

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN AREA OF NAPOCA¹

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Abstract: In 2007, the National History Museum of Transylvania carried out a rescue archaeological excavation in south-east Napoca. Four different historical periods were recorded: Modern, Medieval, Roman and Prehistoric. According to finds, the most interesting is the Roman level, where some archaeological features were distinguished, and some fragmentary artifacts as well. An imported, Central-Gaulish artifact, in fact a Drag. 37 type decorated bowl, dates our Roman level in the period between AD 140 and 190 (Antoninus Pius - Marcus Aurelius). The bowl was manufactured at Lezoux, in MACRINVS's *officina*, whose name is stamped on the artifact. The bone material (processed by our colleague Diana Bindea) brings forth interesting data on human intervention on some animal bones.

Keywords: Roman period; *terra sigillata*; pipe-clay figurine; stone wall.

Rezumat: Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei a întreprins în anul 2007 o cercetare arheologică preventivă în partea sud-estică a Napocăi. În ceea ce privește epocile istorice, sunt atestate patru perioade: modernă, medievală, romană și preistorică. Potrivit descoperirilor, cea mai importantă epocă cercetată este cea romană. Au putut fi determinate câteva complexe arheologice, din care provine și un număr de piese. Un bol Drag. 37 provenind din Gallia centrală datează nivelul roman în perioada 140-190 p. Chr. (Antoninus Pius - Marcus Aurelius). Piesa a fost fabricată la Lezoux, în *officina* lui MACRINVS. Materialul osteologic (prelucrat de colega noastră Diana Bindea) contribuie cu informații interesante privind intervențiile umane asupra unor oase de animale.

Cuvinte cheie: epoca romană; *terra sigillata*; statueta de teracotă; zid de piatră.

Archaeological research performed in recent years on the territory of Cluj-Napoca city has exposed a series of Roman period remains that unquestionably broaden our knowledge on the settlement's history.

Site location. History of research

The site is located on the last terrace of Someș River, at approximately 500 meters south the river (Pl. I*). Having identified the stone enclosure of the town on at least three of its sides², we may locate our finds somewhere in its south-eastern area. The eastern side of the ancient town, still unidentified, was supposed to be between the Greek-Catholic "Schimbarea la Față" Church and the building on 16 Eroilor Blvd.³.

¹ Part of the content herein, including plates, was published in Beu-Dachin, Pupeză 2010, 87-109. The review of such information is designed for the forthcoming collective volume of the National History Museum of Transylvania, beside other similar finds identified on the territory of Cluj-Napoca city.

² Daicoviciu 1974, 25-49; RepCluj, 118-154, Fig. 69, s.v. Cluj; Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 83-87.

³ Voișian, Bota, Ciongradi 2000, 268.

This would be just nearby our excavation points. Research carried out in 2007 by a team of the National History Museum of Transylvania led by Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț and A. A. Rusu⁴ within the enclosure of the former store Ferrari ABC on 21 Eroilor Blvd., revealed scarce Roman material leading to the conclusion that respective point was located in the extramural area of Napoca⁵.

The south-eastern corner of Napoca's enclosure was examined in a few points by the specialists of the National History Museum of Transylvania. In 1994, a rescue excavation performed⁶ nearby the Memorandiștilor Monument unveiled a brooch workshop dated to the first earth-and-timber phase of Napoca (pre-urban phase), corresponding to Trajan's period and the early rule of Emperor Hadrian (AD 106–118)⁷. In 2007, inside the courtyard of the building on 4 Iuliu Maniu St., the specialists of the Institute of Archaeology and Art History of Cluj-Napoca identified a pit containing pottery waste, among which also the head of a pipe-clay figurine depicting a female face⁸, which led to the assumption that a pottery workshop was located there. An additional argument favouring the hypothetical location of a pottery workshop in the area was the discovery of a *sigillum* for decorating *terra sigillata* moulds near the brooch workshop⁹.

Results of the archaeological research on Eroilor Blvd nos. 1, 9–11, 11

In 2007 still, the National History Museum of Transylvania¹⁰ investigated in this area three points, all framing in the Eroilor Blvd. perimeter, close to the Memorandiștilor Monument. The beneficiary of the works was the City Hall of Cluj-Napoca Municipality, various companies being employed for its completion. Four inhabitancy levels were identified (Modern, Medieval, Roman and Neolithic).

The first of the three points was located at 6 m NW the Memorandiștilor Monument, on 1 Eroilor Blvd. (Pl. I/1–2; II/1–2)¹¹. There, the rescue archaeological research was initiated for the archaeological discharge of the land surface where a manhole was intended.

In the second point (Pl. III/1–2) at no. 11, where the pump chamber of an artesian well was intended, a 3.50 × 2.30 m trench was excavated. Archaeological supervision was requested when the trench was 3.20 m × 2.30 m × 2.20 m; a 0.30 m southward extension was dug under our supervision. There were identified limestone block fragments, likely coming from a wall, which had been destroyed a long time ago. The archaeological material consisted only in a few potshards from different periods, as well as bone material of animal origin.

⁴ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 85.

⁵ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 85.

⁶ Cociș, Voișian, Rusu-Bolindeț 1995, 24, no. 32 C.

⁷ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 99.

⁸ Mustață et alii 2008, 110, no. 49, Pl. 24; 362.

⁹ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 50.

¹⁰ The research team was composed of the authors of this article, archaeologists Luca-Paul Pupeză and Eugenia Beu-Dachin.

¹¹ Bota, Beu-Dachin, Pupeză 2008, 108–110, no. 48.

The third point (Pl. IV/1-2) is located at 9-11 Eroilor Blvd., where the statuary group *Lupa Capitolina* was supposed to be placed. A trench was excavated just nearby the base, at 0.50 m west its foundation. Sizes were as follows: 1.00 m (E-W) × 2.00 m (N-S), with a maximum reached depth of 1.30 m. At this depth, a stone platform emerged all over the trench surface. The archaeological material is scarce consisting only in a few potshards from various periods and fragmentary bone material. The function of the stone platform could not be established as the trench could not be extended.

Returning to trench C1 in the point 1 Eroilor Blvd., the Roman level was reached at approximately -2.30 m deep, under successive levelling layers of Modern and Medieval origin¹². Clear features surfaced only in this trench, various archaeological materials being collected from the culture layers.

Archaeological artifacts

Stratigraphically, at least two Roman inhabitancy levels are noticeable (Pl. II/1-2). The most recent level is a debris layer, approximately 1.10 m thick, composed of black soil containing limestone rocks, animal bones, many tiles and potshards. To this stage belongs a massive wall, Z1, oriented N-S, identified in C1, of which a single row of yellow limestone rocks bound with mortar was preserved, its maximum width being 0.80 m. The groundwork, preserved much better, was composed of river stones, placed on layers, with a total thickness of 0.75 m (Pl. X/3).

The tiles identified in this level are rectangular, with raised edges, of average sizes, coarse fabric, orange or brownish, without traces of secondary firing. They are decorated with spiral or meander motifs, finger-imprinted in the raw fabric. A few fragments come from semi-circular shingles made of a fabric similar to that of the tiles.

A fragmentary pipe-clay statuette depicting a child bust (Pl. IX/1-2)¹³ was found still in this layer. Two fragments were recovered, which fit together and represent the bust. The statuette head and left shoulder are missing. Its preserved height is of 8 cm, the base being 4 cm wide. The width in the shoulder area must have been of approximately 7 cm and the total height of the item, including the missing head, must have reached ca. 12 cm.

The item is made of orange fabric, with hue differences between the inside and outside parts, visible on the wall profile. The fabric is of poor quality, the piece being likely made locally, yet copying Gallo-Romanic models, extremely spread in the provinces of Gallia and Britannia.

The item is a bust with arms rendered only to the rounded shoulders and a collar represented in the lower part, of which a *lunula*¹⁴-type pendant is attached. The latter is rather faded, due to the wear and tear of the item. The base is well preserved, three

¹² A Neolithic culture level with pottery material (Iclod-Cheile Turzii group) was identified below Roman levels.

¹³ Beu-Dachin 2010, 237-250.

¹⁴ *Lunula* represented an adornment used as amulet by women and children for protection. Children usually received such *lunulae* at birth; they were occasionally made of precious metal (Forcellini 1831, II, 700).

grooves being noticeable on its front part. Inside, the statuette is empty, which might have ensured the necessary air draught during firing¹⁵ (Pl. IX/1-2; XII/1a-b).

The item is likely to originate in a local workshop¹⁶ or was simply lost by someone. Nonetheless, it was broken then, in Antiquity and the head was lost. Most often, these items appear in funerary environment, in children's graves, being deposited either as toys or for the protection of the dead child.

Pipe-clay figurines depicting children's busts are a very interesting category of objects, their functionality being interpreted manifold. It seems that some of them were used as toys, having occasionally inside clay balls¹⁷ or little stones so to be used as rattles (*crepundia*). In many cases, children are depicted bald-headed and smiling, with naked chest and shoulders.

Pipe-clays depicting children are not very spread in Dacia. Many come from Apulum¹⁸. It is hard to say whether they were produced in special workshops (*figlina*) or in common pottery workshops, modelled beside other categories of clay objects. Rather rarely within the Empire, there are cases when *sigillarii* artisans stamp such figurines, however in Dacia no such case exists.

In what the pottery discovered in this point on Eroilor Blvd. is concerned, it belongs especially to the common category, few *terra sigillata* or luxury vessel fragments being found.

In this Roman inhabitancy level (which is a debris layer), placed between m 2.30 - 3.40, at approximately -3.00 - 3.20 m deep, in the north-eastern corner of the trench, were identified three fragments of a *terra sigillata* vessel of Drag. 37 type (Pl. V/2a-e), one bearing the potter's stamp (Pl. V/2a, XII/2)¹⁹.

The vessel decoration is in relief, placed at least on two registers. The upper register, delimited by the lower one by a pearled line, is composed of simple, unrelated *ovae*. The decoration in the lower register was placed in separate panels, each delimited by a pearled line. Best preserved was the panel displaying Amor, in profile, to the left, holding a bird in the stretched arm and being flanked by two circles. A vegetal motif is depicted in the left panel and in the right, only a single circle survived. The vessel was made of a very good quality fabric, being covered by red-orange slip.

The artisan's, MACRINVS, stamp is very well preserved, being placed obliquely, between the rim and the first register of the decoration. His *officina* may be placed with certainty in central Gaul at Lezoux²⁰.

A single potshard was stamped, yet it was too small to allow identification of the vessel type it belonged to (Pl. V/1). Moreover, a single specimen was red-brownish painted on the yellowish fabric of a vessel with bulging body.

¹⁵ For the requirement of air draught and therefore, of orifices in the base area see Ungurean 2008, 96, 100.

¹⁶ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 94: the author supposes in this area a pottery workshop, based, among other, on the discovery of the pit filled with Roman pottery waste on 4 I. Maniu St.

¹⁷ Beu-Dachin 2010, 240: it is a pipe-clay statuette in the collection of the National History Museum of Transylvania (inv. no. 6753 = V. 19834).

¹⁸ Anghel et alii 2011.

¹⁹ We thank our colleague Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț for the information and references put at our disposal.

²⁰ Oswald 1931, 176-177, 399; Hofmann 1971, 23, Pl. XII.

Pottery belonging to common types is made of a fine or semi-fine fabric, with mica schist, sand or crushed shards as inclusions and are mostly oxidised, in various red hues. Of fine fabric vessels, many were jugs (Pl. VI/4, 6) or cups (Pl. VI/2, 8), with rounded rim, sometime grooved, narrow neck and a slightly heightened handle. Some of them may be framed as *amphorae*, likely two-handled, of larger sizes, with reverted, grooved rim (Pl. VI/3, 5). A single potshard came from a small-sized lid (Pl. VI/1), similarly to the case of a bowl with a slightly truncated-cone profile (Pl. VI/12).

Simple pots with bulging body and round rim (Pl. VI/10), either reverted (Pl. VI/9, 13) or inverted, decorated with alveoli or grooves (Pl. VII/13, 16, 18) are best represented. Some of them still preserve traces of handle attachments.

Plate fragments are also present, showing a slightly curved profile (Pl. VIII/1) or almost vertical (Pl. VIII/5-6), round rim and flat base. The single decoration elements are the incised lines, both on the outside and inside of the vessel. Terrine fragments, of smaller sizes, yet taller are rare (Pl. VI/11; VIII/3).

The earliest Roman level identified at - 3.20 m deep was 0.45 m thick and consisted of a black, compact layer, with few potshards and animal bones. In this level also surfaced a wall, Z2, oriented ENE - WSW, identified still in C1, of which were preserved only two rows of limestone rocks bound with mortar and a 0.20 m buttress, placed on its NW side. The wall was 0.60 m wide, stones being placed directly on the ground. Wall Z1, from the preceding stage, overlaps Z2, partially used in its foundation, the angle between the two beings of 78 degrees (Pl. X/2).

A mortar dressing pit, circular in shape, 0.77 m in diameter and 0.30 m in depth (Pl. I/2; X/1) emerged close to the wall. Its filling contained a few limestone rocks of average sizes and a 0.10 m-thick mortar layer was preserved in the lower part.

The discovered pottery was much poorer quantitatively, its main features being approximately the same with those of the pottery identified in the upper layer. No fragment could be definitively framed in one type or another, they likely being simple pots, cups or even dishes.

Chronology

Undeniably, the best chronological indicator is the *terra sigillata* discovered in the upper layer. The operation period of MACRINVS's *officina* at Lezoux covers the period Antoninus Pius - Marcus Aurelius, between AD 140 and 190²¹. The period is that of maximum prosperity of the pottery workshops there.

The start of the pottery centre at Lezoux, in the period Augustus-Tiberius, was rather difficult, being in direct competition with the centre at La Graufesenque, in southern Gaul. As such, the customers of the 1st century AD pottery production were restricted almost exclusively to central Gaul. Circumstances would change though after the arrival of a new wave of artisans, especially decorators, by the end of the 1st century AD, when Lezoux transforms into a complex of production centres which also

²¹ Oswald 1931, 176; Hofmann 1971, 29, no. 112. An *officina* with an identical potter's name also operated under Trajan at La Graufesenque, in southern Gaul. Given the decoration, it is less likely that the vessel was made then.

includes the neighbouring workshops at Les Martres-de-Veyre, Terre Franche, Lubié or Toulon-sur-Allier²².

Once with Hadrian, despite the competition amongst the workshops in north-eastern Gaul, the centre at Lezoux reigns supreme in the production of *terra sigillata* in the western part of the Empire. Such supremacy, which would be also felt in Dacia, would be cut short by the economic events by the end of the 2nd century AD (currency crisis, depreciation, the effects of the Barbarian invasions and the epidemics)²³.

Thus, naturally, most numerous *sigillata* imports from Dacia come from central Gaul, from *officinae* that reach maximum prosperity under the Antonines²⁴. At Napoca, coming from the workshops of Lezoux, were identified products of artisans QVINTILIANVS, CINNAMVS, ALBVCIVS or MERCATOR II²⁵. However MACRINVS, in both Napoca as well as the rest of the province remains a singular example until present date.

The other potshards provide less chronological details, yet none restricts the dating provided by the *terra sigillata* vessel. In what the pipe-clay figurine is concerned, it appears in many finds from Dacia, including at Napoca, without being framed in a well delimited time period.

The lower Roman level could be chronologically framed based only on stratigraphy, being previous to the upper level. For lack of chronological pointers, we may only assume that it belongs to an older stone phase of the town, without knowing with certainty whether it is the first, placed sometime by mid-2nd century AD²⁶.

Conclusions

One cannot simply compare above finds with those similar identified in the immediate neighbourhood (Memorandiștilor Monument, Unirii Square) as no stratigraphic correlation can be operated since the excavation campaigns were performed during different time intervals. In fact, this is also the main flaw of the rescue excavations in the centre of the Roman town, like those on Eroilor Blvd.: despite they were many, the excavations revealed only disparate elements of the general background. Even so, future research at larger scale could prove their usefulness, similarly to the small pieces of a mosaic.

²² Hofmann 1971, 20.

²³ Hofmann 1971, 21.

²⁴ Popilian 1976, 26; Isac 1980, 469. According to a recent statistics, ca. 40% of *terra sigillata* fragments in Napoca come from central Gaul (see Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 133).

²⁵ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 133-135, with references.

²⁶ The succession between the earth-and-timber and stone phases of the town, occurring by mid-2nd century AD, was very well delimited stratigraphically in the finds on V. Deleu St., dated by a rich material (see Cociș et alii 1995, 640).

Catalogue of items²⁷

1. Small amphora, rim fragment, handle: 5.5 × 3 cm; grey inside and greyish-yellow slip outside; inclusions: sand, mica; straight rim, slightly incurved, profiled, with three grooves; the rim inner part is delimited by a notch; heightened handle, with three grooves on the outer part; r. d. = 13 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris layer; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61068; Pl. VI/3.

2. Small amphora (?), rim fragment, handle: 8 × 4 cm; orange; inclusions: sand; everted rim; handle with three grooves, attached just below the rim; r. d. = 14 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris layer; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61069; Pl. VI/5.

3. Bowl Drag. 37, *terra sigillata*, origin Lezoux (central Gaul), two rim fragments and one base fragment; rim: 15 × 6.5 cm; rim: 6 × 6.5 cm; base: 6.6 × 3.5 cm; red fabric, fine, with calcite and mica particles; slip: red, glossy; decoration: in relief, preserved fragmentarily; upper register is decorated with a row of simple *ovae*, not linked to each other; the lower register is grouped in panels delimited in-between by pearly lines. In one of the panels is depicted Amor, to the left, the stretched arm holding a bird. Artisan's MACRINVS stamp preserved, of Lezoux. Dating, based on the workshop: Antoninus Pius - Marcus Aurelius, AD 140-190; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -3.00-3.20 m, in the Roman debris layer; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61066; Pl. V/2a-e; XII/2.

4. Bowl, rim fragment: 7 × 4.5 cm; orange; red slip on the entire surface; inclusions: sand, mica; slightly everted rim, slightly spherical body; r. d. = 18 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61070; Pl. VI/12.

5. Bowl, rim fragment: 4.2 × 3.1 cm; r. d. = 11 cm; orange-brownish; inclusions: sand; slightly thickened rim; slightly curved body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61102; Pl. VI/11.

6. Cup, rim fragment: 3.5 × 4.5 cm; orange; inclusions: sand, mica; well delimited rim, narrower inside; likely truncated-cone neck; a sudden shape change is obvious in the lower part of the fragment, which becomes bulging; r. d. = 10 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61071; Pl. VI/8.

7. Cup, rim fragment: 5.0 × 3.5 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica schist; slightly oblique rim, everted, neck similar to a funnel; r. d. = 10 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61072; Pl. VI/2.

8. Lid, rim fragment: 4.5 × 3.5 cm; brownish-yellow; inclusions: sand, mica; rolled rim; r. d. = 13 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61073; Pl. VI/1.

9. Terrine, rim fragment: 6.5 × 4 cm; red-brownish; red slip on the entire surface; inclusions: sand, mica; rolled rim, grooved inside, to support the lid; decoration: outer grooving in the bulging part; r. d. = 26.0 cm; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61074; Pl. VIII/3.

10. Dish, rim - wall - base fragment: 5.7 × 4.2 cm; r. d. = 26 cm; orange-brown, red slip; inclusions: sand, mica; out turned straight rim; flat base; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61103; Pl. VIII/4.

11. Stamped fragment: 4 × 2 cm; brownish-orange; red slip on the entire surface; inclusions: sand, mica; stamped decoration: line (Rusu-Bolindeț, 2007, 258: nos. 1-21, Pl. LXIX), semicircle or *lunula* (Rusu-Bolindeț, 2007, 258: nos. 22-70, 71-89, Pl. LXIX), letter-shaped motif (Rusu-Bolindeț, 2007, 258: nos. 279-292, Pl. LXXI); Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61076; Pl. V/1.

²⁷ Authors of this article used the following abbreviations in the catalogue: r. d. = rim diameter, d. = diameter.

12. Vessel base, fragmentary: d. = 6 cm; red-orange; red slip inside the vessel; inclusions: sand, mica; ring base; inward bevelled ring; concentric incisions on the outside of the base; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61077; Pl. VII/7.

13. Vessel base, complete: d. = 3.5 cm; brownish-orange; inclusions: sand, mica; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61078; Pl. VII/3.

14. Vessel base, complete: d. = 9 cm; brownish-orange; inclusions: sand; well delimited base, outer groove, traces of the tool detaching it from the wheel are noticeable; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61080; Pl. VII/10.

15. Vessel base, fragmentary: 6 × 3.5 cm; orange; inclusions: sand, mica; bulging middle, similar to an *umbo*; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61081; Pl. VII/8.

16. Vessel base, fragmentary: d. = 13.0 cm; brownish-orange; inclusions: sand, mica. Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61082; Pl. VII/4.

17. Vessel base, fragmentary: 10.3 × 6.2 cm; d. = 16 cm; brownish-orange, reddish slip; inclusions: sand, mica; ring base; wall likely bulging; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61104; Pl. VII/9.

18. Vessel base, fragmentary: 7.1 × 3.9 cm; d. = 12.0 cm; orange-brownish, reddish slip on the inside; inclusions: sand, mica schist; ring base; curved wall; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61105; Pl. VII/6.

19. Vessel base, fragmentary: 7.1 × 4.5 cm; d. = 9 cm; brown-yellowish; inclusions: sand, mica schist; ring base; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61106; Pl. VII/5.

20. Vessel base, fragmentary: 3.9 × 2.1 cm; d. = 4.5 cm; grey, black slip on the outside; inclusions: sand; ring base; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61107; Pl. VII/2.

21. Vessel base, fragmentary: 7.8 × 5.1 cm; d. = 14 cm; brown-yellowish; inclusions: sand, mica; ring base, likely bulging wall; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61108; Pl. VII/1.

22. Pot (handled?), rim fragment: 9 × 4 cm; r. d. = 20.0 cm; brown-orange; inclusions: sand, mica; slightly incurved rim, with three deep grooves; slightly hemispherical body; the attachment print of a handle survived; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61083; Pl. VII/16.

23. Pot (handled?), rim fragment: 6 × 4 cm; r. d. = 19 cm; brown-orange; inclusions: sand, mica; horizontal rim, delimited on the outside by a groove, strongly incurved, with two deep grooves; slightly hemispherical body; what looks like the attachment print of a handle survived; decoration: alveoli on the outer part of the rim; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61084; Pl. VII/13.

24. Handled pot, rim fragment: 7 × 2 cm; r. d. = 20 cm; orange; inclusions: sand; strongly inverted rim, with four grooves; slightly hemispherical body; the attachment print of the handle and a small part of it survived; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61085; Pl. VII/18.

25. Pot, rim fragment: 8 × 5 cm; r. d. = 20 cm; red; inclusions: sand, mica; reverted rim, well delimited by an outer groove, slightly oblique inward, with four grooves; hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61086; Pl. VII/14.

26. Pot, rim fragment: 11 × 4.5 cm; r. d. = 27 cm; orange; inclusions: sand, mica; almost vertical rim, reverted, slightly oblique inward, with one groove; likely hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61087; Pl. VII/11.

27. Pot, rim fragment: 6×4.5 cm; r. d. = 19 cm; orange; inclusions: sand, mica, crushed shards; thickened rolled rim, slightly hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61088; Pl. VI/10.

28. Pot, rim fragment: 8.1×2.4 cm; r. d. = 21 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica; everted rim; likely hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61095; Pl. VII/12.

29. Pot, rim fragment: 6.2×3.4 cm; r. d. = 18 cm; black, with firing traces inside; inclusions: sand, mica; wide, downturned rim, exhibits two grooves; likely bulging wall, with two incisions just below the rim; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61096; Pl. VII/15.

30. Pot, rim fragment: 9.2×5.1 cm; r. d. = 12 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica; downturned rim; hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61097; Pl. VII/17.

31. Pot, rim fragment: 4.5×3.8 cm; r. d. = 10 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica; downturned rim; hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61098; Pl. VI/13.

32. Pot, rim fragment: 6.9×3.5 cm; r. d. = 14 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica; rim out turned rim; hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61099; Pl. VI/9.

33. Pot, 4 rim fragments; r. d. = 16 cm; grey, with firing traces on the outside; inclusions: sand, mica; out turned rim, slightly rounded; hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61100; Pl. VII/19.

34. Pot, rim fragment: 4.6×3.4 cm; r. d. = 12 cm; grey; inclusions: sand, mica; out turned rim, rounded on the outside; likely hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61101; Pl. VI/7.

35. Plate, rim fragment: 5×5.5 cm; r. d. = 24 cm; red; slip on the entire surface; inclusions: quartzite, mica; out turned rim, not delimited, almost vertical, convex body, flat base; an incised line appears on the outside; traces of the wooden tool used to flatten the walls are visible on the inside; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61089; Pl. VIII/1.

36. Plate, rim fragment: 11×4.0 cm; r. d. = 24 cm; orange on the outside; the vessel shows a different firing on the inside, the fabric becoming grey; in several points on the outside, the vessel preserves traces of red slip; traces of secondary firing especially in the rim area; inclusions: sand, mica schist; thickened rim, rounded, hemispherical body; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61090; Pl. VIII/2.

37. Plate, rim fragment: 19×4.5 cm; r. d. = 35 cm; brown-orange; red slip on the entire surface; inclusions: sand, mica; thickened rim, rounded, hemispherical body, flat base; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61091; Pl. VIII/6.

38. Plate, five rim fragments (one of them preserves the rim, wall and base): r. d. = 30 cm; brownish-orange; red slip on the entire surface; inclusions: sand, mica; downturned rim, delimited on the inside by a groove, convex body, flat base; exhibits traces of secondary firing; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61092; Pl. VIII/5.

39. Jug, rim fragment: 7×4.5 cm; r. d. = 10 cm; brownish-orange; inclusions: sand, mica; vertical rim, profiled by a deep groove on the outside, funnel-shaped mouth; preserves a small part of the handle; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61093; Pl. VI/4.

40. Jug, rim fragment: 8×6.5 cm; r. d. = 10 cm; brownish-orange; red slip on the entire surface, inclusions: sand, mica; out turned rim, with two grooves; preserving the attachment print of the handle; Napoca, 1 Eroilor Blvd., -2.30-3.40 m, in the Roman debris level; MNIT, inv. no. V. 61094; Pl. VI/6.

41. Pipe-clay statuette, depicting the bust of a child. Preserved fragmentarily, headless. MNIT, inv. no. V. 61067; Pl. IX/1-2; Pl. XII/1a-b.

Archaeozoological determinations

The archaeological material from the most recent Roman level (2.30–3.40 m) consists of 77 determined bone fragments. Except for a complete humerus of a domestic hen, the rest of the pieces are of mammal origin. Their material is strongly fragmented, having the appearance of domestic waste. Some of the pieces exhibit traces of human intervention. No complete mammal bone allowing for any appreciation of the sizes of the identified species was recovered.

The largest ratio belongs to bone remains assigned to domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*), represented by 29 bone fragments. Based on a distal unepiphyseal metacarpal we appreciate that one of the two specimens was killed below 2 years of age and the other after 3 years of age, age being estimated based on a distal unepiphyseal metatarsal. Some of the cattle remains display processing traces. Thus, a fragmentary radius, cut longitudinally, shows polishing traces at the cuts' level, along the diaphysis and proximal epiphysis. Another radius fragment shows three cuts on the posterior side of the diaphysis, while the back and lateral sides of a phalange exhibit four unequal cuts. It is possible that another two bone remains come still from cattle: a diaphysis wall of a large size animal, calcined and a fragment, likely a proximal radius, burned (red colour).

Domestic swine (*Sus scrofa domesticus*) sum up 11 fragments from a minimum of two specimens. Based on an isolate canine tooth and a jaw fragment with lacteal premolars, it is a female killed below 1 year of age. The second specimen was ca. 2 years old; to it belongs a mandible with M₃ (unworn cusp 3) in alveoli. Cut traces are visible on the median side of a scapula fragment and above the distal epiphysis of a humerus.

Sheep and goats (*Ovis aries* / *Capra hircus*) are represented by 9 fragments of which one most definitely belongs to species *Capra hircus*. For the other 8 remains, the differential diagnosis sheep-goat was not possible. Although there are no morphological features that would certify the presence of the *Ovis aries* species in the analysed material, one may not exclude its existence in the settlement. Caprovines are represented by a number of two specimens, of which a ca. 3-year old goat, based on a femur with visible proximal ossification limit and an old *Ovis/Capra*, from which comes a fragmentary left mandible bone with gingival retraction at the premolar level and teeth under advanced erosion. A fragmentary coxal bone exhibits on the surface of the acetabular fossa an orifice made in a concavity obtained by polishing an area of ca. 3 cm on the posterior side.

The canids (*Canis familiaris* and *Canis lupus*) are represented by 4 bone remains. Two of them, a fibula fragment and a metapodial fragment, belong to the dog. Due to their size, we assigned the other two fragments, a distal humerus (distal width = 44.2 mm; trochlea width = 33.0 mm; distal anterior-posterior diameter = 34.4 mm) and a complete calcaneus (maximum length = 57.8 mm; maximum width = 24.3 mm) to the wolf. Although during Roman times, there was an ample size

variability in the dog, we believe these remains belong to the wild species. Therefore, we estimate that canids are represented by 2 adult specimens, a dog and a wolf.

The domestic hen is represented in the analysed lot by a complete humerus with a maximum length of 72.6 mm.

We noticed the existence of a relatively large number of rib fragments, 9 coming from small-average size animals (5 remains belong to dog) and 15 fragments to large size animals (most likely cattle).

The category of bone with traces of anthropic intervention includes a diaphysis wall fragment, of ca. 3 cm in length, unidentified specifically, from a mean-size animal, with all edges polished (transversal and longitudinal).

Metric data are few (also due to the strong fragmentation of the material). Hence, morphological and biometrical specificities of the identified species are hard to assess.

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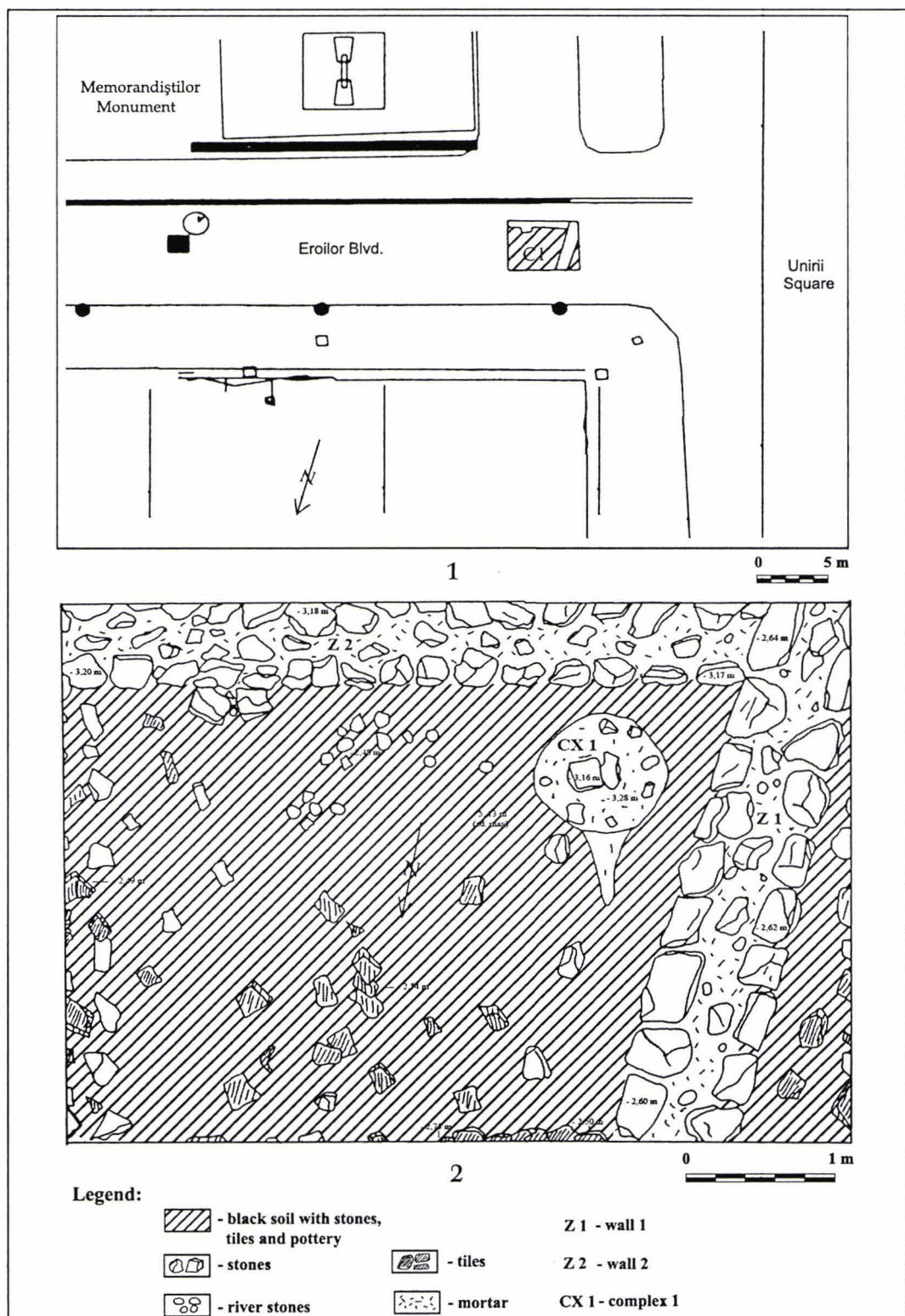
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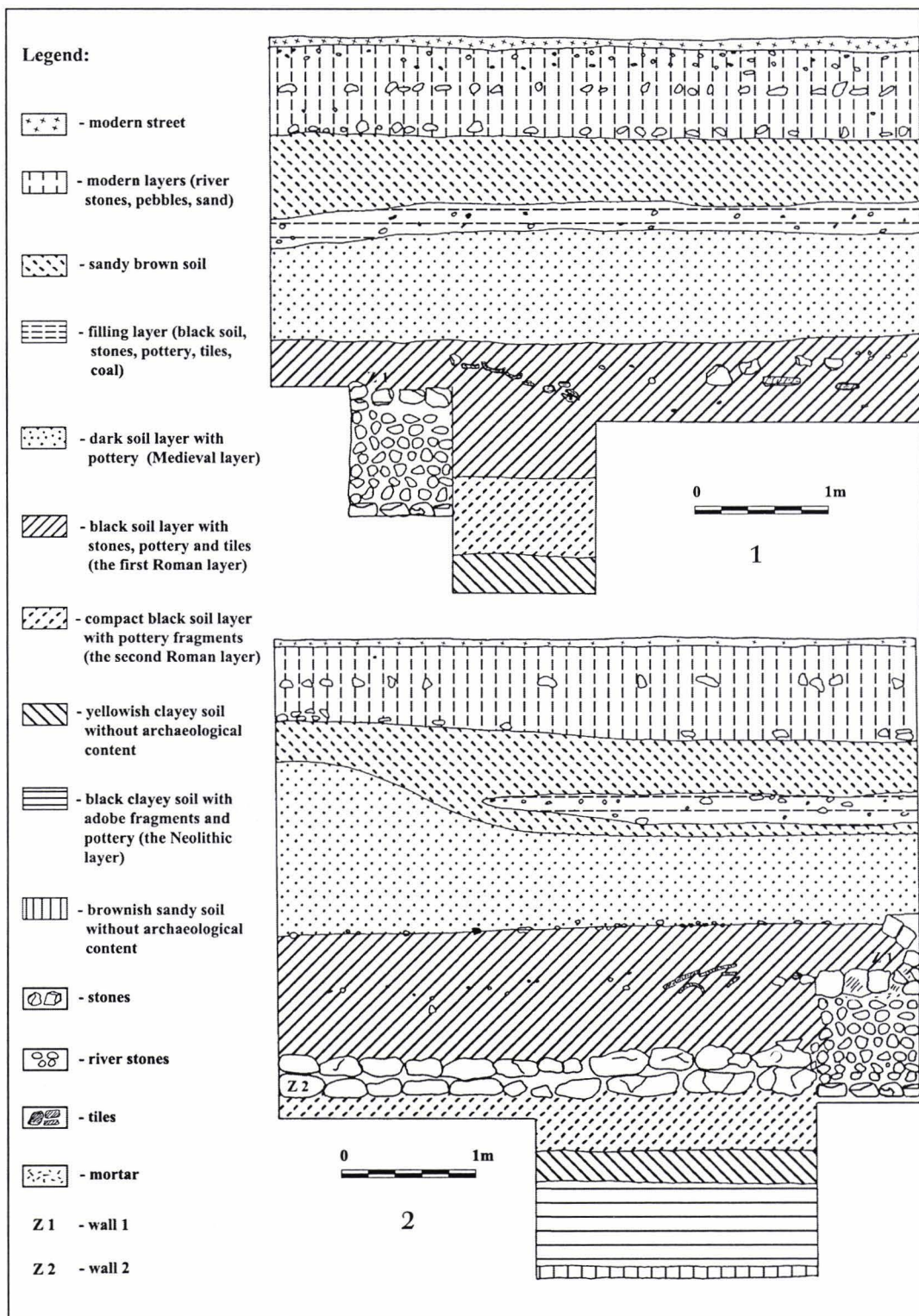
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







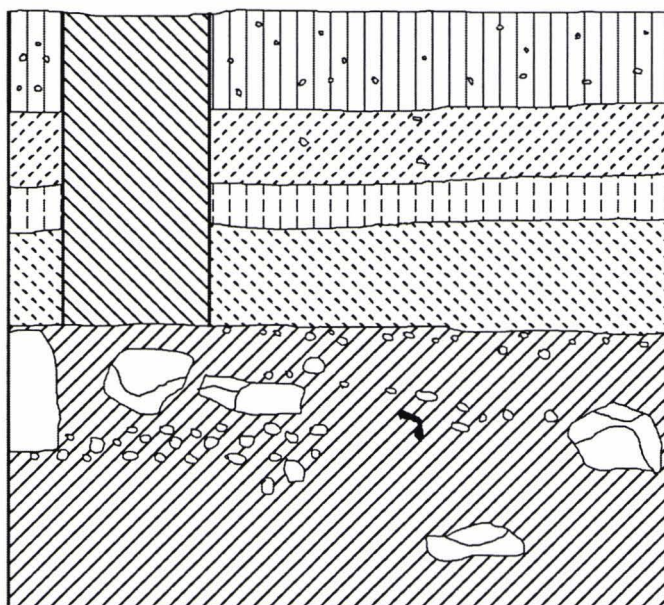
Pl. I. Eroilor Blvd., trench C1: 1. Site location; 2. Layout.



Pl. II. Trench C1: 1. Northern profile; 2. Southern profile.

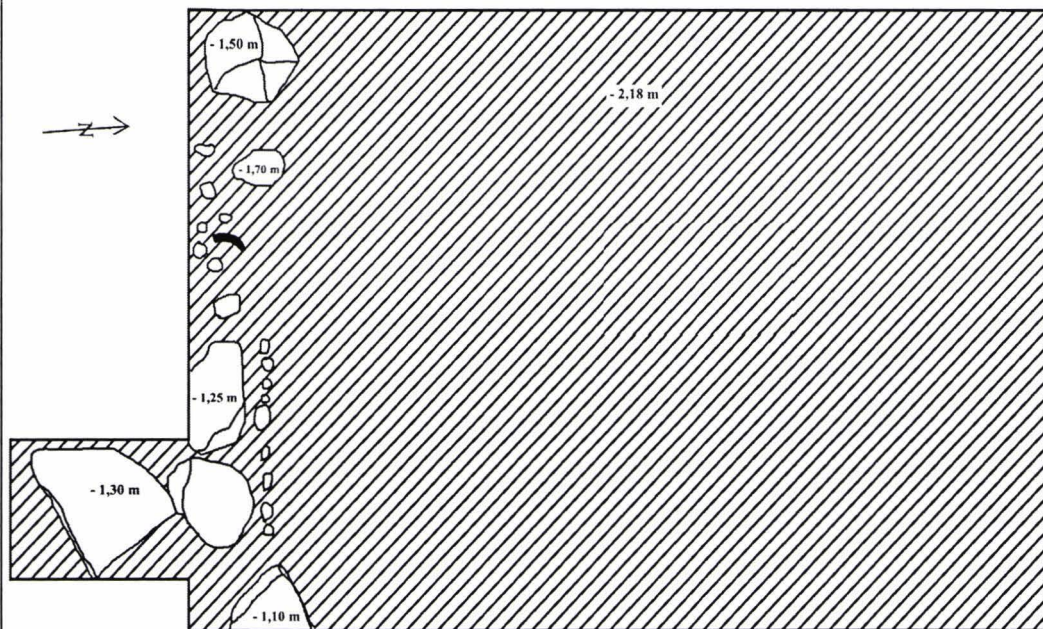
Legend:

-  - modern layer (river stones, pebbles, sand)
-  - modern ditch
-  - black soil with stones and brick fragments
-  - sandy brownish soil
-  - black doil layer with coal pigments
-  - black soil layer with stones and pottery fragments (the first Roman layer)
-  - stones
-  - river stones
-  - pottery



1

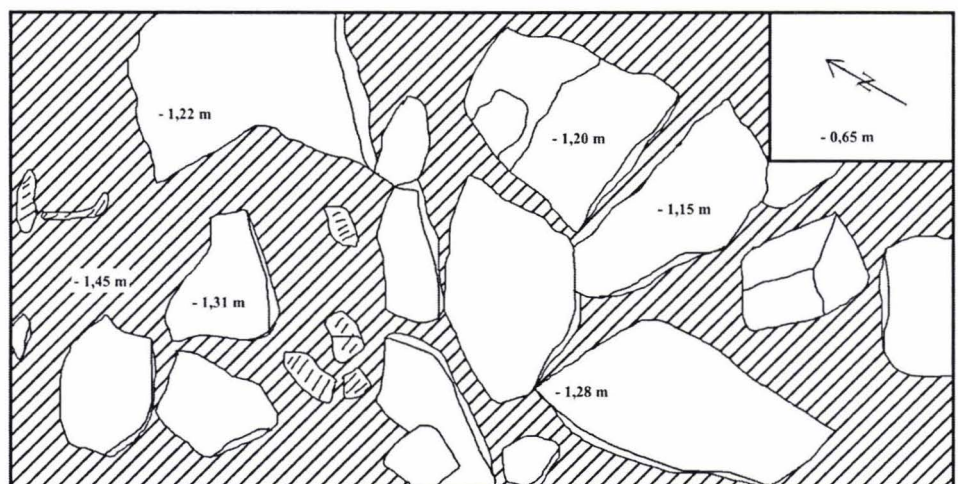
0 1 m



2

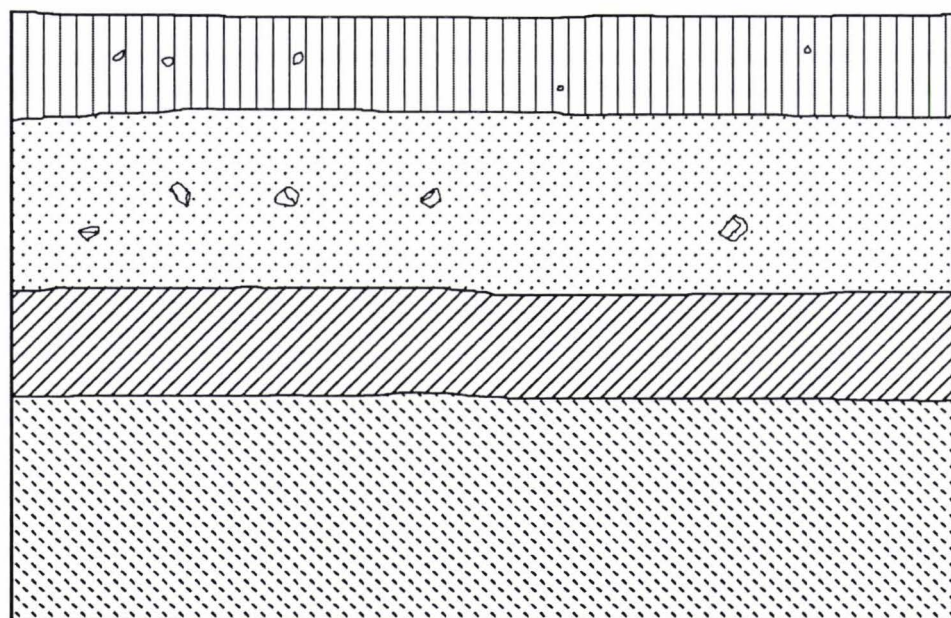
0 50 cm

Pl. III. Trench C2: 1. Southern profile; 2. Layout.



1

0 50 cm



2

Legend:



- modern street



- black soil layer



- stones

- modern layer (stones
pebbles, sand)- black soil layer with
stones, pottery and tiles
(the first Roman layer)

- tiles

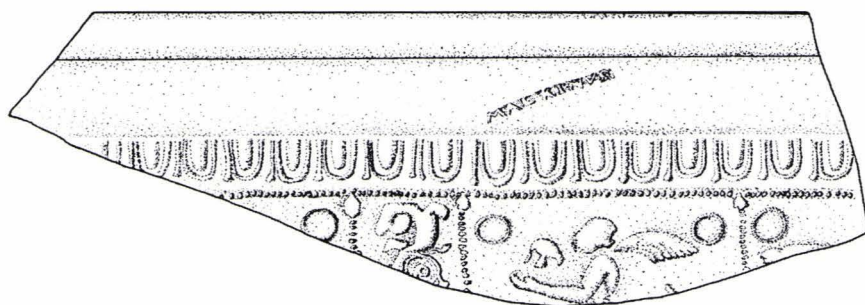
Pl. IV. Trench C3: 1. Western profile; 2. Layout .



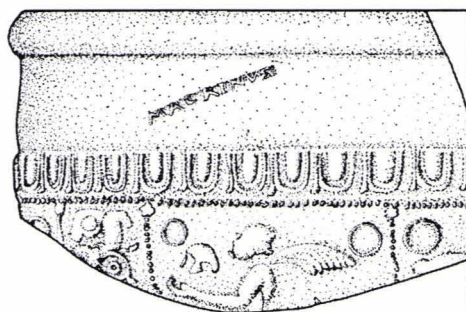
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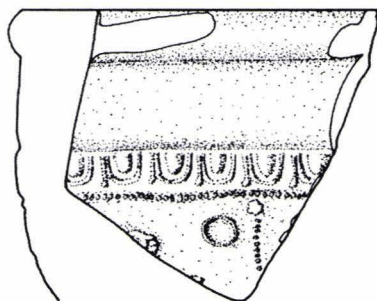
2a



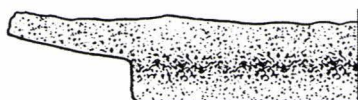
2b



2c



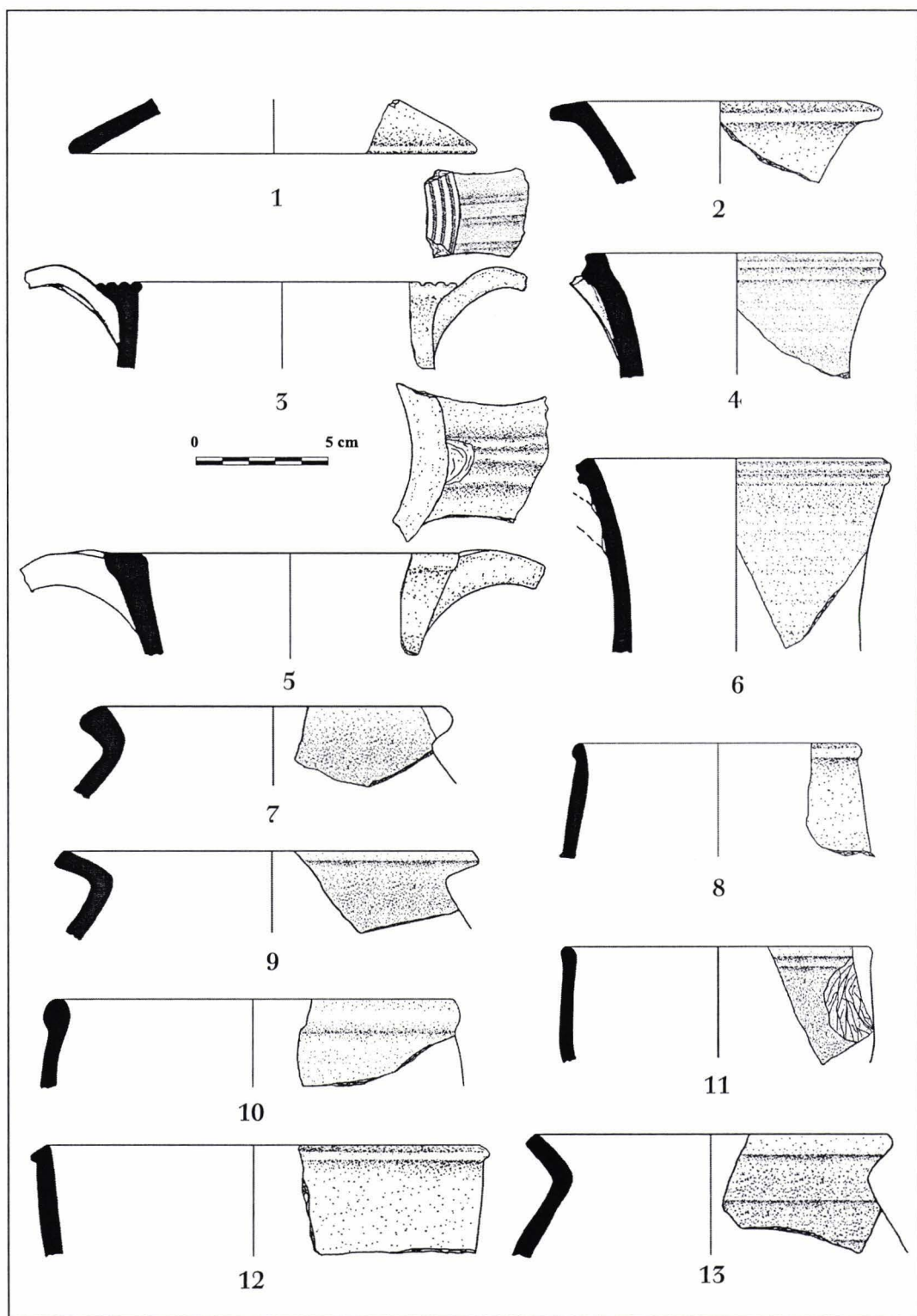
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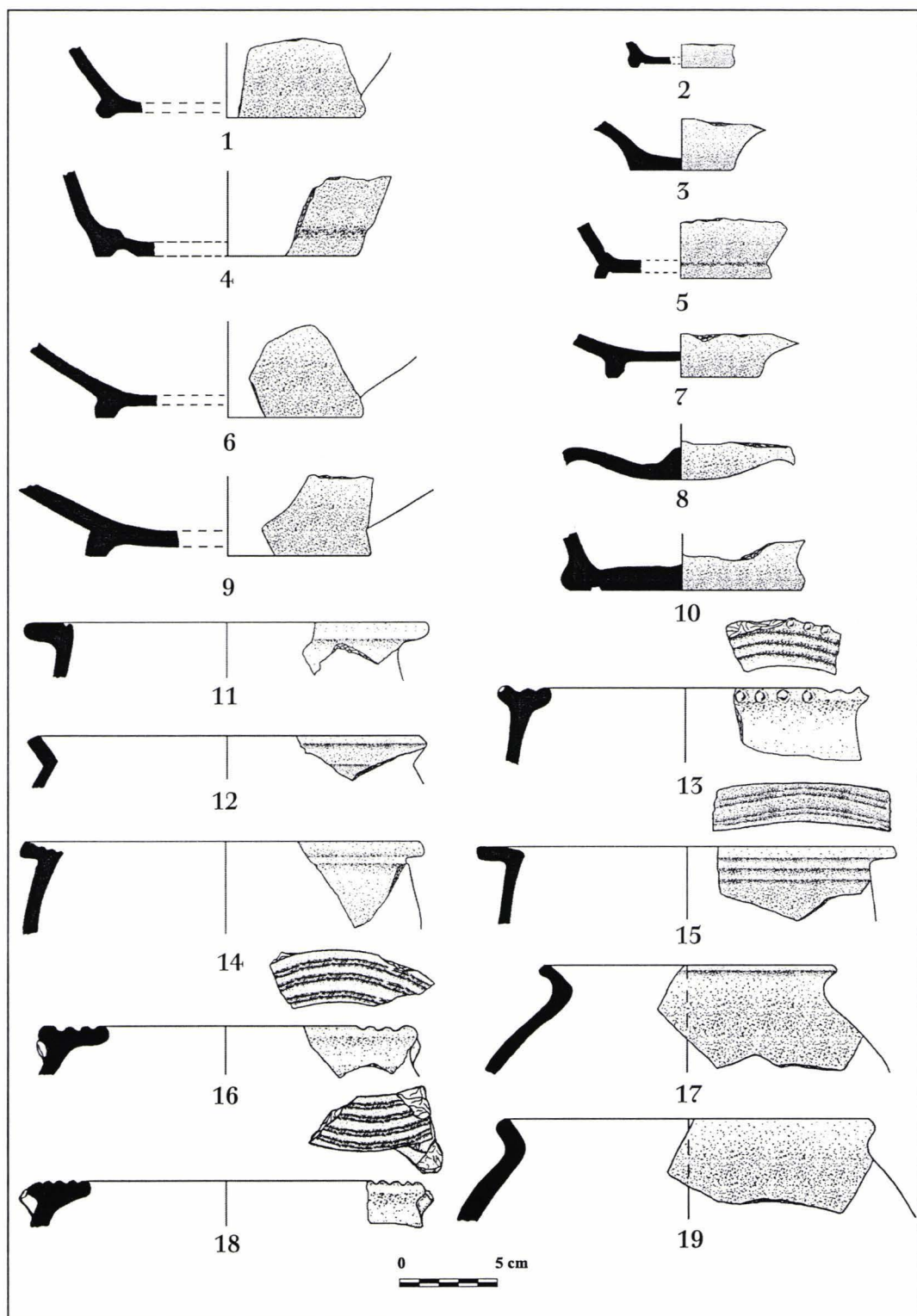
2e



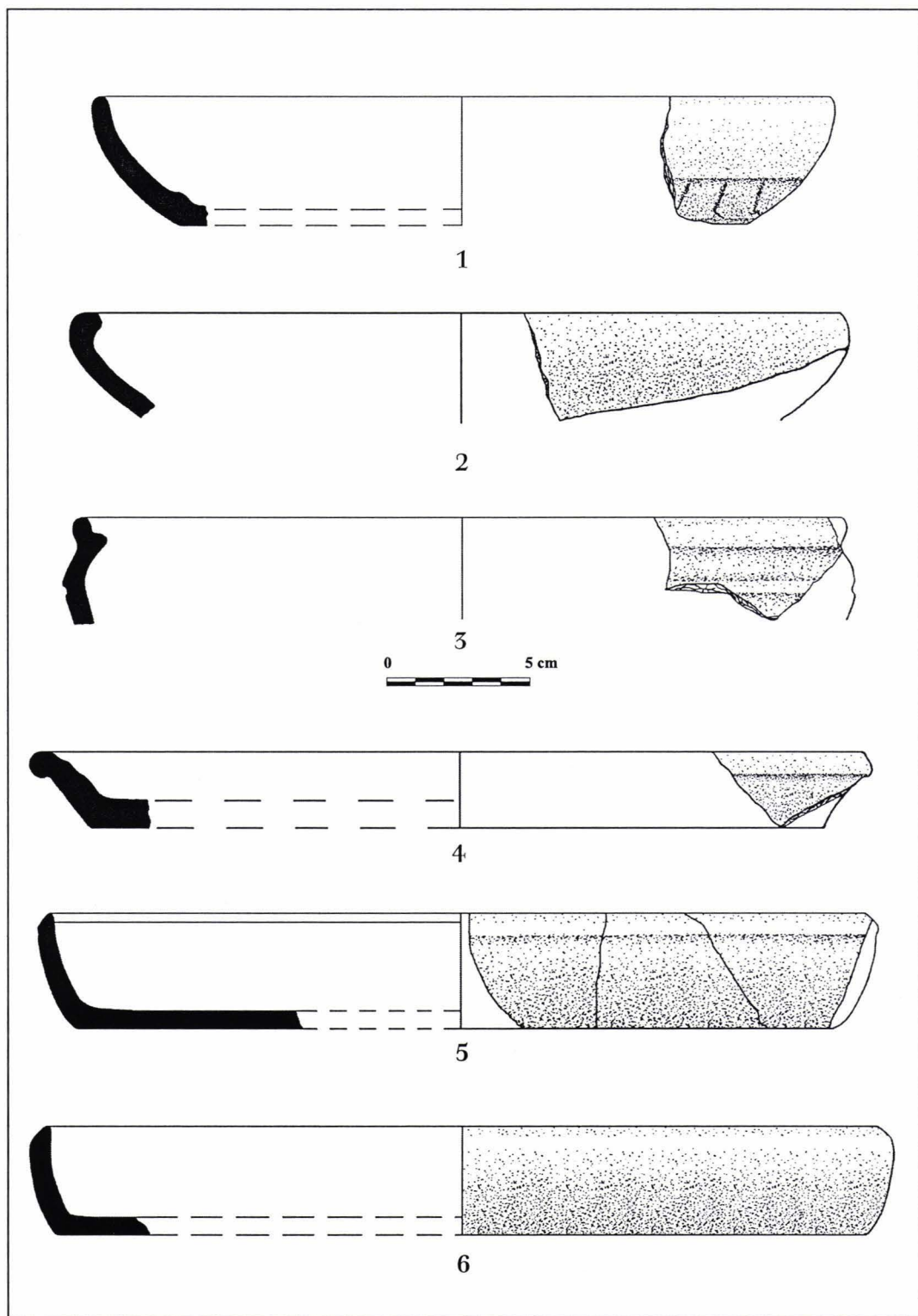
Pl. V. 1-2a-e. Trench C1 - potsherds.



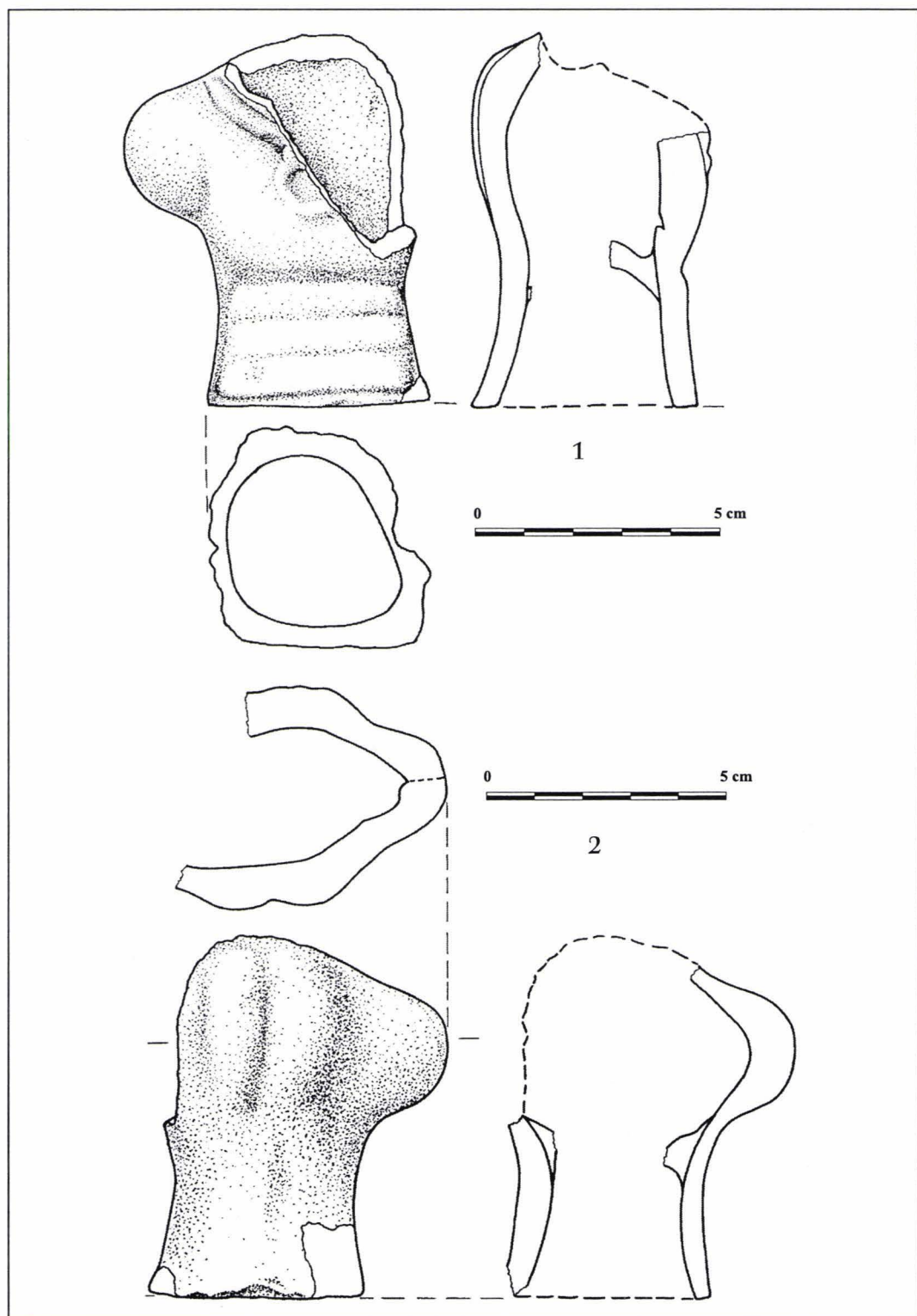
Pl. VI. Trench C1 - potsherds.



Pl. VII. Trench C1 - potsherds.



Pl. VIII. Trench C1 - potsherds.



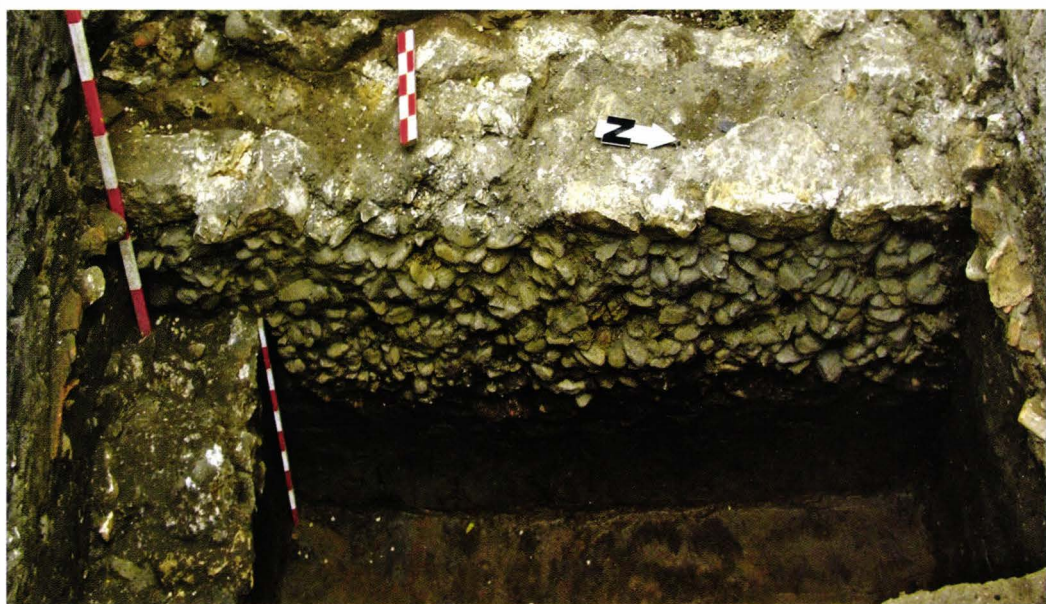
Pl. IX. Pipe-clay statuette: 1. Front representation; 2. Back representation.



1



2



3

Pl. X. Trench C1: 1. Archaeological feature CX 1; 2-3. Walls Z1 and Z2.



1



2

Pl. XI. Trench C3: 1. Layout; 2. Trench C2 - southern profile.



1a



1b



2



Pl. XII. Trench C1: 1a-1b. Pipe-clay statuette; 2. *Terra sigillata* bowl fragment.