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Studies

ANCIENT HISTORY

MAPS OF ROMAN DACIA. III. MAP 21 DACIA-MOESIA (1:1,000,000) IN THE BARRINGTON ATLAS OF THE GREEK AND ROMAN WORLD

Abstract: We are continuing our series of studies regarding the maps of Roman Dacia¹ with this short note regarding the representation of Dacia in the *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman world*. Edited by Richard J.A. Talbert, this atlas was published in 2000 in a large format, containing 175 pages and 102 full-colour maps. The work contains a Map-by-Map Directory, available online. This is in fact an index which provides information about each place (settlement, locality) recorded on the maps. We discuss the details of the Map 21 Dacia-Moesia in our study.

Keywords: *Dacia, Roman roads, forts, Barrington Atlas, map.*

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In 2000, the *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman world*, edited by Richard J.A. Talbert, was published at the Princeton University Press in a large format, containing 175 pages and 102 full-color maps.² The work contains a Map-by-Map Directory, available online.³ This is in fact an index which provides information about each place (settlement, locality) recorded on the maps. Map 21 Dacia-Moesia contains an index with the settlements represented in Roman Dacia. Our study presents some observations regarding this directory of settlements and the map itself.

THE MAP

It is printed at a scale of 1:1,000,000. In the Banat region, the two branches of the main imperial road are represented. One starts, as usual, at *Lederata* and reaches *Tibiscum*, via *Arcidava*, *Centum Putea*, *Berzobis* and *Aizisis* and *Caput Bubali*. The second branch starts at *Dierna* and again reaches *Tibiscum*, via *Ad Mediam*, *Praetorium*, *Gaganae*, and *Masclianis*. From *Tibiscum*, the road continues towards *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa* and then towards the valley of the Mureş River. *Aquae* is recorded with a question mark: "Aquae?". Further on, the road reaches the valley of the Mureş River and it is correctly mapped north of the river, heading towards *Germisara*, *Blandiana* and *Apulum*. Then it continues heading north, via *Şard*, *Brucla* and *Războieni*, reaching *Potaissa*. The road sector from *Potaissa* to *Napoca* is not accurately mapped. The road continues towards north and it ends at *Porolissum*.

¹ FODOREAN 2014, 40-43; FODOREAN 2021, 47-51.

² [Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World | Princeton University Press.](#)

³ http://assets.press.princeton.edu/B_ATLAS/B_ATLAS.PDF

Another road represented on the map is the one connecting Drobeta with Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa. Its route is again inaccurately mapped in the final sector, since it is supposed to reach *Ulpia Traiana*, not Sântămăria-Orlea.⁴ Another known road represented is the one connecting the fort of Bologa with the one of *Porolissum*. In the same way, another known road is mapped along the valley of the Mureș River, heading west *via Micia* and Bulci.

There are numerous roads on the map represented with interrupted lines: 1. The roads along the *limes Alutanus* and *Transalutanus*; 2. The road *Samum* – Ilișua – Orheiu Bistriței – Brâncovenesti – Cristești – Salinae; 3. The road from *Napoca* to *Samum*; 4. The road from *Caput Stenarum* to *Angustia* and *Piroboridava*; 5. The road connecting Hinova with *Ad Mutrium*, Răcari and *Pelendava*; 6. The road connecting *Potaissa* with *Alburnus Maior*; 7. The road connecting *Apulum* with *Ampelum* and *Alburnus Maior*; 8. The road connecting *Napoca* with Gilău and *Resculum*; 9. The road connecting *Porolissum* with Tihău and *Samum*; 10. A road connecting Apahida with Dragu and Tihău; 11. A road connecting the valley of the Mureș River (in the area of *Micia*) with the mining exploitations from Baia de Criș, Brad and Mesteacăn; 12. A road connecting Slatina Nera with Ciclova Română; 13. A road connecting *Arcidava* with Dognecea and Bocșa.

The routes of some of these roads are not accurately mapped. For example, the imperial road connecting *Potaissa* with *Napoca* presents two branches, both incorrectly drawn on the map. The road connects directly the village Ghiorghieni⁵ with *Napoca*. In the map, the line of the road continues towards Dezmir. From here, a branch heads east towards *Napoca*, and another one heads north, towards Apahida. A ramification of the road is marked before Gheorghieni, which again is incorrect. Aiton is not mapped. The branch heading towards Corpadea and Apahida is again incorrectly represented. Such road is archaeologically unknown.⁶

The road along the valley of the Someșul Mic River is represented on the left side of the river, but its correct route was archaeologically documented on the right side of the Someșul Mic River in the sector Apahida-Gherla.⁷ Only in Gherla the road reaches the fort and crosses on the left side of the river.

⁴ Details about this road in STEFULESCU 1893, 340-342: "...se mai găsesec bătrâni în Porcenii și Bumbesti cari își aduc aminte a fi auzit de la părinții lor, că pe când aceștia erau mici le-ar fi spus părinții lor, că oștirile împărătești (Austriece) au intrat în sat venind pe drumul vechiu; 'muntenii care le-au străbătut și'l străbat neconținut dau asupra-i informațiunea următoare: *Drumul vechiu* (s.n.) pornește de la Cetate (castru) pe la gura plaiului Porcenii, prin comanda Scărișora, în sus prin muntele Zânoga, prin dâlma Horezu, muntele Moiasa, Porcenii, Cărtianu, Bordeiuul lui Crăcan, Muntele Nemțesc, Șeaua lui Craiu, Stânele, Lespedea, Fântâna Ghedy, Alunișiu, Vâlcănu, Crivedia, Murătoarea, Délu de Babă, Merușoru, Baru, Livadia, Puiu, Băești, St. Maria, Hațeg, Totești, și ajunge la Grădiște".

⁵ Incorrectly written in the map as Gheorgheni.

⁶ Details regarding the main imperial road in this sector in: FODOREAN 2006, 120-133; FODOREAN 2013, 39-42; FODOREAN 2013a, 113-118; FODOREAN 2015. Adjacently, for the imperial road in general: URȘUȚ *et alii* 1980, 441-446; URȘUȚ *et alii* 1982-1983, 201-206; URȘUȚ, PETICĂ 1983, 157-160; WINKLER *et alii* 1980, 63-73; BLĂJAN *et alii* 1994, 167-198; FODOREAN *et alii* 2013, 62-67; FODOREAN 2016, 383-387; FODOREAN 2017, 909-917.

⁷ FODOREAN 2006, 173-181.

The index is also not accurate. It contains the following settlements in Dacia:⁸ Abrud, *Acidava* = (*S*)*acidava*, *Ad Mediam* (Băile Herculane), *Ad Mutrium* / *Amutrium* (Butoiești?), *Ad Pannonios* (Teregova), Afumați, Aghireșcu (sic!), *Agnaviae* / *Acmonia* (Zăvoi?), *Aizizis* (Fârliug), Albac, *Alburnus Maior* (Roșia Montană), Almașu Mare, Alun, *Ampelum* (Zlatna-Pătrînjeni (sic!)), Ampoița, Apahida, *Apus fl.* (Carașu), Apoldu de Sus, *Apulum* / *Apulenses* (Alba Julia (sic!)), *Aquae* (Călan), Aradul Nou, *Arcidava* (Vărădia), *Aurariae Daciae*, Avram Iancu, Băcia, Baci, Bahna, Baia de Criș, Băișoara, Băița, Bălești, Balta Verde, Basarabi, Batoți, *Berzobis* (Berzovia), Bistra, Bistrețu, *Blandiana* (Vințul (sic!) de Jos), Bocșa, Bolovașnița, Borlova, Brad, Brazda lui Novac de Nord, *Brucla* (Aiud), Bucium (Cluj), Bucium (Orăștie) (sic!), Buciumi, Bucova, Bulci, Bumbesti, Buziaș, Căbești, Căciulești, *Caput Bubali* (Cornuțel), Căraciu, Cărani, Cărpiniș, Cătunele, Cenad, *Centum Putea* (Surducu Mare), *Certiae* (Romita), Cetate, Cetea, Cheia, Chețani, Cib, Ciclova Română, Cîmpeni (sic!), Cîrjiți (sic!), Cîrșu (sic!), Ciugud, Ciunga, Cojocna, Comărnicele, Corpadea, Costești, Creaca, Criciova, *Crisia fl.*, Cuzăplac, Dacia, Daia Română, Dalboșeț, Denta, Desa, Dezmir, *Dierna* (Orșova), Dognecea, Domașnea, Dragu, *Drekon fl.*, Drobeta, Dumbrava, Eibenthal, Făgeți (sic!) Ierii, Fizeș, Foeni, *Gaganae* (Armeniș), *Germisara* (Cigmău), Ghelar, Gheorgheni (sic!), Gherla, Gilău, Gîrbău, Gîrbou, Gornea, Hărtăgani, Hațeg, Hinova, Hondol, Hunedoara, Hunia Mare, Iablanița, Iara, Iezureni, Ighiu, Ilișua, Insula Banului, Iscroni, Izvoarele, Izvorul Aneștilor, Izvorul Frumos, Jebucu, Jigorul Mare, Jupalnic, *Largiana* (Românaș (sic!)), *Limes Daciae*, Lipova, Luncani-Tîrsa (sic!), Lupșa, Maglavit, Maidan, Malovăț, Mănărade, *Maris(os) fl.*, *Masclianis* (Slatina Timiș), Mercurea (sic!), Mesteacăn, Micești Alba, Micești Turda, *Micia* (Vețel), *Miliare fl.* (Crișul Alb), Moldova Nouă, Moldova Veche, Moravița, *Napoca*, Neagra, Noșlac, Obreja, Ocna Dejului, *Optatiana* (Sutoru), Orăștiora (sic!) de Sus, Palatca (sic!), Păuca, Petnic, *Petris* (Uroi), Petroșeni, Pintic, Podeni, Poiana, Pojejena de Sus, *Pons Augusti* (Marga?), Porcurea (sic!), *Porolissum* (Moigrad-Jac), *Potaissa* (Turda), *Praetorium* (Mehadia), Prilipăț, Pui, Puținei, Răcari, Ramna, Războieni, Recaș, Reciu, *Resculum* (Bologa), *Rhabo fl.* (Jiu), Ribița (sic!), Rocșoreni, Rogna, Ruda, Săcărîmbu, Săcelu, (*S*)*Acidava* (Doștat), Salcia, Sălcuia de Sus, *Salinae* (Ocna Mureș), *Samum* (Căsei), *Samus fl.* (Someș), Șard, *Sarmizegetusa (Regia)*, Sasca Montană, Sava, *Savus fl.*, Scărișoara, Schela Cladovei, Sebeș, Șibot, Sic, Sînnicolaul (sic!) Mare, Sîntămăria (sic!)-Orlea, Sîntămăria (sic!) de Piatră, Slatina Nera, Șoimușeni, Stănița, Straja, Strei-Săcel, Stremț, Sub Cununi, Surduc, Tebea, Techeru, Teliucu Inferior, *Tibiscum* (Jupa), Țigănași, Tihău, Tincova, Turdaș, Turnu Rueni (sic!), *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, Uricani, Valea Dosului, Vidolm, Vidra, Vîrciorova (sic!), Vîrful (sic!) lui Pătru, Vîrtop (sic!), Vîrțu (sic!), Vulcan, Zăvalu, Zlatița.

The density of the Roman discoveries is again a matter of discussion. In Map 21, a total number of 213 settlements are recorded in the territory of Roman Dacia. This number is far away from the archaeological records. The Barrington Atlas was published in 2000. Unfortunately, the

⁸ [Map 21 Dacia-Moesia \(princeton.edu\)](http://www.princeton.edu).

bibliography used to document these sites is obsolete. In other words, this index is based on the synthesis of Dumitru Tudor from 1968,⁹ on the *Tabula Imperii Romani* volumes published in 1968¹⁰ and 1969¹¹ and some other short articles or contributions, also obsolete in this context.¹² In total, a number of just 12 contributions are quoted for Roman Dacia, which represents, of course, a small number. In 2005 we have published a synthesis entitled *Dictionary-Atlas of Roman Dacia*,¹³ where we have mapped a total number of 1340 settlements with Roman discoveries, covering the territory of Roman Dacia. Unfortunately, the Barrington Atlas is reducing the information on the archaeological sites from Roman Dacia drastically to a situation which does not correspond neither with the data from the *Tabula Imperii Romani* from 1968 and 1969, when there were mapped 725 settlements with archaeological discoveries belonging to the Roman period. More recently, the new *Tabula Imperii Romani* volume for Dacia was published, where we have updated all the data and we have included in our work all the known discoveries from Dacia at this stage.

In the same index one can also find a list of itineraries. For Dacia, these are: 1. *Dierna-Ad Pannonios-Tibiscum*; 2. *Hinova-Răcari-Pelendava-Căciulătești*; 3. *Drobeta-Vulcan-Petroșeni (sic!)-Sîntămăria (sic!)-Orlea*; 4. *Tibiscum-Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa-Petris-Germisara-Șibot-Blandiana-Apulum*; 5. *Petris-Micia*; 6. *Baia de Criș-Brad-Micia*; 7. *Hondol-Teliucu-Alun*; 8. *Germisara-Sarmizegetusa Regia*; 9. *Potaissa-Cheia-Bistra-Avram Iancu*; 10. *Cheia-Baisoara (sic!)*; 11. *Optatiana-Resculum*; 12. *Șibot-S*; 13. *Blandiana-S*; 14. *Șebes (sic!)-(S)Acidava-Apoldu de Sus*; 15. *Blandiana- Șebes (sic!)-Mercurea (sic!)-Apoldu de Sus*; 16. *Reciu-Mercurea (sic!)*; 17. *Apulum-Șard-Războieni-Potaissa*; 18. *Apulum-Straja-Mănărade*; 19. *Straja-Păuca-SE*; 20. *Ampelum-Lupșa*; 21. *Poiana-Stănița*; 22. *Războieni-Chețani-ENE*; 23. *Potaissa-Corpadea-Apahida-Samum*; 24. *Napoca-Gilău-Resculum*; 25. *Dezmir-Apahida-Dragu-Tihău*; 26. *Porolissum-Tihău-Samum-Ilișua-SE*; 27. *Napoca-Apahida*.

Some of these itineraries are correct, other are wrongly indicated. A Roman road from Germisara to Sarmizegetusa Regia was not archaeologically documented yet. The imperial road connects Potaissa with Napoca, eventually Potaissa with Gheorghieni and Dezmir and then *Samum*. A route from Apahida to Dragu and Tihău is, again, not archaeologically documented.

The list of unlocated toponyms contains settlements indicated in various epigraphic and literary antique sources, such as Ptolemy, the Geography from Ravenna or the *tabulae ceratae* discovered in Alburnus Maior. Obviously, some of them are still unlocated. For Dacia, the index of Map 2 of the Barrington Atlas includes the following toponyms: Albokensioi, Anartioi, Ans(amenses), Arki(n)na, Biephoi, Darnithithi, De(u)sara, Dokidava, Immenosum

⁹ TUDOR 1968.

¹⁰ TIR 1968.

¹¹ TIR 1969.

¹² CĂTĂNICIU 1981; CHIRILĂ *et alii* 1972; DAICOVICIU 1977, 889-918; DAICOVICIU 1977a, 919-949; FERENCZI 1974, 201-205; GUDEA 1977, 849-887; GUDEA 1977a; HOREDTE 1974; MACREA *et alii* 1993; SPEIDEL 1970, 142-153; TUDOR 1968; TUDOR 1974.

¹³ BĂRBULESCU *et alii* 2005.

Maius, Kartum, Keiagisoi, Macedonica, Pirustarum Vicus, Potula, Ranisstorum, Ratakensioi, Resculum, Roukkonion, Saldensioi, Singidava, Tapae, Ziridava, Zourobara.

In the bibliographic list, there are also some errors. For example, the title of D. Tudor's book from 1968 is written with capital letters, which is obviously not correct in Romanian (*Orașe, Țiguri și Sate în Dacia Romană – sic!*). Macrea 1993 is in fact a monograph published by three authors, Mihail Macrea, Nicolae Gudea and Iancu Moțu. There are again some errors in the citation of this book (Motu instead of Moțu and the title is *Praetorium: Castrul și așezarea Romană (sic!) de la Mehadia*). Chirilă (sic!) 1972 from the bibliography is, again, a book signed by four authors.

To conclude: the Barrington atlas is a great contribution, covering the territory of the entire Roman Empire, illustrated with maps, and organized with an extended index. A more careful documentation would have been necessary, since so many archaeological discoveries old enough are not included (213 discoveries, versus 725 points with archaeological discoveries in Dacia included in the *Tabula Imperii Romani* volumes from 1968 and 1969). More attention should have been paid to the name of the current settlements, and to the bibliography.

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