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DOCTORAL THESIS

*Ceramics from the Roman Forts of Bologa and Cășeiu.  
Approaches over the Common Pottery*

(summary)

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## Abbreviations and bibliographical abbreviations

### Abbreviations

ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj - Napoca
ActaMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
Apulum	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
Crisia	Crisia. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, Oradea
EN	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
Limes	Studien zu den Militargrenzen Roms II. Vorträge des X Internationalen Limeskongresses in der Germania Inferior, Xanten 1974 (1977)
RCRFActa	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores Acta
SMMIM	Studii și materiale de muzeografie și istorie militară, București

### Bibliographical abbreviations

#### Names and destination of the vessels

DA	<i>Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines, Paris, Vol. I- V, coord. Mm. Ch. Daremberg, Edm. Saglio, 1890-1911</i>
ECR 1982	<i>Enciclopedia civilizației romane, București, 1982</i>
Hilgers 1969	W. Hilgers, <i>Lateinische Gefäßnamen, Düsseldorf, 1969</i>

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Massari 1979	Graziella Massari, Metodologia di ricerca applicata alla ceramica d'uso comune di Luni, <i>RCRF Acta XIX/ XX, 1979, p. 38-52</i>
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## *Introduction*

The common pottery from the Roman camp of Bologa had kindly been offered to us by prof. univ. dr. Nicolae Gudea. The common use pottery from the Roman sit of Cășeiu had kindly been given to us by conf.dr. Dan Isac, the responsible of the digging that had taken place in this particular sit. Nowadays the entire material is being kept in the deposit of Archaeological and Art History Institut of Cluj-Napoca (in the building that houses the Transylvania National History Museum).

Our greetings for the archeological material are towards our distinguish professors who had given us priceless suggestions during our collaboration and also for the special bibliography.

We also want to thank especially to PhD Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț, scientific researcher, for the bibliography that she had given to us and her advice during the conversations concerning the approach towards the ceramic material. We did not forget the interesting debates about different issues concerning the study of ceramic pottery given by prof.dr. Cristian Filip, to whom we want to thank.

The idea of a more detailed and complex study of the common use ceramic pottery came from our wish and desire of interpreting the data offered by the artefacts and the clearing of certain aspects concerning their use and finality, and of some economical and cultural aspects.

Such a study can offer information about some romanization issues, the notice of cultural influences, the integration of the 2 sits and their proximity to an economical circuit. By comparing the common use pottery from the 2 places, we tried to emphasize the similarities and the differences in order to identify the economical and cultural causes that determined them.

Our study focused over the common use ceramic pottery, wheel or hand made, discovered in the Roman sits of Bologa and Cășeiu used for keeping/transporting of the food supplies (pithoses, jugs, vessels with 2-3 handles), those used in the process of food making and other activities relied to this (pots, bowls, lids, mortars, strainers), but also those used to serving the products, bringing them to the table, to eat and to drink (jugs, bowls, plates, glasses or beakers).

## *Methods of research*

We included in the study only the common use ceramic pottery, wheel or handmade. They were taken into consideration no matter their condition and preservation, if there could be offered some useful information.

The ceramic vessels discovered at Bologa represent a very significant research archaeological material. In order to be easier to manage, a first step that we've considered onto the approach of the material was to sort it out. The first criteria was a manufacture technique, the handmade vessels were separated by those made with the wheel. The next step was to organize the vessels by form. This phase was important because it allowed us to get familiar with the archaeological material and to establish the study background: the design and the noting of the information given by every piece of material, the main vessel forms and their particularities, the interpretation of the obtained data and the making of work hypothesis.

For each piece of material it was made a standard note with the following information: the design, its status of preservation, the vessel shape to which it belonged or to which it could belong, the sizes, the particularity of the paste and its made techniques, the archaeological context and its habitat level considering the archaeological context, the bibliography, the analysis of its decoration. Based on this particular note, we were able to continue furthermore the research for different types of vessels. The way of describing them was based upon some proposals taken from vessel classification works (studies) and ceramic pottery research patterns (models) (Beschreibung 1986, p. 47-55, 68, Chirilă-Gudea 1972, Gardin 1976, Gudea 1989, p. 257-258, Gudea-Moțu 1988, Massari 1979, p. 38-40, Popilian 1976, Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, p. 67), adapted to the circumstances in which the ceramic vessels were discovered in the 2 Roman camps, Bologa and Cășeiu.

The design must reveal as real as possible the morphological particularities of each artefact and it represents the main information to making a typology, because it offers more useful information than a simple description (Massari 1979, p. 38, Shepard 1976, p. 324). In order to make the design, we've chosen all the pieces that could offer some information over the vessels' morphology to which it belonged and the archaeological circumstances in which they were discovered. Besides the whole vessels and the

fragmental vessels (or vessels by bits), there were also drawn very fragmental pieces that were framed only approximately from the typology's point of view. The preservation information indicates the degree in which a vessel form can be remade. The evaluation of the pieces was made from this perspective, not the size of the piece mattered, but the possibility of identifying/remaking of the shape. We used some expressions to reveal the information concerning the preservation status. *Very fragmental vessels* were considered those fragments that can't allow us or they partially allow us to create the sizes and which represent at the same time a pattern problem. *Fragmental vessels* were those discovered and that covered 1/3 or 1/2 of their original form or shape, and which allowed the remaking of the sizes by analogy and could easily be included in a pattern. The *vessels* that could be *completed* were those that hadn't all the pieces or the fragments, but they kept the elements of their shape, from base to head and the dimensions could be measurable, vessels that could be integrated with certainty in a pattern. The *whole* discovered *vessels* are rare.

Considering the base of the design and using analogy as help, it was intended the graphical making. If there is enough information about the superior or upper half, those concerning the lower half are missing in most cases. Thus the vessels' graphical reconstitution or reconstruction is not entirely genuine or it is a little relative (has a relativity potential), especially in the lower part, being connected with the chosen model.

The part that described the paste and the technique contained information related to the quality and the color of the paste, covering the surface of the vessels' techniques, marks of the using process and the notification of some deficiencies.

These kind of standard notifications are necessary in order to lighten the use of the information. The structure and the colour is better seen in the fresh break (Massari 1979, p. 38, Beschreibung 1986, p. 51). The structure of the paste is described by using 4 terms: *fine* paste, *homogeneous* (sandy), *coarse* and *rough*, based on optical aspects (Beschreibung 1986, p. 51, 53). We didn't intend to describe the paste colour with the color Munsell codes, but we applied the classical method because it was enough to determine or to establish the way of burning. We couldn't make a deep study over the specific paste features by using the mineral-petrographical analysis. We only used the necessary at this point, the better knowledge would be made in a more favourable context.

The vessels' surface carry most of the times, consequences of the used techniques. There were seen instrument marks especially at the handmade vessels, the whole or partial cover of the surface with slip, painting traces, fire marks.

The integration in a habitus level was made based upon the stratigraphical context from which they were recovered.

The artefacts that were published before also mentioned the bibliography. A great deal of the material is unpublished.

The catalog is presented as a table with homonym columns like individual records, the information being easier to manage. The pieces are enumerated as in the order of inventory regime received the moment of drawing. The majority of the handmade vessels are separately enumerated.

Based upon the obtained data, we've made and we've described the types with different alternatives. Establishing the patterns has no specific objective, but it represents a phase of the study in order to reach some historical conclusions. A pattern is considered to be a group of specific features concerning the shape and finality, established so that we could appreciate the information in a constructive way. It has 2 parts: a technical description based upon the analysis, examination, statistics and interpretation of the specific features based upon the criteria of the finality and archaeological circumstances. The vessels, being so fragmental and varied as shapes and sizes, their integration in a pattern was made according to the similarities between them, much more than using the morphological identity. Because we didn't find clues of the chronological and morphological evolution of the patterns, we didn't use this specific criteria for their enumeration. We've chosen enumeration based upon the morphological complexity, by beginning with the simple ones without saying that those were the first in a chronological order.

The description of the vessels' types, of their different variety is based upon the designs and drawings and also the graphical making. The elements of the descriptions are: the preservation status of the vessels which belongs to the shape, the vessels' sizes, the shape of the body, the specific features of the paste, the decoration elements, the repartition or the distribution of the shape/ the model according to

the camp's zones and evolution stages or phases of the sit, the identification of the ancient name or finality.

The *types* of the same shape can be identified according to the alterations suffered by the main parts of the vessel (Gardin 1976, p. 23-26, tableaux B1 p. 66, B 2 p. 67). These changes or transformations were probably connected with the finality of the container (Massari 1979, p. 40). The *variants* of the same type distinguish based upon the lip's position to the vessel's body. The *undervariants* of the same variant stand out based upon the specific features of the lip, because we didn't find other criteria at the research material, due to its fragmental status (Gardin 1976, p. 34-35, tableaux F 1 p. 74, F 2 p. 75). The presentation of the undervariants begins with the most simple and continues with the complex ones. The vessels are determined in the text with the catalog number after the preservation criteria, beginning with the most well kept and then the fragmental ones. Our paper contains quantitative and qualitative information concerning the undervariants. The types and the variants distinguish by some morphological details mentioned. We didn't detailed the morphological description of the undervariants because the graphical remaking is more relevant. The text about the undervariants is written with smaller letters and that of the special features of the types and shapes is written with bigger letters in order to emphasize it.

The *pictures* were conceived to complete the descriptions. The figures contain the graphical remaking of the shapes/variants and the shapes' spreading according to the destination on the sit's territory and during the habitus levels. The graphical remaking of the vessels are reproduced on a 1/8 (12,5%) scale, with one exception, the remaking of the pithoses' types from Cășeiu reproduced on a 1/12 (8,33%) scale. The scale is given at the end of each shape.

The tables contain information concerning the vessels' spreading on every Roman camp's territory and every habitus level.

### *Conclusions*

The research from the Bologa sit (Gudea 1997) and that from Cășeiu (Isac 2003), covered all the zones from the two Roman camps, but there were used different complex digging methods that influenced the sizes of the researched areas and the quantity of the archaeological material, but also the quantity of common use ceramic pottery which represented the topic of our investigation.

The Roman camp from Bologa was researched by main sections which crossed the entire perimeter of the sit, but their number varied from area to area, fact that influenced the quantity of discovered ceramic vessels. Thus, a big quantity of vessels doesn't necessarily mean a greater intensity of habitation, it could mean a intensive research of the area. In such conditions, the comparison between different areas of the Roman camp in terms of ceramic vessels are relative. The intensity of habitation or dwelling could be established based upon the number of the troupes who were accomodated there and that could be confirmed or not by the quantity of ceramic vessels.

The Roman camp from Cășeiu was investigated by main sections combined with more short ones. The intensity of research is different from area to area, but the effects over the quantity of ceramic vessels is the same.

At Bologa, the surface that was used for dwelling was less researched then at Cășeiu. At Bologa, the sections crossed the huts from *retentura* and *praetentura* on the N-S direction and on diagonal only on those from *praetentura*.

At Cășeiu, a great part of the *retentura dextra* was discovered by 3 surfaces, *praetentura dextra* was researched through 2 sections on N-S direction and one on E-W, *retentura sinistra* and *praetentura sinistra* were researched only using one main section (Isac 2003). In the intense researched areas, the number of discovered ceramic vessels was bigger, but it doesn't necessarily describe a more intense dwelling in comparison with other areas. We also have to keep in mind the specific context of dwelling in the area and the number of troupes accomodated there.

Even though at Cășeiu the dwelling area was more researched, the number of common use ceramic vessels was lower then the number of common use ceramic vessels discovered at Bologa. This situation has a strong argument in the number of troupes (soldiers) accomodated there despite the fact that both Roman camps had almost equal surface. At Bologa were accomodated 1 500 soldiers in the following way: *praetentura* was the base of *cohors II Hispanorum quingenaria equitata*, and in *retentura*

was located *cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum miliaria peditata* (Gudea 1997, p. 26-27). At Cășeiu was accommodated *cohors II Britannorum miliaria*, and after its transfer to Romita, *cohors I Britannica miliaria c.R. equitata* (Isac 2003, p. 33-47). The intensity of dwelling at Bologna was bigger than at Cășeiu and it was logic that the soldiers used more vessels.

The bigger number of vessels doesn't necessarily imply a much more use of them. The correlation of the data that we have so far, seems to suggest that at Cășeiu the common use ceramic vessels were used more often (Bologna: 1500 soldiers - 2323 vessels - 1,5 vessels/ soldier, Cășeiu 1000 soldiers - 1858 vessels - 1,8 vessels/ soldier). At the same time, these circumstances could be a consequence of more intensive research in the dwelling areas.

In *praetentura* of Bologna camp were identified *stabula* (Gudea 1997, p. 26). At Cășeiu were identified in *retentura dextra* (Isac 2003, p. 194-195). In these areas, human dwelling was diminished and thus the number of ceramic vessels should be smaller. But these particular areas were intensively researched and there were found more vessels than in the other dwelling areas. In such case, the number of vessels show how much those areas were studied and researched and less the intensity of dwelling.

The auxiliary troops dislocated in the Roman camps of Bologna and Cășeiu, on the western *limes*, and the northern one of Dacia/ Dacia Porolissensis came from provinces with celtic or german base (Husar 1999, p. 127-129, 133-134, 124-127). The auxiliary troops of Bologna, *cohors I Ulpia Brittonum miliaria*, *cohors II Hispanorum scutata Cyrenaica equitata quingenaria* și *cohors I Aelia Gaesatorum miliaria peditata* came after a period of time spent in a territory with celtic romanised population, such as the majority of auxiliary troops brought to Dacia (Gudea 1997, p. 51, Husar 1999, p. 270). The soldiers of the 2 cohorts that have stayed at Cășeiu, *cohors II Britannorum miliaria c.R.* and *cohors I Britannica miliaria c.R. equitata* were recruited from celtic base provinces such as Noricum and Pannonia (Isac 2003, p. 36, Husar 1999, p. 125).

The soldiers of these troops were already romanised when they get to Bologna and Cășeiu. The material culture that they brought with themselves was one of Roman origin, but there were also enregistered some particular elements belonging to the celtic origin material culture (Husar 1999, p. 267-276). These elements were funeral monuments and other specific objects. At Bologna were discovered such funeral monuments (Gudea 1997, p. 50-51), and as artefacts, there were discovered fibulas from Noricum and Pannonia in the first dwelling level (Gudea 1997, p. 19). At Cășeiu were certified only funeral monuments with celtic origin elements, a *aedicula* (Husar 1999, 185-186) and a *stela* (Husar 1999, p. 189).

Ceramic vessels with stamped sets were brought to *Dacia Porolissensis* and the produced in the workshops from the new province (Filip 2008, p. 107). They were brought by the colonists and the soldiers who came to *Pannonia Inferior* (Filip 2008, p. 49). The presence of these vessels was certified in the 2 Roman camps, Bologna (Gudea 1997, p. 19, 27, 41) and Cășeiu (Isac 2001, p. 131-132).

The presence of celtic origin population can be revealed by the norico-pannonian origin vessels, Latène tradition: *tripodes* vessels (*Dreifusschale*), decorated vessels (*Kammstriche* technique), sometimes in „chess” order (Husar 1999, p. 173-179). At Bologna and Cășeiu there weren't found so far this kind of vessels. Another type of vessels which could indicate the presence of a celtic origin population, were Roman from *Pannonia Inferior*, which suffered the influence of Latène tradition vessels (Brukner 1981, p. 181-182) before they were brought to Dacia Porolissensis. Celtic elements were noticed at some wheelmade bowls types, discovered in both sites (Bologna and Cășeiu).

The majority of common use ceramic vessels discovered so far in both Roman camps are considered to be of Roman origin, wheelmade (91% la Bologna and 91,4% la Cășeiu), the others are handmade Latène tradition vessels (9% la Bologna, 8,6% la Cășeiu) (Table 33).

The information concerning these vessels were partial most of the times because of some particular causes. The way of selecting them excluded most of the times the pieces of the vessels that couldn't give us information about the shape pattern or the using manner, thus decreasing the number of vessels discovered in a vessel lot, usefull to study, the quantity data not being appreciated. At Bologna, the circumstances in which the vessels were found, wasn't always noted, so that 1/3 of them can't be included in a certain dwelling level. At Cășeiu, such cases are rare.

Preservation status of Bologna vessels is fragmental, the remaking of the shapes being possible most of the times by analogy. The material culture being brought by *Pannonia Inferior*' colonists (Husar 1999, p. 267-276), we've chosen for analogy the whole vessels or those which could be made as a whole,

from this province (Brukner 1981). At Cășeiu, the preservation status is better and the remaking of the vessels more truthful.

Preservation status is different from shape to shape. Big vessels (pithoses, jugs, big pots, big bowls) are more fragmental, and thus the remaking is dependent on analogy. Smaller vessels (bowls, plates, beakers) are complete (whole) or could be made as a whole.

Preservation status is also different considering the times it was used and the way it was used to. Food preparation vessels (pots, bowls) and transportation vessels (jugs, vessels with 2-3 handles) were more exposed to the destruction risk because the way of using them comparing to storage vessels (pithoses, big pots), or table vessels (plates, beakers, bowls).

The limited sizes reconstruction possibilities of the transportation and storage vessels diminish the remaking chances of food quantities, solids or liquids, which were kept and consumed in a Roman camp. These quantities could be estimated based upon the number of the soldiers and their periodical portions (Gudea 2005).

*Transport and storage vessels* discovered both at Bologa (Fig. 3) and Cășeiu (Fig. 45) are the pithoses, the jugs, vessels with 2-3 handles and big pots.

*The pithoses – dolia* – discovered in both sites can be grouped in 3 types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 11-12, Cășeiu - Fig. 51-52). The first type *CH 1*, includes pyriform pithoses and it is represented in both Roman camps (Cășeiu 60%, Bologa 51,5%). There are some differences about the variants, at Bologa being found 3 variants (a, b, c) and at Cășeiu only 2 (a, b). The second type *CH 2*, includes globular pithoses and in both sites it is not represented as good as the first type (Cășeiu 38%, Bologa 28%). There are represented 3 variants (a, b, c), but at Cășeiu, the number of undervariants is bigger. The third type from Bologa, *CH 3*, contains tall pithoses, with a maximum diameter in the middle area, „axleform”. It is not well represented, it has only one variant and 2 undervariants (a, b). At Cășeiu this kind of type is not represented at all. The third type of Cășeiu, *CH 3*, includes smaller pithoses with a well determined neck, probably with a globular body. It's bad represented, it has only one variant and one undervariant. This type is not represented at Bologa.

The similarities that we've noticed about the types explain themselves by the common origin, and the differences concerning the variants and undervariants could be an effect of different workshops.

The pithoses discovered in both archaeological sites have big sized (dg - 21-40 cm and h - 40-80 cm) and middle sized (dg - 14-20 cm and h - 25-40 cm). The majority are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 88,5%, Bologa 62%), the others are made from coarse paste (Bologa 38%, Cășeiu 9,8%), and rarely rough paste (only at Cășeiu 1,6%). A great deal of artefacts are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 83,6%, Bologa 60%). They are also made, but rarely, from brown paste (Bologa 19%, Cășeiu 9,8%), dark coloured paste (grey) (Bologa 13%, Cășeiu 8,2%) and black paste (Bologa 3%, Cășeiu 1,6%). Most of them have marks of brick-coloured, brown, red, black, or dark coloured slip on the exterior surfaces. Some of them are decorated with one or more grooves on the lip or body (Cășeiu and Bologa), with one incision wave on the lip (Bologa) or on the body (Cășeiu), or painted waves on the lip or body (Cășeiu).

The pithoses were mainly discovered in the hut area of both Roman camps, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra* and rarely in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 1, Cășeiu - Table 17). At Bologa it can be noticed the dynamic of the dwelling following the distribution of the pithoses on the surface of the site in the 3 levels of dwelling. In both cases, a bigger number of vessels were discovered where there was more intense research.

The first type pithoses, *CH 1*, were found in both sites at all the dwelling levels. The *CH 2* and *CH 3* types were found at all the dwelling levels (Bologa) and only for the second level at Cășeiu. Even though at Bologa were accommodated more soldiers, the number of the discovered pithoses is only a little bigger, suggesting that the frequency of their use was smaller than at Cășeiu.

*The jugs – urceus* – discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in a few types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 14-15, Cășeiu - Fig. 57-64). At Cășeiu were identified 4 types - *U 5-8*, and at Bologa only 2 - *U 3-4*. In both cases there were found cylinder neck jugs cylindrical (Cășeiu *U 5*, Bologa *U 4*) and middle arched neck (Cășeiu *U 7*, Bologa *U 3*). Both types have 4 variants (a, b, c, d), but those of Cășeiu have more undervariants than those from Bologa. The other 2 types of Cășeiu include funnel-neck jugs and trapeziform neck jugs (*U 6* și *U 8*). Both types have 4 variants and many

undervariants. The Cășeiu discovered jugs are more varied than those from Bologa, even though at Bologa their number is bigger. This diversity could be explained by the different supply sources with such vessels or/and canned products in such vessels.

The discovered jugs in both Roman camps have middle sized (dg - 10-20 cm și h - 20-50 cm) and big sized (dg - 21-30 cm și h - 51-65 cm). The majority are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 88%, Bologa 77%), and the rest being made from coarse paste (Bologa 23%, Cășeiu 12%). A great deal of artefacts are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 77%, Bologa 73%). They are followed at significant distance by those made from dark coloured (grey) paste (Bologa 14,3%, Cășeiu 13%), brown paste (Cășeiu 9%, Bologa 7,7%) and black (Cășeiu 1,5%, Bologa 1,2%). Most of them have marks of brick-coloured, brown, red, black, or dark coloured slip on the exterior surfaces. At Bologa the decorated elements contain only grooves which are encountered on the lips and the neck parts of the vessels. At Cășeiu the repertoire is richer containing canels on lips, neck and body, other elements of carination on the lip and neck and also painted waves on the neck and body, and on a jug's body we've found an alveolar girth and underneath a horizontal alveolar raw. The alveolar girth and the alveolar raw are elements taken from the repertoire of Latène tradition decoration vessels (Gudea, Moțu 1988, p. 235).

The jugs were mostly discovered in the hut zone from both places, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 3, Cășeiu - Table 19). Like pithoses, at Bologa can be noticed the dynamic of the dwelling following the distribution of the jugs on the surface of the site in the 3 levels of dwelling. In both camps, a bigger number of vessels were discovered where there was more intense research.

At Bologa the 2 jug types were found at all the dwelling levels. At Cășeiu the 4 jug types were found in both dwelling levels, those included to the second level were more as number. Even though at Bologa were accommodated more soldiers, the number of the discovered jugs is only a little bigger, suggesting that the frequency of their use was smaller than at Cășeiu.

*The vessels with 2-3 handles* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 16, Cășeiu - Fig. 65-66). At Cășeiu were identified 4 types - *Ot 1-4*, and at Bologa only one - *Ot 1*. The vessels with 2-3 handles and a cylinder neck and pyriform body were found in both camps (Cășeiu *U 1*, Bologa *U 1*). At Bologa this type has only one variant (a) and it's not too diverse, while at Cășeiu this particular type has 4 variants (a, b, c, d) and 1-2 undervariants. The other 3 types from Cășeiu contain trapeziform neck vessels with 2-3 handles and pyriform or spheriform vessels with 2-3 handles (*Ot 2*), funnelliform neck and pyriform or ellipsoform body vessels (*Ot 3*) and short and archform neck and pyriform or ellipsoform body vessels (*Ot 4*). *Ot 2* and *Ot 4* have both 4 variants and one undervariant. 2-3 handles vessels discovered at Cășeiu are varied and a large number. The diversity of these vessels could be an argument of the market supply with such vessels or/and canned products in such vessels from more sources in the case of Cășeiu camp.

Vessels with 2-3 handles discovered at Bologa are middle sized (dg - 10-20 cm și h - 18-30 cm), and those discovered at Cășeiu are middle sized (dg - 10-20 cm și h - 16-25 cm) and big sized (dg - 21-25 cm și h - 25-30 cm). The majority are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 77%, Bologa 66%), and the rest were made from coarse paste (Bologa 34%, Cășeiu 23%). Those from Bologa have brick-coloured paste. At Cășeiu to those from brick-coloured paste (71%) we'll add others made from brown paste (15,5% and dark coloured (grey) paste (13,3%). Most of them have marks of brick-coloured, brown, red, black, or dark coloured slip on the exterior surfaces. At Bologa the decoration's repertoire includes only grooves which decorate the neck of these vessels. At Cășeiu this repertoire is richer and contains lip and neck grooves, neck carination, a painted wave on a vessel's body, and on other one's body there is a groove register and underneath an incised wave register.

Vessels with 2-3 handles were discovered mainly in the hut area in both cases, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 4, Cășeiu - Table 20). At Cășeiu a bigger number of this kind of vessels were found in the more researched areas. At Bologa, we've noticed the poor representation of vessels with 2-3 handles for all dwelling levels. At Cășeiu, all the 4 types are represented in both dwelling levels. The much smaller number of vessels with 2-3 handles discovered at Bologa – where there were more accommodated soldiers – suggests a weaker use of these vessels comparing to those from Cășeiu.

*Vessels used for transport and storage* are better represented at Cășeiu, gathering 18% from all the studied wheelmade ceramic vessels. At Bologa this percentage is lower, of 15,7%, but the number of vessels is bigger.

In both camps the jugs are most encountered, followed by pithoses and vessels with 2-3 handles. Big sized pots were being kept pretty fragmental and they are hard to be separated by the others because of lacking the lower part, which in their case shouldn't have marks of smoke. The pithoses and the jugs are kind of similar as number in both sites, but those from Cășeiu are more varied, especially the jugs. The vessels with 2-3 handles are poorly represented at Bologa, but they are greater in number and more varied at Cășeiu.

This kind of vessels, in both camps, were made from a good quality paste, from homogeneous paste, the majority having brick-coloured paste, being followed by those from dark-coloured (grey) paste, but lesser in percentage. Most of them have slip covered surfaces. They are decorated on the lip, neck and body with carination and grooves. At Cășeiu it was added painted and incised waves, girths under the influence of Latène tradition vessels. At Cășeiu are more decorated vessels and the repertoire is richer. Here, the vessels are better kept or preserved and the design can very well be observed.

There were found transport and storage vessels for all levels of dwelling, most of them in the hut areas. The representation level is different though depending on the level and camp's area, the dynamic of dwelling and the intensity of the research. In each camp, the food was kept in so-called *horreea*, and after receiving his portion, every soldier kept the supplies in *contubernium*. So far, in neither hut from the 2 camps was identified a great deal of storage vessels which could point out for such a place.

The transport and storage vessels could be acquired on the local market in two ways: the soldier bought only the vessel or he bought the product packed in such a vessel. The great deal of vessels reveals a well supplied market. Besides the received portions, the soldiers have had the possibility to buy food, but their quantity is hard to estimate. It could be seen a commerce with good quality vessels, at an acceptable price. The decoration elements of Latène tradition (alveolar girth, incised waves) found on Roman origin wheelmade vessels (jugs, vessels with 2-3 handles) are an argument that this kind of vessels were produced in local workshops which supplied the camps, for persons who required those particular products.

Even though at Bologa, there were more soldiers, the number of transport and storage vessels discovered is only a little bigger than at Cășeiu. The 3 forms (pithoses, jugs and vessels with 2-3 handles) are represented in both camps, but those from Cășeiu are much more varied. This diversity could reveal the origin of these vessels from a richer repertoire workshop or the local market being supplied by more workshops, the importation of some vessels being not excluded as packages for the products that were imported.

These shapes or forms as the vessels themselves reached the northern and north-western limes of the camps, being brought by the merchants who supplied the army, as well as in other provinces (Brukner 1981, 186, Gudea 1978, p. 139). The many analogies with *Pannonia Inferior* (Table 34-37), mostly the region of the Sava and Drava rivers, suggests an intense supply with vessels of *Daciae Porolissensis*, at first the coming of pottery workers from this province on the road that tied the two rivers with Dacia Porolissensis, following the Danube, Olt river until the Someș river and between the Carpathians territory (Filip 2008, p. 50). The common special features (shapes, paste) are an argument of a common Roman origin of the vessels. After that time, the local products became a diversity. The differences between the two camps are due to local influences (the contact with Latène tradition vessels) which varied the production and marked the offer on the market for a workshop.

*The vessels for cooking and auxiliary action* discovered at Bologa (Fig. 4) and Cășeiu (Fig.46) are the pots, roasted and fried bowls and for making the salads and sauces homogeneous, strainers and mortaria. Here could be included the lids as auxiliary pieces for pots and bowls.

*The pots* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in 4 types, with 4 variants and a large number of undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 17-22, Cășeiu - Fig. 67-80). The first type, *O 1*, contains pots with a maximum diameter in the inferior half. It is represented in both camps but it's the poorest representation of all types. This type vessels are more as number at Bologa, and more varied at Cășeiu. The second type, *O 2*, includes pots with a maximum diameter in the middle area and it doesn't outrun with much the opening diameter. We could find this type in both camps but its representation placed it on the second place in both sits, the variety of the pots from Cășeiu is bigger then that of Bologa, even though at Bologa the number of these vessels is much bigger. The *O 3* type, contains pots with a maximum diameter in the superior half and its presence is emphasized in both camps, the level of representation placed it on the first place in both sits, at Bologa the number of these vessels is much bigger, but at Cășeiu it is more diversified. The *O 4* type includes pots with a maximum diameter near the neck, with a sphere or pyriform body. It is present in both camps and it occupies the 3rd place in the type classification and they are almost as varied.

All the 4 types of pots have some common specific features: they are present in both camps, almost equally represented, on the 1<sup>st</sup> place being *O 3* type, followed by *O 2*, *O 4* and *O 1*. They are different only by the number of vessels and the variety of each type (number of undervariants). At Cășeiu the variety of each type is bigger then that of Bologa. At Bologa the number of vessels that can be integrated into one type is bigger, sometimes double, then the number of vessels that can be integrated to the same type at Cășeiu.

The majority of the discovered pots in both sits are middle sized (dg - 10-20 cm and h - 13-36 cm), and big sized (dg - 21-30 cm and h - 30-50 cm) and few of small sized vessels (dg sub 10 cm and h sub 15 cm). A great deal of the pots are made of coarse paste (Cășeiu 76,4%, Bologa 74,7%), and homogeneous paste (Bologa 25%, Cășeiu 23,6%). At Bologa, the vessels are made from brown paste (34%), brick-coloured paste (29%), dark coloured (grey) paste (27%), and black (8,5%). At Cășeiu, this classification is a little different, more vesels being made from dark coloured (grey) paste (45%), brick-coloured paste (33,7%), brown (12,6%), and black (7,2%). Very few of them have marks of brick-coloured, brown, red, black, slip on the exterior surfaces. Most of them have smoke traces on their bodies. At Bologa the decoration repertoire includes grooves which decorate the lip, the neck, and the body of these vessels, a pot is decorated with alveolar elements on the lip and neck, and another with painted wave on the body. The alveolar elements are taken from vessels' decoration repertoire of Latène tradition (Gudea, Moțu 1988, p. 235). At Cășeiu this repertoire contains grooves decorated on the lips, neck and body of these pots, carination on the neck and body, a pot is decorated with vertical parallel lines incised on the body.

The pots were discovered mainly in the hut area in the case of both sits, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 5, Cășeiu - Table 21). In the researched areas, the number of discovered pots is bigger. The bigger number of pots discovered at Bologa is caused by a bigger number of soldiers accomodated here.

*The lids* discovered both at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 37-38, Cășeiu - Fig. 104-105). From the 5 types, only 4 are present in both camps. The first type *Cp 1* includes lids with concave walls, the second type *Cp 2* contains lids with trapezform walls, *Cp 3* has lids with convex walls, and *Cp 4* has lids with semisphereform walls. They are almost similar as variety. The lids of every type are more as number at Bologa, then at Cășeiu. The classification of lids types from Bologa is a little different from that of Cășeiu. At Bologa the first place is taken by *Cp 2*, followed by *Cp 1*, *Cp 4* and *Cp 3*. At Cășeiu the first place is taken by *Cp 2*, followed by *Cp 3*, *Cp 1* and *Cp 4*. At Cășeiu the *Cp 5* type is represented by a few lids.

The majority of the discovered lids in both sits are middle sized, suitable for covering the pots and the bowls, some of them are more suitable for covering the pithoses, big-sized pots or plates and only a few are small-sized lids, suitable for covering vessels with a small opening. The majority are made of coarse paste (Bologa 58%, Cășeiu 54%), and homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 46%, Bologa 42%). Most of

them are being made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 59%, Bologa 40%), at Bologa they are followed by brown paste (33%), black (14%), and dark-coloured (grey) paste (11%), and at Cășeiu they are followed by dark-coloured (grey) paste (22%), brown paste (13%) and black (6%). Rarely can be noticed slip traces or marks on the exterior surfaces. Most of them have smoke traces on the body. The lids from both camps are little decorated, with grooves on the lip, body and sometimes on the button.

The lids were discovered especially on the hut areas of both sits, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 12, Cășeiu - Table 28). The number of discovered lids is bigger in more researched areas. Similar to pots, the bigger number of lids discovered at Bologa can be explained by the bigger number of soldiers accommodated here. The circumstances and the special features of the lids were similar to pots because they were used together.

*The strainers* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in 3 types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 23, Cășeiu - Fig. 81). Those from Bologa are different from those identified at Cășeiu. In both camps, the presence of this form is rare, the vessels being pretty fragmental and hard to remake. They seem to have been middle-sized.

There are differences about the paste. At Cășeiu the strainers are only made by homogeneous paste, while at Bologa most of them are made from coarse paste (60%) and fewer are made of homogeneous paste (40%). In both camps the majority of the strainers are made from brick-coloured paste (Bologa 80%, Cășeiu 72%), at Bologa they continue with dark coloured (grey) paste (20%), and at Cășeiu by dark coloured (grey) paste or black paste (14%). At Cășeiu, the majority has slip marks on the exterior surfaces (60%), and at Bologa, the slip is rarely seen (20%). At Bologa, they are not decorated. At Cășeiu a vessel was decorated with grooves on the body.

The strainers were discovered in the hut areas (Bologa - Table 6, Cășeiu - Table 22). At Bologa, most of them are integrated to the 2nd dwelling level (125-213 p. Ch.), and at Cășeiu the majority are integrated to the 2nd dwelling level (213-275 p. Ch.).

*Mortaria* (Mortars) discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 24, Cășeiu - Fig. 82). Three types are present in both sits but the fourth was found only at Cășeiu. The first type, *Mo 1*, contains mortars with concave body, without little stones on the inferior wall, with or without water leaking system. At Cășeiu is the most represented type, while at Bologa it's on the second place. The second type, *Mo 2*, contains mortars with concave body, with little stones on the inferior wall, with or without water leaking system. At Bologa it is the most represented type, while at Cășeiu this type is the second. The 3rd type, *Mo 3*, contains massive mortars, with little stones on the inferior wall. It is poorly represented in both Roman camps. The 4th type, *Mo 4*, contains massive mortars, small, with little stones on the inferior wall and it is present only at Cășeiu.

The mortars discovered in both sits are middle-sized, those of big sizes are rare and they are noticed only at Bologa. They have homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 68%, Bologa 50%) and coarse paste (Bologa 50%, Cășeiu 32%). The majority has brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 84%, Bologa 79%). Most of them have marks of brick-coloured, brown, red, black, slip on the exterior surfaces. They are decorated with grooves only the mortars found at Cășeiu.

The mortars were discovered mostly in the hut areas of both sits, the first 3 types being noticed in all the dwelling levels. The 4th type is found only at Cășeiu and it is integrated in the 2nd level of dwelling. In the more researched areas, the number of these vessels is bigger (Bologa - Table 7, Cășeiu - Table 23).

*The bowls* used for cooking discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be identified after their smoke traces. There are 2 kinds of bowls to which the ancient name is unknown - *S 1* and *S 2* (Bologa - Fig. 25 - 26, Cășeiu - Fig. 83-84), *patinae* identified in both camps (Bologa - *S 27* - *S 31*, Fig. 31 - 33, Cășeiu - *S*

20 - 29, Fig. 94 - 96), and *caccabus* – S 6 – identified only at Cășeiu (Fig. 87). The bowls used for cooking are varied at Cășeiu, as types, variants and undervariants.

Based on the analogies with *Pannonia Inferior* vessels and following the bowls' classification made by O. Brukner, there could be noticed „S” letter form vessels, influenced by celtic Latène tradition (Brukner 1981, p. 181-182) at Bologa and Cășeiu (S 1 și S 2). We can add to those, the Roman origin forms *patinae* și *caccabus*.

Such bowls discovered in both sits are middle-sized. They have the coarse paste structure (Bologa 67,5%, Cășeiu 60%) and homogeneous (Cășeiu 40%, Bologa 32,5%). The majority have brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 51%, Bologa 47,4%), followed by dark-coloured (grey) paste (Cășeiu 31%, Bologa 23%), brown paste (Bologa 22,3%, Cășeiu 13,5%) and black (Bologa 6,7%, Cășeiu 4%). The majority have smoked surfaces. Rarely there can be noticed slip marks on their surfaces. They are decorated with grooves on the lip and body in both places.

Such bowls were discovered mainly in the hut areas of both sits, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 8, Cășeiu - Table 24). The better areas researched, more bowls found. At Bologa were accommodated more soldiers than at Cășeiu, but the number of the cooking bowls or auxiliary actions is not much bigger.

*Vessels for cooking and auxiliary action* are better represented at Bologa, being 64% from all wheelmade ceramic vessels studied. At Cășeiu, the percentage is around 50%. In both camps, the bigger number belonged to the pots, followed by cooking bowls and auxiliary actions, mortars and strainers. The lids were in great number, but little comparing to the number of the vessels, pots and bowls that they could cover.

In both Roman camps, the most represented was the pot. At Bologa were discovered more pots, because there were accommodated more soldiers. The pots discovered at Cășeiu are more diverse. The bowls are in great number and varied too, but they are lesser than the pots. At Bologa, they are in a larger amount, but those from Cășeiu have a more varied repertoire. The mortars discovered so far are almost the same – poor represented in both camps. Those from Cășeiu are more varied than those from Bologa.

From these vessels named in the sources, there were identified *patina* at Bologa and *patina* and *caccabus* at Cășeiu. Besides the mortars, the *patina* and *caccabus* forms reveal the existence of Roman alimentation habits, and a Roman way of life (Brukner 1981, p. 182).

The vessels for cooking and auxiliary actions, in both sits, are made from a good quality paste. The vessels that were used over the fire (pots, bowls, lids) are mainly from coarse paste and they have smoke traces on the superior sides or surfaces. The colors could vary. They are rarely decorated. The majority is middle-sized. The vessels that weren't used over the fire, are mainly made from homogeneous paste and different colors. Some of them have their surfaces covered with slip. They are middle-sized and big-sized. They are decorated usually with grooves. The vessels discovered at Cășeiu have more visible decorations because they were better kept.

At Bologa and Cășeiu were found vessels for cooking and auxiliary actions in all dwelling levels, the majority in the hut zone. They were differently represented depending on the level and camp area, the dynamic of dwelling and the research level. The discovery place of the vessels and their sizes proves the fact that the cooking was prepared in *contubernium*, but individually. The place where these vessels were used could be pointed out by the fireplace. We can't say anything about their keeping place after using, because a big number of vessels wasn't noted.

We can suppose that a part of the vessels for cooking was received by the soldiers once they had their food portion, but concerning the vessels for cooking and auxiliary actions things are different. The sources don't mention that the soldiers would receive vessels too, so they had acquired them individually. Such vessels could be bought on the local market, supplied by workshops. The variety, the quantity and

the quality of the vessels is a good indicator of a well supplied market at a good price and of financial resources that the soldiers had had.

At Bologa, there were more soldiers accommodated than at Cășeiu, situation that could be noticed about the pots and lids usually used for cooking. Concerning the vessels used for auxiliary actions, their number was only a little larger (mortars and bowls) and lower (strainers), suggesting that the frequency of their use could be smaller than at Cășeiu. Only the vessels that were often used for cooking (pots, bowls, lids) have a greater number at Bologa, because the number of the soldiers was bigger.

In both camps were present the forms used for cooking: pots, lids, bowls, mortars and strainers. At Cășeiu these forms are more varied than at Bologa. The same as the vessels used for transport and storage, this variety implies that their origin is depending on a workshop with a rich repertoire or the supply of the local market made by more workshops.

These forms reached the northern and north-western limes brought by the potters and the merchants that supplied the army, the same as other provinces (Brukner 1981, 186, Gudea 1978, p. 139). The big amount of analogies with *Pannonia Inferior* suggested an intense supply of *Dacia Porolissensis* with vessels and the arrival of the potters in this province, on the way that tied the Sava and Drava rivers' region with *Dacia Porolissensis* (Filip 2008, p. 50). An argument of form importation from *Pannonia Inferior* is the presence of the „S” form bowls of celtic Latène tradition.

The vessels for cooking and auxiliary actions are produced in local workshops which supply both camps. These forms are brought, but the diverse production is an indicator of a market with different tastes and possibilities. The use of the same forms, especially the presence of *mortars*, *caccabus* and *patinae*, for necessary actions only, reveal a Roman way of life (Brukner 1981, p. 181).

*Table vessels* discovered at Bologa (Fig. 5) and Cășeiu (Fig. 47) are *urceolus* for bringing and pouring the drinks at the table, bowls and plates for bringing different kind of food to the table (sauces, salads, roast meat), bowls and plates from which the people could eat and beakers or glasses from which they could drink.

*The bowls* used for bringing the food to the table or from which the people could eat, discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 25 - 31, Cășeiu - Fig. 84 - 95). The bowls discovered at Cășeiu are bigger as number and variants than those from Bologa. Bowls' types are influenced most times by *terra sigillata* forms (Bologa - S 4, S 6-12, S 16 -25; Cășeiu - S 3, 7-14, S 16-18). „S” form bowls influenced by celtic Latène tradition (Brukner 1981, p. 181-182) are also present (Bologa - S 3, S 5, S 14, S 15, S 26, Cășeiu - S 4, S 15).

The majority of the bowls from both camps are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 78%, Bologa 70%), those made from coarse paste being pretty rare (Bologa 30%, Cășeiu 22%). Most of them are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 78%, Bologa 70,7%), followed by dark-coloured (grey) paste (Cășeiu 25%, Bologa 16,4%), brown paste (Bologa 11%, Cășeiu 3,5%) and black paste (Bologa 2,3%, Cășeiu 1,5%). The bowls have their surfaces covered by brick-coloured, red, black, brown, dark-coloured (grey) slip (Cășeiu 80%, Bologa 65%). At Bologa these bowls are decorated with grooves and carination on the lip and body. At Cășeiu the repertoire of the decoration elements is richer. The bowls are decorated with grooves and carination on lips and body, with incised lines, incised wave, alveolar elements in bunch or horizontal form and line, with applied decoration. The table vessels have a better quality than the vessels of the other functional categories and they are well done (both sides are covered with slip, and the decoration is better).

In both sites these bowls are frequently discovered in the hut zone from *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, at all dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 8, Cășeiu - Table 24). In the more researched areas, the number of the bowls is bigger. Even though at Bologa more soldiers were accommodated, the number of the discovered bowls is smaller, suggesting a reduced use of these vessels than at Cășeiu.

*The Plates* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 34, Cășeiu - Fig. 97). At Bologa could be identified two types, and at Cășeiu 3 types. The first type, *Pl 1*, from Bologa includes convex wall plates and it's well represented, being on the first place. At Cășeiu this particular type is not represented. At Bologa, the second type, *Pl 2*, with carination walls, come on the second place. At Cășeiu *Pl 2*, come on the second place too. Besides this type, there were identified at Cășeiu two types, *Pl 1*, contains concave wall plates, being best represented, and *Pl 3*, which includes enlarged wall plates, pretty little represented. The plates discovered at Cășeiu are more varied than those from Bologa.

The majority of the plates are made from homogeneous paste (Bologa 80%, Cășeiu 78,6%), those made from coarse paste being pretty rare (Cășeiu 21,4%, Bologa 20%). Most of them are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 85,7%, Bologa 80%), followed at great distance by those made from dark-coloured (grey) paste (Bologa 30%, Cășeiu 7%) and brown only at Cășeiu (7%). Most of them have their surfaces covered by brick-coloured, red, black slip (Bologa 80%, Cășeiu 78,6%). At Bologa and Cășeiu some plates are decorated with grooves on the lip and body and carination on the body.

The plates were mainly discovered in the hut zone in both camps, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all dwelling levels (Bologa - Tabel 9, Cășeiu - Tabel 25). In the more reaserched areas, the number of the plates is bigger. At Cășeiu the plates were discovered in more locations (places) from the sit's surface for each level, then at Bologa. Even though at Bologa more soldiers were accomodated, the plates' number is smaller, suggesting a reduced use of these vessels then at Cășeiu.

*The food plates* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in 3 types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 35, Cășeiu - Fig. 98-99). The first type, *F 1*, contains food plates with an enlarged body and it's present in both camps, being placed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> place in the type classification. Such plates are many as number and more varied at Bologa. The second type, *F 2*, includes concave body plates, and it is present in both sits and has the second place in the type classification. Such plates are large in number at Cășeiu but more varied at Bologa. The third type, *F 3*, contains plates with carination body, present in both sits, and it is the best represented. The plates of this type are more varied and a larger amount as at Cășeiu.

The majority of the food plates are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 93%, Bologa 78%), those made from coarse paste being pretty rare (Bologa 22%, Cășeiu 7%). Most of them are made from brick-coloured paste (Bologa 78%, Cășeiu 74,4%), followed by those made from dark-coloured (grey) paste (Cășeiu 18,6%, Bologa 10,8%), and brown paste (Bologa 8%, Cășeiu 4,6%). Most of them have their surfaces covered by brick-coloured, red, brown, dark coloured (grey) and black slip (Cășeiu 86%, Bologa 62%). At Bologa some food plates are decorated with grooves on the lip and body and notches on the lip and the inferior side. At Cășeiu the decoration repertoire is richer, the plates are decorated with grooves on the lip and body, carination on the lip and body and 1-2 lines of incised elements on the interior and/or on the lip.

The plates were discovered in both sits in the hut area, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 10, Cășeiu - Table 26). In the more researched areas, the number of plates is bigger. Even though at Bologa, there were more soldiers accomodated, the number of food plates discovered is smaller, suggesting a reduced use or at least not such an extended one as at Cășeiu.

*The jugs – urceolus* – discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 13, Cășeiu - Fig. 53-56). The first type, *U 1*, contains arch neck jugs and it is encountered in both sits. Such jugs are larger as number and more varied then at Cășeiu. The jugs equiped with water leaking system – *U 2* at Bologa and *U 4* at Cășeiu – are rare in both camps, at Cășeiu they are more varied. At Cășeiu were identified 2 types of jugs (*U 2* și *U 3*), which are not present at Bologa.

The majority of the food plates are made from homogeneous paste (Bologa 92%, Cășeiu 92%), those made from coarse paste being pretty rare (Cășeiu 8%, Bologa 8%). Most of them are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 79%, Bologa 58,3%), followed at great distance by those made from dark-coloured (grey) paste (Bologa 33%, Cășeiu 11%), brown paste (Bologa 8,3%, Cășeiu 6%) and black paste only at Cășeiu (3%). Jugs from both camps have their surfaces covered by red and black slip and to those from Cășeiu are added brick-coloured, brown, dark-coloured (grey) slip. Some jugs from Bologa are decorated with grooves on the exterior part of the lip. Some jugs from Cășeiu are decorated with grooves on the exterior lip and body side, and carination on the body.

The jugs were discovered in both sits in the hut area, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 2, Cășeiu - Table 18). In the more researched areas, the number of jugs is bigger. At Cășeiu, the jugs were discovered in more locations on the surface of the sit for each level, then at Bologa. Even though at Bologa, there were more soldiers accommodated, the number of discovered jugs is much smaller, suggesting a reduced use or at least not such an extended one as at Cășeiu.

*The beakers* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 36, Cășeiu - Fig. 100-103). The first type, *P 1*, includes beakers with maximum diameter in the inferior half and it is found in both sits. At Cășeiu, this type beakers are larger in number and more varied. The second type, *P 2*, contains beakers with maximum diameter in the middle zone and it is present in both camps. This type beakers are larger in number and more varied then at Cășeiu. The 3rd type, *P 3*, includes pyriform body beakers and it is present in both sits. This type beakers are larger in number and more varied at Cășeiu. The forth type, *P 4*, contains beakers with maximum diameter close to the neck, with globular and pyriform body and it is present in both camps. This type beakers are larger as number at Bologa and more varied at Cășeiu. At Bologa, there were identified 2 more types, *P 5* – with carination body and *P 6* – with cylinder form body. These weren't certified at Cășeiu. At Cășeiu was identified another type, *P 5*, with enlarged body. This type wasn't certified at Bologa.

The majority of the beakers are made from homogeneous paste (Cășeiu 79,4%, Bologa 74%), those made from coarse paste being pretty rare (Bologa 26%, Cășeiu 20,6%). Most of them are made from brick-coloured paste (Cășeiu 62%, Bologa 56,5%), followed at great distance by those made from dark-coloured (grey) paste (Bologa 22%, Cășeiu 19%), and brown paste (Cășeiu 12,6%, Bologa 6,5%). Most of them have their surfaces covered by brick-coloured, red, brown, dark coloured (grey) and black slip. At Bologa some beakers are decorated with grooves on the lip, neck and body. At Cășeiu the decoration repertoire is richer, the beakers being decorated with grooves on the lip and body, with carination on the neck and body, a beaker was decorated with an incised wave and incised triangles underneath, other one was decorated with incised triangles on the body, and another one with alveolar elements on the body.

The beakers were discovered in both sits in the hut area, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Tabel 11, Cășeiu - Tabel 27). In the more researched areas, the number of beakers is bigger. Even though at Bologa, there were more soldiers accommodated, the number of discovered beakers is much smaller, suggesting a more reduced use then at Cășeiu.

*Table vessels* are better represented at Cășeiu, having 31,2% from all the wheelmade ceramic vessels studied so far. At Bologa, they represent only 17,4%. In both sits the bowls have the biggest number. At Cășeiu they are followed at a big distance by *urceolus*, beakers, food plates, and plates. At Bologa, they are followed by beakers, food plates, *urceolus*, and plates. The different classification can have more causes: research stages for the different surfaces on both sits, the use of some ceramic vessels at luxury category: stamped, *terra sigillata* vessels, or other material: glass, metal.

In both camps, the bowls are in a large amount, representing over 65% from all table vessels. Those from Cășeiu are more varied than those from Bologa. The plates have most poor representation in both camps, but those from Cășeiu are more varied. The food plates are also little represented in both sites. At Cășeiu, the jugs for drinking are larger in number and more varied. The beakers are little represented in both sites too, but they are larger in number at Cășeiu and more varied at Bologa.

Table vessels have a very good quality. The big majority are made from homogeneous paste, prevail those made from brick-coloured paste, followed by those made from dark-coloured (grey) paste, those of black and brown paste being rare. Almost all of them have their surfaces covered with slip. This category of vessels has the richest decoration repertoire.

Only the plates can be identified with the mentioned vessels by the sources, under the name of *lanx* or *discus*.

The big-sized vessels were those which brought food to the table – the plates and the bowls. The middle-sized vessels were those people ate into – bowls and food plates. The little-sized vessels were those people drink from – beakers.

For both sites the table vessels were found in the hut area, for all the dwelling levels. The level of representation is different depending on the level, the area, the dynamic of dwelling and the researched zone. The discovery of the vessels in the hut area is an argument that people ate in *contubernium*, but it is unknown where they put the table. When the vessels weren't used, they were put together with other vessels, in a certain place but we can't identify it because of the lack of evidence.

The table vessels were secured by the soldiers from the local market. In this case, there could be emphasized the preference for some esthetical tastes from those who acquired them. The big number and variety of the vessels indicate a well supplied market, ready to satisfy different tastes. The price of such vessels must have been accessible. The presence of luxury vessels with the same use is an argument that some soldiers could allow to buy more expensive products. The bowls' repertoire is influenced by *terra sigillata* form vessels (Bologa - S 4, S 6-12, S 16 -25; Cășeiu - S 3, 7-14, S 16-18), the plates' repertoire (Bologa - Pl 1-2, Cășeiu - Pl 1-2) and food plates (Bologa - F 1-3, Cășeiu 1-3) and the beakers' repertoire (Bologa - P 5-6, Cășeiu P 5) by glass beaker forms. Besides the commerce with *Pannonia Inferior* (Filip 2008, p. 50), the commerce with western provinces (Gudea 1997, p. 19, 27, 41, Isac 2001, p. 130) influenced the repertoire of some vessels used for serving at the table, discovered in both camps.

Even though at Bologa there were accommodated more soldiers, at Cășeiu, the table vessels are bigger as number. Also at Cășeiu this category of vessels are more varied, more encountered and fancy decorated. The use of the same forms are an effect of the same customs, Roman customs, in both sites. The quality and quantity differences indicate the identity of the vessels from both camps, from different workshops, but also the financial possibilities and diverse manifestation ways, a more sober style at Bologa than at Cășeiu.

The similarities between common use wheelmade ceramic vessels from Bologa and those from Cășeiu are due to their Roman provincial character. After the conquest, once with the first troops, come Roman origin vessels – sometimes with celtic elements, some brought by soldiers, others brought by merchants (Gudea 1997, p. 57). The potters from *Pannonia Inferior* began to produce provincial Roman vessels in the local workshops mainly for the needs of the army. Depending on the local factors (needs and tastes of the beneficiaries, the mutual influence between wheelmade and local Latène tradition vessels, the skills of the potters), the production varied. On the local market they could exchange local workshop products but also products brought by merchants from other workshops.

The soldiers from Bologa and Cășeiu could provide with common use ceramic vessels from Napoca and Porolissum workshops. There are roads that tied the Roman camps with the 2 ceramical centers (Gudea 1996, p. 105, Gudea-Limes, Abb. 5) and which facilitated the vessel commerce. Comparing the vessels that we've studied with those already published from Napoca and Porolissum, we

can notice the presence of the same forms and types, but the variants and undervariants (established after the lip special features criteria) there are many differences. At Bologa and Cășeiu the common use ceramic vessels are larger in number and better preserved than those published at Napoca and Porolissum, so that for the majority of the vessels it is difficult to establish analogies. The domestic ceramic vessels brought from the 2 workshops are difficult to distinguish, but this possibility must not be excluded.

Another possibility is the existence of a potter shop in the proximity of each camp (Bologa - Gudea 1997, p. 58), which provided for the soldiers. The quantity of so far discovered vessels and the differences between domestic ceramic vessels from both sites (Bologa – fewer undervariants, but more vessels, rare decoration, Cășeiu – many undervariants, but fewer vessels, more decoration elements and very often used) can justify such a hypothesis. Other discoveries that could prove the existence of potters' workshops in the proximity of both camps, are unknown so far.

Concerning the wheelmade vessels there can be noticed a common base in both camps assured by provincial Roman products, which cover the vessels' need for supporting a Roman way of life. The clear elements contain elements that belong to provincial Roman vessels: the variety of the lip and the different frequency in both cases, decoration elements taken from Latène tradition vessels' repertoire, dacian and their appearance only at Cășeiu.

The Roman way of life is brought by the soldiers accommodated at Bologa and Cășeiu and then promoted by them. The development of vessels' „industry” sustains this way of life. The presence of provincial Roman vessels in all the dwelling levels from both camps indicates the continued Roman way of life (Table 38). The quantity differences between the dwelling levels, in case of each camp, are determined by the intensity of the research in the inhabited zones, the length of every habitation level, the number of soldiers that lived in the camp during that time, the hygiene rules from that particular time, the quality of the vessels and their using way. The vessels' demand from each camp sustains the activity of a local workshop and the existence of a local market. The local market supplied with Roman provincial vessels and not only with that, also to the local population around the camp. The products of the workshop could reach the users from the civil settlement, thus encouraging the spread and the keeping of the Roman way of life.

*The handmade Latène tradition vessels* discovered at Bologa (Fig. 10) and Cășeiu (Fig. 50) represent almost 9% from the common use vessels. Their repertoire contains pots, bowls, lids, and cups, rarely beakers.

*The handmade pots* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu could be grouped in more types, with 1-4 variants (a, b, c, d) and some undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 39-41, Cășeiu - Fig. 103-108). The first type, *Om 1*, includes pots with smaller or equal maximum diameter to the opening diameter, it is present in both camps, it's better represented at Cășeiu, but it is more varied at Bologa. The second type, *Om 2*, contains pots with maximum diameter in the middle zone, almost equal with the maximum diameter, it is present in both camps, it's better represented at Bologa. The 3rd type, *Om 3*, contains pyriform pots, better represented and more varied at Bologa. The 4th type, *Om 4*, contains globular pots, it is poor represented and equally varied in both camps. The 5th type, *Om 5*, contains pots with maximum diameter in the inferior half, it is present in both camps, being more represented and varied at Cășeiu. The 6th type, *Om 6*, contains pots with long neck and it is present only at Cășeiu. Handmade pots at Cășeiu are more varied than those from Bologa even though they are not that many as number.

Most pots are middle-sized (dg - 10 - 20 cm and h - 13 - 36 cm), some of them are big-sized pots (dg - 21 - 30 cm and h - 30 - 50 cm) and very few are little-sized pots (dg sub 10 cm și h sub 15 cm). Most of them are made from coarsed paste (Cășeiu 80%, Bologa 53,6%), some of them are made from homogeneous paste (Bologa 41%, Cășeiu 12%), and just a few are made from rough paste (Cășeiu 7%, Bologa 5,4%). At Bologa the vessels are from brown paste (71,5%), followed by those made from brick-coloured paste (12,6%), black paste (9,3%) and dark-coloured paste (grey) (6,6%). At Cășeiu this classification is a little different, most of them being made from brown paste (42%), followed by those

made from black paste (22%), dark-coloured (grey) (18%) and brick-coloured paste (15%). The majority have smoke traces or marks on the body (Cășeiu 86%, Bologa 79%). At Bologa, there are few decorated pots (*Om 2a/2-3*) and the decoration repertoire includes a button on the neck of a pot, alveolar elements identified or noticed on the lip of a pot, and on another one's body there is a decoration formed by a line of alveolar elements under the neck, buttons and an incised wave. At Cășeiu the decoration repertoire is more varied and there are more decorated pots: with a groove on the lip (2), alveolar elements on the lip (1), and the body (1), with 1-2 alveolar girths in the maximum diameter zone and over it (9), with flat buttons in the maximum diameter area (1) and alveolar buttons on the neck (2).

Handmade pots were discovered in both camps in the hut area, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, in all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 13, Cășeiu - Table 29). In more researched areas, there is a bigger number. There were found more pots like this for the second dwelling level which corresponding to the 2nd century (Bologa II and Cășeiu I). At Bologa there were more soldiers accommodated, thus reflecting the bigger number of handmade pots discovered.

Even though their number is smaller, on the handmade pots from Cășeiu can be identified the special features of Latène tradition vessels in a bigger proportion: coarsed and rough paste vessels, specific decoration belonging to Latène tradition more varied and bigger as number.

*The handmade bowls* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, with variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 42, Cășeiu - Fig. 109). At Bologa were identified more types of such vessels than at Cășeiu. The first type, *Sm 1*, contains bowls with outlined maximum diameter and narrow neck, imitating the wheelmade „S” form bowls. Such vessels were identified at Cășeiu (*Sm 2*). At Bologa this type is better represented and more varied. The 2nd type from Bologa, *Sm 2*, contains concave profile bowls. It is represented at Cășeiu too (*Sm 1*). This type too, it's better represented and more varied at Bologa than at Cășeiu. The 3rd type from Bologa, *Sm 3*, contains bowls with arched and enlarged walls. This type wasn't identified at Cășeiu. The 4th Bologa type, *Sm 4*, contains bowls with enlarged walls and sometimes outlined base. This type was identified at Cășeiu as well (*Sm 3*). At Bologa this type is better represented and more varied. The handmade bowls imitate wheelmade bowls for cooking: *Sm 2*, *Sm 3* and *Sm 4* from Bologa and *Sm 3* from Cășeiu imitate *paterae* types, and *Sm 1* from Bologa and *Sm 2* from Cășeiu imitate „S” form bowls types.

Many handmade bowls are made from coarse paste (Cășeiu 75%, Bologa 51%), some of them are made from homogeneous paste (Bologa 59%, Cășeiu 41%), a few of them are made from rough paste only at Cășeiu (12,5%). At Bologa the vessels are made from brown paste (53%), followed by those made from brick-coloured paste (29%), dark-coloured (grey) paste (12%) and black paste (5,7%). At Cășeiu there is a different classification, more of them being made from black paste (50%), followed by dark-coloured (grey) paste (25%), brown paste (12,5%) and brick-coloured paste (12,5%). Many of them have smoke traces or marks on the body (Bologa 59%, Cășeiu 25%). Only at Cășeiu one bowl is decorated with incised wave on the lip.

In both Roman camps, the handmade bowls were discovered in the hut area, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, for all the dwelling levels (Bologa - Table 13, Cășeiu - Table 29). In the areas that were better researched, their number is bigger. There were found more such bowls for the dwelling levels corresponding to the second century (Bologa II and Cășeiu I). The big number of handmade bowls discovered at Bologa reflects the bigger number of soldiers who were accommodated there.

Similar to the pots, even though they were not as many as the pots, to the handmade bowls from Cășeiu the special features of Latène tradition vessels are more noticed: the bigger proportion of coarsed and rough paste vessels, the presence of specific Latène tradition decorations.

*The handmade lids* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in 4 types, with 1-2 variants and undervariants (Bologa - Fig. 43, Cășeiu - Fig. 110). The first type, *Cpm 1*, includes lids with concave walls. The second type, *Cpm 2*, includes lids with bended walls. The 3rd type, *Cpm 3*, contains lids with convex walls. The 4th type, *Cpm 4*, contains tall lids, with semi-spherical walls. The 4 types are present in both camps. At Bologa each type is better represented and more varied than the same types at Cășeiu.

Lots from handmade lids are made from coarsed paste (Cășeiu 50%, Bologa 29%), some of them are made from homogeneous paste (Bologa 66%, Cășeiu 37,5%) and only a few are made from rough paste (Cășeiu 12,5%, Bologa 4,4%). At Bologa the lids are made from brown paste (54%), followed by brick-coloured paste (37,5%) and dark-coloured (grey) paste (4%). At Cășeiu the classification is different, more of them being made of black colour paste (50%), followed by the lids made from brown paste (38%) and dark-coloured (grey) paste (12,5%). Many of them have smoked traces on the body (Bologa 66%, Cășeiu 12,5%).

In both sites, the handmade lids were discovered in the hut zone, in *retentura dextra* and *sinistra*, *praetentura dextra* and *sinistra*, and in *latera praetorii*, being found in every dwelling level (Bologa - Table 15, Cășeiu - Table 31). There were found more lids for the dwelling levels corresponding to the 2nd century (Bologa II și Cășeiu I). Besides the bigger number of pots and bowls, the bigger number of handmade lids discovered at Bologa reflects the bigger number of soldiers accommodated there.

*The handmade cups* discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu can be grouped in more types, variants and undervariants (Bologa - Gudea 1969, p. 503- no. 12 Fig. 3/16, p. 504 - no. 18 Fig. 3/15, 33 Fig. 1, Cășeiu - Fig. 111). The first type, *C 1*, from Cășeiu contains earless tronconical cups, and it is present in both camps (Bologa - Gudea 1969, p. 504 - no. 18 Fig. 3/15, 33 Fig. 1), but it is more represented at Cășeiu. The second type, *C 2*, contains arched wall cups, earless and it is present only at Cășeiu. The third type, *C 3*, includes tronconical cups with one ear decorated with alveolar elements around its base and represented in both camps (Cășeiu - *C 4* and Bologa - Gudea 1969, p. 503- no. 12, Fig. 3/16). The cups discovered at Cășeiu are more varied and in a bigger number than those discovered at Bologa.

Most of them are made from coarsed paste (Bologa 100%, Cășeiu 86%), and only a few from homogeneous paste only at Cășeiu (14%). The cups discovered at Bologa are made from brown paste, and those discovered at Cășeiu, from black paste (72%) and brick-coloured paste (28%). Some of them are decorated with alveolar elements around the base (Cășeiu - *C 4* and Bologa - Gudea 1969, p. 503- no. 12, Fig. 3/16).

The cups from Bologa were discovered in the space corresponding to the *decumana* gate and can be integrated into the 3rd level of dwelling. Cășeiu cups were discovered in the hut zone from *retentura* and *praetentura* and in *latus praetorii dextrum - horreum 1* and *praetorium*. They could be integrated to both dwelling levels: level I - *C 1* and *C 2*, and level II - *C 1*, *C 3* and *C 4*. For both camps there were found more handmade cups for all the dwelling levels corresponding to the 3rd century (Bologa III - 100% and Cășeiu II - 72%).

*Latène tradition handmade vessels* are better represented at Bologa. The best represented form is the pot, at Cășeiu being around 85%, and at Bologa around 77,5%. The handmade bowls are very rare in both Roman camps, but at Bologa there is a larger amount (8%) and at Cășeiu only 5%. The lids are very rare comparing to the pots they could cover, at Bologa their number was a little bigger (11%) than at Cășeiu (5%). The cups are very rare in both sites, at Cășeiu their number was a little bigger than at Bologa (Gudea 1969, p. 503- no. 12 Fig. 3/16, p. 504 - no. 18 Fig. 3/15, 33 Fig. 1) (4,4% and 1,4%).

The Latène tradition handmade vessels discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu are chronologically integrated in the Roman period. At Bologa weren't found proofs of a former dacical dwelling (Gudea 1997, p. 49). Those vessels were discovered in circumstances belonging to the Roman camp activity period, besides Roman provincial vessels. At Cășeiu, before the camp was built, it is certified an establishment of Suciu de Sus culture bearers, from the developed bronze period (Isac 2003, p. 18). There

aren't traces of an earlier dacical dwelling. In this camp the Latène tradition handmade vessels were discovered along with Roman provincial vessels, all along the camp was active.

As well as other camps (Gudea-Moțu 1988, p. 235), these vessels present some Latène tradition special features, but also elements taken from Roman wheelmade ceramics. The first 2 types of pots continue „jar pots” tradition before the conquest being further decorated with alveolar girths, alveolar elements and buttons. At Cășeiu the decoration repertoire is richer. The other 2-3 types are influenced by the contact with Roman origin vessels, becoming simpler and they are not decorated. The short handmade bowls with flat base imitate types of wheelmade *patera*. At Bologa was noticed the imitation of more *patera* types than at Cășeiu. In both camps are present imitations of „S” form bowls. Only at Cășeiu a bowl imitating a *patera* is decorated with an incised wave on the lip. There were handmade almost only the vessels used for cooking, strictly necessary: pots, lids, bowls which imitate cooking forms, *patera* and probably *caccabus*. The imitation of *patera* and *caccabus* specific to Roman cooking habits can suggest that their beneficiaries have lived a Roman way of life.

The handmade cups continue Latène tradition, most of them are earless, only at Cășeiu was discovered an earless cup. There are present also the earless cups decorated with alveolar elements around the base, only an artefact for each camp.

The presence of these Latène tradition vessels in both camps was considered an argument for the presence of soldiers recruited from the dacical population (Gudea-Moțu 1988, p. 235, Gudea 1997, p. 29-30). Such vessels, discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu, influenced by the contact with wheelmade ceramic vessels, is the only argument of their presence. There weren't discovered other elements of material culture (specific objects), as we have in the case of celtic origin soldiers.

There was noticed the presence of the same handmade vessels' forms in both camps, but their special features are different depending on the influence of Roman provincial ceramic vessels and the preference of the beneficiaries. Concerning the handmade vessels from Cășeiu (pots, bowls) there was noticed a decoration repertoire much richer and with more decorated vessels, the proportion of the vessels (pots, bowls, lids) from coarsed and rough paste is bigger. At Bologa the influence of wheelmade ceramic vessels seems to be bigger, the vessels being rarely decorated, and the paste having a better quality. For all forms identified in a camp, concerning the paste and its colours, the established classification is similar, but the order of these classifications are different in the case of our 2 Roman camps. This situation could be the effect of handmade vessels coming from different workshops, as well as the wheelmade ceramic vessels. In the workshop that supplied Cășeiu were produced handmade vessels with many Latène tradition elements, while in the workshop that supplied Bologa were produced handmade vessels more influenced by wheelmade vessels. There can be noticed as well the influence suffered by wheelmade ceramics. The decoration elements from Latène tradition repertoire appeared on wheelmade vessels: alveolar girths decorated some jugs' body (Cășeiu), incised waves decorated some pithoses' body and vessels with 2-3 handles (Cășeiu și Bologa). These elements are more in number at Cășeiu and less at Bologa. It is possible that the handmade vessels would have been produced in the same workshop as the wheelmade vessels and here they could have influenced themselves. From these workshops, the handmade vessels reached the local market from where the soldiers of each camp were supplied, depending on their preference, the vessels were introduced to the camp.

The handmade vessels were found in all the dwelling levels, in the researched areas from both camps. The handmade pots, lids and bowls are more in number at Bologa, where there were accommodated more soldiers, than at Cășeiu. These are very necessary vessels and reflect the dynamic and the intensity of dwelling for each camp. In the case of handmade cups, the situation is different, at Cășeiu their number being bigger than at Bologa. An explanation would be the greater influence of Latène tradition elements on the northern limes.

The handmade pots, lids and bowls were found for all dwelling levels from both camps, but the majority could be integrated into the levels corresponding to the 2nd century (Bologa - levels I and II, Cășeiu - level I). The handmade cups were found for the levels corresponding to the 3rd century (Bologa

- level III, Cășeiu - level II) and and less for the levels corresponding to the 2nd century (only at Cășeiu - level I) (Table 39).

Those who used such vessels were probably soldiers recruited from dacical population (Gudea, Moțu 1988, p. 235, Gudea 1997, p. 29-30), and who begin to live a Roman way of life. It is not excluded or impossible that some of these vessels would have been acquired by soldiers of different origin, because of financial reasons (Țentea 1999). Favourable arguments for Dacic origin users are the presence of cups in both camps and the frequency of handmade pots decorated with alveolar girths and alveolar elements at Cășeiu. An argument for the acquisition of such vessels by soldiers of different origin for financial reasons is the imitation of forms from the repertoire of wheelmade provincial ceramic vessels, patinae and „S” form bowls. It might be the case of Celtic origin soldiers who were romanised, with reduced financial resources. Because of the few Latène tradition handmade vessels, we could suspect that the request was reduced, but we can't say precisely which was the relation with the number of soldiers recruited from the dacical population. The handmade vessels were discovered in all the dwelling levels besides Roman provincial vessels (Table 39).

The demand of such vessels existed all along the troops were accommodated at Cășeiu and at Bologa. The quantitative variations between the dwelling levels are difficult to interpret and analyse concerning the intensity or diminution of vessels' demand. The period of time is different for each level, and the number of those who used these vessels could vary in time. There can't be said anything about the location of the settlement where these soldiers - recruited from the Dacical population - came from, neither in the case of Bologa camp (Gudea 1997, p. 49), nor in the case of Cășeiu camp.

\* \* \*

The domestic use ceramic vessels discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu reflect the Roman way of life for the soldiers in both camps. This way of life was sustained in time by a production of ceramic vessels, which had an industrial character that could be emphasized by the quantity and uniformity of the products.

The same forms reached the camps on the northern and north-western limes, brought by the potters and merchants who supplied especially the army, similar to other provinces (Brukner 1981, 186, Gudea 1978, p. 139). The analogies with *Pannonia Inferior* proved an intense supply of *Daciae Porolissensis* with vessels and the arriving of some potters from this particular province (Filip 2008, p. 50).

The differences noticed at the domestic use vessels from both sites could be an effect of their production in workshops with different repertoires and of their acquisition by beneficiaries with different tastes and possibilities. In comparison with the vessels published at Napoca and Porolissum – where workshops were certified – it can be noticed that the forms and types of provincial Roman ceramic vessels are the same, but there are differences about the variants and undervariants, differences that could prove another origin for the vessels in both camps, which means they came from different workshops. The differences noticed in the case of the vessels discovered at Bologa and those discovered at Cășeiu could demonstrate the existence of a workshop in the proximity of each Roman camp, when there aren't any other clues.

The common use ceramic vessels from Cășeiu have a larger variety, a better preservation, more often decorated at all categories and a bigger amount or quantity of vessels used to store and serve, even though the troop had a lower number than that of Bologa. Apparently the soldiers from Cășeiu had resources for a better supply with vessels and food products.

The presence of Roman origin vessels, of those influenced by Celtic Latène tradition and of those made by hand and have a local Latène tradition, are an argument that the production of the workshops which supplied the army, adapted towards the tastes of beneficiaries. The production of different origin vessels in the same workshops has as an effect the mutual influence. The wheelmade vessels are

decorated with alveolar girths (jugs), alveolar elements (jugs, bowls and beakers) and incised waves (pithoses, pots, bowls and beakers) under the influence of Latène handmade vessels, especially in the case of the vessels discovered at Cășeiu. The Latène tradition handmade vessels under the influence of wheelmade vessels, are made from a better paste, are rarely decorated, especially those of Bologa. The repertoire of handmade vessels enriches through the imitation of Roman origin *patera* and „S” form bowls. At Cășeiu are noticed more wheelmade vessels influenced by handmade vessels of Latène tradition, while at Bologa are noticed more handmade vessels of Latène tradition influenced by wheelmade vessels.

Bringing and sustaining a Roman way of life in both camps was possible due to the development of commercial relations between *Pannonia Inferior* and *Dacia/ Dacia Porolissensis* on one hand, and due to the development of local commercial relations on the other. The commercial relations between western provinces and *Pannonia Inferior* on one hand, and *Dacia Porolissensis* on the other, also brought forms of Roman vessels to sustain a Roman way of life promoted by the soldiers brought to both garrisons. The local commercial relations developed depending on the demand of ceramic vessels and on the production of vessels made by the workshops created in order to supply the army, but also the civil population. Near every camp, there was probably a workshop, and its production developed under the influence of some local elements (the mutual influence between Latène tradition handmade vessels and Roman provincial wheelmade vessels, the demand on the market). The two markets which supplied the soldiers accommodated in both camps, made commerce with the same forms of domestic use vessels. The differences which appeared are an effect of adapting the vessels' production to the tastes and needs of the beneficiaries.

The good quality of the paste, the uniformity of the forms and the quantity of wheelmade common use ceramic vessels, discovered in both camps, are specific features of an industrial production (Massari 1979, p. 41) and they represent only a part of the provincial ceramic industry (Gudea 1997, p. 58-59). Latène tradition handmade vessels are produced in little quantities, and the paste in general has an inferior quality, their production having though a crafty character (Massari 1979, p. 41).

The use of Roman origin common use vessels and of those influenced by them, in both camps, could be noticed all along the period of time that the soldiers were accommodated there, being an argument that the production of the workshops continued to supply the market with necessary vessels for a Roman way of life. From the same market, the Roman provincial vessels also reached the civil environment from near by settlements, supporting a Roman way of life.

Besides the part that the army had taken into the promotion of the Roman way of life, a significant part belonged to the potters' workshops which produced provincial Roman vessels to sustain it and to the merchants who spread this vessels on the territory making a connection between the producers and the beneficiaries. The repertoire of Roman provincial vessels from *Dacia Porolissensis* enriched by the activity of these workshops, where could be certified a mutual influence between wheelmade Roman origin vessels and handmade Latène tradition vessels.

By studying the common use ceramic vessels from Bologa and Cășeiu it can be noticed an industrial production of provincial ceramic vessels provided by the workshops which activated near the camps, a local sale market which was supplied by merchants with different products, food products and vessels, especially for the military environment, the beneficiaries of both camps who live a Roman way of life, no matter their origin. By these elements the new province was tied or connected after the conquest to the Roman economical system, with the objective of supplying the army from the new limes. The connection of *Dacia Porolissensis* to Roman economical system and Roman way of life for the soldiers accommodated there could be certified all along the existence of the province.

Translated by Ana Maria Vele

*Quantity of common pottery discovered at Bologa and Cășeiu*

Table 33

<i>Bologa</i>	<i>The wheelmade vessels</i>	<i>Cășeiu</i>
2117		1699
91%		91,4%
68	<i>CH</i>	61
3,2%		3,6%
12	<i>U</i>	64
0,6%		3,8%
259	<i>U</i>	201
12,2%		11,8%
6	<i>Ot</i>	45
0,3%		2,6%
910	<i>O*</i>	597
43%		35%
46	<i>Mo</i>	44
2%		2,6%
5	<i>St</i>	7
0,2%		0,4%
457	<i>S*</i>	503
21,5%		29,6%
10	<i>Pl</i>	14
0,4%		0,8%
37	<i>F</i>	44
1,7%		2,6%
46	<i>P</i>	63
2%		3,7%
198	<i>Cp</i>	54
9,4%		3,2%
<i>Bologa</i>	<i>The handmade vessels</i>	<i>Cășeiu</i>
206		159
9%		8,6%
151	<i>Om</i>	135
73%		85%
17	<i>Sm</i>	8
8,3%		5%
-	<i>C</i>	7
		4,4%
24	<i>Cpm</i>	8
11,7%		5%

*The wheelmade vessels*

Table 38

	<i>CH</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>Ot</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>Mo</i>	<i>St</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Cp</i>	<i>PI</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>Bologna</i>												
<i>I (106-125)</i>	9	29	1	98	6	1	58	26	1	6	2	7
19 years/ 1000 soldiers	17,3%	13%	16,6%	10,8%	12,8%	20%	12,7%	13%	10%	16%	17%	15,2%
<i>II (125-213)</i>	23	80	3	329	9	2	154	72	3	7	4	14
88 years/ 1500 soldiers	44,2%	31%	50%	36%	19,2%	40%	33,8%	36%	30%	18,9%	33%	30,5%
<i>III (213-275)</i>	20	75	1	249	11	1	96	52	2	12	3	13
62 years/ 1500 soldiers	38,5%	29%	16,6%	27,4%	25,5%	20%	21%	26%	20%	32,4%	25%	28%
sec II-III	17	75	1	234	20	1	148	49	4	12	3	12
	23,5%	29%	16,6%	25,7%	42,5%	20%	32,5%	24,7%	40%	32,4%	25%	26%
<i>The wheelmade vessels</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>910</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>2117</i>	<i>3,2%</i>	<i>12,2%</i>	<i>0,3%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>0,2%</i>	<i>21,5%</i>	<i>9,4%</i>	<i>0,4%</i>	<i>1,7%</i>	<i>0,6%</i>	<i>2%</i>
<i>Cășeu</i>												
<i>I (106-213)</i>	7	57	22	192	9	1	163	17	3	13	29	23
107 years/ 1000 soldiers	11,5%	28%	49%	32,3%	20,5%	14%	32,4%	31,5%	21,4%	30,2%	45%	35,6%
<i>I (213-275)</i>	53	140	20	382	30	5	309	35	11	26	32	37
62 years/ 1000 soldiers	86,9%	70%	44,3%	64%	68%	82%	61,4%	63%	78,6%	60,5%	50%	58,7%
sec II-III	1	3	3	22	5	1	31	3	-	4	3	3
	1,6%	2%	6,7%	3,7%	11,4%	14%	6,2%	5,5%		9,3%	5%	5,7%
<i>The wheelmade vessels</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>1669</i>	<i>3,6%</i>	<i>11,8%</i>	<i>2,6%</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>2,6%</i>	<i>0,4%</i>	<i>29,6%</i>	<i>3,2%</i>	<i>0,8%</i>	<i>2,5%</i>	<i>3,8%</i>	<i>3,7%</i>

*The handmade Latène tradition vessels*

Table 39  
C

	Om	Sm	Cpm	C
<i>Bologa</i>				
<i>I (106-125)</i>	11 7,3%	2 11,8%	4 16,6%	
19 years/ 1000 soldiers				
<i>II (125-213)</i>	58 38,4%	6 35%	6 25%	
88 years/ 1500 soldiers				
<i>III (213-275)</i>	50 33%	3 17,6%	8 33,3%	3 100%
62 years/ 1500 soldiers				
sec II-III	33 21,7%	6 35%	6 25%	
<i>Vassels Latène</i>	196	172 87,5%	17 8,7%	24 12,2%
				3 1,5%
<i>Cășeiu</i>				
<i>I (106-213)</i>	74 54,4%	4 50%	5	2 28%
107 years/ 1000 soldiers				
<i>I (213-275)</i>	50 36,7%	3 37,5%	3	5 72%
62 years/ 1000 soldiers				
sec II-III	12 %	1 12,5%	-	-
<i>The handmade vessels</i>	136 85,5%	8 5%	8 5%	7 4,4%
159				

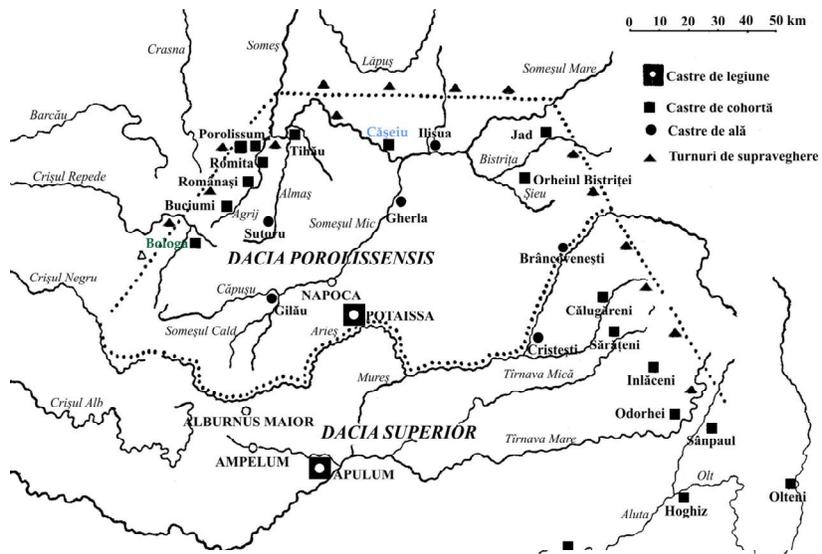


Fig. 1 - The map of province Dacia Porolissensis (by N. Gudea)

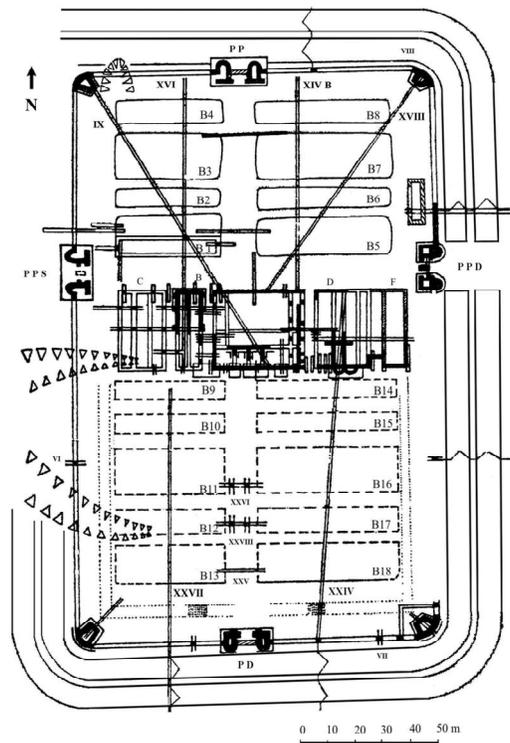


Fig. 2 - The plan of roman fort Bologa (by N. Gudea)

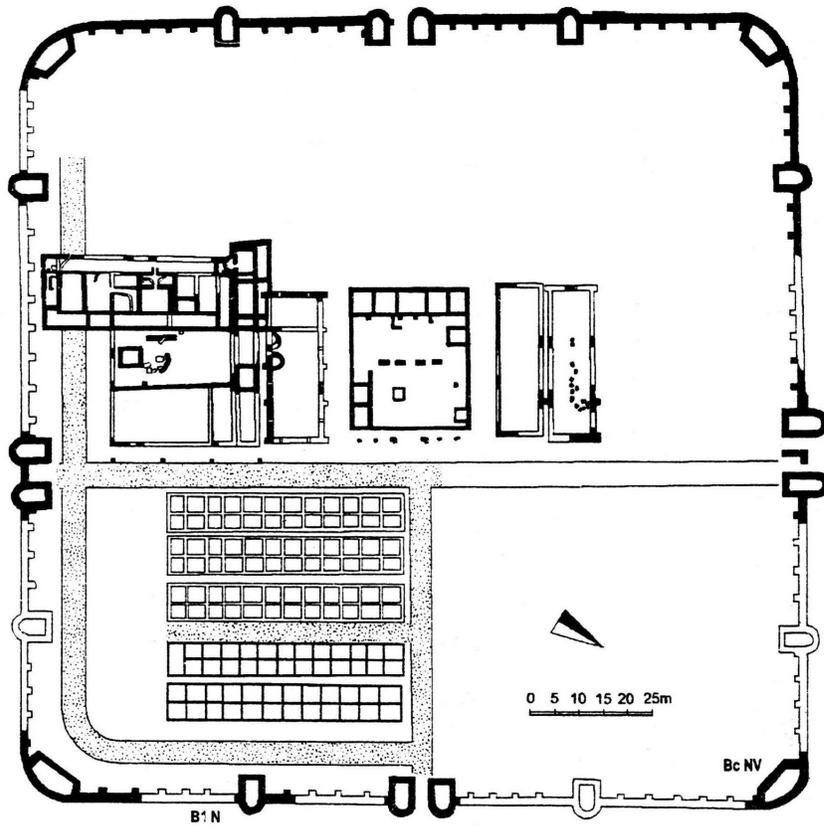


Fig. 44 - The plan of roman fort Cășeiu (D. Isac 2003)

## *Key words*

Bologa  
Cășeiu

beakers  
bowls  
*caccabus*  
*dolia*  
food plates  
jugs  
lids  
*mortaria*  
mortars  
*patina*  
plates  
pithoses  
pots  
strainers  
*urceolus*  
*urceus*  
vessels with 2-3 handles  
wheelmade vessels

Latène tradition handmade vessels  
handmade bowls  
handmade cups  
handmade pots  
handmade lids

transport and storage vessels  
table vessels  
vessels for cooking and auxiliary action