

THE POTTERY IN LATE LA TÈNE TRADITION OF NAPOCA

1. **Terminology.** We have included in our survey such terminology as currently used by the Romanian specialists in the Roman pottery: "Dacian pottery of the Roman period", "handmade pottery", "indigenous pottery of the Roman period", "provincial pottery handmade in Dacian manner", as well as more recent terms, such as "Celtic pottery," "Norico-Pannonian pottery", "La Tène Norico-Pannonian pottery", with the purpose of singling out as material culture the colonizing elements coming from Noricum and Pannonia in particular. Our choice for this terminology was motivated by its wide-scale use in selected bibliography, in debating the issue of the settlements and material evidence of an indigenous culture in contact with the Roman culture and civilization². We should also note that the colonists coming from the Celtic provinces of the Roman Empire brought along pottery that too fall within the late La Tène occurrences.

The late La Tène pottery of *Napoca* include, therefore, the pottery of Dacian origin and in Celtic tradition recovered from the Roman period archeological contexts. This particular line of approach to the material under scrutiny, *combining* with the categories of Roman pottery long since in use in the pottery or archeological monographs on the sites of other provinces in the Roman Empire³, is meant to offer as objective a picture as possible of the rapport between the locals and the colonists, of the contribution by each to the emergence and development of ancient *Napoca*. We have also made the assumption that the inclusion of this pottery supply among the elements of the Roman period civilization is a reasonable way of substantiating their value.

2. The state of research.

a. **The Dacian pottery of the Roman period.** This category of pottery has long since captured the attention of experts in the Roman archaeology as one of the

¹ Most of the pottery supply surveyed in our paper comes from the excavations on V. Deleu Street. Dr. Sorin Cociș and Valentin Voișian, who have directed the diggings, have kindly made the pottery and part of their drawings available. Also, some of the items analyzed have been unearthed on Prahovei Street and have been made available by the author, Dr. Viorica Crișan, to whom we are hereby grateful for her support. The author of the survey of the late La Tène pottery of *Napoca* is Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț. The survey is included in the doctoral dissertation of the same author (Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, *Ceramica romană de la Napoca*. (Cu specială privire asupra veselei ceramice), dissertation, Cluj-Napoca 2000, 65-133). While drawing up this chapter, and the survey in question, I have benefitted by suggestions from Professor Ioan Glodariu, Professor Alexandru Suceveanu, Dr. Radu Ardevan, Dr. Viorica Crișan, Dr. Gelu Florea, Cristian Roman, Gabriela Gheorghiu, Vitalie Bărcă, all of whom we are grateful to for their valuable help.

² Eva Bónis, *Die Siedlungsverhältnisse der pannonischen Urbevölkerung und einige Fragen ihres Weiterlebens*, AAntHung 23, fasc. 1-4, 1971, 34-39; Olga Brukner, *Pottery Import and Pannonian Production and their Effect on Social and Economic Changes*, in Olga Brukner, Velika Dautova Ruševljan, P. Milošević, *The Beginning of Romanization in the Southeastern Part of Pannonia Province*, Novi Sad 1987, 119.

³ Eva Bónis, *Die kaiserzeitliche Keramik von Pannonien (außer den Sigillaten)*, I. Die Materialien der frühen Kaiserzeit, DissPann ser. II, no. 20, Budapest 1942; A. Schörgendorfer, *Die römische Keramik der Ostalpenländer*, Brünn - München - Wien 1942; Olga Brukner, *Rimska Keramika u Jugoslovenskom delu Provincije Donje Panonije*, Beograd 1981; Mathilde Grünwald, *Die Funde aus dem Schutthügel des Legionslagers von Carnuntum*, *Der römische Limes in Österreich* 32, 1983; Olga Brukner (n. 2); Iva Mikl Curk, *Rimska lončena posoda na Slovenskem*, Ljubljana 1987 etc.

arguments endorsing the theory of the Dacian continuity under Roman rule⁴. A brief synthesis of the developments of the research on Dacian pottery in the Roman period reveals two trends. The one proceeds at studying the pottery in point *separately from the Roman provincial pottery* in order to press the argument for the continuity of the indigenous population in the province of Dacia. Thus, authors published the handmade Dacian pottery (as it was believed to have better preserved the traditional forms than the wheelmade pottery, under the influence of the Roman pottery) or the Dacian pottery as a whole, either as reports on individual sites⁵, or in the syntheses of the handmade Dacian pottery of Dacia Porolissensis⁶ or of the category as a whole, excavated on sites south of the Carpathians⁷. There has recently been published a doctoral dissertation on the topic⁸. In the same vein we should note the special studies devoted to particular types of Dacian pottery⁹.

⁴ With a view to this, see the works published by D. Protase, with a synthesis of the data on the continuity of the indigenous population under Roman rule: D. Protase, *Problema continuității în lumina arheologiei și numismaticei*, București 1966; idem, *Observații în legătură cu așezările rurale din Dacia romană*, AMN 5, 1968, 505-511; idem, *Autohtonii în Dacia I. Dacia romană*, București 1980.

⁵ It is the case of the wares of Dacian making in the forts and their civilian settlements such as Rucăr (Ioana Bogdan-Cătăniciu, *Ceramica dacică din castellum de la Rucăr*, AMN 22-23, 1985-1986, 201-209), Tibiscum (P. Rogozea, *Ceramica dacică din așezarea romană de la Tibiscum*, Tibiscum 7, 1988, 165-176), Olteni (Z. K. Székely, *Ceramica dacică din castrul roman de la Olteni*, Cumidava 15-19, 1990-1994, 18-20), Acidava-Enoșești (M. Negru, *Ceramica autohtonă din Dacia romană cu specială privire la Oltenia*, dissertation, București 1998, 15-42), Gilău (O. Țentea, F. Marcu, *Die handgearbeitete Keramik aus den Römerkastell von Gilău/Ceramica lucrată cu mâna din castrul roman de la Gilău*, ActaMP 21 (Römer und Barbaren an den Grenzen des römischen Dakien/Romani și barbari la frontierele Daciei romane) 1997, 221-268) or in such Roman cities as Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa (A. Ardeț, *Ceramica dacică și de tradiție celtică la Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, Thraco-Dacica 12, 1-2, 1991, 137-142).

⁶ N. Gudea, I. Moțu, *Despre ceramica provincială modelată cu mâna din caste. Observații arheologice cu specială privire la Dacia Porolissensis*, ActaMP 12, 1988, 229-250.

⁷ Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia*, Craiova 1976, 131-138, no. 937-959, III. LXXIV-LXXV. The same is the author of a special survey analysing the forms, decorations and manufacture techniques peculiar to the Dacian pottery of Southern Dacia, and its influence on provincial Roman pottery - see Gh. Popilian, *Traditions autochtones dans la céramique provinciale romaine de la Dacie Meridionale*, in Thraco-Dacica I, 1976, 279-286.

⁸ The dissertation also includes an updated, all-encompassing history of the research on the topic - see M. Negru, *Ceramica autohtonă din Dacia romană cu specială privire la Oltenia*, PhD, București 1998.

⁹ C. H. Opreanu, *Elemente ale culturii materiale dacice și daco-romane târzii (sec. III-IV p. Chr.)*, EN 3, 1993, 235-260; M. Negru, *Considerații privind ceștile dacice modelate cu mâna descoperite în Dacia Romană*, ArhOlt 13, 1998, 27-42; F. Marcu, O. Țentea, *Observații asupra ceștii dacice din perioada romană și postromană*, in Spațiu public, spațiu privat. Studii de istorie a Transilvaniei, Biblioteca Muzeului Județean Bistrița, Seria Historia 2, Cluj-Napoca 2000, 67-86.

¹⁰ Such as those at Obreja (D. Protase, *Așezarea și cimitirul daco-roman de la Obreja (Transilvania)*, AMN 8, 1971, 135-160; idem, *Un village daco-romain des I-II-III siècles à Obreja en Transylvanie*, in La politique éditiale dans les provinces de l'Empire romain, I^{ère}-IV^{ème} siècles après J.-C. Actes du III^e Colloque Roumano-Suisse La vie rurale dans les provinces romaines: vici et villae, (Tulcea, 8-15 octobre 1995), Tulcea 1998, 79-100), Soporul de Câmpie (D. Protase, *Soporul de Câmpie. Un cimitir dacic de epocă romană*, București 1976), Locusteni (Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, Craiova 1980; Gh. Popilian, M. Nica, Gropșani. Monografie arheologică, Bibliotheca Thracologica 24, 1998), Leu (Gh. Popilian, T. Niță, *Necropola daco-romană de la Leu*, Oltenia 4, 1982, 87-92), Daneți (Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Daneți*, Thraco-Dacica 3, 1982, 42-67), Slimnic (I. Glodariu, *Așezări dacice și daco-romane la Slimnic*. Contribuții la continuitatea dacilor în epoca romană, București 1981), Timișoara-Freidorf (Doina Benea, *Quelques observations sur la ceramique de l'agglomération daco-romaine de Freidorf-Timișoara*, in Études sur la céramique romaine de la Dacie et de la Mésie Inférieure, Timișoara 1997, 55-76), Stupini (C. Gaiu, *Așezarea daco-romană de la Stupini (jud. Bistrița-Năsăud)*, in Napoca. 1880 de ani de la începutul vieții urbane (eds. D. Protase, D. Brudașcu), Cluj-Napoca 1999, 84-96) etc.

The second trend in the study of the pottery under scrutiny is its publication in monographs and archeological reports *alongside Roman provincial pottery*. This was the approach employed in the monographs of rural settlements and Roman-Dacian cemeteries¹⁰. The archaeological reports or micro-monographs devoted to Roman forts and/or their civilian settlements¹¹, or monographs on urban settlements¹², have also accommodated Dacian pottery within the larger analysis of the Roman provincial pottery. Also, reports of recent excavations too mention the presence of Dacian pottery in early ancient *Napoca*¹³, as well as in the settlement of Micăsasa, where the pottery was produced in local workshops¹⁴.

¹¹ We can list some, such as those at Stolniceni-*Buridava* (Gh. Bichir, P. Bardașu, *Șantierul arheologic Stolniceni - Buridava (județul Vâlcea)*, Materiale 15, 1983, 336-343), Enoșești-*Acidava* (C. Preda, Aurelia Grosu, *Cercetările arheologice din așezarea civilă a castrului roman de la Enoșești-Acidava (Piatra Olt, jud. Olt)*, ArhOlt (serie nouă) 8, 1993, 43-57), Ilișua (D. Protase, C. Gaiu, Gh. Marinescu, *Cercetările arheologice de la castrul roman de la Ilișua (jud. Bistrița-Năsăud)*, Materiale 15, 1983, 291-292; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu, *Castrul roman și așezarea civilă de la Ilișua (jud. Bistrița-Năsăud)*, RB 21, 1997, 77, ill. XLIX/10-13, LVIII-LXI), Brâncovenești (D. Protase, A. Zrinyi, *Castrul roman și așezarea civilă de la Brâncovenești (jud. Mureș)*, *Săpăturile din anii 1970-1987*, Marisia 23-24, 1994, 138, ill. LXXVIII/1; p. 150 - with a note on the manufacture of Dacian pottery in the civilian area of the fort), Mehadia (M. Macrea, N. Gudea, I. Moțu, Praetorium. Castrul roman și așezarea romană de la Mehadia, București 1993, 84-85), *Apulum* (V. Moga, De la Apulum la Alba Iulia. Castrul roman de la Apulum, Cluj-Napoca 1998, 47-48, with a possible explanation for the presence of Dacian pottery at the level corresponding to the earth-and-timber phase of *legio XIII Gemina*; 47-48). The micro-monographs of some forts in Northern Dacia: Gilău (D. Isac, *Castele de cohortă și ală de la Gilău/Die Kohorten-und Alenkastelle von Gilău. Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis no. 6* / Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis nr. 6, Zalău 1997, 56, 58, 67, ill. XXXI), Buciumi (N. Gudea, *Das Römergrenzkastell von Buciumi/Castrul roman de la Buciumi, Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis no. 5* / Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis nr. 5, Zalău 1997, 34-37, with comments on the presence of such pottery in forts in Dacia), Bologa (N. Gudea, *Das Römergrenzkastell von Bologa-Resculum / Castrul roman de la Bologa-Resculum, Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis no. 1* / Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis nr. 1, Zalău 1997, 29-30, 49), Romita (Al. Matei, I. Bajusz, *Castrul roman de la Romita-Certiae / Das Römergrenzkastell von Romita-Certiae, Führer zu archäologischen Denkmälern in Dacia Porolissensis no. 4* / Ghid al monumentelor arheologice din Dacia Porolissensis nr. 4, Zalău 1997, 124, ill. LXX) have been published and re-published on the occasion of the 17th International Congress on the Frontiers of the Roman Empire of Zalău in 1997.

¹² We can exemplify with the monograph of the Roman-Dacian complex at *Porolissum* and its customs check point (N. Gudea, *Porolissum. Un complex arheologic daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului roman I (Cercetări și descoperiri arheologice pînă în anul 1977)*, ActaMP 13, 1989, 271-272, 501-502, ill. XCIV-XCV; idem, *Porolissum. Un complex arheologic daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului roman II. Vama romană. Monografie arheologică. Contribuții la cunoașterea sistemului vama din provinciile dacice*, Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis 12, Cluj-Napoca 1996, 56-57, ill. XLII-XLVII), the monograph of the complexes at *Tibiscum* (Doina Benea, P. Bona, *Tibiscum*, București 1994, 96, fig. 42) and *Romula* (C. M. Tătulea, *Romula-Malva*, București 1994, 90, fig. 17/1-3).

¹³ S. Cociș, V. Voişian, Adela Paki, M. Rotea, *Raport preliminar privind cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu în Cluj-Napoca I. Campania 1992-1994*, AMN 32/I, 1995, 636.

¹⁴ I. Mitrofan, *Les recherches archéologiques de l'établissement romain de Micăsasa*, Dacia N. S. 34, 1990, 134, 136, ill. 18; idem, *Așezarea romană de la Micăsasa*, dissertation, Cluj-Napoca 1993, 124-126, ill. 53/1-6, 10-11; idem, *Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Micăsasa (Campania 1991)*, AMN 31/I, 1994, 525; idem, *Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Micăsasa (Campania 1992)*, AMN 31/I, 1994, 530; idem, *Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Micăsasa (Campania 1993)*, AMN 31/I, 1994, 535-536; idem, *Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Micăsasa. Campania 1994*, AMN 32/I, 1995, 654, ill. 6/2-3; idem, *Cercetări arheologice în așezarea romană de la Micăsasa (jud. Sibiu)*, AMN 34/I, 1997, 720; idem, *Marele centru de ceramică de la Micăsasa*, in *Napoca. 1880 de ani de la începutul vieții urbane* (eds. D. Protase, D. Brudașcu), Cluj-Napoca 1999, 172.

b. The state of research on pottery in the Celtic tradition. It is only within the last decade that efforts have been made at signalling and analysing the pottery commonly subsumed to the Dacian wares, due to the similarities in the production techniques and decorations. This was set off by the re-assignment of the *tumuli* of Cașolț and Calbor, previously regarded as indigenous, to the Norico-Pannonian colonists brought to the province shortly after the Roman conquest¹⁵. The distinction was operated through the burial rite, with the archeological supply, pottery mainly, also contributing to the ethnic assignation. The publication of the Dacian pottery and of the wares in Celtic tradition of *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, where the aforementioned categories of pottery had been included within the more comprehensive category of the indigenous pottery¹⁶, has treated them as distinct, marking thus a new beginning and a signal from experts in the Roman period as to the necessity of distinguishing them by their decoration techniques (with the comb or the brush), and by the occurrence of specific forms. As a result, such wares were reported in the early layers of the *Napoca*¹⁷ settlement, which in turn served (alongside other artifacts) as pointers for the provenience of the early colonists coming from the Noricum and Pannonia provinces, both areas of Celtic background. A. Husar's doctoral dissertation on the Celts and Germans in Roman Dacia subsumed in the chapter devoted to the elements of Celtic civilisation in the province, all the information regarding the Norico-Pannonian pottery in La Tène tradition acknowledged in Dacia, unpublished material included¹⁸. The author mentioned there the vessel forms peculiar to this category of pottery (dominantly pots, but also tripod vessels – *tripodia* or *tripes* (Dreifußschale), flagons with sunken walls (Faltenbecher) and the particular decorations in the case of some (the Besenstrich technique, Kammstriche respectively), which distinguishes them from Dacian pottery *per se*¹⁹. The same author opines that the Noricum colonists can be distinguished from the Pannonian colonists by analysing the pottery²⁰.

Another recent study has focused on the significance of the presence of pottery in the La Tène tradition in Roman Dacia. The analysis is quite interesting, yet it is tributary to the current confusion among the experts in the Roman period over defining this type of pottery. The author actually focuses on the "handmade pottery and wheelmade pottery in the La Tène tradition", paying, however, special attention

¹⁵ Out of the vast bibliography devoted to the subject, with pro- and counterarguments as to the assignation of the *tumuli* at Cașolț and Calbor to the Norico-Pannonian colonists, we shall note, for lack of space, only the latest work on the topic, carrying all the necessary information - see A. Husar, *Celți și germani în Dacia romană*, Cluj-Napoca 1999.

¹⁶ A. Ardeț (n. 5), 138–141, ill. 3/A-E; ill. 4/A-D; ill. 5/A-C.

¹⁷ See n. 13.

¹⁸ A. Husar (n. 15), 179, ill. I-IV.

¹⁹ The brushed and combed decorations of pottery were present in the Dacian La Tène period (cf. I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica daco-getică cu specială privire la Transilvania*, București 1969, 210, ill. CVIII 9-10; idem, *Ziridava. Săpăturile de la "Șanțul Mare" din anii 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964*, Arad 1978, 112; ill. 13/14; I. Glodariu [n. 10], 152-155, ill. 2/39, ill. 3/43-44; Gh. Popilian, M. Nica [n. 10], type 13, p. 13, ill. 43/1, 55/15). Still awaiting an answer is whether this type of decoration was brought exclusively by the colonizing Celts or it too might have been a prolongation of the local Dacian La Tène, where it is certified (cf. A. Husar [n. 15], 173).

²⁰ A. Husar does operate precisely this distinction: he identifies a compact group of Noricum colonists in Southern Transylvania, in the Cașolț, Calbor and Cristești area, and a group of Pannonian colonists (coming from Eastern Pannonia) in the South-West Transylvania, on the *Tibiscum* – *Sarmizegetusa* – *Apulum* – *Napoca* (A. Husar [n. 15], 177-178, 271-272). In our opinion, the separation was operated on account of *all the known data* on the arrival of the colonists in Dacia, as provided by epigraphy, monuments and cemeteries, pottery and brooches and other specific artifacts. The study of pottery in the Celtic tradition has only just started, and there is too small a quantity of wares and sherds available to make an accurate ethnic identification.

to the former by signaling the ambience where it occurred and by forwarding possible explanations as to its production in the settlements and forts of Roman Dacia²¹.

The archeological sites where such wares were reported include the following: Cașolț and Calbor²², Micăsasa²³, Cristești²⁴, *Sarmizegetusa*²⁵, *Apulum*²⁶, *Napoca*²⁷, *Tibiscum*²⁸, Tihău²⁹, *Cumidava*³⁰. At present this pottery has only just been acknowledged and individualized in our scientific papers³¹. So far there has been no attempt at classifying them, nor are there any definite criteria for distinguishing between the pottery in the Celtic tradition and Dacian pottery. Further studies are required for a comparative analysis of the Roman period pottery and the pottery in the Celtic tradition of the same period in order to define clearly the features of either regarding their form, specific decorations, fabric, and all and any other detail which might contribute to their separation.

3. Provenience of wares. The pottery in the late Latène tradition of *Napoca* is, almost exclusively, the result of the excavations of the past 20 years. Most wares and sherds come from V. Deleu street (64 items – 75%), from Unirii Square, on the site of the Monument of the Memorandum – the brooches workshop – (13 items – 15%) and earlier excavations (2 sherds – 3%), Prahovei Street – the northern edge of the city of Cluj (6 items – 7%) (see ill. I). None of these sites have revealed any traces of Dacian habitation prior to the Roman conquest to identify the exact location of *Dacian Napoca*. All of the wares in the late La Tène tradition have been unearthed in *Roman period contexts, alongside Roman provincial pottery and other related artifacts*.

3. Typology.

a. The Roman period Dacian pottery hasn't enjoyed a unified treatment. The *methodology issue* of the classification and analysis of this category of pottery has been included in the synthetic survey of handmade pottery in Dacia Porolissensis, as well as in the latest work devoted to the topic³². The specialists in the Roman period have not made it their concern to elaborate some special typology for the Dacian pottery of the Roman period. The system of classification differs with every author,

²¹ O. Tentea, *Semnificația prezenței ceramicii de tradiție Latène în Dacia romană*, RB 12-13, 1999, 129-132.

²² M. Macrea, I. Berciu, *șantierul arheologic Cașolț și Arpașul de Sus*, SCIV 6, 1955, 3-4, 581-626; M. Macrea, *Șantierul arheologic Cașolț - Arpașul de Sus. Raport preliminar asupra rezultatelor din campania anului 1955*, Materiale 4, 1957, 119-154; M. Macrea, E. Dobroiu, E. Lupu, *Șantierul arheologic Cașolț - Calbor*, Materiale 5, 1959, 403-417.

²³ This category of pottery was produced in the workshops here, however was sub-summed to Roman period Dacian pottery by the author of the discovery, cf. I. Mitrofan, *Dacia* (n. 14), 136; idem, dissertation (n. 14), 125, ill. 53/7, 8, 11; idem, *Campania 1991* (n. 14), 525; idem, *Campania 1992* (n. 14), 535-536, ill. 44/1; idem, *Campania 1994* (n. 14), 654-655.

²⁴ E. Bónis (n. 3), 52, ill. XLII/23.

²⁵ See note 16.

²⁶ So far known by verbal information cf. A. Husar (n. 15), 176, note 26.

²⁷ S. Cociș, V. Voișian, Adela Paki, M. Rotea (n. 13), 636; A. Husar (n. 15), 176, ill. IV/1-3.

²⁸ P. Rogozea (n. 5), 166, ill. ILL/1=XII/1, ill. VII/6. Also there is unpublished material among more recent excavations cf. A. Husar (n. 15), 176, note 29.

²⁹ D. Protase, *Castrul roman de la Tihău (jud. Sălaj) în lumina cunoștințelor actuale*, EN 4, 1994, 92, ill. 16.

³⁰ N. Gudea, I. Pop, *Castrul roman de la Râșnov Cumidava. Contribuții la cercetarea limesului de sud-est al Daciei romane*, Brașov 1971, 55, ill. 46.

³¹ M. Negru's doctoral dissertation on indigenous provincial pottery makes no reference whatsoever to the pottery in Celtic tradition, even while it includes some wares and sherds decorated in the Kammstriche technique among the Dacian pottery (M. Negru [n. 8], no. 11, ill. 1, no. 225, ill. 15 – Tibiscum, no. 89, ill. 6 – Buciumi). Judging by the decoration techniques, the wares in question could be Celtic in origin, however, this can be established only by further analysis.

³² M. Negru (n. 8), 43-46.

all of which have assumed the typology consecrated by the specialists in the Dacian epoch for the Classical period typology. This, in turn, has not benefitted from a unified treatment. This is why we have designed our own typology, so that for every type we have analogies acknowledged in the province and prototypes in the classical Dacian age, for the sake of concord with the existing classifications.

The Dacian pottery forms, handmade pottery in particular, did not undergo, following the Roman conquest, fundamental changes and novelty in executions, but rather maintained their traditional features. This is the reason why we have classified them according to *the production technique* into handmade and wheelmade, respectively. The narrow range of forms – pots make up almost 96% of the wares – rendered needless the employment of any further criteria (e. g. the functional criterion) for the separation into typologies. For the study of the Dacian pottery of *Napoca* we have referred to works on Dacian pottery of the classical age³³ and Dacian pottery of the Roman period³⁴.

Dacian pottery: 1.1. handmade.

The presentation of the Dacian pottery of the Roman period has added the formal criterion to that of the production technique, as the only material available have been sherds, with the exception of a cup that lends itself to reconstruction. Forms are narrow ranging – only several types of pots and three types of cups. Fabric color is established by the Munsell Code (*Munsell Soil Color Charts*), widely used today by experts in Roman pottery, in order to facilitate the reception and presentation of fabric types. In some cases, a more detailed description of the fabric in which was made a particular item has been prompted by it being incompletely-fired, so that several colors are displayed on different patches. Where analogies are listed, the bibliography appears in the order of the chronology of the items similar to the *Napoca* pieces, consequently, in some cases, the papers cited are not chronologically ordered. The catalogue lists the items under the type to which they have been assigned, corresponding, largely, to the ascending order of illustrations. Possible exceptions occur with some sherds which could not be assigned typologically and, consequently, have been included in the explanation of the types of decorations used on the pottery in Late La Tène tradition of *Napoca*.

Pots. 1. Jars. Highest occurrence among the Roman period Dacian pottery on the analyzed site. As we have mentioned before, differences occur in the shape of the body and the angle of the rim, with the observable evolution from a straight or slightly angled to the highly everted rim. The rim eversion triggered the pronounced setting off of the neck, which, in turn, evolved from a short and hardly noticeable to a long neck lending slenderness and elegance to the shape. Another development is visible at the bottom of the vessel, with sides uncurved, slightly curved or pronouncedly curved, which ultimately, is set off by a ring. Most wares of this type are medium-sized (the diameter at the mouth ranging between 16 and 22 cm), with several of them showing traces of secondary firing on the rim and on the surface, which proves they were used for cooking. There are vessels giving no indication of use over heat, but

³³ Mainly the pottery monograph by I. H. Crișan on Geto-Dacian pottery of Transylvania (I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* [n. 19]) as well as the archeological monograph of Ziridava by the same author (idem, *Ziridava* [n. 19]), the fundamental study by I. Glodariu regarding the chronology of Dacian pottery in late La Tène tradition (I. Glodariu, *Contribuții la cronologia ceramicii dacice în epoca Latène târzie*, in *Studii dacice* [ed. H. Daicoviciu], 1981, 146-165), monographs on the Dacian and Roman Dacian settlements at Arpașu de Sus (M. Macrea, I. Glodariu, *Așezarea dacică de la Arpașu de Sus*, București 1976), and Slimnic (I. Glodariu [n. 10]) etc.

³⁴ See notes 7, 32.

rather of food. Based on the morphological features aforementioned, the following types fall within this form:

1.1A. ill. II/1-3. Jars with curved bodies, out-turned rim, rounded edge. The neck is defined by the curve of the walls. Judging by the analogies, the bottom was apparently more or less profiled. None of the analyzed items in this type was decorated, unlike most of the analogous wares discovered on sites elsewhere. This type of jars is a high occurrence in Dacia, as early as the third through second centuries BC into the first century AD³⁵ and the first half of the following century³⁶. Similar items also figure among much later recoveries, dating from early second century and third century AD³⁷. An excellent analogy was found in Pannonia Inferior, at Dumbovo, dating from the first century AD³⁸. We have also considered close dating, rather than just formal, analogies and since the former are in large quantity, we have listed them in detail for each entry in order to facilitate reading.

Form: jar type 1.1 A. ill. II/1.

Conservation: fragment of rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 18 cm.

Fabric: color: light reddish-brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 6/4); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** calcite, quartz (0.5-2 mm) and mica grains.

More observations: signs of finishing on the outer and inside the walls; secondary firing on the outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square D 4, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, jar type 5, ill. 23/3, this item is, however, decorated, occurrence of the second through third centuries BC into the first century AD; N. Gudea, *Ceramica dacică din castrul roman de la Bologa*, AMN 6, 1969, 504, ill. 2/11, no conclusive archeological context; N. Gudea (n. 44), 300, ill. 2/10; the item can be dated back to the rule of Antoninus Pius; I. Bogdan-Cătăniciu (n. 5), 205, pot type I, ill. I/3 – dating between late first century – early second century AD; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. XLIX/10, possibly dating back to the first half of the second century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage MNIT; V. 47 373.

2. Form: jar type 1.1 A. ill. II/2.

Conservation: two fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: bluish black (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley, 5PB, 2,5/1); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite and mica grains.

More observations: traces of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, jars type 4 a, ill. 23/7, with a very early chronology – first century BC, we have regarded it as an analogy for the possible prototype of later items; the same is valid for the following analogy – I. Glodariu (n. 10), 37, ill. 55/3, dateable in the first century BC early first century AD; O. Brukner (n. 2), 120, ill. 20/7, the item comes from Dumbovo,

³⁵I. Glodariu (n. 10), 34, ill. 43/12; Viorica Crișan, *Dacii din estul Transilvaniei*, Sfântu Gheorghe 2000, 121, ill. 25/8.

³⁶I. Bogdan-Cătăniciu (n. 5), 205, ill. I/3; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), ill. XLIX/10.

³⁷N. Gudea, *Vama* (n. 12), 56-57, ill. XLV/14; M. Negru (n. 8), 58, type I.4, variant 5.3.2, ill. 4/54.

³⁸O. Brukner (n. 2), 120, ill. 20/7 – the item, however, is not decorated.

Pannonia Inferior, dateable to the first century AD; M. Negru (n. 8), 58, type I.4, variant 5.3.2, ill. 4/54, dating back to the second to third centuries AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 417.

3. Form: jar type 1.1 A. ill. II/3.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 22 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR, 6/6); exterior: gray; in fracture: reddish-yellow to the core, gray streaks to the surface; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite, quartz and mica grains.

More observations: secondary firing on the surface and just inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square D 2, -3,30 m deep; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LVIII/3, this item is decorated with barbotine dots, probably dating back to the first half of the second century BC.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 355.

1.1 A 1. ill. III/4-4 a. Variant of the previous type, with a sharply everted rim, however, and a cut, rather than rounded, rim. No further data on the vessel can be offered due to its condition of preservation. The ware was decorated with a combined alveolar girth apparently at maximum diameter. Similar wares were produced at Slimnic and Gilău in the second half of the first century and beginning of the second century AD³⁹.

4. Form: jar type 1.1A1. ill. III/4-4 a.

Conservation: six fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 17 cm; 6.6 x 5 cm.

Fabric: color: light red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 6/6); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** flakes of calcite (2-6 cm), quartz and mica.

Decoration: traces of black paint on the on the surface; decorated with alveoli in relief. The alveoli are in a horizontal trail, with one alveolus super-placed here and there in a beak-like vertical elongation.

More observations: secondary firing signs inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: N. Gudea (n. 44), 300, ill. 2/11, dateable beginning with the rule of Antoninus Pius; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 35, ill. 38/6, the item is dated second half of the first century – beginning of the second century (106 AD); O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 237, type I a/2, ill. III/4, assignable to 106-117/118 AD (Gilău I).

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 403-47 404; 47 407-409.

1.1 B. ill. III/5. Bell shaped jar with wide mouth and sharply everted rim and cut edge. The rim is decorated with an alveolar band. This type of ware goes back to the first phase of Dacian pottery, but continues in use in the second phase (third to second centuries BC) and into the first century AD⁴⁰. This type also occurs, however, with the Roman period Dacian pottery⁴¹.

³⁹ I. Glodariu (n. 10), 35, ill. 38/6; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 236-237, ill. III/4.

⁴⁰ I. H. Crișan, Ceramica (n. 19), 113-114; V. Crișan (n. 35), 120, jars type 1, ill. 21/6.

⁴¹ I. Glodariu (n. 10), 68, ill. 76/20.

5. Form: jar type 1.1 B. ill. III/5.**Conservation:** 7 fragments of rim and body.**Dimensions:** Ø r. = 28 cm.**Fabric:** color: dark reddish-brown (Munsell 2,5 YR); **in fracture:** red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** quartz grains (0,5-4 mm), vegetal fibres, iron-rich grains and mica.**Decoration:** alveolar band on the rim consisting in finger pressed large alveoli.**More observations:** no signs of secondary firing.**Archaeological context:** Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5, phase I with timber buildings.**Dating:** Trajan.**Analogies:** I. Glodariu (n. 10), 68, ill. 76/20, datable to the second through third centuries AD.**Bibliography:** unpublished.**Place of storage:** MNIT; V. 47 394.

1.1 C. ill. IV/6-7. Jars with globular bodies ("sacklike" type), with a more or less out-turned angled rim, and with slightly rounded edge. The shoulder is set off by the angled rim. The examples in this type are plain. Similar examples, closely dating our items, figure among the Roman period Dacian pottery finds⁴².

6. Form: jar type 1.1 C. ill. IV/6.**Conservation:** three fragments of rim and body.**Dimensions:** Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 15.5 cm.**Fabric:** color: dark red (Munsell 10R, 3/6); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** quartz (1-3 mm), calcite and mica grains.**Archaeological context:** Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1992, square A1, - 2.60 m; phase III with timber buildings.**Dating:** Hadrian-Antoninus Pius.**Analogies:** N. Gudea (n. 44), 300, ill. 2/8, dateable beginning with the rule of Antoninus Pius; N. Gudea, Vama (n. 12), 56, ill. XLII/1, the end of the rule of Hadrian or during the rule of Antoninus Pius; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 238, ill. IX/2, no archeological context (catalogued as cup).**Bibliography:** unpublished.**Place of storage:** MNIT; V. 47 495.**7. Form:** jar type 1.1 C. ill. IV/7.**Conservation:** fragment of rim and body.**Dimensions:** Ø r. = 22 cm.**Fabric:** color: **interior:** reddish-brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **exterior:** light reddish brown (Munsell YR, 6/6); **in fracture:** reddish brown to the core, gray to the surface; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite (0.5-6 mm), quartz, iron-rich grains and mica grits.**More observations:** signs of secondary firing on both sides, especially on the rim.**Archaeological context:** Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII a, 1996; phase III with timber buildings.**Dating:** Hadrian - Antoninus Pius.**Analogies:** N. Gudea (n. 44), 300, ill. 2/12, regarded as Dacian pot copying a Roman form (p. 306), dating back to the Trajan-Hadrian period; P. Rogozea (n. 5), 166, ill. IV/3; Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), 124, ill. LXX/3 from Hadrian and Antoninus Pius; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), type IC, p. 237, ill. VIII/1, from Hadrian to the end of the second century; in Pannonia Inferior, analogies at *Sirmium* cf. O. Brukner (n. 3), ill. III/9, dated first century AD, and at *Gomolova*, with the same chronology cf. Olga Brukner, *Keramička proizvodnja (The Pottery Production)*, in Velika Dautova Rusevljan, Olga Brukner, Gomolava. Rimski period (Gomolava. The Roman Period), Novi Sad 1992, 201, ill. 20/136.

⁴² P. Rogozea (n. 5), 166, ill. IV/3; N. Gudea, Vama (n. 12), 56, ill. XLII/1; Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), 124, ill. LXX/3, etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 51 057.

1.1 C1. ill. IV/8. Variant of the previous type, featuring an angled rim resulting in a less defined shoulder and less globular body. No decorations present. Similar ware has been unearthed at Slimnic in the layer corresponding to the second half of the first century and early second century AD⁴³.

8. Form: jar type 1.1 C1. ill. IV/8.

Conservation: 10 fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 22 cm; Ø max. = 22 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: light red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 6/8), with light gray streaks due to uneven firing; exterior: light red with gray spots, due to secondary firing; in fracture: gray; type: coarse; inclusions: abundant quartz (2-6 mm), calcite, feldspar and mica grits.

More observations: the fabric was unevenly fired – it features different colors. Also, the ware underwent heavy secondary firing with traces on the body, especially on the inside and the outside of the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square b1, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), 35, ill. 37/5, dateable to the second half of the first century and the first decade of the second century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 353, 47 363, 47 365.

1.1 D. ill. V/9-10. Jar with globular body, slightly out-turned or almost vertical rim, with rounded edge. The shoulder is well defined by the curve of the wall. One of the items (no. 10) is decorated with a horizontal alveolar girth in relief at maximum diameter. Its possible analogies are dated later⁴⁴.

9. Form: jar type 1.1 D. ill. V/9.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 11 cm; wall thick. = 0.4-0.5 cm.

Fabric: color: red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/6); type: coarse; inclusions: variable quartz (0.4-0.5 mm), calcite, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

More observations: thumbled over rim slightly faulty on the outside. Thin walled compared to other handmade pots. Miniature vessel?

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1994, brooches workshop, - 3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Analogies: N. Gudea (n. 44), 302, ill. 3/16, vessel dating from the stone phase of the fort at Buciumi (beginning with the rule of Antoninus Pius); O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), ill. IX/2, no archaeological context.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 699.

10. Form: jar type 1.1 D. ill. V/10.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 5/4); exterior: gray; in fracture: thick yellowish red (Munsell 5 YR, 5/6) streak to the core, and thin gray to the surface; type: medium fine; inclusions: fine calcite and quartz grits, ground glass and mica.

Decoration: indented alveolar girth in relief, horizontal at the maximum diameter.

⁴³ I. Glodariu (n. 10), 35, ill. 37/5.

⁴⁴ N. Gudea, *Ceramica dacică din castrul roman de la Buciumi (jud. Sălaj)*, SCIVA 21, 1970, 2, 300, ill. 3/16; I. Glodariu (n. 10), Ill. 61/8; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 237, ill. V/2.

More observations: secondary firing on the surface, and just inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square D 2, - 3.30 m deep; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), ill. 61/8, largely dateable to the second through third centuries AD; O. Tentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), type Ib/2, p. 237, ill. V/2, dating as early as the end of the second century AD (Gilău III).

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 413.

1.1 D1. ill. V/11-13. Variant of the previous type, with a more pronounced in- or out-curving rim, and rounded, sometimes thickened, edge. None of the items falling within this variant are decorated. The analogies range from the third-second centuries BC into full Roman period⁴⁵.

11. **Form:** jar type 1.1D1. ill. V/11.

Conservation: fragment of rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm.

Fabric: color: dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 4/); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (2-6 mm), calcite and mica particles.

More observations: secondary firing marks inside and outside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, D 4, phase II with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Analogies: Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), 124, ill. LXX/4, chronology as early as Hadrian's rule; M. Negru (n. 8), 51, type I.3, variant 3.1.1, item from Sopor de Câmpie, dateable to the second through third centuries AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 464.

12. **Form:** jar type 1.1 D1. ill. V/12.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body ; chipped rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley, N 4/); **in fracture:** gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** calcite, quartz, and mica grains.

More observations: secondary firing traces on the surface and especially just inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, brooches workshop, 1994, -3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan - Hadrian.

Analogies: V. Crișan (n. 35), type 5, p. 121, ill. 21/2, loosely dateable to the second through third centuries BC into the first century AD; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 38, ill. 55/8, dating back to the second half of the first century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 626.

13. **Form:** jar type 1.1 D1. ill. V/13.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm.

Fabric: red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8), with traces of secondary firing on some patches.; **in fracture:** red with black margins; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant and variable quartz (0.5-4 mm), calcite (0.5 – 4 mm), iron-rich grains and mica particles.

More observations: heavy secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII, by the well; phase I with timber buildings.

⁴⁵I. Glodariu (n. 10), 38, ill. 55/8; Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), 124, ill. LXX/4; V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, ill. 21/2 etc.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), ill. 78/23, dateable to the second-third centuries AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 504.

1.1 E. ill. VI/14. Jar with everted rim, cut edge and elongated body. Plain. Possible analogies dated in the first half of the second century AD⁴⁶.

14. **Form:** jar type 1.1 E. ill. VI/14.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm.

Fabric: **color:** interior and fracture: dark reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 3/4); **exterior:** gray, due to secondary firing; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite, quartz, iron-rich grains and mica grits.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the surface, and inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1995; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), 47, ill. 32/9.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 320.

1.1 E1. ill. VI/15. Jar with out-turned slightly thickened rim, with a cut edge. The shoulder is defined by the curve of the walls. The item is plain. Good analogy at Ilișua, in a context dated first half of the second century AD.⁴⁷

15. **Form:** jar type 1.1 E1. ill. VI/15.

Conservation: 5 fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 17 cm.

Fabric: **color:** yellowish red (Munsell 5 YR, 4/6); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (0.5-6 mm), feldspar, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the surface.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1992, square B 2, under charred layer, -2.20 m deep, phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LVIII/5.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 473 – 47 476.

1.1 F. ill. VI/16-17. Jar with out-turned rim, thickened to the outside, with cut edge, and curved body ("sacklike"). Good analogy for one of the items at Ilișua, dated beginning with the first half of the second century AD⁴⁸.

16. **Form:** jar type 1.1 F. ill. VI/16.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm.

Fabric: **color:** brick-red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 5/8); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** quartz grains, ground glass and mica.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the rim and on the surface of the body.

Archaeological context: Cluj, no. 12 Prahovei Street, square 3, - 3.60 m; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

⁴⁶I. Glodariu (n. 10), 47, ill. 32/9.

⁴⁷D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LVIII/5.

⁴⁸Ibidem, ill. LVIII/9

Analogies: D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LVIII/9, item datable beginning with the first half of the second century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 383 b.

17. **Form:** jar type 1.1 F. ill. VI/17.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 18 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); exterior: gray; in fracture: reddish brown to the core and gray to the surface; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** quartz grains, ground glass and mica.

More observations: secondary firing on the surface.

Archaeological context: Cluj, no. 12 Prahovei Street, square 3, - 3.60; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 383 a.

1.1 G. ill. VII/18-19. Jar with sharply everted rim standing at an angle, with rounded or cut edge. Apparently the body was slender with the shoulder well defined by the curving wall. The rim of one of the items displays a notched impressed alveolar girth. The wares within this type also feature very thin walls and rims. Possible analogies come from Ilișua with the chronology starting from the first half of the second century AD⁴⁹.

18. **Form:** Jar type 1.1 G. ill. VII/18.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm.

Fabric: color: bluish black (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley, 5PB, 2,5/1); in fracture: dark reddish gray (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/1); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** quartz flakes (2-5 mm), almost vitrified, and mica.

Decoration: notched girth on the rim (or rather on a portion, since it does not continuous on the remainder).

More observations: heavy secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. XLIX/13.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 400.

19. **Form:** jar type 1.1 R. ill. VII/19.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 18 cm.; wall thick. = 0.4-0.7 cm.

Fabric: red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 5/8); in fracture: red to the core and gray to the surface, with gray streak at the middle; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** calcite (0.5-4 mm), quartz, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on both sides; reduced thickness of walls.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII; stone phase I.

Dating: the second half of the second century – Septimius Severus.

Analogies: D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. XLIX/12.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 407.

⁴⁹ Ibidem, ill. XLIX/12-13.

1.1 G1. ill. VII/20-21. Jar with angled everted rim, cut or rounded outer edge, slender bodied and shoulder marked. The walls are considerably thicker than with the previous variant. One of the items (no. 21) displays a horizontal alveolar girth in relief at the maximum diameter. The variant analyzed is a frequent occurrence in the classical age of the Dacian period and into the third century AD⁵⁰. We have similarities in Pannonia Inferior, dated first through second century AD⁵¹.

20. Form: jar type 1.1 G1. ill. VI/20.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 18 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 5/4); exterior: gray, due to secondary firing; in fracture: reddish brown to the core, gray to the surface; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** variable calcite (0.5-8 mm), quartz and mica grains.

More observations: signs of trimming on the outside, just under the rim; secondary firing on the surface.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1994, the site of the Memorandum Monument, -2.80-3.10 m, the layer above the brooches workshop.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), 65, ill. 75/1; O. Brukner (n. 2), 120, ill. 17/1.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 52 486.

21. Form: jar type 1.1 G1. ill. VII/21.

Conservation: 5 fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. 16 cm; Ø max = 19.5 cm.

Fabric: color: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite (0.5-3 mm), quartz and mica grains.

Decoration: alveolar girth at the maximum diameter. The alveoli are fairly even.

More observations: deep signs of secondary firing on the surface and inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square A 2, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, ill. 26/4 – classical age of the Dacian period; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LIX/1; M. Negru (n. 8), 58, type I.4, variant 5.3.2, ill. 4/57; the items exemplified as analogies have cut edges rather than rounded on the outside. From Pannonia Inferior comes a similar ware unearthed in the camp of Diana – N. Jevremović (n. 51), 55, type II/7, ill. VI.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 347.

1.1 H. ill. VIII/22-23. Jars with globular bodies, everted and straight cut rim. One of the items (no. 22) displays a notched girth on the rim. There are abundant analogies for this type of jars (for no. 23, in particular), ranging from the classical age of the Dacian period⁵² to mid- third century AD⁵³!

22. Form: jar type 1.1 H. ill. VIII/22.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. 12 cm.

⁵⁰I. Glodariu (n. 10), 50, ill. 50/29; Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), 124, ill. LXX/5; V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, ill. 23/5, 26/4 etc.

⁵¹O. Brukner (n. 2), 120, ill. 17/1; Neda Jevremović, *La ceramique des remparts sud et ouest découverte sur le site Diana – Karataš*, Cahiers des Portes de Fer 4, 1987, 55, type II/7, ill. VI.

⁵²V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, type 5a, ill. 27/3.

⁵³I. Glodariu (n. 10), 49, ill. 25/11.

Fabric: color: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant variable quartz, feldspar and mica grains.

Decoration: incised right slanting lines on the rim.

More observations: secondary firing signs on the surface.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1948, under the Roman pavement, - 3.50-3.90 m; rescue excavations occasioned by the digging of a chamber for gas pipes.

Dating: beginning of the second century (?).

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 41, type 7b, ill. 25/10 – plain piece; N. Gudea, Vama (n. 12), 56-57, ill. XLV/11 (faulty reconstruction).

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 5411 = IN. 3391.

23. Form: jar type 1.1 H. ill. VIII/23.

Conservation: eight fragments of rim and body (35% of the vessel is preserved)

Dimensions: Ø r. = 15 cm; Ø max. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **exterior and in fracture:** gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite and mica grains.

More observations: heavy secondary firing on the surface and inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square D 2; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: V. Crișan (n. 35), 121, type 5a, ill. 27/3, dateable to the third-second centuries BC into the first century AD; I. Bogdan-Cătănciu (n. 5), 208, type I, ill. I/9, dating from late first century to 117-118 AD; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LXI/3; good analogies in Pannonia Inferior, at *Taurunum* – O. Brukner (n. 3), 186-187, ill. III/4; in the Roman fort of Diana – N. Jevremović (n. 51), 55, type II/9, ill. VI, datable to first-second centuries AD etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 399.

1.1 H1. ill. VIII/24. This variant differs from the previous by an even slighter curving of the rim (almost upstanding), resulting in a fairly slender body. No decoration present. Possible analogies are assigned to the second, even third, century⁵⁴.

24. Form: jar type 1.1 H1. ill. VIII/24.

Conservation: four fragments of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 19 cm; Ø max = 21.5 cm.

Fabric: color: dark reddish gray (Munsell 5 YR, 4/2); **in fracture:** yellowish red (Munsell 5 YR, 5/6); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant tiny calcite, quartz and mica particles.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994; Square D 2; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), 48, ill. 28/21; N. Gudea, Vama (n. 12), 56-57, ill. XLVII/21 (faulty reconstruction); O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 237, ill. V/3 (dating late – from the end of the second century to 275 AD).

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 398.

⁵⁴ Ibidem, 48, ill. 28/21; N. Gudea, Vama (n. 12), 56-57, ill. XLVII/21; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 237, type I b/2, ill. V/3.

1.1 I. ill. IX/25. Jar with a thickened and sharply out-turned rim, and a cut edge. The walls are slightly curving with the neck visibly set-off. No decoration. Possible analogies range chronologically between the first through third centuries AD⁵⁵.

25. Form: jar type 1.1 I. ill. IX/25.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley, 5PB, 2,5/1); in **fracture:** thin reddish brown streak to the core (Munsell 5 YR, 4/4), the rest, gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant variable feldspar (0.5-3 mm), quartz, ground shells and mica.

More observations: the rim faulty on the outside; signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, brooches workshop, - 3.40 m deep.

Dating: Trajan-Hadrian.

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 39, type 1 a, ill. 23/2; O. Țentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 239, type IV/b 1, ill. XVI/2, the item displays alveoli on the rim (listed as handleless cup); M. Negru (n. 55), 97-98, ill. 3/30.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 627.

1.1 II. ill. IX/26. This variant features a sharply everted rim without thickening as in the previous example, and a slight lid-seating. The body seems to swell slightly, and the shoulder is defined by the curving walls. At the maximum diameter lies a wavy incised girth. Similar items from sites elsewhere were decorated in the same way or with barbotine dots. This type of ware has a wide chronology extending from the first century to the first half of the third century AD⁵⁶.

26. Form: jar type 1.1 II. ill. IX/26.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: red (Munsell 10R, 5/6) with signs of secondary firing; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine grains of calcite, quartz and mica.

Decoration: incised wavy lines at the maximum diameter.

More observations: the vessel has a lid-seating. Heavy secondary firing inside the rim to the maximum diameter.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square A 2, - 2.30 m, phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian-Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: one similar item from Șimanovci, Pannonia Inferior, - O. Brukner (n. 2), 120, ill. 17/1, decorated with barbotine dots and dated first century AD; in Dacia, similar item at Locusteni - M. Negru (n. 55), 97-98, ill. 2/17, dateable beginning with the second half of the second century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 520.

1.1 J. ill. X/29. Small size pot, with slightly out-turned rim and rounded edge, and slightly globular body. The items within this type are not decorated whatsoever.

29. Form: miniature pot type 1.1 J. ill. X/29.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 11 cm.

⁵⁵ M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 39, type 1 a, ill. 23/2; M. Negru, *An Introduction in the Study of Native Handmade Pottery from Roman Dacia*, Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta 35, Abingdon 1997, 97-98, ill. 3/30.

⁵⁶ O. Brukner (n. 2), 20, ill. 17/1; M. Negru (n. 55), 97-98, ill. 2/17.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **exterior:** bluish black (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley, 5PB 2,5/1) ; in **fracture:** reddish brown; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz and mica grains.

More observations: signs of secondary firing inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1948, no archeological context.

Dating: -

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 41, type 4, ill. 25/3, datable beginning with the first century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 11 532. = IN. 3882.

Pot bottoms are level, with the walls widening upwards (no. 28, ill. IX). With some jars the bottom is defined either by a slight curving of the walls (item not illustrated), or by a slight profile (no. 27, ill. IX).

27. **Form:** jar, type indeterminable. ill. IX/27.

Conservation: flat bottom sherd.

Dimensions: Ø b. = 12 cm.

Fabric: color: interior and fracture: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 4/4); **exterior:** yellowish red (Munsell 5 YR, 5/6); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite, quartz and mica grains.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the surface.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, Square D 2; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 41, ill. 27/25.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 402.

28. **Form:** pot, type indeterminable. ill. XI/28.

Conservation: flat bottom sherd.

Dimensions: Ø b. = 16 cm.

Fabric: color: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 4/4) **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** variable calcite (1-4 mm), quartz, iron-rich grains and mica.

More observations: the walls are rather thick (1.5 mm); the bottom shows deep marks of use over heat.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1994, brooches workshop, - 3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan - Hadrian.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 10), 38, ill. 46/20.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; 47 693.

Decorations on handmade ware are varied and concur with frequent occurrences on the Dacian pottery in this technique, both in the Dacian and in the Roman period. The items analyzed display three types of decorations: in relief, impressed and incised.

I. Decorations in relief:

1. **Dots:** We have a single sherd displaying such decoration (no. 42, ill. XII), featuring a circular shape with an alveolus at the centre. Analogies are frequent with the Dacian pottery prior to the Roman conquest, and sparse with similar Roman period items.

42. **Form:** pot, type indeterminable. ill. XII/42.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 3.8 x 3.2 cm.

Fabric: color: interior and fracture: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **exterior:** gray - due to secondary firing; **type:** medium fine, spongy; **inclusions:** fine calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: barbotine dots 1.6 cm in diameter, slightly faulty on the right and with central alveolus.

More observations: spongy texture possibly due to heavy secondary firing.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square A 2, - 3.30 m; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 208, ill. CV/4; M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 19/14, 39/24-33, 40/1-9; I. H. Crișan, *Ziridava* (n. 19), ill. 82/4; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), 77, ill. LXI/1; Al. V. Matei, I. Bajusz (n. 11), ill. LXX/5 etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 385.

2. Girths in relief, always on the body of the vessel, varying in size and appearance, the most frequent ornaments on handmade Dacian pottery of *Napoca*. They are divided into four sub-groups:

a. with alveoli, in horizontal trails, usually at the maximum diameter (no. 10, ill. V; no. 21, ill. VII; no. 33-38, ill. XI) or on the rim (no. 5, ill. III). Analogies for this decoration are very frequent and figure in the catalogue of the items in question.

33. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XI/33.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 9.5 x 7.3 cm.

Fabric: **color:** interior: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 5/4 reddish brown); **exterior:** gray; **in fracture:** reddish brown to the core, gray to the surface; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant fine calcite, iron-rich grains and mica grains.

Decoration: alveolar girth in relief – apparently at the maximum diameter. It is not continuous, so it may have been applied only on certain portions of the body.

More observations: signs of secondary firing.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, brooches workshop, 1994, -3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 710.

34. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XI/34.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 5.8 x 5 cm.

Fabric: **color:** reddish brown (Munsell 2.5 YR, 5/4); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant fine quartz, calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: alveolar girth in relief.

More observations: signs of heavy secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII, in-between walls, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 208-209, ill. CVI/9; M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), ill. 41/23; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), ill. LX/8 etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 504, 49 505.

35. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XI/35.

Conservation: two fragments of body.

Dimensions: 7 x 6 cm; 6 x 5 cm.

Fabric: **color:** bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley, 5PB, 5/1); **in fracture:** red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (1-4 mm), calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: horizontal alveolar girth in relief.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 208-209, ill. CVI/4 as generic decoration occurring on Dacian pottery in phase III (first century BC – first century AD); M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 22/7; Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica* (n. 7), ill. LXXIV, no. 944; I. Bogdan-Cătănciu (n. 5), ill. I/4 etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 405 – 47 406.

36. Form: pot, typologically indeterminable. ill. XI/36.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: Ø interior = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: gray; exterior: bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 10B 6/1); in fracture: very dark gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz flakes (2-8mm), calcite and mica.

Decoration: alveolar girth in relief.

More observations: heavy secondary firing inside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII, in-between walls; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 208-209, ill. CVI-9, generic decoration occurring in the classical phase of the Dacian period; M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 22-1,3; Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica* (n. 7), ill. LXXIV, no. 945; V. Crișan (n. 35), ill. 25/8 etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 511.

b. combined – alveolar girth with one larger alveolus applied at intervals just above one of the alveoli in row (no. 39, ill. XI) or overlapping (no. 4 a, ill. III), with a beak-like prolongation.

39. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XI/39.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: Ø interior = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: light greenish gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley 5 GY, 7/1); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite (2-8 mm), quartz and mica particles.

Decoration: horizontal alveolar girth in relief. At intervals one alveolus displays a vertical elongation.

More observations: sparse signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII, in-between walls, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: possibly in I. Bogdan-Cătănciu (n. 5), 206, ill. I/2.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 510.

c. slashed – a single item, with girth in relief with diagonal scorred lines at the maximum diameter (no. 41, ill. XIII).

41. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XIII/41.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 6.5 x 6 cm; wall thick. = 1.5 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: light greenish gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley 10Y, 7/1); exterior: reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR, 7/6); in fracture: very dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 3/) with a thin reddish yellow streak to the surface; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite (2-6mm), quartz and mica particles.

Decoration: in relief girth of scorred lines.

More observations: noteable for the thickness of walls – probably an oversize vessel. Signs of secondary firing outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus.

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 42/2; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 50, ill. 45/15; 46/16; I. Bogdan-Cătăniciu (n. 5), ill. 1/3,7; P. Rogozea (n. 5), ill. IX/1 etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 50 968.

d. cordons – with slashes and impressions, looking like a cordon rather than a alveolar girth; this type of ornaments were applied only to the rim of the analyzed ware (no. 17, ill. VI, no. 22, ill. VIII).

II. Impressed decorations are sparse on pottery of both the Dacian and the Roman period. Two such types of decorations were evolved:

a. simple, horizontal at the maximum diameter or underlip (no. 43, ill. XII).

b. compound, formed by two rows of horizontal alveoli with each alveolus on the lower row beneath and in-between two alveoli in the upper row (no. 40, ill. XII). This type of decoration was, too, applied on the body.

43. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XII/43.

Conservation: four fragments of body.

Dimensions: 9.5 x 8 cm.

Fabric: **color:** **interior:** dark reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR 3/3); **exterior:** dark reddish brown on small patches and the rest, gray; **in fracture:** gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant calcite, quartz and mica grains.

Decoration: alveolar girth impressed on clay while soft.

More observations: heavy secondary firing, especially on the outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus.

Analogies: N. Gudea (n. 44), 304, ill. 5/3,4, from Antoninus Pius or mid-second century AD; M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 22/6; I. Glodariu (n. 10), ill. 58/7.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 478, 49 481.

40. Form: pot of indeterminate type. ill. XII/40.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 6 x 6 cm.

Fabric: **color:** reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **in fracture:** black with two reddish brown streaks on either margin; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine calcite and mica grits.

Decoration: impressed on clay while still soft. Two horizontal rows of small alveoli are present ($\varnothing = 0.8$ cm). The ornaments on the lower row are in the interval between two alveoli in the upper row.

More observations: heavy secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5, in the ruin of the kiln of the phase III with timber buildings..

Dating: Hadrian- Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 496.

III. The incised decorations are:

wavy decoration, at the maximum diameter of the body (no. 26, ill. IX).

combed and brushed decorations – also incised decorations, fairly frequent on

classical Dacian pottery, including the second half of the first century and the beginning of the second century AD⁵⁷. More often than not, in late La Tène Dacian pottery this is associated with other decorations, such as barbotine dots (highest occurrence), wavy or horizontal incised diagonals, or even alveolar girths in relief.⁵⁸ There are, however, a number of wares displaying this decoration only⁵⁹. From *Napoca* there comes an item (no. 45, ill. XII) which displays the decoration in question in the form of diagonal stripes, fairly irregular and slanting to the right. It does not occur in association with any other decoration.

45. Form: pot, type indeterminable. ill. XII/45.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 11.7 x 10.8 cm.

Fabric: color: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** quartz (2-4 mm), calcite, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

Decoration: wavy brush strokes at the maximum diameter and underneath the rim.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1994, brooches workshop, - 3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Analogies: E. Ettlinger (n. 71), 47-48, ill. 5.2/2; I. Glodariu (n. 33), ill. 4/27.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 701.

c. combined – one such possible decoration is achieved by impressing one's fingers on the still soft clay combined with triangular shapes incised by means of a sharp stick.

44. Form: pot (?). ill. XII/44.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 13 x 9.5 cm.

Fabric: color: reddish brown (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/4); **in fracture:** thin reddish brown streaks to the surface, very dark gray to the core; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** fine calcite and mica particles.

Decoration: diagonal finger impressions only on the upper portion of the sherd, and, apparently accidentally, two incisions with a sharp stick.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1994, brooches workshop, - 3.40 m.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 703.

2. Dacian cups. Not only do they occur in small quantity (three items), but also they fall into a single type - the handleless cups. One item displaying alveoli at the base was discovered in earlier excavations⁶⁰. We have no intention here to discuss the

⁵⁷ I. Glodariu (n. 33), 155, ill. 3/43-44; ill. 4/22b, 27.

⁵⁸ I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), ill. CVII/9, 10, ill. LXXV/1; I. Glodariu (n. 10), ill. 36/5, 38/11, 42/9, 55/8, 56/14 etc.

⁵⁹ M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 45, ill. 24/7, 26/29; I. Glodariu (n. 33), ill. 4/27 etc.

⁶⁰ I. Mitrofan, *Contribuții la cunoașterea orașului Napoca*, AMN 1, 1964, 206, ill. 9, with detailed depiction and drawing of the item, which is a handleless cup with alveoli at the base; the piece was discovered outside Hotel Astoria, and the archaeological context allows for no close dating; resumed by D. Protase, *Problema* (n. 4), 32, cup sherd, no drawing, in which case the author could not ascertain, due to its condition, whether it had handles or was a later variant of the Dacian handleless cup. The depiction mentions no decoration, yet, resumed by D. Protase, *Autohtonii* (n. 4), 48-49, the author catalogues the item as a late variant of the Dacian handleless cup with alveoli at the base. Unfortunately, the piece was not found in the MNIT deposits, therefore, we cannot assign it to types nor could we make an adequate drawing.

functionality of these vessels or to make an excursion into the longevity of the form during the Roman period, since all of this has been debated in the selected bibliography⁶¹. Instead, we shall limit our presentation to the items available, with restricted comments as imposed by their small quantity.

The Dacian cups revealed by recent excavations have been separated into two variants by the shape of the rim. Let us mention that the handleless cups, due to the very absence of handles and the sharp everted of the rims are liable to be lids.

1.1.2 A. ill. XI/30. Handleless cup, with sharply out-turned mouth (everted), with rounded rim, curving walls, and slightly profiled bottom. Plain. There are numerous analogies for this variant, both from the span prior to the Roman conquest as well as from the Roman rule in Dacia⁶².

30. Form: Dacian cup type 1.1.2 A. ill. X/30.

Conservation: 70% preserved.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm; Ø b. = 5 cm; h = 5 cm.

Fabric: color: brown (Munsell 7,5 YR, 5/4); **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** variable fine calcite (0.5-5 mm) calcite, quartz, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

More observations: heavy secondary firing inside and outside the rim, and on the surface of the body.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square C 1, - 3.40 m deep, phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Glodariu (n. 33), 161, ill. 4/33, datable to the second half of the first century AD; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 39, ill. 65/1; N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 233, ill. 9/7; M. Negru (n. 8), type III, variant 2.2, ill. 11/164, 166, wares coming from the forts at Buciumi and Gilău and loosely dated in the second-third centuries AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 348.

1.1.2 B. ill. X/31. Handleless Dacian cups, possibly with the same morphological features as the previous, with the difference that the rim is thickened and the edge is almost straight. As with the previous, analogies are aplenty. Due to its condition, -sherd, and the straight edge, the item is liable to be a lid.

31. Form: Dacian cup type 1.1.2 B. ill. X/31.

Conservation: fragment of rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm.

Fabric: color: gray; **in fracture:** yellowish red (Munsell 5 YR, 5/8); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (0.5-2 mm) and mica particles.

More observations: secondary firing inside and outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5, clay floor; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

⁶¹ N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 233; C. H. Opreanu (n. 9) etc. Our reference is the latest study on Dacian cups in the Roman and post-Roman period – F. Marcu, O. Tentea (n. 9), with special reference to plain and handleless wares on p. 69, 72-74. I am hereby grateful to my colleagues F. Marcu and O. Tentea for making available their manuscript. I should also add that in the same study mentions are made to a handleless cup of *Napoca* and its early chronology (end of the second decade of the second century), which is unpublished but has been acknowledged (cf. F. Marcu, O. Tentea [n. 9], 72-73 and note 76). This piece is liable to be the only specimen that lends itself to reconstruction coming from the excavations on V. Deleu Street, entered as no. 30, ill. X, in our catalogue.

⁶² I. Glodariu (n. 33), 161, ill. 4/33; N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 233, ill. 9/7; M. Negru (n. 8), type III.2, variant 2.2, ill. 11/164, 166 etc.

Analogies: M. Macrea, I. Glodariu (n. 33), 62, type 11, ill. 38/9; Glodariu (n. 10), 48, ill. 29/7, dateable to the second half of the second century AD; N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 233, ill. 9/4, decorated with alveoli at the base.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 506.

The third item is the bottom of a handleless Dacian cup which, due to its condition, cannot be typologically classified. Let us only remark on the slight profile of the bottom and the curve of the walls, peculiar to the type depicted above.

32. Form: Dacian cup, type indeterminable. ill. X/32.

Conservation: fragment of bottom and body.

Dimensions: Ø b. = 6 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 4/4); exterior: secondary firing signs added; in fracture: wide black streak from the surface, reddish brown, to the core; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** variable quartz (0,5-2 mm), and fine calcite and mica particles.

More observations: heavy secondary firing outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square B 1, - 2.50 m deep; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 526.

1. DACIAN POTTERY: 1.2. wheelmade.

Dacian wheelmade pottery come in small quantity and are represented by a single form – the pot. Distinguishing between this and the provincial Roman pottery is difficult, since Dacian wheelmade wares copy the forms of the Roman wares, even while the fabric quality too is similar to that of the latter. The persistence of the traditional forms, converted from handmade into wheelmade, as well as the occurrence of decorations peculiar to Dacian pottery (the alveolar girth, in particular), enabled the separation of wheelmade Dacian pottery from the provincial Roman common wares of *Napoca*.

Typology. The pots occurring as vessels on the site analyzed have been classified, formally, into the following types:

1.2. A. ill. XIII/46. Jar with rounded and slightly everted rim, defined neck and curving body. Plain. Analogies in the Dacian ambience are extremely rare⁶³. Possibly copied the shape of a Roman pot.

46. Form: jar type 1.2 A. ill. XIII/46.

Conservation: fragment of rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 4/4), with signs of secondary firing; exterior: gray, due to secondary firing; in fracture: gray, with a reddish brown streak to the core; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (0.5-4 mm) and mica particles.

More observations: heavy secondary firing, especially inside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5, clay floor, phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, Ziridava (n. 19), ill. 64/3, dateable to the second century BC – first century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

⁶³I. H. Crișan, Ziridava (n. 19), ill. 64/3.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 507.

1.2 B. ill. XIII/47. Jar with thickened angled rim, rounded on the inside, almost straight on the outside. Due to the arching rim, the shoulders are well defined; the body is curved. Plain.

47. Form: jar type 1.2 B. ill. XIII/47.

Conservation: two fragments of body and rim.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 13 cm; Ø max. = 15.5 cm.

Fabric: color: dark bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 10B, 4/1); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine quartz and mica particles.

Decoration: incised, wavy lines, on the shoulder, and girth in relief at maximum diameter.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1992, square A 1, outside the eastern wall C 1, - 2.50 – 3.00 m; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 48 105.

1.2 C. ill. XIII/48. Jar with heavily thickened rim, rounded on the inside, slightly everted outside and fairly profiled. Another feature of this piece is the pronouncedly less curving walls, which apparently elongates the body. This is a wheelmade translation of type 1.1 D1 handmade pottery (see no. 11, ill. V, in our catalogue). The item analyzed also features very thick walls. Plain. Existing analogies are the same as for the handmade pieces.

48. Form: jar type 1.2 C. ill. XIII/48.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm.

Fabric: color: bluish gray (Munsell 10B, 5/1); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant calcite and mica grains.

Archaeological context: Cluj, no. 12 Prahovei Street, S 1 square 3, - 4.00 m; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; no registration number.

1.2 C1. ill. XIII/49. Variant of the previous type, dissimilar, however, in the less pronounced thickening of the rim.

49. Form: pot type 1.2 C1. ill. XIII/49.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = cm.

Fabric: color: dark bluish gray (Munsell 5 B, 4/1); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant quartz, calcite and mica particles.

More observations: almost identical in form with the previous.

Archaeological context: Cluj, no. 12 Prahovei St., S 1 Square 3, - 4.20 m; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: possible analogy in I. Glodariu (n. 33), ill. 4/51, datable to first century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 403 a.

1.2 D. ill. XIV/50-50 a. Pot with everted rim, triangular in cross section, profiled by a slight outer groove, and another inner one for lid-seating. The shoulders are defined, the body is globular. The shoulder displays a wavy incised decoration, and an

alveolar girth in relief at maximum diameter. This form is frequent in Romanian pottery, fabric quality is identical with the latter, and it is only the two decorations associated, and the alveolar girth in relief in particular, that enabled us to identify it as Dacian. We have found no analogies among the wheelmade Dacian pottery of the classical Period or Roman pottery, but, as already mentioned, we did find some among provincial Roman pottery⁶⁴.

50. Form: pot type 1.2 D. ill. XIV/50-50a.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 21 cm.

Fabric: color: dark bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 5/3, 4/1); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine calcite, quartz and mica grains.

Decoration: wavy, incised on the shoulder, and an alveolar girth in relief consisting in rather uneven little alveoli (0.4 – 0.5 cm) at the maximum diameter.

More observations: pronounced inner groove for lid-seating.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, Squares D 4 – D 5, by the well, -0.80 m; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: only among the provincial Roman wares, with the chronology starting from mid-second century to later: C. J. Young (n. 64), 212, type R. 21.2, with an interesting debate on the possible prolongation of the type into late La Tène; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 49, ill. 23/5, with the general age span of the complex where the item comes from, for lack of material that would allow for closer dating etc.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 515, 47 517.

Decoration is either missing on the wheelmade Dacian wares on the excavated site, or consists in an only association – wavy incisions, on the shoulder, and the alveolar girth in relief, normally at the body's maximum diameter (no. 50, 52, 53, ill. XIV). There is one sherd decorated only with the alveolar girth (no drawing) (its condition does not allow us to ascertain the association with the wavy incisions, as was the case with the other examples). The wares unearthed at *Napoca* display no other decorations peculiar to Dacian pottery. The incised ornaments, such as those applied – as is the case of the alveolar girth in relief – are frequent occurrences on Dacian pottery of the classical Period, handmade in particular⁶⁵. Wheelmade Dacian pottery, on the other hand, displays, besides the already mentioned ornaments⁶⁶, further types of decorations, such as burnished patterns. The twofold association (alveolar girth and incised wavy lines) (alveolar girth and wavy incisions) seldom occur in either the Dacian⁶⁷ or the Roman⁶⁸ periods.

51. Form: pot (?). ill. XIV/51.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: Ø interior = 16 cm.

Fabric: color: gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 5/); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** variable quartz (0.5-5 mm), calcite and mica.

⁶⁴ C. J. Young, *Oxfordshire Roman Pottery. The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region*, BAR 43, Oxford 1977, type R 21.2, ill. 77; O. Brukner (n. 3), T. 113/49; I. Glodariu (n. 10), ill. 23/5; D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu (n. 11), ill. XLVI/2 etc., none of the items figuring as analogies display any decoration.

⁶⁵ I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 210, ill. CVI, CICX-CX.

⁶⁶ I. Glodariu (n. 10), 67.

⁶⁷ I. H. Crișan, *Ceramica* (n. 19), 210, ill. CVIII/5; idem, *Ziridava* (n. 19), ill. 70/1, ill. 83/5.

⁶⁸ Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica* (n. 7), ill. LXXIV, no. 948 – handmade, however; wheelmade Dacian ware from Roman Oltenia only display incised decoration – parallel lines, wavy lines (or associations of the two) (ill. LXXV, no. 956, 958) or slashes made with a sharp implement (ill. LXXV, no. 957).

Decoration: combined – incised wavy lines over the maximum diameter; underneath, marking, apparently, the maximum diameter, an alveolar girth consisting in small alveoli (0.8 cm), rather uneven.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, Square D 4 – D 5, by the well, - 0.80 m deep; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: I. H. Crișan, Ziridava (n. 19), ill. 70/1, 83/5, with the decorations in reverse.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 516.

52. **Form:** pot type indeterminable. ill. XIV/52.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: Ø interior = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 10B, 5/1); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** quartz (0.5 – 3 mm), fine calcite and mica particles.

Decoration: combined: incised wavy lines, rather uneven, apparently on the shoulder; below, at a level corresponding to the maximum diameter – an alveolar girth in relief.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5, D 4, clay layer over the phase II with timber buildings; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 502.

Typology b. Pottery in the Celtic tradition has been distinguished and treated accordingly in recent Romanian studies, as mentioned above (subchapter 2b). The material published so far is sparse, consequently only the production technique criterion⁶⁹ has been operational in this case. As with Dacian pottery, the main criterion employed for the presentation of this survey is that of the *production technique* – that is, **wheelmade** or **handmade**, to which given the fragmentary condition of the wares, we have added the **formal criterion**. As with the Dacian recipients, the variety of forms of Celtic pottery is narrow – only pots are available. The other forms regarded as peculiar to the colonists coming from areas of Celtic extraction – *tripodia* (Dreifußschale), the Faltenbecher type beakers⁷⁰ – have not been discovered so far at

⁶⁹ A. Ardeț, in the study (n. 5) where he makes an explicit note of the existence of this type of pottery at *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, does not submit it, however, to a formal classification, due, perhaps, to the small quantity of items. The same study displays an ambiguity in terms, with the author distinguishing between "the handmade pottery in Late La Tène tradition", which he regards as Celtic in origin (139, fig. 4/A-D), other similar wheelmade pottery, individualised by the decoration technique (brush or comb), occurring in the same provinces of Celtic background (Noricum and Pannonia) (139-140, fig. 3/A-E), and still another wheelmade "pottery in Celtic tradition", similarly decorated, with excellent analogies in the neighbouring provinces (140, fig. 5/A-C). Judging by the illustration, it is possible for the two categories mentioned ("the pottery in Late La Tène tradition" and the "pottery in Celtic tradition") to be one and the same, since the author does not state the criteria he has operated by. Also, A. Husar, in a subchapter devoted to the category of pottery surveyed in his doctoral dissertation, signals out the particular pottery and some of its specific forms, without classifying the pottery acknowledged by then, as this was outside the scope of his work – see A. Husar (n. 15), 173-179.

⁷⁰ The Faltenbecher type beakers do not figure among specific pottery in Celtic tradition. Among the latter, besides the prevailing pots and tripodes (Dreifußschale), there occur the bowls, *dolia*, beakers (other than those already mentioned) etc. See Eleny Schindler-Kaudelka, Susanne Zabelicky-Scheffenecker, *Die bodenständige Keramik von Magdalensberg. Ein Anfang*, in: *Kelten, Germanen, Römer im Mitteldonauegebiet vom Ausklang der Latène – Zivilisation bis zum 2. Jahrhundert*, Brno – Nitra 1995, 177-198; W. Artner, *Einige Bemerkungen vom Übergang der Spätlatènezeit in der*

Napoca. The typology of the pottery in Celtic tradition on the site mentioned is in concord with the acknowledged classification in the selected bibliography featuring consecrated surveys of this type of pottery⁷¹.

POTTERY IN CELTIC TRADITION: 2.1 handmade.

Originally regarded by us as a species distinct from the Dacian pottery of the Roman period, on closer examining the form and the fabric, in particular, in which the wares were made, we realised they fell into the category of handmade Dacian pottery. This is the reason why we have entered these wares in the corresponding catalogue.

POTTERY IN CELTIC TRADITION: 2.2. made on the slow wheel.

It is individual for its form, fabric, decoration and production technique. The only form occurring on the analyzed site is the pot, but all of the items in this form display the same feature: they copy Roman wares in the same type. The fabric in which they were made is gray, in varied shades, medium fine. The most peculiar feature of the Celtic pottery of *Napoca* is the decoration in the Besenstrich and Kammstriche techniques. This technique, although peculiar, as mentioned, to Dacian pottery, occurs in Noricum and Pannonia on what the literature in question termed "pottery in late La Tène tradition" or "Auerberg pottery"⁷². Moreover, there is the production technique – on the **slow wheel** – which occurs neither with Roman period Dacian pottery nor with the provincial Roman pottery. This production technique has been signalled in the fort

provinzialrömischen Zeit aus der Steiermark, Alba Regia 27, 1998, 55-64; Iva Mikl Curk, *Verbreitungsgebiete der römischen Materiellen Kultur zu Tatsachen der Vorrömischen Periode. Beispiele an Gebrauchskeramik vom heutigen Slowenien*, Alba Regia 27, 1998, 11-15 etc.

⁷¹ Our reference has been to the synthetic works of Eva Bónis (n. 3, 35-39, ill. I-VIII) and Olga Brukner (n. 3, 170, T. II-V, with a useful comparative statistics on the ratio between the indigenous pottery and the import pottery in the settlements of the first century AD [ill. VI-IX] for the sites in Pannonia), the monograph by O. Urban on the *tumuli* of Austria (O. Urban, *Das Gräberfeld von Kapfenstein (Steiermark) und die römischen Hügelgräber in Österreich*, München 1981), and many other papers and special surveys on this particular pottery, unearthed on different sites, in Noricum and in Pannonia in particular: Eva Bónis, *Die spätkeltische Siedlung Gellerthey-Taban*, Budapest 1969; Elisabeth Ettlinger, *Cooking Pots at Vidonissa*, in *Roman Pottery Studies in Britain and Beyond* (ed. J. Dore and K. Greene), BAR Supplementary Series 30, Oxford 1977; O. Brukner (n. 2); M. V. Gojković, *The Pottery – Tile Workshop in the Roman Craft Quarter in Ptuj. The First Results of the Excavations at the Hospital in Ptuj*, Ptujski arheološki zbornik 1993, 449-479; Brigitte Amtmann, *Das Fundmaterial des provinzialrömischen Hügelgräberfeldes von Gising in der Steiermark*, FÖ 33, 1994, 7-23; Iva Mikl Curk, *Territoriale Unterschiede der großen Hauskeramik in Slowenien – Neue Beobachtungen und neue Fragen*, in *Il contributo delle analisi archeometriche allo studio delle ceramiche grezze e comuni. Il rapporto forma/funzione/impasto. Atti della 1ª Giornata di archeometria della ceramica – Bologna, 28 febbraio 1997* (ed. Sara Santoro Bianchi e B. Fabri), Bologna 1997, 110-116; Ljudmila Plesničar Gec, *Ceramica grezza e recipienti da cucina in Emona*, in *Il contributo delle analisi archeometriche allo studio delle ceramiche grezze e comuni. Il rapporto forma/funzione/impasto. Atti della 1ª Giornata di archeometria della ceramica – Bologna, 28 febbraio 1997* (ed. Sara Santoro Bianchi e B. Fabri), Bologna 1997, 117-120; Zsuzsanna Bánki, *Kelten – und Eraviskergäber in Sárbogárd*, *Communications Archaeologicae Hungariae* 1998, 65-98; M. Müller, *Faimingen – Phoebiana II. Die römischen Grabfunde*, *Limesforschungen. Studien zur Organisation der Römischen Reichsgrenze an Rhein und Donau* 26, Mainz 1999.

⁷² A recent synthesis on this type of pottery, ranging from definition to features, dating and distribution in C. Flügel, Eleni Schindler-Kaudelka, *Auerbergstöpfe in Raetien, Noricum und der Regio Decima*, *Aquileia Nostra* 66, 1995, 65-84, with the main points reiterated by Janka Istenič, *Poetovio, zahodna grobišča I. Grobne celote iz Dezelnega muzeja Joanneuma v Gradcu. Poetovio, the Western Cemeteries. Grave-Groups in the Landesmuseum Joanneum Graz*, *Catalogi et monographiae* 32, Ljubljana 1999, 139-141.

at *Vindonissa*⁷³ and at a workshop for building material in the vicinity of *Celeia*⁷⁴, while the cemetery of *Poetovio*, similar wares display a combination of techniques – wheelmade rim attached to a handmade body⁷⁵. The other analogies were handmade or fast wheelthrown.

Under the circumstances, with few items available (11), of which only 6 lend themselves to reconstruction, we have resorted to a formal classification of the latter only, mentioning for each entry in our catalogue the possible analogies on sites elsewhere.

The pots falling in the category of pottery in Celtic tradition made on the slow wheel have been classified as follows:

2.2 A. ill. XV/53. Pot with slightly thickened and everted rim, with the shoulders defined and a curving body. The form is Roman. Combed decoration. Possible analogies come both from the capital of Roman Dacia⁷⁶ and from *Emona*⁷⁷, in Pannonia.

53. Form: pot type 2.2 A. ill. XV/53.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 19 cm.

Fabric: color: dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley, N 4/); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant calcite, quartz, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

Decoration: brushed strokes. Horizontal stripes on the neck, and compass-scribed arcs slanting to the right below.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, by the well; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Mikl Curk (n. 3), T. 36/1, the item comes from the cemetery at *Emona*, dating later than the pieces of *Napoca* – prior to the Marcomanic wars; A. Ardeț (n. 5), 138-139, ill. 3/B, also dating later than our item (after mid-second century).

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 394.

2.2 A1. ill. XV/54. Variant of the previous type, with one dissimilarity – a sharper angle of the rim, resulting in a less defined body. The combed decoration is even more irregular than the previous example.

54. Form: pot type 2.2 A1. ill. XV/54.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 20 cm; Ø max. = 23 cm.

Fabric: color: dark greenish gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley 10Y, 4/1); **exterior:** black, due to secondary-firing; **in fracture:** dark red (Munsell 2,5 YR, 3/6), with a dark streak in the middle; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** quartz (0.5-2 mm), calcite and mica.

Decoration: under the double grooved underlip – brush strokes. The brushes start on the second groove, and are short and diagonal. Below there are long diagonal lines, left-slanting, which apparently covered the whole body.

⁷³E. Ettlinger (n. 71), 48, ill. 5.2, no. 6-10. The forms of these pots do not resemble closely those at *Napoca*, but there is some similitude in the production technique and decoration.

⁷⁴Verena Vidrih Perko, *The Roman Tile Factory at Vransko near Celeia (Norikum). Part two: ceramic finds*, *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 35, 1997, 166, ill. 5/3, 6, 7, 12. The production technique as well as the decoration (combed) of this particular category is considered to be a prolongation of the Hallstatt tradition.

⁷⁵J. Istenič (n. 72), 137-141, for *Poetovio*; C. Schucany, S. Martin-Kilcher, L. Berger, D. Paunier (eds.), *Römische Keramik in der Schweiz / Céramique romaine en Suisse / Ceramica romana in Svizzera*, *Antiqua* 31, 1999, 66-72 for the Roman sites in Switzerland.

⁷⁶A. Ardeț (n. 5), 138-139, ill. 3/b.

⁷⁷I. Mikl Curk (n. 3), T. 36/1.

More observations: secondary firing on the outside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 3, stone phase I.

Dating: mid-second century – Septimius Severus.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 556.

2.2 B. ill. XV/55. Pot with thickened and everted rim, set off by two grooves at the top. The neck is short but the body is elongated. Combed decoration. The form occurs on early Roman pottery, without the typical decoration⁷⁸. One possible analogy, with an earlier chronology, at the cemetery of *Emona*⁷⁹.

55. Form: pot type 2.2 B. ill. XV/55.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 14 cm; 8 x 5.2 cm.

Fabric: color: dark gray (Munsell 2.5 Y, N 4/); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine quartz (0.1-2 mm), calcite and mica particles.

Decoration: combed. Right-slanting arc-scribed stripes on the shoulder and vertical trails on the rest of the body.

More observations: signs of secondary firing on the on the surface and inside the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, no stratigraph clues; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: I. Mikl Curk (n. 3), T. 6/10, item dating to the first century AD.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 386 a-b.

2.2 C. ill. XVI/56. Pot with thickened but very slightly everted rim, with an inner lid-seating. The shoulder is marked by two pronounced grooves, and the body is slightly hemispherical. Brush strokes decorations. Possible analogies at the cemetery of *Poetovio*⁸⁰ and Faimingen - *Phoebiana*⁸¹.

56. Form: pot type 2.2 C. ill. XVI/57.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 18 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: brownish yellow (Munsell 10 YR, 6/6); exterior: gray, due to heavy secondary firing; **in fracture:** brownish yellow, with gray streak to the surface; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (0.5-3 mm), calcite (0.5-6 mm), iron-rich grains and mica.

Decoration: incised, horizontal irregular brush strokes, underneath and partially overlapping the last groove on the shoulder over which have been applied right-slanting compass-scribed arcs.

More observations: inner lid-seating. The thickness of the walls also remarkable.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 5; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: I. Mikl Curk (n. 3), 112, T. 38/2, dating prior to the Marcomanic wars; M. Müller (n. 71), 97, ill. 4, grave 15, no. 2, item difficult to assign short of a lamp stamped FORTIS.

Bibliography: published in A. Husar (n. 15), 176, ill. IV/3.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 413.

⁷⁸D. Castella, Marie-France Meylan Krause, *La céramique gallo-romaine d'Avenches et de sa région. Esquisse d'une typologie*, Bulletin de l'Association Pro Aventico 36, 1994, 25, type 35/3.

⁷⁹I. Mikl Curk (n. 3), 104, T. 6/10, but this item displays a single groove on the rim, and the synthetic presentation (no catalogue) makes no mention regarding the production technique.

⁸⁰Ibidem, 118, T. 38/2.

⁸¹M. Müller (n. 71), 97, grave 15, no. 2.

2.2 D. ill. XVI/57. Pot with everted rim well defined on the outside, profiled by a top groove, with inner lid-seating, with slightly defined shoulder and hemispherical body. Combed decoration. Possible analogy from the cemetery at *Emona*⁸².

57. Form: pot type 2.2 D. ill. XVI/57.

Conservation: fragment of rim and body.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: very dark gray (munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley, N 3/); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** quartz (0.5-3mm), calcite and mica particles.

Decoration: combed, on the body. Part of it starts underneath the groove marking the transition to the body, another just underlip, over the groove. Horizontal compass-scribed arcs.

More observations: signs of heavy secondary firing inside and outside, and on the rim.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII; phase II with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Analogies: L. Plesničar Gec (n. 82), T. XXXII/13.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 50 962.

2.2 E. ill. XVI/58. Pot with thickened and everted rim, boldly profiled by an inner groove, marked shoulders and elongated body. Brush strokes decoration. One possible analogy at the cemetery of Faimingen-*Phoebiana*⁸³ as well as at the western cemetery of *Poetovio*⁸⁴.

58. Form: pot type 2.2 E. ill. XVI/58.

Conservation: preserved 70%.

Dimensions: Ø r. = 16 cm; Ø max. = 20 cm.

Fabric: color: interior and exterior: gray, and reddish brown small patches at the maximum diameter (Munsell 2,5 YR, 5/4); **in fracture:** reddish brown on small patches, the rest – gray; **type:** coarse; **inclusions:** variable quartz (2-10 mm), calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: brushed. The incised decoration is underneath the rim and near the base in the form of horizontal stripes, transiting into right slanting compass-scribed arcs at the maximum diameter.

More observations: deep signs of secondary firing on both sides.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Analogies: M. Müller (n. 71), 116, ill. 30, grave 181, no. 1, unfortunately with inconclusive dating, probably nearing 150 AD; J. Istenič (n. 72), 141, grave 158, ill. 34:2, fig. 131, dateable to the first-second centuries AD (?).

Bibliography: published in A. Husar (n. 15), 176, ill. IV/1.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 48 329.

The rest of the illustrated pottery in Celtic tradition as well as that not illustrated due to its condition, derives too from pots of type indeterminable.

59. Form: pot (?). ill. XVII/59.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 6.7 x 4.3 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 10B, 6/1); exterior: dark bluish gray (Munsell Color Chart 2 for Gley 5 PB, 3/1); **in fracture:** dark bluish gray streak, thick to the core, almost gray to the surface; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant quartz, calcite and mica particles.

⁸² Ljudmila Plesničar Gec, Severno Emonsko grobišče. The northern cemetery of Emona, Ljubljana 1972, T. XXXII/13.

⁸³ M. Müller (n. 71), 116, ill. 30, grave 181/1.

⁸⁴ J. Istenič (n. 72), 141, type LG/JrC varia, grave 158, ill. 34:2, fig. 131.

Decoration: brushed, compass-scribed arcs.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1996, S VII, by the well; phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 49 435.

60. **Form:** pot (?). ill. XVII/60.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 6 x 4.8 cm.

Fabric: color: gray, due to heavy secondary firing; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** fine calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: brushed compass-scribed arcs on the body.

More observations: signs of trimming on the walls inside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, square B 3; phase II with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan – Hadrian.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 501.

61. **Form:** pot, type indeterminable. ill. XVII/61.

Conservation: body sherd.

Dimensions: 7 x 5 cm.

Fabric: dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 4/); **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** variable quartz (0.5-2 mm), calcite and mica grains.

Decoration: incised, brushed. Compass-scribed arcs to the right.

More observations: signs of secondary firing.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, S 5, phase III with timber buildings.

Dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius.

Bibliography: unpublished.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 514.

62. **Form:** pot (?). ill. XVII/62-62a.

Conservation: two fragments of body.

Dimensions: 10.5 x 5.5 cm; 12 x 6.5 cm.

Dimensions: Ø b. = 15 cm.

Fabric: color: interior: very dark gray (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 3/); exterior: reddish yellow (Munsell 7, 5YR, 7/6), with light gray postions; **in fracture:** reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR, 5/4), with a thin gray streak in the middle due to mis-firing; **type:** medium fine; **inclusions:** abundant quartz (0.5-4 mm), fine calcite, iron-rich grains and mica particles.

Decoration: brushed – vertical thin stripes on the body only, which disappear at the base.

More observations: trimming inside.

Archaeological context: Cluj, V. Deleu Street, 1994, S 3; phase I with timber buildings.

Dating: Trajan.

Analogies: L. Plesničar Gec (n. 82), grave 387, T. CV/1.

Bibliography: published in A. Husar (n. 15), 176, ill. IV/4.

Place of storage: MNIT; V. 47 369.

*

Following the presentation of every group falling within the category of the pottery in late La Tène tradition, some conclusions reached after the individual analysis of each are in order:

1. Handmade Dacian pottery unearthed at *Napoca* represents the bulk of the wares in late La Tène tradition excavated on the site (65 items = 75%) (see graph no.1). It features the characteristics of the same pottery on other Dacian-Roman sites in the province. It largely occurs in the forms typical of the Dacian pottery prior to the Roman conquest, with, however, some alterations: the range of forms narrows down and the decoration is simplified⁸⁵. In view of the first claim, the wares of *Napoca* only include, as regards variety, jars and handleless cups. On analyzing the former, the features singled out by I. Glodariu for this type of wares dating from what is regarded as late La Tène period of the Dacian Period (first century BC – 106 AD) – the slenderness of jars by losing in wall curving, as well as the heightening of the rim resulting in an oval-shaped body⁸⁶, are certified by the similar items of *Napoca*, dateable as late as the first half of second century AD. The influence of the Roman pottery on the production of jars is almost imperceptible. The emergence of the handleless Dacian cup is another feature of the handmade Dacian pottery prior to the Roman conquest, yet it co-exists with pieces on sites elsewhere which display handles. Due to the small quantity of such items unearthed at *Napoca*, we can contribute nothing further on this topic. Another interesting fact is the absence of other forms typical for the Dacian pottery, such as dishes or beakers. This is the latest report on archeological excavations at *Napoca* – a narrow range of forms for the handmade Dacian pottery of the Roman period.

As for the second claim, although it would appear that we have encountered the entire range of decorations displayed by handmade Dacian pottery in the classical period, combinations of ornamental motifs are sparse and far from the artistry displayed by the vessels prior to the Roman conquest. The girth in relief obviously dominates on the bulk of wares, and was, at the time, a novelty evolving in late first century and early second century AD⁸⁷. This particular ornament would occur on Dacian vessels of *Napoca* as late as mid-second century AD.

From the chronological and typological points of view, it is noticeable that both in quantity (32 items = 49% of the total sum, graph no. 2) and in form (9 types and variants of jars out of a total of 10 classified, and one handleless cup out of two typologically assigned, table I) the wares were produced early in the history of the Roman settlement of *Napoca*. Some of the jar types would continue in production in the subsequent period (Trajan – Hadrian), without fundamental alterations in their development or the emergence of new forms in the repertoire. Sporadically the analyzed pottery would occur into the second half of the second century AD, following which this type of vessels are no longer reported among Roman period pottery at *Napoca*.

The fabric in which the handmade Dacian vessels were made is dominantly coarse (45 items = 70%), with medium fine occurring less (graph no. 3). The firing was in most cases in oxidising conditions (46 items = 71% of the total), with the color ranging from red to brick-red and mostly reddish brown, seldom reddish yellow. Reduced firing was used with a small number of vessels (19% of the total analyzed), with gray shade the dominant color of the fabric (graph no. 4)

Analyses of the fabrics⁸⁸ conducted on this category of pottery have indicated that the granulometry of the coarse fabric in which most of the vessels were made is

⁸⁵ D. Protase, *Autohtonii* (n. 4), 161; I. Glodariu (n. 33), 161-163.

⁸⁶ I. Glodariu (n. 33), 162.

⁸⁷ Ibidem.

⁸⁸ Fabric analyses performed by Professor Lucreția Ghergari, Professor Corina Ionescu and Maria Gore at the Department of Mineralogy of the Faculty of Geology at Babeș-Bolyai University. To all we are grateful for a fruitful cooperation.

microcrystallin-amorphous in structure, slightly vitreous, corresponding to the lutitic-arenitic, slight siltic, pottery. The firing temperature has been estimated to generally over 850-950°C. Yet, the most important conclusion reached by the petrographic-mineralogic analyses on the fabric of the handmade Dacian pottery of *Napoca* is that it was produced locally. The identification of the source for the raw material – an outcrop west of the city of Cluj Napoca, in the Cetății-Gilău Hill–certifies the pottery was locally produced⁸⁹.

As regards functionality, a very large number of items show signs of secondary firing (52 sherds = 80% of the total), indicating the use for cooking over heat. Also, the thickness of the walls of most items, and the coarse fabric, fire resistant, both confirm the use mentioned before. The rest of the wares, without traces of secondary firing, were meant for food storage.

2. The wheelmade Dacian pottery of *Napoca* is less numerically compared to the handmade pottery (9 items = 10% of the total, graph no. 1), but the situation here is no different from that of contemporary⁹⁰ Roman-Dacians settlements. Nor is the narrow range of forms in this category of pottery unusual for the Roman period – at the Locusteni cemetery, for instance, the repertoire consists in the ubiquitous jar, plus a fruit bowl with pedestal base sherd⁹¹. In the case of *Napoca*, the jar is the only form in Dacian pottery. As for its development, two trends have been attested. Firstly, it's a conversion on the throwing wheel of some handmade forms (type 1.1 D1, no. 11-13, ill. V of the handmade pottery and 1.2 C and 1.2 C1, no. 48-49, ill. XIII of wheelmade pottery), with these items figuring as the earliest wheelmade pieces (Trajan). Secondly, there follows the copy of Roman forms occurring, at *Napoca*, under Hadrian – Antoninus Pius, when the workshop here was highly active. A high percentage of the wheelmade wares in the span aforementioned – 66% (graph no. 2) – is liable to explain the absence of the Dacian traditional forms – such as the fruit bowl with pedestal base – which had been wheelthrown in the pre-Roman period and did not re-emerge in full Roman period⁹². The copies are identical with the Roman items, and it is only the display of specific Dacian decorations (the alveolar girth, in particular) that has helped us assign them to the category of our analysis.

Chronologically, with the exception of two vessels unearthed in a context dateable shortly after the Roman settling of *Napoca* (Trajan) (22% of the total),

⁸⁹ Lucreția Ghergari, Corina Ionescu, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, Maria Gorea, *Considerații mineralogice asupra ceramicii romane din situl arheologic Napoca*, in *Ceramica tradițională. Ceramica tehnică. A VIII-a Conferință de știință și ingineria materialelor oxidice Consilox VIII, Alba Iulia – România, 14-16 septembrie 2000*, vol. I, Alba Iulia 2000, 115-122/116-117, tables 1-2 and fig. 1; Corina Ionescu, Lucreția Ghergari, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, Maria Gorea, *Aspecte microscopice ale ceramicii grosiere romane din situl arheologic Napoca*, in *Lucrările simpozionului Realizări și perspective în studiul cuaternarului din România, Cluj-Napoca 2000*, 48-50. It is interesting that the same source of raw material should have been used for the handmade Dacian pottery of the Roman fort of Gilău, cf. Lucreția Ghergari, Corina Ionescu, Maria Gorea, O. Țentea, Manuela Toader, *Proveniența materiilor prime utilizate pentru ceramica dacică din situl roman Gilău, România*, in *Ceramica tradițională. Ceramica tehnică. A VIII-a Conferință de știință și ingineria materialelor oxidice Consilox VIII, Alba Iulia – România, 14-16 septembrie 2000*, vol. I, Alba Iulia 2000, 126-128; Corina Ionescu, Lucreția Ghergari, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, Maria Gorea, op. cit., 49.

⁹⁰ Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica* (n. 7), 136 – 138, with a small quantity of wheelmade items, deriving from the cemetery of Locusteni, in particular; I. Glodariu (n. 33), 161 –162, observations pertaining to the span between the first century – 106 AD; I. Glodariu (n. 10), 42 etc.

⁹¹ Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica* (n. 7), 137-138, ill. LXXV, no. 956-960.

⁹² An excellent explanation for the narrow ranging repertoire of wheelmade Dacian pottery in the Roman period in I. Glodariu (n. 10), 54.

representing, as we have mentioned above, the wheelthrown translation of some traditional jars and one produced shortly after (Trajan – Hadrian) (which is not a novelty), all the other wares span the rules of Emperors Hadrian and Antoninus Pius (6 items – 66% of the total) and are imitations of Roman forms. No wheelmade Dacian pottery was found at *Napoca* dating after mid-second century (table no. 1 and graph no. 2).

The fabric in which these wares were made is fairly good quality (medium fine – 90%) (graph no. 3), dominantly reduced-fired (78%), with rare instances of oxidised firing (graph no. 4). In most cases the fabric color is gray, in different shades.

3. The pottery in the Celtic tradition made on the slow wheel of *Napoca* occurs in small quantities (11 items = 13% of the total; graph no. 1). It too features a narrow variety of forms – pots only, classified in several types, typically imitating Roman forms rather than translating handmade forms to the throwing wheel. Typologically, one can note the development of the pots in this category produced at *Napoca*. Thus, in time, the profile of wares is increasingly more complex, more elaborated, while the rim is defined by top grooves and lid-seatings.

Chronologically, the number of items produced in the early history of the settlement (Trajan) is relatively small (3-27% of the total) (see graph no. 2 and table no. 1), but they represent two out of five types of pots in the Celtic tradition classified on the site. In the subsequent period (Trajan – Hadrian), the number drops (2 items – 18%), but one should note the development of a new pot type. Best represented in quantity are the wares produced during the municipal phase of the settlement (Hadrian – Antoninus Pius) (5 items – 45%), but their repertoire does not diversify – only two new types emerge, the rest of the sherds do not lend themselves to typological assignation. Only one item dating after mid-second century is available, and it features similarities to a handmade pot type of the early history of the *Napoca* settlement (1.1 A1, ill. 3).

The fabric in which the wares made on the slow wheel in the Celtic tradition were fashioned is 81% medium fine (graph no. 3), and reduced fired in the same proportion (graph no. 4). The thickness of walls of the vessels in most cases and the traces of secondary firing are indicative of their use for cooking.

Tests were run on the coarse fabric in which some of the vessels in this category were made. They revealed that the clay is polymictic, carbonaceous, arenitic, slight siltic, located nearby some zeolitic tuff intercalations. The clay is slightly dissimilar to that of the handmade Dacian pottery. A possible explanation could be that it was derived from a different source, located north of the city of Cluj Napoca, at the confluence of the Chintăului Valley with the Someș River⁹³. The conclusion thus reached is interesting: this type of pottery was, too, produced locally, early on in the history of the settlement – one of the pottery samples dates back to Trajan and was made in the local workshops, even while clay of the same provenience was still in use in the municipal phase of the site. So far, too few pottery samples have undergone tests for us to reach any general conclusions regarding either the local production or the import, early on, of vessels made on the slow wheel with combed and brushed decorations by the first Norico-Pannonian colonists settling in *Napoca*. What we can say is that these vessels, too, were locally produced.

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⁹³ See note 89.

On the basis of the analyzed material, at the end of our study some conclusions are in order:

1. *it is for the first time that the existence at Napoca of the pottery in late La Tène tradition (both Dacian and in Celtic tradition) is certified in a quantity (85 items) large enough to offer valuable information regarding its consumers.* This type of archeological material, revealed by stratigraphic excavations performed recently, contributes, alongside other artifacts, to the clarification of the early phases of the Roman settlement of *Napoca*, otherwise hard to ascertain due to the lack of epigraphic and literary sources. Therefore, the Dacian pottery with a high ratio in the category in which it falls – 87% – and 4.5% out of the total of the Roman provincial pottery researched at *Napoca*⁹⁴, indicates the presence of an indigenous population which preserved its production and usage. So far, no Dacian settlement has been attested on the location of the Roman city, nor has the Dacian *Napoca* been localized yet⁹⁵. However, the existence of a union of tribes of the *Napocenses* Dacians has been attested in the valley of the Someșul Mic, apparently with the headquarters in the vicinity of the Roman city. This union of tribes, however, is better known for its third-second centuries BC mint which struck coins⁹⁶. There is another contemporary Dacian settlement, in the valley of the Someș, close to the Someșeni Bath. Its life span, ranging from the third to the second centuries BC, is considered to have been brought to an end by the Roman conquest⁹⁷. Also, the “*Cetățuia*” Hill has revealed Dacian pottery sherds attesting an indigenous population, close to the future Roman city⁹⁸. It is possible for the members of the union to have contributed to the construction of the Roman settlement, which was part of the Roman strategy of quickly assimilating the indigenous population into the structures of the new province. Epigraphic evidence endorses this theory for *Napoca* and mentions the presence of local representatives in the municipal elite⁹⁹. All the data corroborates the contribution by the Dacian population to the founding and progress of the Roman *Napoca*.

We have noted at the same level the presence of the first colonists to the Roman settlement of *Napoca*. It is the Norico-Pannonian colonists, coming, just as the troops of Dacia Porolissensis, especially from Pannonia Inferior¹⁰⁰. They constituted the nucleus of colonists making up the Roman *vicus* of *Napoca*, and are epigraphically well attested. In fact, the bulk of the analogies for the pottery in Celtic tradition researched on the site have been found at *Emona* and *Poetovio*, two cities representative for the Roman civilisation in the Danube basin. The wares discovered here are in small quantity (11 items – 13% of the total), yet clearly distinguishable

⁹⁴ The figure is derived from Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț's doctoral dissertation, with the analysis of approximately 2000 pottery, which include the pottery in late La Tène tradition.

⁹⁵ A very interesting picture of the Dacian vestiges in the county of Cluj in G. Florea, *Descoperirile de epocă dacică din județul Cluj*, AMN 22-23, 1985-1986, 755-766.

⁹⁶ E. Chirilă, I. Chifor, *Tezaurul de monete dacice de la Vișea (Contribuții la studiul emisiunilor monetare ale dacilor napocenses)*, AMN 3, 1979, 75-76. The union of tribes in the valley of the Someșul Mic was called “*Napocenses*” by the authors.

⁹⁷ H. Daicoviciu, *Napoca dacică*, in *Istoria Clujului* (ed. Șt. Pascu), Cluj-Napoca 1974, 22-23.

⁹⁸ G. Florea (n. 95), 760, no. 7 with the bibliography on the discovery of Dacian vestiges in Cluj Napoca and the environs.

⁹⁹ CIL III 867; C. C. Petolescu, *Varia Daco-Romana (XV-XVI)*, *Thraco-Dacica* 13, 1-2, 1992, 123 and note 27; R. Ardevan, *Viața municipală în Dacia romană*, *Timișoara* 1998, 185-186.

¹⁰⁰ Adela Paki, *Populația din Dacia de nord în lumina izvoarelor epigrafice*, dissertation, Cluj-Napoca 1998, 152-207, 318-321, with a thorough study on the population of the city of *Napoca*; a synthesis of the information in A. Husar (n. 15), 52-52.

from both the Dacian pottery and the Roman provincial pottery, as well as from other categories of specific artifacts¹⁰¹, single out the existence of just such colonists, who brought with them to Dacia their own forms of pottery and would continue using them until their ultimate Romanization.

2. The pottery in late La Tène tradition on the analyzed site developed, one might say, naturally. In the early history of the Roman settlement of *Napoca* the handmade Dacian pottery prevailed over wheelmade and pottery in Celtic tradition. The translation on the throwing wheel of some of the handmade types, all at once with the imitation and ever increasing adoption of Roman vessels in the case of both categories in point (Dacian and Celtic), leads to a dramatic drop in handmade pieces. During the municipal phase of the settlement, when the pottery workshop of *Napoca* acquired some status and embarked on large scale production, handmade Dacian vessels still evolved, albeit in smaller quantity, even while wheelthrown Dacian and Celtic wares multiply – though the forms, fabric quality and firing techniques typical of the Roman pottery become permanent. What was, then, the reason for the indigenous population's continuity in use of the pottery in late La Tène tradition in spite of the better quality and, perhaps, less costs, of the Roman pottery for common use. One possible explanation could be the indigenous population's wish to preserve tradition, which is confirmed by the continuous production and use of Dacian cups, which are believed to have fulfilled a cultural¹⁰² role besides serving for illumination. On the other hand, one can easily notice that the bulk of the wares in late La Tène tradition analyzed served for cooking, while the rest of the pottery unearthed at *Napoca* – the tableware – were essentially Roman. This leads us to conclude that, just as for the city of *Lugdunum*, for instance, the indigenous population quickly picked up the Roman culinary habits, also indicated by their use of Roman kitchenware and eating “à la romaine”. For cooking, however, they apparently employed the types of wares in use prior to the Roman conquest¹⁰³. As of mid-second century, handmade wares were no longer in production, while the wheelmade wares, in the categories analyzed, were sparse¹⁰⁴. At the same time, the Romanization of the segments of population mentioned above was reflected by the uniformity of the pottery production, which, following the third generation, was *entirely Roman provincial*. The study of pottery, produced by both the indigenous population and the colonists, as well as of the Roman pottery, on the stratigraphic

¹⁰¹S. Cociș, *Ateliere de bronzieri din Dacia romană*, AMN 32/1, 1995, 384; idem, *Fibulele din Dacia romană*, dissertation, Cluj-Napoca 1998, 39-40.

¹⁰²Possible explanations for the presence of handmade Dacian pottery in forts in N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 235; with more recent contributions, O. Tentea (n. 21), 129-132.

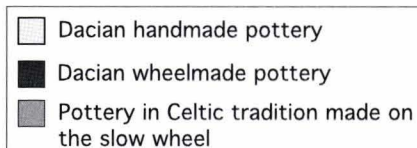
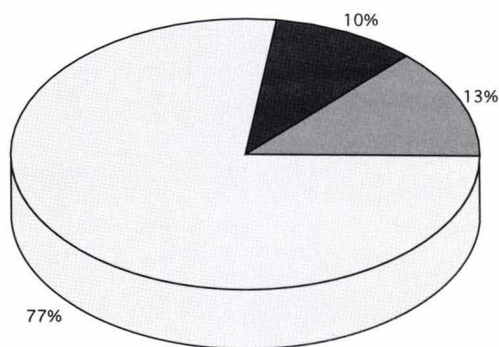
¹⁰³Cécile Batigne, *Caractéristiques techniques gauloises dans les céramiques à feu gallo-romaines de Lyon: disparitions et persistances*, S.F.E.C.A.G. Actes du Congrès du Mans, 1997, 517-518; eadem, *La production céramique culinaire à Lyon aux I^{er} s. avant et I^{er} s. après J. C. : état de la recherche*, in Il contributo delle analisi archeometriche allo studio delle ceramiche grezze e comuni: il rapporto forma/funzione/impasto, Atti della 1^a Giornata di archeometria della ceramica, Bologna 1997, 75-80.

¹⁰⁴The situation of the pottery in late La Tène tradition of *Napoca* is different from that in forts and *vici*, where, for instance, this type of wares occurred in large quantity in the third century. See the fort at Gilău, for instance cf. O. Tentea, F. Marcu (n. 5), 236 or the forts of Dacia Porolissensis cf. N. Gudea, I. Moțu (n. 6), 232, 234. On analyzing the situation, one should distinguish between the types of sites researched. Thus, if with the camps and *vici* or the rural areas, the presence of this type of pottery is motivated by the enrollment of Dacians into the provincial military units, and the production by the indigenous population, who preserved their traditional vessels, in the urban areas, where the process of Romanization was in full swing, this pottery is not in demand, therefore production stopped.

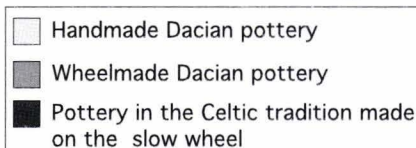
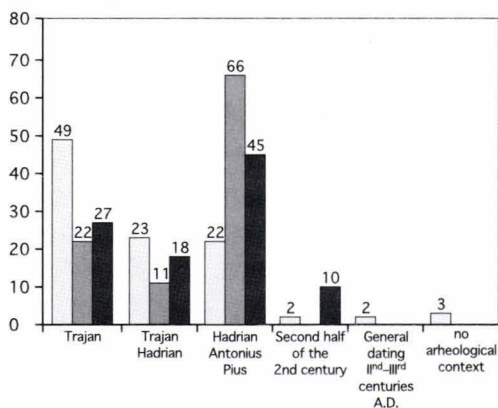
contexts will yield a more conclusive picture of the share contributed by either and the scale of Romanization¹⁰⁵. The ultimate gain of such through an analysis of all the categories of artifacts is a better insight of the Romanization of the population in a province as regards its material culture.

translated by Diana Roxana Cotrău

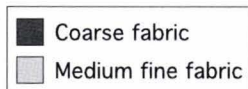
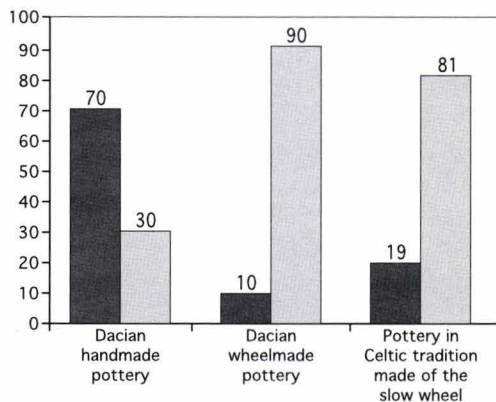
¹⁰⁵An approximation of the percentage represented by the pottery in late La Tène tradition against the total Roman provincial pottery of *Napoca*, assigned to the first half of the second century, indicates 15, a maximum of 20%. This material is still under analysis, so the figure is an estimation.



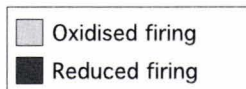
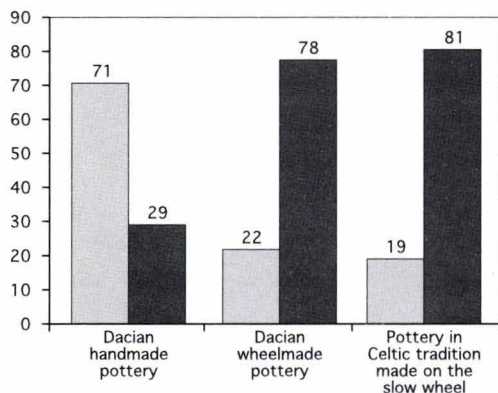
Graph no. 1.
Ratio of the categories of pottery
in late La Tène tradition
at *Napoca*



Graph no. 2
Chronological development of the
pottery in late La Tène tradition
at *Napoca*



Graph no. 3.
The evolution of fabric types for
the pottery in late La Tène tradition
of *Napoca*



Graph no. 4.
The evolution of firing types for
the pottery in late La Tène tradition
of *Napoca*

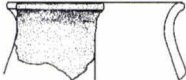
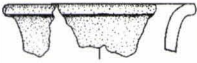

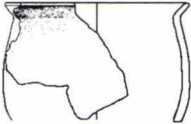

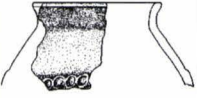
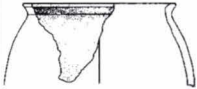


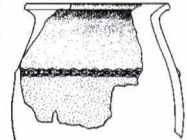
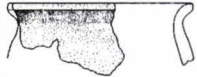
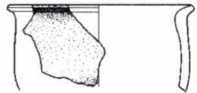
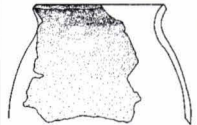
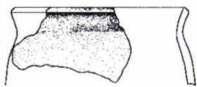
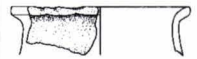

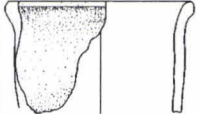
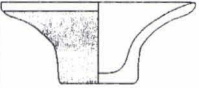


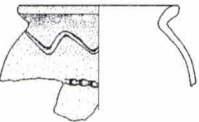


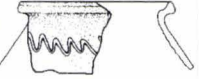
CODE OF TYPE VESSEL	IMAGE OF VESSEL	CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE						
		First half of 2 nd . century (AD 106-150/161)			Second half of 2 nd . century (AD 150/161- 193)	Late 2 nd . century- early 3 rd (AD 193-235)	Middle and second half of the 3 rd . century (AD 235- 271/275)	General dating 2 nd -3 rd . centuries (AD 106- 271/275)
		Trajan (AD 106- 108/110)- tempo- rary settlement	Trajan-Hadrian (AD 108/110-118)- premunicipal phase	Hadrian-Antonius Pius - municipal phase				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1 DACIAN HANDMADE POTTERY								
1.1. A		●						
1.1. A1		●						
1.1. B		●						
1.1. C		●		●				
1.1. C1		●						
1.1. D		●						

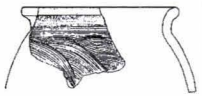

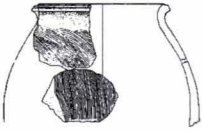
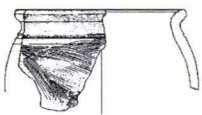
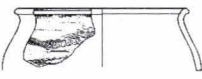
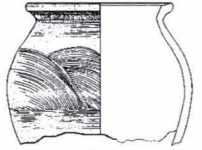
Table 1 The chronology of the pottery in late La Tène tradition of *Napoca*.

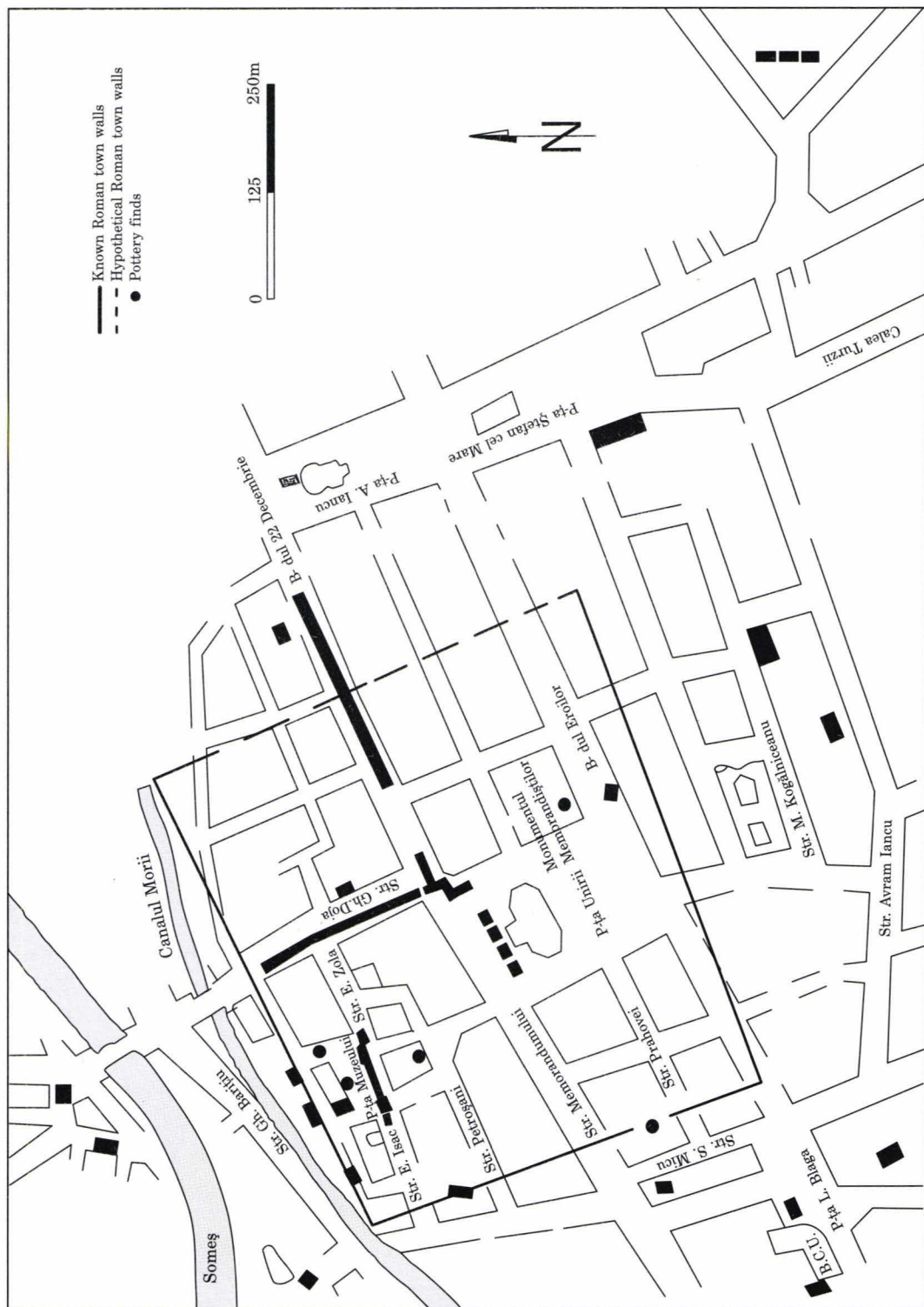
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1. D1		●						
1.1. E		●						
1.1. E1				●				
1.1. F		●						
1.1. G		●			●			
1.1. G1		●		●				
1.1. H		●						
1.1. H1		●						
1.1. I			●					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.1. II				●				
1.1. J								●
1.1.2 A		●						
1.1.2 B				●				

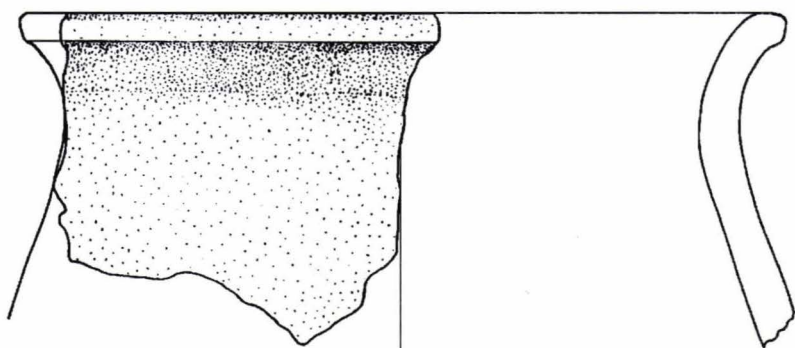
1.2 DACIAN WHEELMADE POTTERY

1.2. A				●				
1.2. B				●				
1.2. C		●						
1.2. C1		●						
1.2. D				●				

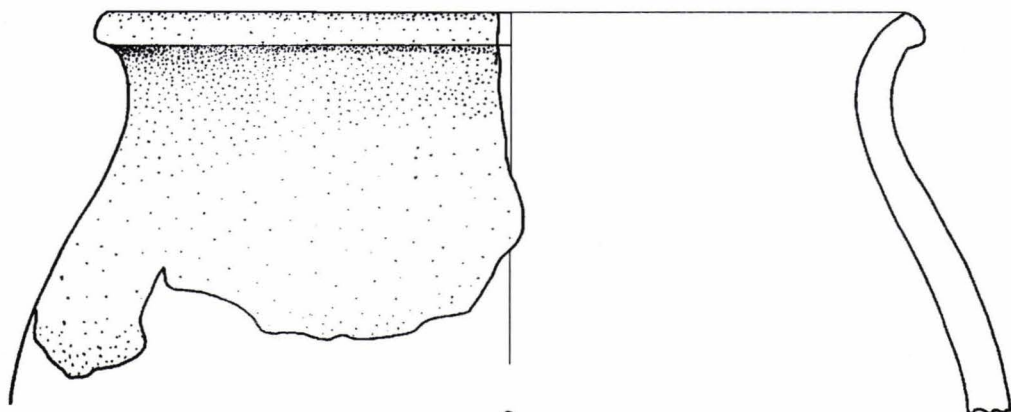
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.2 POTTERY IN CELTIC TRADITION MADE ON THE SLOW WHEEL								
2.2. A		●						
2.2. A1					●			
2.2. B		●						
2.2. C				●				
2.2. D			●					
2.2. E				●				



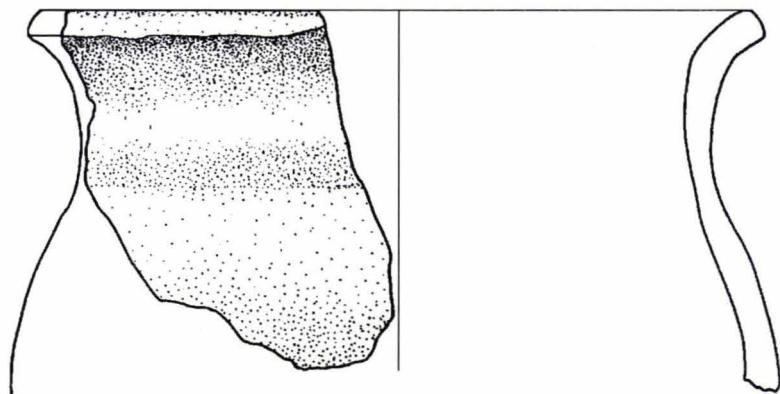
III. I. Plan of the Roman city of Napoca, with the localisation of the points where pottery of late La Tène tradition was found (after *RepArhCluj*, fig.69).



1

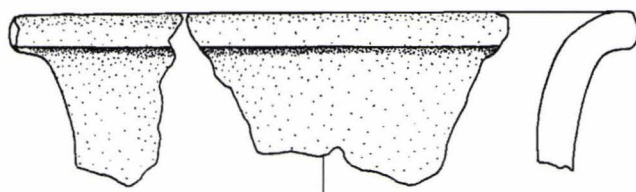


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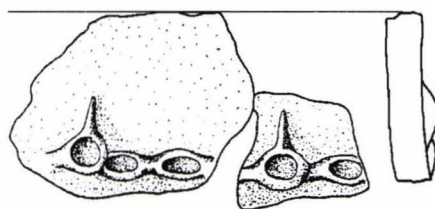


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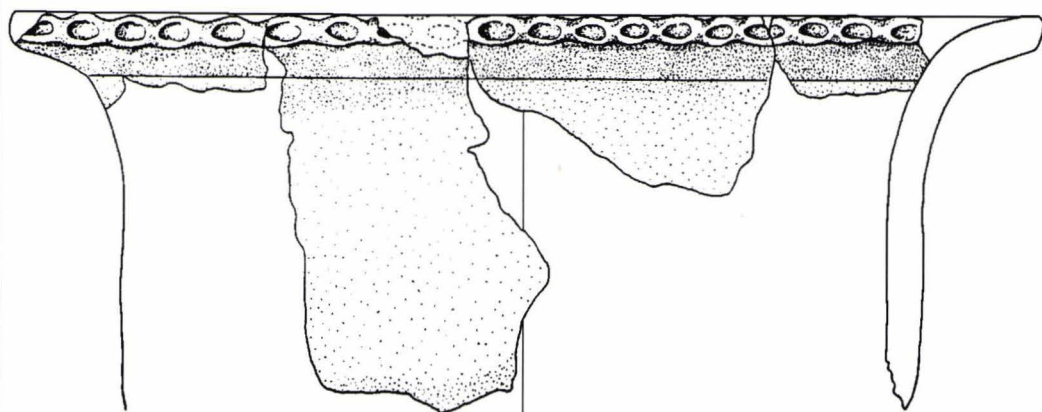




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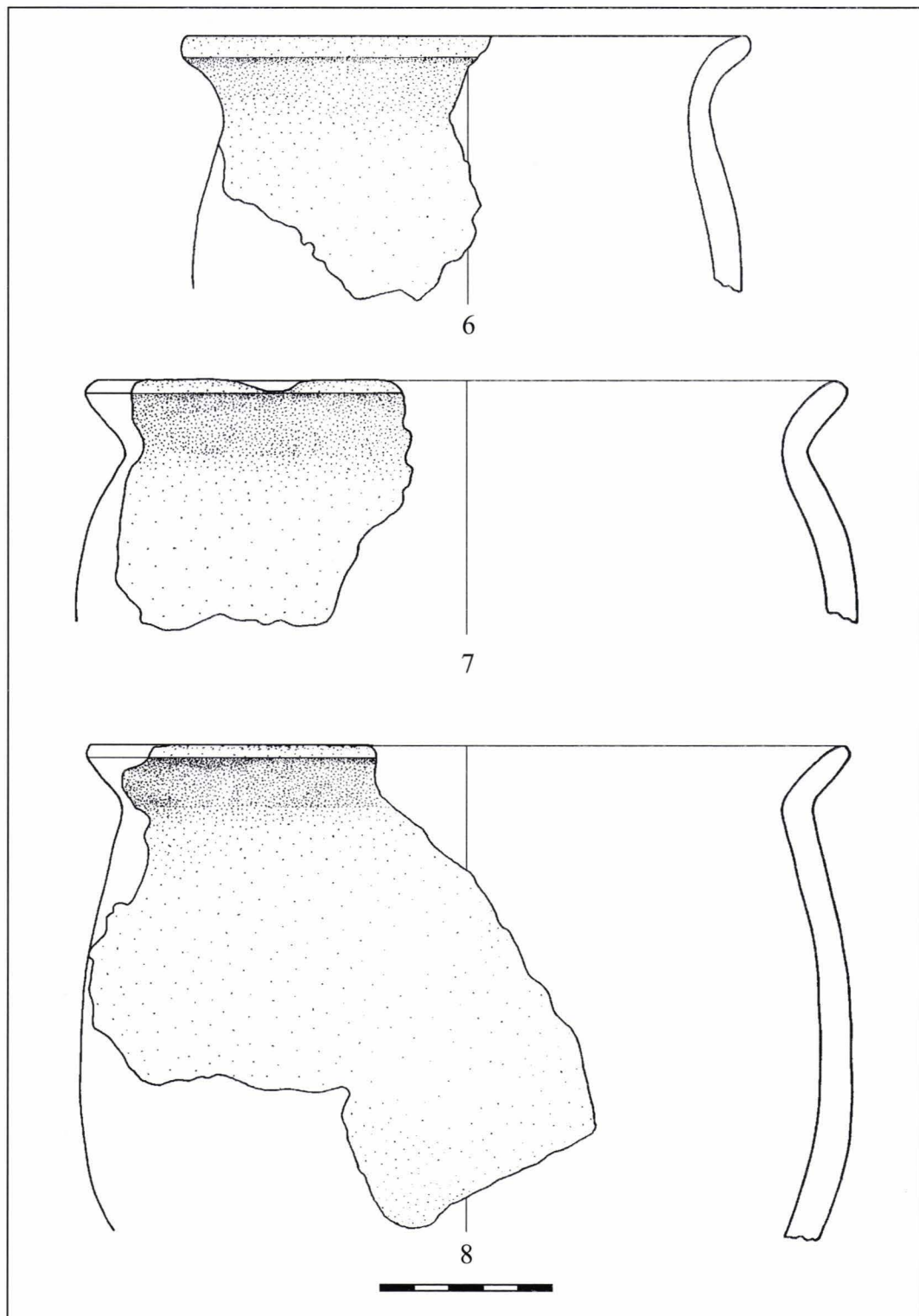


4a

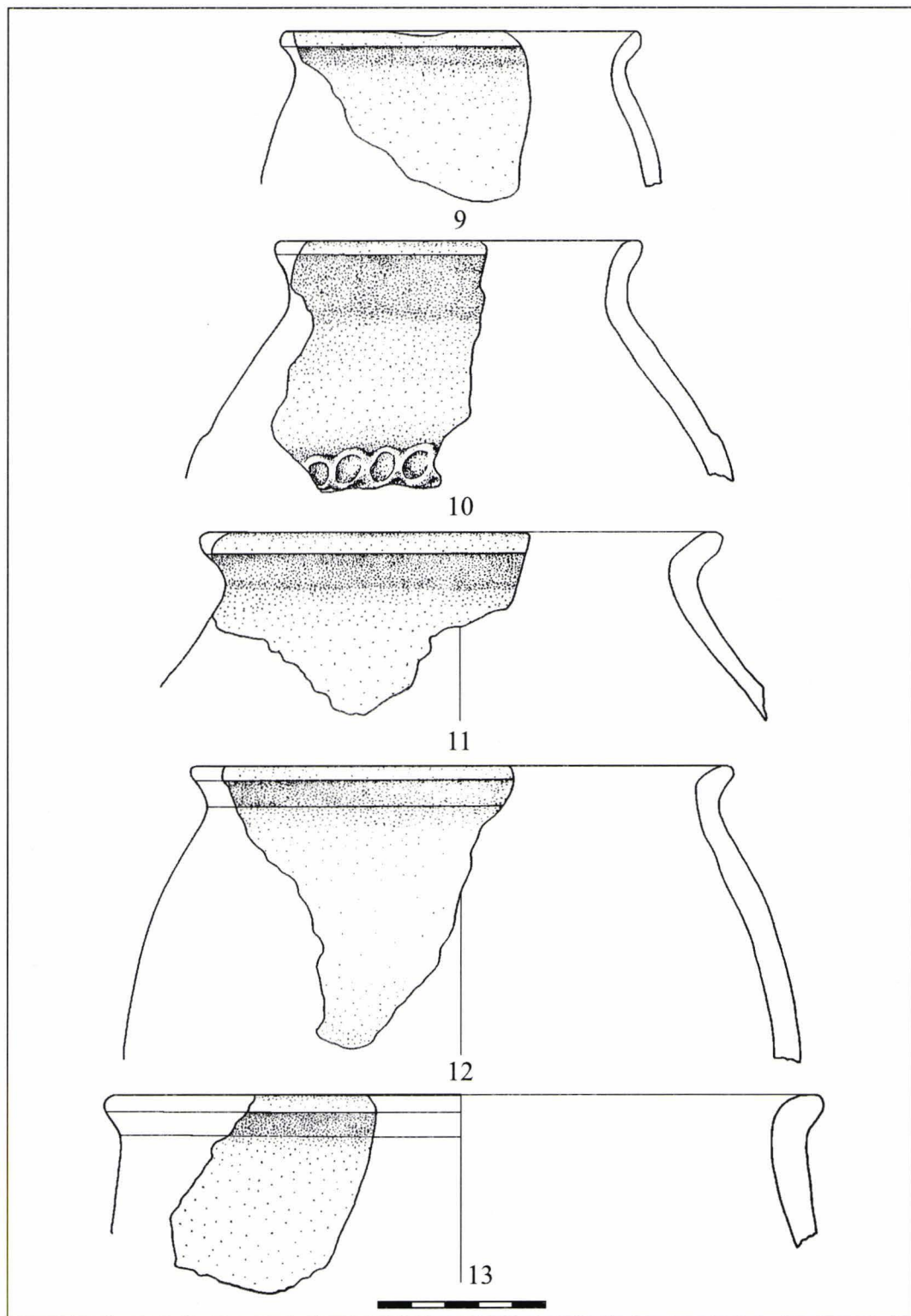


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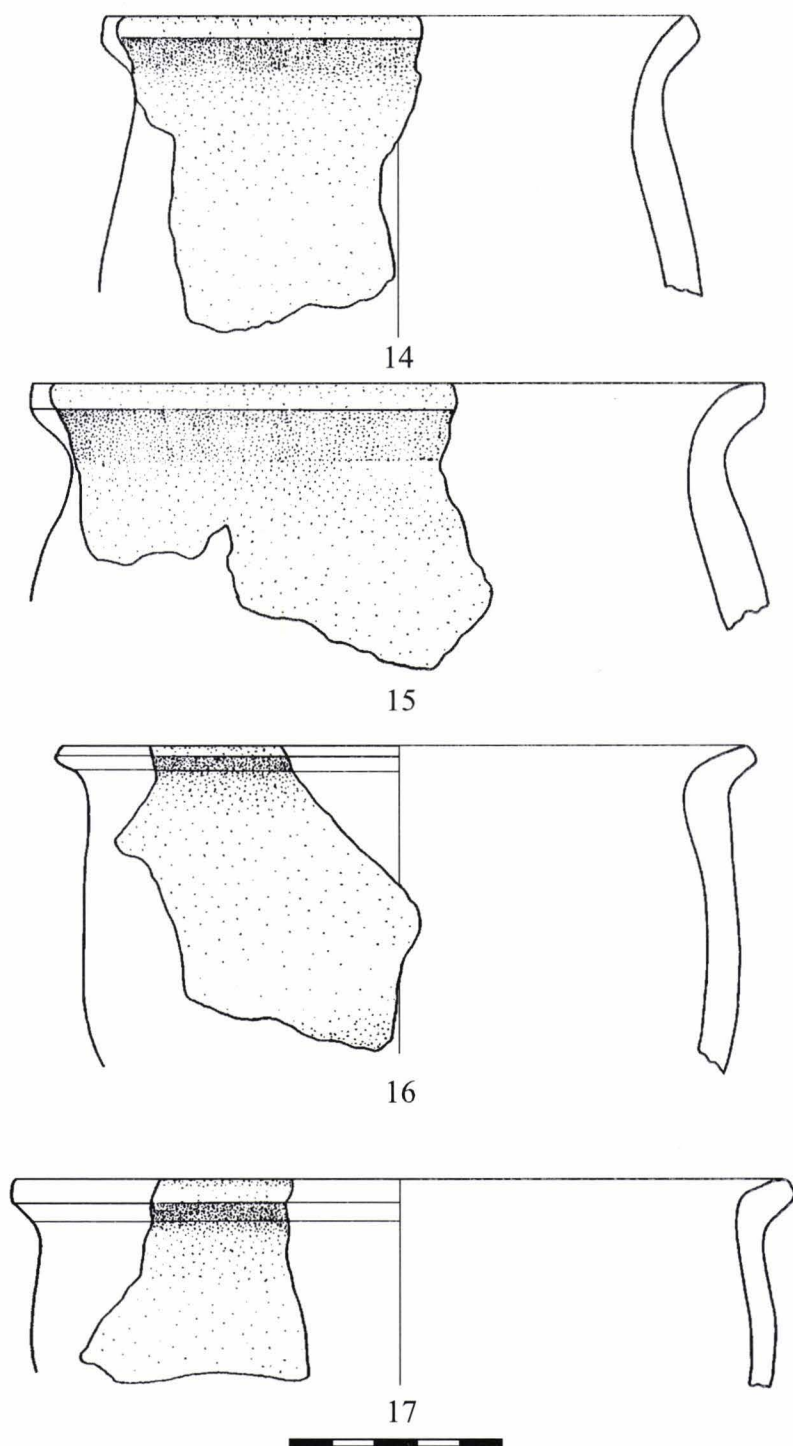




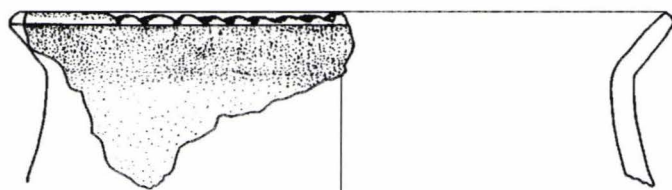
Ill. IV. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 6-7. 1.1 C; 8. 1.1 C1.



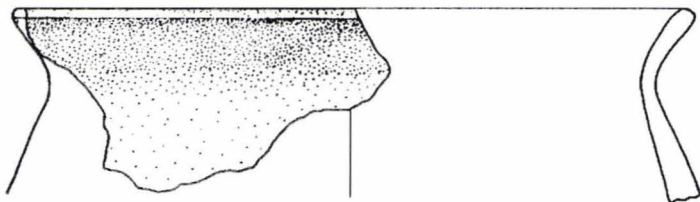
Ill. V. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 9-10. 1.1 D; 11-13. 1.1 D1.



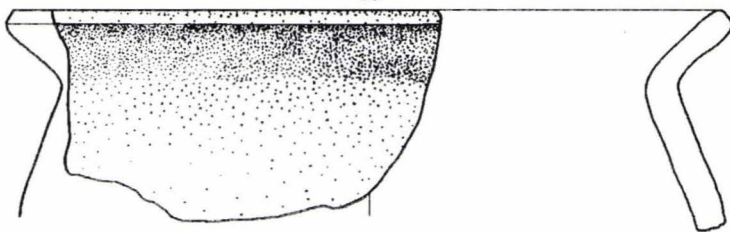
Ill. VI. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 14. 1.1 E; 15. 1.1 E1; 16-17. 1.1 F.



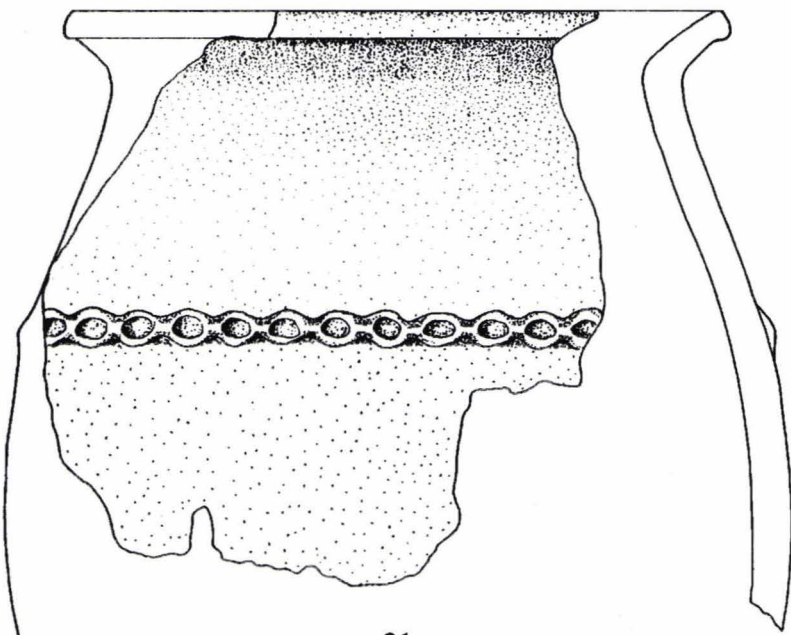
18



19



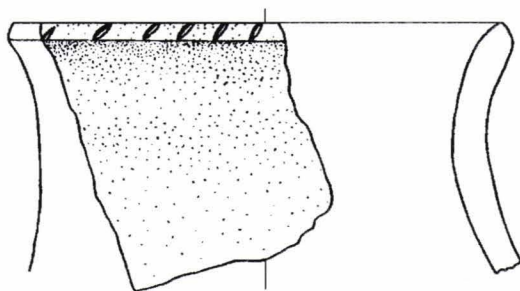
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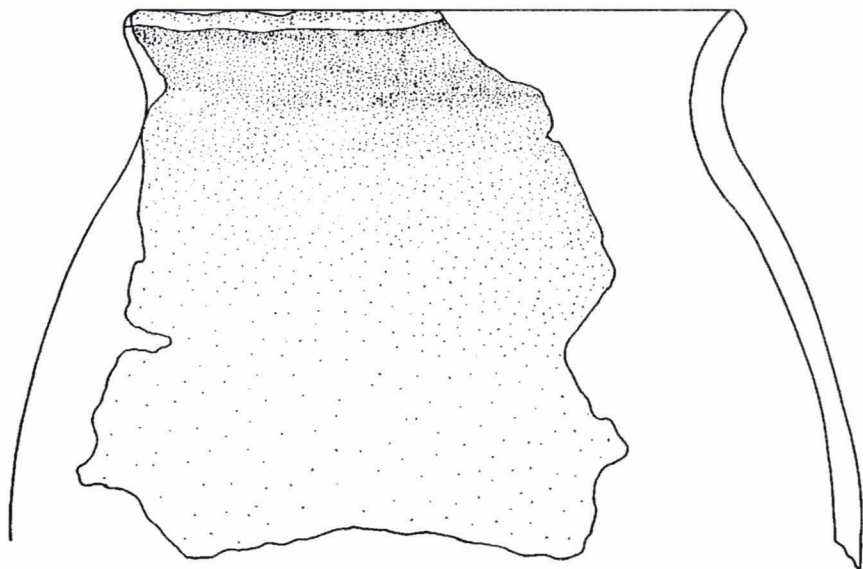
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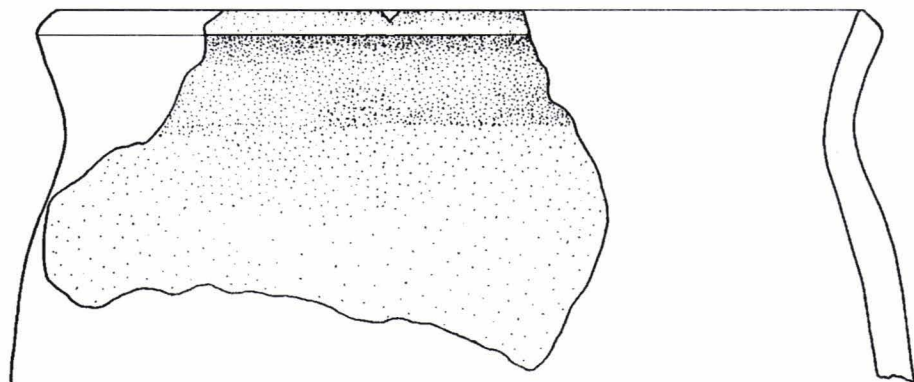
Ill. VII. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 18-19. 1.1 G; 20-21. 1.1 G1.



22



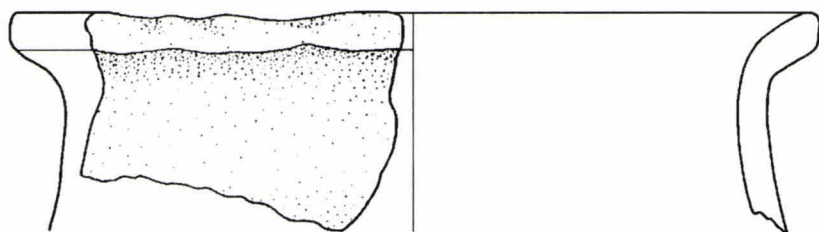
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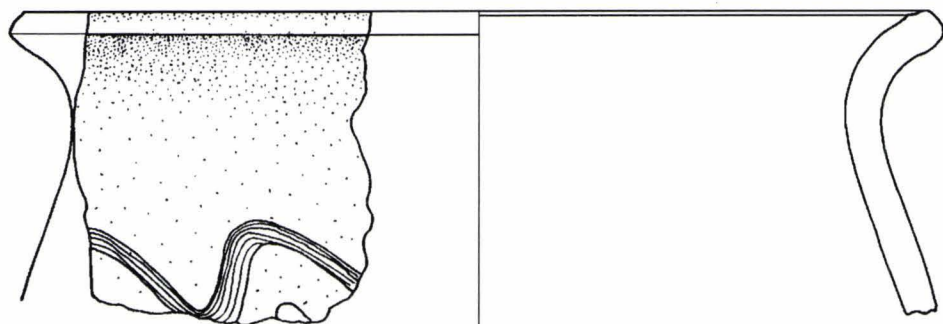
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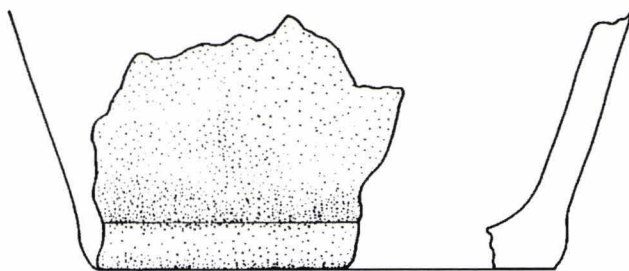
Ill. VIII. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 22-23. 1.1 H; 24. 1.1 H1.



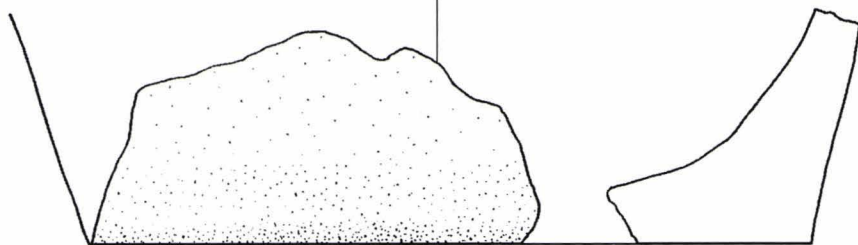
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26



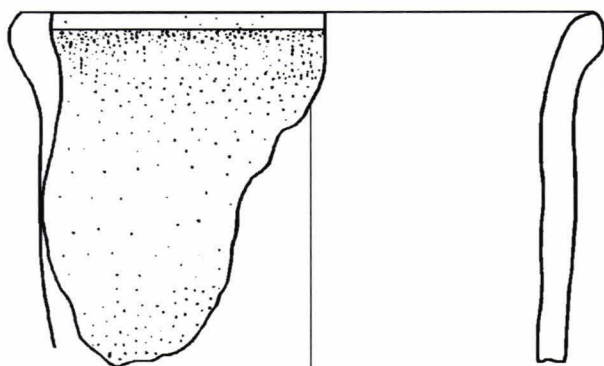
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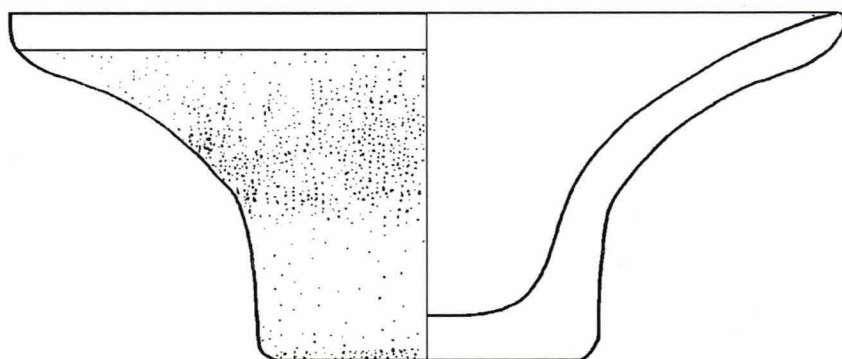
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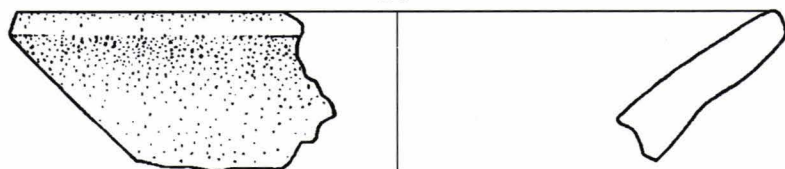
III. IX. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 25. 1.1 I; 26. 1.1 I1; 27-28. bases of jars



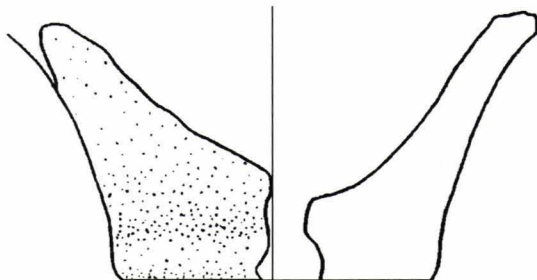
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30



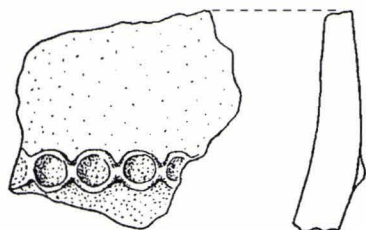
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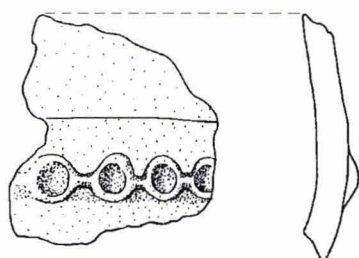
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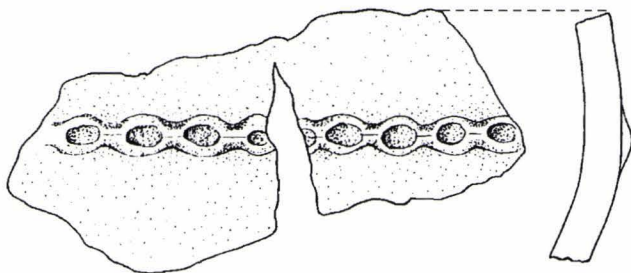
Ill. X. Handmade Dacian pottery: jars type: 29. 1.1 J; handleless Dacian cups type: 30. 1.1.2 A; 31. 1.1.2 A1; 32. indeterminable.



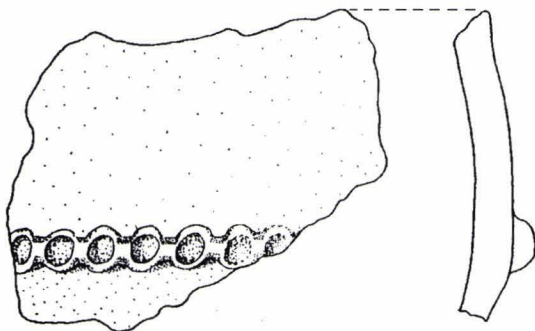
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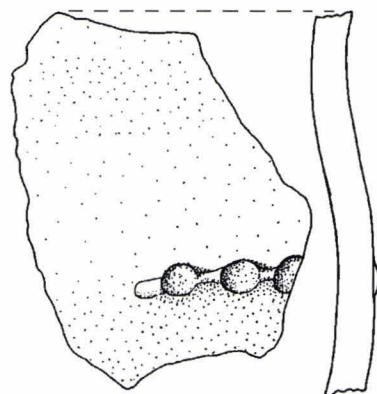
34



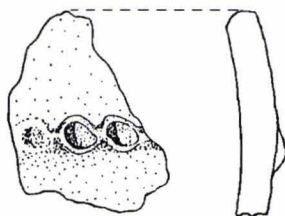
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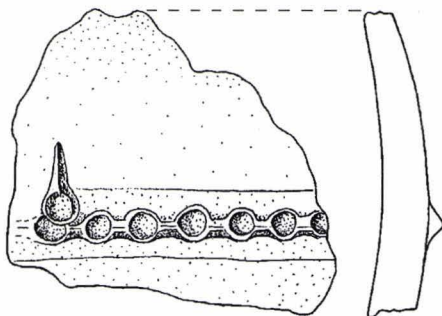
36



37

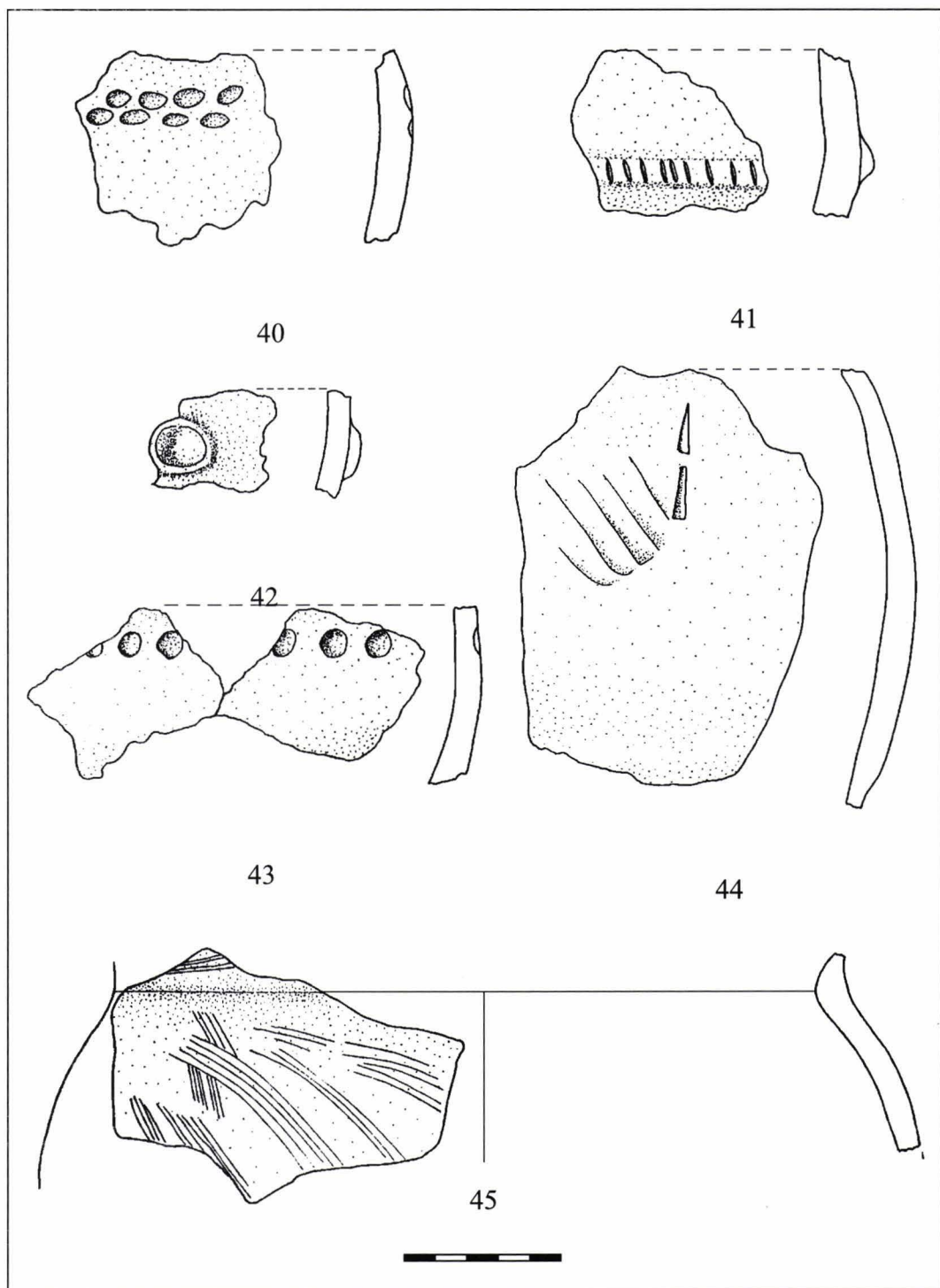


38

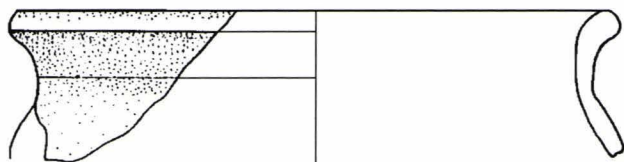


39

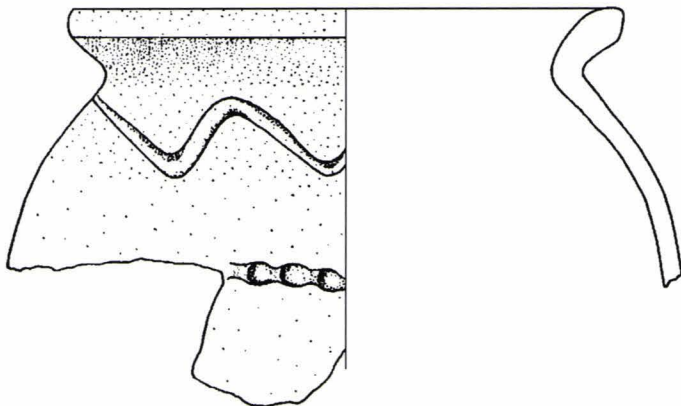




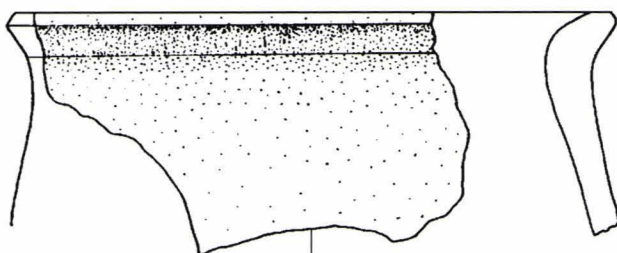
Ill. XII. Decoration on jars: 40. impressions; 41. notched girth in relief; 42. barbotine dot; 43. finger impressions; 44. combined decoration (finger impressions and incisions); 45. wavy decoration in the Besenstrich technique.



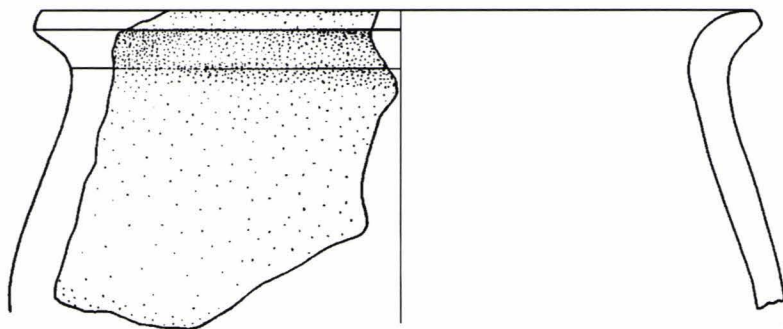
46



47



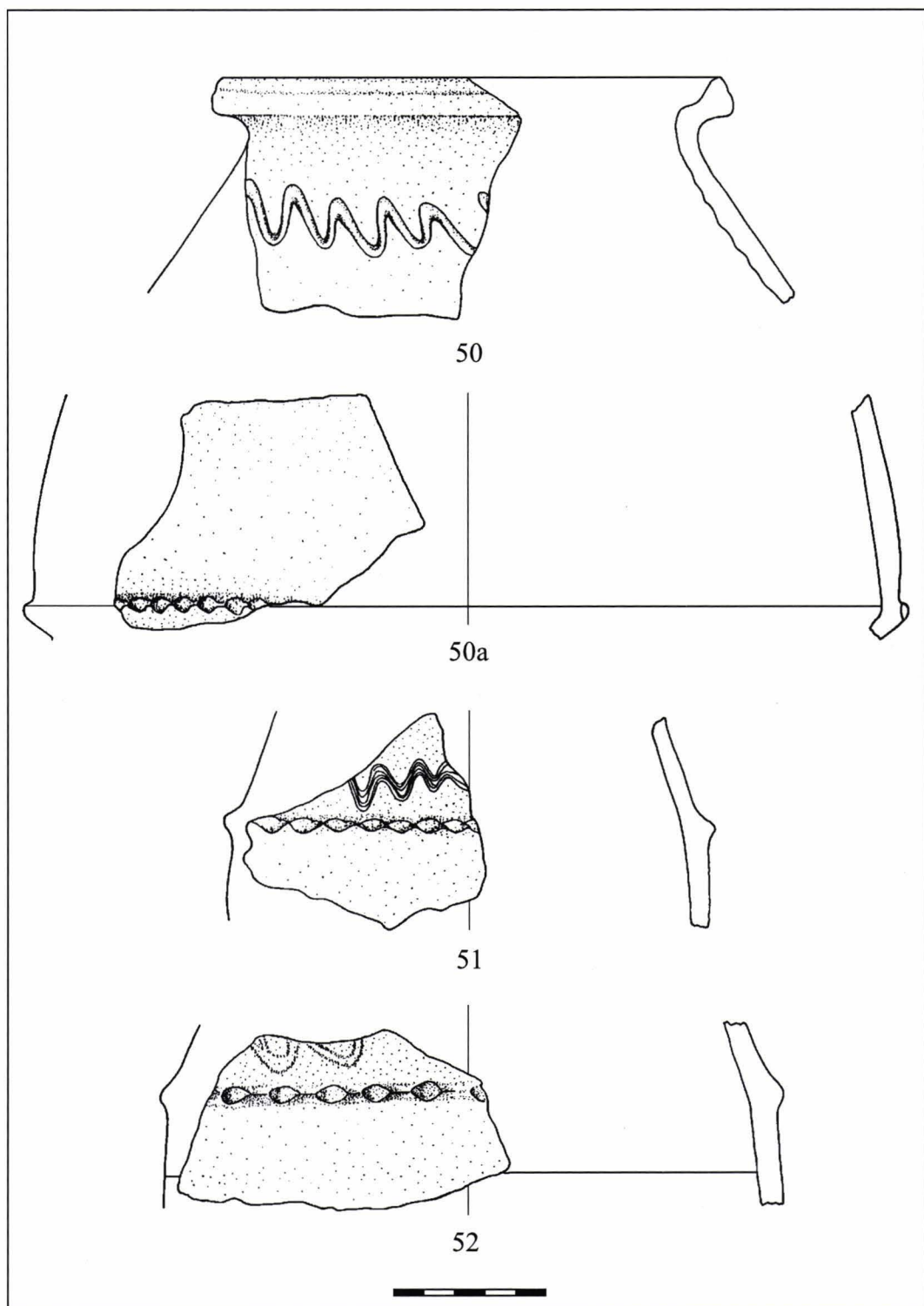
48



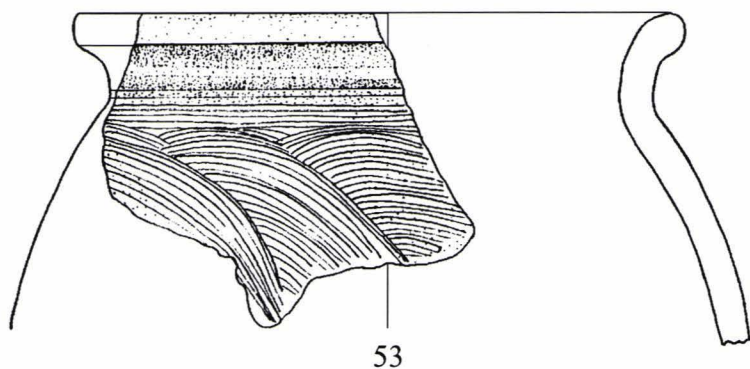
49



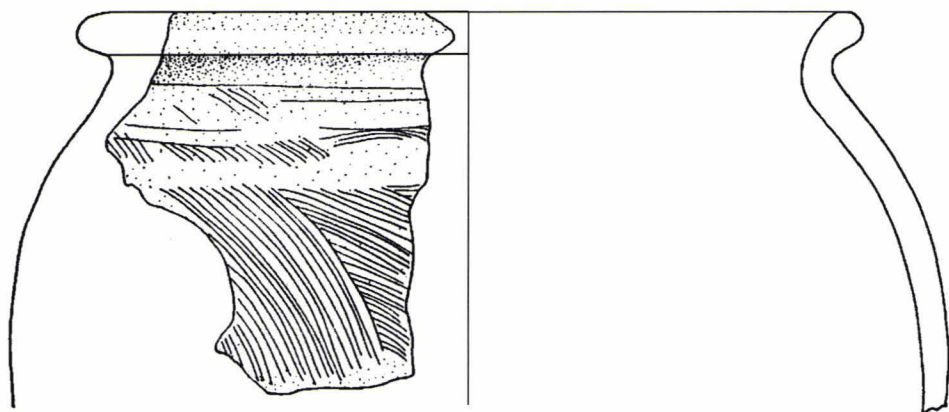
III. XIII. Wheelmade Dacian pottery: pots type: 46. 1.2 A; 47. 1.2 B; 48. 1.2 C; 49. 1.2 C1.



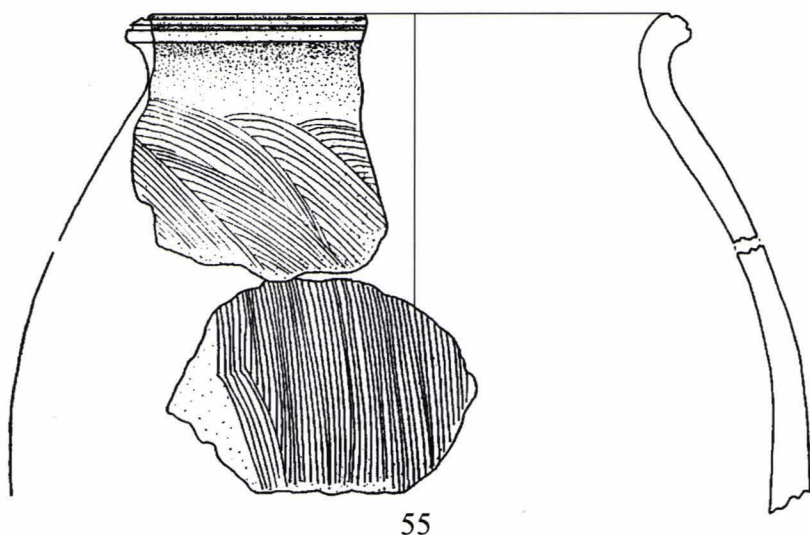
Ill. XIV. Wheelmade Dacian pottery: pots type: 50-50a. 1.2 D; 51-52. typologically indeterminable sherds.



53

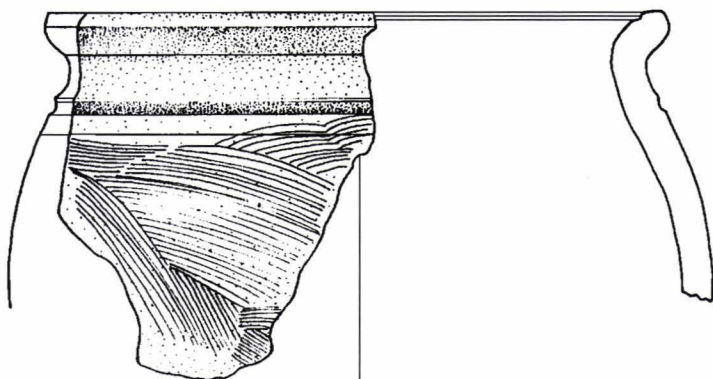


54

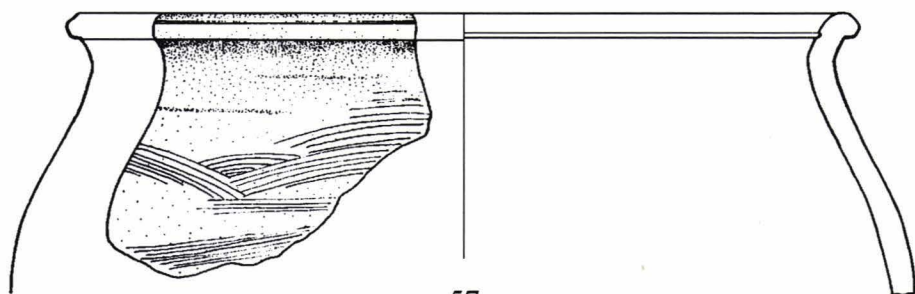


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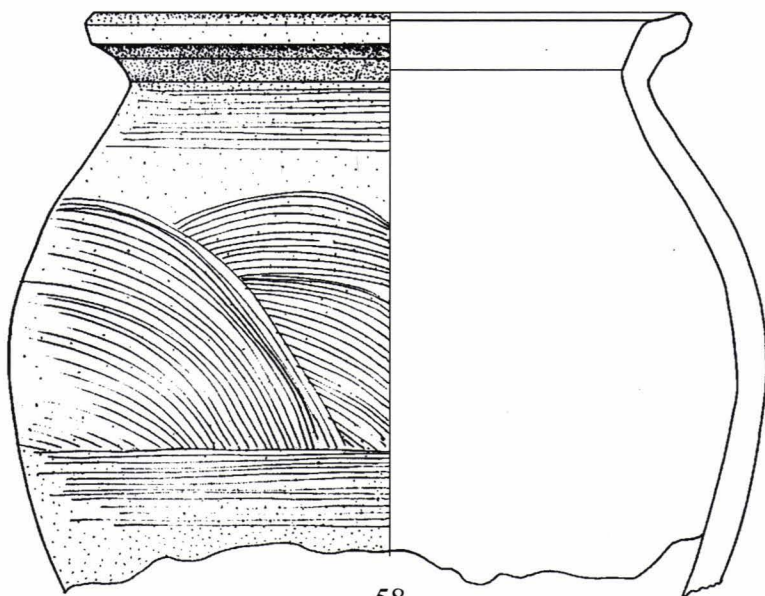
Ill. XV. Pottery in the Celtic tradition made on the slow wheel: pots type: 53. 2.2 A; 54. 2.2 A1; 55. 2.2 B.



56



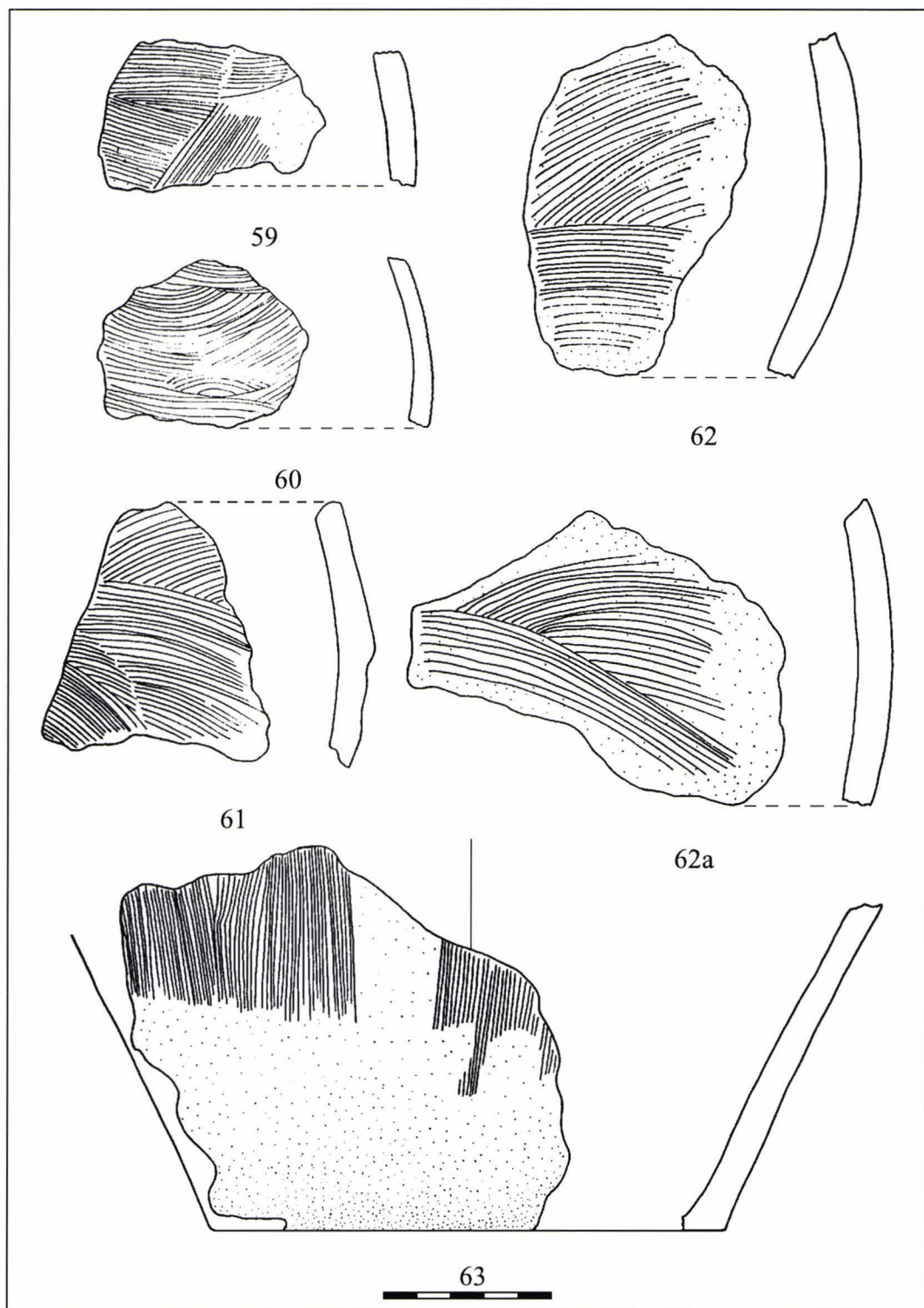
57



58



Ill. XVI. Pottery in the Celtic tradition made on the slow wheel: pots type: 56. 2.2 C; 57. 2.2 D; 58. 2.2 E.



III. XVII. Pottery in the Celtic tradition made on the slow wheel: 59-63. pot sherds typologically indeterminable.