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NOTES REGARDING THE ROMAN PRESENCE IN THE AREA OF THE LIMESTONE QUARRIES AT MĂGURA CĂLANULUI

AURORA PEȚAN*

Măgura Călanului Hill is known in literature as the source of the stone (oolitic limestone) for the Dacian fortresses in the Șureanu (Orăștiei) mountains, confirmed through petrographic and mineralogic analyses. It is generally accepted that the same quarries have been used by the Romans, after conquering the Dacian Kingdom, but the hypothesis has not yet been firmly confirmed. In the 19th century there have been a lot of discoveries around these quarries dating from the Roman era and indicating the existence of rural settlements, necropolises, and temples. However, the exact location of these finds is still unknown since no systematic archaeological research has been done and the toponyms have not been identified in the field. The present article will use the data already published, corroborated with field observations, information gathered from the locals, and analysis of a LiDAR-derived digital terrain model. Four areas with Roman-era discoveries have been identified around the antique limestone quarries on Măgura Călanului. The presence of Roman settlements in the near vicinity of the old Dacian quarries poses some questions as to the continuous stone exploitation of these quarries during the Roman period or at least before the 3rd Century AD. The opening of new quarries by the Romans in the same area adds a further argument to this matter. It is necessary to do systematic archaeological research in the aforementioned Roman sites, as well as analyses to determine with precision the source of the stone used for the constructions and monuments in this area.

Keywords: limestone quarries, Roman Dacia, Măgura Călanului, *villa romana*, LiDAR, DTM

Cuvinte-cheie: cariere de calcar, Dacia romană, Măgura Călanului, *villa romana*, LiDAR, DTM

Known especially for the stone extraction during the Dacian Kingdom¹, the limestone quarries on the Măgura Călanului Hill are considered also an important source of stone for the Roman settlements in the area². Comparative petrographic and mineralogic analyses have demonstrated that the limestone from Măgura Călanului was used in the Dacian constructions at Sarmizegetusa Regia, Costești-Cetățuie, Costești-Blidaru³ and Piatra Roșie.⁴ There are as yet no analysis to ascertain the

fact that the Romans used these quarries too, but there were settlements in their vicinity that most probably took advantage of this construction material.

The density of the Roman settlements that appeared after the conquest of Dacia in the limestone area around the present-day city of Călan is remarkable: besides the thermal baths at Aquae (Călan-Călanul Mic), there were *villae* at Petreni, Jeledinți and Batiz, other settlements at Strei-Săcel, Valea Sângeorgiului, Sântămăria

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¹ MĂRZA 1995; GLODARIU 1985–1986; MATEESCU ET AL. 2021; PEȚAN 2022.

² MĂRZA 1995, 204; GLODARIU 1997, 78; IAROSLAVSCHI 1997, 31.

³ MĂRZA 1995.

⁴ CETEAN-PEȚAN 2017; CETEAN ET AL. 2022, 15–18.

de Piatră, Dâncu Mare, Totia, Băcia, etc. (Fig. 1). The presence of the Roman stonemasons in the area is certified by the inscription of a certain

Diogenes lapidarius, discovered on the territory of Aquae.⁵

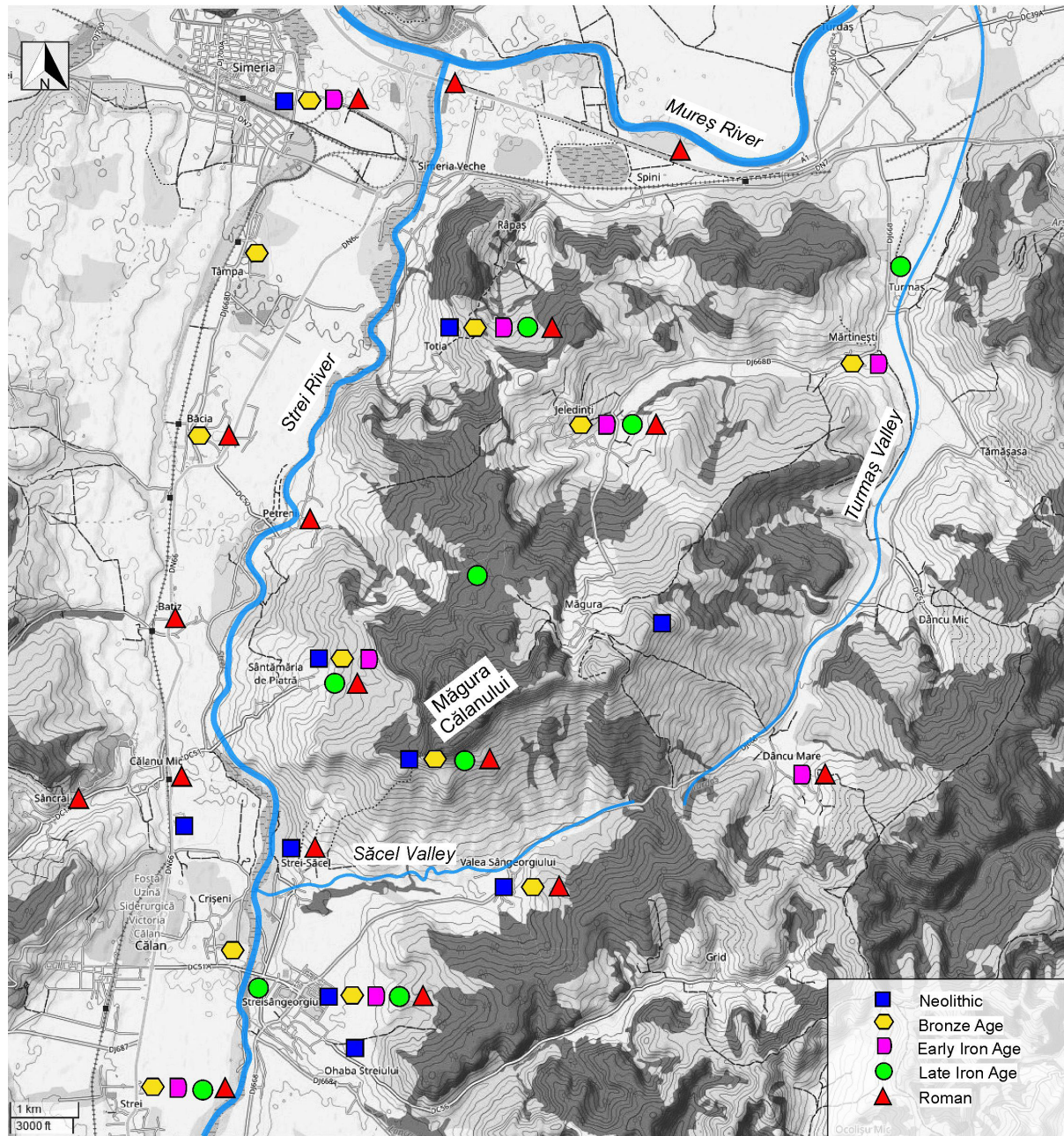


Fig. 1. Map of the archaeological sites in the area Călan–Simeria.

During the 19th century, numerous Roman-era discoveries were mentioned in the near vicinity of the quarries previously used by the Dacians, in

the area of the villages Sântămăria de Piatră, Valea Sângeorgiului and Strei-Săcel. Unfortunately, no systematic archaeological research has been done

⁵ IDR III/3, 20–21, no. 6.

and the only information we have comes from field surveys at the end of the 19th century with a few more recent mentions.

Gábor Téglás was the most tireless researcher of the Roman ruins in the area of the quarries. He accomplished several field surveys in the villages around Călan in the last quarter of the 19th century, identified quarries, and reported numerous Roman materials originating from places such as Grădiștea, Bercea Stream, Gugutoi Hill and Goruj – some of them his own findings, others reaching the Deva Museum under various circumstances. The location of these toponyms has remained unknown till

today⁶. During a field inquiry in the aforementioned villages, during which I benefited from the help of several locals, I tried to identify the locations. These can be grouped in three areas: Area 1 (Grădiștea Mică), west of Măgura Hill, on the eastern side of the Sântămăria de Piatră village, Area 2 (Gugutoi Hill – Bercilor Stream – Lăurusca) on the southern slopes of the Măgura Hill, towards Valea Sângeorgiului and Area 3 (Goruj), north of the Strei-Săcel village (Fig. 2). To these can be added several other points that require additional research (the Roman well „Fântâna Făgetului” and the supposed Roman camp at Drumul Pragului).

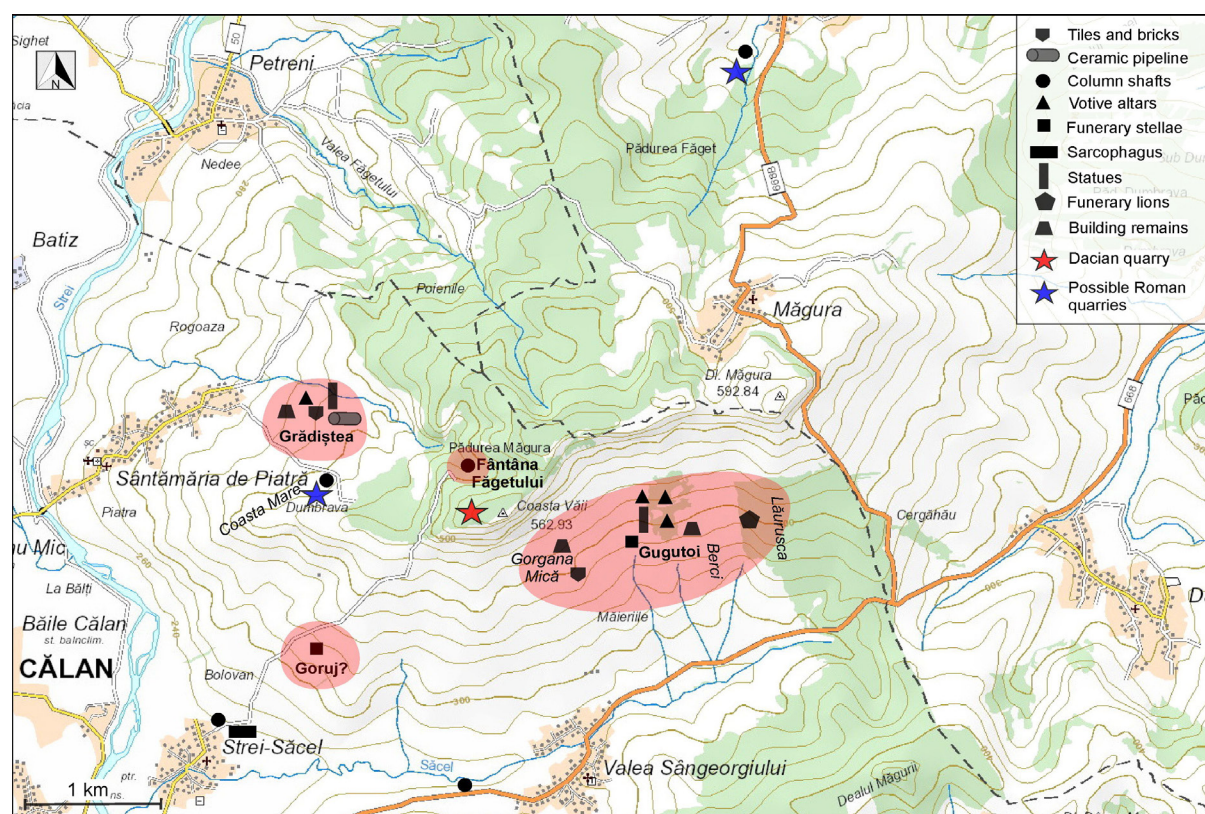


Fig. 2. Roman finds around Măgura Călanului.

AREA 1. GRĂDIȘTEA MICĂ („CETĂȚUIA”)

Grădiștea, as G. Téglás calls it, is known today by the locals from Sântămăria de Piatră under the name of „Grădiștea Mică”, or „Cetățuia”, „La Cetate” („The Fortress”). It is considered

a Roman rural settlement,⁷ but the exact location of the site has remained unknown to the researchers so far.

⁶ MATEESCU ET AL. 2021 mentions them but does not give an exact location.

⁷ IDR III/3, 38.

In 1863 Henrik Finály made a field survey in the Strei valley and visited the quarry at Sântămăria de Piatră. In the village he noticed a lot of carved pieces, capitals, tombstones, and north of the village, on a hill, he saw a “Roman camp”.⁸ A few decades later, G. Téglás saw on the same hill the ruins of some Roman buildings and a ceramic pipe that supplied them with water.⁹ From this place come several important pieces discovered in the 19th century that have reached the Deva Museum: a votive altar dedicated to Silvanus Domesticus,¹⁰ a brick stamped with ASCLEPI,¹¹ the head of a statue of the nymph Daphne¹² and a bronze brooch with a symmetric monogram (the letter S).¹³

According to information given by the locals, Grădiştea is situated at the exit of the Sântămăria de Piatră village, towards Măgura, between Valea Grădiştii and Valea Băiului, the two affluents that form Valea Moriştii (Fig. 3), close to the easternmost houses of the village. The elders remember well that, up until the 1950s, the well-kept ruins of Roman

constructions were visible at Grădiştea, but the communist authorities bulldozed them with the purpose of extending the agricultural land. The very toponyms of „Grădiştea” and „Cetăţuia” indicate the presence of these ruins. The rubble resulted after the demolition was thrown into a ravine, on the left bank of Grădiştea Stream. Some villagers took from the ruins tiles, building bricks, pavement bricks, ceramic pipes, potsherds, and so on. According to some information, in the same area a pair of gold earrings and a fibula were also found. A few pieces (a ceramic oil lamp with several orifices, pavement bricks) were donated to the Museum of Roman and Dacian Civilization in Deva. Many Roman tiles and bricks have been reused in the modern stone fences and also deposited in the courtyards of the villagers (Fig. 4a-c). Today, in the Grădiştea area, one can still see scattered on the ground numerous Roman potsherds, roofing tiles, bricks and limestone blocks. A large quantity of ancient rubble can be seen into the ravine (Fig. 4d).



Fig. 3. Area 1 (Grădiştea Mică) and the local guide Marcel Judele from Sântămăria de Piatră.

⁸ FINÁLY 1863, 141.

⁹ TÉGLÁS 1891, 82.

¹⁰ IDR III/3, 38, no. 23.

¹¹ IDR III/3, 39, no. 24.

¹² TÉGLÁS 1902, 114.

¹³ IDR III/3, 39, no. 25.



Fig. 4. Roman building materials from Grădiștea Mică (Sântămăria de Piatră):
a. bricks and tiles in a stone fence; b. pile of tiles in a courtyard; c. pavement bricks collected by Judele family; d. bricks and tiles pushed with the bulldozer into the riverbed of Grădiștea.

All of the above indicate the existence of an important Roman *villa* situated about 1 km away from the entrance into the quarries at Măgura Hill. The person living there could have been connected with the administration of the quarries. However, until archaeological surveys establish this for sure, the connection between this *villa* and the quarries from Măgura Călanului remains hypothetical.

The area used over time for quarrying construction stone is much bigger than previously thought.¹⁴ We, as yet, have no evidence that the Romans kept using the same quarries previously used by the Dacians, but it is very probable that they themselves opened new quarries. One such quarry, as yet unknown to the scientific world, can be found on the Dumbrava Hill, west of Măgura Călanului. The place is known as Coasta Mare and is the top of a hill with a length of about 400 meters, oriented approximately North-South. Its northern edge is at the source of Valea Băiului. Today, the quarry is grassy for the most part, but the quarry faces are



Fig. 5. Possible Roman column in the process of shaping, in the quarry on Dumbrava Hill (Coasta Mare).

¹⁴ PEȚAN 2022.

still visible. It has been organized in small steps arranged in a single line, parallel with the axis of the hill and situated at approximately half of the slope. In the spring of 2022, I have identified in this quarry a partly finished monolithic column shaft with dimensions of 0.45–0.50 m in diameter and cca 1.40 m in length, that could

date from the Roman era (Fig. 5). The quarry is about 500 meters away from the Grădiștea Mică site.¹⁵ Consequently, it is possible that the villa at Grădiștea has been built using stone from the Dumbrava Hill quarry and its owner could have controlled the quarrying operations there.

AREA 2. GUGUTOI – BERCI – LĂURUSCA

The second important area with Roman era discoveries is situated on the southern slope of the Măgura Hill, in its central and eastern sector, right under the edge with limestone outcrops (Fig. 6). The artifacts suggest the existence of an

important Roman rural settlement and a religious centre in this area.¹⁶ Here, during the 19th century, various toponymic locations have been noted, but just like in the case of Grădiștea, their exact location has remained unknown.

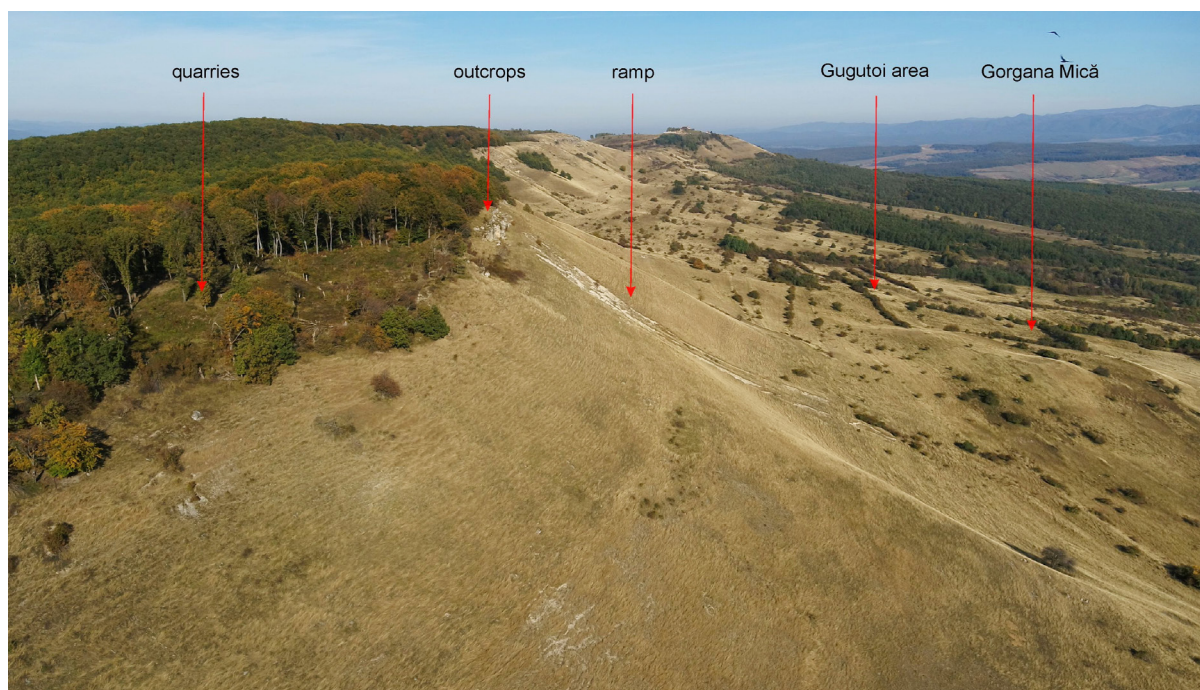


Fig. 6. Area 2 (Gugutoi – Bercea – Lăurusca). Drone photo by Alex Ranta.

G. Téglás has identified important Roman pieces whose provenance where the locations known today as „Dealul Gugutoi” and „Pârâul Bercean”. Berci or Bercilor Stream (as it is known today), is a right-side tributary of the Sângiorgiu (Săcel) Valley, crossing the southern

slopes of the Măgura Hill. This is the provenance area for a funerary stella of a certain Iulius Maximus¹⁷ and a votive altar dedicated to Jupiter Depulsor by Grattius Paternus, decurion of Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa.¹⁸ G. Téglás claims that the location is on a hill up

¹⁵ Details about the novel quarry at Coasta Mare in PETAN 2022, 127–128, 166 and pl. XVII/1–3.

¹⁶ IDR III/3, 33.

¹⁷ IDR III/3, 36–37, no. 20.

¹⁸ IDR III/3, 34–35, no. 18.

north, towards Măgura-Jeledinți. That is also the provenance of two other votive altars, one dedicated to Jupiter Appenninus by decurion Marcus Aurelius Valentinus,¹⁹ the other dedicated to Mars by Lucius Grattius.²⁰ The hill is named „Perelt-Bercsan”²¹ (Bercean Stream) and it is north of the Valea Sângeorgiului village; in another paper,²² Téglás states that the two altars come from the Gutugoi hill, a place he often mentions as the site of an important rural settlement and of a place of cult, where he found substructures of Roman walls, fragments of sculptures (Fig. 7), votive inscriptions, etc., a hill situated north-east from the centre of the Valea Sângeorgiului village. Still on the Gutugoi he saw two stamped bricks, one whose provenance was the workshop of the same Asclepius who delivered bricks for the constructions at Grădiștea Mică,²³ another with the initials C I V,²⁴ belonging to another brick master.

Up until now nobody succeeded in identifying Gutugoi Hill.²⁵ All data points to a hill situated north (or north-east) of the Valea Sângeorgiului village and most probably in close vicinity to Berci Stream. From my interviews with the locals from Valea Sângeorgiului, Gutugoi is an area situated on the eastern side of the southern slopes of the Măgura hill, close to the source of the Berci Stream. Most probably, Téglás did not confuse the two locations, but both are in the same area very close to each other. It is not impossible that the hill

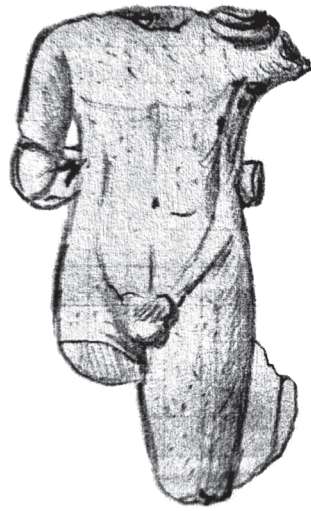


Fig. 7. Fragment of statue found on Gutugoi Hill (after BAJUSZ 2005, I, 338, fig. 10/45).

Gorgana Mică is also part of this area full of Roman remains. The surface of this hill has a flat top, most probably levelled during Antiquity, while at the base of its southern slope a wide artificial terrace was set up. Both surfaces were used for agriculture during the 19th century, as we can see from the third Josephinian Land Survey. DTM analysis has shown the existence of a building on the southwestern edge of the hill (Fig. 8). The remains are visible to the naked eye: it is the foundation of a rectangular building, 15 m × 17 m wide. It is quite possible that we are talking about the substructures of a Roman building.²⁶

About 200 meters south of Gorgana Mică, one can see on the surface Roman tiles scattered on the ground, from another building (Fig. 9). Here have also been reported Roman nails and two bronze coins, one of them from Faustina.²⁷

All the items mentioned by Téglás were unearthed during ploughing and have a votive and funerary character. In the same area were unearthed, also as a result of ploughing, two Roman funerary lions. The area is called Lăurusca (Lăurusca Stream or Răurusca). It is situated northeast of the Valea Sângeorgiului village, that is in close vicinity to Gutugoi Hill. Lăurusca streams from Măgura hill and crosses the whole southern slope of the hill, all the way to Valea Sângeorgiului, flowing parallel with the Berci Stream. The two pieces are made of limestone and have been identified in 1966 in the

¹⁹ IDR III/3, 33–34, no. 17.

²⁰ IDR III/3, 35–36, no. 19.

²¹ TÉGLÁS 1902, 115.

²² TÉGLÁS 1891, 80.

²³ IDR III/3, 37, no. 21.

²⁴ IDR III/3, 37, no. 22.

²⁵ MATEESCU ET AL. 2021, p. 39 says that they had found the area with this toponym at the border of several localities, but he does not name these localities, nor does he indicate the place on the map.

²⁶ If it is later, it still must be before 1770, as it is not marked on the first Josephinian Land Survey.

²⁷ Unofficial info from locals.

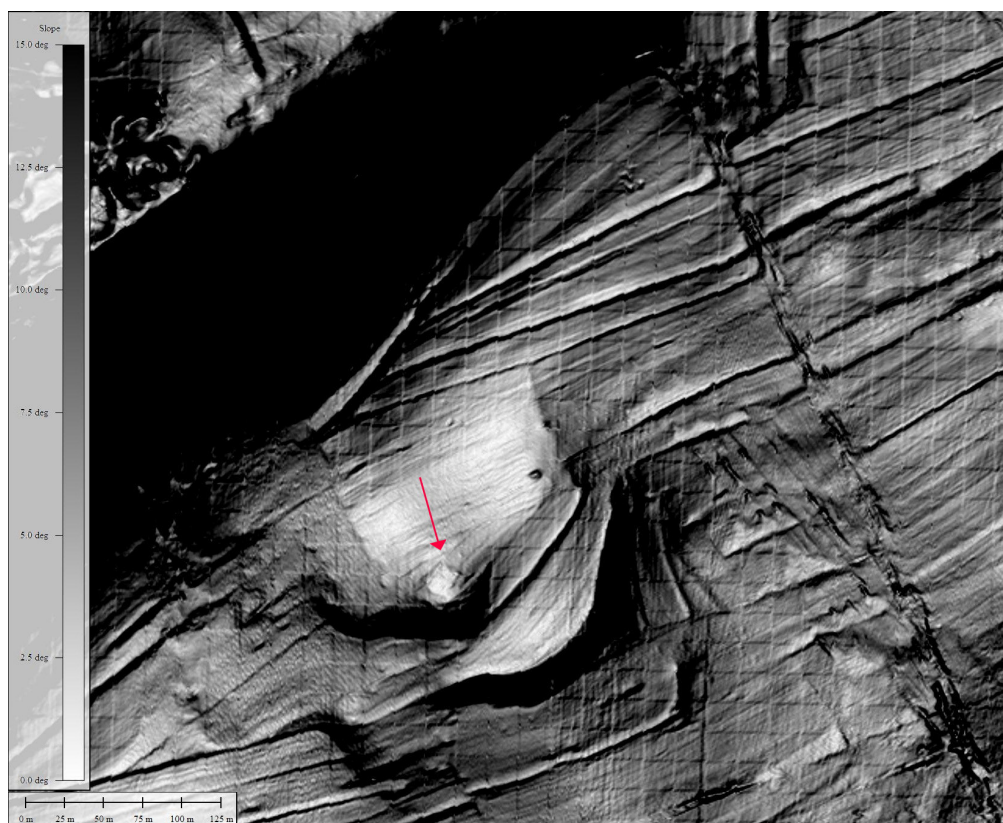


Fig. 8. Gorgana Mică on the LiDAR-derived DTM.

courtyard of a local after a land survey and have been published a year later.²⁸ These had been unearthed in the 19th century, while ploughing, on the property of Géza Buda, the local baron,

and taken by him to his courtyard, where they can be found today. The present owner is Ion Țătu.



Fig. 9. Roman tiles near to Gorgana Mică.

A few disparate pieces, dislocated from their primary location, can be seen scattered around the Valea Sângeorgiului village. One remarkable element is an andesite column, beautifully



Fig. 10. Andesite column in Valea Sângeorgiului.

finished, with a length of at least 90 cm and the diameter of 0.50 m, which I have identified in the spring of 2022 on the side of the County Road DJ668, south of Gorgana Mare (Fig. 10).

²⁸ GLODARIU 1967.

G. Téglás mentions a few other Roman pieces discovered on the territory of this village: a funerary stella without (visible) inscription and with three characters represented in bas-relief,

a funerary lion (perhaps it was one of the two lions in G. Buda's property) and a column (Fig. 11a-c).²⁹

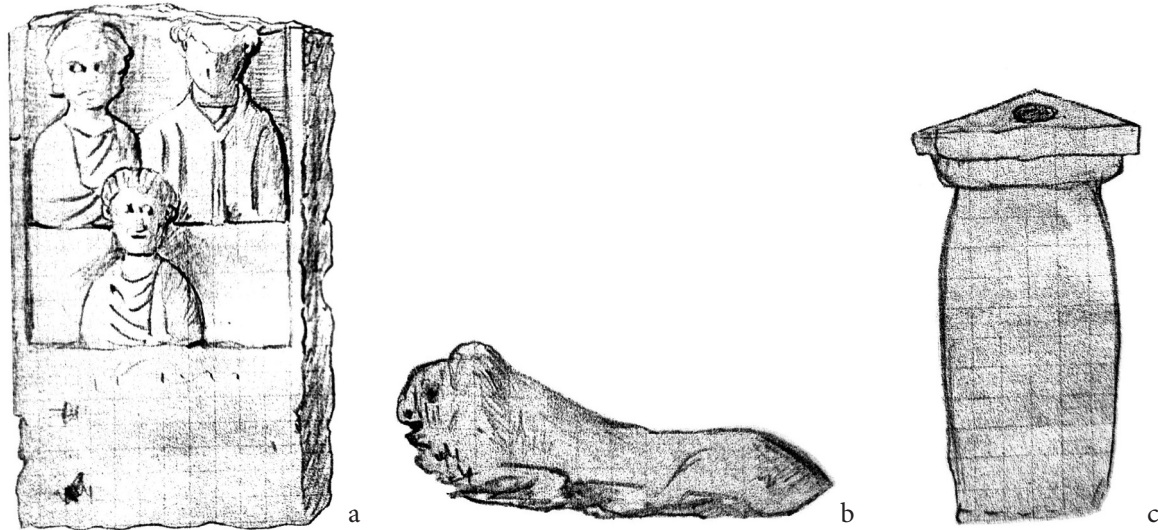


Fig. 11. Limestone pieces found in Valea Sângeorgiului: a. funerary stella; b. funerary Lion; c. column (after BAJUSZ 2005, I, 338–338, fig. 10/46, 10/47, 10/48)

Local tradition claims that centuries ago the centre of the village was north of the river, at the foot of the hill, because the flow of the river was greater at the time and the area was uninhabitable. Although the first Josephinian Land Survey, that took place in the last quarter of the

18th century, places the village in the valley, it is possible that in earlier times it could have spread (also) over the foot of the hill. In what regards the Roman period, from the data available so far, all the traces are scattered north of the actual village centre.

AREA 3. GORUJ

On the same line with the discoveries presented above, but a little bit to the west, in a place located north of Strei-Săcel village, another funerary altar has been found, erected by two brothers, C.A. Carus și C.A. Valerianus, for their parents and their sisters.³⁰ The place is called by Téglás „Goruj” and it is situated at the base of the southwestern slope of Măgura. The piece had been found in 1883 by Avram Mircesc and was purchased by Téglás for the museum

in Deva.³¹ I could not identify this location: the toponym is unknown even to the oldest villagers in Strei-Săcel.

Still in the village of Strei-Săcel, Téglás saw Roman columns, and in the yard of a certain Priczra(?) Mircesc, a small stone sarcophagus measuring 1.16 × 0.66 m (on the outside).³² It is considered that there was a Roman rural settlement at Săcel as well.³³

²⁹ BAJUSZ 2005, 338–339, fig. 10/46, 10/47, 10/48.

³⁰ IDR III/3, 31–33, no. 16.

³¹ TÉGLÁS 1891, 81.

³² TÉGLÁS 1891, 81.

³³ IDR III/3, 31.

AREA 4. FÂNTÂNA FĂGETULUI

Another place with Roman pieces, known only from the stories of the locals and never mentioned by researchers, is Fântâna Făgetului (Făgetului Well), located inside the quarries on Măgura Călanului. It is a spring arranged with stone slabs, around which several limestone blocks are scattered (Fig. 12). Locals say that in the olden days, there was a paved path leading to the spring, which was probably flanked by columns. An inscription in Latin was placed on the slabs of the well, which would have been removed from there and sold to a museum. Several monolithic column shafts arrived from there in the households of the locals. One of these,



Fig. 12. Fântâna Făgetului.

with a height of 1.50 m, is still preserved in the household of Titus Judele from Sântămăria de Piatră (Fig. 13a). Other similar columns were



a



b



c

Fig. 13. Roman limestone pieces in Sântămăria de Piatră, coming from Fântâna Făgetului: a. column in Titus Judele's cellar; b. limestone dome; c. Doric capital.

reused in the stone fences of the same village but have since disappeared. A limestone dome and a Doric capital coming from the same place can be seen in the households of two villagers (Fig. 13b and 13c).

Fântâna Făgetului is located in an area that appears to have been exhausted from

the point of view of stone quarrying. The site was levelled, and some artificial terraces were laid out.³⁴ The spring seems to have been used more as a sacred place. This does not prove the existence of quarrying in the Roman era at that place, but it does not exclude it either.

A ROMAN CAMP ON MĂGURA CĂLANULUI?

In a paper published by R. Mateescu and colleagues there is a mention of a possible Roman camp very close to the Măgura Călanului quarries, placed south of the hill, at the point where the southern road („Drumul Pragului”) intersects the western road (Fig. 14).³⁵ According to published data, the structure identified has a rampart and is rectangular, with sides of 139 meters (south), 120 m (west), 133.5 m (north) and 107 m (east). On the eastern side there is a 20-metre

gap, interpreted as a possible gate. The authors think that this has been a marching camp, built during the conflicts between the Dacians and the Romans, at the beginning of the 2nd century AD, whose purpose was to stop the supply of construction stone necessary in those conditions. Another interpretation suggested in the paper is that of a Roman camp connected with the Roman phase of the limestone quarries on Măgura Călanului.³⁶

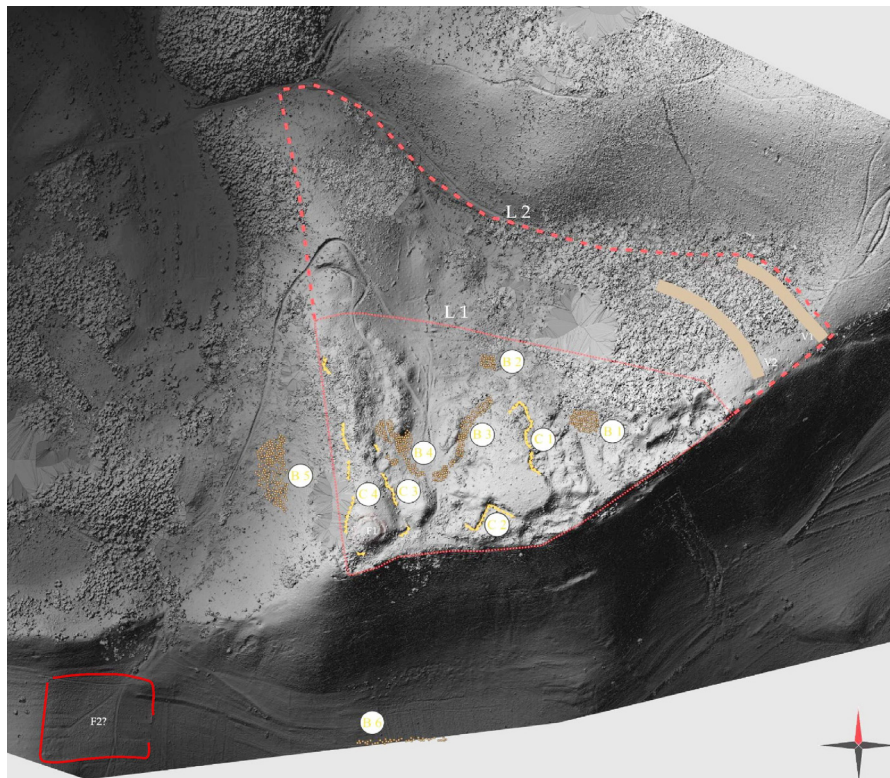


Fig. 14. The supposed Roman camp (after MATEESCU ET AL. 2021, 62, pl. X).

³⁴ PEȚAN 2022, 125–126, 163–164.

³⁵ MATEESCU ET AL. 2021, 47.

³⁶ MATEESCU ET AL. 2021, 47, note 75.

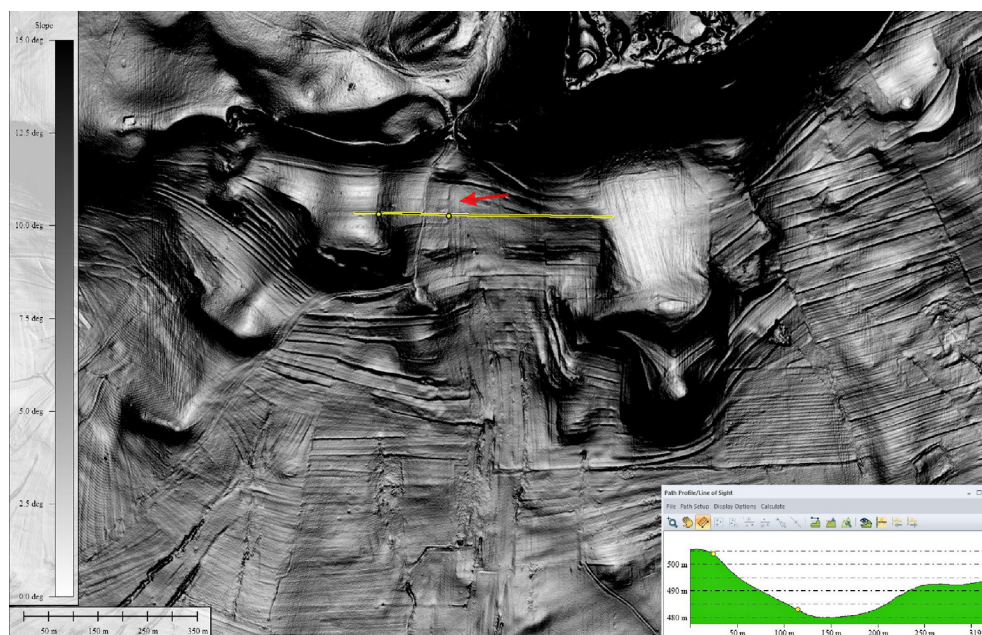


Fig. 15. The supposed Roman camp on the LiDAR-derived DTM.

Both interpretations are problematic. A marching camp marks a one-day stage, travelled by a military unit on a certain route towards an objective. The existence of a marching camp at Măgura Călanului implies the existence of a route followed by the Roman army through this point, and of other camps along the same route one day of marching apart. But, from the data available so far, Măgura Călanului was outside those routes. Moreover, a marching camp could not serve the purpose of cutting access to a resource but was just a night camp. On the other hand, the cutting off of the stone supplies from the quarry during a war makes no sense. The stone from the quarry was a luxury resource extracted, shaped, and transported with high effort and costs and was used only in the monumental architecture of fortresses, mainly as symbol of power and material manifestations of an elite ideology.³⁷ Such constructions were only erected during times of peace and prosperity. For the erection of defensive *ad hoc* structures, during times of war, that had to be completed fast and with low costs, local construction materials were used that did not require specialized workforce,

complex processing and tens of kilometres of transport.

We cannot exclude the existence of a permanent Roman checkpoint close to the quarries, after the conquest of the Dacian Kingdom. However, it is highly unlikely that this would have taken the shape of an earth camp and it definitely wouldn't have been placed so that one of the roads used for the transport of the stone extracted from the quarry passed right through its middle. From a topographical point of view, this camp would have had a very unfortunate positioning, under the top of the hill, on a slope of almost 7 degrees, with no visibility towards the objective that it was supposed to monitor. Nor is the 20-meter opening of the gate plausible, regardless of the various interpretations of the functionality of the structure.

Finally, LiDAR-derived DTM analysis and field observations do not confirm the existence of this camp. The whole area at the foot of the hill was used intensively for agriculture in the last centuries: artificial terraces were landscaped for the cultivation of grapes and of fruit trees and many plots were ploughed and sown. The features interpreted as ramparts look more like

³⁷ PUPEZĂ 2012.

modern ploughing remains, while the so-called gate, with its unusually large opening, is just the result of plot alternation (Fig. 15). South and east of the so-called camp there are numerous other traces of ploughing, almost identical.

As a conclusion, existing data do not confirm the existence of a Roman camp, be it a marching camp or a regular one, at Măgura Călanului.

From the data published so far, corroborated with field observations, information from locals and LiDAR-derived DTM analysis, results that in the vicinity of the antique limestone quarries on top of the Măgura Călanului hill existed at least four areas with Roman traces. One is situated east of the quarries, at Grădiștea Mică, where the remains of a rich *villa romana* are still visible; the second one is situated south of the quarries, in the Gugutoi-Berci-Lăurusca area, where a great number of pieces with funerary and religious character have been found; the third one is on the territory of Strei-Săcel, where a necropolis must have existed; and the fourth one inside the quarrying area, around the spring that today is called Fântâna Făgetului.

G. Téglás supposed that the territories of the three villages (Sântămăria de Piatră, Valea Sângeorgiului and Strei-Săcel) made up a complex in the time of the Romans, which had the limestone quarries at its center.³⁸

The Roman remains at the foot of the Măgura hill are situated a small distance away from the quarries on the top of the hill (Coasta Văii), and the area at the foot of the hill was most probably used for the collection of the stone blocks, primary processing and loading for transportation. In other words, if those quarries were still active, the foot of the hill would have been a great worksite. This raises the question if those quarries were still active at the time of the necropolis and of the temples.

Given that this area was also never researched by archaeologists, dating elements are missing. However, we do know that two of the dedicants of the elements mentioned above, decurions of Colonia Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, whose rural residencies were in Măgura area, lived in the 3rd century AD. Consequently, it is plausible that in the 3rd century the quarries on top of the hill had been closed. They could have had functioned during the previous century (unless they are even post-Roman). Also, the northern side of the quarries could have remained active after the conquest of the Dacian Kingdom, but we do not have the certainty that limestone was still extracted from there. The Roman presence is certified by the existence of some architectural pieces at Fântâna Făgetului, probably used as a sacred place.

To all the things discussed so far, we can also add the observation that the Romans probably opened new quarries, close to the old Dacian quarries. Such could be the quarry on Dumbrava Hill, mentioned above. A Roman quarry is mentioned on the territory of the present village of Strei-Săcel,³⁹ but its attribution to the Roman era remains to be proven. Téglás speaks of a terraced Roman quarry close to the church from Călanul Mic that could have been the source for the limestone used in the constructions and monuments in Aquae.⁴⁰ Another possible Roman quarry, where one can see a column shaft in the process of being shaped, can be found on Valea Gheordicăi,⁴¹ near Jeledinți, not far from the ruins of a *villa romana*.

The opening by the Romans of new quarries comes to support the hypothesis of the inactivity of the quarries on Coasta Văii, where, at the bottom of the hill, a settlement was established, at least in the 3rd century. These conclusions are just temporary. Systematical archaeological research is necessary in both aforementioned Roman sites, in order to fully clarify their relation with the quarries on

³⁸ TÉGLÁS 1891, 82.

³⁹ The quarry is mentioned in literature, but its location is not precise, see for ex. LUCA 2008, 161; RAN code 87549.02. However, it could be a confusion with the Roman quarry at Săcel-Sântămăria Orlea, RAN code 91296.03.

⁴⁰ TÉGLÁS 1893, 209–210; TÉGLÁS 1902, 112.

⁴¹ See PETAN 2022, 130, 168–169 and pl. XX/1–2 for the quarries in this area.

Măgura Călanului, as well as detailed analysis to determine with precision the source of the stone used at this sites. Also, more detailed

research is needed in the supposed Roman quarries at Dumbrava Hill, Săcel, Jeledinți and Călanul Mic.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AASzeged</i>	Acta Universitatis Szegediensis. Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica
<i>Acta MN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis
<i>Acta MP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis
<i>AJug</i>	Archaeologia Jugoslavica
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő
<i>ArchHist</i>	Archaeologia Historica
<i>AnB (S.N.)</i>	Analele Banatului
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis
<i>APregl</i>	Arheološki pregled. Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije
<i>ATr</i>	Ars Transsilvaniae
<i>AVFSL</i>	Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde
<i>Balkanica</i>	Annual of the Institute for Balkan Studies in Belgrade
<i>Balcanoslavica</i>	Balcanoslavica. Centar za istraživanje na staroslovenskata kultura
<i>BCȘS</i>	Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești
<i>BAR (-IS)</i>	British Archaeological Reports (-International Series)
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei
<i>Crisia</i>	Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor
<i>Dacia (N.S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne
<i>DolgKolozsvar (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>ErdMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis
<i>GPSKV</i>	Grada za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine
<i>Istros</i>	Istros. Buletinul Muzeului Brăilei
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde
<i>REByz</i>	Revue des études byzantines
<i>RMV (=RVM)</i>	Rad Muzeja Vojvodine/ Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja. Vojvodjanski muzej u Novom Sadu
<i>Sargetia (N.S.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis
<i>SCIA-AP</i>	Studii și cercetări de istoria artei. Seria Artă plastică
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–)
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd
<i>ZborRadBeograd</i>	Zbornik radova Vizantinološkog instituta Beograd Recueil des travaux de l'Institut d'études byzantines
<i>ZfB</i>	Zeitschrift für Balkanologie
<i>Ziridava</i>	Ziridava. Studii și cercetări
<i>Ziridava–StArch</i>	Ziridava. Studia Archeologica