

CONSIDERATIONS ON TABLEWARE POTTERY OF (L)IBIDA III.  
X RESEARCH AREA\*

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**Keywords:** pottery, tableware, western Black Sea, (L)Ibida.

**Abstract.** *From the analyses of the table pottery sample found in the X research area on the archaeological site Slava Rusă, it result that the pottery centre with the most vessels (23 fragments of pottery) is represented by the Phocaeen workshops from western Asia Minor. This situation is not surprising, being encountered on the other research areas in Ibida but also in other Roman-Byzantine sites in Dobrudja. Noteworthy in the X research area is that all the Phocaeen pottery can be framed in a time interval not exceeding a century (second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century). The identified forms are only two: Hayes Form 3 with some of the versions and Hayes Form 8. We can notice that the first forms of Phocaeen workshops are absent (Hayes Form 1, 2 and the A version of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hayes Form); that would be covered the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The Phocaeen bowls (Hayes 10 Form); specific to the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the next century are absent, too. The African workshops are certified by the presence of five pieces, each belonging to a different form. Beside the forms already attested in Dobrudja (Hayes 82, 87, 91 and 104), this research area offered another two forms: Hayes 70 and 71, for which there are no analogies in the West-Pontic area. These forms date from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century (Hayes 104 Form, version C). In terms of quantity, North-African tableware ranges within the limits already known for the contemporary sites within the region. As for the pottery produced in the Black Sea basin—identified by four ceramic fragments—it also ranges within the limits known at Ibida from the analyses of the Extra Muros Vest III research area. The identified forms have analogies in settlements in both the North Black Sea basin and the North of modern Turkey. Unidentified pottery, probably belonging to other subsequent ages (like the medieval ceramic fragment), may mean that the existing archaeological situation was disrupted by other subsequent interventions after the*

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*abandonment of the fortification system at Slava Rusă. Besides the modern intervention, a medieval settlement may have also existed, also certified in the Curtina G research area. Further analysis of other material categories from the X research Area, plus comparing data with those obtained by studying the table ware sample, will provide more complete information about the chronology and functionality of the archaeological complex identified in the mentioned research area from (L) Ibida.*

**Rezumat.** *Din analiza eşantionului ceramic al veselei de masă individualizat în sectorul X al şantierului arheologic de la Slava Rusă rezultă că centrul ceramic cu cele mai multe vase (23 de fragmente ceramice) este reprezentat de atelierele phoceene din vestul Asiei Mici. Situația nu este deloc surprinzătoare, fiind întâlnită și pe alte sectoare ale şantierului Ibida, dar și în restul siturilor romano-bizantine din Dobrogea. Demn de remarcat în cazul sectorului X este că toată ceramica phoceeană se datează într-un interval cronologic ce nu depășește un secol (a doua jumătate a secolului al V-lea și prima jumătate a secolului al VI-lea). Formele identificate sunt doar două, Hayes 3 cu o parte din variantele sale și Hayes 8. Remarcăm absența formelor de început ale atelierelor phoceene (Hayes 1, Hayes 2 și Hayes 3, varianta A) ce ar fi ocupat intervalul cronologic din a doua jumătate a secolului al IV-lea până la jumătatea secolului al V-lea. Lipsesc și castroanele phoceene specifice celei de-a doua jumătăți a secolului al VI-lea și începutul secolului următor (forma Hayes 10). Atelierele africane sunt atestate prin cinci piese, fiecare aparținând unei forme diferite. Pe lângă formele deja atestate în Dobrogea (Hayes 82, 87, 91 și 104) acest sector a oferit și două surprize plăcute. Formele Hayes 70 și 71, pentru care nu cunoaștem analogii în spațiul vest-pontic și care se datează la sfârșitul secolului al IV-lea și în prima jumătate a secolului al V-lea, deci mai timpuriu decât ceramica phoceeană descoperită în acest sector. Tot atelierelor nord-africane datorăm și singurul fragment ceramic specific celei de-a doua jumătăți a secolului al VI-lea (forma Hayes 104, varianta C). Din punct de vedere cantitativ ceramica de masă nord-africană de înscris în limitele deja cunoscute pentru alte situri contemporane din regiune. Despre ceramica produsă în bazinul pontic — identificată prin patru fragmente ceramice — putem afirma că și aceasta se înscris din punct de vedere cantitativ în limitele cunoscute la Ibida după analiza materialului din sectorul Extra Muros Vest III, iar formele identificate își găsesc analogii în diferite așezări atât din bazinul nord-pontic, cât și în așezări din nordul Turciei zilelor noastre. Ceramica neidentificată, susceptibilă de a aparține altor epoci ulterioare (cum este cazul fragmentului ceramic medieval) confirmă că situația arheologică existentă în ziua de azi a fost perturbată și de alte intervenții ulterioare încetării funcționării sistemului de fortificații de la Slava Rusă. Deci iată că, pe lângă intervențiile moderne pentru a scoate piatră de construcție din ruinele fortificației, se adaugă și o posibilă locuire medievală, atestată și în sectorul Curtina G, după cum aminteam în rândurile anterioare. Analiza ulterioară a altor categorii de material din*

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*sectorul X și compararea datelor cu cele obținute din studiul eșantionului ceramicii de masă vor putea oferi informații mai multe și mai corecte despre cronologia și funcționalitatea complexelor arheologice identificate în sectorul X al șantierului (L)Ibida.*

In 2007, archaeological research on the south-western wing of the Slava Rusă Roman-Byzantine fortification was initiated, mainly to establish the chronological relation between the city per se and the additional fortification. In that year, a first perpendicular section on the Curtina X research area (conventionally noted SX) was excavated — size  $4 \times 24$  m<sup>2</sup>. The 2008 campaign included the opening of an additional section, SX 1, parallel with the first one. Within the sixth square of the SX section (*extra muros*), a garbage chute was identified and studied; this complex provided a substantial amount of the pottery published in this article. According to the author of the excavation, the garbage chute was used in the chronological interval of the fourth-sixth centuries; the around 50 coins discovered in this point were proven to have belonged to this period<sup>3</sup>. The dwelling discovered in squares 1 and 2 within SX was researched in 2009; a series of pottery fragments, identified on this occasion, are included in the catalogue pertaining to this article. This habitation structure was also dated to the Roman-Byzantine period. Also in 2009, the *extra muros* research continued (square 6), and numerous pottery fragments were discovered in the garbage chute identified the previous year<sup>4</sup>. Considering the lack of necessary funds for archaeological research in Sector X and in the other sectors of the Slava Rusă site, the amount of materials (tableware pottery included) discovered has dropped dramatically starting with 2010.

The items featured in this paper represent the fruits of three research campaigns (2008–2010) in Sector X of the Ibida–Slava Rusă site. Among them, it is worth highlighting six pottery fragments with stamped decoration, which I have published in a recent article, thus not describing

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<sup>2</sup> APARASCHIVEI 2008, 282.

<sup>3</sup> APARASCHIVEI 2009, 197–198.

<sup>4</sup> APARASCHIVEI 2010, 174–176.

them here, too<sup>5</sup>. After processing (washing and marking) the material 54 pottery fragments (rims and bottoms of dishes, bowls or plates) resulted, among which 34 are rims of various tableware forms, which can be determined chronologically. I also mention a piece of Phocaean dish bottom with stamped decoration. All 35 items are featured in the catalogue. There are 19 bottoms, two of which belong to dishes pertaining to Pontic Red Slip, 15 bottoms came from plates or dishes produced in Phocaean workshops, while four belong to vessels with unidentified origin. The 19 bottoms are not featured in the catalogue and they are not taken into account for the quantitative analysis of the pottery sample within X Research Area because they cannot be ascribed a typology.

The 35 typical pottery fragments included in the catalogue pertain to several tableware pottery production centres that functioned throughout the Roman Empire during Late Antiquity. Five pottery fragments belong to northern Africa — more precisely, modern Tunisia. According to J.W. Hayes typology, they belong to African Red Slip. The five pottery fragments represent five distinct forms. A fragment of dish/bowl bottom with significantly arched walls, with short, ring-like bottom and horizontal rim, thickened outer edge, decorated on the upper surface with two incised parallel lines, pertains to Hayes 70. The fragment was discovered in the garbage chute of the sixth square 6 within Section X (Roman-Byzantine context), and the form dates to the first half of the fifth century; in the Athenian Agora, fragments pertaining to this form were discovered within a level dated to Theodosius II by coins<sup>6</sup>. J.W. Hayes also noted, in 1972, that Form 70 is a very rare encounter outside Tunisia. Thus far, this form has not been discovered in any other Late Roman settlement of Dobrudja. There are no analogies in the Roman basin, either. A similar vessel was discovered on the northern African coast, at Berenice, dated to the first half of the fifth century<sup>7</sup>.

A fragment of dish or bowl rim was discovered in the building area, second square of X Research Area. It pertains to Form 71, version B,

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<sup>5</sup> MOCANU 2011a, 293–309.

<sup>6</sup> HAYES 1972, 119.

<sup>7</sup> KENRICK 1985, 359–361, fig. 67/641.

as they it is similar to those of Form 70; the difference is that the rim is not horizontal, but chamfered, without decorations. The discovery context places the item between the fourth and the sixth centuries. Version B of Form 71 is specific to the first half of the fifth century<sup>8</sup>. The tableware pertaining to Form 71 has not yet been discovered in Roman Dobrudja or the Pontic basin.

Hayes 82 Form, version B is represent by a single fragment discovered in the same context as the pottery fragment ascribed to Hayes 70 Form. Hayes 82 plates have no analogies in Dobrudja, either. Only one ceramic fragment ascribed to Form 82 was discovered at Slava Rusă, in the Curtina X research area, in a context identical to the one of X Research Area (garbage chute *extra muros*, which functioned in the fourth-sixth centuries)<sup>9</sup>. Plates belonging to Form 82 are encountered in the Mediterranean basin, while Athenian Agora vessels were dated to the second half of the fifth century<sup>10</sup>.

The presence of Hayes 91, version C bowls is not singular at Slava Rusă. The fragment found in X Research Area was discovered in the building area within X Research Area, while the other fragment at Slava Rusă was identified in the pottery sample of Extra Muros Vest III Research Area. These contexts coincide chronologically<sup>11</sup>. In the Episcopal basilica of Histria, four vessels pertaining to version C of Form 91 were inventoried<sup>12</sup>. The form in question was extremely common mainly in settlements within the western Mediterranean basin, where it appears to have been the most common form in the second half of the fifth century<sup>13</sup>.

In the same *extra muros* garbage chute (X Research Area, square 6), a pottery fragment pertaining to Form Hayes 104, version C, was discovered. Thus far, we identified at Slava Rusă a pottery fragment

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<sup>8</sup> HAYES 1972, 120, fig. 20/71. KENRICK 1985, 361, fig. 67/642.

<sup>9</sup> MOCANU, 2012, 330.

<sup>10</sup> HAYES 2008, 79, p. 229/1118, fig. 35/1118.

<sup>11</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 228, pl. 2/4.

<sup>12</sup> SUCEVEANU 2007, pp. 208–209, pl. 75/29–31.

<sup>13</sup> HAYES 1972, 140–144, fig. 26/21, 23; KENRICK 1985, 364, fig. 67/654.2, 654.3; BONIFAY 2004, 179, fig. 95/type 52.

pertaining to version A<sup>14</sup>; version C was attested at Capidava<sup>15</sup>; at Halmyris, two fragments were identified on levels 10 and 11<sup>16</sup> and at Histria on level IV B<sup>17</sup>. Form 104 was widely disseminated in the Mediterranean basin; it was rarely encountered in the Aegean or Pontic basin. Among the Athenian Agora discoveries, version C of Form 104 was dated to the second half of the sixth century<sup>18</sup>.

Four pottery fragments belonging to vessels produced somewhere in the Black Sea basin pertain to Pontic Red Slip. They were classified into three distinct ceramic forms. The first two fragments were discovered in the garbage chute identified in the sixth square within X Research Area, pertaining to Form 4. The bowls/dishes in question have a vertical rim, hemispherical body, curved walls, quite short and annular bottom. In the Pontic basin, we found analogies at Tanais, where vessels are dated to the end of the fourth and the first half of the fifth century<sup>19</sup>. For Dobrudja, we have found no analogies thus far, but this form may have existed in other Late Roman settlements, too, all the more as the Romanian literature has ignored the Pontic Red Slip pottery or, in some cases, it has ascribed it erroneously to micro-Asiatic or even northern African workshops.

The ceramic fragment ascribed typologically to Form 7 was discovered in the same archaeological context with the other two fragments pertaining to the Pontic Red Slip group. Form 7 is known at Slava Rusă; a fragment was discovered in the Extra Muros Vest III Research Area and dated in the second part of the fifth century<sup>20</sup>. In the western Black Sea area, Form 7 is also present in the Topraichioi site, being dated to the first half of the fifth century<sup>21</sup>. In the northern Black Sea

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<sup>14</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 228–229, pl. 2/5.

<sup>15</sup> OPRİŞ 2003, 149, pl. 54/346.

<sup>16</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 78/169–170, pl. 19/169–170.

<sup>17</sup> SUCEVEANU 1982, 92, fig. 10/6.

<sup>18</sup> HAYES 1972, 160–166, fig. 30/23.

<sup>19</sup> ARSEN'EVA, DOMŽALSKI 2002, 427, fig. 13/568–574.

<sup>20</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 230, pl. 2/7.

<sup>21</sup> OPAIŢ 1985, p. 155; OPAIŢ 1996, 135 (OpaiŢ IV form).

area, there are similar vessels at Tanais, dated in the second half of the fifth century and even at the beginning of the subsequent century<sup>22</sup>.

A fragment of a dish with high, vertical rim, separated on the outside from the body of the vessel through a barely noticeable threshold, arched walls and annular bottom, comes from the same context as the rest of fragments pertaining to Pontic Red Slip Ware. This form was not included within a typological series; however, the best analogy is encountered at Pompeiopolis, where the item was dated to the second half of the fourth century and the first half of the subsequent century<sup>23</sup>.

Just like in all Late Roman sites in Dobrudja, the tableware pottery produced in the Phocaeen workshops—known as Late Roman C—is dominant. In case of X Research Area at Slava Rusă, were identified 23 pottery fragments pertaining to vessels imported from the west of Asia Minor. They were ascribed typologically to Forms 3 (versions from b to g) and 8. Five pottery fragments—four of which were discovered in the garbage chute of C 6 and one near the access stair on the precinct, identified in SX 1—pertain to version B. All these fragments have characteristics specific to version B; an incised decoration done with a small cogwheel is present on the outside surface of the rim. In the Ibida site, five other ceramic fragments that pertain to version B were discovered in the Extra Muros Vest III Research Area<sup>24</sup>. Among the Late Roman archaeological sites in Dobrudja where this version of Form 3 was pinpointed, we mention the following: Tropaeum Traiani<sup>25</sup>, Halmyris<sup>26</sup> or Capidava<sup>27</sup>. Version B of Form 3 circulated mainly in the eastern Mediterranean basin; in Athenian Agora, it was dated in the second half of the fifth century<sup>28</sup>.

All four pottery fragments classified as version C of Hayes 3 Form were discovered in the garbage chute of the sixth square. This version is

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<sup>22</sup> ARSEN'EVA, DOMŽALSKI 2002, 427–428, fig. 13/575–577.

<sup>23</sup> DOMŽALSKI 2012, 7, fig. 3/10–11.

<sup>24</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 232–233, pl. 3/13–15.

<sup>25</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 187/NV/2(11), fig. 160/2(11).

<sup>26</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 48–49, pl. 3/23–26.

<sup>27</sup> OPRİȘ 2003, 151/355 (without illustrations).

<sup>28</sup> HAYES 2008, 239–240/1255–1263, fig. 38/1255–1263.

well documented at Slava Rusă: 22 fragments were discovered in Extra Muros Vest III Research Area<sup>29</sup>. Pottery fragments belonging to version C were identified at Halmyris<sup>30</sup> or at Histria<sup>31</sup>. The dissemination area of version C is similar to the one of the preceding version, just like the corresponding chronological interval<sup>32</sup>.

Hayes 3 Form, version D is attested by a single pottery fragment, discovered in the same garbage chute within the sixth square. The ceramic fragment within X Research Area adds to the four similar fragments discovered in Extra Muros Vest III Research Area<sup>33</sup>. Compared to the aforementioned ones, version D is less known in the Dobrudjan space; the only analogy is encountered at Halmyris<sup>34</sup>. In the case of this version, too, the dating coincides with the second half of the fifth century<sup>35</sup>.

Version E, along with version C of Hayes 3 Form, is the most common within the archaeological site of Slava Rusă. Six pottery fragments discovered in the garbage chute within the sixth square or in the area of the dwelling identified in the second square pertain to version E. This version is very well represented in the ceramic sample of Ibida: 23 fragments in Extra Muros Vest III Research Area<sup>36</sup>, as well as other discoveries from other sectors such as Curtina G research area. The Form Hayes 3, version E, is known in the scientific literature as an evolution of version C, and it circulated at the end of the fifth century and in the first decades of the sixth century<sup>37</sup>.

Hayes 3 Form, version F, is disseminated in all the important settlements of Late Antiquity in Dobrudja; it is attested at Tropaeum Traiani<sup>38</sup>, Halmyris<sup>39</sup>, Capidava<sup>40</sup> or Histria<sup>41</sup>. In X Research Area, were

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<sup>29</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 233–235, pl. 3/18–22, pl. 4/24–29.

<sup>30</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 49–50, pl. 3/27–30, p.4/31–34.

<sup>31</sup> SUCEVEANU 2007, 204, pl. 74/2–3.

<sup>32</sup> HAYES 2008, 240–241/1266–1273, fig. 39/1266–1273.

<sup>33</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 235–236, pl. 4.40–43.

<sup>34</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 50, pl. 4/35038.

<sup>35</sup> HAYES 1972, 329–333, fig. 68/13.

<sup>36</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 236–238, pl. 5 and pl. 6/53–57.

<sup>37</sup> HAYES 1972, 329–333, fig. 68/14–16.

<sup>38</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 189, fig. 167/2(6).



discovered three pottery fragments, all in the same context defined by the garbage chute within the sixth square. Version F is considered the successor of version E and it circulated in the entire Mediterranean basin and in the Pontic area in the first half of the sixth century<sup>42</sup>.

Version G is the last Hayes 3 Form discovered in X Research Area; the only pottery fragment comes from the same garbage chute where most of the pottery items pertaining to tableware were discovered. This form, just like the preceding one, dates to the first half of the sixth century<sup>43</sup>. In Dobrudja, there are analogies for this version at Halmyris<sup>44</sup> and Histria<sup>45</sup>.

The second form that pertains to the Phocaeen workshops and that was discovered in X Research Area is Hayes 8. Both pottery fragments come from the garbage chute identified in the sixth square. This form is encountered especially in eastern Mediterranean settlements; in the Athenian Agora, it was discovered on a level belonging to the second half of the fifth century<sup>46</sup>. In similar stratigraphic conditions, Hayes 8 Form is attested at Thassos, too<sup>47</sup>. Besides the three fragments of Ibida discovered in Extra Muros Vest III Research Area<sup>48</sup>, in Dobrudja this form is attested at Halmyris on levels 9 and 10<sup>49</sup>.

The ceramic fragment with stamped decoration is ascribed to type I, with geometric or vegetal motifs; at Ibida, another 11 pottery fragments pertaining to this type were discovered. In the particular case of the fragment presented in the catalogue, the decoration shows rhombuses with a double frame enclosed within squares with a double square. The stamp was applied repeatedly around the centre of the vessel; it is framed

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<sup>39</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 51–52, pl. 5/47–52 and pl. 6/53–56.

<sup>40</sup> OPRİŞ 2003, 151, pl. 54/363.

<sup>41</sup> SUCEVEANU 2007, 205–206, pl. 74/4–13.

<sup>42</sup> HAYES 1972, 329–335, fig. 69/23–25.

<sup>43</sup> HAYES 1972, 331 (without illustrations).

<sup>44</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 53, pl. 6/57–61.

<sup>45</sup> SUCEVEANU 2007, 206, pl. 74/15–16.

<sup>46</sup> HAYES 2008, 242–243, fig. 40/1294–1297.

<sup>47</sup> ABADIE-REYNAL, SODINI 1992, 24/CF 108, fig. 7/108.

<sup>48</sup> MOCANU 2011b, 240, pl. 8/90–92.

<sup>49</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 59–60, pl. 10/94–97.

outward and inward by a circle made through incision with small cogwheel. The ceramic fragment belongs to the II B decorative style, according to the typology made by J.W. Hayes; hence, it can be dated to the second half of the fifth century.

Three fragments (classified as *varia*) among the 35 ones comprised in the sample, discovered in X Research Area, are still unidentified from the perspective of production workshops; therefore, we cannot determine their area of origin. The first ceramic fragment (catalogue — No 33) belongs to a dish/platter; the form is rather similar to that of vessels produced in workshops within the Pontic basin (Form 3, Pontic Red Slip) or in Phocaeen workshops (Form Hayes 2). The characteristics and texture of the fabric, the slip hue and the decoration applied on the upper side of the rim show that this vessel could not have been produced in one of the aforementioned production centres. Considering the morphological features of the fabric, the pottery was more likely produced in the western Black Sea area. Moreover, considering the slip hue and the decorative element, this vessel is probably older than the pottery featured above. The second pottery fragment (catalogue — No 34) belongs to some kind of dish. This time, we tend to believe that this is a medieval vessel, taking into account the decoration made with the comb and featured on the outside surface of the rim and of the body. The quality of the fabric and the lack of slip—along with the decorations—make us ascribe it to the people of Dridu culture. This discovery would not be extremely surprising, because we found traces of medieval habitation when researching the inside of Tower 8, in the level of ruins<sup>50</sup>. The last of the three unidentified fragments (catalogue — No 35) is a bottom fragment pertaining to Hayes 2 Form, produced in the workshops of Çandarlı; however, we mention that the slip is not very qualitative. Therefore, this pottery fragment, just like the first of the *varia* category (catalogue — No 33,) could be dated toward the end of the second or somewhere in the subsequent century.

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<sup>50</sup> PARASCHIV, et al. 2008, 281.

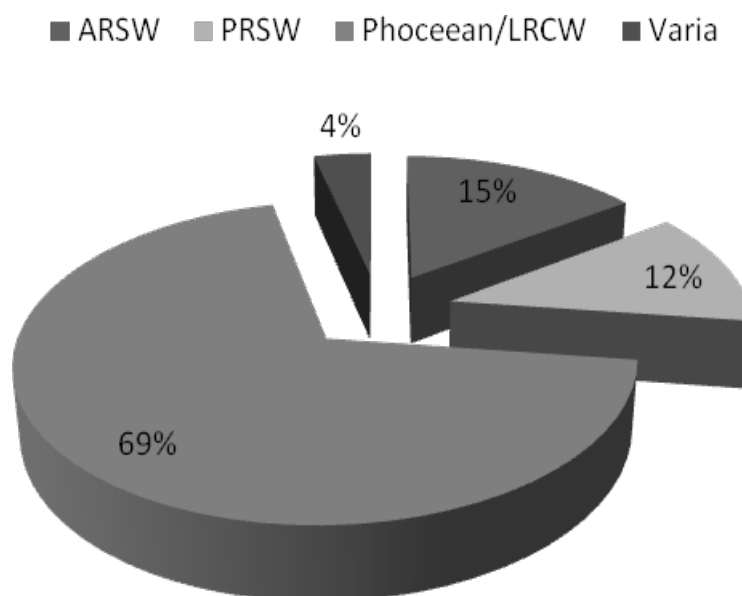
The analysis of the ceramic sample of individualized tableware within X Research Area, Slava Rusă archaeological site, shows that the ceramic centre with most vessels (23 pottery fragments) is represented by Phocaeen workshops in the west of Asia Minor. The situation is not very surprising; it is also encountered in other sectors of the Ibida site, as well as in the rest of Roman-Byzantine sites in Dobrudja. As for X Research Area, it is worth underlining that the Phocaeen pottery is dated to a chronological interval not exceeding a century (the second half of the fifth century and the first half of the sixth century). We have identified only two forms: Hayes 3, with some of its versions, and Hayes 8. We also highlight the initial forms produced by Phocaeen workshops (Hayes 1, Hayes 2 and Hayes 3, version A), which would have occupied the chronological interval between the second half of the fourth century and the half of the fifth century. Furthermore, we have not found the Phocaeen dishes specific to the second half of the sixth century and the beginning of the subsequent century (Hayes 10 Form).

African workshops are attested by five pieces, each belonging to a different form. Besides the forms already attested in Dobrudja (Hayes 82, 87, 91 and 104), this sector provided two additional surprises. The forms Hayes 70 and 71, for which there are no analogies in the West-Pontic space and which date from the end of the fourth and the first half of the fifth century, thus older than the Phocaeen pottery discovered in this sector. The North-African workshops are also the origin of the only pottery fragment specific to the second half of the sixth century (Hayes 104 Form, version C). From a quantitative perspective, the North-African tableware pottery ranges within the well-known limits for other contemporary sites of the region.

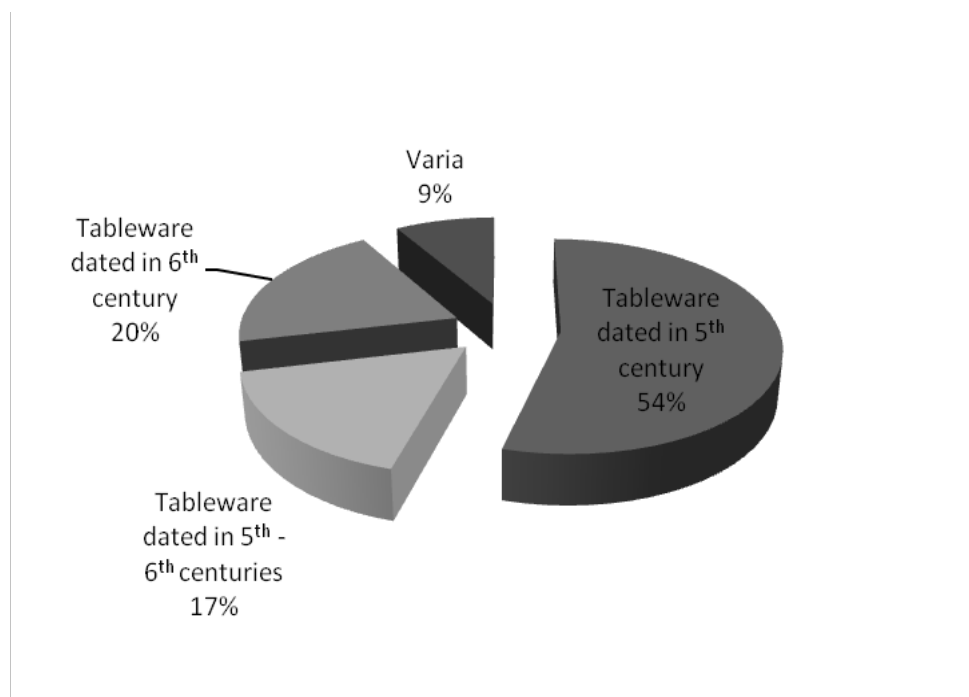
As for the pottery produced in the Pontic basin—present through four pottery fragments—we can posit that, from a quantitative standpoint, it ranges within the limits set for Ibida after analysing the material from Extra Muros Vest III Research Area. The forms identified have analogies in various settlements, from both the North-Pontic basin and settlements from the modern north of Turkey.

The unidentified pottery, susceptible of pertaining to later periods (such as the medieval pottery fragment), confirms that the existing archaeological situation was perturbed by other interventions, too, subsequent to the abandonment of the Slava Rusă fortification. Therefore, besides the modern interventions done to take out construction stone from the fortification ruins, a medieval habitation may have existed, also attested in X research area, as mentioned above.

The subsequent analysis of other categories of materials within X Research Area and their comparison with data obtained from the study of tableware pottery sample will provide more numerous and correct information about the chronology and functionality of archaeological complexes identified in X Research Area of the Ibida site.



Graphic 1. Workshops origin of tableware discovered in Research Area X



Graphic 2. Chronological frame of the fine ware assemblage discovered in Research Area X

### Catalogue

#### African Red Slip

##### Hayes 70

1. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.15 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown) with grained aspect. Red slip (10 R 5/8 red). Upper surface of the rim is decorated with two incised parallel lines.  
Size: 3.2 X 3.7.

##### Hayes 71, version B

2. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2010, SX, C2, -1.20 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown) with impurities. High-quality red slip (10 R 5/8 red). Fragment without illustration.

##### Hayes 82, version B

3. Plate/dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.10 m. Orange fabric (5 YR 6/6 orange). Slip of the same colour. Rim decorated on the outside surface with two incised parallel lines. Fragment without illustration.

Hayes 91, version C

4. Bowl, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C1-2, -1 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Red slip (10 R 5/8 red), shiny on the outside.  
Size: 5.9; Hp: 1.6.

Hayes 104, version C

5. Platter, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, -2.80 m. (at the foot of the precinct). Orange fabric (5 YR 8/4 pale orange). High quality and shiny orange slip (2.5 YR 7/8 orange).  
Size: 33.8; Hp: 3.1.

Pontic Red Slip

Form 4

6. Bowl, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, -2.90 m. Bright reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/8 bright reddish brown). Red slip (10 R 5/8 red), porous on the outside surface.  
Size: 27.6; Hp: 3.5.
7. Bowl, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.80 m. Bright reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/8 bright reddish brown). Slip of the same colour. Fragment without illustration.

Form 7

8. Dish, fragment the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.10 m. Reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/8 bright reddish brown), with few impurities in composition. Red slip (10 R 5/8 red) unevenly applied on outside. The rim bears traces of secondary burning.  
Size: 27.7; Hp: 3.8.

Uncategorized form

9. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009 SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.10 m. Bright reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/8 bright reddish brown), slip of the same hue, porous especially on outside.

Size: 25.8; Hp: 3.5.

Phocaeen Red Slip / Late Roman C

Hayes 3, version B

10. Dish, rim fragment and the upper third. Ibida 2009, SX1, -2.80 m. (intra muros – near the stair). Bright brown fabric with limestone particles (2.5 YR 5/8 bright brown), Reddish brown slip (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown). Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel.

Size: 29; Hp: 3.4.

11. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.20 m. Reddish brown fabric with fine limestone particles (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown), Dark reddish brown slip (2.5 YR 3/6 dark reddish brown). Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel.

Size: 27.8; Hp: 3.7.

12. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C6 *extra muros*, -3.25 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown) with traces of impurities. Bright brown slip (2.5 YR 5/6 bright brown). On the outside surface of the rim, decorated with a small cogwheel.

Size: undeterminable; Hp: 2.7.

13. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, -3.20 m. Dark reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown) with numerous limestone particles. Slip of the same hue. Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel.

Size: 29.8; Hp: 3.8

14. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -4 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown) with limestone particles. Orange slip (2.5 YR 6/6 orange). Fragment without illustration.

Hayes 3, version C

15. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.25 – 2.40 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown) with limestone particles. Orange slip (2.5 YR 6/8 orange).

Size: 31.8; Hp: 3.5.

16. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -2.50 m (at the foot of the precinct). Dark reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown) with numerous limestone particles. Dark reddish brown slip (2.5 YR 3/6 dark reddish brown). Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel and covered with a layer of brownish dye. (21)  
Size: 31.6; Hp: 3.3.
17. Dish, rim fragment and the upper third. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.25 – 2.40 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown). Orange slip (2.5 YR 7/6 orange). Fragment without illustration.
18. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.50 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown). Orange slip (2.5 YR 6/6 orange), darker hue on the outside surface of the rim. During the 2009 campaign, also in SX, C6, -3.15 m, another rim fragment pertaining to this dish was discovered. Fragment without illustration.

Hayes 3, version D

19. Dish, rim fragment and the upper third. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -3.15 m. Brownish black fabric (5 YR 2/2 brownish black). Very dark reddish brown slip (5 YR 2/4 very dark reddish brown).  
Size: 18.2; Hp: 3.2.

Hayes 3, version E

20. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX, -2.80 m. (intra muros, near the stair). Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same hue. Outside surface of the rim dyed black.  
Size: 28.9; Hp: 3.
21. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -3.15 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same hue. Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel and dyed black.  
Size: undeterminable; Hp: 2.7.
22. Dish, rim fragment and the upper third. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.60 m. Reddish brown fabric (5 YR 4/6 reddish brown) with numerous



- impurities. Reddish brown slip (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown). Outside surface of the rim decorated with a small cogwheel.  
Size: 27.9; Hp: 3.3.
23. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2010, SX, G2, -1.20 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same hue. On outside, rim decorated with a small cogwheel on three levels.  
Size: 28; Hp: 2.5
24. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -3.15 m. Orange fabric (5 YR 7/6 orange). Slip of the same colour. Outside surface of the rim decorated on three levels with a small cogwheel.  
Size: undeterminable; Hp: 2.4.
25. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -3.20 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Orange slip (5 YR 6/6 orange). On the outside surface of the rim, decorated with the cogwheel. Fragment without illustration.

#### Hayes 3, version F

26. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2008 SX, C 6, -2.60 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/8 reddish brown). Slip of the same colour, darker on the outside surface of the rim.  
Size: 23.5; Hp: 2.6.
27. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.25 – 2.40 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same colour.  
Size: 26; Hp: 2.4.
28. Dish, rim fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown) with impurities. Slip of the same colour. Fragment without illustration.

#### Hayes 3, version G

29. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part of the body. Ibida 2009, SX1, C6, -3.15 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Orange slip (5 YR 6/6 orange). On outside, the rim is decorated with the cogwheel on three levels.  
Size: 25.7; Hp: 4.

#### Hayes 8

30. Bowl, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.60 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same colour.

Size: 14.2; Hp: 2.9.

31. Bowl, rim fragment. Ibida 2008, SX, C6, -2.25 – 2.40 m. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Slip of the same hue. Fragment without illustration.

Fragment with stamped decoration

32. Dish/Plate, bottom fragment. Reddish brown fabric (2.5 YR reddish brown) Slip of the same hue. Decor: rhombuses with a double frame enclosed within squares with a double square. Outward and inward, circles with the cogwheel.

Size: 8; Hp: 4.5.

Varia

33. Plate/Platter, rim fragment and the upper third. Ibida 2009, SX, C6, *extra muros*, -3.15 m. Light grey fabric (5 YR 8/2 light grey) with limestone particles and other impurities. Yellow orange slip (7.5 YR 7/8 yellow orange), darker on the upper surface of the rim and shiner on outside. The upper part of the rim is decorated in relief.

Size: 23.9; Hp: 3.4.

34. Dish, rim fragment and the upper part. Ibida 2010, SX, C5, -3.40 – 3.80 m (at the foot of the beak). Bright reddish brown fabric (5 YR 5/8 bright reddish brown) with impurities. Without slip. On the outside surface of the rim and of the body, wavy incised decoration made with a comb, reminder of medieval pottery.

Size: 21.8; Hp: 3.5

35. Dish, bottom fragment. Ibida 2009, SX, C6 *extra muros*, -3.10 m. Orange fabric (2.5 YR 6/6 orange) with silver mica particles. Reddish brown slip (2.5 YR 4/6 reddish brown). Fragment without illustration.

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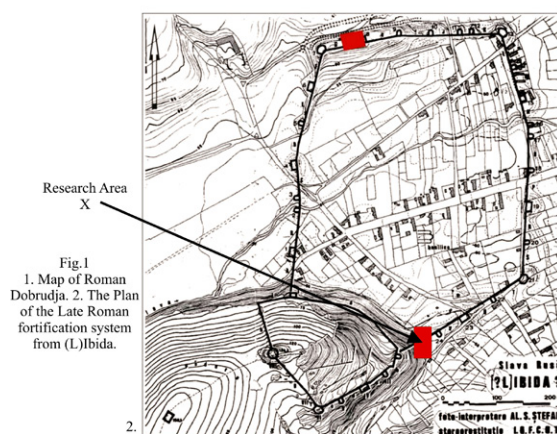
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1.



2.

Fig.1  
1. Map of Roman Dobrudja. 2. The Plan of the Late Roman fortification system from (L)Ibida.

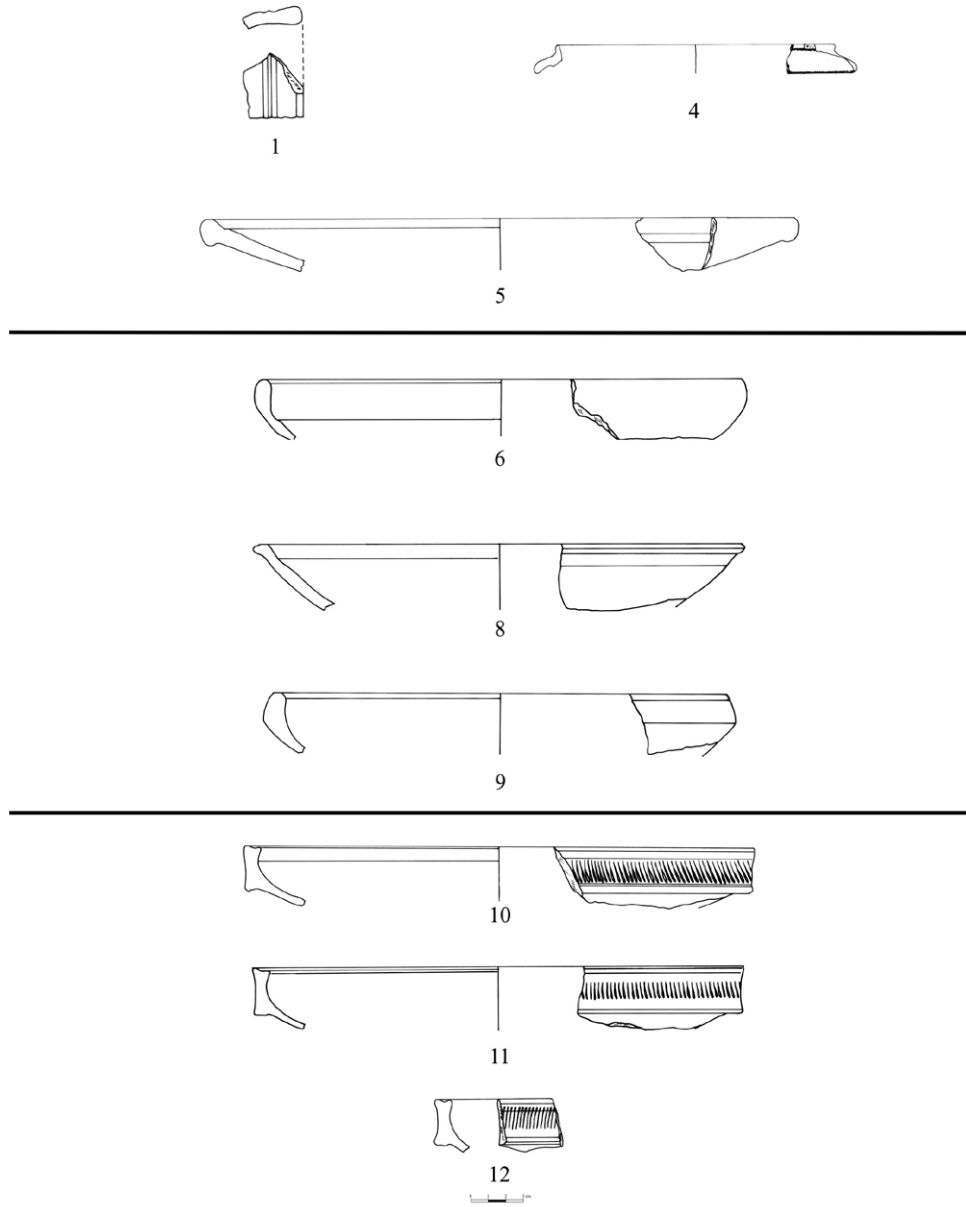


Fig. 2  
1 - 5 African Red Slip Ware. 6 - 9 Pontic Red Slip Ware. 10 - 12 Late Roman C.

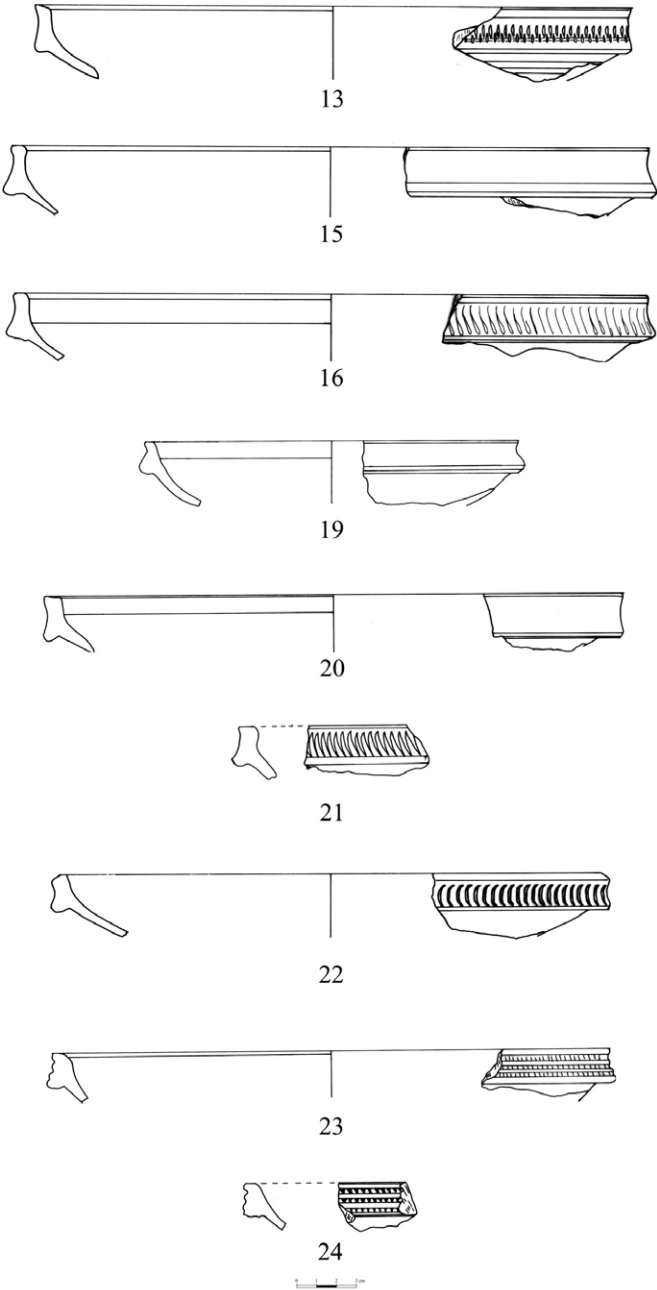


Fig. 3  
Late Roman C.

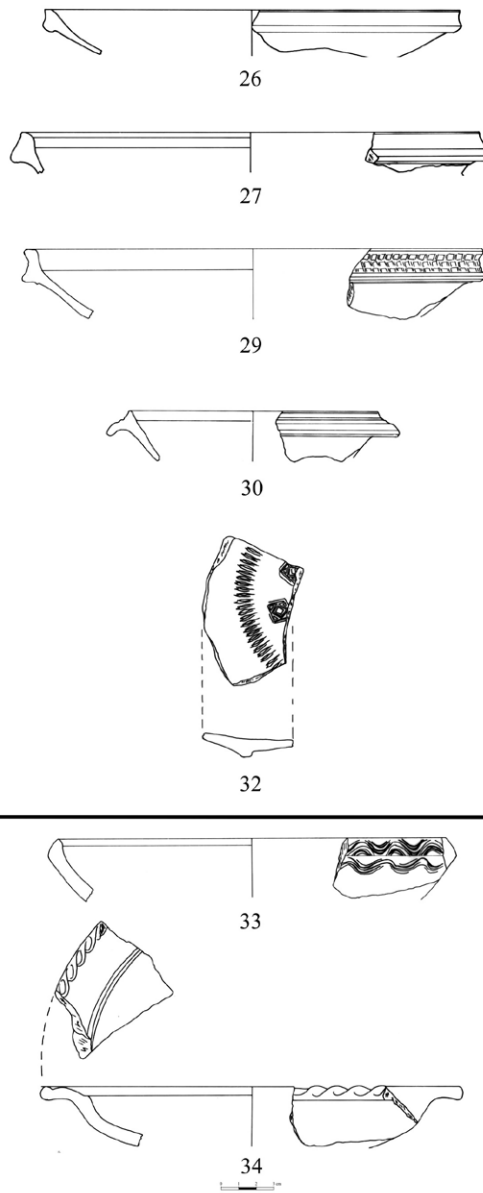


Fig. 4  
26 - 32 Late Roman C. 33 - 34 Varia.