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*ROMAN CERAMICS FROM THE FORT OF GILĂU*

DOCTORAL PAPER

SUMMARY

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The ceramic material is the category of the most commonly found artifacts in archaeological excavations. This category of artifacts is not important only from the point of view of the large number of fragments discovered during archaeological excavations, but also due to the fact that ceramic dishes reflect the daily life of a chapter of the ancient society, civil or military, in the present case in roman de la Craiova Gilău.

The present work proposes an analysis of material of ceramic from the fort of Gilău from all three phases of existence. In addition to the fact that this analysis provides information about vessels used by the two troops stationed here, the destination of their quality, but also a statistical forms used, and not least the origin imported vessels (such as *terra sigillata*). At the same time, import ceramic vessels and commercial relations reflects the Roman province of Dacia.

Last but not least, the quantity and quality of ceramic vessels in a given settlement or Castra reflects what you consume in a given community, as well as the period of use of certain ceramic forms.

The method of research consists primarily in repertorierea of a representative number of Roman ceramic artifacts bearing in mind the criterion stratigrafic, but also the destination vessel, depending on which have been placed tipologic. The catalogue was developed in the form of ceramic tables and categories for a better view of your data. The color has been used international code of Munsell colors distribution of ceramic material on the three phases of the remains was done so on the basis of stratigraphy and stratigraphic contexts – given that phase I of the remains can be seen easily and because it was increased after leaving the cohorts I Pannoniorum – but also on the basis of the associative, i.e. fibulae, lucerne and coins. Such ceramic forms qualify for in a particular phase.

The fort of Gilău lies in the basin at the confluence of the little Gilăului with Someșului and Căpușului Valley is located 16 km west of the town of roman,

Romania, being built on a terrace-shaped spur. It is assumed that role remains in Gilău was the defense of the city of Cluj-Napoca in Romania, as well as oversight of the Valley Căpușului and Crișul Repede, to the West and the River valleys of Someșul Cald and cold.

The fort has three different phases of construction:

Gilău I-106-117/118 AD.-wood is a castellum, measuring 130 x 116 m.

Gilău II-117/118-the end of the century II AD – from this point on you can talk about expanding to the West and South of the castellum of wood from the previous phase, the fort, reaching an area of 3,38 ha and a size of 221x137 m

Gilău III – the end of the II century BC – 275 p. – this phase refers to the restoration of the stone defensive system, while retaining the previous phase and dimensions. Around this time takes place and recovery plan of buildings such as principia III of stone and wood and praetorium III chirpic.

With the coming of the ala Siliana, the fort of Gilău enlarged and restored, being attributed to phases II and III. Ala Siliana is referred to in Gilău an inscription discovered in the principia, dated in the year 213 during the visit of Caracalla. Troops of the first hillfort Gilău (Gilău) was probably crafted and occupied by the Cohors I Pannoniorum veterana equitata pia fidelis to 117/118, at which point the fort of Gilău comes ala Siliana c (ivium) (omanorum), which remains until they leave the Province. Cohors I Pannoniorum comes from Moesia Superior after the conquest of Dacia, immediately being attested by a brick stamped discovered layer belonging to the phase I (traianic Hill) and the diploma of the Years of the July 2, 110 p. Chr. The second band that is normally in the fort of Gilău is ala Siliana c (ivium) (omanorum). Before arrival in Dacia in 117/118 was part of the Pannoniei army and the Dacian wars probably had. The coming of the Dacia may be linked to the war Hadrian from the Danube of the 117-118 p. CHR., when more troops have been moved from Pannonia to Dacia.

For a better understanding of the context analysis in ceramic vessels is a description of the main elements of the hill-taking into account the stages of construction. At the base of the capitol stands the remains of a published monography.

In addition to purely technical nature which it intends to work on a particular category of archaeological materials – in this case – ceramic vessels should not be forgotten as they have in the context of history, creating a "model", or a distribution in space and time, suggesting the assumptions about the course of goods despatch, and in favorable cases and procedures can be determined.

A theoretical model of exchange rate arrangements was made by c. Renfrew and consists in three cases, namely reciprocity, redistribution and exchange market. Reciprocity refers to the correlation between the movement of groups of symmetrical points and will need a group arranged symmetrically on a background. Redistribution refers to mișcărilor către and outside the Center and is dependent on the presence of centricitate in the group. Exchange refers to movements from taking place under a market and needs a market price system. The last category is the most valid in the Roman world.

Ceramic production centers producing pottery hand worked with both, and most likely the dishes in phase I were brought by the soldiers, and later ships were bought for use in common of neighbouring centres or there's a workshop production in the vicinity. Another is the luxury vessels which were imported, and then local ships appear imitations of luxury, produced in local workshops. A problem in the literature refers to dishes made by hand of tradition Latene. Being a much weaker than the Roman pottery wheel worked at considering that they were used more for cooking, and the novels for stored food and served. Another question concerns the virtue of acestei ceramic in Castra. Why do Roman soldiers needed by these vessels as long as the pottery had a better quality? It can be assumed that it was less expensive, the presence of resentment within the troops stationed in Dacia may not be valid.

Another feature of ceramic hand-made by hand from șeiminyškėliai Gilău is that some forms derive from Dacian before vessels used in the transformation of the Roman province of Dacia, and Roman forms in imitation of others worked at the wheel.

As regards the proportion of ceramic vessels from the fort of Gilău, we have the following:

Luxury vessels – 1,69%

Common use vessels – 97,74%

Hand made pots – 23,38%

Pots made by the wheel – 74,36%

Class vessels worked with the hand is made up of the following forms: pots (44,57%), his (3,61%), caps (1.20). As regards the characteristics of pulp 20,48% have a homogeneous paste, paste-67,46%, and they have rough paste 12,04. 54,21% of vessels are hand-made with secondary combustion. As I mentioned at the outset to determine the color we used the Munsell color codes so that fragments of 27,71% have a bottle, 31,32%-dark brown, black and 30,12% 9,63%-imbrex.

Almost half of the fragments studied have a paste of a good quality and combustion. Color go from shades of yellowish white, shades of red to shades of Brown, gray or black. Ceramic vessels worked at the Potter wheel are more diverse in terms of both form and from the point of view of the characteristics of pulp and colors. Of the 264 fragments worked at the wheel of the Potter (17,42%) are pots, (4,54%) are bowls, (1.89%), caps (7,19%) are urcioare (4,92%) are cups, (11,36%) are bowls, (2.65%) are plates, (3.40%) are plateaus, and (1.89 percent) are chiupuri. Referring to the quality of the pulp, 47,72% are fine and homogeneous, 25% have a homogeneous paste, and Sandy have a paste 25,75% and zgrunțuroasă% are coarse 1,13. secondary combustion 28,78% presents.

As a general feature for common use are the highest share in the ceramic material from the fort of Gilău. The most widespread form is worked by hand ceramic pot "jar", and as the pressing quality and more than half are zgrunțuroase. The vessels worked at the wheel of the Potter, the pot is the most widespread form, followed by the bowls.