
OIL LAMPS FROM MICIA (II)

ROMAN LUCERNAE DISCOVERED WEST OF THE ROMAN FORT

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ABSTRACT

This study is dedicated to a special category of archaeological material, named the oil lamps discovered in the area located to the west of the fort at Micia. A total of 19 pieces, either complete or fragmented, were studied, which were discovered during the archaeological monitoring activity carried out in the area of preventive archaeological research as part of the railway rehabilitation project between 2020 and 2021. The study and analysis of these lamps enhance the understanding of how this category of artifact was used for lighting enclosed spaces (both public and private) at the small site. Most of the analyzed pieces come from the destruction of the balk preserved by the researchers, and the recovery and publication of these Roman lamps are expected to make a significant contribution to the creation of a corpus of Roman oil lamps from Micia.

RÉSUMÉ: LAMPES À HUILE DE MICIA (II). LUCERNAE ROMAINES DÉCOUVERTES À L'OUEST DU FORT ROMAIN

Cette étude est consacrée à une catégorie particulière de matériel archéologique, les lampes à huile découvertes dans la zone située à l'ouest du fort de Micia. Un total de 19 pièces, soit complètes, soit fragmentées, a été étudié ; les pièces ont été découvertes lors de l'activité de surveillance archéologique effectuée dans le cadre de la recherche archéologique préventive liée au projet de réhabilitation ferroviaire entre 2020 et 2021. L'étude et l'analyse de ces lampes améliorent la compréhension de la manière dont cette catégorie d'objet était utilisée pour éclairer des espaces clos (à la fois publics et privés) sur ce petit site. La plupart des pièces analysées proviennent de la destruction du remblai préservé par les chercheurs, et la récupération et la publication de ces lampes romaines devraient apporter une contribution significative à la création d'un corpus de lampes à huile romaines de Micia.

KEYWORDS: Roman period, Micia, Roman lamps, stamps, local products.

MOTS CLÉS: période romaine, Micia, lampes romaines, estampilles, produits locaux.

This study is dedicated to some oil lamps recovered in the summer of 2023 from the Micia site (Vețel, Hunedoara county) during the archaeological survey no. 729/2022 (responsible Marius Barbu Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva (MCDR)), realized within the objective: "Reabilitarea liniei de cale ferată Frontieră-Curtici-Simeria, componentă a coridorului IV Pan European, Tronson III Gurasada-Simeria". Some of the materials come from the clearing of the northern embankment of the 1 CF line in the area where the old railway (made in the second part of the 19th century) cut the median part of the castrum over its entire width. Thus, in order to comply with the safety rules of the railway traffic, it was necessary to remove the vegetation and the land superstructure recently deposited over the existing clod prior to 2020. A number of archaeological materials have been recovered from the evacuation of this land, including some fragments of Roman oil lamps.

Most of the analysed materials come from the western proximity of the Micia camp.¹ Preventive archaeological excavations were carried out on the occasion of the railway modernization project in this area during 2020-2021. A team of the National Museum of the Union of Alba Iulia (MNUAI) surveyed two areas located north and south of the railway where they identified the same archaeological contexts consisting of a succession of burnt layers rich in Roman archaeological materials and clay lenses. This situation was observed on a length of about 50 m, starting from the proximity of the defence trench on the western side.²

¹ Communication presented at the session of scientific communications Micia Rediviva-fourth edition, Deva 28 September 2023.

² Information provided by Cristinel Fântâneau (MNUAI), PhD., responsible for the preventive research.

Due to rail traffic and weather phenomena, in the spring of 2023, at approximately 30 m west of the fortification elements on the western side of the camp, in the area with successive layers of firing, earth subsidence occurred from the profiles located both south and especially north of the railway. Thus, within the framework of the above-mentioned archaeological surveillance, in the summer of 2023 were recovered a series of archaeological materials consisting of ceramic fragments, bone materials of animal origin, artefacts of common use and of military origin made of iron, bronze, bone and glass.

Thus, the series started in 2017 continues, in the periodical *Cercetări Arheologice*³, when the lamps from the *thermae* and those in the building conventionally called the Roman edifice were published. Also, the study of these lamps complements the research undertaken on the oil lamps in the Roman camp⁴, bringing at the same time new information on the lighting of closed spaces (public and private) in the civil settlement and the Roman Castrum of Micia.

19 lamps have been described and illustrated, the vast majority (18) belong to the Firmalampen type, lighting instruments widely spread throughout the Roman world from the first century AD. The image is completed by a lamp belonging to the Loeschcke VIII type, pieces with morphological peculiarities and widespread and well-known decorations throughout the Roman Empire. We also mention the fact that the vast majority of the lamps described come from the area west of the Roman camp, from its immediate vicinity (cat. nos. 3–5, 7, 9–19). We included in this study three oil lamps discovered in the earth resulting from the research conducted in the area of the Roman camp by a collective of the National Museum of Transylvanian history, Cluj-Napoca (MNIT), in the years 2020-2021 (cat. nos. 1, 6, 8).

I. Loeschcke VIII type oil lamps

Lamps of this type, with a wide variety of shapes that have in common the round body and the short nozzle, have been widely spread throughout the Empire for four centuries, being produced in both established and provincial workshops. The distinguishing criterion of Loeschcke VIII variants is the shape of the nozzle: cordiform, trapezium-shaped, in the shape of the letter U, with a crossbar, etc.⁵ We included in this study a Loeschcke VIII type lamp, discovered probably in the camp. The piece, discovered in 2023 in the soil from archaeological excavations carried out in the Roman fort in 2020 by a team from MNIT, can be classified in the Loeschcke VIII H type. The discus is decorated with rosette from which two lobes are preserved. The details of the decorum are strongly blurred. In the nozzle area the artefact shows traces of firing due to use. The closest analogy encountered in the Dacian provinces comes from *Tibiscum*⁶ (Upper Dacia) and *Potaissa*⁷ (*Dacia Porolissensis*). In the Dacian provinces such oil lamps are encountered throughout the second century AD. Thus, Loeschcke VIII oil lamps decorated with rosettes on the discus were discovered in Upper Dacia: *Alburnus Maior*⁸, *Apulum*⁹, Baia de Arieș¹⁰, Mihăileni-Agnita¹¹, *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*¹²; Lower Dacia: *Cumidava* (Râșnov)¹³, *Drajna de Sus*¹⁴, *Sucidava*¹⁵; *Dacia Porolissensis*: *Arcobadara* (Ilișua)¹⁶, *Buciumi*¹⁷, *Napoca*¹⁸, *Samum* (Cășei)¹⁹ For the provincial origin of this specimen, both the careless finishing and the main analogies are advocated.

³ Neagu, Bocan 2017, 101-134.

⁴ Bocan, Neagu 2015, 115-174.

⁵ Loeschcke 1919, 237 (49), fig. 7.

⁶ Benea 1990, 156, cat. no. 20, fig. 13/20; Hamat, Georgescu 2013, 225, 242, pl. II/2.

⁷ Băluță 1983, 5, pl. V/4; Cătinaș 2002, 211, cat. no. 7, fig. 7.

⁸ Pescaru et alii 2003, 131, 140, fig. 8/2, artefact recovered from Hăbad; The Supply of Ceramic 2018, 70, nos. 171, 172 (catalog entry Ionuț Bocan); Bocan, Neagu 2018, 100, fig. 10/1 – two artefacts discovered in the necropolis at Tăul Secuilor/Pârâul Porcului.

⁹ Băluță 1965, 281–282, pl. I/3, 7, 10, 14, pl. II/1, 3; Băluță 1983, 5, 7, pl. V / 1-3, 6, 9, pl. IX/16; Băluță 1989, 241–242, cat. nos. 15, 20, pl. IV/3.6.

¹⁰ Băluță 1983, 8, pl. XI/2.

¹¹ Băluță 1989, 240, cat. no. 9, pl. I / 5.

¹² Alicu 1994, 167, cat. nos. 382-384, fig. 5/384, pl. 5/384; Alicu 2006, 99-100, kat. 382-384, fig. 384.

¹³ Oancea 1969, 599, cat. no. VII, VIII, fig. 3/1–2.

¹⁴ Topoleanu 2012, 156, cat. no. 88, pl. VIII/45, pl. XI/88.

¹⁵ Gherghe, Cojoc 2011, 62-63, cat. no. 12, pl. 3/12.

¹⁶ Gaiu 2010, 222, cat. no. 11, pl. II / 11.

¹⁷ Gudea, Cosma 2003, 29, cat. no. 48, pl. VI / 48; Roman 2006, 105, cat. no. 69, pl. 18/69.

¹⁸ Oancea 1969, 598, cat. no. III, fig. 2/1; Băluță 1983, 6, pl. IX/6; Băluță 1989, 241, cat. no. 18, pl. I / 4.

¹⁹ Roman 2006, 99-100, cat. no. 55, pl. 12/55, pl. 18/55.

Loeschcke VIII or variants thereof have been discovered in Micia, over time and in other sectors: camp-eight artefacts²⁰, *thermae* - two artefacts²¹, the Roman edifice-one artefact.²² In the archaeological campaign of 1977 undertaken in the eastern necropolis, two Loeschcke VIII oil lamps were unearthed, they are in the MCDR collections.²³ Also, the same institution is in possession of a lamp, bilychnis, from the same type. The artefact was discovered in Micia without a certain archaeological context.²⁴ Also in the MNIT collection is a lamp of the Loeschcke VIII type, from Micia, without a definite archaeological context.²⁵ We cannot conclude without mentioning an oil lamp without archaeological context, but which also comes from Micia. It is in the collection of the National Museum of History of Romania (MNIR).²⁶

Catalogue

1. Loeschcke VIII H Lamp (fragment of the lid and reservoir). Inv. no. pr. 23.²⁷

Findspot: Micia 2023; Archaeological Survey No. 729/2022; camp, central area; from cleaning the embankment of line 1 CFR.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp²⁸: 3.7cm; Wp: 3.9cm; Hp: 0.9cm.

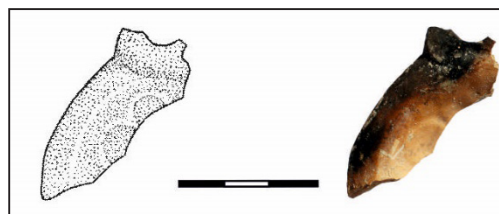
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Pink fine fabric (Munsell²⁹ 5 YR 7/4) with calcite inclusions. Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5 YR 4/6). Complete firing. Secondary burning.

Description: Partially preserved discus, decorated with an eight-petal rosette, of which two are preserved. Narrow shoulder, partially preserved, Short Short, heart-shaped nozzle, partially preserved. Circular reservoir.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: provincial workshop (Upper Dacia ?).

Bibliography: unpublished



II. Firmalampen oil lamps

Most of this small collection consists of lamps known in the literature as *Firmalampen*, a German term first used in 1896 by Otto Fischbach³⁰ due to the presence of the manufacturer's stamp. It is used to define a category of lamps of a much simplified, but at the same time elaborate form. The chronology of this type of oil lamps still raises numerous discussions, especially concerning the beginnings of the production of the first copies and their spreading from the Italian Peninsula to almost all the provinces of the Roman Empire. The appearance of the *Firmalampen* oil lamps is placed between the first decades of the first century BC and the first quarter of the I century AD.³¹ Production reaches its peak during the second century AD., continuing to circulate until the fourth century AD.

The main morphological elements of the Firmalampen oil lamps are the round, flat or concave discus, often ornamented, separated from the rim by a prominent cord. The rim, be it narrow or wide, in some cases with two or three buttons derived from the suspension buttons encountered in bronze lamps, can be decorated with radially arranged incisions, networks of incisions, ovals, garlands, etc. The elongated, rounded nozzle with one or several wick mouths is crossed longitudinally by a channel, often with a small ventilation orifice. The lower part of the

²⁰ Bocan, Neagu 2015, 117-118, 136-137, cat. nos. 2-9, pl. III / 2-9.

²¹ Gheorghiu 1974-1975, 52, cat. no.15, pl. III / 7; Neagu, Bocan 2017, 102-104, 115-116, cat. nos. 3-4, pl. II/3 – 4; Neagu, Bocan 2019, 201, 205, cat. nos. 2-3, pl. 1/2–3.

²² Neagu, Bocan 2017, 115, cat. no. 2, pl. II/2.

²³ Marinescu *et alii* 1979, 115-116, fig. 7/6, fig. 8/12.

²⁴ Băluță 1977, 218-219, cat. no. 14, pl. I/8.

²⁵ Alicu 2005, 249, cat. no. I.1, pl. I/1.

²⁶ Neagu, Bocan 2017, 116, cat. no. 5, pl. II/5.

²⁷ The drawings were made by Georgiana Ducman (MNIR) and Sorin Ivan (MCDR), and the photographs by Marius Amariei (MNIR), whom we thank in this way.

²⁸ Abbreviations used: L = length; Lp = length preserved; W = width; Wp = width preserved; H = height; Hp = height preserved.

²⁹ Munsell 2013 was used to determine the colour of the paste and varnish.

³⁰ Loeschcke 1919, 255.

³¹ Leibundgut 1977, 42; Chrzanowski, Zhuravlev 1998, 72; Chrzanowski 2000, 52.

nozzle is slightly arched to the outside, and the reservoir is round. The straight or slightly concave base, delimited by one or more fine incisions, grooves or circular, concentric profiles, often has inscribed in the centre the stamp of the workshop in which the pieces are produced.

The elegance and simplicity of this form produced throughout the Roman world over more than three centuries, and the prestige of the brands caused its copying or imitation in provincial and local workshops and even the appearance of branches of the original workshops.

a). Loeschcke IX

The shape of the channel differentiates the variants in this type of lamps. Three variants are distinguished: a) oil lamps with closed channels at both extremities (in the form of letter I), b) oil lamps with gutter-shaped channels, closed at the extremities and c) oil lamps with channel in the form of letter V, the channel being open towards the discus. A lamp that can be placed in the Loeschcke IX c type (cat. no. 2) was discovered in the area to the west of the fortress. The base carries the stamp of the manufacturer Fortis. The quality of the execution of the artefact (modelled in a bivalve mould, worn, of poor quality), small manufacturing defects (off-centre from manufacturing) and the writing of the stamp, in unequal letters, suggests its realization in a provincial workshop. Loeschcke IX oil lamps or variants or variants of this type have been discovered at Micia, over time and in other sectors: fort-four artefacts³², *thermae* - two artefacts.³³ Another piece, with the signature *Fortis* on the base is in the MNIT collections.³⁴

b). Loeschcke X

The popularity of this form in the Roman world is also illustrated by the discoveries at Micia. In the area west of the camp were discovered nine oil lamps categorised in the type Loeschcke X (cat. nos. 3 – 4, 7 – 14). Two of these were bear on the basis the Fortis (cat. nos. 3-4) and OCTAVI (cat. no. 7) stamps. The quality of the manufacturing of the pieces (modeling in bivalve moulds, worn, of poor quality), small manufacturing defects (some are off-centred from manufacturing, others show in the lower part of the nozzle, inside, a small hole that does not pierce to the outside the wall of the piece meant to serve as the ventilation hole) and the typography of the stamp, in unequal letters (in the case of stamped artefacts) are arguments that suggest that all these oil lamps were made in local workshops from Micia.

Thus, this is the most common type of lamps encountered in Micia: in the fort there were discovered 52 artefacts, which are in the MNIR collections.³⁵ Seven other artefacts discovered in the fort are preserved in the MCDR collections³⁶; in *thermae* – 24 artefacts (MNIR collection)³⁷ the Roman edifice-three artefacts (MNIR collection)³⁸; in the amphitheatre-three artefacts (in the MCDR collection)³⁹; in the eastern necropolis (MCDR collection) - eight artefacts⁴⁰; canteen channel- one artefact with FORTIS stamp (MCDR collection)⁴¹; in the civil settlement-one artefact in the MCDR collection.⁴² We also mention a Loeschcke X lamp from Micia, without a place of discovery. The artefact, in the MNIR collections, was purchased from Florea Ileana.⁴³ Also, the MNIT collections include 10 lamps from the type under consideration.⁴⁴ Eight other artefacts, without archaeological context, but from Micia, are in the MCDR collections.⁴⁵

³² Bocan, Neagu 2015, 120 – 121, 138 – 139, cat. nos. 14-17, pl. III/14 – 17, IX/fig. 14.

³³ Neagu, Bocan 2017, 106, 116, cat. nos. 6-7, pl. II / -7; Neagu, Bocan 2019, 202, 205-206, cat. nos. 4-5, pl. I/4-5.

³⁴ Alicu 2005, 249, cat. no. I.2, pl. I/2.

³⁵ Bocan, Neagu 2015, 121-122, 139-151, cat. nos. 18-69, pl. IV/18-29, V/30-43, VI/44-69, IX / fig. 2-9, X/fig. 10-18.

³⁶ Băluță 1977, 221-223, cat. nos. 36, 48, 54-55, 58, 61.

³⁷ Gheorghită 1974-1975, 51-52, cat. no. 1-14, pl. I / 1-2, pl. II/1-6, pl. III/1-6; Neagu, Bocan 2017, 117-123, cat. nos. 8-10, 12-16, 18-20, 22-24, 26-35, pl. II / 8-10, pl. III/12-16, 18-20, 22-23, pl. IV / 24, 26-35; Neagu, Bocan 2019, 202, 206-211, cat. no. 6-13, 15-30, pl. 1/6-7, 2/8-13, 15-23, 3/24-30.

³⁸ Neagu, Bocan 2017, 117, 120-121, cat. no. 11, 21, 25, pl. II/11, III/21, IV/25.

³⁹ Băluță 1977, 221-222, cat. no. 45-46, 66.

⁴⁰ Vârtopeanu 1974-1975, 112-113, 115, fig. 6/a-c; Băluță 1977, 221, 223, cat. nos. 39, 47, 49, 53, 62, 74-76. Cloșca Băluță erroneously published the artefact cat. no. 53, as discovered in Deva, on Depozitelor street. The artefact was discovered in a brick grave investigated in the eastern necropolis of Micia; Andrițoiu 2006, 83, pl. 16/5, 11, 13, pl. 17/10.

⁴¹ Băluță 1977, 219, cat. no. 22.

⁴² Băluță 1977, 220, cat. no. 33.

⁴³ Neagu, Bocan 2017, 119, cat. no. 17, pl. III / 17.

⁴⁴ Băluță 1996, 101, cat. nos. 43-50, pl. I/7, II/7-9, VI / 1,4, 6-7; Alicu 2005, 249-253, cat. nos. I.3-12, pl. I/3-8, II/10-12.

⁴⁵ Băluță 1977, 221-223, cat. nos. 38, 47, 51, 65, 67-69, 71-72, pl. IV/31, 36 a-b, 37.

A. LAMPS WITH STAMPS

FORTIS

He is the most prolific and best known producer in the Roman Empire, *the officina* was originally located at Savignano sul Panaro, near Mutina (Modena) where numerous moulds and oil lamps associated with a *tegula*, marked with the stamp AD FORN (aces,-acem) CAT (...) L. AEMILI/FORTIS⁴⁶ were discovered. Another argument for confirming this hypothesis is represented by the discovery at Cesalerone, near Verona, of an oil lamp with the stamp M Fortis F, which could be completed *M (utinae) Fortis F (ecit)*.⁴⁷ The discovery of a Loeschcke IX type oil lamp with a retrograde stamp in *tabula ansata*, M Fortis F, which also could be read *M (utinae) FORTIS F (ecit)*, in the necropolis from the Novi Sad Park (tomb 365) in Modena, leads to the conclusion that this manufacturer is the creator of the *Firmalampen* oil lamps in the *officina* from Mutina⁴⁸. The artefact is dated in the early 1st century AD.

The popularity of the brand caused both copying and constant imitation of *Fortis lamps* in provincial and local workshops, which led to its remarkable longevity. We also do not exclude the assumption that the manufacturer in question has subsidiaries in various parts of the Empire. Various variants of the spellings are known in the provinces of the Roman Empire:⁴⁹ FORTIS, FORTIS/A, FORTIS/E, FORTIS/F, FORTIS/I, FORTIS/L, FORTIS/N, FORTIS/P, FORTIS/S, FORTI, FORTI/S, O/FORTIS, S/FORTI, M/FORTIS / F, CELLIA FOR.

The oil lamps bearing one of the mentioned variants of the craftsman Fortis 's signature are so numerous that it is almost impossible to account for their number, even if we were to refer only to one province. Lamps with Fortis's signature have been discovered at Micia, over time in other sectors: camp-six artefacts⁵⁰, the canteen channel-One artefact⁵¹, respectively *thermae* - one artefact.⁵² Eight lamps with the Fortis stamp, from Micia, must also be mentioned; they are in the National Museum of Transylvanian History collection, Cluj-Napoca.⁵³ More than 450 lamps with the stamp of this manufacturer are reported in the Dacian provinces.⁵⁴ Fortis stamped oil lamps were discovered in Upper Dacia: Abrud⁵⁵, *Alburnus Maior*⁵⁶, *Ampehum*⁵⁷, *Apulum*⁵⁸, Berghin⁵⁹, Berzovia⁶⁰, Bistrița⁶¹, Boroșneul Mare⁶², *Buridava*⁶³, Cincu Mare⁶⁴, Costești⁶⁵, Creaca⁶⁶, Cristești⁶⁷,

⁴⁶ CIL XI, 6689, 12, Loeschcke 1919, 282 (94); Buchi 1975, 65; Labate 2013, 33, fig. 15.

⁴⁷ Buchi 1975, 65.

⁴⁸ Labate 2013, 38-39, fig. 25-27.

⁴⁹ Buchi 1975, 65.

⁵⁰ Bocan, Neagu 2015, 129-131, 141-142, cat. nos. 25-30; Bocan, 2016, 540-544, cat. nos. 9-14, fig. 3/9-14.

⁵¹ Băluță 1977, 219, cat. no. 22.

⁵² Neagu, Bocan 2017, 117, cat. no. 10, pl. II / 10; Neagu, Bocan 2019, 206, cat. no. 8, pl. 2/8.

⁵³ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. nos. 224-229; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. nos. 43-50, pl. I/7, II/7-9, VI/1, 4, 6, 7, XIII / 3, 6; Alicu 2005, 246, 249-252, cat. nos. I.2-9, 258, pl. I / 2-8.

⁵⁴ The repertoire is difficult to trace, due to the incomplete and contradictory information for some of the places where these oil lamps were discovered, so the exact figure is difficult to establish.

⁵⁵ Băluță 1989, 251, cat. no. 42, pl. III / 7.

⁵⁶ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 223; Băluță 1983, 72, LXIX/4, CII/4; Băluță 1996, 100, cat. no. 39, pl. III / 2; Moga et alii 2003, 195 fig. 29/9, 202, 205, fig. 28/1; Alburnus Maior III, 31, 57, no. 47, pl. 42/47; Bocan, Ursuțiu, Cociș 2007-2008, 210, cat. nos. 18-31, pl. 3-4/18-31; Alburnus Maior II, 106, cat. no. 4, pl. 60/4; 114, cat. no. 8, pl. 72/8; 161, cat. no. 5, pl. 145/5; 168, cat. no. 6, pl. 159/6; 184, cat. no. 9, pl. 187/9; 185, cat. no. 4, pl. 191/4; 199, cat. nos. 13-14, pl. 222/13-14; 205, cat. nos. 4-5, pl. 236/4-5; 206, cat. no. 2, pl. 238/2; 207-208, cat. no. 5, pl. 242/5; 211, cat. no. 1, pl. 252/1; 225, cat. no. 1, pl. 294/1; Bocan, Ursuțiu, Cociș 2008, 47, cat. nos. 18-31, pl. 13-15/18-31; Bocan et alii 2010, 76-77, pl. 11/8.

⁵⁷ CIL III, 1634, 7a; Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 217-222; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Lipovan 1982-1983, 227-228, cat. nos. 1, 3, pl. I/1, 1 a, 3,3 a; Lipovan 1983-1984, 304, pl. V / 3; Lipovan 1988, 182-185, III, 1-6, pl. I/3-4, II / 2; Băluță 1996, 100, cat. nos. 40-42, pl. III / 4; VI/2, XIII/2; *Lychnus et Lampas* 2006, 80, 133, cat. no. 252, fig. 252 (catalog entry Adriana Isac).

⁵⁸ CIL III, 8076, 16, k and m; Cserni 1912, 276, 279-280, fig. 19; Băluță 1961, 202-207, cat. no. XX 1-68, pl. V / 4-9, VI/1-2, pl. XII/1-3, 6; Pop 1970, 158-160, cat. no. 17, fig. 3/3; Protase 1974, 151, fig. 15/1-2; Băluță 1989, 249-251, cat. nos. 40-41, 43, 47, 50, pl. II/9, III/6, 9, IV/8, V/5, 7, VI/5, Băluță 2003, 74-91, cat. nos. 1-110, Egri 2005, 85, pl. 35/7-8, fig.2, fig. 2/7-8.

⁵⁹ CIL III, 8076, 16, l; Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 244.

⁶⁰ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 240; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5.

⁶¹ Băluță 1983, 72, cat. no. 25, pl. CVII / 25; 1996, 101, cat.no. 53, pl. 13/4.

⁶² Zăgreanu 2011, 169, cat. no. 2, pl. 2/2.

⁶³ Tudor 1968, 530, cat. no.405.

⁶⁴ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 245; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. CV/24; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 51, pl. IV/7.

⁶⁵ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 248; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 58.

⁶⁶ Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. CV/28; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 59.

⁶⁷ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. nos. 237-239; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5, Băluță 1983, 72, pl. LXXII/2; pl. LXXIII / 4, pl. LXXIX/12, pl. LXXX/6, pl. LXXXII/4-5, pl. CII / 19-20, CII/9, pl. CV/21, pl. CVII/37, CVIII/4; Man 2011, 180, cat. no. 1, pl. CXVIII/1, 181, cat. no.4, pl. CXIX/4, 182, cat. no. 16, pl. CXXII/16, 187, cat. no. 54, pl. CXXXIV/54.

Deva⁶⁸, Dumbrăveni⁶⁹, Ghibom⁷⁰, Gornea⁷¹, Grădiștea Muncelului⁷², Lugoj⁷³, Micia⁷⁴, Odorhei⁷⁵, Orăștioara de Sus⁷⁶, Petroșani⁷⁷, Radna Nouă⁷⁸, Rucăr⁷⁹, Ruda Brad⁸⁰, Salinae (Uioara)⁸¹, Sâmboteni⁸², Sebeș⁸³, Sighișoara⁸⁴, Târnăveni⁸⁵, *Tibiscum*⁸⁶ and *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*⁸⁷, in Lower Dacia, at Drajna de Sus⁸⁸, *Drobeta*⁸⁹, *Romula*⁹⁰, *Rusidava*⁹¹, Slăveni⁹² and *Sucidava*⁹³ and in *Dacia Porolissensis*: Bologa⁹⁴, Bucium⁹⁵, Gherla⁹⁶, Gilău⁹⁷, Ilișua⁹⁸, *Napoca*⁹⁹, *Porolissum*¹⁰⁰,

⁶⁸ Băluță 1977, 220, cat. no. 27; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. LXXIX/8 and CIII/13.

⁶⁹ Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5.

⁷⁰ Blăjan 1989, 296, cat. no. 10.

⁷¹ Gudea 1973, 586, cat. no. 1, 4, fig. 14/1, 4, 17/7-9; Gudea 1977, 185, cat. no. V, fig. XVII / 5.

⁷² CIL III, 8076, 16, g; Gostar 1961, 164, 202-203, cat. no. 247, footnote 5; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 57; *Lychnus et Lampas* 2006, 47, 101, cat. no. 36-37, fig. 36-37 (catalog entry Eugen Iaroslavski).

⁷³ CIL III, 8076, 12; Gostar 1961, 165, cat. no. 253; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 2003, 96, footnote 55.

⁷⁴ CIL III 8076, 16, h;

⁷⁵ CIL III 8076, 16, f; Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 243; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5.

⁷⁶ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 242; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 60.

⁷⁷ Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 61.

⁷⁸ Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 52, pl. I / 4.

⁷⁹ Bogdan-Cătănciu 1974, 282, fig. 283/4; Negru 1996, 75, fig. 1/1.

⁸⁰ Băluță 2003, 75 footnote 47.

⁸¹ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. nos. 233-234; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. LXIX/1, CII/1; Băluță 1989, 251, cat. no. 49, pl. III / 5.

⁸² Gostar 1961, 165, 259; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 54, pl. XIII/10.

⁸³ Gostar 1961, 164, no. 249; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. LXXXI/5, CIII/32, CVII/18.

⁸⁴ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 249, Băluță 1983, 72, pl. CVII/18.

⁸⁵ Gostar 1961, 164, cat. no. 246; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. LXXXI/1, CV/22; Băluță 1989, 251, cat. no. 51, pl. III / 4.

⁸⁶ Benea 1990, 148-149, 162, cat. no. 54-73, fig. 7/15, 60, 62-67, 11/67, 73, 15/ 54-59, 61, /70 A-B, 71, 72 A-B.

⁸⁷ Alicu 1985, 85, pl. II, V; Alicu 1994, 169-174, 181, 183, 190-192, cat. nos. 418-420, 424-427, 440-447, 462, 473-478, 480, 484, 500-536, 777-781, 821-825, 1118-1157, 1244-1245, pl. 6/418, pl. 7/424, 426, 427, pl. 8/441-442, pl. 9/473, pl. 10/475-476, pl. 11/502, 504, 509, pl. 12/521-527, pl. 13/514, 520, 528-535, pl. 15/500, pl. 18/778-780, pl. 19/777, 781, pl. 20/822, pl. 29/1117-1118, 1121-1123, 1125-1127, 1131, 1133, 1135-1137, fig. 6/418-419, fig. 14/418-420, 424-425, 427, 441-442, 507, 510-513, 515, 526-527, 821, 825, 1125, 1137, fig. 15/443-445, 447, 462, 473, 475-476, 478, 484, 500-506, 508-509, 513-514, 516-525, 528, 530, fig. /531-532, 534-536, 777-780, 824, 1118, 1121-1122, 1126-1127, 1133-1136, 1138-1143, 1145-1151, 1155, fig. 17/1154, fig. 19/1130; Alicu 2006, 106, 108, 110-113, 115-116, 120-129, 144-145, 149-151, 173-180, 188, Kat. 418-420, 424-427, 440-447, 462, 473-478, 480, 484, 500-536, 777-781, 821-825, 1118-1157, 1244-1245, Taf. VII/418-420, 424, VIII/426-427, 441-442, IX/473, 475-476, 478, 484, XI/500, 502, 504-505, 509, 514-516, 520-523, XII/524-535, 777-781, XVII/821-823, 825, XXIII/1118, 1121, XXIV/1122-1123, 1125-1127, 1133, 1135-1136, 1150, 1154-1157; *Lychnus et Lampas* 2006, 117-118, 125, cat. nos. 140-142, 149, 198, fig. 140-142, (catalog entry Cristian Aurel Roman) 149, 198 (catalog entry Adriana Isac); Höpken, Fiedler 2008, 148, pl. 111/11, 13 a-b.

⁸⁸ Gostar 1961, 165, cat. no. 260; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Topoleanu 2010, 165, 176, cat. nos. 6, 8, pl. II / 6, 8.

⁸⁹ CIL III 8076, 16.i; Bărcăcilă 1934, 466, fig. 41-42; Gostar 1961, 163, cat. no. 208; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; IDR II, 122; Cristescu 2004, 68.

⁹⁰ IDR II, 444, Tudor 1937, 121, cat. no. 315, fig. 58 a; Tudor 1978, 89, 91, fig. 23/8; Gostar 1961, 163, cat. no. 209; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Negru, Bădescu 2005, 254, no. 9, pl. 119/fig. 2/9; Negru, Bădescu, Avram 2008, 193, no. 12.

⁹¹ Tudor 1968, 405; IDR II, 569.

⁹² Bondoc 2012, 37, fig. 15.

⁹³ Tocilescu 1902, 373-374; IDR II, 294; Gostar 1961, 164, cat. nos. 230-232; Gherghe, Cojoc 2011, 76-77, cat. nos. 68-70, pl. 46/66-67.

⁹⁴ Gudea 1977, 185, cat. nos. 5, 9, fig. 17/5, fig. 17/9.

⁹⁵ Chirilă *et alii* 1972, 54-56, cat. nos. 3, 5, 10-11, 42, pl. XLII/1, 4, 8-9, XLVI/2; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. CIII/6, 28, CIV/6, CVIII/ 3; Matei *et alii* 2006, 61-63, 65, cat. nos. 63, 66-67, 69, pl. 63-63b, 66-67, 73; Roman 2006, 107-108, cat. no. 78-79, pl. 13/79; Gudea, Cosma 2008, 120-122, 124, cat. nos. 4, 12-13, 18, 25, 33.

⁹⁶ Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Russu 1962, 469; Szentlélek 1969, 91, cat. no. 134; Băluță 1983, 72, 108, 110, cat. no. 1-3, three oil lamps without catalogue number, pl. LXXXIV/1-3.

⁹⁷ Isac, Roman 2001, 374, cat. nos. 22, 29, 32-33, 36-38, pl. V/ 22, 29, 32-33, 36-38, pl. 22b, 29b, 32-33, 36-38, Roman 2006, 117, 130-133, cat. nos. 106, 144, 150, 153, 154, pl. 10/155, pl. 13/ 20, pl. 14/ 144, 150, 153, pl. 14/155, pl. 20-22/ 106, 144, 150, 153.

⁹⁸ CIL III 8076, 16, c; Gostar 1961, 164, cat. nos. 235-236; Băluță 1961, 202-203, footnote 5; Băluță 1983, 72, 75, footnote 13; Băluță 1996, 101, cat. no. 55; Gaiu 2010, 223-228, 223, cat. no. 24, pl. IV / 24; 224, cat. no. 32, pl. V / 32; 225, cat. nos. 34-35, pl. VI / 34-35; 225, cat. no. 39, pl. VI / 39; 226, cat. no. 48, pl. VII / 48; 226-227, cat. nos. 50-51, pl. VII / 50-51; 223 cat. no. 57, pl. IV / 57; 228, cat. no. 60, pl. IV / 60; cat. no. 62, pl. IX / 62; cat. no. 67-69, pl. IX / 67-69.

⁹⁹ Russu 1962, 469; Mitrofan 1964, 201, fig. 3/2.

¹⁰⁰ CIL III, 8076, 16, d; Gostar 1961, 164, no. cat. 215-216; Băluță 1983, 72, pl. CIV/5, CVII/ 29; CVIII/9; Gudea 1989, 447, 449, 453, cat. nos. 1, 3, 6, 9, 24, two oil lamps without a catalogue number, pl. IX/1, 3, 6, X/9, XI/24; Băluță 1996, 102, cat.

*Potaissa*¹⁰¹, *Romita*¹⁰², *Samum*¹⁰³. Also, 10 artefacts are mentioned: some from Transylvania, with no place of definite origin,¹⁰⁴ others of unknown provenance.¹⁰⁵ An artefact found in the patrimony of the Szekler National Museum, Sfântu Gheorghe, probably originates from *Aquincum*.¹⁰⁶

To the west of the camp were discovered five oil lamps bearing the mark *Fortis* all having different morphological features and spellings: a Loeschke IX piece (cat. no.2), four included in the Loeschke type X (cat. nos. 3–6). The observations made on the paste, on the way of finishing the parts, on the writing of the stamps, in conjunction with the small manufacturing defects determine us to assign these parts to local workshops, from Micia.

Catalogue

2. Loeschke IX Lamp (fragmentary, missing part of the discus). Inv. no. pr. 3.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: L: 7.7cm; W: 5.6cm; H: 2.9cm.

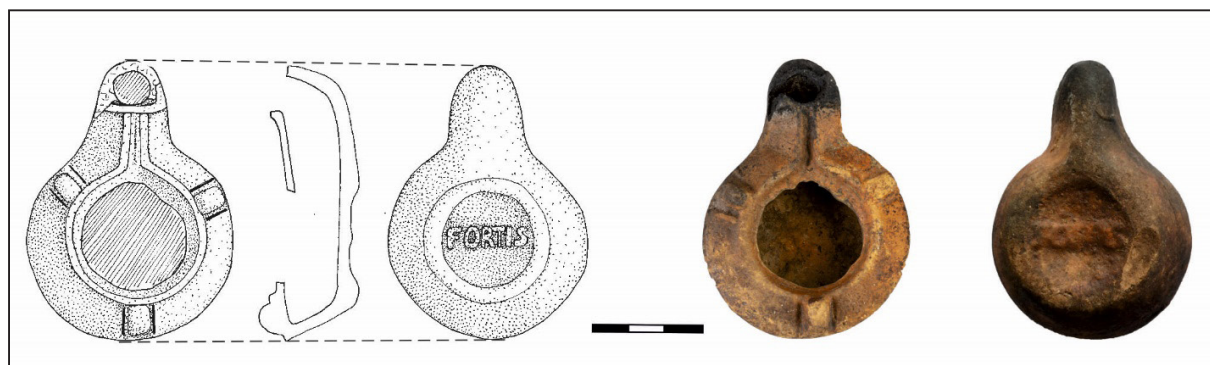
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Sloppy finishing. Fine, reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 5 YR 6/6) with inclusions of mica and calcite. Reddish brown slip (Munsell 5 YR 4/4). Complete primary firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle, due to utilization. Secondary burning on the base and the reservoir. Of-centred from manufacturing.

Description: Round, smooth discus, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord, pointing to the nozzle and probably, surrounding it thus forming a V-shaped channel open toward the discus. Shoulder provided with three lugs. Elongated, rounded nozzle, with a wick hole. Conical reservoir. Within the base-ring is the name FORTIS in relief.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, Micia (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



3. Loeschke X Lamp (fragmentary, missing a part of the discus and the upper part of the nozzle). Inv. no. pr. I.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey No. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burnt layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023, -1.10m.

no. 64; Roman 2006, 64–65, 116–118, 129–133, cat. nos. 77, 102, 104, 107–109, 142, 145–149, 151, 154, pl. 9/77, pl. 13/102, 108, pl. 14/77, 104, 142, 145–149, 151, 154, pl. 18/77, pl. 20/104, 109, pl. 21/142, 146–149, 151; Matei et alii 2006, 57, 59–67, cat. nos. 52, 58, 60–62, 64, 67–72, 74–75, 77–78, pl. 52, 58, 61, 62a–b, 64, 68–72, 74–75, 77–78.

¹⁰¹ CIL III 1634, 7d; CIL III 8076, 16e; Neigebaur 1851, 204, cat. no. 31; Ackner, Müller 1865, 148, no. 698, 3; Gostar 1961, 163–164, cat. nos. 210–214; Băluță 1961, 202–203, footnote 5; Russu 1962, 469; Bajusz 1980, 372, 385–386, cat. nos. 5, 122, 732, 769; Băluță 1989, 251–252, cat. no. 48, pl. VI/1; Bărbulescu 1994, 127, fig. 23/1; Căținaș 1996, 68, cat. nos. 10–13, fig. 3/10–13; Băluță 1996, 102, cat. nos. 62–63; Căținaș 2004, 87–89, fig. 11.

¹⁰² Matei et alii 2006, 67, pl. 76; Matei, Bajusz 1997, 233, pl. LXXIX/2.

¹⁰³ Roman 2006, 115–117, 129, cat. nos. 101, 105, 140–141, pl. XIII / 101, 105, 140 pl. XIV / 141, pl. XIX/101, pl. XXI / 141; Isac 2003, 154, 261, pl. XXIII / 5.

¹⁰⁴ CIL III 1634, 7/b–c, CIL III, 8076, 16,1; Gostar 1961, 165, cat. nos. 253–258, 260; Băluță 1961, 202–203, footnote 5, Băluță 1977, 220, cat. no. 24; Băluță 1989, 251, cat. no. 52, pl. VI / 3.

¹⁰⁵ Tocilescu 1902, 373–374; Topoleanu 2010, 176–177, cat. nos. 7, 9, pl. II / 7, pl. III / 9; Zăgreanu 2011, 170, cat. no. 4, pl. 2/4.

¹⁰⁶ Zăgreanu 2011, 169, cat. no. 1, pl. 1/1.

Location: National Museum of Romanian History, Bucharest.

Dimensions: Lp: 10.5cm; W: 7.1cm; H: 3.7cm.

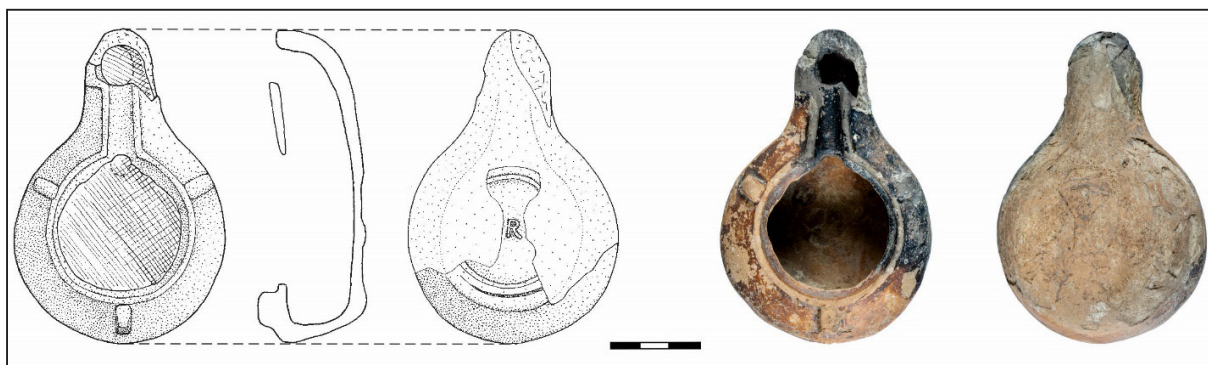
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Sloppy finishing. Light brown fine fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4) with inclusions of calcite and mica. Reddish brown slip (Munsell 5YR 4/4). Complete firing. Strong secondary burning on the lid, towards the nozzle, due to utilization.

Description: A prominent cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel. Unevenly made wide shoulder, with three lugs. Elongated, rounded nozzle with a wick hole in the shape of arrowhead. Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on multiple base-ring; within is, probably the name [FO]R[TIS] (?) in relief, of which the letter R is preserved.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



4. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, missing a part of the discus and the upper part of the nozzle). Inv. no. pr. 2.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 7.8cm; W: 5.5cm; h: 3cm.

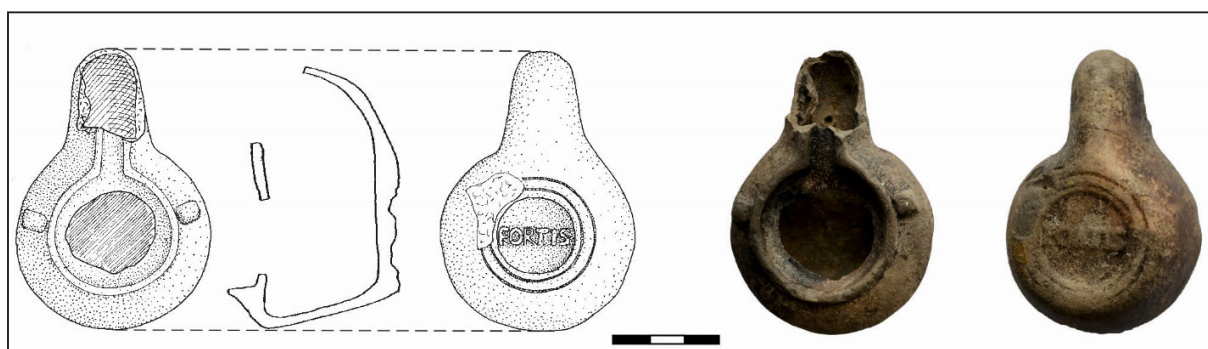
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Sloppy finishing. Dark gray fine fabric (Munsell 10 YR 4/1) with inclusions of calcite and mica. Black slip (Munsell 10 YR 2/1). Complete firing. Intense secondary burning. Manufacturing defects: in the lower part of the nozzle, inside, a circular puncture that does not pierce the outer wall of the artefact. It was created accidentally at the time when the vent was made. The artefact is off-centred from the manufacturing.

Description: Round, smooth discus, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord, pointing to the nozzle and probably, surrounding it thus forming a channel, provided with a small air hole. Unevenly made shoulder, provided with two lugs. Elongated, round nozzle, with one wick hole. Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on multiple base-ring; within is the name FORTIS, in relief.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



5. Firmalampen (fragment of the lower part of the nozzle, reservoir and base). Inv. no. pr. 4.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 8cm; Wp: 5.4cm; Hp: 2.5cm.

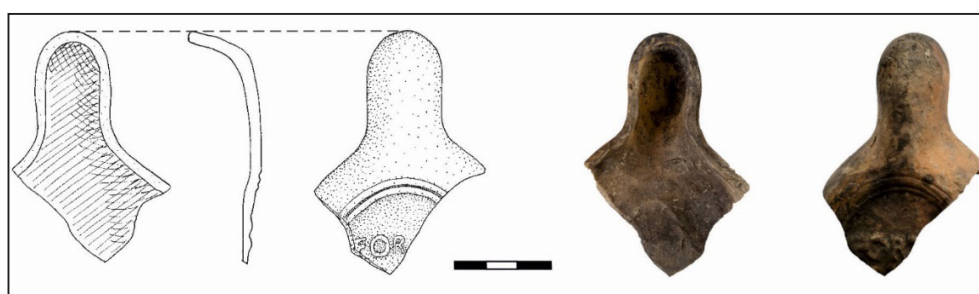
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Sloppy finishing. Surplus material on the outside. Reddish yellow fine fabric (Munsell 5 YR 6/6) with inclusions of mica. Complete firing. Intense secondary burning.

Description: Elongated, round nozzle, with one wick hole. Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on multiple base-ring; within is the name FORT[IS] in relief.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, Micia (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



6. Firmalampen (base fragment with reservoir). Inv. no. pr. 25.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; fort, central area; from cleaning the embankment of line 1 CFR.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 3.2cm; W: 3cm; Hp: 2.3cm.

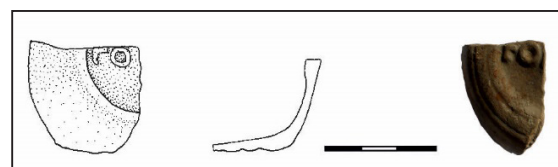
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Fine, light brown fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/3), with inclusions of calcite. Complete primary firing. Intense secondary burning.

Description: Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on multiple base-ring; within is the name FO[RTIS], in relief.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, Micia (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



OCTAVI

The *officina* of the manufacturer *Octavius* operated in the north of the Italian Peninsula¹⁰⁷, probably near Mutina (Modena).¹⁰⁸ The discovery of the lower valve of a mould at Sisak¹⁰⁹ certifies the existence of a subsidiary of this manufacturer in *Pannonia*. The presence on the outside of the mould of a cursive inscription []IASVS FORMAM FEIC may be an argument supporting this supposition. But equally it can be evidence of the existence of a workshop in which OCTAVI stamped lamps were copied.

Its stamp, with the name printed in the genitive, *Octavi*, or, in some cases, with the initial of the gentilic *C(aius)* OCTAVI, is very well known in the western and Dacian provinces, both through original products and by local copies or imitations. The lamps signed by *Octavius* are produced from the end of the first century AD Chr¹¹⁰, his workshop having an intense activity in the first half of the second century AD.¹¹¹ His products are copied in the

¹⁰⁷ Loeschcke 1919, 297; Buchi 1975, 127; Alicu 1994, 30.

¹⁰⁸ Labate 2013, 39, fig. 28.

¹⁰⁹ Iványi 1935, 317, kat. 4565, Taf. XCIX.14.

¹¹⁰ Buchi 1975, 127.

¹¹¹ Loeschcke 1919, 297; Čičikova 1974, 159, according to the Bulgarian researcher, the workshop of Octavius begins to

provinces until the third century AD, in *Apulum* they are dated with coins from Septimius Severus, Elagabalus, Severus Alexander, Gordianus III and Philip the Arab.¹¹²

Octavius was a prolific manufacturer, his lamps were widespread in most provinces of the Roman Empire. In the Dacian provinces, over 75 artefacts signed by this producer were inventoried. A real statistic of the discoveries in Dacia is hard to come by because not all the material has been published. Such oil lamps were discovered in Upper Dacia: *Alburnus Maior*¹¹³, *Almaşul Mare*¹¹⁴, *Ampelum*¹¹⁵, *Apulum*¹¹⁶, *Cristeşti*¹¹⁷, *Drobeta*¹¹⁸, *Gârla Mare*¹¹⁹, *Grădiştea Muncelului*¹²⁰, *Micăsasa*¹²¹, *Tibiscum*¹²², *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*¹²³; Lower Dacia: *Drajna de Sus*¹²⁴, *Orlea*¹²⁵, *Răcari*¹²⁶, *Romula*¹²⁷, *Sucidava*¹²⁸ şi *Dacia Porolissensis*: *Buciumi*¹²⁹, *Gilău*¹³⁰, *Gherla*¹³¹, *Ilişua*¹³², *Porolissum*¹³³, *Potaissa*.¹³⁴

Lamps bearing *Octavius*'s signature were discovered at Micia over time and in other sectors: the civil settlement at *Micia* a Loeschcke X type artefact was discovered, imprinted with the OCTAVI stamp.¹³⁵ The artefact was discovered in the *thermae* in the area conventionally referred to as the "west wing" in 1972. Also from the civil settlement comes a lamp, with the barely legible OCTAVI stamp, in the collections of the MCDR.¹³⁶

To the west of the fort a Loeschcke X type oil lamp was discovered stamped with the manufacturer's mark *Octavius*. The letters are symmetrical and well outlined. The quality of the clay as well as the stamp script, which seems closer to the Pannonian products, determined us to assign the piece in question to a provincial workshop from *Pannonia*.

Catalogue

7. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, missing the upper part of the nozzle). Inv. no. pr. 1.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 8.6cm; W: 5.8cm; H: 3.3cm.

produce in the first half of the II century AD; Gostar 1961, 185, proposes that dating the first half of the second century AD.

¹¹² Băluţă 1961, 212.

¹¹³ Bolindef *et alii* 2003, 396, cat. no. 33, fig. 20/33; *Alburnus Maior* III, 94, M 66/2, pl. 41/1, 163–164, M 171/2, pl. 149/3; Bocan, Ursuţiu, Cociş 2008, 45, 48, nos. 35–36, pl. 15/35–36.

¹¹⁴ Gostar 1961, 168, cat. no. 344; Băluţă 1961, 211, footnote 3.

¹¹⁵ Lipovan 1994, 181, nos. 1–3, fig. 1/4–6 a, B.

¹¹⁶ Cserni 1912 279–280, fig. 19; Gostar 1961, 168, nos. 325–337; Băluţă 1961, 211–212, type XXXI, nr. 1–13, pl. VIII/4, 5, 7; Băluţă 1983, 90, pl. LXXXIX/1–14; CXI/6–15; IDR III/6, 213–214, no. 400; Băluţă 2003, p. 138–140, no. 1–14; Egri 2005, 85, pl. 35/fig. 3.2.

¹¹⁷ Gostar 1961, 168, no. 342; Băluţă 1961, 211, footnote 3; Man 2011, 187, cat. no. 50, pl. CXXXIII/50.

¹¹⁸ Tudor 1968, 493, cat. no. 72 bis; IDR II, 125; Tudor 1978, 91.

¹¹⁹ Stângă 2005, 44, pl. XLIX/2.

¹²⁰ CIL III, 8076, 19, read backwards; Băluţă 2003, p. 137, footnote 13.

¹²¹ Băluţă 2003, 137, footnote 15; Mitrofan, Pop 1996, 20, cat. no. 250.

¹²² Benea 1990, 164–165, nos. 79, 80, 80 A, fig. 16/79–80; Regep–Vlascici 2007, 151–152, 155–156, nos. 5–7, fig. 6/a–c.

¹²³ CIL III, 8076, 19; Gostar 1961, 168, nos. 323–324; Băluţă 1961, 211, footnote 3; Alicu 2006, 130–131, 183–184, 189, kat. 545–550, 1173–1174, 1248, Taf XIII/545–548. 18, pl. 14; Höpken, Fielder 2008, 148, pl. 110/8; 111/13 i.

¹²⁴ Topoleanu 2010, 178, cat. no. 14, pl. IV/14.

¹²⁵ Gherghe, Cojoc 2011, 79, cat. no. 79, pl. 15/75.

¹²⁶ Gostar 1961, 168, no. 343; Tudor 1968, 435; IDR II, no. 171; Tudor 1978, 91. Bondoc, Gudea 2009, 203, cat. nos. 472, 474, pl. LXXXIX / 474.

¹²⁷ Gostar 1961, 168, no. 338; IDR II, 447; Tudor 1978, 91; Negru, Bădescu 2005, 254, pl. 119/10–11.

¹²⁸ Gostar 1961, 168, no. 339; IDR II, 296.

¹²⁹ Băluţă 1961, 211, footnote 3; Russu 1962, 470; Chirilă *et alii* 1972, 56, no. 41; pl. XLVI/1; Matei *et al.* 2006, 72, 83, cat. nos 92, 116, fig. 92, Roman 2006, 108, no. 80, pl. 9/80, pl. 14/80; Gudea, Cosma 2008, 121, no. 10, pl. 91/10.

¹³⁰ Isac, novel 2001, 373, no. 28, pl. IV/28, pl. VII/28; Roman 2006, 134–135, cat. no. 160, pl. 14/160, 22/160.

¹³¹ Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, 109–110, nos. 1, 5, pl. LXXXV/1.

¹³² CIL III, 8076 25 a, Gostar 1961, 168, no. 340–341; Băluţă 1961, p. 211, footnote 3; Băluţă 1996, p. 104, no. 72, pl. XIII/14; Gaiu 2010, 280, cat. no. 86, pl. XI/86.

¹³³ Matei *et alii* 2006, 71–73, cat. nos. 88–91, 93, fig. 88–91, 93; Roman 2006, 135, cat. nos. 161, 162, pl. 14/161–162, 22/161.

¹³⁴ Russu 1962, 470; Bajusz 1980, 381, 384, cat. nos. 533, 677; Bărbulescu 1994, 127; Căţinaş 1996, 63.

¹³⁵ Gheorghiu 1974–1975, 51, cat. no. 1, pl. I/1; Neagu, Bocan 2017, 118, cat. no. 12, pl. III / 12; Neagu, Bocan 2019, 206–207, cat. no. 9, pl. II / 9.

¹³⁶ Băluţă 1977, 220, cat. no. 33.

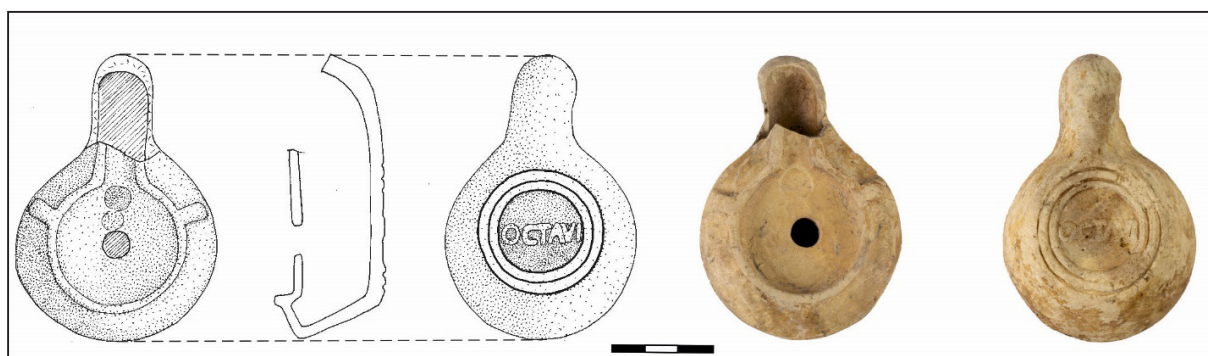
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Careless finishing when making the filling hole. Light yellowish brown fine fabric (Munsell 10 YR 6/4), with inclusions of mica and iron oxides. Yellowish brown (Munsell 10 YR 5/4) to dark yellowish brown (Munsell 10 YR 4/4), unevenly applied slip. Complete firing. Secondary burning on the base.

Description: The round, smooth discus, with a filling hole in the center is outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord, pointing to the nozzle and probably, surrounding it thus forming a channel. Wide shoulder with two lugs. Elongated, round nozzle, with one wick hole. Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on multiple base-ring; within is the name OCTAVI, in relief. Manufacturing defect: attempt to make the filling hole closer to the channel.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: Pannonian workshop.

Bibliography: unpublished.



ILLEGIBLE STAMPS

The oil lamps collection analysed in this study also includes one with an illegible stamp on the base, due to the poor quality of the clay. Following the observations made on the appearance of the paste and the sloppy finishing, the piece was assigned to a provincial workshop (*Dacia Superior*). Such lamps with illegible stamps were discovered in Micia over time also in other sectors: fort -two artefacts: one in the MNIR collection¹³⁷, another from the MCDR collection¹³⁸; *thermae* - four artefacts from the MNIR collection¹³⁹; civil settlement-an artefact from the MCDR collection¹⁴⁰. Another lamp with an illegible stamp discovered at Micia, but without archaeological context is in the MNIT collection.¹⁴¹

Catalogue

8. Loeschke X Lamp (lid fragment, nozzle, reservoir and base). Inv. no. pr. 24.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; fort, central area; from cleaning the embankment of line 1 CFR.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 6.4cm; Wp: 3cm; H: 2.5cm.

Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Light red fine, fabric (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6) with mica particles. Red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6). Complete firing. Manufacturing defect: in the lower part of the nozzle, inside, a small hole that does not pierce to the outside the wall of the artefact. It was created accidentally at the time when the air hole was made.

Description: The round and smooth discus, partially preserved is outlined from the shoulder through a cord pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel provided with a small air hole. The narrow shoulder preserves one lug. Elongated, round nozzle, with one wick hole. Conical reservoir. Within the base-ring is an illegible stamp.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

¹³⁷ Bocan, Neagu 2016, 544, cat. no. 19, fig. 4/19; Bocan, 2015, 143-144, cat. no. 35, pl. V / 35.

¹³⁸ Băluță 1977, 221, cat. no. 36.

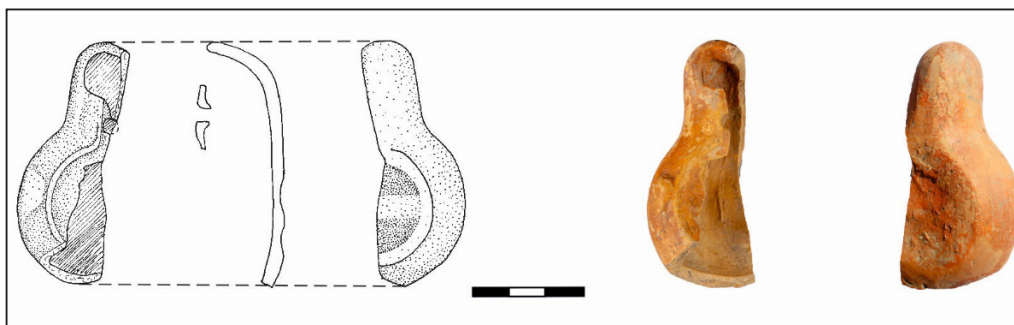
¹³⁹ Gheorghiuță 1974-1975, 51, cat. nos. 5-6, pl. II / 3-4; Neagu, Bocan 2017, 118-119, cat. nos. 13-16, pl. III / 13-16.

¹⁴⁰ Băluță 1977, 221, cat. no. 35.

¹⁴¹ Gostar 1961, 172, cat. no. 458; Băluță 1996, 110, cat. no. 104.

Production place: provincial workshop, Upper Dacia.

Bibliography: unpublished.



ANEPIGRAPHIC STAMPS

In the collection of lamps discovered west of the fort, in the profile collapsed in 2023, there is also an example with an anepigraphic stamp on the base. Following the observations made on the clay, the finishing, but especially on the decorations placed on the rim, the piece can be attributed to a provincial workshop, from *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, where two identical lamps with anepigraphic stamp were discovered¹⁴². A trilychnis oil lamp with similar decorations and anepigraphic stamp was also discovered here¹⁴³. Such oil lamps with anepigraphic stamps on the base have also been discovered in Upper Dacia: *Alburnus Maior* – four artefacts¹⁴⁴, *Miercurea Sibiului*-an artefact¹⁴⁵; *Dacia Porolissensis*: Gilău-one artefact.¹⁴⁶

Catalogue

9. Loeschcke X bilychnis Lamp (fragmentary, the nozzle, part of the shoulder, reservoir and base are preserved).
Inv. no. pr. 30.

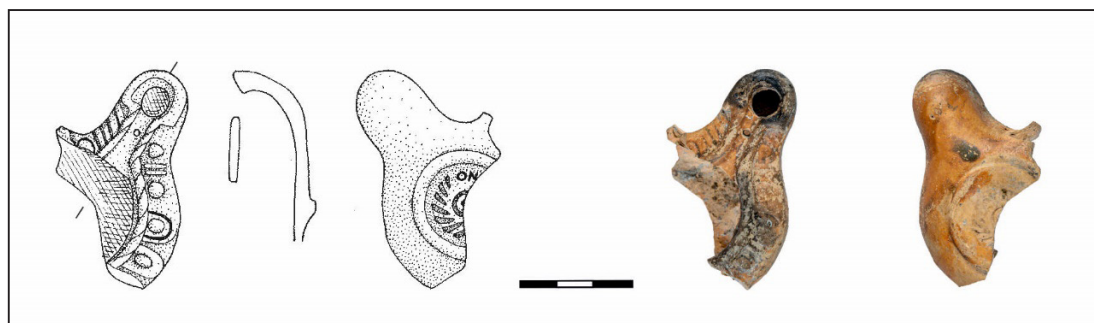
Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 5.6cm; W: 4.5cm; H: 2.5cm.

Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Careful detail finishing. Light brown fine, fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4) with inclusions of calcite and mica. Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5 YR 5/6). Complete firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle and shoulder due to utilization.

Description A prominent cord in the shape of rope pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel provided with a small air hole. Narrow shoulder decorated with a row of impressed ovules on the outside and radial incisions between the wick holes. The nozzle wick preserves a wick hole is short, rounded and arrowhead-shaped.



¹⁴² Alicu 1994, 181, cat. no. 785, pl. 19/785; 2006, 146, Kat. 785, Taf. XVI/785; *Lychnus et Lampas* 2006, 71, 124, cat. no. 193, fig. 193 (catalog entry Adriana Isac).

¹⁴³ *Lychnus et Lampas* 2006, 75, 128, cat. no. 216, fig. 216 (catalog entry Adriana Isac).

¹⁴⁴ Bocan, Neagu 2018, 100, fig. 6/3, 7/14–15, 17.

¹⁴⁵ Gostar 1961, 173, cat. no. 459; Băluță 1996, 109–110, cat. no. 96, pl. X/2.

¹⁴⁶ Isac, Roman 2001, 373, cat. no. 20, pl. III/20 a – b, VII / 20; Roman 2005, 248, cat. no.136, pl. 15/136; Roman 2006, 110, cat.no. 86, pl. 13/86, 19/86.

Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on a profiled base-ring. In the centre, there is an anepigraphic stamp, consisting of a circular incision, with radial incisions around it.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.

B. UNMARKED LAMPS

In the collection of lamps analysed in this study there are 10 artefacts lacking the signature of the manufacturer, either due to the state of fragmentation or the artefact was not stamped. Among them stands out a copy of the Loeschcke X type, with the discus ornamented with a slave mask from the New Comedy, the *Hegemon Teraphon* type with the mouth wide open (cat. no. 11) which finds similarities in the Dacian provinces. Pieces with identical decoration on the discus, and very similar in size were discovered at *Apulum* (Alba Iulia)¹⁴⁷, *Samum* (Cășei)¹⁴⁸, Ilișua.¹⁴⁹ A lid with decoration identical to the one on our piece, without a place of discovery is in the MNIT collection.¹⁵⁰ In *Dacia Porolissensis*, lamps decorated with a slave mask on discus, were discovered at *Potaissa*.¹⁵¹ Artefacts with similar decoration on the discus were discovered throughout the Empire. However, in this study we will turn our attention to analogies with similar or even identical decoration. Thus, we mention the findings from *Aquileia*¹⁵², *Brigetio*¹⁵³, *Carnuntum*¹⁵⁴, *Poetovio*¹⁵⁵, *Vindonisa*.¹⁵⁶ Also the upper valve of a mould was discovered at *Brigetio*, in which were made Pannonian copies of the original North-Italian lamps, decorated with a mask.¹⁵⁷ Another similar artefact, with no place of discovery, is in the collection of the British Museum.¹⁵⁸ Following the observations made on the clay, the finishing, but especially those concerning the small manufacturing defects we attribute the artefact to a provincial workshop in Upper Dacia.

Catalogue

10. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, part of the rim, nozzle, reservoir and base are preserved). Inv. no. pr. 29.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 7cm; W: 4.6cm; H: 2.5cm.

¹⁴⁷ Băluță 1961, 208, cat. no. 1, pl. VI/4, 5 (stamp IEGIDI); Băluță 1996, 100, cat. no. 36, pl. III / 5 (Fortis stamp); Băluță 2003, 4, cat. no. 1 (stamp AGILIS F), 7, cat. no. 1 (APOLAVSTI stamp), 9, cat. no. 1 (APRIO F stamp), 16, cat. no. 5 (ATIMETI stamp), 17, cat. no.10 (ATIMETI stamp), 29-30, cat. no. 18 (L CASSI stamp), 31, cat. no. 23 (CASSI stamp), 62, cat. no. 7 (FAVOR F stamp), 80, cat. no. 33 (FORTIS stamp), 81-82, cat. no. 43 (FORTIS stamp, Loeschcke IX type b), 81-82, cat. no. 44 (FORTIS stamp), 84, cat. no. 55 (FORTIS stamp), 110, cat. no. 1 (IEGIDI stamp), 132, cat. no. 1 (MVRRI stamp), 140, cat. no. 14 (OCTAVI stamp), 146, cat. no. 2 (PHOETASPI stamp, type Loeschcke IX c). Thus, at *Apulum* 16 lamps with the discus decorated with a comic face are known. All have printed on the base the mark of well-established manufacturers, most of which were North-Italic imports. Typologically 14 fall into the Loeschcke X type, two into the Loeschcke IX type.

¹⁴⁸ Roman 2005, 281, cat. no. 270, fig. 63/270, pl.24/270; Roman 2006, 126, cat. no. 132, pl. 12/132, 21/132.

¹⁴⁹ Băluță 1996, 110, cat. no. 98, pl. I / 9.

¹⁵⁰ Pop 1970, 160, cat. no. 19, fig. 3/5.

¹⁵¹ Sea buckthorn 1996, 67, cat. no. 1, fig. 1/1, 68, no. cat. 15, fig. 4/15; novel 2005, 247, cat. no. 133, fig. 24/133, 63/133, 66/133, 262, cat. no. 187, fig. 33/187, 63/187, 70/187-two copies (one Loeschcke X Kurzform, stamped AGILIS F, another Loeschcke X, stamped LITOGENES).

¹⁵² Buchi 1975, 7, no. cat. 17, Tav. II / 17 a-b (APOLAVSTI, type Loeschcke X Kurzform), 13, cat. no. 59, Tav. IV / 59 a-b (ATIMETI, type Loeschcke IX c), 57, cat. no. 370, Tav. XIX / 370 (FAOR stamp, type Loeschcke X), 76, cat. no. 439, Tav. XXIV / 439 a-b (FORTIS stamp, type Loeschcke IX b), 85, cat. no. 589, Tav. XXVIII / 589 a-b (FORTIS stamp, type Loeschcke X), 128, cat. no. 903, Tav. XLV/903 a-b (OCTAVI stamp, type Loeschcke X), 150, cat. no. 991, Tav. LI/991 a-b (STROBILI stamp, Loeschcke Type IX b), 151, cat. no. 1006, Tav. LII/1006 a-b (STROBILI stamp, type Loeschcke IX b).

¹⁵³ Iványi 1935, 149, no.1688, Taf. LII/1.

¹⁵⁴ Alram-Stern 1989, 112, decoration no. 63, 185-186, nos. 215-216 (both artefacts have the FORTIS stamp, type Loeschcke X), 266, nos. 533-535, Taf. 6/63, 28/215-216, 35/533, 535.

¹⁵⁵ Iványi 1935, 133, no.1433, Taf. LI / 4.

¹⁵⁶ Loeschcke 1919, 431 (243), cat. no. 801, taf. XIX / 801 oil lamp marked with the FORTIS stamp, 439 (251), cat. no. 915, 443 (255), no. 987, stamped STROBIL F, taf. XVIII / 915, 987.

¹⁵⁷ Iványi 1935, 314, no.4503, Taf. LXIII/1.

¹⁵⁸ Bayley 1980, 288, Q 1184, pl. 54 / Q 1184.

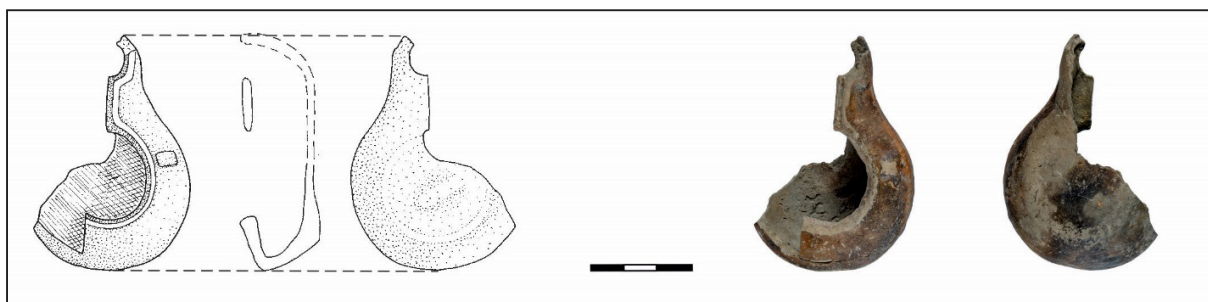
Technique/material: mould-made; slipped. Careful finishing. Light brownish grey fine fabric (Munsell 10 YR 6/2), with inclusions of calcite and mica. Strong brown slip (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/6). Complete firing. Small traces of secondary burning on the base.

Description: Partially preserved cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel. The narrow shoulder preserves a lug. Short, rounded nozzle, with a wick hole. Conical reservoir. Slightly concave base.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



11. Loeschke X Lamp (lid fragment). Inv. no. pr. 5.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 6.2cm; Wp: 4.9cm; Hp: 1.1cm.

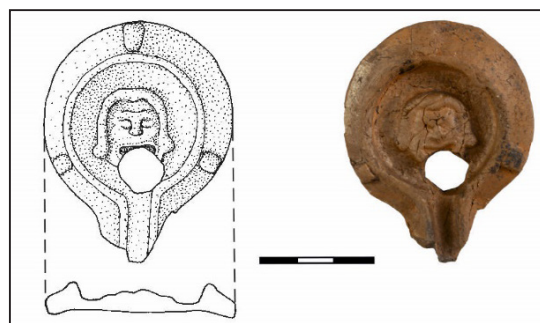
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Careless finishing. Red fine fabric (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6) with inclusions of calcite and iron oxides, mica. Light red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8). Complete firing. Of-centred from manufacturing.

Description: Round discus, ornamented with a slave mask, provided with a filling hole located towards the nozzle, outlined from the shoulder through a cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel, partially preserved. Narrow shoulder with three unpierced lugs.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: provincial workshop, Upper Dacia (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



12. Loeschke X Lamp (fragment of lid and nozzle). Inv. no. pr. 9.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 5.1cm; Wp: 4.1cm; Hp: 2.7cm.

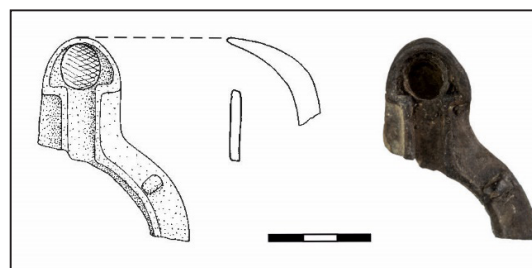
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Black fine fabric (Munsell 10 YR 2/1), with inclusions of calcite and mica. Complete firing. Intense secondary burning.

Description: Round, smooth discus, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel. The narrow shoulder preserves a lug. Elongated, round nozzle, with a wick hole in the shape of an arrowhead.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: North Italic workshop.

Bibliography: unpublished.



13. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, a fragment of the lid is preserved, with dimensions of 4.4 × 3.6cm and the nozzle, with dimensions of 3.5 × 2.4 cm). Inv. no. pr. 8.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Hp: 2.9cm.

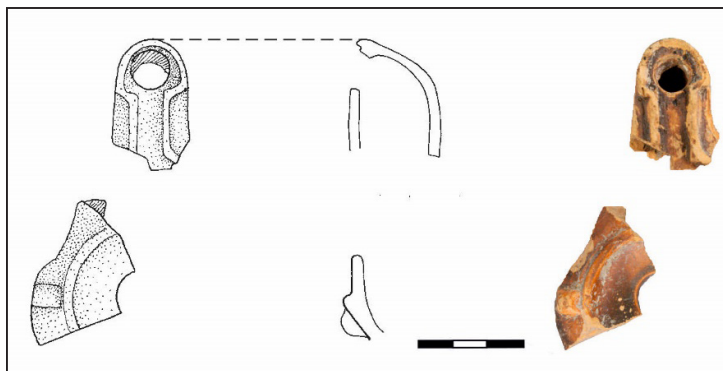
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Reddish yellow fine fabric (Munsell 5 YR 6/6) with inclusions of iron oxides. Red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6). Complete firing.

Description: Round, smooth discus, partially preserved with a filling hole in the centre, outlined from the shoulder through a cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel. The narrow shoulder preserves a lug. Elongated, round nozzle, with a wick hole.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, Micia (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



14. Loeschcke X Lamp, kurzform (lid fragment, nozzle and reservoir). Inv. no. pr. 6.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 6.2cm; Wp: 6.3 cm; Hp: 3cm.

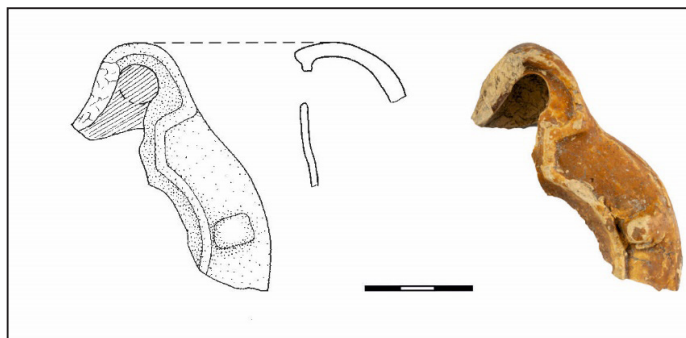
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Very pale brown fine fabric (Munsell 10 YR 7/3) with inclusions of mica. Red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/6) unevenly applied. Complete firing.

Description: Smooth, round discus, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a cord, pointing to the nozzle and surrounding it thus forming a channel. The wide rim preserves a lug. Short, round nozzle, with a wick hole in the shape of an arrowhead.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: North Italic workshop (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



We included in this study five oil lamps from the area located west of the fort (cat. no. 15-19) whose poor state of preservation did not allow us a typological inclusion based on the consecrated element, most commonly used in the realization of typologies (the nozzle). However, the other morphological elements preserved provide clues for the inclusion of the artefacts in question, in what is referred to generically, in the literature as *Firmalampen*, without being able to make a clear distinction between types IX and X in Sigfried Loeschcke's typology.

Catalogue

15. Firmalampen (lid fragment, with handle, reservoir and base). Inv. no. pr. 7.

Findspot: Micia 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 6.1cm; Wp: 6.1cm; H: 4.4cm.

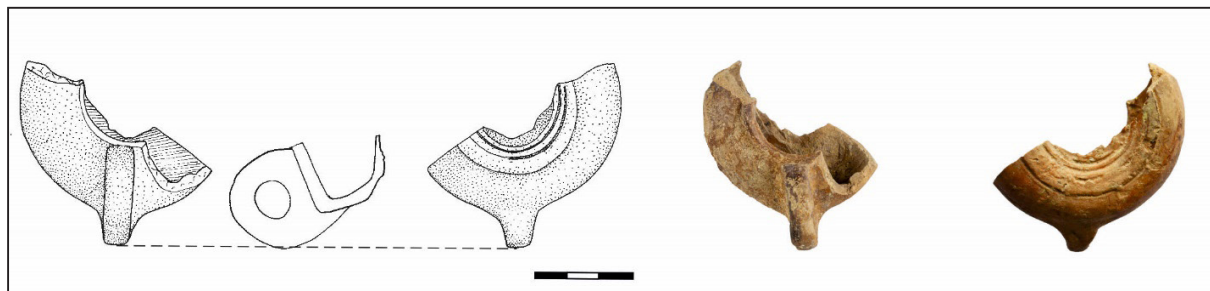
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Pink fine fabric (Munsell 5 YR 7/3) with inclusions of calcite, mica and iron oxides. Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5 YR 4/6). Complete firing. Small traces of secondary burning on the base.

Description: Prominent cord. Wide shoulder. At the rear is a ring-handle. Conical reservoir. The lamp stands on a multiple base-ring.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



16. Firmalampen (lid fragment and reservoir). Inv. no. pr. 12.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Lp: 2.2cm; Wp: 4.9cm; Hp: 2.2cm.

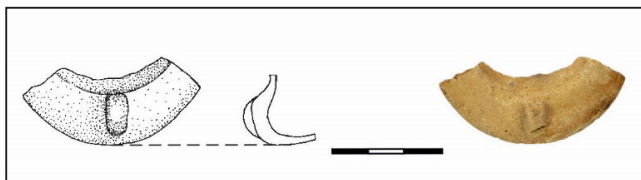
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Reddish yellow fine fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/6) with inclusions of mica, iron oxides and calcite. Strong brown slip (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/8), partially preserved. Complete. Firing.

Description: Concave disc, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a cord. Narrow shoulder, preserves a lug.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



17. Firmalampen (lid fragment, with dimensions of 5.6 × 2.9 cm). Inv. no. pr. 10.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

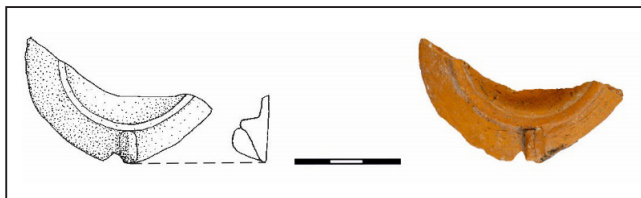
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Red fine fabric (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8) with inclusions of iron oxides and calcite. Complete firing.

Description: Smooth disc, partially preserved, outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord. The narrow shoulder preserves a grooved lug.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: North Italic workshop (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



18. Firmalampen (lid fragment, with dimensions 4.4 × 3.8 cm). Inv. no. pr. 11.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Hp = 1.1cm.

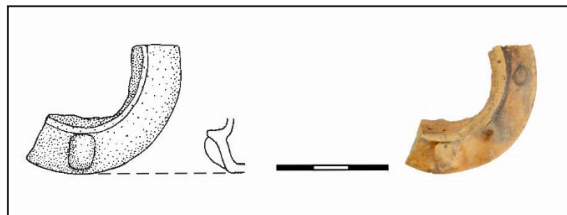
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Reddish yellow fine fabric (Munsell 5 YR 7/) with inclusions of mica, calcite and iron oxides. Reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR, 6/8). Incomplete firing.

Description: Partially preserved discus, outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord. The narrow rim preserves a lug.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



19. Firmalampen (shoulder fragment, with dimensions of 5.2 × 4cm). Inv. no. pr. 31.

Findspot: *Micia* 2023; archaeological survey no. 729/2022; west of the fort; area with burn layers; from the profile located south of the railway, collapsed in 2023.

Location: Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization, Deva.

Dimensions: Hp = 1cm.

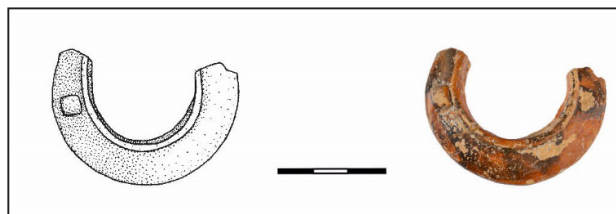
Technique/fabric: mould-made; slipped. Fine, reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/6) with inclusions of mica, calcite and iron oxides. Red slip, both outside and inside (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8). Complete firing.

Description: Partially preserved discus, outlined from the shoulder through a prominent cord. The narrow shoulder preserves a lug.

Production date: 2nd century AD.

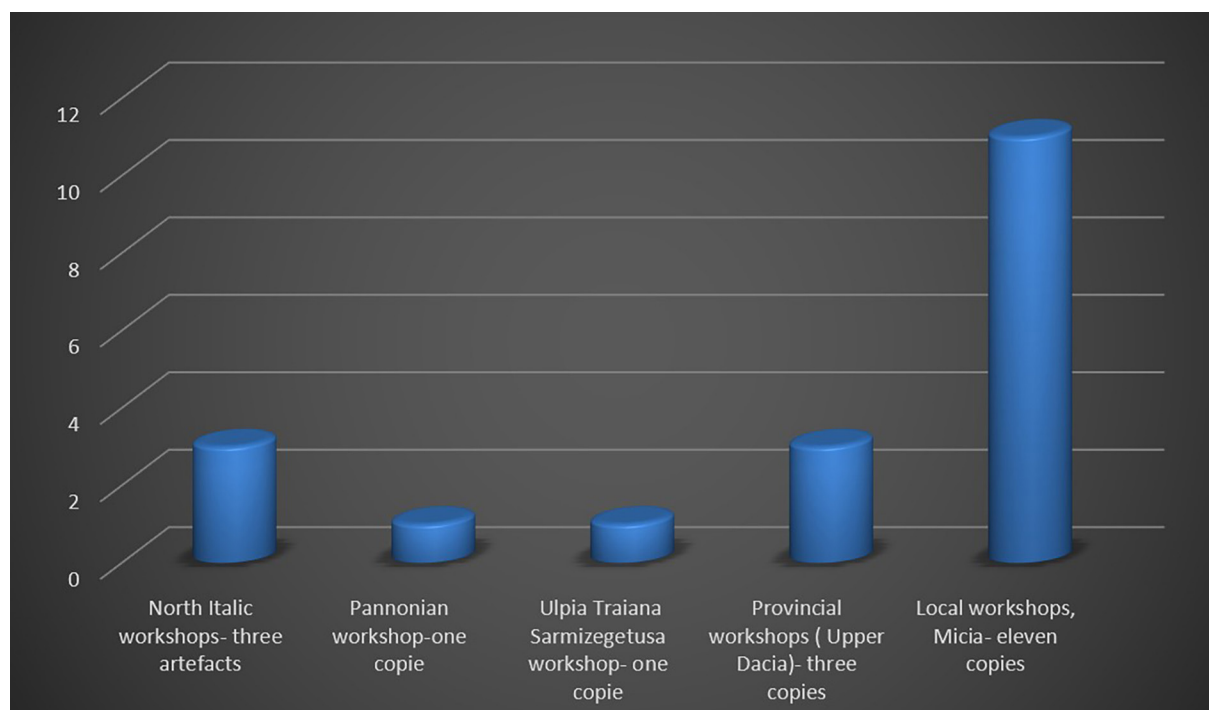
Production place: local workshop, *Micia* (?)

Bibliography: unpublished.



Considerations

This study substantially complements the research on *Micia* oil lamps. The lamps analysed enrich and nuance the information on both their production at *Micia*, throughout the second century AD as well as the role of this settlement in the economic life of the province through the presence of imports between the analysed pieces. The lack of physical-chemical analysis conditions, for the moment, the argument that the products



belong to local, provincial workshops (Upper Dacia), some subsidiaries of the original workshops or are simply local copies. However, in the case of oil lamps, the attribution may be carried out with caution following meticulous visual examinations (in the case of the oil lamps with the signature made in soft clay paste, before firing), the appearance of the paste, the manner of finishing, certain types of decorations, some noticeable imperfections in the execution of the artefacts and the closest analogies. The origin of these oil lamps is very diverse.

Thus, there are original products made in the North Italic workshops- three artefacts (cat. nos. 12, 14 and 17, respectively); another lamp, an imitation of original products from the north of the Italian peninsula, was attributed to a Pannonian workshop (cat. no. 7). The workshops in *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* are represented by a single artefact (no. cat. 9). There is no shortage of creations from workshops in the province of Dacia Superior that could not be precisely identified – three artefacts (no. cat. 1, 8, 11). We do not exclude the possibility that they were made in the workshops at *Apulum* or *Cristești*. Most of the pieces analysed in this study are local products, made in the workshops of *Micia* – 11 artefacts (cat. nos. 2–6, 10, 13, 15–16, 18–19).

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List of abbreviations

MCDR	Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva
MNIR	Muzeul Național de Istorie a României
MNIT	Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca
MNUAI	Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia

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Fig. 1. Overview. Micia 2021. Photo by Călin Șuteu.



Fig. 2. Overview. Micia 2021. Photo by Ionuț Bocan.



Fig. 3. Image from the archaeological survey. Micia 2023. Photo by Marius Barbu.



Fig. 4. Section cleaning. Micia 2023. Photo by Marius Barbu.