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## CONTENTS

<b>Sándor BERECKI – Sándor József SZTÁNCSUJ</b> The Copper Age Settlement from Târgu Mureş–Shopping City	7
<b>Zoltán-József BOTHA</b> Late Bronze Age Burials from the Archaeological site of Odorheiu Secuiesc–Kadicsfalvi rét/ Alsólok, Harghita County, Romania	33
<b>Orsolya SZILÁGYI – Szilamér-Péter PÁNCZÉL</b> Roman Hairpins from Călugăreni / Mikháza	45
<b>Péter SIMON</b> The research of Roman stone gate towers in Dacia Porolissensis	63
<b>Bernadett KOVÁCS</b> Preliminary study on the <i>terra sigillata</i> vessels from Călugăreni / Mikháza	111
<b>László SZEKERNYÉS – Szilamér-Péter PÁNCZÉL</b> From Seed to Bread. Was <i>Panis Romae</i> Like our Bread?	135
<b>Áldor Csaba BALÁZS</b> A Medieval Finger Ring with Christian Motif from Gălăţeni / Szentgerice	145
<b>Melinda MIHÁLY</b> Casa aurarului Michael Lutsch. Date noi privind istoricul unei case de locuit premoderne din Cluj	157
<b>Szilárd Sándor GÁL</b> Stories of teeth. A comparative research of human teeth from different archaeological ages in Transylvania	175
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	181

# PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE *TERRA SIGILLATA* VESSELS FROM CĂLUGĂRENI / MIKHÁZA

BERNADETT KOVÁCS\*

*Between 2013 and 2021 several imported terra sigillata fragments were discovered in the principia of the Roman auxiliary fort and the military vicus during excavations and field surveys at Călugăreni / Mikháza. The current study is based on a preliminary analysis of 81 fragments from 73 terra sigillata vessels, which will allow a better understanding of certain aspects of the fort's and the settlement's daily life, expand the interpretative possibilities of certain contexts and provide insight into the region's commercial network in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD.<sup>1</sup>*

**Keywords:** *terra sigillata*, military site, Roman, consumption, *limes*

**Cuvinte-cheie:** *terra sigillata*, sit militar, roman, consum, *limes*

Despite the fact that archaeological fieldwork is constantly bringing new finds of this type to light, the research of *terra sigillata* pottery is still in its early stages in our country. This type of Roman pottery, made in a particular way and with great care, not only has aesthetic and cultural value, but can also provide very useful information in many aspects. Although research on this topic has become widespread over the years, there are still very few comprehensive and overall works on the subject (specialised publications on *terra sigillata* vessels found in *Dacia* or the eastern *limes*), especially in comparison with other countries. The importance of this approach, namely the detailed and complete processing of imported and local *terra sigillata* pottery in Roman *Dacia* is unquestionable, and the research can, of course, be carried

out step by step. The processing of the material from Călugăreni / Mikháza serves this purpose, among others. The aim of this paper is to expand our knowledge about the archaeological site of Călugăreni, by investigating the fragments of *terra sigillata*, constructing a comprehensive overview of its chronological, typological and functional particularities.<sup>2</sup>

The auxiliary fort of Călugăreni, used and inhabited by the *Cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum sagittariorum*<sup>3</sup> auxiliary troop, which was stationed here most probably throughout the 2<sup>nd</sup> and first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, is located on the territory and south-western periphery of the modern village, and its role in the Roman period was to control the border of the upper part of the Niraj-Valley and the Săcădat-Valley.<sup>4</sup>

Since 2013 (Fig. 1), research excavations

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<sup>2</sup> For the state of research, see: RUSU-BOLINDEŢ 2007b, 144–148; 212–218.

<sup>3</sup> Concerning the CPAI military stamps and the unit, see mainly: PISO–MARCUS 2008; SIDÓ–ÖTVÖS 2015; PÁNCZÉL 2015, 914; MATEI-POPESCU–ȚENȚEA 2016, 10; PÁNCZÉL–LUKÁCSI 2019, 417; HÖPKEN ET AL. 2020, 102.

<sup>4</sup> For an overview concerning the state of research at Călugăreni, see: SZILÁGYI–PÁNCZÉL 2023.

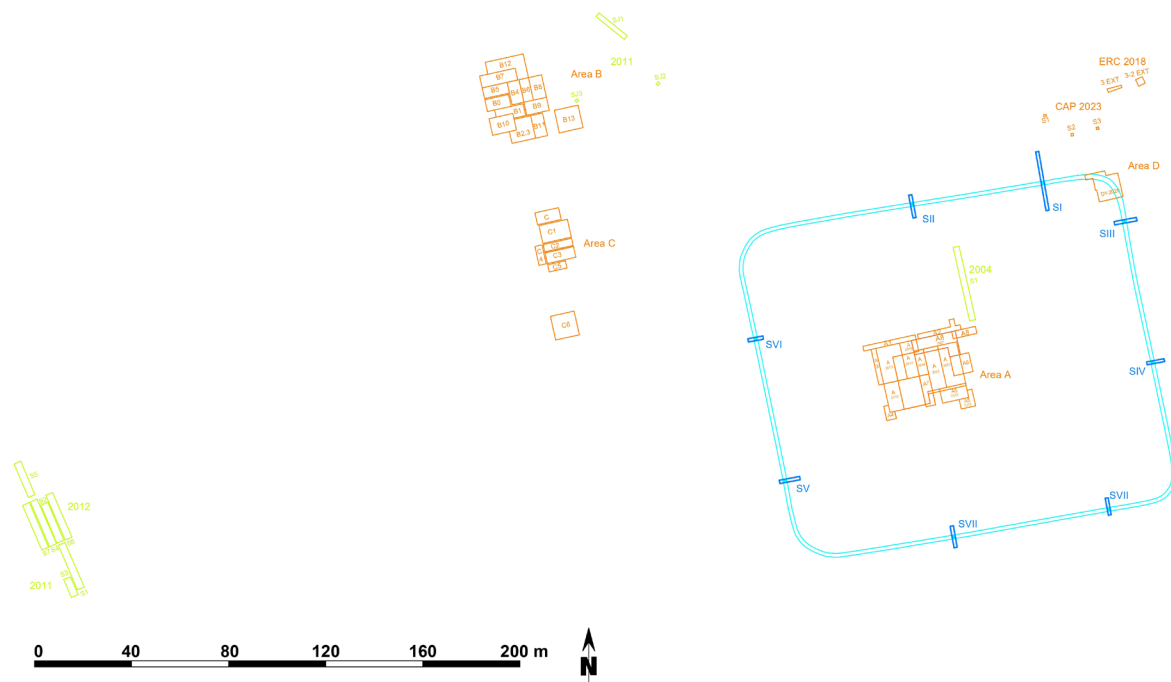


Fig. 1. The research excavations until 2023 (auxiliary fort marked with turquoise): 1961 excavations with blue; 2004, 2011–2012 excavations with green; 2013–2023 excavations with orange (Made by P. Simon and Sz. P. Pánczél).

have been carried out in the principia (Area A), during which different phases have been identified: an early wooden phase built in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century was reconstructed following a fire damage with a stone foundation in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The stone structure was most probably destroyed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century by fire, but the ruins were still visible on the surface in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>5</sup>. Based on the results of geophysical measurements, excavations started in the *thermae* (Area B) and the north-western area of the *vicus* (Area C, ERC 2018). In 2020 the north-eastern angle tower of the fort was excavated as well (Area D). In order to define the extent of the site, fieldwalking campaigns were carried out, and due to investments in the local infrastructure, rescue excavations have taken place in the area of the *vicus* (ERC, ERA, CAL, CAP). During the excavations,

traces of various craft activities were discovered and thus a detailed analysis of different aspects of human life was possible.

The present material was discovered as a result of the research excavations, field surveys and rescue excavations carried out in the period 2013–2021 on the territory of the military fort and the *vicus*. The 81 fragments belong to 73 vessels and are decorated or plain.<sup>6</sup> As regards the provenance,<sup>7</sup> six production centres have been identified (Fig. 2): Northern Italy, Southern Gaul (La Graufesenque), Central Gaul (Lezoux, Les Martres-de-Veyre) and Germania Superior (Rheinzabern). Three fragments are listed, whose provenance could not be identified because of their deformed, discoloured fabric or size.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> ORBÁN 1870, 88–89.

<sup>6</sup> The decoration is sometimes invisible due to fragmentation.

<sup>7</sup> This study focuses exclusively on imported wares, but there are also local ones as well.

<sup>8</sup> In the text the following abbreviations have been used: Consp. = CONSPECTUS 1990; Déch. = DÉCHELETTE 1904; Drag. = DRAGENDORFF 1895; Osw. = OSWALD 1937; Munsell = MUNSELL 2010; Rog. = ROGERS 1974.

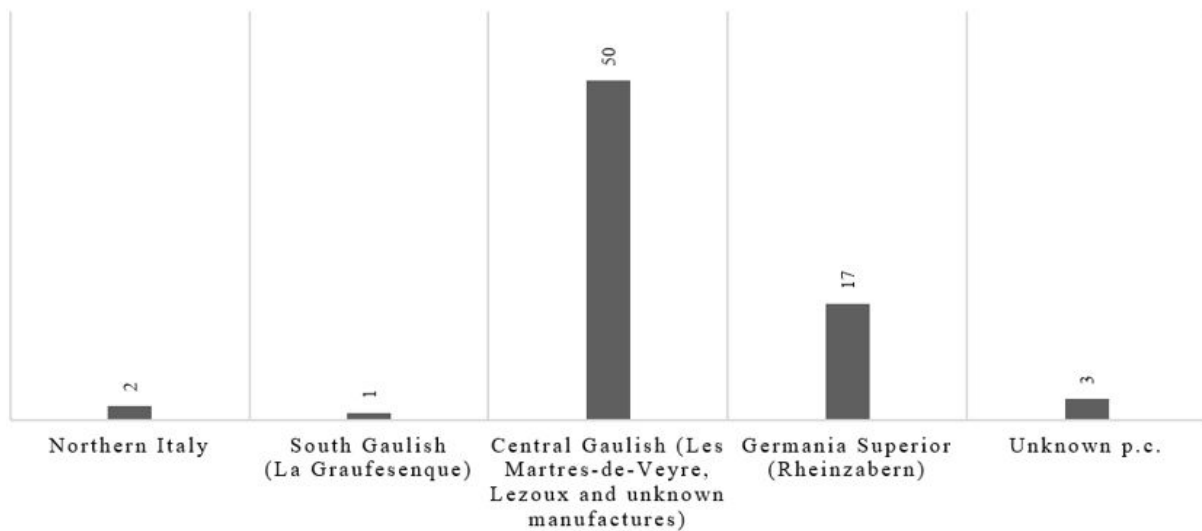


Fig. 2. Distribution of the *terra sigillata* vessels by their provenance (Northern Italy 2,3%, La Graufesenque 1,1%, Central Gaul 50,69%, Rheinzabern 17,23% and from unknown production centres 3,4%).

### NORTHERN ITALY

The two pieces from Northern Italy, one from the *vicus* (Cat. 1) and one from the *principia* (Cat. 2), are quite uncommon and possibly belong to the earliest vessels. Similar examples have been unearthed in Napoca, despite the fact that they are quite early (Domitian–Trajan).<sup>9</sup> While the import of Italian *sigillata* was previously considered to be a rarity, their presence (especially late Italian pieces) is traceable possibly until the Antonine period.<sup>10</sup>

Both fragments were severely discoloured and it was possible to identify the type of only one of them, the (quite common) barbotine decorated, Consp. 39/43 type dish (Cat. 1). Only a fragment of the rim has survived, but the barbotine is quite recognisable, if only for its position. This type was very common in Northern Italy,

often decorated with grape motifs or vines,<sup>11</sup> as it is observable in our case as well. It was most probably used for serving, given its size and the fine structure of its walls. The fragment has light red, fine fabric (Munsell 2.5 R, 6/6); fine calcareous clay, containing abundant limestone inclusions, with a striped appearance; light red slip (Munsell 10R, 5/6) and traces of heavy wear are visible on the surface, which is very likely why the original colour of the slip has faded. Unfortunately, we cannot reveal too much about the smaller fragment (Cat. 2) because it was found in a secondary position. The first vessel, however, was found in a possible levelling layer or destruction layer of the Roman period, which can be dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

### SOUTHERN GAUL: LA GRAUFESSENQUE

A similarly uncommon phenomenon is our only fragment of a Southern Gaulish *sigillata*,

imported from La Graufesenque (Cat. 3). In the second part of the first century AD, La

<sup>9</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007A, 196–200.

<sup>10</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2004, 712–734; RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007A, 196–197. In the surrounding provinces, this is a much more common phenomenon, see: BJELAJAC 1990, 9–12, Pl. 2/1–2; 118, Pl. 56/55; GABLER 2001, 51–56; GABLER 2002, 64–90, Fig. 16; GABLER 2006; DIMITROVA-MILČEVA 2000, 5–9.

<sup>11</sup> GABLER 2012, 410.

Graufesenque started producing *terra sigillata* pottery also for export to other provinces.<sup>12</sup> Over time, especially since Vespasian (69–79 B.C.), the intensity of production increased significantly, resulting in a somewhat lower quality of the vessels.<sup>13</sup> Apart from Dacia, significant quantities of *terra sigillata* were also exported to Noricum, Pannonia or Moesia – most probably until the end of Trajan's/the beginning of Hadrian's reign (approx. 120 AD).<sup>14</sup> The fragment of the Drag. 37<sup>15</sup> bowl (Cat. 3) is part of the

decorated image zone on the side of the vessel, and bears pearled line (Rog. A23) and leaf (Rog. U192) motifs. It's made of light pinkish-brown fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/8), with evenly distributed inclusions; glossy reddish-brown slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8), with light traces of use. Its type also offers a more specific dating possibility.<sup>16</sup> It's very likely that this bowl was produced during the Hadrianic period (specifically between 117–120 AD).<sup>17</sup>

### CENTRAL GAUL: LES-MARTRES-DE-VEYRE

At Les-Martres-De-Veyre, the production of *terra sigillata* began relatively early, around 70 AD.<sup>18</sup> In fact, the workshop operated almost in parallel with Lezoux and other centres from Central Gaul.<sup>19</sup> They produced very similar pottery, both in terms of type and decorative elements, and for this reason it is generally difficult to distinguish them. Les Martres-De-Veyre's export began to grow around the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, especially during Trajan–Hadrian (AD 98–138).<sup>20</sup> Their decorative motifs are extremely varied and change constantly over time. We have two pieces from here (Cat. 4–5), the type of which unfortunately could not be identified. The first one (Cat. 4) has yellowish

reddish-brown fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/8), with evenly distributed inclusions, abundant traces of limestone and small, elongated voids; light orange-brown slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8) and it bears marks of surface wear. On the second fragment (Cat. 5) we can observe fragments of pearled lines (Rog. A2) and the fragment of an unidentifiable decorative motif. It has light red fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/6), with evenly distributed inclusions, abundant traces of limestone, small elongated voids and red slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8). We have been unable to identify a relevant archaeological context for any of the vessels, given that they have been recovered from modern layers in a secondary position.

### CENTRAL GAUL: LEZOUX<sup>21</sup>

Lezoux was the most influential, famous, and active of the Central Gaulish workshops.<sup>22</sup> In the second half of the first century AD,

*terra sigillata* workshops (modelled after those in Italy) were established in this area, providing employment for a large number of potters

<sup>12</sup> PFERDEHIRT 1978, 11–14; GABLER 2006, 63; WEBER 2013, 8.

<sup>13</sup> PFERDEHIRT 1978, 14.

<sup>14</sup> PFERDEHIRT 1978, 14; WEBER 2013, 8.

<sup>15</sup> The bowl type Drag. 37, which was introduced to facilitate export, will also be produced in this workshop instead of the Drag. 29; GABLER 2006, 64.

<sup>16</sup> The Drag. 37 type spread predominantly during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.

<sup>17</sup> The functionality of the more common types is discussed below.

<sup>18</sup> BÉMONT–JACOB 1986, 146.

<sup>19</sup> GABLER 2006, 68.

<sup>20</sup> GABLER 2006, 67.

<sup>21</sup> A fragment from the officina of Paterclvs was published recently (PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2021, 118, 139, pl. VII/3; PÁNCZÉL ET AL. 2023, 12) from the angle tower of the military fort (area D) which is not included in this paper.

<sup>22</sup> STANFIELD–SIMPSON 1958; BÉMONT–JACOB 1986; BET ET AL. 1987.



and craftsmen. Nonetheless, the area's pottery production in Roman times is not surprising, as it is assumed that a pottery centre already existed here as early as the Iron Age.<sup>23</sup> Pottery workshops in other production centres, like this one, were not originally intended for export, but rather for local consumption. Their export activity increased significantly after the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, resulting in the emergence of a large number of new potters, many of whom no longer even marked their vessels with their stamps. The explosion of mass production was followed by the development of new export routes, including to the Danubian provinces.<sup>24</sup> In terms of quality, the pots represent a wide variety of decorations and fabrics, but they are generally larger, thicker-walled and less fragile to facilitate transport, as in the case of the Les Martres-De-Veyre products.<sup>25</sup>

The material studied reflects the dominant character of the production centre.<sup>26</sup> Vessels from Lezoux constitute 58% of the material, which accounts for 42 vessels (Cat. 6–47)<sup>27</sup>. The high intensity of the production centre's activities is evidenced not only by the large number of imports from here, but also by the great diversity of these products in terms of typology. We can identify several vessel types at Călugăreni, the most common and frequent being the bowl type Drag. 37 (Fig. 3).

Some of the potters and mould-makers could also be identified thanks to stylistic features of the vessels or surviving stamps (Fig. 4). In the case of *Cinnamus*, we are not explicitly referring to a master, as he was an *officinator*,<sup>28</sup> and for the dating of the fragments associated with him, we have relied on the stylistic phases of his workshop. For example, one vessel (Cat. 6) is characteristic of the

Drag. 37 (16)	Drag. 18 (1)
Drag. 29 (1)	Drag. 44 (2)
Drag. 38 (3)	Drag. 35/36 (1)
Drag. 30 (2)	Drag. 31 (1)
Drag. 18/31 (4)	Drag. 42 (1)

Fig. 3. Number of vessel types from Lezoux.

<i>Cinnamus II</i> (Cat. 6, 20, 21)
<i>Paternus II</i> (Cat. 33, 34, 44)
<i>Lastuca – Paternus V</i> (Cat. 10)
<i>Albucius II</i> (Cat. 26, 35)

Fig. 4. Workshop masters and mould-makers from Lezoux.

middle phase of his style (AD 140–160), with the *ovolo*, the sectioning of the image zones and the typical motif of pearly lines standing out.<sup>29</sup> For *Lastuca*, there is currently less information available. His stamp,<sup>30</sup> which reads backwards, appears on one fragment (Cat. 10). He probably worked as a mould-maker for *Paternus V* and used his own stamp only occasionally (which is probably why it appears so rarely). His activity dates from 160–185 AD, so our fragment could be dated to the late Antonine period.<sup>31</sup>

Our wares from Lezoux date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>32</sup> It seems that the *terra sigillata* industry had a strong development in this area at the end of Trajan's reign, establishing trade connections over wide geographical territories, but at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, the production declined and the activity of some manufactures decreased considerably, until the moment, when the appearance of the workshops of Rheinzabern led to the complete elimination of imported products from Lezoux on the Danubian markets.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>23</sup> GABLER 2006, 69.

<sup>24</sup> GABLER 2006, 69–70; WEBER 2013, 10.

<sup>25</sup> GABLER 2006, 70.

<sup>26</sup> A phenomenon that can also be seen as distinctive for Dacia. In Pannonia there are more products from Rheinzabern than from the workshops of Central Gaul. For specific cases, see: GABLER 2002, 235; GABLER 2012, 409; GABLER–MRÁV 2017, 315.

<sup>27</sup> For decorative motifs, see the catalogue of the present study.

<sup>28</sup> GABLER 2006, 71.

<sup>29</sup> BULAT 1958, S. 2, 11; STANFIELD–SIMPSON 1958, Pl. 158/16, 159/23, 160/35, Pl. 158, 16; KARNITSCH 1971, Taf. 39, 137.

<sup>30</sup> HARTLEY ET AL. 2009, 20–21.

<sup>31</sup> HARTLEY ET AL. 2009, 20–21.

<sup>32</sup> For a more precise dating, see the Catalogue.

<sup>33</sup> GABLER 2006, 70–72.



Of the 42 vessels, only fourteen had a relevant archaeological context,<sup>34</sup> the others all being found in secondary/modern layers. They all date from the last phase of use, the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Walking levels, Roman pits, ditches, levelling layers, stone pavements, and destruction layers are among these suggesting that they were still in use during this period.

### CENTRAL GAUL: unknown workshops

Six vessels (Cat. 48–53), have been identified as Central Gaulish, based on the characteristics of their fabric, although the workshops are not yet known. Two fragments (Cat. 48; 51) are presumed to be from Lezoux or Les Martres-de-Veyre, but without further investigation we cannot state this with sufficient certainty.

Similarly to the examples from Lezoux, they date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD.<sup>35</sup> We know the type of three of them: Drag. 45 (Cat. 49), Drag. 35/36 (Cat. 50) and Drag. 30 (Cat. 52). Regarding their archaeological context, they were all found in a secondary position.

### GERMANIA SUPERIOR: RHEINZABERN

The manufacture from Rheinzabern, the largest in size, developed at the time of the decline of exports from the production centres of Central Gaul at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. One of the area's advantages is its favourable geographical location in Germania Superior.<sup>36</sup> In terms of the material analysed, it represents 17.23% of the total number of vessels that can be identified by provenance. This percentage corresponds to a total of 17 vessels (Cat. 54–70), which show a diversity in terms of typology and decoration. Seven different vessel types have

been identified: Drag. 37 (Cat. 55–57; 61), Drag. 31 (Cat. 62–65; 70), Drag. 30 (Cat. 59), Drag. 18/31 (Cat. 54), Déch. 72 (Cat. 66) and Drag. 32 (Cat. 69). For now, two masters can be identified by their stamps: *Reginus XI*<sup>37</sup> and *Cerialis V*.<sup>38</sup>

In the absence of additional information, the majority of the vessels could be dated to the heyday of the manufactory's export activity (AD 160–230).<sup>39</sup> Seven of these pieces have been recovered from a Roman context, all of which date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD and are from the last phase of use.<sup>40</sup>

### UNIDENTIFIABLE FRAGMENTS

Due to their size and fracture, three fragments were impossible to classify as to their origin or type. Two of these (Cat. 71–72) were discovered in the *vicus*, and one (Cat. 73) in the

*principia*. Based on the context of the first two (Cat. 71–72), we can at least estimate that they were still in use in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, but the exact time and purpose are unknown.

<sup>34</sup> Cat. 8–10; 13–14; 16; 20; 24; 27; 33; 35; 37–38; 46.

<sup>35</sup> According to the latest research and interpretations, in the case of the Central Gaulish workshops, in general, the end of their export period to the provinces can be estimated at around 180–185 AD (FABER 1994, 184; GABLER 2002, 230).

<sup>36</sup> GABLER 2006, 74; WEBER 2013, 14.

<sup>37</sup> HARTLEY ET AL. 2011, 361.

<sup>38</sup> HARTLEY ET AL. 2008, 353.

<sup>39</sup> The workshop operated until the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, when external and internal crisis led to its final decline. However, it has been recorded that some plain *sigillata* vessels were still being produced in the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (GABLER 2006, 80–81; WEBER 2013, 15). For a more precise dating, see the Catalogue.

<sup>40</sup> Cat. 54; 61; 63–66; 68.

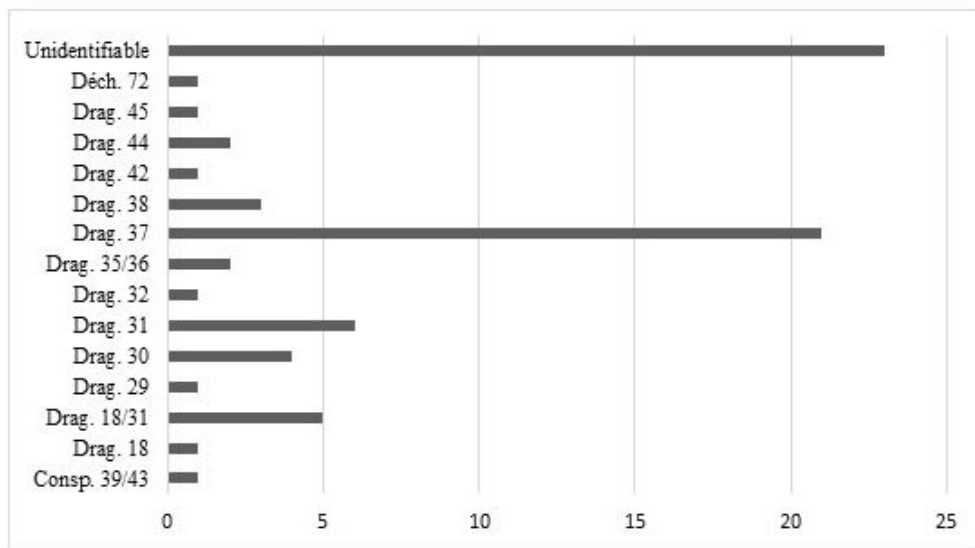


Fig. 5. Distribution of the terra sigillata vessels based on typology.

### THE FUNCTION OF THE VESSELS

The types can also give insight into the life of the Romans who lived in Călugăreni and may explain the function of the vessels. We can also note the presence of human fingerprints (Cat. 22; 54; 49) which is an interesting phenomenon and can be investigated.

We can find almost the entire range of tableware at Călugăreni: bowls, jugs, and cups, both for preparing and serving food and for eating (Fig. 5). We can confirm that the Drag. 37 type bowls are very well represented on the site and constitute the largest group.<sup>41</sup> Some researchers claim that bowls of this type can be considered *panna*, from which beer or wine was presumably consumed,<sup>42</sup> a function indicated by the frequent decorative motifs in the form of grape leaves.<sup>43</sup> Another point of view emphasises their use as mixing bowls, but this can only be considered in a few cases if the diameter of these

vessels is taken into account.<sup>44</sup> In the case of our set, these diameters range from 8 to 29 cm. We can't rule out the first theory, though, because the smaller pots (8–22 cm) could have been used as drinking vessels while the larger ones (22–29 cm) for mixing. In this regard, the largest vessel (Cat. 7), for example, might easily have been used in this manner, given not only its great diameter (29 cm), but also the traces of wear and the colour of the fragment, both of which point to more intensive use.

The Consp. 39/43 type (Cat. 1) bowls were most likely used for serving.<sup>45</sup>

The Drag. 18 (Cat. 24) was manufactured before the Drag. 18/31, although it most likely had the same purpose: serving.<sup>46</sup> The Drag. 18/31 type was later designed to enable the serving of more liquid meals, as its walls are higher and thus the vessel is rounder. The Drag. 18 is,

<sup>41</sup> Cat. 3; 6–9; 17; 19–22; 26; 28; 32–35; 44; 55–57; 61. Their dominance is unsurprising given that this is the primary form on which relief decorations appear, which was most common during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. This phenomenon could be attributed, among other things, to the fact that new forts were built along the *limes* during this time span, and the number of troops increased significantly, requiring the development of a form that was easier to shape, transport, and suitable for mass production (GABLER 2006, 66).

<sup>42</sup> HOFFMANN 1988; MARICHAL 1988; BIRD 2008.

<sup>43</sup> A dedication for beer also occurs on a bowl of this type (HOFFMANN 1988, pl. 50–56).

<sup>44</sup> BIRD 2008, 135.

<sup>45</sup> For more details, see the chapter concerning the Northern Italian fragments, above.

<sup>46</sup> DANNELL 2018, 4.

on the other hand, flatter and simpler. Our dish has a diameter of 24 cm, which could suggest that it was used for serving or eating. Drag. 18/31 vessels are rarely decorated, and their use may have been similar to Drag. 31 plates (*catini*). They have an average diameter of 18 cm, which could justify the previously mentioned function.<sup>47</sup>

The bowl Drag. 29 (Cat. 10) is a decorated form, like Drag. 30 and 37, and it's most likely a *panna*.

Drag. 30 bowls (Cat. 52; 59) were probably used for drinking and mixing (*panna*) alongside Drag. 37.<sup>48</sup> The average diameter of the bowls studied is small (16–21 cm), suggesting that they were drinking vessels.

Drag. 31 bowls belong to the *catini* category, and were used as serving bowls on the table. In this sense, the term 'plate' would be correct, but they are not equivalent to modern plates, as we are unaware of any Roman dishes without a raised wall.<sup>49</sup> Drag. 31 bowls from Călugăreni<sup>50</sup> have a diameter of 16–26 cm, which indicates their purpose. There are two possibilities in this case: the larger ones (21–26 cm) were most likely used merely for serving and the smaller ones (smaller than 16 cm) were used for consumption.<sup>51</sup>

The less common cup types Drag. 35/36 are known in the sources as *catini*.<sup>52</sup> Their (Cat. 38; 50) size suggests that they were once used to serve meals.<sup>53</sup> *Catilibol*,<sup>54</sup> another name for this type, caused some confusion in the literature

because the term is derived from the word "mushroom," so it was assumed that it was only used to serve mushrooms. However, this type of bowl was most certainly used to serve more than one sort of food, with the name possibly referring to the fact that the bowl is shaped like the vegetable in question when turned upside down.<sup>55</sup>

Drag. 38 bowls are common serving dishes, as indicated by the prominent 'wings' that allow the food to be transported easily.<sup>56</sup> Their tiny diameter (16 cm), on the other hand, suggests a use for serving, rather than cooking or preserving food.<sup>57</sup>

The Drag. 42 bowl (Cat. 45) is a small (14 cm in diameter) *catinus*, whose function is indicated by traces of a barbotine decoration and it was most likely part of the tableware.<sup>58</sup>

We can conclude that the *paropsis*<sup>59</sup> type Drag. 44 is widespread in the province of Dacia,<sup>60</sup> it is undecorated, and usually has a large diameter (around 21–30 cm).<sup>61</sup> Since our fragments (Cat. 25, 42) are smaller, they belong to the least common types. The type is typically plain, and it's usually used to serve sauces, vegetables, or small amounts of food.<sup>62</sup>

The Drag. 45 *mortarium* is notable for its thick walls and large dimensions. It could have been a smaller bowl with a diameter of 16 cm in our case (Cat. 45). The type could also be identified by its base fragment due to its distinct shape. Lion-head apertures are commonly used

<sup>47</sup> Cat. 23; 29; 36; 39; 54.

<sup>48</sup> DANNELL 2018, 3.

<sup>49</sup> DALBY 2003, 101.

<sup>50</sup> Cat. 46; 62–65; 70.

<sup>51</sup> HILGERS 1969, 142.

<sup>52</sup> HILGERS 1969, 140–142.

<sup>53</sup> GROCOCK–GRAINGER 2006, 334.

<sup>54</sup> MARICHAL 1988, 84.

<sup>55</sup> HILGERS 1969, 121; GROCOCK–GRAINGER 2006, 334; DANNELL 2018, 3.

<sup>56</sup> DANNELL 2018, 4.

<sup>57</sup> Cat. 11; 40–41.

<sup>58</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007B, 205.

<sup>59</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007B, 205.

<sup>60</sup> For analogies, see: GUDEA 1989, 261, Pl. LXVI–LXVI A; GUDEA 1996, 54, Pl. XXIX; MATEI–BAJUSZ 1997, 122–123, Pl. XLIX/3–4; L/2–5; LV/3–5.

<sup>61</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007B, 206.

<sup>62</sup> HILGERS 1969, 238–239.

beneath the rims of bowls of this type.<sup>63</sup> This dish was probably used to prepare food.

Based on preliminary research, we can conclude that the import of *terra sigillata* vessels peaked in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, with the majority of wares coming from Central Gaul (mainly from Lezoux). Early vessels, possibly made in the first century AD, are also noteworthy. These are quite significant, especially the Consp. 39/43 vessel from Northern Italy (Cat. 1) and the Drag. 18 plate (Cat. 24), which could indicate an early construction of the auxiliary fort and the beginnings of commercial relations as early as Trajan's time (right after the time of the conquest and the establishment of the province). It's also possible that

these early products were brought to Dacia by the soldiers rather than imported, implying that this happened later, but we must also consider other phenomena. We have vessels in the material that we can't rule out as having been made in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. Although a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD appears more reasonable in some cases, this cannot be stated with sufficient certainty without further research. The archaeological contexts help us fill in the gaps, but we should note, that the majority of them date from the post-Roman or modern period, and many of the fragments were discovered in secondary positions. However, their study was relevant because it attested that the use of *terra sigillata* pottery was still common in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD.

<sup>63</sup> LUDOWICI 1912, 159, FIG. 56, 57.

CATALOGUE<sup>64</sup>**Northern Italy**

1. Rim fragment of a Consp. 39/43 bowl with barbotine decoration.

Traces of heavy wear are visible on the surface, which is very likely why the original colour of the slip has faded; d=10 cm; w=1.7 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/1, Pl. II/1)

Ware from Northern Italy, unknown workshop. AD 81–117 (Domitian-Trajan)

Context-specific dating: the fragment was found in a layer of mixed yellowish clay, probably a levelling layer, over a level of destruction: 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AV/78 CM 10–11, cx. 431, sf. 593) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8958.

2. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation, undecorated; w=1.3 cm; th=0.3 cm. (Pl. I/2)

Ware from Northern Italy, unknown workshop. AD 81–117 (Domitian-Trajan)

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2019, A, cx. 593, sf. 11887) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8933.

**South Gaul: La Graufesenque**

3. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with pearly lines (Rog. A23) and leaf motifs (Rog. U192); d=26 cm; w=3.7 cm; th=0.8 cm. (Pl. I/3; Pl. II/3)

Ware from La Graufesenque.

AD 117–120 (Hadrian)

Published: DOBOS et al. 2017, 149, Abb. 5; HÖPKEN et al. 2020, 106, Abb. 6;

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 cm 9–10, cx. 297, sf. 500) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8983.

**Central Gaul: Les Martres-de-Veyre**

4. Footring fragment. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation, undecorated; d=8 cm; w=1.2 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/4)

Ware from Les Martres-de-Veyre.

AD 117–192 (Hadrian-Commodus)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2136, sf. 6179)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8936.

5. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Decorated with pearly line (Rog. A2) and fragment of unidentifiable motif (?); w=2.5 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/5)

Ware from Les Martres-de-Veyre.

AD 117–192 (Hadrian-Commodus)

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM 13–14, cx. 117, sf. 220) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8986.

**Central Gaul: Lezoux**

6. Rim and wall fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B85), pearly lines (Rog. A2), decorative motif depicting Vulcan (Déch. 39), decorative motif depicting a deer (Déch. 847), semi-circular motif (Rog. F7), medallion (Rog. E21); d=16 cm; w=6.9 cm; th=1.2 cm. (Pl. I/6; Pl. II/6)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Cinnamus II.

AD 140–160 (Antoninus-Pius)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2015, C4, cx. 2095, sf. 5552) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8922.

7. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, undecorated; d=29 cm; w=2.4 cm; th=0.55 cm. (Pl. I/7; Pl. II/7)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2015, C4, cx. 2093, sf. 5557)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8991.

8. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, undecorated; d=18 cm; w=2.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/8)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

<sup>64</sup> In the catalogue the following abbreviations have been used cx. = context; d = diameter; w = width; th = thickness; sf. = small find number; inv. = inventory number.

Context-specific dating: possible walking level in the *vicus*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6331)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8990/2.

9. Base fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with part of an unidentifiable double medalion; cannellure, following the line of the body and enclosing the metopes; d=6 cm; w=2.5 cm; th=0.8 cm. (Pl. I/9; Pl. II/9)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Context-specific dating: levelling level in the *vicus*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM 4–5, cx. 92, sf. 174) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8985.

10. Base fragments (2) of a Drag. 29 bowl, bearing the stamp [LA]STVCA·F(ecit)← (*Lastuca*) decorated with pearled line (Rog. A3) above the footring and between the metopes); d=7 cm; w=1.9 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/10; Pl. II/10)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of *Paternus* (style V). AD 160–185 (Antoninus-Pius–Commodus) – Dating based on the period of activity of *Lastuca*, mould-maker for *Paternus V*.

Context-specific dating: One of the fragments found in a possible walking level in the *vicus*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, the other fragment found in topsoil (secondary position).

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, cx. 2137, sf. 6324, 6276) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8925, 8949.

11. Base fragment of a Drag. 38 bowl, undecorated; d=8 cm; w=1.5 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/11; Pl. II/11)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 38 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2136, sf. 6240) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8948.

12. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; decorated with an unidentifiable leaf motif (?); d=16 cm; w=2.4 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/12;)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6339)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8943.

13. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; w=2.9 cm; th=3 cm. (Pl. I/13)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in the fill of a Roman pit, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2142, sf. 6257)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8937.

14. Rim fragment. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; d=12 cm; w=1.1 cm; th=0.4 cm. (Pl. I/14)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in the fill of a ditch from Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C2, cx. 2077, sf. 5006)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8994.

15. Rim fragment. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; d=14 cm; w=0.9 cm; th=0.3 cm. (Pl. I/15)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2034, sf. 5021C)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8998.

16. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; decorated with an unidentifiable vegetal motif (?); d=24 cm; w=3.4 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/16)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in Roman walking level, paved with pebbles, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2051, sf. 4550)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16110.



17. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B176), pearled line (Rog. A2) and probably a fragment of a medallion or semi-circular motif (?); d=16 cm; w: 9.1 cm; g: 0.9 cm. (Pl. I/17; Pl. II/17)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2018, *passim*)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17247.

18. Wall sherd of a Drag. 30 bowl, decorated with pearled lines (Rog. A2); medallion (Rog. F59); rabbit motif (Déch. 950); d=21 cm; w: 2.6 cm; g: 0.6 cm. (Pl. I/18; Pl. II/18)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2015, C3, cx. 2095, sf. 5376)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16114.

19. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with pearled lines (Rog. A3); medallion (Osw. 918); woman motif (STANFIELD–SIMPSON 1958, Pl. 154, 16), anthropomorphic decorative motif (STANFIELD–SIMPSON 1958, Pl. 154, 19); d=16 cm; w: 3.9 cm; g: 0.7 cm. (Pl. I/19; Pl. II/19)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Context-specific dating: Possible rubbish pit from the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM 3–2 ext., cx. 2007, sf. 10134) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17994.

20. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B182); d=22 cm; w: 3 cm; g: 0.7 cm. (Pl. I/20; Pl. II/20)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Cinnamus (style II).

AD 135–180 (Hadrian–Marcus Aurelius)

Context-specific dating: the fragment was found in a levelling layer between the wooden and stone phases of the *basilica*, probably dated to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2015, A, cx. 183, sf. 10345)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8931.

21. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with pearled lines (Rog. A2), *ovolo* (Rog. B17), column motif (Rog. P62) with volutes (Rog. G350) and closing motif (Rog. R70). The metopes are closed only at the top and sides, but remain open at the bottom of the vessel. In the left-hand field a gnome (pygmy) armed with a spear can be seen (Déch. 439), a copy of which appears (fragmentary) in the lower right-hand corner, where half of the relief field is preserved; on the right a decorative motif depicting a dog in a running position can be distinguished, partially preserved (Déch. 910); d=8 cm; w=6.1 cm; th=1.2 cm. (Pl. I/21; Pl. II/21)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Cinnamus (?).

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2019, AIV/77 CM 45–79, cx. 694, sf. 700) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8945.

22. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl; undecorated; d=22 cm; w=4.3 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/22; Pl. II/22)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C2, cx. 2039, sf. 4150)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8993.

23. Rim fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate; undecorated; d=18 cm; w=3.8 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/23; Pl. II/23)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 117–150 (Hadrian–Early Antonine Period)

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM, 9–10, cx. 297, sf. 501) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8959.

24. Rim fragment of a Drag. 18 plate; undecorated; d=24 cm; w=0.5 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/24; Pl. II/24)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70–100 (start of production in Lezoux – cca. end of production of type Drag. 18)

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a



possible walking level of the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2137, sf. 6240)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8990/1.

25. Base fragment of a Drag. 44 bowl; undecorated; d=8 cm (base); w=2.4 cm; th=0.8 cm. (Pl. I/25a–b; Pl. II/25)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140–180

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, fieldwalking, grid no. 700/1975 R4, sf. F1063)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17995.

26. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B134), pearled lines (Rog. A13) and a cannellure. (Pl. I/26; Pl. II/26)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Albucius II.

AD 145–180 (Antonine period)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2121, sf. 5863)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8941.

27. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation, undecorated; w=1.8 cm; th=0.4 cm. (Pl. I/27)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a possible walking level of the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2035, sf. 4421)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16111.

28. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl; undecorated; d=18 cm; w=2.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/28; Pl. II/28)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2015, C3, cx. 2095, sf. 5552)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8992.

29. Wall sherd of a Drag. 18/31 plate; undecorated; d=20 cm; w=3.8 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/29; Pl. II/29)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140–185 (Hadrian–Early Antonine Period)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, fieldwalking VN W7 04, sf. 6283)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8934/1.

30. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation, undecorated; w=3.3 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/30)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, fieldwalking, grid no. 875/1875 R4, sf. F1041)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17245.

31. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation, undecorated; w=1.7 cm; th=0.2 cm. (Pl. I/31)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2002, sf. 2172)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8957.

32. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl; undecorated; d=16 cm; w=3.1 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/32)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 70 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 37 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, fieldwalking VN W7 03, sf. 6285)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8924.

33. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B171); d=24 cm; w=7 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/33; Pl. II/33)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Paternus II.

AD 70–100

Context-specific dating: Possible fill of a ditch from Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2007, sf. 2539)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8952.

34. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B106), pearled lines (Rog. A2); d=16 cm; w=4.7 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/34; Pl. II/34)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Paternus II.

AD 70–100

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2034, sf. 2747)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8996.

35. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B204); d=16 cm; w=3.8 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/35; Pl. II/35)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Albucius II.  
AD 145–180 (Antonine period)

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a stone paving connected to the last construction phase of the *vicus*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2085, sf. 5602)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8926.

36. Rim fragment of a Drag. 18/31 plate; undecorated; d=16 cm; w=2.4 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/36; Pl. II/36)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140–185 (Hadrian–Early Antonine Period)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2121, sf. 5821)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8929.

37. Rim fragment of a Drag. 30 bowl; undecorated; d=20 cm; w=4.7 cm; th=0.75 cm. (Pl. I/37; Pl. II/37)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Destruction layer of a wooden structure from the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2018, sf. 2691)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8956.

38. Rim fragment of a Drag. 35/36 cup; undecorated; d=18 cm; w=0.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/38; Pl. II/38)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in possible walking level in the *vicus*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2135=2137, sf. 6226) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8942.

39. Wall sherd of a Drag. 18/31 plate, decorated with pearly lines (Rog. A2) and a motif representing Apollo (Déch. 52); d=16 cm; w=2.4 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/39; Pl. II/39)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140–185 (Hadrian–Early Antonine Period)  
Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, fieldwalking VN W7 04, sf. 6783) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8934/2.

40. Rim fragment of a Drag. 38 bowl, undecorated, d=16 cm; w=2.2 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/40; Pl. II/40)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 38 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2136, sf. 6208)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8935.

41. Wall sherds (2) of a Drag. 38 bowl, undecorated, d=20 cm; w=4.3 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/41a–b; Pl. III/41)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (start of production of the Drag. 38 – end of production in Lezoux)

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2034, sf. 4289)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16117.

42. Wall sherd of a Drag. 44 bowl; undecorated; d=14 cm; w=1.8 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/42; Pl. III/42)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 140–180

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM 12–13, cx. 175, sf. 503) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8988.

43. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; d=22 cm; w=1.6 cm; th=0.9 cm. (Pl. I/43;)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2014, A, cx. 84, sf. 922)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8989.

44. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with pearly lines (Rog. B134); d=22 cm; w=1.7 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/44; Pl. III/44)

Ware from Lezoux, workshop of Paternus II.

AD 70–100

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, *passim*)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8951.

45. Rim fragment of a Drag. 42 bowl, undecorated; d=14 cm; w=1.2 cm; th=0.4 cm. (Pl. I/45; Pl. III/45)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, fieldwalking, grid no. 725/1850 R4, sf. F1077)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17996.

46. Rim fragment of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=24 cm; w=2.3 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/46; Pl. III/46)

Ware from Lezoux.

AD 150 – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context-specific dating: Destruction layer with daub in the back of the *principia*, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2014, A, cx. 84, sf. 923)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16115.

47. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w=2.7 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/47)

Ware from Lezoux.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2015, A1, cx. 127, sf. 10377) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8982.

#### Central Gaul: unknown workshops

48. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w=1 cm; th=0.2 cm. (Pl. I/48)

Ware from Central Gaul (Lezoux?).

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6127)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8960.

49. Base fragment of a Drag. 45 *mortaria*, undecorated; d=8 cm; w=2.6 cm; th=1.1 cm. (Pl. I/49; Pl. III/49)

Ware from Central Gaul (Lezoux/Les Martres-de-Veyre?).

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2018, sf. 2604)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8984.

50. Wall sherd of a Drag. 35/36 cup, decorated

with an incised line, following the shape of the body; d=12 cm; w=1.2 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/50; Pl. III/50)

Ware from Central-Gaul.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Context specific-dating: Fragment found in the fill of a pit from the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2122, sf. 6021)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8930.

51. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; d=20 cm; w=2.8 cm; th=0.75 cm. (Pl. I/51)

Ware from Central Gaul (Lezoux/Les Martres-de-Veyre?).

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C3, cx. 2034, sf. 5555)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16112.

52. Rim fragment of a Drag 30 bowl, decorated with an external cannellure, following the shape of the wall; d=18 cm; w=1.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/52; Pl. III/52)

Ware from Central Gaul.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6334)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8938.

53. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w=1.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/53)

Ware from Central Gaul.

1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – end of 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2015, A1, cx. 117, sf. 10063) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8928.

#### Germania Superior: Rheinzabern

54. Base fragments (3) of a Drag. 18/31 plate; undecorated; d=9 cm; w=1.5 cm; th=0.7–1 cm. (Pl. I/54; Pl. III/54)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

cca. AD 160

Context-specific dating: One of the fragments found in a clay layer between the topsoil and the archaeological levels, belonging to the Roman

period, while the other two were found in a stone paving, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2085, sf. 5622, 5621) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8944, 16116.

55. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, bearing the stamp *[RE]CINVS FE(cit)* (Reginus XI), decorated with an erotic scene (Déch. 191), semi-circular motif and a column motif;<sup>65</sup> d=26 cm; w=3.7 cm; th=0.8 cm. (Pl. I/55; Pl. III/55)

Ware from Rheinzabern, workshop of Reginus XI.

AD 180–235

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, *passim*)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8963.

56. Wall sherd of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with an erotic scene (Déch. 191), possible representation of Amor and Psyche<sup>66</sup>; d=24 cm; w=2.6 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/56; Pl. III/56)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, *passim*)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8932.

57. Base fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, bearing the stamp *CE(riallis)[·F·](ecit)* (Cerialis V), decorated with a medallion motif (Osw. 918) around the stamp; d=5 cm (base); w=0.5 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/57; Pl. III/57)

Ware from Rheinzabern, workshop of Cerialis.

AD 160–180

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6093)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8923.

58. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w=2.8 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/58)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, fieldwalking, grid no. 750/2075 R4, sf. F1060)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17244.

59. Rim fragment of a Drag. 30 bowl, decorated

with *ovolo* (Rog. B55); d=16 cm; w=4.7 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/59; Pl. III/59)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2019, C6, cx. 2132, sf. 6339)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8950.

60. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; d=18 cm; w=2.4 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/60)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2121, sf. 5821)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8927.

61. Rim fragment of a Drag. 37 bowl, decorated with *ovolo* (Rog. B105), pearled line (Rog. A2) and a hunting scene motif (Déch. 636); d=22 cm; w=4.7 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/61; Pl. III/61)

Ware from Rheinzabern, workshop of Reginus XI.

AD 180–235

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a walking level of the Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2061, sf. 4923)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8999.

62. Rim fragments (2) of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=21 cm (wall), 26 cm (rim); w=5.5 cm; th=0.7–1 cm. (Pl. I/62a–b; Pl. III/62)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2001, sf. 2417)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8939, 8946.

63. Rim and wall fragments (2) of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=26 cm; w=2.1–2.3 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/63a–b; Pl. III/63)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a destruction layer of a wooden structure, Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2018, sf. 2670)

<sup>65</sup> HARTLEY ET AL. 2011, 361; LUDOWICI 1912, Taf. 138, 009.

<sup>66</sup> DÉCHELETTE 1904, 40.

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8940.

64. Rim fragment of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=16 cm; w=2.9 cm; th=0.6 cm. (Pl. I/64; Pl. III/64)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a destruction layer of a wooden structure, Roman period, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2018., sf. 2604)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8947.

65. Rim fragment of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=22 cm; w=5.2 cm; th=0.7 cm. (Pl. I/65; Pl. III/65)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Context-specific dating: Fragment found in a clay layer on a stone paving, situated in the back of the *principia* to South and West, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2016, A4, cx. 338, sf. 10698) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8997.

66. Wall sherd of a Déch. 72 jar, decorated with cannellures; w=1.5 cm; th=0.25 cm. (Pl. I/66; Pl. III/66)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Context specific-dating: The fragment comes from the fill of a pit, which was interpreted as belonging to the demolition layer of a wooden structure, which had a stone base. 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (ERC 2018, AIII/80 CM 12–13, cx. 176, sf. 550) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8987.

67. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w=2.1 cm; th=0.3 cm. (Pl. I/67)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, fieldwalking, grid no. 900/1925 R1, sf. F1021)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 17997.

68. Wall sherd. Type unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation. Undecorated; w= cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/68)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Context-specific dating: The fragment comes from a context interpreted as the foundation of a wooden structure or as an alley, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2083, sf. 5707)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8954.

69. Wall sherd of a Drag. 32 bowl, undecorated; d=16 cm; w=0,8 cm; th=0,6 cm. (Pl. I/69; Pl. III/69)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2014, C1, cx. 2040, sf. 5021A)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8995.

70. Rim and wall fragments (2) of a Drag. 31 bowl, undecorated; d=26 cm; w=4.7 cm; th=0.8-0.9 cm. (Pl. I/70; Pl. III/70)

Ware from Rheinzabern.

AD 160–230

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2015, C4, cx. 2093, sf. 5553.)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 16113.

### Unidentifiable fragments

71. Wall sherds (2). Type and origin unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; w=0.4-0.7 cm; th=0.1 cm. (Pl. I/71)

Context-specific dating: Fragments found in the fill of a posthole, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2013, C, cx. 2011, sf. 2407) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8953.

72. Wall sherd. Type and origin unidentifiable due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; w=1.3 cm; th=0.5 cm. (Pl. I/72)

Context-specific dating: The fragment comes from a context interpreted as the foundation of a wooden structure or as an alley, 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Findspot: *vicus* (CAL 2016, C3, cx. 2083, sf. 5802)

Mureş County Museum, inv.: 8981.

73. Wall sherd. Type and origin unidentifiable



due to the high degree of fragmentation; undecorated; w=1.4 cm; th=0.3 cm. (Pl. I/73)     Findspot: *principia* (CAL 2021, A8, *passim*) Mureş County Museum, inv.: 12133.

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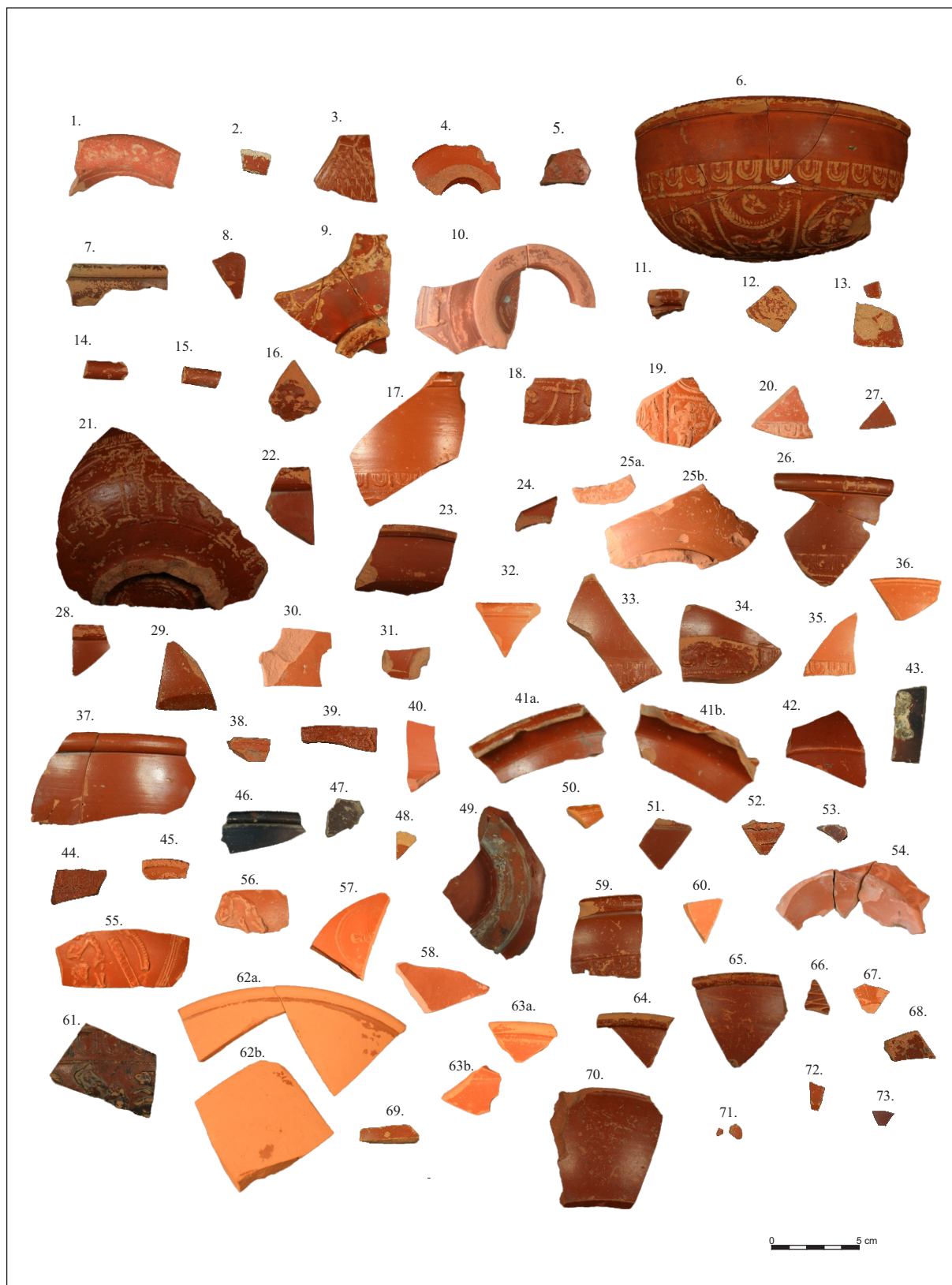
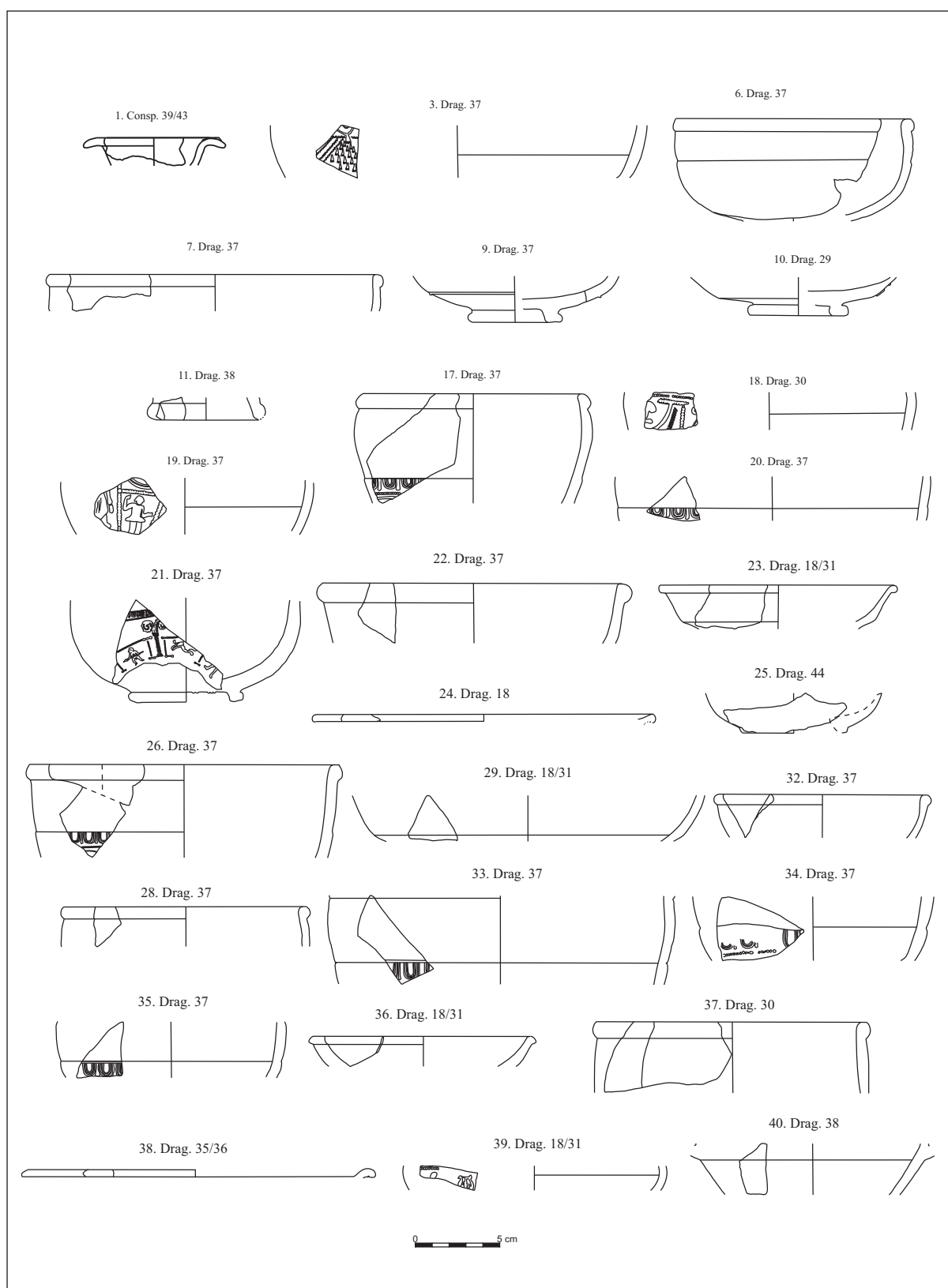


Plate I. The *terra sigillata* vessels from Northern Italy (1–2), La Graufesenque (3), Les Martres-de-Veyre (4–5), Lezoux (6–47), Central Gaul (48–53), Rheinzabern (54–70) and unknown production centres (71–73).

Plate II. Typologically classifiable *terra sigillata* vessels.

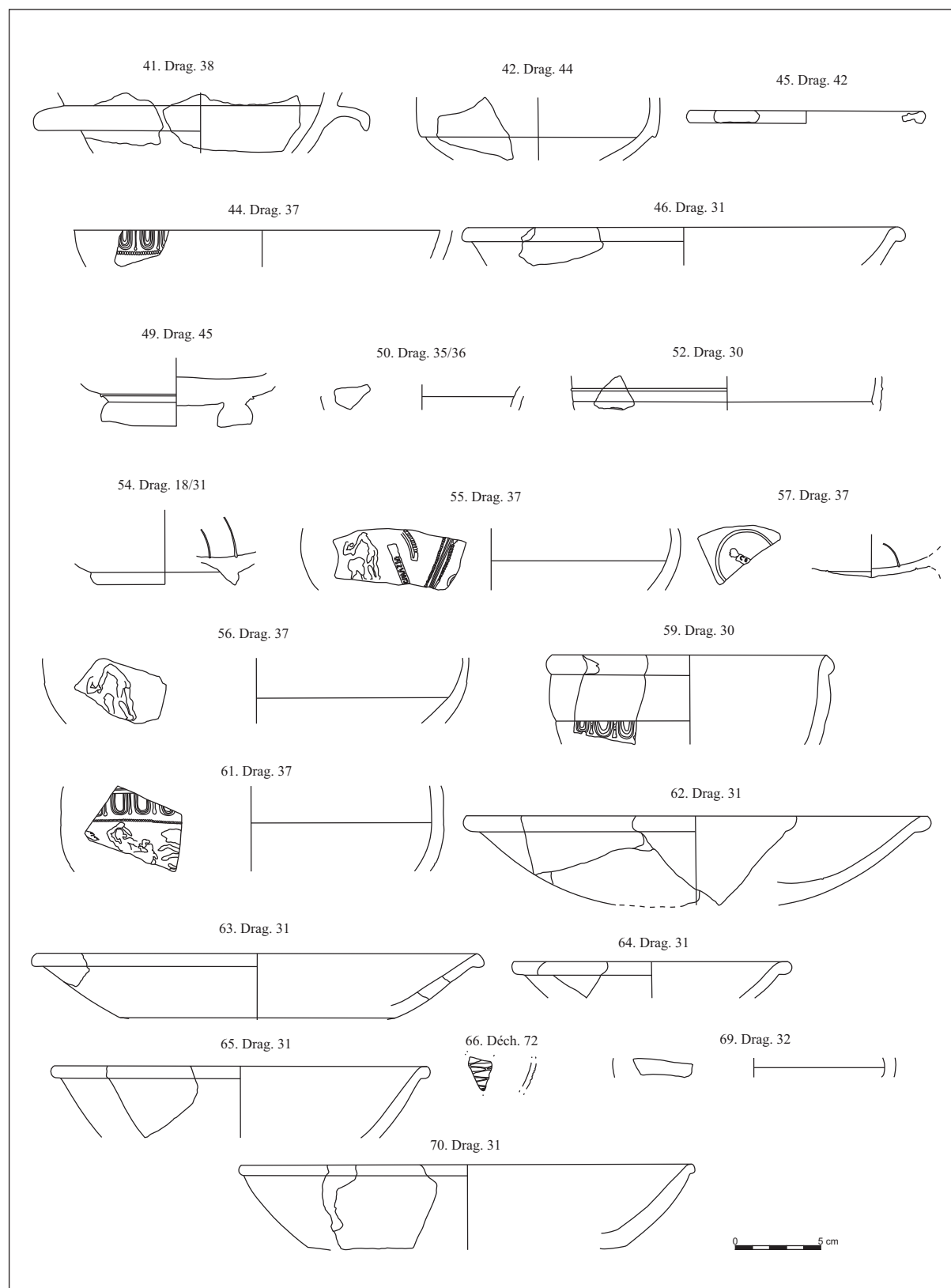


Plate III. Typologically classifiable *terra sigillata* vessels.

## ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ActaArchHung</i>	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
<i>ActaMN</i>	Acta Musei Napocensis
<i>Acta MP</i>	Acta Musei Porolissensis
<i>ActaTS</i>	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis
<i>AIIA</i>	Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie “A. D. Xenopol”. Iași
<i>AJA</i>	American Journal of Archaeology
<i>Angustia</i>	Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni
<i>Apulum</i>	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis
<i>ArchÉrt</i>	Archaeologiai Értesítő
<i>ArchKorr</i>	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt
<i>ArhMold</i>	Arheologia Moldovei
<i>Banatica</i>	Banatica, Muzeul Banatului Montan
<i>BAR (IS)</i>	British Archaeological Reports (–International Series)
<i>BHAUT</i>	Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis
<i>BJ</i>	Bonner Jahrbücher
<i>BAI</i>	Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis
<i>BAM</i>	Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis
<i>BMA</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis
<i>BMM</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis
<i>BMN</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis
<i>BMP</i>	Bibliotheca Musei Porolissensis
<i>BudRég</i>	Budapest Régiségei
<i>CA</i>	Cercetări Arheologice
<i>CCAR</i>	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România
<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>DolgKoložsvár (Ú.S.)</i>	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, (Új sorozat 2006–)
<i>EMúz</i>	Erdélyi Múzeum
<i>EphemNap</i>	Ephemeris Napocensis
<i>FolArch</i>	Folia Archaeologica
<i>JAHA</i>	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology
<i>JbRGZM</i>	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums
<i>JRA</i>	Journal of Roman Archaeology
<i>KuBA</i>	Kölner und Bonner Archaeologica
<i>Lymbus</i>	Lymbus. Magyarságtudományi Forrásközlemények
<i>Marisia</i>	Marisia (V–XXXV): Studii și Materiale
<i>Marisia-AHP</i>	Marisia: Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium
<i>MCA</i>	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice
<i>MFME (–StudArch)</i>	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, (Studia Archaeologica 1995–)
<i>ReiCretActa</i>	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta

<i>RevBis</i>	Revista Bistriței. Complexul Județean Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud
<i>Sargetia</i> (S.N.)	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis
<i>SCIV</i> (A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–)
<i>StComSfGheorghe</i>	Studii și comunicări. Sfântu Gheorghe
<i>StudiaAA</i>	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Iași



## MARISIA. ARCHAEOLOGIA, HISTORIA, PATRIMONIUM

With a publishing tradition since 1965, in 2019 the annual of the Mureș County Museum initiated a new series entitled: *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium*. The publication provides a panel for new research results in archeology, architecture and material heritage of the history of arts and culture. The studies mainly focus on the inner Transylvanian region that encompasses also Mureș County. Beyond local valuable contributions, the annual aims at a regional and global concern that is relevant for the whole of Transylvania. Among the annual's missions is to provide mutual interpretation of the research results produced by the Romanian and Hungarian scientific workshops. Therefore, the annual articles are mainly in English but based on the field of research and the approached topic studies in German, Romanian or Hungarian are also accepted.

Cu o tradiție din anul 1965, anuarul Muzeului Județean Mureș s-a relansat în 2019 sub titlul *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium*. Această publicație se descrie ca o platformă științifică care cuprinde rezultatele cercetărilor în domenii precum: arheologia, arhitectura și patrimoniul material din zona istoriei artelor și a culturii, studii localizate în regiunea centrală a Transilvaniei, din care face parte județul Mureș. In extenso, anuarul își propune să ofere un spațiu unitar contribuțiilor științifice valoroase, relevante din perspectiva geografică a ceea ce înseamnă întreaga regiune a Transilvaniei. Una dintre misiunile publicației este aceea de a oferi tuturor celor interesați spațiul de schimb pentru cele mai noi rezultate din atelierele științifice românești și maghiare. Articolele anuarului sunt scrise în general în limba engleză, existând totodată articole scrise în germană, română și maghiară, în funcție de specificul domeniului și a temei abordate.

A Maros Megyei Múzeum 1965 óta megjelenő évkönyvének 2019-ben útjára bocsátott új sorozata, a *Marisia. Archaeologia, Historia, Patrimonium* elsősorban a mai Maros megyét is magába foglaló belső-erdélyi régió régészeti, épített és tárgyi örökségére, nemkülönben az ezekhez kapcsolódó művészettörténeti, művelődéstörténeti kérdésekre vonatkozó újabb kutatások tudományos fóruma. A lokális perspektíván túl igyekszik kitekinteni a regionális és univerzális összefüggésekre, így a tágran értelmezett Erdély területére nézve is közöl kiemelkedő értékkel bíró tanulmányokat. Küldetésének tekinti a hazai román és magyar tudományos műhelyekben született eredmények kölcsönös tolmácsolását. A dolgozatok nyelve főként az angol, de szakterülettől és témától függően német, román vagy magyar nyelven is közöl írásokat.