Considerations on the Po\[ta\]toria Pottery of (L)Ibida. Case Study: Sector Curtina G - Tower 81

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Abstract: The sample of vassa po\[ta\]toria presented in this article was found in the Curtina G - Tower 8 sector of the (L)Ibida archaeological site, Slava Rusă, com. Slava Cercheză, county. Tulcea, during excavations, carried out between 2002 and 2014. With the processing and selection of the material, a pottery sample of 130 vessels was outlined. These are chronologically classified between the 2nd and 5th centuries p.Chr.


Keywords: vassa po\[ta\]toria; Late Antiquity; West Pontic area; Scythia; (L)Ibida

The fortress of Slava Rusă is located in the central-northern part of Dobrogea, in Tulcea county, an eloquent area for the great Roman sites in this area. It stands out for its unusual spatial layout and strategic position1. It enjoys an excellent geographical and strategic position2, being situated somewhere between the Danube and Pontic areas.

The Roman-Byzantine fortification has been the subject of systematic archaeological research for about 22 years. The archaeological inventory presented in this work is part of the batch of finds from the 2002–2014 campaigns in the Curtina G - Tower 8 sector. Systematic archaeological research at Slava Rusă began in 2001, with the aim of uncovering the Ibida fortress and investigating the area surrounding it3. The research team was composed of several researchers from ICEM Tulcea, IA Iasi, UAIC Iasi4. In the case of the research in the Curtina G -

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3 ŞTEFAN 1977, 5.
4 PÂRVAN 1912, 578.
5 MOCANU 2011, 294.
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Tower 8 sector\(^7\), the aim was to capture the construction phases of the enclosure wall; its general stratigraphy; the intra- and extramural area \textit{intra} and \textit{extramuros}.

The importance of this category of archaeological material is conferred by the information it provides us with, from an economic, but above all from a social point of view. The research of drinking vessels highlights certain aspects of a community; it shows us the transformations that took place over time, the ways of travel, and aspects of the social and religious thinking of the inhabitants of the Western Pontic area who came into contact with Roman civilization. Ceramics in its integrity gives a way of expression to the community. Through its production, populations expressed their social, political and religious apartness. We consider it necessary to define the term drinking pottery. By drinking pottery (\textit{vasa potatoria}) we mean all the vessels that were used for serving liquids, i.e. jugs, mugs, glasses and \textit{craters}. This category should be distinguished from pottery used for preparing food (\textit{vasa conquina(to)ria}) or for serving various dishes (\textit{vasa escaria} - tableware)\(^8\). Originally the two categories, kitchen and drinking, were treated together as fine limestone pottery. Then, at a later stage, they were separated\(^9\). The individualization of pottery is also conferred by the major distinction between pottery intended for firing (referred to in the literature as kitchen or fire pottery) and pottery used for the table or the pantry (drinking or purified pottery). This distinction is not new, as it is already well known to the ancients, based on the fact that ceramics exposed to fire, especially quality ceramics, are made from clays with specific characteristics and involve a certain manufacturing technology. On the other hand, pottery intended for serving liquids is not so much individualized by its shape as by its mixing characteristics\(^10\).

As for the pottery from Ibida, sector Curtina G - Tower 8, the paste from which the pots are made is usually scarlet, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition. There are also those made of beige, beige-brown, brown, brownish-brown and greyish paste. At the present stage of research, we cannot say whether they were made in a single centre. We have locally made and imported vessels for the area between the Danube and the Sea.

The structure of the pottery lot of the \textit{potatoria} type found in the Curtina G - Tower 8 sector is as follows: jugs predominate, representing 41.37\% of the pieces. They are divided into 15 types. The most numerous is type XV, which stands out for its trilobed lip, short neck and lamellar or rounded rim. In the literature, we also find this type of vessel under the name of oinochoe. In this context, type IX is also distinguished by its rounded lip, funnel-shaped mouth, ovoid or globular body and inwardly widened rim.

\(^7\) The archaeological research in this sector was coordinated by Dr. Dorel Paraschiv who offered us the ceramic lot, which is the subject of this article, for publication.
\(^8\) OLCESE 1993, 48.
\(^9\) OLCESE 1993, 49.
\(^10\) OLCESE 1993, 191.
Next in terms of the number of pieces are the cups, 34.48% of which are in our catalogue. Within the small cups, we note type IV. Ceramics of this type have a flared lip, short neck and globular body. They have grooves on the vessel’s upper surface; their base is ring-shaped or flat and the rim is flattened.

The ceramics decorated in the barbotine technique account for 13.79%. Of this ceramic category, type IV stands out. Ceramics of this type have a straight lip. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid, the base is annular and the decoration is made using the slip technique. Large-sized earthenware is found in 6.89% of our catalogue. Within this category, we note type I. The handles of this type of vessel have a wide mouth, a long neck and a rounded, slightly raised section. The body of the vessels is ovoid and the base is annular.

The least numerous category, that of glasses, is represented in our work by 2.58%. In the case of glasses, we have only one typology. Glasses in this group have a rounded, upturned rim. The body of the vessels is cylindrical and the base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface. The glasses were made from a single type of paste. In this case, the paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.
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**CATALOGUE OF POTTERY PO[TA]TORY OF (L)IBIDA**

1. **Pitchers**

**Type I**
This type of pitcher has a rounded, upturned lip with a slightly convex cylindrical neck. The body of the vessel is globular, with grooves in the middle area ending in an annular base. It has two toards, lamellar in cross-section, which are attached to the slightly convex neck and shoulders of the vessel. The paste from which the vessel is made is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 7 and 8 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the tumulus necropolis of Noviodunum\(^{11}\), Halmyris\(^{12}\), Tropaichioi\(^{13}\), Tropaeum Traiani\(^{14}\) and Tomis\(^{15}\). In Dacia, in the necropolis of the Romula\(^{16}\) and Bulgaria of Odărci\(^{17}\) and Sadovec\(^{18}\). The chronological setting of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 6th century BC\(^{19}\). We believe that a dating of the vessels in question must take into account, first of all, the context in which these jugs were discovered. In our case, we believe that the example in question would possibly be dated to the second half of the 4th century BC.

1. **P.d.:** *Ibida* 2009, inside T8, -1,95m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7,6 cm, Hp.= 5,5 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** second half of the 4th century BC. *(Plate I/1)*

**Type II**
The pitchers belonging to this group of vessels have a raised funnel-shaped mouth, a short neck, and an annular base; the outer surface of the vessels is grooved and the rim is banded with profiled edges. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The second type of paste is beige, with traces of slip, iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 7 and 8 cm.

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\(^{11}\) SIMION 1984, 85, fig. g, pl. XIV/5.
\(^{12}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 89, type I, variant D, pl. XXI/187.
\(^{13}\) OPAIT 1991, 226, type V, pl 38/8.
\(^{14}\) BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 187, pl. 164/3,8.
\(^{15}\) OPAIT 1996, type III, pl. 48/1.
\(^{16}\) POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 1, pl. XLI/429.
\(^{17}\) DONCEVA-PETKOVA, TOPTANOV 1982, 117, pl. II/7.
\(^{18}\) KUZMANOV 1992, pl 68/ 3,5.
\(^{19}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 89.
This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior in the tumulus necropolis of Noviodunum\(^{20}\), in rural areas noviodunens, of Telița – Valea Morilor\(^{21}\), Halmyris\(^{22}\), Troesmis\(^{23}\), Callatis\(^{24}\), Histria\(^{25}\), Tropaeum Traiani\(^{26}\) and in the necropolis at Ostrov\(^{27}\). In Dacia, these are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^{28}\).

The chronological setting of these vases is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century BC\(^{29}\).

2. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S1, C18, -1,10-1,30 m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions**: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has a beige coloured angobe. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate I/2*)

3. P.d.: *Ibida* 2009, T8, S4, -2,83m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions**: Beige-coloured paste, traces of slip, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate I/3*)

4. P.d.: *Ibida* 2009, T8, S4, 2,80m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions**: Crimson-coloured paste, traces of slip, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate I/4*)

**Type III**

The pitchers of this type have a slightly straight, thickened, flared lip. They have a groove on the inner surface and grooves on the outer surface. The throat is short and truncated. The muzzle is banded. The body is globular or ovoid and the base is annular or concave. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The second type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The third type of paste is beige-brownish in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition.

The mouth diameter is between 7 and 8 cm.

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20 Simion 1984, 85, g, pl. XIV/7.
21 Baumann 1997, 42, type IV, pl. VIII/B.
22 Topoleanu 2000, 89, type l, variant D, pl. XXI/186.
24 Preda 1980, pl. XI/1.
25 Suceveanu 2000, type XLVIII, pl. 74/3.
26 Gămureac 2009, 254, type 1/A, pl. IV/30.
27 Rădulescu 1975, 349, type b, pl. XIII/2.
This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the settlement of Murighiol, Telița – Valea Morilor, Beroe, Capidava, Histria, Noviodunum necropolis and Ostrov necropolis. In *Dacia*, such vessels are found in the Romula Roman necropolis and Sacidava.

The chronological setting of these vases is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century BC.

5. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, *passim*. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured date with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate I/5)*

6. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S1, *passim*. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate I/6)*

7. P.d.: *Ibida* 2009, inside T8, -3,4m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. Present briefs. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate II/7)*

8. P.d.: *Ibida* 2009, T8, S4, -2,80m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Beige-brownish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. Features brown briefs. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate III/8)*

**Type IV**

The pitchers of this type have a rounded, slightly upturned lip with an outer ridge just below the lip, and an elongated truncated conical neck. The body of the vessels is ovoid and the base is annular. The totem is band-shaped with serrations. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide,
limestone and silver mica in its composition. The second type of paste is dark brown, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 7 and 13 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria⁴⁰, Capidava⁴¹, Ibida⁴², Tomis⁴³, Halmyris⁴⁴ and Carsium⁴⁵.

The chronological dating of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC⁴⁶ to the 6th century BC⁴⁷.

9. P.d.: *Ibida* 2008, Curtina G, S3, C4. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 13 cm, Hp.= 4,3 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. The example shows grooves on the body of the vessel and a brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate II/9)*

10. P.d.: *Ibida* 2005, Curtina G, S3,C6, -2,6 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 9 cm, Hp. =4,7 cm. **Descriptions:** Dark brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate II/10)*

11. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7,2 cm, Hp. = 8,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate II/11)*

**Type V**

The pitchers of this type have a vertical, flared lip with one or two grooves on it, the body of the vessel is ovoid. The upper part of the vessel has a slightly pointed rim. Vessels have a lamellar or rounded top which is slightly raised in section. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste from which they are made is scarlet, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm.

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⁴⁰ BĂDESCU 2015, 215, type II.I, fig.3/1.
⁴¹ OPĂȚ 1996, 315, type I, pl. 46/1.
⁴² OPĂȚ 1991 A,171, fig. 37.
⁴³ SCORPAN 1976, 171, type E, pl. XXIV/1; SCORPAN 1977, 288, type D, fig. 31/1.
⁴⁴ TOPOLEANU 2000, 89, type III C, pl. XXI/194.
⁴⁵ NICOLAE 1995-1996, 143, pl. 3.
⁴⁶ SCORPAN 1976, 171.
⁴⁷ SCORPAN 1977, 288.
This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Murighiol\(^48\), Carsium\(^49\) and Histria\(^50\), but also in the rural settlement of Slava Rusă-Coșari\(^51\). In Dacia, this type of vase is found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^52\).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the first half of the 5th century BC\(^53\).

12. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 6 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows traces of brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate II/12)

13. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows traces of brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate III/13)

**Type VI**

This type of pitcher has a thickened lip in the section followed by a ridge on the outside. The lip may be flared. The body of the pot is slightly domed, the neck is short and the base is annular. The body of the vessel has grooves both on the inner surface and the tote has a median groove. The paste from which these jugs are made is of several kinds. In this case, the jugs are made of a scarlet-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in their composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 8 and 9 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the necropolis of Noviodunum\(^54\), *Ibida*\(^55\), Troesmis\(^56\) and Histria\(^57\). In Dacia are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^58\). In Bulgaria, this type of pitcher is found at Odărci\(^59\).


\(^{49}\) NICOLAE 1995-1996, 143, pl. 3.

\(^{50}\) SUCEVEANU 1982, 94, Fig. 12/56.

\(^{51}\) OPAIT 1996, 117, type II-B, pl. 48/5,7.

\(^{52}\) POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 1, pl. XLI/435.

\(^{53}\) OPAIT 1996, 117.

\(^{54}\) SIMION 1984, 85, g, pl. XIV/8.

\(^{55}\) OPAIT 1991 a, 172, fig. 225.

\(^{56}\) OPAIT 1980, 340, pl. VIII, Fig. 2.

\(^{57}\) SUCEVEANU 1982, 89, fig. 9/20; fig. 12/56.

\(^{58}\) POPILIAN 1976, 98, type 7, pl. XLVI/493-496.

\(^{59}\) DONCEVA-PETKOVA, TOPTANOV 1982, 117, pl. II/5.
These vessels are dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC\textsuperscript{60}.


15. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2003, T8, passim. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 6,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} first half of the 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate III/15})

\textbf{Type VII}

This type of pitcher has a rounded lip, an elongated neck, and the barrel is notched on the outer surface. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid with grooves and the base is annular. The paste from which this type of vessel is made is, in this case, of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of \textit{Moesia Inferior} in the necropolis of Noviodunum\textsuperscript{61}, Murighiol\textsuperscript{62}, Castelu\textsuperscript{63}, Histria\textsuperscript{64} and Babadag-Tropraichioi\textsuperscript{65}. In \textit{Dacia}, the pitchers in question were found in the necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{66}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is quite extensive, late 4th century BC to the first half of the 5th century BC\textsuperscript{67}.


17. P.d.: \textit{Ibida}, Curtina G. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg.= 5,8 cm, Hp.= 6,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} 4th century BC. (\textit{Plate III/17})
Type VIII

This type of pitcher has a widened rim under which a rib can be seen. The neck is short, the body is globular and the torso has a median groove. The paste from which this type of pot is made is of several kinds. In this case, we have a scarlet-coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The mouth diameter is 8 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Mangalia-Neptun68, Tomis69, Tropaeum Traiani70, Carsium71, Niculițel72, the necropolis of Noviodunthe um73, necropolis of Gura Caniliei74 and the Tropaeum Traiani75. In Dacia in the Roman necropolis at Romula76 and Sacidava77.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC78.


Type IX

Pitchers of this type have a rounded, upturned lip and a palliform mouth. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The rim is widened inwards and has grooves on the outer surface. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The second type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide and silver mica in its...
composition. The third type of paste is scarlet, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is about 6 to 10 cm.

This kind of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Beroe, Murighiol, Histria, Tropaeum Traiani, and in the territory noviodunens Valea Morilor. In Dacia are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula and Sucidava. Such vessels can also be found in the Iberian area.

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, late 2nd century BC to the first half of the 4th century BC.


Type X

This type of pitcher has a rounded lip, a globular body with grooves on the outer surface and an annular base. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds, and in this case, the paste is scarlet, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is about 10 cm.

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79 OPAIŢ 1996, 119, type IV D, pl. 50/1.
80 OPAIŢ 1991 a, 161, type IV, pl. 39/229.
81 SUCEVEANU 1982, 94, fig. 12/57.
82 GĂMUREAC 2009, 255, type 4, pl. V/35.
83 BAUMANN 1995, 412, pl. VI/7.
84 POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 2, pl. XVIII/454.
86 VEGAS 1972, 75, fig. 25/3
87 POPILIAN 1976, 96.
This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Capidava\(^{88}\), Tomis\(^{89}\), Beroe\(^{90}\), Tropaeum Traiani\(^{91}\) and Histria\(^{92}\).

The chronological setting of these vessels is quite extensive, from the second half of the 5th century BC to the 6th century BC\(^{93}\).

**23.** P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 9 cm, Hp.= 3.5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows greyish angobe on both surfaces. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 5th century BC. *(Plate IV/23)*

**Type XI**

The pitchers of this type have an outwardly widened lip with two well-defined grooves on it. The body of the vessels is usually ovoid or globular with an annular base. The paste from which these types of vessels are made is multiple, and in this case, we are talking about a greyish paste with iron oxide and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the necropolis of Noviodunum\(^ {94} \), Mangalia-Neptun\(^ {95} \) and Niculițel\(^ {96} \). In *Dacia* in the necropolis of Romula\(^ {97} \), Sucidava\(^ {98} \) and of Napoca\(^ {99} \).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 3rd century BC to the first half of the 4th century BC\(^ {100} \).

**24.** P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S5. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 2.5 cm. **Descriptions:** Grey paste with iron oxide and a little silver in its composition. The example shows briefs with shades of black and grey on the outside. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 4th century BC. *(Plate IV/24)*

**Type XII**

\(^{88}\) OPRIȘ 2003, 123, type VII, pl. XLII/273.
\(^{89}\) OPAIT 1996, 119, type IV-C, pl. 49/4.
\(^{90}\) OPAIT 1996, 119, type IV-C, pl. 49/11.
\(^{91}\) CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 187, fig. 162/4.1-4.2.
\(^{92}\) SUCEVEANU 1982, 94, fig. 12/55.
\(^{93}\) OPAIT 1996, 119.
\(^{94}\) SIMION 1984, 85, type a, pl. 13/2.
\(^{95}\) RĂDULESCU 1975, 346, pl. 9/1a-b.
\(^{96}\) HONCU 2014, 82, type 1, pl. 24/178.
\(^{97}\) POPILIAN 1976, 97, type 2-b, pl. XLIII/433;439 ;440.
\(^{98}\) SCORPAN 1975, 285, type B, pl. VIII/5.
\(^{100}\) PAPILIAN 1976, 97.
The pitchers framed in this type of vessel have a rounded lip, the inner part of the lip being widened inwards, the body of the vessels is globular or ovoid with an annular base, being well defined with a groove. The paste from which it is made is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition.

The diameter of the mouth is approximately 11 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Murighiol\(^\text{101}\), Noviodunum\(^\text{102}\), Histria\(^\text{103}\) and of Tropraichioi\(^\text{104}\).

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 5th century BC to the 6th century BC\(^\text{105}\).


\textbf{Type XIII}

The pitchers belonging to this group of vessels have a rounded lip, a narrow neck and a globular, slightly flattened vessel body. The base of these vessels is ring-shaped and the rim is banded. The paste from which they are made is of several types, in this case, we are talking about a scarlet-coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is about 17 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Tropaeum Traiani\(^\text{106}\) and Halmyris\(^\text{107}\).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the mid-4th century BC to the 6th century BC\(^\text{108}\).


\textbf{Type XIV}

\cite{101}{Opaț 1996, 188, type III, pl. 48/3.}
\cite{102}{Topoleanu 2014, pl. VI/40, 132.}
\cite{103}{Suceveanu 1982, 94, fig. 12/58.}
\cite{104}{Opaț 1991 b, 226, type V, pl. 38/8.}
\cite{105}{Opaț 1996, 188.}
\cite{106}{Cătăniciu, Barnea 1979, 187, fig. 162.}
\cite{107}{Topoleanu 2000, 90, type II, variant B, pl. XXI/193.}
\cite{108}{Topoleanu 2000, 90.}
Pitchers belonging to this group of vessels have a rounded lip, a globular body and an annular base. The paste from which the jugs are made is of several kinds, as follows paste of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm.

These vessels are found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria\(^{109}\), Niculițel\(^{110}\) and in the Histrian territory at Fântânele\(^{111}\). In *Dacia*, these jugs were discovered in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^{112}\).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the mid-3rd century BC\(^{113}\).

27. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, S3, C3, -3,00-3,4m. **Dimensions**: Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3,6 cm. **Descriptions**: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate V/27)*

**Type XV**

The pitchers of this type have a trilobed lip, short neck, lamellar or rounded tote and a slightly raised section. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the jugs are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is reddish-brown in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is beige-brown (kaolin) with iron oxide, and mica silver in the composition. The third type of paste is brown with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. The fourth type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 3 and 10 cm.

\(^{109}\) SCORPAN 1976, 287, type c, fig. 3; SUCEVEANU 2000, 150, type XLVI, pl. 70/1; SUCEVEANU 1982, 94, fig. 12/53.

\(^{110}\) HONCU 2014, 82, type 2, pl. 24/180.

\(^{111}\) SUCEVEANU 1998, 231, pl. XVI/146.

\(^{112}\) POPILIAN 1976, 98-99, type 7, pl. XLVIII/516.

\(^{113}\) HONCU 2014, 82.
This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Tropaeum Traiani\textsuperscript{114}, necropolis of Noviodunum\textsuperscript{115}, necropolis of Ostrov\textsuperscript{116}, Durostorum\textsuperscript{117}, Carsium\textsuperscript{118}, Niculitel\textsuperscript{119}, Troesmis\textsuperscript{120}. In Dacia were discovered at the necropolis of Romula\textsuperscript{121}; in Bulgaria at Shabla\textsuperscript{122}.

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 1st century BC to the mid-4th century BC\textsuperscript{123}.

28. P.d.: ibida 2010, Curtina G, C12, 4,5m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 9 cm, Hp.= 3,4 cm. **Descriptions**: Red - scarlet coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows a brownish angobe on the outer surface. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: second half of the 2nd century BC.  

29. P.d.: ibida 2003, inside T8, 1,80m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions**: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC.  

30. P.d.: ibida 2009, T8, S4, -2,83m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions**: Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC.  

31. P.d.: ibida 2002, Curtina G, S1, C16, 0,70m. **Dimensions**: Dg.= 3 cm, Db.= 4 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions**: Brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. Dark brown angobe. **Bibliography**: unpublished. **Dating**: first half of the 2nd century BC.  


\textsuperscript{114} BOGDAN-CĂTÂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 182, fig, 146/4,7  \textsuperscript{115} SIMION 1984a, 85, type b, pl. 13/7; TOPOLEANU 2014, pl. VI/41, 133.  \textsuperscript{116} RÂDULESCU 1975, 343, pl. 8/1-3; pl. 9/1-2.  \textsuperscript{117} MUŞEŢEANU 2003, 106, pl. 31/424-325.  \textsuperscript{118} NICOLAE 1995-1996, 143, pl. 3.  \textsuperscript{119} HONCU 2014, 83, type 4, pl. 24/184-185.  \textsuperscript{120} OPAIT 1980, 333, pl. 7/5.  \textsuperscript{121} POPILIAN 1976, 101, type 12/d, e, pl. 49/529-531.  \textsuperscript{122} TORBATOV 1997, pl. 2/1-3.  \textsuperscript{123} POPILIAN 1976, 101.
33. P.d.: Ibida 2009, Curtina G, I.M., S1, profile. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 7,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Reddish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VI/33)*

34. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, cleaning. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide and a little silver in the composition. Prezintă urme de arsură. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VI/34)*

35. P.d.: Ibida 2009, Curtina G, I.M., S1. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/35)*

36. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C10, -1,40-1,70m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 9 cm, Hp.= 5,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has a brownish angobe on the outer surface of the vessel. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/36)*

37. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C12, -1,00. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/37)*

38. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C11. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 5 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Beige-brownish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/38)*

39. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 3 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/39)*

40. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C9, -1,30m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2,1 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VII/40)*

41. P.d.: Ibida 2002, Curtina G, S1, C17, -2,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 1,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows greyish angobe and burn marks. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/41)*
42. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Beige to off-white paste with iron oxide, limestone, pebbles and pyroxene in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/42)*

43. P.d.: *Ibida* 2002, Curtina G, S1, C16, 0,70m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brownish-grey angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/43)*

44. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has a dark brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/44)*

45. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, T8, S3, -1,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 3 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Brownish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. Dark brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/45)*

46. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S2, C5-6, -2,8-3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate VIII/46)*

47. P.d.: *Ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S2, -3,4-3,5m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 5 cm, Hp.= 7,5 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate IX/47)*

48. P.d.: *Ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S4, -3,4-3,5. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. Prăzintă slip de culoare bej. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate IX/48)*
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2. MUGS

Type I

The mugs falling into this type of vessel have a wide mouth, long neck, and rounded tote in a slightly raised section. The body of the vessels is ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The second type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 8 and 9 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Tropraichioi and Murighiol.

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 4th century BC to the 5th century BC.

49. P.d.: Ibida 2005, Curtina G, S1, C23, -0,30m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 9 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (Plate X/49)

50. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C4, -0,5m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 6,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has a greyish-dark angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (Plate X/50)

Type II

The mugs framed in this type of vessel have a wide mouth, and the lip is flared, and slightly thickened. They have grooves on the outer surface. The body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 14 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Lower Moesia at Capidava, Murighiol and Tropraichioi.

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125 OPAIT 1991b, 160, pl. 37/221.
126 OPAIT 1996, 112.
127 OPRIȘ 2003, 134, type I, pl. XLVI/313.
129 OPAIT 2004, 66, type II, pl. 50/1;4.
The chronological setting of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 5th century BC to the 6th century BC\textsuperscript{130}.

51. P.d.: Ibida 2003, Curtina G, E.M., S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 14 cm, Hp.= 4,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has beige coloured angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 5th century BC. (Plate X/51)

**Type III**

The mugs that fall into this type of vessel have a wide mouth, and the lip is flared, and slightly thickened. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 12 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Murighiol\textsuperscript{131}, in the Histrian territory at Fântânele\textsuperscript{132} and Tropaeum Traiani\textsuperscript{133}.

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 3rd century BC to the 5th century BC\textsuperscript{134}.

52. P.d.: Ibida 2003, T8, -1,30-1,50m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 12 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has a greyish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 5th century BC. (Plate X/52).

**Type IV**

The mugs in this type of vessel have a lip that tapers inwards and a cylindrical neck. The body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is beige in colour, with fine limestone, mica silver and iron oxide in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Capidava\textsuperscript{135} and Murighiol\textsuperscript{136}.

\textsuperscript{130} Opriş 2003, 134.
\textsuperscript{131} Opaţ 1996, 112, type I, pl. 44/2; Opaţ 1991 b, 225, pl. 37/4.
\textsuperscript{132} Suceveanu 1998, 223, pl. IX/50.
\textsuperscript{133} Bogdan-Cătănicu, Barnea, 1979, 186, fig. 158.1.1.
\textsuperscript{134} Opaţ 1996, 112.
\textsuperscript{135} Opriş 2003, 134, type I, pl. XLVI/310.
\textsuperscript{136} Opaţ 1991 b, 159, pl. 37/216.
The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 4th century BC to the 6th century BC\textsuperscript{137}.


\textbf{Type V}

The mugs in this type of vessel have an inward-sloping lip and a long neck. The body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. They have a groove on the inner surface. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In the present case, the paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm.

This type of container is found in the province of \textit{Moesia Inferior} at Murighiol\textsuperscript{138}, Halmyris\textsuperscript{139} and Histria\textsuperscript{140}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{141}.


\textbf{Type VI}

The mugs in this type of vessel have an upturned lip and a short, arched neck. The body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. They have grooves on the inner surface. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide and limestone in the composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm.

\textsuperscript{137} OPAIŢ 1991b, 159.
\textsuperscript{138} OPAIŢ 2004, 66, type III, pl. 50/5
\textsuperscript{139} TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, variant C, pl. XXIV/211.
\textsuperscript{140} SUCEVEANU 2000, 79, type IX, pl. 30/ 15-16; pl. 33/5.
\textsuperscript{141} SUCEVEANU 2000, 79.
This type of vessel is found in the province of Lower Moesia in Calatis\textsuperscript{142}, Capidava\textsuperscript{143}, Tropaeum Traiani\textsuperscript{144} and Histria\textsuperscript{145}.

The chronological range of these vessels is broad, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century BC\textsuperscript{146}.

\textbf{55. P.d.: Ibida 2002, Curtina G, S1, C18, -2,00 m. Dimensions:} Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} Beige-coloured paste, glazed on both surfaces, with iron oxide and limestone. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} 4th century BC. (Plate XI/55)

\textbf{Type VII}

The mugs in this type of vessel have an outwardly turned lip and a cylindrical or truncated neck. The body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. They have a groove on the inner surface. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several kinds. In the present case, the paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm.

This type of container is found in the province of Moesia Inferior in Halmyris\textsuperscript{147}, Histria\textsuperscript{148} and of histrian teriotorium la Fântânele\textsuperscript{149}. In Dacia in the Roman necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{150}.

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{151}.


\section{3. Ceramics decorated in the Barbotine technique}

\textbf{Type I}

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel have an outwardly profiled lip. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid and the base is ring-shaped. The rim is banded and the decoration

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{142} OPAIȚ 1996, 113, type II, pl. 45/1.
\item \textsuperscript{143} OPRIȘ 2003, 133-134, type I, pl. XLV/301;311.
\item \textsuperscript{144} BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 190, fig. 169/6.2.
\item \textsuperscript{145} OPAIȚ 2004, 60, type III, pl. 50/1; SUCEVEANU 2000, 84, type XIII, pl. 33/4.
\item \textsuperscript{146} OPAIȚ 1996, 113.
\item \textsuperscript{147} TOPOLEANU 2000, 93, type II, variant I, pl. XXIII/206.
\item \textsuperscript{148} SUCEVEANU 2000, 87, type XXIV, pl. 25/3.
\item \textsuperscript{149} SUCEVEANU 1998, 219, pl. XII/94/97.
\item \textsuperscript{150} POPILIAN 1976, 95, type 4, pl. XL/417.
\item \textsuperscript{151} POPILIAN 1976, 95.
\end{itemize}
is made using the barbotine technique. The paste from which the vessels are made is of various kinds. The first type of paste is scarlet in colour, with fine limestone and mica silver in the composition. The example also shows brownish angobe. The second type of paste is greyish in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition. The third type of paste is brownish brown, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. The fourth type of paste is brown in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 8 and 12 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Hărșova\textsuperscript{152}, Dinogeția\textsuperscript{153} and Histria\textsuperscript{154}. In Dacia are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{155}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{156}.

57. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2010, Ext. T8, S4,-3,45m. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} A brownish-brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has its own angobe. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XII/57)


59. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2010, Curtina G, S2, -2,00 m. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} A scarlet-coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone, and a little silver in the composition and with its own angobe. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XII/59)

60. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2003, Curtina G, E.M., S1, in front of the building with the pitcher. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg. =8 cm, Hp. =3,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. The piece is chiselled and has a pattern. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XII/60)

61. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6-7, -3,4-3,7m. \textbf{Dimensions:} Dg.= 12 cm, Hp.= 5,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions:} Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows a black angobe. \textbf{Bibliography:} unpublished. \textbf{Dating:} first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XII/61)

\textsuperscript{152} BOUNEGRU 1988-1989, 99-111, fig. 3/7.
\textsuperscript{153} OPAIT 1996, 114, pl. 44/4.
\textsuperscript{154} SUCEVEANU 2000, 83, pl. XXII/1-3; 6-9.
\textsuperscript{155} POPILIAN 1976, 50-51, type 3, pl. XX/229.
\textsuperscript{156} SUCEVEANU 2000, 83.
Type II

The pottery in this type of pot has a slightly flared lip. The body of the vessels is ovoid and the base is annular. The rim is banded and the decoration is made using the barbotine technique. The paste from which the vessels are made is of various kinds. The first type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. The second type of paste is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 10 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Histria\(^{157}\), Hărşova\(^{158}\) și Halmyris\(^{159}\). In Dacia, this type of vase is found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^{160}\).

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\(^{161}\).

62. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 4,5 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. Dark brown angobe on the outer surface. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XII/62)*

63. P.d.: *Ibida*, Curtina G, S1, C9, -1,8m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows a brownish angobe on the outer surface. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XIII/63)*

Type III

The pottery framed in this type of vessel has a slightly flared lip and a thick neck. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid, the base is annular and the decoration is made using the slip technique. The paste from which the pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. The second type of paste is scarlet - reddish in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 8 and 10 cm.

\(^{157}\) SUCEVEANU 2000, 82, type XXII, pl. XXII/2;  
\(^{159}\) OPAIT 2004, 66 type I, pl. 50/14-16.  
\(^{160}\) POPILIAN 1976, 50, type 2, pl. XIX/223; 225.  
\(^{161}\) SUCEVEANU 2000, 82.
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This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Troesmis\textsuperscript{162} and Histria\textsuperscript{163}. In Dacia are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula \textsuperscript{164}. This type of pottery has also been found in the Roman province of Hispania\textsuperscript{165}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{166}.

64. P.d.: Ibida 2006, Curtina G, S3, C4, -3,30m. Dimensions: Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 5 cm. Descriptions: The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows brownish angobe on both surfaces. Bibliography: unpublished. Dating: first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIII/64)


Type IV

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel have a straight lip. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid, the base is annular and the decoration is made using the slip technique. The paste from which the vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour, with fine limestone and mica silver in the composition. The second type of paste is brownish in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition. The third type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition. The fourth type of paste is beige-scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition.

The mouth diameter is between 7 and 12 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Niculițel\textsuperscript{167}, the tumulus necropolis of Noviodunum\textsuperscript{168} and Histria\textsuperscript{169}. In Dacia are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{170}.

\textsuperscript{162} OPAIȚ 1980, 336, pl. XIII/3/4.
\textsuperscript{163} SUCEVEANU 2000, 82, type XII, pl. XXII/7.
\textsuperscript{164} POPILIAN 1976, 51, type 5, pl. XX/241.
\textsuperscript{165} VEGAS 1972, 77, fig. 25/11-12.
\textsuperscript{166} SUCEVEANU 2000, 82.
\textsuperscript{167} HONCU 2014, 85, type 4, pl. 25/197.
\textsuperscript{168} SIMION 1984, 83, pl. XI/2.
\textsuperscript{169} BOUNEGRU 1988-1989, 99-111, fig. 2/4;6.
\textsuperscript{170} POPILIAN 1976, 50-51, type 6, pl. XX/242.
The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{171}.

66. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2006, Curtina G, S3, I4, -2,00 m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 12 cm, Hp.= 5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Crimson coloured paste with fine limestone and a little silver in the composition. The example also shows brownish angobe. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: first half of the 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XIII/66})


68. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2012, Curtina G, C4. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brown angobe. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: first half of the 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XIII/68})

69. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,7m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Beige-brownish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has brownish angobe. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: first half of the 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XIV/69})

70. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2010, T8, profil, S3-4. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has a brownish angobe and is a glazed piece. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: first half of the 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XIV/70})

\textbf{Type V}

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel have a straight lip. Their body is globular or ovoid, their base is annular and the decoration is made using the slip technique. The paste from which the pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is brownish-brown, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is brown, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 7 cm.

\textsuperscript{171} HONCU 2014, 85.
This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria\textsuperscript{172} and Noviodunum\textsuperscript{173}. In *Dacia* were discovered in the Roman necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{174}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC\textsuperscript{175}.

\textbf{71. P.d.:} Ibida 2006, Curtina G, S3, C4, 3,3m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 5,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Brownish-brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIV/71)

\textbf{72. P.d.:} Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The piece is chiselled. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIV/72)

\section*{4. Beakers}

**Type I**

Beakers of this type have a rounded, upturned lip. The body of the vessels is cylindrical and the base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface. The glasses were made from a single type of paste. In this case, the paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 12 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Niculițel\textsuperscript{176}, Capidava\textsuperscript{177}, Calatis\textsuperscript{178}, Tropraichioi\textsuperscript{179} and Durostorum\textsuperscript{180}. In *Dacia*, are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\textsuperscript{181} and Napoca\textsuperscript{182}.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century BC\textsuperscript{183}.

\textsuperscript{172} BOUNEGRU 1988-1989, 99-111, fig. 2/1;2.
\textsuperscript{173} BAUMANN 2010, 116;118, fig. 1/6; fig. 2/15.
\textsuperscript{174} POPILIAN 1976, 51, type 6, pl. XX/235;238.
\textsuperscript{175} BOUNEGRU 1988-1989, 99.
\textsuperscript{176} HONCU 2014, 86, pl. 25/199.
\textsuperscript{177} MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 70, type 2, pl. 35/375.
\textsuperscript{178} OPAIȚ 1996, 121, type I, pl. 50/13;14.
\textsuperscript{179} OPAIȚ 1996, 121, type II, pl. 50/16.
\textsuperscript{180} MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 2004, 102, type B2 a 1, pl. VI/4.
\textsuperscript{181} POPILIAN 1976, 112-113, type 2, pl. 35/375.
\textsuperscript{182} RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 398, pl. XC/536.
\textsuperscript{183} OPAIȚ 1996, 121.
73. P.d.: *ibida* 2005, Curtina G, S39. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone, little silver in composition and brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XV/73*)

74. P.d.: *ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XV/74*)

75. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 12 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has brownish-brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XV/75*)

5. CUPS

**Type I**

Ceramics framed in this type of pottery have outwardly profiled lips, the body of the vessels is globular and the base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour with a greyish core, with fine limestone and a little silver in the composition. The second type of paste is brown with a greyish core, limestone, mica silver and iron oxide. The third type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in the composition. The fourth type of paste is reddish-crimson in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 10 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi_{184}, Niculițel_{185}, Beroe_{186}, Murighiol_{187}, and in the necropolis of Noviodunum_{188}. In *Dacia* are found in the Roman necropolis at Romula_{189}.

The chronological dating of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC_{190} until the 4th century BC_{191}.

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185 HONCU 2014, 84, type I, pl. 25/192.
186 OPAIȚ 2004, 67, type II, pl. 50/12.
187 OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type II, pl. 50/12.
188 SIMION 1984, 86, type d, pl. 16/11.
190 HONCU 2014, 84.
191 OPAIȚ 2004, 66.
76. P.d.: Ibida 2005, Curtina G, S3, C2. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** A scarlet-coloured paste with a greyish core, fine limestone and a little silver in the composition. The example shows grooves on the body of the vessel and scarlet angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVI/76)*

77. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, C3. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 5 cm, Hp.= 3,2 cm. **Descriptions:** Brown paste with a greyish core, with limestone, little silver in composition and iron oxide. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVI/77)*

78. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with greyish core, limestone and little silver in composition. The example shows grooves on the body of the vessel. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVI/78)*

79. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,6 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. The example shows grooves on the body of the vessel p.Chr. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century. *(Plate XVI/79)*

80. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, C11, -0,4 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2,6 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition, own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVI/80)*

81. P.d.: Ibida 2001, Curtina G, S1, C10, -1,5 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 3,7 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition, own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVI/81)*

82. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S1. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVII/82)*

83. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S1, C12, 1,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XVII/83)*
84. P.d.: *Ibida* 2012, Curtina G, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Reddish-crimson paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XVII/84*)

**Type II**

Pottery framed in this type of vessel has a slightly thickened lip with a raised neck, the body of the vessel is globular and slightly domed. Their base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface and grooves on the inner surface. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The second type of paste is a dark scarlet colour with iron oxide and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 7 and 13 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Calatis192, Tropraichioi193, Troesmis194 and in the necropolis at Noviodunum195. In *Dacia* were found in the Roman necropolis at Romula196.

The chronological dating of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th century BC197 until the 6th century BC198.

85. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S1, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (*Plate XVII/85*)

86. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S2, -3,00 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 13 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Paste of a dark - scarlet colour, with iron oxide and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (*Plate XVII/86*)

87. P.d.: *Ibida* 2009, inside T8, -2,8m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. Burn marks on the outer surface. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (*Plate XVII/87*)

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192 OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, pl.50/10.
193 OPAIȚ 1991, 228, pl. 39/5.
196 POPILIAN 1976, 107, type 6, pl. LVIII/681;682.
197 OPAIȚ 2004, 66.
198 OPAIȚ 1996, 123.
Considerations on the Po[t]atoria Pottery of (L)Ibida. Case Study: Sector Curtina G - Tower 8

88. P.d.: Ibida 2006, Curtina G, S3, C4. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (Plate XVIII/88)

89. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 12 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (Plate XVIII/89)

**Type III**

Pottery framed in this type of vessel has a small straight lip, the body of the vessel is globular or oval, slightly domed. Their base is ring-shaped or flat. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is beige-brownish in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is brown, with iron oxide, limestone and silver mica in its composition. The third type of paste is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The fourth type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 7 and 12 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Tropraichioi\(^{199}\), Murighiol\(^{200}\), Niculitel\(^{201}\) and Capidava\(^{202}\). The type of vessels in question was also discovered in Dacia in the Roman necropolis of Romula\(^{203}\).

The chronological dating of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC\(^{204}\) until the 4th century BC\(^{205}\).

90. P.d.: Ibida 2006, Curtina G, S2, C6, -2,7 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 1,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Beige-brownish paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XVIII/90)


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\(^{199}\) OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, pl. 50/8.

\(^{200}\) OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, pl. 50/5.

\(^{201}\) HONCU 2014, 85, type II, pl. 25/194.

\(^{202}\) OPRIȘ 2003, 136, type I, pl. LVIII/325.


\(^{204}\) HONCU 2014, 85.

\(^{205}\) OPAIȚ 2004, 66.
92. P.d. *Ibida* 2001, Curtina G, S5, *passim*. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 10 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows brownish angobe on both surfaces. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XVIII/92)

93. P.d. *Ibida* 2001, Curtina G, I.M., S1, *passim*. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XVIII/93)

94. P.d. *Ibida* 2001, Curtina G, C11, -0,4 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 11 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/94)

95. P.d. *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S1. **Dimensions:** Dg.=8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/95)

96. P.d. *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 9 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/96)

97. P.d. *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, I.M., S1, *passim*. **Dimensions:** Dg.=12 cm, Hp.= 1,7 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/97)

98. P.d. *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/98)

99. P.d. *Ibida* 2009, T8, S4, -2,83m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It shows traces of angobe on the inner surface. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XIX/99)
100. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2,3 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XX/100)

**Type IV**

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel has flared lip, short neck and globular vessel body. They have grooves on the vessel’s upper surface; their base is ring-shaped or flat and the rim is flattened. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is brownish-brown in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is scarlet in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition. The third type of paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in the composition. The fourth type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone, and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 8 cm.

This type of container is found in the province of Moesia Inferior at Troesmis206, Niculițel207, Capidava208. In Dacia, such vessels were discovered in the Roman necropolis at Romula209.

The chronological setting of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century BC210.

101. P.d.: Ibida 2002, Curtina G, S1, C17, -2,6 m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 2,8 cm. **Descriptions:** Brownish-brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XX/101)

102. P.d.: Ibida, Curtina G, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XX/102)

103. P.d.: Ibida 2005, Curtina G, S1, landfill. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (Plate XX/103)

206 OPAIT 1980, 336, pl. 8/7.
207 HONCU 2014, 85, type III, pl. 25/195;196.
208 OPRIS 2003, 135, type I, pl. XLVII/321;324, type III, pl. XLVIII/334.
209 POPILIAN 1976, 110, type 3b, pl. 59/710;711.
210 HONCU 2014, 85.
104. P.d.: *ibida* 2009, survey T8, -3,70-3,85m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XX/104)*

105. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, C4, -3,4-3,5m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 2,7 cm. **Descriptions:** The paste is beige in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XX/105)*

106. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, C4, -3,4-3,5m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 6 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XXI/106)*

107. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XXI/107)*

108. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, C4. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 4,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows brownish angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XXI/108)*

109. P.d.: *ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 7 cm, Hp.= 7 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. *(Plate XXI/109)*

**Type V**

Ceramics framed in this type of pottery have a raised lip and the body of the vessels is bitrconic. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, the base of which is either ring-shaped or flat. It has two toards and grooves on the outer surface. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 8 cm.
This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi\(^\text{211}\) and Halmyris\(^\text{212}\). In *Dacia*, such vessels have been found in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^\text{213}\).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC\(^\text{214}\) until the first half of the 6th century BC\(^\text{215}\).

**110.** P.d.: *Ibida* 2006, Curtina G, S3, C6, -2,5 m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 1,2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste, with iron oxide, limestone, and little silver in the composition and beige-coloured angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate XXII/110)*

**111.** P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S1. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate XXII/111)*

**112.** P.d.: *Ibida* 2012, Curtina G, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2,7 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. *(Plate XXII/112)*

**Type VI**

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel has flared lip, and the body of the vessels is ovoid. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, their base is annular or flat. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. The first type of paste is of a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The second type of paste is grey in colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is between 9 and 13 cm.

This type of container is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in Halmyris\(^\text{216}\). In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis at Romula\(^\text{217}\).

The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC\(^\text{218}\) until the first half of the 6th century BC\(^\text{219}\).

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\(^{211}\) OPAIȚ 1996, 124, type III, pl.51/6.


\(^{213}\) POPILIAN 1976, 105, type II, pl. LVI/612.

\(^{214}\) POPILIAN 1976, 105.

\(^{215}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.

\(^{216}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, pl. XXIV/212; OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, pl. 50/19.

\(^{217}\) POPILIAN 1976, 107, type 4, pl. LVII/668.

\(^{218}\) POPILIAN 1976, 107.

\(^{219}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.
113. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, Curtina G, S4. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 13 cm, Hp. = 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XXII/113*)

114. P.d.: *Ibida* 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Dg. = 9 cm, Hp. = 3,3 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has brownish-grey angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** first half of the 2nd century BC. (*Plate XXII/114*)

**Type VII**

The ceramics framed in this type of pottery have a simple lip, slightly flared outwards, the body of the vessels is ovoid, slightly domed. The rim is wide and cylindrical, and the base is ring-shaped. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm.

This kind of vessel is found in the province of Lower Moesia at Murighiol, Capidava, Tropraichioi. In Dacia in the Roman necropolis of Romula\(^{220}\).

The chronological dating of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC\(^{221}\) until the 4th century BC\(^{222}\).

115. P.d.: *Ibida* 2010, T8, S5. **Dimensions:** Dg. =8 cm, Hp. =2,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has brown angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 4th century BC. (*Plate XXII/115*)

**Type VIII**

Ceramics framed in this type of vessel has a slightly flared lip, and short and arched neck, the body of the vessels is globular. They have grooves on the outer surface and their base is annular. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds. In this case, the paste is a scarlet colour, with iron oxide, limestone and mica silver in its composition.

The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Capidava\(^{223}\), Tropraichioi\(^{224}\), Halmyris\(^{225}\).

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\(^{220}\) POPILIAN 1976, 105, type 2, pl. LIV/601.

\(^{221}\) POPILIAN 1976, 105.

\(^{222}\) OPAIT 2004, 66.

\(^{223}\) OPRIȘ 2003, 136, type I, pl. XLVIII/331.

\(^{224}\) OPAIT 1991, 159, pl. 37/219.

\(^{225}\) TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, pl. XXIV/211.
The chronological setting of these vases is quite extensive, from the 3rd century BC to the first half of the 6th century BC.\footnote{TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.}


6. \textbf{Bases}

117. P.d.: \textit{Ibida}, Curtina G, S1,C7, -3,00m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Db.= 3,7 cm, Hp.= 4 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XXIV}/117)

118. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2006, Curtina G, S3, C6, -2,5-3,00m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Db.= 3 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Greyish coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XXIV}/118)


120. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2005, Curtina G, S3, C4, -2,30m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 3 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XXIV}/120)

121. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2001, Curtina G, S1, C5, -2,70m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 3 cm, Hp.= 2,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XXIV}/121)


123. P.d.: \textit{Ibida} 2006, Curtina G, S3, C5-6, -2,8-3,00m. \textbf{Dimensions}: Dg.= 8 cm, Hp.= 3,5 cm. \textbf{Descriptions}: Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. \textbf{Bibliography}: unpublished. \textbf{Dating}: 2nd century BC. (\textit{Plate XXV}/123)
124. P.d.: Ibida 2009, Curtina G, S5, strat vegetal. **Dimensions:** Db.= 4,6 cm, Hp.= 1 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXV/124).

125. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,3m. **Dimensions:** Db.= 3,2 cm, Hp.= 0,6 cm. **Descriptions:** Brown paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It shows own angobe and the piece is polished. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXV/125)

126. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Db.= 4,6 cm, Hp.= 1,6 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. It has its own angobe. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXV/126)

127. P.d.: Ibida 2010, Curtina G, S3, -3,00m. **Dimensions:** Db.= 4 cm, Hp.= 3 cm. **Descriptions:** Greyish coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. Beige coloured angobe on both surfaces. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXV/127)

128. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, S3, C3, -3,4-3,6m. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 5 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXV/128)

129. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, passim. **Dimensions:** Dg.= 4,4 cm, Hp.= 1,5 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXVI/129)

130. P.d.: Ibida 2012, Curtina G, S3, C6, -3,5-3,7m. **Dimensions:** Db.= 4,6 cm, Hp.= 2 cm. **Descriptions:** Crimson-coloured paste with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. **Bibliography:** unpublished. **Dating:** 2nd century BC. (Plate XXVI/130)

**References**


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**Abbreviations**

AARMSI – Academia Română. Memoriile Secțiunii istorice, București.
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași.
BAR – British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.
BiblThr – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București.
Histria – Histria. Les résultats des fouillle.
MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București.
MIA – Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arheologii SSSR, Moscova Leningrad (St. Petersburg).
Peuce – Peuce. Studii și comunicări de istorie veche, arheologie și numismatică, Tulcea.
Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie și Arheologie Constanța.
SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București.
Plate I: Pitchers: Type I – 1; Type II – 2, 3, 4; Type III – 5, 6;
Plate II: Pitchers: Type III – 7, 8; Type IV – 9, 10, 11; Type V – 12;
Plate III: Pitchers: Type V – 13; Type VI – 14, 15; Type VII – 16, 17; Type VIII -18;
Plate IV: Pitchers: Type VIII – 19; Type IX – 20, 21, 22; Type X – 23; Type XI – 24;
Plate V: Pitchers: Type XII – 25; Type XII – 26; Type XIV – 27; Type XV – 28, 29, 30;
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Plate XI: Ceramic decorated in barbotine technique: Type I – 59, 60, 61; Type II – 62, 63; Type III – 64;
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Plate XIV: Beakers: Type I – 73, 74, 75;
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Plate XXII: Cups: Type VIII – 116;
Plate XXIII: Bases: 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122;
Plate XXIV: Bases: 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128;
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Plate XXV: Bases: 129, 130;