

Contents

List of figures	iii
Preface. Professor Mihai Bărbulescu	vi
Preface. Professor Kai Brodersen	vii
Introduction	1
Acknowledgments.....	1

CHAPTER 1. THE GEOGRAPHICAL PERCEPTION AND THE ROADS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND DACIA. A GENERAL OVERVIEW

1. 1. The study of roads. A short state of research	2
1. 2. The geographical perception of space during Roman times.....	5
1. 3. The geographical knowledge about Dacia before the roman conquest.....	8
1. 4. The conquest of Dacia. Benefits. Disadvantages.....	13
1. 5. The Roman military campaigns in Dacia and the construction of the first roads	15

CHAPTER 2. ANCIENT SOURCES CONCERNING THE ROADS OF ROMAN DACIA. THE MAIN ARTERIES NORTH OF THE DANUBE

2. 1. The Peutinger map. General issues.....	22
2. 2. Defining 'map', 'geography' and 'itineraria'. Roman literary sources	29
2. 3. Dacia. The study of roads and the ancient sources. State of research	30
2. 4. The milestones.....	33
2. 4. 1. Aiton (Cluj County)	34
2. 4. 2. Mera (Cluj County)	34
2. 4. 3. Almaşu (Sălaj County)	34
2. 4. 4. Veţel - Micia (Hunedoara County).....	35
2. 4. 5. Lăpuşnicel (Caraş-Severin County)	35
2. 4. 6. Băbiciu de Sus (Olt County).....	36
2. 4. 7. Gostavăţu (Olt County).....	36
2. 4. 8. Copăceni - Racoviţa (Vâlcea County).....	36
2. 4. 9. Sucidava – Celei, Corabia (Olt County)	36
2. 5. The Roman road along the right bank of the Danube. <i>Tabula Traiana</i>	37
2. 6. The main roads of Dacia	37
2. 6. 1. The road <i>Lederata-Tibiscum</i>	38
2. 6. 2. The second road: <i>Dierna-Tibiscum-Porolissum</i>	39
2. 6. 3. The third road: <i>Drubetis-Romula-Apula</i>	43

CHAPTER 3. ELEMENTS OF THE DACIAN LANDSCAPE. ROADS AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS

3. 1. Potaissa and surroundings	45
3. 1. 1. The legionary fortress and the city.....	45
3. 1. 2. The aqueducts.....	45
3. 1. 2. 1. The spring.....	45
3. 1. 2. 2. The modern historiography.....	46
3. 1. 2. 3. The aqueduct for the Roman fortress	46
3. 1. 2. 4. The aqueduct for the city	46
3. 1. 2. 5. Other discoveries	47
3. 1. 3. Rural settlements around Potaissa.....	47
3. 1. 3. 1. Watchtowers	47
3. 1. 3. 2. Potaissa - 'Valea Sărată'	48
3. 1. 3. 3. Potaissa – 'Poiana Lişca'	48
3. 1. 3. 4. Mihai Viteazu	48
3. 1. 3. 5. Petreştii De Sus, Petreştii de Jos	49
3. 1. 3. 6. Copăceni.....	49
3. 1. 3. 7. The settlement from Luncani	49

3. 2. Napoca and surroundings	49
3. 2. 1. Napoca. The Roman city	49
3. 2. 2. Rural settlements	50
3. 3. Ilişua (Bistriţa-Năsăud County)	50
3. 3. 1. The Austrian maps	50
3. 3. 2. Ilişua. The Roman settlement	51
3. 4. The Roman road from Geoagiu-Băi (Hunedoara County)	52
3. 5. Other roads in Roman Dacia	54
3. 6. Roads, <i>villae rusticae</i> , economy, strategy. Shaping the landscape of Roman Dacia	57
3. 7. The Roman roads after the abandonment of Dacia	59
3. 8. Concluding remarks. The roads of Roman Dacia	59
3. 9. The bridges of Roman Dacia	60
3. 9. 1. The Peutinger map and the bridges	60
3. 9. 2. The Trajan's Column	61
3. 9. 3. Austrian maps	61
3. 9. 4. Archaeological researches	61

CHAPTER 4. RECREATING THE LANDSCAPE OF ROMAN DACIA USING HISTORICAL 19TH CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY, DIGITAL DATA AND GIS

4. 1. Premises. The topography and the landscape of Roman Dacia	62
4. 2. Modern cartography. Maps used for the identification of the archaeological sites	63
4. 3. Cartography and archaeological researches in Romania. Unsolved issues	63
4. 4. Case study: the defensive system around the Roman fortress from Bologa (Cluj County)	64
4. 5. The Roman imperial road between Potaissa and Napoca	65
4. 6. The Roman fortress from Gherla (Cluj County). Historical maps and digital data	65
4. 7. The Roman fortress from Hoghiz (Braşov County). Historical maps and digital data	66
4. 8. The Roman fortress from Râşnov (Braşov County). Historical maps and digital data	66
4. 9. The Roman fortress from Breţcu (Covasna County). Historical maps and digital data	66
4. 10. The Roman imperial road from Sarmizegetusa to Sântămărie Orlea (Hunedoara County)	66
4. 11. The Roman road between Gelmar and Şibot on Austrian maps	67
4. 12. The Roman road from Alba Iulia to Şard and Ighiu	67
4. 13. The Roman road along the valley of the river Arieş from Potaissa to Alburnus Maior	67
4. 14. 'Spa' vignettes in the Peutinger map. Thermal places in Roman Dacia	68
4. 14. 1. Germisara - the 'five stars' thermal accommodation in Roman Dacia	68
4. 14. 2. <i>Ad Aquas</i> (Călan)	70
4. 14. 3. Băile Herculane	70
4. 14. 4. Concluding remarks. The thermal settlements and the road system	71
4. 15. Pierre Lapie, Louis Bonnefont, S. F. W. Hoffmann, the modern cartography and the roads from the Roman Empire and Dacia	71
4. 15. 1. Premises	71
4. 15. 2. Roman Dacia in Lapie's map	72
4. 15. 3. The first road: 'Viminatio (al Viminacio) Tiviscum. De Ram à Lugos'	72
4. 15. 4. The second road: Faliatis-Porolissum	73
4. 15. 5. The third road: Drobeta-Apulum	73
4. 15. 6. Sources for Lapie's maps. "Die Alterthumwissenschaft" of S. F. W. Hoffmann (1835)	74
4. 15. 7. Pierre Lapie, Louis Bonnefont, August Treboniu Laurian and Roman Dacia	74
4. 15. 8. Concluding remarks	76

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES	77
FIGURES	95

LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1. Map of the Roman Empire (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, 16, map I).
- Fig. 2. Dacia and the surrounding provinces, with the main Roman roads (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, 17, map II).
- Fig. 3. Roman Dacia under Trajan's reign (based on E. Nemeth).
- Fig. 4. Top (a): the Roman fortress at Vărădia - "Chilii" (no. 1 in fig. 5). Bottom (b): the Roman fortress at Vărădia - "Pustă" (no. 2 in fig. 5).
- Fig. 5. The Roman fortress at Surducu Mare (Caraș-Severin County).
- Fig. 6. Sketch of the Roman legionary fortress at Berzovia (based on A. Flutur, *Clădirile comandamentului din castrul de legiune traianică de la Berzobis*, in *Analele Banatului S.N.*, Arheologie-Istorie, XIX, 2011, 156, Pl. I).
- Fig. 7. The northern side of the Roman fortress at Berzovia.
- Fig. 8. The Roman fortress at Fârliug.
- Fig. 9. The Roman fortress at Jupa, Roman Tibiscum (Caraș-Severin County).
- Fig. 10. The Roman fortress at Zăvoi (Caraș-Severin County).
- Fig. 11. The roads of Roman Dacia.
- Fig. 12. The imperial Roman road from Potaissa to Napoca.
- Fig. 13. Left: copy of the lost milestone from Aiton (based on I. Winkler, *Date noi despre CIL, III, 1627, cea dintâi atestare epigrafică a Potaissaei, în Potaissa*, 3, 1982, 80-81). Right: traces of the Roman road between Ceanu Mic and Aiton (photos F. Fodorean, 2001).
- Fig. 14. The imperial Roman road close to the village of Ceanu Mic (Cluj County). Photos: F. Fodorean, 2002.
- Fig. 15. The imperial Roman road from Aiton to Cluj-Napoca.
- Fig. 16. Top: copy of the milestone from Aiton. Bottom: general view of the village Ceanu Mic with the traces of the Roman road in background.
- Fig. 17. The infrastructure of the Roman road at the entrance in Ceanu Mic. Photos F. Fodorean, 2005.
- Fig. 18. The central part of Roman Dacia, depicting the Roman road from Apulum to Potaissa (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map D6).
- Fig. 19. The northern part of Roman Dacia, depicting the Roman road from Napoca to Mera and Șardu (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map C6).
- Fig. 20. Top: the milestone from Mera (Cluj County) (based on C. Daicoviciu, *Un nou "miliarium" din Dacia*, în *AISC I*, 2, 1928-1932, 48-53). Bottom: Austrian map indicating the location of Mera.
- Fig. 21. The northern part of Roman Dacia, depicting the Roman road from Napoca to Mera and Șardu (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map C5).
- Fig. 22. Map of Roman Dacia, showing the location on Micia (today Vețel, Hunedoara County).
- Fig. 23. The south-western part of Roman Dacia, depicting the road from Lederata to Sasca Montană (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map F3).
- Fig. 24. The south-western part of Roman Dacia, depicting the road from Iablanița to Lăpușnicel and Dalboșeț (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map F4).
- Fig. 25. The valley of the river Olt, indicating the location of the villages Băbiciu and Gostavățu (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map G7).
- Fig. 26. The valley of the river Olt, indicating the location of Racovița-Copăceni (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map E7).
- Fig. 27. The location of Tibiscum, today Jupa (Caraș-Severin County) (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map E4).
- Fig. 28. Today's analogy of the former Danubian road close to Ogradena.
- Fig. 29. The Peutinger map depicting the territory of Roman Dacia (segm. VI) (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, fig. 10, 27).
- Fig. 30. The Peutinger map depicting the territory of Roman Dacia (segm. VII) (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, fig. 10, 27).
- Fig. 31. Map of Roman Dacia (based on I. Piso, *Fasti provinciae Daciae I*, Bonn, 1993, 33).
- Fig. 32. Fragment of Austrian map showing the location of the former capital of Dacia, Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. The Roman road is depicted as "Trajans Weg".

- Fig. 33. Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. Aerial photograph and plan (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, 40 and 95).
- Fig. 34. The imperial Roman road close to the village Bărăștii Hațegului (Hunedoara County).
- Fig. 35. The imperial road between Bărăștii Hațegului and Sântămăria-Orlea (Hunedoara County).
- Fig. 36. The Hațeg Depression (foto: F. Fodorean, April 2007).
- Fig. 37. The imperial road identified in the terrain in several points between Sarmizegetusa and Sântămăria-Orlea (foto: F. Fodorean, April 2007).
- Fig. 38. The Roman road from Sarmizegetusa to Uroi, indicating the location of Ad Aquas, today Călan (Hunedoara County) (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map E5).
- Fig. 39. The Roman road from Uroi to Blandiana, indicating the location of Cigmău (Hunedoara County) (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, map D5).
- Fig. 40. The legionary fortress at Potaissa (based on M. Bărbulescu).
- Fig. 41. The topography of Potaissa.
- Fig. 42. The spring of the aqueducts: 'Izvorul Copăcenilor' (photo F. Fodorean, 2007).
- Fig. 43. General view with the location of the spring (photo F. Fodorean, 2007).
- Fig. 44. Traces of the former Roman stone quarry viewed by I. Téglás at the beginning of the XXth century, close to the spring of the aqueducts (after I. Bajusz, *Téglás István jegyzetei. Régészeti feljegyzések. I/1. Kötet*, Kolozsvár, 2005, s.v. *Szind – Sándulești*, 348, 350-352).
- Fig. 45. The discovery point of the aqueduct supplying the Roman military fortress at Potaissa. The intersection of the current road Turda-Petrești with the road to Sándulești.
- Fig. 46. The discovery of the aqueduct supplying the fortress at Potaissa (winter 2005-2006). Ceramic pipe. Depth: - 0,80 m (photos M. Pîslaru, S. Nemeti).
- Fig. 47. Ceramic pipes. The aqueduct supplying the Roman military fortress. Length: 55 cm and 43 cm. External diameter: 16,5 cm. Internal diameter: 12,5 cm (photographs: F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 48. The aqueducts of Potaissa. Digital elevation model (F. Fodorean, I. Fodorean).
- Fig. 49. Top: the location of *caput aquae*. Bottom: the location of the old mill in Copăceni (photographs: F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 50. The aqueduct supplying the city of Potaissa. General view from Copăceni to *caput aquae* (photograph F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 51. Ceramic pipes of different sizes drawn by I. Téglás (after I. Bajusz, *Téglás István jegyzetei. Régészeti feljegyzések. I/1. Kötet*, Kolozsvár, 2005, 378, 379). Bottom left: ceramic pipe possible used for the aqueduct of the city. Right: stone block with orifice.
- Fig. 52. The site 'Valea Sărată (Salt Valley)' (photographs F. Fodorean, 2012).
- Fig. 53. The site Pataklejáró (Mihai Viteazu, Cluj County) (photo F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 54. The site 'Sajkút' (Mihai Viteazu, Cluj County) (photo F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 55. The Roman settlement at Copăceni (Cluj County) (photo F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 56. The Roman rural settlement from Luncani (Cluj County).
- Fig. 57. The location of the fortress at Ilișua.
- Fig. 58. The topography of Ilișua after K. Torma, *Az Alsó-ilosvai romai állótábor és műemlékei*, Erdély-Muzeum Egylet, III, Kolozsvár 1864–1865, 58.
- Fig. 59. The Roman road from Geoagiu-Băi (Hunedoara County) (sketch and photo: F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 60. The Roman road from Turda to Călărași. Left: sketch after I. Téglás, în *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, 33, 1913, 57. Right: fragment of an Austrian map from the 19th century depicting the same road.
- Fig. 61. The Roman road from Cluj-Napoca to Gilău. Sketch and Austrian modern map from the 19th century.
- Fig. 62. The Roman road from Cluj-Napoca to Gilău (photos F. Fodorean).
- Fig. 63. The Roman road from Gherla to Sic (Cluj County).
- Fig. 64. *Villae rusticae* in Roman Dacia.
- Fig. 65. The location of the place-names from the Peutinger map indicating bridges.
- Fig. 66. The Trajan's Column. Scenes depicting Roman bridges (after R. Vulpe, *Trajan's Column*, Bucharest, 2000).
- Fig. 67. Trajan's bridge over the Danube depicted on the Trajan's Column (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, fig. 9).
- Fig. 68. Reconstruction of the Trajan's bridge at Drobeta (based on M. Bărbulescu *et alii*, *Atlas-dicționar al Daciei romane*, Cluj-Napoca, 2005, fig. 8).
- Fig. 69. The location of the Roman bridge at Potaissa.

Fig. 70. Map from 1956 (scale 1:20.000) indicating: 1. the route of the Roman road from Silivaş-Hăşdate-Gherla-Băiţa-Buneşti; 2. the location of the Roman fortress from Gherla (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, ID 335/3172).

Fig. 71. The Roman road from Gherla to Băiţa and Buneşti (photo F. Fodorean, 2005).

Fig. 72. Map from 1956 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the Roman fortress from Hoghiz, with the name 'la Cetate' ('to the fortress'). Right, bottom: map from 1955 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the same fortress with the mention 'Standort des röm. Lagers Pons Vetus' (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, Cuciulata, 1956, ID607/3860, Cuciulata, 1955, ID 1331/3860).

Fig. 73. Map from 1957 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the Roman fortress from Râşnov (Braşov County) (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, Râşnov, ID 646/3956).

Fig. 74. Map from 1917 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the Roman fortress from Breţcu (Covasna County) (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, Breţcu, ID 810/4361).

Fig. 75. Map from 1925 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the Roman road from Gialmar to Binţinţi (Hunedoara County) (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, Geoagiul de Jos, ID 170/2760).

Fig. 76. The valley of Arieş from Turda to Roşia Montană. Digital elevation model.

Fig. 77. Map from 1957 (scale 1:20.000) indicating the location of the Roman road from Buru (Cluj County) (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, Rimetea, ID 250/2966).

Fig. 78. The Roman road from Buru (Cluj County) (foto F. Fodorean, July 2003).

Fig. 79. The Roman road from Buru (Cluj County). Detail (foto F. Fodorean, July 2003).

Fig. 80. The location of the Roman tower in Moldoveneşti (Cluj County) (based on <http://earth.unibuc.ro/harti/download-planuri-tragere.php>, ID 250/2966, 1957, Rimetea and ID 289/3066, 1953, Bădeni).

Fig. 81. General view of the valley of Arieş towards Turda (photo taken from the plateau in Moldoveneşti, where the Roman tower is located). Photo F. Fodorean, 2006.

Fig. 82. General view of the valley of Arieş towards Turda and Câmpia Turzii (photo taken from the plateau in Moldoveneşti). Photo F. Fodorean, 2006.

Fig. 83. The Roman road from Geoagiu-Băi (photo F. Fodorean, 2003).

Fig. 84. The area around Germisara.