

NOTES ON THE "AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE" CERAMICS IN SCYTHIA
MINOR*

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Abstract: *In the following, we shall focus on the tableware ceramic produced in the workshops located within the contemporary Tunisia and which was traded up to Danube. This article aims to show the results of archaeological research undertaken in the last decades in the Roman sites from Dobrogea, Romania.*

In our work to make the inventory of the forms of the "African Red Slip Ware" tableware, discovered in Scythia Minor, we identified 20 forms, some of which, especially those from the 5th and the 6th century, were found in many variants. The earliest one is the Hayes form 27 from the second half of the 2nd century, and the latest one is the Hayes form 105, dated in the first half of the 7th century. Following the discoveries of tableware imported from the North Africa to Scythia Minor, but also taking into account other functional types of ceramic, this topic offers a general image of the commercial trade between the two geographical areas under analysis. Therefore, based on the inventory of „African Red Slip Ware” ceramic, we can establish that the commercial changes begun in the second half of the 2nd century and lasted for at least five centuries, until the first part of the 7th century. The commercial activity was more intense in the late Roman period.

Rezumat: *În celece urmează ne vom îndreptă atenția asupra ceramicii de masă produsă în atelierele din Tunisia zilelor noastre și ajunsă pe calea comerțului până la gurile Dunării. Acest articol are ca scop valorificarea rezultatelor cercetărilor arheologice întreprinse în ultimele decenii în siturile romane din Dobrogea.*

În demersul nostru de a repertoria formele veselei „African Red Slip Ware”, descoperită în Scythia Minor, am identificat 20 de forme, unele dintre acestea, în special cele datate în sec. V – VI, fiind prezente prin mai multe variante. Cea mai timpurie dintre acestea este forma Hayes 27 din a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea, iar cea mai târzie este forma Hayes 105, databilă în prima jumătate a secolului al VII-lea. Urmărind descoperirile veselei de masă importată din Africa de Nord, în Scythia Minor, dar și a altor categorii funcționale de vase ceramice, se poate contura o imagine a scimburilor comerciale dintre cele două regiuni geografice. Putem afirma, pe baza repertoriului formelor ceramicii

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„African Red Slip Ware”, ca aceste schimburi au existat încă din a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea și s-au întins pe o perioadă de aproape cinci secole, până în prima parte a secolului al VII-lea, activitatea comercială fiind mai intensă în perioada romană târzie.

INTRODUCTION

The economic relations of Scythia Minor with the rest of the Roman Empire reflect, among other, through the trades of different categories of products. In what follows, we will focus our attention on the tableware produced in the workshops of present day Tunisia and brought by means of commerce up to the river Danube. The purpose of this article is to account for the results of the archaeological excavations conducted in the past few decades in the roman sites in Dobrogea. From the very beginning it is essential to underline that the information used in this article has been provided by the archaeological excavations which benefited from the publishing of the material. To our knowledge so far there have not yet been published any studies particularly dedicated to the “African Red Slip Ware” discovered on the territory of roman Dobrogea², this category being only punctually mentioned in the monographs of some archaeological sites such as Halmyris³ or Capidava⁴, to remind the most recent ones, or in some articles published in different magazines of interest⁵.

Our initiative is limited by the fact that we have used the archaeological material edited up to present, to which we have added the ceramic material that makes the purpose of this note, discovered in the last decade on the archaeological site in (L)Ibida - Slava Rusă, not always in accurate dated stratigraphic contexts. For this reason, the typological and chronological repertoire of forms of the northern African tableware

² A repertoire of the “African Red Slip Ware” forms for roman Dobrogea, for the 4th – 6th century, by OPAIȚ 1996, 250-251, and in a newer version OPAIȚ 2004, 77-79.

³ TOPOLEANU 2000, 69-79.

⁴ OPRIȘ 2003, 145-150.

⁵ The articles referred to present exceptional discoveries, such as the northern-African tableware with decorations in low relief. For this see: MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 1996, 395-399; OPRIȘ 1998, 161-166.

can be improved in any circumstances and completed with new forms and chronological observations.

"AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE". GENERAL REVIEWS

The term of „African Red Slip Ware“ is introduced in the archaeological literature along with the publication of J.W. Hayes’s book⁶. Up to that date, the pottery produced in Northern Africa was mentioned in publications under various names. F. Waagé uses the terms „Late Roman A“ and „Late Roman B“, in the typological presentation of the northern African tableware discovered in Athenians Agora⁷ or Antiohia on the Orontes⁸. In the second half of the 20th century, the Italian researcher N. Lamboglia uses the term of „terra sigillata chiara“ for the products made in the northern African workshops⁹.

According to the researches carried out so far¹⁰, the workshops of the northern African potters begin productions in the late first century A.D., and this will go on uninterruptedly until the middle of the 7th century. From a geographic approach, the workplaces aforementioned are grouped on the territory of the Africa Proconsularis and Mauritania’s provinces, most being identified in present day Tunisia¹¹.

The excavations conducted during the 20th century have lead to the discovery of installations for the manufacturing of ceramics such as the African Red Slip Ware, in the northern and central Tunis, in El Mahrine¹², Oudhna or Sdi Khalifa¹³. The general characteristics of the clay used for this kind of pottery are: a gritty appearance, colours starting from orange and red shades up to brick red, impurities are present in the form of small

⁶ HAYES 1972, 13.

⁷ WAAGÉ 1933, 294-298.

⁸ WAAGÉ 1948.

⁹ LAMBOGLIA 1958; LAMBOGLIA 1963; LAMBOGLIA 1974.

¹⁰ HAYES 1972, 13; *ATLANTE I*, 11; BONIFAY 2004, 155.

¹¹ *ATLANTE I*, 11; BONIFAY 2004, 46, fig.22.

¹² MACKENSEN 1993, 166-458.

¹³ BONIFAY 2004, 53-56.

particles of chalk and silver mica. The red coloured slip is in general of superior quality¹⁴ (Fig.1).

A unique characteristic of the production of this northern African pottery is the special variety of forms¹⁵, explained through the multitude of workshops and the period of approximately 6 centuries during which the pottery was permanently produced. According to the facts known up to present, most forms of the northern African pottery are not decorated. However, a number of potteries have elements of décor of various types, such as: decorations with sprocket, knurls decorations made with cog – wheel, imprinted decorations made by stamping, decorations applied in low relief¹⁶.

The products of the potters in the northern African region enjoyed a tremendous commercial success. If the early forms (which represent in fact imitations of terra sigillata forms¹⁷) had a local distribution, beginning with the second half of the 2nd century, the northern African pottery spread quickly in the Mediterranean basin, first in the western side, then in the eastern side, and further on, through the Aegean, reached the cities from the west and north pontic region, especially in the late antiquity¹⁸ (Fig.2). Also, in the late times of the 6th century, the African Red Slip pottery was also certified in Britannia¹⁹.

THE “AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE” CERAMICS IN SCYTHIA MINOR

In our attempt to account the forms of the „African Red Slip Ware” discovered in Scythia Minor, we have identified 20 forms, some of which, particularly those dated in the 5th and 6th century, are present with

¹⁴ A general description of the clay used for northern African tableware, we find among others at: HAYES 1972, 13-14; KENRICK 1985, 341.

¹⁵ In his 1972 book, J.W. Hayes identified not less than 198 forms of the northern African tableware, most of which had various variants in a chronological evolution.

¹⁶ HAYES 1972, 14; *ATLANTE I*, 11.

¹⁷ HAYES 1972, 15.

¹⁸ HAYES 1980, 521-523; *ATLANTE I*, 11.

¹⁹ HAYES 1972, 458, map 11; HAYES 1980, 522, the earliest African Red Slip Ware tableware discovered in Britania is the form 9, variant A.

numerous vats. The earliest form is the Hayes 27, from the second half of the 2nd century, and the latest form is the Hayes 105, dated from the first half of the 7th century. As for the archaeological sites, the most representative in number of forms is Halmyris, with no less than 15 out of the 20 certified forms. We believe this fact it's not due to some particular geo-historical conditions, but rather to the exemplary way in which the archaeological researches were conducted and the ceramic material published. At the opposite side it's placed Durostorum, to which we can currently associate only 2 forms out of the 20 forms present in Scythia Minor.

In an article published in 1997 with the purpose of presenting some archaeological discoveries from the roman epoch in Măcin, are being mentioned a series of plates classed as being „African Red Slip Ware” pottery. The article has drawn our attention because the archaeological material belongs to an early roman times and the framing of some forms in the typology of the northern African tableware raises some problems. The first of these vessels, according to the author of the article, supposedly belongs to the Hayes form 11²⁰. Unfortunately the entire profile of the vessel was not preserved, therefore an exact typological framing is impossible to make, especially when the drawings of the vessel can not convince us that it would resemble with the one presented by J.W. Hayes²¹. Even if the description of the clay used for the vessel discovered in Măcin²² can lead us to think of the northern African workshops, out of prudence we choose not to include the hypothetical Hayes form 11 in the repertoire of the northern African forms in Scythia Minor. For the other two vessels, the author proposes the typological framing of the Hayes form 16²³, this time one of the vessels having preserved a full profile, with the mentioning that the two plates discovered in Măcin²⁴ have a diameter

²⁰ PARASCHIV 1997, 319, note 9, pl.1/3.

²¹ For comparison, see HAYES 1972, 38, Fig.5/Form 11.

²² PARASCHIV 1997, 326/3.

²³ PARASCHIV 1997, 319, note 10, pl.1/4-5.

²⁴ PARASCHIV 1997, 326, nr.4-5.

twice the size of those described by Hayes²⁵. As we have no certainty that the two vessels in Măcin can be undoubtedly framed in the category of the „African Red Slip Ware”, we will not include neither of these vessels in the repertoire of northern African forms from the roman Dobrogea, as there is a possibility for these vessels to be in fact products of some pontic workshops.

Out of the 20 inventoried forms, from a chronological approach, two forms belong to the 2nd and 3rd century (the Hayes form 27 and Hayes form 49), while the rest of the 18 forms date in the chronological limits of 4th and 7th centuries (Fig.3). The Hayes 27 is present in numerous sites, one of the vessels possibly belonging to the form discovered in Troesmis. According to the description and to the drawing published by the editor of this vessel²⁶, the dimensions and the characteristics of the clay match to those of the pottery made in northern Africa. In spite all this, the author does not indicated the geographical area of origin for the mentioned vessel, leaving therefore the possibility that this vessel could be a local imitation of a common form and rather popular one in those times. A second vessel was discovered in Histria²⁷, but the mentioned plate has a diameter sensitize smaller compared to that of the Hayes 27 pottery, being considered an imitation of the pontic workshops. Apart of the aforementioned copies, whose belonging to the „African Red Slip Ware” pottery is debatable, plates belonging to this form, that had arrived in the Danube area as imports, are attested in Arrubium, Aegyssus and Halmyris.

Among the forms mentioned, a special interest is raised by the Hayes 53 and Hayes 56 forms, discovered in Durostorum²⁸ and Capidava²⁹, because they are the only vessels from the studied region which present decorations in low relief. On the other hand African pottery

²⁵ HAYES 1972, 41.

²⁶ OPAIȚ 1980, 359, pl.15/11.

²⁷ SUCEVEANU 2000, 13, nr.1, pl.1/1.

²⁸ MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 1996, 395-399.

²⁹ OPRIȘ 1998, 161-162, fig.1/1-2; OPRIȘ 2003, 145, pl.50/337-338.

decorated by stamping is present in almost every site from the late antiquity in the roman Dobrogea. Difficulties in classifying vessels in the „African Red Slip Ware” category come when we focus our attention on the Hayes 62 form. The first editor of these vessels, A. Opaïț, believes they are of pontic origins³⁰. Whereas F. Topoleanu, in his book dedicated to the Halmyris ceramics, typologically classifies these vessels as belonging to the northern African workshops, more precisely the to Hayes 62 form³¹. First observation is that the form mentioned was discovered until now only in Halmyris (in 8 copies), in an ambiguous³² stratigraphic context (layers 6, 7 and 9) therefore the chronological dating is set in large limits (second half of the 4th century – second half of 5th century). A second observation comes from the comparison of the profiles of the vessels discovered in Halmyris (Pl. 17, no.142-146) with the profiles of the vessels from the Hayes 62 form discovered in the archaeological sites from northern Africa³³ and we can see the resemblance are not quite perfect. On the other hand close resemblances are in north pontic area, the tableware there being produce in the workshops from the Black Sea region³⁴. Although we are tempted to consider the Halmyris potteries as pontic production, this dilemma will only be solved by conducting physico-chemical analyses on the clay of the mentioned plates and comparing the results with the results obtain by performing the same analyses on the materials coming undoubtedly (discovered in situ) from the northern African workshops. As the status of the 8 vessels discovered in Halmyris is uncertain we will not include them in the repertoire of forms.

The presence of the „African Red Slip Ware” pottery at the mouths of the Danube beginning with the second half of the 2nd century raises the problem of possible „commercial routes” through which the northern African tableware had reached this geographical area. Given the considerable distance between Scythia Minor and the provinces from

³⁰ OPAIȚ 1991, 165, nr.301-303, pl.44.

³¹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 71-72, pl.17/142-146.

³² TOPOLEANU 2000, 71.

³³ BONIFAY 2004, 199, fig.106/ Hayes 62 forms, variants Sidi Jdidi 1.

³⁴ ARSEN'EVA, DOMŽALSKI 2002, 427-428 (form 7), fig.13/575-577.

Northern Africa, we believe that the products that reached this geographical area had passed through “intermediate market places”. There is a low possibility that this African tableware was purchased directly from the producers (potters or owners of the workshops) and then sold on the markets at the mouth of the Danube. The theory can be supported due to the low percentage of tableware coming from northern Africa, situated between approximately 5 and 10 percent out of the total tableware discovered in the archaeological sites in the Roman Dobrogea³⁵. Therefore a question is being raised: how did the northern African pottery arrive in the Dobrogean area and even further?³⁶ We believe the answer to this question must be looked from two different perspectives. The first perspective points to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, times in which the northern African tableware “accidentally” reaches this marginal area of the Roman Empire, probably along with other types of merchandise from the western part of the Empire. As a hypothesis, we consider that the early forms of „African Red Slip Ware” entered through Northern Italy and southern Gallia, following the course of the Danube up into the Pontic basin. To verify this hypothesis we have to check the apparition and distribution of early forms of northern African pottery, in the Danube provinces of the Roman Empire. The presence or the absence of this type of ceramics in the mentioned provinces could confirm or contradict this hypothesis. The second perspective is given by the administrative and territorial transformations, the political and economical changes of the Empire, starting with the reign of Diocletian. Beginning with the 4th century, the African Red Slip Ware pottery reached the Pontic region through the East Mediterranean and Aegean Sea, as Constantinople became the main trademarked in the East Mediterranean (Fig.4).

CONCLUSIONS

³⁵ TOPOLEANU 2000, 87, Graphic 4; In the sample of tableware from (L)Ibida, Extramuros West 3 sector, the northern African tableware is in proportion of 5%. For this, see MOCANU 2011, 242, Graphic 4.

³⁶ An explanation regarding the imports of “Western Sigillata” in the north of the Black Sea is found in ZHURAVLEV 2008, 83 and note 3. In our opinion this explanation can be plausible also for the African Red Slip Ware ceramics.

The tableware produced in the pottery workshops from the northern-African area represent only a category of products involved in the commercial trades between these two geographic regions. The archaeological excavations carried out in the last century in Dobrogea had as a result the discovery of a large variety of products originated in Northern Africa. The amphorae, used as cases for fish products and olive oil, are certified in numerous settlements in Scythia Minor, even though their total number among this type of pots it's far lower than that of the tableware. Out of these 17 types, two (Africana I and Africana II) are dated from the early roman times, the rest being dated in the Late Antiquity³⁷. Among the different categories of imported ceramics in the space of the Lower Danube, from the northern African provinces, a special place is occupied by the lamps. For example, in Halmyris, for the 5th and the 6th century the lamps produced in the northern African workshops, occupy a percentage of 12% out of the total pots from this category³⁸, compared to the tableware which represents 8 percents out of the total from this category³⁹.

Following the discoveries of tableware imported from Northern Africa, after the archaeological excavations in Dobrogea, but also of other functional categories of potteries, we can create an image of the trades between the two geographical regions. Of course, this image is far from being exhaustive and can not cover the entire commercial flux between the northern African provinces and those from the mouth of the river Danube. Still, we can say, based on the repertoire of forms of the „African Red Slip Ware“ ceramics that these trades existed from the second half of the 2nd century and had extended over a period almost five centuries, up to the first part of the 7th century. The commercial trading was more intense in the late roman period, moment when the products from the northern African workshops seem to occupy a place on the Scythia

³⁷ PARASCHIV 2006, 148.

³⁸ TOPOLEANU 2000, 233.

³⁹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 223.

Minor's market left open by the extinction of the pottery workshops from Gallia and Italia.

A last aspect we would like to point out is the ambivalent character of the trade between northern Africa and the west pontic region which includes also the mouth of the Danube. The trades were not made only in one way, proof to that being that in the northern African region was being imported ceramic produced in the Black Sea area, fact demonstrated for example by the discoveries of the "sigillata pontica" in Berenice.⁴⁰

THE REPERTOIRE OF THE „AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE" FORMS IN SCYTHIA MINOR

Hayes Form 27 is dated beginning with the second half of the 2nd century and the first two decades of the 3rd century. It is certified up to present in Arrubium⁴¹, Aegyssus⁴² and Halmyris, where it was discovered on the layer 3⁴³.

Hayes Form 45 is certified in only one copy belonging to the version C and has been discovered in Halmyris, on the layer 5⁴⁴. The first two versions, A and B of the same form have been dated from the second half of the 2nd century and the beginning of the next century, while the C version is chronological situated in the beginning of the 4th century.

Hayes Form 49 certified in only one copy originated in Halmyris, on the layer 3⁴⁵, dated from the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century. We notice the fact that in Halmyris this form has been discovered in an earlier archaeological context, with almost half a century before the dating proposed by J.W. Hayes ⁴⁶.

⁴⁰ KENRICK 1985, 271-282.

⁴¹ PARASCHIV 1997, 319, pl.1/6-7 and pl.2/8-9.

⁴² NUȚU, COSTEA 2010, 155, pl.4/18.

⁴³ TOPOLEANU 2000, 69-70, pl.17/137.

⁴⁴ TOPOLEANU 2000, 70, pl.17/138.

⁴⁵ TOPOLEANU 2000, 70, pl.17/139.

⁴⁶ HAYES 1972, p.69.

Hayes Form 53 identified up to present only in Durostorum, in a random discovery⁴⁷. It has been dated from the second half of the 4th century and the first three decades of the 5th century.

Hayes Form 56 is mentioned in the profile literature in Capidava⁴⁸ in two copies, to which is added a copy from Durostorum, discovered in the same conditions as the fragment of the bowl belonging to the Hayes form 53⁴⁹. This form is dated in the same period as the fragment of the Hayes form 53 bowl.

Hayes Form 61 has been identified for the first time in the fortified horreum at Topraichioi, in two copies⁵⁰, at Halmyris, on layer 10⁵¹ and Tropaeum Traiani, in section B, being dated from the 4th century and the beginning of the next century⁵². The appearance of these forms in Halmyris on layer 10 (first half of the 6th century) is probably accidental; the ceramic fragment mentioned being found in a previous layer. The dating proposed by J.W. Hayes is 325 – 400/20 for the variant A and 400 – 450 for the variant B⁵³.

Hayes Form 67 has been identified in Tropaeum Traiani, on layer 2, dated from the 4th century⁵⁴, at Topraichioi⁵⁵, Capidava⁵⁶ and at Halmyris, on layers 8 and 9⁵⁷. The form is dated in the second half of the 4th century and the second half of the next century.

Hayes Form 76 has been certified up to present in Aegyssus, being dated by its editor in the time period of 425 - 475⁵⁸.

⁴⁷ MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 1996, 395-397, fig.1/1.

⁴⁸ OPRÎȘ 2003, 145, pl.50/337-338.

⁴⁹ MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 1996, 395-397, fig.1/2.

⁵⁰ OPAIȚ 1985, 156, fig.3/7-9.

⁵¹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 70-71, pl.17/140.

⁵² GĂMUREAC 2009, 266-267, fig.12/110.

⁵³ HAYES 1972, 107.

⁵⁴ BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 186, fig.158/2.9.

⁵⁵ OPAIȚ 1985, 157, fig.3/11-14.

⁵⁶ COVACEF 1999, 158, pl.12/5.

⁵⁷ TOPOLEANU 2000, 72-73, pl.17/147-148.

⁵⁸ OPAIȚ 1985, 158, fig.4/11.

Hayes form 80 is being mentioned in Halmyris, with two fragments on the layer 8⁵⁹, dated in the first half of the 5th century, even though J.W. Hayes proposes the period of the second half and the end of the same century⁶⁰.

Hayes Form 82 is unique up to this moment in Scythia Minor, being identified in (L)Ibida, on the Curtina G, S III, C6 section, at depth of 2.40 m, in an archaeological context subscribed to the 5th – 6th century. According to the typology and chronology of J.W. Hayes, this form dates from the 5th century and the beginning of the next century⁶¹.

Hayes Form 85 is mentioned in Halmyris, on layer 8, being subsequently dated from the first half of the 5th century⁶².

Hayes Form 87 has been certified in Topraichioi⁶³, Halmyris, on layers 9 and 11⁶⁴, Capidava⁶⁵ and (L)Ibida⁶⁶. The chronological limits of this form are: the second half of the 5th century and the beginning of the next century, being noted that the ceramic fragment, on the layer 11 in Halmyris is dated in the second half of the 6th century.

Hayes Form 91 encountered up to present in the metropolitan basilica in Histria in three copies⁶⁷ and in (L)Ibida⁶⁸ in contexts from the second half of the 5th century and first half of the 6th century.

Hayes Form 94 has been found up to present in Halmyris, on layer 9⁶⁹, being dated in the first half of the 6th century and in the B section of the fortress Tropaeum Traiani⁷⁰, in an archaeological context dated from the same period as in Halmyris.

⁵⁹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 73, pl.17/149-150.

⁶⁰ HAYES 1972, 128.

⁶¹ HAYES 1972, 131.

⁶² TOPOLEANU 2000, 71 (Mackensen form,1993, 60.2), pl.17/141.

⁶³ OPAIȚ 1985, 158, fig.4/9.

⁶⁴ TOPOLEANU 2000, 73-74, pl.18/151-152.

⁶⁵ OPRISȚ 2003, 145-146, pl.50/339 and pl.54/340.

⁶⁶ MOCANU 2011, 228, pl.2/1-3.

⁶⁷ SUCEVEANU 2007, 208-209, pl.75/29-13.

⁶⁸ MOCANU 2011, 228, pl.2/4.

⁶⁹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 74-75, pl.18/155.

⁷⁰ GĂMUREAC 2009, 267, fig.13/111.

Hayes Form 95 is present in Halmyris, on layer 9⁷¹, the date indicated by the editor being subscribed to the second half of the 5th century, while J.W. Hayes dates this form from the first half of the next century⁷².

Hayes Form 97 was present in one specimen discovered in Capidava⁷³ and dated back to the first half of the 6th century.

Hayes Form 99 seems to be the most common African Red Slip Ware form among the roman sites in Scythia Minor, in generally being found in archaeological contexts dating from the 6th century. The Hayes 99 form has been identified in: Histria⁷⁴, Capidava⁷⁵, Halmyris⁷⁶, Tropaeum Traiani⁷⁷ and (L)Ibida⁷⁸.

Hayes Form 103 has been identified in Halmyris, on the layer 10⁷⁹, Capidava⁸⁰ and Tropaeum Traiani⁸¹. From a chronological point of view, this form belongs to the 6th century.

Hayes Form 104 it's present in Tropeum Traiani⁸², on the second layer, Halmyris, on the layers 9, 10 and 11⁸³ Capidava⁸⁴ and (L)Ibida⁸⁵, being dated from the 6th century and the first two decades of the following century.

⁷¹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 75, pl.18/156.

⁷²HAYES 1972, 149.

⁷³ OPRİŞ 2003, 146-147, pl.50/341.

⁷⁴ SUCEVEANU 1982, 97, fig.14/8 ; SUCEVEANU 2007, 209, pl.75/32-35.

⁷⁵ COVACEF 1999, 164, pl.15/1 a-b. Specimen with a complete profile, decorated by stamping. The Author considers it belongs to Hayes form 9, version B. From our perspective the specimen from Capidava belongs to the Hayes form 99. For comparison, see HAYES 1972, Fig.4/Form 9 and HAYES 1972, fig.28/Form 99.

⁷⁶ TOPOLEANU 2000, 75-76, pl.18/157-160.

⁷⁷ GĂMUREAC 2009, 267, pl.13/112.

⁷⁸ Two unpublished pottery fragments belonging to this form appear in the Extramuros North 1 sector.

⁷⁹ TOPOLEANU 2000, 76-77, pl.19/136.

⁸⁰ OPRİŞ 2003, 140-150, pl.53/348-349.

⁸¹ GĂMUREAC 2009, 267, pl.13/113.

⁸² BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 189, fig.167/2.2.

⁸³ TOPOLEANU 2000, 77-78, pl.19/164-170.

⁸⁴ OPRİŞ 2003, 149, pl.53/345, pl.54/346; COVACEF 1999, 154 and 157, pl.11/4.

⁸⁵ MOCANU 2011, 228-229, pl.2/5.

Hayes Form 105 has been up to present identified in Capidava⁸⁶ and in the metropolitan basilica in Histria⁸⁷. This particular form it's dated from the end of the 6th century.

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⁸⁶ OPRİȘ 2003, 151, pl.54/350-352; COVACEF 1999, 154.

⁸⁷ SUCEVEANU 2007, 209, pl.75/ 36-37.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

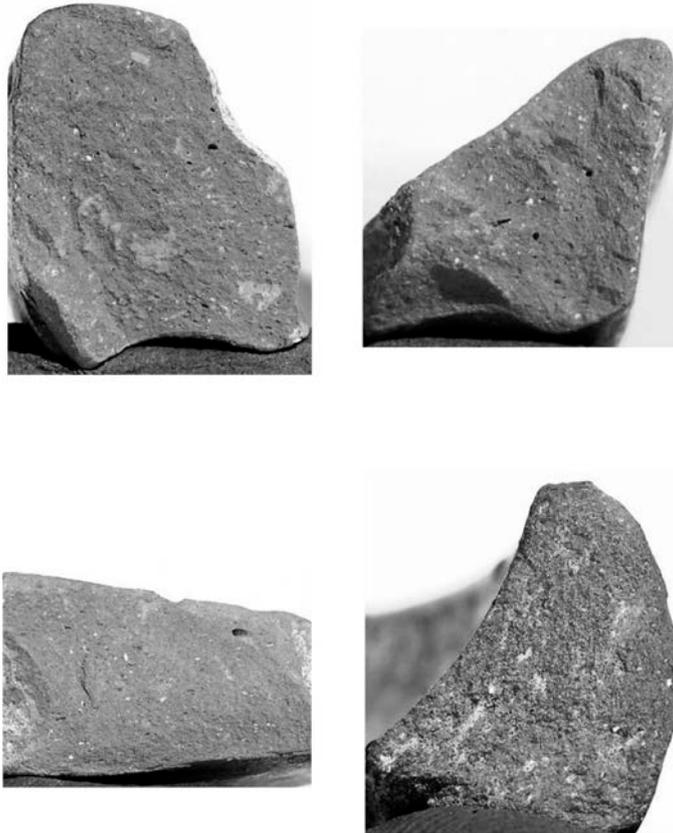


Fig. 1.
Fabrics of ARSW discovered at (L)Ibida

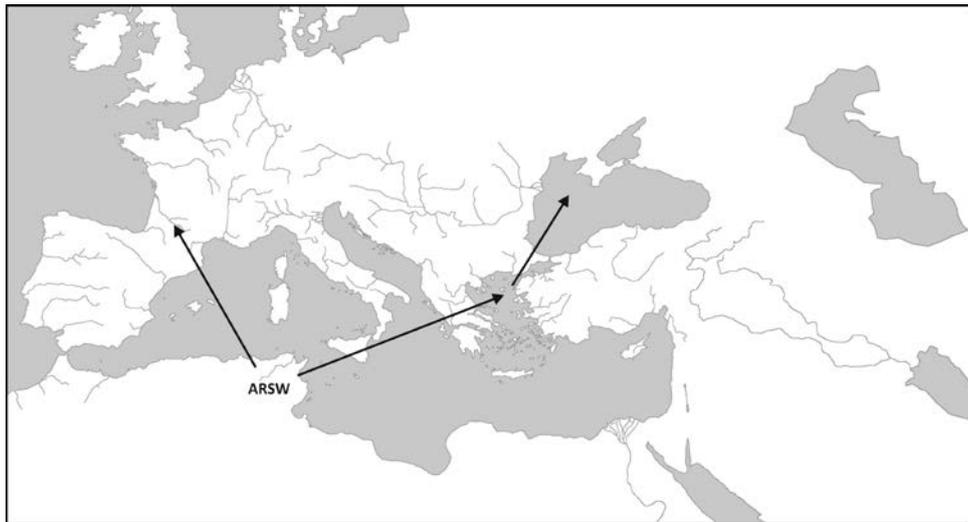
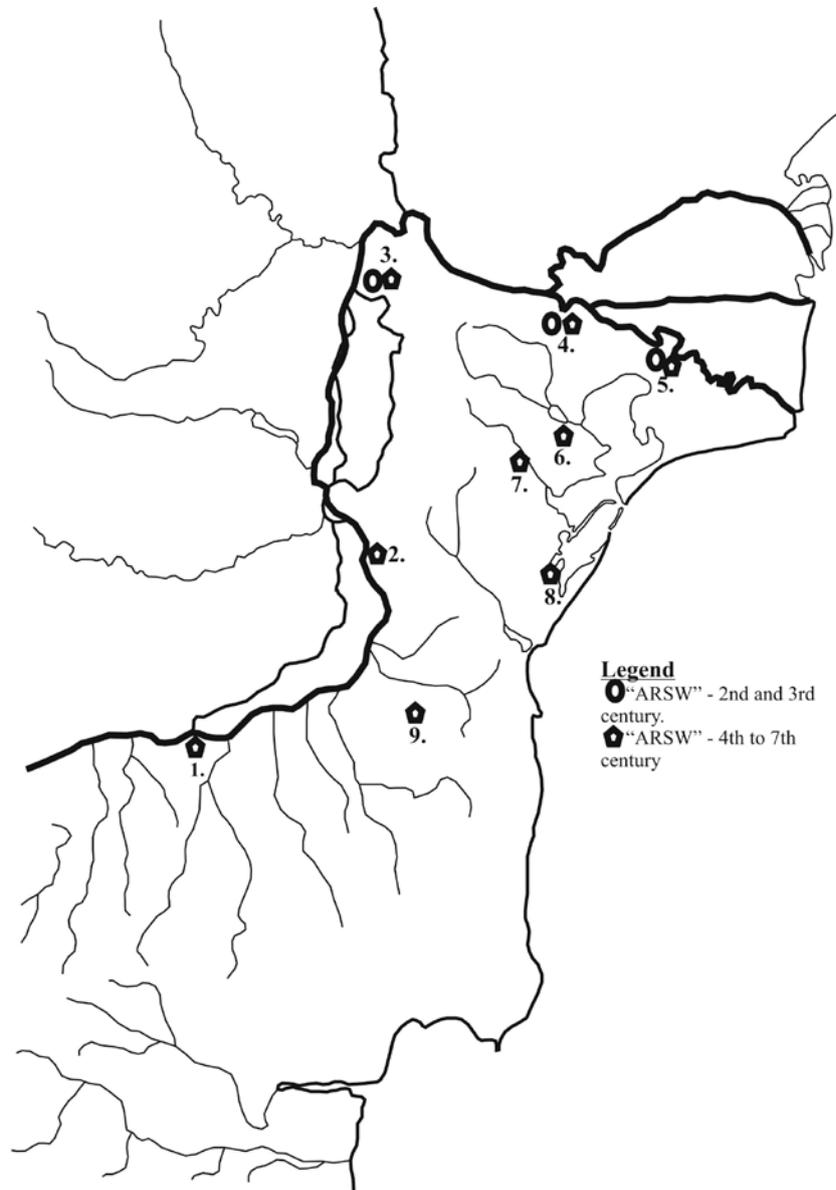


Fig.2.
Map of the distribution of ARSW ceramics.



1.Durostorum; 2.Capidava; 3.Arrubium; 4.Aegyssus; 5.Halmyris; 6.Topraichioi; 7.Ibida; 8.Histria;
9.Tropaeum Traiani;

Fig. 3.
Map of Roman Dobrogea (Scythia Minor).

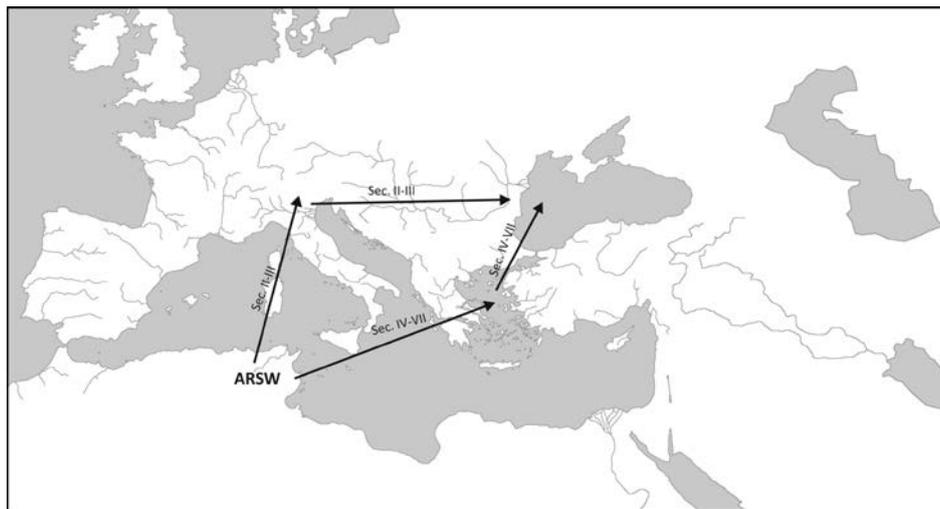


Fig.4.
Map of the hypothetical trade routes for the ARSW ceramics.

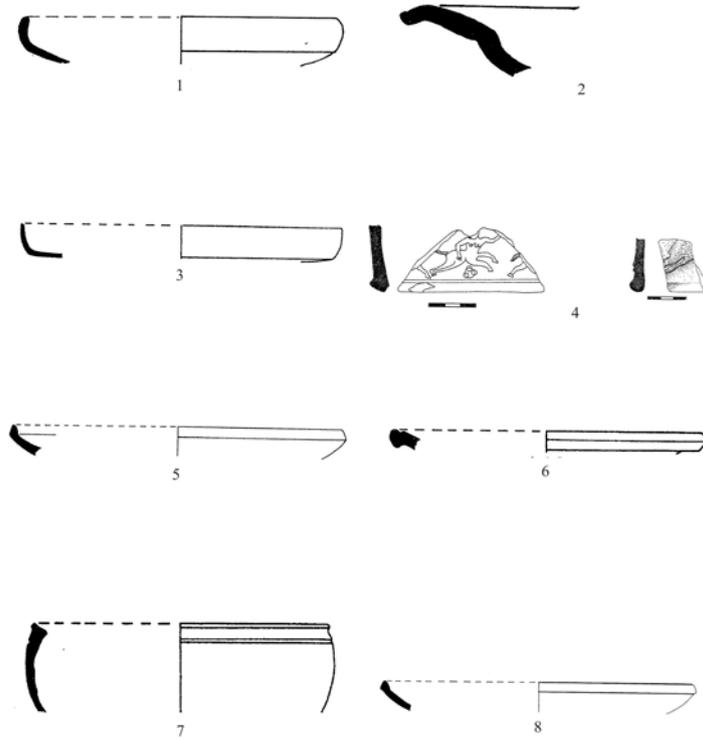
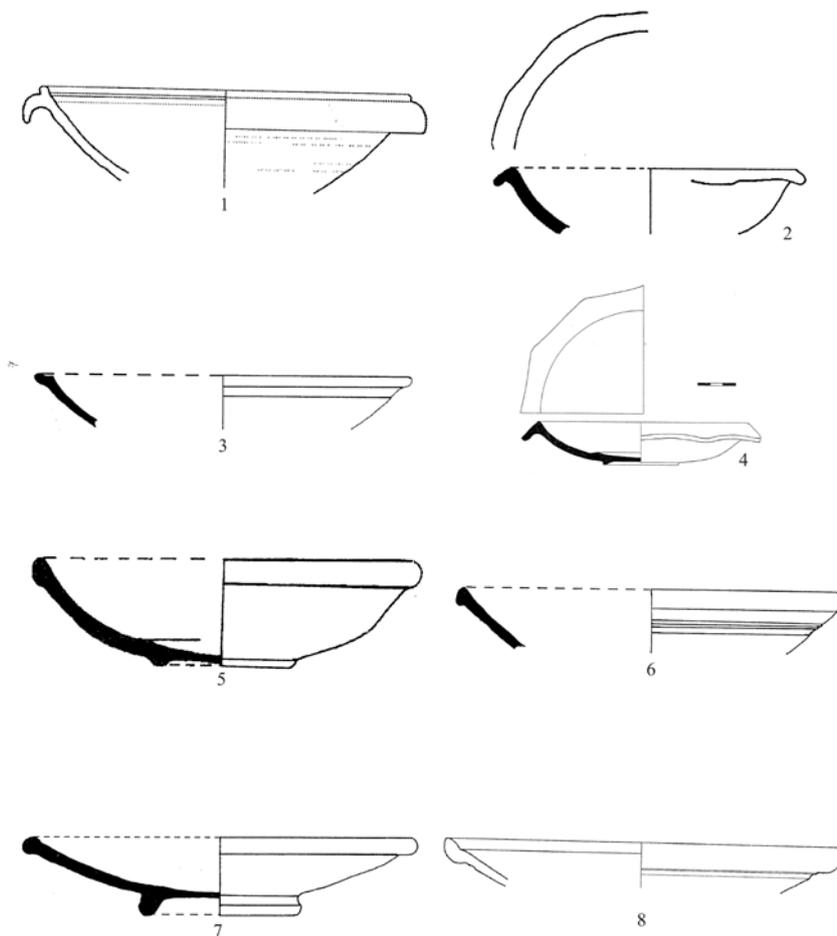


Fig. 5.

1. Hayes 27, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/137; 2. Hayes 45, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/138; 3. Hayes 49, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/139; 4. Hayes 56, *apud* Opris 2003, pl. 50/337-338; 5. Hayes 61, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/140; 6. Hayes 67, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/148; 7. Hayes 85, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 17/141; 8. Hayes 87, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl. 18/152.



Fog.6.

1.Hayes 91, *apud* Suceveanu 2007, pl.75/29; 2.Hayes 94, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl.18/155; 3.Hayes 95, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl.18/156; 4.Hayes 97, *apud* Opris 2003, pl.50/341; 5.Hayes 99, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl.19/161; 6.Hayes 103, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl.19/163; 7.Hayes 104, *apud* Topoleanu 2000, pl.19/169; 8.Hayes 105, *apud* Suceveanu 2007, pl.75/37.