

ALBURNUS MAIOR (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; Bota, 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.
Ordo decurionum			
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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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 attestetion 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 attesetd at *Ampelum*. *Numerus Maurorum Hisp(anorum)* is epigraphically attesetd, but its fort was not identified at *Ampelum*, as the troop was probably stationed somewhere along the Ampoi valley.

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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"> we have 5 <i>decuriones</i> of in colonia Sarmizegetusa attested (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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<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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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-Cătăniciu (Bogdan-Cătăniciu 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 Bologna as Rucconium (Deac 2013, 265-266).

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).

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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"> • numerus Singulariorum Britannicianorum (?) 	<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 circumspection 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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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).

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

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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> 	
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

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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>Ivir coloniae</i> (IDR II 13) 		
Associations			
Imperial cult	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>flamen</i> (IDR II 13) 		Bulzan 2005, 84-85
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 Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=109782.02		

Drobeta was the place of Trajan's bridge, 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 a *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

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Author(s): Imola Boda

<i>GERMISARA</i> (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			
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>	<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

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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, making it hard to tell which was 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.
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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 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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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 = AE 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.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlements; necropolis. 		Cociş, Paki, Voişan 1994 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detalii.asp?k=30&d=Cluj-Napoca-Piata-Unirii-1994); Cociş, Fodorean, Nemeti, Voişan 2001 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detalii.asp?k=1341&d=Cluj-Napoca-Str-Victor-Deleu-2001); Dima, Mustaţă, Rusu, Szabolcs, Ursuţiu 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 in the nearby of 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 light: 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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POJEJENA (Caraș-Severin County)			
	Essential data	Observations	Bibliography
Statute (evolutive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> military rural settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> civilian settlement with the nucleus between fort and Danube 	Luca 2006, 201-203; Timoc 2018
Military unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cohors V Gallorum</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attested in 179 AD (RMD III 123) 	Petolescu 2002, 107-109; Matei-Popescu, Țentea 2006
<i>Ordo decurionum</i>			
Local magistrates			
Associations			
Imperial cult			
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> research excavation in fort prospections in the civilian area 		Gudea 1975; Gudea, Bozu 1979; Timoc 2018 (http://cronica.cimec.ro/detaliu.asp?k=5960&d=Pojejena-Caras-Severin-Sistarita-2017)
Geographical data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/207354 		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=53522.03 		

Pojejena is the site of an auxiliary fort and adjacent civilian settlement which was part of Dacia's administration under Trajan (when *legio VII Claudia* is attested here), passed under the jurisdiction of the legate of Moesia Superior in 119 AD and back to Dacia's legate after the reorganization of Marcus Aurelius. The fort was used until the 5th C AD as part of the Danubian border of the late Empire. In the civilian settlement, largely destroyed, some Streifenhaus-type houses were preserved and identified through geophysical prospections.

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C. Timoc, in *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România*. Campania 2017, București 2018.

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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.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=142159.01 		

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 *quattorviri* (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 Opreanu (Opreanu 2015, 299-309) establishes 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 amphitheater, 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 Potaissense</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"> • deduced 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; AE 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.
Archaeological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research excavations: civilian settlement; fort; necropolis. 		Bărbulescu, Cătinaș, 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 ruins of 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 Mureş. 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, save 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 Batavia 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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Author(s): Rada Varga

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 have been within the civilian settlement were discovered and (partially) excavated in time, but their functionality is unclear.

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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.

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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 Britannica 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, F. Marcu, *Die Truppen im Kastell von Cășeiu: Cohors II Br(itannorum) (milliaria) und Cohors I Britannica (milliaria) C.R. Eqvitata Antoniniana*, in N. Gudea (ed.), *Roman Frontier Studies. Proceedings of the 17th International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies*, Zalău, 1999, 585-597.
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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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Author(s): Rada Varga

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 Constatine the Great) 		
Geographical data	https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/216996		
National Archaeological Record of Romania (RAN)	http://ran.cimec.ro/?codran=125551.01		

Sucidava most probably was the seat of a pre-Roman tribe, the *Sucii*, whereas 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). Constatine the Great build here a bridge over the Danube, considered one of the longest of its time (2,5 km).

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D. Tudor, *Oltenia Romană*, București 1958.

Author(s): Imola Boda

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</i> (CIL III 7997) 		Bulzan 2005, 86-87
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 it 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.). Regarding the

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