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ROMAN LAMPS DISCOVERED IN THE FORT AT *MICIA* (VEȚEL, HUNEDOARA COUNTY) FROM THE NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM OF ROMANIA COLLECTIONS

Considerations concerning the stamped lamps

This study focuses on the preliminary analyses of a specific type of archaeological material, namely the stamped lamps, discovered in the Roman fort at *Micia*. These finds have a special place within the framework of archaeological discoveries due to the fact that the stamps offer the possibility to identify the workshop in which the object was manufactured, such element being significant in establishing the relative chronology. We consider that the possibility for these objects to have been manufactured in places other than their original centers of manufacture (in local branches of northern Italic workshops or their replication in the local workshops), doesn't decrease their value as a chronological benchmark. On the contrary, their value increases. Therefore, the purpose of the present paper is not to point out the typological aspects or those linked to the decoration of this type of objects, but to make a distinction between imported lamps and local products or possible local copies. By using the term "local products" we mean those lamps which were manufactured in workshops in the province of Upper Dacia, and not those manufactured specifically in the settlement of *Micia*. Although the settlement of *Micia* is well-known in archaeological literature as one of the centers of pottery production¹, this fact being confirmed as well by the discovery of two moulds (upper valve of a lamp mould and lower valve from a statuette mould)², due to the absence of physical and chemical analyses made upon the clays of the lamps and the pottery discovered in the kilns, we can't assign for certain any of the lamps in this study to the Roman settlement of *Micia*. The discovery of the above mentioned moulds, corroborated with the investigation of a group of kilns, points to the existence of some workshops which produced lamps in the vicinity of the Roman settlement of *Micia*. This reasoning is strengthened by the identification of the producers' stamps that have not been found in other Roman provinces, as is the case of stamp CAI.

The Roman fort of *Micia* (nowadays Vețel, Hunedoara County, Romania, **fig. 1**³) is situated on the left bank of the Mureș River, near the modern town of Deva, in the neighbourhood of the narrowest point of the Mureș Valley, corresponding to Brănișca village. The Roman fort of *Micia* was a strategic point in the defence of the Mureș Valley during the Roman period and, from the military point of view, had

two roles: it defended the western border of Upper Dacia, and also it blocked the access to the mines within the Golden Quadrilateral region. The military fort (size: 360 × 189.5m), was built on a natural plateau about 3 m high, oriented NW-SE⁴. Thus, being protected to the north by the Mureș River, the Roman fort at *Micia* had gained from a particularly advantageous and strategical position, blocking the access from the west inward to Upper Dacia⁵.

The analysis was made upon a set of 111 pieces that had been discovered during the archaeological campaigns carried out between 1976 and 1987 in the Roman camp at *Micia*, coordinated by Liviu Petculescu⁶. The objects are now part of National History Museum of Romania collections. There are 110 lamps and an upper valve of a mould; 80 lamps of the above mentioned total belong to the *Firmalampen* type. Following S. Loeschcke's typology created at the beginning of the last century, these lamps are divided into Loeschcke IX and Loeschcke X types. Following this analysis, it has been noted that 19 lamps bear name-stamps of the manufacturers. Eight of these are north Italic imports, the rest of them having been manufactured in local workshops.

The catalogue of stamps

APRIO

The manufacturer, who stamped the lamps using this signature in a workshop located in the northern part of the Italic Peninsula⁷, had become active at the beginning of the 2nd century AD. One must mention that the lower valve of a type bearing the stamp APRIO/F was uncovered at *Bononia* and it is preserved in the Museum at *Aquincum*⁸. In the Dacian provinces there have been unearthed 14 pieces bearing this manufacturer's stamp⁹. A lamp discovered at *Micia* bears a stamp of which only the letter O is preserved (cat. no. 1).

⁴ MARINESCU ET AL. 1979, 111.

⁵ DAICOVICIU 1930–1931, 4.

⁶ We are grateful to Dr. Liviu Petculescu for granting these objects for publication, as well as too Dr. Paul Damian, currently the scientific coordinator of the archaeological excavation at *Micia*.

⁷ LOESCHCKE 1919, 296; BUCHI 1975, 7; GOSTAR 1961, 176 (the author mentions a terra sigillata manufacturer, dated during 2nd century, at Rheinzabern; the manufacturer marks his products with the stamp APRIO/F, considered to be different from Apius, the maker of lamps).

⁸ IVÁNY 1935, 315, cat. no. 4540; BUCHI 1975, 7; BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 8.

⁹ References for the discoveries from Dacian provinces BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 8–10; ALICU 2006, 11–12; BOCAN/URȘUTIU/COCIȘ 2008, 42.

¹ FLOCA/FERENCZI/MĂRGHITAN 1970.

² These objects are unpublished and are preserved in the collections of the National History Museum of Romania (Bucharest).

³ PECULESCU/FILIPESCU/CRĂCIUN 1986, 60; FLOCA/MĂRGHITAN 1970, 45.

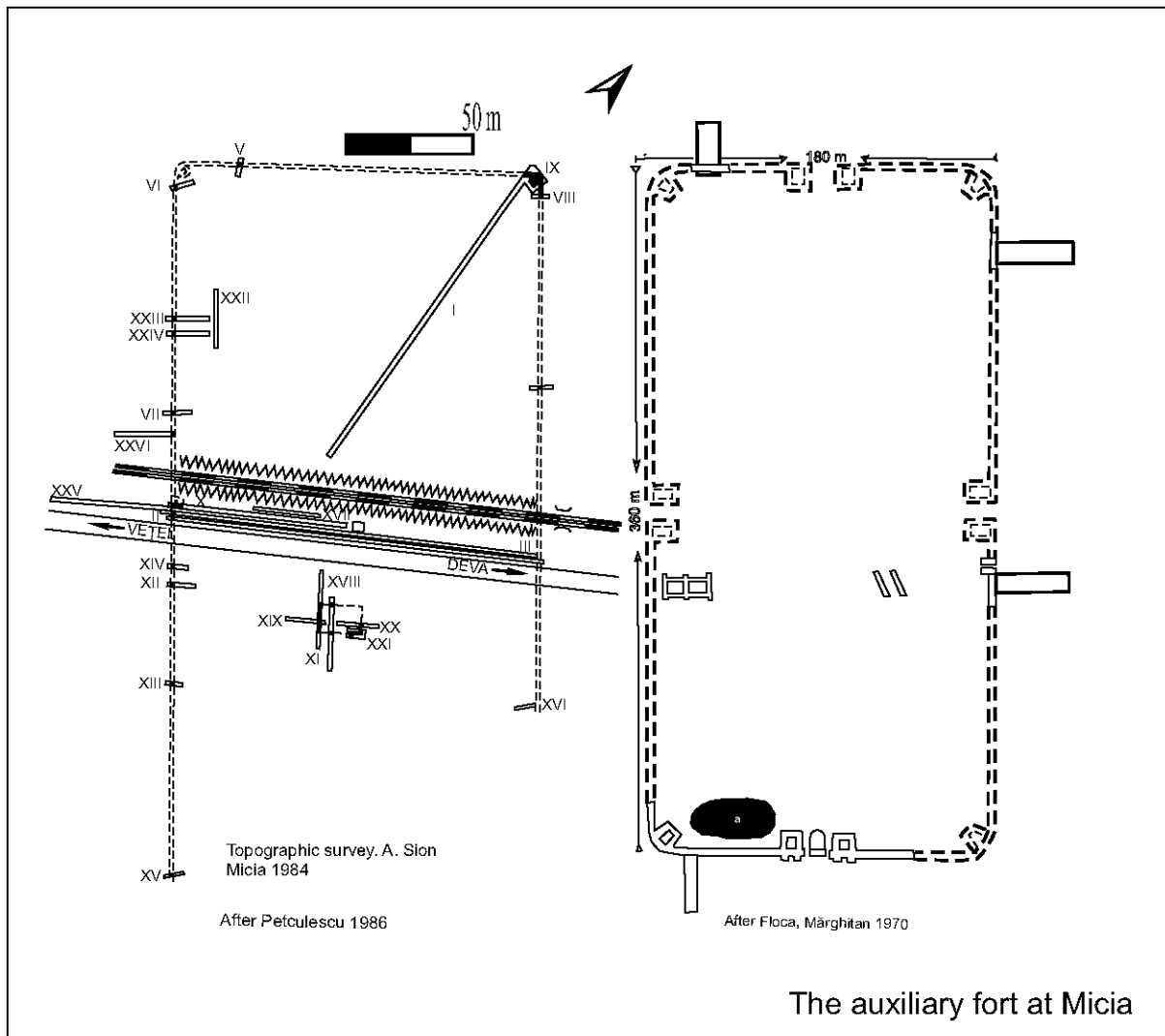


Fig. 1. The auxiliary fort at Micia.

We believe to be right in assigning the stamp from *Micia* to this manufacturer. The details in the manufacturing of the piece, the fine fabric as well as the closest analogies that could be established, all has led to the conclusion that the lamp discussed here is an import of northern Italic origin.

ATIMETI

Atimetus's officina was active within the Italic Peninsula. *Atimetus* started producing lamps in the the 1st century AD, continuing until the middle of the 2nd century AD¹⁰. These belong to Loeschcke IX and X types. Within the Dacian provinces there have been identified 39 pieces bearing this manufacturer's stamp¹¹. In the Roman fort at *Micia*, there have been discovered three lamps bearing the stamp ATIMETI, two of the Loeschcke IX type (cat. nos. 2–3, the second with a poorly legible inscription), and one of the Loeschcke X type (cat. no. 4). Two pieces similar to the ones from *Micia* have been found

at *Apulum*¹² and *Porolissum*¹³. The clay of poor quality, errors in rendering the inscription, as well as the overall poor fabric, indicate that all these should be assigned to a local workshop.

CAI

The trademark of this manufacturer is exclusively known in Upper Dacia, through 14 catalogued pieces from: *Apulum*¹⁴, *Alburnus Maior*¹⁵, *Cristești*¹⁶, *Micăsasa*¹⁷, *Micia*¹⁸, *Sighișoara*¹⁹, *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*²⁰ and *Tibiscum*²¹.

¹⁰ LOESCHCKE 1919, 273–274.

¹¹ BALUȚĂ 2003, 15–19; ALICU 2006, 13–14.

¹² BALUȚĂ 2003, 15–16 cat.no. VIII/2 fig. 2.

¹³ MATEI ET AL. 2006, 76–77; 84 cat.no. 100–101; 119 fig. 100–101/b; 119.

¹⁴ BALUȚĂ 1983, 53 pl. 58,2a–b; 96,25; IDR III/6, 369b; BALUȚĂ 2003, 1–3 cat.no. I/1–3.

¹⁵ BOCAN/URȘUȚIU/COCIȘ 2008, 42; 47 cat.no. 5–7 pl. 11,5; 12,6–7.

¹⁶ GOSTAR 1961, 158 cat.no. 34; BALUȚĂ 1983, 53 pl. 96,23–24,26; ISAC/ROMAN 2006, 82 cat.no. 263 pl. 134,263.

¹⁷ ALICU 1994, 17; 202 note 97.

¹⁸ BALUȚĂ 1977, 225 cat.no. 93 pl. 5,49a–b; id. 1983, 53 pl. 58,3a–b; 97,2. Ibid. 53 pl. 97,3.

²⁰ Ibid. 53 pl. 97,1; ALICU 1994, 17; 172; 190 cat.no. 490; 1109; id. 2006, 14; 118; 171 cat.no. 490 fig. 490 pl. 10,490; cat.no. 1109 fig. 1109; ISAC/ROMAN 2006, 71–72 cat.no. 195 pl. 125,195.

²¹ BENEĂ 1990, 147; 159 cat.no. 42 fig. 6,42; id. 1996, 59 pl. 2,2; HAMAT/

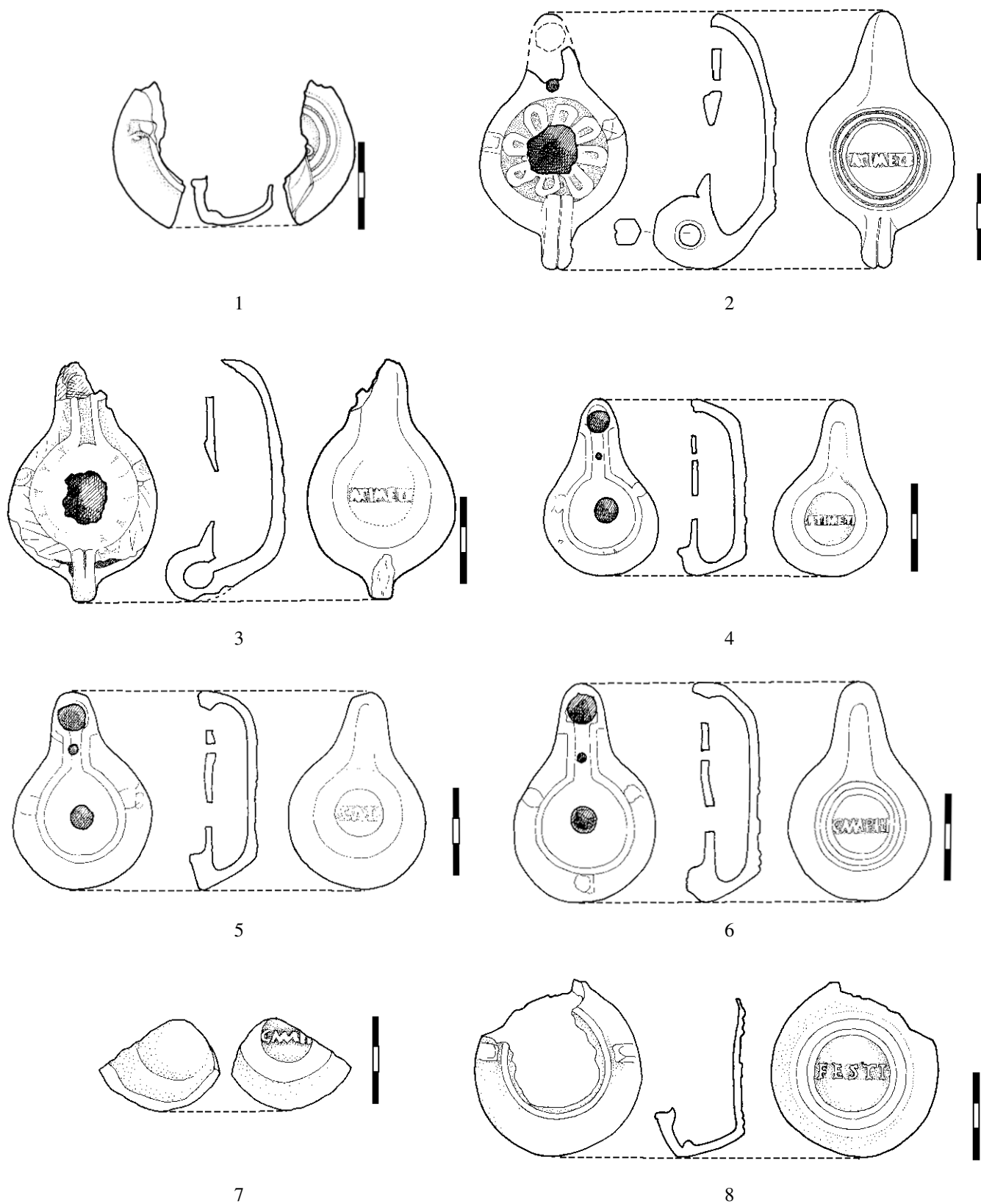


Fig. 2. *Micia*. Roman lamps.

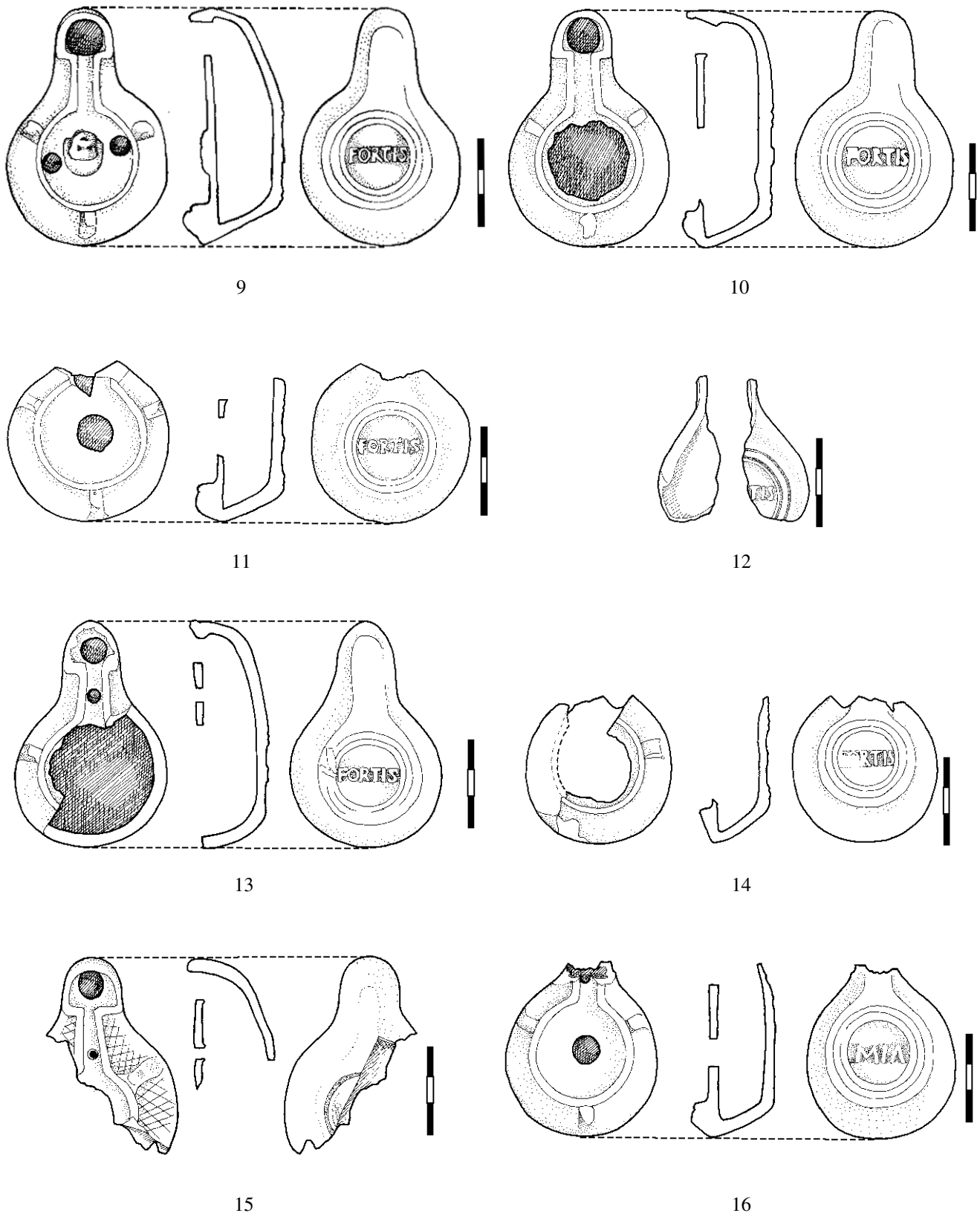


Fig. 3. Micia. Roman lamps.

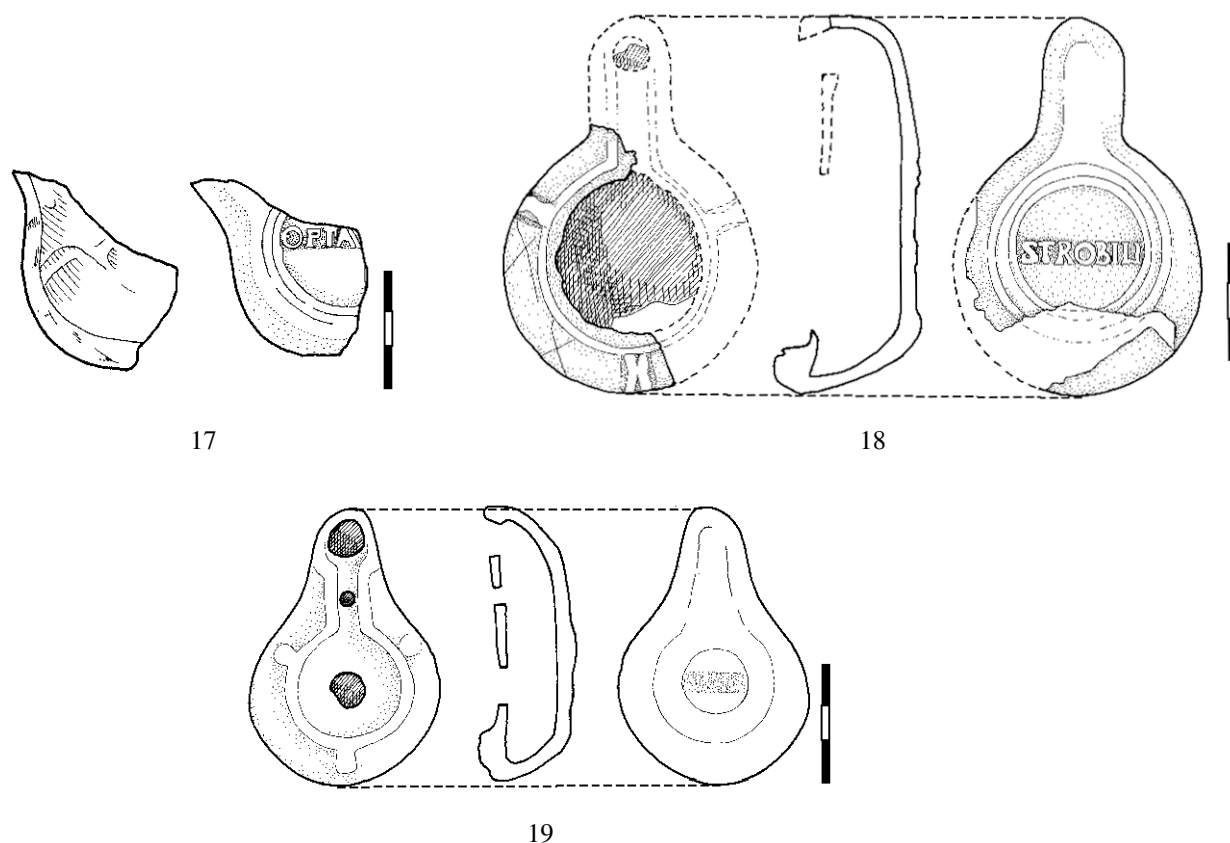


Fig. 4. *Micia*. Roman lamps.

The stamp could render either the manufacturer's initials, bearing the *tria nomina* (therefore a Roman citizen), C(AI-US) A[....] I[....]²², or the manufacturer's name, Caius, in the genitive²³. In the Roman fort at *Micia* has been discovered only one piece (cat. no. 5). The closest analogies are found at *Alburnus Maior* and *Tibiscum*. The lamp is a local product, made in a workshop in Upper Dacia, *Micia* being a possible location. The hypothesis is based upon the fact that the name of this manufacturer doesn't appear in any other province of the Roman Empire.

CAMPILI

The workshop of *Campilius* was active in the northern part of the Italic Peninsula²⁴. The trademark is impressed in the genitive only. Within the Dacian provinces there are known 24 pieces bearing the stamp CAMPILI²⁵. Two pieces (cat. nos. 6–7) have been found in the Roman fort at *Micia*, both probably to be assigned to the Loeschcke X type. The details in the manufacturing of the pieces, the fine fabric as well as the closest analogies that could be established, all has led to the conclusion that the lamps discussed here are imports of northern Italic origin.

FESTI

The workshop of *Festus* was located in northern Italy²⁶. His trademark is impressed in the genitive, nominative²⁷ and in the version COR FEST²⁸. This potter's products were distributed in many provinces of the Roman Empire. Within the Dacian provinces there have been found 38 lamps bearing the stamp of this manufacturer²⁹. In the Roman fort at *Micia* one piece of the type Loeschcke X bearing this stamp has been discovered (cat. no. 8). The high quality of the clay, the fine fabric, the accuracy of details and the incision of the trademark, as well as the closest analogies, are sound reasoning for us to assign this lamp to an *officina* in northern Italy.

FORTIS

Fortis is the most prolific and best known manufacturer of lamps in the Roman Empire, his *officina* being placed with good probability at Savignano sul Panaro, in the vicinity of *Mutina* (Modena)³⁰. 451 pieces bearing the stamp of this manufacturer have been identified in the Dacian provinces³¹. At the Roman fort of *Micia* there have been discovered six lamps bearing the trademark FORTIS of the Loeschcke X

GEORGESCU 2013, 227 pl. 2.8.

²² GOSTAR 1961, 193.

²³ BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 1.

²⁴ LOESCHCKE 1919, 296.

²⁵ BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 21–24; ALICU 2006, 15; TOPOLEANU 2012, 70–71.

²⁶ LOESCHCKE 1919, 296.

²⁷ BUCHI 1975, 61–62 cat.no. 387 pl. 21,387a–b.

²⁸ CIL V, 8114, 29.

²⁹ BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 67–70; ALICU 2006, 18; BOCAN/URSUȚIU/COCIȘ 2008, 43.

³⁰ CIL XI, 6689,12; LOESCHCKE 1919, 496.

³¹ The catalogue is difficult to use, given the incomplete and contradictory information for certain findspots of these lamps; as consequence the precise total number is hard to establish; BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 74–96; ALICU 2006, 19–21; BOCAN/URSUȚIU/COCIȘ 2008, 43–44; TOPOLEANU 2012, 73–74.

type. Following the examination of the clay, the finishing and the incision of the trademark, four of them (cat. nos. 9-12) have been assigned to northern Italic *officinae* and two to local ones (cat. nos. 13-14).

IANUARIUS

The *officina* of *Ianuarius* was active in the northern part of the Italic Peninsula, starting in the second half of the 2nd c. A.D.³². For the Dacian provinces, there have been catalogued 66 pieces bearing this manufacturer's stamp, attributable to eight forms³³. For the Roman fort at *Micia* one lamp (cat. no. 15) bearing this stamp has been found; due to the poor quality of the clay and of the overall finishing, this was assigned to a local workshop. The pattern on the rim, incised lines forming a network, provides a strong proof to determine this lamp as a local product. From the references one could deduce that this pattern is specific to the Dacian provinces, possibly being used exclusively in Upper Dacia (?). Our reasoning is based on the fact that this pattern is yet unknown in other Roman provinces. A lamp with this pattern, of unknown provenance, from a private collection (V. Wartha) was published by Szentlélek³⁴ in 1969. One has to take into account the possibility that the artefact was uncovered in Transylvania.

MIA

A lamp in the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, bearing the stamp M. IVNIV AESCINVS, might indicate the initials of this manufacturer's name, bearing the *tria nomina*. His name might have been M(arcus) I(unius) A(escinus)³⁵. The *officina* of the manufacturer with the initials MIA was active at the beginning of the 2nd century AD, in northern Italy³⁶. Three pieces with this trademark have been identified in the Dacian provinces. These lamps have their findspot in Upper Dacia, two at *Apulum*³⁷, the other at *Cristești*³⁸. In the Roman fort at *Micia* there has been found only one piece bearing the stamp MIA (cat. no. 16). The high quality clay, the fine finishing, the incision of the trademark, as well as the rare occurrence of the trademark itself are reasons which led us to assign this lamp to a northern Italic *officina*.

OPTATI

The *officina* of a craftsman named *Optatus* was located in the northern part of the Italic Peninsula³⁹. The products of this workshop were distributed in many provinces of the Roman Empire. Within the Dacian provinces, there have been uncovered 23 pieces bearing this manufacturer's stamp⁴⁰. In the Roman fort at *Micia* has been found one lamp bearing

the stamp OPTATI (cat. no. 17). Based on the observations upon the clay and unrefined finishing of the object, but also the poor impression of the trademark, one has to consider it as a product of a local workshop.

STROBILI

Strobilius, who is supposed to have emigrated from Egypt⁴¹, had started his activity in an *officina* located in *Gallia Cispadana*, at Gazzoli, on the territory of the modern town of Modena⁴². There have been identified 45 pieces bearing the stamp of this manufacturer for the Dacian provinces⁴³. In the Roman fort at *Micia*, has been found one piece with the trademark STROBILI (cat. no. 18). The high quality clay, the fine fabric and the incision of the trademark are reasons which led us to assign this lamp to a northern Italic *officina*.

Illegible stamps

There has been found one lamp bearing an illegible stamp in the Roman fort at *Micia* (cat. no. 19). The overall poor quality of the clay and the neglected finishing indicate that it is a product of a local workshop.

Discussion

After the Roman conquest of Dacia, most of the products available at that time were imported into the newly established province. This is clearly the case of the oil lamps, among which the most notable are the imports from the northern Italic environment. In a second phase, along with the population's growth, and therefore the increase in demand, the local *officinae* began to produce imitations of these mass-produced goods, similarly to other provinces of the Roman Empire; finally, this phenomenon might have led to the establishment of local branches of the northern Italic workshops. The lack of chemical analyses constrains the arguments for assigning certain products to the original workshops in northern Italy or determining them as simple local copies. However, the assignment may be made following some observations upon the quality of writing, the character of the paste, the way of finishing and certain types of decoration, even some discerned imperfections in manufacturing the objects. For certain lamps, the degree of fragmentation (some missing the entire base) made it impossible to count any real number of the stamped lamps. Furthermore, this situation doesn't give us the possibility to have a real image in regard to the number of northern Italic imports.

As regards the chronology of the stamped lamps found in the fort at *Micia*, by considering the ones assigned by us as northern Italic imports, the manufacturers' workshops are functional during the 2nd c. AD. For the local products one has to consider the 2nd-3rd c. AD, based on their archaeological contexts of provenance.

³² LOESCHCKE 1919, 296; BAILEY 1980, 96.

³³ GOSTAR 1961, 183; BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 105-109; ALICU 2006, 21-23; TOPOLEANU 2012, 74-75.

³⁴ SZENTLÉLEKY 1969, 91 cat.no. 136 fig 136a (in Szépművészeti Múzeum collection).

³⁵ BUCHI 1975, 104.

³⁶ LOESCHCKE 1919, 296.

³⁷ IDR III/6, 387 fig. 384, BĂLUȚĂ 1961, 210 cat.no. 29, 1 pl. 8, 1; ID. 1983, 87 pl. 87, 10a-b; 110, 22; RUSSU 1962, 470; BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 105 cat. nos. 1-2.

³⁸ GOSTAR 1961, 167, 194 cat.no. 313 fig. 12, RUSSU 1962, 470; IDR III/6, 387; BĂLUȚĂ 1983, 87 pl. 87, 9; 110, 18.

³⁹ LOESCHCKE 1919, 297.

⁴⁰ BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 142-144; BOCAN/URSUTIU/COCIȘ 2008, 45.

⁴¹ LOESCHCKE 1919, 286, 288.

⁴² Ibid. 288, 289, 296.

⁴³ BĂLUȚĂ 2003, 162-168; BOCAN/URSUTIU/COCIȘ 2008, 45.

Catalogue⁴⁴

The general features of *Firmalampen* type of lamps: smooth and slightly concave disk lamps, with round body and the filling hole in the center. The disk is marked off from the shoulder by a prominent cordon, which extends to the nozzle and surrounds, it thus forming a channel, furnished with a vent hole. In certain cases the narrow or broad shoulder has two or three knobs (lugs) and is decorated with radial incisions, an incised grid pattern, ovuli or, in other cases, with garlands. The nozzle, with a single wick-hole, is elongated, rounded, and frequently arrow-shaped. The lower part of the nozzle is slightly curved towards the shoulder and the reservoir has the shape of a truncated cone. The base is concave or flat, being bordered by two or, in certain cases, three incised concentric circles. The clay oil lamps with these features have been included in the Loeschcke IX and X typological series, all of them made in a bivalve mould technique.

1. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, parts of the shoulder, reservoir and base are preserved); *Micia* 1979, Roman fort, S III, square 58, d = 0.90m; Lp = 5.2cm; wp = 2.5cm; h = 3cm. Pink fine clay, (Munsell 5YR 7/4)⁴⁵. Reddish yellow slip (Munsell 7.5YR 6/8). Uniform firing. The slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, is impressed in the middle with the stamp [APRI]O (?).

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop. Inventory no.: 139893. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,1**⁴⁶.

2. Loeschcke IX Lamp (incomplete, fragments from the upper part of the nozzle and disk are missing); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II, square 4, d = 1.75m. L = 9.2cm; w = 5.3cm; h = 4.3cm.

Pink fine clay (Munsell 5 YR 7/4). Reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5YR 6/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. The slightly concave base, bordered by three incised concentric circles, is impressed in the middle with the stamp ATIMETI. Particularity: disk decorated with a “rosette” of eight petals.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: local workshop, probably *Apulum*. (?). Inventory no.: 131656. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,2**.

3. Loeschcke IX Lamp (incomplete, parts of the nozzle, shoulder and disk are missing); *Micia* 1981, Roman fort, S XVIII, square 16, d = 0.50m; Lp = 8.7cm; w = 5.4cm; h = 4.2cm.

Pink fine clay (Munsell 5 YR 7/4). Reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5YR 6/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. The plain base is impressed in the middle, probably with the stamp ATIMETI (?). Particularity: disk decorated with “rosette”.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: local workshop, probably *Apulum*. (?). Inventory no.: 176157 Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,3**.

4. Loeschcke X Lamp (entire); *Micia* 1976, Roman fort, S I, square 29, d = 1.20m. L = 6.4cm; w = 4.1cm; h = 2.5cm. Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. Plain base, bordered by one incised circle, impressed in the middle with the stamp ATIMETI.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop probably from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 131705. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,4**.

5. Loeschcke X Lamp (entire); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II. L = 7cm; w = 4.9cm; h = 2.4cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 7.5YR 7/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/6). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp CAI.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop probably from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 157729. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,5**.

6. Loeschcke X Lamp (entire, one lug is missing); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, SII. L = 7.8cm; w = 5.1cm; h = 2.7cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 7.5YR 6/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp CAMPILI.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop. Inventory no.: 157730. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,6**.

7. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragment from base with reservoir is preserved, with dimensions 40 × 3cm); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II, square 7.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 7.5YR 6/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Slightly concave base, impressed in the middle with the stamp CAMPI[LI].

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop. Inventory no.: 131655. Unpublished. – **Fig. 2,7**.

8. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, the disk and the nozzle are missing); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II, square 4, d = 1.85m. Lp = 6.3cm; w = 6cm; h = 3.2cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Red slip (Munsell 2.5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp FESTI.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop. Inventory no.: 131658. Bibliography: BĂLUȚĂ 1983, 67, pl. CI/11. Forenamed in IDR III/6, 383. – **Fig. 2,8**.

9. Loeschcke X Lamp (reconstructed, fragments from the reservoir and the lower part of the nozzle are missing); *Micia* 1978, Roman fort, S III, square 83, d = 1.60m. L = 8.5cm; w = 5.66cm; h = 3.6cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Incomplete firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed at the

⁴⁴ Abbreviations: S = trench; d = depth; L = length; Lp = length preserved; w = width; wp = width preserved; h = height; hp = height preserved.

⁴⁵ For determining the colours of the pastes we used Munsell 1994.

⁴⁶ The objects' drawings were made by Simona Mateescu.

middle with the stamp FORTIS. Particularity: disk decorated with *mima tragica*.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop. Inventory no.: 139887. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,9.**

10. Loeschcke X Lamp (incomplete, the disk is missing); *Micia* 1979, Roman fort, S XI, square 8, d = 0.50m; L = 8.3cm; w = 5.7cm; h = 3.2cm.

Light brown fine clay (Munsell 7.5YR 6/4). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to usage and secondary burning on the reservoir and base due to contact with fire. Plain base, bordered by two incised circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp FORTIS.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop (?). Inventory no.: 139874. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,10.**

11. Loeschcke X Lamp (incomplete, the nozzle is missing); *Micia* 1983, Roman fort, S XXV, square 24, d = 0.80m. Lp = 5.8cm; w = 5.8cm; h = 3.2cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 7.5YR 7/6). Red slip (Munsell 10R 4/6). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the top. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp FORTIS.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop (?). Inventory no.: 338492. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,11.**

12. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragment of reservoir and base); *Micia* 1979, Roman fort, S X, square 81. Lp = 5.1cm; wp = 2.2cm; hp = 2cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Red slip (Munsell 2.5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Plain base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp [FOR]TIS.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic workshop (?). Inventory no.: 338493. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,12.**

13. Loeschcke X Lamp (incomplete, parts of the upper side are missing); *Micia* 1978, Roman camp, S III, square 75, d = 1.15m. L = 8cm; w = 5.4cm; hp = 2.6cm.

Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. Strong secondary burning on the nozzle due to utilization and to the reservoir and base due to contact with fire. Plain base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp FORTIS.

Dating: 3rd c. AD. Origin: workshop probably from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 131659. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,13.**

14. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, parts of the disk, shoulder and nozzle are missing); *Micia* 1979, Roman fort, S X, square 62, d = 0.92m; Lp = 5.3cm; w = 5.2cm; h = 2.5cm. Light yellowish brown fine clay (Munsell 10YR 6/4). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 4/6). Uniform firing. Strong secondary burning on the entire surface. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp FORTIS.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop probably from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 139891. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,14.**

15. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragments from nozzle, disk, reservoir and base are preserved). *Micia* 1979, Roman fort, S III, square 41, d = 0.85m; Lp = 7cm; wp = 4.7cm; h = 2.9cm. Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 5YR 6/8). Yellowish red slip (Munsell 5YR 5/8). Uniform firing. The base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp IA[NVARI] (?). Particularity: decorated with incised grid pattern.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop from Upper Dacia. Inventory no.: 338537. Unpublished. – **Fig. 3,15.**

16. Loeschcke X Lamp (incomplete, part of nozzle is missing); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II, square 88, d = 0.95m; Lp = 6.2cm; w = 5.4cm; h = 3cm.

Very pale brown fine clay (Munsell 10YR 7/4). Red slip (Munsell 2.5YR 5/8). Secondary burning on the base due to the contact with fire. Plain base, bordered by two fine, incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp MIA.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic (?) workshop. Inventory no.: 131706. Bibliography: Forenamed in IDR III/6, 387. – **Fig. 3,16.**

17. Loeschcke X Bilychnis Lamp (fragment from the lower part of the nozzle, the reservoir and base are preserved); *Micia* 1982, Roman fort, S XXII, square 2, d = 1.52m; Lp = 5.9cm; wp = 3.5cm; hp = 1.4cm.

Light yellowish brown fine clay (Munsell 10YR 6/4). Red slip (Munsell 10R 5/8). Uniform firing. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp OPTA[TI].

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 338494. Unpublished. – **Fig. 4,17.**

18. Loeschcke X Lamp (fragmentary, large part of the disk, shoulder, upper part of the nozzle, fragments of the reservoir and base missing); *Micia* 1976, Roman fort, S I, square 29, d = 1.40m; Lp = 10cm; wp = 6.2cm; h = 3.8cm.

Brownish yellow fine clay (Munsell 10YR 6/6). Brown slip (Munsell 7.5YR 4/4). Uniform firing. Slightly concave base, bordered by two incised concentric circles, impressed in the middle with the stamp STROBILI. Particularity: On the shoulder there are two incisions in the shape of the letter X, made probably recently, after discovery of the object.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: northern Italic (?) workshop. Inventory no.: 124108. Bibliography: BĂLUȚĂ 1983, 100, CXII/24. – **Fig. 4,18.**

19. Loeschcke X Lamp (entire); *Micia* 1977, Roman fort, S II, square 48, d = 0.60m; L = 7.2cm; w = 5cm; h = 2.5cm. Reddish yellow fine clay (Munsell 7,5YR 7/6). Reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5YR 6/8). Uniform firing. Secondary burning on the nozzle due to usage. Slightly concave base. Illegible stamp.

Dating: 2nd c. AD. Origin: workshop from Upper Dacia (?). Inventory no.: 131660. Unpublished. – **Fig. 4,19.**

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