

Roman Amphorae (re)Discovered on the Territory of Iași Municipality*

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Abstract. *Over time, the territory of the municipality of Iași has been inhabited by different populations who used various products imported from the Roman world. From the analysis of the amphorae catalogued in this area, we have been able to establish the existence of six types of amphorae that transported oil and wine from the Pontic and Aegean areas. The containers can be classified into types known in the Roman world and north of the Danube, types Shelov B, C, type Zeest 69, type Agora M 273, and those less known in the barbarian environment, types Late Roman Amphorae 2 and Kapitän 2. From a chronological point of view, they can be dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD and the 4th century AD.*

Rezumat. *De-a lungul timpului, teritoriul municipiului Iași a fost locuit de diferite populații care utilizau diverse produse importate din lumea romană. Din analiza materialului amforic catalogat în această zonă, am putut stabili existența a șase tipuri de amfore care transportau ulei și vin din zona pontică și egeană. Recipientele pot fi clasificate în tipuri cunoscute în lumea romană și la nord de Dunăre, tipurile Shelov B, C, tipul Zeest 69, tipul Agora M 273, și cele mai puțin cunoscute în mediul barbar, tipurile Late Roman Amphorae 2 și Kapitän 2. Din punct de vedere cronologic, acestea pot fi datate în secolele II-III p.Chr. și în secolul al IV-lea p.Chr.*

Keywords: Roman amphorae, 2nd–4th century AD, city of Iași, wine, olive oil, trade with the free Dacians, settlements of Sântana de Mureș Cerneahov.

Over time, archaeological rescue and preventive excavations in the municipality of Iași have uncovered a lot of artifacts, among them Roman and Roman-Byzantine amphorae. These were found either in Sarmatian graves or settlements belonging to the Sântana de Mureș Cerneahov culture, or have no clear archaeological context because the older layers were affected by subsequent interventions in the soil.

The following paper aims to compile a repertoire of all amphora discoveries in this area, to correctly classify each artifact chronologically and typologically, and, last but not least, to observe the fluctuations in trade with imported products depending on the events that took place during that period. Thus, six types of amphorae originating from the Aegean and Pontic regions were identified over the course of several centuries.

Pontic area Amphorae used to transport wine

Shelov 1986, Type B

This type of amphora has a narrow mouth, a rounded and slightly upturned rim, a long cylindrical neck, a conical body, and a cylindrical base.³ The handles are oval in cross-section,

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with one or two longitudinal grooves. The fabric is beige-white (10YR/6.6 bright brown, 10YR/8.6 yellow orange), with particles of limestone and pyroxene in its composition. To date, no such containers have been discovered in the county of Iași. However, they frequently appear in the non-Roman environment, in the Getic settlements on the Siret River at Poiana,⁴ Răcățâu⁵ and Brad⁶ as well as in Vaslui county, at Vetrișoia⁷. This type of amphorae were likely produced in Heraclea Pontica.⁸

In the municipality of Iași, such discoveries appeared following the construction of the foundation of the new building of the Vasile Alecsandri High School located on Costache Negri Street, at No. 50. The salvage excavations carried out in 2008 brought to light five such specimens. Unfortunately though, they had no clear archaeological context⁹, but were found together with other table amphorae and two bowls.¹⁰

Shelov 1986 Type C

The amphorae belonging to this type have a narrow mouth, rounded rim, truncated neck, conical body, tubular base, oval torques in section, with two or three longitudinal grooves. The body and neck are decorated with grooves. Chronologically, these vessels can be dated between 140 and 180 AD.¹¹ Such containers are found in the majority of the settlements dating between the 2nd-3rd centuries AD in the Eastern Carpathian region, such as Holboca¹², Oboroceni-Caracaș (La Poartă)¹³, Pruteni¹⁴, Căndești – Dealul Varnițelor¹⁵, Buda commune of Corbița, Vrancea county¹⁶, Bărboasa – Gălănești¹⁷, Moldoveni – Gabăra¹⁸, Tecuci¹⁹, Roșiori – Neamț²⁰, Buznea-Vatra Satului²¹, the municipality of Vaslui on Donici Street²² and in the Princely Court area²³, at Poienesti, in the Carpic settlement²⁴ and the necropolis²⁵ and also at Fedeleșeni.²⁶

In the municipality of Iași, amphorae belonging to this type were found on the Southeastern part of the city, at a site called Fabrica de Cărmidă (The Brick Factory), on an area located on the lower terrace of the Bahlui River, where settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerheahov culture was identified. Following rescue excavations carried out

³ OPAIȚ 2011b, 457, Fig. 16-17.

⁴ VULPE, TEODOR 2003, 94-95, Fig. 245/4, Fig. 246/1, 2, 4, 5, 12, 13.

⁵ CĂPITANU 1976, 60, Fig. 36/2-4.

⁶ URSACHE 1995, 209-210, Pl. 173/6, Pl. 178/7, Pl. 180/2-3, 7, Pl. 181/1-2, Pl. 184/2, 6.

⁷ SANIE 1968, 346, Fig. 1/1-3,

⁸ ARSEN'EVA *et alii*. 1997, 187, 190.

⁹ HONCU, MINEA 2012, 223, cat. nr. 1-5, Pl. 4/1-5.

¹⁰ For the context of the discovery and discussions regarding the archaeological material, see HONCU, MINEA 2012.

¹¹ VNUKOV 2016: 44.

¹² SANIE 1968, p. 347-349, fig. 2.

¹³ HONCU, ENEA, BOGHIAN 2017, 260, type Shelov C, cat. nr. 1-3, Pl. 2/1-3.

¹⁴ VORNIC, TELNOV, BUBULICI, CIOBANU 2007, 111, fig. 44/1.

¹⁵ BICHIR 1973, 90-92, Type a/1, pl. CLVII/4-5.

¹⁶ HONCU, MUNTEANU, 2015, 319, type Shelov C, fig. 4/2,3.

¹⁷ BICHIR 1973, Type a/1, pl. CLVII/3.

¹⁸ BICHIR 1973, Type a/1, pl. CLVII/2

¹⁹ CIUBOTARU 2014, 75-76, pl. 2/5-7.

²⁰ HÂNCEANU 2010, 33, pl. XI/1-5; to be seen the map of discoveries in Neamț County, 40.

²¹ HONCU, ENEA, BOGHIAN 2017, 260, type Shelov C, cat. nr. 4-5, Pl. 2/4-5.

²² COMAN 1980, 255, LXVI.5, Fig. 133/5.

²³ ANDRONIC *et alii* 1962, 94.

²⁴ VULPE 1953, 290-291, Fig. 78, 290, Fig. 77/2.

²⁵ SPÂNU 2019, 126, Pl. 29/538.1

²⁶ GOSTAR 1954, 571, Fig. 64/7.

in the 1960s, a fragment of an amphora handle that can be ascribed to Shelov type C was discovered in Dwelling no. 2.²⁷ The amphora was found together with locally made wheel and hand-made pottery (pots, cups, bowls, jugs), a fibula, a Przeworsk-type flint striker, an iron bucket, a fragment of a bone *psalia*, two biconical spindle whorls, a whetstone, and several fragments of conical clay weights.²⁸

A complete amphora²⁹ and a fragmentary one³⁰ were found during construction work on apartment buildings in the Tătărași neighborhood in 1967.³¹ Another amphora fragment was found on the lower terrace of the Bahlui River, in the area of the Palace of Culture, where a settlement dating from the 3rd-4th centuries AD was identified.³² On Ciurchi Street at no. 134, on the flat surface of the terrace on the left bank of the Bahlui River, a multi-layered settlement was identified. Among these habitation levels, a settlement attributed to La Tène II, from the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, and a settlement from the 4th century AD were uncovered.³³ Six fragments of amphora rims and handles belonging to the Shelov type C were found here.³⁴

In the area of Ceairu lui Peretz Street, on the plateau of the Bahlui River terrace, on the northern edge of the former Jewish cemetery, within the radius of some ash-pits, numerous ceramic fragments dating from the early Neolithic (Criș Culture), Eneolithic (unspecified phase of the Cucuteni culture), from the end of the Bronze Age (Noua Culture), from Hallstatt, from La Tène II, and from the beginning of the Migration Period were discovered.³⁵ Here, following surface survey, a fragment of an amphora handle was found together with wheel-made and hand-made pottery specific to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. On Moara Beldiman Street, from the surface of a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture (?), an amphora handle and locally both hand-made and wheel-made pottery, were discovered.³⁶

Lastly, a discovery of this type was made in the Socola neighborhood, on Bucium Street, where, following salvage excavations conducted by a team from the Institute of Archaeology in Iași, a waste pit was investigated, in which several fragments of animal bones, several fragments of handmade pottery, and an amulet, along with the upper part of a Shelov C amphora were discovered.³⁷

4. Zeest 69 Type

Amphorae belonging to this type have a wide mouth with a rounded-outward rim, a conical body with massive, slightly flattened handles, which could possibly suggest an amphora for transporting fish products. Amphorae of this type have been found at Tecuci-Malul-Alb³⁸ and Brad.³⁹ In the municipality of Iași, a fragment of a handle was found in the

²⁷ IONIȚĂ 1972, 291, Fig. 9/19.

²⁸ IONIȚĂ 1972, 268-270.

²⁹ Dimensions: H=62 cm, Dg. 5 cm, Db.=5 cm.

³⁰ Dimensions: H=61,5 cm, D.neck=5 cm, Db.=5 cm.

³¹ SANIE 1995, 57, Pl. I/2 și Pl. I/1.

³² Rep. Arh. Iași, 188, nr. XXXVIII.13.

³³ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 206, nr. 49m.

³⁴ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 206, nr. 49m, Pl. LXXXII/1-2, 12-15.

³⁵ ZAHARIA, PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA, ZAHARIA 1970, 203, nr. 49g.

³⁶ CROITORU 2011, 139, cat. nr. 1914.

³⁷ Our gratitude goes to PhD. Cătălin Hriban, the scientific coordinator of the archaeological research, for allowing us to scientifically evaluate this amphora.

³⁸ OPAIȚ 1987, 247, Fig. 1/2a, 2b.

³⁹ URSACHI 1995, Pl. 183/3.

courtyard of the Vasile Alecsandri High School located on Costache Negri Street, no. 50, following the construction of a building's foundation.⁴⁰

The fragment of the handle is made of a brick-colored fabric on the outside (5YR/7/6 orange) and light beige on the inside (5YR/5/1 brownish gray) with particles of limestone and pyroxene in its composition, with its own engobe⁴¹.

Aegean area

Amphorae used to transport wine

3. Kapitän 2 Type

The origin of this type of amphora has not been established with certainty, but an Aegean provenance is generally accepted.⁴² Recently, Dr. Andrei Opaîţ advanced the island of Chios as the center of production.⁴³ Regardless of the production area proposed by the aforementioned researcher, it has been discovered that there are some morphological and clay differences between these containers, suggesting that the amphorae were certainly produced in several workshops.

The amphora is characterized by a neck and a truncated cone-shaped body, ending in a tall, tubular base. The handles are massive, ovoid in section and strongly arched - raised, with two ribs on the outside. The rim is either vertical, rectangular, or pointed. In all cases, however, the rim is separated from the neck by a strong groove.

The presence of this type of amphora in the Eastern Carpathian region is part of the wide distribution that these vessels enjoyed. As noted by Andrei Opaîţ, the peak of their distribution period was situated between 250 and 400 AD. This type is found from England all along to the Euphrates and from Northern Moldavia to Nubia⁴⁴. North of the Danube, the amphora appears in the tumular necropolis at Branişte (Neamt County), where two specimens were recently published⁴⁵, in the settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureş Cerneahov culture Bobuleşti-Zamoca Veche, Botoşani County⁴⁶ and also in Muntenia.⁴⁷

Following the construction of a new building for the Vasile Alecsandri High School in Iaşi, located on Costache Negri Street no. 50, a fragment of a handle belonging to the Kapitän II type was discovered. The clay used to make the amphora is reddish-black on the outside (7.5Y/4/1 gray) and brick-red on the inside (7YR 7/8 yellow-orange). The clay used for the amphora is reddish-black on the outside (7.5Y/4/1 gray) and brick-red on the inside (7YR 7/8 yellow-orange) with pebbles, limestone, and silver mica in its composition. The handle is oval in section, with several ribs on the upper part.⁴⁸

5. Agora M 273 Type

The vessels included in this type belong to an amphora type with a long period of evolution from the 4th century AD to the 6th century AD, when they took on the shape of a wineskin or sack, with the maximum diameter decreasing towards the bottom. The amphorae

⁴⁰ HONCU, MINEA 2012, 224, cat. nr. 7, Pl. 5/1.

⁴¹ HONCU, MINEA 2012, 224, cat. nr. 7.

⁴² RILEY 1979, 192; PEACOCK, WILLIAMS 1986, 193; PANELLA 1986, 617.

⁴³ OPAÎŢ 2013.

⁴⁴ OPAÎŢ 2017, 212, BEZECZKY 2013, 149-151, Type 44, dated from the beginning of the 3rd century AD, Pl. 45./582-591, AURIEMMA, DEGRASSI, QUIRI 2015, 149, Fig. 4 - Brindisi, Fig. 3 - Trigeste.

⁴⁵ OPAÎŢ, 2017, 212, Pl./III-12-13.

⁴⁶ BERZOVAN *et al.* 2020, 212, fig. 5/4.

⁴⁷ BICIR 1984, 39, Pl. 25/11.

⁴⁸ HONCU, MINEA, 2012, 223-224, cat. nr. 6, Pl. 4/6.

have a thickened and rounded rim – invaded or flared; the neck is cylindrical, slightly swollen; the shoulders, quite steep, form a slightly prominent angle with the upper part of the body, which widens slightly towards the bottom, ending in a truncated cone base. The massive handles are attached below the rim and shoulders, in the area of maximum diameter. They are of oval shape and have a longitudinal median groove. The body and neck have grooves, which are slightly more pronounced on the neck.⁴⁹

The production area of this type of amphora has not yet been located with certainty, but, as suggested in the literature, they were manufactured in workshops situated in the Eastern Aegean Sea basin, possibly on the island of Samos.⁵⁰ They were classified by D. Pieri as LRA Type 8, based on discoveries made in Southern France⁵¹. The earliest example of this type of amphora comes from the Agora of Athens and dates to the middle of the 2nd century AD.⁵²

North of the Danube, in Muntenia, such an example was found at Cireșaru⁵³, and the amphora is chronologically dated to the first quarter of the 5th century AD⁵⁴. Similar amphorae have been reported at two sites in Prahova County, examples that can be dated to the 4th-5th centuries AD. These are found in the settlement of Cireșanu⁵⁵ and the necropolis of Boldești-Grădiște. ⁵⁶

In the Eastern Carpathian region, such vessels have been discovered in the necropolises and settlements belonging to the Sântana de Mureș Cerneahov culture at Erbiceni⁵⁷, Lunca⁵⁸, Mihălășeni⁵⁹, Bâlad – Valea Seacă⁶⁰, Cavadinești⁶¹ and Iași-Nicolina.⁶²

These were recently discussed by L. Ciobanu, who also compiled a repertoire for the discoveries made in the Republic of Moldova.⁶³ For the discoveries in the area between the Carpathians and the Prut River, see C. Croitoru.⁶⁴

On the territory of the municipality of Iasi, on the Southeastern part, at a location known as Fabrica de Căramidă (Brick Factory), on a plot of land situated on the lower terrace of the Bahlui River, a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture was identified. Here, following a salvage excavation, the base of an amphora, probably belonging to the Agora M 273 Type, was identified in Dwelling no. 2⁶⁵. Along with this, there were also wheel and hand-made ceramic fragments of local origin (pots, cups, bowls, jugs), various objects made of bone, iron, glass, stone, clay, and animal bones.⁶⁶ In the Southern part of Iași, a settlement located on the lower terrace of the Nicolina stream (Nicolina neighborhood) was

⁴⁹ OPAIȚ 2014, 443-444, Type Agora M 273.

⁵⁰ ARTHUR 1998, 167-168, fig. 7/1.

⁵¹ PIERI 2005, 132-137.

⁵² OPAIȚ 2011, 105.

⁵³ OPAIȚ 2011a, 105, fig. 3/a

⁵⁴ OPAIȚ 2011a, 106.

⁵⁵ TEODORESCU *et alii* 1993, 411-412, Fig. 19/3.

⁵⁶ TEODORESCU *et alii* 1993a, 430, Fig. 6/5.

⁵⁷ ZAHARIA, ZAHARIA 1961, 214, fig. 3/8, 5/2.

⁵⁸ DRAGOMIR 2001, 90, fig. 34/2; 36/1.2; 42/3; 43/1.

⁵⁹ PALADE 1981, 205-216.

⁶⁰ PALADE 2004, fig. 44/7; 166/7.

⁶¹ DRAGOMIR 1959, 466, fig. 9/6-8.

⁶² IONIȚĂ 1986, 78, fig. 25/1.

⁶³ CIOBANU 2010, 162-166.

⁶⁴ CROITORU 2009, 29-43.

⁶⁵ IONIȚĂ 1972, 291, Fig. 9/21.

⁶⁶ IONIȚĂ 1972, 289-269.

investigated, where two fragments of this type of amphora were found together with pottery specific to Sântana culture.⁶⁷

Egean area

Amphorae used to transport olive oil

6. LRA 2 Type

The amphorae have funnel-shaped mouths, rounded rims, globular bodies with striations, and oval handles in cross-section. The base ends with a small knob. This type of vessel is most commonly found in Roman-Byzantine settlements in the province of Scythia Minor during the 4th–6th centuries AD⁶⁸. In Moldova, such amphorae have been discovered in Dodești, Vaslui County, in a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture.⁶⁹ At Războieni, at the Vatra Satului site belonging to a Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov settlement, a rim of a Roman amphora was discovered, which was classified as Late Roman Amphorae 2.⁷⁰ Another discovery came from the settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture Bobulești–Zamoca Veche in Botoșani County.⁷¹

In the Southeastern part of Iași, at a location known as Fabrica de cărămidă (Brick Factory), on a plot of land located on the lower terrace of the Bahlui River, a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture was identified. Inside Dwellings no. 2 and no. 4, 16 fragments of amphorae belonging to the LRA 2 (Late Roman Amphora 2) Type were discovered, along with a rich archaeological inventory that includes locally made pottery, both wheel and hand-made, common utensils such as pots, cups, bowls, and jugs.⁷² Associated with these fragments are a fibula, a Przeworsk-type flint striker, an iron bucket-type pendant, a fragment of a bone psalia, as well as two biconical spindle whorls, a whetstone, and several fragments of conical clay weights. Most likely, the 16 amphora fragments belong to only two specimens.

Unidentified amphorae

Fragments of amphorae have been discovered at various locations throughout the municipality of Iași, as a result of salvage excavations or surface research. However, some of the ceramic material could not be identified typologically, either because of its advanced state of fragmentation or because of the lack of adequate illustrations to allow for rigorous comparative analysis. The absence of defining morphological elements, such as the neck, handles, or other parts of the body, prevented these fragments from being classified into the known types of amphorae produced in the Roman world. Thus, the material currently remains classified in a generic category—undetermined amphorae—which was mentioned in this article. In the Curtea Domnească area of Iași, rescue excavations uncovered a Roman amphora handle alongside locally made wheel and hand-made pottery (pots, bowls, and dishes) dating from the 4th century AD.⁷³ Thanks to rescue excavations carried out on Aurel Vlaicu Street nos. 43 and 134⁷⁴ a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture was identified, in which two Roman amphorae were discovered alongside locally

⁶⁷ IONIȚĂ 1985, 34, fig. 8/1-2

⁶⁸ PARASCHIV 2006, 92-95, Type 43, OPAIȚ, IONESCU 2016, 73.

⁶⁹ TEODOR 2015, 19, Fig. 65.2,9; 21, Fig. 65.1,7.

⁷⁰ HONCU *et al.* 2017, 261, cat nr. 8, Pl. 2/8.

⁷¹ BERZOVAN *et al.* 2020, 212, fig. 5/5-9.

⁷² IONIȚĂ 1972, 291, Fig. 9/5, 18, Fig. 26/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, Fig. 22/1, 6, 291.

⁷³ ANDRONIC *et al.* 1967, 192, Fig. 12/16.

⁷⁴ ZAHARIA *et al.* 1956, 14-15.

made wheel and hand-made pottery⁷⁵. Finally, another amphora fragment was discovered on Ciurchi Street, no. 51, where a settlement belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture was identified.⁷⁶

The amphorae discoveries catalogued in the Iași municipality area come from settlements attributed to the free Dacians, from sites belonging to the Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture, as well as from funerary contexts associated with Sarmatian necropolises, providing new data on the integration of this region into the commercial networks of Late Antiquity. It has been ascertained that most of these discoveries were made on sites dating from the 4th-5th centuries AD, which shows us that there were most likely three such settlements in the area of the present-day municipality of Iași.

The analysis of provenance indicates that the amphorae mainly come from two production areas: 1. The Pontic area, especially from the workshops of Heraclea Pontica and Sinope, centers dedicated to the distribution of wine products in the East Carpathian area in particular, and throughout the Roman Empire in general. 2. The Aegean region, especially the islands of Samos and Chios, known for their tradition of exporting wines and oils. The presence of these containers indicates the existence of solid and stable commercial contacts, either direct or through redistribution networks controlled by Greco-Roman urban centers on the Pontic coast or in the Danube area.

The original contents of the amphorae, wine and oil, highlight not only food preferences but also possible social and ritual functions. In conclusion, the discoveries of amphorae in the municipality of Iași confirm the role of this region as a consumer of Roman products from the Pontic and Aegean areas via the province of Moesia Inferior/Scythia Minor, illustrating a complex integration of local communities into the economic networks of late antiquity.

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⁷⁵ ZAHARIA et al 1956, 14.

⁷⁶ ZAHARIA et al 1956, 19.

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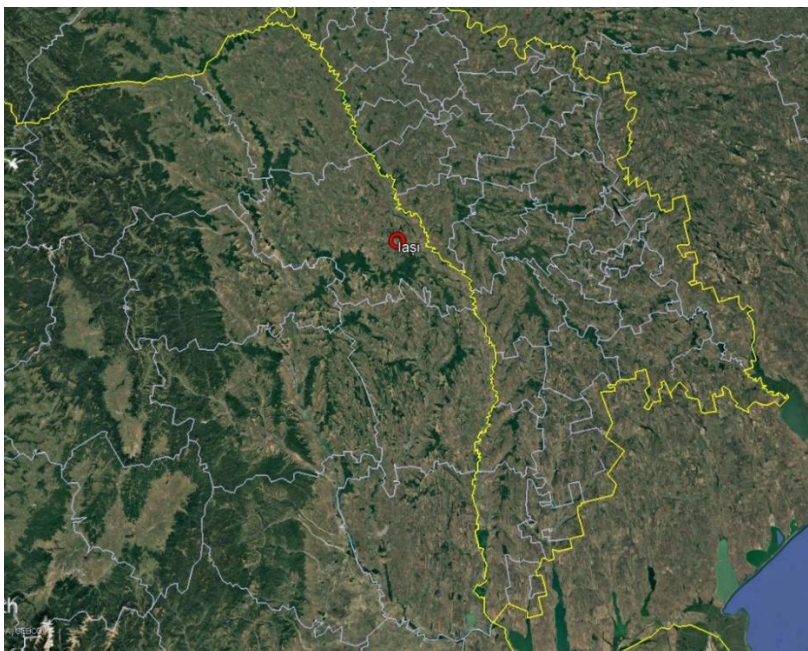
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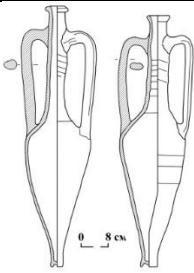
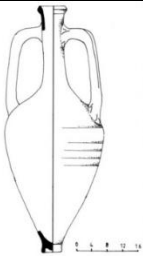
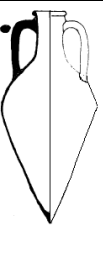
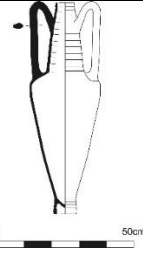




Pl. I. The City of Iași on a geographical map of the Eastern Carpathian area
©Ștefan Honcu



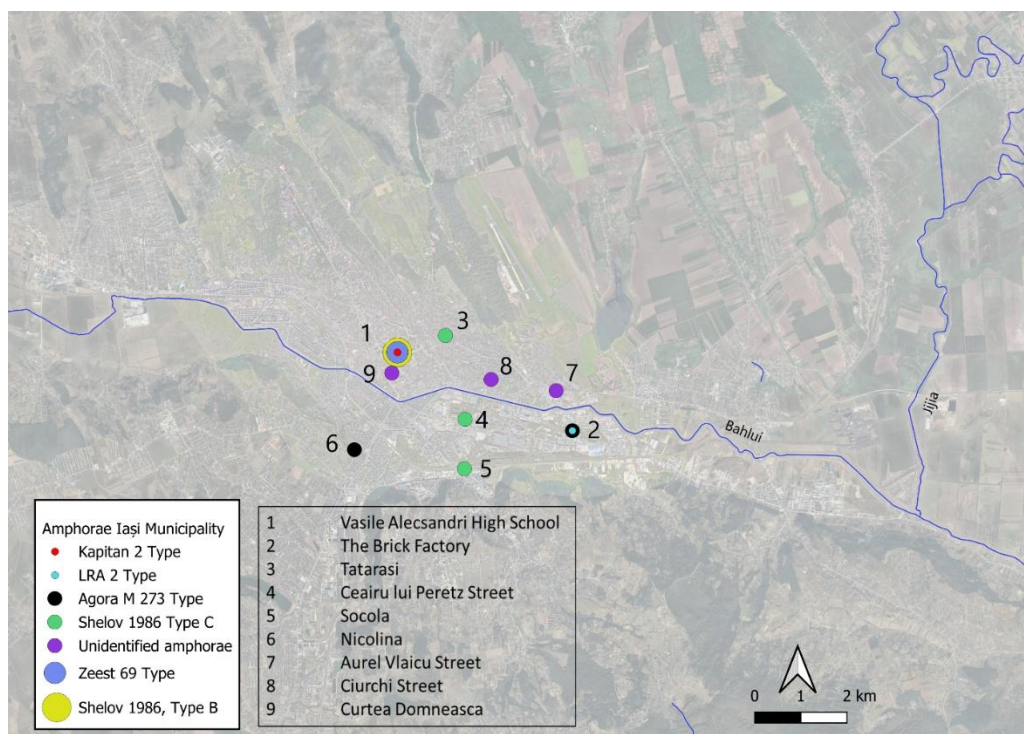
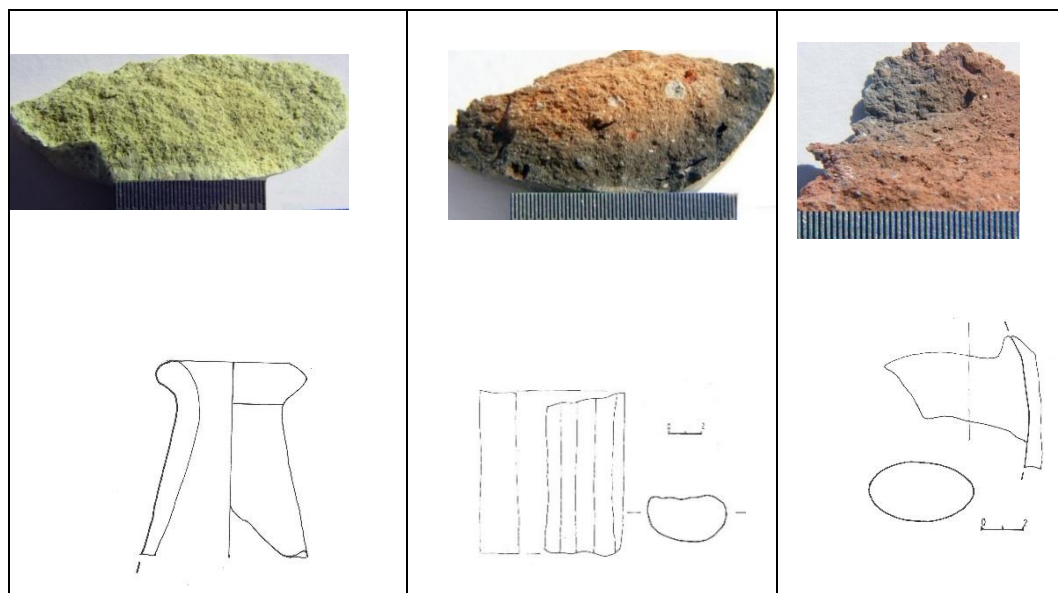
Pl. II. The main sites where Roman amphorae were discovered in the Municipality of Iași ©Ștefan Honcu

1. Str. Costache Negri, no. 52, 2. Iași-The Brick Factory, 3. Tătărași Neighborhood, 4. The area of the Princely Court, on the upper terrace of Bahlui river, 5. Str. Ciurchi no. 133, 6. Str. Ceairu lui Peretz, 7. Str. Bucium, 8. Nicolina Neighborhood, 9. The princely Court, 10. Str. Aurel Vlaicu no. 43, 11. Str. Aurel Vlaicu 135, 12. Str. Ciurchi no. 51.

Shelov B Type	Shelov C Type	Zeest 69 Type	Kapitän 2 Type	Agora M 273 Type	LRA 2 Type
					
					

Tabel 1. The main types of amphorae discovered in the municipality of Iași during the 2nd-4th centuries AD.

Fragment of mouth and neck L.c.d. – V. Alecsandri High School, Iași, 2008. H.p. – 8.5 cm; D.g. – 6.4 cm. Description: light yellow-orange clay, with sand and pyroxene in its composition, own engobe. Date: 2 nd century AD (Shelov B Type)	Fragment of handle L.c.d. – V. Alecsandri Theoretical High School, Iași, 2008. H.p. – 9.7 cm, l – 4.7 cm. Descr. - Oval handle in section with several ribs on the upper side. Clay color exterior 7.5Y/4/1 (gray) interior 7YR/7/8 (yellow-orange) reddish-black, with pebbles, limestone, and mica in composition. Date: 3 rd century AD. (Kapitän 2 Type)	Fragment of neck and upper handle L.c.d. – V. Alecsandri High School, Iași, 2008. H.p. – 7.3 cm. Descr. - fabric color 5YR/7/6 exterior (orange) 5YR/5/1 (brownish gray) interior, light beige with limestone and pyroxene particles in composition, own engobe. Date: 2 nd century AD (Zeest 69 Type)
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Pl. III. Distribution of roman amphorae by type in the Municipality of Iași ©Ana Odochiciuc

