

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV

2014

ROMANIAN ACADEMY
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART CLUJ-NAPOCA

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor: Coriolan Horațiu Opreanu

Members: Sorin Cociș, Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu, Ioan Stanciu

ADVISORY BOARD

Alexandru Avram (Le Mans, France); Mihai Bărbulescu (Rome, Italy); Alexander Bursche (Warsaw, Poland); Falko Daim (Mainz, Germany); Andreas Lippert (Vienna, Austria); Bernd Päßgen (Munich, Germany); Marius Porumb (Cluj-Napoca, Romania); Alexander Rubel (Iași, Romania); Peter Scherrer (Graz, Austria); Alexandru Vulpe (Bucharest, Romania).

Responsible of the volume: Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu

În țară revista se poate procura prin poștă, pe bază de abonament la: EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE, Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, sector 5, P. O. Box 5–42, București, România, RO–76117, Tel. 021–411.90.08, 021–410.32.00; fax. 021–410.39.83; RODIPET SA, Piața Presei Libere nr. 1, Sector 1, P. O. Box 33–57, Fax 021–222.64.07. Tel. 021–618.51.03, 021–222.41.26, București, România; ORION PRESS IMPEX 2000, P. O. Box 77–19, București 3 – România, Tel. 021–301.87.86, 021–335.02.96.

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

Any correspondence will be sent to the editor:
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIA ARTEI
Str. M. Kogălniceanu nr. 12–14, 400084 Cluj-Napoca, RO
e-mail: choprean@yahoo.com

All responsibility for the content, interpretations and opinions
expressed in the volume belongs exclusively to the authors.

DTP și tipar: MEGA PRINT
Coperta: Roxana Sfârlea



© 2014 EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, Sector 5, București 76117
Telefon 021–410.38.46; 021–410.32.00/2107, 2119

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIA ARTEI



EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV
2014



EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE

SUMAR – SOMMAIRE – CONTENTS – INHALT

STUDIES

- FLORIN GOGÂLTAN, ALEXANDRA GĂVAN
Der bronzezeitliche Tell von Pecica „Șanțul Mare”. Ein metallurgisches Zentrum des Karpatenbeckens (I)..... 7
- ALFRED SCHÄFER
Deliberate Destruction and Ritual Deposition as Case Study in the Liber Pater-Sanctuary of Apulum..... 39
- ZVEZDANA MODRIJAN
Imports from the Aegean Area to the Eastern Alpine Area and Northern Adriatic in Late Antiquity..... 51
- CORIOLAN HORAȚIU OPREANU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU,
ANAMARIA ROMAN, TUDOR-MIHAI URSU, SORINA FĂRCAȘ
New Light on a Roman Fort Based on a LiDAR Survey in the Forested Landscape from *Porolissum*..... 71
- O. V. PETRAUSKAS
Komariv – ein Werkstattzentrum barbarischen Europas aus spätrömischer Zeit (Forschungsgeschichte, einige Ergebnisse und mögliche Perspektiven)..... 87
- JOAN PINAR GIL
Coming Back Home? Rare Evidence for Contacts Between the Iberian Peninsula and the Carpathian Basin in the Late 5th – early 6th Century..... 117
- ALEXANDRU AVRAM
Marginalien zu griechisch beschrifteten Schleudergeschossen (IV)..... 131

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND EPIGRAPHICAL NOTES

- LIGIA RUSCU
On Cult Associations at Istros and Tomis..... 139
- ANDRÁS SZABÓ
Interprex Dacorum – Commentarioli Ad RIU 590..... 153
- VITALIE BÂRCĂ, LAVINIA GRUMEZA
Sarmatian Burials in Coffins and Funerary Timber Features Recently Discovered in the Western Plain of Romania..... 157
- CSABA SZABÓ
Roman Religious Studies in Romania. Historiography and New Perspectives..... 195
- RADU ZĂGREANU, DAN DEAC
New Data on Roman Art and Sculpture in Porolissum..... 209

COSMIN ONOFREI	
The Jews in Roman Dacia. A Review of the Epigraphic and Archaeological Data.....	221
ȘTEFAN-EMILIAN GAMUREAC	
The Roman Common Pottery Discovered in an Archaeological Complex from the Middle of the 3 rd Century at <i>Micia</i>	237
MONICA GUI, SORIN COCIȘ	
<i>Millefiori</i> Inlaid Hilts, Strigil Handles, or What?.....	257
GÁBOR PINTYE	
Hun Age Single Graves at the Track of Motorway M3.....	277
CLAUDIA RADU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU, SZEREDAI NORBERT, CECILIA CHIRIAC, BOGDAN CIUPERCĂ	
Paleoanthropological Inferences Regarding Four Skeletons from an Archaeological Context at Gherăseni, Buzău County.....	299
CĂLIN COSMA	
A 7 th Century Warrior House at Iernut/Sfântu Gheorghe (Mureș County).....	315

REVIEWS

Ovidiu Țentea, <i>Ex Oriente ad Danubium. The Syrian Units on the Danube Frontier of the Roman Empire</i> , 2012, 234 p. (Cosmin Onofrei).....	339
Radu-Alexandru Dragoman, Sorin Oanță-Marghitu, <i>Arheologie și Politică în România</i> , Editura Eurotip Baia Mare, 2013, 297 p. (Paul Vădineanu).....	343
Abbreviations that can not be found in Bericht der Römisch-Germanische Kommission.....	347
Guidelines for “Ephemeris Napocensis”.....	351
Reviste publicate la Editura Academiei Române.....	353

THE ROMAN COMMON POTTERY DISCOVERED IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 3RD CENTURY AT *MICIA*

Ștefan-Emilian Gamureac¹

Abstract: *The aim of this paper is the study of the cooking – wares and other functional categories coming from the contexts of 2012 excavations at Mintia, Hunedoara county (Roman Micia), which particularly regard an area of 3 × 3 square meters belonging to a pit, (Complex 4) in the south of the Roman fort. The rescue excavations have been carried out in an area threatened by the construction of an acetylene factory. The area may have belonged to a villa suburbana owner outside Roman Micia but not far (300 m south) from the Roman Micia fort. The excavations have been carried out by the Institute of Archaeology and Art History Cluj-Napoca, Romanian Academy Cluj Branch, inside the civil area of Micia in November 2012.*

Keywords: *Roman pottery, pit, archeology, typology, vessel*

The archaeological findings beginning with the 19th century indicated that Micia was one of the most important military auxiliary forts of Roman Dacia, but almost the entire site has been understudied so far. Although the civil habitation around the Roman fort of Micia never surpassed the rural character of *vicus* or *pagus*, the settlement had a high degree of urbanization and was a center of bronze production². Some of the fundamental issues raised by the archaeologists specialized in the pottery study, such as what part of the pottery came from the local production and where the industrial section was positioned³, could answer to the main question about which elements of economic life determined the prosperity of Roman Micia habitation. For anyone who studies the pottery from Roman Dacia province, the observation of the evolutionary process of fabrication and circulation is essential, starting with the archaeological record. Since the new methods in archaeology left a legacy of methodological rigor that has improved the recording, the post-processual archaeology demands thoughtful excavation strategies and accurate observation of material evidence. The pottery must be recorded and studied in detail and invites questions which have economic overtones about production, distribution and consumption⁴.

The research of the pottery from the catalogue is particularly important because it comes from the archaeological complex (a pit) dated with a coin during the Emperor Philip the Arab (244–249), illustrating a sequence of Roman pottery evolution at the second half of the 3rd century. Another group of pottery resulted from other areas of the excavation are to be published separately. It is important to mention that the pit was partially superposed by

¹ Ministry of Culture, Bd. Unirii 22, 030833 Bucharest, RO; e-mail: emilian_gamureac@yahoo.com.

² BENEĂ 2008, 380, RĂDEANU/COCIȘ 1999–2000, 205–208.

³ FLOCA/FERENCZI/MĂRGHITAN 1970.

⁴ GREENE 2005, 35.

a superficial foundation of a wall, belonging to a stone building from the last decades of the Roman rule in Dacia. However the new construction did not contaminate the filling of the pit, which remained a closed complex⁵.

The bronze coin of the Emperor Philip the Arab indicates a date no earlier than A.D. 244 for the filling of the pit. The common pottery which accompanied the coin is consistent with such a date. In the following discussion the pottery will be presented and discussed, which throws valuable light on the state and relation of the Roman Micia industries.

The discovered sealed *locus* in which the content was protected from contamination from layers of different periods, determined a more careful observation of the pottery. The catalogue is presented essentially by typology, all the selected finds coming from Complex 4, excavated in 2012.

The pottery deposit consisted of potsherds mixed with other vessel categories. Unfortunately, no *terra sigillata* fragment was found in this context, even though this category is attested at Micia⁶. No pottery from this deposit was thrown away in a successful attempt to isolate this deposit from the contamination with other materials from the area. Although very fragmentary, the pottery pieces seem important enough that almost all needed to be included in the catalogue. All the pottery fragments are wheel made and a significant percentage (79%) is oxidative fired, the rest of them (21%) being fired by the reduced technique.

There are some remarks that should be made concerning the criteria of our typological approach. It is not in our intention to modify or to create new typologies of the wares from Roman Dacia, especially regarding such a small deposit. Some important works dedicated to Roman pottery from Dacia⁷ represented our main model; nevertheless we completed the consecrated typology with some functional categories from other works. Considering that the understanding of the functionality and use of the Roman wares are far more important than the terminology used here, the terminological differences from references should be taken into account. All the pottery was cleaned and stored in the National History Museum of Romania from Bucharest.

The cooking – wares (*vasa coquinatoria*) defined as vessels for use over a fire or in an oven⁸, are the best represented in our lot, by a number of 41 examples totaling over 70%, which are divided into pans, pots and lids categories. Cooking – wares are essentially functional items, commonly found on most sites and usually made from local sources with limited distribution. What makes a cookware effective is thermal shock resistance – its ability to resist cracking – and the ability to retain heat efficiently and effectively⁹. The combination of mainly quartz in the ingredients and firing techniques are crucial in their recognition as superior cooking vessels, and their strength was a very marketable quality. In fact, some specialists suggested that most cooking pots had a lifespan of less than one year, the repeated exposure of cooking vessels to cycles of heating and cooling would have led to their cracking or breaking¹⁰.

Cooking pots are likely to have rounded shapes to avoid thermal damage and for greater exposure to heat. Some of them have thin walls for better heat conduction and are usually coarse textured and porous.

Pans

Pans („frying-pans”), represented by four rims to base fragments, are all of the same type with variants, possibly local products rather than imports. The rim is thickened or slightly

⁵ COCIȘ ET ALII 2013, 169.

⁶ PETCULESCU/MITAR 2004, 404.

⁷ RUSU-BOLINDET 2007; GUDEA 1996, POPILIAN 1976.

⁸ LEITCH 2010, 11; SLANE 1990, 72.

⁹ LEITCH 2010, 13.

¹⁰ PEÑA 2007, 57.

sharpened, the wall is oblique, sharp edge to flat base. The first two examples could be classified into a variant¹¹, and the last two belong to a different one¹², but the general shape of the pans, present in modest amounts, permits us to classify these in one general type. Some pans are divided into two categories, pans used for eating and pans used for cooking, according to traces of secondary burning and the quality of the fabric¹³. We think that in our case, considering the quality of the fabric, the wares were used only for cooking purposes.

References: ROBINSON 1959, 63, Pl. 69/K36; MĂRGHITAN 1976, Pl. I/1; RUSU-BOLINDET 2007, 402, Pl. XCI/543–545; MAN 2011, Pl. XCVI; TUDOR ET ALII 2011, 179, Pl. XXXI/135–136; BĂRBULESCU 1994, 111/Fig. 19/13; POPILIAN 1976, 126, type 2, Pl. LXXI/891, 893, 896; GUDEA 1996, Pl. XXIII–XXVIII; GUDEA 1972, 47, Pl. XVIII/6, Pl. XX/10.

1. Fragmentary pan, height 5 cm, base diameter 20 cm, rim diameter 24 cm, coarse brick color fabric with limestone particles and silver mica, slip at the same color, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. I/1).

2. Fragmentary flat base pan, height 4 cm, base diameter 14, rim diameter 19 cm, coarse light brown fabric with sand, small lithic particles and silver mica sparkles, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. I/2).

3. Rim fragment of a pan, height 4,5 cm, rim diameter 22 cm, coarse gray fabric with fine sand, limestone particles and silver mica, traces of secondary burning on the outside, rough, dark gray slip, Munsell 10R 4/2 weak red (Pl. I/3).

4. Fragmentary rim of a pan, height 4,8 cm, rim diameter 22 cm, coarse reddish fabric with limestone, fine sand, red particles and silver mica in composition, the slip is gray, Munsell 10 R 6/6 light red (fabric), Munsell 10 R 3/2 dusky red (slip) (Pl. I/4).

Pots/Jars

A preliminary study of the fabrics has distinguished two broad production groups: in the first group productions with very coarse fabrics, rich in lithic inclusions, which are similar to the majority of the pots attested in our lot. Within this broad group two variants of pots can be distinguished and are probably products of limited circulation of local manufacture (pots type V var. 1 and 2). The second group (pots types I–IV) has more refined fabrics, usually with limestone inclusions, and was probably locally produced. In some cases, the fabrics are very similar no matter if the wares were reduced or oxidative fired. However, we deliberately avoided classifying the wares without detailed mineralogical and petrographic analyses confining ourselves to the level of general macroscopic description.

We distinguish 5 types of pots, classified after the morphological elements and the characteristics of the fabric. The first 4 types are made of semi-fine or coarse reddish clay, and only the last type is made of coarse reduced fired gray fabric.

Type I.

Pot/jar pot¹⁴, with the rim obliquely drawn out and globular body.

References: POPILIAN/BONDOC 2012, 219, Pl. CXXXVI/2 (jar-pots), POPILIAN 1976, 182, Pl. XXXVI/367 (4th century A.D.)¹⁵; BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, 171, Pl. XLVII/217–218 (first half of 3rd century A.D.).

¹¹ RUSU-BOLINDET 2007, 404, pl. XCL/543 (first half of the 2nd century AD).

¹² RUSU-BOLINDET 2007, 404, pl. XCL/544–545 (2nd–3rd century AD); MĂRGHITAN 1976, pl. I/2.

¹³ RUSU-BOLINDET 2007, 402 but using a different terminology as plates.

¹⁴ POPILIAN 1976, 86. The term “jar-pot” designates some types of Roman pots without handles.

¹⁵ The general shape of the pot is similar to the jar-pots from Corabia Museum and Sucidava (both dating back to 4th century) but different in size, our pot being considerably larger.

5. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 9 cm, rim diameter 18 cm, semi fine pink fabric with limestone particles and silver mica sparkles in composition, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. I/5).

Type II.

Two examples, in various loose pieces, including most of rims, not joined with bases. Wide flaring rims. Exterior and rim lightly smoothed. No indications of handles.

References: HAYES 2009, 17, Fig. 15/63; GUDEA 1996, 209, Pl. XIII/3–5 (pots type OC3). The example no 7 may be classified into a different variant.

6. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 3,4 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, semi fine beige porous fabric with small stone fragments and silver mica sparkles, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. I/6).

7. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 4,5 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, coarse dark beige fabric with sand, small particles of stone and silver mica sparkles, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, slip at the same color, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. I/7).

Type III.

One example has been found and it is different from others in the shape of the body.

References: MĂRGITAN 1976, Pl. II/4; RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 410, 420, Pl. XCV/566 (pots type 10A 2nd–3rd century A.D.); GUDEA 1996, 208, Pl. XI/5 (type OC1).

8. Rim fragment of a small pot, preserved height 8 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, semi fine beige color fabric with limestone, silver mica sparkles and small stones particles in composition, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. I/8).

Type IV. The rim is thickened on the outside, flat on top, with a superficial groove on the inside. The exterior of the rim is lightly smoothed and the body is probably globular.

References: ALICU ET ALII 1994, 130, Pl. 72/992; BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, 168, Pl. XLIII/197 (first half of 3rd century A.D.); BENEĂ 2005, 312–313, fig. 5/3, Fig. 8/1–3, Fig. 9/2–3; GUDEA 1996, 214, Pl. XX/6 (type OC7).

9. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 4,5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, dark beige semi fine fabric with rare iron oxide particles and silver mica, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. II/9).

10. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 2,5 cm, rim diameter 18 cm, coarse reddish fabric with black particles, limestone and silver mica, beige slip, Munsell 7.5YR 7/4 pink (Pl. II/10).

11. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 3,5 cm, rim diameter 17 cm, brick color semi fine fabric with small particles of limestone and silver mica, secondarily burned on the outside, slip of the same color, Munsell 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (Pl. II/11).

12. Rim and median part of a pot, preserved height 4,5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, gray semi fine fabric with rare limestone, black particles and silver mica sparkles, beige slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. II/12).

Type V

Variant 1.

References: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU/BARNEA 1979, Fig. 146/5.2; RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 413, Pl. XCVII/586–587 (pots type 10 I and 10 II); BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, 170, Pl. XLVI/212–213; 174, Pl. LIII/245 (first half of 3rd century A.D.); CIAUȘESCU/MUSTAȚĂ 2009, 275, Pl. XV/1–2; POPILIAN 2012, Pl. XV/M92/1; GUDEA 1996, 206, Pl. VIII/1.-

13. Rim and median part of a pot, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 20 cm, coarse gray fabric with sand, limestone particles and silver mica sparkles, slip of the same color, Munsell 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown (Pl. II/13).

14. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 2,5 cm, rim diameter 16 cm, coarse reddish fabric with sand, limestone particles and silver mica, the core is bluish gray, the slip is gray, Munsell 10R 6/4 pale red, and the slip is Munsell 10R 5/2 weak red (Pl. II/14).

Variant 2.

References: RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 410, p. 421, Pl. XCVI/577 (pots type 10 F, 1st-2nd century A.D.); POPILIAN 1976, 89, Pl. XXXVI/369 (2nd century A.D.); HAYES 2009, 20, Fig. 17/99; ALICU, COCIȘ/ILIEȘ/SOROCEANU 1994, 127, Pl. 66/950.

15. Rim and median part of a pot, preserved height 7,5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse dark gray fabric with sand, brick color particles and silver mica sparkles, slip of the same color, traces of secondary burning on the outside, Munsell 2.5 YR 2.5/1 reddish black (Pl. II/15).

16. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 6,5 cm, rim diameter 20 cm, coarse reddish fabric with sand, limestone particles and silver mica sparkles, dark gray slip, Munsell 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish gray (Pl. II/16).

17. Rim fragment of a pot, preserved height 3,3 cm, rim diameter 18 cm, coarse dark reddish gray fabric with lithic particles and silver mica sparkles, dark gray slip, Munsell 2.5YR 5/2 weak red, and the slip Munsell 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black (Pl. II/17).

18. Rim and median part of a pot, preserved height 12,5 cm, rim diameter 19 cm, coarse gray, hard, gritty fabric with sand and silver mica sparkles, slip at the same color, the core is bluish, Munsell 1 for Gley 8/1 light greenish gray (core), Munsell 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray (surface) (Pl. III/18).

Pots bases

19. Base and median part of a pot, preserved height 11 cm, base diameter 10 cm, coarse gray fabric with sand and silver mica sparkles, slip of the same color, the core is bluish, the base is flat, Munsell 1 for Gley 8/1 light greenish gray (core), Munsell 7.5YR 7/2 pinkish gray (surface) (Pl. III/19).

20. Base and median part of a small pot, preserved height 5,5 cm, base diameter 6 cm, coarse dark brown fabric with sand, limestone particles and silver mica, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, Munsell 7.5YR 4/4 brown (Pl. III/20).

21. Base and median fragment of a small pot, preserved height 4,5 cm, base diameter 7 cm, semi fine reddish fabric with fine sand and silver mica, self slip, Munsell 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. III/21).

22. Base fragment of a small pot, preserved height 4,3 cm, maximum base diameter 6 cm, coarse brown fabric with mica sparkles, small fragments of stone, sand and other white and black lithic particles, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. III/22).

23. Base fragment of a pot, preserved height 5,5 cm, base diameter 9 cm, coarse brown fabric with limestone particles and silver mica in composition, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, slip at the same color, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. III/23).

24. Fragmentary base of a pot, preserved height 4 cm, base diameter 8 cm, semi fine reddish coarse fabric with limestone, black and red particles and silver mica in composition, secondarily burned on the outside, self slip, Munsell 10R 5/8 red (Pl. III/24).

25. Base and median part of a pot, preserved height 10,6 cm, base diameter 11 cm, coarse reddish fabric with sand and silver mica, the core is gray, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. III/25).

26. Fragmentary base of pot, preserved height 8 cm, base diameter 8 cm, coarse reddish fabric with fine sand, silver mica and limestone fragments in the composition, the core is gray, self slip, flat base, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. III/26).

27. Fragmentary base of pot, preserved height 5 cm, base diameter 9 cm, reddish semi fine fabric with silver mica and red particles, porous, secondarily burned on the outside, self slip, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. III/27).

28. Fragmentary base of pot, preserved height 3,5 cm, base diameter 8 cm, reddish semi fine fabric with silver mica and lithic fragments, secondarily burned on the outside, self slip, porous, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. III/28).

29. Fragmentary base of pot, preserved height 4 cm, base diameter 10 cm, coarse gray fabric with lithic particles, reddish slip, traces of secondary burning on the outside, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. IV/29).

30. Base and median part of a pot, preserved height 11 cm, base diameter 10 cm, coarse brown fabric with silver mica sparkles, stones and limestone, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, the base is flat, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. IV/30).

31. Fragmentary base of a pot, preserved height 3,5 cm, base diameter 10 cm, coarse gray fabric with fine sand and limestone and silver mica, the slip is dark beige, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow(slip), Munsell 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray (core) (Pl. IV/31).

32. Base fragment, preserved height 2,5 cm, base diameter 4,8 cm, semi fine beige fabric with black particles, limestone and silver mica sparkles in composition, Munsell 2.5 YR 7/8 light red (Pl. IV/32).

33. Base and median part of a pot, preserved height 8 cm, base diameter 9,5 cm, coarse gray fabric with sand, limestone particles and silver mica sparkles, slip at the same color, Munsell 5YR 6/3 light reddish brown (Pl. IV/33).

34. Fragmentary base of a pot, preserved height 5 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, coarse reddish gray color fabric with limestone particles, fine sand and silver mica sparkles, the core is pale gray, the slip is dark gray, the fabric is Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, and the slip is Munsell 2.5YR 6/1 reddish gray (Pl. IV/34).

Lids

No complete exemplar was preserved. Two examples of relative large dimensions (unfortunately not joining other fragments) have truncated shape knob. The majority of the preserved lower part fragments have the rim area blackened from use.

The shape of the lip can suggest different variants, some with rounded shape lip and others with thickened lip on the outside. Also the superior parts of the lids do not have the same shape, suggesting few variants or types, but unfortunately the fragments do not match the bases.

References: POPILIAN 1976, lids type 1 and type 3, 127–128, Pl. LXXII/901, 906–918; BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, Pl. LXXX/396; MAN 2011, Pl. CIII/68; TAMBA 2008, 287, LM3 – Fig. VI.5.27; HAYES 2009, 32, fig. 22/182, RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, Pl. XCVIII/594–598, ALICU ET ALII 1994, 135, Pl. 77/1058.

35. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 7,5 cm, maximum preserved diameter 10 cm, coarse brick color fabric with sand, stone fragments and silver mica sparkles, self slip, Munsell 10R 5/8 red (Pl. IV/35).

36. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 7,2 cm, maximum preserved diameter 9,3 cm, coarse reddish fabric with sand, limestone particles, iron oxide and silver mica in composition, porous, self slip, Munsell 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. IV/36).

37. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 5 cm, base diameter 14 cm, coarse brown fabric with sand, limestone and silver mica, the core is gray, self slip, secondarily burned, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. IV/37).

38. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 2,8 cm, base diameter 15 cm, semi fine beige fabric with silver mica, lithic particles and sand, self slip, porous, secondarily burned, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. IV/38).

39. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse dark gray fabric with limestone, fine sand and silver mica, slip of the same color, Munsell 10R 2.5/1 reddish black (Pl. IV/39).

40. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 3 cm, base diameter 12 cm, coarse reddish gray fabric with sand limestone and silver mica sparkles, the slip is brick color, secondarily burned, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (slip) and Munsell 5YR 5/2 reddish gray (core) (Pl. IV/40).

41. Fragmentary lid, preserved height 2,8 cm, base diameter 18 cm, semi fine brick color fabric with silver mica, limestone and black micro particles, slip at the same color, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. IV/41).

Drinking vessel – *vasa po(ta)toria*

The 11 examples, divided in jugs/pitchers and mugs are poorly represented, reaching a percentage of 18% from the entire pottery deposit.

A. Vessels used for storing and transporting liquids

Jugs/flagons

High rim with reverted triangular rim, offset concave molding on interior of lip; groove at mid-point of rim on the outside. The rim diameter is considerably larger than the one of the ordinary pitchers. More resemblances with a jug or flagon. Also one example of small flagon with trilobite rim is presented in the catalogue (no. 44).

References: CIAUȘESCU-HOCKEY 2004, 322, no. 3; GUDEA 1972, 52, Pl. XXVIII/3 (jug); BRUKNER 1981, T. 155/40 (jugs with two handles); OLCESE 2003, (*broche*) tav. XXV/2–4; TAMBA 2008, 172, LM1-Fig. VI.3.11, 270, LM3-Fig. VI.5.10; MAN 2011, 155 (pitcher type 1), Pl. XCIV/5; POPILIAN 1976, 96–97, (pitchers type 2) Pl. XLI–XLIV/433–462; BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, 178, Pl. LIX/281 (cup); RUSU-BOLINDEȚ/COCIȘ 2006, 575, no. 63.

42. Rim fragment of a jug/flagon, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, coarse orange color fabric with limestone, black and red particles and silver mica, slip of the same color, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/42).

43. Fragmentary median part with handle of an amphoroidal pitcher or amphora, preserved length 7,3 cm, coarse reddish fabric with fine sand, limestone and silver mica, the handle is oval decorated with grooves, slip of the same color, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/43).

44. Small flagon with trilobite rim, almost complete, height 10,5 cm, rim diameter 4 cm, base diameter 5 cm, coarse gray – reddish fabric with sand, limestone and silver mica, the handle is oval, Munsell 10R 6/1 reddish gray. Volume – 200 ml (cca. $\frac{1}{3}$ *sextarius*), smaller than *hemina* and larger than *quartarius*.

References: CIAUȘESCU-HOCKEY 2004, 322, no. 4 (pinched-mouth flagons); BONDOC/GUDEA 2009, 180, Pl. LXI/292 (Pl. V/44).

B. Vessels for drinking

Cups / beakers

Cups / beakers with low rim, flaring sharply, marked off from body by a small cordon, the body is globular.

References: ALICU ET ALII 1994, 127, Pl. 67/954–959; GALLIMORE 2011, 248, fig. 5.16/169 (local fine ware cups) for a globular body with carinated shoulder and concave neck cup/mug; SLANE 1994, 134, Fig. 4/15; POPILIAN 1976, (mugs type 2) Pl. LIII-LIV/583–612; SUCEVEANU 2000, (type XXXII) 107, Pl. 44/59; BRUKNER 1981, T. 100/1–4 (one-handled cups); TUDOR ET ALII 2011, 176, Pl. XXV/105–108 HAYES 2008, 267–268, Pl. 50–51/1602–1606.

45. Rim and handle fragment of a cup, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, semi fine reddish color fabric with fine sand and silver mica, slip of the same color, the handle is oval in section, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red (Pl. V/45).

46. Rim fragment of a cup, preserved height 5 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, semi fine beige fabric with limestone, black and red particles, and silver mica sparkles, slip of the same color, secondarily burned on the outside and inside, Munsell 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/46).

47. Rim and handle, preserved height 7,5 cm, rim diameter 8 cm, coarse gray fabric with fine sand and mica sparkle, rough, slip of the same color, Munsell 10R 5/1 reddish gray. The example seems to be different from the rest of the mugs, and may be classified in another type with two handles. In terms of form it seems much too early for his context.

References: ROBINSON 1959, 32, Pl. 7, 42/G 103 (jug, 1st century); SUCEVEANU 2000, 142, type XLIV, Pl. 67/6 – variant (*gobelet* with two handles, 1st century?) (Pl. V/47).

Cups bases and handles

References: MUȘEȚEANU/ELEFTERESCU 2004, 101–102, Pl. VI/1–2

48. Base fragment, preserved height 2 cm, base diameter 4,5 cm, semi fine reddish fabric with limestone, black and red particles and silver mica in composition, Munsell 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow (Pl. V/48).

49. Base and median part of a mug, preserved height 5 cm, base diameter 4,3 cm, semi fine reddish color fabric with silver mica sparkles, limestone particles and other lithic particles, slip of the same color, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 10R 5/8 red (Pl. V/49).

50. Base fragment of a beaker, preserved height 9 cm, base diameter 5 cm, maximum diameter 11 cm, semi fine orange fabric with limestone particles and silver mica, slip at the same color, Munsell 7.5 YR, 8/6 reddish yellow (Pl. V/50).

51. Fragmentary handle, preserved length 6 cm, beige – reddish semi fine fabric with silver mica, slip at the same color, Munsell 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/51).

52. Fragmentary handle, preserved length 4,5 cm, reddish semi fine fabric with silver mica, limestone, iron oxide and other red particles in composition, slip of the same color, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/52).

Vasa escaria

Only two bases of plates were found, the foot is angular, beveled, of 10–12 cm diameter. The fabric is semi fine, one example is rouletted inside.

53. Base fragment of a dish, preserved height 1,8 cm, base diameter 10 cm, semi fine reddish fabric with fine particles of limestone and silver mica, self slip, ring shape foot, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. V/53).

54. Base fragment of a dish, preserved height 2,5 cm, base diameter 12 cm, semi fine beige fabric with rare limestone small particles and silver mica, the core is grey, self slip, ring shape foot, the plate is decorated with two double rows of superficial rouletting on the inside, Munsell 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow.

References: SUCEVEANU 2000, fig. 2/1; ALICU ET ALII 1994, 133, Pl. 75/1035 (Pl. V/54).

Turribula/Tazze

One example of incense-burner/tazze, originally having upright flanged rim decorated with various kinds of notching can be certainly attributed to this category of cultic wares. The preserved median part is decorated with rows on the outside. Another example may belong to this category.

References: BRUKNER 1981, T. 64/24, 30; POPILIAN 1976, Pl. LXI/750 and Pl. LXII/756.

55. Fragmentary *turribulum* – incense – burner/tazze, preserved height 7 cm, maximum preserved diameter 16 cm, coarse reddish color fabric with limestone, sand and black and red particles and silver mica in composition, self slip, traces of secondary burning on the outside and inside, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. VI/55).

56. Median part fragment of a incense – burner (?), preserved height 5,5 cm, maximum diameter 16 cm, semi fine brick color fabric with silver mica, limestone and iron oxide, self slip color coated, Munsell 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Pl. VI/56).

Miscellaneous finds

57. Fragment of a median part of a jar, semi fine gray fabric with silver mica, black, red and white micro particles in composition, slip of the same color, decorated with fine horizontal grooves, Munsell 5YR 6/1 gray (Pl. VI/57).

The study of the Roman pottery from Micia remains one of the goals of the archaeologists, and it must be integrated in the ceramic archaeology by all methods of communication. Despite some important studies dedicated to the archeological excavations from Micia¹⁶, where we remark representations of wares on the sculptural monuments¹⁷, the pottery¹⁸ from Micia is insufficiently known in the literature. As D.P.S. Peacock remarked more than 30 years ago, one of the principal uses of pottery in Roman archaeology is the evaluation of economic matters through an appreciation of production and distribution¹⁹, and the discoveries, especially regarding some well dated contexts should be published with priority, becoming a useful working tool for archaeologists. The aim of this paper is to introduce to the scientific circulation some conclusive data about some forms at the middle – end of the 3rd century. We know for sure that Micia was one of the centers of ceramic production, including pottery²⁰, but the limit of the archaeological excavation – a waste pit – cannot provide any data at this moment to distinguish which wares were produced locally.

We did not find any specific forms marking an ethnic identity of the potters, which is one of the interest points of the archaeologists. Although our analysis does not address to this matter, the almost identical analogies found for cooking – wares (see pots type V with analogies in Italy) revealed that this functional category was the object of the same production, distribution and circulation phenomena as other categories of Roman pottery, being subject to the process of change and continuity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACCONCI/GABRIELLI 1994

A. ACCONCI/E. GABRIELLI, Scavo del cortile Bajali a Madaba. In: *Liber Annus (LA)* 44, 1994, 405–520.

¹⁶ ANDRITOIU 2003 with the entire bibliography.

¹⁷ RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 1994, p. 117, Pl. I/1 concerning an *aedicula* from Micia

¹⁸ MĂRGHITAN 1976

¹⁹ PEACOCK 1982, p. 160

²⁰ FLOCA, FERENCZI, MĂRGHITAN 1970

- ALICU ET ALII 1994
D. ALICU/S. COCIȘ/C. ILIEȘ/A. SOROCEANU, Small finds from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (Cluj-Napoca 1994).
- ANDRIȚOIU 2003
I. ANDRIȚOIU, Istorical cercetărilor privitoare la așezarea și fortificația romană de la Micia. Sargetia XXXI, 2003, 181–202
- BĂRBULESCU 1994
M. BĂRBULESCU, Potaissa. Studiu monografic (Turda 1994).
- BENEA 2005
D. BENEĂ, La céramique romaine tardive de Praetorium (Mehadia, département de Caraș-Severin, Roumanie). In: *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 39, 2005, 307–317
- BENEA 2008
D. BENEĂ, Ateliere militare în Dacia romană (106–271), Dacia în sistemul socio-economic roman. Cu privire la atelierele meșteșugărești locale, (Timișoara 2008), 376–388.
- BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU/BARNEA 1979
I. BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU/AL. BARNEA, Ceramica și descoperirile mărunte, In: *Tropaeum Traiani, I, Cetatea, I. Barnea (coord.)* (București 1979).
- BONDOC/GUDEA 2009
D. BONDOC/N. GUDEA, Castrul roman de la Răcari: încercare de monografie (Cluj-Napoca 2009).
- BRUKNER 1981
O. BRUKNER, Rimska keramika u Jugoslovenskom delu Provincije Donje Panonije, *Disertationes et monographiae* 24 (Beograd 1981).
- CIAUȘESCU-HOCKEY 2004
M. CIAUȘESCU-HOCKEY, Early pottery production in Apulum – an overview of recent research. In: *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 39, 319–327.
- CIAUȘESCU/MUSTAȚĂ 2009
M. CIAUȘESCU/S. MUSTAȚĂ, Ceramica din așezarea romană/The pottery from the Roman settlement. In: S. Mustață, F. Gogâltan, S. Cociș, A. Ursuțiu (Eds.) *Cercetări arheologice preventive la Florești-Polus Center, județul Cluj – Rescue Excavation at Florești-Polus Center, Cluj County(2007)* (Cluj-Napoca 2009), 243–278.
- COCIȘ ET ALII 2013
S. COCIȘ/A. URSUȚIU/B. ISTVAN/K. CUMURCIUC/E. SZABOLCS/M. ANDREI/M. URAK/C.- D. ȚUȚUIANU/L. PETCULESCU, Mintia, com. Vetel, jud. Hunedoara [Micia]. Punct: Fabrica de acetilenă – așezarea civilă sud castru. In: *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice. Campania 2012 (Iași 2013)*, 168–170.
- FLOCA/FERENCZI/MĂRGHITAN 1970
O. FLOCA/S. FERENCZI/L. MĂRGHITAN, Micia: grupul de cuptoare romane, *Comitetul de cultură și artă al județului Hunedoara* (Hunedoara 1970).
- HAYES 2008
J. W. HAYES, Roman Pottery: Fine-ware Imports, In: *The Athenian Agora, Volume XXXII: Princeton, N.J., American School of Classical Studies at Athens* (Athens 2008).
- HAYES 2009
J. W. HAYES, Castelporziano Excavations at the Imperial Vicus 1985–7 and 1996–8. Trenches S and SA: pottery finds and lamps, In: *Castelporziano IV*, 2009, 1–35
- JOHNSON 2008
B. L. JOHNSON, Ashkelon 2: Imported Pottery of the Roman and Late Roman Periods (Eisenbrauns 2008).
- GALLIMORE 2011
S. C. GALLIMORE, An island economy: Ierapetra and Crete in the Roman Empire, A dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the University at Buffalo, UMI Number: 3460751 (New York 2011).

- GREENE 2005
K. GREENE, Roman Pottery: Models, Proxies and Economic Interpretation. *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, 18, 2005, 34–56.
- GUDEA 1972
N. GUDEA, Ceramica. In: N. Gudea, *Castrul roman de la Buciumi (Cluj 1972)*, 37–59.
- GUDEA 1996
N. GUDEA, *Porolissum II. Vama romană. Monografie arheologică (Cluj-Napoca 1996)*.
- LEITCH 2010
V. LEITCH, Trade in Roman North African Cookwares, *Bollettino di Archeologia on line I 2010/ Volume speciale B / B11 / 2*.
- MAN 2011
N. MAN, *Așezarea romană de la Cristești (Cluj-Napoca 2011)*.
- MĂRGHITAN 1976
L. MĂRGHITAN, Câteva considerații referitoare la ceramica din *thermae-le de la Micia. Muzeul Național III*, 1976, 133–141.
- MUȘEȚEANU/ELEFTERESCU 2004
C. MUȘEȚEANU/D. ELEFTERESCU, Contribuții privind ceramica romană de la *Durostorum (IV)*, PEUCE, S.N. II (XV), 2004, 95–142.
- OLCESE 2003
G. OLCESE, Ceramiche comuni a Roma e in area romana. Produzione, circolazione e tecnologia (tarda età repubblicana – prima età imperiale), *Documenti di archeologia vol. 28*, (Mantova 2003).
- OPREANU 2003
C. OPREANU, Colonizare și aculturație în Dacia. Mecanismele integrării în lumea romană. *Ephemeris Napocensis XIII*, 2003, 261–276.
- PEACOCK 1982
D.P.S. PEACOCK, *Pottery in the Roman world: an ethnoarchaeological approach (London and New York 1982)*.
- PEÑA 2007
T. PEÑA, *Roman Pottery in the Archaeological Record (New York 2007)*.
- PETCULESCU/MITAR 2004
L. PETCULESCU/C. MITAR, Veșel, com. Veșel, jud. Hunedoara [Micia] Punct: Așezare civilă, SE Amfiteatru, In: *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice. Campania 2004*, (București 2005), 403–404.
- POPILIAN 1976
G. POPILIAN, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia (Craiova 1976)*.
- POPILIAN 2012
G. POPILIAN, *Necropola daco-romană de la Dioști (județul Dolj) (Craiova 2012)*.
- POPILIAN/BONDOC 2012
G. POPILIAN/D. BONDOC, The Roman and Late Roman cemetery of *Sucidava-Celei*. The excavations from 1969–1983 (Craiova 2012).
- RĂDEANU/COCIȘ 1999–2000
V. RĂDEANU/S. COCIȘ, Un nou atelier de fibule din Dacia Romană: Micia. *Sargetia*, 28–29/1, 2000, 205–208.
- ROBINSON 1959
H. S. ROBINSON, Pottery of the Roman Period. Chronology, *The Athenian Agora. Results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies*, vol. V (Princeton-American School of Classical Studies at Athens) (Athens 1959).
- RUSU – BOLINDEȚ 2007
V. RUSU-BOLINDEȚ, *Ceramica romană de la Napoca. Contribuții la studiul ceramicii din Dacia romană (Cluj-Napoca 2007)*.

RUSU-BOLINDEȚ/VOIȘIAN/COCIȘ 2000

V. RUSU-BOLINDEȚ/V. VOIȘIAN/S. COCIȘ, The pottery in late La Tene tradition of Napoca. *Acta Musei Napocensis* 37/1, 2000, 141–199.

RUSU-BOLINDEȚ/COCIȘ 2006

V. RUSU-BOLINDEȚ/S. COCIȘ, The pottery in the Roman vicus of Napoca. In: C. Gaiu/C. Găzdac (Eds.), *Fontes Historiae. Studia in honorem Demetrii Protase*, Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița seria Historica 12, (Bistrița-Cluj-Napoca 2006), 555–586.

SÁNCHEZ FERNÁNDEZ 1983

M. J. SÁNCHEZ FERNÁNDEZ, *Cerámica común romana del Portus Illicitanus*. *Lucentum* II (1983), 285–317.

SLANE 1980

K. SLANE WRIGHT, A Tiberian Pottery Deposit from Corinth. *Hesperia* 49, 1980, 135–177.

SLANE 1986

K. WARNER SLANE, Two Deposits from the Early Roman Cellar Building, Corinth. In: *Hesperia* 55, 1986, 271–318.

SLANE 1990

K. WARNER SLANE, *Corinth XVIII.2, The Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore: The Roman Pottery and Roman Lamps* (Princeton 1990).

SLANE 1994

K. WARNER SLANE, Identifying the Tetrarchy at Corinth: Pottery, Lamps and Other Finds from the Peribolos of Apollo. *Hesperia* 63, 1994, 127–168.

TAMBA 2008

D. G. TAMBA, *Porolissum. Așezarea civilă (vicus militaris) a castrului mare* (Cluj-Napoca 2008).

TUDOR ET ALII 2011

D. TUDOR/G. POPILIAN/D. BONDOC/N. GUDEA, *Castrul Roman de la Slăveni* (Cluj-Napoca 2011).

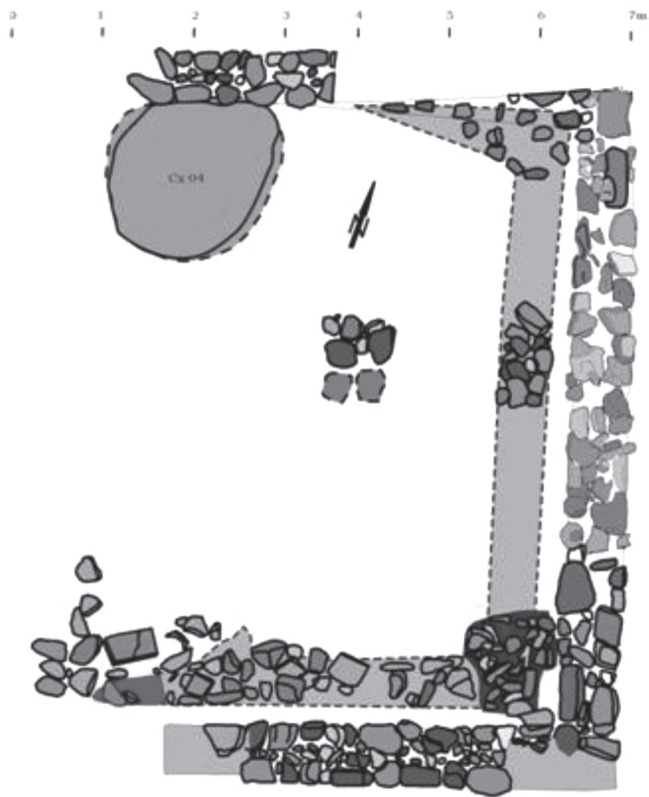


Fig. 1

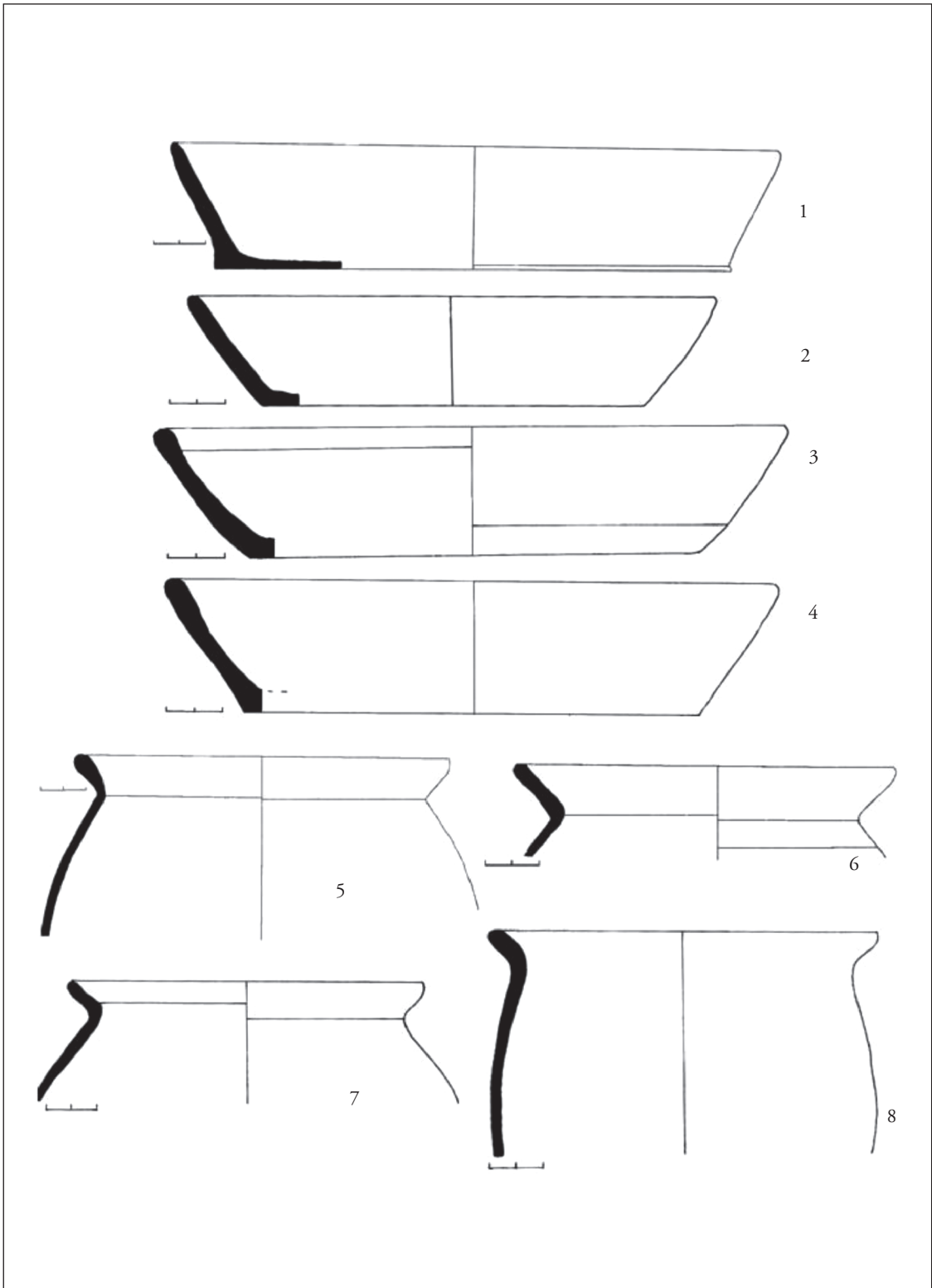


Plate I.

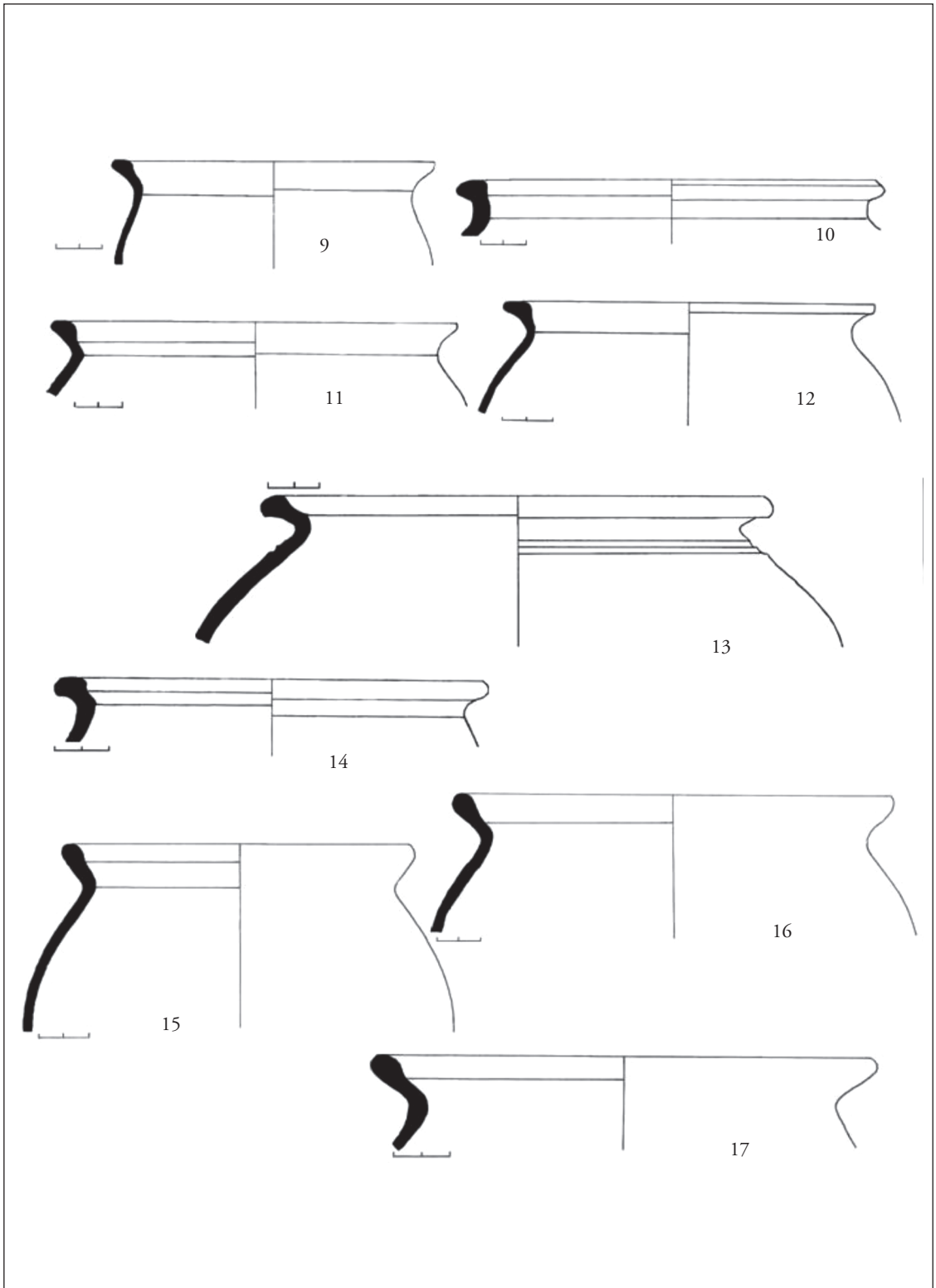


Plate II.

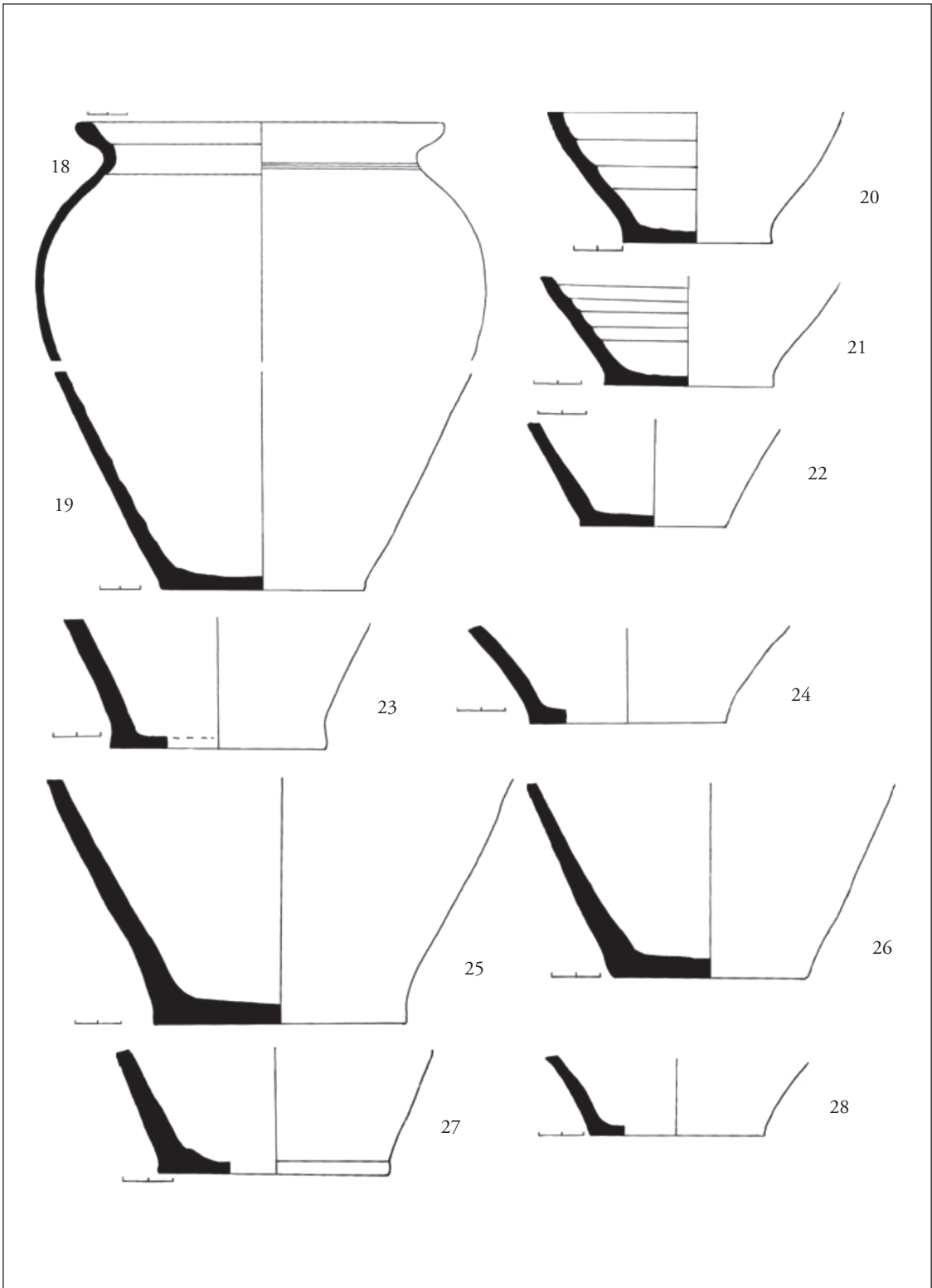


Plate III.

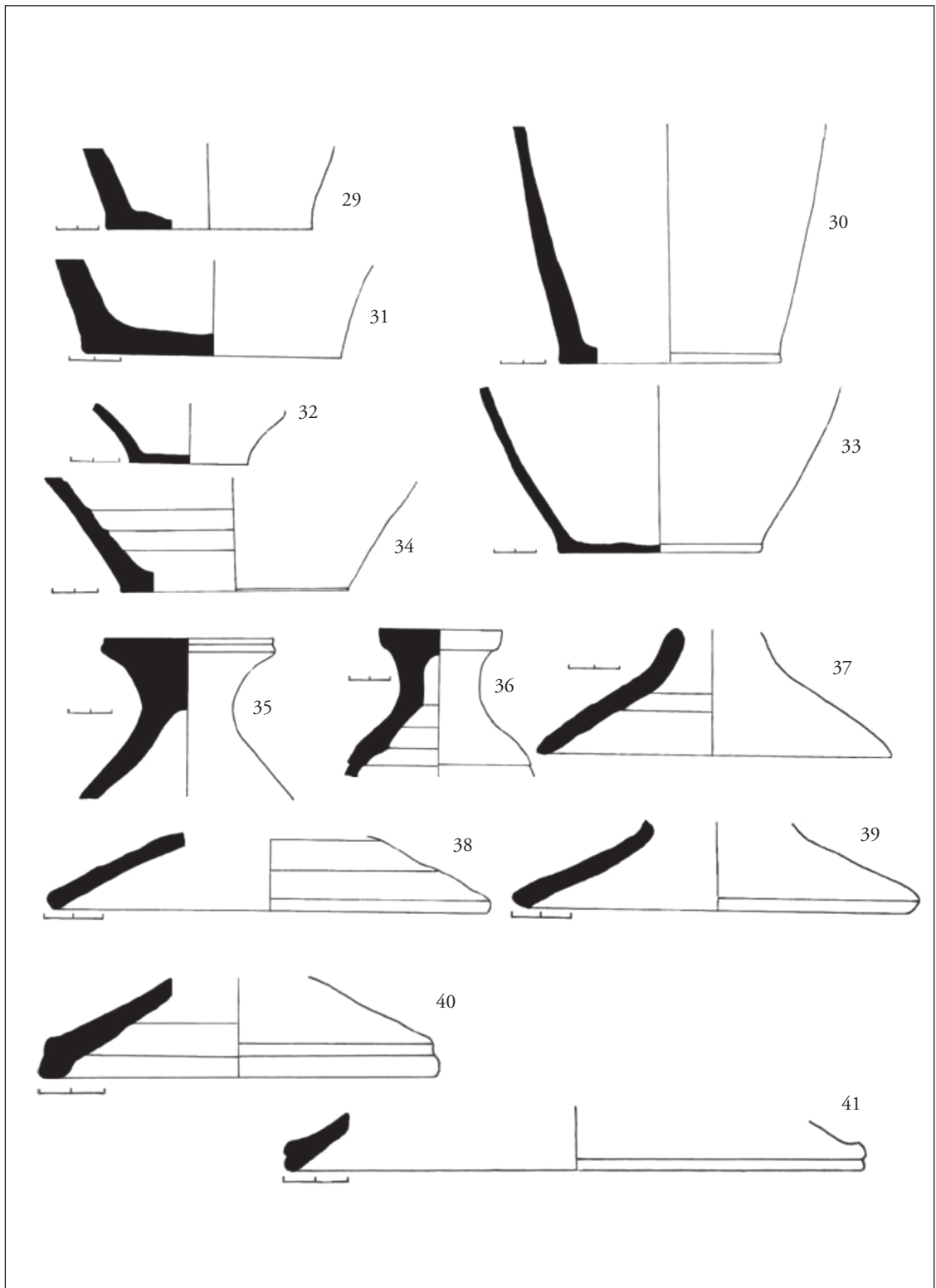


Plate IV.

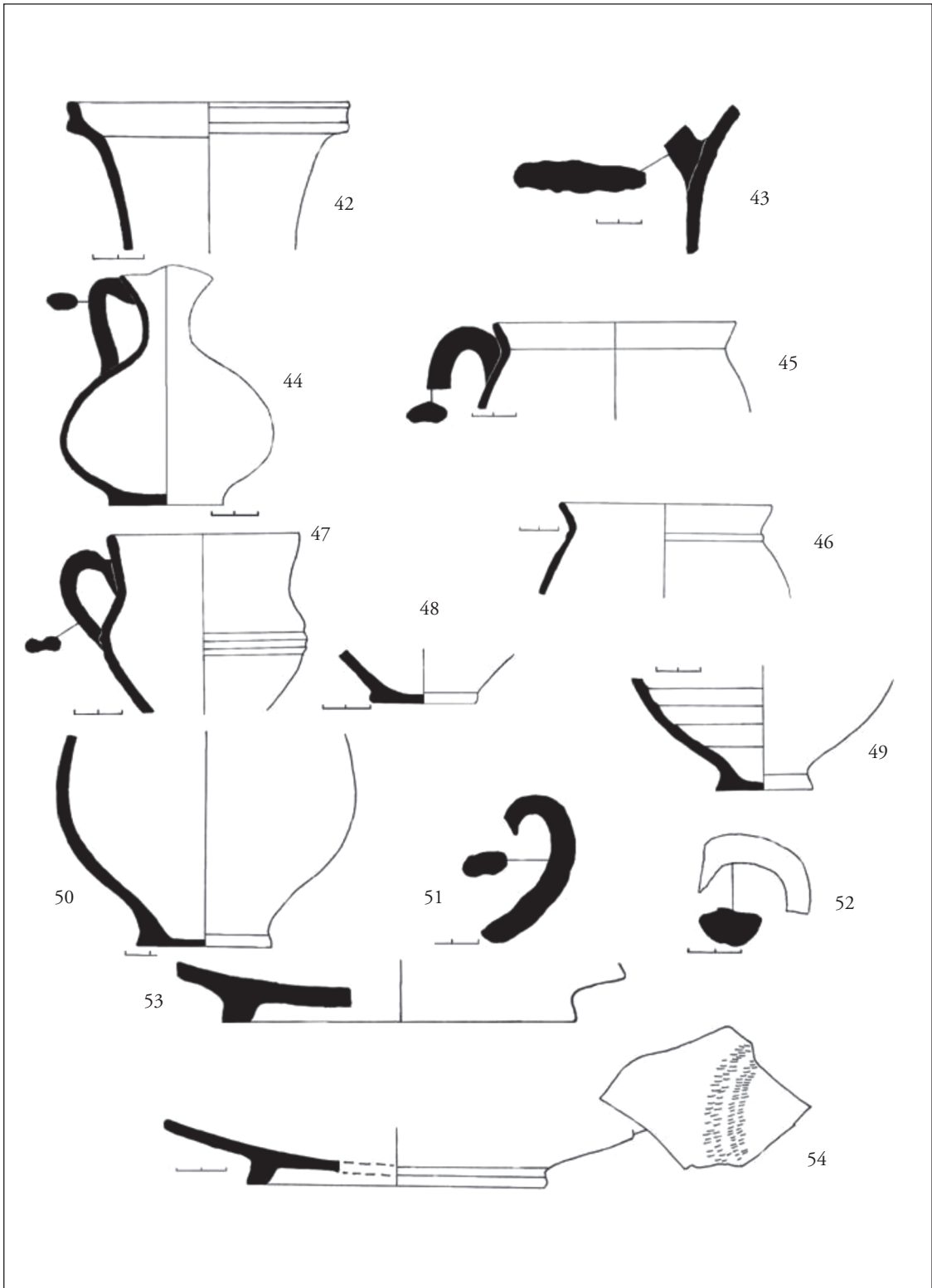


Plate V.

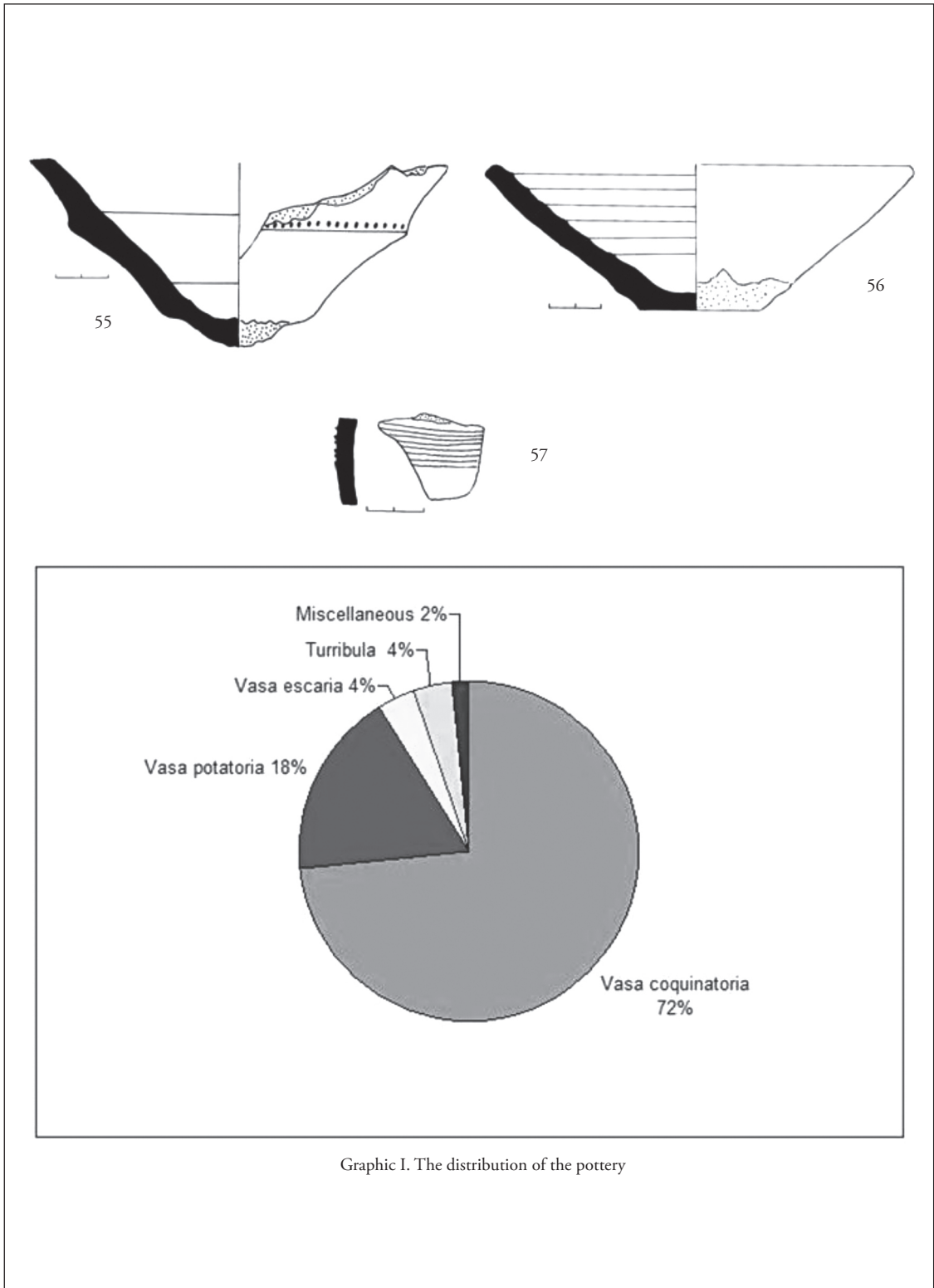


Plate VI.