rescue archaeological excavations carried out in the territory of the Municipium Septimium Apulense (modern Alba Iulia) by a team from the National Museum of Unification Alba Iulia. The investigations unearthed two well-preserved ceramic kilns, as well as the remains of two rectangular structures which belonged to the working area. One of the kilns was found loaded with a number of incompletely fired, deformed vessels, which were covered by several fragments coming from the damaged top of the firing chamber. Several ceramic fragments and wasters recovered from the stocking pit and the surroundings of the workshop, as well as the aforementioned failed load, allow the identification of the range of forms produced by this workshop, all being already known from various contexts of consumption from the municipium. Aside from that, some imported artefacts provide a time span for the functioning of the workshop in the first decades of the 3rd century AD.

The paper is going to discuss aspects related to the spatial and technological organization of this workshop, which will be compared with similar finds from Dacia and Pannonia. The range of ceramic forms produced in this workshop will also be discussed in relation to similar finds from other areas in the Municipium Septimium and in the Colonia Aurelia Apulensis.
EINIGE BEMERKUNGEN ÜBER DIE VERBREITUNG
DER BAUKERAMIK DER OFFIZINEN AUS CANABAE VON APULUM

Man muss festhalten, dass in den canabae mehrere Ziegeleien und Töpfereien existiert haben, die keramisches Baumaterial herstellten und völlig oder teilweise von der Legion XIII Gemina abhängig waren, wie die üblichen Stempel der Einheit es belegen.

Die ca. 79 Personennamen weisen auf zahlreiche Werkstätten auf apulensischem Gebiet hin. Wichtig ist, dass es sich nur selten um Ziegler handelt, die auch andere Produkte – Töpfe, Lampen usw. – herstellten.

Diese Werkstätten standen aber auch mit dem zivilen Markt der canabae in Verbindung, für den konstant gearbeitet wurde. Welchen Produktionsumfang diese Werkstätten hatten und ob sie nur die Umgebung der Siedlung oder auch einen Teil des Gebietes um Apulum erfassten, bleibt ein Forschungsvorhaben künftiger Untersuchungen.

Zu dieser privaten Produktion, die eigenhändig im Zivillbereich von Apulum und der Umgebung vertrieben wurde, gehören vorläufig P. AEL Terentius (oder -anus), Iulius Serenus und möglicherweise auch andere.

Obwohl die Rekonstruktion der Ziegeleien schwer, ja sogar unmöglich ist, kann einiges dazu bemerkt werden. Die innere Organisierung der privaten Ziegeleien oder anderer privaten Werkstätten in den canabae ist im Allgemeinen nicht bekannt; man weiß nicht, wieviele Arbeiter tätig waren oder ungefähr wieviele Ziegel ein Arbeiter an einem Tag fertigen musste.

Im Stadtgesetz von Urso (lex Ursonensis) gelten als Höchstanzahl der Tagesproduktion für einen Ziegler 300 Ziegel, das heißt, dass in einem Arbeitssteam mehrere Menschen arbeiteten¹. Im Falle der Bestellungen seitens der Armee für gemeinschaftliche Bedürfnisse haben diese Werkstätten wohl unter der Leitung oder der Kontrolle der Armee gearbeitet, um die Vertragsfrist einzuhalten. Die Verbreitung von Ziegeln mit Stempeln der Legio XIII Gemina mit einem Personennamen (Anthroponym) ist ein Indiz für die Tätigkeit dieser Offizinen im

Territorium der Legion, und dies nicht ausschließlich, was wir in unserer Arbeit versuchen möchten zu beweisen.

VASILE MOGA

UNE ANTÉFIXE INÉDITE DÉCOUVERT Á APULUM

En 1998, pendant les fouilles dans l'intérieur d'une des portes de la fortification de XIIIème légion Gemina - *porta principales dextra* - nous avons trouvé une antéfixe - *imbrex* -, bien conservé, avec les dimensions suivantes: 22 x 18 x 17 cm, représente la masque d'une tête de lion.

La pièce est réalisée dans un moulage et a été fabriquée en argile, de la même matière utilisée dans la briqueterie militaire de la légion, avec sa riche production très répandue entre IIème-IIIème siècles ap. J.-C. En analysant l'imbrex, nous pensons qu'elle puisse considérer l'emblème de la XIIIème légion Gemina. Le lion était le symbole lié au signe du zodiaque.

L'auteur présente aussi d'autres pièces avec l'emblème de l'unité stationnée à Apulum: un fragment d'un *umbbo* (découvert à Vinerea, dép. Alba, aujourd'hui au Musée de Deva) qui représente, à côté d'un portrait d'un jeune homme, le lion comme symbole légionnaire. Le même motif se trouve dans quelques pièces représentant la personnification de la Dacie. A Colonia Iulia Carthago existe un fragment d'un relief avec la figure de la Dacie qui a, dans sa main droite, une hampe avec l'insigne de la XIIIème légion Gemina. Cette pièce est attribuée à un *legatus legionis XIII Geminae*, pendant le règne de Septimius Sèver et Caracalla (ILS, 3923).

En finie, on présente les pièces numismatique PROVINCIA DACIA, qui ont sur le reverse aussi le signum des légions XIIIème Gemina et Vème Macedonica.
THE PARTICULARITIES OF THE POTTERY WORKSHOPS FROM POTAIISSA.
THE INFLUENCE OF THE IMPORTS ON LOCAL POTTERY PRODUCTION

At Potaissa (Turda), the presence of Roman pottery was correctly and very early on observed, both inside the Roman camp and the areas surrounding it. These observations were made known and introduced to the public by various scholars of the time. The case of Potaissa is a special one, due to the chronological segment in which the activity of the potters here can be traced back to, i.e. at the end of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} century and throughout the 3\textsuperscript{rd} century AD. Although in a subtle way, the refined taste of the Romans reveals its presence here as well, where we observe significant quantities of fine ware, which will in the end exert a big influence on the local production. After the careful study and analysis of approximately 10,000 pottery shards coming from all archaeological campaigns conducted at the Roman camp until 2014, we were able to notice a series of phenomena which appear at Potaissa and were not pointed out in any of the scientific articles related to this site so far. One of these characteristics is the apparition of a category which quality wise can be placed in between fine ware and common pottery, and having a direct connection to the presence of Legio V Macedonica. We can therefore say that the necessities of the soldiers, the desire of maintaining a certain life style but with minimal cost, their diet and other factors will all lead to creating certain characteristics which will become specific for the workshops at Potaissa. After this analysis, the number of imported ware has grown significantly compared to the data known so far about this site. Also, we are now able to talk about the influence of imported plain terra sigillata on the local production.

ANA CĂTINAȘ

LES PRODUITS CÉRAMIQUES DES ATELIERS DE POTAIISSA

D’anciennes ou de nouvelles découvertes archéologiques attestent à Potaissa la présence des ateliers céramiques. De même que dans d'autres agglomérations urbaines, la production principale est constituée de la céramique usuelle. Dans les même ateliers on confectionnait
d'autres produits céramiques parmi les quels les lampes. Les petits récipients on argile sont utilisés dans la même mesure par la population civile et par les militaires et leur production est illustrée par le nombre appréciable de pièces découvertes à Potaissa.

Les objets utilisés à illuminer qu’on va présenter peuvent être inclus dans la typologie établie pour les lampes de Potaissa. Ce sont des lampes qui sont issues des mêmes ateliers et de la même „serie“ qu’on avait remarquée également dans l'analyse de toutes les pièces à illuminer de Potaissa. La game des ornements de certains types de lampes s´enrichit de nouveaux éléments décoratifs.

NICOLETA MAN, DANIEL CIOATĂ

POTTERY WORKSHOPS FROM THE VICUS OF CRISTEŞTI

The settlement of Cristeşti is known as one of the greatest centres of ceramic production in Roman Dacia.

Archaeologically, workshops structures were not discovered at Cristeşti. A. Filimon described a workshop, which was destroyed by fire. Despite this situation, we can identify some pottery workshops, through the analysis of the epigraphic material, which shows some names in graffiti applied on the ceramic vessels. These names are: Gaius Gemellus, Titus, CAI, AONIA, FELIX, which prove the activity of many ceramists. In the vicus of Cristeşti 7 pottery kilns were found, together with abundant pottery material, and numerous moulds which reveal a real local pottery industry, which covered not only the needs of the settlement, but spread out to the neighbouring zones, too.

But, by far the most interesting vessels are the stamped pottery of fine fabric, generally dated to the 2nd century AD. Bowls are the pottery shape on which the stamped motifs appear pre-eminently. The decoration of these vessels shows a rich geometrical, vegetal and animal repertory. A considerable part of the decorative motifs was inspired by the decorations found on the imported terra sigillata.

These various types of pottery and many other ceramic products were manufactured in the local workshops, as proven by the numerous moulds for producing local terra sigillata and lamps, sigilla, patera handles and terracotas.
In the settlement of Cristești, numerous oil lamps (*lucernae*) made of clay – the majority of the *Firmalampen* type – were discovered, but just a part of them represent the local production. Some of them belong to the imported luxury goods. The frequency of imitations and their quality prove the craftsmanship of the local artisans, who were performing faithful copies of certain famous products.

However, the typical local products reflect a revealing image of a certain part of the economic life and daily activities.

KATALIN SIDÓ

THE POTTERY WORKSHOP FROM THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT AT BRÂNCOVENEȘTI

The military *vicus* from Brâncovenești was researched between 1984–1986. The remains of a building with two rooms were discovered, in which, according to the whole material, a large quantity of ceramic vessels and wasters, as well as 107 ceramic tubes were found. The building was thought to be a pottery workshop, hypothesis also supported by the existence of two pottery kilns.

The ceramic material from the two rooms is not so large, although it is very varied from a functional and typological point of view. From a quite large range of fabric types, two appear very frequently. The two fabric types can be seen in the case of different functional categories, eating- and drinking vessels, vessels for serving the food and storage vessels. Considering the high presence of these two fabric types in the whole settlement and their characteristics, it is most probable that these vessels are local productions.
FELIX MARCU

SOME ASPECTS OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION IN THE MILITARY MILIEU OF ROMAN DACIA

The study will analyze, shortly, the tiles/bricks production characteristics of some Roman forts of Dacia, to identify possible patterns in indicating brickyards.

MIRCEA NEGRU

NEW INFORMATION ABOUT THE POTTERY WORKSHOP FROM ROMULA

In the northern part of the Roman town of Romula and to the north of the Philip Arabs Wall, on both sides of the Roman road from Romula to Acidava, is placed the pottery quarter that provided building ceramic materials and vessels for the town and the surrounding area or for farther regions of the province of Dacia Inferior (Malvensis).

Since 1968 up until 1998, during the archaeological excavations coordinated by dr. Gheorghe Popilian, 22 pottery kilns were discovered.

In the year 2015, to the West of the Roman road between Romula and Acidava, close to the South of the Northern Cemetery, were found and researched the northernmost ceramic kilns discovered at this site until present time. In one trench and a few attached open surfaces, four pottery kilns were identified. Two of them had diameters which were a little over one meter, and no floor preserved between the two kiln rooms. The other two pottery kilns are of round shape and common dimensions. One kiln has a floor with circular perforations, while the other one was identified close to the western profile of surface opened for the research of these pottery kilns.
MIRCEA NEGRU, ALINA STREINU-MUŞAT

THE COMMON AND COOKING WARES, DISCOVERED AT ROMULA
IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 2015

In the archaeological campaign of 2015, the research was carried out in the center of the town, well known as the Central Fort. Pottery represents the most frequent archaeological material, and the common pottery is the most frequent amongst it. Regarding the fabrics, certain types were identified according to the particular inclusions. In terms of burning, the oxidized (brick-colored ceramic) prevails against the reduced one (grey pottery). Among the table ware, we can mention plates, dishes, bowls, while for the drinking pottery - jugs, mugs and cups, with a wide variety of types and variants.

Cooking ware is a category with clear functionality because of the secondary burn, and because of its composition with more sand and quartzite inclusions that permits it to resist at high temperatures. The majority of the vessels have a grey or blackish colour. The main types of identified vessels are plates, bowls, jars and lids. These ceramic vessels, with a few possible exceptions, were produced at Romula. The analysis of the vessels’ form will permit the identification of the diffusion of this pottery category in the closer or farther areas outside Romula.

DOREL BONDOC, GABRIELA FILIP

THE POTTERY WORKSHOP FROM CIOROIU NOU. AN OVERVIEW

The Roman ceramic production center from Cioroiu Nou (Dolj County) represents a reference in the field of Roman pottery in Oltenia. Its existence is proved by the ceramic moulds and stamps, pottery kilns, terracotta figurines, particular ceramic shapes and last but not least by the wasters’ presence. The last ones could get here only from their own kilns, certainly not from other places. As a specific feature of the pottery workshop from Cioroiu Nou we mention the presence in large quantities of Roman painted pottery. From a chronological point of view, the
activity of the pottery workshops from Cioroiu Nou could be dated between the beginning of the first century and the mid-third century, maybe later.

SILVIU PURECE, AUGUSTIN UNGUREANU

A POSSIBLE POTTERY WORKSHOP IN THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT FROM OCNA SIBIULUI -FAȚA VACLOR. AN OVERVIEW ON THE NORICO-PANNONIAN POTTERY

The lecture is focused on several tools and bronze and iron instruments found in the Roman rural settlement from Ocna Sibiului, having analogies with the inventory from some pottery workshops from the Dacian Province. Starting from these findings and from the characteristics of the ceramic materials found in the settlement of Ocna Sibiului, the local pottery production seems to be sure, even if until now the pottery kilns have not been yet discovered.

Among the particular pottery vessels produced here, there are those typical for the Norico–Pannonian colonists, jars and dolia decorated with the comb (Kammstriche) or with the swip (Besenstrich), and tripes or tripodes (Dreifußschale), found in a large number on this settlement.

ANA CRISTINA HAMAT

CERAMIC PRODUCTION IN SOUTH-WESTERN DACIA.
THE LOCAL POTTERY WORKSHOPS

One of the most important and relevant directions in the research of Roman Dacia is the study of ceramic materials. For south-west Dacia in particular, this domain was well represented in Romanian historiography through numerous contributions of many researchers, among which we mention the name of Doina Benea, O. Bozu, N. Gudea, O. Răuț or D. Țeicu. These contributions concern most often the finished aspect - the ceramic product - and in particular they refer to the pottery products. Such discoveries, attributed to a local production, have appeared in both habitation and funeral contexts, occurring both from systematic research and as a result of accidental discoveries. Another important goal for the historiography is the process of
production with all related issues – pottery kilns and installations for clay preparation, technological methods, tools, wasters, the production organization and the area of distribution - if appropriate. Thus, in the study of pottery workshops from southwestern Dacia, the urban centers, like *Tibiscum*-Jupa and *Dierna*-Orșova have an important place. From the research conducted in these locations come both local pottery products discovered in various contexts, and also discoveries of pottery workshops like those from Tibiscum, with a diversified production and a long period of activity. Alongside with this referred centers, are the discoveries made in *vici militares* like Praetorium-Mehadia, Pojejena and the discoveries made in rural settlements, among which we mention those from Grădiniari and Ramna.

These findings contribute to outlining the image of the local production in southwestern Dacia, an image that is not static, but in continuous movement and transformation through the new discoveries from this area.

PETRU FLAVIUS BOZU

**A POTTERY WORKSHOP FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 3**<sup>rd</sup> **CENTURY AD IN SOUTH-WESTERN DACIA**

Between the Tisa - Danube - Mureș rivers and the Timiș-Cerna tectonic corridor - territory belonging to the province of Dacia until its abandonment by the Roman administration – archaeological excavations have located several pottery kilns (for ceramics and also for building materials). From the Danube to the Mureș River, they are: Dolovo, Pančevo, Jabuca, Gornea, Mehadia, Grădiniari, Vršac, Ramna, Jupa, Dragsina, Timișoara-Freidorf, Izvin, Hodoni.

So far, on the archaeological map of Roman rural settlements there can be highlighted three distinct areas with pottery kilns that could cover at greater distances the demand for Roman and Daco-Roman pottery because of the existing commercial connections. Our lecture will be focused mainly on the pottery workshop from the Daco-Roman settlement at Grădiniari-Săliște and we will try to define its contribution at the pottery supply in the area in the context of the rural economy from the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.


Cristian Claudiu Filip

Le Centre de Production de la Céramique Estampé de Porolissum

A Porolissum il y a eu le plus grand centre de production des vases au décor estampés de l’Empire Romain, fait prouvé par plus de 3000 pièces découvertes dans l’établissement de
Porolissum se trouvait dans une micro zone économique délimitée par Crişul Repede, Tisa et Someş et approvisionnait au moins avec de la céramique estampée un territoire dans un rayon d’environ 100 km. La production des vases estampés a commencé pleinement des premières années de la présence des romains à Porolissum, et en contexte de la demande intense de céramique de luxe au décor estampé, les ateliers porolissenses ont intensifié leur production vers la fin du IIème siècle ap. J.-C.; d’une autre part, des artisans ont ouvrir des succursales, en commençant leurs propres affaires, tant en province (par exemple les centres de Buciumi, éventuellement Gilău, Samum et Potaissa), qu’en Barbaricum (à Blažice, Zalău-Panič, Zalău-Valea Măţii, Satu-Mare, Beregsurány-Beregovo et probablement à Igołomia).

Le rapport entre les vases découverts à Porolissum et ceux de reste de Dacia romaine est de 1,5/1, donc il y a une forte production à Porolissum, où l’on a produit des vases estampés davantage que dans tous les autres centres de production céramique de la Dacie.

La présence beaucoup plus nombreuse des vases estampés dans la région intra-carpatique de la Dacie que dans le reste de la province romaine, on peut s’expliquer par la grande demande pour des vases de luxe. L’influence du centre céramique de Porolissum s’est faite sentie plus loin, sur les centres céramiques de Pannonia et de Moesia, mais spécialement sur ceux de Barbaricum.

CORNEL GAIU

MORTARIA FROM THE ROMAN FORT ILIȘUA

The pottery workshops from Ilișua were located at the edge of the archaeological site, about 350 m south of the Roman fort. K. Torma revealed their position exclusively on the basis of a concentration of ceramic shards in that specific location. The excavations carried out in the 90s allowed the unveiling of two ceramic workshops and the geomagnetic investigations of the last years indicate a larger officina that ensured the supply needed both by the fort and the surrounding settlement. The existence of pottery kilns, instruments used in the processing and decoration of pots, scrapped parts and the sheer amount of ceramic forms attests to an intense artisanal activity and confirm a sustained economic life. From the many pottery forms, on this
occasion we turned our attention to the *mortaria* type vessels, whose catalogue, we hope will bring a further contribution concerning the work of the ceramists from Arcobadara.

DÁVID PETRUȚ

**THE QUESTION OF 'LEGIONARY WARE' IN LIGHT OF THE FINDS FROM THE AUXILIARY FORT BARRACKS IN BUCIUMI (DACIA POROLISSENSIS)**

The problem of military pottery production in Dacia has so far been largely neglected by researchers in Roman archaeology. The purpose of the presentation is to evaluate the pottery production linked with the auxiliary fort from Buciumi in Dacia Porolissensis. The question of local pottery production can be addressed only in conjectural terms, as there is no clear archaeological data referring to pottery workshops in connection with the fort, due to the lack of research in the area of the *vicus* so far. The main source for this investigation consists in the pottery assemblages discovered chiefly in the barracks of the fort. The ultimate aim of this investigation is to raise certain questions concerning the character of military pottery production in this region of the Dacian limes, as part of the general phenomenon observed in most of the European frontier provinces and most often discussed under the term ‘legionary ware’.

ADRIAN ARDEȚ

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE DACIAN POTTERY OF ROMAN PERIOD DURING THE 2ND – 3RD CENTURIES AT ULPIA TRAIANA, TIBISCUM AND ZAVOI**

The Dacian pottery of Roman period began to be interesting for specialists after 1990, when the first substantial studies in this field were published. Today there are a series of studies and monographs, written about geographical areas and archaeological sites, in which the discoveries from Roman Dacia are published.

The present study presents the ceramic according to the typology of the forms, to ornaments and also to the petrographic study of the clays. The results based on petrographic characteristics are significant, indicating geographical areas unsuspected until the present and
also that these geographical areas could be the base of supply for the cities in the province. The presence of the Dacian pottery in Roman camps and cities from Dacia during the 2\textsuperscript{nd} and 3\textsuperscript{rd} centuries is significant for the contribution which led to the Romanization of the rural settlements known today. The comparative study made on the three archaeological sites indicates the fact that the forms are very similar and only the ornaments are very different. On this line the ornaments made by comb and the ones made by small broom are distinguished. The most important thing in the study of these vessels is the fabrics study. The clay from Zavoi is completely different from the one from Ulpia Traiana or even Tibiscum.

TRAIAN CONSTANTIN DUMBRĂVEANU

DACIAN POTTERY FROM ROMAN PERIOD AT CUMIDAVA (RÂŞNOV)

The current lecture approaches the Dacian pottery of Cumidava (Râşnov). This one occurred in the Roman fort and in the civilian neighboring settlement (some 2.5 km farther) as well, in a relatively high percentage. One has to underline its presence in the levels of Roman age only, in Roman provincial environment.

The two cores show numerous similitudes, and some differences, too. The local imitations of the Roman provincial pottery, found in both sites, are important. The ware is analyzed in the context of the civilization of the time. The living of the Dacians in the very proximity of the Roman garrison and their close connection with the military life is obvious. Also, comment is made on the different interpretations of this archaeological reality in the historiography of the site.

IONUȚ BOCAN, CĂTĂLINA-MIHAELA NEAGU

LOCAL LAMP PRODUCTION AT ALBURNUS MAIOR (ROȘIA MONTANĂ)

The archaeological research that was undertaken between 2001-2007 in the current perimeter of Roșia Montană village had as main consequence the taking shape of the image of the antique Alburnus Maior. Thus, the main elements of the organizational system of the area of
Rosia Montana in the Roman period comprise: mining areas of the metalliferous deposit (Cetate, Cârnic, Jig, Orlea mountains), habitat structures, including sacred areas (Carpeni, Tâul Țapului, Găuri-Hop, Hăbad); cremation cemeteries (Hop, Valea Nanului, Carpeni, Tâul Cornei, Jig-Piciorag, Țarina and Tâul Secuilor).

The artefacts uncovered at Roșița Montana, particularly rich and varied, consist of pottery, metal, stone and glass artefacts. Among pottery finds, the lamps are of a particular interest both from an artistic point of view and in terms of frequency.

Although the settlement from Alburnus Maior is not known in the literature as one of the centers of pottery production from Upper Dacia, the discovery of a terra sigillata mould at Hăbad and also of a terra sigillata jug in Tâul Secuilor cemetery, both decorated with ovolos and rosettes of the same type, indicate the presence of pottery workshops in the area of Roșița Montană, which had also produced terra sigillata.

In the absence of pottery kiln discoveries and also of the chemical and physical analyses, the above theory remains valid in the light of visual examination of the lamps discovered at Alburnus Maior. These lamps have elements that prove local production (the stamps had revealed local producers whose names do not appear in other Roman provinces; there are also decoration motives that bring to light complete series of lamps etc).

SILVIA MUSTAȚĂ

TECHNICAL AND FUNCTIONAL REMARKS ON THE FUNERARY POTTERY FROM THE CEMETERIES AT ALBURNUS MAIOR

Although well known in the archaeological literature, the composition of the funerary inventories from Alburnus Maior suggests the existence of several aspects which have not been discussed in detail so far. Based on the formal features, on the technical particularities of the fabric, and on the morphological similarities with a series of metal containers, the presentation will analyse certain types of ceramic jugs discovered in the cemeteries investigated on the site. The possibility that they belong to a coherent functional category used for warming/boiling the water, which usually comprises vessels made of copper based alloy, will be stressed.
Furthermore, the discussion will consider their potential function inside the funerary inventories from Alburnus Maior.

DAN DEAC

A POTTERY MOLD WITH SARAPIS REPRESENTATION
DISCOVERED AT MICĂSASA

During the excavations carried out at Micăsasa in the 1980’s and 1990’s three clay molds depicting Isis and Sarapis were discovered and one statuette mold depicting Isis. Two of them are known to the scientific community largely due to the contributions of I. Mitrofan. The third mold, depicting Sarapis, previously only mentioned by I. Mitrofan will be analyzed in the presentation.

ADRIANA ANTAL

BETWEEN ART AND CRAFTMANSHIP. MOLDS AND TYPOLOGICAL SERIES OF TERRACOTAS FROM ROMAN DACIA

This study observes a certain evolution or, on the contrary, an involution of Roman coroplastics, and it analyses the patterns and typological series of artefacts wherever certain categories of pieces allow it. The phenomenon is difficult to be detected even if we have a lot which comprises over 450 ceramic figurines because, once the borders of the Empire began to expand, original features were interlocked with local trends, resulting in numerous particular provincial variants. It is quite difficult to establish what we can call art or what we can call craftsmanship. The differences between minor statuary and the models for major statuary are sometimes so great that the original models are hard to be identified. In these times there is no longer a focus on artistic achievement, the piece having its own role that is rather a utilitarian one than an aesthetic one. Generally, the differences consist in a simplification of the representation, adapted to the local requirements: it no longer focuses on facial details, the anatomic proportions are not so important, there are changes where some elements are abandoned and others are
introduced. The most representative and numerous statuettes are the one that represent the goddess Venus, followed by the busts of Risi, Genii and Cucullati, the goddess Minerva or members of the Bacchic cortege. In this way the evolution of coroplast can be observed, from an acquisition of technology and Roman subjects to a local typology with Roman features, from a strong development to a decline and disappearance of craftsmanship that is either linked to the Roman withdrawal from Dacia, or to the transformations from the 4\textsuperscript{th}-5\textsuperscript{th} centuries AD.

SILVIU ENE

TERRACOTTA MOULDS DISCOVERED AT ROMULA

The coroplastic centre at Romula was one of the most important centers of its kind in all of Dacia. It is located in the north part of the town, in the villa suburbana sector. From 1968 to 2000, no less than 20 kilns were found, divided between seven workshops. Besides the discovery of pottery kilns, from Romula comes an impressive number of statues and moulds representing various deities (Priapos, Venus, Minerva, Cybele, Isis, Libera), mortals or animals (133 pieces), decorative plates (one piece), medallions (nine pieces) antefixa (seven pieces) and decorated vessels (14 pieces). All this attests to the rich activity of the coroplastic artisans located at Romula, which, besides an Oriental influence present in their art, have developed a specific style of the area. This fact is illustrated in many of their products, such as the antefixa, currently unique across the entire province of Dacia.
L'autore fa un'analisi dei dati scientifici che attestano una produzione di ceramica nella provincia di Moesia Inferior. L'analisi viene eseguita per principali categorie di ceramica: ceramica fine e di uso comune, anfore, lampade, terracotta, tegullae. Di questi, certamente, alcuni sono stati prodotti nelle officine locali: dolia, alcuni tipi di *vasa conquina(to)ria*, *vasa potatoria*, anfore di tavolo, tegullae; come prodotti di importazione abbiamo, di regola, vasi con ruolo di contenitore (anfore, *unguentaria*) che vengono spediti insieme con il prodotto che lo contengono. In assenza di prove concrete - fornaci di ceramica, scarti - consentire la produzione locale è basata su alcuni criteri: impasto meno fine o con caratteristiche comuni (colore, consistenza) utilizzato per varie categorie di ceramica nello stesso sito, area di distribuzione di un certo tipo di ceramica, senza lasciare fuori gli argomenti logici.

Abbiamo pochi dati concreti sulla produzione ceramica locale nella provincia di Moesia Inferior. Fatta eccezione per alcuni centri dove sono stati scoperti i forni e pozzi per uso domestico con i rifiuti - Butovo, Pavlikeni, Hotnica, Biala Tkervka, *Novae, Durostorum* - altri centri di produzione sono stati proposti grazie alla scoperta di modelli in ceramica o per i criteri di cui sopra: *Oescus, Troesmis, Istris, Carsium, Tomis, Callatis, Ibida*, Barboși, *Noviodunum, Markianopolis, Odessos* etc.
Siège de légion et une des plus importantes agglomérations romaines en Mésie Inférieure du début du IIe siècle, Durostorum représente pour le limes danubiien un centre référentiel de la production céramique, vu les nombreux ateliers y découverts.

Il y a peu de temps on pouvait encore parler d'un manque assez important d'information sur la céramique romaine du Haut Empire ayant existée sur le limes du Danube Inférieur. Et cela pour des raisons également subjectives - l'insuffisance des recherches spécifiques en ce sens, et objectives – la superposition des niveaux tardifs sur les habitats romains. Cette étude s'est enrichie dernièrement suite à quelques investigations plus soutenues, menées autant en Roumanie qu'en Bulgarie.

Ces ateliers, qui à notre avis sont apparu simultanément avec l'installation de la XIème légion Claudia, ayant activé dans une première étape en étroite liaison avec cette unité militaire, vont survivre au moins jusqu'au début du IVe siècle. Leur production comprend une vaste palette d'objets en céramique – allant des matériaux de construction jusqu'aux vases de toute sorte, petites lampes et terres cuites.

The current presentation focuses on six plastic cult pieces which are preserved in different stages of conservation. These are complex artefacts, which have as common elements an eagle, a lamp and a cup for burning aromatic substances. It is possible that these artefacts were part of, or made up elaborate thymiateria, used in cult places.

Even though the manufacture and quality of the analysed artefacts is relatively unitary, the pieces belong to different constructions; their common denominator consists in the
representations of the eagle and their functionality. It is notable that the eagle included in two of
the mentioned pieces was made in the same mold, but the overall assembly differs. With one
exception, the pieces were clearly locally produced. Based on coins, the area in which two of
them were discovered is dated up to the middle of the 2nd century AD.

Similar elements (though differently arranged) are seen on numerous plastic pieces
appearing in significant quantities at Pergamon. Andreas Heimerl considered them as bases for
lamps (Standerlampe). It should be mentioned that, in the case of the pieces from Pergamon as
well, the number of variants discovered for the eagle representations is greater in relation to the
number of assemblages from which they originated.

FLORIN TOPOLEANU

THE POTTERY WORKSHOPS FROM NOVIODUNUM
(ISACCEA, TULCEA COUNTY)

The history of the ancient city of Noviodunum is relatively well-known, both from the
historical and geographical Roman and Byzantine sources, and because of the archaeological
discoveries. The citadel was the main base of the Lower Danube Roman fleet – Classis Flavia
Moesica, had the rank of municipium since the Severan dynasty, it was defended by the military
pertaining to Legio V Macedonica, I Italica, XI Claudica, I Iovia Scythica, was an episcopal
residency and had a vast civilian settlement and a bi-ritual necropolis.

The recent archaeological campaigns have revealed undeniable proofs of a remarkable
local ceramic production. Primarily, we mention a kiln of large dimensions, with a firing
chamber of 3 m, having the maximum height of 1.6 m and a rectangular grate with its sides
measuring 3.2 m, designed for the production of construction materials. Its dating to the late
Roman period, between the 4th and the 6th centuries AD, is assured by its shape and the size of
the bricks from which it was built. Another kiln, unfortunately completely destroyed by the
medieval habitation, produced small sized amphorae with no precise analogies so far, but is well
dated by 4th century AD coins. Finally, the discovery of a number of three archetypes and four
lamp moulds register Noviodunum on the list of definite production places for this type of
ceramic category.
AMPHORES IMPORTÉES VS. AMPHORES LOCALES
DANS QUELQUES SITES DE LA DOBROUDJA ROMAINE


Entre les IV-VII-e siècles, le marché est pratiquement monopolisé par deux types d’amphores, LR 1 et LR2 (des emballages est-méditerranéens pour le vin et pour l’huile), qui dans certains contextes comptent jusqu’à trois quarts du nombre des vaisseaux pour le transport, leur nombre étant dans une continue amplification le long de la période. On ajoute à ceux-ci d’autres vaisseaux orientaux, sud-pontiques et nord-africains, dans un nombre réduit. Les produits occidentaux représentent des présences, accidentelles”. Quelques types d’amphores sont attestés presque exclusivement dans les provinces Scythia et Moesia Secunda, ce qui prouve leur production à l’ouest de la Mer Noire. Si pour les amphores „de Telita“ on a découvert les ateliers, pour ceux de Kuzmanov XV on avance l’idée de leur réalisation à Noviodunum, respectivement à Capidava.
CONSTANTIN BĂJENARU

THE LOCAL RED SLIP WARE IN THE WESTERN PONTIC AREA
(1ST-4TH CENTURIES AD) - A TYPOLOGICAL REVIEW

Although it is the most popular category of pottery in the cities of the Western coast of the Black Sea in the Roman period, the red slip-coated tableware produced in the local workshops does not have a typological synthesis so far. This approach attempts to systematize the information based on the published material and on some new finds.

The vessels are distinguished by the style of slip coating, with a lower quality than that used in the case of terra sigillata. In the case of open forms, it can be observed that the smaller vessels (with diameter under 18-19 cm) are fully coated in the interior, unlike the bigger vessels, which are not covered lower than the upper part. In both cases the exterior is covered only in the upper area and the slip is leaking towards the bottom. Closed forms are generally covered only in the upper half of the outer surface (with typical slip leaking).

In the repertoire of forms the perpetuation of Hellenistic traditions can be seen (especially in the case of deep bowls), the imitation of some Pontic sigillata types (plates, bowls, skyphoi), as well as particular forms such as craters, jugs, mugs, cups and pots.

An attempt to achieve a chronology of the forms is hampered primarily by the lack of consistent pottery deposits, but also because of neglecting the context in publishing. An important role in the chronological setting should belong to funeral inventories, where the red slip-coated vessels are commonly used.

MARIAN MOCANU

LOWER MOESIA AND THE PONTIC BASIN: LOCAL PRODUCTION OF TABLE WARE IN 1ST – 3RD CENTURIES AD

Moesia Inferior was situated at a crossing point of cultural influences from Eastern and Western Mediterranean. This fact is reflected in the case of the production of tableware, started
at the beginning of the 2nd century AD, both by imitating vessels forms already known in workshops from the East and West, and by imitating the method of decoration for tableware. Turning to the European literature, the vessels produced in this geographical area are known as “the Pontic Sigillata”. The circulation of this type of pottery goes far beyond the limits of the Black Sea – vessels produced in the workshops from the territory of Nicopolis ad Istrum were identified in settlements from North Africa.

ȘTEFAN HONCU

THE ROMAN KITCHENWARE FROM DOBRUDJA BETWEEN LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

The present study is focused on discussions regarding the existence of a local production of kitchen pottery and also on the possibility of its manufacture within each site under consideration. Another problem we take into discussion is the dissociation between the provincial pottery and the imported one. In general, most researchers attribute kitchen pottery to local workshops. Some factors, such as thermal shock, which causes a reduced period of use, and some features like the simple shape, the lack of decoration or the coarse fabric composition support the possible existence of an abundant production and easy to make in the local workshops. We consider as locally produced the ceramics manufactured within the administrative territory of the province, while the imported ceramics were that category of pottery produced in other centers than those of the province.

The ceramics produced by the potters in Dobrudja were meant to meet the local market demand, in whose neighborhood the workshop was located, the need that could be fulfilled only by creating such officinae on the rural territory of Roman Dobrudja.

The research undertaken during our presentation confirms, once again, the orientation of the commercial centers of Moesia Inferior towards the eastern-Greek and the western worlds (the cities on the coast of the Black Sea and the centers on limes respectively).

The presence of imported pottery, originating in the Aegean area, demonstrates that Dobrudja was an easy outlet market and opened to accept such ceramic products. We note that there was no difference from the general situation of the province of Moesia Inferior, in terms of
demand for household goods, among which the ceramic material studied by us was also included.

**PANEL V: INTERPROVINCIAL RELATIONSHIPS REFLECTED BY THE POTTERY IMPORTS**

OVIDIU ȚENTEA

**THE ROMAN FORT AND BATHS AT MĂLĂIEȘTI – SETTING THE CERAMIC DISCOVERIES INTO AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The current presentation aims to offer a synthetic view on the main building stages of the Roman fort and baths at Mălăiești. Together with the forts at Târgșor, Drajna de Sus and Pietroasele, it functioned between the years 102-118 AD, all being built and occupied by troops belonging to the province of Lower Moesia. The exact and narrow dating of the site provides a highly valuable reference point for the discoveries made here. These, in turns, become absolute chronological benchmarks for other sites from which similar material came to light.

MARIANA-CRISTINA POPEȘCU

**DATA ON THE VESSELS FROM THE ROMAN BATH IN MĂLĂIEȘTI**

The presentation discusses the main vessel categories discovered during the 2011-2015 archaeological excavation campaigns in the Roman baths at Mălăiești, located on the western base of the plateau where the camp was built. The discussion includes the presentation of the hypotheses on the workshops/areas of production and/or distribution of such vessels.
THE WINE AND OLIVE OIL SUPPLIES AT THE AUXILIARY FORT
FROM MĂLĂIEȘTI

The containers for the transport of wine and olive oil discovered at Mălăiești, although reduced in quantitative terms, impress through their large variety, and, of course, their excellent dating. In spite of their fragmentary preservation, it was possible to identify some Pontic wine centres such as Heraclea and Sinope and the famous Aegean production areas for instance Coan, Crete, Ephesos, Cilician, and Chios. The demand for wine was also satisfied by the provincial production as some table amphorae and pitchers suggest.

The olive oil arrived from the Peloponnese, Aegean and Cilicia in amphorae of type Dr 24, Dr 24 similis and Dr 25. This merchandise, if we take into account the large volume of these amphorae, seems to prevail among the imported products.

POTTERY IMPORTS AT TIBISCUM.
COMMERCIAL LINKS WITH THE PROVINCES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

The economic life in the Roman settlement from Tibiscum was centered on the soldiers' needs but had to supply the civilian demand as well. Archaeological excavations and discoveries confirm that a good amount of goods were indeed imported from all Roman provinces into Tibiscum. The large amount of amphorae, terra sigillata, oil lamps and fibulae discovered here suggest that the civilian population alongside the soldiers sustained an intense commercial life. The detailed study of imports of pottery and other ceramic goods could reveal and identify the economic connections of the Roman settlement from Tibiscum with the other Roman provinces of the Empire, following the Roman economic pattern of economic interdependence between the provinces of the Roman Empire.
FEW REMARKS CONCERNING A GROUP OF IMPORTED ROMAN LAMPS DISCOVERED AT TIBISCUM

In the building marked XII – Thermae I, from Tibiscum, precisely in the apodyterium, a series of nine Roman lamps have been discovered, representing a special category for their function, together with another two Firmalampen type bearing FESTI, APOLAVST(i) stamps on them.

The newly identified Roman lamps from Tibiscum belong to the short beak clay lamps, having various body shapes (from rectangle, circle or triangle), with an eagle with open wings as ansa. The pieces were made in a mould, using a light brick-coloured fabric, with brick-coloured outer coating; while the disc is decorated with floral and geometrical ornaments, the belt has buttons, and the applied ansa was also made in a mould. The discovered Roman lamps belong to the multiple beak lamp category, this being a characteristic of this type.

The chronology of these lamps can be established in two ways:

1. by association with the Fiamalampen type having Apolaustus (mid-2nd century AD), Festus (first half of the 2nd century– first half of the 3rd AD) and Fortis (first half of the 2nd century – end of the 3rd century AD) artisan stamps on them.

2. based on the stratigraphical context of discovery in a Roman habitat dating from the second half of the 2nd century - first decades of the 3rd century AD.

This being the context, we may appreciate that the Roman lamps with an eagle with open wings ansa belong to the second half of the 2nd century and the first decades of the following one.

Taking into consideration the fact that these lamps were discovered only in the apodyterium of Thermae I, either used on a daily basis or mere offerings, and no other place of the civil settlement or the great fort from Tibiscum contains such examples, we cannot advance the idea that they were local products. Until new findings of this type will appear, we may also appreciate that these lamps were imports, without being able to indicate the precise location of the pottery workshop, perhaps the ceramic center from Durostorum.
ALEXANDRU SZENTMIKLOSI, CĂLIN TIMOC, ANA-CRISTINA HAMAT

A TERRA SIGILLATA VESSEL DISCOVERED
ON THE RESCUE EXCAVATION AT CORNEȘTI-DEASUPRA VIILOR
(TIMIȘ COUNTY)

On the occasion of intrusive evaluation and archaeological research from the spring of 2013, conducted in the area of wall IV from the Bronze Age fortification Corneşti-Iarcuri, a settlement dated in 2nd-4th centuries AD was discovered. This Sarmatian period settlement is situated on the southern terrace of the Carani stream, in the point 'Deasupra viilor' ('Above the vineyards'). In the specified area archaeological complexes interpreted as pit-houses, storage pits and pillars holes alignments were discovered. These archaeological complexes were grouped around an erosion cone that probably constituted the access route to the water, represented by the Carani stream. The 2nd-4th centuries AD settlement was located on the west side of the Bronze Age fortification from Corneşti-Iarcuri, the defense wall IV being visible in the early first millennium AD and constituting the eastern boundary of this settlement from the Sarmatian period. In the vicinity of the enclosure IV gateway from the prehistoric fort, two groups of pits were discovered, most of them storage pits. Among these, the archaeological complex F.86 was notable because of the archaeological inventory found in the filling lens. In the middle of the lenses, we found a few fragments of pottery dated to the 2nd-4th centuries AD and five fragments of terra sigillata, one of which came from a Drag. 37 bowl, which still preserved a representation and part of EΛE stamp ... (probably "Eleventinus").

IOAN CAROL OPRIȘ, ALEXANDRU RAȚIU

THE LATEST AFRICAN RED SLIP WARES IN THE PROVINCE OF SCYTHIA.
CHRONOLOGY ISSUES REGARDING THE CLOSING DECADES
OF ROMAN CAPIDAVA

From a typological point of view, the latest imports of vasa escaria from the African Red Slip Ware type discovered in Scythia, belong to the type Hayes 105 form. The dating period of
Hayes 105 form covers about one century, between AD 580/600-660. Such vessels can represent, thus, valuable elements for the dating and interpretation of the latest Roman archaeological contexts, given that the end of the province is dated to the first decades of the 7th century.

Until now, large platters from this category have been known from the publications of the Bishopric basilica from Histria and also as a result of several excavations carried out on the limes, at Capidava. We will address separately all these finds emphasizing the ones from Building C1/1994, situated near the southern main gate and its tower (no. 7), namely via principalis. Along with other important discoveries from this building, such as a coin hoard and certain types of amphorae that circulated in the last part of the 6th century AD until the beginning of the 7th century, the African Red Slip 105 vessels can date the moment of the destruction of the building, before the last decades of Roman inhabitancy of the fort. This will end soon after 612/613 AD, according to the last dated coin from the time of Heraclius.

IOAN CAROL OPRIŞ, MIHAI DUCA

*LANCES QUADRATAE IN CLAY.*

RECTANGULAR DISHES OF AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

TYPE 56 IN SCYTHIA

The present article studies several very rare artefacts for the Roman sites in Dobruja, namely the African Red Slip Ware Hayes 56. Generally dated between AD 369-460, they are mainly produced in the area of the old province of Africa Proconsularis (Byzacena and Zeugitana, after Diocletian). These rectangular platters have elaborated embossed decorations and are created with moulds. Beside the four discoveries in Dobrudja, another similar artefact was documented at Durostorum (a fragment of a platter depicting the Dioscuri). A second ceramic fragment had already been mentioned here pertaining to the African type with the same embossed decorations (African Red Slip Ware 53 dated between AD 320 and 430).

Two of the artefacts from Capidava, representing fragments from the horizontal rim of such rectangular platters, are already published (Ioan I.C. Opriş, Ceramica română târzie și paleo-bizantină de la Capidava în contextual descoperirilor de la Dunărea de Jos (sec. IV-VI p.Chr.), București, 2003, nr.cat. 337-338). They depict a recognisable episode from ‘the cycle of
Achilles’, namely a running animal (maybe a *venatio* scene). Both of them have been found in secondary archaeological contexts.

Recently, two more such vessels have been discovered following the extraordinary preventive archaeological campaign from Capidava in 2015. This ample excavation campaign was carried out as part of a project of general restauration of the citadel. The first fragment belongs to a context dated in the 5th century AD, between two buildings adjoined to curtain B. The second one was discovered *extra muros* in a secondary context. In its proximity it used to function a horseshoe shaped tower (objective cx05) situated in the middle of curtain G of the citadel, identified for the first time in 2015. The context in which the ceramic fragment was found is clearly after the dismantling of the above mentioned tower as well of the other horseshoe towers (3 and 5, between curtains C-D and E-F) in the second half of the 4th century AD, after the Gothic attacks.

Representing a ceramic equivalent of the precious metal wares, these products must have been greatly valued among the *vasa escaria*. The artefacts found in Dobruja represent the most septentrional such sophisticated imports above the Aegean area.

**PANEL V: INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH**

IOANA MUREȘAN, LUCIAN MUREȘAN

**INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN STUDYING ROMAN POTTERY.**

**ASPECTS OF ROMAN LAW CONCERNING POTTERY PRODUCTION WITH BEARING ON LOCAL MANUFACTURING IN PROVINCIAL TERRITORY**

Throughout their long history, the ancient Romans have proven a relentless tendency to regulate every aspect of their lives, passing it by the letter of the law. From public aspects of everyday life to details that belonged to the more private activities, all of them passed through the filter of Roman law, a phenomenon that could be characterized by both simplicity and complexity. One of the many faces of Roman law which distinguishes itself by complexity rather
than simplicity is commercial law, to which Roman pottery production belongs to, being the subject of this paper. Having as a base of analysis the Roman legal texts of the time, from the ancient jurists to relevant literary sources, together with archaeological evidences, such as contracts recorded on potsherds or mentioned in papyri, we will try to outline the legal aspects meant to regulate provincial pottery production. Nevertheless, can we apply with precision the general Roman law in a well-defined provincial territory such as Dacia or Lower Moesia? Or the literary examples taken into account only reflect a local, customary characteristic of economic regulations concerning pottery production? This paper has the purpose to attempt to answer these questions, attempt meant to be considered as an interdisciplinary contribution to the complex study of Roman provincial pottery production.

CORNELIU BELDIMAN, VIORICA RUSU-BOLINDEȚ, DIANA-MARIA SZTANCS

CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY IN ROMAN DACIA.
BENCHMARKS FOR A CLOSE UP APPROACH

Study of technological aspects of manufacturing and using the ceramic artefacts (pots, moulds, stamps, statuaria, tegulae etc.) dated from Roman period (the 1st century BC – the 3rd century AD) represents a major issue of archaeological and historical research.

A large amount of such discoveries from Roman Dacia were recovered during the past decades. In this context, the methodological framework allows the various interdisciplinary approaches.

The appliance of microscopy in analysis of the ceramic artefacts highlights new perspectives of interpretation regarding important details which otherwise would not be taken into account.

The use-wear analysis of archaeological ceramics targets two major stages: before burning the artefacts (BB) – the manufacture of the artefact with all its stages, the intentional and accidental impressions; and the stage that took place after burning process (AB) – use-wear traces and those accidentally produced.

For the BB stage, the optical microscopy allows the exploration of micro traces / fingerprints (dactyloglyphs) which are related to the parameters of moulding, the technological
chain of manufacture, various prints of fingers or hands, impressions of the instruments used for moulding and decorating, writing, prints accidentally produced (clothes, various tissues, vegetal elements, prints of zoological origin, accidents of moulding, debris) etc.

Specific traces produced during the use of the pieces are taken into account for the AB stage (micro-fractures, bluntness and polishing, striations etc.).

Microscopic digital imaging which necessarily accompanies the analytical approach provides new ways of perception of the micro details, which can be treated including the artistic manner.

All these ways of analysis highlights a new approach of the subject: the transformation, the characteristics of technological chain, and the usage of the artefact (the biography of artefact), the allow us “to see” the man behind the artefact, in other words, it provides a perspective from very close towards very far.

The approach will prove its viability and usefulness only by systematical appliance on large amounts of materials. The exceptional collection coming from the well-known ceramics production center of Micăsasa, Sibiu County, Romania offers such an opportunity; a detailed list of ornamental motifs of terra sigillata and others could have been developed. Various studies of microtraces, fingerprints could have been done, the application of software related to the digital storage and retrieval of data and development of reference tools etc.

The paper presents the results of first approach of an assemblage comprise five artefacts: 1. Micăsasa – conical pot (h = 130 mm; diam. ext. mouth 65 mm) wheel-shaped from rough paste, decorated with rows of rectangular alveoli; fingerprints; 2. Micăsasa – fragmentary mould used for producing terra sigillata (diam. ext. mouth 230 mm); stamped decoration in negative (stylised leaves, Minerva’s head in aedicula (made from stylised leaves), oenochoe); 3. Micăsasa – fragmentary mould used for producing terra sigillata (diam. ext. mouth 175 mm); stamped decoration in negative (Minerva’s head in aedicula, rosette); 4. Micăsasa – entire circular stamp (rosette) (L 27 mm; diam. 25 mm), moulded; fingerprints; 5. Napoca – fragmentary stamp (diam. 75 x 50 mm), shaped by hand; lion representation; fingerprints.
SERGIU MATVEEV, VEACESLAV SPRINCEAN

SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS ON THE ROMAN BUILDING MATERIALS
FROM THE PRUTO-NISTREAN REGION/AREA

In the mid-20th century near Sobari village (Soroca District, Republic of Moldova) an archaeological site dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD was discovered, identified as a Sântana de Mureș-Černjachov archaeological culture site. Its uniqueness compared to other similar sites from the space between Prut and Dniester Rivers is determined by the presence of a stone structure enforced with mortar inside which a building was found with walls built of stone and brick, roof of tiles, glass window and peristyle made of wood pillars set on stone bases. Statistical data of the archaeological research reveals thousands of pieces of tile material. Besides this complex, within the limits of the site, were also identified several structures made of wood smeared with clay, one of which inside the stone precinct.

The presence of such a complex in the barbarian environment at a distance of around 300 km from the Roman Empire border raised discussions regarding its origin. Several hypotheses were advanced: according to one, the site had been created by people with origins in the provincial Roman environment, according to another, this site was an attempt to strengthen the seat of the local leader, other researchers included the site in the category of Roman commercial-craftsman factories etc. The researchers’ opinions regarding the origin of the tile material are divided as well, most of whom consider them to be brought from the Empire, while others think they are of local production.

Certain arguments in favour of one or another hypothesis can be obtained through laboratory analysis employing the EDS method. Comparative statistical analysis of identified chemical elements allows finding the morphology of the material, structure, matrix texture and porosity degree for each studied group. Various materials found within the archaeological site were subjected to the mentioned analysis, such as brick, tile, pantile, burned clay from the precinct mortar and burned clay from the wall of the houses made of wood and clay, also regular tiles found on the ground surface in the Danubian Roman provinces.
INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FOR CERAMIC PRODUCTION IN THE BARBARICUM NEIGHBORING THE NORTHWEST OF THE PROVINCE OF DACIA. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND ROMANIZATION OF THE MATERIAL CULTURE IN THE CERAMICS FIELD

The technologic transfer of the production of stamped pottery from Porolissum to the Barbaricum from the Upper Tisza Basin is a special phenomenon in the relations between the Romans and Barbarians located on the European limes of the Roman Empire. Stamped pottery is only the most spectacular part of this technological transfer from the 3rd century, with it being taken over a range of forms of Roman pottery and also appearing the pottery kilns with grate supported by a central pillar. In the Upper Tisza Basin (northwestern part of Romania, Transcarpathian Ukraine, eastern Slovakia and northeastern Hungary) are known over 150 points of discoveries and 11 points of production of stamped pottery of the Porolissum type.

Throughout the 3rd-4th centuries, after the technology transfer, a specific material culture was formed, heavily Romanized concerning pottery, the archaic elements of the free Dacians and Vandals disappearing. Biconical Germanic forms modeled by hand are accomplished with technology taken from the Romans, but retaining the specific black color and the handmade pottery is replaced by the rough provincial ceramic. Archaeologically this process of acculturation is limited only to ceramics, the architecture of the settlements and the burial rites remain linked to the Central European Barbaricum.

In our opinion, these transformations in the material culture of ceramics induce certain changes in the barbaric society too, changes that cannot be proven by archaeological means. This peculiar phenomenon has given rise to so-called "Bereg Culture " that in our opinion is actually an zonal group of Przeworsk culture with free Dacian elements from the 3rd-4th centuries.
SORIN BULZAN

STAMPED POTTERY FROM THE ROMAN SETTLEMENT OF MARGINE, BIHOR COUNTY

Situated on the middle flow of the Barcău river, the Margine settlement lies at a couple of tens of kilometers west from the limes of Dacia Porolissensis, in Barbaricum.

Most of the stamped pottery seems to represent imports form Dacia Porolissensis and is dated to the first half of the third century AD. The predominant shapes of the rather limited repertoire are those specific to the Porolissum pottery workshops. The appearance of the majority is a smooth grey fabric or half-smooth exfoliating fabric over which a darker hue of firnis was applied. In most of the cases this firnis was preserved only on a small surface of the vessels. Next to this category there is also a sample of brick-red, orange fabric from another pottery center, also from Dacia Porolissensis. The presence of stamped pottery from Barbaricum is problematic, some of this being fragments from less friable fabric, with more mica-schist and usually in a darker color.

In the extra-provincial space from the west of Dacia, the Roman stamped pottery is an aspect of a broad acculturation process produced in maximum two generations. The spreading area is represented by a strip from limes to the Hungarian Plain, which seemed to be populated with Germanic tribes mixed with some Dacian population. On the contrary, in the area dominated by the Sarmatians, this pottery is not fashionable, other Roman pottery categories being preferred, for example terra sigillata, imported from Pannonia Inferior.

ANDREI MĂGUREANU, BOGDAN CIUPERCĂ

CERAMIC PRODUCTION IN THE LOWER DANUBE REGION IN POSTROMAN TIMES

Being the most commonly found man made item during an archaeological research, many times the only category of artifacts discovered, pottery has a special importance in understanding the humans that produced the pots. So, studying pottery can offer information
about who made it, the purpose behind the act of production (why he made it), who is the customer (for who it was produced), information both regarding the individual and the community.

In this paper we intend to study the production facilities from the Lower Danube dated to the post-Roman epoch, in a space placed at the border of the Roman world. We will try to understand a wide range of information offered by pottery kilns and their production, such as: what was the technology and what are the reasons for it to be changed; what was the vessel set in use; what kind of relations (commercial and non-commercial) are exposed by pottery production; what is the dynamic of pottery production in an area wide-opened to many changes of populations (at least according to ancient written sources), outside the border of the Late Roman Empire.
GUIDELINES FOR PARTICIPANTS

I. USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES

A. Regarding the conference and organizational problems:
Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț: viorusu1@yahoo.com; 0744 168066
Cristian-Aurel Roman: romcritan@yahoo.com; 0

B. Regarding the accommodation and meals:
Reception of Victoria Hotel (historical center of the city), Cluj-Napoca, B-dul 21 Decembrie 1989 no. 54-56; office@hotel-victoria.ro; tel:0264 597963; fax: 0264 597573.

II. PLACES, BUILDINGS AND LOCATIONS OF THE EVENTS (see map)

The Conference Hall of Victoria Hotel (Cluj-Napoca, B-dul 21 Decembrie 1989, no. 54-56; tel: 0264 597963);
National History Museum of Transylvania, 1st floor of the main building (Cluj-Napoca, Constantin Daicoviciu str., no. 2; tel.: 0264 595677; fax: 0264 591718).

WEBSITES AND TIMETABLE FOR BUSES, TRAINS AND FLIGHTS

Website for the bus schedules in Romania: http://www.autogari.ro/?lang=en.
Beta, Cluj-Napoca, Giordano Bruno st., no. 1-3; www.autogarabeta-cluj.ro;
tel: 0264 455249.
Website of the train timetable in Romania (: http://www.cfrcalatori.ro/.
Railway station Cluj-Napoca, Piața Gării no. 1-3; www.infofer.ro; tel: 0264 432001.
Website pentru Aeroportul internațional Avram Iancu din Cluj-Napoca: http://airportcluj.ro/.
Avram Iancu International Airport from Cluj-Napoca, Cluj-Napoca, Traian Vuia st., no. 149; tel: 0264 307500.