



INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY
AND ART HISTORY OF ROMANIAN
ACADEMY CLUJ-NAPOCA



UNIVERSITATEA TEHNICĂ
DIN CLUJ-NAPOCA

JAHA
JOURNAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY
AND ARCHAEOLOGY

editura
MEGA

Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology



Scopus®



Clarivate
Analytics



Central and Eastern European Online Library

EBSCO



No. 11-4 / 2024

CONTENTS

STUDIES

ANCIENT HISTORY

Arturo SANCHEZ SANZ

NOMADIC VS. SEDENTARY. GENDER, PRODUCTION AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION IN THE EASTERN EURASIAN STEPPE BETWEEN THE CHALCOLITHIC AND THE BRONZE AGE.....3

Antonio RUIZ SÁNCHEZ, Sebastián URIBE RODRÍGUEZ

THE GIANT'S TRAIL: MOBILITY AND EXCHANGE OF WHALES AND THEIR BY-PRODUCTS IN ANTIQUITY (1ST CENTURY BC-5TH CENTURY AD).....13

Roxana-Gabriela CURCĂ, Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA

WOMEN IN MILITARY DIPLOMAS FROM MOESIA INFERIOR. A PRELIMINARY STUDY.....25

ARCHAEOLOGY

Marius-Mihai CIUȚĂ, Anamaria TUDORIE

NEW DATA ON THE CULTURAL HORIZON OF EARLY NEOLITHIC POLYCHROME POTTERY IN TRANSYLVANIA. THE 432A COMPLEX FROM THE LIMBA-OARDA DE JOS-SITE (ALBA COUNTY).....30

Stanislav GRIGORIEV

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOLAR AND VOLCANIC ACTIVITY AND THE CHRONOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES OF EURASIA IN THE 4TH-1ST MILLENNIA BC.....44

Davut YİĞİTPAŞA, Orhan Alper ŞİRİN

AMISOS ANCIENT CITY EXCAVATION AND POTTERIES.....57

Boaz ZISSU, Amir GANOR, Rina AVNER, Alon KLEIN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS ABOVE AND BELOW GROUND AT HORVAT MIDRAS, JUDEAN FOOTHILLS, ISRAEL....86

Ovidiu ȚENȚEA, Vlad CĂLINA

ROMAN CAMPS IN ROMANIA. THE STATE OF RESEARCH.....127

Vitalie BÂRCĂ, Cristinel FÂNTÂNEANU, Anca MATIȘ, Cristian FLORESCU

ASPECTS OF THE FUNERARY RITE AND RITUAL IN THE SARMATAE CEMETERY OF TIMIȘOARA-HLADIK 1 (TIMIȘ COUNTY). PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS166

Albina YERZHANOVA, Gulzada SARGIZOVA, Yeraly AKYMBEK

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND USE OF ANIMAL SCAPULAS IN TALDYSAI SETTLEMENT.....199

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Bariş GÜR, Sinan MİMAROĞLU

MYCENAEAN FEMALE FIGURINE AND ZOOMORPHIC VESSEL IN THE AYASULUK HILL IN WESTERN ANATOLIA.....204

Yaşar ARLI

PORTRAIT TYPES OF THE EMPERORS OF THE FLAVIAN DYNASTY PRESERVED IN ANATOLIA.....214

Dávid PETRUȚ

CAMP DRESS OR PARADE ARMOUR? AN EQUESTRIAN OFFICER COMMEMORATED ON A FUNERARY RELIEF FROM BRÂNCOVENEȘTI.....224

MATYAS Jozsef

A ROMAN TILE WITH THE PRINT OF A PINCER.....234

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND REPORTS

Cristinel PLANTOS, Vitalie BÂRCĂ, Cristian Ioan POPA

AT THE BORDER. THE RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF CĂMIN (SATU MARE COUNTY).....240

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY

Florin-Gheorghe FODOREAN

MAPS OF ROMAN DACIA. VI. PHILLIPUS CLUVERIUS' MAP 'DACIARUM MOESIARUM ET THRACIAE VETUS ET NOVA DESCRIPTIO' (1629).....337

NUMISMATICS

Gabriel Mircea TALMAȚCHI

ARROWHEADS AND DOLPHINS: PRE-COINAGE MONETARY INSTRUMENTS FROM THE WESTERN BLACK SEA (5TH CENTURY BC).....341

REVIEWS

Roxana-Gabriela CURCĂ

ANNAMÁRIA-IZABELLA PÁZSINT, *PROSOPOGRAPHIA PONTI EUXINI. CALLATIS ET ODESSUS*, CLUJ-NAPOCA, MEGA PUBLISHING HOUSE, 2024, 308 P. ISBN: 978-606-020-707-8. ...348

Csaba SZABÓ

FEDERICA GATTO, FRANÇOISE VAN HAEPEREN (EDS.), *CULTES ET DIVINITÉS DANS LES CARRIÈRES ET LES MINES DE L'EMPIRE ROMAIN*, COLLECTION FERVET OPUS 10, PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE LOUVAIN: LOUVAIN, 2023, 240P. ISBN: 978-2-39061-415-9.....350

ISSN 2360 266x
ISSN-L 2360 266x

Design & layout: Francisc Baja



EDITURA MEGA | www.edituramega.ro
e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

ROMAN CAMPS IN ROMANIA. THE STATE OF RESEARCH

Abstract: Information about temporary camps was, until recently, quite lacking, both for the territory of the province of Dacia, as well as for Muntenia and Dobrudja. Temporary Roman fortifications are a topical subject because the discoveries have multiplied significantly in recent years. This study represents a first synthesis through which we proposed the systematisation of information and an initial sorting based on geographical distribution and dimensions. Thus, we intend to update and uniform the published information so that it can be accessible to researchers interested in this topic.

Keywords: *Roman Army, Landscape Archaeology, Roman Camps, Conflict Archaeology, Dacia, Moesia Inferior, LiDAR.*

INTRODUCTION

Temporary Roman fortifications were linked to the movements of the Roman armies (marches or sieges). Research has demonstrated the complexity of these structures that require detailed analysis in order to draw pertinent conclusions, from which credible scenarios can be built regarding the activity of Roman soldiers on the move. The most interesting and lengthy discussions regarding the terminology and how these camps functioned were conducted not by chance in the British academic environment, an area where numerous such fortifications have been documented. The discussions regarding the typology of the marching camps started from their size and the analysis of the number of soldiers who could be camped there¹.

The classification of temporary camps, which has become classical, comprises four functional categories: marching camps (or “campaign”), training camps, siege camps or construction (or labour) camps.² The location of temporary camps close to mooring areas or ports on navigable rivers or seashores must be linked to army access with the help of the fleet, the fastest and cheapest way to travel.³

We structured our presentation on several areas, trying to emphasize the common characteristics of these fortifications in the respective areas. The four zones, distributed on the maps are I. Dobroudja (Northeastern province of lower Moesia), II. Muntenia, III. Dacia (mountain areas), IV. Dacia. At the end we will summarize some general conclusions.

¹ For a more recent brief review, see ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023.

² RICHMOND 1955, 300–303; LEPPER/FRERE 1988, 260–261; JONES 2017, 522–523.

³ GREENE 1980, 40: sea / river / land – 1 / 4–9 / 28 or 1 / 5–9 / 62,5 according to the calculations made for Britannia and the Rhine area respectively.

Ovidiu ȚENȚEA

National Museum of Romanian History, Bucharest,
Romania
ovidiu.tentea@gmail.com

Vlad CĂLINA

National Museum of Romanian History, Bucharest,
Romania
calina.nicolae@gmail.com

DOI: 10.14795/j.v11i4.1145

ISSN 2360 – 266X

ISSN–L 2360 – 266X

I. DOBROUDJA (NORTHEASTERN PROVINCE OF MOESIA INFERIOR – PL. I, II)

Two temporary legionary camps were reported in the vicinity of *Histria* and *Tomis*. The march camp was discovered in Istria (Constanța county) after analysing satellite photos. It is located 6 km south-west of the Roman enclosure of *Histria*. In the satellite image, on the West and North sides, one can see interruptions corresponding to *tituli* – gates. Another temporary legionary camp, near the Black Sea shore, was reported north of *Tomis*, on the territory of the present-day township of Ovidiu (Constanța county). It has been visible since the photograms taken in May 1944⁴, most of it is destroyed by the expansion of the modern city. The orientation of the camp suggests the location of the *porta praetoria* on the southeastern side, i.e. towards *Tomis*.

On the territory of Carcaliu commune, north of the *Troesmis* legionary camp, the existence of a quadrangular fortification having sides of 760 × 760 m, covering 57.7 ha, was reported. About 5 km NE from *Troesmis* another temporary camp (Greci) was discovered, with dimensions of 152 × 92 m, oriented NE-SW. Over 1 km west of the newly discovered camp, in the vicinity of Carcaliu village, a rectangular outline (200 × 110) was signalled, which may be the enclosure of a Roman fortification where an auxiliary unit could camp (table – 59). Recent discoveries indicate that this area near the Danube was a favourable place for the camping and deployment of considerable military forces, probably the most advanced in this region. At Căscioarele, Constanța county a fortification similar in shape and dimensions to those of Istria and *Tomis* was reported⁵.

We indexed the following fortifications:

Carcaliu (T1, pl. II, VII/h)⁶, Tulcea County, Carcaliu commune, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 760 × 760 m.

Greci (T2, pl. II, VII/f)⁷, Tulcea County, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 152 × 92 m.

Istria (T3, pl. II, VII/c)⁸, Constanța County, west of Istria commune, NW – SE orientation; two gates with two *tituli* are observed on the northern and western sides; dimensions 480 (N) × 355 (E) × 470 (S) × 325 (N) m.

Ovidiu (T4, pl. II, VII/b)⁹, Constanța County, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 480 × 360 m.

Căscioarele (T5, pl. II, VII/a)¹⁰, Constanța County, Cerchezu commune, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 365 (N) × 506 (E) × 360 (S) × 470 (W) m.

Ulmetum 1 (A21, T6, pl. II, VII/d)¹¹, Constanța County, Pantelimon commune, east of Ulmetum fortress, NS

orientation. There are two fortifications: a rectangular fortification (A) and an irregular fortification south of the rectangular one (B); dimensions A = 115 (N) × 200 (E) × 135 (S) × 200 (W) m; B = 115 × 180 × 260 × 300 m.

Ulmetum 2 (T7, pl. II, VII/e)¹², Constanța County, Pantelimon commune, north of the Pantelimon Valley, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 220 × 150 m.

Mihai Bravu (T8, pl. II, VII/g)¹³, Tulcea County, Mihai Bravu, west of Satu Nou, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 200 × 200 m.

Varia and uncertain:

Carcaliu 2? (T48), Tulcea County, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 200 × 110 m.

II. MUNTENIA (MOESIA INFERIOR – PL. I, III, IV)

By contextualizing the presence of the Roman armies on the territory of Muntenia we conducted it in a study dedicated to this problem,¹⁴ without the benefit of the information subsequently published.¹⁵ The camps from Vâlcele, Gara-Mărculești, Filipești-Cetățuie and Cochirleanca are the result of the movement to the north of the Danube of some vexillations belonging to the XI Claudia legion during its stay at *Durostorum* (pl. III). According to their shape and size, the camps from Vâlcele, Mărculești-Gară and Filipești are similar to those from Istria, Ovidiu, *Troesmis?* or Căscioarele.

In the mountainous area of Muntenia, north of the forts from Târgșorul Vechi, Mălăiești and Drajna de Sus, three marching camps were discovered at Vârful lui Crai (Tabla Buții 1), the plateau between Mănăilă and Gămălia (Tabla Buții 2) and between Pasul Buzău and Tătarul Mare (Tabla Buții 3). The fortifications have an area between 5 and 12 ha. The exterior works – *tituli*, are visible at Tabla Buții 1. Two of these fortifications are quadrangular in shape (Tabla Buții 1 and 3), and the large fortification (12 ha) is polygonal. These camps indicate the route of an expeditionary corps that participated in the Dacian campaigns.

We indexed the following fortifications:

Tabla Buții 1 (A1, T9, pl. IV, VIII/g)¹⁶, Prahova County, Cerașu commune, Vârful lui Crai, NW – SE orientation; two gates with three *tituli* can be seen on the western, eastern and southern sides; dimensions 267 (N) × 172 (E) × 255 (S) × 189 (W) m.

Tabla Buții 2 (A2, T10, pl. IV, VIII/h)¹⁷, Prahova County, Cerașu commune, north-west of Gămălia mountain, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 367 (N) × 497 (E) × 237 (S) × 390 (W) m.

Tabla Buții 3 (A3, T11, pl. IV, VIII/i), Prahova / Brașov Counties, Cerașu / Vama Buzăului communes, south-west of Tătarul Mare peak and north-east of Tabla Buții pass, NS orientation; dimensions 312 (N) × 142 (E) × 307 (S) × 190 (W) m.

⁴ OLTEAN/HANSON 2007, Fig. 5 (not mentioned in the text or drawing, but used as an analogy for the dimensions of the Căscioarele camp, in a later study (OLTEAN/HANSON 2015, 894); ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023.

⁵ ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2019, 74–75; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 48, 50, Fig. 8.

⁶ GUGL/TROGNITZ 2020, 113, Fig. 4; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 40–45, Fig. 2–3; 10.i; ALEXANDRESCU *et alii* 2023, 167–169, Fig. 10.i.

⁷ ALEXANDRESCU *et alii* 2023, 167–169, Fig. 9.

⁸ ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2019, 69–73, Fig. 24.1–24.6; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 45–48, Fig. 4–5; Fig. 10.c.

⁹ OLTEAN/HANSON 2007, Fig. 5; OLTEAN/HANSON 2015, 894; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 48–51, Fig. 6–7; Fig. 10.d.

¹⁰ OLTEAN/HANSON 2015, 895; ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2019, 74–75, Fig. 25.1–25.3; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 51, Fig. 8; Fig. 10.e.

¹¹ BĂJENARU 2019, 18–21.

¹² The fortification was reported at the beginning of the twentieth century; PÂRVAN 1913, 526–529, Fig. 17–19; ȘTEFAN 1974, Fig. 3, Pl. 23.1; KERBS 1998, 99–112, Fig. 1, 4.

¹³ OPRIȘ/ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA 2020, 19, Fig. 29–30.

¹⁴ ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2015, 109–130.

¹⁵ ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 337–350.

¹⁶ ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018, Fig. 5, 6, 7, 15, 16.b.

¹⁷ ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16.a.

Vâlcele (table / 12, pl. III, VIII/b)¹⁸, Călărași County, Alexandru Odobescu commune, to the east of the Furcitrei Valley, NE – SW orientation, to the west (about 60 m), an enclosure with dimensions of (about 53 × 45 m with an entrance on the southern side) is observed; dimensions 520/530 × 350 m.

Gara Mărculești – Perișoru (T13, pl. III, VIII/a)¹⁹, Brăila County, Perișoru commune, north-east of Putineiu forest; WNW – ESE orientation, dimensions 520 × 350 m.

Surdila-Găiseanca – Filipești (T14, pl. III, VIII/d)²⁰, Călărași County, Surdila-Găiseanca commune, east of DN2B; WSW – SE orientation, dimensions 529 × 355 m.

Cochirleanca – Roșioru (T15, pl. III, VIII/e)²¹, Buzău County, Cochirleanca commune, north of the Cochirleanca Valley, orientation NE – SW; to the east (about 170 m) a quadrangular enclosure with dimensions of (65 × 65 m with an entrance on the southern side) is observed; dimensions 480 × 360/380 m.

Lanurile (T16, pl. III, VIII/f)²², Buzău County, Ziduri commune, north-east of the village Lanurile, about 250 m south-west of the “Movila Bătrână”, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 180 (N) × 160 (E) × 115 (S) × 105 (W).

Varia and uncertain:

Lehliu-Gară – Răzvani? (T49, pl. III, VIII/c)²³, Călărași County, Lehliu-Gară commune, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 116 × 93 m.

III. DACIA (MOUNTAIN AREAS)

As for the location of the fortifications in the Parâng and Șureanu massifs, they are found at high elevations with smooth slopes. Apart from a few exceptions of location and layout, their shape is rectangular with areas ranging between 4–7 ha.

We indexed the following fortifications:

Rânca (A19, T17, pl. IX/g)²⁴, Gorj County, Novaci commune, about 190 m, WNW of Transalpina cabin; orientation NE – SW; two gates can be seen on the southern and western sides, each with *tituli* on the outside, dimensions 205 (N) × 200 (E) × 180 (S) × 245? (W) m.

Crac-Găuri (T18, pl. V–VI, IX/d)²⁵, Vâlcea County, Voineasa commune, in the Parâng – Cracul Găurilor Mountains; NS orientation; three gates can be observed on the northern, eastern and western sides, each with *tituli* on the outside, dimensions 306 × 275–298 m.

Poiana Muierii (T19)²⁶, Hunedoara/Vâlcea Counties, Petrila/Voineasa communes, about 11 km SE of Vârful lui Pătru and 9.5 km N of Crac-Găuri camps; orientation NE – SE, dimensions 240 × 200 m?

Jigoru Mare (A4, T20, pl. V–VI, X/a)²⁷, Hunedoara County, Bănița commune, in the Șureanu Mountains-Jigoru Mare peak; orientation NE – SW; four gates are observed, each with *claviculae* arched inside; dimensions 315 (NW) × 314 (SE) × 247 (NE) × 248 (SV) m.

Dealul Botanilor – Șaua Prislopului (A5, T21, pl. V–VI, pl. X/c)²⁸, Hunedoara County, Petroșani, in the Șureanu Mountains between Botanilor Hill to the west and Șaua Prislop to the east; orientation NE – SW; dimensions 430–340 × 190–260 m.

Vârful lui Pătru (A6, T22, pl. V–VI, X/b)²⁹, Alba/Hunedoara Counties, Șușag / Petrila communes, in the Șureanu Mountains between Aușelu peak to the west and Vârful lui Pătru to the east; orientation NW – SE; four gates, each with *tituli* on the outside; dimensions 229–242, 203–211 m.

Comărnice I (A8, T23, pl. V–VI, X/d)³⁰, Alba/Hunedoara Counties, Cugir/Orăștioara de Sus / Petroșani; in the Șureanu Mountains – Comărnice peak; orientation NE – SW. There are two fortifications: a rectangular fortification (A) and an extension/annexe attached to the north-east of the rectangular one (B); in fortification (A) there are four gates of which those on the southwestern, northwestern and south-eastern sides show *claviculae* arched inwards and three *tituli* on the outside; the northeastern side shows a *clavicula*; in fortification B there is a gate on the northeastern side without *titulus*, but with a *clavicula* arched inwards; dimensions A = 225 × 200 m; B = 200 × 80 m;

Comărnice II (A7, T24, pl. V–VI, IX/e)³¹, Hunedoara County, Orăștioara de Sus commune, in the Șureanu Mountains southwest of Comărnice peak; orientation NNW – SSE; six gates are observed, of which three gates on the northern, eastern and western sides show a *clavicula* arched inward; dimensions 229–242, 203–211 m.

Comărnice III (A9, T25, pl. V–VI, X/f)³², Alba/Hunedoara Counties, Cugir/Orăștioara de Sus, in the Șureanu mountains, north-west of Comărnice peak and Comărnice I

¹⁸ JONES 2017, 522–523; OLTEAN/HANSON 2015, 895, Fig. 4.a; ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 339–340; 348; Fig. 3–4; Fig. 20.d; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 45–48, Fig. 9.a, Fig. 10.g.

¹⁹ CONDURĂȚEANU 2013, 55–56 Fig. 13; ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 340–341; 348; Fig. 5–6; Fig. 20.c; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 53–54, Fig. 9.b, Fig. 10.f.

²⁰ CONDURĂȚEANU 2014, 804–805, nota 26; Fig. 19; ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 342–343; 348; Fig. 7–9; Fig. 20.e; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 53–54, Fig. 9.c, Fig. 10.h.

²¹ JONES 2017, 522–523; ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 343–344; 348; Fig. 10–12; Fig. 20.f; ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023, 53–54, Fig. 9.d, Fig. 10.b.

²² ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 345–346; 348; Fig. 13–16; Fig. 20.b.

²³ ȚENȚEA *et alii* 2021, 347–348, Fig. 17–19, 348, Fig. 20.a.

²⁴ ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA 2024, 443–454.

²⁵ TEODOR/PEȚĂN/HEGYI 2018a, 79–83, Fig. 2–7; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79–83, Fig. 17.8.

²⁶ DRAGOMIR 1926, 21; MARCU/MUNTEAN 2024, 75–76, Pl. VII, XIII.4.

²⁷ FERENCZI 1982–1983, 185–186; ȘTEFAN 2005, 287–291, Fig. 135–138; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 724–726, Fig. 2, 9–15; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 435, Fig. 4; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 64, 79, 81–83, Fig. 17.11; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148; FRADLEY *et alii* 2023.

²⁸ OLTEAN 2012, i.c.30.

²⁹ FERENCZI 1982–1983, 187–188; ȘTEFAN 2005, 291–298, fig. 141–144; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 721–724, Fig. 2–8; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 435, Fig. 4; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 63–88, Fig. 17.5; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148; FRADLEY *et alii* 2023.

³⁰ FERENCZI 1982–1983, 186; ȘTEFAN 2005, 298–307, Fig. 145–150, 154–155; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 735–737, Fig. 2; 16–21; 34–38; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 434, Fig. 4; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.4, 9; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148; FRADLEY *et alii* 2023.

³¹ FERENCZI 1982–1983, 186; ȘTEFAN 2005, 307–308, Fig. 151–154; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 729–731, Fig. 22–27; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 434, Fig. 4; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.10; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

³² DAICOVICIU 1964, 118; FERENCZI 1982–1983, 186; ȘTEFAN 2005, 308–315, Fig. 156–157; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 727–729, Fig. 2, 16–21; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 433–434, Fig. 4; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.14; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

fortification; orientation NW – WE; irregular shape; dimensions 44 × 65 × 120 × 149 × 63 × 85 × 45 × 50 m.

Şesului hill (T26, pl. V–VI, X/i)³³, Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, north-east of Şesului Hill; orientation NE – SW; dimensions 135 × 103–110 m.

Cornu Pietrii (T27, pl. V–VI, XI/b)³⁴, Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, on Cornul Pietrii Hill; orientation NE – SW; dimensions 406 × 65 × 55 × 52 × 68 × 230 × 92 × 77 m.

Bătrâna Mountain (A10, T28, pl. V–VI, X/g)³⁵, Alba County, Cugir, on the Bătrâna Mountain; orientation NW – SE; on the southern side a *titulus* is visible; dimensions 200 × 175 m.

Muncelu Lăutoarea (A11, T29, pl. V–VI, X/h)³⁶, Alba County, Pianu commune, on Muncelu peak, orientation NE – SW; on the northern side a possible *clavicula* can be seen; dimensions 270 × 180 m.

Costeşti-Grădişte 1 (T30, pl. XI/f)³⁷, Hunedoara County, Costeşti commune, north-east of the Dacian fortress of Costeşti and west of the Grădiştea River, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 45 × 45 m.

Costeşti-Grădişte 2 (A22, T76) Hunedoara County, Costeşti, about 160 m south-west of the small fortification from Costeşti; orientation NE-SW towards Costeşti Dacian hillfort; possible roman siegeworks or a camp? dimensions 123 × 206 × 88 × 86 × 230 m³⁸ and another one (uncertain) about 197 × 185 × 206 × 123 m.

Târsa (A14, T31, pl. V–VI, XI/c)³⁹, Hunedoara County, Boşorod commune, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 100 (V) × 255 (S) × 155 (E) × 370 (N) m.

Grădiştea Muncelului (T32, pl. XIII)⁴⁰, Hunedoara County, Grădiştea de Munte commune, on Culmea Grădiştei, orientation NW – SE; irregular shape. There are two phases: phase (A) with approximate dimensions of 110 × 118 × 225 × 385 × 220? × 110 × 65 × 100 m; and phase (B) with two attached fortifications, approximate dimensions of (A). 100 × 225 × 176 × 183? m and (B). 176 × 75 × 150 × 300 × 100 m.

Varia and uncertain:

Prisaca (A15, T50, pl. V–VI, XI/d)⁴¹, Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 300 × 100 × 120 m.

³³ OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 436, Fig. 5; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.3; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

³⁴ OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 436–439, Fig. 5, 9; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.12; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

³⁵ POPA 2011, 346–347, Fig. 40a.2, 822, Fig. 158.2; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 69–79, Fig. 3–6, 17.7; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

³⁶ MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 71–79, Fig. 7–11, 17.6.

³⁷ CRIŞAN 1973, 74–75; FERENCZI 1982–1983, 181–182; DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI/GLODARIU 1989, 159, 165, 181; STEFAN 2005, 283–284, Fig. 39; 246; GHEORGHIU 2005, 165–174; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

³⁸ ŞTEFAN 2005, 118–119, Fig. 39–40; GHEORGHIU 2005, 165–174; approximate measurements based on the Lidar model (©ANCP).

³⁹ DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI 1951, 48–49, FERENCZI 1982–1983, 182; DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI/GLODARIU 1989, 129; ŞTEFAN 2005, 284–285; TEODOR/PEŢAN/BERZOVAN 2013a, 20–28, Fig. 13–15; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

⁴⁰ OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 439–440; Fig. 7,8; MATEI-POPESCU/ŢENŢEA 2021, 604; Fig. 4.

⁴¹ GOSTAR/DAICOVICIU 1959, 381–382; STEFAN 2005, 284–285; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79–81, Fig. 17.2; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 438; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

Muncel (A12, T51, pl. V–VI, XI/a)⁴², Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, on Culmea Muncelului, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 110 × 65 m.

Orăştioara de Sus (T52, pl. V–VI, XI/e)⁴³, Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, east of Glemeia peak and west of Bucium village, orientation NE – SW; approximate dimensions 183 × 135 m. This camp presents several problems regarding the recording of its dimensions. A possible stone phase of the fortification was also documented, which is why in the annex we included it as uncertain in the category of temporary camps,

Vinerea (A17, T38, pl. V–VI, pl. XI/g)⁴⁴, Alba County, Cugir, west of Vinerea village on Bercului hill and 7 km north-west from Cugir Dacian hillfort; orientation NE – SW; dimensions 196 (N) × 93 (E) × 114 (S) × 45 (W) m.

Dealul Robului 1, Dealul Robului 2, Dealul Cornăţel (A13, T39–41, pl. V–VI, pl. XI)⁴⁵;

Dealul Robului 1, Hunedoara County, Pui commune, on Robului hill to the SSW, orientation NE – SW; on the east-earn side there is a *clavicula* arched externally; dimensions 478–480 (N) × 377 (E) × 260 (S) × 355 (W) m.

Dealul Robului 2, Hunedoara County, Pui commune, on Robului Hill to the SSE, orientation NW – SE; irregular shape, on the western side there is a *clavicula* arched inwards; a quasi-quadrangular annex is added to the western side.

Dealul Cornăţel, Hunedoara County, Pui commune, on Cornăţel hill and about 60–70 m south of Ponorici creek, orientation NW – SE; irregular shape.

IV. DACIA

We have included here all the temporary fortifications or with a probable temporary use, distributed on the territory of the province of Dacia or in its immediate vicinity. Also, we have included in this register the uncertain fortifications in the mountain area (III), which would have corresponded to a category of *varia* and uncertain.

Schela Cladovei (T33, pl. V, IX/a)⁴⁶, Mehedinţi County, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, south-east of Schela Cladovei, south-west of Drobeta-Turnu Severin, north of the Danube, today superimposed by an industrial platform, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 650 × 575 m.

Pleşa (T34, pl. V, IX/c)⁴⁷, south of Pleşa village, east of Jiu River, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 234 × 156 m.

Naidăş (T35, pl. IX/h)⁴⁸, Caraş-Severin County, Naidăş

⁴² GOSTAR/DAICOVICIU 1959, 382; DAICOVICIU 1964, 117–118; FERENCZI 1982–1983, 185–186; GLODARIU 1974, 151–164, 171–177; GLODARIU *et alii* 1996, 177–178; STEFAN 2005, 313–319, Fig. 158–161; MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016, 738–740, Fig. 39–43; OLTEAN/HANSON 2017, 436–437, Fig. 5–6; TEODOR/PEŢAN/HEGYI, 2018b, 683–704; MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 79, Fig. 17.2; OLTEAN/FONTE 2022, 131–148.

⁴³ DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI 1951, 6–7; GOSTAR/DAICOVICIU 1959, 350–353, Fig. 14; DAICOVICIU/GLODARIU 1973, 78–81, Fig. 10–11; FERENCZI 1982–1983, 180; GUDEA 1997, 104–105, n° 100; STEFAN 2005, 283.

⁴⁴ POPA 2011, 347–348, Fig. 40a.4, 819, Fig. 154.

⁴⁵ TATU/MORARU 1983, 151–164; TEODOR/PEŢAN/BERZOVAN 2013b, 1–98; MARCU 2023, 4–7.

⁴⁶ PETOLESCU 2007, 34, Fig. 3; CONDURĂŢEANU 2017, 63, 71; 5; Fig. 1.

⁴⁷ VLĂDESCU 1986, 18–19, Fig. 6.a-b; VLĂDESCU/AVRAM 1997, 46; STEFAN 2005, 317–321, Fig. 162, 163.

⁴⁸ TIMOC/COCIŞ 2022, 33–36; ŢENŢEA *et alii* 2023, 768–769, Fig. 2.1–2.4.

commune, on Morii hill, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 85 × 66 × 73 × 73 m.

Tâlva Blidarului (T36)⁴⁹, Caraş-Severin County, on Tâlva Blidarului, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 160 (NW) × 65 (NE) × 170 (E) × 112 (S) × 95 m (W).

Duleu (T37)⁵⁰, Caraş-Severin County, Fârliug commune, northeast of Duleu village, north of Perilor Valley, NS orientation; dimensions 120 × 110 m.

Rica forest (T42)⁵¹, Covasna County, Baraolt, about 475–476 m south-west of Boldi peak, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 134 × 110 m.

Marga (A20, T43, pl. VIII/i)⁵², Caraş-Severin County, Marga commune, about 330 m south of Bistra River, NW – SE orientation, most likely there are three phases of construction, on the northern side is visible a gate with a *titulus* on the exterior and on the western side there are two gates of which the northwestern one shows a *titulus* outside it; dimensions phase A – 605 × 400 m; phase B – 520 × 400, and phase C – 385 × 190–200 m.

Vârtop⁵³ (T44), Gorj County, Bumbesti-Jiu commune, NE – SW orientation? the timber and earth fortification is destroyed; approximate dimensions 126 × 115 m.

Varia and uncertain:

Cătunele (T53, pl. IX/b)⁵⁴, Gorj county, Cătunele commune, east of the Motru River, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 150 × 146 m.

Pinoasa (T54, pl. V)⁵⁵, Gorj County, Călnic / Rovinari commune, fortification destroyed; dimensions 170 × 120 m.

Berzovia (T55, pl. IX/e)⁵⁶, Caraş-Severin County, Berzovia commune, south of the Bârzava River, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 490 × 410 m.

Zăvoi (T56, pl. IX/f)⁵⁷, Caraş-Severin County, Zăvoi commune, south of Bistra River, orientation NE – SW; dimensions 450 × 350 m.

Ponorici (T57), Hunedoara County, Pui commune, about 620 m south-east of Poenii peak, NE – SW orientation; dimensions 22 (N) × 35 (E) × 20 (S) × 28 (W) m?

Pui (T58) Hunedoara County, Pui commune, about 680 m south-east of Robului Hill, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 35 (N) × 64 (E) X 37 (S) × 85 (W) m?

Ludeştii de Sus/Muntele Strungaru (A16, T59, pl. XI/j)⁵⁸, Hunedoara County, Orăştioara de Sus commune, on Strungaru Mountain about 1.2 km south-west of Strungaru peak, north-west – south-east orientation; dimensions 25 × 22 m.

⁴⁹ Information from Adrian Ardeţ.

⁵⁰ BOZU 2003, 383, Fig. 2.

⁵¹ ŞTEFAN/ŞTEFAN 2022, 181–186; Fig. 11.b, 12, 13.

⁵² ŢENŢEA *et alii*. 2024, 47–63.

⁵³ TUDOR 1940, 18–33; TUDOR 1978, 285, Fig. 78; 309, VLĂDESCU 1986, 17–18.

⁵⁴ TUDOR/DAVIDESCU 1976, 62–79; TUDOR 1978, 273; VLĂDESCU 1986, 16–17; PETOLESCU 1986, 156–163; DANA/MARINOIU 2021, 160–163.

⁵⁵ TUDOR 1978, 286; PETOLESCU 1980, 104; VLĂDESCU 1986, 17; PETOLESCU 2007, 35, Fig. 4.

⁵⁶ PROTASE 2010, 33–62; NEMETH *et alii* 2011, 46–49; FLUTUR 2011, 156, 160; Pl. I; Pl. V; TIMOC 2017, 128; FLUTUR 2020; ŢENŢEA *et alii* 2023, 775–777, Fig. 5.1–5.4.

⁵⁷ MARSIGLI 1726, 60, Fig. XXIX; ARDEŢ 2011; ARDEŢ/NEGREI/GRUMEZA 2015; ŢENŢEA/POPESCU/TIMOC 2023, 791–793, Fig. 12.1–12.4.

⁵⁸ MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, 75–78, Fig. 13–16.

Ighiu (A18, T60, pl. XI/h)⁵⁹, Alba County, Ighiu commune, on Măgulici hill, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 50 × 41 m.

Abrud (T61)⁶⁰, Alba County, Abrud, at Cetăţaua point, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 50 × 41 m.

Zlatna (T62, pl. XI/i)⁶¹, Alba County, Zlatna, about 475 m north-east of Grohaş peak, orientation NW – SE; dimensions 34 × 34 m.

Putineiu (T63), Teleorman County, Putineiu commune, to the east of Zarzărului valley; orientation NW – SE; dimensions 170 × 110 m.

Lunca (T64)⁶², Bistriţa-Năsăud County, Şieuş commune, about 540 m southeast of Round hill, east-west orientation; dimensions 30 × 30 m.

Ardan (T65), Bistriţa-Năsăud County, Şieu commune, about 427 m southeast of Ardan village and about 530 m north-west of Lunca village, NS orientation; approximate dimensions 20 × 21 m.

Grădişte-La Şcoală (T66)⁶³, Hunedoara County, Boşorod, south of the Grădiştea River and the primary school in Grădişte, orientation NW – SE; approximate dimensions 70 × 65 m.

Lereşti (T67), Argeş County, Lereşti commune, on the top of the mountain that starts from Voineşti hill, to the north, on the left of the road, between Rose Valley (to the south) and Pătru's Valley (to the north), 1.6 km east of the Târgului River and 630 m west of Valea Mare⁶⁴, NW – SE orientation; approximate dimensions 113 × 165 × 60 × 90 × 45 × 55 m?

Valea Bradului (T68), Argeş County, Mihăieşti commune, north of the main access road to Crucioiu hill, on the western slope of the Târgului valley, on the road that goes up from the valley to the industrial road (used for logging)⁶⁵, NS orientation; dimensions 102 × 66 m.

Sântămăria de Piatră (T69) Hunedoara County, Călan, about 500–600 m south-west of Măgura Călanului quarry, east-west orientation; shows a 20 m interruption on the eastern side, possibly a gate⁶⁶ dimensions 133.5 × 107 × 139 × 120.

Chiojdu (T70), Buzău County, Chiojdu commune, NW – SE orientation⁶⁷, shows an interruption of about 15 meters on the northern side, possibly a gate; dimensions 75 × 73 m.

Râu Bârbat (T71), Hunedoara unidentified,⁶⁸ dimensions 120 × 80 m.

⁵⁹ MACREA/PROTASE 1959, 446–449, Fig. 16; MARCU *et alii* 2021, 107–113, Fig. 1–5.

⁶⁰ MOGA/MESAROŞ 1980, 141 – 149, Fig. 1–6; MOGA/CIUGUDEAN 1995, 19.

⁶¹ BĂLAN *et alii* 2017, 238–239, (119) 495–498.

⁶² PÂNCZÉL/SZABÓ/CIOATĂ 2018, 34–39; ZĂGREANU/MATYAS 2023, 14–20.

⁶³ Information from Răzvan Mateescu.

⁶⁴ Research by Eugen Teodor and Răzvan Bolba; <https://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codran=16917.02>; accessed 25.07.2024.

⁶⁵ Research by Eugen Teodor and Răzvan Bolba; <https://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?descript=valea-bradului-mihaesti-arges-fortificatia-romana-de-la-valea-bradului%E2%80%94incinta-crucioiu-cod-sit-ran-17307.03>; accessed 25.07.2024.

⁶⁶ MATEESCU *et alii* 2021, 47, Pl. X. 1., Pl. XII. 1., Pl. XV. 2.

⁶⁷ Mapped by Bogdan Condurăţeanu, according to the journal of the map RO.A.D. 2021.10.

⁶⁸ LUCA 2008, 140.

Hăţăgel (T74), Hunedoara unidentified,⁶⁹ dimensions 120 × 80 m.

Āălanul Mic (T75), Hunedoara County, Āălan, east-west orientation, unidentified⁷⁰.

Romănaşi? (T77), Sălaj County, Romănaşi commune, NE – SW orientation⁷¹, dimensions 180 × 120.

North-Western and Western Dacia

The last fortifications that we review are those reported in the west and northwestern of Dacia province:

Coştiui (T45, pl. VIII/j)⁷², Maramureş County, Rona de Sus commune, Imaş hill, NW – SE orientation; dimensions 194.95 (N) × 258.93 (E) × 109.27 (S) × 259.83 (W) m.

Zalău 1/Zalău 2 (T46–47)⁷³, Sălaj County, Zalău, Lupului hill east of Valea Măţii. Zalău 1, west-east orientation; dimensions 385 × 180 meters? Zalău 2, orientation NE – SW, overlaps most of the fortification Zalău 1 and to the outside of the small sides was observed *tituli*; dimensions 366 × 187 m.

Supuru de Sus (T72)⁷⁴, Satu Mare County, Supur commune, located southeast of the Supuru de Sus village on the “Dealul Şoarecelui” orientation, NW – SE, dimensions 220 × 110/120 m.

Mişca (T73)⁷⁵, Arad County, Mişca commune, south-east of Mişca commune, orientation NW – SE, dimensions 100 × 58 m, shows an extension on the southeastern side, and on three sides can see interruptions, probably access gates.

The activity of the troops who built temporary camps in the area of Dobrudja and Muntenia is related to the province of Moesia Inferior.

I. Those in the vicinity of *Histria* and *Tomis* can be part of a special discussion as it will be possible to establish the main moments in which roman legionary deployments were reported in these areas. Regarding the large camp in Carcaliu, it can be connected with the presence of a massive number of legionary troops, prior to the Dacian campaigns. The situation is similar to that of Schela-Cladovei, in the vicinity of *Drobeta*. It can be noted that the deployments of numerous military ground forces could be made in the vicinity of the Danube only up to the northern vicinity of the *Troesmis* camp. From this area, land access is no longer so easy.

II. The fortifications reported on the territory of Muntenia can be grouped into those of larger size, which can be connected with the activity of the XI Claudia legion, after the establishment of the garrison at *Durostorum*, respectively those of much smaller size and irregular shapes, as dictated by the configuration of the terrain in the mountain pass areas, which can be connected with Emperor Trajan’s Dacian campaigns. The Roman forts from northwest Muntenia, at Tărgşor, Mălăieşti, Drajna de Sus and Pietroasele, were not

included in our repertoire, because they functioned for several years, being definitely included in the category *castra stativa*⁷⁶.

We have divided the camps in the Dacia area into two categories, those in the mountainous areas, which can be connected with the Dacian campaigns and those on the territory of the province, in its vicinity or those uncertain, which have common features with the temporary camps.

III. The camps in the mountainous areas were studied and connected with the Dacian campaigns. Their location shows both mountain routes of mobile troops in the south-north direction, along two main directions of access, and the location in high positions from which the control of the on enemy movement was ensured, ensuring visibility between them, so that the communication between the units of the Roman army was as efficient as possible. With no coherent structures of sieges reported, quite difficult to achieve from the lowlands of the valleys that surrounded the Dacian fortifications, we believe that the Roman strategy consisted of blocking the supply and, as far as possible, the movement of the Dacian troops. Regarding the operation and attribution of linear defensive structures (from) there is a need for extensive multidisciplinary research that can clarify the dating and operation of these fortifications. Currently, the stage of research only allows more detailed documentation of the structures.

IV. Some preliminary conclusions can be made regarding only the south-western and western fortifications.

Most likely the large camp from Schela-Cladovei (with an area similar to the one from Carcaliu-*Troesmis*), completely destroyed today, was able to function during the Dacian campaigns or even before them.

Berzovia and Zăvoi camps became *castra stativa*, they could be built on places where previously marching camps were located. The Marga I and II camps can be linked to the advancement of legionary troops to the Dacian fortifications in the Orăştiei Mountains during the Dacian campaigns. The first phase of the defensive structures of *Colonia Dacica Sarmizegetusa* can also be discussed. All these elements indicate the main direction of the attack of the Roman armies during the Dacian campaigns. The advance of the troops from the secondary attack column is represented by the camps on the alignments east of the Jiu Valley. There are no roman siegeworks, probably with the exception of the Costeşti Dacian hillfort⁷⁷.

The discovery of the Mişca camp, connected with the Zalău-Dealul Lupului, Sutoru camps, relaunches the discussion concerning the first decades of the existence of the Dacia province and must be understood in the broader context of the Empire’s relations with the Barbaricum. Thus, the discussion regarding the western frontier, through which the gold mines in the Apuseni Mountains were defended⁷⁸, comprised of the *Micia* and *Bologa* camps, enters a new dynamic.

⁶⁹ LUCA 2008, 94.

⁷⁰ Pamfil Polonic, manuscript. *Academia Română – Cabinetul de Manuscrise şi de Carte Rară*, no. 217/1.

⁷¹ <https://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp?codran=142435.01>; accesat 10.11.2024.

⁷² ARDELEANU/DAĀBAL/COCIŞ 2021, 69–102, Pl. I–XV.

⁷³ MATEI/POP 2006, 171–180, Fig. 1–8.

⁷⁴ MATEI/GINDELE 2006, 181–206, Fig. 1–3.

⁷⁵ LĂZĂRESCU/VĂGÓ 2024, 455–468. For the southern part of Arad County, we can mention the less researched fortifications located north and south of the Mureş River Valley in the municipalities: Zăbrani, Lipova, Ususău, Bata, Tărnova.

⁷⁶ ŢENŢEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2015, 109–130; ŢENŢEA/CĂLINA 2019, 169–196.

⁷⁷ GHEORGHIU 2005, 165–174 (a bronze *modiolus*).

⁷⁸ ŢENŢEA 2009, 371–381.

ABBREVIATIONS

A (annexes)
T (table)
Pl. (plates)

REFERENCES

- ALEXANDRESCU/GUGL/GRABHERR/KAINRATH 2023
Alexandrescu, C.G./Gugl, C./Grabherr, G./Kainrath, B., Military and civilian sites in the hinterland of Troesmis (Turcoaia, Tulcea County, RO), *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 10/3, 162–170. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.14795/j.v10i3>.
- ARDELEANU/DAȔBAL/COCIȘ 2021
Ardeleanu, M./DaȔbal, D. D./Cociș, H., The discovery of a Roman marching camp in Coștuiu, Maramureș County, Romania. Identification and archaeological excavations 2019, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 58/1, 69–102. DOI: 10.54145/ActaMN.I.58.04.
- ARDEȚ 2011
Ardeț, A., *Domus Romanorum* de la Zăvoi (jud. Caraș-Severin), *Tibiscum* S.N. 1, 51–72.
- ARDEȚ/NEGREI/GRUMEZA 2015
Ardeț, A./Negrei, D. P./Grumeza, L., Considerazioni preliminari sulla ricerca archeologica da Zăvoi – Cimitirul ortodox, (contea Caraș-Severin, România) negli anni 2009–2013, *Tibiscum* S.N. 5, 235–260.
- BĂJENARU 2019
Băjenaru, C., Un nou castru de marș la Ulmetum, *Limes* 5, 18–21.
- BĂLAN/BURLACU-TIMOFTE/TODERAȘ/
BUCURENCIU/TIMOFAN/ȘUTEU 2017
Bălan, G./Burlacu-Timofte, R./Toderaș, M./Bucurenciu, C./Timofan, A./Șuteu, C., Trâmpele, orașul Zlatna, jud. Alba (119), *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, Campania 2017* (București: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului).
- BOZU 2003
Bozu, O., Descoperiri arheologice în hotarul satului Duleu (com. Fărlug, jud. Caraș-Severin), *Banatica* 16, 377–396.
- CONDURĂȚEANU 2013
Condurățeanu, B., Sigiliul Romei în România – Recompunerea oglinzii sparte a Crăiesei Zăpezii. Un studiu topografic într-o abordare multidisciplinară cu ecouri într-un hartă de navigație GPS a României, In: *Colocviul Internațional Comunicare și Cultură în România Europeană, Ediția a II-a: Antichitate și (post)modernitate: paradigme evolutive în România, 24–25.09.2013, Timișoara*, Vol. 1 (Szeged: JATEPress Kiadó), 32–64.
- CONDURĂȚEANU 2014
Condurățeanu, B., Opening a window into Romania's distant past with the help of declassified American Cold War spy aircraft imagery. Episode 1. The Roman legion castra from Filipești and the Roman forts and Limes Transalutanus from Albota, Pitești and Mărăcineni. In: Forțiu, S./Cintar, A. (eds.), *ArheoVest, Nr. II, in: Honorem Gheorghe Lazarovici, Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie, Timișoara, 6 decembrie 2014, Vol. 2: Metode Interdisciplinare, Asociația „ArheoVest” Timișoara* (Szeged: JATEPress Kiadó), 793–820.
- CONDURĂȚEANU 2017
Condurățeanu, B., Roman fortresses and sites along the lower Danube: reconsidering a nineteenth century source in the light of modern cartography and satellite imagery. In: de Sena, E.C./Timoc, C. (eds.), *Romans in the Middle and Lower Danube Valley: Case Studies in Archaeology, Epigraphy, and History, 1st Century BC – 5th Century AD*. International Series 2882 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports), 61–82.
- CRÎȘAN 1973
Crișan, I. H., Castrul roman de la Costești. In: Daicoviciu, C./Crișan, I. H./Ferenczi, Șt./ Daicoviciu, H./Glodariu, I./Vasiliev, V., Șantierul arheologic dacic din Munții Orăștiei, jud. Hunedoara (1960–1966), *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* 10, 74–75.
- DAICOVICIU 1964
Daicoviciu, H., Addenda la Așezările dacice din Munții Orăștiei, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 1, 1964, 111–118.
- DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI 1951
Daicoviciu, C./Ferenczi, Al., *Așezările dacice din Munții Orăștiei*, Seria „Cercetări de istorie veche”, Partea I–II (București: Ed. Academiei R. P. Române).
- DAICOVICIU/FERENCZI/GLODARIU 1989
Daicoviciu, H./Ferenczi, Șt./Glodariu, I., *Cetăți și așezări dacice în sud-vestul Transilvaniei*. Vol. I (București: Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică).
- DAICOVICIU/GLODARIU 1973
Daicoviciu, H./Glodariu, I., Castrul roman de la Orăștioara de Sus. In: Daicoviciu, C./ Crișan, I. H./Ferenczi, Șt./Daicoviciu, H./Glodariu, I./Vasiliev, V., Șantierul arheologic dacic din Munții Orăștiei, jud. Hunedoara (1960–1966), *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* 10, 78–81.
- DANA/MARINOIU 2021
Dana, D./Marinoiu, V., Réédition de deux graffites latins du camp auxiliaire de Cătunele (Dacie), *Oltenia* 27, 160–163.
- DRAGOMIR 1926
Dragomir, N., Din trecutul oierilor Mărgineni din Săliște și comunele din jur, extras din *Lucrările Institutului de Geografie al Universității din Cluj*, vol. II, 21.
- FERENCZI 1982–1983
Ferenczi, Șt., Observații tipologice și comparative cu privire la castrul de marș romane situate în zona cetăților dacice din Munții Șurianului, *Sargetia* 16–17, 179–200.
- FLUTUR 2011
Flutur, A., Clădirile comandamentului din castrul de legiune traianic de la Berzobis, *Analele Banatului* S.N. 19, 145–160.
- FLUTUR 2020
Flutur, A., *Clădirea comandamentului de la Berzobis. Principia de legiune din timpul Principatului / The Headquarters Building in Berzobis. Legionary Principia during the Principate* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).
- FRADLEY/WILSON/FINLAYSON/BEWLEY 2023
Fradley, M./Wilson, A./Finlayson, B. /Bewley, R., A lost campaign? New evidence of Roman temporary camps in northern Arabia, *Antiquity* 97 (393): e15. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15184/aq.2023.50>.
- GHEORGHIU 2005
Gheorghiu, G., Un modiolus descoperit în cetatea dacică de la Costești-Cetățuie (jud. Hunedoara), *Angustia* 9, 165–174.
- GLODARIU 1974
Glodariu, I., Itinerarii posibile ale cavaleriei maure în războaiele dacice. In: Daicoviciu, H. (ed.) *In memoriam Constantini Daicoviciu* (Cluj-Napoca: Editura Dacia).
- GLODARIU/IAROSLAVSCHI/PESCARU-RUSU/STAN 1996
Glodariu, I./Iaroslavschi, E./Pescaru-Rusu, A./Stan, Fl., *Sarmizegetusa Regia: capitala Daciei preromane* (Deva: Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva).
- GOSTAR/DAICOVICIU 1959
Gostar, N./Daicoviciu, H., Recunoașteri în jurul Grădiștei Muncelului, In: Constantin Daicoviciu, Șantierul arheologic Grădiștea Muncelului, *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice* 5, 379–402.

- GREEN 1980
Green, K., *The Archaeology of the Roman Economy* (Berkeley: California University Press).
- GUDEA 1997
Gudea, N., Der dakische Limes. Materialien zu seiner Geschichte, *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum Mainz* 44, 1, 1–113.
- GUGL/TROGNITZ 2020
Gugl, Ch./Trognitz, M., Archivierung digitaler Daten des Troesmis-Projekts. In: Berger, L./Huber, L./Lang, F./Weilhartner, J. (eds.), *Akten des 17. Österreichischen Archäologentages am Fachbereich Altertumswissenschaften, Klassische und Frühägäische Archäologie der Universität Salzburg vom 26. bis 28. Februar 2018* (Salzburg: ArchaeoPuls), 109–119.
- JONES 2017
Jones, R. H., *What is a Roman camp?* In: Hodgson, N./Bidwell, P., Schachtmann, J. (eds.) *Roman Frontier Studies 2009. Proceedings of the XXI International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies (Limes Congress) held at Newcastle upon Tyne in August 2009*. *Roman Archaeology* 25 (Oxford: Archaeopress), 521–530.
- KERBS 1998
Kerbs, S. A., Intensive Survey in the Vicinity of Late Roman Ulmetum, *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie* 49/1, 97–125.
- LĂZĂRESCU/VÁGÓ 2024
Lăzărescu, Vl. A./Vágó, K., A newly discovered Roman camp on the western frontier of Dacia at Mișca, Arad County, *Cercetări Arheologice* 31/2, 455–468. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46535/ca.31.2.11>
- LUCA 2008
Luca, S., *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Hunedoara*, ed. 2 (Sibiu: Altip).
- LEPPER/FRERE 1988
Lepper, F./Frere, S., *Trajan's Column* (Gloucester: Alan Sutton).
- MACREA/PROTASE 1959
Macrea, M./Protase, D., Șantierul arheologic Alba Iulia și împrejurimi (Le chantier archéologiques d'Alba Iulia et les environs), *Materiale și cercetări arheologice* 5, 435–453.
- MARCU 2023
Marcu, F., „Urme din războaiele romanilor cu dacii”, „Zidurile ciclopice” de la Cioclovina-Ponorici, *Limes* 14, 4–7.
- MARCU/SZABÓ 2020
Marcu, F./Szabó, M., New Data on the Roman Temporary Camps in Șureanu Mountains, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 57/1, 63–88.
- MARCU/CUPCEA/PETIȘ/GUI/TIVADAR/CIOCAN 2021
Marcu, F./Cupcea, G./Petiș, I./Gui, M./Tivadar, M./Ciocan, E., Ighiu, com. Ighiu, jud. Alba. Punct: Castrul roman auxiliar (Dealul Măgulici), *Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, Campania 2020* (București: Institutul Național al Patrimoniului).
- MARCU/MUNTEAN 2024
Marcu, F./Muntean, T., The roman Transalpina, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 61/1, 69–97.
- MARSIGLI 1726
Marsigli, L. F., *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus. Tom. II. De antiquitatibus Romanorum ad ripas Danubii* (Hagae: Amstelodami).
- MATEESCU/CRISTESCU/BODÓ/CIOATĂ/GHEORGHIU 2021
Mateescu, R./Cristescu, C./Bodó, C./Cioată, D./Gheroghiu, G., The limestone quarry from Măgura Călanului, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 58/1, 35–67.
- MATEI/GINDELE 2006
Matei, Al. V./Gindele, R., Sistemul defensiv roman din nord-vestul Daciei descoperit prin cercetările arheologice de la Supurul de Sus (jud. Satu Mare) și pe baza documentației din izvoarele scrise. In: Teodor, E.S./Țentea, O. (eds), *Dacia Augusti Provincia. Crearea provinciei. Actele simpozionului desfășurat în 13–14 octombrie 2006 la Muzeul Național de Istorie a României* (București: Cetatea de Scaun), 181–206.
- MATEI/POP 2006
Matei, Al. V./Pop, H., Castre romane de marș descoperite la Zalău-Dealul Lupului (jud. Sălaj). In: Teodor, E.S./Țentea, O. (eds), *Dacia Augusti Provincia. Crearea provinciei. Actele simpozionului desfășurat în 13–14 octombrie 2006 la Muzeul Național de Istorie a României* (București: Cetatea de Scaun), 171–180.
- MATEI-POPESCU/ȚENTEA 2021
Matei-Popescu, F./Țentea, O., Notes on the Roman Camp (stratopedon) in Sarmizegetusa Regia (Cassius Dio 68.9.7). In: Narloch, K./Płóciennik, T./Żelazowski, J. (eds.), *Nunc decet caput impedire myrto. Studies Dedicated to Professor Piotr Dyczek on the Occasion of His 65th Birthday* (Warsaw: University of Warsaw), 601–610.
- MICLE/HEGYI/FLOCA 2016
Micle, D./Hegyi, A./Floca, C., Urme peste timp: topografierea castrelor romane de marș din Munții Șureanu. In: Micle, D./Stavilă, A./Oprean, C./Fortiu, S. (eds.), *ArheoVest*, Nr. IV: *In Honorem Adrian Bejan, Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie și Istorie, Timișoara, 26 noiembrie 2016*, vol. 2: *Metode Interdisciplinare și Istorie*, Universitatea de Vest din Timișoara, vol. 2 (Szeged: JATEPress Kiadó), 715–744.
- MOGA/CIUGUDEAN 1995
Moga, V./Ciugudean, H., *Repertoriul arheologic al județului Alba* (Alba Iulia: Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia).
- MOGA/MESAROȘ 1980
Moga, V./Mesaroș, V., Cercetările arheologice de la Abrud (jud. Alba), *Apulum* 18, 141–149.
- NEMETH/FODOREAN/MATEI/BLAGA 2011
Nemeth, E./Fodorean, F./Matei, D./Blaga, D., *Der südwestliche Limes des römischen Dakien. Strukturen und Landschaft* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).
- OLTEAN 2012
Oltean, D., *Regii dacilor și războaiele cu romanii* (Deva: Editura Dan Oltean Art).
- OLTEAN/FONTE 2022
Oltean, I.A./Fonte, J., Cucerirea romană a Sarmizegetusei Regia din perspectiva modelelor spațiale și de networking in GIS / The Roman Conquest of Sarmizegetusa Regia through GIS-based Spatial and Connectivity analysis. In: Ștefan, M.M./Popa, A./Ștefan, D. (eds), *Arheologia trecerii de la epoca târzie a fierului la epoca romană în Dacia. Contacte și conflicte în secolele I–II p. Chr.* (Târgoviște: Cetatea de Scaun), 131–148.
- OLTEAN/HANSON 2007
Oltean, I.A./Hanson, W., *Reconstructing the archaeological landscape of Southern Dobrogea: integrating imagery*. In: Ehlers, M./Michel, U. (eds.), *Remote Sensing for Environmental Monitoring, GIS Applications, and Geology VII: 17–20 September 2007, Florence, Italy*. Series: Proceedings of SPIE 6749, # 674906 DOI: [10.1117/12.737836](https://doi.org/10.1117/12.737836).
- OLTEAN/HANSON 2015
Oltean, I./Hanson, W., Defining the Roman Limes in Romania: The Contribution of Aerial and Satellite Remote Sensing. In: Vagalinski, L./Sharankov, N. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Ruse, Bulgaria, September 2012* (Sofia: National Archaeological Institute with Museum Bulgarian Academy of Sciences), 889–900.
- OLTEAN/HANSON 2017
Oltean, I./Hanson, W., Conquest strategy and political discourse: new evidence for the conquest of Dacia from LiDAR analysis at Sarmizegetusa Regia, *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 30, 429–446.
- OPRIȘ/ȚENTEA/CĂLINA 2020
Opriș, I./Țentea, O./Călina, V., The Roman Frontier in Dobrudja.

- Several fortifications not excavated or with undetermined planimetric features, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 7/4, 14–38. DOI: 10.14795/j.v7i4.582.
- PÁNCZÉL/SZABÓ/CIOATĂ 2018
Pánczél, S.P./Szabó, M./Cioată, D.N., Fortificații romane pe versantul vestic al Munților Călimani, *Limes* 3, 34–39.
- PÂRVAN 1913
Pârvan, V., Descoperiri nouă în Scythia Minor, *Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice* 35, 526–531.
- PETOLESCU 1980
Petolescu, C., Castele de pământ din nord-vestul Olteniei, *Oltenia. Studii și comunicări* 2, 103–108.
- PETOLESCU 1986
Petolescu, C.C., Cercetările arheologice din castrul roman de la Cătunele – Gorj (1982, 1983, 1984), *Litua – Studii și Cercetări* 3, 156–163.
- PETOLESCU 2007
Petolescu, C., *Contribuții la istoria Daciei romane, I* (București: Editura Academiei Române).
- POPA 2011
Popa, C.I., *Valea Cugirului. Din preistorie până în zorii epocii moderne. Monumenta Archaeologica et Historica* (Cluj-Napoca: Mega).
- PROTASE 2010
Protase, D., Castrul legiunii IIII Flavia de la Berzovia. Săpăturile arheologice din anii 1965–1968, *Analele Banatului S.N.* 18, 33–62.
- RICHMOND 1955
Richmond, I.A., Roman Britain and Roman military antiquities. Albert Reckitt Archaeological Lecture, *Proceedings of the British Academy* XL, 297–315.
- STEFAN 1974
Stefan, A.S., Recherches de photo-interprétation archéologique sur le limes de la Scythie Mineure à l'époque du bas-empire. In: Pippidi, D. M. (ed.), *Actes du IXe Congrès International d'Études sur les Frontières Romaines*, Mamaia 1972 (Bucarest-Köln-Wien), 95–108.
- STEFAN 2005
Stefan, A.S., *Les guerres daciques de Domitien et de Trajan: Architecture militaire, topographie, images et histoire* (Roma: École française de Rome).
- ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018
Ștefan, D./Ștefan, M.M., Teledetecție și arheologie montană în Carpații de Curbură. Fortificațiile de la Vârful lui Crai, *Istros* 24, 219–288.
- ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2022
Ștefan, M.M./Ștefan, D., Defileul Oltului din Munții Perșani – o cale de acces pentru romani în timpul războiului de cucerire a Daciei? / The Olt Gorge in Perșani Mountains – a Roman Road in the War for the Conquest of Dacia? In: Ștefan, M.M./Popa, Al./Ștefan, D. (eds), *Arheologia trecerii de la epoca târzie a fierului la epoca romană în Dacia. Contacte și conflicte în secolele I–II p. Chr.* (Târgoviște: Cetatea de Scaun), 171–214.
- TATU/MORARU 1983
Tatu, H./Moraru, V., Dispozitivul defensive dacic de la Ponoricu (jud. Hunedoara), *Sargetia* 16–17, 151–164.
- TIMOC/COCIȘ 2022
Timoc, C./Cociș, H., Un posibil nou castru pe limesul de vest, sectorul bănățean al Daciei Romane, *Limes* 12, 33–36.
- TEODOR/PEȚAN 2014
Teodor, E.S./Pețan, A., Cercetări de suprafață în valea Luncanilor, *ESTuar* 3 – www.esteo.ro/pdf/Bosorod.pdf
- TEODOR/PEȚAN/BERZOVAN 2013a
Teodor, E.S./Pețan, A./Berzovan, A., Cercetări periegetice pe platforma Luncani I. Târșă și Poiana Omului, *ESTuar* 1, 2013, 77–90 – <http://www.esteo.ro/frUnprinted.html>.
- TEODOR/PEȚAN/BERZOVAN 2013b
Teodor, E.S./Pețan, A./Berzovan, A., Cercetări periegetice pe Platforma Luncani II. Ponorici și Chiciura, *ESTuar* 2, 1–98 – <http://www.esteo.ro/frUnprinted.html>.
- TEODOR/PEȚAN/HEGYI 2018a
Teodor, E.S./Pețan, A./Hegyi, A., A 'New' Roman Temporary Camp in Parâng Mountains, *Cercetări Arheologice* 25, 77–90.
- TEODOR/PEȚAN/HEGYI 2018b
Teodor, E.S./Pețan, A./Hegyi, A., Comments on the morphology of the hillfort from Muncel, In: *ArheoVest, Nr. VI: In Memoriam Marian Gumă, Interdisciplinaritate în Arheologie, Timișoara, 24 noiembrie 2018, Asociația "ArheoVest" 2* (Szeged: JATEPress Kiadó), 63–704.
- TIMOC 2017
Timoc, C., Hoffinger și Berzovia. Contribuții Habsburgice la cercetarea arheologică a ruinelor romane din Banat, *Analele Banatului S.N.* 25, 125–140.
- TUDOR 1940
Tudor, D., Castra Dacie Inferioris I. Castele romane de la Bumbesti-Gorj, *Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice* 33, 18–33.
- TUDOR 1978
Tudor, D., *Oltenia Romană*⁴ (București: Editura Academiei Române).
- TUDOR/DAVIDESCU 1976
Tudor, D./Davidescu, M., Săpăturile arheologice din castrul roman de la Cătunele, județul Gorj, *Drobeta* 2, 62–79.
- ȚENȚEA 2009
Țențea, O., On the defence of *aurariae Dacicae*. In: Țențea, O./Oprîș, I.C. (eds.), *Near and beyond the Roman frontier. Proceedings of a colloquium held at Târgoviște in October 2008* (Bucharest: Conphys), 371–381.
- ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2015
Țențea, O./Matei-Popescu, F., Why there? The preliminaries of constructing the Roman frontier in south-east Dacia, *Acta Musei Napocensis* 52/1, 109–130.
- ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA 2019
Țențea, O./Călina, V., Peisajul arheologic al castrului Mălăiești, *Cercetări Arheologice* 26/1, 169–196. DOI: 10.46535/ca.26.06
- ȚENȚEA/OPRIȘ/MATEI-POPESCU/RAȚIU/
BĂJENARU/CĂLINA 2019
Țențea, O./Oprîș, I.C./Matei-Popescu, F./Rațiu, Al./Băjenaru, C./Călina, V., Frontiera romană din Dobrogea. O trecere în revistă și o actualizare, *Cercetări Arheologice* 26/1, 9–82. DOI: 10.46535/ca.26.01.
- ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA/CONDURĂȚEANU/BUTISEACĂ 2021
Țențea, O./Călina, V./Condurățeanu, B./Butiseacă, G., Fortificații temporare romane din Muntenia. O evaluare a cercetărilor recente, *Cercetări Arheologice* 28/2, 337–350. DOI: 10.46535/ca.28.2.01.
- ȚENȚEA/MATEI-POPESCU 2023
Țențea, O./Matei-Popescu, F., Roman Camps in the Lower Danube: From Remote Sensing to Provincial Contexts. In: Hanscam, E./Karavas, J. (eds), *The Roman Lower Danube Frontier. Innovations in Theory and Practice* (Oxford: Archaeopress), 36–62. DOI: 10.32028/9781803276625.
- ȚENȚEA/POPESCU/TIMOC 2023
Țențea O./Matei-Popescu, F./Timoc, C., Castele romane din sud-vestul Daciei. O trecere în revistă și o actualizare, *Cercetări Arheologice* 30/2, 763–804. DOI:10.46535/ca.30.2.20.
- ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA 2024
Țențea, O./Călina, V., Râncă Roman camp, *Cercetări Arheologice* 31/2, 443–454. DOI:10.46535/ca.31.2.10.
- ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA/TIMOC/BERZOVAN 2024
Țențea, O./Călina, V./Timoc, C./Berzovan, A., A Roman

archaeological landscape west of the Iron Gates of Transylvania rediscovered using Lidar technology and new archive documents, *Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology* 11/2, 47–63. DOI: 10.14795/j.v11i2.1045.

VLĂDESCU 1986

Vlădescu, C.M., *Fortificațiile romane din Dacia Inferior* (Craiova: Scrisul românesc).



















VLĂDESCU/AVRAM 1997

Vlădescu, C.M./Avram, R., Pleșa (Porceni) – castrul de pământ, In: Marioniu, V., Calotoiu, Gh., *Cercetările arheologice din județul Gorj – Campaniile 1991–1996, Litua – Studii și cercetări* 7, 46.

ZĂGREANU/MATYAS 2023

Zăgreanu, R./Matyas, J., Burgus-ul roman de la Lunca (comuna Șieut, județul Bistrița-Năsăud). Câteva repere, *Limes* 14, 14–20.





TABLE

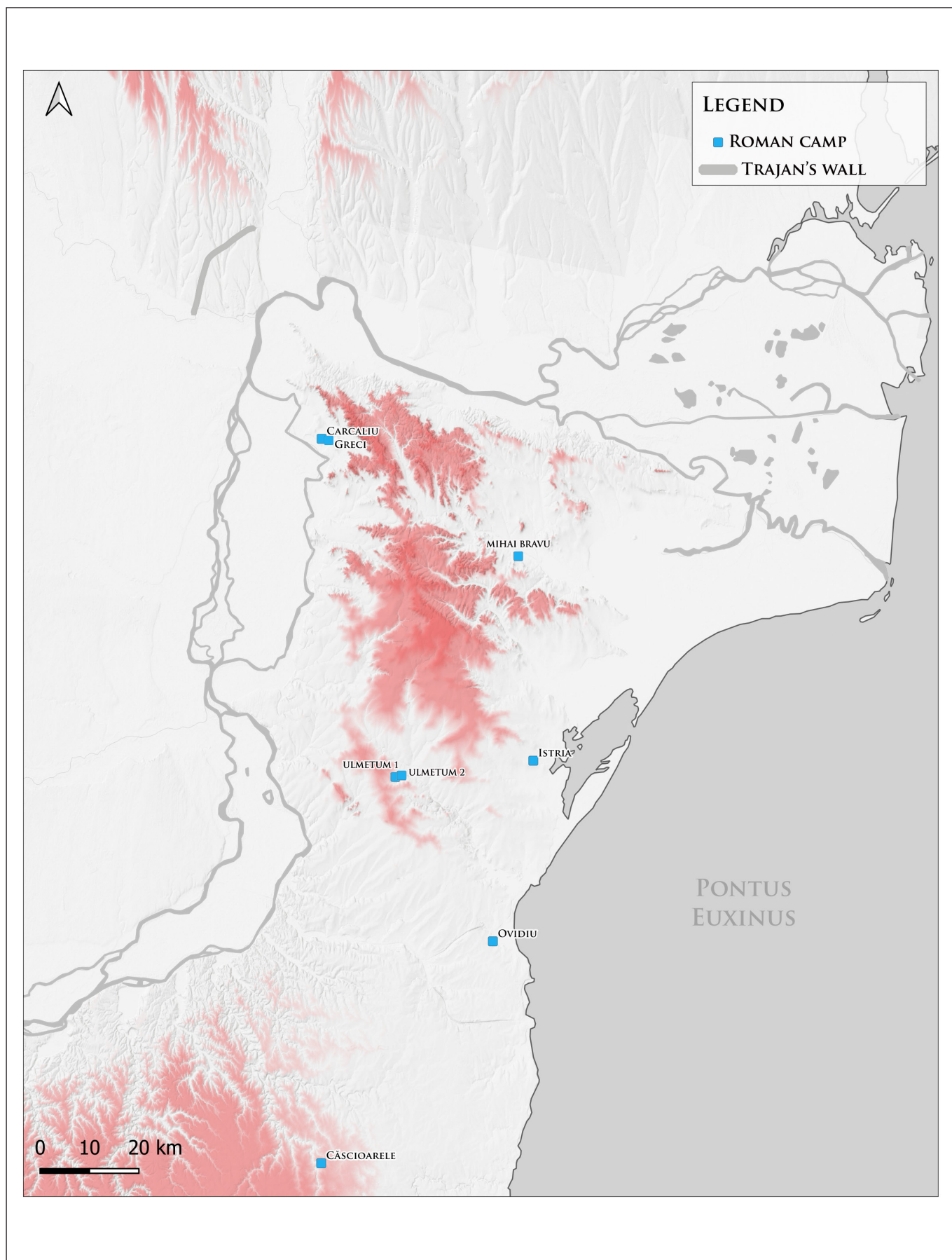
ID	County	Municipality	Fortification name	Type	Dimensions	Area	Fortification outline
1	TL	Carcaliu	Carcaliu	Camp?	760 × 760 m	57.7 ha	
2	TL	Greci	Greci	Camp	152 × 92 m	1.39 ha	
3	CT	Istria	Istria	Camp	480 (N) × 355 (E) × 470 (S) × 325 (N) m	16.3 ha	
4	CT	Ovidiu	Ovidiu	Camp	480 × 360 m	17.2 ha	
5	CT	Cerchezu	Căscioarele	Camp	365 (N) × 506 (E) × 360 (S) × 470 (V) m	17.4 ha	
6	CT	Pantelimon	Ulmetum 1	Camp	A = 115 (N) × 200 (E) × 135 (S) × 200 (V) m; B = 115 × 180 × 260 × 300 m.	A=2.6 ha? B=7 ha?	
7	CT	Pantelimon	Ulmetum 2	Camp	220 × 150 m	3.3 ha	
8	TL	Mihai Bravu	Mihai Bravu	Camp?	280 × 280 m	7.84 ha	
9	PH	Cerașu	Tabla Buții 1	Camp	267 (N) × 172 (E) × 255 (S) × 189 (V) m	4.99 – 5 ha	
10	PH	Cerașu	Tabla Buții 2	Camp	367 (N) × 497 (E) × 237 (S) × 390 (V) m	12 ha	
11	PH/BV	Cerașu/Vama Buzăului	Tabla Buții 3	Camp	312 (N) × 142 (E) × 307 (S) × 190 (V) m	5.5 ha?	
12	CL	Alexandru Odobescu	Vâlcelele	Camp	520/530 × 350 m	18.55 ha	
13	CL	Perișoru	Mărculești Gară	Camp	520 × 350 m	18.2 ha	
14	BR	Surdila-Găiseanca	Filipești	Camp	529 × 355	18.77 ha	
15	BZ	Cochirleanca	Roșioru	Camp?	480 × 360/380 m	15.5 ha	
16	BZ	Ziduri	Lanurile	Camp?	180 (N) × 160 (E) × 115 (S) × 105 (V)	2.8 ha	
17	GJ	Novaci	Rânca	Camp	205 (N) × 200 (E) × 180 (S) × 245? (V) m	5 ha	
18	VL	Voineasa	Crac-Găuri	Camp	306 × 275–298 m	5 ha	

ID	County	Municipality	Fortification name	Type	Dimensions	Area	Fortification outline
19	HD/VL	Petrila/Voineasa	Poiana Muierii	Camp	240 × 200 m?	4.6 – 4.8? ha	
20	HD	Bănița	Jigoru Mare	Camp	315 (NW) × 314 (SE) × 247 (NE) × 248 (SV) m	7.1 ha	
21	HD	Petroșani	Dealul Botanilor	Camp	430–340 × 190–260 m	9 ha	
22	AB/HD	Șușag/Petrila	Vârful lui Pătru	Camp	229–242 × 203–211 m	4.7 ha	
23	HD/AB	Orăștioara de Sus, Petroșani, Cugir	Comărniceș I/A	Camp	225 × 200 m	4.7 – 4.85 ha	
	HD/AB	Orăștioara de Sus, Petroșani, Cugir	Comărniceș I/B	Camp	200 × 80 m	1.67 ha	
24	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Comărniceș II	Camp	302–300 × 220–233 m	6.7 – 7 ha	
25	HD/AB	Orăștioara de Sus, Cugir	Comărniceș III	Camp	44 × 65 × 120 × 149 × 63 × 85 × 45 × 50 m	2.9 – 3 ha	
26	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Dealul Șesului	Camp	135 × 103–110 m	1.39 – 1.48 ha?	
27	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Cornu Pietrii	Camp	406 × 65 × 55 × 52 × 68 × 230 × 92 × 77 m	7 ha	
28	AB	Cugir	Bătrâna	Camp	200 × 175 m	3.5 ha	
29	AB	Pianu	Muncelu-Lăutoarea	Camp	270 × 180 m	4.86 ha	
30	HD	Costești	Grădiște 1	Camp	45 × 45 m	0.20 ha	
31	HD	Boșorod	Târșea	Camp	100 (V) × 255 (S) × 155 (E) × 370 (N) m	4.2 ha?	
32	HD	Grădiștea de Munte	Sarmizegetusa Regia	Camp	–	11–12 ha?	
33	MH	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	Schela Cladovei	Camp	650 × 575 m	37.37 ha	
34	GJ	Bumbești-Jiu	Pleșa	Camp	234 × 156 m	3.65 ha?	

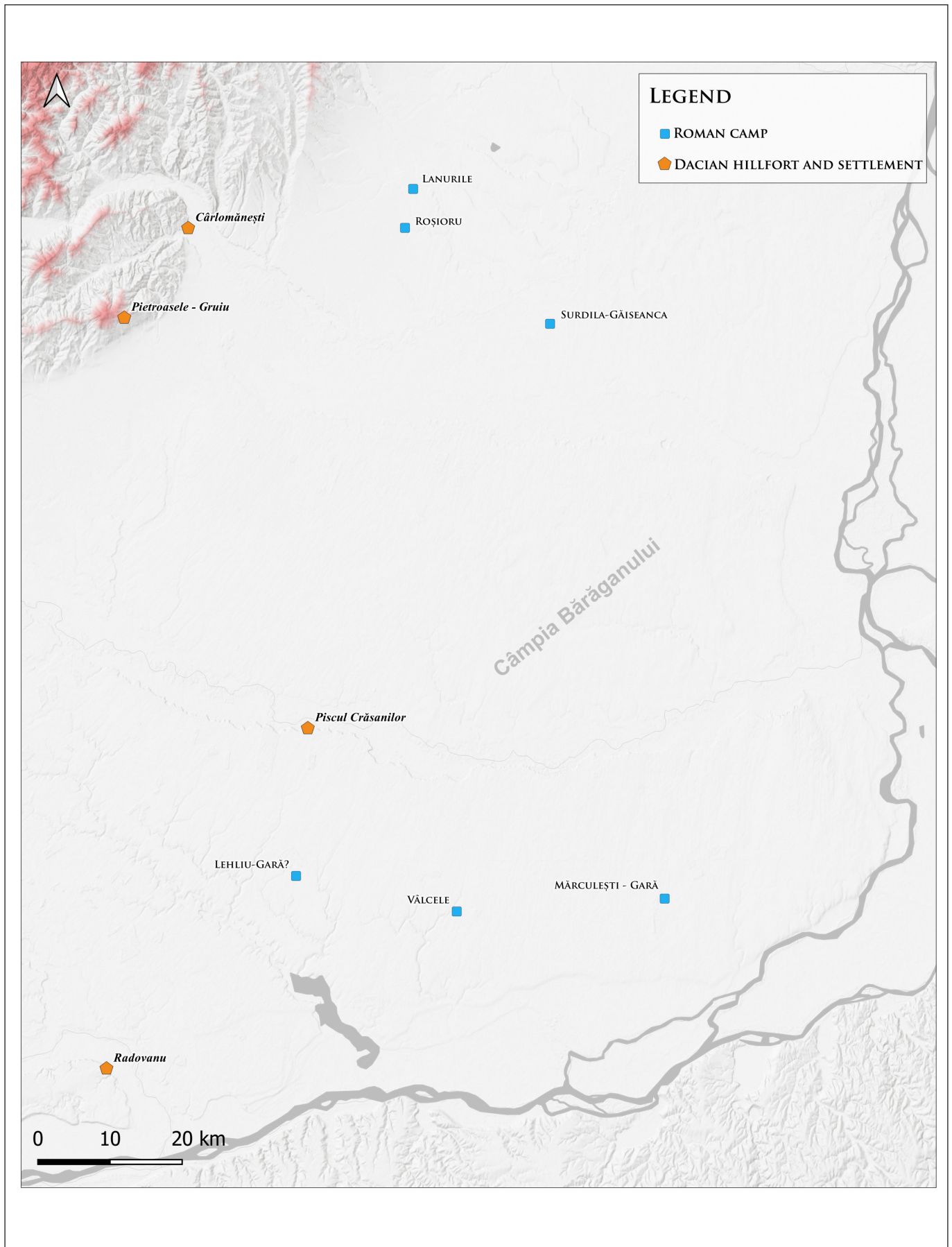
ID	County	Municipality	Fortification name	Type	Dimensions	Area	Fortification outline
35	CS	Naidăș	Dealul Morii	Camp	85 × 66 × 73 × 73 m	0.50 ha?	
36	CS	Dalboșeț	Tâlva Blidarului	Camp?	160 (NV) × 65 (NE) × 170 (E) × 112 (S) × 95 m (V)	1.5 ha?	
37	CS	Fârliug	Duleu/Cetate Cornet	Camp?	120 × 110 m	1.32 ha	
38	AB	Cugir	Vinerea	Camp?	196 (N) × 93 (E) × 114 (S) × 45 (V) m	1.6 ha?	
39	HD	Pui	Dealul Robului 1	Camp	478 (N) × 377 (E) × 260 (S) × 355 (V) m	12.5 ha?	
40	HD	Pui	Dealul Robului 2	Camp	-	3.5 – 3.7 ha?	
41	HD	Pui	Dealul Cornățel	Camp	-	15.5 ha	
42	CV	Baraolt	Pădurea Rica?	Camp?	134 (V-E) × 110 (N-S) m	1.47 ha?	
43	CS	Marga	Marga	Camp	A: 605 × 400 m B: 520 × 400 m C: 385 × 190/200 m	23.84 ha	
44	GJ	Bumbești-Jiu	Vârtop	Camp?	126 × 115 m	1.49 ha	
45	MM	Rona de Sus	Coștiui	Camp	194.95 (N) × 258.93 (E) × 109.27 (S) × 259.83 (V) m	3.59 ha	
46	SJ	Zalău	Zalău 1	Camp	385 × 180 m?	6.93 ha?	
47	SJ	Zalău	Zalău 2	Camp	366 × 187 m	6.84 ha?	
Varia and uncertain							
48	TL	Carcaliu	Carcaliu 2	Camp?	200 × 110 m	2.2 ha	
49	CL	Lehliu	Lehliu Gară	Camp?	116 × 93 m	1.07 ha	
50	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Prisaca	Uncertain	300 × 100 – 120 m	3 – 3.6 ha?	
51	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Muncel	Uncertain	110 × 65 m	2.5 ha?	

ID	County	Municipality	Fortification name	Type	Dimensions	Area	Fortification outline
52	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Bucium	Camp/Fort?	160/183 × 135/153 m	2.1 – 2.79 ha?	
53	GJ	Cătunele	Cătunele	Camp/Fort?	150 × 146 m	2.19 ha?	
54	GJ	Câlnic/Rovinari?	Pinoasa	Camp	170 × 120 m	2.04 ha?	
55	CS	Berzovia	Berzovia	Camp?/Fortress	490 × 410 m	20.09 ha	
56	CS	Zăvoi	Zăvoi	Camp?/Fortress	450 × 350 m	15.75 ha	
57	HD	Pui	Ponorici	Fortlet/Tower?	22 (N) × 35 (E) × 20 (S) × 28 (V) m?	0.09 ha?	
58	HD	Pui	Pui	Fortlet?	35 (N) × 64 (E) × 37 (S) × 85 (V) m?	0.45 ha?	
59	HD	Orăștioara de Sus	Ludeștii de Sus/Muntele Strungaru	Fortlet/Tower?	25 × 22 m	0.055 ha	
60	AB	Ighiu	Dealul Măgulici	Fortlet	50 × 41 m	0.205 ha	
61	AB	Abrud	Abrud	Fortlet	50 × 40 m	0.2 ha	
62	AB	Zlatna	Grohașu Mic	Fortlet	34 × 34 m	0.11 ha/0.07 ha?	
63	TR	Putineiu	Valea Zarzărului	Camp?	170 × 110 m	1.87 ha	
64	BN	Șieuț	Lunca	Fortlet/Burgus?	30 × 30 m	0.09 ha	
65	BN	Șieu	Ardan	Fortlet/Burgus?	20 × 21 m	0.042 ha	
66	HD	Boșorod	Grădiște-La Școală	Camp?	70 × 65 m	0.455 ha	
67	AG	Lerești	Lerești	Camp	113 × 165 × 60 × 90 × 45 × 55 m?	1.44 ha?	
68	AG	Mihăiești	Valea Bradului	Camp	102 × 66 m	0.67 ha	
69	HD	Călan	Sântămăria de Piatră	Labour camp	133,5/ 139 × 107/120	1.7 ha?	
70	BZ	Chiojdu	Chiojdu	Camp?	75 × 73 m	0.54 ha	

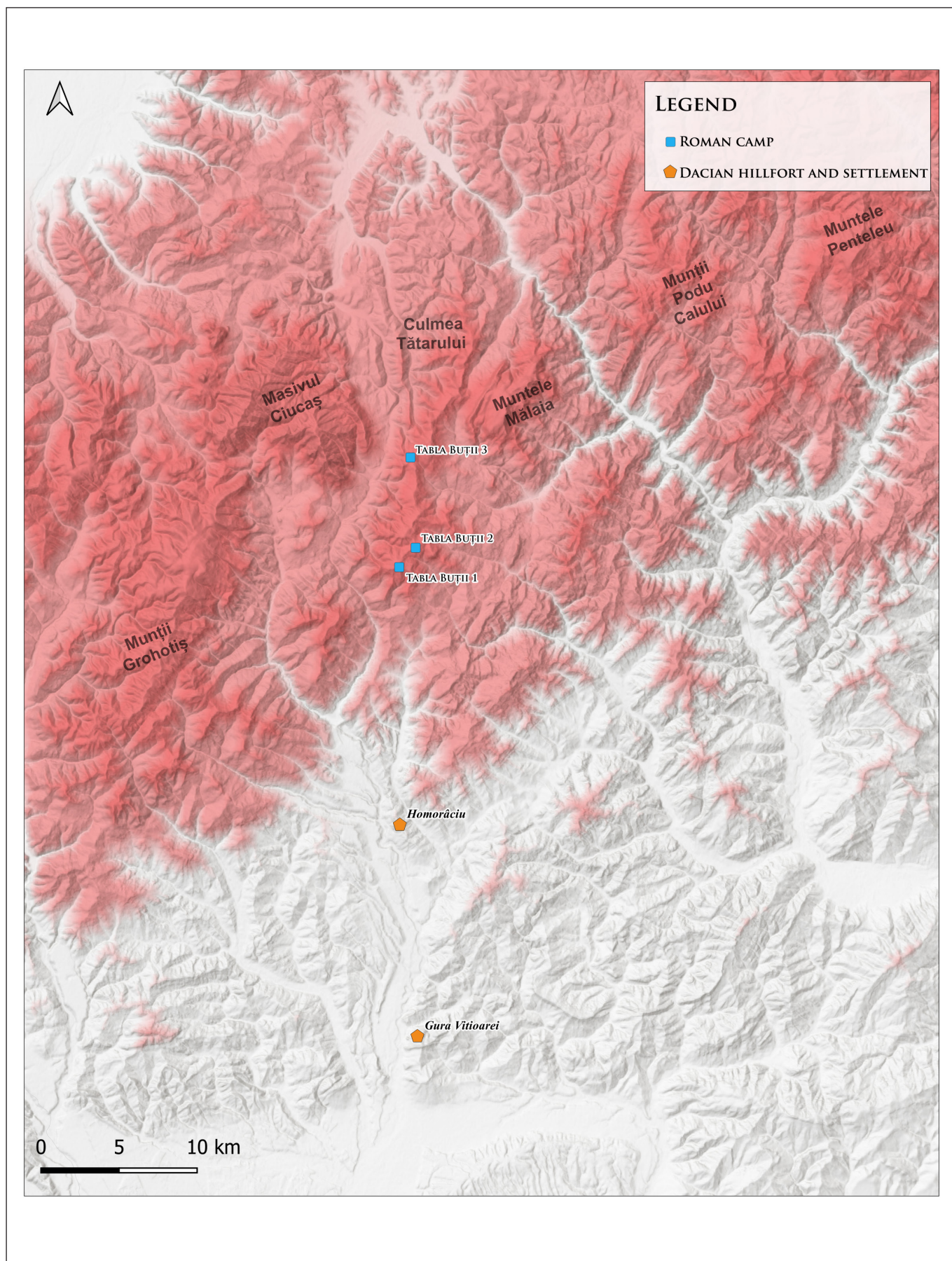
ID	County	Municipality	Fortification name	Type	Dimensions	Area	Fortification outline
71	SM	Supur	Supuru de Sus	Camp	200 × 110/120 m	2.2 – 2.4 ha?	
72	AR	Mișca	Mișca	Camp?	100 × 58 m	0.58 ha	
73	HD	Pui	Râu Bărbat	Camp?	120 × 80 m	0.96 ha	X
74	HD	Densuș	Hățăgel	Camp?	120 × 80 m	0.96 ha	X
75	HD	Călan	Călanu Mic	Camp?	X	X	X
76	HD	Costești	Grădiște 2	Siegeworks/Camp?	A: 123 (SW) × 206 (NE) × 185 (NNE) 198 (NNW) m B: 123 (NE) × 213 (E-SE) × 126 (S) × 72 (SW) × 230 (W)	3.09 – 6.5 ha?	
77	SJ	Românași	Românași	Camp/Auxiliary Fort?	180 × 120 m	2.16 ha	



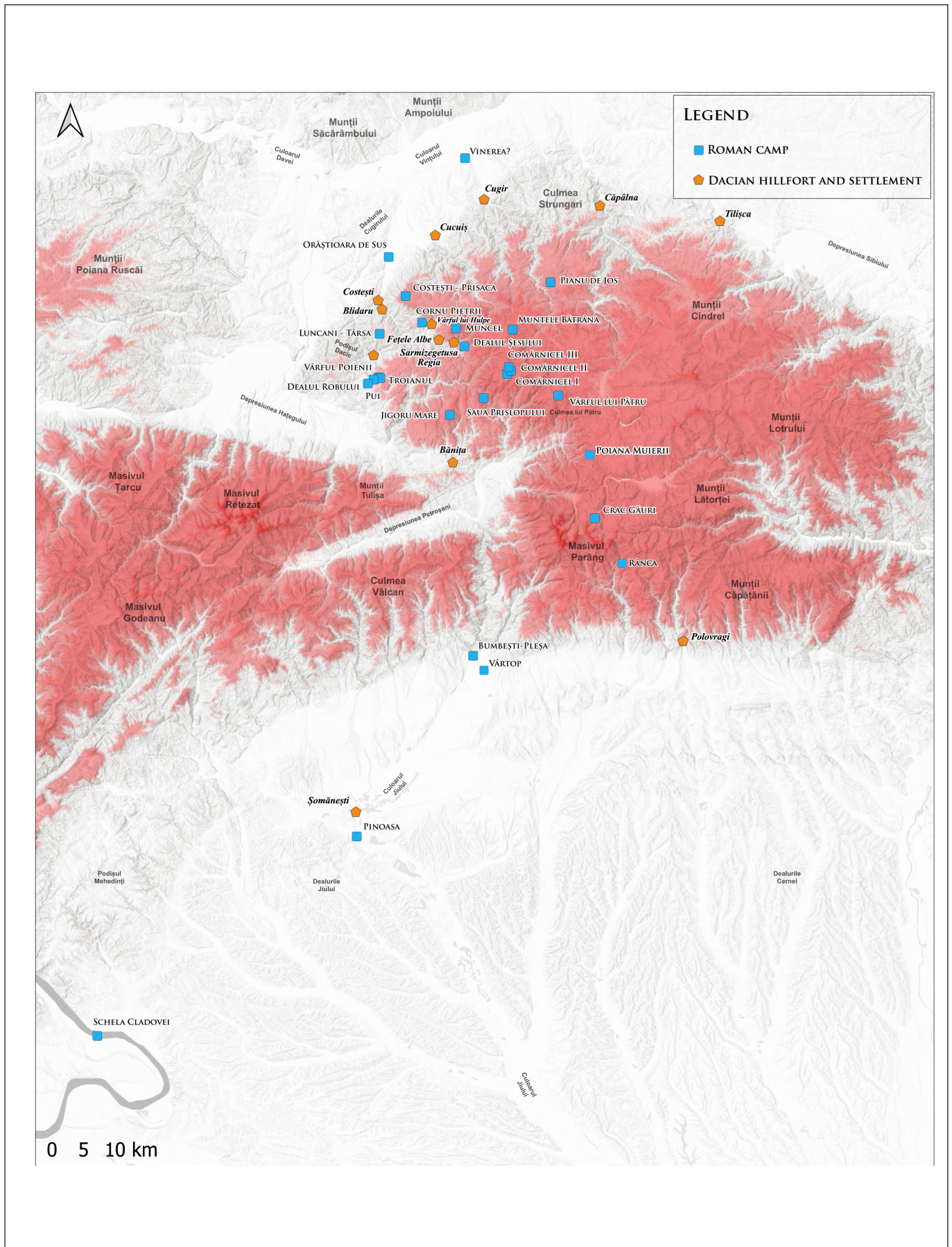
Pl. II. Roman camps in the northeastern province of Moesia Inferior (Dobrudja).



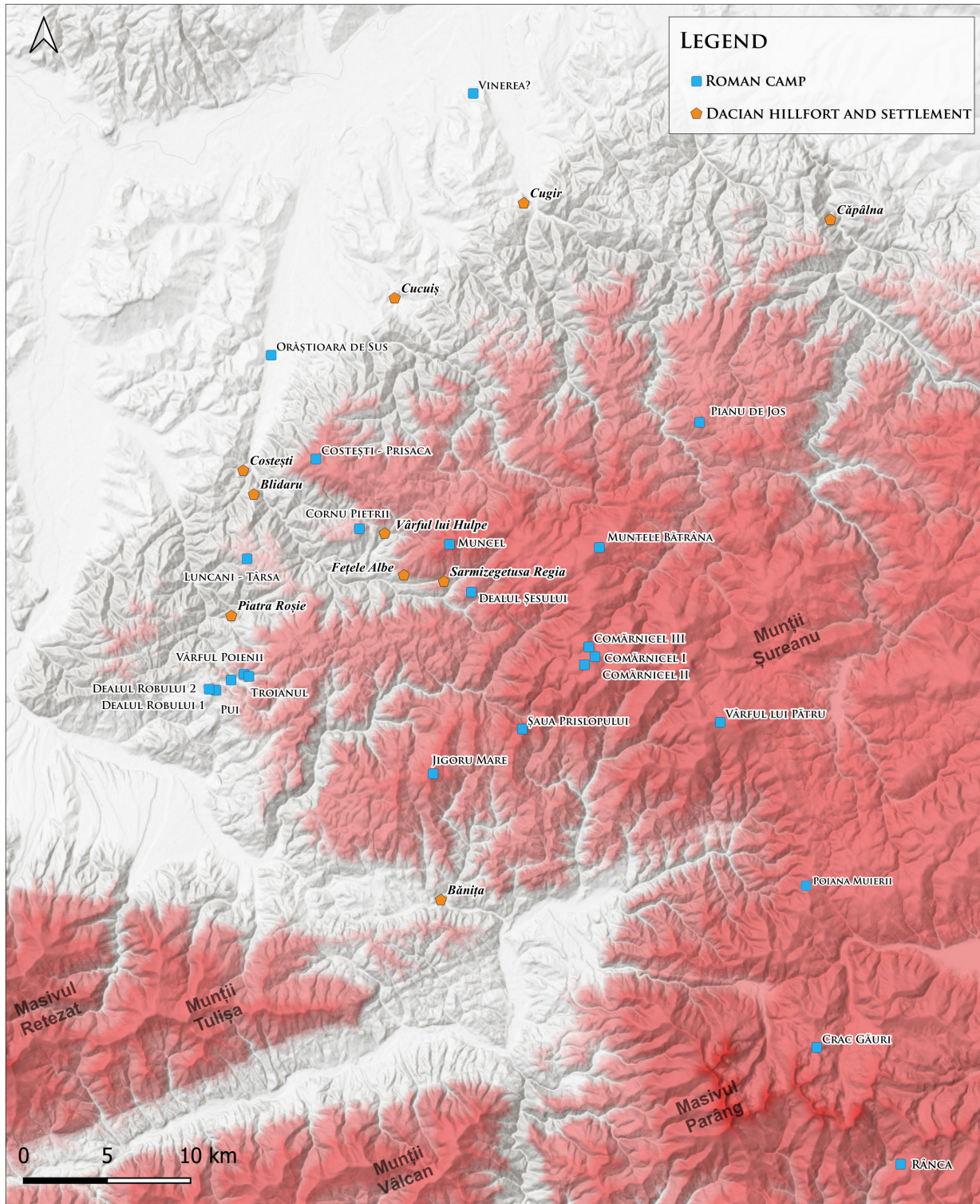
Pl. III. Roman camps in southeastern Muntenia.



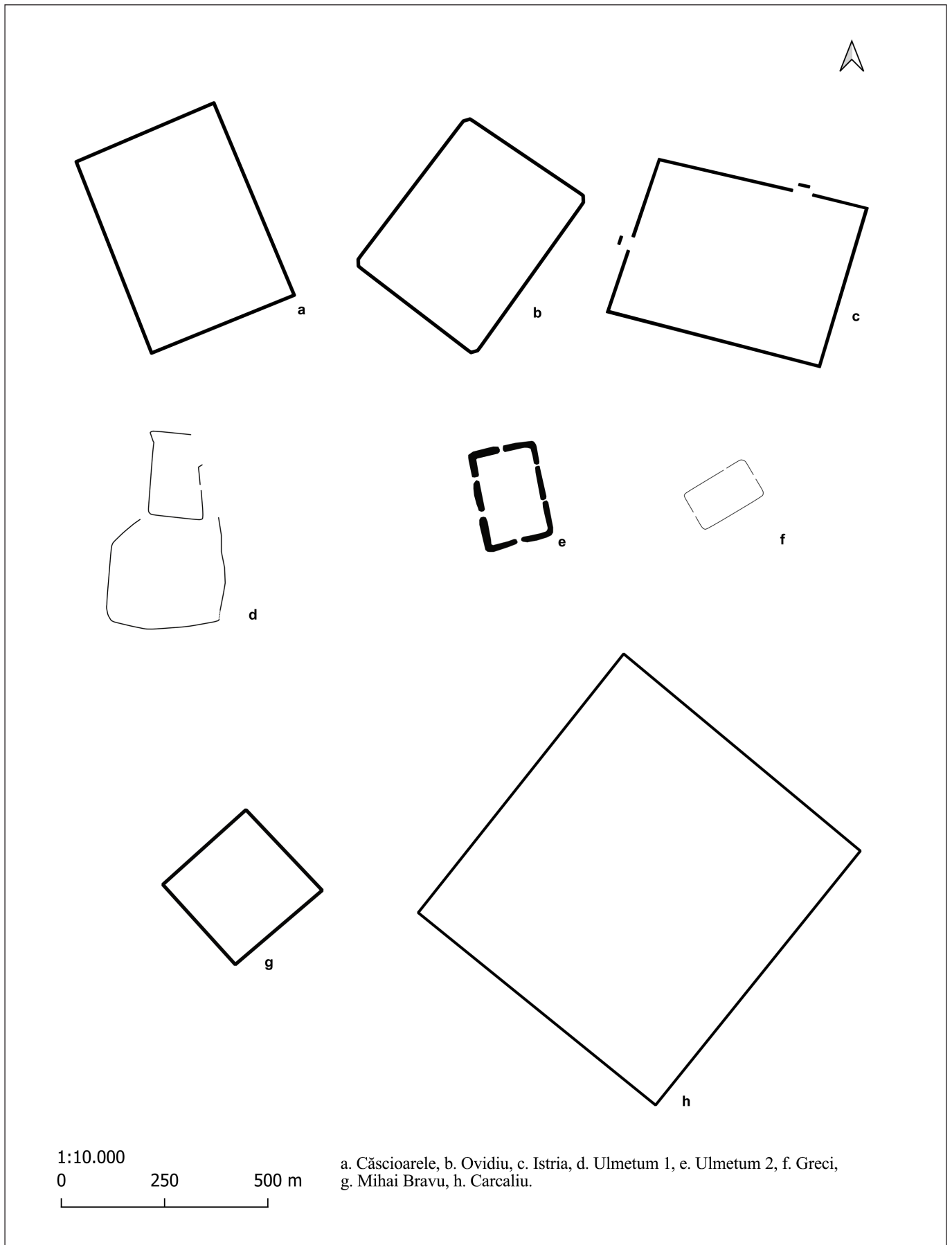
PI. IV. Roman camps in northwestern Muntenia.



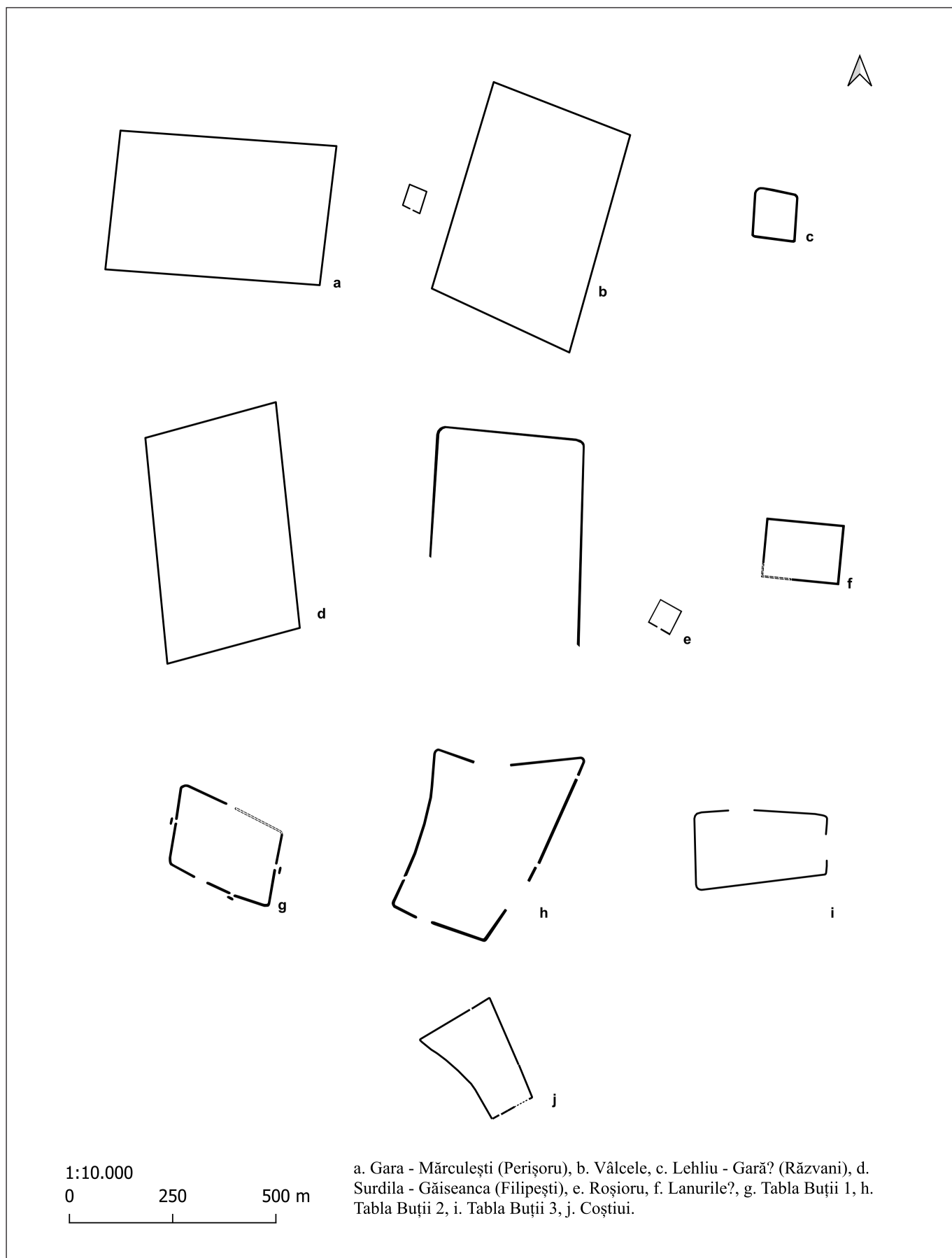
Pl. V. Roman camps in southwestern Oltenia.



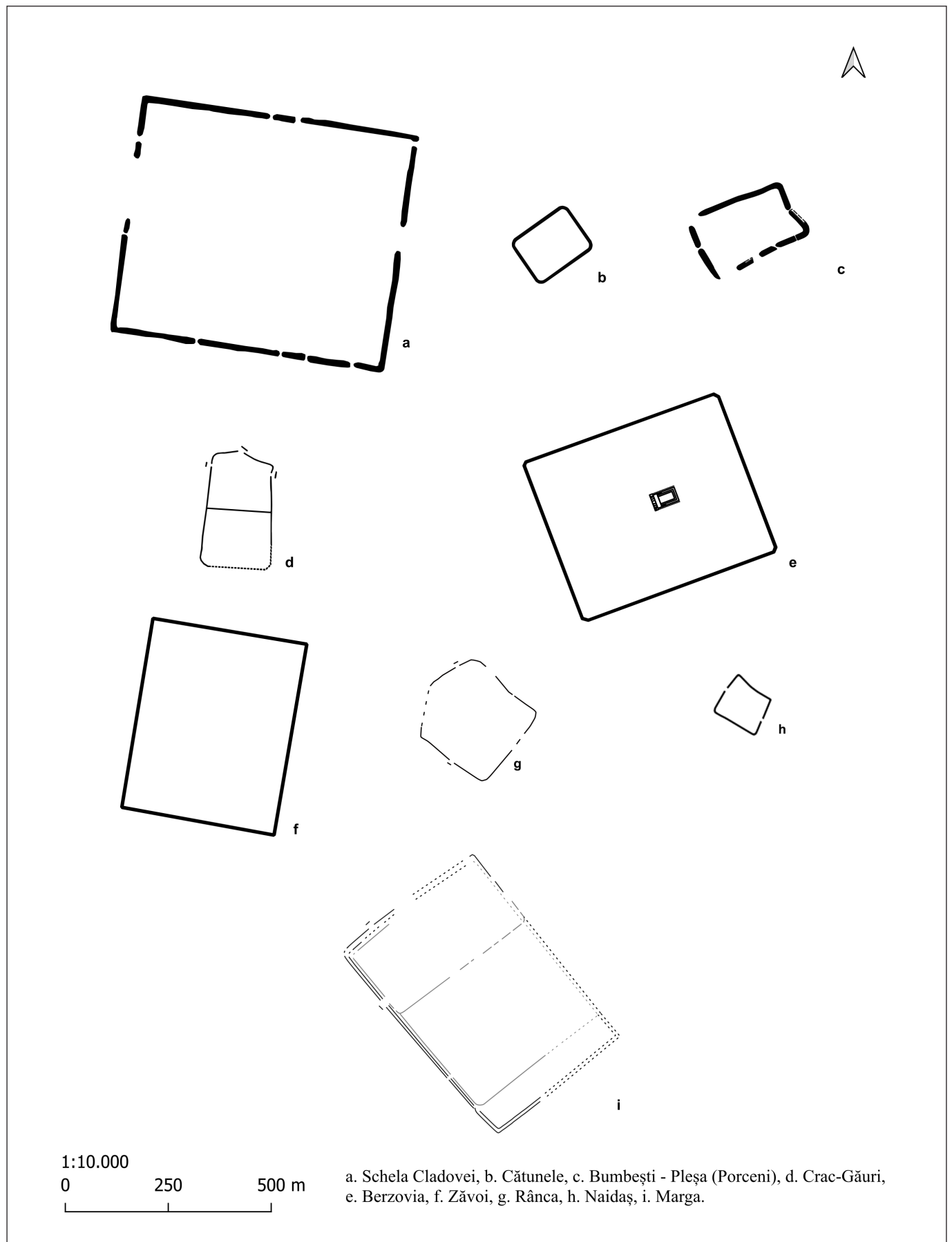
Pl. VI. Roman camps in the Parâng and Șureanu Mountains.



Pl. VII. Roman camps: a. Căscioarele, b. Ovidiu, c. Istria, d. Ulmetum 1, e. Ulmetum 2, f. Greci, g. Mihai Bravu, h. Carcaliu.

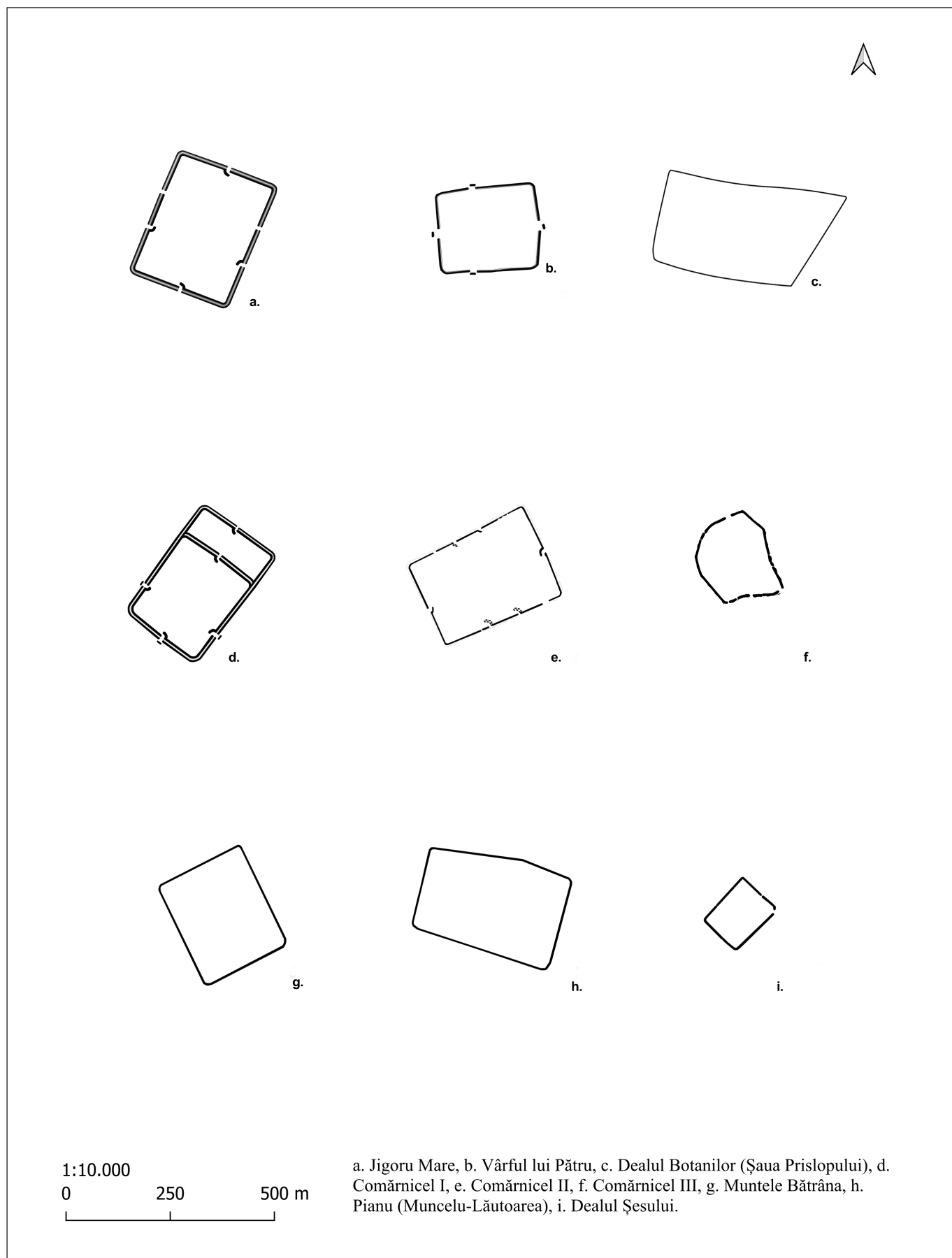


Pl. VIII. Roman camps: a. Gara-Mărculești (Perișoru), b. Vâlcele, c. Lehliu-Gară? (Răzvani), d. Surdila - Găiseanca (Filipești), e. Roșioru, f. Lanurile?, g. Tabla Buții 1, h. Tabla Buții 2, i. Tabla Buții 3, j. Coștiui.

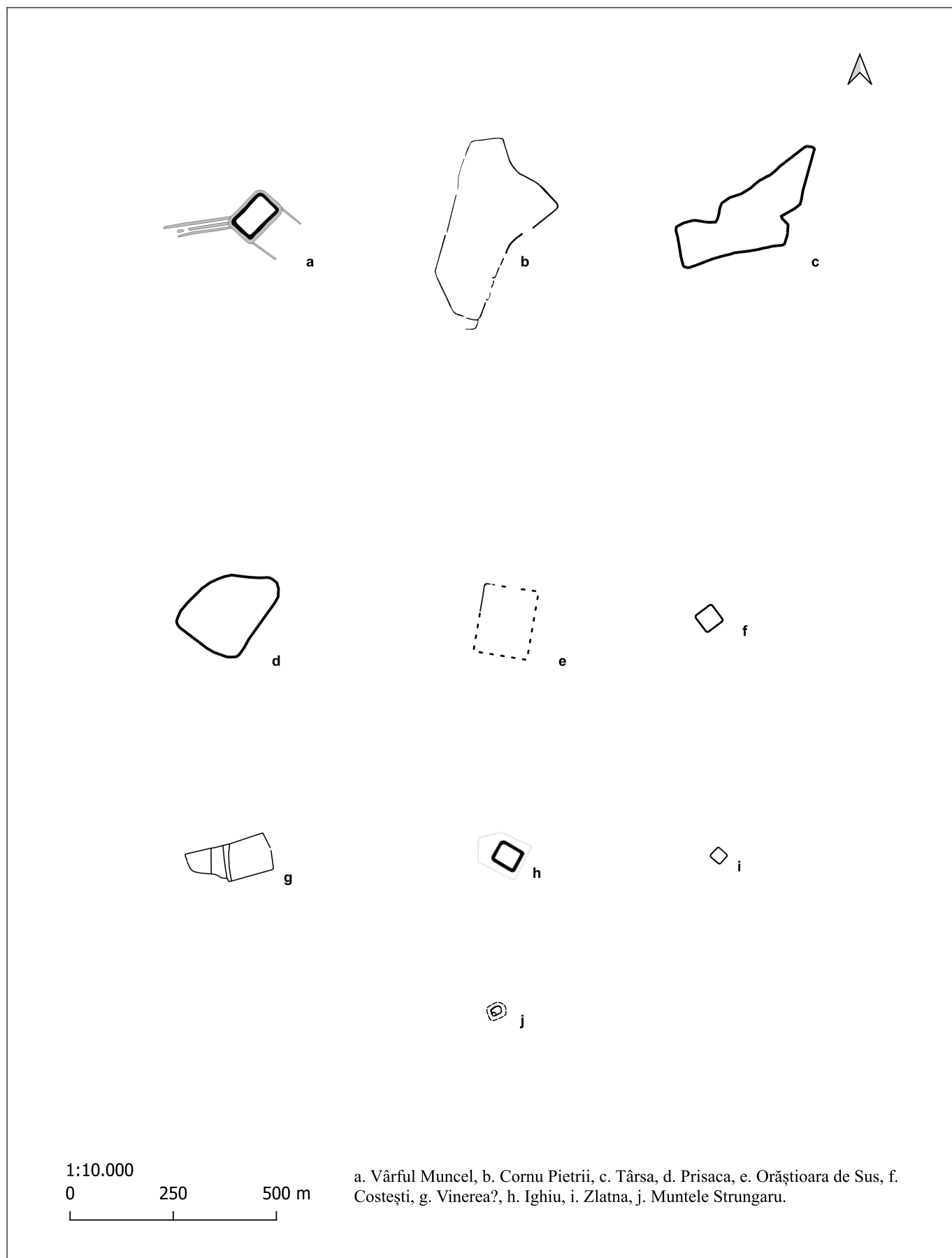


a. Schela Cladovei, b. Cătunele, c. Bumbești - Pleșa (Porceni), d. Crac-Găuri, e. Berzovia, f. Zăvoi, g. Rânca, h. Naidaș, i. Marga.

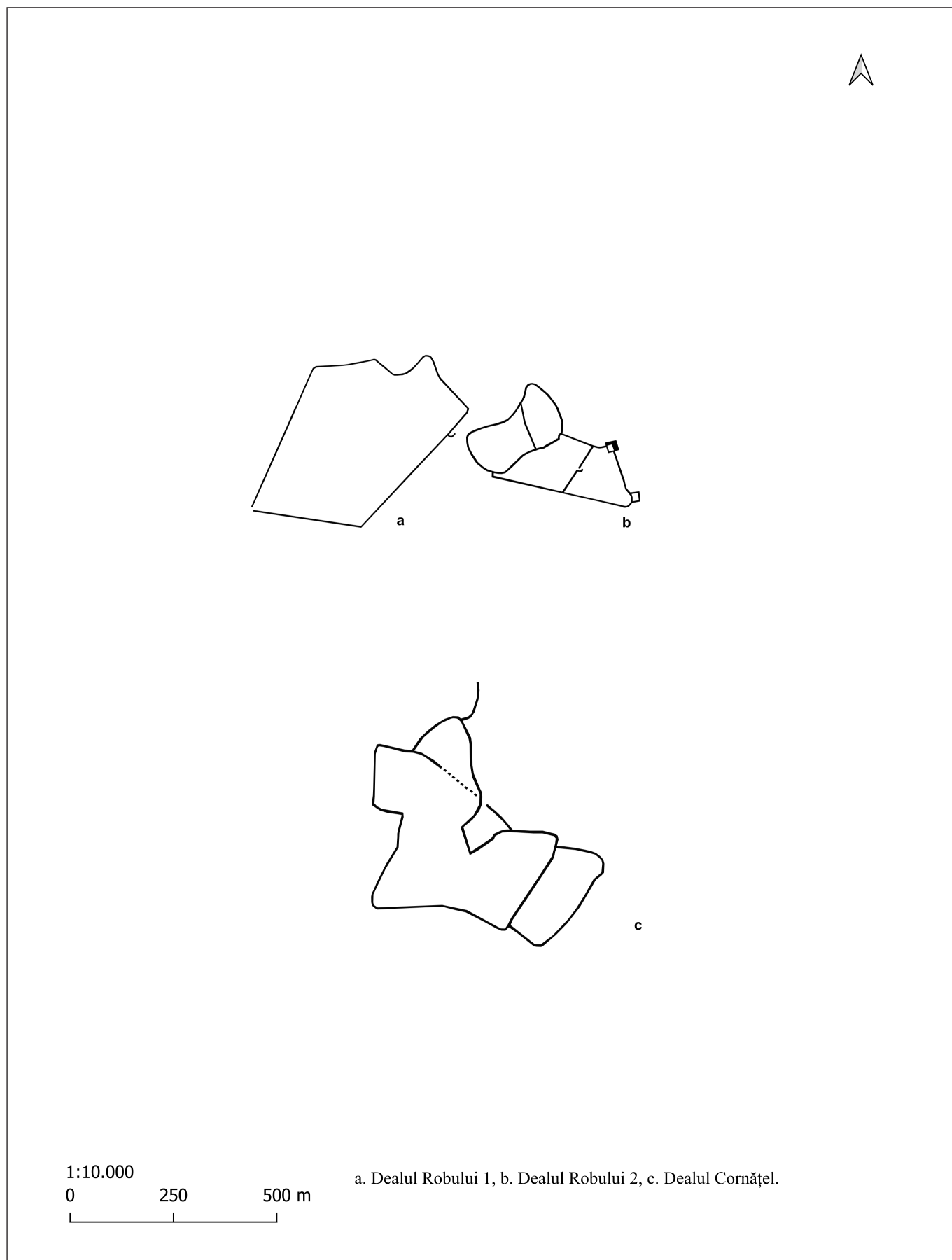
Pl. IX. Legionary fortress, Roman forts and camps: a. Schela-Cladovei, b. Cătunele, c. Bumbești-Pleșa (Porceni), d. Crac-Găuri, e. Berzovia, f. Zăvoi, g. Rânca, h. Naidaș, i. Marga.



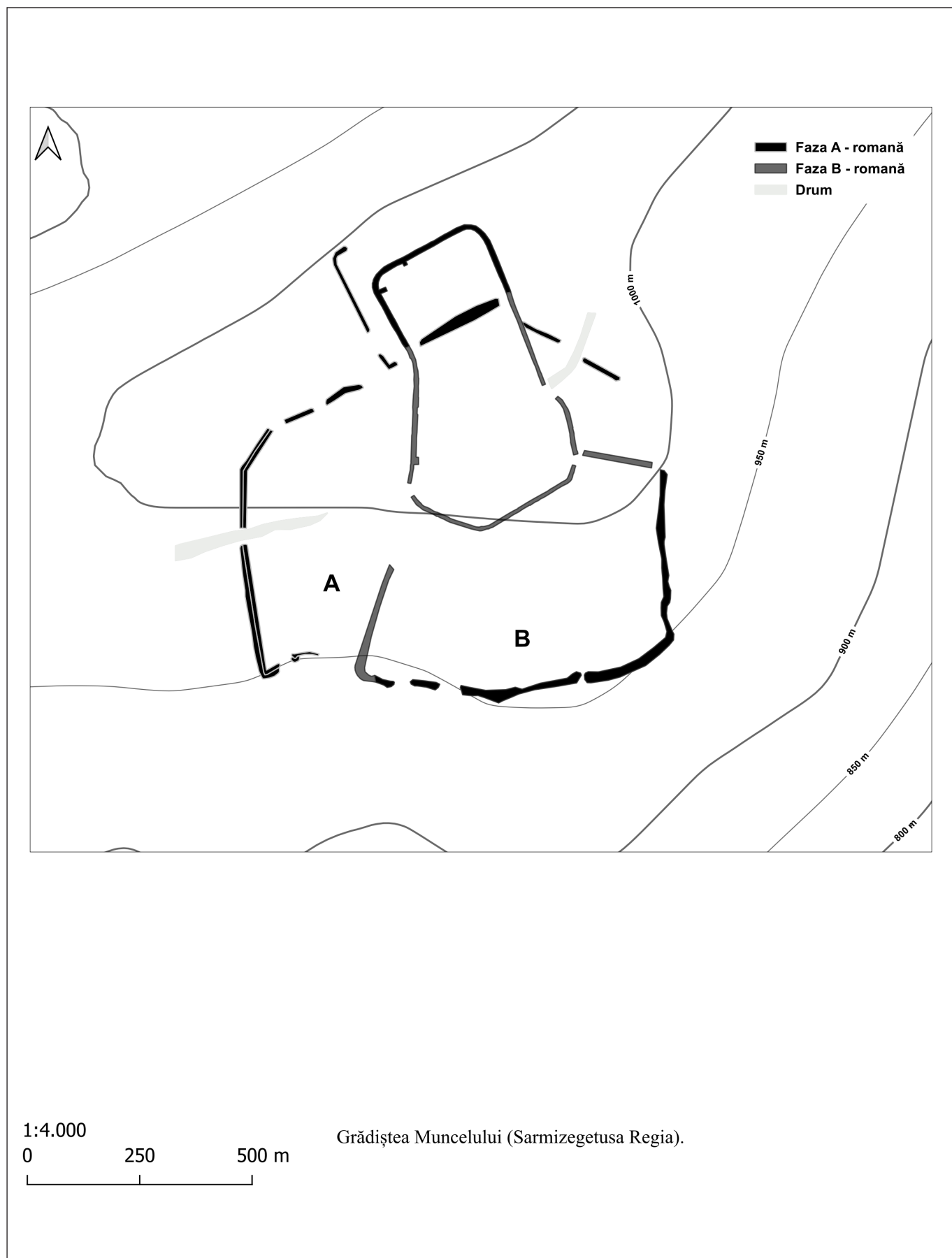
Pl. X. Roman camps: a. Jigoru Mare, b. Vârful lui Pătru, c. Dealul Botanilor (Șaua Prislopului), d. Comărniceș I, e. Comărniceș II, f. Comărniceș III, g. Muntele Bătrâna, h. Pianu – Muncelu Lăutoarea, i. Dealul Șesului.



Pl. XI. Roman forts and camps: a. Vârful Muncel, b. Cornu Pietrii, c. Târsa, d. Prisaca, e. Orăștioara de Sus, f. Costești, g. Vinerea?, h. Ighiu, i. Zlatna, j. Muntele Strungaru.

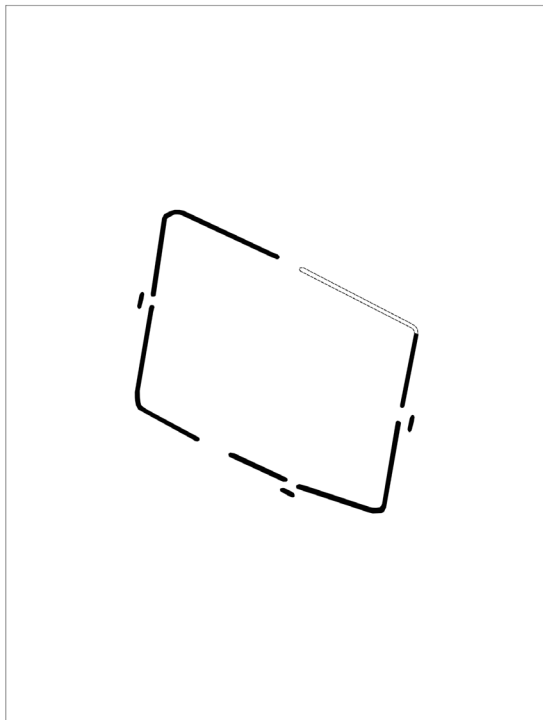


Pl. XII. Roman camps: a. Dealul Robului 1, b. Dealul Robului 2, c. Dealul Cornățel.

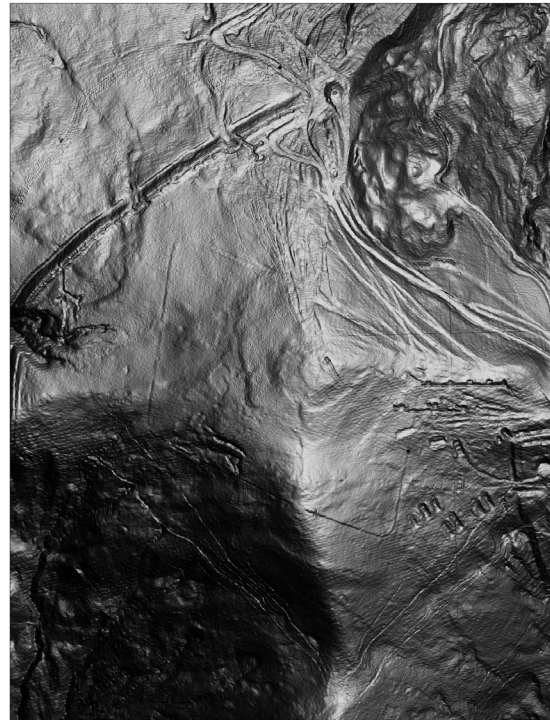


Pl. XIII. Roman camps at Grădiștea Muncelului (Sarmizegetusa Regia) – drawing after OLTEAN/
HANSON 2017, FIG. 7, 8; MATEI-POPESCU/ȚENȚEA 2021, FIG. 4.

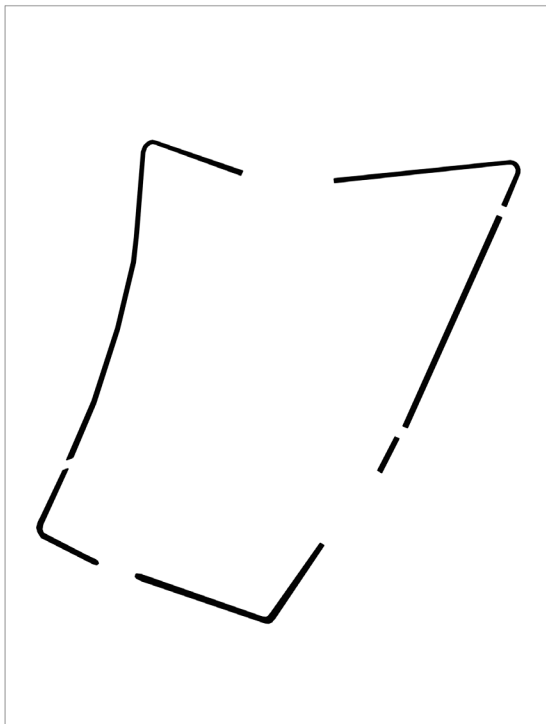
ANNEXES



1:4.000
0 50 100 m



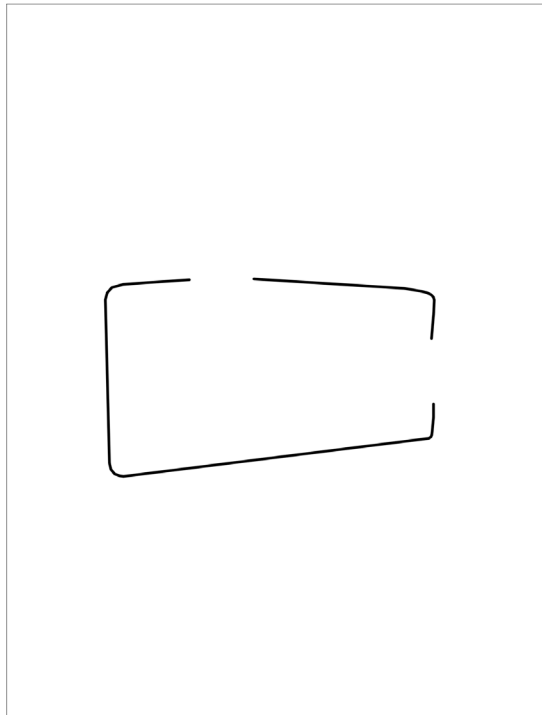
A1. Tabla Buții 1 Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018); LIDAR-HILLSHADE.



1:4.000
0 50 100 m



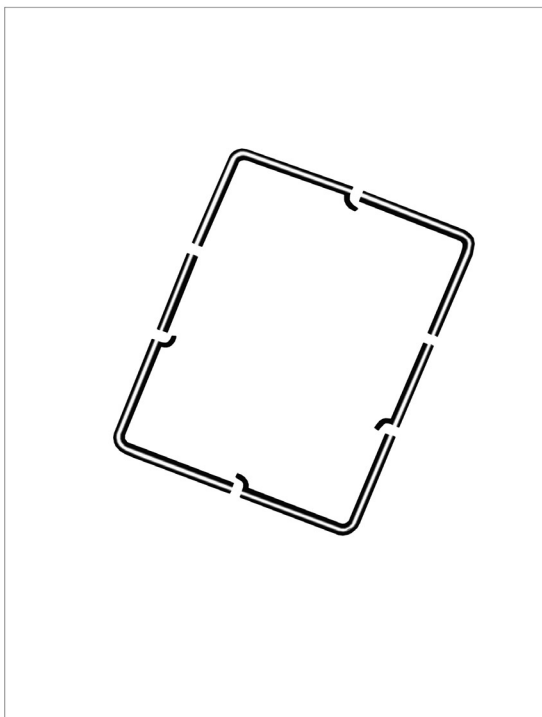
A2. Tabla Buții 2 Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018); LIDAR-HILLSHADE.



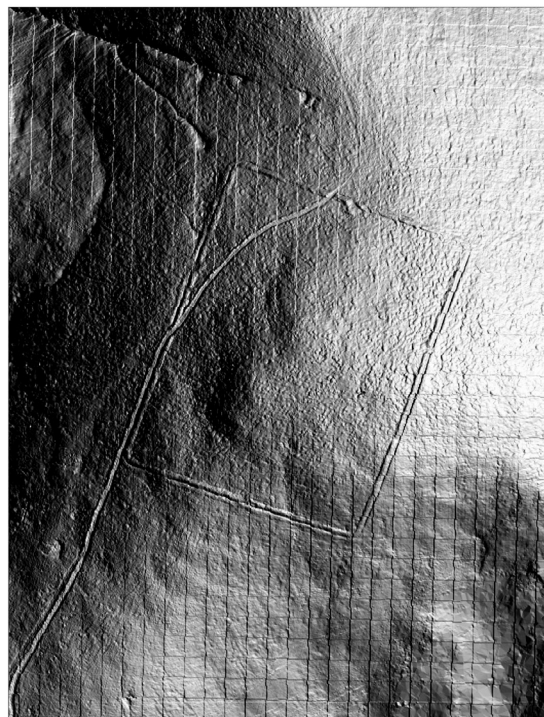
1:4.000
0 50 100 m



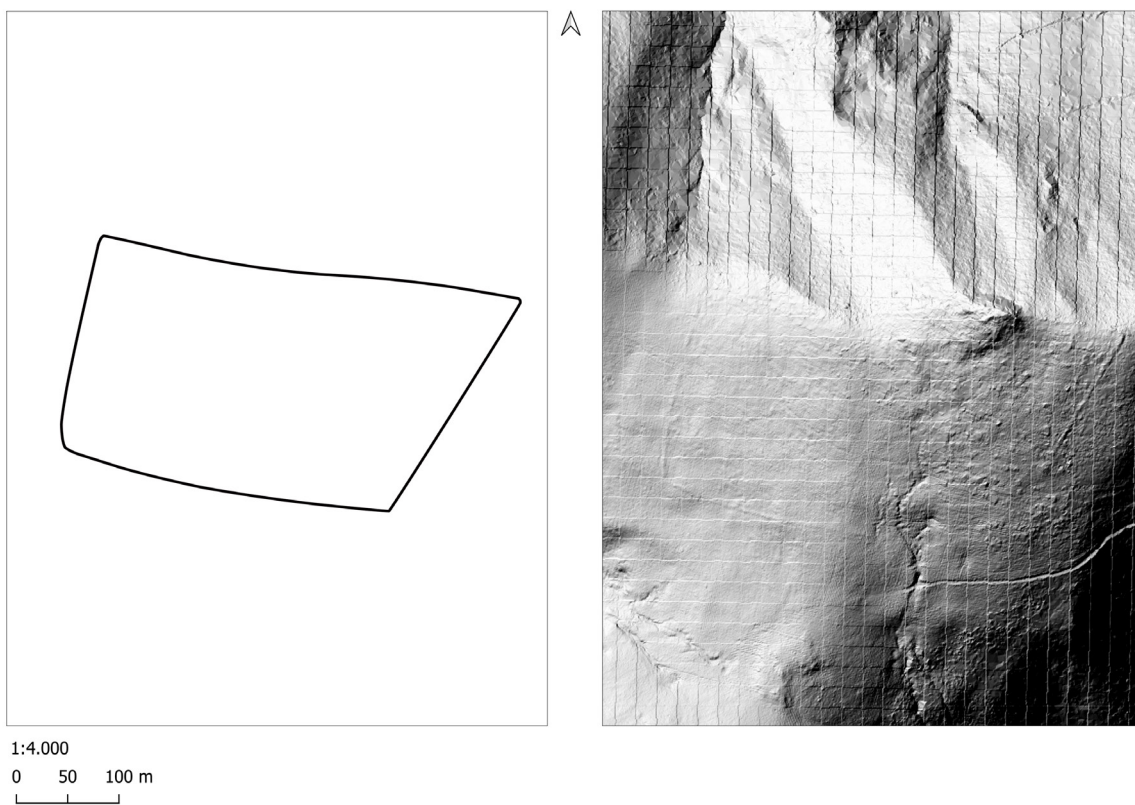
A3. Tabla Buții 3 Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN/ȘTEFAN 2018); LIDAR-HILLSHADE.



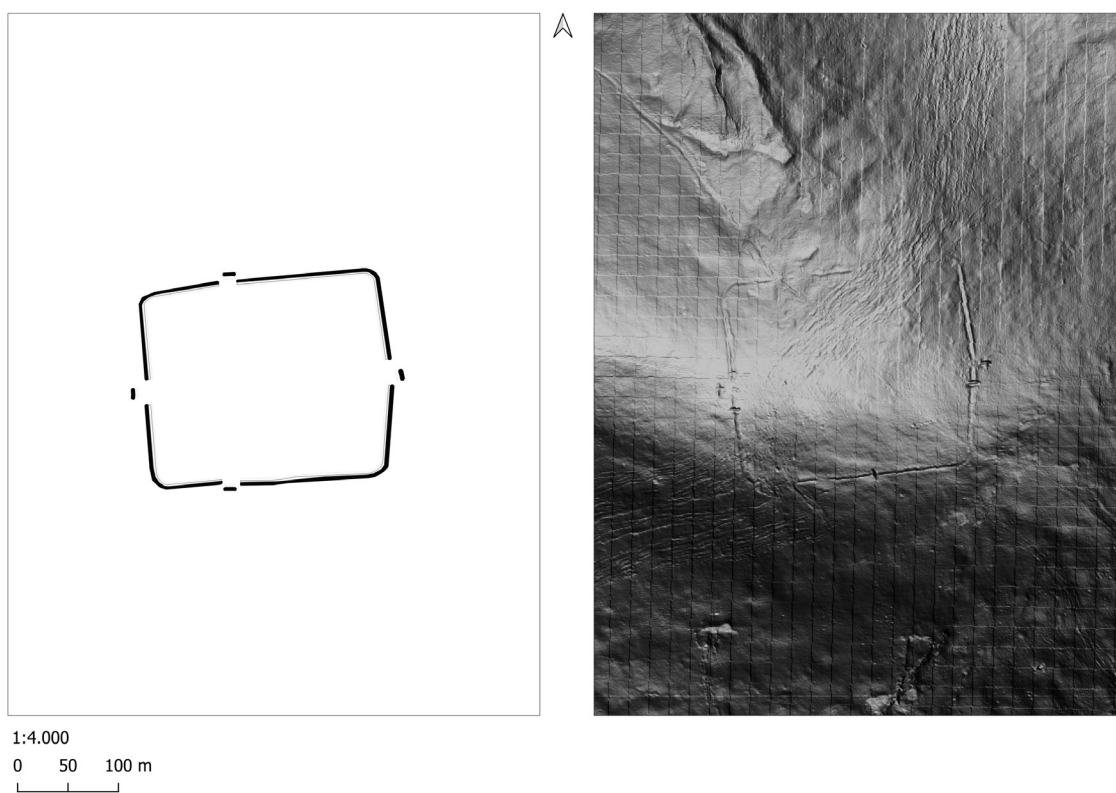
1:4.000
0 50 100 m



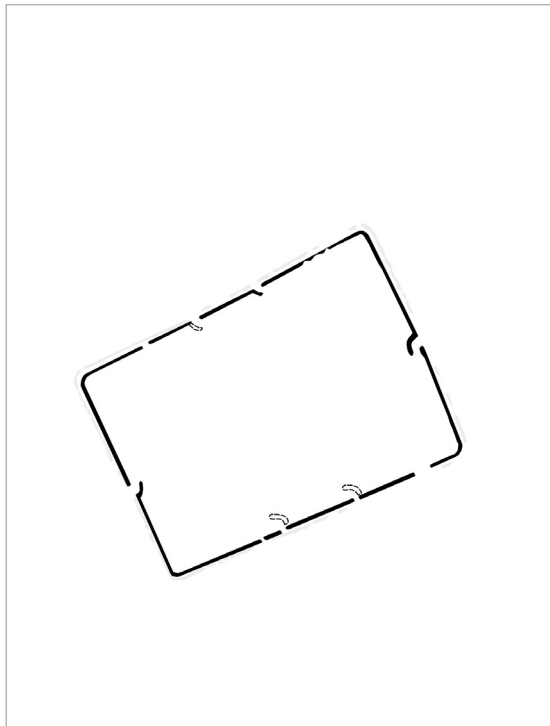
A4. Jigoru Mare Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN 2005, FIG. 135–138); LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCPI).



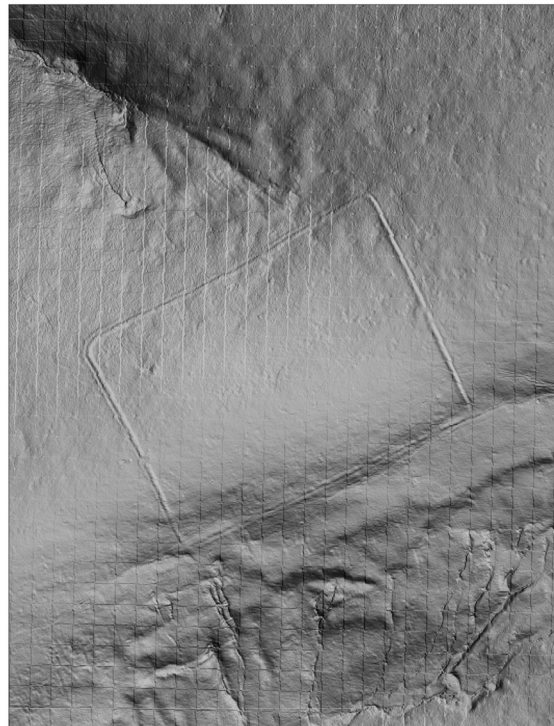
A5. Dealul Botanilor – Șaua Prislopului Roman camp (drawing after *Lidar-hillshade*); (©ANCPI).



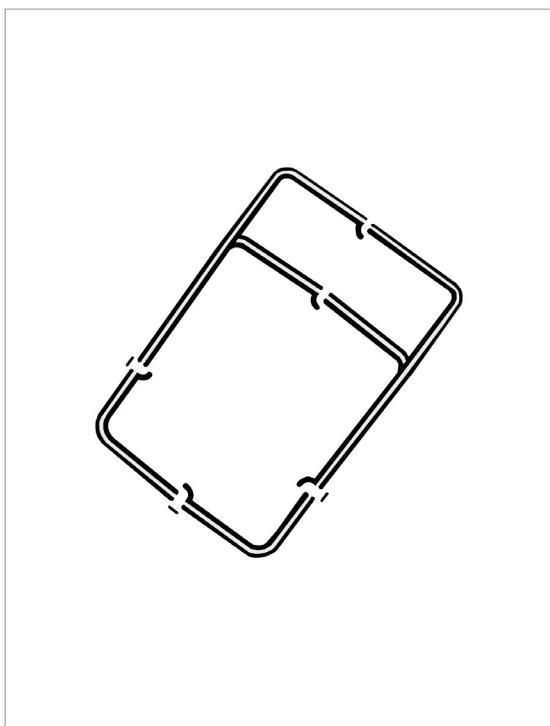
A6. Vârful lui Pătru Roman camp (drawing after STEFAN 2005, FIG. 141–144); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



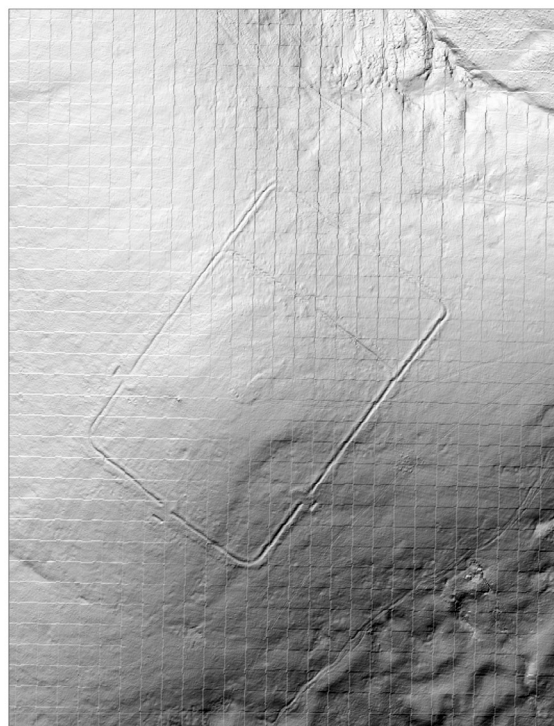
1:4.000
0 50 100 m



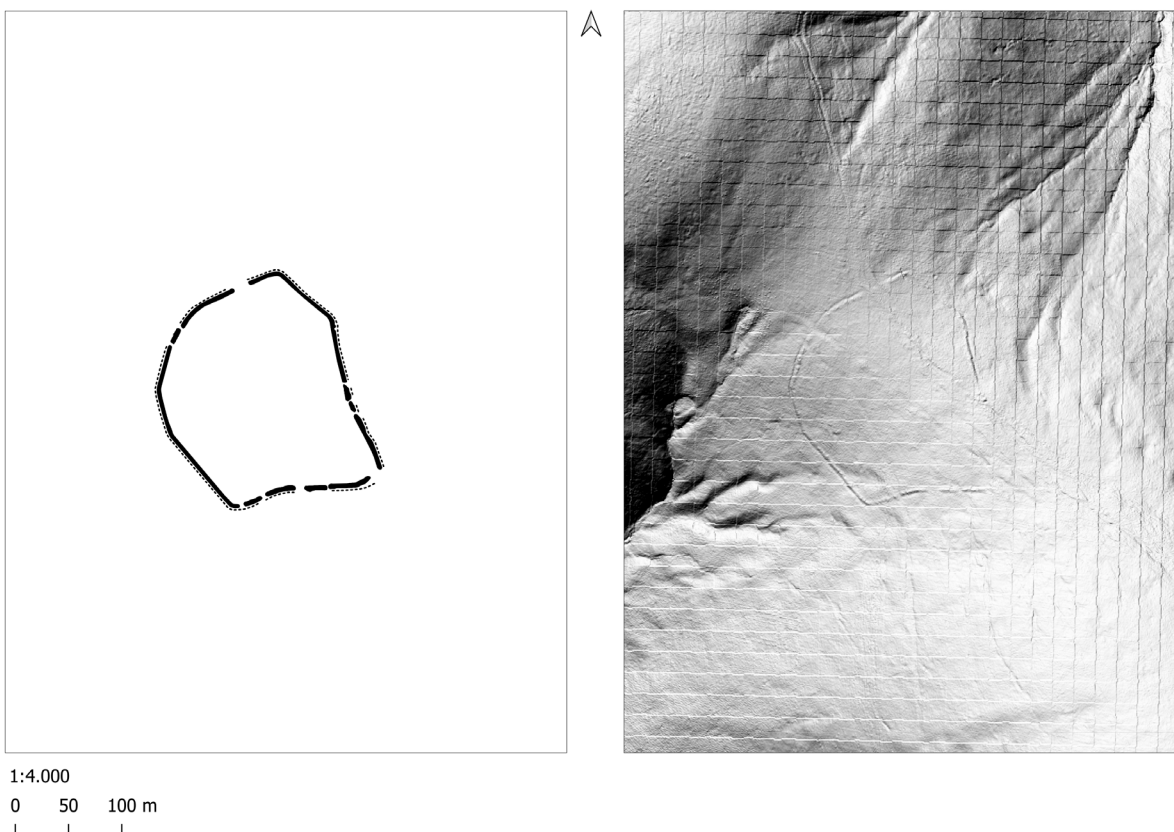
A7. Comărnicele II Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN 2005, FIG. 151–154); LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCPD).



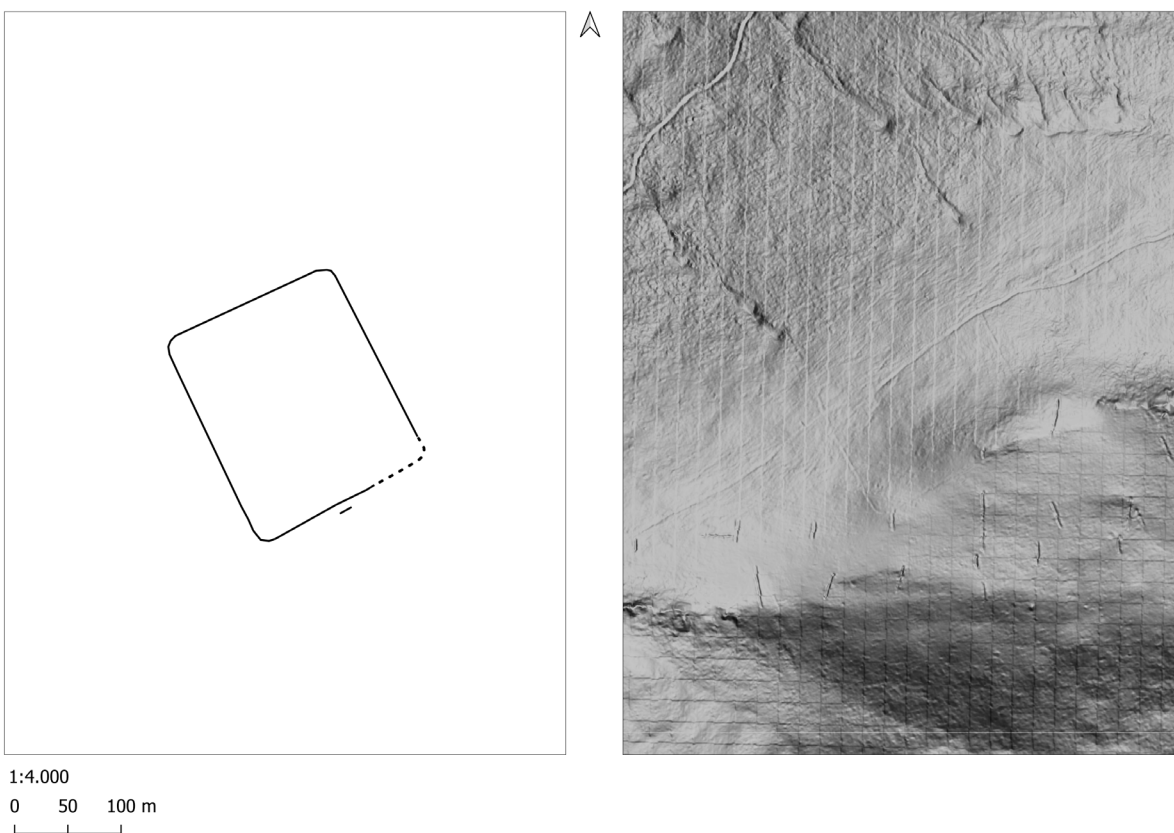
1:4.000
0 50 100 m



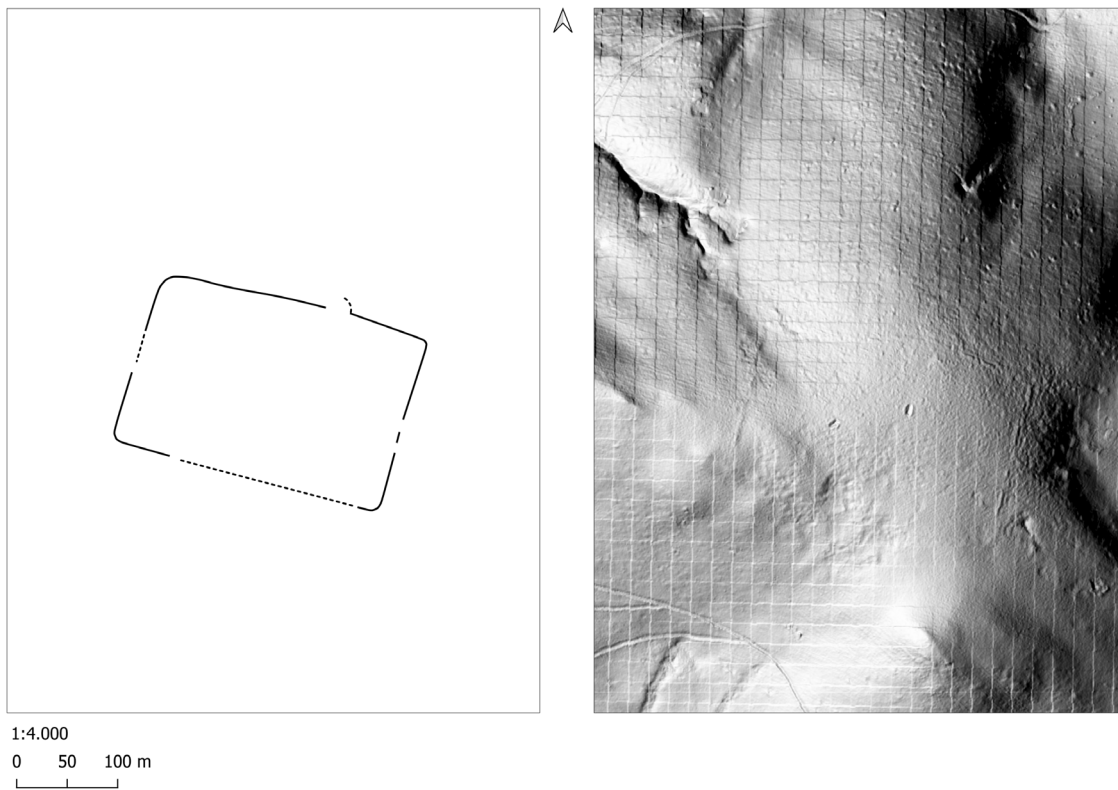
A8. Comărnicele I Roman camp (drawing after ȘTEFAN 2005, FIG. 145–150, 154–155); LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCPD).



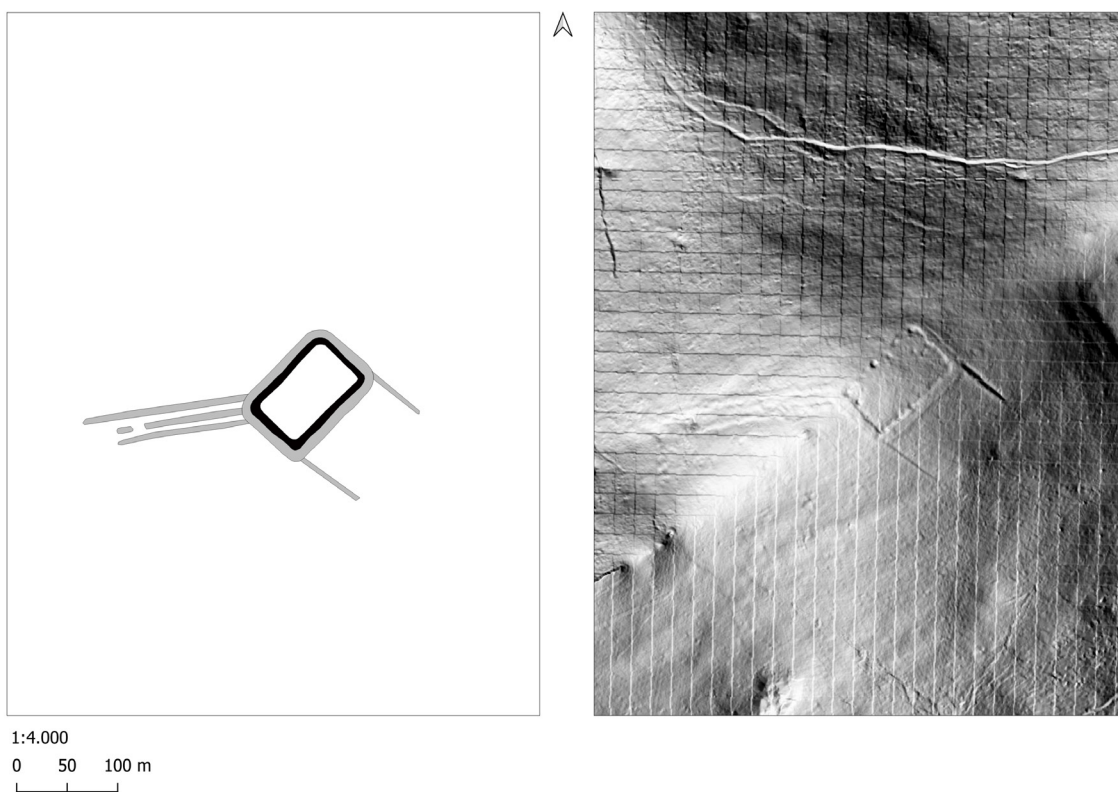
A9. Comărnicești III Roman camp (drawing after STEFAN 2005, FIG. 156–157); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



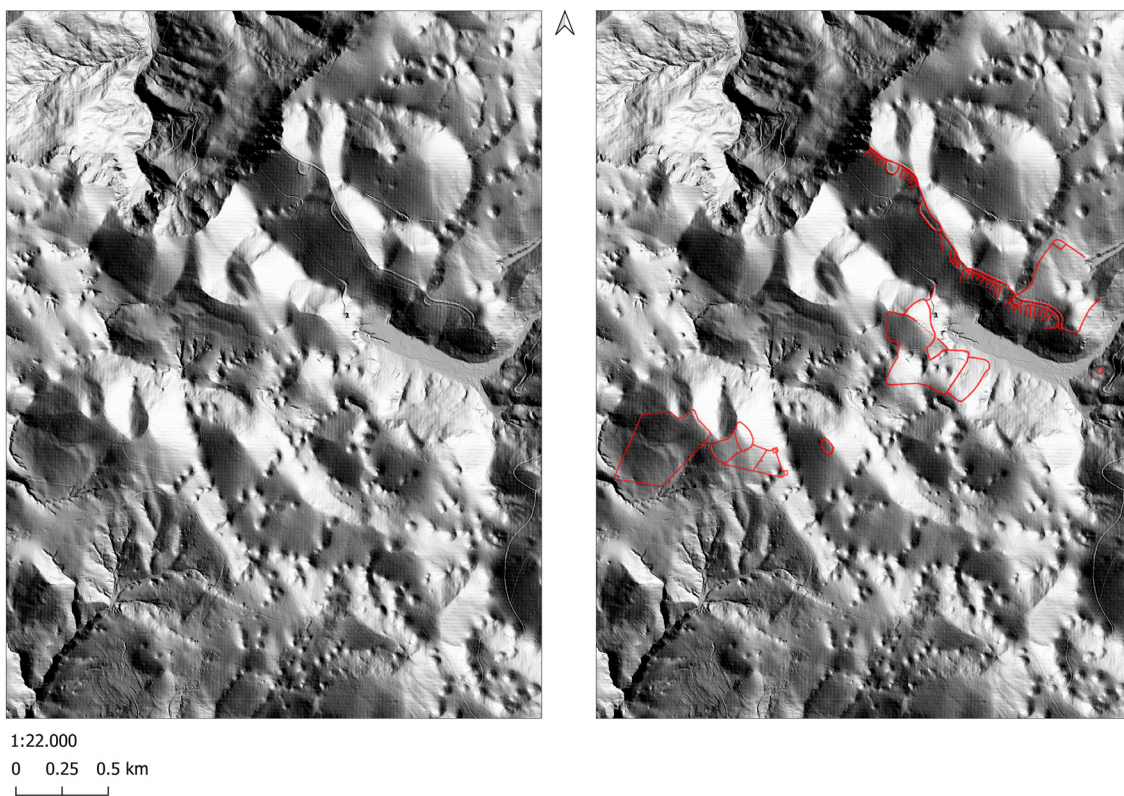
A10. Bătrâna Roman camp (drawing after MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, FIG. 3–6, 17.7); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



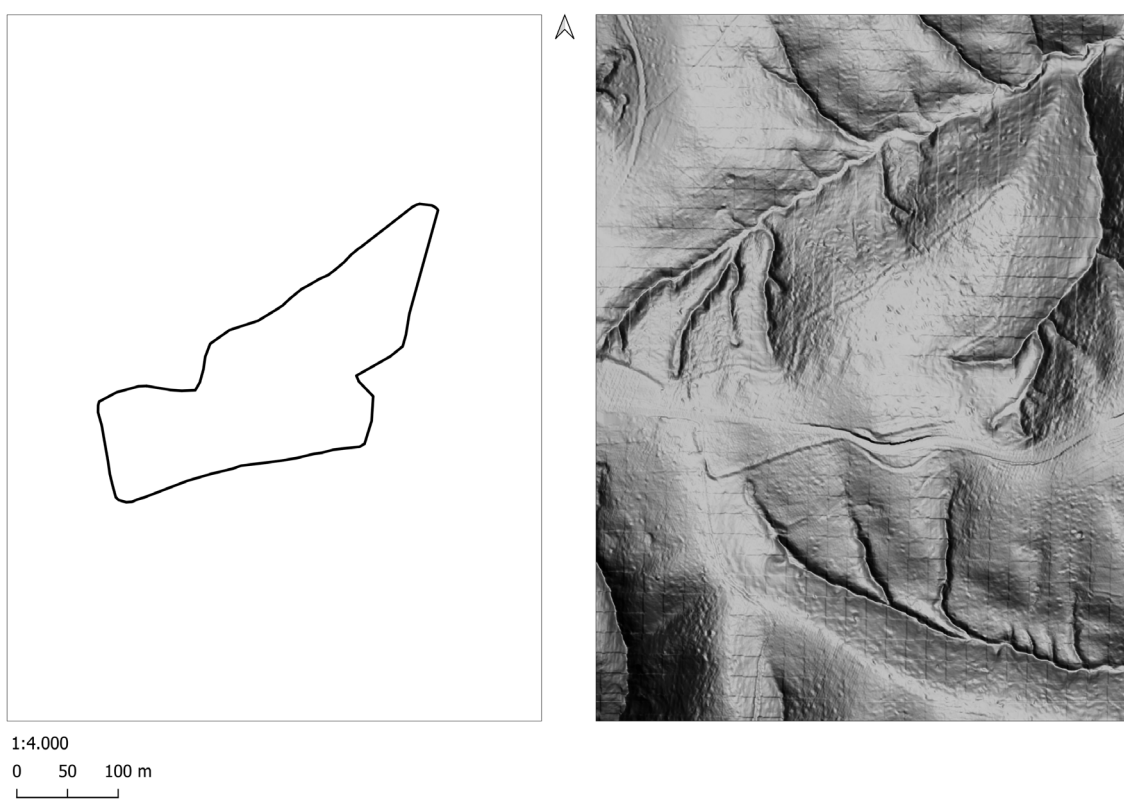
A11. Pianu – Muncelu Lăutoarea Roman camp (drawing after MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, FIG. 7-11, 17.6.); LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCPI).



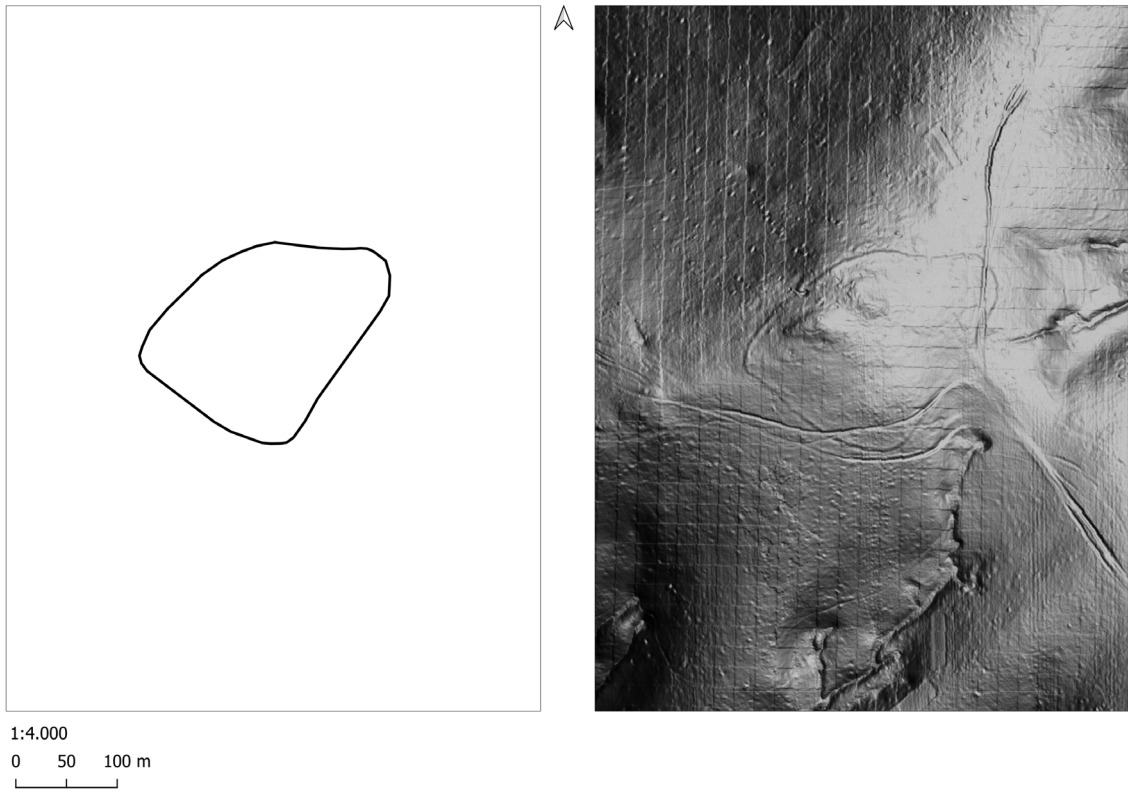
A12. Muncel Peak fortification (drawing after TEODOR/PEŢAN/HEGYI, 2018B: FIG. 6). LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCPI).



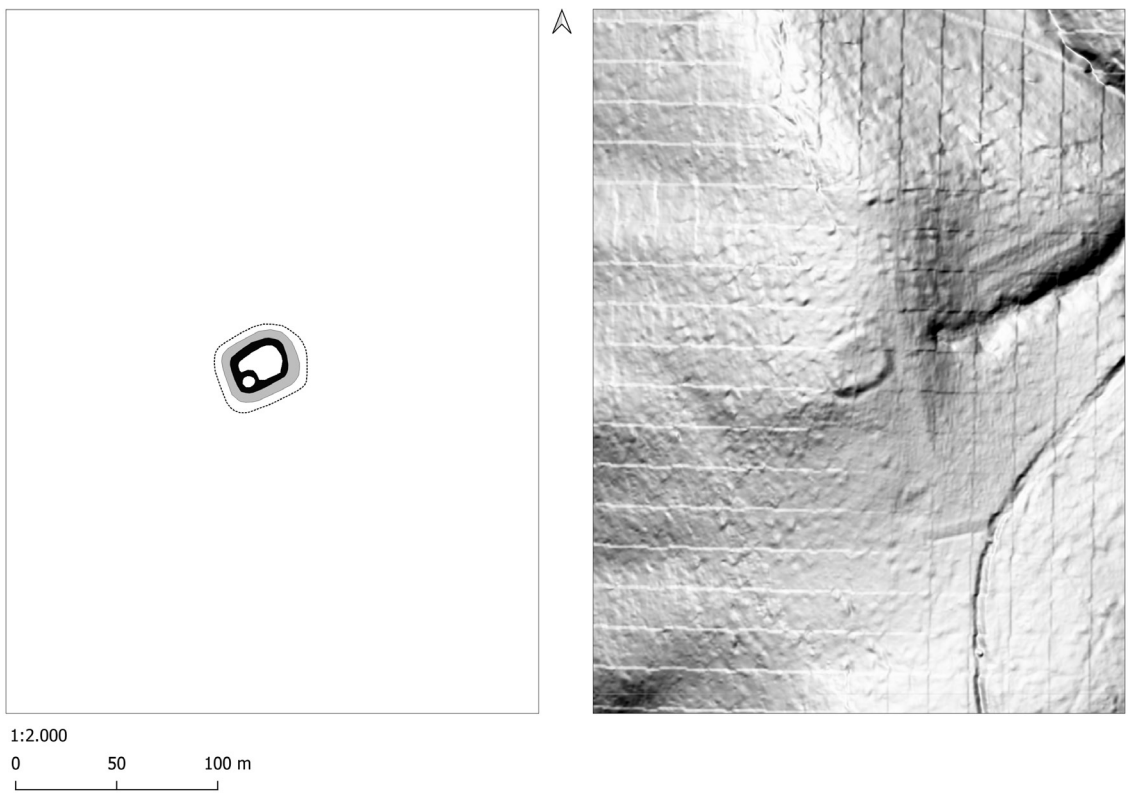
A13. The fortification network on Dealul Robului, Dealul Cornăţel and Cioclovina (drawing approximately based on *Lidar-hillshade*); (©ANCPI).



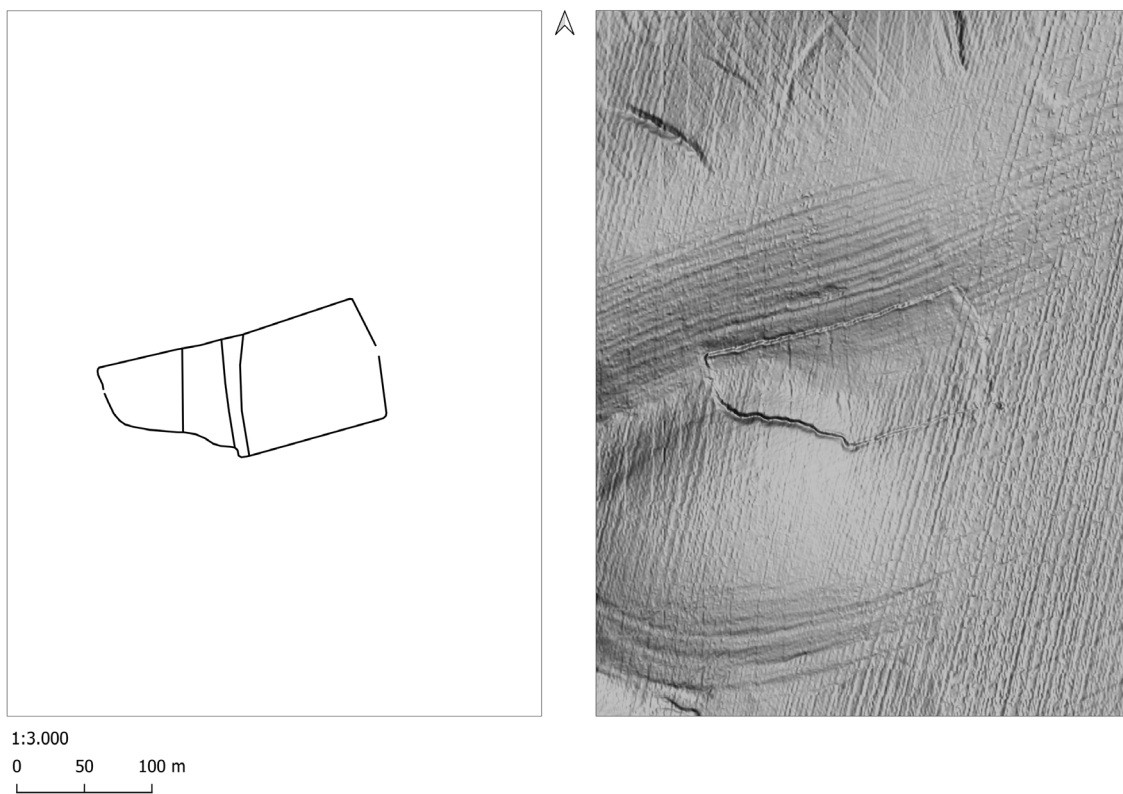
A14. Luncani-Târşa Roman camp (drawing approximately based on *Lidar-hillshade*); (© ANCPI).



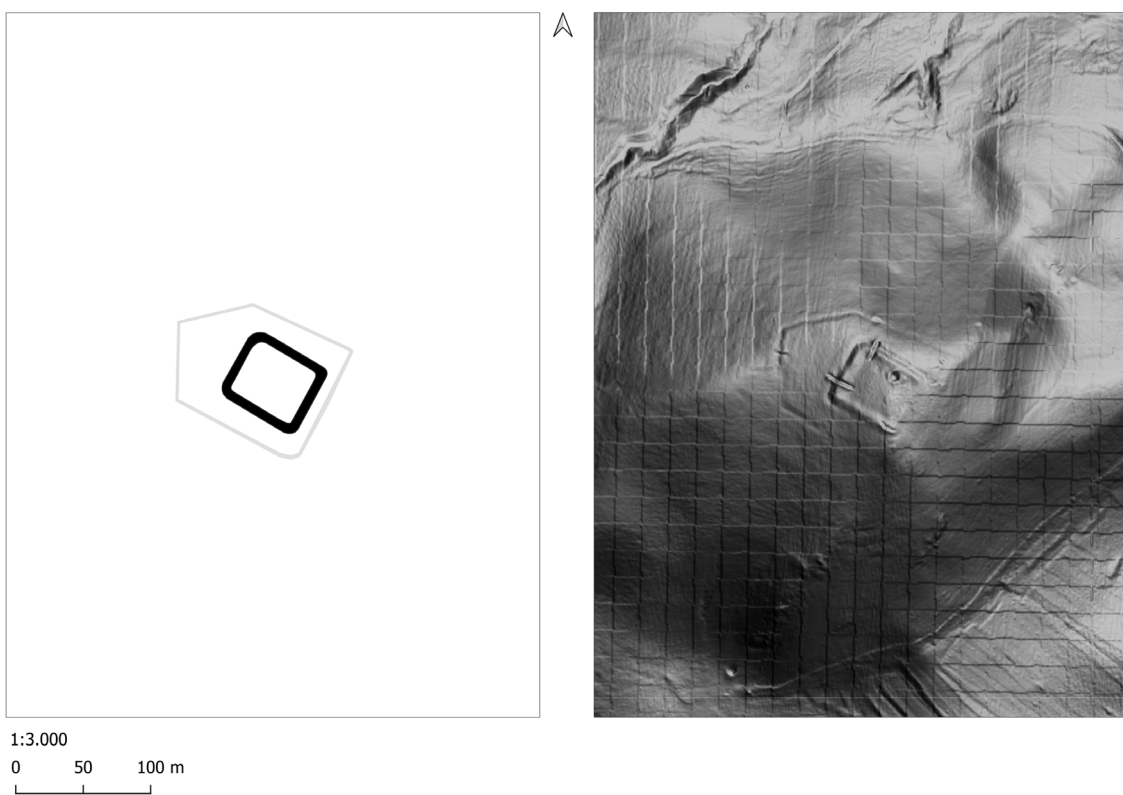
A15. Costești – Prisaca fortification (drawing after MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, FIG. 17.2); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



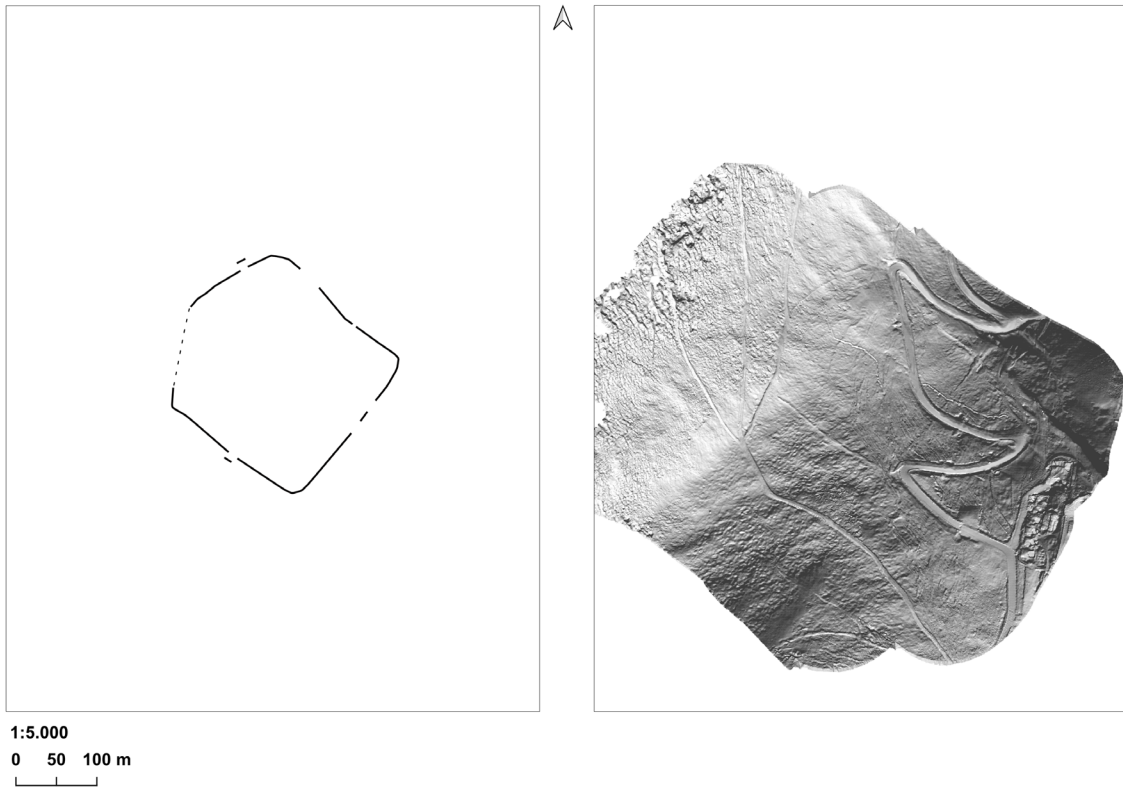
A16. Strungaru Roman fortification (drawing after MARCU/SZABÓ 2020, FIG. 13–16); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



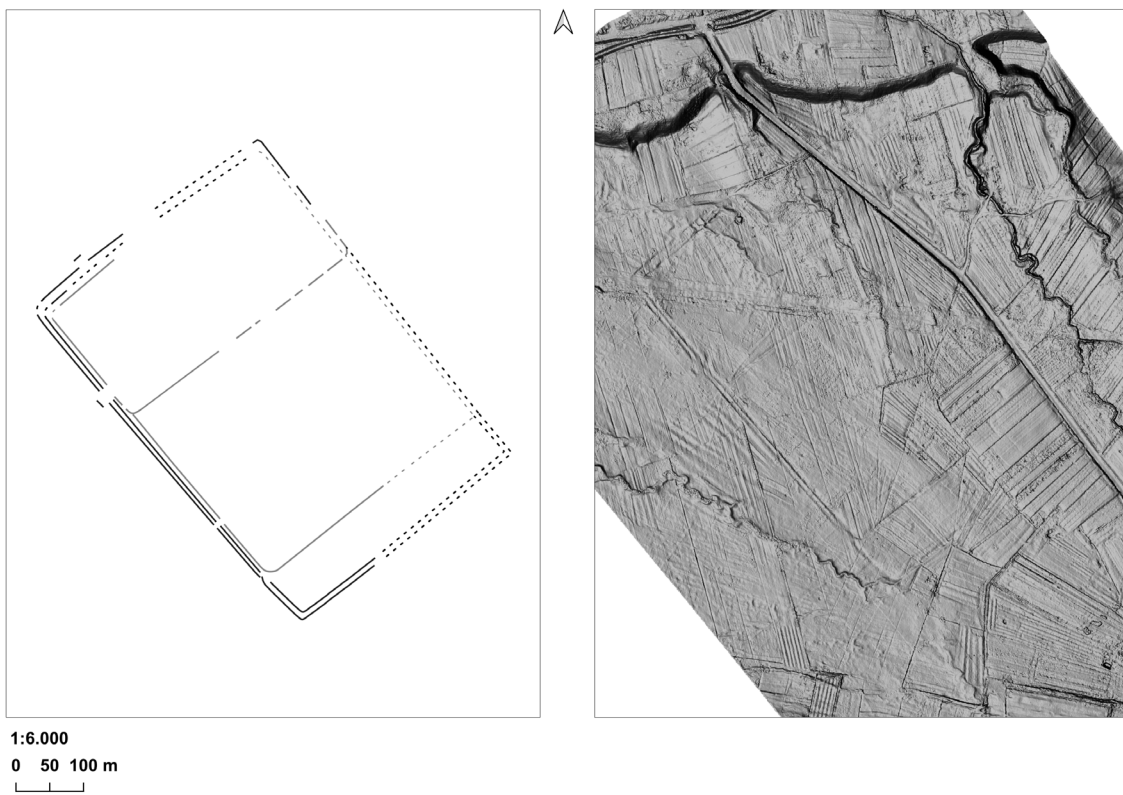
A17. A possible Roman camp at Vinerea (drawing after POPA 2011, FIG. 40A.4, 154); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



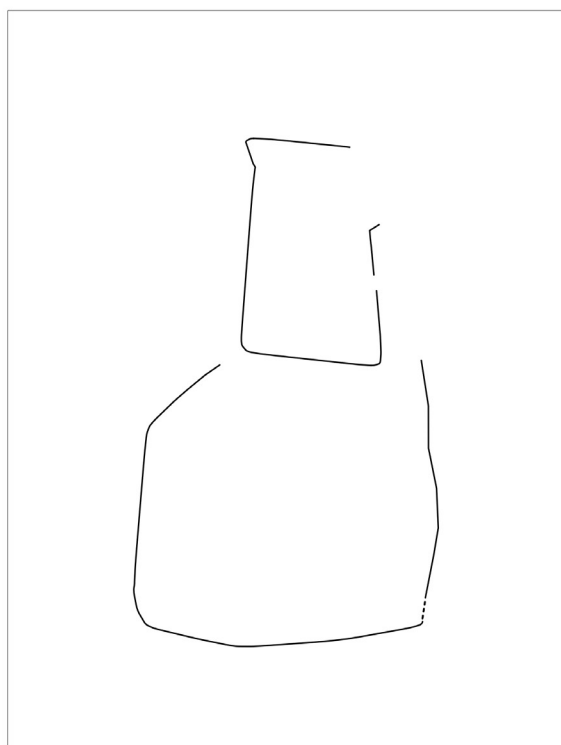
A18. Ighiu Roman fort (drawing after MACREA/PROTASE 1959, FIG. 16); *LIDAR-HILLSHADE* (©ANCPI).



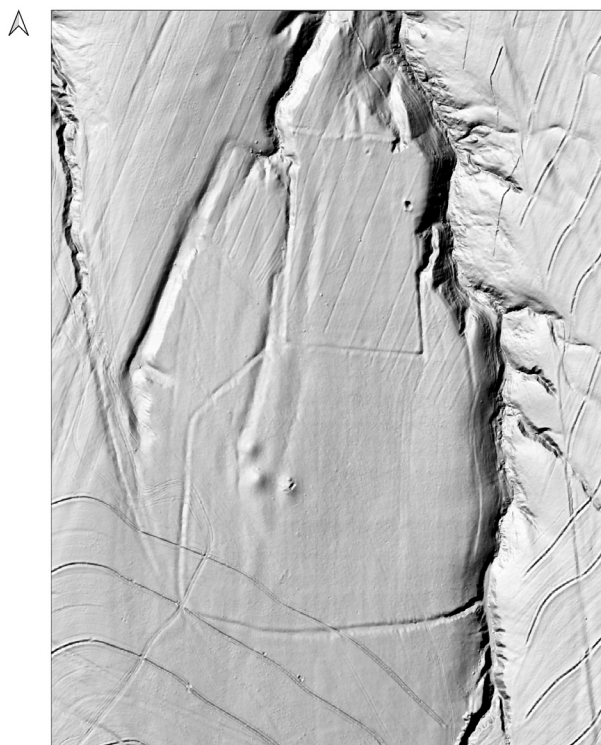
A19. Rânca Roman camp (drawing approximately based on *Lidar-hillshade*); (ȚENȚEA/CĂLINA 2024).



A20. Marga Roman camp (drawing approximately based on *Lidar-hillshade*); ȚENȚEA et alii 2024).

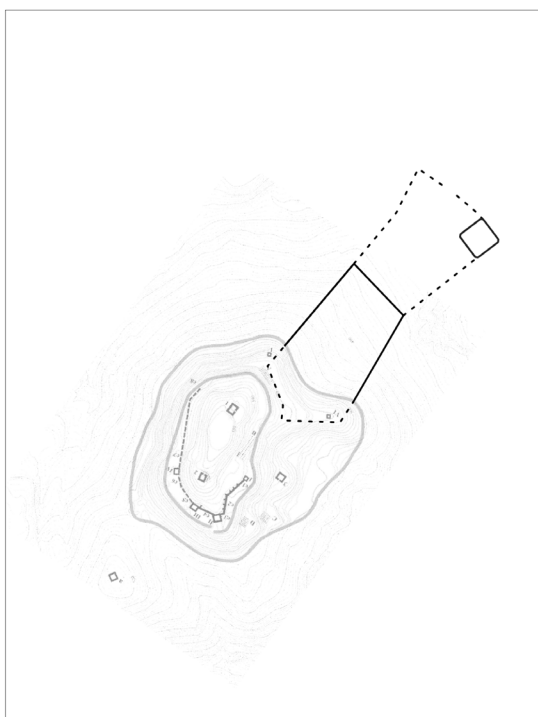


1:4.000
0 50 100 m

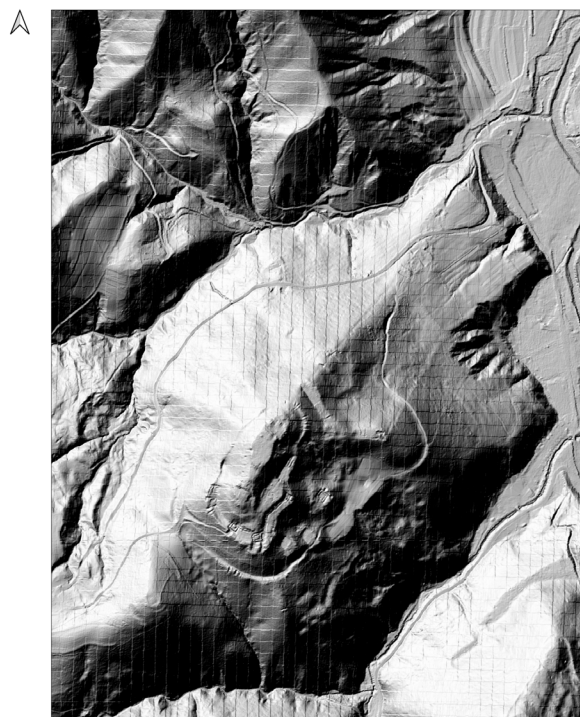


1:4.000
0 50 100 m

A21. Pantelimon 1 (*Ulmetum 1*) Roman camp (drawing approximately based on Lidar-hillshade).



1:7.000
0 50 100 m



1:7.000
0 50 100 m

A22. Costești (*Roman siegeworks/camp?*) after STEFAN 2005, FIG. 40 – GREY COLOUR; LIDAR-HILLSHADE (©ANCP).