



International Colloquium

**Alfred von Domaszewski.
Latin Epigraphy in the
Roman Empire**

**Timișoara
December 14th-17th 2022**

PROGRAMME



INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM

**Alfred von Domaszewski.
Latin Epigraphy in the Roman
Empire**

(Timișoara, December 14th-17th 2022)

Organizers:

Timiș County & National Museum of Banat Timișoara
dr. Călin Timoc

Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of History and Philosophy,
Departement of Ancient History and Archaeology
Prof. dr. Sorin Nemeti

POSTERS

- [1] Mariana Balaci (Timișoara), *Une brique avec une écriture cursive découverte à Dalboșeț (dép. de Caraș Severin)*
- [2] Marius Gheorghe Barbu, Cătălin Rîșcuța, Cătălin Cristescu, Antoniu Tudor Marc (Deva), *A graffiti from the beginning of the 2nd century discovered in the vicinity of Micia*
- [3] Dorel Bondoc, Gabriela Filip (Craiova), *A stamped Roman amphora belonging to the Εφηβος producer, discovered at Cioroiu Nou*
- [4] Victor Bunoiu (Drobeta Turnu-Severin), Florian Matei-Popescu (București), *Brickstamps from the Roman Bridge pillars from Drobeta*
- [5] Ana C. Hamat, Ștefan Georgescu (Constanța), *The fate of the monuments of ancient Tomis in the 4th century. Preventive archaeological research from Constanța - Bd. Aurel Vlaicu, no. 158 - Hornbach store (2021-2022)*
- [6] Ștefan Georgescu, Ana C. Hamat (Constanța), *New discoveries of Roman Lamps near Tomis, dwellings from boulevard A. Vlaicu, IInd century AD until the end of VIIth century AD.*
- [7] Simona Regep (Timișoara), *Brickstamps discovered at Praetorium-Mehadia (Caraș-Severin County)*
- [8] Călin Timoc, Sergiu Enache (Timișoara), *Graffiti Inscriptions on Usual Roman Pottery from Tibiscum-Jupa*
- [9] Dan Dana (Lyon), Dan Deac (Zalău), *Literacy and writing habits among the military on the northern frontier of Dacia*

14th of December: arrival of the participants

(accommodation at Hotel ATLAS – from 13:00)

19:00 Welcome – dinner @ Restaurant of Hotel ATLAS

15th of December: Colloquium opening

10:00 REGISTRATION @ National Museum of Banat & visiting the exhibition of gems and cameos from Roman Dacia, curator: Ștefana Cristea

- From 11 o'clock the opening of the scientific event with the unveiling of Domaszewski's memorial plaque at the military chapel in „Piața 700” [speeches of the organizers, representatives of WUT, County Council, City Hall and Honorary Consulate of Austria, etc.]

Lunch @ Restaurant of Hotel ATLAS (between 13:00 – 15:00)

Conference Hall @ Hotel ATLAS

Plenary Session: Alfred von Domaszewski and the researchers of his time

Chair: Florian Matei-Popescu

15:00 – 15:30 Kövecsi Gerzson Ákos, *The contribution of archaeologists and antiquarians from Transylvania to the creation of the CIL III Supplementum coordinated by Alfred von Domaszewski*

15:30 – 16:00 Matyas Jozsef, *Aspects regarding the collaboration between Torma Károly and Theodor Mommsen in redacting the volume CIL III*

16:00 – 16:30 Kovács Péter, *Alfred von Domaszewski and the Pannonian milestones*

16:30 – 17:00 Szabó Csaba, *Alfred von Domaszewski and Béla Cserni: Authority and academic networks in the late 19th century Transylvanian research*

17:00 – 17:30 Forisek Péter, *András Alföldi at the University of Debrecen (1923-1930)*

Coffee break 17:30-18:00

18:00-18:30 * POSTER SESSION & Discussions

18:30-19:30 * Books release & Discussions

Dorel Bondoc, *Cărmizile ștampilate de la Slăveni*, Syntech Printhouse, Craiova, 2022.

Ioan Piso, Adrian Ardeț, Călin Timoc, *IDR Appendix, vol.III*, Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2020.

19:30 – Festive Dinner @ Hotel ATLAS

16th of December: Colloquium presentations

Conference Hall @ Hotel ATLAS

Plenary Session: *New epigraphical discoveries*

Chair: Kovács Péter

9:00 – 9:30 Florian Matei Popescu, Radu Ota, Gabriel Balteș, Horia Ciugudean, Ovidiu Oargă, *A Roman altar discovered at Galda (Alba County, Romania)*

9:30 – 10:00 Liviu Petculescu, *C. Antonius Crispinus veteran and magister pagi*

10:00 – 10:30 Ioan Piso, Ovidiu Țentea, *The epigraphic material of the numeri Palmyrenorum in Roman Dacia*

10:30 – 11:00 George Cupcea, *The legionary centurionate one century after “Rangordnung” and a list of centurions from Apulum*

Coffee break 11:00-11:30

Plenary Session: Votive epigraphical materials

Chair: Radu Ardevan

11:30 – 12:00 Szabó Ádám, *The Roman religion and the epigraphical material*

12:00 – 12:30 Ștefana Cristea, Sorin Nemeti, *Inscriptions on the gems and cameos from National Museum of Banat*

12:30 – 13:00 Denisa Murzea, *Women in the “cloud” around the Roman world*

13:00 – 13:30 Lucia Carmen Ardeț, Adrian Ardeț, *Temples and cult buildings from Tibiscum*

13:30 – 14:00 Călin Timoc, *About a recently rediscovered votive inscription from the Herculane Baths (IDR III/1 66 = CIL III 1573)*

Lunch @ Restaurant of Hotel ATLAS (between 14:00 – 15:30)

Conference Hall @ Hotel ATLAS

Plenary Session: *Old epigraphical discoveries reinterpreted*

Chair: Ioan Piso

15:30 – 16:00 Vladimir P. Petrović, *Les plus anciennes bornes milliaires de la Mésie supérieure : la contribution sur la question de l'ancienneté du réseau routier dans les Balkans centraux*

16:00 – 16:30 Florin Fodorean, *Pecunia sua fecit. Aspects regarding the road building activities during Trajan's reign reflected through milestones*

16:30 – 17:00 Radu Ardevan, *Remarks on an inscription of Ulpiana (Upper Moesia)*

17:00 – 17:30 Isabelle Paulsen, Jeremy M. Hutton, *Tracing the Life of a Soldier: P. Ael. Theimes at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa and Tibiscum?*

Coffee break 17:30-18:00

Plenary Session: *Military epigraphy*

Chair: George Cupcea

18:00 – 18:30 Chiara Cenati, Florian Matei Popescu, *Military history from square brackets: some revisited inscriptions from the city of Rome*

18:30 – 19:00 Sorin Nemeti, *Stamps of the legio V Macedonica from Potaissa. The old collections of the Turda History Museum*

19:00 – 19:30 Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, *In the Governor's Service: Some Remarks on the Military and Constructive Activities of the Singulares of Roman Dacia*

20:00 – Dinner @ Hotel ATLAS

17th of December: goodbye breakfest

- Visiting the city and local museums

Radu Ardevan, *Remarks on an inscription of Ulpiana (Upper Moesia)*

A funerary inscription of Ulpiana (AE 1981, 132) mentions a couple, buried by an enigmatic college. Our approach tries to clarify the man's job, the age of his wife, and especially the name of the college they belonged to. The text shows several Latin mistakes, too. It illustrates the level of civilization of the local society.

Ștefana Cristea, Sorin Nemeti, *Gemstones with inscriptions from the National Museum of Banat*

At the beginning of the 20th century, the National Museum of Banat enriched its heritage with a series of items, including gems and cameos, from the collections of two important personalities from Banat: Ormós Zsigmond and Pongrácz Imre. The gems and cameos in these collections can be dated to the ancient, medieval, and modern periods. Nine of them, datable to all three mentioned eras, have engraved inscriptions, some associated with images. The inscriptions range from a few letters to words. The writing is done with Latin or Greek letters, some of which have been deciphered, others not yet. This study aims to make known this stage of the research of the gems and cameos from the National Museum of Banat in Timișoara.

Sorin Nemeti, *Stamps of the legio V Macedonica from Potaissa. The old collections of the Turda History Museum*

The tegular material produced by the Fifth Macedonian Legion during its stationing at Potaissa (Turda, Cluj County) is stamped with a wide variety of signacula containing the name of the legion in abbreviated form. In order to establish the complete repertory of signacula and to verify the old typologies we have taken up the old finds that have entered into the collections of the Turda Museum of History before the beginning of the systematic excavations in the fortress of the Fifth Macedonian Legion in 1971. We were thus able to identify some of the stamps previously located in the Téglás István collection, but also a series of stamps resulting from I. Țigăra's investigations in Turda and its surroundings or acquired by the Turda Museum from various private individuals. In the following, we want to present them as archaeological artifacts,

integrating them into the already created typology and emphasizing the importance of new variants.

Kövecsi Gerzson Ákos, *The contribution of archaeologists and antiquarians from Transylvania to the creation of the CIL III Supplementum coordinated by Alfred von Domaszewski*

The presentation will present an important chapter of the evolution of research on the province of Dacia. In the second part of the 19th century, in Transylvania there was an impulse of epigraphic research related to the province of Dacia. The epigraphic contributions in the research of the Dacia province gained scope thanks to the collaboration between the main members of the CIL project and the antiquarians from Transylvania. Their cooperation began on the occasion of Theodor Mommsen's presence in Transylvania in the fall of 1857. This collaboration of the CIL program and antiquarians from Transylvania did not end with the realization of CIL III. (1873) coordinated by Mommsen. This relationship continued at the end of the century when Alfred von Domaszewski produced the Supplementum volume of CIL III (1902). The main antiquarians from Transylvania with increased relevance from the point of view of the theme of the work are Torma Károly, Téglás Gábor, Király Pál, Carl Gooss and Cserni Béla.

Florin Fodorean, *Pecunia sua fecit. Aspects regarding the road building activities during Trajan's reign reflected through milestones*

Optimus Princeps. This is how Trajan was known in his lifetime and after his death, centuries away from his life. His decisions, his actions, his courage, the conquest of Dacia and Parthia, the annexation of Arabia, the maximum extent of the Roman Empire, his involvement during the military campaigns, all these built his reputation. But above all, his constructions, like the Column, the Forum in Rome, the port of Ostia, the massive bridge over the Danube River, the bridge from Alcantara, these were huge architectural achievements, many of them coordinated by the famous architect Apollodorus of Damascus. But what could complete this picture of his reputation? Obviously, the road building activity. The road cut into the cliff at the Iron gates region, the imperial road of Roman Dacia, *Via Traiana* in Italy, different roads built or repaired in Hispania, Africa, Near East, all these are

another proof of his preoccupations for the road network. Our study discusses some aspects regarding the road building activities during Trajan's reign reflected through milestones. We focused on different provinces, like Hispania, Italy, Pannonia, Moesia Superior, Africa Proconsularis. We tried to observe which regions/provinces benefited, during Trajan's reign, of special attention regarding road construction, based on data provided by the milestones. We have also tried to see which the specific formulas were used in the texts of these milestones ('refecit', 'faciendum curavit', 'silice sua pecunia stravit', 'pecunia sua fecit'). Finally, we intended to observe if the politic of road building established for Italia was extended to other provinces and which were the contexts of these preoccupations.

Forisek Péter, *András Alföldi at the University of Debrecen (1923-1930)*

The University of Debrecen was established in 1912 and had four faculties, namely the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Theology. Originally the Faculty of Arts had two departments of antiquity; one was specialized in ancient Greek philology, the other in Latin philology. At the beginning of the 1920s there was a growing need to establish a single department of antiquity and in 1923 a job vacancy was advertised for which three people applied, one of them was András Alföldi. He worked at the University of Debrecen between 1923 and 1930. There are a lot of unwritten documents about this part of his life and will be presented and discussed in this paper.

Chiara Cenati, F. Matei Popescu, *Military history from square brackets: some revisited inscriptions from the city of Rome*

One edition is often not enough. Especially inscriptions published only in the first volumes of the CIL, where a drawing with basic interpretation and synthetic information are provided, can be today read, explained and interpreted in a better and more precise way. In this paper we shall focus on a group of seven inscriptions from the city of Rome, providing new readings, all related to soldiers, their units, ranks and careers. Nowadays, the improved knowledge of the Roman army and especially of the Urban units, in respect with Domaszewski's standard work from 1908, along with a critical study of the manuscript tradition and autopsies allow us to supplement missing parts of the text - even the frequent cases

when the original monuments are lost - and to provide small tiles that contribute to the reconstruction of the overall picture regarding the military presence in the city of Rome.

F. Matei Popescu, Radu Ota, Gabriel Balteş, Horia Ciugudean, Ovidiu Oargă, *A Roman altar discovered at Galda (Alba County, Romania)*

Following the rescue excavations conducted between 2014-2017 on the future route of the Sebeş – Turda highway several archaeological sites have been noticed. Among them the site number 4, having archaeological features belonging both to the Bronze Age and Medieval period. Within one of the medieval dwelling houses dated to the second half of the 12th century, but directly connected with it, a Roman altar was discovered, along with fragments of Roman bricks and Roman sherds, together with bones and adobe fragments. The Roman altar, dedicated to Iupiter Optimus Maximus for the health of the Severan family, was reused during the Roman period as a dedication to another deity. Texts and commentaries will be provided within the paper.

Denisa Murzea, *Women in the “cloud” around the Roman world*

Men, without a doubt, dominated the space of writing in general, and of epigraphy in particular, in the Roman world in terms of authorship and responsibility. However, even within male-dominated writing cultures a focus on female authorship can meaningfully be established and researched. Within the ERC – funded project MAPPOLA, I am conducting a study on female authorship and agency in the Roman verse inscriptions. In this context, I would like to revisit the scholarship of Alfred von Domaszewski, especially in the context of his work for *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* III, with a focus on the entries for female-authored, female-centred *carmina epigraphica*. In my presentation, I will focus on three epigraphic poems from different social and cultural contexts, look at the ways in which they have been treated by Alfred von Domaszewski and establish a new method of investigation. Such an analysis will bring the female voices back to the fore and create a significantly broader idea of a marginalised and silenced group and of the modalities and the dynamics in which women acted or were perceived in specific contexts and conditions.

George Cupcea, *The legionary centurionate one a century after "Rangordnung" and a list of centurions from Apulum*

The matter of the legionary centurionate has long been debated in modern scholar of epigraphy and military history. Alfred von Domaszewski's publication of the 'Rangordnung' was at the same time a powerful synthesis and a starting point. In his work, the 'Father of Rangordnung' proposes a very elaborate and universally established hierarchy between the legionary centurions, as well as a thoroughly applied system of promotion. But from that moment on, the research has evolved in two divergent ways, each one gathering adepts until today. In contrast to Domaszewski, a very concise but thorough PhD thesis will be defended 8 years after the publication of 'Rangordnung', in Berlin, by Th. Wegeleben, that will open the way for this second, totally divergent research direction. More than one century after, the competition between the two theories is still not definitively concluded, even though discussions in the subject tend to be more and more pragmatic. Finally, one recently discovered dedication made by the entire corps of the centurions of *legio XIII Gemina*, in Apulum, may come in support of one of the directions.

Szabó Csaba, *Alfred von Domaszewski and Béla Cserni: Authority and academic networks in the late 19th century Transylvanian research*

In the second half of the 19th century, the archaeological heritage of Transylvania was rediscovered and systematically researched by various local associations and amateur archaeologists and historians, the pioneers of Roman studies in the region. The largest Roman urban settlement, Apulum was re-discovered and later excavated in various sites by Béla Cserni, founder of the local museum and the first urban archaeologist of Transylvania. This paper discusses the impact of Alfred von Domaszewski, as an authority in Roman epigraphy and military studies in the end of the 19th century and his impact on the early works of Cserni, as well as the intense academic networks established in late 19th century Europe, reflected by the correspondance of Cserni.

Szabó Ádám, *The Roman religion and the epigraphical material*

In addition to the auctorial sources, scholars of Roman religious history mainly use inscriptional sources. The types of sources also differ from period to period, with auctors providing a more extensive source material for early religious history, while inscriptions shed more light on the religious practices of the imperial period. Combining auctors and inscriptions, however, can only provide partial results, which should be supplemented, where it is possible, by iconographical and archaeological material. The most complete results can only be obtained by using all types of sources together.

In my presentation I will examine the possibilities and limitations of the use of the inscriptions in the study of Roman religious history in the light of Alfred von Domaszewski's *Die Religion des römischen Heeres* (1895).

Kovács Péter, *Alfred von Domaszewski and the Pannonian milestones*

As it is known the supplement fascicules of the CIL III were edited by A. von Domaszewski. The last one was published in 1902. The CIL III included all Pannonian miliaria known or published until this date as well. In my paper I wish to present this material and the new finds that came to light after 1902 in the light of the new CIL XVII Pannonia volume as well. Summarily, it can be observed that their number has almost been doubled in the last 120 years. In the second half of my paper I shall focus my attention on the milestones edited by Domaszewski (what happened to them, how exact his work, readings were).

Liviu Petculescu, *C. Antonius Crispinus veteran and magister pagi*

C. Antonius Crispinus „veteranus ex decurione” of ala II Pannoniorum set up a marble honorific slab to the emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla and Geta caesar at Micia between AD 199 and 209/210 (CIL III, 1375; IDR III/3, 54). The massive presence of Antoninii among whom were representatives of the local elite from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa and even Micia is evidence for Crispinus' reason to leave after honesta missio Gherla where ala II Pannoniorum was quartered and to settle at Micia, namely to come home. As the cavalrymen were recruited from people familiar with horsemanship, one can suppose that he

descended from a family of cavalrymen who served in one of the military units garrisoned at Micia. Probably his ancestors arrived at Micia with ala I Hispanorum Campagorum which was drafted originally from Spain where the *gens Antonia* was very well represented. He was likely enlisted in the same ala and later promoted to the rank of decurio in the ala Pannoniorum which had a similar fighting style to that of ala Campagorum. His dedication to the imperial family was most probably part of his campaign to be elected in the dignity of magister pagi. As magister pagi Miciensis he dedicated an auguste altar to IOM for the *veterani et cives Romani* of the pagus (IDR III/3. 80). At the end of the lecture one deals with the legal status of Micia settlement.

Isabelle Paulsen, Jeremy M. Hutton, *Tracing the Life of a Soldier: P. Ael. Theimes at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa ... and Tibiscum?*

The Palmyrene veteran Publius Aelius Theimes, who served as a Centurion in the *cohors I Vindelicorum* and then as Duumviral of Sarmizegetusa during his retirement, has normally been identified in four inscriptions from Sarmizegetusa. He founded one of the temples to the Palmyrene gods (IDR III/2 18); erected a life-size statue to Hygeia (IDR III/2 152); dedicated a funerary altar along with several other citizens of Palmyrene descent (IDR III/2 369); and was commemorated in a funerary epitaph, having died at the age of 89 years old (IDR III/2 370). In a forthcoming article (ZPE 222 [2022]), Ioan Piso and Ovidiu Țentea connect a fifth inscription to this P. Ael. Theimes—a dedicatory inscription now embedded in the construction of the Medieval church in Densuș (IDR III/2 476). To these five inscriptions, we tentatively add a sixth—this one discovered in Tibiscum, and potentially written during Theimes' period of service in the *cohors I Vindelicorum*. Inscription IDR III/1 170 is the funerary monument of a Palmyrene man whose name has been lost, but whose brother's name, THEMES, is an alternative spelling of THEIMES. Further, the name of the two men's father, tym' (=THEIMES), has been identified by Kaizer (FS for Ioan Piso [2004]) as the proper reading of the Aramaic line below the Latin text. This reading has been confirmed by Hendricks et al. using Reflectance Transformation Imaging (AnBan 27 [2019]). We propose the possibility that IDR III/1 170 should be identified as the earliest known epigraph by (P. Ael.) Theimes, who was serving in one of the military units in Tibiscum at the time and who later became Duumviral after he retired to Sarmizegetusa.

Marius Gheorghe Barbu, Cătălin Rîșcuța, Cătălin Cristescu, Antoniu Tudor Marc, *A graffiti from the beginning of the 2nd century discovered in the vicinity of Micia*

The works carried out before the modernisation of the Deva-Arad railway also affected the archaeological site Vețel – Luncă, located in the western proximity of Micia. Several hundred features have been investigated in the late fall of 2018, belonging to various prehistoric and historical eras. Amongst these, we noticed a group of eight features dating from the Roman period, found on the high terrace of the Mureș River. Based on the inventory of the pit 325B, we assumed that this feature could be one of the earliest Roman interventions in this point. The materials discovered inside this pit may be attributed to the first years of the second century AD. The ash-gray soil of the feature contained several osteological fragments, seven ceramic vessels, a glass vessel, a coin, and some metal pieces. These elements seem to be related to the beginnings of the Roman activity in the area of Micia. The current information indicate that the Vețel – Luncă site could represent a surveillance point strategically located in order to control the course of the Mureș River in front of its entrance in the Dobra Gorge. The materials discovered in feature Cx 325B may be related with the early Roman security measures required during the construction of the first fortification elements of Micia. Among the inventory items identified here is a ceramic cup incised with graffiti! The incised letters after the burning seem to indicate the name of the owner of the vessel, most likely a soldier who was active in the Mures Valley during Trajan's time.

Mariana Balaci, *Une brique avec une écriture cursive découverte à Dalboșeț (dép. de Caraș Severin)*

Lors de la reprise des recherches archéologiques dans l'édifice romain de Dalboșeț, (point Dragomireana), a été découverte dans une chambre une brique, conservée à l'état fragmentaire, avec une écriture cursive sur sa surface. Cette écriture a été faite avant le processus de combustion de la brique. Il est intéressant tant par les lettres qu'il conserve que par son lieu de découverte, à partir les chambres qui constituent la zone des bains.

Simona Regep, *Brickstamps discovered at Praetorium-Mehadia (Caraş-Severin County)*

The settlement of the fort and the military vicus from Praetorium-Mehadia (Caraş-Severin County) on the imperial road from Dierna to Tibiscum and then to Ulpia Traiana supports the strategic importance of the fort, but also the settlement played a role in the access of merchants from the Danube towards to the province of Dacia and vice versa. The archaeological research carried out in the last two decades at Mehadia has enriched the repertoire of stamped tile material. The new discoveries confirm once more the constructive role that the military units cohorts III Delmatarum and legio XIII Gemina once had in the fort and civil settlement from Praetorium-Mehadia, also in the Late Roman period.

Matyas Jozsef, *Aspects regarding the collaboration between Torma Karoly and Theodor Mommsen in redacting the volume CIL III*

In order to collect and edit all the inscriptions from the former Roman province of Dacia, a long research was needed, but above all teamwork. Thus Theodor Mommsen collaborated with several historians from Transylvania, including Torma Károly. He managed to collect and send most of the inscriptions for the volume, conducting research and collaborating with all the antique collectors and history buffs he knew, which always informed him of new epigraphic discoveries. The present study aims to bring new information about this collaboration, presenting 9 letters of the German epigraphist and two letters, drafts, unsent by Torma, all completely unpublished. The chronological interval of the two historians' correspondence spans 10 years and deals with topics such as: the correct reading of the inscriptions, drafting details, financial or political issues. Mommsen does not mention anything about his periegesis through Transylvania, but he does remember the pleasant moments spent at the residence of the Torma family.

Dan Dana, Dan Deac, *Literacy and writing habits among the military on the northern frontier of Dacia*

This paper aims to introduce the audience to the future epigraphic corpus consisting of tesserae militares and instrumenta inscripta recovered in military contexts from Roman Dacia. The presentation

focuses particularly on the discoveries from the northern frontier, most of them still unpublished, identified in the Roman auxiliary forts and adjacent military vici from Buciumi, Porolissum, Brusturi/Romita, Gherla, Arcobara and Orheiul Bistriței. Also, it explores the materials, methods and the degree to which important historical information can be extracted from these texts.

Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, *In the Governor's Service: Some Remarks on the Military and Constructive Activities of the Singulares of Roman Dacia*

The information/data related to the presence and activities carried out by the consular governor's guard of the three Dacias is relatively numerous (compared to the situation in other provinces of the Roman Empire). At the same time, the older and especially more recent studies on the careers of the officers and soldiers who were part of the troops of *numeri singulares consulares* (*equites* and *pedites*), as well as on their different types of stamps, attested on the building materials they produced, highlighted their military and constructive activities. The main goal of our scientific approach is to review several aspects related to the functions performed by the consular governor's guard from Apulum. We will especially consider its construction activity, by analyzing the types of stamps present on the different categories of building materials, discovered almost exclusively in the buildings and facilities that compose the Governor's Palace at Apulum. At the same time, by mapping the areas where these materials were discovered in the old and recent excavations at the *praetorium consularis* at Apulum, we hope will provide more information related to the role and activities carried out by the singulares in the province of Dacia.

Vladimir P. Petrović, *Les plus anciennes bornes milliaires de la Mésie supérieure : la contribution sur la question de l'ancienneté du réseau routier dans les Balkans centraux*

Les voies de communication sur le territoire de la Mésie Supérieure, notées dans les itinéraires antiques, ont été construites très tôt, peut-être dès les premières décennies du I^{er} siècle après J.-C. Cela peut certainement s'expliquer par leur grande importance stratégique, car ces routes étaient empruntées par les nombreuses légions à l'époque de la consolidation du pouvoir romain dans les régions centrales des Balkans, ainsi qu'à l'époque de

l'établissement de la frontière de l'Empire sur le Danube. De l'ancienneté des voies romaines sur le territoire de la Mésie Supérieure à part des itinéraires et la genèse de la construction de certaines agglomérations importantes, témoignent également des bornes milliaires connues jusqu'à présent. Les plus anciennes sont d'origine du sud de la Mésie Supérieure, de la région de Scupi, de la section Scupi – Naissus et indiquent l'ancienneté de cette route. Ces bornes milliaires datent de l'époque d'Hadrien, de l'Antonin le Pieux et de Marc Aurèle. Il s'agit des bornes milliaires de Scupi ainsi que de Đeneral Janković, le village sur la frontière actuelle entre la Serbie (Kosovo et Métochie) et la République de Macédoine du Nord. Elles indiquent l'époque de leur apparition, mais également la distance de Scupi, l'un des centres le plus ancien et le plus important de la Mésie Supérieure.

Călin Timoc, *About a recently rediscovered inscription from the Herculane Baths (IDR III/1, 66 = CIL III 1573)*

The epigraphic discoveries from the Herculane Baths (Caraș-Severin county) made by the Austrians, in the middle of the 18th century, are too well known. They have been published and commented on countless times in the last 250 years. Unfortunately, due to the vicissitudes of the historic times (the area was for a long time the scene of military confrontations between the Habsburg Empire and the Ottoman Empire), many of them have been lost, we only know the text of these monuments, thanks to the efforts of scholars such as Pascal Cariophylus, Francesco Grisellini or Nicolae Stoica de Hațeg. One such inscription was IDR III/1.66 = CIL III 1573, the votive altar dedicated to Hercules by the governor of Dacia, Simonius Iulianus (240-244 AD) which was believed to be lost. According to those who saw it in the 18th century, it was discovered near the center of the settlement, among the Roman ruins at Schindelbad, and was then built into the wall of the newly built thermal edifice, Ludwigsbad, between the ventilation windows of the room that housed the main basin. After a program to systematize the spa from the beginning of the 19th century, Ludwigsbad was demolished and a new edifice was built in its place (today Hotel Apolo = the oldest functional edifice in Băile Herculane), with several floors, which was to serve especially military patients, especially those from the K.u.K. Regiment no.13. With the appearance of this new spa establishment, the references related to this epigraphic monument also disappear from the literature. It was believed to have been moved to a

lapidarium collection of the Catholic Church or to some Austro-Hungarian Military-officer, collector of antiquities according to the fashion of the time. Recently, the removal of an old tin pipe stuck to the wall that was useful in the ventilation of the old bathroom in the Apolo Hotel and the removal of the steam caused by the thermal water revealed to us the small inscription built into the wall and we can now better appreciate *Simonius ex-voto* dedicated to the god *Hercules* giving to the researchers and the history-loving public a first photo of the inscribed monument.

Dorel Bondoc, Gabriela Filip, *A stamped Roman amphora belonging to the Εφηβοϋς producer, discovered at Cioroiu Nou*

This presentation is due to the discovery made by chance, during the 2021 archaeological excavations at Cioroiu Nou, when a fragment of an amphora handle was found, with a stamp on the surface. The discovery site is located in the western vicinity of the Roman fortress, on the plowed field, next to the Eruga river, which flows around it. It is the third discovery of this type at Cioroiu Nou, after the first two with the stamps of *Dionysogenes* and *Quartus*. Very interestingly, all these three amphora stamps discovered so far in Cioroiu Nou, come from the Greek world or, in any case, from a Greek-speaking area.

Ioan Piso, Ovidiu Tentea, *The epigraphic material of the numeri Palmyrenorum in Roman Dacia*

Our paper will focus on some aspects of the history of *numeri Palmyrenorum* in Dacia for which we propose some new interpretations. We will discuss the significance of the attestation of palmyrene units in military diplomas and the dating of the first attestations of *numeri palmyrenorum* in Dacia.

Based on these discussions, we will propose a new dating of earliest inscription about units of *numeri* in Dacia.

Lucia Carmen Ardeț, Adrian Ardeț, *Temples and cult buildings from Tibiscum*

The most important Roman settlement in the western part of Dacia Province is Tibiscum, extended on both sides of the *Timiș* River (*Tibisis*, Herodotus, IV, 49) on an area of approx. 35 ha.

The archaeological research carried out in the years 1982-1983 at the point „Sat Bătrîn Mare”, located in the territory of the village of Iaz, Obreja commune, Caraş-Severin County allowed the identification both epigraphically and archaeologically of a Temple dedicated to Apollo. Another building located in the municipality of Caransebeş was discovered in 1976 and has all the attributes of a temple. In recent years, more precisely, since 2016, a quadrilateral construction with dimensions of 8 X 8 m has been identified that would fulfill the functions of a Gallo-Roman type sacred construction. Besides these constructions there are a series of inscriptions that speak of the presence at Tibiscum of a Temple dedicated to Liber Pater.

Ana C. Hamat, Ştefan Georgescu, *The fate of the monuments of ancient Tomis in the 4th century. Preventive archaeological research from Constanţa - bd. Aurel Vlaicu, no. 158 - Hornbach store (2021-2022)*

The archaeological site investigated in Constanţa, at no. 158, boulevard A. Vlaicu, was discovered in the 70s by the late archaeologist Ct. Chera. Unfortunately, due to the extensive works carried out by the communist regime in this area, the site was not researched and published, until the works in 2022. On 70000 m², the communist authorities built a huge grain storage complex, and in 2021, a new building was to be erected here. In the following months, until May 2022, archaeologists discovered here the outskirts of a huge settlement, with an extensive dating from the beginning of the 2nd century to the beginning of the 7th century AD, together with a small necropolis dated between the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, as well as a small prehistoric necropolis. In the archaeological complexes of the settlement and the necropolis, opals, coins, fibulae, military equipment, ceramics, but also some votive and funerary monuments, preserved in fragments, were discovered.

Ştefan Georgescu, Ana C. Hamat, *New discoveries of Roman Lamps near Tomis, dwellings from boulevard A. Vlaicu, IInd century AD until the end of VII th century AD.*

Our poster presents roman lamps discovered from 2021-2022 in a small settlement and necropolis located near ancient Tomis, as a model for local commerce between II- VI centuries AD. The

archaeological site from Today Constanta, at nr. 158, A. Vlaicu boulevard, was discovered in the 70s by the late archaeologist Ct. Chera. Unfortunately, because of the extended works conducted by the communist regime in this area, the site was not investigated and publish, until 2022. On this address, on 70000 m², the communist authorities have constructed a huge complex for storing cereals, and in 2021 a new building was intended to be erected in this particular spot. In the next months, until May 2022, the archaeologist uncovered here the periphery of a huge settlement dated from the beginning of the IInd century until the beginning of the VII th century AD, a small necropolis dated between the II- III centuries AD, and also a small Bronze Age necropolis. In the archaeological complexes from the settlement and necropolis, we discovered lamps or fragment of lamps which were used to date the archaeological situation along with coins, fibulas, military equipment and other types of ceramics and reused roman monuments. The lamps divided in types, framed between the end of IIIrd century and the end of the VIth century AD. On some of them we can recognize the stamp of the local craftsmen, which enabled us to research the presence of the Euctemon, printed grape and ΔI marks in this settlement. The study of lamps from A. Vlaicu, no. 158 will be very important, because they shed a light on the lamp's commerce from Tomis, between IInd and VIth century AD., with local craftsmen and also with imports.

Victor Bunoiu, Florian Matei-Popescu, Roman bricks stamped by the military units that built Trajan's Bridge at Drobeta

According to Cassius Dio (LXVIII 13, 1-6), Trajan's Bridge at Drobeta was build immediately following the peace of 102 A.D.. It is currently believed, based on discoveries of Roman tegular stamps (IDR II 99-105), that detachments from the V Macedonica, VII Claudia, XIII Gemina legions, along detachments from I Cretum, II Hispanorum și III Brittonum veterana cohorts took part in building the bridge. The Iron Gates Region Museum's Archaeology collection houses several stamped bricks found during archaeological investigations of the piers of Trajan's Bridge at Drobeta. Furthermore, restoration work carried out on Trajan's Bridge in 2019-2022 unveiled new information regarding the military units that undertook its construction. The present study aims to realize a typology of the stamped bricks found over time to have been used in the structure of Trajan's Bridge at Drobeta.

Călin Timoc, Sergiu Enache, *Graffiti Inscriptions on Usual Roman Pottery from Tibiscum-Jupa*

Among the discoveries of Roman ceramics from the systematic archaeological excavations at Tibiscum-Jupa, many pieces with graffiti have come to light. Often these inscriptions were discovered after the pottery was restored and carefully cleaned. In the National Museum of Banat there are several such heritage objects and most of them are Roman drinking or dining vessels, mostly from local production. The inscriptions were made on the outside of the vessels by scratching with a sharp object and represent short messages, often of a single word that indicate either the content (water, wine, etc.), or the owner and sometimes even a numeral (which can suggest the capacity of the vessel or its number within the production batch, being serial ceramics). A very rare category of such objects are those that show graffiti made as a potter's or workshop mark.