

<i>ALBURNUS MAIOR</i> (Roşia Montană, Alba County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>vicus/castellum?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the juridical status of the settlement is unknown. 	Moga, Ciugudeanu 1995; Damian 2003; Ciongradi 2009.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>legio XIII Gemina</i>: Bota, Țentea, Voişian 2003, 444, fig. 8; Țentea, Voişian 2003, 466, fig. 15. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> one or more vexillations: first half of the 2nd century. 	Țentea 2003, 253-265.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>collegium</i>: AÉ 1965, 42 = IDR III/3 386. <i>collegium</i>: CIL III 7822 = IDR III/3 385. <i>collegium</i>: AÉ 1944, 22 = IDR III/3 400. <i>collegium</i>: AÉ 1944, 25 = IDR III/3 388. <i>collegium</i>: CIL III 7827 = IDR III/3 402. <i>collegium</i>: AÉ 1960, 235 = IDR III/3 403. <i>collegium Iovis Cerneni</i>: IDR I 31. <i>collegium kastelli Baridustarum</i>: AÉ 1944, 24 = IDR III/3 388. <i>collegium Liberi Patris</i>: ILD 365 = AÉ 1990, 833. 		Ardevan 1998, 292-296.
Imperial cult			Bulzan 2005, 100-103.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement; sacred area; necropolis. 		Dragotă, Gligor, Inel, Moga 2001 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1477); Bălos, Pavel, Pescaru, Rădeanu, Rişcuţa, Țuţuianu 2001 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1481); Damian, Dragoman, Matei-Popescu 2004 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3213); Ancel, Cauuet, Damian, Rumeaga, Tămaş, Vialaron, Vleja 2012 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4947), etc.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.trismegistos.org/text/180762 		
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=6770.03 		

Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)			
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Alburnus Maior was the main mining center from Apuseni Mountains; the geographical extent of the settlement is not known, *Alburnus Maior* being either a larger settlement, or a settlement which included several other settlements which had the status of *vici* or *castella* (i.e. *vicus Pirustarum*). The ancient settlement came under the attention of various antiquarians and foreign travelers beginning with the 15th century, but it's during the 18th – 19th centuries that the interest for the region reached its peak, once with the discovery (1786-1855) of the famous wax tablets (dated between 131 and 167 AD) which were discovered in the gold mine galleries, and which are a point of reference for the Roman law, and the local economy, providing however also new linguistic data. Beside various chance discoveries, the history of the settlement became better known through the extensive archaeological researches which were carried out beginning with 2001. Around the mining area settlements were formed at Tăul Țapului, Hăbad-Brădoaia, Hop-Botar which included also cemeteries, the latter being attested also at Părăul Porcului – Tăul Secuilor, Țarina, and Tăul Cornei. Regarding the population of *Alburnus Maior*, the corresponding inscriptions attest 192 individuals, most of them being of Illyrian origin, specialized in mining activities. The *aurariae Dacicae* belonged to the Roman emperors, but the mining areas were rented out; in the case of *Alburnus Maior* the mining activity started with the conquest of Dacia and ended during the reign of Aurelianus, once with the abandonment of Dacia. Regarding the military presence in the area, tegular material with the stamp of the *legio XIII Gemina* has been attested here, as well as the dedications of some *beneficarii consulares*.

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- C. Ciongradi, *Die römischen Steindenkmäler aus Alburnus Maior*, Cluj-Napoca, 2009.

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AMPELUM (Zlatna, Alba County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> probably it became a <i>municipium</i> under Septimius Severus 	
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>numerus Maurorum Hispanorum</i> 		Petolescu 2002, 137-138
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ordo Ampelensium</i> (IDR III/3 282, 284) IDR III/5 390 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDR III/5 390: the inscription comes from <i>Apulum</i>, but P. Aelius Rusticus appears as a decurion in <i>municipium Ampelensium</i> (http://www.romans1by1.com/rpeople/9882). 	
Local magistrates			
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cultores Iovis</i> (IDR III/3 311) 		
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chance discoveries rescue excavations within the town 		
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206917		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=patrangeni-oras-zlatna-alba-asezarea-ampelum-de-la-patrangeni-cod-sit-ran-2032.01		

Ampelum is situated on both sides of the Ampoi river and it was the administrative center of the gold mines area, under the jurisdiction of a *procurator* (IDR III/3, 281, 282, 289, 307, 316, 318, 347, 366), who was coordinating a *tabularium* (IDR III/3 280, 288, 314, 323, 336). The attestation of an *ordo Ampelensium* suggests municipal status, most probably gained under Septimius Severus; until that point, it must have been part of the *territorium* of *Sarmizergetusa*. Magistrates of *Apulum* (<http://www.romans1by1.com> ID 5627, 5650, 5653, 6270) and *Sarmizegetusa* (<http://www.romans1by1.com> 1844, 5789) are attested at *Ampelum*. *Numerus Maurorum Hispanorum* is epigraphically attested, but its fort was not identified at *Ampelum*, as the troop was probably stationed somewhere along the Ampoi valley.

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I. Piso, *Fasti provinciae Daciae 1. Die senatorischen Amtsträger*, Bonn 1993.

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Author(s): Imola Boda

AQUAE (Călan, Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDR III/3, 10: <i>pagus</i> 		
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 <i>decuriones</i> of <i>colonia Sarmizegetusa</i> are attested in <i>Aquae</i> (http://www.romans1by1.com ID 1397, 3152, 3171, 3172, 3173) 	
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>praefectus pagi Aquensis</i> (IDR III/3, 10) 		
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement baths 		Luca 2008, 41. Boda, Timoc, Bunoiu 2017, 173-185
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206928?searchterm=Calan		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-87433.01		

Aquae was a *statio*, a Roman settlement on the *Sarmizegetusa – Apulum* highway (the imperial road), and a hot spring spa; it was part of the *territorium* of *Colonia Sarmizegetusa*. The *Pagus Aquaensis* was led by a *praefectus* who was also decurion in *Colonia Sarmizegetusa* (IDR III/10), which explains the decurions' attestations in there settlement.

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S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Sibiu 2008, 41.

A. A. Rusu, Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România. Campania 1995, București 1996; <http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=251>

Author(s): Imola Boda

<i>ARCOBADARA</i> (Ilișua, Bistrița-Năsăud County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • civilian adjacent settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the civilian settlement could have been a <i>territorium</i> ? 	Nemeti 2014
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first attested in 133 AD 	Petolescu 2002, 78-80
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>magistri</i> (AE 2006, 1130) 		
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • necropolis 		Protase, Gaiu, Marinescu 1997; Gaiu 2012 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4713&d=Ilișua-Uriu-Bistrita-Nasaud-Castrul-roman-2011); Gaiu, Zăgreanu 2011
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207186 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=ilisua-urium-bistrita-nasaud-situl-arheologic-de-la-ilisua-vicinal-cod-sit-ran-35303.02 		

Arcobadara (or Arcobara) is a rural settlement developed around an auxiliary fortress; its juridical status is not exactly known, but an inscription (AE 2006, 1130) from 246 AD mentions *territorium Arcoba(da)rense*, which could indicate an administrative unit. The same epigraph lists two *magistri*. The fortress was home to *ala I Tungrorum Frontoniana*, brought here from Pannonia. Parts of the civilian settlement were excavated, including a bath complex, and parts of the necropolis.

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C. Gaiu, in Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2011, București 2012.

C. Gaiu, R. Zăgreanu, Inscriptii și piese sculpturale din castrul roman de la Ilișua, Cluj-Napoca 2011.

Author(s): Rada Varga

AUREL VLAICU (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>rural settlement</i> 		Andrițoiu 1979, 15-16; Popa 2002, 28-29; Luca 2005, 23.
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chance discoveries: bricks, tiles, shingles 		Andrițoiu 1979, 15-16; Popa 2002, 28-29; Luca 2005, 23.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=aurel-vlaicu-oras-geoagiu-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-aurel-vlaicu-voivozi-cod-sit-ran-89589.05 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=aurel-vlaicu-oras-geoagiu-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-aurel-vlaicu-izvorul-rece-cod-sit-ran-89589.04 		

East of the village of **Aurel Vlaicu**, across the road from the tourist stop “Izvorul Rece”, on the surface, in the plowed earth, Roman tiles, bricks, roof tiles, and ceramics were found in March 1978. North of the village, toward the Mureș river, traces of habitation from the Roman period (brick, river stones, fragments of ceramics) were observed in April 1976 (I. Andrițoiu 1979, 15-16).

Selective bibliography

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S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.

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BĂCIA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		IDR III/3 40; Popa 2002, 17; Luca 2005, 28; Tudor 1968, 113, 118.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of Roman constructions 		IDR III/3 40; Popa 2002, 17; Luca 2005, 28; Oltean 2007, 150; Tudor 1968, 113, 118.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206945/?searchterm=bacia* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=bacia-bacia-hunedoara-asezarea-romana-de-la-bacia-cod-sit-ran-88056.02 		

The Roman vestiges from **Băcia** were first reported in the XIXth century by Téglás G. (AÉ 1893, 205; Téglás G., Neue Inschriften aus Dacien, *AEM* XVI, 1893, 253, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 113, 118). Traces of substructions were discovered at the *Palota* point, indicating that a rural settlement existed south of the present-day village. The fragment of a funerary inscription was also discovered here (CIL III 12569), but it is considered as coming from Micia.

Selective bibliography

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- S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.
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Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

BAIA DE CRIȘ (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Tudor 1968, 192-193; Wollmann 1996, 132-134; Popa 2002, 30; Luca 2005, 25.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: gold exploitations, substructions of buildings 		Tudor 1968, 192-193; Wollmann 1996, 130-131; Popa 2002, 30; Luca 2005, 25.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206949/?searchterm=baia%20de%20cri%C8%99* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=baia-de-cris-baia-de-cris-hunedoara-mina-de-aur-de-la-baia-de-cris-la-ptincuri-cod-sit-ran-87754.05 		

The 19th century literature (M.J. Ackner, *Jahrbuch der k. k. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale*, 1856, 14; C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, 1876, 88, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 192) attests the existence in **Baia de Criș** of remains of Roman gold exploitations, including miners' settlement. The miners' modest habitations were located on the site of the actual village, on a terrace, where substructions of buildings, water pipes, coins, mining tools, and ceramics were found.

Selective bibliography

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D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Ad Mediam (?) (Băile Herculane, Caraș-Severin County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spa 		Ardeț 1996, 3; Benea, Lalescu 1997-1998, 267-301; Boda, Timoc, Bunoiu 2017, 173-185.
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 individuals attested in Băile Herculane whom were decurions in other cities where they were also local magistrates (http://www.romans1by1.com ID 583 – Apulum, ID 6785, 6791 – Drobeta) 	Boda, Timoc, Bunoiu 2017, 173-185.
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>sacerdos Arae Augusti in Sarmizegetusa</i> (IDR III/2, 217; IDR III/5, 210) <i>flamen in colonia Apulensis</i> (IDR III/2, 217) 	http://www.romans1by1.com ID 583; Boda, Timoc, Bunoiu 2017, 173-185.
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement necropolis bath 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-50932.01 Ardeț 2016: http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5561&d=Baile-Herculane-Caras-Severin-Strada-Cerna-2015
Geographical data	http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/23001.html https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206884		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-50932.01		

Băile Herculane is a city in Romanian Banat, in Caraș-Severin County, situated in the valley of the Cerna River, between the Mehedinți Mountains to the east and the Cerna Mountains to the west, at an elevation point of 168 meters.

In total, a number of 33 people are mentioned in 20 inscriptions (<http://www.romans1by1.com>), being recorded both as beneficiaries and dedicators of the monuments.

Some important individuals from the province's social, political and administrative level were attested in Băile Herculane, such as the governors Claudius Gallus, Calpurnius Iulianus, Simonius Iulianus and M. Sedatius Severianus, but also like a procurator centenarius (C. Iulius Paternus), a *conductoris publicii portorii* (T. Iulius Saturninus) and two decurions from Drobeta (P. Claudius Iulius and L. Iulius Bassus). Along these we also mention five persons (*legati Romam*) who accompanied the governor M. Sedatius Severianus to Rome (Ulpus Secundinus, Marius Valens, Pomponius Haemus, Iulius Carus, Valerius Valens), on the occasion of being promoted to the rank of consul.

Selective bibliography

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D. Benea, I. Lalescu, *Contribuții la istoria așezării de la Ad Mediam (Băile Herculane)*, *Sargetia* 27(1), 1997-1998, 267–301.

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D. Tudor, *Arheologia Romană*, București 1976.

Author(s): Imola Boda

BĂIȚA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		Popa 2002, 18; Luca 2005, 29; Tudor 1968, 191-192.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: mining center 		Popa 2002, 18; Luca 2005, 29; Tudor 1968, 191-192.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206951/?searchterm=baita* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=baita-baita-hunedoara-asezarea-exploatarea-miniera-de-la-baita-magura-cod-sit-ran-88109.03 		

The **Băița** gold exploitation area is recorded in the XIXth century literature (Mich. J. Ackner, *Die römischen Alterthümer und deutschen Burgen in Siebenbürgen*, *JCC* 1, 1856, 13; Carl Gooss, *Chronik der Archaeologischen Funde Siebenburgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876, 68; Kuun G., Torma Zs., Téglás G., *Hunyad vármegyé földjének története I*, Budapest 1902, 165, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 193). Roman gold mines and galleries were discovered in the Metaliferi Mountains around Băița. An important mining, extraction, and administrative center existed on the periphery of **Băița**, at the Măgura point, between Cornet and Sfredel hills. About 20 buildings with stone walls, canals, and a basin for collecting rain-water were discovered here. The chance discoveries in this sector consist of tiles, bricks, mosaics, mural paintings, ceramics, mining tools, coins.

Selective bibliography

- I. Oltean, *Dacia: Landscape, Colonisation and Romanisation*, London – New York 2007.
S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.
D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pași: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.
D. Tudor, *Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană*, București 1968.

BĂNIȚA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		Popa 2002, 18; Luca 2005, 30; Tudor 1968, 110.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of Roman buildings geophysical survey around Cetății hill in the year 2001: possible vestiges of Roman inhabitation 		Popa 2002, 18; Luca 2005, 30; Oltean 2007, 175; Tudor 1968, 110. http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1248&d=Banita-Hunedoara-Dealul-Cetatii-2001
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=banita-banita-hunedoara-exploatarea-miniera-de-la-banita-cod-sit-ran-87255.05 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=banita-banita-hunedoara-castrul-roman-de-la-banita-varful-cu-ocol-cod-sit-ran-87255.02 		

In the XIXth century M.J. Ackner and C. Gooss (Mich. J. Ackner, *Die römischen Alterthümer und deutschen Burgen in Siebenbürgen*, JCC 1, 1856, 6; Carl Gooss, *Chronik der Archaeologischen Funde Siebenburgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876, 66, *apud* Tudor 1968, 110) mention the Roman vestiges from **Bănița**. These substructions (with bricks, ceramics etc.) formed a civilian settlement which was probably connected with the nearby stone quarries. Based on the geophysical survey from 2001 it was concluded that around Cetății hill there are probably vestiges connected with Dacian and maybe Roman settlements. Remains of a Roman military earth-fort of significant proportions (310 m/240 m) were discovered on the confines of **Bănița**, on the Jigoru Mare plateau.

Selective bibliography

- I. Oltean, *Dacia: Landscape, Colonisation and Romanisation*, London – New York 2007.
- S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.
- D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pași: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.
- D. Tudor, *Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană*, București 1968.

BĂȚĂLAR (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement (2 <i>villae rusticae</i>) 		Tudor 1968, 117; Mitrofan 1974, 41; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Popa 2002, 34; Luca 2005, 30-31.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: substructions of buildings surface research: substructions 		Tudor 1968, 117; Mitrofan 1974, 41; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Popa 2002, 34; Luca 2005, 30-31.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=batalar-bretea-romana-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-batalar-la-pomi-cod-sit-ran-88662.01		

Roman vestiges that could indicate the existence of two *villae rusticae* were discovered in two different places in **Bățalar**. Substructions of buildings with brick walls and mortar were reported north of the village in the XIXth century (G. Téglás, Újabb adalékok Dácia föld- és helyiratához, *Földrajzi Közlemények*, XIX, 1891, 79 and G. Kuun, Zs. Torma, G. Téglás, *Hunyad vármegye földjének története I*, Budapest 1902, 154, apud I. Mitrofan 1974, 41). In 1976, during a surface research, substructions, bricks, tiles, and ceramics were discovered by H. Tatu 400 m north-east from the farm (Tatu *et alii* 1988-1991, 94).

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

I. Mitrofan, *Villae rusticae în Dacia Superioară*, Acta Musei Napocensis 11, 1974, 41-59.

D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.

H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

BERIU (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement (<i>villa rustica</i>) 		IDR III/3 259; Popa 2002, 36-37; Luca 2005, 32.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chance discoveries: gravestone, tomb 		IDR III/3 259; Popa 2002, 36-37; Luca 2005, 32.
Geographical data	https://www.trismegistos.org/place/30108		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=beriu-beriu-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-beriu-cod-sit-ran-88270.04		

In 1965 fragments of a gravestone were unearthed by a plow east of **Beriu**. The epitaph (IDR III/3, 259) informs us that the deceased was the wife of a Roman veteran of the *legio XIII Gemina*. A *villa rustica*, built by the veteran, probably existed here.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

BOBÂLNA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement (<i>villa rustica</i>) 		Tudor 1968, 131; Mitrofan 1974, 41; Popa 2002, 39; Luca 2005, 32.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of constructions 		Tudor 1968, 131; Mitrofan 1974, 41; Popa 2002, 39; Luca 2005, 32.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=bobalna-rapoltu-mare-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-bobalna-fantana-lui-parau-cod-sit-ran-90681.05		

Remains of Roman constructions (plastering, bricks, substructions, tiles), coins, and ceramics were reported in the XIXth century (G. Téglás, Újabb adalékok Dácia föld- és helyiratához, *Földrajzi Közlemények*, XIX, 1891, 85 and G. Kuun, Zs. Torma, G. Téglás, *Hunyad vármegye földjének története I*, Budapest 1902, 149-150, apud I. Mitrofan 1974, 41) at the Fântâna lui Părau point – about 1,5 km from **Bobâlna** -, denoting the probable existence of a *villa rustica*.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

I. Mitrofan, *Villae rusticae în Dacia Superioară*, Acta Musei Napocensis 11, 1974, 41-59.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

BOHOLT (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement (<i>villa rustica</i>?) 		Mărghitan 1974-1975, 37; Popa 2002, 40; Luca 2005, 33.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of buildings 		Mărghitan 1974-1975, 37; Popa 2002, 40; Luca 2005, 33.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=boholt-soimus-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-boholt-cod-sit-ran-91367.04		

Remains of Roman constructions and ceramic fragments were found at the periphery of **Boholt**, in the direction of Șoimuș, indicating the existence either of a rural settlement (Popa 2002, 40) or of a *villa rustica* (Luca 2005, 33).

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

L. Mărghitan, *Urme romane pe cuprinsul județului Hunedoara*, Sargetia 11-12, 1974-1975, 37-42.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Bologa – Rucconium? (Poieni, Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>vicus</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gudea 1997, 48-49.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Brittonum</i>: IDR App I 27. • <i>cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria</i>: ILD 631 = AÉ 1972, 480b; AÉ 2015, 1149. • <i>cohors II Hispanorum Scutata Cyrenaica equitata</i>: ILD 630 = AÉ 1972, 480a; ILD 617 = AÉ 1972, 470; ILD 624 = AÉ 1972, 477, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Brittonum</i>: AD 106-117? • <i>cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria</i>: AD 123. • <i>cohors II Hispanorum Scutata Cyrenaica equitata</i>: before AD 154. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Brittonum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 87-88. • <i>cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria</i>: Petolescu 2002, 103-104. • <i>cohors II Hispanorum Scutata Cyrenaica equitata</i>: Petolescu 2002, 113-114.
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: fort, military bath. • chance finds: civilian settlement. 		Boda, Cupcea, Filip, Marcu, Oloşutean, Păuşan 2012 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4994&d=Bologa-Poieni-Cluj-Castrul-roman-2012); Cupcea, Filip, Marcu, Oloşutean, Păuşan, Varga 2014 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5296&d=Bologa-Poieni-Cluj-Castrul-Roman-2014) etc.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207385 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-59069.01 		

On the territory of modern **Bologa** a *vicus* developed in antiquity, following the establishment in the area of a military fort, the settlement being situated to the east of it. The auxiliary fort is located to the east of the northern border of the Roman Empire, and on the north-western border of Dacia, on a high terrace. Several units stationed there: *cohors I Brittonum*, *cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum milliaria*, and *cohors II Hispanorum Scutata Cyrenaica equitata*, still epigraphically attested under the reign of Gordianus III (ILD 618, ILD 621).

The ancient name of the fort and of the civilian settlement has been the subject of debate; a now lost *milliarium* from Almaşul Mare, discovered in 1851, and seen by A. v. Domaszewski and Torma K. (CIL III 8060 = AÉ 2004, 1050 = AÉ 2011, 1076) is at the core of the debate. Resculum was one of the possible names proposed by researchers for its identification, but also Rucconium. Based on the map of Ptolemy, Bogdan-Cătănicu (Bogdan-Cătănicu 1990, 63-64 *apud* Gudea 1997, 9) identifies the settlement as *Rucconium* which might also be epigraphically attested on an inscription from Jebucu

(Ardevan, Zăgreanu 2012, 73-83 = AÉ 2012, 1237). More recent opinions also tend to restore the name of the fort from Bologa as Rucconium (Deac 2013, 265-266; Nemeti 2014, 65).

While archaeological researches were carried out in the fort area, the information concerning the civilian settlement comes from surveys, being rather scarce. Chronologically, in 1878 Torma K. made some surveys in the fort area, and later, archaeological excavations were performed by M. Macrea and E. Chirilă (1936), as well as N. Gudea (1967-1976), F. Marcu and G. Cupcea (2012-). The military bath was identified and partially researched by Gudea (Gudea 1997, 13).

Selective bibliography

- I. Bogdan-Cătănicu, *Ptolémée et la province de Dacie*, Dacia 34, 1990, 223-234.
- I. Bogdan-Cătănicu, *A propos des civitates en Dacie*, Ephemeris Napocensis 1, 1990, 59-67.
- C.G. Cupșa, *Ceramica din castrele romane de la Bologa și Cășeiu. Considerații asupra vaselor de uz casnic*, PhD thesis, Cluj-Napoca, 2009.
- D.A. Deac, *The Toponymy of Dacia Porolissensis. Recent Research and New Approaches*, Ephemeris Napocensis XXIII, 2013, 261-270.
- N. Gudea, *Limesul roman în zona castrului de la Bologa*, Asta Musei Napocensis 8, 1971, 507-530.
- N. Gudea, *Das Römergrenzkastell von Bologa-Resculum. Castrul roman de la Bologa*, Zalău, 1997.
- F. Marcu, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2012*, București 2013.
- F. Marcu, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2014*, București 2015.
- F. Marcu, G. Cupcea, *Recent Developments in the Fort of Bologa and on the Northwestern Dacian Limes*, Dacia LIX, 2015, 67-82.
- F. Marcu, G. Cupcea, *Topografia limes-ului de nord-vest al Daciei în zona castrului de la Bologa*, Arheovest I. Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie și Istorie. In memoriam Liviu Măruia, Szeged, 2013, 569-589.
- S. Nemeti, *Finding Arcobadara. Essay on the Geography and Administration of Roman Dacia*, Cluj, 2014.
- I. Piso, *Note sur cinq bornes milliaires de Dacie*, in I. Piso et al. (eds.), *Scripta classica. Radu Ardevan sexagenario dedicata*, Cluj-Napoca, 2011, 321-330.

Author(s): Pázsint Annamária – Izabella

BOȘOROD (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		Tudor 1968, 117-118; Mărghitan 1974-1975, 38; Popa 2002, 42; Luca 2005, 34.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of buildings 		Tudor 1968, 117-118; Mărghitan 1974-1975, 38; Popa 2002, 42; Luca 2005, 34.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=bosorod-bosorod-hunedoara-asezarea-romana-de-la-bosorod-jidoveni-cod-sit-ran-88458.01 		

The Roman traces from **Boșorod** were mentioned by Neigebaur and Ackner (J.F. Neigebaur, *Dacien*, Brașov 1851, 95; M.J. Ackner, *Jahrbuch der k. k. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale*, 1856, 101, apud D. Tudor 1968, 117-118). Remains of walls, bricks, tiles, ceramic fragments, and coins were found south of the **Boșorod** village, at the point named “Jidoveni” and in “Valea Stupării”, indicating the existence of a rural settlement.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

L. Mărghitan, *Urme romane pe cuprinsul județului Hunedoara*, Sargetia 11-12, 1974-1975, 37-42.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

BRAD (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		IDR III/3, 426-433; Tudor 1968, 192; Wollmann 1996, 134-135, 187-188; Luca 2005, 34-35.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chance discoveries: gold exploitation, ceramics, oil lamps, coins research excavations: necropolis 		IDR III/3, 426-433; Tudor 1968, 192; Wollmann 1996, 134-135, 187-188; Luca 2005, 34-35. http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=740
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/206980/?searchterm=brad* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=brad-municipiul-brad-hunedoara-asezarea-din-epoca-romana-de-la-brad-petrinesti-cod-sit-ran-87308.06 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=brad-municipiul-brad-hunedoara-necropola-romana-de-la-brad-la-petronesti-cod-sit-ran-87308.01 		http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=740

The Roman vestiges from **Brad** are mentioned in the 19th century literature (C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, 1876, 286; G. Téglás, *Archaeologiai Értésítő*, XII, 1892, 443, *apud* D. Tudor, 1968, 192). On the territory of the actual town there was a Roman gold exploitation dependent on the neighboring one of Ruda, where large gold exploitations took place. Discoveries of Roman vases, coins, and oil lamps are mentioned in this area. Research excavations conducted between 1983 and 1992 identified an incineration necropolis of the miners and their families on the Muncelu hill, in the place called “La Petrinești / La Petronești”, 12 km south-east from the town of **Brad**. 129 incineration tombs were found, with an archaeological material consisting of jugs, mugs, oil lamps, funerary stelae, and funerary lions (<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=740&d=Brad-Hunedoara-La-Petronesti-Muncelu-1983--1992>). The funerary monuments with inscriptions attest a population of Illyrian origin (from Dalmatia and Pannonia), and of Thracian origin. The exact location of the miners’ settlement, corresponding to the cemetery, is still unknown.

Selective bibliography

IDR III/3, I.I. Russu (ed.), București 1984.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Brâncovenești (com. Brâncovenești, Mureș County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-115904.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO192; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ala Numeri Illyricorum</i> (ILD 440, 454) 		Petolescu 2002, 132-133; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • fort 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-115904.01
Geographical data	https://dare.ht.lu.se https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216737		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-115904.01		

The auxiliary fort from **Brâncovenești** is situated west of the Deda gorge, having the role of ensuring the connection between the Dacian provinces and the *Barbaricum*. The fortification is located at about one kilometre north of the current village, on a high and levelled terrace, on the right shore of Mureș river, being partially overlapped by a mediaeval castle (Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216), a large part of the *praetentura dextra* being destroyed. The *vicus* is situated to the north and west of the *castrum*.

The unit which stationed for a while in the castrum was *ala Illyricorum*, attested through stamped tiles and inscriptions. The unit is attested also through military diplomas, being different from the *vexillatio equitum Illyricorum* from Dacia Inferior, which was probably stationed at Hoghiz (IDR III/4 243; Petolescu 2002, 131-132). Beginning with the 3rd century the unit was transformed into a regular cavalry troop, an *ala* (ILD 440, IDR III/5 631).

Selective bibliography

V. Lazăr, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Mureș, Târgu Mureș 1995.

Fl. Matei-Popescu, *Trupele auxiliare pe limesul estic al Daciei. Stadiul problemei*, *Angvstia* 17-18, 2014, 205-216.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

D. Protase, Zrinyi, A., *Castrul roman și așezarea civilă de la Brâncovenești (Jud. Mureș). Săpăturile din anii 1970-1987*, *Marisia* XXIII-XXIV, 1994, 75-152.

Author(s): Imola Boda

BREAZOVA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villae rusticae (villae suburbanae)</i> 		Floca 1941, 40-41; Tudor 1968, 104; Mărghitan 1974-1975, 38; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Nemeş 1995-1996, 343; Popa 2002, 44; Luca 2005, 35.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, excavation: brick tomb, remains of buildings surface researches: traces of constructions (bricks, tiles) 		Floca 1941, 40-41; Tudor 1968, 104; Mărghitan 1974-1975, 38; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Nemeş 1995-1996, 343; Popa 2002, 44; Luca 2005, 35.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=breazova-sarmizegetusa-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-breazova-dealul-dragaia-cod-sit-ran-91072.03 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=breazova-sarmizegetusa-hunedoara-asezarea-romana-de-la-breazova-la-padure-cod-sit-ran-91072.02 		

On the border of the village of **Breazova**, on Drăgaia hill, a brick tomb was unearthed in 1935 and it was researched by O. Floca. Examining the surroundings of the tomb, the researcher identified on the same hill the remains of a *villa rustica* (O. Floca 1941, 40-41). In 1980 and 1983, during surface researches, remains of constructions consisting of bricks, tiles, and ceramics were discovered at the point “La Pădure”, on the road to Poieni (Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94). D. Tudor considers that the Roman traces from **Breazova** are connected to the metropolis of Sarmizegetusa and that part of the ruins could have belonged to some *villae suburbanae* (D. Tudor 1968, 104).

Selective bibliography

O. Floca, *Sistemele de înmormântare din Dacia superioară romană*, Sargetia 2, 1941, 1-116.

- S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.
- L. Mărghitan, *Urme romane pe cuprinsul județului Hunedoara*, Sargetia 11-12, 1974-1975, 37-42.
- E. Nemeș, *Descoperiri de epocă romană în Țara Hațegului*, Sargetia 26.1, 1995-1996, 341-351.
- D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.
- H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.
- D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Călugăreni (com. Eremitu, Mureș County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-116616.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO200; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cohors I Alpinorum equitata</i> (IDR III/4 61) <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum</i> (IDR III/4 220) 		Petolescu 2002, 81-82; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>collegium utriclariorum</i> (IDR III/4 215) 		
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement fort bath 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-116616.01
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216745 https://dare.ht.lu.se		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-116616.01		

The Roman fort is located on the south-western edge of the village, on the left bank of the Niraj River, and it protected the Niraj gorge which connected Dacia and the *Barbaricum*. Near the fortification (to the east, north, and west of the fort), the military *vicus* developed (Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216). The *thermae* structures are probably the most prominent buildings of the *vicus*.

Approximately one third of the *vicus* is overlapped by the modern village, and 1/8 of the fort's fortification is covered by modern buildings (<https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1> no. RO200).

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N. Man, Castrul roman de la Călugăreni, 2005

N. Man, Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România. Campania 2004, București, 2005,
<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3089>

N. Man, Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România. Campania 2011,
<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4697&d=Calugareni-Eremitu-Mures-Vicus-ul-castrului-roman-de-la-Calugareni-2011>

N. Man, Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România. Campania 2014, 45-47,
<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5309&d=Calugareni-Eremitu-Mures-Castrul-roman-termae-si-vicusul-militar-2014>

N. Man, Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2015, 22-24,
<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5477&d=Calugareni-Eremitu-Mures-Castrul-roman-termae-si-vicusul-militar-2015>

Fl. Matei-Popescu, *Trupele auxiliare pe limesul estic al Daciei. Stadiul problemei*, *Angvstia* 17-18, 2014, 205-216.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

CĂRACI (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Tudor 1968, 193; Wollmann 1996, 132-133; Popa 2002, 52; Luca 2005, 40.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: gold mines, remains of miners' habitation 		Tudor 1968, 193; Wollmann 1996, 132-133; Popa 2002, 52; Luca 2005, 40.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207010/?searchterm=c%C4%83raci* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=caraci-baia-de-cris-hunedoara-exploatarea-din-epoca-romana-de-la-caraci-adamul-nou-cod-sit-ran-87772.03 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=caraci-baia-de-cris-hunedoara-exploatarea-din-epoca-romana-de-la-caraci-valea-steampurilor-cod-sit-ran-87772.02 		

The Roman mining vestiges from **Căraci** were mentioned by G. Téglás, in *Hunyadvármegye történe*, I, 1902, 166 (*apud* D. Popa 2002, 52). Gold extraction mines and remains of Roman miners' habitations, with modest findings of objects, were discovered in different locations in this area (on Măgura hill, along Crișului Alb valley, and in Steampurilor valley),

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

CÂRJIȚI (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		IDR III/3, p. 53-54; Tudor 1968, 127; Popa 2002, 53; Luca 2005, 42.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19th century researches: remains of constructions 		IDR III/3, p. 53-54; Tudor 1968, 127; Popa 2002, 53; Luca 2005, 42.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=carjiti-carjiti-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-carjiti-dambovita-cod-sit-ran-86758.03 		

The Roman rural settlement and the stone quarry from **Cârjiți** were identified by S. Torma in the year 1876. In the margins of the village, at the "Grohotea" point, were found remains of constructions, plaster fragments, bricks, tiles, roof tiles, ruins of a small mausoleum with columns, stone slabs, funerary lions (1 meter long x 0.5 meter wide). On the side of the Dâmbovița hill was a cerithium stone quarry (S. Torma, *Földrajzi Közöny*, 1891, 76-78, in IDR III/3, p. 53-54). The remains, with walls, bricks, and inscriptions – today missing – were also recorded by Téglás (G. Téglás, *Hunyadvármegye történe*, I, 1902, 150 and 185, apud D. Tudor 1968, 127). The missing inscriptions were probably funerary (IDR III/3, 40, 41, 42). A brick with the incised letters IS or LS was also discovered here by Téglás (IDR III/3, 43).

Selective bibliography

IDR III/3, I.I. Russu (ed.), București 1984.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

CÂRNEȘTI (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villa rustica</i> 		Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 95; Popa 2002, 53; Luca 2005, 42.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface research: remains of buildings 		Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 95; Popa 2002, 53; Luca 2005, 42.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=carnesti-totesti-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-carnesti-mezeinita-cod-sit-ran-91642.01 		

At the point named “Mezeiniță”, 300 meters west of the village of **Cârnești**, south of the road toward Ostrov, H. Tatu discovered bricks, tiles, roof tiles, and ceramics during a surface research conducted in 1984. These remains probably belonged to a *villa rustica* (Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 95).

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

CHITID (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villa rustica</i> 		Andrițoiu 1979, 21; Popa 2002, 57; Luca 2005, 45.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis: bricks, tiles, building foundations 		Andrițoiu 1979, 21; Popa 2002, 57; Luca 2005, 45.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=chitid-bosorod-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-chitid-deaul-plesa-cod-sit-ran-88485.01 		

On the southern slope of the Pleșa Hill, above the old cemetery of the **Chitid** village, ceramic fragments and constructions materials (bricks, tiles, roof tiles) from a Roman building were observed on the surface during an archaeological periegesis carried out by I. Groza and I. Andrițoiu in September 1977. The foundations of the building, whose stones were taken and reused by the villagers, were still traceable in 1977 (I. Andrițoiu 1979, 15-16).

Selective bibliography

I. Andrițoiu, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Sargetia 14, 1979, 15-34.

S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

CIGMĂU (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement (?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the settlement is N-E of the fort 	Oltean 2007, 158
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>numerus Singulariorum Britannicianorum</i> (?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> first attested in 110 AD 	Petolescu 2002, 129-130
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no archaeological research aerial photography & chance discoveries 		Luca 2005, 46-47; Oltean 2007, 158; Berecki, Csajilik 2012, 70-71
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207129 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cigmau-oras-geoagiu-hunedoara-vicus-ul-militar-roman-de-la-cigmau-lunca-cod-sit-ran-89614.03 		

Cigmău is the site of a military fort and an rural settlement. The juridical status of the civilian settlement is unknown – it could either have *canabae* status, or enter under the circumscription of *Germisara*, situated at only 5 km distance. We have no attestations of magistrates or members of the local decurional order.

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S. Berecki, Z. Czajilik, Panorame istorice, Târgu Mureş 2012.

I. Oltean, Dacia: landscape, colonisation and romanisation, London – New York 2007.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al judeţului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

C. Petolescu, Auxilia Daciae, Bucureşti 2002.

Author(s): Rada Varga

CINCIȘ-CERNA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villa rustica</i> 		Floca, Valea 1965, 163-193; Rusu 1974-1975, 352; Popa 2002, 58-59; Luca 2005, 47-48.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: remains of a <i>villa rustica</i> (substructions of buildings, bricks, tiles), necropolis iron mine (Teliuc Mine) in Poiana Ruscă Mountains 		Floca, Valea 1965, 163-193; Rusu 1974-1975, 352; Popa 2002, 58-59; Luca 2005, 47-48. http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3862&d=Cincis-Cerna-Teliucu-Inferior-Hunedoara-zona-de-agrement-lac-Cincis-CF-75/18/N-Cincis-2007
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cincis-terna-teliucu-inferior-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-cincis-terna-la-popeasca-cod-sit-ran-86954.01 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cincis-terna-teliucu-inferior-hunedoara-necropola-romana-de-la-cincis-terna-la-telina-cod-sit-ran-86954.02 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cincis-terna-teliucu-inferior-hunedoara-mina-de-epoca-romana-de-la-cincis-teliuc-cod-sit-ran-86954.05 		

At the point named “Popeasca”, in the near proximity of the village of **Cinciș-Cerna**, research excavations conducted in 1961 and 1962 unearthed a construction made of local stones held by mortar and built in *opus incertum*. This building, used for living purposes (*villa rustica*), consisted of five rooms and had the dimensions 15,5 x 22,7 m. A necropolis with 17 tombs was also found during these researches at 200m far from the *villa rustica*. Three incineration tombs and a sarcophagus of bricks (no human remains were found in the sarcophagus, but it was probably an inhumation tomb) were unearthed in a funerary construction with stone walls, divided in two parts. This precinct’s existence was signaled in 1929 when two funerary statues in marble from

Bucova were discovered during agricultural work. These statues were probably placed on a pedestal at the entrance of the construction. Outside this funerary construction 13 incineration tombs were found and researched. The inventory of the tombs, dated in the 2nd and 3rd century AD, consists of ceramics (jugs, mugs, dishes, oil lamps), iron objects (blades of knives, nails), fibulae, a gold ring with a gem representing Pan. The existence of this settlement is connected by Floca and Valea with the exploitation of the iron ore in the nearby Poiana Ruscă Mountains, as attested by the lumps of limonite, an iron ore, deposited in some of the tombs (O. Floca, M. Valea 1965, 163-193). A rescue excavation conducted in 2007 confirmed that Roman materials (bricks, tiles, fragments of ceramics) extend toward west, probably belonging to annex buildings of the excavated *villa rustica* (<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3862&d=Cincis-Cerna-Teliucu-Inferior-Hunedoara-zona-de-agrement-lac-Cincis-CF-75/18/N-Cincis-2007>).

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O. Floca, M. Valea, *Villa rustica și necropola daco-romană de la Cinciș*, ActaMN 2, 1965, 163-193.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.

A. Rusu, *Vestigii dacice și romane în zona Hunedoarei*, Sargetia 11-12, 1974-1975, 351-352.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

CIOPEIA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement or two <i>villae rusticae</i> 		Ackner 1856, 10; Gooss 1876, 70; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Popa 2002, 59; Luca 2005, 48.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of buildings, tiles surface research: Roman materials 		Ackner 1856, 10; Gooss 1876, 70; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94; Popa 2002, 59; Luca 2005, 48.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=ciopeia-santamaria-orlea-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-ciopeia-maleea-cod-sit-ran-91287.02 		

On the road between **Ciopeia** and Sântămăria-Orlea ruins of a Roman settlement (remains of buildings, tiles) could still be seen in the 19th century and were recorded in the literature of this period (M.J. Ackner 1856, 10; C. Gooss 1876, 70). Surface researches conducted in 1978, 1980, 1981 on the Maleea plateau reported the discovery in this area of archaeological material from the Neolithic and from the Roman period (H. Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94). The relation between the ruins seen in the 19th century and the newer finds is unclear, either a larger settlement existed here or two *villae rusticae* (D. Popa 2002, 59).

Selective bibliography

M.J. Ackner, *Die römischen Alterthümer und deutschen Burgen in Siebenbürgen, Jahrbuch der k. k. Central-Commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale*, 1856.

C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876.

S. A. Luca, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.

H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

CIOROIU NOU (Dolj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> speculations exist that it was the administrative seat of a <i>territorium</i> (between the <i>territoria</i> of <i>Drobeta</i> and <i>Răcari</i>) 	Ardevan 1998, 98-99; Bondoc 2010, 24-25
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>legio VII Claudia</i> unidentified <i>cohors</i> ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a vexillation of the legion (AE 1959, 330; IDR II 141) 	Bondoc 2015, 14-16
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavation in the fort and the civilian settlement 		Petculescu, Bondoc 2001 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1168); Petculescu, Bondoc 2003 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1923)
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.trismegistos.org/place/30125 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cioroiu-nou-cioroiasi-dolj-situl-arheologic-de-la-cioroiu-nou-la-cetate-cod-sit-ran-71849.01 		

Cioroiu Nou was a well-developed settlement from southern Dacia. A historiographic debate took place in connection with the possible identification of the site with ancient *Malva* (Bondoc 2010, 10), thus making it the seat of *Dacia Malvensis*'s financial procurator, but the hypothesis is most uncertain. A military fortification, at least two necropolises and civilian settlement have been identified here, the latter revealing many stone buildings, a temple, a production area (rich in kilns). As many other fortifications close to the Danube, the fort was used until the 5th C AD, but we don't know the exact evolution of the civilian settlement. At the beginning of the 3rd C AD a *vexillatio* of *legio VII Claudia* seems to have been dispatched here, in place of or adjacently to an unknown cohort. An imposing thermal complex was excavated within the fortress (Bondoc 2015). The epigraphic *corpus* of the settlement is very poor (less than 10 stone inscriptions).

Selective bibliography

R. Ardevan, *Viața municipală în Dacia romană*, Timișoara 1998.

D. Bondoc, Cioroiu Nou. 100 de descoperiri arheologice, Craiova 2010.

D. Bondoc, Edificiul termal (*balneum*) al legiunii VII Claudia de la Cioroiu Nou, Craiova 2015.

L. Petculescu, D. Bondoc in Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2000, București 2001.

L. Petculescu, D. Bondoc in Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2002, București 2003.

Author(s): Rada Varga

CLOPOTIVA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villae rusticae</i> 		Neigebaur 1851, 70; Gooss 1876, 87; Tudor 1968, 104; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94-95; Popa 2002, 63; Luca 2005, 49.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: remains of buildings, aqueduct surface research: walls, bricks, tiles 		Neigebaur 1851, 70; Gooss 1876, 87; Tudor 1968, 104; Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94-95; Popa 2002, 63; Luca 2005, 49.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=clopotiva-rau-de-mori-hunedoara-villa-rustica-de-la-clopotiva-gruniul-magurii-cod-sit-ran-90903.02 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=clopotiva-rau-de-mori-hunedoara-apeductul-roman-de-la-clopotiva-cod-sit-ran-90903.03 		

On the road between **Clopotiva** and Sarmizegetusa considerable Roman ruins (remains of buildings, tiles, bricks, ceramic fragments) and an aqueduct could still be seen in the 19th century and were reported in the literature of this period (J.F. Neigebaur 1851, 70; C. Gooss 1876, 87). A surface research conducted in 1981 by H. Tatu at the Gruniul Măgurii point discovered walls, bricks, tiles, roofs tiles, ceramics in this area, probably remains of a *villa rustica* (H. Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94-95).

Selective bibliography

C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876.

S.A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

J.F. Neigebaur, *Dacien*, Brașov 1851.

D. Popa, *Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică*, Sibiu 2002.

H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.

D. Tudor, *Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană*, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Comolău (nowadays Reci village, Covasna County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-64782.02 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO212.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors Hispanorum</i> (Popa, Bordi 2016, 36-37; IDR III/4 314) 		Petolescu 2002, 110.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: fort 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-64782.02 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO201
Geographical data	https://dare.ht.lu.se		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-64782.02		

The auxiliary fort from **Comolău** (Dacia Superior) is located outside of the village (situated to the NW of it), near the Braşov – Bacău National Road, on the right shore of the Negru River. A rectangular fortification surrounded on three of its sides by a deep ditch is located on a plateau positioned between two ravines. Based on the earlier excavations, it is known that the Roman fort from Comolău had stone walls.

The military unit which stationed here was assumed to be the *Cohors Hispanorum*, hypothesis which is supported by the stamps which mention the troop: COH H(ispanorum).

Selective bibliography

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Al. Popa, Zs. L. Bordi, *Studii asupra granițelor romane din Dacia. Fortificația de la Comolău*, Cluj-Napoca 2016.

I. Winkler, Z. Székely, *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Covasna*, Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sfântu Gheorghe 1998.

Author(s): Imola Boda

CRĂGUIȘ (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villae rusticae</i> 		Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 95, 102; Popa 2002, 67, 207; Luca 2005, 57-58.
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> surface research at the Locul Uriășilor point: bricks, tiles, roof tiles, ceramics, hypocaust surface research at the Holda Bolduș point: walls, bricks, tiles 		Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 95, 102; Popa 2002, 67, 207; Luca 2005, 57-58.
Geographical data			
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=craguis-general-berthelot-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-craguis-locul-uriasilor-cod-sit-ran-91759.01 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=craguis-general-berthelot-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-craguis-holda-lui-boldus-cod-sit-ran-91759.02 		

At the Locul Uriășilor point, on the road between **Crăguiș** and the creek east of the village, 400-500 m from the Unirea-Hățeg road, a surface research conducted in 1978 by H. Tatu found bricks, tiles, roof tiles, ceramic fragments, and parts of a hypocaust system, remains of a *villa rustica*. A surface research conducted in 1982 by H. Tatu and O. Popa at the Holda Bolduș point, south of the village, on the right bank of the Crăguiș creek, discovered walls, bricks, and tiles in this area (H. Tatu et alii 1988-1991, 94-95), probably remains of another *villa rustica* (S.A. Luca 2005, 57).

Selective bibliography

C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, Hermannstadt, 1876.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

J.F. Neigebaur, *Dacien*, Brașov 1851.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

H. Tatu, O. Popa, Z. Kalmar, *Contribuții la repertoriul arheologic al Țării Hațegului (Județul Hunedoara)*, Sargetia 21-24, 1988-1991, 93-119.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Cristești (nowadays in Târgu Mureș, Mureș County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-114364.02 Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ala I Gallorum et Bosporanorum</i> (IDR III/4 154-157) 		Petolescu 2002, 65-66; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • fort 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-114364.02
Geographical data	https://dare.ht.lu.se https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216779		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-114364.02		

The auxiliary fort from Cristești was part of the eastern *limes* defence system. The very detachable troop from Cristești probably intervened rapidly on the *limes*, there where special problems could have arisen. At the same time the troop ensured the connection between the eastern *limes* and the centre of the province on the Mureș valley. The stationing of this cavalry troop was assumed based on the discovery of tiles which have the stamp of the unit (Petolescu 2002, 65-66; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216). The name of a *praefectus* of this unit is known, Q. Caecilius Caecilianus, who dedicated an altar to Mars Augustus (IDR III/4 135; <http://www.romans1by1.com> ID 7360).

Selective bibliography

V. Lazăr, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Mureș, Târgu Mureș 1995.

N. Man, Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România. Campania 2004, București, 2005, <http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3119>

Fl. Matei-Popescu, *Trupele auxiliare pe limesul estic al Daciei. Stadiul problemei*, *Angvstia* 17-18, 2014, 205-216.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

DIERNA (Orșova, Mehedinți County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>municipium</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attested as such in the 3rd C AD (CIL III 8009; CIL III 14468; AE 195, 195) 	Ardevan 1998, 37-38
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>quattorvir</i> (CIL III 8009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> killed by <i>latrones</i> 	
Associations			
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>flamen</i> (CIL III 14468) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L. Iulius Bassinus, <i>decurio</i> of the <i>colonia</i> and <i>municipium</i> of Apulum, <i>Ilvir</i> of Napoca, <i>flamen</i> of Drobeta and Dierna and <i>tribunus legionis IIII Flavia</i> 	Szabó 2007, 194.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rescue excavations (for building the Porțile de Fier power station) within the city other rescue excavations in the city, the necropolis 		Luca 2006, 187-188.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207078 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=orsova-municipiul-orsova-mehedinti-orasul-roman-dierna-de-la-orsova-cod-sit-ran-110072.04 		

Dierna is one of the major cities of Dacia Inferior, developed in uncertain circumstances. A garrison might have existed here, for a short while, as well as a *pagus* included in the *territorium* of Sarmizegetusa; their union and the relocation of the troop might have led to the birth of the city. Part of the ancient city is unfortunately below the Danube nowadays and the exact perimeter of the city remains unknown. Ulpianus (*Dig.* L 15,1,8) states that *Dierna* was a *colonia* benefitting from *ius Italicum*, but his assertion cannot be corroborated with any other data.

Selective bibliography

R. Ardevan, *Viața municipală în Dacia romană*, Timișoara 1998.

S. A. Luca, *Descoperiri arheologice din Banatul românesc*, Sibiu 2006.

Á. Szabó. Daciai papság, Budapest, 2007.

Author(s): Rada Varga

DROBETA (Drobeta Turnu Severin, Mehedinți County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • civilian adjacent settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it became a <i>municipium</i> under Hadrian (IDR II 21) • it became a <i>colonia</i> under Septimius Severus (IDR II 13) 	Oltean 2007, 54
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors III Campestris c.R.</i> • <i>cohors I Sagittariorum milliaria</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors III Campestris c.R</i> is attested first by a military diploma in 110 AD (IDR II 44, 45) • <i>cohors I Sagittariorum milliaria</i> probably replaced the previous unit in Drobeta (3rd C AD) 	Petolescu 2002, 92-95, 120-121; Petolescu 2004, 38-45
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDR II 13, 21, 49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we have 3 <i>decuriones</i> attested (http://www.romans1by1.com ID 7630, 7640, 7693) 	
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IIIvir minicipii</i> (IDR II 21) • <i>IIvir coloniae</i> (IDR II 13) 		
Associations			
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>flamen</i> (IDR II 13) 		Bulzan 2005, 84-85; Szabó 2007, 195.
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>pontifex</i> (IDR II 21) 		Szabó 2007, 195-196.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • necropolis • bath • bridge 		Petolescu 2015 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5353&d=Drobeta-Turnu-Severin-Mehedinti-Amfiteatrul-militar-de-la-Drobeta-2014)
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207100		
National	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=109782.02		

Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)			
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Drobeta was the place where Trajan's bridge was built between the two Dacian wars, along with a fort (most probably erected by the *cohors I Antiochensium* - IDR II 14). The civilian settlement flourished quickly after Dacia became a province. The town quickly became a *municipium*, with an *ordo decurionum* attested epigraphically, and a *colonia* under Septimius. An inscription from the beginning of the 3rd C AD (IDR II 15) points towards the existence of a customs point here (*tabularium*); some of the administrative personnel is also attested epigraphically (<http://www.romans1by1.com> ID 7633, 7634, 7668, 7687, 13884).

Selective bibliography

- S. Bulzan, *Cultul imperial în Dacia romană*, Phd Diss., Cluj-Napoca 2005.
- I. Oltean, *Dacia: landscape, colonisation and romanisation*, London – New York 2007.
- C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.
- C. Petolescu, *Sacerdotes cohortis I Sagittariorum*, *Drobeta* 14, 2004, 38-45.
- C. Petolescu, G. Crăciunescu, *Cultul lui Jupiter Dolichenus la Drobeta*, *Drobeta* 22, 2012, 170-175.
- C. Petolescu, în *Cronica cercetărilor aheologice din România, campania 2014*, București, 2015.
- Á. Szabó, *Daciai papság*, Budapest, 2007.

Author(s): Imola Boda

Feldioara (Ucea commune, Braşov County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-42138.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors II Flavia Numidarum</i> (ILS 8853, IDR I 13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the military diplomas from 129, 130, 140 and 146 mention it among the troops of Dacia Inferior. 	Petolescu 2002, 118.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: fort • civilian settlement 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-42138.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO216
Geographical data	https://dare.ht.lu.se https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216809		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-83829.01		

The auxiliary fort from **Feldioara** (Pannonia Inferior) is located 300 m south of the village, on the right shore of the Olt River. The place is called „Cetăţea” or „Pe cetăţea” (HU: Földvár), toponym which refers to the surrounding area as well. The fort was partially excavated, however the researchers shortly identified two phases of construction, the last being of stone (<https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1> no. RO216).

The military unit was organised under the Flavians and at first it probably stationed in Moesia or Thrace. The following types of stamps and tiles are known: COH NUMID, CN, COH NVM ANT (IDR III/4 175-177), which prove the presence of the unit at Feldioara. The troop stationed here for a long period but we cannot pinpoint the year of its beginning and of its end. The troop has not been attested somewhere else in Dacia.

Selective bibliography

- Fl. Costea, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Brașov, Brașov 1996.
- Fl. Costea, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Brașov, vol. II., Brașov 1996.
- N. Gudea, Castrul roman de la Feldioara, Cluj-Napoca 2008.
- C. Petolescu, Auxilia Daciae, București 2002.
- I. Pop, *Cohors II Numidarum Antoniniana la Feldioara*, SCIVA 26/2, 1977, 289-297.

Author(s): Imola Boda

FIZEȘ (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Tudor 1968, 191; Wollmann 1996, 130; Popa 2002, 85; Luca 2005, 68.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: gold mines, remains of miners' habitation 		Tudor 1968, 191; Wollmann 1996, 130; Popa 2002, 85; Luca 2005, 68.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207116/?searchterm=fize%C8%99* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=fizes-baita-hunedoara-exploatarea-miniera-romana-de-la-fizes-cod-sit-ran-88145.02 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=fizes-baita-hunedoara-mina-de-aur-de-la-fizes-cod-sit-ran-88145.03 		

The Roman vestiges in **Fizeș** were attested in **the** early 20th century (K. Papp, *Bányászati és Kohászati lapok* XXXIX, 1906, 161-176, 472, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 191). Remains of gold exploitations and of a Roman miners' settlement, depending on those from Băița, were located at the periphery of **Fizeș**, between Cornet and Sfredel hills.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

GERMISARA (Geoagiu-Băi, Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • spa, part of the <i>territorium</i> of Sarmizegetusa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>vicus</i> of Cigmău might have been administered by <i>Germisara</i> 	Oltean 2007, 153-154
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>decuriones</i> of Sarmizegetusa (AE 1971 367; IDR III/3 247; AE 1967,415; AE 1992 1486) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the attested <i>decuriones</i> and magistrates of <i>Apulum</i> have not been listed here, as <i>they</i> were only visiting the spa and are in no way related to the local administration (IDR III/3 215; ILD 327) 	
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magistrates of Sarmizegetusa (AE 1971 367; AE 1992 1486) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • magistrates of <i>Apulum</i> (IDR III/3 215; ILD 327) 	
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>collegium Galatarum</i> (CIL III 1394; CIL III 941) 		
Imperial cult		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>flamen coloniae</i> (AE 1971, 367) 	Bulzan 2005, 320-321
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavation in the thermal bath complex • chance discoveries in the necropolis 		Pescaru 1993 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=726); Pescaru 1999 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1611); Luca 2005, 72-73.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207129 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=geoagiu-bai-oras-geoagiu-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-geoagiu-bai-dambul-romanilor-cod-sit-ran-89632.01 		

Germisara is a major settlement of Dacia Superior, part of the administrative *territorium* of *colonia Sarmizegetusa*; that's why we considered the magistrates and priests of Sarmizegetusa as part of the local administrative personnel. *Germisara*, a pre-Roman thermal site, included a complex of sites during the Roman period: spa, maybe the *vicus*, a quarry and a large necropolis. It was also a religious center, as archaeological and epigraphical finds suggest (the discovery of a *nymphaeum*, a *fanum*, numerous offerings and votive dedications, etc.). Members of a *collegium Galatarum* are attested, and given the fact that we have two different inscriptions, we can assume that the seat of the association was in *Germisara*; the *Galatae* could have been traders.

Selective bibliography

S. Bulzan, Cultul imperial în Dacia romană, Phd Diss., Cluj-Napoca 2005.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

I. Oltean, Dacia: landscape, colonisation and romanisation, London – New York 2007.

A. Pescaru, in Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campaniile 1982-1992, București 1993.

A. Pescaru, in Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 1998, București 1998.

Author(s): Rada Varga

GHELARI (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Tudor 1968, 111; Wollmann 1996, 233-234; Popa 2002, 89; Luca 2005, 73.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: iron exploitation, remains of miners' habitation 		Tudor 1968, 111; Wollmann 1996, 233-234; Popa 2002, 89; Luca 2005, 73.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207131/?searchterm=ghelar* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=ghelari-ghelari-hunedoara-mina-de-la-ghelari-cod-sit-ran-86892.04 		

The iron extraction center from **Ghelari** was attested in the late 19th and early 20th century literature (C. Gooss, *Chronik der archäologischen Funde Siebenbürgens*, 1876, 77; G. Téglás, *Hunyadvármegye történe*, I, 1902, 188, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 111). Remains of iron processing workshops and miners' habitation were also noted here, along with the discovery of mining tools and coins, and of an oil lamp with the stamp FESTI.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Gherla (Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement 		
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ala II Pannoniorum</i> (AE 1977 704) 		Petolescu 2002, 74-76; Protase, Gudea Ardevan 2008.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fort 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-55393.01
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207133 https://dare.ht.lu.se		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-55393.01		

The Roman fort from **Gherla** is located at a distance of approximately one kilometre south-west from the city, between Canalul Morii, and the Cluj-Gherla driveway and Someșul Mic, in the precincts of the Sortilemn company, and it's nearby. The fort has a rectangular shape with the sides of 162 x 169 cm; the stone precinct wall, and the *porta praetoria* are located halfway on the eastern side. The foundation stone is located in the *praetorium* and is similar to the rest of the fort (the stone phase), being built in AD

143. Besides the *vicus*, a nearby contemporary settlement and a Roman cemetery were also unearthed in Gherla. All these were abandoned in the 3rd century.

In what concerns the epigraphic monuments, most of them are funerary ones, but we also have votive monuments and two military diplomas (IDR I 7; IDR I 11). Most of the 55 individuals whom are mentioned in the monuments are part of the military personnel (or are veterans) of troops such as *Ala II Pannoniorum* (AE 1977 704) – the troop stationed at Gherla, but there are also attestations of soldiers from the *Legio XIII Gemina* (Protase, Gudea, Ardevan 2008, p. 46, no. 16), *Ala Brittonum* (IDR I 7) and *Cohors I Britannica* (IDR I 11).

Selective bibliography

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D. Protase, N. Gudea, R. Ardevan, *Din istoria militară a Daciei romane. Castrul roman de interior de la Gherla*, Timișoara 2008.

L. Țeposu-Marinescu, *Funerary Monuments in Dacia Superior and Dacia Porolissensis* (BAR 128), Oxford 1982.

Author(s): Imola Boda

Gilău (Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement adjacent civilian settlement 		Isac 1997;
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ala Siliana</i> (IDR I 18, ILD 39) 		Petolescu 2002, 76-78.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fort tower 		Isac, Marcu 1993 http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=499&d=Gilau-Cluj-Castrul-roman-1997
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207134 http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/23001.html		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-57911.01		

The Roman fort from **Gilău** had two construction phases, an earth phase, built in the first years after the Roman conquest, and a stone phase, built in the first half of the second century. In the western tower of the southern gate an almost complete military diploma was found, which confirms that the *Ala Siliana* stationed at Gilău (IDR I 18, ILD 39).

Sixteen inscriptions mention 27 individuals whom in most cases are part of the military personnel (or they are veterans) of the *Ala Siliana* (ILD 598).

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<http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=499&d=Gilau-Cluj-Castrul-roman-1997>

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M. Rusu, *Cercetări arheologice la Gilău*, Materiale și cercetări arheologice 2, 1956, 685-716.

Author(s): Imola Boda

Inlăceni (com. Atid, Harghita County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-83829.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO202; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors VIII Raetorum equitata</i> (IDR III/4 263) • <i>cohors IIII Hispanorum</i> (IDR III/4 272) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the <i>cohors II Gallorum Pannonica?</i> (IDR III/4 300) might have stationed here as well. 	Petolescu 2002, 114-115, 119-120; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • fort • bath • villa rustica 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-83829.01
Geographical data	http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/23001.html https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216851 http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/23001.html		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-83829.01		

The Roman auxiliary fort is located to the east of the Inlăceni (Harghita county) village, next to Firtuș hill. The fort was not destroyed by the agricultural works and it was not archaeologically researched. Small scale researches took place in the '60s, with no further interventions (<https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1>).

Twenty epigraphic monuments (most of them votive) have been discovered, and they mention a number of 23 individuals, out of which most of them are part of the military personnel of the *cohors IIII Hispanorum equitata*. The *cohors* ensured the control around the Roman fort from Inlăceni, in the area comprised between the two Târnava Rivers.

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Fl. Matei-Popescu, *Trupele auxiliare pe limesul estic al Daciei. Stadiul problemei*, *Angvstia* 17-18, 2014, 205-216.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

PRAETORIUM (Mehadia, Caraș-Severin County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement civilian adjacent settlement 		Macrea, Gudea, Moțu 1992; Oltean 2007, 153, 189; Benea 2008
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cohors III Delmatarum miliaria equitata c.R.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>coh. III Delmatarum</i> is attested by a military diploma in 179 AD (IDR III/1 76) 	Macrea, Gudea, Moțu 1992; Petolescu 2002, 102-103; Benea 2008
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement research excavations: fort necropolis bath 		Benea 2002, 202 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1429) Benea 2003, 193-194 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=2018);
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207364		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=53283.01		

Mehadia has a strategic position, controlling the Timiș-Cerna area, and the fort of *Praetorium* dates back to Trajan's conquering war. The fort was also used after Aurelianus's retreat. Even so, the troop stationed here is attested epigraphically only in 179 AD, therefore it is difficult to tell the date of its arrival on site. The only attested elite character is a *decurio* of *Sarmizegetusa* (<http://www.romans1by1.com> ID 6862).

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M. Macrea, N. Gudea, I. Moțu, Castrul și așezarea de la Praetorium (Mehadia), București 1992.
C. Petolescu, Auxilia Daciae, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

MICIA (Mintia, Vețel, Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement civilian adjacent settlement 		Oltean 2007, 39, 57, 130, 155-164
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ala I Hispanorum Campagonum</i> <i>cohors II Flavia Commagenorum</i> <i>numerus Maurorum Miciensium</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>coh. I Hisp. Campagonum</i> is attested first by a military diploma in 119 AD <i>coh. II Fl. Commagenorum</i> is attested first by a military diploma in 109 AD <i>Numerus Maurorum Miciensium</i> is attested in 204 (IDR III/3 47) 	Petolescu 2002, 72-73, 97-99, 136
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cultores Dei Herculi</i> (IDR III/3 73) 		
Imperial cult		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDR III/3 159: mentions the presence of a <i>flamen</i> of <i>Apulum</i> who buried his wife at Micia. 	
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement military settlement necropolis bath 		Oltean 2007, Fig. 1.8 (fort), Fig. 5.27 (thermae and amphitheatre), Fig. 5.28 (fort and vicus). Petculescu 2008 http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4011&d=Vetel-Hunedoara-SE-Amfiteatru-2007 Petculescu 2010 http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4398&d=Vetel-Hunedoara-SE-Amfiteatru-2009
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207286		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=92051.06		

Micia is the largest civilian settlement adjoined to an auxiliary fort from Dacia (3 troops were permanently stationed here), being part of *Sarmizegetusa's* extensive *territorium*. The village was directly administered by two *magistri* (IDR III/3 81, 82, 94), appointed by the council of the *colonia*. The settlement was repeatedly destroyed by works at the railway, the Arad-Deva roadway, the Mintia power station, etc. Within the civilian settlement, temples, the amphitheatre, baths, a customs point (*statio portorii* - IDR III/3 103), a port on the river Mureș, kilns, private houses and two necropolises have been identified.

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- L. Petculescu, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2009*, București, 2010.
- C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

Napoca (Cluj-Napoca, Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>municipium Aelium Hadrianum Napocensium</i>: CIL III 7658; CIL III 6254. <i>colonia Aurelia Napoca</i>: ILBulg 76 = IDRE II 322 = AÉ 1956, 230. 		Ardevan 1998, 65.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i>: CIL III 8063 = ILD 572; ILD 602 = AÉ 1966, 311. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cohors III Campestris?</i>: AE 1934, 14 = ILD 543 = AE 1977, 700 = AE 2013, 129. <i>cohors I Alpinorum?</i> 	Petolescu 2002, 92-95. Vlassa 1965, 34.
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AÉ 1944, 39 = AÉ 2006, 1102; AÉ 1944, 40 = AÉ 2005, 1275; CIL III 37 = AÉ 1950, 17 = ILD 540; CIL III 858. 		Ardevan 1998, 147-148, 183-186, 564-565.
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Iiviri quinquennales municipii</i>: CIL III 7658; <i>Iiviri coloniae</i>: CIL III 867; CIL III 865; CIL III 14468 = IDR III/5/1 14 = AÉ 1901, 28; ILD 554 = AÉ 1969/1970, 548 = AÉ 1971, 395 = AÉ 1999, 1279; AÉ 1939, 246 = IDRE II 330. <i>decuriones coloniae</i>: CIL III 867; CIL III 1141 = IDR III/5/1 330; CIL III 858. <i>aediles coloniae</i>: CIL III 867; CIL III 827 = CIL III 7633; CIL III 858. <i>praefectus iure dicundo</i>. 		Ardevan 1998, 147-148, 183-186, 564-565.
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Galatae consistentes</i>: CIL III 860 = AÉ 2004, 1182 = AÉ 2008, 1164. <i>Asiani</i>: CIL III 870 = AÉ 2008, 1164. 		Ardevan 1998, 288-291, 601.
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>flamen municipii</i> (CIL III 7664 = ILD 564); <i>flamen coloniae</i> (ILD 554 = AÉ 1969/1970, 548 = AÉ 1971, 395 = AÉ 1999, 1279). 		Ardevan 1998, 148; Bulzan 2005, 92-93; Szabó 2007, 198-200.
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>augur coloniae</i> (IDR III/5 330, ILD 604) <i>pontifex</i> (CIL III 6253a = CIL III 7658) 		Szabó 2007, 198-200.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlements; necropolis. 		Cociş, Paki, Voişan 1994 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=30&d=Cluj-Napoca-Piata-Unirii-1994); Cociş, Fodorean, Nemeti, Voişan 2001

			(http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1341&d=Cluj-Napoca-Str-Victor-Deleu-2001); Dima, Mustață, Rusu, Szabolcs, Ursuțiu 2008 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4142); Beu-Dachin, Pupeză, Roman 2014 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5454&d=Cluj-Napoca-str-St-O-Iosif-nr-1-3-2014), Cociș, Ferencz, Onofrei, Ursuțiu 2016 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5781&d=Cluj-Napoca-Piata-Muzeului-nr-2-2016), etc.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207304 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cluj-napoca-municipiul-cluj-napoca-cluj-situl-arheologic-orasul-antic-napoca-de-la-cluj-napoca-cod-sit-ran-54984.02 		

Napoca was epigraphically mentioned for the first time in AD 108 on the milestone from Aiton, which attests the road network built by the *cohors I Hispanorum milliaria civium Romanorum equitata* between it and Potaissa (CIL III 1627 = ILD 536). It was probably founded near a Dacian settlement, and during the early stage of development, under Trajan, the settlement was not systematically organized, and its juridical status is not known. Later on, in AD 117/118, it obtained the juridical status of *municipium* (*municipium Aelium Hadrianum Napocensium* – received under the emperor Hadrian), and with the administrative reform of the same emperor, it became the capital of Dacia Porolissensis. Later on, in AD 170, it acquired the juridical status of *colonia* (*colonia Aurelia Napoca*). Following the territorial losses in favor of Potaissa, the *colonia* receives under Septimius Severus the *ius Italicum* and it falls into decay after the 260-270 crisis. The municipal life, as well as its religious and associative life, is vividly attested by the inscriptions, the information being supplemented by archaeological data.

The information regarding the military presence at Napoca is scarce: stamps of the *cohors I Alpinorum* were found, and it is believed that the unit might have stationed here either before the forming of Dacia Porolissensis, or during the Marcommanic wars. Some authors believe that the *cohors III Campestris* might have stationed here in the first years after the conquest of Dacia.

The main areas of the ancient city, on which the mediaeval and modern city were built, were researched during modern constructions. As such, several buildings and archaeological ensembles have been excavated and published, but no monographic work has yet been written on the archaeology of the ancient city.

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Orheiul Bistriței (com. Cetate, Bistrița-Năsăud County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 106-270 AD 	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-32928.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO051; Protase 2007, 93-111; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216; Bîca, Zăgreanu 2015, 58-64.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Hispanorum miliaria equitata</i> (CCID 181) 		Petolescu 2002, 111-112; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • fort 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-32928.01
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216911 https://dare.ht.lu.se		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-32928.01		

The Roman auxiliary fort from **Orheiul Bistriței** ensured the protection of one of the most important points of passage (Rodna) towards the east of Dacia. It is located to the east of the nowadays village, near the Church which is situated on the western bank of the Budac stream, being partially covered by modern constructions (Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216). The troop which stationed at Orheiul Bistriței seems to have been the *cohors I Hispanorum miliaria equitata*, whose tegular stamps were discovered in the fort: C I H (milliaria). This unit was probably identical with the *cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum miliaria equitata c. R.*, which

is also recorded simply as *cohors I Hispanorum milliaria* (Petolescu 2002, 111-112; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216). From Orheiul Bistriței comes a bronze votive hand with a dedication to Iupiter Dolichenus, discovered however at Myszkow (CCID 181). If there was a sanctuary of Dolichenus this was certainly located outside the fort, in the area of the military *vicus*.

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- C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.
- D. Protase, Castrul roman de la Orheiu Bistriței, *Revista Bistriței* XXI, 2007, 93-111.

Author(s): Imola Boda

POROLISSUM (Moigrad, Sălaj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>municipium Septimium Porolissense</i>: CIL III 828, IGB III/2 1590. 		Ardevan 1998, 65-67.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>legio III Gallica</i>: ILD 732 = AÉ 1979, 501a; IDR App I.1 2 etc. • <i>legio VII Gemina Felix</i>: CIL III 8071a = ILD 733 = AÉ 1977, 664 = AÉ 1979, 501b = AÉ 2015, 1143 etc. • <i>legio XIII Gemina</i>: CIL III 1629.1m; ILD 760 = AÉ 1994, 1484; IDR App I.10 3 etc. • <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria pia fidelis torquata civium Romanorum</i>: CIL XVI 160 = IDR I, 1 etc. • <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum Sagittariorum</i>: AÉ 1978, 691 = ILD 679c = ILD 736; AÉ 1979, 501d1 = ILD 739a. • <i>cohors III</i>: IDR App I.34 1 etc. • <i>cohors III Dalmatarum</i>: IDR App 1 37.2; IDR App I.37 3; IDR App I.38, 1. • <i>cohors V Lingonum</i>: ILD 679b = ILD 743 = AÉ 1979, 501f; CIL III 7638, etc. • <i>cohors VI Thracum equitata</i>: IDR App I.75 1 etc. • <i>ala I Brittonum civium Romanorum</i>: CIL XVI 163 = IDR I 3 = AÉ 1944, 58 = AÉ 1946, 131 = AÉ 1947, 31 etc. • <i>numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium</i>: ILD 744 = AÉ 1979, 501g; ILD 663 = AÉ 1980, 755; ILD 688 = AÉ 1971, 387; ILD 672 = AÉ 1944, 56, etc. • <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i>: IDR App I.11 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>legio III Gallica</i>: Tóth 1978, 47: AD 231-260; Piso 2000, 208: AD 195; Gudea 2002: AD 213-214; Opreanu 2015, 22: after AD 213. • <i>legio VII Gemina Felix</i>: second part of Hadrian's reign. • <i>legio XIII Gemina</i>: second century. • <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria pia fidelis torquata civium Romanorum</i>: second century. • <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum Sagittariorum</i>: based at Porolissum for a short while in the early years of Trajan's reign, and it also stationed between AD 135 and the Severan period (Deac 2018, 270). • <i>cohors III</i>: second century. • <i>cohors III Dalmatarum</i>: AD 201-270. • <i>cohors V Lingonum</i>: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>legio III Gallica</i>: Tóth 1978, 47; Piso 2000, 205-225; Gudea 2002, 47-54; Gudea 2002, 19-24, Opreanu 2015, 16-23. • <i>legio VII Gemina Felix</i>: Opreanu 2015, 299-309. • <i>cohors I Ulpia Brittonum milliaria pia fidelis torquata civium Romanorum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 87-88. • <i>cohors I Augusta Ituraeorum Sagittariorum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 116; Piso 2016, 35-46; Deac 2018, 268-270. • <i>cohors III</i>: Opreanu 2015, 299-309. • <i>cohors III Dalmatarum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 102-103. • <i>cohors V Lingonum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 117. • <i>cohors VI Thracum equitata</i>: Petolescu 2002, 123-124. • <i>ala I Brittonum civium Romanorum</i>: Petolescu 2002, 68. • <i>numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium</i>: Petolescu 2002, 141-143. • <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i>: Grec 1996, 235-239. Piso, Deac 2016.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> second century. <i>cohors VI Thracum equitata</i>: Hadrian. <i>ala I Brittonum civium Romanorum</i>. <i>numerus Palmyrenorum Porolissensium</i>: second century. <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i>: AD 119-168. 	
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ILD 669 = AÉ 1944, 52; ILD 670 = AÉ 1944, 53; ILD 671 = AÉ 1944, 54; ILD 683 = AÉ 2001, 1707 = AÉ 2006, 1124 = AÉ 2006, 1125; Piso, Deac, Zăgreanu 2015, 218-219, n. 5 = AÉ 2015, 1130. 		Ardevan 1998, 149; Piso 2001, 228.
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>quinquennalis</i>: ILD 680; ILD 700 = AÉ 1944, 48b = AÉ 1977, 663. 		Ardevan 1998, 149, 187-188. Piso, Deac, Zăgreanu 2015, 218-219, n. 5.
Associations			
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>flamen</i>: ILD 680. 		Bulzan 2005, 94-95; Szabó 2007, 202.
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>augur</i> (ILD 700, 712) <i>pontifex</i> (ILD 700, 770) 		Szabó 2007, 201. Szabó 2007, 202-203.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: civilian settlement, fort, necropolis. 		Csók, Marchiș, Matei, Pop, Wanner 2010 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=4646&d=Moigrad-Porolissum-Mirsid-Salaj-Porolissum--Magura-Moigradului-2010); Deac, Pop, Pripon 2015 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5544&d=Moigrad-Porolissum-Mirsid-Salaj-Moigrad-%96-Jac-2015); Deac, Pop, Pripon 2016 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5748&d=Moigrad-Porolissum-Mirsid-Salaj-Moigrad-Porolissum-%96-Jac--Porolissum-2016), etc.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207361 		

National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=142159.01 		
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Porolissum was a *vicus* which in 124, when Hadrian created the province Dacia Porolissensis, became the administrative center of the province, and later on, under Septimius Severus, it became a *municipium*. According to Opreanu and Lăzărescu (Opreanu, Lăzărescu 2016, 107-120), the civilian settlement developed out of the military *vicus* situated south-east of the fort from Pomăt Hill. We have no information regarding the administration of the *vicus*, as no *magistri* or *curatores* are attested; similarly, we have few information regarding the municipal institutions of Porolissum: a few mentions of *decuriones* (8), as well as the mentioning of the *ordo decurionum*, attested in three dedications for Philipp the Arab and the Imperial family, and the existence of *quattuorviri* (ILD 683 = AÉ 2001, 1707 = AÉ 2006, 1124 = AÉ 2006, 1125; Piso, Deac, Zăgreanu 2015, 218-219, n. 5 = AÉ 2015, 1130).

From a military point of view, Porolissum was one of the most important military garrison of Dacia, playing a crucial role in the defense of the north-western limes of Dacia. Two forts have been attested: on the Pomăt Hill, and on the Citera Hill (smaller). Numerous military units have been attested at Porolissum, and regarding this aspect Opreanu (Opreanu 2015, 299-309) considers that, in the second century, the Pomăt Hill fort had two auxiliary units (*cohors I Brittonum*, *cohors V Lingonum*), while in the fort on the Citera Hill (and in the third century on Pomăt Hill) stationed the *numerus Palmyrenorum*; regarding the units *cohors III* (a detachment of the *legio VII Gemina Felix*), *legio VII Gemina Felix*, and *legio III Gallica* the author supports the idea that they stationed only temporarily at Porolissum, during the first half of the second century. Porolissum was abandoned during the reign of Aurelianus, when the emperor withdrew the army and the administration from the province.

Starting with the 20th century, large-scale archaeological research was conducted, as a result, many buildings and archaeological ensembles have been excavated and published (the customs, the public baths, the amphitheatre, private buildings, temples, the fort, the necropolis).

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POTAISSA (Turda, Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>vicus</i>; • <i>municipium Septimium Potaisense</i>: CIL III 7689; AÉ 1934 17; AÉ 1950 14; AÉ 1974 550. • <i>colonia</i>: ILD 508; CIL III Suppl. 1 7709.3; Téglás 1909, 161-162 = ILD 604 = AÉ 1910, 132; Téglás 1904, 410. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been deduced that it became a <i>colonia</i> under Septimius Severus or Caracalla. 	Bărbulescu 1994, 33-48; Ardevan 1998, 57-58.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>legio XIII Gemina</i>: CIL III 1629.1k; CIL III 1629.17b; CIL III 8064.1v; CIL III 8065.22e. • <i>legio V Macedonica</i>: CIL III 899; CIL III 902; CIL III 913 = CIL III 7689 = AÉ 2014, 1091 etc. • <i>cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum milliaria civium Romanorum equitata</i>: CIL III 1627 = ILD 536. • <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i>: Szilágyi 1946, 35; • <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i>: Russu, Milea 1964, 24, 12a; Russu, Milea 1964, 24, 12b. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>legio XIII Gemina</i> before AD 167. • <i>legio V Macedonica</i> around AD 168. • <i>cohors I Flavia Ulpia Hispanorum milliaria civium Romanorum equitata</i> AD 108. • <i>exercitus Daciae Porolissensis</i> AD 171-270. 	Bărbulescu 1987. Nemeti 1999, 194-204.
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIL III 1211 = IDR III/5 2 488; CIL III 7804 = IDR III/5 2 495; AÉ 1973, 457 = ILD 495; CIL III 2086 = IDRE II 299. 		Ardevan 1998, 182-183.
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ilviri municipi</i>: ILD 479; AÉ 1950, 14 = ILD 465; ILD 508. • <i>Ilviri municipi</i>: CIL III 7678. • <i>aediles</i>: ILD 524 = AÉ 1983, 860. • <i>quaestor</i>: CIL III 888. 		Ardevan 1998, 182-183, 532-533; Piso 2014, 69-75; Nemeti 2014, 85-98.
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>fabri</i>: ILD 533. • <i>Isidis</i>: CIL III 882 = SIRIS 698 = RICIS II 616/102 = RICIS III 616/ 102. 		Ardevan 1998, 287, 600.
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>flamen municipi</i>: CIL III 903. • <i>sacerdotalis Daciae</i>: CIL III 7688 = ILD 483 = AÉ 2007, 1194. 		Bulzan 2005, 89-90; Szabó 2007, 207.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement; fort; necropolis. 		Bărbulescu, Cătinaş, Fodorean, Husar, Huszarik, Luca, Nemeti, Nemeti, Pâslaru, Stănescu 2001 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detalii.asp?k=1525&d=Turda-

			Cluj-Castrul-legiunii-V-Macedonica-2001); Andone Rotaru, Bărbulescu, Matei, Fabian, Fodorean, Huszarik, Nemeti, Nemeti 2016 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5691&d=Turda-Cluj-Dealul-Cetatii-2016), etc.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207362 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=turda-municipiul-turda-cluj-orasul-antic-si-medieval-de-la-turda-potaissa-cod-sit-ran-55268.02 		

Potaissa was a *vicus* which was granted the status of *municipium* under Septimius Severus (193-197), and possibly of *colonia* during the reign of Septimius Severus or Caracalla. Its juridical status as *colonia* was questioned by Nemeti (Nemeti 2014, 85-98) who is cautious when interpreting the liability of the four available inscriptions. Potaissa lies under the modern town Turda and it was epigraphically mentioned for the first time in AD 108 on the milestone from Aiton, which attests the road network built by the *Cohors I Hispanorum milliaria civium Romanorum equitata* between it and Napoca (CIL III 1627 = ILD 536). Regarding its municipal life, Potaissa had a duumviral constitution.

From a military point of view, several auxiliary units stationed temporarily at Potaissa, before the *legio V Macedonica*. An auxiliary fort probably existed and it might be located on Dealul Zânelor (Nemeti 1999, 195-197). Several stamps attest the *legio XIII Gemina*, as well as the *cohors I Alpinorum* and the *exercitus Daciae Porolissensis*. Besides them, funerary and votive monuments attest the presence of soldiers and veterans from various auxiliary units (*ala I Batavorum milliaria/ ala I Bosporanorum/ ala I Britannica milliaria; Numerus Maurorum Miciensium; Numerus Palmyrenorum, cohors I Palmyrenorum Porolissensium*), which does not mean that the units were stationed there. The fort of the legion is situated north of the settlement, on Dealul Cetății, and the unit was brought by Marcus Aurelius to Potaissa around AD 168, during the Marcommanic wars. With the coming of the legion, the settlement experiences a fast development.

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AD BATAVOS? (Războieni-Cetate, Alba County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • possible second settlement with civilian self administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the planimetry of the site possibly suggests two habitation nuclei 	Mischa <i>et al.</i> 2019
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ala I Batavorum milliaria</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first attested by the diploma of 136-138 AD (Piso, Benea 1984) 	Petolescu 2002, 64-65
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations in the fort • research excavation in the northern civilian settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aerial photography and magnetometric prospections also available 	Bota <i>et al.</i> 2004; Oltean 2007, 159; Mischa <i>et al.</i> 2019
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207378 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=razboieni-cetate-oras-ocna-mures-alba-situl-arheologic-razboieni-cetate-cod-sit-ran-1856.01 		

Războieni-Cetate was the seat of the only *ala milliaria* of province Dacia. It was situated half way between *Apulum* and *Potaissa*, also guarding the salt exploitations and transport on the river Mureș. All archaeological finds, from horizontal planimetry, stone buildings and material culture suggest a very rich and well developed civilian settlement, with possibly two nuclei of inhabitation: *canabae* and *vicus*. The ancient name is basically unknown, safe from an inscription from Apamea (IDRE II 411), in which a soldier states he had been born in Dacia, *ad Vatabos*; we can only assume that he was referring to the place where the *ala* was stationed, but a Batavian cohort was also deployed in Dacia at that time.

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C. Mischa, A. Rubel, R. Varga, *Das Lager der ala I Batavorum milliaria und sein vicus in Războieni-Cetate (Kreis Alba Iulia, Rumänien) – Geophysikalische Untersuchungen und historische Einordnungen*, Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt 48, 2018, in print.

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C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

<i>Certiae</i> (Romita, Sălaj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military rural settlement 		Matei, Bajusz 1997.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cohors I Batavorum miliaria</i> (CIL III 839) <i>Cohors II Britannica miliaria</i> (CIL III 8074) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamped bricks of the <i>cohors VI Thracum</i> were found in Romita. We do not know for sure if the <i>cohors</i> stationed here (Matei, Bajusz 1997, 68-71) 	Petolescu 2002, 83-84, 88-89.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavations: military settlement civilian settlement bath 		Matei, Bajusz 1997; Luca 2010. http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-142480.03
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207025 http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/22997.html		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-142480.03		

The Roman fort from *Certiae* is located on the territory of Romita, Sălaj county, at about one kilometre from Brusturi village, on a high terrace, to the east of the Agrij River valley. The initial phase of the fort was of earth, followed by a stone phase. The dimensions of the fort allowed the stationing of two military units: *cohors VI Thracum equitata* and *cohors II Britannica miliaria* attested through stamped tiles. An inscription also attests the *cohors I Batavorum* (CIL III 839). Close to the fort a flourishing civilian settlement developed.

We have very few epigraphic monuments which could provide information regarding the individuals whom lived here. Most of the monuments are funerary and they record the age of the deceased and the unit in which the individual was active.

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A. L. Țeposu-Marinescu, Funerary Monuments in Dacia Superior and Dacia Porolissensis (BAR 128), Oxford 1982.

Author(s): Imola Boda

ROMULA (Reșca, Olt County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIL III 7429: <i>municipium</i> during Antoninus Pius • CIL III 8031 = IDR II 324: <i>colonia</i> in 248 AD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deduced it became a <i>municipium</i> under Hadrian 	Ardevan 1998, 32
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Flavia Commagenorum</i> • <i>numerus Surorum sagittariorum</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>coh. I Fl. Comm.</i> is attested by a military diploma in 130 AD • <i>num. Sur. Sagitt.</i> attested post 140 AD in inscriptions 	Petolescu 2002, 95-97, 143-145
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AE 1972, 483 • CIL III 8033 		
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ivir coloniae</i> (CIL III 8023) • <i>quaestor & aedil</i> (AE 1957, 334) 		
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • necropolis 		Babeș 1970; Popilian 1976; Popilian 1993 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=780); Scurtu 2003 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=2069); Negru 2011 (http://www2.spiruharet.ro/facultati/relatii-bucuresti/cercetare/2c25f879c24da828ba15ce4516_c219c7.pdf)
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216958		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=resca-dobrosloveni-olt-asezarea-civila-romula-malva-cod-sit-ran-126754.04 ; http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=resca-dobrosloveni-olt-necropola-plana-romana-a-orasului-romula-de-la-resca-cod-sit-ran-126754.02		

Romula developed as a settlement around a *castellum* and became one of the most important cities of Dacia Inferior. Its first attestation as a city (*municipium*) is dated under the reign of Antoninus Pius, but historians generally assume it was a *municipium Aelium* based on a pattern, as Hadrian granted municipal status to more settlements than his heir. More troops seem to have temporarily stationed here, but *cohors I Flavia Commagenorum* and *numerus Surorum sagittariorum* had longer stays. Three decurions of the city are explicitly mentioned in epigraphy during the 2nd half of the 2nd C AD (CIL III 8033)

and the beginning of the 3rd C AD (AE 1972, 483). From the latter period also date the magistrates indicated above. Archaeologically, one settlement was identified, with a brick enclosure, restored by Philip the Arab in 248. More buildings within the civilian settlement were discovered and (partially) excavated in time, but their functionality is unclear.

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M. Babeș, *Zu den Bestattungsarten im nördlichen Flachgräberfeld von Romula. Ein Beitrag zur Grabtypologie des römischen Daziens*, Dacia N.S 14, 1970, 167-207.

M. Negru, *Romula - capitala Daciei Malvensis. Cercetările arheologice din perioada 2003-2011*, București 2011.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

G. Popilian, *Un quartier artisanal à Romula*, Dacia N.S. 1976, 221-250.

G. Popilian, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 1983-1992*, București 1993.

F. Scurtu, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2002*, București 2003.

Author(s): Rada Varga

SAMUM (Cășeiu, Cluj County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>vicus</i> 		
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors II Britannorum milliaria</i>: ILD 791 = AÉ 1990, 851. • <i>cohors I Britannica milliaria civium Romanorum equitata</i>: CIL III 821; ILD 764, AÉ 1929, 1 etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th October 109: RMD 148. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petolescu 2002, 87-88. • Isac 2003, 33-38. • Petolescu 2002, 86-87. • Isac 2003, 38-47. • Panaitescu 1929, 16.
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: military fort and <i>vicus</i>. 		Isac, Isacu 2000 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1031); Isac, Isacu 2006 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3626); Isacu 2014 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5332&d=Caseiu-Cluj-Caseiu-SAMVM-2014);
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207419 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=cas-eiu-caseiu-cluj-situl-arheologic-de-la-caseiu-samum-cetatele-cod-sit-ran-56675.02 		

Vicus Samum is situated N-E to the military fort of the *cohors I Britannica milliaria civium Romanorum equitata*, the first archaeological researches being carried out in 1989 to the E of the military fort; the researches continued also between 1994-1999, 2003-2008, 2012-2014, and 2016. The archaeological researches were carried out both in the *vicus* and in the military fort. From the *vicus* the research brought to light data regarding the *via principalis*, household pits, fountains, ovens, the grave of a child, an artisanal area, wooden buildings of Streifenhauser type, etc. The military units attested in the fort are the *cohors II Britannorum milliaria* (transferred under Hadrian to Romita), followed chronologically by the *cohors I Brittanica milliaria civium Romanorum equitata* (which received the honorific title Antoniniana under Caracalla, and which remained there until the abandonment of the province) (Isac 1987, 175; Isac 2001, 19-30). The first military unit which stationed here built the earth and timber fort, while the second unit built the stone fort. The presence in the fort of an *ala Flavia (Augusta Britannica civium Romanorum)* has been rejected (Isac 2003, 41).

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- D. Isac, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2011*, București 2012.
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Author(s): Pázsint Annamária – Izabella

SÂNTĂMĂRIA-ORLEA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> rural settlement 		IDR III/3, 15-16; Luca 2005, 141-142.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>villa rustica</i> <i>thermae</i> quarry research excavation in 1971 aerial photography 		IDR III/3, 15-16; Luca 2005, 141-142; Oltean 2007, <i>passim</i> .
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207445/?searchterm=orlea* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=santamaria-orlea-santamaria-orlea-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-santamaria-orlea-terasa-grindanu-cod-sit-ran-91241.01 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=santamaria-orlea-santamaria-orlea-hunedoara-asezarea-de-epoca-romana-de-la-santamaria-orlea-teren-fotbal-cod-sit-ran-91241.06 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=santamaria-orlea-santamaria-orlea-hunedoara-cariera-de-epoca-romana-de-la-santamaria-orlea-padurea-faget-cod-sit-ran-91241.07 		

Sântămăria-Orlea was an important rural settlement. Ruins of a *villa rustica* and of baths were discovered on Terasa Grindeanu. Other remains of Roman constructions were found at the Teren de Fotbal point. A quarry dating back to the Roman age can be found at the point named Pădurea Făget.

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S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

Sărățeni (azi în Sovata, Mureș County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • adjacent civilian settlement 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-114907.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO201; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Alpinorum</i> (IDR III/4 212, 213) 		Petolescu 2002, 81-82; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216.
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • fort • bath 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-114907.01 https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1 no. RO201
Geographical data	https://dare.ht.lu.se https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216971		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-83829.01		

The auxiliary Roman fort from **Sărățeni** ensured the protection of the Bucin gorge, which connected Dacia and the *Barbaricum*; it is located in the centre of the former village, to the east of the Reformed Church, on the surface of a low terrace, on the right bank of the Târnavă Mică River. Inside the fort two types of tegular stamps of the *cohors I Alpinorum* have been discovered,

which are similar to the ones from the Călugăreni fort: CPALP and CPAI. Based on the tegular stamps found in both forts it has been sustained that the troop stationed at Călugăreni and/or at Sărățeni (Petolescu 2002, 81-82; Matei-Popescu 2014, 205-216).

The fort as well as large parts of the *vicus* (including the *thermae*) are completely overlapped by the modern settlement. According to the field researches, the civilian settlement developed to the north and west of the fort (<https://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/?page=1> no. RO201).

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C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

Author(s): Imola Boda

Colonia Sarmizegetusa (Sarmizegetusa, Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>colonia deducta</i>, founded probably in 108 (IDR III/2 1) by the emperor Trajan through the <i>legatus Augusti Daciae</i>, Decimus Terentius Scaurianus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It received the title of <i>metropolis</i> during Severus Alexander (IDR III/2 334) 	Daicoviciu 1966, 153–171; Ardevan 1998, 42-45; Étienne, Piso, Diaconescu 2006, 91-102; Oltean 2007, 164-167.
Military unit			
Ordo decurionum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> according to http://www.romans1by1.com we have 92 <i>decuriones</i> attested in Colonia Sarmizegetusa 	<p>Out of the 92 <i>decuriones</i>, 11 were decurions in several cities: C. Valerius Valerianus (Sarmizegetusa and Apulum, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 2069), T. Varenus Pudens (Sarmizegetusa and Apulum, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 2076), P. Aelius Strenuus (Sarmizegetusa and Drobeta, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 2091), C. Iulius Diocletianus (Apulum and Sarmizegetusa, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 8984), P. Aelius Fabianus (Sarmizegetusa, Napoca and Apulum, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 5647), C. Iulius Metrobianus (Apulum and Sarmizegetusa, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 8945), T. Flavius Longinus (Napoca, Apulum and Sarmizegetusa, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 9747), . Cervonius Sabinus (Apulum and Sarmizegetusa, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 11093), T. Varenus Sabinianus (Apulum and Sarmizegetusa,</p>	Ardevan 1998, 163-176, 188-208; Boda 2018, 105-117.

		http://www.romans1by1.com ID 11464), P. Aelius Maximus (Napoca and Sarmizegetusa, http://www.romans1by1.com ID 15299)	
Local magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ilvir coloniae</i> (28 individuals, IDR III/2 153) • <i>Ilvir iure dicundo</i> (1 individual, IDR III/2 116) • <i>Aedilis</i> (8 individuals, IDR III/2 334) • <i>Quaestor</i> (7 individuals, IDR III/2 6) • <i>Quinquennalis coloniae</i> (10 individuals, IDR III/2 318) • <i>Ter magister</i> (1 individual, IDR III/2, 322) 		Ardevan 1998, 163-176, 188-208; http://www.romans1by1.com
Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Collegium Fabrum</i> (39 individuals, IDR III/2 455) • <i>Collegium Pomarensum / cultores Iovis</i> (9 individuals, ILD 249) • <i>Cultores Dei Soli Malagbeli</i> (27 individuals, AE 2011 1085) • <i>Lecticarii</i> • <i>Negotiatores prov. Apul.</i> • <i>Colitores</i> • <i>Cultores</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We would like to point out that only an inscription mentions the <i>collegium Pomarensum</i> (ILD 249) and the collegium of Malagbel's worshippers (AE 2011 1085). 	Ardevan 1998, 588-594; Boda 2018, 105-117. http://www.romans1by1.com
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>sacerdos provinciae / sacerdos Daciae / sacerdos Arae Augusti / sacerdos Arae Augusti nostri coronatus Daciarum III</i> (8 individuals, IDR III/2 108) • <i>flamen</i> (12 individuals, IDR III/2 455) 		Daicoviciu 1966, 153–171; Piso 1972, 463–471; Ardevan 1998, 328-343; Szabó 2004, 83–119; Bulzan 2005, 21-105; Szabó 2007, 157-163, 210-214, 222-235; Carbó García 2010, 501-502; Boda 2015; Boda 2018, 105-117. http://www.romans1by1.com
Priestly offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pontifex (5 individuals, IDR III/2 9, 		Szabó 2007, 209-216; Boda 2015; Boda 2018, 105-117.

(pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)	107, 371, 376, IDR III/5 330) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • augur (3 individuals, IDR III/5 29, 330, Étienne, Piso, Diaconescu 2006, nr. 43) 		http://www.romans1by1.com
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement • necropolis • bath • temples / sanctuaries • amphitheatre • Roman Forum • Workshops • Roads • Horreum • Domus procuratoris 		http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-91063.01 Alicu 2002, 201-235; Daicoviciu, Alicu 1981, 83-84; Diaconescu 2010; Étienne, Piso, Diaconescu 2006; Marcu, Cupcea 2011, 543-560; Piso, Țentea 2011, 111-121; Piso, Marcu, Țentea, Cupcea, Varga 2012, 119-124.
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207527 http://dare.ht.lu.se/places/19910.html		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?cod-sit-ran-91063.01		

Colonia Sarmizegetusa was the first city of the province Dacia, founded probably in 109 (IDR III/2 1) by the emperor Trajan through the *legatus Augusti Daciae*, Decimus Terentius Scaurianus. The colony became the political, religious and economic centre of the province. Here was located, at the beginning, the seat of Dacia's governor (which was later on moved to Apulum), the centre of the Imperial cult and of Rome, the seat of the *concilium Daciarum trium*.

The city developed strongly from a social and economic point of view which can be observed through the vast building activity (the ruins being still visible today) but also in the epigraphic material which attests an impressive number of buildings, public works but also private initiatives. The city was intensely researched by archaeologists, historians and epigraphists. From a prosopographic point of view, the 495 published inscriptions record a number of 706 individuals attested in the city.

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Author(s): Imola Boda

SLĂVENI (Olt County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement 		Tudor <i>et al.</i> 2011
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavation in the fort 		Bondoc 2008 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=3982); Bondoc 2009 (http://www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/cronicaCA2009/cd/index.htm)
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216987 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=slaveni-gostavatu-olt-asezarea-romana-de-la-slaveni-cod-sit-ran-127162.01 		

Slăveni was the site of an earth and timber Trajanic fort, replaced by a slightly larger, stone one during the reign of Septimius Severus. The civilian settlement, unfortunately un-excavated so far, developed mostly N-W of the fort, where some buildings with unknown destinations and the *thermae* are visible on aerial photography. A necropolis was also identified in the area. During the excavations within the fort, many stamped tiles were discovered, belonging to different troops (*ala I Hispanorum*, *cohors I Flavia Commagenorum*, *cohors I Brittonum*, a *numerus*, *legio XIII Gemina*), but so far we cannot establish which troop was garrisoned at Slăveni.

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D. Bondoc, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România*. Campania 2008, București 2009.
D. Tudor, G. Popilian, D. Bondoc, N. Gudea, *Castrul roman de la Slăveni*, Cluj-Napoca 2011.

Author(s): Rada Varga

STĂNIJA (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Tudor 1968, 193; Wollmann 1996, 136-137; Popa 2002, 182; Luca 2005, 146.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: copper mine, gold mine, remains of miners' habitation 		Tudor 1968, 193; Wollmann 1996, 136-137; Popa 2002, 182; Luca 2005, 146.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207464/?searchterm=st%C4%83nija* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=stanija-buces-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-stanija-mina-stanija-cod-sit-ran-88840.02 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=stanija-buces-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-stanija-cod-sit-ran-88840.01 		

The most western mining point in Crișului valley was **Stănija**, mentioned in **the** late 19th, early 20th century literature (G. Téglás, *Hunyadvármegye történe*, I, 1902, 169, *apud* D. Tudor 1968, 193). Vestiges of gold exploitations and of miners' habitation were noted on all hills around the village: galleries dug into the stone were found on Ungurului, Fericeaua, Măgura hills, and on Coacăzelor valley. Around these mining points a series of miners' habitations existed, attested by discoveries of bricks, tiles, ceramics, pestles, mortars, and oil lamps. A copper mine, used in Roman times, was also found in this area (S.A. Luca 2005, 146).

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

SUCIDAVA (Celei, Corabia, Olt County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> civilian settlement 		
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cohors I Lingonum (?)</i> 		
Ordo decurionum			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> civilian settlement bath bridge (late Antiquity, under Constantine the Great) 		
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216996		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=125551.01		

Sucidava was most probably the seat of a pre-Roman tribe, the *Sucii*, whence the name of the Roman settlement. After the conquest of the province, a temporary fort was established here (a stamped tile bearing the mark of *cohors I Lingonum* was discovered in its ditch), thus conferring some economic importance to the area and contributing to the development of a town. *Sucidava* was the seat of a customs point, with two *servi villici* attested (<http://www.romans1by1.com> ID 7885, 7886). Constantine the Great built here a bridge over the Danube, considered one of the longest of its time (2,5 km).

Selective bibliography

- C. Tătuka, O. Toropu, *Sucidava Celei*, București 1987.
D. Tudor, *Oltenia Romană*, București 1958.

Author(s): Imola Boda

TECHEREU (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement 		Wollmann 1996, 137; Popa 2002, 197; Luca 2005, 154.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: gold exploitation, remains of miners' habitations 		Wollmann 1996, 137; Popa 2002, 197; Luca 2005, 154.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207491/?searchterm=techeru* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=techeru-u-balsa-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-techereu-dealul-fericeu-cod-sit-ran-87969.02 		

The Roman remains in **Techereu** were observed at the end of the 19th century (G. Téglás, *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XI, 1891, 360-362; G. Téglás, *A Hunyadmegyei Történelmi és Régészeti Társulat Evkönyve*, 1891-1892, 32, *apud* D. Popa 2002, 197): surface gold exploitations were noted on Fericeu hill and remains of miners' habitations were also mentioned.

Selective bibliography

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

TELIUCU INFERIOR (Hunedoara County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mining settlement (iron extraction and reduction center, as well as administrative center) 		Tudor 1968, 110; IDR III/3, 48-50; Wollmann 1996, 233-239; Popa 2002, 197; Luca 2005, 154.
Military unit			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> periegesis, chance discoveries: iron mines, substructions of buildings 		Tudor 1968, 110; IDR III/3, 48-50; Wollmann 1996, 233-239; Popa 2002, 197; Luca 2005, 154.
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207492/?searchterm=teliucu%20inferior* 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=teliucu-inferior-teliucu-inferior-hunedoara-situl-arheologic-de-la-teliucu-inferior-plotca-cod-sit-ran-86945.02 http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=teliucu-inferior-teliucu-inferior-hunedoara-mina-de-fier-de-la-teliucu-inferior-cod-sit-ran-86945.03 		

The Roman vestiges from **Teliucu Inferior** were recorded in the 19th and early 20th century literature (C. Gooss, *Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde*, 1874, 159; G. Téglás, *Hunyadvármegye történe*, I, 1902, 186-190; G. Téglás, *Klio* 1909, 375-376, apud D. Popa 2002, 197). Galleries used in Roman times for the extraction of iron were discovered in this area. In **Teliucu inferior** was an important center of extraction and reduction of the iron ore, as well as an administrative center for the Roman iron mines and workshops from this sector. Archaeological material, consisting of ceramics, substructions of buildings, mining tools, coins etc. was found in different locations. The most important find was made in 1904, when were discovered by chance the foundations of a building of 18 m x 25 m, probably an official building, near which was a residential building (IDR III/3, 48-49). Roman coins, an amulet, and a votive altar dedicated to the divine power of emperor Caracalla by Caius Gaurius Gaurianus and Flavius Sotericus, *conductores ferrariarum* (AE 1909, 112 = IDR III/3 37) were also found in the same place.

Selective bibliography

IDR III/3, I.I. Russu (ed.), București 1984.

S. A. Luca, Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara, Alba Iulia 2005.

D. Popa, Villae, vici, pagi: așezările rurale din Dacia romană intracarpatică, Sibiu 2002.

D. Tudor, Orașe, târguri și sate în Dacia romană, București 1968.

V. Wollmann, Mineritul metalifer, extragerea sării și carierele de piatră în Dacia romană, Cluj-Napoca, 1996.

Author(s): Carmen Fenechiu

TIBISCUM (Jupa, Caraș-Severin County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military rural settlement • <i>pagus</i> (separate civilian settlement) • CIL III 1550 = IDR III/1 132: <i>municipium Tibiscense</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possibly gaining municipal status under Septimius Severus/Caracalla 	Benea 1979, 145; Ardevan 1998, 41; Ardeț, Ardeț 2004; Cîntar 2015
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cohors I Sagittariorum</i> • <i>cohors I Vindelicorum</i> • <i>numerus Palmyrenorum Tibiscensium</i> • <i>numerus Maurorum Tibiscensium</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>n. Palm. Tib. & n. Maur. Tib.</i> attested here in 126 AD • <i>coh. I Sag.</i> first attested during Marcus Aurelius • <i>coh. I Vind.</i> apparently comes here at the beginning of the 3rd C AD 	Benea 2005 ; Petolescu 2002, 120-121, 125-128, 139-141, 135-136
Ordo decurionum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 <i>decuriones</i> of <i>Sarmizegetusa</i> (CIL III 7996; AE 1977, 697) and 1 from <i>Apulum</i> (IDR III/1, 140) are attested here 	
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Flamen municipi</i> (CIL III 7997) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd C AD 	Bulzan 2005, 86-87; Szabó 2007 217.
Priestly offices (pontifex, augur, antistes, haruspex)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>pontifex</i> (IDR III/1 154) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd C AD 	Szabó 2007 217.
Archaeological dat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlements, fort • necropolis 		Benea, Bona, 1994; Benea 2002 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=1408); Ardeț, Ardeț 2004; Benea 2004 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=2260); Cîntar 2015
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207495		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=jupa-municipiul-caransebes-caras-severin-castrul-si-vicus-ul-roman-municipiul-tibiscum-de-la-jupa-cetate-cod-sit-ran-51038.01		

Tibiscum is defined by the existence of two different settlements: one is the rural habitation, developed adjacently to the military ensemble, and the other, on the other bank of the river Timiș, emerged as a settlement unconnected to the *castrum*. This second settlement became a *municipium* – most probably – during the reigns of either Septimius Severus or Caracalla, though the only explicit attestation comes from an inscription erected during Gallienus, but such a late status elevation seems unlikely. As well dating from the reign of Gallienus is the dedication made to his wife, Cornelia Salonina, by the *ordo municipii Tibicensium* (CIL III 1550). The exact succession and/or superposition of the military troops on the site is unknown. Archaeologically, Tibiscum is well researched and many buildings and archaeological ensembles have been excavated and published (glass workshop, temples, private houses, baths, stores, etc.).

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D. Benea, *Tibiscum în lumina izvoarelor epigrafice*, *Tibiscus* 5, 1979, 141-148.

D. Benea, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România. Campania 2001*, București 2002.

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D. Benea, P. Bona, *Tibiscum*, Timișoara 1994.

S. Bulzan, *Cultul imperial în Dacia romană*, Phd Diss., Cluj-Napoca 2005.

A. Cîntar, *Aplicabilitatea sistemelor grafice 2D și 3D în studierea evoluției arhitectonice a așezării civile de la Tibiscum*, Szeged 2015.

C. Petolescu, *Auxilia Daciae*, București 2002.

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