

## NEW DATA ON THE IMPORTED *TERRA SIGILLATA* TO NAPOCA

### 1. Research stage

The imported *terra sigillata* discovered in the Roman city of *Napoca* during the excavations prior to 1980 were the object of a special study, published by D. Isac<sup>1</sup>. They were also included by the author in his PhD thesis on the subject of the *terra sigillata* in *Dacia*<sup>2</sup>. 35 vessels and fragments of *terra sigillata* were included in the works mentioned, most of them being plain sigillata. I had access to 33 of them, but I only had at my

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We used the following abbreviations:

Bémont-Jacob 1986 = C. Bémont, J.-P. Jacob (eds.), *La terre sigillée gallo-romaine. Lieux de production du Haut Empire: implantations, produits, relations*, DAF 6, Paris, 1986; Bernhard 1981 = H. Bernhard, *Zur Diskussion um die Chronologie Rheinzaberner Relieftöpfe*, *Germania* 59, 1, 1981, p. 79-93; Bjelajac 1990 = L. Bjelajac, *Terra sigillata u Gornjoj Meziji. Import i radionice Viminacium – Margum (Terra sigillata in Upper Moesia. Import and Viminacium – Margum Workshops)*, Beograd 1990; CGP = J. A. Stanfield, G. Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*, London 1958; Conspectus = Conspectus formarum terrae sigillatae Italico modo confectae, MRK, Heft 10, Bonn 1990; Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000 = A. Dimitrova-Milčeva, *Terra sigillata und dünnwandige Keramik aus Moesia Inferior (Nordbulgarien)*, Sofia 2000; Gabler 1994-1995 = Gabler D., *Samian Ware from the Vicus of Albertfalva*, in CAH, 1994-1995, p. 61-79; Gabler 1996 = Gabler D., *Terra sigillata tardo-italica in Pannonia*, AArchHung 48, 1996, p. 49-69; Gabler-Kocztur 1976 = Gabler D., Kocztur É., *Terra Sigillata-Depotfund aus Gorsium*, AR 15, (1976), 1977, p. 65-81; Gabler-Márton 2005 = Gabler D., Márton A., *Gauli-Germaniai és Duna-Vidéki terra sigillata bélyegek nem reliefdiszes edényeken (Gallisch-germanische Terra Sigillata-Stempel auf nicht reliefverzierten Gefässen (in Pannonien))*, CAH, 2005, p. 227-307; Hofmann 1988 = B. Hofmann, *L'Atelier de Banassac*, *Revue Archéologique Sites*, hors-série 33, Gonfaron 1988; Kandler-Zöchmann 1997 = C. Kandler-Zöchmann, *Terra Sigillata der Grabungskampagne 1993*, in M. Kandler (ed.), *Das Auxiliarkastell Carnuntum 2. Forschungen seit 1989*, Wien 1997, p. 101-172; Ludowici-Ricken 1948 = H. Ricken, *Die Bilderschüsseln der römischen Töpfer von Rheinzabern – Tafelband*. W. Ludowici, *Katalog VI meiner Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901-1914*, Speyer 1948; Isac 1980 = D. Isac, *Importuri de terra sigillata la Napoca*, AMN 17, 1980, p. 467-481; Isac 1985 = D. Isac, *Terra sigillata în Dacia romană*, PhD, Cluj-Napoca 1985; Oswald 1931 = F. Oswald, *Index of potters stamps on Terra Sigillata*, *Margidunum* 1931; Oswald-Pryce 1984 = F. Oswald, T. D. Pryce, *Introduction à l'étude de la céramique sigillée*, *Revue Archéologique Sites*, hors-série 11, Avignon 1984; PGC = J. A. Stanfield, G. Simpson, *Les potiers de la Gaule Centrale*, Nouvelle édition française, *Revue Archéologique Sites*, hors-série 37, Gonfaron 1990; Pferdehirt 1986 = B. Pferdehirt, *Die römische Okkupation Germaniens und Rätiens von der Zeit des Tiberius bis zum Tode Trajans. Untersuchungen zur Chronologie südgallicher Reliefsigillata*, JRGZM 33, 1986, p. 221-320; Popilian 1976 = Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia, Craiova 1976*; Popilian-Ciucă 1988 = Gh. Popilian, I. Ciucă, *Nouvelles informations sur l'importation de terra sigillata en Dacie méridionale*, *Dacia N.S.*, 32, 1988, p. 61-79; Popilian-Ciucă 1993 = Gh. Popilian, I. Ciucă, *Ceramica de tip terra sigillata de import descoperită la Enoșești-Acidava (jud. Olt)*, AO 8, 1993, p. 29-42; Ricken-Thomas 2005 = H. Ricken, M. Thomas, *Die Dekorationsserien der Rheinzaberner Reliefsigillata. Textband zum Katalog VI der Ausgrabungen von Wilhelm Ludowici in Rheinzabern 1901-1914*, MRK, Heft 14, vol. I-II (Text und Tafeln), Bonn 2005; Rogers 1999 = G. B. Rogers, *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule centrale. II. – Les potiers*, vol. I-II, *Revue Archéologique Sites*, hors-série 40, Lezoux 1999; Rusu-Bolindeț 2001 = V. Rusu-Bolindeț, *Ceramica romană de la Napoca (Cu privire specială asupra veselei ceramice)*, PhD, Cluj-Napoca 2001; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004 = V. Rusu-Bolindeț, *Tardo-Italica Terra Sigillata from Roman Dacia*, in vol. *Orbis antiquus. Studia in honorem Ioannis Pisonis* (Ligia Ruscu, Carmen Ciongradi, R. Ardevan, C. Roman, C. Găzdac eds.), *Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis XXI*, Cluj-Napoca 2004, p. 412-434; Webster 1996 = P. Webster, *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain. Practical Handbook*, *Archaeology no. 13*, Council for British Archaeology, York 1996.

<sup>1</sup> Isac 1980.

<sup>2</sup> Isac 1985, p. 42-43, 50, 53-54, 71; fig. 2, tab. 1 -3; fig. 6.

disposal the drawings of the pieces<sup>3</sup>. The ceramic material from the excavations performed after 1980, counting no less than 25 totally new pieces, adds to the previously-mentioned figure, representing a total of 58 vessels and fragments of imported *terra sigillata* that we know from the archaeological finds on this site.

## 2. The provenience of the ceramic material

The biggest agglomeration of imported *terra sigillata* finds ever published was recorded in 21-23 Gh. Doja (now Ferdinand) str., where a deposit was discovered during the excavations in 1968, containing mostly plain sigillata (24 pieces) (pl. I). Imported ceramic material, which has been published, was also found in the excavations carried out between 1958 and 1962 in the area of the E. Zola str., Museum Square, right opposite the old Telephones' building (five items), as well as in the south-western corner of Libertății (Unirii) Square (two items), than other two pieces whose place of discovery has not been specified. The biggest number of new pieces originate from V. Deleu str. (17 items), to which must be added those found in the rescue excavations carried out so as to create a setting for the Memorandists' Monument in 1994-1995 (four fragments), as well as those discovered in Prahovei str. in 1996 (one item), no. 3 Matei Corvin str. (one item)<sup>4</sup>, from the above-mentioned older excavations in Libertății (Unirii) square (one fragment), and from a not mentioned place within the territory of the ancient city (one item).

## 3. Analysis of the imported *terra sigillata* found in *Napoca*

Although most of the imported sigillata ware from *Napoca* has already been the object of a special study, as we have previously mentioned, we considered necessary to include them together with the new material found mostly in the archaeological excavations carried out over the last 20 years. Such an approach is most necessary, as the respective material is recorded in a ceramic monograph<sup>5</sup>, the presence of this category of recipients providing clues regarding the commercial connections with various production centers in the Empire. It also helps seizing the influences under the incidence of which the local production of pottery emerged and grew. Naturally, there is also the added value in what the dating is concerned, which this kind of material brings, together with other categories of artifacts.

### a. Late Italian sigillata. *Terra sigillata tardo-padana*

The novelty regarding the imported sigillata in *Napoca* is represented by the discovery of six items originating from Po Valley workshops. The situation is all the more interesting as such imports had previously been extremely rare in the province of Dacia, which can be explained by the activity period of the respective workshops, which, according to more ancient opinions, would have ceased production the moment our province was included in the Empire. However, a study recently published on late Italian sigillata imports in Dacia demonstrated that this category of sigillata was well-known in the province in the period of Trajan-Antoninus Pius and was spread on the sites along the imperial road<sup>6</sup>. Thus, the real picture of late Italian sigillata imports

<sup>3</sup> I would like to thank especially Mr. Dan Isac for the original illustration in his PhD thesis, which he kindly placed at my disposal for the elaboration of the chapter on imported *terra sigillata* ware in my PhD thesis (see below, footnote 5).

<sup>4</sup> For the unpublished pottery material which was so kindly put at my disposal, I want to express my utmost gratitude to my fellow researchers: Dr. S. Cociș and V. Voișian (most of the unpublished Samian ware come from V. Deleu str., where archaeological excavations were carried out), Dr. Viorica Crișan, Dr. Adrian A. Rusu.

<sup>5</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, p. 130-180.

<sup>6</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, p. 712-734, pl. I, table 1-2. See also in the same study the discussion on the possible penetration routes of late Italian sigillata into Dacia – p. 714-715, pl. III.

(mostly tardo-padana) from the province of Dacia is much closer to that of Dacia's neighboring provinces<sup>7</sup>, even though Dacia was included much later into the Roman Empire.

The most frequent forms of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana from *Napoca* are the dishes Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39 and the cups Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43 barbotine decorated: two bowls Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39.1 (no 1-2, pl. II/1-2), as well as three cups of the following types: Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.1 (no. 5, pl. III/5), Conspectus 43.1.2 (no. 4, pl. III/4), and respectively Conspectus 43.1.3 (no. 3, pl. III/3). They are part of B group of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana, characterized by a flaring rim, an "S"-shaped profile and barbotine decoration<sup>8</sup>. The analyzed items have almost the same decoration: bunches of grapes that have an ivy leaf instead of the stem, combined with motives in the shape of a lily (central leaf with two spirals on the sides). The item no. 2 in the catalogue is an exception from the viewpoint of the decoration (pl. II/2), where the bunch of grapes is placed almost diagonally on the rim of the vessel, because this manner of placing the decoration has never been encountered in the classical items of the ware types under discussion. The emergence of new decorations as compared to the already well-recognized ones is not unusual – a totally new situation was brought out by an item discovered at *Flavia Solva*<sup>9</sup> as the respective decoration completed the list of ornaments specific for the Conspectus 39 and 43-type recipients. Unfortunately, the decoration on our vessel is much too fragmentary, which means that under the circumstances, we cannot go deeper in analyzing its unusual character. None of the items discovered at *Napoca* have a stamp on the bottom, which is no exception in the case of these forms.

*Terra sigillata* tardo-padana type Conspectus 39 and 43 are quite frequent in Danubian provinces (more frequent than the relief decorated Samian ware), analogies in the neighboring provinces being numerous. We will only mention a few sites from *Pannonia* and *Moesia Superior* where such discoveries were recorded, such as Kálvariá<sup>10</sup>,

<sup>7</sup> For Pannonia see Gabler 1996; idem, *Late Italian terra sigillata in Pannonia*, in *Belgian Archaeology in a European Setting*. I (M. Lodowijckij ed.), Acta Archaeologica Lovaniensia, Monographiae 12, Leuven 2001, p. 51-56; Buocz T., Gabler D., Savariai városfal. A városfal építési ideje a terra sigillaták tükrében, Sárovar, 2002, p. 64-90 and an interesting comparative study on the presence of Arretine sigillata among the Italian sigillata ware discovered at the main sites in *Pannonia* and *Noricum* – fig. 16; for *Moesia Superior* – Bjelajac 1990, p. 9-11, pl. 2/1-2; p. 118, no. 56, pl. 55; for *Moesia Inferior* – see Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, p. 5-9, catalogue no. 1-91; p. 43-49, pl. 1-4, 5/85-91, fig. 2-3; p. 14, pl. 13, no. 186; one of the international congresses of the association of specialists in Roman pottery (*Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores*), which took place in Rome in 2002, highlighted a totally different picture of the dissemination of Italian sigillata (including that of late Italian sigillata!) in the entire Roman universe – see RCRF Acta 38, Abingdon, 2003, and for the subject under discussion the articles: R. Chinelli, P. Donat, I. Pavić, *Importazioni dall'Italia ed elementi di tradizione italiana nella ceramica romana rinvenuta a Vienna (Austria), con particolare riferimento agli scavi urbani effettuati nel Michaelerplatz (1990/1991)*, p. 191-200; A. Faber, *Produzione di terra sigillata italiana ed il consumo di ceramiche a vernice nell'Italia meridionale alla fine della repubblica e nella prima età imperiale*, p. 171-179; A. Gamberini, L. Mazzeo Saracino, *Produzioni tarde di terra sigillata da Galeata (Fo)*, p. 99-107; G. Olcese (con il contributo di M. Picon), *Terra sigillata italiana a Roma e in area romana: produzione, circolazione e analisi de laboratorio*, p. 11-26; G. Rizzo, *Roma e le ultime produzioni "tardo-italiche" di vasi in terra sigillata*, p. 35-42; E. Rivello, *Terra sigillata italiana dalla Longarina (Ostia antica, Roma)*, p. 69-72; C. Viegas, *Terra sigillata imports in Santarém (Portugal)*, p. 323-331; D. Zhuravlev, *Italian and other western sigillata in the northern Pontic area*, p. 219-224 etc.

<sup>8</sup> This separation was made by S. Zabehtlicky-Schefenegger, in her study on Tardo-padana sigillata ware – *Terra Sigillata Tardo-Padana*, RCRF Acta, 31-32, 1992, p. 416-417, fig. 1, 4.

<sup>9</sup> E. Schindler-Kaudeika, *Italische Terra Sigillata aus Flavia Solva. Ein Überblick am Beispiel der Funde aus der Insula XLI*, FÖ 33, 1994, p. 363, pl. 1/3.

<sup>10</sup> Gabler D., *Adatok az Itáliai barbotinos sigillaták kérdéséhez (Contribution of the question of Italian Terra Sigillata decorated en barbotine)*, Arrabona 6, Győr 1964, p. 5-17, a synthesis on the *terra sigillata* tardo-padana with barbotine decoration discovered in *Pannonia* up to that moment.

*Carnuntum*<sup>11</sup>, *Flavia Solva*<sup>12</sup>, *Poetovio*<sup>13</sup>, *Aquincum*<sup>14</sup>, the *vicus* from Albertfalva<sup>15</sup>, *Savaria*<sup>16</sup>, *Singidunum*<sup>17</sup> etc., the rest being included in the catalogue of each piece individually. The predominant presence in Dacia of vessels Conspectus 39 and 43 barbotine decorated and that of the products made by LVCIVS RASINIVS PISANVS<sup>18</sup> can be explained by the fact that the vessels under discussion represent the last offensive of Italian sigillata industry. These products reached the markets in the Danubian provinces of the Empire that were part of the *portorium Illyricum*, the Italian sigillata having a market in this area ever since the Augustan-Tiberian period<sup>19</sup>. The export of late Italian sigillata is inexistent in Germany and very scarce in Gaul, their presence in the Danubian provinces being strictly linked to the interest range of the commerce with *Aquileia*<sup>20</sup>.

The series of *terra sigillata tardo-padana* from Napoca is ending by a fragmentary plate Conspectus 3.2.1 (no 6, pl. III/6), recessing, with tall walls and a distinct, flaring rim. Usually, variants of this type have the potter's name stamped on the inside in *planta pedis*. This type of plates was produced from the I<sup>st</sup> century AD on, but the production peak was recorded in the second half of that century, going up to the II<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>21</sup>. According to recent studies, the form Conspectus 3 was noted in Rome among imports of late Italian sigillata even in the Antonine period<sup>22</sup>, which confirms the fact that they were still produced and exported until the mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD. The item discovered at *Napoca* comes from an archaeological context dated in the times of the emperor Trajan, which confirms the chronological dating of the form, encountered at other sites in other provinces of the Empire.

From a chronological viewpoint, the analyzed pieces fit in the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Trajan – Antoninus Pius), in all of the three earth-and-timber phases of the

<sup>11</sup> Kandler-Zöchmann 1997, p. 101-102, pl. I/1-9.

<sup>12</sup> St. Groh, *Die Insula XLI von Flavia Solva. Ergebnisse der Grabungen 1959 und 1989 bis 1992*, JÖAI Sonderschriften Band 28, Wien 1996, p. 104-106, T. 2/TSTP 21, T. 4/TSTP 26, 27 etc.

<sup>13</sup> J. 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, p. 90, pl. 9:3, m. 39, pl. 118:1, 3, m. 583 etc.

<sup>14</sup> Nagy L., *Perióduskutatások az aquincumi polgárváros területén (Erforschung der periode in Zentral-Gebiete der Zivilstadt von Aquincum)*, BudRég 21, 1964, p. 43; Gabler D., *Die Sigillaten vom Gebiete der Hercules Villa in Aquincum*, AArchHung 28, 1976, p. 22; Lebegyev J., Márton A., *Újabb terra sigillata leletek az Aquincum katanavárosi canabae területéről. A Lajos utca – Nagyszombat utca sarok és a Bakor utca – Galagonya utca 9-es telek ásátásának terra sigillata anyaga (New Samian ware fiind from the canabae legionis of Aquincum. Samian ware from the corner of Lajos street – Nagyszombat street and from 9 Galagonya street – Bokor street excavation)*, AErt, 128, 2003, p. 126, fig. 3/5-6, p. 158, fig. 20/1.

<sup>15</sup> Gabler 1994-1995, p. 61-62; p. 64, no. 3, fig. 1/2, 2/1; p. 67, no. 14, fig. 2/2-3.

<sup>16</sup> Buocz T., Gabler D., op. cit., p. 64-66, 72-74, fig. 8/136-144.

<sup>17</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 121, 126, 197, pl. 57-58; S. Nikolić-Dorđević, *Antička keramika Singidunuma. Oblici posuda (Antique Pottery from Singidunum. Form of Vessels)*, Singidunum 2, Beograd 2000 (M. Popović ed.), p. 96, 231, type III/4.

<sup>18</sup> On the distribution of LVCIVS RASINIVS PISANVS' products in Dacia and in the neighboring provinces, see Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, p. 713, 716, catalogue no. 4, pl. VII/1 and footnotes 4-5, 11, 13 with corresponding bibliography.

<sup>19</sup> Gabler D., *Differences between imported pottery in the Western and Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire*, AArchHung 38, 1986, p. 93-94.

<sup>20</sup> Idem, op. cit., p. 98-99, fig. 3.

<sup>21</sup> Conspectus, p. 16, 56, Taf. 3.

<sup>22</sup> G. Rizzo, op. cit., p. 36, 38, table 2 – with a conclusive diagram showing the preponderance of the form Conspectus 3 among Italian sigillata in the Trajan period, just like in the Trajan-Hadrian period – see p. 38-39, table 4; the situation changes in the Antonine period, when plates Conspectus 3 are surpassed as frequency by cups Conspectus 45 – see p. 39-40, table 6.

settlement in *Napoca*<sup>23</sup>. Furthermore, they are in line with the general chronology of tardo-padana products, at certain sites this dating being pushed even further, to the beginning of the Marcomanic wars<sup>24</sup>.

The six late Italian sigillata items discovered at *Napoca* make 10 % of the total imports, which place *terra sigillata* tardo-padana workshops ahead of the South Gaulish ones in this respect (see table 1, diagram 1). In the same time, excluding from the total sigillata imports from *Napoca* the deposit discovered on 21-23 Gh. Doja str., the tardo-padana workshops are better represented per ansamble on the same site, respectively with 18 % (table 2, diagram 2).

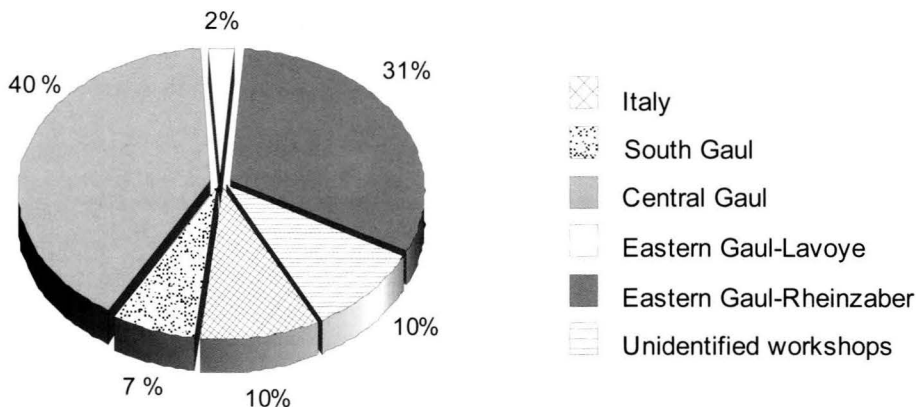


Diagram 1. Ratio of the imported *terra sigillata* workshops to *Napoca*.

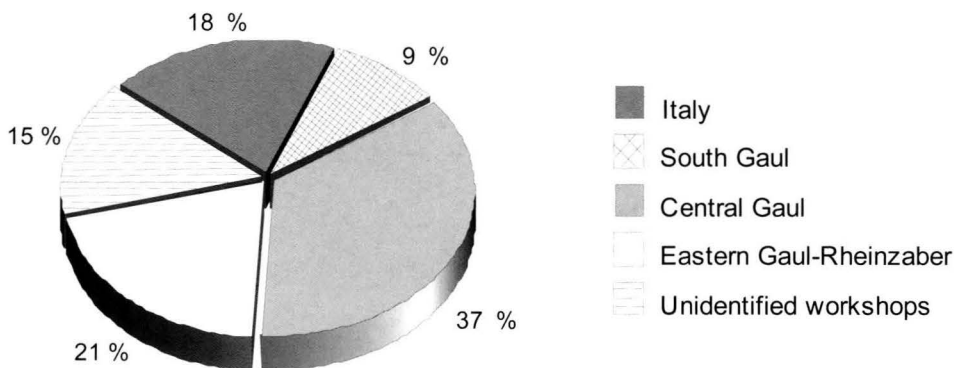


Diagram 2. Ratio of the imported *terra sigillata* workshops to *Napoca*, except the Samian ware deposit.

<sup>23</sup> S. Cociș, V. Voișian, A. Paki, M. Rotea, *Raport preliminar privind cercetările arheologice din str. V. Deleu în Cluj-Napoca. I. Campaniile 1992-1994*, AMN 32/I, 1995, p. 636.

<sup>24</sup> E. Schindler-Kaudelka, op. cit., p. 364, 366 – in *insula XLI* from *Flavia Solva*, the last imports of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana type Conspectus 39 and 43 are dated to the period c AD150/160-170, but it seems that in the southern-eastern part of *Noricum*, in settlements and tombs, B group of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana can be encountered up to the late Antonine period – see p. 366 and footnote 25. Meanwhile, late Italian sigillata with relief decoration is present at the sites in *Pannonia*, also up to the end of AD160/170 – see Gabler 1996, p. 66-67.

### b. South Gaulish *terra sigillata*

South Gaulish *terra sigillata* did not count any new vessels or fragments of vessels with a relief decoration from the more recent excavations, their number being no higher than two, just like in 1980. Their general number went up by the means of the attribution of other two vessels with barbotine decoration to the workshops in this area, so that their percentage in the total imports is 7 % (diagram 1) or 9 % if we exclude the imported Samian ware deposit (diagram 2). From the pieces with relief decoration, the earliest item, a fragment of a bowl Drag. 37 (no. 7, pl. IV/7), was attributed, according to the animal motive preserved, to the style of several potters working in the workshops in La Graufesenque and Banassac in the Flavian period, respectively to BIRAGILVS, FLORVS, MERCATOR and NATALIS<sup>25</sup>. Because of the small dimensions of the fragment, no supplementary precisions can be made regarding its attribution to one or another of the above-mentioned producers; however, corrections can be made related to its dating, in the light of recent research on the chronology of the South Gaulish workshops. Thus, the vessels with relief decorations made in the entourage of the potters MERCATOR, BIRAGILVS and GERMANVS III were attributed to the III group in the list of B. Pferdehirt<sup>26</sup>, the activity of their *officinae* being most recently dated from the late Domitian period, until the times of Trajan (c AD 90-120)<sup>27</sup>. This chronology is closer to the period in which the respective vessel could have been imported to *Napoca*, than the Flavian period; therefore we opted for the dating comprised in the most recent bibliography.

The explanation for the rarity of the *sigillata* imports from the South Gaulish workshops into Dacia was thought to be the activity period of these workshops and the competition represented by the pottery from the *officinae* in central Gaul<sup>28</sup>. Since the activity period of the respective workshops proved to be longer<sup>29</sup>, it is possible for the processing of *terra sigillata* ceramic material recently discovered in Dacia to provide us with surprises in this respect, as well.

### c. Central Gaulish *terra sigillata*

The first production place of *sigillata* imports discovered at *Napoca* is represented by the Central Gaulish workshops. The phenomenon is generally valid for the entire province and is due both to the blooming period of the Central Gaulish

<sup>25</sup> Isac 1980, p. 469.

<sup>26</sup> Pferdehirt 1986, p. 221 sqq.

<sup>27</sup> B. Pferdehirt suggested an earlier dating of these *officinae*, between AD 79/82 and 115/120. This chronology was criticized by A. Faber, who suggested, on the basis of more recent archaeological discoveries, the interval between AD 90 and 120 (A. Faber, *Die südgallische Terra sigillata aus Kastell und Vicus Eining. Zum Beginn des Militärstützpunkts*, BVbl 58, 1993, p. 113; P. Eschbaumer, A. Faber, *Die südgallische Reliefsigillata—kritische Bemerkungen zur Chronologie und zu Untersuchungs-methoden*, Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Fundberichte Baden-Württemberg 13, 1988, p. 238), dating which corresponds both to the beginning of the respective workshops' activity period, and to the end of the exports from La Graufesenque, which has been recently established around the year AD 120 (see A. Vernhet, *Les poinçons matrices de sigillée du Musée Moulins*, Figlina 1, 1976, p. 29-37; idem, *Un four de la Graufesenque (Aveyron). La cuisson des vases sigillées*, Gallia 33, 1981, p. 33). The discussions around the chronology of the most important South Gaulish *sigillata* workshops and the new data related to this subject could be seen at A. Mees, in the most recent synthesis about relief decorated *sigillata* workshops from South Gaul (*Modellsignierte Dekorationen auf südgallischer Terra Sigillata*, Forschungen und Berichte zur Vor- und Fundberichte Baden-Württemberg in Baden-Württemberg Band 54, Stuttgart 1995, p. 55-59, 102-104) and at M. Pollak, *South Gaulish Terra Sigillata with Potters' Stamps from Vechten*, RCRF Acta Supplementum 9, Nijmegen, 2000, p. 15-38.

<sup>28</sup> Popilian 1976, p. 25; Isac 1985, p. 40; Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62; another point of view related to the failure of the South Gaulish *sigillata* industry at M. Polak, op. cit., p. 36-37.

<sup>29</sup> A. Mees, op. cit., p. 102-104 corrected, for example, the chronology of the *sigillata* workshop from Banassac, the activity and the export of this *officina* been dated c AD 110-150 and not earlier; the same opinion at M. Polak, op. cit., p. 27-30.

*officinae* in the Antonine times, as well as to an age of economic prosperity and intense monetary circulation in Dacia<sup>30</sup>. The pieces from *Napoca* that have this provenience amount to 23 (table 1), representing a percentage of 40 % from the total imports at this site (diagram 1) or 37 % if we except for the total the *terra sigillata* deposit (table 2, diagram 2). 12 of them belonged to vessels with relief decoration and 11 are included in the plain sigillata category. All of the decorated vessels are bowls Drag. 37 (see table 1). Three of them (no. 15-17, pl. V/15-17) do not have their decorated part preserved, as they are fractured right under the respective portion, and therefore could not be attributed to a certain workshop, but could be recorded, on the basis of the fabric and slip, as belonging to one of the Central Gaulish *officinae*.

The earliest items with relief decorations imported to *Napoca* from Lezoux – the centre with the most prolific production of sigillata from all the workshops in central Gaul – belong to the style of the potters QVINTILIANVS (no. 8, pl. IV/8), DOCILIS and DOCCALVS respectively (no. 9, pl. IV/9), who carried out their activity between c AD 125 and 145/150<sup>31</sup>. The respective potters have already been attested in Dacia<sup>32</sup>, the products of QVINTILIANVS being more numerous. It is worthwhile to note as something unusual the fact that these vessels made by the potters in Lezoux were identified among the finds in *Napoca*.

Most of the *terra sigillata* from Lezoux was imported to the site under analysis in c AD 135-180. We can therefore identify the potters CINNAMVS (no. 10, pl. IV/10), ALBVCIVS (no. 11, pl. IV/11; no. 12, pl. IV/12; no. 13, pl. IV/13), MERCATOR II (?) (no. 14, pl. IV/14).

The first of the mentioned potters is acknowledged as one of the most important producers in central Gaul; his pottery has an excellent quality, a wide variety of decoration motives and was extremely widespread in our province. In Roman Oltenia for instance, the vessels attributed to CINNAMVS made, in 1988, 14.46 % of the total imports and 25 % of the products coming from central Gaul<sup>33</sup> (59 fragments), their number increasing considerably after the publication of the imported sigillata batch coming from the civilian settlement of the fortress at *Acidava*-Enoșești, where the 40 items made by the same potter made 26.92 % of the total imports from central Gaul<sup>34</sup>. CINNAMVS' pottery was discovered in intra-Carpathian Dacia as well, but their frequency at the sites is much more reduced than in Oltenia, with the exception of *Apulum* and *Porolissum*<sup>35</sup>. His activity was dated by J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson in the French edition of their work in 1958, between AD 135 and 170<sup>36</sup>, period that marks the end of his production, but it was rectified by G. B. Rogers, who dated it to AD 180, on the basis of more recent archaeological finds in Scotland and in the Danubian

<sup>30</sup> Popilian 1976, p. 26; Isac 1980, p. 469.

<sup>31</sup> The beginning of the activity period of the potters DOCILIS and DOCCALVS was dated earlier by G. B. Rogers in his latest work on the producers of Central Gaulish sigillata with relief decoration (see Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, p. 132-133, with bibliographical references and comments), in which he makes chronological corrections to the French edition of J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson's work in 1990 (PGC) – for the respective potters see Rogers 1999, p. 116.

<sup>32</sup> Popilian 1976, pl. II/20; D. Isac, *Terra sigillata din castrul roman de la Buciumi*, AMP 1, 1977, pl. I/3; D. Isac, N. Gudea, *Terra sigillata de la Porolissum (I)*, AMP 4, 1980, pl. I/7; Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62; Popilian-Ciucă 1993, p. 30 – for QVINTILIANVS; Popilian 1976, p. 27, pl. II/17.

<sup>33</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62.

<sup>34</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1993, p. 31.

<sup>35</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, *Descoperiri de terra sigillata la Apulum*, Apulum 17, 1979, pl. I/12; pl. II/11, XI/11; pl. III/13 a, b; pl. III/4, III/5, III/16 – *Apulum*; D. Isac, N. Gudea, op. cit., pl. IV/26, fig. 2/26; pl. V/27 a, b; pl. V/28 a, b; pl. V/29 – *Porolissum*; D. Isac, op. cit., pl. I/5 – *Buciumi*; D. Isac, *Terra sigillata de la Gilău*, Potaissa 3, 1982 – *Gilău*, pl. III /12 etc.

<sup>36</sup> PGC, p. 303-310.

provinces<sup>37</sup>. The same author separated the long activity of CINNAMVS's workshop in three major styles, on the basis of stamps and decorative elements. We can therefore identify an early style, dated to c AD 135-145, a medium style, dated between c AD 140 and 160 and a late style, between AD 160 and 180<sup>38</sup>.

The piece attributed to this potter, no. 12 in the catalogue (pl. IV/12), was preserved in a fragmentary state, which did not allow for its attribution to one of CINNAMVS' styles, therefore we included it in the general activity period of the potter under discussion.

The biggest number of vessels with a relief decoration imported to *Napoca* both from Lezoux and from the other production centers in the western provinces, belong to the potter ALBVCIVS. Of the three items that were attributed to him, two have not been published before (no. 11, pl. IV/11 and 13, pl. IV/13 in the catalogue), and the third was published by D. Isac (no. 12, pl. IV/12)<sup>39</sup>. The dating of ALBVCIVS' activity period suffered two modifications: on the basis of the archaeological research of B. R. Hartley in Scotland, in the French edition of *Central Gaulish Pottery* in 1990, J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson moved the chronological interval in which the respective potter activated from c AD 150-190 to c AD 140-170<sup>40</sup>, the beginning of the production being subsequently moved up by G. B. Rogers to AD 145, on the basis of more recent archaeological discoveries in *Britannia* and Scotland and based on the observation that this potter had influenced CINNAMVS' early activity<sup>41</sup>.

In Dacia, in what the imports are concerned, the products made by ALBVCIVS are not very numerous; at any rate, they do not distinguish themselves from a quantitative viewpoint, like the vessels made by CINNAMVS and PATERNVS do<sup>42</sup>. From all the sites in the province, where the vessels attributed to him were identified, we can mention: *Romula*<sup>43</sup>, *Acidava-Enoșești*<sup>44</sup>, *Apulum*<sup>45</sup>, and *Porolissum*<sup>46</sup>.

The last of the potters in Lezoux whose products were discovered in *Napoca* is MERCATOR II (?). The only piece attributed to his style is original, but fragmentary (no. 14, pl. IV/14). His activity was classified by J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson as taking place in the interval c AD 170-195<sup>47</sup>. G. B. Rogers argues that the respective period must be dated earlier – c AD 160-180 – on the basis of recent archaeological finds in *Britannia*<sup>48</sup>. His pottery is rare in Dacia, identified in *Romula*<sup>49</sup> and *Micia*<sup>50</sup>.

The products of the Central Gaulish workshops were extremely widespread throughout the entire II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, attested in *Britannia* and in the Rhenan area in this particular time interval<sup>51</sup>. In *Pannonia*, the situation differs from site to site, on some of them the Central Gaulish imports of sigillata being predominant, such as in *Carnuntum*<sup>52</sup>, *Salla* (*Zalalövö*)<sup>53</sup> for example; whereas at other sites these products had a strong

<sup>37</sup> Rogers 1999, p. 101.

<sup>38</sup> Rogers 1999, p. 97-103.

<sup>39</sup> Isac 1980, pl. I/4.

<sup>40</sup> PGC, p. 16, 258.

<sup>41</sup> Rogers 1999, p. 41 with bibliographical references.

<sup>42</sup> Popilian 1976, p. 29-30; Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62-63.

<sup>43</sup> Popilian 1976, no. 65-67, pl. IV.

<sup>44</sup> Popilian 1976, pl II/18, III/33; Popilian-Ciucă 1988, no. 66-67, fig. 4; Popilian-Ciucă 1993, no. 20-22, pl. I.

<sup>45</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., pl. III /18.

<sup>46</sup> D. Isac, N. Gudea, op. cit., pl. III/14.

<sup>47</sup> PGC, p. 290.

<sup>48</sup> Rogers 1999, p. 182.

<sup>49</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62, no. 73, fig. 4.

<sup>50</sup> Isac 1985, no. 151, pl. 17.

<sup>51</sup> P. A. Tyers, *Roman Pottery in Britain*, London 1996, p. 113, fig. 99.

<sup>52</sup> Kandler-Zöchmann 1997, p. 104-106, table p. 110.

<sup>53</sup> Gabler D., *Die Sigillaten von Salla (Zalalövö) (Grabungen 1982-1983)*, AArchHung 41, 1989, p. 467, table p. 454-455.



competitor in the sigillata made in Rheinzabern – for example, the *vicus* of Albertfalva<sup>54</sup> or the settlement of Szakályi<sup>55</sup>. However, the great Rhenan workshop was generally considered to be *Pannonia*'s most important supply centre with sigillata, its products being well represented at most of the sites. A similar situation is noted in the case of *Moesia Superior*, where sigillata from central Gaul was met with the competition of the products from Rheinzabern, as well as of the strong local production, represented by the workshops from *Viminacium* – *Margum*<sup>56</sup>. In the case of *Moesia Inferior*, the products of the workshops in central Gaul are on the second place in what the imports of vessels with a relief decoration are concerned, being outran by the products of the South Gaulish centers and followed by those of the workshop in Rheinzabern<sup>57</sup>. Dacia was considered to be one of the provinces in which imports of from central Gaul were less frequent<sup>58</sup>. The present stage of the research of sigillata in Dacia proves, however, that these are on the first place, with a percentage of 50 %, very far from the rest of the imports from other production centers<sup>59</sup>.

#### d. East Gaulish *terra sigillata*. Rheinzabern

Vessels with relief decoration from Rheinzabern are only represented at *Napoca* by one item alone, although this production centre is on a second place in what imports at this site are concerned, following the Central Gaulish workshops (- 31 % of the total, (diagram 1, table 1) or 21 %, if we except for total the imported sigillata deposit (table 2, diagram 2). Plain sigillata items originating from here are more numerous (17 items), which makes the percentage of imports from this Rhenan workshop to be high, as compared to that of other production centers. However, out of the total of the imported vessels with a relief decoration, this workshop holds a total of 8 %, equal to that of Lavoye. From this perspective, the situation of *Napoca* is interesting, as it is well-known that the products from Rheinzabern supplied the Danubian provinces with a significant quantity of sigillata towards the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century and the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> AD. The piece under discussion is fragmentary, but, based on a good analogy from *Viminacium*, the main decorative motive could be reconstructed<sup>60</sup>. The attribution of the item was a bit more difficult, due to the fact that both the *ovolos* and the filling element preserved and the main decoration have been used by many potters, among which CERIALIS I and V, COMITALIS I and II, BELSVS I<sup>61</sup>, as well as BF ATTONI, REGINVS II, AVGVSTINVS, LUCANVS, which can be included in the Bernhard I b/II a group, with an activity period comprised between AD 140/150 and 175, respectively c AD 175-233<sup>62</sup> or, according to the rectifications of K. Bittner to the chronology of H. Bernhard, between AD 160/170 and 178, respectively c AD 170/178-210/220<sup>63</sup>. Most of the decorative

<sup>54</sup> Gabler 1994-1995, p. 63-64, table p. 75.

<sup>55</sup> Gabler D., Horváth F., *A szakályi terra sigillaták és helyük a bennszülött telep kerámiaspektrumában*, A Wosinszky Mór (Béni Balogh Ádám) Múzeum évkönyvéből, Szekszárd 19, 1996, p.148, 150-151.

<sup>56</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 193.

<sup>57</sup> Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, p. 15, tab. 5.

<sup>58</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 193. The author noted the same things about the situation of the imports from *Pannonia* and *Moesia Inferior*.

<sup>59</sup> D. Isac, *Die Geburt der Technologie der gestempelten Keramik und der Sigillaten in romisches Dakien zwischen Westlichen und Ostlichen Einflüssen*, RCRF Acta, Abingdon 2000, p. 329; a synthesis of the present stage of researches on the *terra sigillata* imported in Dacia can be found at Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, p. 136-137.

<sup>60</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 58, no. 229, pl. 22.

<sup>61</sup> An item with the same type of decoration, attributed to BELSVS I, discovered at *Singidunum*, also makes a good analogy to our form – see Bjelajac 1990, p. 50, no. 174, pl. 17.

<sup>62</sup> Bernhard 1981, p. 87.

<sup>63</sup> K. Bittner, I. Zetsche Huld, *Zur Fortsetzung und die Chronologie Rheinzaberner Relieftöpfer*, BVbl 51, 1986, p. 251; K. Kuzmová, *Terra sigillata im der Vorfeld des Nordpannonischen Limes (Südslowakei)*, Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae Fontes XVI, Nitra 1997, p. 21-22.

elements (ovolos, the central ornament and the circle in which it was framed) indicated COMITALIS II to be the producer, in association with IOVENTI, included in the Bernhard I b group, with the previously-mentioned production activity<sup>64</sup>. The archaeological context corresponds to this dating, and was identified during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and the beginning of Septimius Severus' reign (c AD 160-193).

For the moment, no relief decorated sigillata imports made in the workshops of Westerndorf and Pfaffenhofen have been identified in *Napoca*, just like there is no evidence of products originating from the workshops in *Pannonia (Aquincum)* or in *Moesia Superior (Viminacium – Margum)*. The situation had been acknowledged previously, as the outcome of the production centers mentioned penetrated harder or not at all in the northern extremity of the province, due to the fact that Dacia's northern settlements were far from the Danube, which was the main way for the penetration of these late sigillata items<sup>65</sup>. The recent *terra sigillata* finds in *Napoca* confirmed this opinion, but on the other hand, it must be taken into account that thanks to the latest archaeological stratigraphic excavations at the analyzed site, first and foremost those in V. Deleu str., the early levels of the settlement were very well documented, including its evolution throughout the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the late levels being less represented by the means of ceramic material. Therefore, the rather unusual situation encountered in *Napoca* related to the sigillata imports must be also approached from the viewpoint of the present stage of archaeological knowledge about this site. To this we must add the local sigillata production, as well as the stamped vessels, which probably fulfilled the needs for luxury pottery, as it was noted at several sites in *Dacia Porolissensis*.

### e. Plain sigillata

We have a relatively big number of plain sigillata forms – 42 items representing 14 forms – figure which outruns by far the number of sigillata items with relief decoration, the ratio being 2.6:1 in favor of the former. This seems to be a specific characteristic of the sigillata imports in *Napoca*, as this situation has never been encountered at other sites in Dacia. On the other hand, it must be taken into account that an imported sigillata deposit was discovered at *Napoca*, mostly made of plain sigillata vessels (20 pieces out of 24), which could explain their high frequency at the site under discussion. If we consider the respective deposit as a group of items in circulation, as something “additional” and not as a group of pieces originating from the waste from current human activity, then the number of plain sigillata discovered at *Napoca* would be of only 22 items. As compared to the 16 vessels with relief decoration, the respective ratio would come down to 1.4:1 in favor of the plain sigillata, which represents an unusual situation for Dacia, from this viewpoint. However, at other sites (in *Britannia* for instance), this situation is normal, since at most of Roman military sites and in big civilian settlements, the proportion between plain sigillata and decorated sigillata was usually, in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, 3:1 or 4:1<sup>66</sup> in favor of the plain forms. On the other hand, it was noted that in local rural settlements in eastern England, the situation is exactly the opposite, as the decorated sigillata was preferred<sup>67</sup>, plain sigillata items being found rather rarely or even not at all. Obviously, the compared situations are not contemporaneous, but they reflect

<sup>64</sup> Ricken-Thomas 2005, p. 91, Taf. 81, 4 (with the stamp COMITALIS A), 10 F (stamp COMITALIS A and IOVENTI), 11 (with the stamp COMILIAS A inside the decoration).

<sup>65</sup> Isac 1980, p. 471.

<sup>66</sup> S. Willis, *Samian beyond Dating*, in K. Meadows, C. Lemke, J. Heron (eds.), TRAC 96. Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Oxford 1997, p. 41 and table I.

<sup>67</sup> S. Willis, op. cit., p. 41 and table II. A possible explanation for the frequency of decorated sigillata as compared to plain sigillata could be the preference of the consumers at these sites for the former, precisely due to the significance of their decoration and to their value.

the resemblances and differences that can be mentioned in connection with the imports of Samian ware at different types of sites, from different time periods.

The list of plain sigillata from *Napoca* includes 14 forms, as previously mentioned. Among them, the plates Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39 and cups Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43 with barbotine decoration on the rim, as well as the plate Conspectus 3.2.1 were presented when I referred to *terra sigillata* tardo-padana. Likewise, the vessels that form the sigillata deposit at *Napoca* will be presented further on. I shall now refer to the forms of the plain sigillata that are not part of any of the previously mentioned pottery groups.

First and foremost must be mentioned, among the imported plain sigillata, the items with a manufacturer's stamp on the bottom. The first of them is a fragmentary cup Drag. 33 (*acetabulum*)<sup>68</sup> with a stamp on the inside, on the bottom of which only the letter M... was preserved (no. 19, pl. V/19, VIII/5). According to the length of the stamp, D. Isac suggested the interpretation M[OXIM], thus attesting the manufacturer MOXIVS from Lezoux, the one who produced in the Antonine period, both bowls Drag. 37 with relief decoration, and also plain sigillata Drag. 18, 27 and 31<sup>69</sup>. In the most recently bibliography B. Dickinson attributed the activity of the potter under discussion between c AD 130-160<sup>70</sup>; Gabler D. and Márton A. suggest the dating c AD 135-170<sup>71</sup>; therefore we opted for the dating comprised in the most recent bibliography.

The other plain sigillata items do not have a stamp or graffiti and will be presented in the order of the classical typology established: Dragendorff – Déchelette – Knorr – Walters – Curle – Ludowici – Ritterling.

**Drag. 18/31** – *catinus* (no. 20, pl. VI/20)<sup>72</sup>. The form Drag. 18 appeared in the Claudian period at La Graufesenque and were produced throughout the entire I<sup>st</sup> century AD in the South Gaulish sigillata workshops<sup>73</sup>. At the beginning of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the form evolved into the 18/31 variant, characterized by a higher footring. It was manufactured in the production centers in central Gaul and in the one in Rheinzabern in the II<sup>nd</sup> century and the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> AD<sup>74</sup>. It is one of the most often encountered forms in the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, including in Dacia. Many of the items of this type have stamps on the inside, on the footring, attesting the manufacturer's name. One such piece was found in *Napoca* as well, bearing the stamp of the potter GIPVVS from Lezoux (see below), who was active between c AD 140 and 160; this item is part of the Samian ware deposit discovered at this site. Apart from these pieces, there is also a fragmentary item (no. 20, pl. VI/20), unpublished, whose production centre could not be established and which was dated, according to the archaeological context, in the Trajan – Hadrian period.

**Drag. 27** – *acetabulum* (no. 21, pl. VI/21)<sup>75</sup>. Form attested early on, of Italic origin, produced ever since the Augustan period and especially since the Claudian one<sup>76</sup>. It was produced in the South Gaulish workshops until the end of the I<sup>st</sup> century AD, the

<sup>68</sup> W. Hilgers, Lateinische Gefässnamen. Funktion und Form römischer Gefässe nach den antiken Schriftquellen, Beihefte der Bonner Jahrbücher 31, Düsseldorf 1969, p. 33, 91, fig. 4, catalogue no. 1.

<sup>69</sup> Isac 1980, p. 470, no. 21, pl. II, VI; the identification of the stamp: Oswald 1931, p. 212; B. Hoffmann, *Catalogue des estampilles sur les vases sigillés, 1ère partie (les ateliers de La Graufesenque et de Lezoux)*, in Groupe d'Archéologie Antique de Touring Club de France, Notice Technique, 21, 1, pl. XV/248.1; N. Walke, Das römische Donaukastell Straubing-*Sorviodurum*, Limesforschungen 3, Berlin 1965, 43/260.

<sup>70</sup> B. Dickinson, *The Potter's Stamps*, in The Romano-British "Small Town" at Wanborough Wiltshire. Excavations 1966-1976, (A. S. Anderson, J. S. Watcher, A. P. Fitzpatrick eds.), Britannia Monographs Ser. no. 19, London 2001, p. 201.

<sup>71</sup> Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 266-267.

<sup>72</sup> W. Hilgers, op. cit., p. 48, 142, catalogue no. 91.

<sup>73</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 120, pl. XLV; Webster 1996, fig. 69.

<sup>74</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 121, pl. XLVI/1-8.

<sup>75</sup> W. Hilgers, op. cit., p. 33, 91, catalogue no. 1, fig. 2.

<sup>76</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 127, pl. XLIX.

climax of the production being recorded in the Flavian age. This form is rare in the II<sup>nd</sup> century, manufactured in the centers in Lezoux and Rheinzabern until the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>77</sup>. It is not a very frequent form in Dacia, a similar piece (but not the variant under discussion) being discovered at *Apulum*<sup>78</sup> and another items at *Romula* and *Acidava-Enoșești*<sup>79</sup>. The situation is similar in the neighboring provinces, *Moesia Superior*<sup>80</sup> and *Inferior*<sup>81</sup>, where it is attested in a small number of pieces.

The item in *Napoca*, with no stamp, unpublished, has as special feature the very thin walls. The characteristics of the fabric and the slip did not allow its classification to any of the production centers known. It is important to note, however, the early period in which it fits chronologically, as it was discovered in the Trajanic level of the settlement.

**Drag. 31, 31R** – *catinus* (no. 22-23, pl. VI/22-23). This form marks the evolution of the Drag. 18, respectively 18/31 plates throughout the II<sup>nd</sup> century and in the first half of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD, towards the type under discussion, characterized by higher recessing walls and a rising footring. We can find rouletted decoration on the inside of some of the items, on the footring, and therefore the respective pieces received the suffix R<sup>82</sup>. This type of vessels were produced also in the Central Gaulish workshops (Martres-de-Veyre for instance<sup>83</sup>), but especially in the East Gaulish workshops and *Germania Superior*, the most representative production centers being, from this particular viewpoint, Rheinzabern and Westerndorf. There are also variants that appeared in the mid II<sup>nd</sup> century and in the first half of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD, classified by W. Ludowici as being from the centre in Rheinzabern (Tq, Sa, Sb)<sup>84</sup>. It is a form characteristic to the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, quite frequent in Dacia and in the neighboring provinces.

The two items from *Napoca* have rouletted decoration on the footring and were only preserved fragmentarily. One of them (no. 23, pl. VI/23) can be attributed to a workshop in central Gaul, according to the quality of the fabric and the slip, and eventually the other item as well, taking into account the early archaeological context in which they were discovered – the Hadrianic – Antoninus Pius period. The form itself is one of the best represented of the plain sigillata at the site under analysis; it is true, however, that this is also due to the presence of a big number of items in the Samian ware deposit discovered.

**Drag. 33** – *acetabulum, paropsis*<sup>85</sup> (no. 24-25, pl. VII/24-25). The cups of this type have an Italic prototype, the Ritterling 10 form. They were initially manufactured in the workshops from Arezzo. The earliest of the items were created in the Claudian period, their production spreading ceaselessly throughout the I<sup>st</sup> and II<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. With slight modifications of the profile, this form continues to be produced until the end of the III<sup>rd</sup> and the beginning of the IV<sup>th</sup> century AD<sup>86</sup>. Having the widest dating period, this

<sup>77</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 124; Webster 1996, fig. 69-70.

<sup>78</sup> Isac 1985, p. 162, no. 475, pl. 52. The respective item bares the stamp of GATVS, potter who worked at La Madeleine in the Trajan – Hadrian period.

<sup>79</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1988, no. 131-133, fig. 8.

<sup>80</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 124.

<sup>81</sup> Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, p. 10, catalogue no. 120-123, pl. 6-7.

<sup>82</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 124-125, pl. XLVII, Webster 1996, p. 28, fig. 22, 69-70.

<sup>83</sup> J.-R. Terrisse, Les céramiques sigillées gallo-romaines des Martres-de-Veyre (Puy-de-Dôme). XIX<sup>e</sup> supplément à Gallia, Paris 1968, p. 73, fig. 28, 31, p. 148, fig. 5; A.-M. Romeuf, *Les Martres-de-Veyre*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 145-152.

<sup>84</sup> W. Ludowici, Stempel-Namen und Bilder römischer Töpfer, Legions-Ziegel-Stempel, Formen von Sigillata und anderen Gefäßen aus meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901-1914, Speyer 1927, p. 284, 287; Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 122, pl. XLVII/9-16, p. 124, pl. XLVII.

<sup>85</sup> W. Hilgers, op. cit., p. 33-34, 238-239, fig. 4. The two terms are almost equivalent, but *paropsis* stands for a bigger cup – an *acetabulum maius* (ibidem, p. 33 and footnote 164).

<sup>86</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 130, pl. LI; O. Bruckner, Rimska Keramika u Jugoslovenskom delu Provincije Donje Panonije, Beograd 1981, p. 61, pl. 13; Bjelajac 1990, p. 126, pl. 59-60.

form was extremely widespread in the Empire's Danubian provinces<sup>87</sup>, and was also imitated to a large scale from the mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD by a series of local workshops. Therefore it is hard to determine the exact production place if the respective items do not bear a stamp on the footring.

The two items Drag. 33 from *Napoca* are small cups – *acetabula*, both preserved fragmentarily. The workshop that produced them could not be determined. The situation is not better from a chronological viewpoint either, both pieces coming from older archaeological excavations, with no archaeological context mentioned. In Dacia, analogies of piece no. 28 can be found at *Apulum*<sup>88</sup>.

**Drag. 35, 35/36** (no. 26-27, pl. VII/26-27), originate from Italian prototypes, taken over by the workshops at La Graufesenque. From the 60's and 70's on, the manufacturers here created six types of tableware, each made of a type of plate, a cup and a small high-footed plate. Furthermore, in this period the vessels were barbotine decorated, including those coming from the tableware discussed above<sup>89</sup>. Late Italian workshops produced the types Drag. 35 and 36 from the second half of the I<sup>st</sup> century up to the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>90</sup>, at Lezoux and in central Gaul till the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>91</sup>. In the East Gaulish workshops they reached a production climax in the Antonine period<sup>92</sup>, and in the centre at Rheinzabern they were produced until the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>93</sup>. The form was also imitated by local potters in all of the Danubian provinces.

The two items discovered at *Napoca* are part of the type A South-Gaulish service, and were attributed possibly to the production centre at La Graufesenque. Imports of this kind of products in Dacia are frequently encountered, these forms influencing the local production in Dacia as well, including the one in *Napoca*. Analogies for the pieces under discussion can be found at *Romula* and *Slăveni*<sup>94</sup>, *Ilișua*<sup>95</sup> etc.

**Curle 21** (no. 28-29, pl. VII/28-29, no. 30, pl. VIII/30) – the three *mortaria*-bowls Curle 21 are unusual. Item no. 28 from the catalogue (pl. VII/28) is *terra nigra*, the other two (no. 29, pl. VII/29, no. 30, pl. VIII/30) being *terra sigillata*. According to the characteristics of the fabric and the slip, all the pieces in the catalogue could be attributed to the production centre at Rheinzabern. From a chronological viewpoint, the items under discussion are from the Antonine period (Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus). A similar item was discovered in the fort at Cășeu<sup>96</sup>. Vessels of this type are not very frequently discovered in Dacia.

**Lu Tq** – *catinus* (no. 31, pl. VIII/31) is a variant of the form Drag. 31, defined as such by W. Ludowici for the ware of this type from Rheinzabern (see above, to Drag. 31). It was mostly produced in the workshops in Rheinzabern and Westerndorf, from

<sup>87</sup> C. Mușețeanu, D. Elefterescu, *Céramique sigillée à Durostorum*, Dacia 34, 1990, p. 244, catalogue no. 36-38, fig. 5; Kandler-Zöchmann 1997, p. 103, pl. 11/11-15, p. 105-106, pl. 19/5-12, p. 107-108, pl. 25/6-9; S. Nikolić-Đorđević, op. cit., p. 37, type I/45; Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, p. 10, catalogue no. 125-130, pl. 7 etc.

<sup>88</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., p. 234, pl. XI/49.

<sup>89</sup> A. Vernhet, *Centre de production de Millau. Atelier de la Graufesenque*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 100, fig. 3.

<sup>90</sup> *Conspectus*, p. 120, 128.

<sup>91</sup> Ph. Bet, H. Vertet, *Centre de production de Lezoux*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 139, fig. 1.

<sup>92</sup> M. Lutz, *Les ateliers de l'Est de la France. La période de plein fonctionnement*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986 p. 181; idem, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Boucheporn*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 212-213, fig. 2-3; idem, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Mittelbron*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 216, fig. 4.

<sup>93</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 134, pl. XLIII; O. Brukner, op. cit., p. 61; Bjelajac 1990, p. 126.

<sup>94</sup> Popilian 1976, no. 192, 193, pl. XIII.

<sup>95</sup> D. Protase, C. Gaiu, G. Marinescu, *Castrul roman și așezarea civilă de la Ilișua (jud. Bistrița-Năsăud)*, RB 22, 1997, pl. XXX/1.

<sup>96</sup> Isac 1985, no. 523, pl. 58.

Hadrian's time until the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>97</sup>. We have only one item from this form, published previously<sup>98</sup>. It was attributed to the centre at Rheinzabern, framed chronologically in the Antonine period. A similar piece was discovered in the fort at Gilău, but bearing the stamp of the potter GIPVS from Lezoux<sup>99</sup>.

**Déch. 72 = Lu Vsd** (no. 32, pl. VIII/32) represents globular or hemispherical vessels, with fine walls, decorated in most of the cases in the "cut glass" technique. This form was produced at Lezoux, Rheinzabern and Westerndorf from Hadrian's times until the mid III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>100</sup>. Variants of this form were identified by W. Ludowici for the workshop at Rheinzabern (Ve, Vt, Vg, Vsb, Vsd, Vse)<sup>101</sup>. The unique character of the decoration and the lack of stamps make the attribution of these vessels quite difficult.

Four items of this type were discovered in *Napoca*, among which three come from the Samian ware deposit. Piece no. 32, which does not belong to this group, was published previously<sup>102</sup>. It is fragmentary and was decorated by excision. It was attributed probably to the production centre at Rheinzabern, chronologically belonging to the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD. In Dacia, items that could belong to this form were discovered at *Apulum*<sup>103</sup>, *Acidava*<sup>104</sup> etc.

Apart from plain sigillata that was typologically identified, two vessels were discovered at *Napoca* which could not be defined, due to their preservation state. The fragment in question belonged to a big vessel (according to the thickness of the walls), decorated in the "cut glass" technique (no. 33, pl. VIII/33), probably a product from the workshop at Rheinzabern. The other item (no. 34, pl. VIII/34), from which only the hemispherical footring was preserved, is a small vessel, probably a cup, which was discovered in one of the early levels of the settlement, Trajan – Hadrian, but whose workshop could not be determined.

The plain sigillata directory in *Napoca* is made of a relatively big and variegated number of forms (14), mainly coming from the centers in Lezoux and Rheinzabern (see table 1-2). We also have to point out the small number of stamps containing names of manufacturers on these vessels – practically, apart from the three items coming from the Samian ware deposit, there is only one piece bearing a stamp – which made it difficult to put them in a frame, to identify the workshops that produced them and where they were imported from and which made the percentage of unidentified workshops to be relatively high at site level – 10 %, respectively 18 % (see diagram 1-2).

From a chronological perspective, the time period in which these imports came into Dacia reflects another special feature of the Roman city of *Napoca* – they made their appearance from the very moment of the foundation of the settlement and experienced an exceptional intensity throughout the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD. However, they do not go beyond the end of that century. We shall include the possible explanations of this phenomenon when approaching the conclusions related to this study (see below).

#### 4. The Samian ware deposit

Another uncommon and interesting aspect of the imports of sigillata found in *Napoca* is the discovery of a deposit of such vessels.

<sup>97</sup> Oswald-Pyce 1984, p. 122, pl. XLVI/9-11.

<sup>98</sup> Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 7, pl. 11/7.

<sup>99</sup> D. Isac, *Terra sigillata de la Gilău*, Potaissa 3, 1982, no. 24, pl. VII, fig. 1/24.

<sup>100</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 128.

<sup>101</sup> W. Ludowici, op. cit., p. 282-283.

<sup>102</sup> Isac 1980, p. 470, no. 32, pl. V.

<sup>103</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., p. 258, no. 62, pl. VI.

<sup>104</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1993, p. 40, no. 67, pl. IV.

### a. Circumstances of the discovery

In 1968, in Gh. Doja str. no. 21-23 (pl. I), on the occasion of the excavation of a 1.50 m long and 2-2.50 m deep ditch for telecommunications on its western side, in a Roman demolition layer, a “group of vessels” was discovered on a limited area. Moreover, the remains of a building in the eastern part of the Roman city were also identified here<sup>105</sup>. Unfortunately, the author of the excavation, P. Gyulai, did not have the profiles of the respective ditch or those of the building's walls drawn, nor did he recover all the vessels discovered, most of them broken by the workers and left in the profile of the respective ditch. Therefore, stratigraphic conditions cannot be of more help in understanding of the context in which they appeared. We also do not have the clear evidence of the number of vessels the deposit was made of, the author of its publication, D. Isac, indicating 24 pieces that could be put to advantage scientifically, their real number being much bigger<sup>106</sup>. Furthermore, the same author put this discovery in connection with another one, subsequent, on the eastern side of Gh. Doja str.: when the “Central” supermarket was built, a building that had a religious purpose was uncovered, probably a temple<sup>107</sup>, attributed initially to the god Jupiter<sup>108</sup>, recently reconsidered as being a temple of Silvanus<sup>109</sup>. D. Isac considered the group of *terra sigillata* vessels discovered in Gh. Doja str. no. 21-23 as being part of the ceramic inventory deposited in a room built for commercial purposes<sup>110</sup>.

### b. Contents of the deposit

The deposit is made of four items with relief decoration (no. 35-38, pl. IX) and 20 plain sigillata items (no. 39-42, pl. X; no. 43-48, pl. XI; no. 49-54, pl. XII; no. 55-58, pl. XIII) (table 3, diagram 3).

**b1. Relief decorated sigillata** is represented by bowls Drag. 37, determined and attributed to the potters: NATALIS (Banassac), CINNAMVS and CENSORINVS (Lezoux), TOCCA and TRIBVNVS (Lavoye) (for the ratio of the sigillata workshop see diagram 4).

The earliest relief decorated bowl Drag. 37 was imported to *Napoca* from Banassac and attributed to the style of NATALIS (no. 35, pl. IX/35). This potter's production was dated in the Nerva – Trajan period, including for the item under discussion<sup>111</sup>, on the basis of older bibliography. The activity of the workshop at Banassac has recently been established as taking place from the Flavian period until the reign of Hadrian<sup>112</sup>, as its products continued to be on the markets in the southern part of *Germania Superior*, in *Raetia, Noricum, Pannonia*, until the end of the 30's or even until the beginning of the 40's of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD<sup>113</sup>. More recently, it was established a new chronology of the activity of this workshop between AD 110 and 150<sup>114</sup>. Potter NATALIS is acknowledged as the latest of all the sigillata producers at Banassac, as he carried out his activity in the Trajan – Hadrian period<sup>115</sup>. His pottery is also present in Dacia, but in a reduced number of pieces<sup>116</sup>.

<sup>105</sup> Isac 1980, p. 467-468.

<sup>106</sup> Isac 1980, p. 468, 471.

<sup>107</sup> I. Mitrofan, *Vestigii din Napoca romană*, AMN 13, 1976, p. 199-203.

<sup>108</sup> M. Bărbulescu, *Culte greco-romane în provincia Dacia*, PhD, Cluj-Napoca, 1985, p. 34.

<sup>109</sup> A. Rusu-Pescaru, D. Alicu, *Templele romane din Dacia (I)*, Deva 2000, p. 150-151.

<sup>110</sup> Isac 1980, p. 471.

<sup>111</sup> Isac 1980, p. 469.

<sup>112</sup> Hofmann 1988, p.15-17, 32-33.

<sup>113</sup> Gabler 1994-1995, p. 63.

<sup>114</sup> A. Mees, op. cit., p. 102-104; M. Polak, op. cit., p. 26-30.

<sup>115</sup> Hofmann 1988, p. 57-59; Gabler 1994-1995, p. 63; A. Mees, op. cit., p. 111.

<sup>116</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1988, p. 62, no. 3, p. 74, fig. 1/3.

Of the two items discovered la *Napoca* and made by the potter CINNAMVS from Lezoux, no. 36 in our catalogue (pl. IX/36) is preserved in a good enough condition to allow a reconstruction of the decoration, to which we can add the preservation of a fragment of the potter's stamp in the decoration (pl. VIII/1). It was published by D. Isac<sup>117</sup>. In the light of more recent research, we have managed to date CINNAMVS' medium style, and the dating is made earlier and more limited in time than that of the author of its publication, namely c AD 140-160 in relation with Antoninus Pius – Commodus<sup>118</sup>.

The potter CENSORINVS is present on the analyzed site through just one item, previously published<sup>119</sup> (no. 37, pl. IX/37). Rectifications were also made in his case, related to the chronological interval in which he was active: the starting period was moved up a little by G. B. Rogers from AD 150, like it was mentioned by J. A. Stanfield and Grace Simpson<sup>120</sup>, to AD 160, on the basis of the recent archaeological evidence in *Britannia*<sup>121</sup>. His products were discovered at a few sites in Dacia, like *Sucidava*<sup>122</sup>, *Acidava-Enoșești*<sup>123</sup>, *Apulum*<sup>124</sup>.

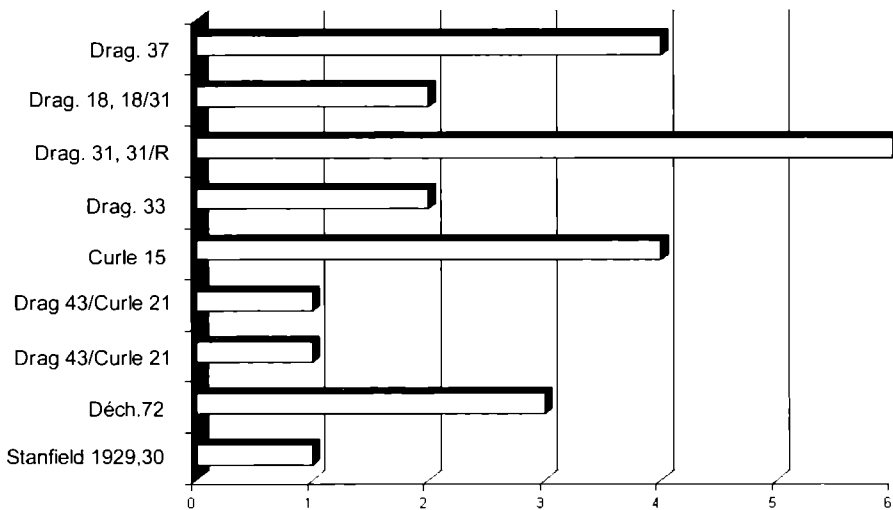


Diagram 3. Comparative frequency of the pottery types of imported Samian ware deposit from Napoca.

Only one item comes from the centers in eastern Gaul, from Lavoye (no. 38, pl. IX/38), which represents 2 % of the total of sigillata pottery in *Napoca* (table 1, diagram 1). The scarcity of the products from eastern Gaul and Germania Superior (5 % of the total imports) can be explained, like in the case of *Pannonia*<sup>125</sup>, by the competition of the Central Gaulish workshops, which in the same time period (the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD) had incomparably more vessels of a superior quality and a better quality of the decoration<sup>126</sup>.

<sup>117</sup> Isac 1980, pl. I/5, fig.1/5.

<sup>118</sup> For the activity of CINNAMVS and about the frequency of his products in Dacia see above the subchapter 3. c.

<sup>119</sup> Isac 1980, pl. I/3.

<sup>120</sup> PGC, p. 233.

<sup>121</sup> Rogers 1999, p. 94.

<sup>122</sup> Popilian 1976, pl. II/21, VII/110.

<sup>123</sup> Popilian-Ciucă 1993, pl. I/18.

<sup>124</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., pl. I/18.

<sup>125</sup> Gabler D., *Adatok az Itáliai barbotinos sigillaták kérdéséhez (Contribution of the question of Italian Terra Sigillata decorated en barbotine)*, Arrabona 6, Győr 1964, p. 99.

<sup>126</sup> Isac 1985, p. 43.



The item from *Napoca* belongs to the entourage of TOCCA and TRIBVNVS, who were active in the period Antoninus Pius – Marcus Aurelius (more exactly, in the interval c AD 140/150-170)<sup>127</sup>. In Dacia, products from Lavoye have also been identified at *Romula*<sup>128</sup>, *Apulum*<sup>129</sup>, and Gilău<sup>130</sup>.

**b2. Plain sigillata ware** are listed below, first in the form of a catalogue, to which must be added the comment referring to the forms that make it up, without repeating the general description of the forms which, with the exception of the Stanfield 1929 type 30, have been thoroughly discussed when the other plain sigillata pottery items were presented (see above). Therefore, only a brief discussion about the mentioned form will be included, as it is present in the catalogue in the order according to which import sigillata wares are listed, as in to the classical classification:

Plain sigillata ware include the following forms: plates (*catili*) Drag. 18/31, 31, 31R (eight items), cups (*acetabula*) Drag. 33 (two pieces), *mortaria*-bowls Drag. 43/Curle 21 (one item) and Curle 21 (one item), plates Curle 15 (four items), cups Déch. 72 (three items), cup Stanfield 1929, 30 (one item) (see table 3, diagram 3).

Among the plain sigillata vessels, mention must be made of those that have stamps inside, on the footring. There are three items in this category, all of them already published by D. Isac<sup>131</sup>. The first of the vessels bearing a stamp is a Drag. 18/31-type plate (*catinus*)<sup>132</sup>, from which only the footring was preserved, with the stamp GIP[PI] M (no. 39, pl. X/39, pl. VIII/3). The respective stamp attests GIPPVS, manufacturer from Lezoux, who is active in the Antonine period and who produces vessels having the following forms: 18/31, 31, 33, 38 and Curle 15. He is also well-known in other areas of the Empire, where he exported his products, like for instance in Straubing<sup>133</sup>, *Brigetio*<sup>134</sup>, *Gorsium*<sup>135</sup>, *Viminacium*<sup>136</sup>.

Another producer from Lezoux, attested on the bottom of a plate Drag. 31 R (no. 40, pl. X/40, VIII/2) is GEN[...]. D. Isac, the one who published the item, suggested the reading GEN[ETIIM], which attests GENETIVS or GENETLVS, manufacturer active in the Trajan – Hadrian period in the production centre mentioned<sup>137</sup>. A similar stamp is present also on a plate Drag. 18/31 from Colchester<sup>138</sup>.

The third stamp, IVVENIM, comes from the footring of a vessel Drag. 33 (no. 41, pl. X/41, VIII/3), attesting the manufacturer IVVENIS, also from Lezoux, whose activity period was established by F. Oswald in the times of Trajan – Hadrian<sup>139</sup>, or in the interval c AD 140-190 by B. Hoffmann<sup>140</sup>. D. Isac, who also published this vessel, suggests the period Hadrian – Antoninus<sup>141</sup>.

<sup>127</sup> B. Hofmann, *Catalogue des poinçons pour moules à vases sigillés des décorateurs argonnais*, Ogam 20, no. 3-6, 1968, p. 275.

<sup>128</sup> Popilian 1976, p. 31, no. 119, pl. VIII.

<sup>129</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., pl. IV/20.

<sup>130</sup> D. Isac, *Terra sigillata de la Gilău*, Potaissa 3, 1982, pl. IV/18.

<sup>131</sup> Isac 1980, p. 470, no. 8, 9, 21, 22, pl. 11, VI.

<sup>132</sup> W. Hilgers, op. cit., p. 48-49, fig. 25.

<sup>133</sup> N. Walke, op. cit., pl. 42/179-180.

<sup>134</sup> Juhász G., *A lezouxi terra sigillata gyárák aquincumi lerakata*, AErT 41, 1936, p. 142, no. 125 a-b, pl. XLVI.

<sup>135</sup> Gabler-Kocztur 1976, p. 70, no. 5, pl. VI.

<sup>136</sup> Bjelajac 1990, p. 126, no. 42, pl. 64.

<sup>137</sup> Isac 1980, p. 470, no. 8, pl. II.

<sup>138</sup> Oswald 1931, p. 133.

<sup>139</sup> Oswald 1931, p. 156.

<sup>140</sup> B. Hofmann, *Catalogue des estampilles sur les vases sigillés*, see note 69, 21.1, XII/94.

<sup>141</sup> Isac 1980, p. 470, no. 22, pl. II.

On the footring of a *mortarium*-bowl Curle 21 (no. 42, pl. X/42), on the outside, two letters were incised before the firing, which could read ..TE or, more probably . . .FE. It is the only graffitied item from the imported sigillata deposit in *Napoca*. It was not attributed to any production centre, due to its fragmentary state, but after the quality of fabric and slip, could belong to the workshop from Rheizabern. It was dated in the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>142</sup>.

Except the forms of plain sigillata presented above, in the components of the Samian ware from *Napoca* were *mortarium*-bowl Drag. 43/Curle 21 (no. 50, pl. XII/50) and Curle 21 (no. 42, pl. X/42 described above). The two forms are dealt with together because both are in the category of big vessels that imitate the form of *mortaria* in pottery<sup>143</sup>. It is characterized by a widening interior of the pots and by grooves on the exterior walls, while a flange starts right underneath the rim of the vessel, sometimes with barbotine decoration<sup>144</sup>. The two forms were produced from the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century and until the first quarter of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD at Rheinzabern, while in the workshop at Trier they were produced until the second half of the IV<sup>th</sup> century<sup>145</sup>. The form Drag. 43 was also manufactured in the centre at Lezoux as well, in the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>146</sup> and in other Central-East Gaulish workshops, while the Curle 21 form appears from the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century in the East Gaulish workshops, in the group at Argonne<sup>147</sup> or in the ones in the group at Moselle (Bouchepon, Mittelbronn)<sup>148</sup>. Stamps on such vessels are rare, therefore their attribution is difficult.

There is only one item at *Napoca* having the Drag. 43 form (catalogue no. 50, pl. XII/50), which is more like a mixed form of a *mortarium*-bowl Drag. 43/Curle 21, because it has the rim just like in the case of the Curle 21-type pieces but has a spout, like the items type Drag. 43. The sample in discussion has no barbotine decoration on the rim, which is not similar to a rim, like in the case of the classical Drag. 43 items. The vessel was published previously and attributed to the centre at Rheinzabern, dated in the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>149</sup>.

Barrel like-beaker Stanfield 1929, 30 (no. 58, pl. XIII/58) is listed among the most unusual forms of *terra sigillata*<sup>150</sup>. It has the form of a closed cup (glass), with approximately equal diameters for the opening and the footring, with a bulging profile, and a hemispherical footring. Its main characteristic is the presence of an equal number of grooves on the upper and the lower part of the body, whereas in the point of maximum girth it bares no decorations. It is similar to the cup Ludowici Vc, and the person that defined it, J. A. Stanfield, considers that the reproductions that copy this form in *Britannia* have as prototype the sigillata coming especially from eastern Gaul. In *Britannia*, it does not come from a well-dated archaeological context; therefore J. A. Stanfield considers that the period when this form was produced in *Britannia* was the II<sup>nd</sup> or the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD, as it does not appear among the classical forms manufactured in the I<sup>st</sup> century AD.

When analyzing the plain sigillata items that make the vessels deposit, one can notice the frequency of a number of items belonging to the same type, which is

<sup>142</sup> Isac 1980, p. 474, no. 26, pl. IV.

<sup>143</sup> W. Hilgers, op. cit., p. 68-70, 225-227.

<sup>144</sup> Isac 1985, p. 22.

<sup>145</sup> Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 166, pl. LXXIII; Bjelajac 1990, p. 128, pl. 61.

<sup>146</sup> Ph. Bet, H. Vertet, op. cit., p. 139, fig. 1.

<sup>147</sup> P.-H. Mitard, *Groupe d'Argonne: Pont-des Rèmes (Vallée de la Biesme)*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 203, fig. 5.

<sup>148</sup> M. Lutz, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Bouchepon*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 213, fig. 3 – Bouchepon; idem, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Mittelbronn*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 218, fig. 6 – Mittelbronn.

<sup>149</sup> Isac 1980, p. 474, no. 27, pl. IV.

<sup>150</sup> J. A. Stanfield, *Unusual forms of terra sigillata*, *Archaeological Journal* 86, 1929, p. 134, fig. 30; Webster 1996, fig. 16.

something specific for sigillata deposits<sup>151</sup>. The big number of plates Drag. 31 (six items) can be pointed out, whose diameters range between 27.5 and 36 cm, grouped according to the size, as follows: two items with identical diameters, of 27.5 cm (no. 43-44, pl. XI), three pieces with diameters of 31.5-32 cm (no. 45-47, pl. XI) and one item having the biggest diameter: 36 cm (no. 48, pl. XI). Another relatively frequent form is the plate Curle 15 (no. 51-54, pl. XII), with relatively close diameters, ranging between 24.5-27.5 cm. Another form comprising a bigger number of items – Déch. 72 – includes both items decorated by excision (no. 55-56, pl. XIII), as well as one without decoration (no. 57, pl. XIII), with similar diameters, between 7 and 8 cm. The rich varieties of forms, among which some are repeated insistently, as well as their variable diameters suggest the idea of the existence of some services.

Roman tableware is divided in three groups of four vessels each, the most frequent types being the *catili*, *paropsides* and *acetabula*. Literary-epigraphic and archaeological sources have confirmed this division in three of Roman dishes, firstly with silver dishes<sup>152</sup> and also at the level of luxury pottery<sup>153</sup>. This reflects the Romans' culinary habits and the succession of their courses: during their meals, they were lying on their *lecti* (*kliné*) and holding the vessel from which they were eating in their hand. Big flat vessels were also serving platters, they contained several kinds of food in smaller recipients, and the cups were used for drinking<sup>154</sup>. The Romans would display an incredible luxury in the dishes on the table, even when these were only recipients made of pottery, and not of some precious metals. The Samian ware deposit from *Napoca* included, in its structure identified only partially due to the conditions of the discovery, the constitutive service elements: *catili*, *acetabula* and bowls.

Generally, vessels deposits found in the Empire were made of a considerable number of pieces, dozens of them or, from a quantitative viewpoint, amounting to quite a few kilograms<sup>155</sup>, but there are also pottery deposits having the same character that were made of just a few elements<sup>156</sup>. Their main characteristics are: the *non-used* aspect of the items in the deposit, and the fact that they are grouped, the variety of the forms, as well as the big number of items belonging to the same forms, sometimes with variations in diameters; these were actually services sold as such.

<sup>151</sup> Gabler-Kocztur 1976, p. 78-79.

<sup>152</sup> F. Drexel, *Ein ägyptisches Silberinventar der Kaiserzeit*, MDAI (R) 36, 1922, p. 34-57; F. Baratte, *Römische Silbergeschirr in den gallischen und germanischen Provinzen*, Aalen 1984, p.18-23.

<sup>153</sup> Fr. Drexel, *Römische Sigillataservices*, *Germania* 11, 1928, p. 51-53; A. Vernhet, op. cit., p. 99-100, pl. 3; *Conspectus*, p. 46, 50, Abb. 1; M. Egri, *Notes on some ceramic assemblages with a funerary character*, in Ligia Ruscu, Carmen Ciongradi, R. Ardevan, C. Roman, C. Găzduc (eds.). *Orbis antiquus. Studia in honorem Ioannis Pisonis*, *Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis* 21, Cluj-Napoca 2004, p. 503-504.

<sup>154</sup> Gabler-Kocztur 1976, p. 79-80.

<sup>155</sup> See for example the deposit in Pompeii – D. Atkinson, *A Hoard of Samian Ware from Pompeii*, *JRS* 4, 1914, p. 27; Burghöfe – T. Ulbert, *Die römischen Donau-Kastelle Aislingen und Burghöfe, Limesforschungen* 1, Berlin, 1959, p. 55-57 and pl. 33 for the *terra sigillata* forms the deposit was made of; Bregenz – J. Jacobs, *Sigillatafunde aus einem römischen Keller zu Bregenz*, *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde* VI, Wien 1912, p. 172; see also South Gaulish sigillata deposits in the 1st century and from the beginning of the 2nd century AD in Britannia cf. S. Willis, op. cit., p. 46-47, annex 2, p. 50, and the respective bibliographical references.

<sup>156</sup> The closest deposit to the one in *Napoca*, from a chronological viewpoint and, possibly, from the viewpoint of its proportions, is the one discovered at *Gorsium*, made of 19 plain sigillata – Gabler-Kocztur 1976; similar to the one found at *Wroxeter* – G. Macdonald, *Forschungen im römischen Britannien 1914-1928*, *BRGK* 19, 1929-1930, p. 70-71 and the one found at *Vindonissa*, under the house of the tribune – E. Ettlinger, R. Fellmann, *Ein Sigillata-Depotfund aus dem Legionslager Vindonissa*, *Germania* 33, 1955, p. 364-373. A characteristic for all of them is the fact that they are made of plain sigillata. See the synthesis about all the similar deposits discovered until 1982 at W. Cysz, *Der Sigillata-Geschirrfund von Cambodunum-Kempton*, *BRKG* 63, 1982, p. 281-346, especially at p. 336-345.

### c. Dating

From a chronological viewpoint, the pieces making up the Samian ware deposit of vessels in *Napoca* stretch on a very generous time interval, between the reign of Trajan and the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century (see table 3). D. Isac, the author of its publication, pointed out rightfully that most of these vessels are dated in the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, especially in the Antonine period, manufactured especially in the *officinae* at Lezoux and Rheinzabern (diagram 4)<sup>157</sup>. The same author argued, in his PhD thesis, that the dating of the entire deposit was determined by the item with a relief decoration – the stamp of CINNAMVS, who was dated in the fourth quarter of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, therefore in the late Antonine period<sup>158</sup>. An overview of the chronological picture provided by the pottery in the deposit at *Napoca* indicates the fact that it was made of three composing elements (see table 3):

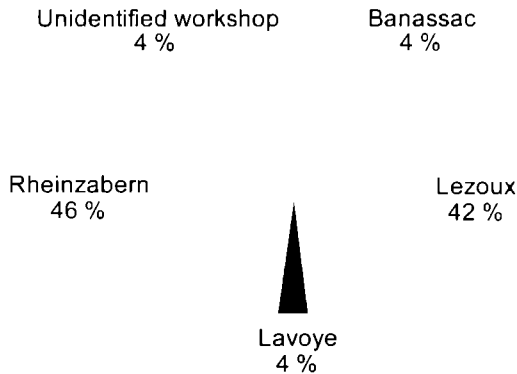


Diagram 4. Samian ware deposit – ratio of the sigillata workshops.

- 1) Two pieces, one with relief decoration (no. 35, pl. IX/35), attributed to the manufacturer NATALIS from Banassac, and another with a stamp on the footring, belonging to GENETVS from Lezoux (no. 40, pl. IX/40) are *the earliest pieces* in the deposit. They are dated in the times of Trajan – Hadrian's reigns.
- 2) Two vessels are attested between c AD 140 and 160: an item decorated with the stamp of CINNAMVS, attributed on the basis of recent research to his medium style (no. 36, IX/36, VIII/1) and the plate Drag. 18/31, bearing the stamp of the potter GIPPVS from Lezoux (no. 39, pl. X/39, VIII/3).
- 3) The other items with relief decoration or items that have a stamp on the footring, as well as the plain sigillata in the deposit are dated from AD 140/150 until AD 180/190. The latest of the items that can be dated are a bowl Drag. 37 with relief decoration attributed to the manufacturer CENSORINVS from Lezoux, whose activity is dated between AD 150/160-180 (no. 37, pl. IX/37), and a fragmentary cup Drag. 33, bearing the stamp of the potter IVVENIS from the same workshop (no. 41, pl. X/40, VIII/4), who carried out his activity between c AD 140 and 190.

Therefore, we have two possibilities to classify chronologically the Samian ware deposit from *Napoca*. Firstly, we can opt for a *long chronology*, comprised in the interval AD 140-190, which can be explained by the common period in which most of the vessels are overlapping (table 3). The two pieces dated earlier can be understood as exceptions

<sup>157</sup> Isac 1980, p. 471.

<sup>158</sup> Isac 1985, p. 54.

from this viewpoint, as it is common knowledge that there is a time gap between the moment of their production until the moment they are imported, due to their storage, transportation, display and purchase. At the same time, it must be pointed out that, even though most of the vessels can be classified in this broader chronological interval, most of them are plain sigillata, whose chronological classification was made in big time intervals, due to the lack of other elements that could help a more narrow classification. On the other hand, if we admit an even more accentuated narrowing of the *time span*, we can see in the same diagram that the common *period* for most of the items in the deposit (with the same early exceptions, whose ending period is AD 140) is represented by the years **AD 140/150 –160**. Opting for one or the other of the two chronologies will help providing possible explanations for the origin and presence of this deposit at *Napoca*.

#### **d. Possible explanations of the presence of the Samian ware deposit at Napoca**

The explanation for the making of such pottery deposits varies. Thus, at military sites in *Britannia*, their existence has been conventionally considered to represent broken material in transit or connected to the evacuation of the sites or the revival of their activity. Since all of these deposits were connected to major structural changes of the sites under discussion, it has been more recently considered, besides the previous explanations, that they could also be ritual/votive deposits of some valuable materials of significant from the viewpoint of their material culture<sup>159</sup>. Moreover, the fact that they were buried also reflects moments of danger – such as the Marcomanic wars for the Danubian provinces – in which their owners tried to protect these objects, which attests the value of the material<sup>160</sup>. There are also situations in which the respective deposits, made of the tableware of specific owners or groups of vessels to be sold, were caught in the destruction levels caused by natural disasters or fires<sup>161</sup>.

Unfortunately, for the sigillata deposit at *Napoca* we do not have at our disposal the essential element to provide a plausible explanation – the well-defined archaeological context from which it originated. The non-used aspect of the vessels, with no traces of secondary burning suggests that they have NOT been found in a destruction level (fire) of the respective building. If this building was a store that did not go through a violent destruction, then the presence of a big quantity of vessels grouped in one place, coming mainly from the production centers at Lezoux and Rheinzabern, could be due to the fact that they could not be sold anymore, as a consequence of the negligent transportation and then thrown in a waste material pit. Should this explanation be adopted, the short chronology that we suggested above could be accepted as dating – AD 140/150-160 – for a group of vessels meant to be sold, a period of half a century (the long chronology) is not plausible.

On the other hand, the proximity of the building (shop) where the pottery was found to the temple of Silvanus or of another deity can also suggest a ritual/votive burial of the material, eventually in *favissa*, the respective zone being located in the designated space of the temple mentioned. Given the value and special significance of the *terra sigillata* vessels, emphasized by recent studies on similar deposits in *Britannia* (see above), this possible explanation must also be taken into account.

<sup>159</sup> S. Willis, op. cit., p. 46-47, with the respective bibliographical references.

<sup>160</sup> E. Ettlinger, R. Fellmann, op. cit., p. 364-373; Gabler-Kocztur 1976, p. 81.

<sup>161</sup> The classical example in the first case is the pottery deposit from Pompei – D. Atkinson, op. cit., p. 27-64; and in the second case, the warehouse from Saint-Romain-en-Gal, built next to the forum, whose products were caught in a massive fire around the year AD 40, where even the remains of the shelves on which the products were displayed were discovered – *Artistes et artisans de l'antiquité. Les ateliers de potier de Lyon et de Vienne*, Vienne 2000, p. 17 – or the deposit discovered in the civil settlement at *Aquincum*, in some storehouses that were also destroyed by fire – Juhász G., loc. cit.; the reconsideration of its dating, Gabler-Kocztur 1976, p. 75.

The possibility for the group of vessels under discussion to represent a deposit belonging to somebody who could have buried it in a moment of danger must be also considered. In this case, the long chronology of the deposit can be accepted; the accumulation in time (50 years or more) of more than one tableware or the accumulation of the constitutive items piece by piece is also acceptable. Usually, in this situation both the destruction level that justified the hiding of the material, and the chest in which the respective vessels were preserved were found. Moreover, graffitied names were found on some of the recipients in the pottery deposit, attesting different owners and thus the accumulation of the material in time. The most conclusive example in this respect is the deposit discovered at *Gorsium*, which is contemporaneous with the one at *Napoca*<sup>162</sup> – belonging to the Antonine period (AD 140/150-170/180), made of plain sigillata of different ages, mostly coming from the centre at Lezoux (84 %). The difference from the deposit at *Napoca* is the fact that the deposit at *Gorsium* benefits from a well-defined archaeological context, which allowed the explanation of its discovery by the destructions during the Marcomanic wars. Unfortunately, as we were arguing above, it is precisely this element that is missing in our case; therefore we cannot make a firm assertion for either of these possible explanations.

The original dimension of such a discovery at *Napoca* must be emphasized once more, groups of imported sigillata having also been found at *Apulum*, as well, in a building considered to have been a big ceramic workshop, where, besides local products, a big number of imported TS vessels were deposited, dated from the times of Hadrian until the mid III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>163</sup>. Moreover, the impressive volume of imported sigillata discovered in the civil settlement in the fortress at *Acidava-Enoșești* can suggest the existence of a distribution point of such products in the Olt river area, even though they haven't been found yet in a closed complex, that should attest the existence of a warehouse.

## 5. Conclusions

At the end of this study, here are a couple of conclusions on the imports of sigillata to *Napoca*:

1. As compared to the situation in 1980, when D. Isac published a batch of 32 items, another 26 items were processed later on, among which 25 come from archaeological excavations carried out in the last two decades. On the basis of these finds, some modifications have been made to the situation of the imports of sigillata in 1980 in what their distribution on production centers is concerned, or some of the conclusions that were reached at the time were confirmed, and a specific character of *Napoca* was outlined from this viewpoint, as well.

2. The significant novelty provided by the processing of the material found after 1980 is rendered by the *presence of terra sigillata tardo-padana*, in a more important percentage – 10 % (or 18 %) of the total imports (diagram 1-2) – which overtakes the import of products from South and East Gaulish workshops (other than Rheinzabern) taken together. All tardo-padana vessels are plain. Most of them belong to the form *Conspectus 39* and *43*, with barbotine decoration on the rim, making up a A service of sigillata tardo-padana, with no manufacturers' stamps on them; there is also a fragmentary *Conspectus 3.2.1*-type plate. These products are present since the first phase of the settlement and are imported throughout the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the site's chronology being in line with the period in which late Italian imports launched their very last offensive on the markets in the Danubian provinces. Tardo-padana sigillata imports exerted an important influence over local production – forms *Conspectus 39* and *43*,

<sup>162</sup> Gabler-Kocztur 1976, passim.

<sup>163</sup> D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., p. 228, 235. The building consisting of 13 rooms was considered to be a closed complex, dated from Hadrian's times until the reign of Philipppus.

both local imitations of sigillata, and similar items classified in the common pottery category were frequently produced by local workshops<sup>164</sup>.

3. South Gaulish sigillata – the attribution of two plain sigillata with barbotine decoration determined the increase of the percentage for the imports of these products to *Napoca* (7 % or 9 %), but there are no pieces on top of the situation previously known. The relative rarity of sigillata imports from the South Gaulish workshops into Dacia has been explained by their production period, as well as by the competition of the Central Gaulish workshops.

4. Samian ware from Central Gaulish production centers, namely those manufactured at Lezoux are on the first place in what determined imports are concerned (40 % or 37 %) (see table 1-2, diagram 1-2). They also count the biggest number of sigillata with relief decoration (12 of 16 pieces), although some of them, especially the unusual ones, are very fragmentary. The situation is identical to that noted at the level of the entire province. As compared to the information provided by the material imported from this major ceramic centre and discovered until 1980, we now have new data, provided by totally new pieces found subsequently. Thus, new items have been identified, belonging to the manufacturers QVINTILIANVS, DOCILIS and DOCCALVS who were active in the early age of the workshops at Lezoux (c AD 125-145/150). The vessels with relief decoration attributed to the manufacturers CINNAMVS and ALBVCIVS are more numerous and MERCATOR II was attested at *Napoca* – the producer with the latest production known at this site (AD 160-180). At the same time, modifications have been made in what the chronological classification of the activity of the potters from Lezoux is concerned, in the light of the more recent research in this field.

5. East Gaulish workshops are represented by only one item (2 %), with no changes registered from the situation acknowledged previously.

6. The centre at Rheinzabern holds a high percentage – 31 % (or 27 %) (second place after Lezoux) especially thanks to plain sigillata. A fragment with relief decoration, attributed to the Bernhard Ib group is original. As compared to other sites in Dacia, the weak representation of sigillata wares with relief decoration belonging to the major Rhenan centre also represents an interesting aspect, specific to the site under analysis.

7. Another original aspect regarding the imports of sigillata at *Napoca* is the absence of products from Westerdorf, Pfaffenhoffen and from the neighboring provinces (*Pannonia* and the two *Moesia*). This situation can have several explanations. Firstly, the lack of products coming from the centers of Westerdorf and Pfaffenhofen was explained by the fact that those workshops supplied with sigillata the fortresses and settlements situated on the Danubian *limes*; and on the other hand, by the different supplying routes that the south of the province had (Danube, Olt) from those of the central and northern parts of the province (the river Mureş, and the route to *Lugio-Parthiscum-Micia*, and then another presumed route through the plain of the Tisa, from *Aquincum* to *Prolisum*)<sup>165</sup> in what the commerce with sigillata and other categories of imports were concerned. Even accepting these explanations, the situation is interesting, *Napoca* being among the few sites in Dacia where such products are completely lacking.

8. From a chronological viewpoint, the reign in which sigillata forms were imported in *Napoca* includes the interval between Trajan's period and the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD. As for the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD, ceramic material of this type is practically inexistent. One of the causes is related by the end of activities of the *terra sigillata* workshops in the western provinces. Another possible explanation could be the fact that they were replaced by local products – however, the production of local decorated

<sup>164</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, cups Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43 – p. 191-195, pl. XLVIII/1-6, XLVIII/1, XLIX/1, XLIV/1; plates Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39 – p. 195-198, pl. XLVIII/2-4, XLIX/2-3.

<sup>165</sup> Isac 1985, p. 45.

sigillata is represented by few items (five)<sup>166</sup>, in exchange, local plain sigillata are produced to a considerable extent (77 pieces)<sup>167</sup>, just like stamped pottery – in fact, the production of the latter on a large scale was a specific feature of *Dacia Porolissensis*. What is more interesting is that the maximum production of stamped pottery was also attained in the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD (60 % of the total), while in the III<sup>rd</sup> century much less is produced – about 21 % of the production of stamped pottery<sup>168</sup>. At the same time, this last category is the only in the group of fine pottery that appears among the vessels dated in the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD. On the other hand, it must be taken into consideration that we do not have at our disposal a large number of ceramic items coming from well-dated contexts in the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD<sup>169</sup>, which casts a shadow on the real image representing the ratio between imports and the local production of ceramic at the site under analysis.

Moreover, it was noticed that at the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century there was a decrease in sigillata imports in the entire Mediterranean basin. In the light of recent research, this decrease in sigillata imports was interpreted in a more complex way, not only from the perspective of a possible economic crisis that should have triggered a drop of people's purchasing power. Nowadays, explanations focus on the changes in social life and the change of people's eating habits. Thus, in the I<sup>st</sup> – II<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD there was a period of intense social competition, which, from an archaeological viewpoint, is visible through the inscriptions placed by elites to show how well-off and conveniently placed in society they were and also through the erection of impressive public buildings. In what the production of pottery is concerned, this is reflected in the display of ostentatious tableware, containing a rich variety of types of vessels. It is the period in which "services" made an entry in *tardo-padana* and especially Gaulish sigillata, consisting in the production and display of several different forms to be used together<sup>170</sup>. In the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD, the absence of big vessels to be used at the common table is noted, at the same time. All these elements suggest that this is a period in which the individual was much more important than the group, a period when social competition manifested itself, more than in other times, around the table. The idea of "competitive meals" is highlighted archaeologically also by the way dining rooms were built. In the I<sup>st</sup> – II<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, the dwellings of the wealthy ones had a *triclinium*, which was made of three beds, with very strict rules as to the place in which every person was seated, based on ranks and favors<sup>171</sup>. At the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> century, the *triclinia* of dwellings in Africa, (used as a term of comparison because they are the best preserved), demonstrate an increase in the dimensions, before they were replaced for good by dining halls in the shape of a *sigma* – *stibadia*. These did not have such strict rules as for the place where people sat at the table<sup>172</sup>, and it is possible for these modifications to be connected to the emergence of big "communal" tableware in the same period. All these suggest the changes that occurred related to the place that meals (the table) had in social life<sup>173</sup>, as

<sup>166</sup> V. Rusu-Bolindeț, *Terra sigillata locală cu decor în relief de la Napoca*, in *In honorem Gheorghe Popilian* (D. Bondoc ed.), Craiova 2006, p. 322-336.

<sup>167</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, p. 182-223.

<sup>168</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, see especially p. 309-313 and diagram 12.

<sup>169</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2001, diagram 16.

<sup>170</sup> J. W. J. Hawthorne, *Pottery and Paradigms in the Early Roman Western Empire*, in *Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference*, Oxford 1998, p. 165.

<sup>171</sup> K. Dunbabin, *Triclinium and stibadium*, in *Dining in a classical context* (W. J. Slater ed.), Michigan 1991, p. 121-148.

<sup>172</sup> K. Dunbabin, op. cit., p. 129-130; idem, *Convivial spaces: dining and entertainment in the Roman villa*, *JRA* 9, 1996, p. 66-80.

<sup>173</sup> J. W. J. Hawthorne, op. cit., p. 168. The rich people in the regions situated in the Mediterranean keep using fine pottery until the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> and the beginning of the III<sup>rd</sup> century AD. To these people, meals were used to display wealth and social status; therefore they were still important, with a strong commensalism in their unfolding.



well as an influence from early Christianity on everyday habits: meals must be shared by many, and as simple as possible. Probably the same Christian precepts determined the abandonment of luxury pottery (at least at the level of the poor strata), simultaneously with the emergence of very big vessels, used during common meals. These were African ceramic products with a red slip and were also produced in Hispania in the III<sup>rd</sup> century for example, but also at the level of Gaulish sigillata. In the case of the latter – even though this phenomenon is not so visible in all of its forms – the most common of them (such as the bowls) experienced a very significant increase in dimensions in this period. The increase in the vessels' dimensions could explain the smaller number of fragments discovered in this period, a smaller number of items being needed to contain the same quantity of food that was previously contained by a larger number of smaller recipients<sup>174</sup>. All the above-mentioned factors (the changes in social life, reflected in eating habits, the influence of early Christianity on the latter, the increase in the vessels' dimensions) could be possible explanations of the small quantities of imported *terra sigillata* in *Napoca*. Considering the fact that the first signs of the economic crisis make their entrance in the Danubian provinces – including in Dacia – only after the times of Severus, the absence of sigillata imports in *Napoca* is strange, at least in the first half of the III<sup>rd</sup> century. We probably owe this situation mostly to the stage of the site's archaeological research, which shows a deficit in what that particular century is concerned. On the other hand, the local production of luxury pottery must have satisfied the needs of the city's population.

9. The percentage represented by imported *terra sigillata* in the overall group of ceramic tableware analyzed at *Napoca* – about 9 % – probably does not reflect the real situation. At any rate, imported sigillata does not represent a very important percentage within pottery groups in general – in *Britannia*, in the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> centuries, imported sigillata represented about 10 % of the entire group<sup>175</sup>, while in Switzerland their presence is more important, but decreasing in the III<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>176</sup>. From all this, the supplementary deposit of vessels must be taken into account, which is made of objects in circulation and not the outcome of the city's inhabitants' current activity. Should this be considered as something out of the ordinary, the quantity of imported sigillata in *Napoca* is smaller (34 items), which represents however an interesting special feature of this site, although normally it should have had more imported sigillata, since it was a settlement that reached its urban status quite early on. The real situation of the discovered pottery indicated a rather modest import of such products at that moment, where plain sigillata was predominant, as well as the presence of a sigillata deposit. Both represent something out of the ordinary for *Napoca* and for Dacia in what sigillata imports are concerned. The ratio of sigillata pottery from major Western production centers in ceramic tableware imports at the analyzed site is quite overwhelming, as expected, as it represents 93.5 % of the total.

### CATALOGUE OF IMPORTED *TERRA SIGILLATA* IN NAPOCA\*

The description of imported sigillata in *Napoca* presented in the catalogue goes along the following coordinates: form of the vessel, plate, preservation state, dimensions, fabric, slip, decoration, archaeological context, dating, analogies, bibliography and place of deposit. We use the follow abbreviations for the dimensions of the vessels:

<sup>174</sup> J. W. J. Hawthorne, op. cit., p. 167-168.

<sup>175</sup> S. Willis, op. cit., p. 44-45.

<sup>176</sup> C. Schucany, St. Martin-Kilcher, L. Berger, D. Paunier, Römische Keramik in der Schweiz / Céramique romaine en Suisse / Ceramica romana in Svizzera, Antiqua 31, Basel 1999, p. 242, table 8.1.

\* MNIT = Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca.

- d r. = diameter of the rim;  
 d b. = diameter of the bottom;  
 h. = high;  
 w. t. = walls thickness.

## A. LATE ITALIAN SIGILLATA

### 1. TERRA SIGILLATA TARDO-PADANA BARBOTINE DECORATED

#### DRAG. 36 = CONSPECTUS 39

1. Plate Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39.1.1. Pl. II/1; can be rounded off, preserved to an extent of about 40 %; d r. = 20 cm; d b. = 8 cm; h. = 3.5 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/8 light red), very fine, mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains and mica; glossy red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red). Barbotine decoration applied on the rim. A lily-shaped motive was preserved, represented by a leaf, a vertical stem, positioned between two spiral-shaped tendrils, bent downwards and inside. It is part of a service A (Conspectus, p. 50, fig. 1) and of a group B of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana (S. Zabeňlicky-Scheffenegger, op. cit., p. 416-417, fig. 1); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, S 3, first earth-and-timber phase; dating: general, cf. Conspectus = c AD 50-150; according to the archaeological context – Trajan.

Analogies: a discovery of similar items can be found in Conspectus, p.120; this type of ceramic material was published by Gabler D., *Adatok az Itáliai barbotinos.....*, Arrabona 6, Győr 1964, p. 5, fig. 2-3, items discovered at Kálvariá, in *Pannonia*; and more recently in the monograph of the auxiliary fortress at *Carnuntum* – Kandler-Zöchmann 1997, p. 101-102, pl. 1/3-9 or on the *insula* XLI at *Flavia Solva* – E. Schindler-Kaudelka, op.cit., pl. 1/3, but with a new, combined decorative motive; *Singidunum* – S. Nicolić-Đorđević, op. cit., p. 96, type III/4; *Vindobona* – R. Chinelli, P. Donat, I. Pavić, op. cit., p. 192-193, fig. 2, 3 etc.; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 10, p. 717, pl. XI/2; MNIT; V. 47 469.

2. Bowl Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39.1. Pl. II/2; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 24 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/6 light red), fine, with very fine particles of calcite, mica and red iron-rich grains; glossy red slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red); barbotine decoration applied on the rim. It was preserved in a fragmentary state and probably represented a bunch of grapes, positioned not along the rim (like to the recognized items of the respective type), but slightly everted; it is part of a service A (Conspectus, p. 50, fig. 1) and of a group B of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana (S. Zabeňlicky-Scheffenegger, op. cit., p. 416-417, fig. 1); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, S 5, fill from below the floor; III<sup>rd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; dating: general, according to Conspectus, p. 120 – second half of the I<sup>st</sup> century – first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; according to the archaeological context: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius; analogies: just like for item no. 1 in the present catalogue regarding the form; the decoration is new, it has not yet been encountered on this type of vessels; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 11, p. 717, pl. XI/1; MNIT; V. 47 483.

#### DRAG. 35 = CONSPECTUS 43

3. Bowl Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.3. Pl. III/3; entirely preserved, slightly chipped on the rim and the base; d r. = 10 cm; d b. = 4 cm; h. = 3 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/8 light red), fine, with common inclusions of quartz; glossy red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); barbotine decoration, applied on the rim. Consists of two motives shaped as bunches of grapes, with the creeping stalk ending in an ivy leaf with two ornaments shaped as lilies (central leaf, bordered by two spirals); it is part of a service A (Conspectus, p. 50, fig. 1) and of a group B of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana (S. Zabeňlicky-

Scheffenegger, op. cit., p. 416-417, fig. 1); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, S 3, construction layer over the ovens level; II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; general dating, according to Conspectus = c AD 50-150; according to the archaeological context – Trajan – Hadrian; analogies: Gabler D., *Adatok az Itáliei barbotinos.....*, Arrabona 6, Győr 1964, p. 5, pl. 6/1; L. Plesničar Gec, Severno Emonsko grobišče. The northern necropolis of *Emona*, Ljubljana 1972, pl. 177/12, in the necropolis at *Emona*; O. Brukner, op. cit., pl. 12/2 (*Teutoburgium*), pl. 12/3,5 (*Sirmium*); I. Mikl Curk, Rimska lončena posoda na Slovenskem, Ljubljana 1987, pl. 43/34, 35 (*Celeia*); St. Groh, op. cit., p. 104-106; pl. 2/TSTP 21; pl. 4/TSTP 26, 27; pl. 6/TSTP 22 (*Flavia Solva*); J. Istenič, op. cit., p. 90, pl. 9:3, m. 39, pl. 118:1, 3, m. 583, pl. 130:10, m. 604, fig. 76, pl. 131:8, m. 607 (necropolis at *Poetovio*). All of the items presented as analogies were dated according Conspectus; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 13, p. 717, pl. VIII/2; MNIT; V. 47 422.

4. Bowl (cup) Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.1. Pl. III/5; incomplete fragment of rim and body; 3.5 × 3.1 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 2,5 YR, 6/8 light red), fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising particles of quartz (<0.2 mm), mica and red iron-rich grains; glossy red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/6 red); fragmentary barbotine decoration, applied on the rim. Represents a lily-shaped motive, from which only one of the tendrils was preserved (spiral-shaped), the beginning of the central stem and that of the other tendrils; just like for the previous items, it was part of a service A and of a group B of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., S 5, in the earth-and-timber layer underneath the *opus signinum* floor; the III<sup>rd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; general dating, according to Conspectus, p. 128 – the second half of the I<sup>st</sup> – first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; according to the archaeological context: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 15, p. 717, pl. VIII/3; MNIT; V. 47 528.

5. Bowl Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.2. Pl. III/4; fragment of rim; D r. = 10 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 6/8 light red), fine, with sparse inclusions of quartz in its composition; glossy red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); barbotine decoration applied on the rim, consists in a bunch of grapes that has at the end of its stem an ivy leaf; it is part of a service A (Conspectus, p. 50, fig. 1) and of a group B of *terra sigillata* tardo-padana (S. Zabehllicky-Scheffenegger, op. cit., p. 416-417, fig. 1); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., S 4, II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; general dating, cf. Conspectus = c AD 50-150; according to archaeological context = Trajan – Hadrian; analogies: see previous item; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 14, p. 717, pl. VIII/4; MNIT; V. 47 430.

## 2. PLAIN TARDO-PADANA *TERRA SIGILLATA*

### CONSPECTUS 3.2.1.

6. Plate Conspectus 3.2.1. Pl. III/6; fragment of rim; d r. = 27 cm; red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 5/6 red), fine, with very fine inclusions of calcite and mica, parallel to the vessel's walls; glossy dark-red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); *Napoca*, setting of the Memorandists' Monument, 1994, S 3, -2.70-3.20 m; general dating: according to Conspectus, p. 56 – the mid I<sup>st</sup> to the beginning of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; according to the archaeological context – Trajan; analogies: G. Rizzo, op. cit., p. 36, fig. 1, 1; Rusu-Bolindeț 2004, no. 19, p. 718, pl. XII/2; V. Rusu-Bolindeț, S. Cociș, *The pottery in the Roman vicus of Napoca*, in C. Gaiu, C. Găzdac (eds.), *Fontes Historiae. Studia in honorem Demetrii Protase*, Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița, Seria Hisorica 12, Bistrița – Cluj-Napoca 2006, p. 557, fig. 5, 20 and note 29 for the correction of the form's classification; MNIT; V. 52 441.

## B. SOUTH-GALISH *TERRA SIGILLATA*

### 1. *TERRA SIGILLATA* WITH RELIEF DECORATION LA GRAUFESENQUE AND BANASSAC

#### DRAG. 37

7. Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IV/7; fragment of body; 6 × 4 cm; fabric: color and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip (color not mentioned); decoration: fragmentary. 1. Lion moving to the right (O 1400 = D 747, Hofmann 1988, 204) – style of BIRAGILVS, FLORVS, MERCATOR, NATALIS, La Graufesenque and Banassac; 2. Stem with leaves shaped as hearts (F. Hermet, La Graufesenque, Paris 1934, 9/24, 88/3). **La Graufesenque and Banassac**, group III b (according to Pferdehirt 1986, p. 221); *Napoca*, Libertății Square, north-eastern corner of St. Michael church, -1.70 m, in Roman level; Flavii? (according to Isac 1980, p. 469); c AD 90-120 AD (late Domitian period – Trajan, cf. A. Faber, *Die südgallische Terra sigillata aus Kastell und Vicus Eining. Zum Beginn des Militärstützpunkts*, BVbl 58, 1993, p. 113; Gabler 1994-1995, p. 63; Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 2, pl. I/2; MNIT; no inventory number.

## C. CENTRAL GAULISH *TERRA SIGILLATA* LEZOUX

#### DRAG. 37

8. Bowl (?) Drag. 37. Pl. IV/8; fragment of body; 5.2 × 2.2 cm; fabric: red (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), very fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions of lüne spar and mica; the surface is red (Munsell 10R, 6/8 red), the slip is smooth and lustrous; decoration: fragmentary. Only the ovolos were preserved (possibly Rogers B 206) and the pearled line underneath (Rogers A 24). The decoration was grouped in medallions; **Lezoux**. Rogers B 206. Ovolos were used by many potters, among which PATERNVS, ACVRIO, MERCATOR I, QVINTILIANVS and CENSORINVS, which was active at Lezoux between c AD 125-170/180 (cf. PGC, p. 225). Closer to the style of QVINTILIANVS and his followers (PGC, pl. 73/46, 49); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; dating: according to the archaeological context, Trajan – Hadrian; according to the workshop – c AD 125-150 (PGC, p. 186-190); unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 497.

9. Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IV/9; fragment of body; 4.5 × 4 cm; red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions of lüne spar and mica; the surface is red (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red), the slip is smooth and lustrous; decoration: ovolos (Rogers B 24, PGC, fig. 24/1) – DOCILIS and DOCCALVS. Decoration divided in panels probably by pearled lines, inside which there were metopes made from double semicircles, with a big astragalus border on the upper side. The decorative element probably represented a gladiator (fighter), head turned left, with a helmet on (?), hard to determine due to its fragmentary state; **Lezoux**. The style of DOCILIS and DOCCALVS; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, I<sup>st</sup> earth-and-timber phase; dating: according to archaeological context – Trajan; according to the workshop and the potter – c AD 125-145 (Rogers 1999, p. 115-116) or c AD 130-150 (PGC, p. 219); analogies: for the ovolos – Isac 1985, no. 71, pl. 9; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 366.

10. Bowl Drag. 37(?). Pl. IV/10; fragment of body; 3 × 3.2 cm; fabric: red (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), fine, with limestone, mica and red-brown iron-rich grains inclusions; the surface is red-brown (Munsell 10R, 6/8 red), the slip is smooth and lustrous; decoration: fragmentary, probably organized in medallions. Decorative elements: 1. Sphinx, turned to the left (O 857 = D 497). Decorative details: 2. Small circle (CGP, fig. 47/11); **Lezoux**. CINNAMVS, no possible attribution to one of his styles; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, I<sup>st</sup> earth-and-timber phase; dating: according to the archaeological context – Trajan;

according to the workshop and the potter – c AD 135-170/180 (cf. PGC, p. 310, Rogers 1999, p. 97-105); analogies: decorative motive – Popilian 1976, pl. VI/93; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 367.

**11.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IV/11; fragment of body; 7 × 5.2 cm; red fabric (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8 red), fine, mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains and mica, quartz is sparse; red smooth and lustrous slip (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8 red); decoration: ovolos (Rogers B 107), wide and very narrow panels alternating, separated by pearled lines. Decorative elements: 1. Nude *Venus*, sitting, holding a flower in her right hand, arm in the air, (O 338 = D 204, PGC, pl. 121, 16); 2. Stylized acanthus leaf (Rogers K 35, PGC, pl. 122, 27), probably placed in the upper part of a colonnette (Rogers P 3, PGC, pl. 172, 5); **Lezoux**, ALBVCIVS; *Napoca*, the Memorandists' Monument place of foundation, 1994, S 3, eastern profile, -3.25 m, II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; c AD 140-170 (cf. PGC, p. 258) or c AD 145-170 (Rogers 1999, p. 41); a very good analogy for the main decorative motive (*Venus*) – PGC, pl. 121, 16; for the secondary decorative motive (colonnette with acanthus leaf on the upper part) – see PGC, pl. 172, 5; unpublished; MNIT; no inventory number.

**12.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IV/12; fragment of hemispherical footring and body; d b. = 10 cm; fabric: quality, color and components not mentioned; smooth and lustrous slip; decoration: fragmentary. Decorative elements: 1. bear (O 1589 = D 810) – LASTVCA, PATERNVS, ALBVCIVS, IANVARIVS II, BVTRIO (in association with O 1732). 2. Stag (O 1732 = D 860), used by many potters, among which ALBVCIVS. 3. Other elements (PGC 123/33, 35, 38) – ALBVCIVS; **Lezoux**, ALBVCIVS' style; in the inventory register it appears as having been discovered at Ilișua, during Torma's excavations, but it was published by D. Isac as coming from *Napoca* = no place of discovery; c AD 140-170 AD (cf. PGC, p. 258) or c AD 145-170 (Rogers 1999, p. 41); Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 4, pl. I/4; MNIT; V. 2608.

**13.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IV/13; fragment of body; 4 × 2 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 5/8 red), with very fine inclusions of lune spar (< 0.1 mm), mica and red iron-rich grains; red smooth and lustrous slip (Munsell 2,5 YR, 4/8 red); decoration: fragmentary; only the ovolos were preserved (Rogers B 105, PGC, fig. 35/1, pl. 120, 2) and an astragalus border (Rogers A 9); **Lezoux**, ALBVCIVS; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, I<sup>st</sup> stone phase; c AD 140-170 AD (cf. PGC, p. 258) or c AD 145-170 (Rogers 1999, p. 41); according to archaeological context: Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 550.

**14.** Bowl (?) Drag. 37. Pl. IV/14; fragment of body; 4 × 3.5 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains and mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 10R, 6/8 red); decoration: fragmentary. Only the ovolos border was preserved (Rogers B 180), with a pearled line underneath (Rogers A 4) – style of MERCATOR II (Rogers 1999, pl. 74/16; PGC, pl. 146, 10); **Lezoux**. Style of MERCATOR II (?); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, I<sup>st</sup> earth-and-timber phase; AD 160-180 (Rogers 1999, p. 180-182); AD 170-195 (PGC, p. 290); however, the archaeological context is very early – Trajanic level; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 366.

### **BOWLS DRAG. 37, PROBABLY WITH A RELIEF DECORATION**

**15.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. V/15; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 20 cm; red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), fine, dense, with very fine particles of lune spar and mica inclusions; smooth, metallic red slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red); decoration: only a very small part of the beginning of an ovolos was preserved. According to the quality of the fabric and the slip, it is possible that it was made by a Central Gaulish workshop; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1996, S VII, D 3, -2.00 m; II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Trajan – Hadrian; analogies: for the dating of the form see Webster 1996, fig. 8, respectively fig. 69-70; the

form appeared in the second half – the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, the climax being the Antonine period; unpublished; MNIT; V. 49 426.

**16.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. V/16; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 20 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), with fine inclusions of lüne spar (< 1 mm); red-brown surface, smooth and lustrous slip (Munsell 2,5YR, 4/8 red); decoration: it is hard to state whether the bowl was decorated or not because it was broken above the decorated part; the form of the recipient is specific to relief decorated sigillata; according to the quality of the fabric and the slip, it is possible that it should belong to a Central Gaulish workshop; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, D 3, -2.00 m; 1<sup>st</sup> stone phase; dating: according to the archaeological context Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus; for the dating of the form – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. XIII/6; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 565.

**17** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. V/17; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 20 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 4/8 red), mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains, lüne spar, quartz and mica; red-brown surface, smooth and lustrous slip (Munsell 2,5YR, 4/8 red); probably decorated, but it was broken right above the decorated part, just like the previous item; according to the quality of the fabric and the slip, it is possible that it was made by a Central Gaulish workshop; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1992, outside the eastern wall, C I, -2.50-3.00 m; 2<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Trajan – Hadrian, according to the archaeological context; for the dating of the form – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. XIII/6; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 436.

## D. EAST GAULISH TERRA SIGILLATA RHEINZABERN

### DRAG. 37

**18.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. V/18; two fragments of body; 8.2 × 5.2 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising limestone, quartz and mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); decoration: ovolos (Ri-Fi E 2), used also by many potters from Rheinzabern, among which CERALIS I and V, COMITALIS I and II, BELSVS I. Decoration organized in medallions, probably separated by pearled lines, which had a leaf turned upside down at the upper end (Ri-Fi P 138) or a vertical border of leaves, with the tip orientated in the same way. 1. Circle (Ri-Fi K 48) also used by a big number of potters from Rheinzabern, among which, apart from the ones mentioned above, IANVARIVS, BF ATTONI etc. The decorative element, preserved in a fragmentary state, represents a fighter leaning on his left knee and holding a shield in his left hand, above his head (Ri-Fi M 211 = O 224), decoration used also by a series of potters from the same centers – Rheinzabern, to those mentioned we can add REGINVS II, AVGVSTINVS, LVCANVS; **Rheinzabern**, style of COMITALIS II – IOVENTI (the latter having a stamp in the decoration) – the ovolos, main decorative motive and the circle in which it is framed correspond – Ludowici-Ricken 1948, pl. 81/10 F; the secondary element does not correspond (leaf upside down), for the item identified as analogy, but the respective potter also uses this type of decoration on other vessels – see Ludowici-Ricken 1948, pl. 80/3, 9 etc. COMITALIS II is in the Bernhard group I b, dated between c AD 140 and 150-175 (Bernhard 1981, p. 87) or, according to more recent dating, in the interval c AD 160/170-178 (K. Bittner, I. Zetsche Huld, op. cit., p. 251; K. Kuzmova, op. cit., p. 22); a broader chronology was suggested more recently by K. Kortüm, A. Mees, op. cit., p. 162 for the potters CERALIS I-V (c AD 160/170-220/230) and COMITALIS I-VI (c AD 170/180-230/240); the scene can be reconstituted on the basis of an item discovered at *Viminacium*, where we can find the same character, the same figure, with the same type of medallion, and the stamp BF ATTONI (cf. Bjelajac 1990, no. 229, pl. 22), but also on the basis of the items discovered at Speyer cf. Ricken-Thomas 2005, p. 91, Taf. 81, 4 (with the stamp COMITALIS A), 10 F (stamp COMITALIS A and

IOVENTI), 11 (with a stamp inside the decoration COMILIAS A); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., 1994, 1<sup>st</sup> stone phase; dating: according to the archaeological context, Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus; analogies: see Bjelajac 1990, no. 174, pl. 17, attributed to BELSVS; no. 229, pl. 22, with the stamp BF ATTONI and in Dacia, a fragment found at *Porolissum* – D. Isac, N. Gudea, op. cit., no. 38, pl. VI, the potter is not mentioned, due to the fragmentary state; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 541.

## **E. PLAIN *TERRA SIGILLATA***

### **1. PLAIN *TERRA SIGILLATA* WITH A POTTER'S STAMP**

#### **CENTRAL GAULISH *TERRA SIGILLATA***

##### **LEZOUX**

##### **DRAG. 33**

**19.** Cup Drag. 33. Pl. V/19; fragment of body and hemispherical footring; D b. = 6 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; incomplete stamp M[...], according to the stamp's length and the dimensions of the letters we can round it up and read M[OXIM] (Oswald 1931, 212; B. Hofmann, op. cit., 21,1, XV/248.1; N. Walke, op. cit., 43/260); potter that also produced relief decorated sigillata (CGP, 296), included, on the basis of decorative motives, in the entourage of CINNAMVS (Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 267); **Lezoux**. MOXIVS (?); *Napoca*, E. Zola str. (the old Telephone Palace), no archaeological context; dating: Antonini, cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 21; at B. Dickinson, op. cit., p. 201 the potter under discussion carries out his activity between c AD 130-160; Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 266-267 suggest the dating c AD 135-170; analogies: see Oswald 1931, 212, where the potter MOXIVS, MOXSIVS or MOSSIVS from Lezoux or Lubié is active during the Vespasian – Hadrian period; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 21, pl. II/21; MNIT; no inventory number.

### **2. PLAIN *TERRA SIGILLATA* WITH NO STAMPS OR GRAFFITI**

##### **DRAG. 18/31**

**20.** Plate Drag. 18/31R. Pl. VI/20; fragment of rim and body; D r. = 20 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 6/8 light red), fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains, quartz and mica; bright red slip (Munsell 2,5YR, 4/8 red); *Napoca*, Prahovei str., no. 12, 1995, 2 -3.30 m square; II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; dating: Hadrian – Antoninus Pius, according to the archaeological context; for the dating of the form, see – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. XLV/17; Webster 1996, fig. 12, 70 and its chronology, with the dating of South Gaulish late Flavian and early Trajan items (AD 90-110), of those from Les Martres-des-Veyre between AD 100 and 120 and of the central Gaulish early items from between AD 120 and 150; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 377.

##### **DRAG. 27**

**21.** Bowl Drag. 27. Pl. VI/21; preserved about 60 %; d r. = 27 cm; w. t. = 2-3 cm; fine light red fabric (Munsell 10R, 6/8 light red), with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains, quartz and mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 2,5YR, 5/8 red); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., B 2, 1<sup>st</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Trajan; for the dating of the form Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. XLIX, variant IB, with a very early chronological framing (Augustan period); furthermore, the variant under discussion was also produced particularly in the workshop at Crambade, a subsidiary of the one in Montans (see Th. Martin, *Centre de Montans: atelier de Crambade*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 72-73, fig. 14), between AD 15 and 20; the form itself is characteristic also to the period between the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century and the mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD for the South-, Central- and East-Gaulish

workshops (cf. Webster 1996, fig. 69-70); in Switzerland, at *Aventicum*, the same variant is dated between AD 50/70 and 100, being produced locally (see D. Castella, M.-F. Meylan Krause, *La céramique gallo-romaine d'Avenches et de sa région. Esquisse d'une typologie*, Bulletin de l'Association Pro Aventico, Avenches 36, 1994, form 202/2); in *Moesia Inferior* – similar item at *Ratiaria*, but with a stamp on the footring OFFGER (FLAVIVS GERMANVS, produced in the South Gaulish *officinae*, in the late Flavian period – Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, no. 122, pl. 7/122); in Dacia, a piece that could be an example of this form (without being the variant under discussion) at *Apulum*, with the stamp GATVS, produced at La Madeleine in the Trajan – Hadrian period (cf. Isac 1985, p. 162, no. 475, pl. 52); unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 392.

### DRAG. 31, 31R

**22.** Plate Drag. 31R. Pl. VI/22; fragment of hemispherical footring; d b. = 11 cm; fine red light fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 6/8 light red), dense, with fine particles of limestone, quartz, mica and black rich-iron grains (> 1 mm); smooth and lustrous red slip (Munsell 10R, 6/8 red); incised rouletted decoration. It is made of six borders of successive triangles, framed by two concentric circles. The first border of rouletted decoration is placed above and below the upper circle. In the centre of the vessel's base there is a smaller circle, inside which there probably was a potter's stamp, which, unfortunately, was not preserved; **Lezoux**; *Napoca*, the setting place of the Memorandists' Monument, S III, -2,80-3,10 m; II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Hadrian – Antoninus Pius, according to the archaeological context; the vessel's form was produced in the Antonine period cf. Webster 1996, fig. 71; for the classification of the form, see Webster 1996, p. 28, fig. 22; unpublished; MNIT; V. 52 432.

**23.** Plate Drag. 31R. Pl. VI/23; fragment of hemispherical footring; d b. = 11 cm; red – ochre fine fabric (Munsell 10R, 4/6 red), very dense, with very fine inclusions of lune spar and mica; bright red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); decoration: incised, rouletted. It is made of several very fine lines, bordered by two concentric circles; Central Gaulish–**Lezoux**; *Napoca*, setting of the Memorandists' Monument, S III, -2.80-3.10 m; II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Hadrian – Antoninus Pius; unpublished; MNIT; V. 52 431.

### DRAG. 33

**24.** Cup Drag. 33. Pl. VII/24; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 12 cm; fine red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising calcite and mica; smooth, metallic red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); *Napoca*, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1948, -0.40-0.60 m; II<sup>nd</sup> – III<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD; for the classification of the forms – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LI, 11; unpublished; MNIT; IN 4037.

**25.** Cup Drag. 33. Pl. VII/25; fragment of rim and hemispherical footring; d b. = 5 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 2,5 YR, 6/8 light red), fine, dense, with fine particles of limestone and mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 2,5YR, 4/8 red.; *Napoca*, Libertății Square, pit, -4-4.50 m; II<sup>nd</sup> – III<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD; unpublished; MNIT; V. 5459 = IN. 3493.

### DRAG. 35, 35/36

**26.** Bowl Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43. Pl. VII/26; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 14 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not indicated; barbotine decoration, applied on the rim – made of big ivy leaves, lanceolated; dating: probably the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; are part of the type A South-Gaulish service (A. Vernhet, *Centre de production de Millau. Atelier de la Graufeseque*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 100, fig. 3), created in the Flavian period at La Graufesenque; see also Conspectus, p. 49–50; **La Graufesenque**; is extremely widespread, both in western provinces, and in the Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire, see for example Bjelajac 1990, p. 126, T. 57-58; Kandler-Zöchmann 1997, p.



132, pl. 10; Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, no. 131-137, pl. 7 etc.; Isac 1980, no. 23, pl. V/23; attributed probably to the centre at Rheizabern and dated to the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; MNIT; IN. 6673.

**27.** Bowl Drag. 35/36. Pl. VII/27; probably 50 % of it was preserved; d r. = 13 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; light, shiny slip, faded (probably exfoliated) – no indication of color; barbotine decoration, applied on the rim; seems to represent spirals; *Napoca*, E. Zola str. (Telephones Palace), 1958-1962, in a Roman demolition layer; probably the first half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; are part of the type A South-Gaulish service (A. Vernhet, op. cit., p. 100, fig. 3), created in the Flavian period at La Graufesenque; see also *Conspectus*, p. 49–50, fig. 1; **La Graufesenque**; Isac 1980, no. 24, pl. V/24; MNIT; no inventory number.

### CURLE 21

**28.** *Mortarium*-bowl Curle 21, *terra nigra*. Pl. VII/28; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 20 cm; dark gray fabric (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 4/ dark gray), semi-fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising limestone, quartz and mica; very dark grey slip, almost black (Munsell Color Chart 1 for Gley N 3/), lustrous; the vessel has very deep grooves all over the body; **Rheinzabern**; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., profile D 4, rectification; I<sup>st</sup> stone phase; dating: according to the archaeological context: Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus; form produced especially in the Antonine period cf. Webster 1996, fig. 71; for the classification of the forms, Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LXXIII/1-4; Webster 1996, fig. 16; unpublished; MNIT; V. 41 362.

**29.** *Mortarium*-bowl Curle 21. Pl. VII/29; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 22.5 cm; light red fabric (Munsell 2,5YR, 6/8 light red), fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising red iron-rich grains (2 mm), quartz and sparse mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red); very deep grooves all over the body; *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., profile D 4, rectification; I<sup>st</sup> stone phase; dating: according to the archaeological context, Marcus Aurelius – Septimius Severus; form produced especially in the Antonine period cf. Webster 1996, fig. 71; according to the quality of the fabric and slip, it could be attributed to the East Gaulish workshop at **Rheinzabern** (R. Tomber, J. Dore, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, London 1998, p. 39, pl. 27); analogies: see previous item; unpublished; MNIT; V. 41 364.

**30.** *Mortarium*-bowl Curle 21. Pl. VIII/30; preserved about 60 %; d r. = 32 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; light, shiny slip, color not mentioned; deep grooves all over the body; **Rheinzabern**; *Napoca*, no archaeological context; second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; in Dacia, similar item from Cășei – Isac 1985, no. 523, pl. 58; Isac 1980, p. 474, no. 25, pl. IV/25; MNIT; V. 661.

### LU TQ

**31.** Plate Lu Tq. Pl. VIII/31; form which can be rounded up – a part of the bottom is missing; d r. = 17 cm; d b. = 9 cm; h. = 5.8 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; smooth, metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, E. Zola str., 1958-1962, in a Roman demolition layer. **Rheinzabern**, Antonini, cf. Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 7; for the classification of the form, see Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. XLVII/10-12, 16; similar item from Dacia at Gilău cf. Isac 1985, no. 461, pl. 49 (with the stamp GIPPI M, produced at Lezoux, in the same period); Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 7, pl. II/7; MNIT; no inventory number.

### DÉCH. 72 = LU Vsd

**32.** Cup Déch. 72 = Lu Vsd. Pl. VIII/32; fragment of body; 4.3 × 6 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; shiny slip, color not mentioned; decoration: excised ("cut glass" technique), on the body of the cup. It represents a leaf, probably

inside a medallion, produced in the same technique; second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; *Napoca*, Libertății (Unirii) Square, 1948, -3.00-3.20 m; rescue excavation for the construction of a room for the introduction of a gas pipe; **Rheinzabern**; according to the production centre – second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; for the decoration, see Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LXXVII/1, 3, both products from Lezoux; Isac 1980, p. 470, 473, no. 32, pl. V/32; MNIT; IN 3501.

### UNIDENTIFIED FORMS

**33.** Unidentified form. Pl. VIII/33; fragment of body; 7.3 × 4 cm; bright red fabric (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red), fine, with mixture of well-sorted inclusions, comprising quartz and sparse mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); excised decoration ("cut glass" technique), on the body of the vessel. Due to the fragmentary character of the ornamented part preserved, it is more difficult to define. It probably also represented a leaf or a succession of leaves (?); other observations: the thicker walls indicate a bigger vessel than the cups from the previous items. According to the fabric and slip, it was more likely produced at **Rheinzabern** than at Lezoux (although the fabric and slip of the item with relief decoration from Rheinzabern, present in our catalogue, are different from those of the item under discussion); *Napoca*, Matei Corvin str., no. 3, 1994, S II, firing hole; probably the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; possible decoration analogies: (eventually as form), W. Ludowici, Stempelnamen römischer Töpfer von meinen Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern 1901-1904, Speyer 1904, p. 256, fig. 54, p. 258, fig. 49; unpublished; MNIT; no inventory number.

**34.** Cup, unidentifiable type. Pl. VIII/34; fragment of hemispherical footring; d b. = 4 cm; red fabric (Munsell 10R, 5/8 red), fine particles of limestone, quartz and mica; smooth red slip (Munsell 10R, 4/8 red); *Napoca*, V. Deleu str., A 2, -2.20 m, II<sup>nd</sup> earth-and-timber phase; Trajan – Hadrian; unpublished; MNIT; V. 47 490.

## F. IMPORTED SAMIAN WARE DEPOSIT [IN NAPOCA]

### 1. TERRA SIGILLATA RELIEF DECORATED

#### A. SOUTH GAULISH BANASSAC

##### DRAG. 37

**35.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IX/35; fragment of rim and body; 8 × 6.3 cm; fabric: color and components not mentioned; dark metallic slip (color not clear); decoration: ovolos (Hofmann 1988 E; P. Karnitsch, *Sigillata von Iuvavum* (Salzburg), Salzburg 1971, pl. 28/8, 9; 29/10), attributed to NATALIS; under the ovolo border, a pearled line. Decoration elements: 1. Dogs running to the left (O 1955; R. Knorr, *Südgallische Terra-Sigillata-Gefäße von Rottweil*, Stuttgart 1912, XII/24) – La Graufesenque, Banassac; 2. Decorative motive – palmettes? (Hofmann 1988 E; R. Knorr, op. cit., XXIV/5; P. Karnitsch, *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava* (Wels, Oberösterreich), Linz 1959, 27/4) – Banassac, style of NATALIS; 3. Rosettes (Hofmann 1988 J; P. Karnitsch, *Sigillata von Iuvavum...* (Salzburg), Salzburg 1971, pl. 25/5, 6). **Banassac**, style of NATALIS; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from a Roman demolition layer; Nerva – Trajan (cf. Isac 1980, p. 469); Trajan – Hadrian (cf. Hofmann 1988, p. 57-59; Gabler 1994-1995, p. 62); Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 1, pl. I/1; MNIT; no inventory number.

## B. CENTRAL GAULISH LEZOUX

### DRAG. 37

**36.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IX/36, VIII/1; three fragments of body; 8 × 8.3 cm; 12 × 7 cm; 7.5 × 2.5 cm; fabric: color and components not mentioned; lightly slip (probably orange – brownish (Munsell 2,5 YR, 5/8 red), according to the production centre); decoration: ovolos (CGP, fig. 47/1 = Rogers B 223) – CINNAMVS; pearled line. Decoration organized in panels, divided by pearled lines; inside them, alternation of big, double medallions, and human figures. Inside the medallions: 1. Rider (O 245 = D 156) 2. Bear (O 1627 = D 820). In the panel, alternating with the mentioned medallion: 3. *Hercules* (O 774 = D 449) and a decorative element (Rogers Q 27 = PGC, fig. 47/28) – CINNAMVS; filling elements: small circles, crowned rosettes (Rogers C 98) – CINNAMVS; metopes with small circles at both ends and a creeping stalk with bifid leaves. Stamp inside the decoration [CINNA]MI (CGP 169); **Lezoux**, CINNAMVS, medium style; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman debris level; dating: general – AD 135-170 (cf. PGC, p. 310) or AD 135-180 (cf. Rogers 1999, p. 105). CINNAMVS' medium style, dated between AD 140 and 160 (Rogers 1999, p. 99-100); analogies: a very good analogy, which can suggest another type of reconstruction than the one proposed by D. Isac, in PGC, pl. 170, 5; Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 5, pl. I/5; MNIT; no inventory number.

**37.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IX/37; fragment of rim and body; 13 × 5.5 cm; fabric: color and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, no other precisions; decoration: ovolos (CGP, fig. 29/2; cf. P. Karnitsch, *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava* (Wels, Oberösterreich), Linz 1959, pl. 45/5) – CENSORINVS. Decoration grouped in metopes. Decorative elements: 1. Stag running to the right (O 1732 = D 860), used, among others, by PATERNVS and CENSORINVS; arch with astragalus at both ends; 2. Semi-nude *Venus*, standing (O 290 = D 181) – CENSORINVS's style, PATERNVS; **Lezoux**. CENSORINVS; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; AD 150-180 (cf. PGC, p. 233) or AD 160-180 (cf. Rogers 1999, p. 94); Isac 1980, p. 472, no. 3, pl. I/3; MNIT; no inventory number.

## C. EAST GAULISH LAVOYE

### DRAG. 37

**38.** Bowl Drag. 37. Pl. IX/38; fragment of footring and body; d f = 18 cm; fabric: color and components not mentioned; light, shiny slip (color not mentioned); decoration: fragmentary, partially organized in medallions. Decorative elements: 1. Lion looking left (O 1436; B. Hofmann, *Catalogue des poinçons pour moules à vases sigillés des décorateurs argonnais*, Ogam 20, no. 3-6, 1968, 164), inside the medallion – Lavoye, a student of TOCCA or TRIBVNVS; also appears at Blikweiler, Eschweilerhof and Trier (E. Fölzer, *Die Bilderschüsseln des Ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen*, Bonn 1913, 586). 2. Small lion looking left (O 1442; B. Hofmann, op. cit., 169 A-B) – Lavoye, the followers of TOCCA and TRIBVNVS; 3. Bore (O 1694 A; B. Hofmann, op. cit., 196) – used by TOCCIVS, TRIBVNVS at Pont de Rèmes and Lavoye; 4. Leaf (B. Hofmann, op. cit., 347) – TRIBVNVS; Arcades (G. Müller, *Das Lagerdorf des Kastells Butzbach. Die Reliefverzierte Terra Sigillata*, Limesforschungen 5, Berlin 1968, 17/449, 463) – Lavoye; inferior leaf made from rosettes (B. Hofmann, op. cit., 456; G. Müller, op. cit., 17/447, 449, 455) – Lavoye; **Lavoye**. AD 140 – 170; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50m, from the Roman demolition layer; Hadrian – end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; Isac 1980, no. 6, pl. I/6; MNIT; no inventory number.

## 2. 1. PLAIN SIGILLATA WITH POTTER'S STAMP

### A. CENTRAL GAULISH

#### LEZOUX

##### DRAG. 18/31

**39.** Plate Drag. 18/31. Pl. X/39; hemispherical footring; d b. = 9.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; stamp GIP[PI]M on the inside bottom of the plate (Oswald 1931, 137; G. Juhász, *Die Sigillaten von Brigetio*, Budapest, DissPann II, 3, 1935, *Brigetio*, XLVI/125; N. Walke, op. cit., 42/179-180). A certain GIPPVS, producer of bowls Drag. 37 with relief decoration, is also attested in Lezoux (see Ph. Bet, R. Delage, *Introduction à l'étude des marques sigillée moulée de Lezoux*, SFECAG. Actes du Congrès du Cognac, Cognac 1991, p. 193-227, N. 107, 214, fig. 12.207, with stamp inside the decoration; also cf. Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 253-254) but with a later dating – AD 180-200 (cf. Rogers 1999, p. 131-132, pl. 46); **Lezoux.** GIPPVS. Antonini; in the sigillata deposit at *Cambodunum-Kempton*, the dating of this potter's activity is around the year AD 160 (W. Czysz, op. cit., 333, 336); Gabler D., *A balácai terra sigillaták 2. (Terra sigillata aus Baláca 2)*, *Balácai Közleményék*, Baláca 2, 1992, N. 40, 298 considers that GIPPVS carried out his activity in the Antoninus Pius – Marcus Aurelius period (see also Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 254), while B. Dickinson, *The Samian*, in A. McWhirr, *Houses in Roman Cirencester*. *Cirencester Excavations III*, Cirencester, 1986, p. 188 considers that the same potter is active around AD 155-185; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, in the Roman demolition layer; Antonini (cf. Isac 1980, p. 473); AD 140-160 (cf. Bjelajac 1990, p. 135); analogies: besides those mentioned when the stamp was identified, in Dacia, in the Roman fortress at Gilău, complete, cf. Isac 1985, no. 461, pl. 49; in *Moesia Superior*, at *Viminacium*, identical stamp on a cup Drag. 33 (Bjelajac 1990, p. 126, pl. 64, no. 42); in *Pannonia* at *Gorsium* (Gabler-Kocztur 1976, N. 5, 70) on the same type of vessel; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 9, pl. II/9; MNIT; no inventory number.

**40.** Plate Drag. 31R. Pl. X/40, VIII/2; fragmentary hemispherical footring; d b. = 12.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; decoration: incised, rouletted, on the inside of the footring. Decoration bordered by two concentric circles. In the centre of the recipient's footring there is another smaller circle inside which there is the stamp GEN[ETI]M (Oswald 1931, p. 133; B. Hofmann, *Catalogue des estampilles sur les vases sigillés, 1ère partie (les ateliers de La Graufesenque et de Lezoux)*...., in Groupe d'Archéologie Antique de Touring Club de France, *Notice Technique*, 21, 1, XII/84,1-84, 2; XV/84, 4); **Lezoux.** GENETIVS or GENETLVS; Trajan – Hadrian period; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, ? 2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; similar stamp on a vessel Drag. 18/31 from Colchester cf. Oswald 1931, p. 133; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 8, pl. II/8; MNIT; no inventory number.

##### DRAG. 33

**41.** Cup Drag. 33. Pl. XLI/3; hemispherical footring and fragments of walls; d b. = 4 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; the fragment has a stamp on the bottom I[V]VENI M (Oswald 1931, p. 156; B. Hofmann, op. cit., 21.1; XII/94.1; C. Bémont, A. Bourgeois, *Annexe. Les noms de potiers. Ateliers situés en France*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 282 – activity place: the workshops at La Graufesenque and Heiligenberg); **Lezoux.** IVVENIS. Oswald 1931, p. 156 provides an early dating, Trajan – Hadrian period; D. Isac attributed it to the Hadrian – Antonine period (Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 22); B. Hofmann, op. cit., 21.1, XII/94.29 dates it in the interval AD 140-190. The same dating is reasserted by Gabler-Márton 2005, p. 256; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str. no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer;

analogies: with the stamp IVVENI *M(anu)* from *Poetovio* – I. Mikl-Curk, *Terra sigillata* na sorodne vršte keramike iz Poetovija, *Dissertationes IX*, Beograd 1969, N. 257, 35; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 22, pl. II/22; MNIT; no inventory number.

## B. EAST GAULISH

### RHEINZABERN

#### CURLE 21

42. *Mortarium*-bowl Curle 21. Pl. X/42; fragment of footring, with an almost flattened ring; d b. = 8 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; heavy grooves on the whole body, as characteristic of the form. On the footring, on the outside, there are two letters incised, before the firing: ..TE or, more likely ...FE; **Rheinzabern**; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; Isac 1980, p. 474, no. 26, pl. IV/26; MNIT; no inventory number.

## 3. PLAIN SIGILLATA

### RHEINZABERN

#### DRAG. 31, 31R

43. Plate Drag. 31. Pl. XI/43; preserved about 40 %; d r. = 27.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 14, pl. III/14; MNIT; no inventory number.

44. Plate Drag. 31. Pl. XI/44; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 27.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 15, pl. III/15; MNIT; no inventory number.

45. Plate Drag. 31. Pl. XI/45; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 36 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 13, pl. III/13; MNIT; no inventory number.

46. Plate Drag. 31. Pl. XI/46; preserved about 40 %; d r. = 32 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 10, pl. III/10; MNIT; no inventory number.

47. Plate Drag. 31. Pl. XI/47; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 32 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 11; pl. III/11; MNIT; no inventory number.

48. Plate Drag. 31; pl. XI/48; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 31.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed

to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated to the Antonine period – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 12, pl. III/12; MNIT; no inventory number.

## LEZOUX

### DRAG. 33

**49.** Cup Drag. 33. Pl. XII/49; preserved about 60 %; d r. = 11 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed by D. Isac to the workshops at Lezoux or Rheinzabern and dated chronologically to the mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; **Lezoux**; for the classification of the form – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LI, 11, 12, 16 etc. Analogies are very numerous, as this form was extremely widespread in all of the Empire's provinces. In Dacia, similar items were discovered at *Apulum* (Isac 1985, no. 477, pl. 52, with the stamp MAXIMI, potter from Lezoux); Gilău (Isac 1985, no. 481-483, pl. 52-53) etc.; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 20, pl. II/20; MNIT; no inventory number.

## RHEINZABERN

### DRAG. 43 / CURLE 21

**50.** *Mortarium*-bowl Drag. 43/Curle 21. Pl. XII/50; two fragments of rim and body; d r. = 23 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; deep grooves on the body; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the workshop at **Rheinzabern** and dated chronologically to the second half of the II century AD (cf. Oswald-Pryce 1984, p. 166); for the general classification of the form – Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LXXIII/5, 6; Webster 1996, fig. 14, however, the item under discussion is more likely a mixed form Curle 21/Drag. 43 as its rim is similar to that of the first form mentioned and because it has a spout just like the type Drag. 43 *mortaria*; Isac 1980, p. 474, no. 27, pl. IV/27; MNIT; no inventory number.

## LEZOUX

### CURLE 15

**51.** Plate Curle 15. Pl. XII/15; form preserved in full (or which can be rounded up); d r. = 25.5 cm; d b. = 9.5 cm; h. = 5.2 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, 2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 16 and attributed to the workshops at Lezoux or Rheinzabern; **Lezoux**; for the classification of the form see Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LVI/14; produced at Lezoux, cf. Ph. Bet, H. Vertet, op. cit., p. 139, fig. 1; Terre-Franche (workshop which was also included in the group at Lezoux); M. et P. Vauthey, *Groupe de Lezoux. Terre-Franche*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 159, fig. 15; in the East Gaulish workshops: belonging to the group from Argonne (Pont-des-Rèmes, cf. P. H. Mitard, op. cit., p. 203, fig. 5), of that in Moselle like Boucheporn (M. Lutz, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Boucheporn*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 213, fig. 3; the respective form was produced at the end of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD), Mittelbronn (M. Lutz, *Ateliers de la Moselle. Mittelbron*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 218, fig. 5) or in the group of workshops in Alsace, at Dinsheim-Heiligenberg (cf. E. Kern, *Dinsheim-Heiligenberg*, in Bémont-Jacob 1986, p. 229) etc., as well as in Rheinzabern; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 16, pl. IV/16; MNIT; no inventory number.

**52.** Plate Curle 15. Pl. XII/52; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 24.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned;

*Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 18, pl. IV/18; MNIT; no inventory number.

**53.** Plate Curle 15. Pl. XII/3; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 27.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; mid II<sup>nd</sup> century AD – cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 17, pl. IV/17; MNIT; no inventory number.

**54.** Plate Curle 15. Pl. XII/54; fragment of rim and body; d r. = 26 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; Hadrian – Antonine cf. Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 19; for the classification of the form see Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LVI/9-11; similar items in Dacia found at Gilău and *Tibiscum*, cf. Isac 1985, no. 501, pl. 55, no. 508-509, pl. 56; Isac 1980, p. 473, no. 19, pl. IV/19; MNIT; no inventory number.

## RHEINZABERN

### DÉCH. 72 = LU Vsd WITH EXCISED DECORATION

**55 – 55 a.** Cup Déch. 72 = Lu Vsd, Pl. XIII/55; two fragments of rim and body; d r. = 8 cm; d max. = 10 cm; 3.8 × 4.5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; decoration: excised ("cut glass" technique), on the body of the cup. It represents a vine leaf in a medallion; **Rheinzabern**, second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; dating: according to the production centre – the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; for identification see J. Déchelette, *Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, II, Paris 1904, p. 312 sqq., pl. V/1, 3; p. 314, fig. 0; Oswald-Pryce 1984, LXXVII/1, 3, 6-8; it was produced at Lezoux and Rheinzabern, in the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; also cf. W. Ludowici, *Stempelbilder römischer Töpfer aus meinem Ausgrabungen in Rheinzabern und der 2. Teil der Stempelnamen 1901-1905*, Speyer 1905, p. 256, fig. 54, 358, fig. 53. It is a ware type that can be found only in a smaller number of items, but it appears in many provinces of the Empire – see Bjelajac 1990, p. 128, pl. 61 (classified typologically as Drag. 54); Dimitrova-Milčeva 2000, no. 180-183, pl. 12 etc. In Dacia: D. Isac, M. Rusu, C. Băluță, op. cit., p. 258, no. 62, pl. VI – *Apulum*; Isac 1985, no. 533, pl. 59 – *Feldioara*; Popilian-Ciucă 1993, p. 40, no. 67, pl. IV – *Enoșești-Acidava* etc.; Isac 1980, p. 470, 473, no. 30, 30 a, pl. V/30, 30 a; MINT; no inventory number.

**56 – 56 a.** Cup Déch. 72 = Lu Vsd, Pl. XIII/56; two fragments of rim and body; d r. = 7 cm; d max. = 9.5 cm; 6 × 2.4 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; decoration: excised ("cut glass" technique), on the body of the cup. It represents a leaf in a medallion similar to a wreath; **Rheinzabern**, second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; place of discovery identical to that of the previous item; dating: according to the production centre – second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; analogies: Oswald-Pryce 1984, pl. LXXVII/6, 8 for decoration; see also analogies from the previous item; Isac 1980, p. 470, 473, no. 31, 31 a, pl. V/31, 31 a; MNIT; no inventory number.

### DÉCH. 72 WITHOUT DECORATION

**57.** Cup Déch. 72. Pl. XIII/57, preserved about 40 %; d r. = 6.8 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; *Napoca*, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; attributed to the centers at Lezoux or Rheinzabern and classified chronologically into the second half of the II<sup>nd</sup> century AD; **Rheinzabern**; for the classification of the form – Oswald-

Pryce 1984, pl. LXXIX/3; pl. LXXVII/1, 3, 4, items with decoration; Isac 1980, no. 29, pl. V/29; MNIT; no inventory number.

### STANFIELD 1929, 30

58. Barrel-like beaker type Stanfield 1929, 30. Pl. XIII/58; three fragments of rim and body; d r. = 5 cm; fabric: color, quality and components not mentioned; slightly metallic slip, color not mentioned; decoration: the cup has 11 deep grooves, from the rim down to the point of maximum girth; Napoca, Gh. Doja str., no. 21-23, -2-2.50 m, from the Roman demolition layer; Isac 1980, no. 28, pl. V/28; MNIT; no inventory number.

### Abbreviations

BudRég	= Budapest Régesegei, Budapest.
CAH	= <i>Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae</i> , Budapest.
DAF	= Documents d'Archéologie Française, Paris.
DissPann	= Dissertationes Pannonicae, Budapest.
MRK	= Materialien zur Römisch-Germanischen Keramik.
Figlina	= Figlina. Documents du Laboratoire de céramologie de Lyon, Lyon.
FÖ	= Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien.
RCRF Acta	= <i>Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta</i> .
SFECAG	= Société Française d'Étude de la Céramique Antique en Gaule.



TERRA SIGILLATA WORKSHOPS	RELIEF DECORATED SIGILLATA	PLAIN SIGILLATA														Total	
		Dr. 37	Consp 3.2.1	Dr. 18, 18/31R	Dr. 27	Dr. 31, 31R	Dr. 33	Dr. 35 = Consp.43	Dr. 36 = Consp.39	Dr. 35/36	Dr. 43/Curle 21	Curle 15	Curle 21	Lu Tq	Déch. 72 = Lu Vsd		Stanfield 1929, 30
LATE ITALIAN	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
SOUTH GAULISH	2		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
CENTRAL GAULISH	12		1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	23
EAST GAULISH - LAVOYE	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST GAULISH - RHEINZA BERN	1		-	-	6		-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	-	1	18
UNIDENTIFIED WORK SHOPS	-		1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
TOTAL	16		2	1	9	5	4	2	1	1	4	4	1	4	1	2	58

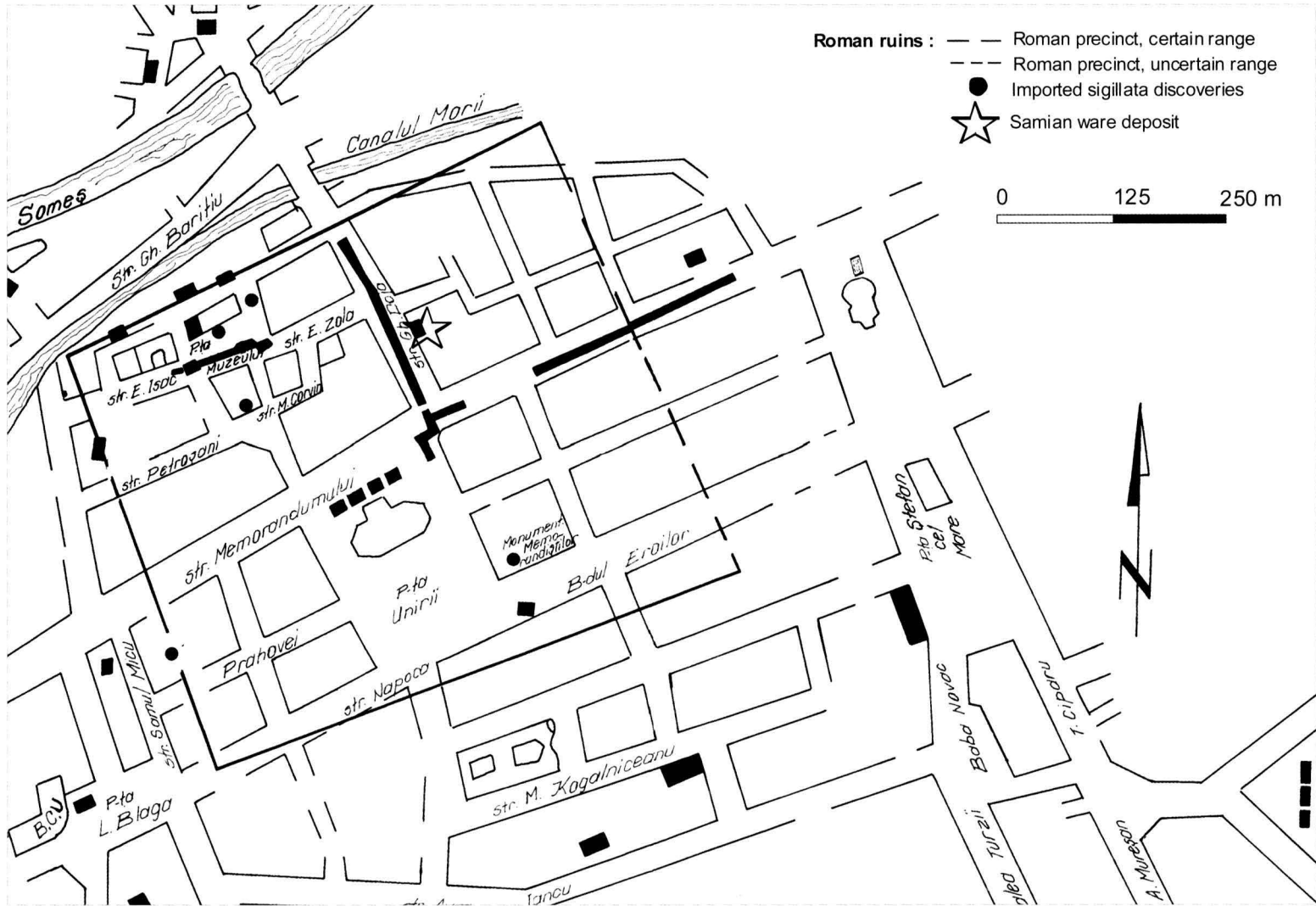
Tabel 1. Imported *terra sigilla* to Napoca– repartition by pottery workshops and by forms.

TERRA SIGILLATA WORKSHOPS	RELIEF DECORATED SIGILLATA	PLAIN SIGILLATA															To tal
	Dr. 37	Consp. 3.2.1	Dr. 18, 18/31R	Dr. 27	Dr. 31, 31R	Dr. 33	Dr. 35 = Consp.4 3	Dr. 36 = Consp.3 9	Dr. 35/36	Dr. 43/Curle 21	Curle 15	Curle 21	Lu Tq	Déch. 72 =Lu Vsd	Stanfield 1929, 30	Unidenti Fied forms	
LATE ITALIAN	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
SOUTH GAULISH	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
CENTRAL GAULISH	10	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
EAST GAULISH - RHEINZA BERN	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	7
UNIDENTI FIED WORK SHOPS	-		1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
TOTAL	12	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	34

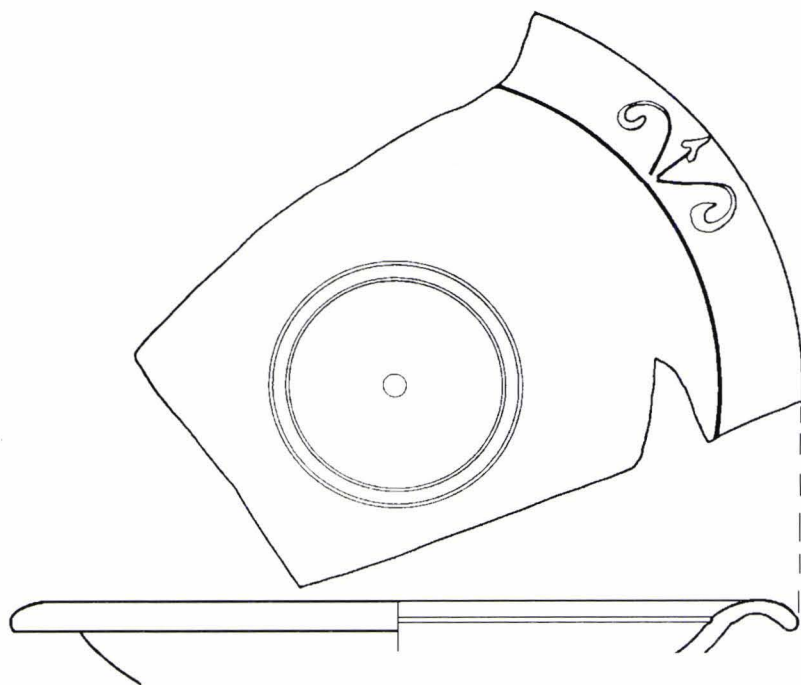
Tabel 2. Imported *terra sigilla* to *Napoca*, except the Samian ware deposit – repartition by pottery workshops and by forms

NO. CATALOGUE	SGILLATA TYPE	POTTER/POTTER'S STAMP	SIGILLATA WORKSHOP	DATING	NO. VESSELS
35.	Drag. 37	NATALIS	Banassac	[Traian-Hadrian] AD 120-140	1
36.	Drag. 37	CINNAMVS	Lezoux	AD 140-160 (medium style)	1
37.	Drag. 37	CENSORINVS	Lezoux	AD 150/160-180	1
38.	Drag. 37	TOCCA and TRIBVNVS' style	Lavoye	AD 140-170	1
39.	Drag. 18/31	GIP[PI] M	Lezoux	AD 140-160	1
40.	Drag. 31R	GEN[ETIIM]	Lezoux	[Traian-Hadrian] AD 120-140	1
41.	Drag. 33	IV[V]ENIM	Lezoux	AD 140-190	1
42.	Curle 21	<i>Graffiti</i> ..TE or FE...	Rheinzabern	AD 150-190	1
43-48.	Drag. 31, 31R	-	Rheinzabern	AD 150-190	6
49.	Drag. 33	-	Lezoux	second half of the II <sup>nd</sup> century AD AD 150-190	1
50.	Drag. 43/Curle 21	-	Rheinzabern	AD 150-190	1
51-54.	Curle 15	-	Lezoux	AD 120-180	4
55-57.	Déch. 72	-	Rheinzabern	second half of the II <sup>nd</sup> century AD AD 150-190	3
58.	Stanfield 1929, 30	-	-	second half of the II <sup>nd</sup> century AD	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 sigillata types</b>	<b>3 relief decorated vessels 3 potter's stamps 1 graffiti</b>	<b>Banassac 1 Lavoye 1 Lezoux 10 Rheinzabern 11 Unidentified workshop 1</b>	<b>AD 100/120- 190</b>	<b>24</b>

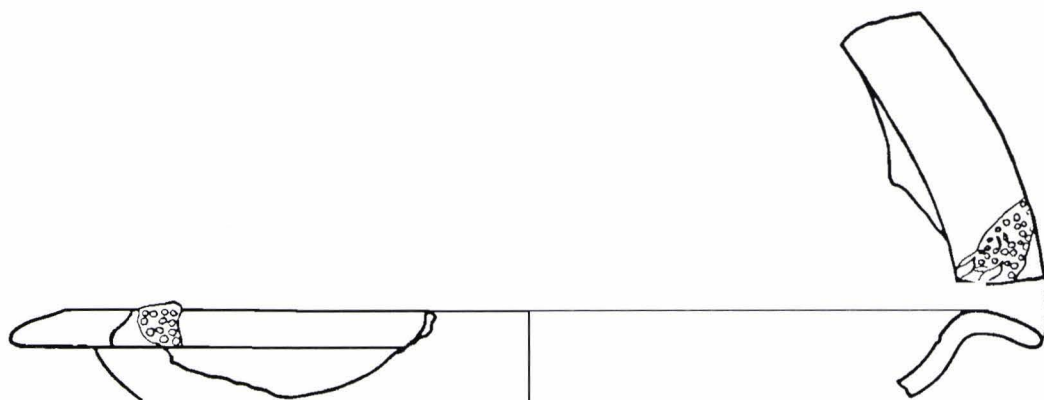
Table 3. Contents and dating of the imported Samian ware deposit from *Napoca*.



Pl. 1. Map of the Roman town Napoca, with the places of imported Samian ware discoveries.



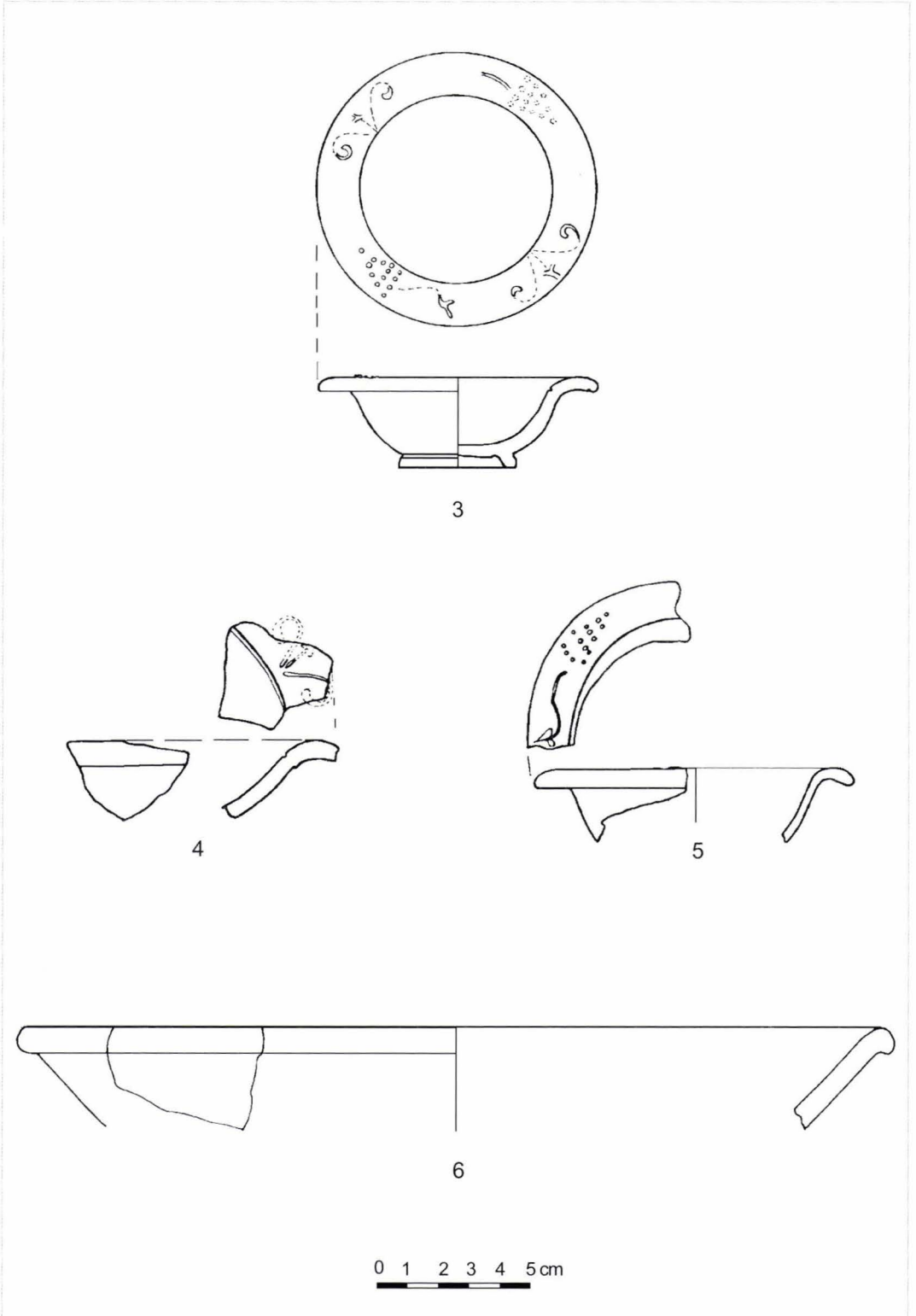
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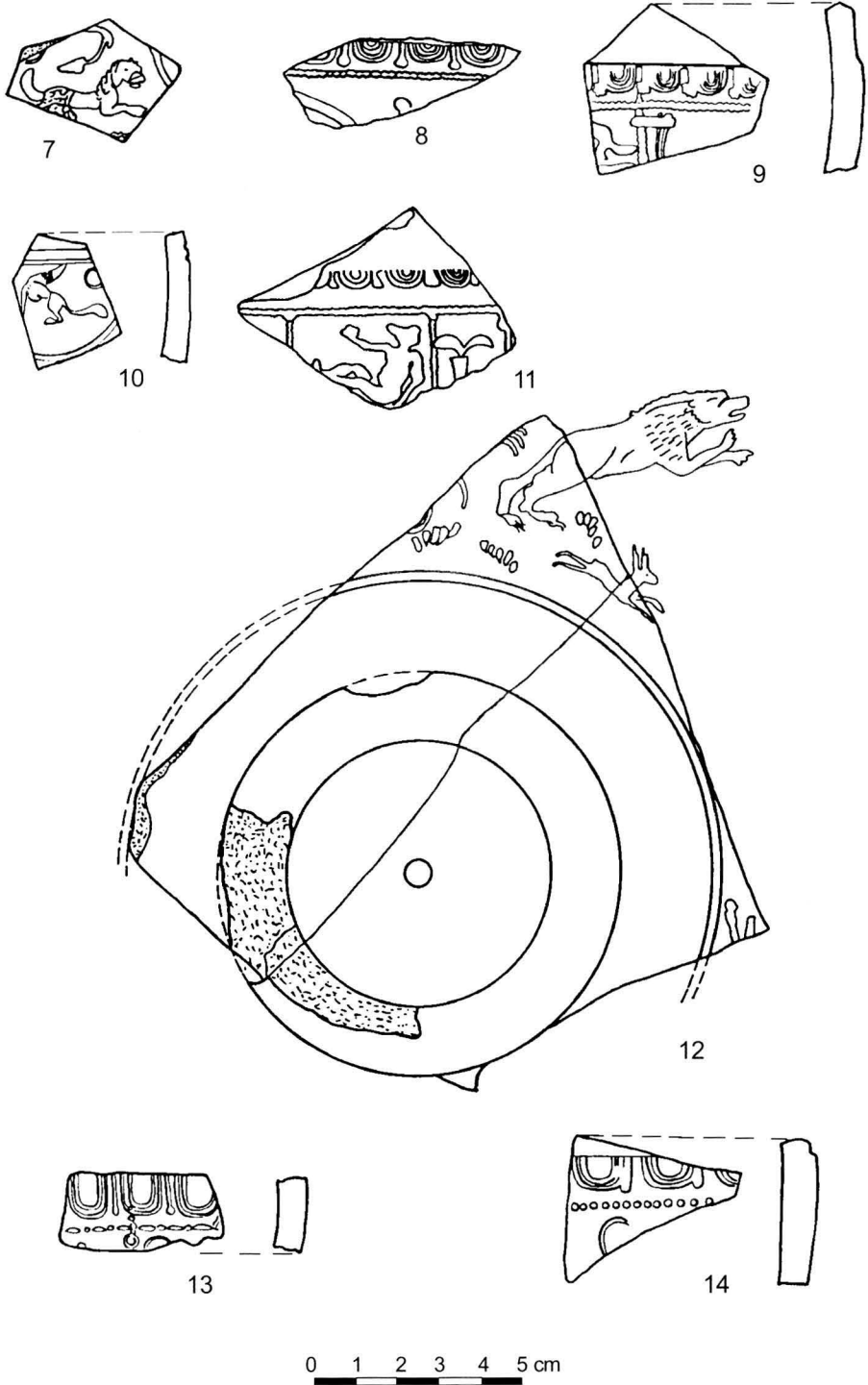
2

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

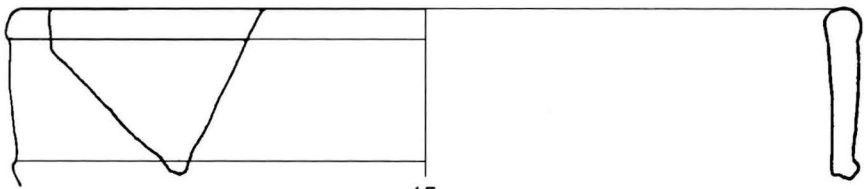
Pl. II. Terra sigillata tardo-padana, barbotine decorated: 1. Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39.1.1;  
2. Drag. 36 = Conspectus 39.1.



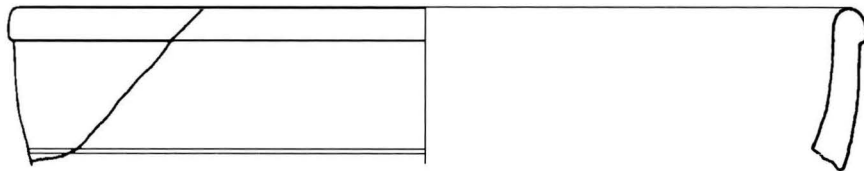
Pl. III. Terra sigillata tardo-padana, barbotine decorated: 3. Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.3; 4. Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.2; 5. Drag. 35 = Conspectus 43.1.1; plain sigillata: 6. Conspectus 3.2.1.



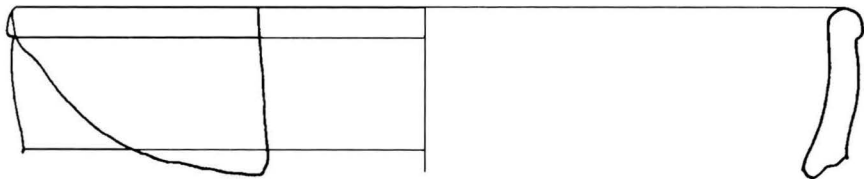
Pl. IV. Relief decorated sigillata: South Gaulish: 7. Drag. 37 – La Graufesenque and Banassac;  
Central Gaulish: 8-14. Drag. 37 – Lezoux.



15



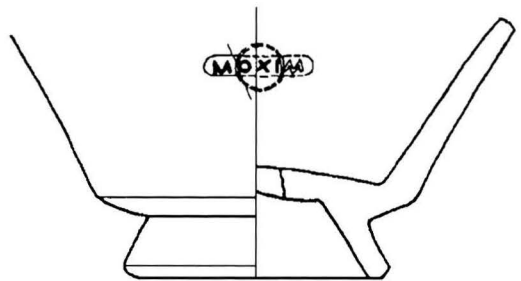
16



17



18



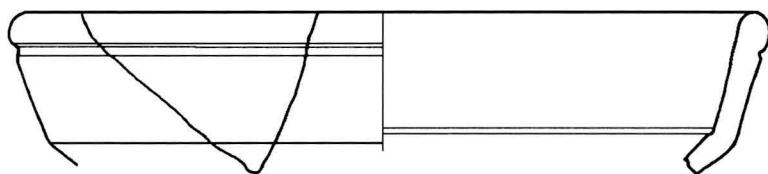
19

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



Pl. V. Relief decorated sigillata: Central Gaulish: 15-17. Drag. 37 – Lezoux; East Gaulish: 18. Drag. 37 – Rheinzabern; plain sigillata: 19. Drag. 33, with the potter's name M[OXIM] – Lezoux.

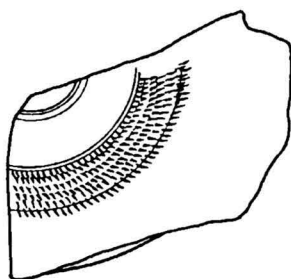




20



21

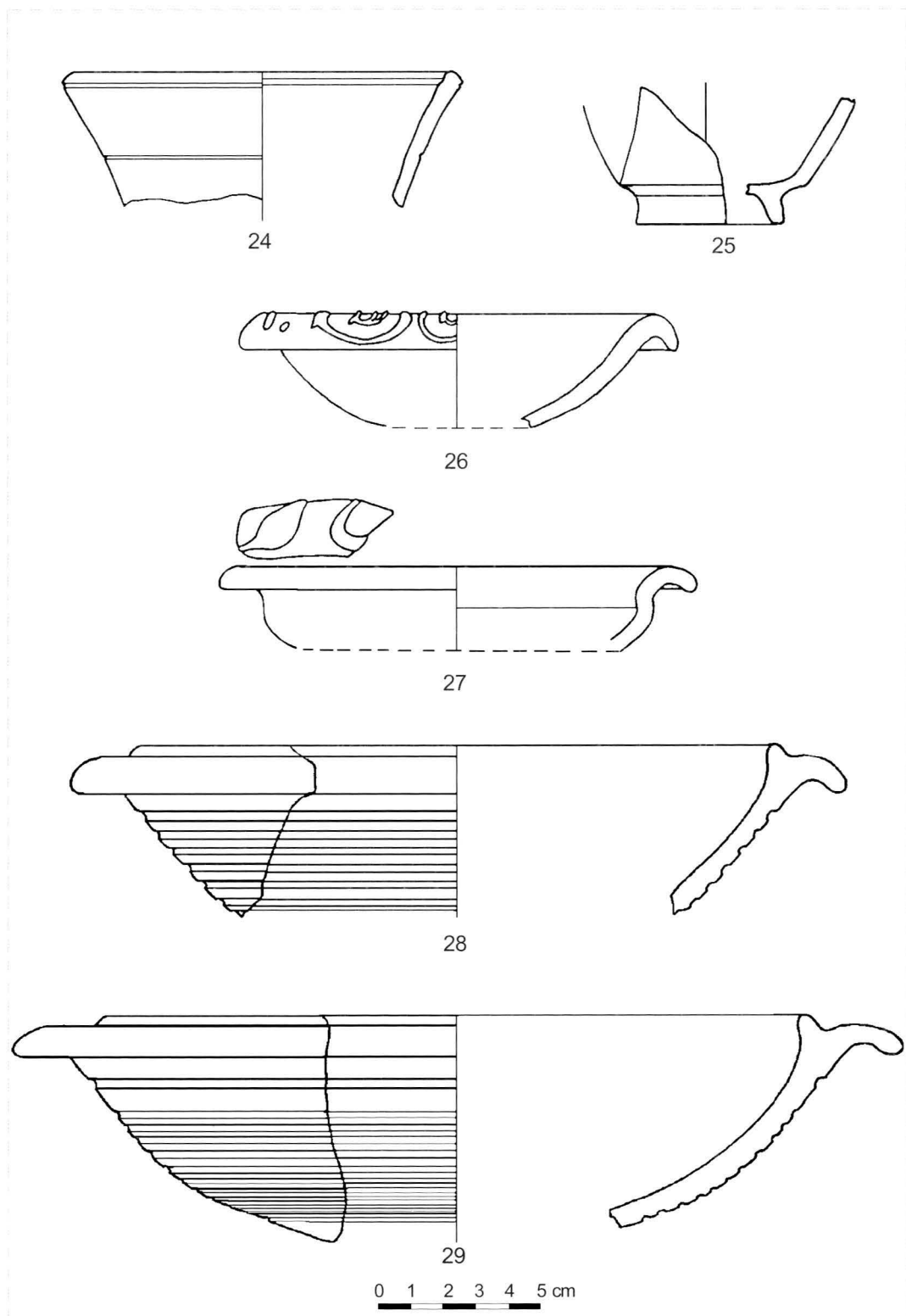


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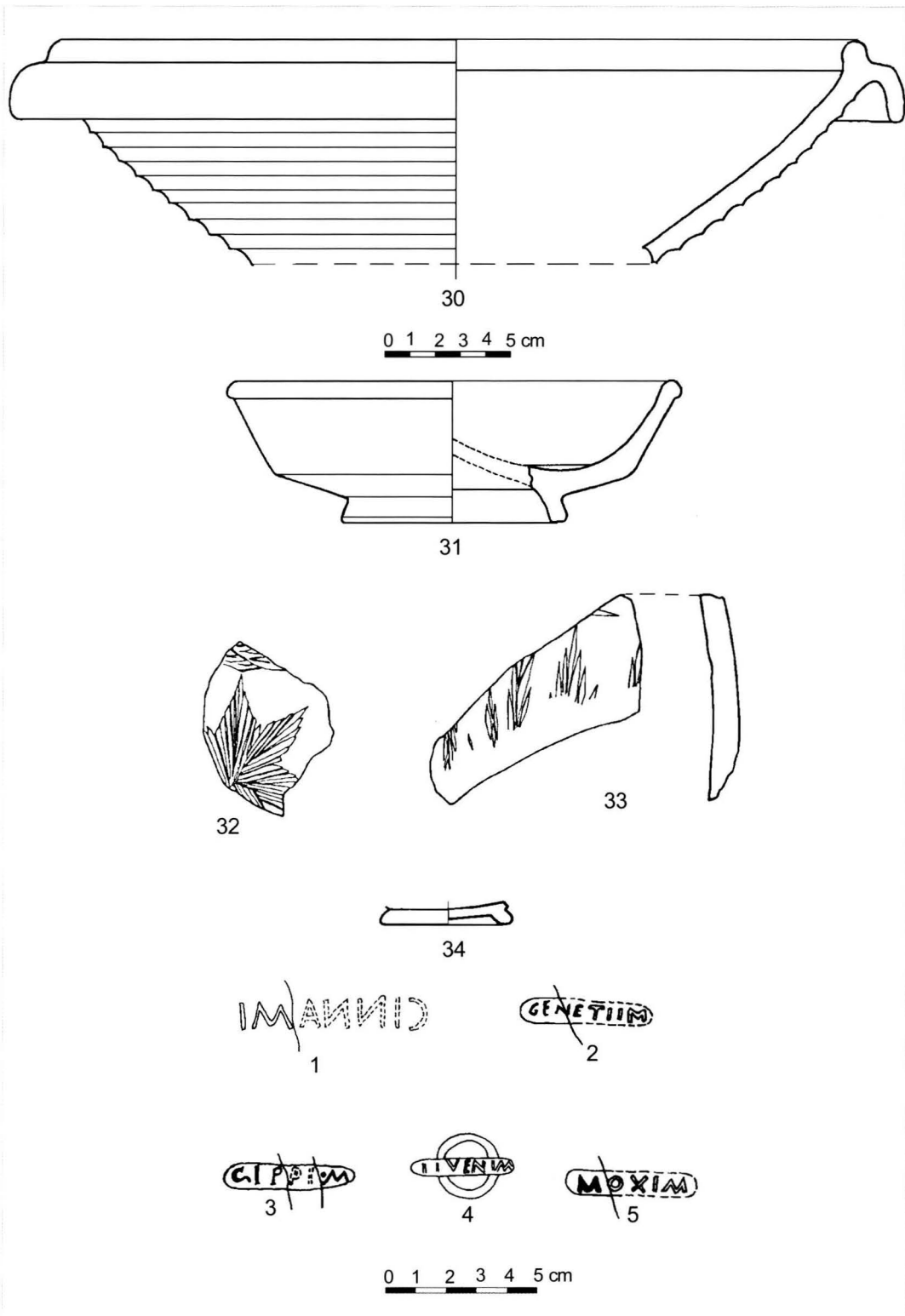


23

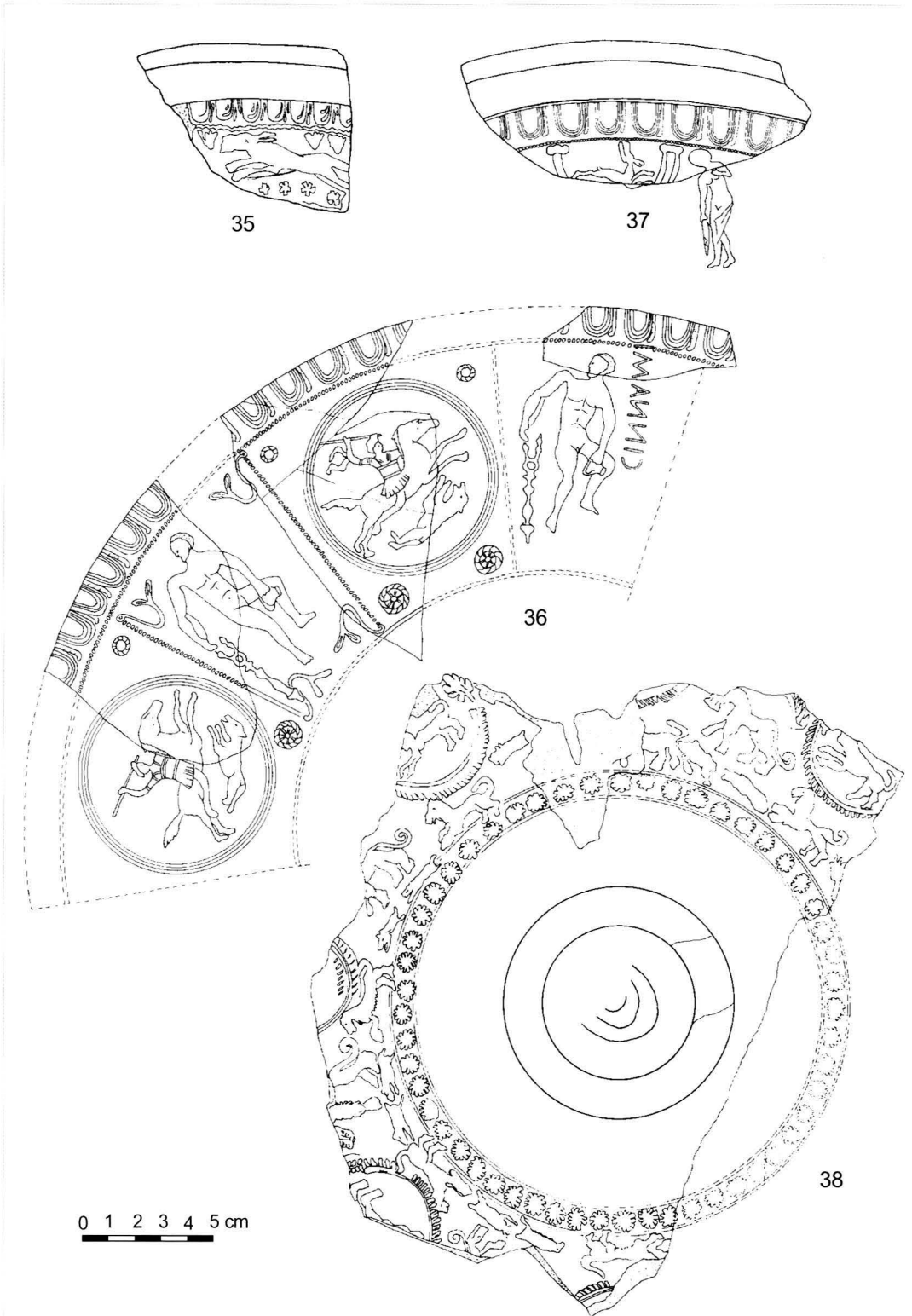
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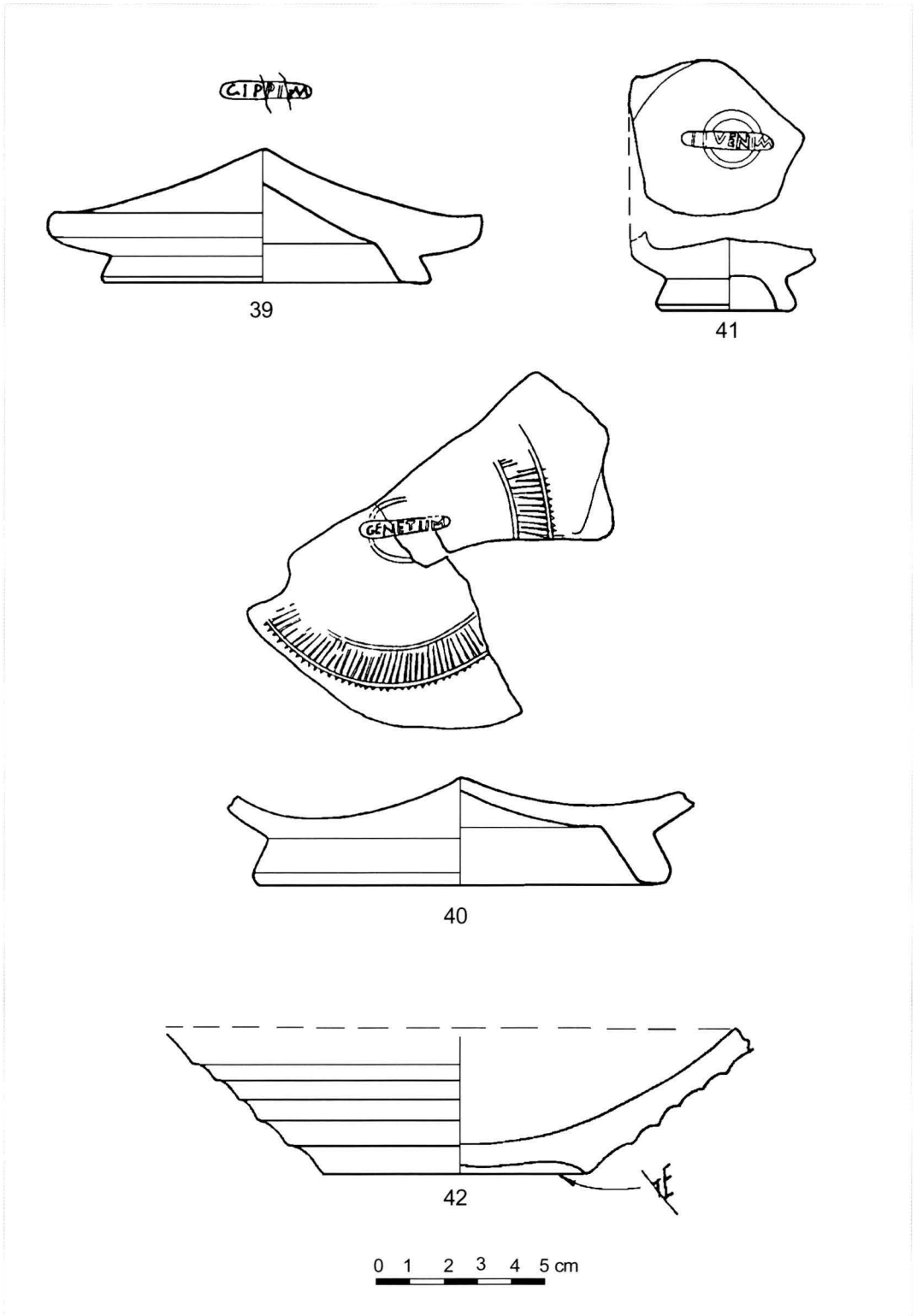
Pl.VII. Plain sigillata: 24-25. Drag. 33 – unidentified workshops; South Gaulish plain sigillata, barbotine decorated: 26-27. Drag. 35, 35/36; East Gaulish plain sigillata: 28-29. Curle 21 – Rheinzabern.



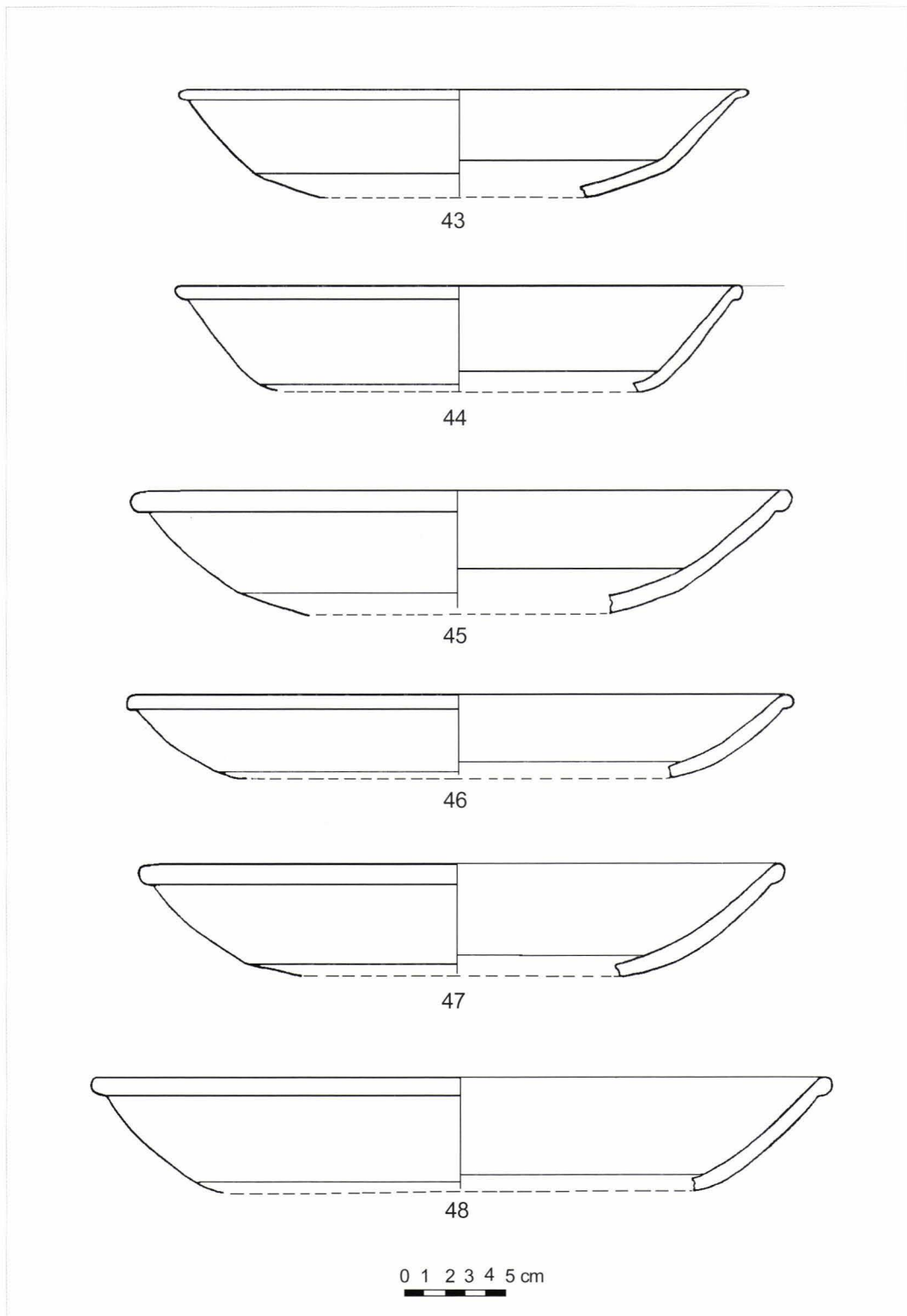
Pl. VIII. East Gaulish plain sigillata: 30. Curle 21; 31. Lu Tq; 32. Déch 72, decorated in "cut glass" technique; 33. unidentified form, decorated in "cut glass" technique – Rhein Zabern; 34. unidentified type of cup; potters' stamps on the relief decorated and plain Central Gaulish sigillata: 1. CINNAMMI; 2. GEN[ETIIM]; 3. GIP[PI]M; 4. IIVENI M; 5. M[OXIM] – Lézoux.



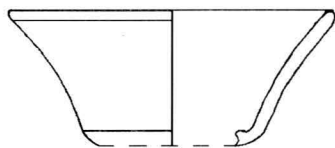
Pl. IX. Contents of the imported sigillata deposit from Napoca: relief decorated sigillata: 35. Drag. 37 – Banassac; 36-37. Drag. 37 – Lézoux; 38. Drag. 37 – Lavoye.



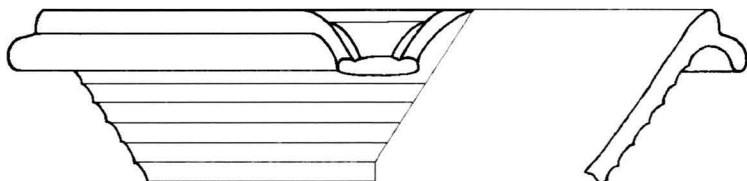
Pl. X. Contents of the imported Samian ware deposit from Napoca: potters' stamps on Central Gaulish plain sigillata: 39. Drag 18/31, with the potter's name GIP[PI]M; 40. Drag. 31R, with the potter's name GEN[ETI]IM; 41. Drag. 33, with the potter's name IIVENI M – Lezoux; East Gaulish plain sigillata with graffiti: 42. Curle 21, ...TE or FE... – Rheinzabern.



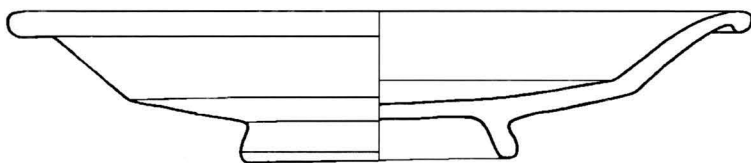
Pl. XI. Contents of the imported Samian ware from Napoca: East Gaulish plain sigillata: 43-48. Drag. 31 – Rheinzabern.



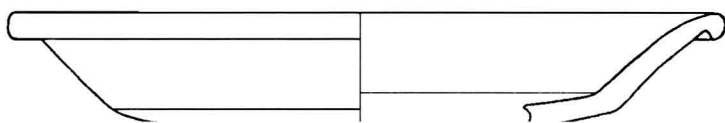
49



50



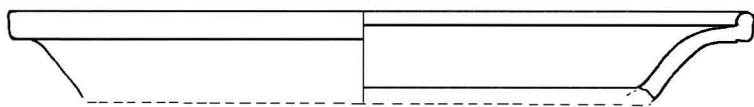
51



52



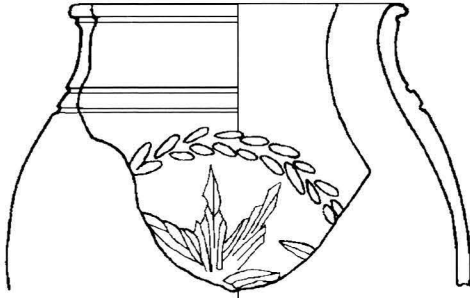
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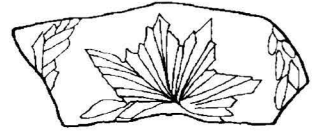
54

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

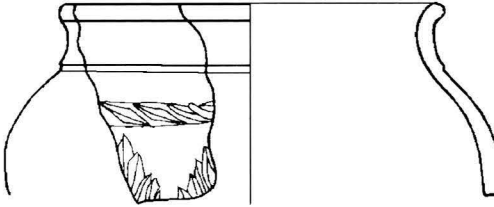
Pl. XII. Contents of the imported Samian ware from Napoca: plain sigillata: 49. Drag. 33 – Lezoux; 50. Drag. 43/Curle 21 – Rheinzabern; 51-54. Curle 15 – Lezoux.



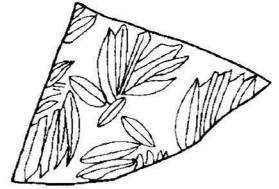
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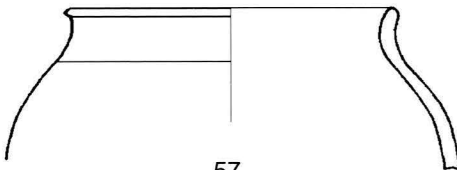
55 a



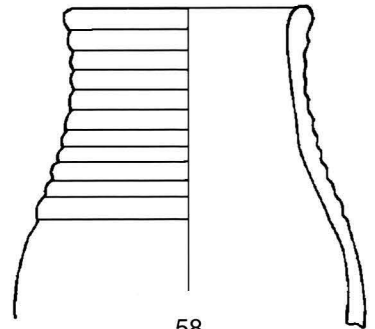
58



56a



57



58

0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

Pl. XIII. Contents of the imported Samian ware from Napoca: plain sigillata:  
55-57. Déch 72 – Rheinzabern; 58. Stanfield 1929, 30.