

**ANGVSTIA 27, 2023**



# **ANGVSTIA**

## **27**

Revista

Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni

Editura ANGVSTIA  
Sf. Gheorghe  
2023

**Redactor șef**

ALEXANDRU POPA

**Colegiu de redacție**

DAN-LUCIAN BUZEA

DAN ȘTEFAN

COSMINA MARCELA OLTEAN

Orice corespondență se va trimite pe adresa:  
Please send any mail to the following address:

**MUZEUL NAȚIONAL AL CARPAȚILOR RĂSĂRITENI**

Sfântu Gheorghe, Str. Gábor Áron nr. 16

520008, jud. Covasna

Telefon/fax: +40 267 314139

e-mail: [secretariat@mncr.ro](mailto:secretariat@mncr.ro)

web: [angvstia.mncr.ro](http://angvstia.mncr.ro)

**ISSN 2602 – 0653**

**ISSN-L 1454 – 8275**

## Cuprins – Table of Contents

### STUDII ȘI CERCETĂRI DE ARHEOLOGIE (*Archaeological studies and researches*)

Dan BUZEA, PUSKÁS József, Raport preliminar asupra cercetărilor arheologice preventive efectuate în situl de la Covasna Valea Hankó/ Valea Porumbeilor (*Preliminary report on the preventive archaeological investigations carried out at the Covasna-Valea Hankó/ Valea Porumbeilor*) ..... 9

PUSKÁS József, Dan BUZEA, Raport preliminar asupra cercetărilor arheologice din anul 2023 executate în situl Sfântu Gheorghe–Arcuș–Hosszú (*Preliminary report on the archaeological researches made in 2023 at the Sfântu Gheorghe–Arcuș–Hosszú site*) ..... 57

Dan ȘTEFAN, Maria-Magdalena ȘTEFAN, Teledetecție și investigații geofizice la Biborțeni – Cetatea Tiburț (*Remote Sensing and Geophysical investigations of Tiburț Fortress from Biborțeni*) .. 83

Alexandru POPA, Carpii și cultura „carpică” între tradiția antică și literatura istorico-arheologică contemporană (*The Carpi and “Carpic culture” between ancient tradition and contemporary historical-archaeological literature*) ..... 97

VISY Zsolt, The excavation in the Roman *castellum* of Énlaka/Inlăceni in 2022-2023 (*Cercetări arheologice din castrul roman de la Inlăceni în 2022-2023*) ..... 113

SIDÓ Katalin, PÁNCZÉL Szilamér Péter, Pottery and small finds from the *porta principalis dextra* and *sinistra* at Inlăceni/Énlaka, Harghita/Hargita County (*Ceramică și descoperiri mici din zona porta principalis dextra și porta principalis sinistra de la Inlăceni*) ..... 133

Andrea POPA, Managementul integrat al patrimoniului mondial în România. O propunere a unei structuri de management a viitorului monument UNESCO Limesul roman în Dacia (*The Integrated Management of Cultural World Heritage Sites in Romania. A proposal for a management structure for the future Roman Limes in Dacia WHS*) ..... 145

### STUDII DE ETNOGRAFIE (*Ethnographical studies*)

Lucian DAVID, Memorie și discurs. Transhumanța mocanilor voineșteni (*Memory and discourse. Transhumance of the shepherds from Voinești*) ..... 161

### RECENZII (*Book reviews*)

Alexandru POPA,  
Matei, Dan (2021), *Castrele Daciei după părăsirea lor de către armata romană (Dissertationes Mvsei Potaisensis)*, Cluj-Napoca: Mega), 297 p., ISBN 9786060203452 ..... 185

Alexandru POPA,  
Sergiu Matveev, Vlad Vornic, Andrei Corobcean, cu contribuții de Andrei Asăndulesei, Felix-Adrian Tencariu, Vitalie Sochircă, Tatiana Nagacevski, Roman Croitor, Meandrele istoriei. Patrimoniul arheologic din epoca fierului și perioada romană în bazinul râului Cogâlnic (Republica Moldova), *Periegesis Archaeologica 2*. Chișinău, Editura Bons Offices, 2023, 201 p. ISBN 978-5-36241-130-5 ..... 189

PUSKÁS József,  
V. Szabó Gábor, *Bronzkori kincsek Magyarországon. Földbe rejtett fegyverek, eszközök, ékszerek nyomában*, Archaeolingua Alapítvány / MTA BTK Régészeti Intézet, Budapest, 2019, 281 p. / Gábor V. Szabó, *Bronze Age Treasures in Hungary. The Quest for Buried Weapons, Tools and Jewellery*, Archaeolingua Foundation / Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest, 2019, 244 p. .... 195

#### CRONICA ACTIVITĂȚILOR MUZEULUI (*Activity report of the museum*)

Cosmina-Marcela OLTEAN, Cristina-Ioana FELEA-BAUBEC,  
*Cronica activității Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni pentru anul 2022 / The National Museum of Eastern Carpathians – Activity Report on 2022* ..... 205

## Pottery and small finds from the *porta principalis dextra* and *sinistra* from the auxiliary fort at Inlăceni/Énlaka (Harghita / Hargita County)

### *Ceramică și artefacte minore din zona porta principalis dextra și porta principalis sinistra a castrului auxiliar Inlăceni/Énlaka*

SIDÓ Katalin<sup>1</sup>  
PÁNCZÉL Szilamér Péter<sup>2</sup>

**Keywords:** *porta principalis dextra*, *porta principalis sinistra*, roman pottery, *stelae*  
**Cuvinte cheie:** *porta principalis dextra*, *porta principalis sinistra*, ceramică romană, *stelae*

#### ABSTRACT

During the archaeological excavations at the Roman auxiliary fort of Inlăceni/Énlaka in 2021 two gates were researched. The analysis of the ceramic material and of the small finds supports the chronology of the building phases established during the excavations.

#### Introduction

In 2021 archaeological research was undertaken at the Roman fort at Inlăceni, focusing on the two principales gates. As the result of the excavations, it turned out that the two gate towers belonging to the stone phase were built at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the entrances were blocked with a wall. The excavation trenches were referred to as C1-D1 in the case of *porta principalis sinistra* and G-H in the case of *porta principalis dextra*<sup>3</sup>. The archaeological material comes mainly from the different layers related to the disuse of the structures, a walking level of the *porta principalis dextra* and the disuse of the defensive ditches.

#### The analysis of the archaeological material

The ceramic material of trench C1-D1 from the excavation of the southern gate (*porta principalis sinistra*) consists of 17 vessels, which can be separated in three contexts: the humus with 11 vessels, the disuse or demolition layer with three vessels, and two vessels from the period of use (Graph 1).

Three of the vessels from the humus show morphological features which can be linked to a narrower chronology. One bowl (Fig.1/1), with thickened beaded rim, being a Drag. 37 imitation has many analogies. It is present at Buciumi<sup>4</sup>, Apulum<sup>5</sup>, Cioroiu Nou<sup>6</sup> and also at

<sup>1</sup> Muzeul Județean Mureș, benjikatka@yahoo.com

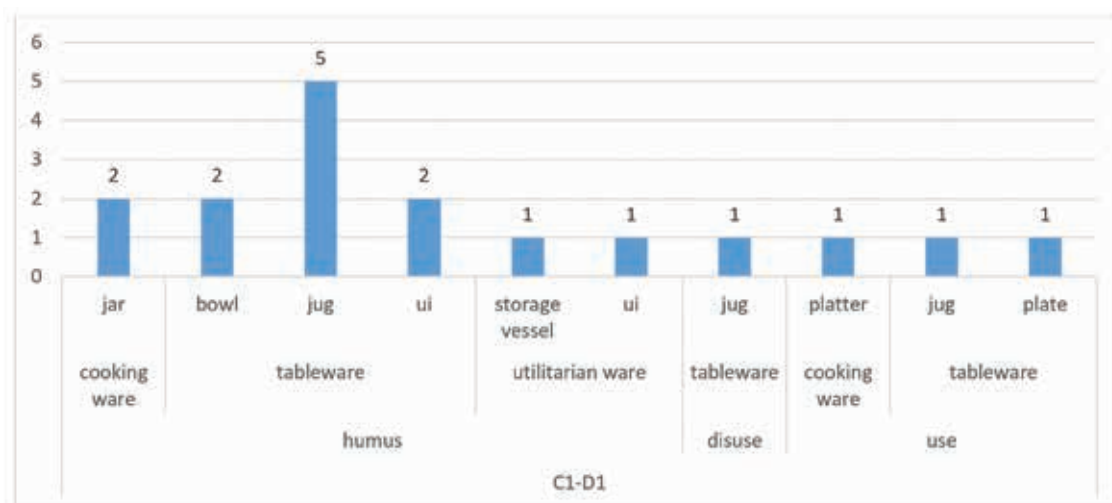
<sup>2</sup> Muzeul Județean Mureș, pszilamer@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup> Visy 2022, 145–154.

<sup>4</sup> Petruț 2018, 59, Pl.5/6.

<sup>5</sup> Ciușescu 2006, 147-148, Plate4/82,84.

<sup>6</sup> Popilian 1976, 119, LXIII/765.



**Graph 1.** The distribution of Roman pottery in trench C1-D1 according to phases and functional categories.

Mursa<sup>7</sup>, being dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. One cooking jar rim fragment (Fig.1/2), with inverted, grooved rim on the upper side, with traces of a handle is to be found also in Romula<sup>8</sup> and Sirmium<sup>9</sup>, dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup>, first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Another cooking jar (Fig.1/3) with beaded rim has a wide range of distribution as a form. It is well represented in Roman Dacia. At Napoca<sup>10</sup> these kind of vessels are dated from the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, through the 3<sup>rd</sup> century as well. Similar timeframe is determined at Taurunum, in Pannonia Inferior as well<sup>11</sup>. Unfortunately, from the demolition layer and the use, the ceramic material has a wider timeframe, being dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.

From the demolition layer of the *porta principalis sinistra* a fragmentary funerary stela was recovered, made of limestone, depicting a woman of Grande Ercolanese type (Fig.5/1)<sup>12</sup>. The preserved length

of the monument is 41 cm, width of 32 cm. Only the arms, partially the chest and the waist are preserved, covered by the pleated *stola* and *palla*. Considering its position, we can conclude that it was used as a *spolia* for reparation of the gate, or possibly blocking the entrance of the gate towers. As far as dating concerns in Roman Dacia this type is dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>13</sup> and based on the inscription which concludes that the stone fort was built around 130<sup>14</sup> we can confirm that the stela fragment shall be connected more likely to the building of the stone gate towers or blocking the entrances<sup>15</sup> quite frequent after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

During the excavation of the northern gate (*porta principalis dextra*), trench G-H, 138 vessels were unearthed. Most of the pottery belongs to the humus layer, 25 vessels to the contexts related to the use of the gate tower and the rest to contexts related to disuse of the gate tower and the defensive ditch (Graph 2).

<sup>7</sup> Brukner 1981, 80, T. 56/39.

<sup>8</sup> Popilian 1976, 92, Pl. XXXIX/404.

<sup>9</sup> Brukner 1981, T. 103/4.

<sup>10</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 413–414, Pl.XCVIII/588-589.

<sup>11</sup> Brukner 1981, T.113/46.

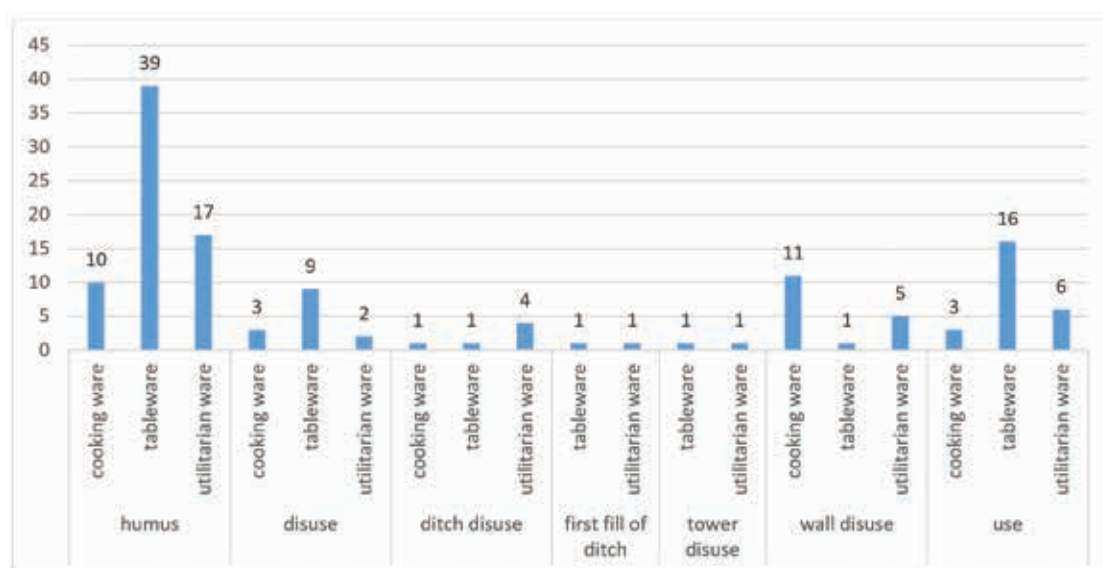
<sup>12</sup> Diaconescu 2012, 166, Fig. 42/a.

<sup>13</sup> Diaconescu 2012, 165–166.

<sup>14</sup> Visy 2021, 124.

<sup>15</sup> Alicu 1973, 110.





**Graph 2.** The distribution of Roman pottery in trench G-H according to contexts and functional categories.

From the point of view of functional categories, most of the vessels belong to tableware, the cooking ware and utilitarian ware being represented approximately in the same amount (Graph 3).

Among the ceramic material from the humus also modern vessels were recovered, which show that until that depth the contexts were contaminated with later material due to agricultural works, and the contexts which offer relevant chronological data about the use and disuse of the gate tower and the defensive ditch are the fills of the ditch, the interior walking level of the tower and the demolition layers.

From the humus layer a rare bowl form is to be emphasized, which has analogies in Napoca, being dated to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Fig.1/4)<sup>16</sup>. Also recovered from the humus layer, is present a cup, with short neck and slightly everted rim, on the shoulder with two grooves. These kind of vessels are very well represented in Moesia Inferior<sup>17</sup>, but in Dacia as well (Fig.1/5).

Related to the disuse of the gate tower an S-profile bowl (Fig.1/6) can be pointed out, which can be also found at Cașoț, Hotnica and Romula, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Regarding the ones from Aguntum<sup>18</sup> it is underlined that these are LaTène forms, which are present in large amount also at Magdalensberg<sup>19</sup>. Also belonging to the disuse of the gate tower is a jug rim fragment (Fig.1/7), slightly everted, thickened with a collar-like band running around at the lower part of the rim. This form is in use in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, in Kalvaka, Butovo<sup>20</sup>, and also in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century in Porolissum.<sup>21</sup>

From the contexts related to the disuse of the area of the fort, appear several cooking jar fragments, with almost vertical, beaded rim, without lid-seat (Fig.2/1–4). In Napoca, these are dated to a wider timeframe, generally to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries<sup>22</sup>. Another type of cooking jar, with prominent lid-seat and slightly triangular in section rim (Fig.2/5–7), can be

<sup>18</sup> Auer 2012, 311, Abb.2/1.

<sup>19</sup> Schindler-Kaudelka/Mantovani 2018, 29, Fig. 18.

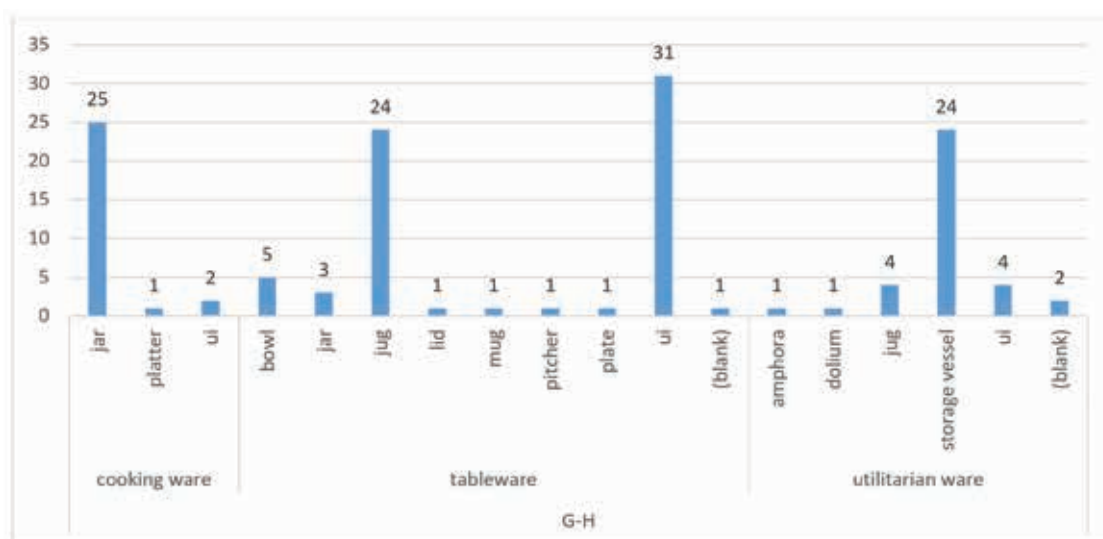
<sup>20</sup> Ivanov 2022, 54, Jug type IV, Cat. No.303.

<sup>21</sup> Gudea 1989, 495, Pl.LXXXI/5.

<sup>22</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 422, Pl.XCVIII/590.

<sup>16</sup> Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, 396, Pl.LXXXIX/525–526.

<sup>17</sup> Ivanov 2022, 51, cupstype XIII.



**Graph 3.** The distribution of the Roman pottery in trench G-H according to functional categories and forms.

dated mostly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.<sup>23</sup> Also from the demolition layer of the gate tower a stamped tile was recovered with the mark of the *Cohors III Hispanorum* (Fig.4/1)<sup>24</sup>, two *tegulae* with a male and female sandal imprint featuring prominent hobnail imprints (Fig. 4/2–3), a brick fragment with a graffiti depicting the legs of a bird or a mythological creature, possibly a griffin (Fig. 4/4). Besides these heavily corroded iron key was discovered as well (Fig.4/5).

From the demolition layer of the gate-tower a funerary *aedicule* fragment made of limestone was recovered. On the *aedicule* a mourning Attis can be seen wearing tunic and Phrygian cap, the standing figure is leaning to his right on a *pedum* (Fig.5/2–3). The monument is preserved on a length of 1 m and 40 cm width. Such depictions are not rare in Roman Dacia, being present on more than sixty funerary monuments at Apulum<sup>25</sup>, Ampelum<sup>26</sup>,

Potaissa<sup>27</sup> and Cristești<sup>28</sup>. The funerary monument was a *spolia* and was used probably, just as the Grande Ercolanese stelae for the building of the gate towers or blocking the entrance after the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Related to phase of use of the gate tower and its vicinity a walking level under the demolition layer and perhaps the earliest fill of the defensive ditch can be connected. Among the vessels which come from the walking level under the demolition layer a cooking jar can be pointed out (Fig.3/1). It has short, everted rim, the shoulder is retreating and between the two can be found two parallel grooves. These kind of vessels can be found also in Mogontiacum, dated from 160/170–230<sup>29</sup>. From the walking level inside the tower a jug fragment was recovered (Fig.3/2), with vertical profiled rim, with a groove on the inner side, dated at Napoca to the middle of the

<sup>23</sup> Popilian 1976, 87–88, Pl. XXXV, 344–346.

<sup>24</sup> From morphological point of view, the stamp resembles the one from the principia, discovered in 1950 (Gudea 1979, 191, Pl.13/7).

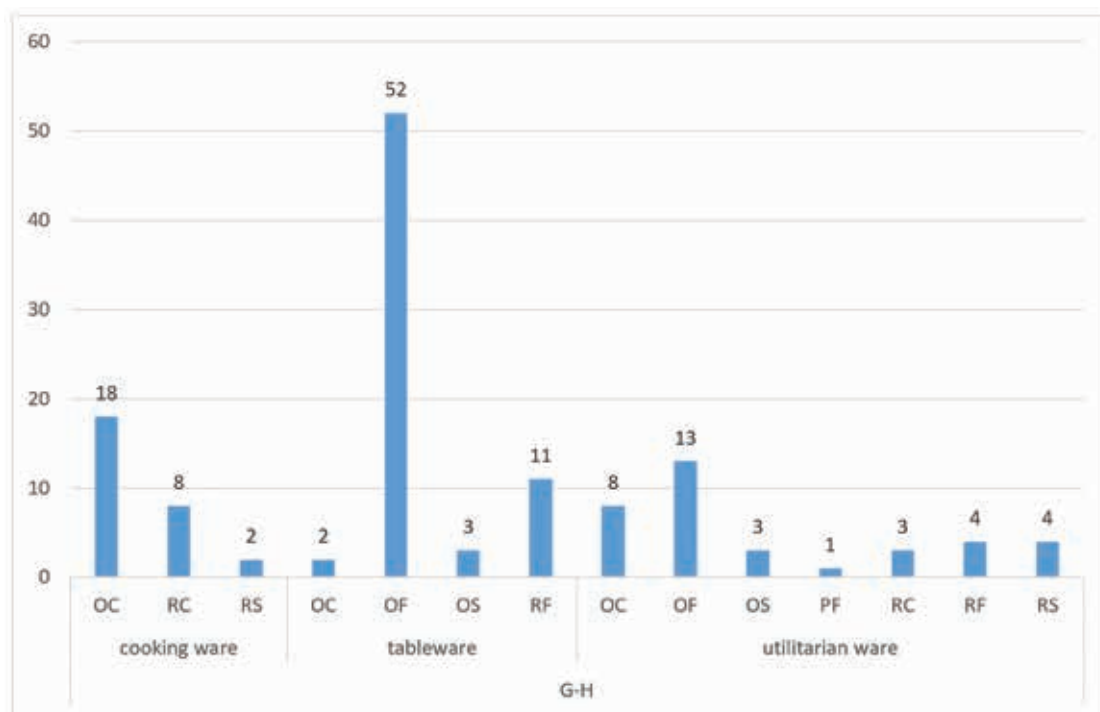
<sup>25</sup> Chiș 2007, 167.

<sup>26</sup> Popescu 1967, Fig.8; LIMC III/1, Attis 6/72.

<sup>27</sup> Floca/Wolski 1973, 16/38, Fig.51.

<sup>28</sup> Floca/Wolski 1973, 20, Fig.72.

<sup>29</sup> Heising 2007, 84, Typ 656b, Taf.58.



**Graph 4.** The distribution of the Roman pottery from trench C1-D1 and G-H according to functional categories and fabric types.

2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>30</sup>. A cooking jar fragment with knobbed rim (Fig.3/3), and with lid-seat has a wider dating. At Napoca it appears in a first half of 2<sup>nd</sup> century phase<sup>31</sup>, while at Singidunum it is present also in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>32</sup>. Two variants of the previous form show a similar dating (Fig.3/4–5). From the inner walking level of the gate tower a flat cut-out brooch of Cociş type 25 (Fig.3/7) was recovered, dated to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, this type of brooch being present mainly in military environment.<sup>33</sup>

From the earliest, darker fill of the defensive ditch comes the wall fragment of a Kapitän II wine amphora (Fig. 3/6), which was produced from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, which supports, that the filling of the defensive ditch of the stone phase started only in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

From the point of view of the fabric (Graphic 4)<sup>34</sup>, most of the material is made of oxidized ceramic (99 vessels), only 32 vessels have reduced fabric. Most of the cooking ware has oxidized, coarse fabric, and most of the tableware is represented by oxidized, fine fabric. All three functional categories have similar amount of reduced vessels.

According to the dating of the ceramic material, it can be pointed out, that the use of the stone phase gate tower or fort can be set to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The *amphora* fragment from the first fill of the defensive ditch, being in use probably earliest in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and discarded afterwards shows, that the disuse of the fort, when probably the ditches were not cleaned properly

<sup>30</sup> Rusu-Bolindeţ 2007, 424, Pl.C/617.

<sup>31</sup> Rusu-Bolindeţ 2007, 421, Pl.XCVII/585.

<sup>32</sup> Brukner 1981, 42, T. 114/56.

<sup>33</sup> Cociş 2004, 125–128, Tip 25/1534, 1541–1542.

<sup>34</sup> The codes used in the graphic are the following: OF = oxidized fine, OS = oxidized semifine, OC = oxidized coarse, RF = reduced fine, RS = reduced semifine, RC = reduced coarse.

either started not earlier than the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Regarding the presence of the reused funerary monuments for repairing or blocking the gates, this fact is pointed out in the case of Inlăceni also by D. Alicu<sup>35</sup> and N Gudea<sup>36</sup>. D. Protase discusses this phenomenon also in the case of Brâncovenesti and Ilișua, remarking, that

these kind of interventions shall be connected to the Roman occupation and not later, since they can be connected to the building of the tower gates and blocking of gate entrances<sup>37</sup>. The archaeological material, also the ceramics and the brooch, support the fact which was pointed out, that the stone tower gates were built and used in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>38</sup>.

### Bibliography / Bibliografie

**Auer. 2012.** M. Auer: Überlegungen zur lokalen Keramikproduktion im Umfeld des Municipium Claudium Aguntum, Akten des 13. Österreichischen Archäologentages Klassische und Frühägäische Archäologie Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg vom 25. bis 27. Februar 2010, Hrgs: Reinholdt-Wohlmayr, Wien, 2012, 311–316.

**Brukner. 1981.** O. Brukner: Rimska keramika u Jugoslavenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije, Beograd, 1981.

**Chiș. 2007.** S.O. Chiș, Monumentele funerare cu reprezentări ale lui Attis în Dacia Romană. In: Dacia Felix, Studia Michaeli Bărbulescu Oblata, Eds: S. Nemeti et al., Editura Tribuna, Cluj-Napoca, 2007, 164–176.

**Cociș. 2004.** S. Cociș: Fibulele din Dacia Romană/ The brooches from Roman Dacia, Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2004.

**Ciașescu. 2006.** M. Ciașescu: Un ansamblu ceramic de perioadă severiană de la Alba Iulia. Contribuții la istoria economică a așezărilor de la Apulum, Apulum 2006/43, 237–251.

**Diaconescu. 2012.** A. Diaconescu, Male and female funerary statues from Roman Dacia, AMN, 47–48/1, 2010–2011 (2012), 125–203.

**Gudea. 1979.** N. Gudea, Castrul roman de la Inlăceni (Încercare de monografie), AMP 3, 1979, 149–273.

**Gudea. 1989.** N. Gudea: Porolissum. Un complex daco-roman la marginea de nord a Imperiului Roman, AMP XIII, Zalău, 1989.

**Heising. 2007.** A. Heising: Figlinae Mogontiacensis. Die römische Töpfereier von Mainz, Verlag Bernhard Albert Greiner, (Ausgrabungen und Forschungen 3), 2007.

**Ivanov. 2022.** S. Ivanov: Typology and Chronology of Red Slip Ware from the Production Complexes between the Danube and the Balkan Mountain Range (2nd – 3rd c. AD), Archaeologia Bulgarica Supplement 3, Eds. L. F. Vagalinski, N. Sharankov, Sofia 2022.

**LIMC III/1.** Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae, III/1, M.J. Vermaseren, M.B. de Boer, 1986.

**Schindler-Kaudelka/Mantovani. 2018.** E. Schindler Kaudelka/ V. Mantovani: La ceramica comune depurata del Magdalensberg, in: New Discoveries Between the Alps and the Black Sea. Results From the Roman Sites in the Period Between 2005 and 2015, Proceedings of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Archaeological Conference, Ptuj, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> October 2015, In memoriam Iva Mikl Curk, eds: M. Janežič, B. Nadbath, T. Mulh, I. Žižek, Monografije CPA, Ptuj, 2019, 327–400.

**Petruț. 2018.** D. Petruț: Pottery and military life. The ceramic assemblages from the barracks of the auxiliary fort at Buciumi, Dacia Porolissensis, Studii și Cercetări asupra Frontierelor Imperiului Roman de pe teritoriul României, Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2018.

<sup>35</sup> Alicu 1973, 110.

<sup>36</sup> Gudea 1979, 165.

<sup>37</sup> Protase 2008, 249–254.

<sup>38</sup> Visy 2022, 148–149.

**Floca/Wolski. 1973.** O. Floca, W. Wolski: Aedificula funerară în Dacia Romană, Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, 42, 1973, 3–52.

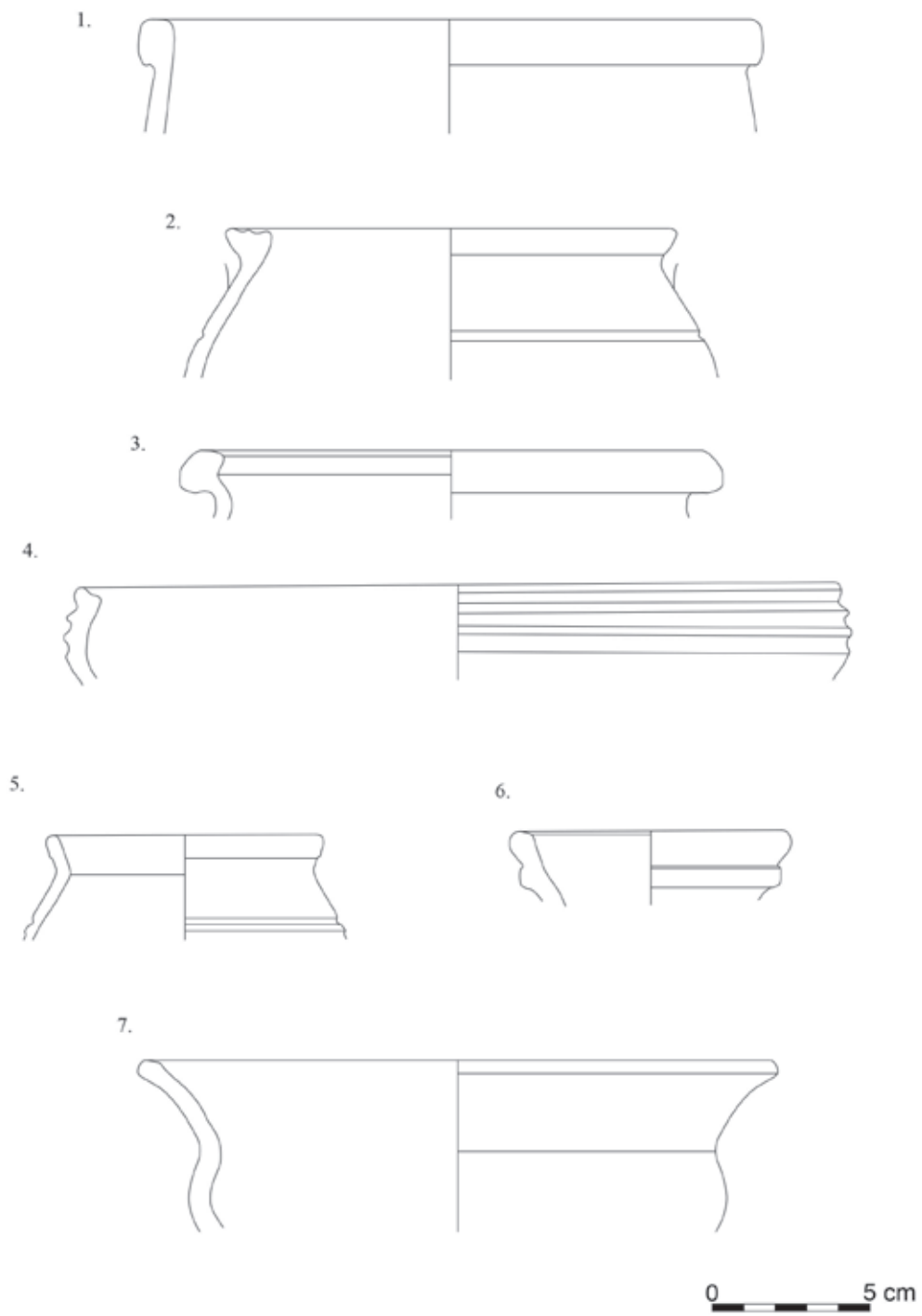
**Popescu. 1967.** E. Popescu, Aspecte ale colonizării și romanizării în Dacia și Scythia în lumina unor inscripții din Muzeul Bucureștene. Studii Clasice, IX, 1967, 203–231.

**Popilian. 1976.** Gh. Popilian: Ceramica romană din Oltenia, Craiova, 1976.

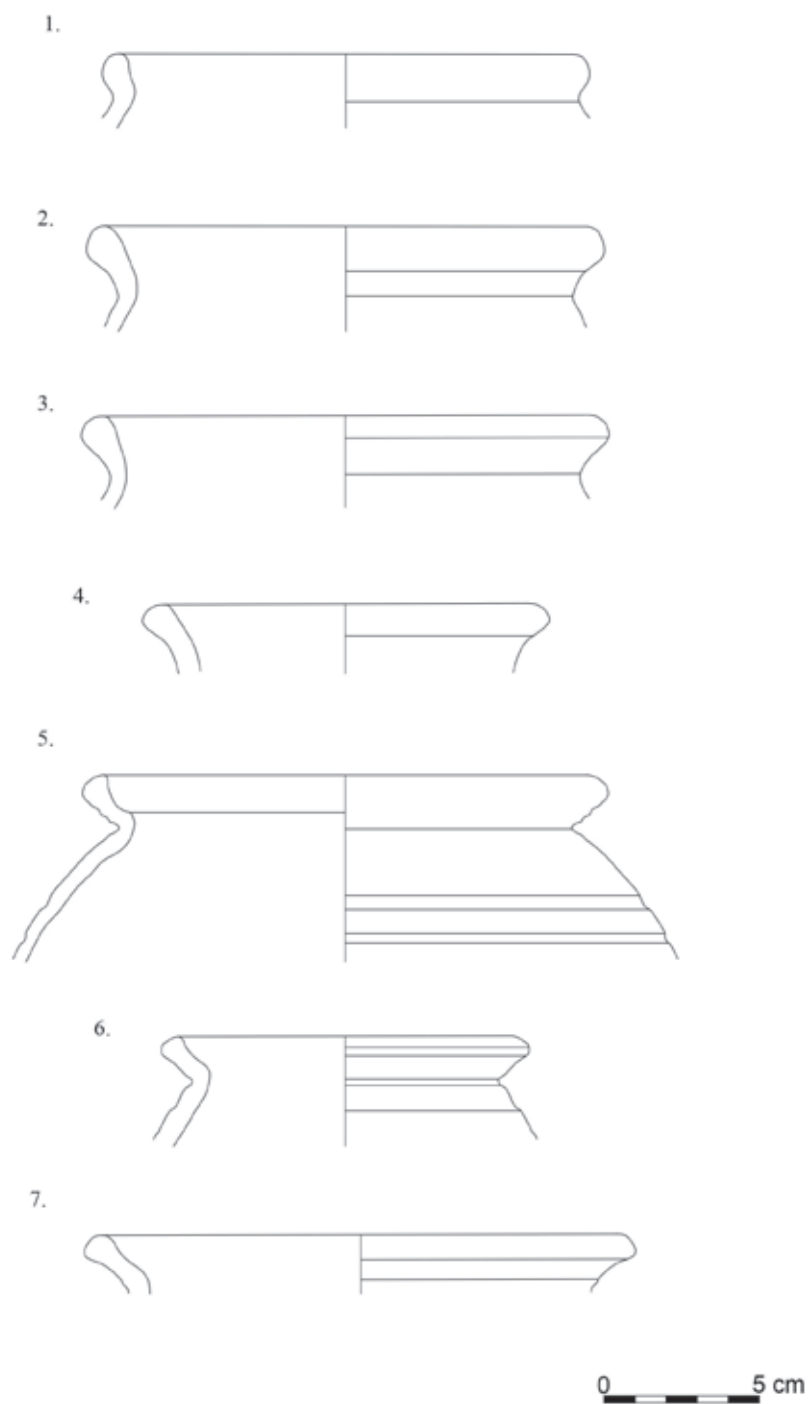
**Rusu-Bolindeț. 2007.** V. Rusu-Bolindeț: Ceramica romană de la Napoca, Mega Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca, 2007.

**Visy. 2021.** Zs. Visy: The Castellum at Inlăceni/Énlaka and the Eastern Limes of Dacia, AN-GVSTIA 25, 2021, 117–140.

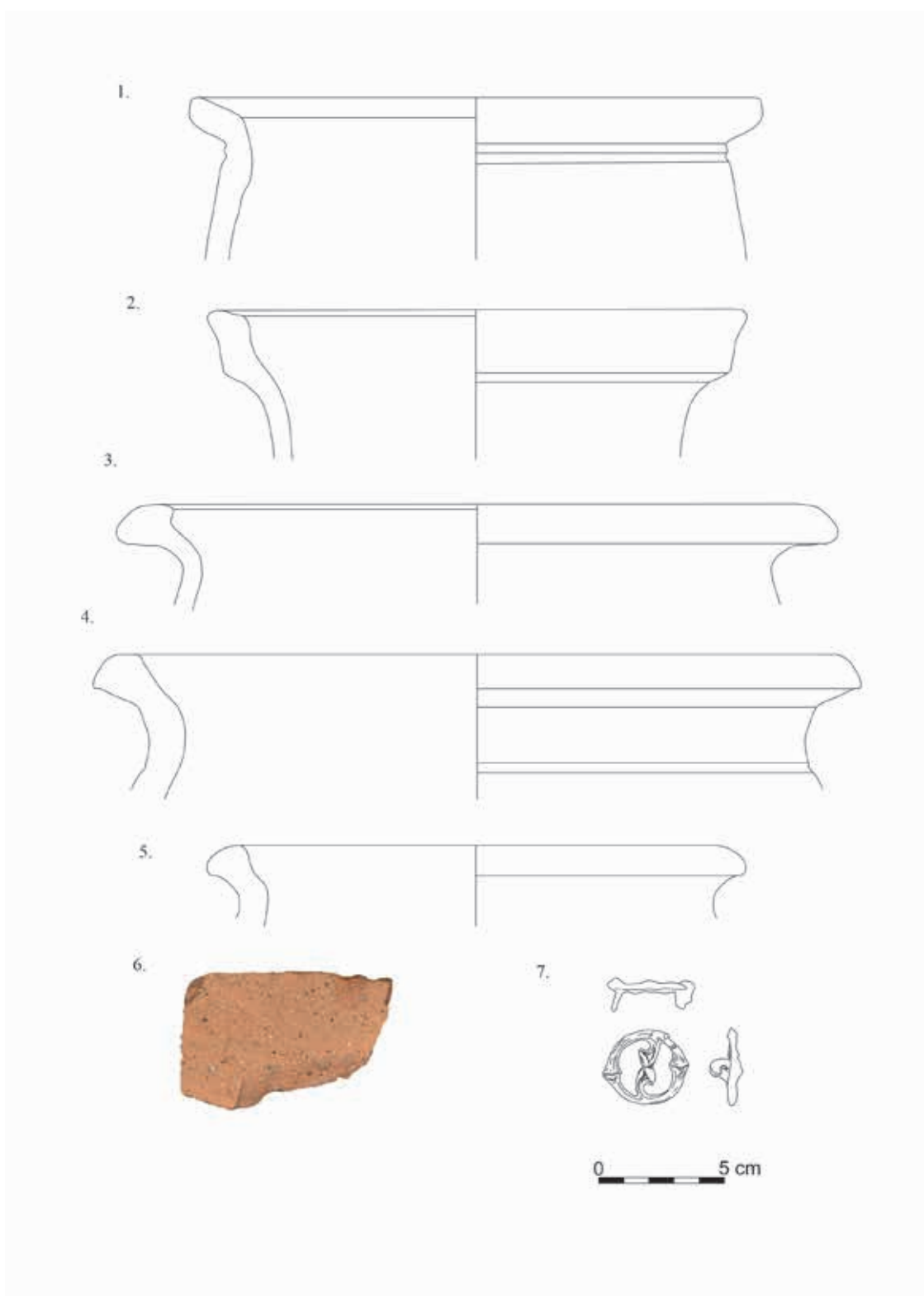
**Visy. 2022.** Zs. Visy: Kutatások az énlaki (Inlăceni) castellumban, Archaeológiai Értesítő, 147 (2022) 1, 145–154.



**Plate 1.** Roman pottery from the *porta principalis sinistra* and *porta principalis dextra*.

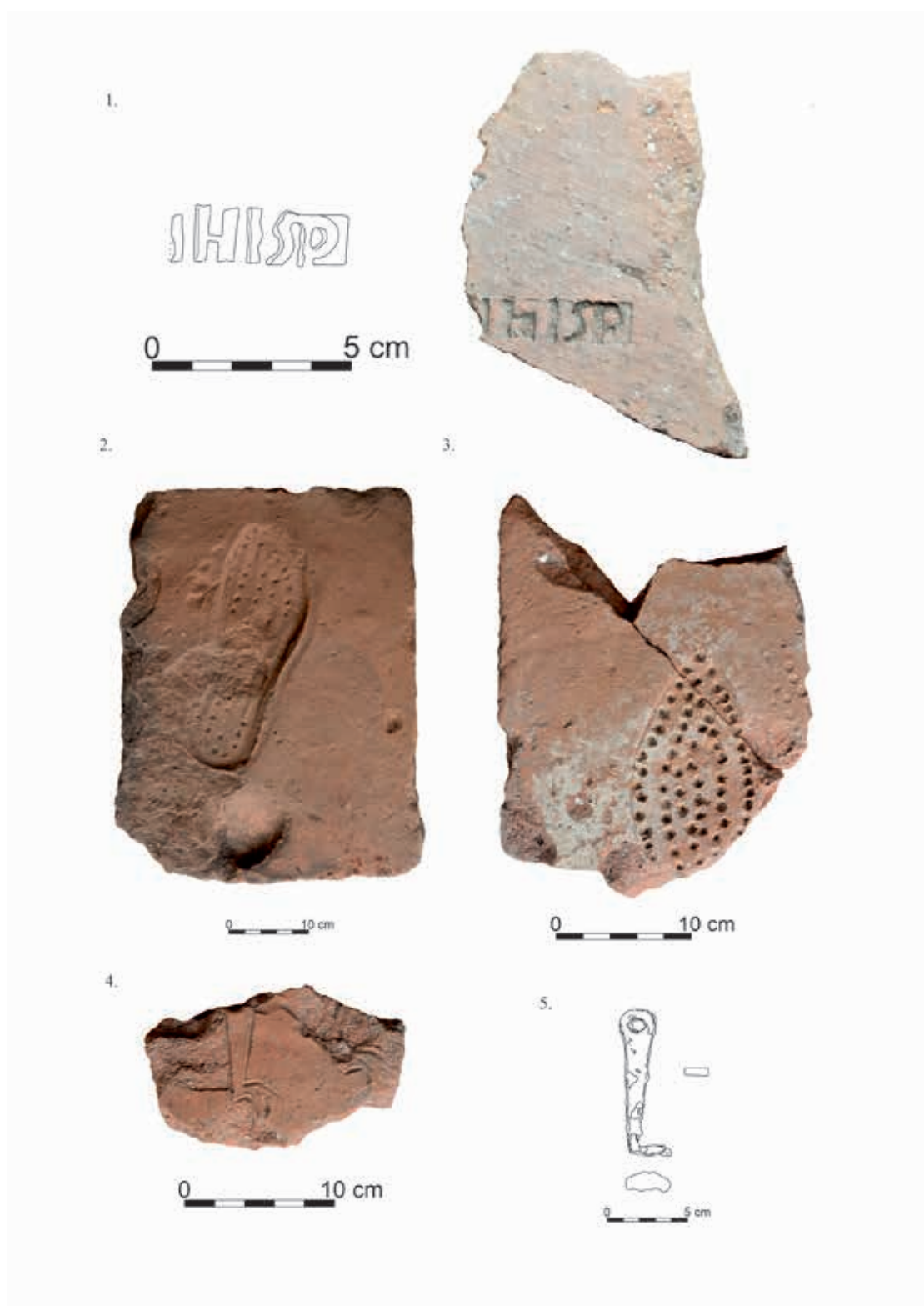


**Plate 2.** Roman pottery related to the disuse of the fort.



**Plate 3.** Roman pottery and a bronze brooch from the use of the gate tower from *porta principalis dextra*.





**Plate 4.** 1. Stamped brick; 2–3. Bricks with caliga imprints; 4. Brick with graffiti; 5. Iron key.



**Plate 5.** 1. *Stelae* fragment with a depiction of Grande Ercolanese type;  
2. *Aedicula* fragment depicting the mourning Attis.