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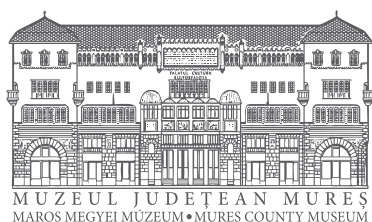
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ROMAN JEWELLERY FROM CĂLUGĂRENI / MIKHÁZA ON THE EASTERN *LIMES* OF DACIA¹

Ildikó TALABÉR*

Roman military sites are amongst the best researched in the province of Dacia, most of the jewellery from the province we know so far is from a military context. This study is intended to present the jewellery from the auxiliary fort and vicus of Călugăreni / Mikháza (37 objects), and the watchtower from the Tompa Hill (1 object). Beside a typological and a chronological point of view their context of discovery is also taken into consideration.

Keywords: Roman Dacia, military context, jewellery, small finds, eastern *limes*

Cuvinte cheie: Dacia romană, context militar, bijuterii, piese minore, *limes-ul* estic

Many studies presented Roman jewellery from the province of Dacia,² but since mainly military structures are in the focus of most researches, publications provide information mostly from these sites.³ Accordingly, the present material is also from the auxiliary fort and *vicus* of Călugăreni / Mikháza (Mureş / Maros County, Romania) and one object is from the watchtower on the Tompa Hill situated near by (Fig. 1), in the territory of Eremitu / Nyárádremete (Mureş / Maros County, Romania).

The auxiliary fort of Călugăreni was located on the eastern *limes* of Roman Dacia, controlling the Roman border section in the valleys of Niraj / Nyárád and Săcădat / Szakadát.⁴ The

cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum was stationed here from the 2nd – middle of 3rd century AD.

Since 2008, various archaeological investigations have been carried out in the fort and its surroundings (Fig. 2), and since 2011, research excavations have started in the military headquarter (*principia*, A sector), the bathhouse (*balneum*, B sector) and the settlement (*vicus*, C sector) of the site.⁵ In the *principia* of the Roman fort two construction phases could be observed, an earlier phase with a timber building and a later one with stone building, but the absolute chronology of these phases cannot be established yet.⁶

The Eastern Carpathians played a decisive

¹ The present study includes the Roman jewellery discovered up to 2018, so the results and conclusions should be read in this context. Hereby I would like to thank to Szilámér-Péter Pánczél, head of the Gurghiu Castle and RLRC Department of Mureş County Museum, for allowing me to research and publish these finds.

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² See: ISAC 1999; BENEÁ 2004; ISAC-GAIU 2006; HAMAT-DINULESCU 2014; HAMAT 2016a; HAMAT 2016b, HAMAT 2017; HAMAT 2018.

³ VASS 2010, 129.

⁴ PÁNCZÉL 2018, 141.

⁵ PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2018, 17.

⁶ PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2018, 17.

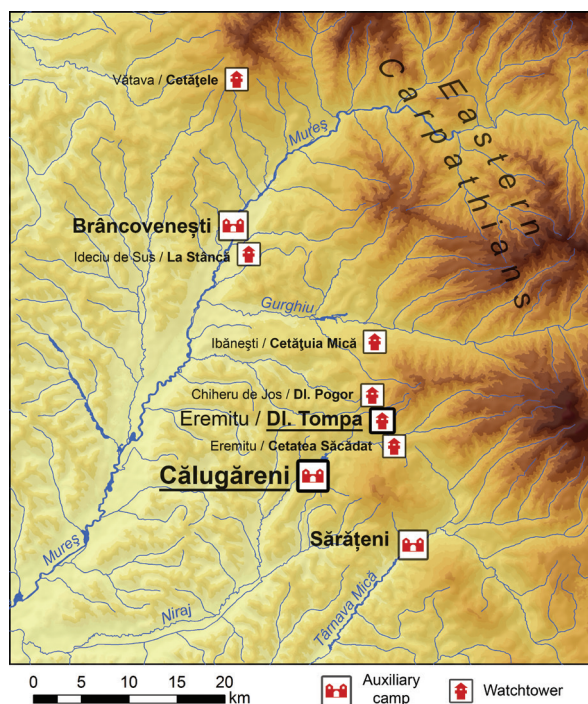


Fig. 1. The eastern *limes* of Roman Dacia between Brâncovenesti and Călugăreni (M. Szabó)

role in the protection of the Roman border.⁷ The watchtowers located on its western slopes have been researched systematically since 2008 by the means of aerial survey.⁸ Since 2011 on the border section between Brâncovenesti / Marosvécs and Călugăreni due to complex archaeological investigations six watchtowers have been identified so far.⁹ On the top of Tompa Hill two watchtowers have been located, which could chronologically belong to different sequences.¹⁰

Thanks to the archaeological excavations and field surveys 37 pieces of jewellery were

discovered in Călugăreni and one ring was found on the Tompa hill up to 2018. From Călugăreni the jewellery (Fig. 3) was discovered mainly in the *vicus* area (17), but there were a considerable number in the *principia* (11) and in the *balneum* too (9).

In our collection (Fig. 4) the predominance of beads was observed (22), followed by the rings (8), and the percentage of other jewellery types was less significant (2 pieces of gems, 2 pieces of hairpins, 1 earring, 1 necklace fastener (?), 1 bracelet, 1 insert). In terms of raw material (Fig. 5.), the highest percentage is made of glass due to the high quantity of beads (23 pieces), the presence of bronze is less spectacular (8 pieces) and the remaining materials are represented at a smaller scale (iron 3, gold 2, carnelian 2).

Jewellery can only be dated to a wide time frame, because their long period of use. So referring to the existence of Roman Dacia and according to the stratigraphy of the site (from the early 2nd to the middle of the 3rd century AD), we can date the jewels roughly also to the 2nd – middle of the 3rd century AD.

The **hairpins** (Cat. 1–2) can occur not only in civilian but also in military context,¹¹ and they can be positioned between jewellery and the tools used in everyday life.¹² Fine crafted hairpins had a more decorative function, while the cheaper, simpler ones served practical purposes.¹³ The hairpins can be made of a wide variety of materials, of which the bone was the most popular.¹⁴ However, only two pieces of bronze hairpins were found in the excavations, one with a multipart head¹⁵ in the *vicus* and one with an oval-head¹⁶ in the *balneum*. The latter

⁷ PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2014, 23.

⁸ SZABÓ 2009; SZABÓ 2016, 244–257.

⁹ HÖPKEN ET AL. 2016, 242.

¹⁰ HÖPKEN ET AL. 2016, 247.

¹¹ ISAC 1999, 759.

¹² RUPRECHTSBERGER 1979, 9.

¹³ JOHNS 1996, 139.

¹⁴ GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1990–1991, 81–126 (160 hairpins are presented).

¹⁵ FACSÁDY 2009, 87, Type VIII?; COOL 1990, 154, Group 3/A (1st–2nd century AD); ISAC 1999, 759, 776, Type VIII, Taf. X, Abb. 68–70. (Samum, 2nd–3rd century AD); ALICU-COCIȘ 1989, 236–237, Pl. VI–VII, 60–63 (Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, bronze with multipart decoration, 2nd–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 111, Typ 12.26 (2nd– first part of the 3rd century AD).

¹⁶ FACSÁDY 2009, 85, Type VI, Kat. 329; COOL 1990, 151, Group 1/E (Fig. 1.4, 1st–2nd century AD); ISAC 1999, 759, Type IV, 775, Taf. IX, Abb. 61 (Samum, 2nd–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 105–106, Typ 12.16.



Fig. 2. The research excavation at the Roman auxiliary fort and *vicus* from Călugăreni (N. Laczkó and Sz. P. Pánczél)

was common in the Roman provinces throughout the Imperial age.¹⁷

Earrings (Cat. 3) were typical women's jewellery in Roman times, and their use differed from other jewellery types, because it required external intervention, the piercing of the earlobes. In our collection a gold, hook-and-eye fastened type earring is known from the *principia*. The wire was twisted behind the loop and hook. The type corresponds to the Ruseva-Slokoska

I/3A type,¹⁸ which goes back to the Hellenistic age, and Roman analogies are known from the 2nd century AD.¹⁹

A spiral embellishment, found in the *vicus* and made out of a bronze wire was popular on earrings,²⁰ but based on its size, it could have been part of a bead (?) **necklace** fastener (Cat. 4) and it is quite rare in military context.²¹

Beads (Cat. 5–26) seem to be overrepresented in the collection. They can be parts of a

¹⁷ RIHA 1990, 106.

¹⁸ RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 26, Type I, var. 3A (gold, 2nd century AD).

¹⁹ POPOVIĆ 1996, 18, Type I, var. 4 (Viminacium, 2nd–3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 73, Type I/b (2nd–4th century AD); MILOVANOVIC 2004, 14, Type IIa (3rd–4th century AD); PEROK 2012, 19, Tip 1.3 (2nd–4th century AD); HAMAT 2016, 155, Pl. II, 7, Tip. I, var. 1 (Apulum, 2nd–3rd century AD). Analogies: ALICU-COCIŞ 1989, 235, Pl. V, 44 (gold, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, 2nd–3rd century AD); BUZA-KESZI 2009, 9, Kat. 23, 25; 10, Kat. 30; 16, Kat. 64 (Intercisa); POPOVIĆ 2001, 122–123, Kat. 31–33 (Viminacium, 2nd–3rd century AD).

²⁰ FACSÁDY 2009, 74, Type II/a (gold, 2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1996, 18, Type I, var. 4, cat. 27–29 (2nd–3rd century AD); RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 26, Type I, var. 3C (gold, 2nd century AD); HAMAT 2016, 155, Pl. II, 1, 5, Tip. I, var. 2. (Apulum, 2nd–3rd century AD).

²¹ ISAC 1999, 758.

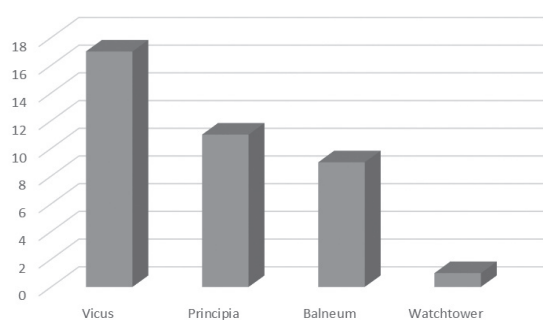


Fig. 3. The distribution of the finds based on their place of discovery

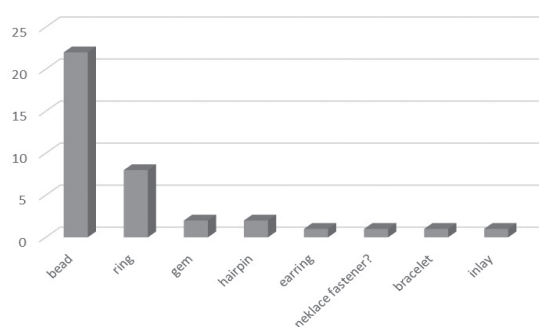


Fig. 4. The distribution of the finds based on their functionality

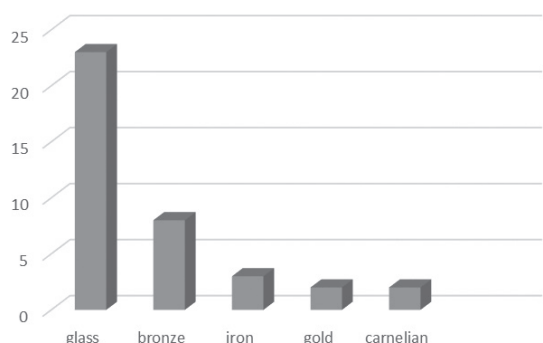


Fig. 5. The distribution of the finds based on their raw materials

bead necklace and can also be used as decorative elements for footwear, belts, and purses,²² but before the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD

they mostly adorned necklaces.

In the Roman period, the beads could have a variety of colours, materials and shapes, which were combined even within a bead necklace. All of the examined pieces (22) are made of glass. Their forms are varied, we can find spherical, hexagonal, cylindrical, spindle shaped, prismatic, conical, conical and, lentil shaped, with colours dominated by blue, green, orange/red and black (Fig. 6–7.) Based on their shape and colour, they could be classified into eight groups. According to their place of discovery, the manner of their use is unclear (4 are from the *principia*, 8 from the baths and 10 from the *vicus*).

An opened bronze **bracelet** with tapering ends (Cat. 27) came to light in the *principia*, which was popular throughout the Roman Imperial period²³ and corresponds to the type of Facsády VI/a²⁴ and type of Riha 12²⁵.

Bronze and iron **rings** are frequent in military context.²⁶ In our collection, one gold, four bronze and two iron *rings* (Cat. 28–35) are known from the fort and its surroundings, and one iron ring with gem from the watchtower on the Tompa Hill.

Rings were the most popular jewellery in the Roman Empire, which could be worn by women, men and children alike. It is a kind of jewellery with many meanings and the best expression of the social status. It is problematic, which gender we can link with them unless they come from graves, because their size doesn't indicate necessary who was the owner. Wealthy women could wear several rings at the same time, but their middle finger was usually free,²⁷ while wearing rings on the middle and the last fingertips was a men's habit, because the ring worn otherwise was feminine.²⁸ The shape, design and decoration of the rings show great variety, but they have the best-developed typology within the jewellery.

²² BORUZZS 2016, 388.

²³ RIHA 1990, 55, Nr. 528–534, Taf. 18; SWIFT 2000, 127, Fig. 153.

²⁴ FACSÁDY 2009, 47, Type VI/a (3rd–4th century AD)

²⁵ RIHA 1990, 56.

²⁶ ISAC 1999, 756.

²⁷ DEPPERT-LIPPITZ 1984, 24.

²⁸ TÓTH 1985, 14.

The gold ring decorated with an orange carnelian²⁹ (Cat. 28), and an iron ring with the gem featuring a Satyr³⁰ (Cat. 29) corresponds to the type of Guiraud 2a. This type was characteristic from the 1st century to the middle of the 3rd century AD.

A bronze ring with agate gem³¹ (Cat. 30) featuring a winged Amor³² (Cat. 31) and an iron ring with an engraved winged Amor image³³ (Cat. 32) correspond to Guiraud's 2d type,³⁴ which was present in the Empire from the end of the 1st to the end of the 3rd century AD.

Our bronze ring with an enamel inlay³⁵ can be categorized as Guiraud's 3d type (Cat. 33), which was characteristic during the 2nd–3rd centuries AD. In Rhineland and in the western provinces of the Empire rings with enamel inlay became popular in the second half of the 2nd century AD, but their use was no longer typical in the second half of the 3rd century AD.³⁶

The iron ring with an open end with strongly stylised snakeheads corresponds to Guiraud 7a type (Cat. 34), which was popular from the 1st to the 4th century AD.³⁷ Because the snake had a symbolic and protective role,³⁸ rings and

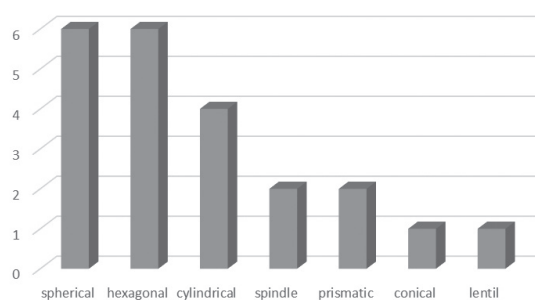


Fig. 6. The distribution of beads based on their shape

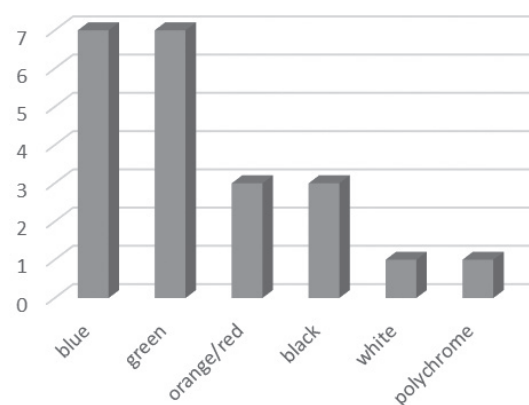


Fig. 7. The distribution of beads based on their colour

²⁹ GUIRAUD 1989, 182, Bague 2a (1st century–first part of 2nd century AD / middle of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Type II, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. IX/174 (early Imperial period).

³⁰ HÖPKEN ET AL. 2016, 245, Abb. 5.4. Analogies: GUIRAUD 1989, 182, Bague 2a (1st/early 2nd century AD–the middle of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Type II, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. LVI/1468–69, Taf. LVII/1475 (early Imperial Period); RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 77, Type I, var. 4. (iron, 2nd century AD, cat. no. 275). Gem: DEMBSKI 2005, 102–105, Kat. 508–536 (Representing a Satyr in profile, stepping / dancing movement, right hand holding grapes, in another a *pedum*); GESZTELYI 2000, 42, Kat. 32 (1st century AD); GUIRAUD 1988, 116, PLVIII/271 (2nd century AD); HENIG 1974, 29, cat. 172–177 (2nd century AD); PLATZ-HORSTER 1994, 205, Taf. 64/ 330 (carnelian, 1st century AD); HAMAT 2017, 421, Fig. 3 (Tibiscum).

³¹ GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XLVII/1213 (3rd century AD).

³² GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 30, Typ 2.1.2, Taf. 2/20 (second part of the 2nd century–first part of the 3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XLVIII/1244 (3rd century AD). Gem: GESZTELYI 2000, 57, Kat. 116 (winged Amor in profile, his legs are crossed, one hand holds a helmet and in another a palm branch, 2nd century AD); ALICU-COCIŞ 1989, 232, Pl. II, 23. (Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, 2nd–3rd century AD).

³³ GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. LVIII/1534. (early Imperial Period); gem: DEMBSKI 2005, 77–81, Kat. 245–248; PLATZ-HORSTER 1994, 224, Taf. 70/366.

³⁴ GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD).

³⁵ GUIRAUD 1989, 186, Bague 3d (2nd–3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 32–33, Type V/b (end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 33, Typ 2.2, Taf. 7/108 (end of the 1st century–first half of the 3rd century AD); HENKEL 1913, Taf. L/1319 (3rd century AD); TALABÉR 2018, 96, Kat. 12 (3rd century AD).

³⁶ RIHA 1990, 33; BÓNIS–SELYE 1988, 35.

³⁷ GUIRAUD 1989, 195, Bague 7a (1st century–beginning of the 4th century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 33, Type VIII (3rd–4th century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 13, Fig. 7, Typ VII, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XXX/752–757 (bronze).

³⁸ JOHNS 1996, 44.

bracelets with snakeheads endings represented an important place in the Hellenistic and early Roman fashion. The beautifully elaborated specimens made of precious metals can be found in Pompeii and Herculaneum as well,³⁹ but become more schematic in later times.

The last piece in the collection is a simple, closed bronze ring (Cat. 35), which can be classified into the Guiraud 8b group and was commonly used in the 1st–5th century AD,⁴⁰ but its function as a jewel is uncertain.⁴¹

Two carnelian **gems** (Cat. 36–37) were found in the *vicus* area, one with a figure of a Satyr,⁴² and the other with an engraved image of a standing figure with a twisted rod.

Although the depictions of the war-related deities, Mars, Minerva and Venus *victrix* were popular themes on gems in Dacia Superior,⁴³ engraved images of Amor and Satyrs, depicting idyllic carefree life and reflecting to the late Hellenistic era,⁴⁴ are more prominent in our material. The helmet and the palm branch somewhat could relate to military and victory in the representation of Amor, but these depictions could still have been an expression of the desire for peaceful life for the soldiers and their families.⁴⁵

Finally, a square, green glass **inlay** (Cat. 38) came to light from the *vicus*, which could be placed mainly in the setting of gold earrings and rings.⁴⁶ During this period, the popular emerald

was imitated with green glass.

One third of the presented artefacts was discovered in clear military context (four beads, five rings, one gold earring, and one bracelet), and come from the military headquarters' building of Călugăreni (Fig. 8) and one from the watchtower on the Tompa Hill. Rings could worn by both sexes in the Roman period, but while men were rather practical (signet ring), women preferred to wear them as adornments. Among the rings, there are two pieces with gems, one closed ring, one enamelled and one ring with snake heads ends. It should be noted that, among the beads some may have been decorative elements for footwear, belts and purses.⁴⁷ Beads are scattered in the fort, so they couldn't be part of only one necklace. The examined bracelet is one of the simplest types. The gold earring of the collection was found in the *principia* and typically classified as women's jewellery. Hairpins are still unknown from the headquarters' building of Călugăreni. The earring, the bracelet, the enamelled ring, and the beads, if they are identified as part of a necklace, as women's jewellery, while the iron gemmed ring from the Tompa Hill and the bronze ring with winged Amor could have been worn rather by men. In the other cases, the jewellery's gender-relation cannot be clearly defined.

Lóránt Vass dealt with items related to women's clothing and activities, known from

³⁹ D'AMBROSIO ET AL. 2004, II/48, IV/56, IV/75, IV/262.

⁴⁰ GUIRAUD 1989, 197, Bague 8b (1st century–beginning of the 5th century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 33–34, Type X (Dacia, 2nd century AD); HENKEL 1913, Taf. XXIV/477, 480; ISAC 1999, 768. Taf. II, Abb. 14, Typ VI, (second part of the 2nd century AD); ALICU–COCIȘ 1989, 231, Pl. I, 4–8 (Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa, 2nd–3rd century AD)

⁴¹ JOHNS 1996, 71.

⁴² DEMBSKI 2005, 102–105, Kat. 508–518 (representing a Satyr in profile, stepping / dancing movement, right hand holding grapes, in another a *pedum*); GESZTELYI 2000, 42, Kat. 32 (1st century AD); GUIRAUD 1988, 116, PLVIII/271 (2nd century AD); HENIG 1974, 29, cat. 172–177 (2nd century AD); PLATZ–HORSTER 1994, 205, Taf 64/330 (carnelian, 1st century AD); HAMAT 2017, 421, Fig. 3 (Tibiscum).

⁴³ ISAC 1999, 755.

⁴⁴ GESZTELYI 1998, 56.

⁴⁵ GESZTELYI 1998, 57.

⁴⁶ POPOVIĆ 1996, cat. 76, 79 (it could have been inlay of earrings, 2nd–3rd century AD); PEROK 2012, 29, Tip. 2.5; 52–53, cat. 41–43 (2nd–3rd century AD); MILOVANOVIĆ 2004, 7, Type Vc (2nd–3rd century AD); RUSEVA–SLOKOSKA 1991, 30, Type II, var. 2, cat. no. 47, 49 (2nd–3rd century AD); Group II, cat. no. 61–62 (end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 75, Type VI/a (S-shaped hook, the head part is a square stone or glass paste in a closed box setting, 3rd century AD); 76, Type IX (S-shaped hook, combined, end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD). Ring: DEPPERT–LIPPITZ 1984, Farbtat VI.

⁴⁷ BORUZZ 2016, 388.

forts of Roman Dacia, and despite their small number they confirm the presence of women in military areas.⁴⁸ Their main occurrence can be observed in the quarters of officers and soldiers.⁴⁹ A large number of hairpins, rings and beads or even bracelets can be found there, while necklaces and earrings are represented in smaller numbers.⁵⁰

Our collection represent a group of easier-to-do pieces of Roman jewellery and fit into the known finds of forts or other military contexts of Roman Dacia. Some piece of jewellery (earring, bracelet, etc.) found in the area of the *principia* could belong to the officers' wives or members of their households who lived inside the fort.⁵¹

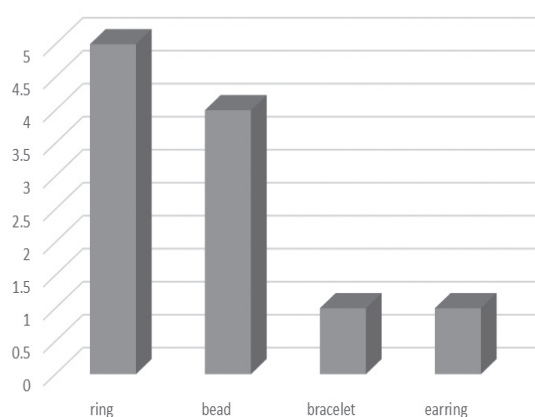


Fig. 8. The distribution of the jewels from the principia based on their functionality

CATALOGUE

1. Bronze hairpin

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2039

Inv. no.: 14570

Description: Hairpin made from bronze, with a square head. The top of the head is rounded. The head and the body decorated with grooves.

Size: 10.8 cm (l.); 0.4 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: FACSÁDY 2009, 87, Type VIII (?); COOL 1990, 154, Group 3/A; ISAC 1999, 759, Type VIII; RIHA 1990, 111, Typ 12.26.

2. Bronze hairpin

Provenance: Călugăreni, *balneum* (B sector), context Spoil

Inv. no.: 14571

Description: Bronze hairpin ending in oval head. Deformed.

Size: 10.6 cm (l.); 0.3 cm (th.), head: 1 × 0.8 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: FACSÁDY 2009, 85, Type VI; COOL

1990, 151, Group 1/E; ISAC 1999, 759, Type IV; RIHA 1990, 105–106, Typ 12.16.

3. Gold earring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 416

Inv. no.: 15599

Description: Gold hoop formed from circular-sectioned wire, the ends fasten in hook and eye. The hook twisted to the loop. The loop is bent and twisted to the hoop.

Size: 1.2 × 1.8 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: POPOVIĆ 1996, 18, Type I, var. 4; FACSÁDY 2009, 73, Type I/b; MILOVANOVIĆ 2004, 14, type IIa; PEROK 2012, 19, Tip 1.3; RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 26, Type I, var. 3A; HAMAT 2016c, 155, Pl. II, 7, Tip. I, var. 1.

4. Bronze spiral

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2094

Inv. no.: 14544

Description: Bronze spiral embellishment.

⁴⁸ VASS 2010, 128.

⁴⁹ VASS 2010, 134.

⁵⁰ VASS 2010, 131–132.

⁵¹ VASS 2010, 135.

Possible necklace fastener.

Size: 0.1 cm (th.), spiral: 0.8 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: –

5. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2089

Inv. no.: 15600

Description: Spherical white glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.9 × 0.7 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 6, Taf. I/1 (second part of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.B (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

6. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 32

Inv. no.: 15601

Description: Spherical black glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.67 (diam.); 0.5 cm (th.); 0.5 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 11 (second part of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 14; GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.B (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

7. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 109

Inv. no.: 15602

Description: Spherical black glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.67 cm (diam.), 0.49 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 11 (second part of the

2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 14; GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.B (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

8. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2001

Inv. no.: 15603

Description: Spherical blue glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.4 × 0.35 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 23, Taf. I/23 (second part of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 15; GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

9. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2086

Inv. no.: 15604

Description: Spherical blue glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.42 × 0.3 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 23, Taf. I/23 (second part of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 15; GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

10. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 128

Inv. no.: 15605

Description: Spherical green glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.3 × 0.3 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 27–29, Gruppe I, Typ 24, Taf. I/23 (second part

of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 15; GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul I, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type I.1.A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

11. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2088

Inv. no.: 15606

Description: Conical blue glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.68 cm (diam.), 0.42 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 31–32, Gruppe IV, Typ 57; MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 6; ALFÖLDI 1957, 442, Abb. 94/41; RIHA 1990, 86, Typ 11.12 (throughout the Roman Imperial period).

12. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2049

Inv. no.: 15607

Description: Spindle-shaped green glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.47 cm (diam.), 1 cm (l.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 32, Gruppe V; MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 10; RIHA 1990, 87, Typ 11.14 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); VASS 2010, 147, Pl. 1/14; ISAC 1999, 758, 772, Taf. VI/36, Typ VII (Gilău / Gyalu, 2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul II, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type II (Tibiscum, 2nd–3rd century AD).

13. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *balneum* (B sector), context 3148

Inv. no.: 15608

Description: Lentil-shaped, flat, light blue glass bead, opaque.

Size: 0.82 cm (diam.), 0.36 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 33, Gruppe IX, Typ 89; MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 12; GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IV, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type VII (Tibiscum, time of Marcus Aurelius).

14. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 114

Inv. no.: 15609

Description: Rectangular, green glass bead, with six faces, opaque.

Size: 0.89 cm (l.), 0.59 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 117 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ALFÖLDI 1957, 442, Abb. 94/24 (popular from the 2nd/3rd century AD); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2A (Tibiscum).

15. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *balneum* (B sector), context 3130

Inv. no.: 15610

Description: Rectangular, light green glass bead, with six faces, opaque.

Size: 0.9 cm (l.), 0.4 cm (th.), 0.56 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 117 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ALFÖLDI 1957, 442, Abb. 94/24, (popular from the 2nd/3rd century AD); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2A (Tibiscum).

16. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, vicus (C sector), context 2043

Inv. no.: 15611

Description: Rectangular, blue glass bead, with six faces, opaque. Fragmentary.

Size: 0.68 cm (l.), 0.33 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 118 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ALFÖLDI 1957, 442, Abb. 94/24. (popular from the 2nd/3rd century AD); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2A (Tibiscum).

17. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, balneum (B sector), context 3050

Inv. no.: 15612

Description: Flat hexagonal, orange/red glass bead.

Size: 1 cm (l.), 0.37 cm (th.), 0.83 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 121 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2B (Tibiscum, imitation of carnelian types, 2nd–3rd century AD).

18. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, balneum (B sector), context 3051

Inv. no.: 15613

Description: Flat hexagonal, orange/red glass bead.

Size: 1.1 cm (l.), 0.38 cm (th.), 0.82 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 121 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2B (Tibiscum, imitation of carnelian types, 2nd–3rd century AD).

19. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, balneum (B sector), context 3152

Inv. no.: 15614

Description: Flat hexagonal, orange/red glass bead.

Size: 1.1 cm (l.), 0.4 cm (th.), 0.89 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 35, Gruppe XII, Typ 121 (from the 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 4; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.23.2 (throughout the Roman Imperial period); ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 33–34, Typ V (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA-BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul IX, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type IV/2B (Tibiscum, imitation of carnelian types, 2nd–3rd century AD).

20. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, balneum (B sector), context 3152

Inv. no.: 15615

Description: Prismatic blue glass bead with smoothed corners.

Size: 0.84 cm (l.), 0.55 cm (th. and w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 37, Gruppe XIV, Typ 126 (from 2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); DÉVAI-GELENC-SÉR 2012, 73, ábra 17 (from the 3rd century AD in the Roman Empire); GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type V/1 (Tibiscum, 2nd century–4th/5th century AD).

21. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2051

Inv. no.: 15616

Description: Prismatic blue glass bead with smoothed corners. Fragmentary.

Size: 0.5 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 37, Gruppe XIV, Typ 126 (2nd part of the 2nd century–4th/5th century AD); DÉVAI–GELENC-SÉR 2012, 73, ábra 17 (from the 3rd century AD in the Roman Empire); GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type V/1 (Tibiscum, 2nd century–4th/5th century AD.).

22. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *balneum* (B sector), context 3148

Inv. no.: 15617

Description: Short cylindrical light green glass bead.

Size: 0.59 cm (l.), 0.5 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 38, Gruppe XV (2nd part of the 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 11.

23. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2082

Inv. no.: 15618

Description: Cylindrical green glass bead.

Size: 0.63 cm (l.), 0.4 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 38, Gruppe XV, Typ 140 (from the 2nd part of the 3rd century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 5; ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 35, Typ VI (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul XI, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type III/1A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

24. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2089

Inv. no.: 15619

Description: Cylindrical green glass bead.

Size: 1 cm (l.), 0.43 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 38, Gruppe XV, Typ 140 (from the 2nd part of the 3rd century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 5; ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 35, Typ VI (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul XI, var. 1; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type III/1A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

25. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *balneum* (B sector), context 3148

Inv. no.: 15620

Description: Cylindrical black glass bead. Fragmentary.

Size: 0.58 cm (l.), 0.28 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 38, Gruppe XV, Typ 141 (from the 2nd part of the 3rd century AD); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 12; ISAC 1999, 772, Taf. VI, Abb. 35, Typ VI (2nd–3rd century AD); GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Fig. 1, Tipul XI, var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type III/1A (Tibiscum, 2nd century AD–late Empire/Hunnic period).

26. Glass bead

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2001

Inv. no.: 15621

Description: Polychrome, spindle-shaped blue glass bead with wavelike white and red coloured decoration.

Size: 1 cm (l.), 0.45 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd – 3rd century AD

Typology: decoration:

TEMPELMANN-MACZYŃSKA 1985, 53, Gruppe XXII, Typ 262 / 323 (Typ 262: 2nd century AD–late Imperial period); MIKLÓSITY SZŐKE 1997, 170, Type 10; RIHA 1990, 89, Typ 11.21, Taf. 38/1278 (3rd–4th century AD); LÁNYI 1972, 169, Abb. 63/57; GUDEA–BAJUSZ 1982, Tipul II,

var. 2; GRUMEZA 2013, 155, Pl. I, Type II. (Tibiscum, 2nd–3rd century AD).

27. Bronze bracelet

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 540

Inv. no.: 15622

Description: Open, undecorated bronze bracelet formed from oval-sectioned wire with tapering ends, one end is broken. Deformed.

Size: 4.8 × 5.2 cm (diam.), 0.2 cm (w.), 0.18 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: FACSÁDY 2009, 47, Type VI/a (3rd–4th century AD); RIHA 1990, 56, Typ 3.12.

28. Gold ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 104

Inv. no.: 15623

Description: Gold ring with a slightly widening head part. An oval carnelian gem in the head. The hoop is deformed.

Size: 2 × 1.8 cm (diam.), 0.2 and 0.5 cm (w.), 0.1 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 182, Bague 2a (1st century–first part of the 2nd century AD and the middle of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Type II, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. IX/174 (early Imperial period).

29. Iron ring

Provenance: Eremitu, Tompa Hill, watchtower

Inv. no.: 15624

Description: Iron ring with „D” cross-sectioned hoop. On the slightly widened head is an oval white-dark blue nicolo gem. The gem features a Satyr in dancing movement. In his left hand holds a bunch of grapes, in the other one a *pedium/lagobolon*. His little horsetail is clearly visible. The gem is oval with slanted side.

Size: 2.4 × 2.3 cm (diam.), 0.5 cm (th.); gem: 1.4 × 1 cm

Literature: HÖPKEN ET AL. 2016, 245, Abb. 5.4.

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 182, Bague 2a (1st/early

2nd century AD–the middle of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Type II, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. LVI/1468–69, Taf. LVII/1475 (early Imperial period); RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 77, Type I, var. 4. (iron, 2nd century AD, cat. no. 275.); *gem:* DEMBSKI 2005, 102–105, Kat. 508–536; GESZTELYI 2000, 42, Kat. 32. (1st century AD); GUIRAUD 1988, 116, Pl. VIII/271 (2nd century AD); HENIG 1974, 29, cat. 172–177 (2nd century AD); PLATZ-HORSTER 1994, 205. Taf. 64/330 (carnelian, 1st century AD); HAMAT 2017, 421, Fig. 3 (Tibiscum).

30. Bronze ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 116

Inv. no.: 8866

Description: Bronze ring with slightly widening shoulders. On its head is an oval setting, from which the gemstone fell out. Fragmentary, deformed. The gem is oval, two layered, brown-white agate.

Size: 21.9 × 1.2 cm (diam.), 0.086 cm (th.); 0.2 and 0.5 cm (w.) head: 0.8 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XLVII/1213 (3rd century AD).

31. Bronze ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 114

Inv. no.: 8837

Description: Ring made from bronze plate, with slightly widening shoulders. On its head is an oval setting, in which is a two layered, light blue-dark blue nicolo gem. The gem features a winged Amor in profile, his legs are crossed, one hand holds a helmet (?) and in another a palm branch.

Size: 1.7 cm (diam.), 0.06 cm (th.); 0.1 and 0.6 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end

of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 30, Typ 2.1.2, Taf. 2/20. (second part of the 2nd century–first part of the 3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2. Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XLVIII/1244 (3rd century AD); gem: GESZTELYI 2000, 57, Kat. 116 (winged Amor in profile, his legs are crossed, one hand holds a helmet and in another a palm branch, 2nd century AD).

32. Iron ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2051

Inv. no.: 8867

Description: Part of iron ring made from bronze plate, widening at the shoulders. On its head is an oval setting, in which is a two layered, light blue–dark blue nicolo gem. The gem features a winged Amor in profile, walking left. In his hands is a bow.

Size: 0.4 cm (th.); 0.1 and 0.4 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 183, Bague 2d (end of the 1st century–end of the 3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 30, Type I/b (2nd–3rd century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 12, Fig. 2, Typ II, var. 4; HENKEL 1913, Taf. LVIII/1534 (early Imperial period); gem: DEMBSKI 2005, 77–81, Kat. 245–248; PLATZ-HORSTER 1994, 224, Taf. 70/366.

33. Bronze ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 550

Inv. no.: 15625

Description: Circular bronze ring, formed from D-sectioned bronze wire. The shoulders have decoration, the head-part is circular, in which yellow–enamel with white point is to be seen.

Size: 1.9 × 1.6 cm (diam.), 0.09 cm (th.); head: 0.6 × 0.7 cm (diam.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 186, Bague 3d (2nd–3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 32–33, Type V/b (end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD); RIHA 1990, 33, Typ 2.2, Taf. 7/108. (end of the 1st century–first half of the 3rd century AD);

HENKEL 1913, Taf. L/1319 (3rd century AD).

34. Iron ring

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 118

Inv. no.: 14589

Description: Open ring, formed from square-sectioned iron wire. The ends are flattened and widened, which imitation snake head.

Size: 1.9 × 2.1 cm (diam.), 0.3 cm (th.); 0.4 cm (w.), ends: 0.7 cm (w.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 195, Bague 7a (1st century–beginning of the 4th century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 33, Type VIII (3rd–4th century AD); POPOVIĆ 1992, 13, Fig. 7, Typ VII, var. 1; HENKEL 1913, Taf. XXX/752–757 (bronze).

35. Bronze ring (?)

Provenance: Călugăreni, *principia* (A sector), context 550

Inv. no.: 15626

Description: Smooth, closed hoop made from bronze wire, oval in cross-section.

Size: 1.7 (diam.), 0.3 cm (w.); 0.16 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: GUIRAUD 1989, 197, Bague 8b (1st century–beginning of the 5th century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 33–34, Type X (Dacia: 2nd century AD); HENKEL 1913, Taf. XXIV/477, 480; ISAC 1999, 768, Taf. II, Abb. 14, Typ VI (second part of the 2nd century AD).

36. Carnelian gem

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 39

Inv. no.: 15627

Description: Oval reddish brown gem with an engraved image of a Satyr. The Satyr walking left. He holds a bunch of grapes in his right hand and a *pedum/lagobolon* in his left. Traces of animal skin (*nebris*) is visible on his left foot.

Size: 1.2 × 0.9 cm (diam.), 0.2 cm (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: DEMBSKI 2005, 102–105, Kat. 508–518. (Representing Satyr in profile, stepping

/ dancing movement, right hand holding grapes, in another a *pedum*); GESZTELYI 2000, 42, kat. 32 (1st century AD); GUIRAUD 1988, 116, Pl. VIII/271. (2nd century AD); HENIG 1974, 29, cat. 172–177 (2nd century AD); PLATZ-HORSTER 1994, 205, Taf. 64/330 (carnelian, 1st century AD); HAMAT 2017, 421, Fig. 3 (Tibiscum).

37. Carnelian gem

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2002

Inv. no.: 15628

Description: Oval orange red gem with an engraved image of a standing figure with a twisted stick.

Size: 0.9 cm (l.), 0.45 cm (w.), 0.39 (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: –

38. Glass inlay

Provenance: Călugăreni, *vicus* (C sector), context 2003

Inv. no.: 15629

Description: Square shaped, green glass inlay, the backside is flat, the front is convex.

Size: 0.7 cm (w.), 0.19 (th.)

Literature: Unpublished

Dating: 2nd–3rd century AD

Typology: POPOVIĆ 1996, cat. 76, 79 (2nd–3rd century AD, it could have been inlay of earrings); PEROK 2012, 29, 52–53. cat. 41–43, Tip. 2.5 (2nd–3rd century AD); MILOVANOVIĆ 2004, 7, Type Vc (2nd–3rd century AD); RUSEVA-SLOKOSKA 1991, 30, cat. 47, 49, Type II, var. 2 (2nd–3rd century AD), cat. 61, 62 Group II (end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD); FACSÁDY 2009, 75, Type VI/a (3rd century AD), 76, Type IX (end of the 2nd century–3rd century AD); *ring:* DEPERT-LIPPITZ 1984, Farbtaf. VI.

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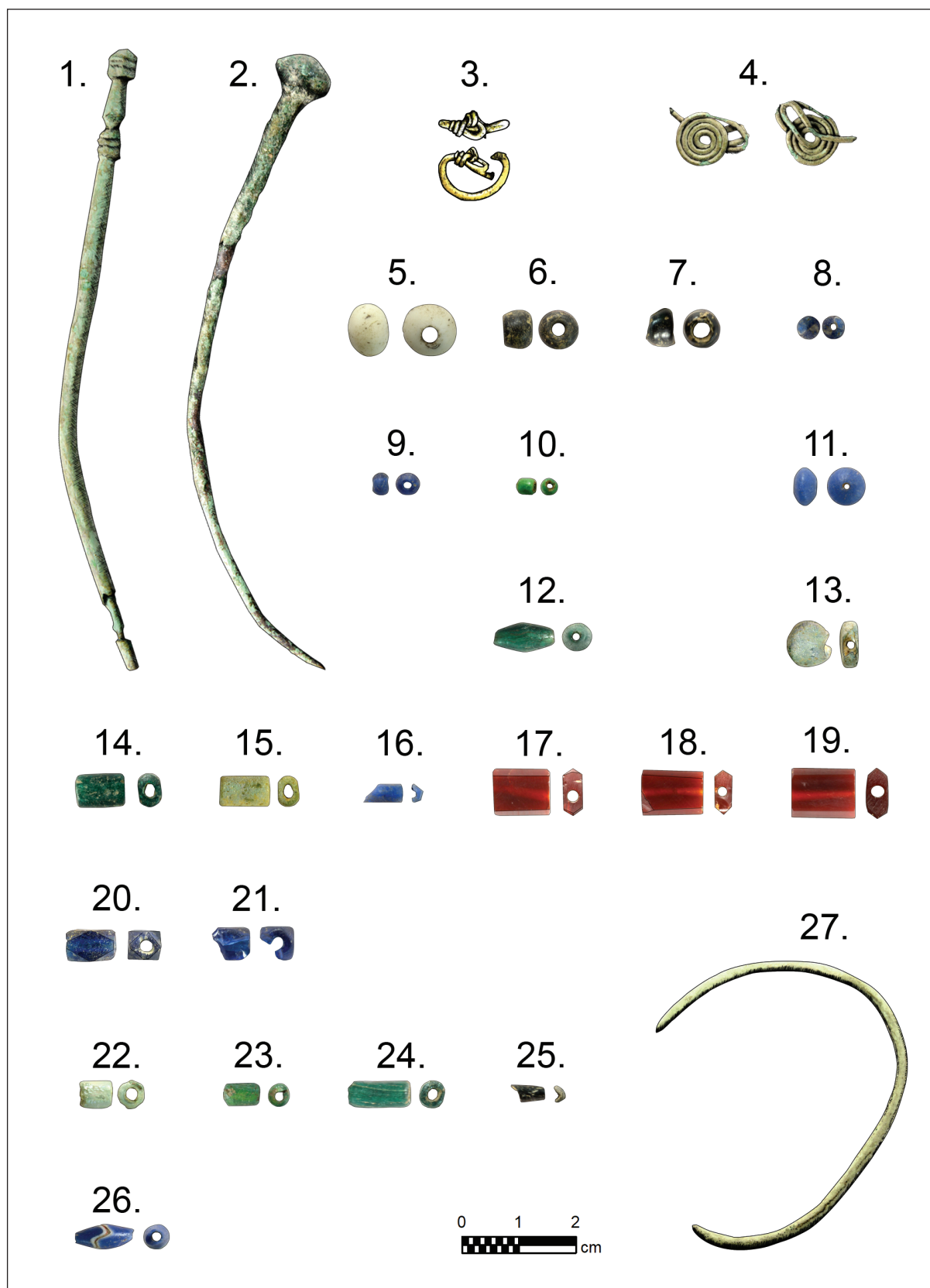
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Pl. I. The jewellery from Călugăreni (Cat.1–27)



Pl. II. The jewellery from Călugăreni (Cat. 28–38)

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AARGNews</i>	Aerial Archaeology Research Group Newsletter
<i>Acta</i>	Acta. Muzeul Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
<i>ActaMB</i>	Bruckenthal. Acta Musei, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>ActaMoldMer</i>	Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis. Anuarul Muzeului Județean Vaslui
<i>ActaMP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
<i>ActaMT</i>	Acta Materialia Transylvanica. Technical Sciences Department of the Transylvanian Museum Society, Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár
<i>ActaPraehistA</i>	Acta Praehistorica et Archaeologica
<i>ActaSic</i>	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
<i>AISC</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice Cluj
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Aluta</i>	Aluta. Studii și cercetări
<i>AmJPhysAnthropol</i>	American Journal of Physical Anthropology
<i>AnatRec</i>	Anatomical Record. American Association of Anatomists
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>AnMuzOlt</i>	Anuarul Muzeului Olteniei
<i>AnnForRes</i>	Annals of Forest Research
<i>AnnHN</i>	Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
<i>ANsachs</i>	Archäologie in Niedersachsen
<i>AnthrK</i>	Anthropológiai Közlemények, Budapest
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
<i>ArchAust</i>	Archaeologia Austriaca
<i>ArchBulg</i>	Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
<i>ArchHist</i>	Archaeologia Historica, Brno
<i>ArchHung</i>	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz
<i>ArchPol</i>	Archaeologia Polona,
<i>Areopolisz</i>	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
<i>Argesis</i>	Argesis. Studii și comunicări, Pitești
<i>ASz</i>	Agrártörténeti Szemle
<i>AusgrFuWestf</i>	Ausgrabungen und Funde in Westfalen-Lippe

<i>AVes</i>	Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
<i>BÁMÉ</i>	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
<i>BAR (I.S./B.S.)</i>	British Archaeological Reports, International Series / British Series, Oxford
<i>BerRGK</i>	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
<i>BMI</i>	Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București
<i>BMJT (S.A.)</i>	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman (Seria Arheologie), Alexandria
<i>BuletinCIVA</i>	Buletinul Cercului de Istorie Veche și Arheologie „Vladimir Dumitrescu”, Sibiu
<i>BulletinPeabody</i>	Bulletin of the Peabody Museum of Natural History
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<i>CommArchHung</i>	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
<i>Cumania</i>	Cumania. A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kecskemét
<i>CurrSweda</i>	Current Swedish Archaeology
<i>CsSzMÉ</i>	Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Csíkszereda
<i>Dacia (N. S.)</i>	Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, I–XII (1924–1948), București; Nouvelle série (N. S.): Dacia. Revue d’archéologie et d’histoire ancienne, București
<i>DissArch</i>	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
<i>DolgKolozsvar (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (új sorozat, 2006–), Kolozsvár
<i>DolgSzeged</i>	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
<i>Drobeta</i>	
<i>EJA</i>	European Journal of Archaeology
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
<i>FI</i>	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
<i>FolAnt</i>	Folia Anthropologica, Szombathely
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
<i>Gallia</i>	Gallia. Fouilles et monuments archéologiques en France métropolitaine
<i>Georeview</i>	Georeview. Scientific Annals of Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Geography Series
<i>Germania</i>	Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts
<i>Hierasus</i>	Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani
<i>HOMÉ</i>	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc
<i>HTRTE</i>	A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Évkönyve, Déva
<i>HZ</i>	Historische Zeitschrift
<i>IJOsteo</i>	International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
<i>Istros</i>	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology

<i>JAMÉ</i>	A Nyíregyházi Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
<i>JASc</i>	Journal of Archaeological Science
<i>JAT</i>	Journal of Ancient Topography – Rivista di Topografia Antica
<i>JbAS</i>	Jahrbuch Archäologie Schweiz
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
<i>JCerEnvD</i>	Journal of Ceramics and Environmental Design
<i>JHumEvol</i>	Journal of Human Evolution
<i>JNES</i>	Journal of Near Eastern Studies
<i>JOM</i>	JOM. The Journal of The Minerals, Metals & Materials Society
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>JRomPotSt</i>	Journal of Roman Pottery Studies
<i>JSchrVgHalle</i>	Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte Halle (Saale)
<i>KJb</i>	Kölner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
<i>KM</i>	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
<i>KRRMK</i>	A Kaposvári Rippl-Rónai Múzeum Közleményei
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Levant</i>	Levant. Journal of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History
<i>MacActaA</i>	Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica, Prilep
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–), Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium, Târgu Mureș
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
<i>MFME</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
<i>MMMK</i>	A Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei
<i>MTAK (II)</i>	A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Társadalmi-Történeti Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei (1950–1966), A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia II. Filozófiai és Történettudományi Osztályának Közleményei (1966–1981)
<i>NMME</i>	Nógrád Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve, Salgótarján
<i>OxfJA</i>	Oxford Journal of Archaeology
<i>PBF</i>	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
<i>ProblemeKfsNsg</i>	Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet
<i>ProcPrehistSoc</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>PZ</i>	Praehistorische Zeitschrift
<i>RCRFA</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta, Tongeren
<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței, Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia (S.N.)</i>	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
<i>SCA</i>	Studii și Cercetări Antropologice
<i>SCIV(A)</i>	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
<i>SlovArch</i>	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
<i>SMMK</i>	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
<i>StAntArch</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>Starinar</i>	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd

<i>StCercNum</i>	Studii și cercetări de numismatică, București
<i>StComSM</i>	Studii și Comunicări Satu Mare
<i>StComVrancea</i>	Vrancea. Studii și comunicări, Focșani
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
<i>SUBB-Historia</i>	Studia Universitatis Babeș–Bolyai, series Historia, Cluj-Napoca
<i>Századok</i>	Századok, A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóírata, Budapest
<i>Terra Sebus</i>	Terra Sebus, Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeș
<i>Thraco-Dacica</i>	Thraco-Dacica. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” Centrul de Tracologie, București
<i>Tyragetia</i>	Tyragetia. The National Museum of History of Moldova, Chișinău
<i>UPA</i>	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
<i>VAH</i>	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
<i>VMMK</i>	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
<i>WMMÉ</i>	A Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
<i>ZBf</i>	Zeitschrift für Balkanforschung