

## Po[ta]toria Pottery Discovered at (L)Ibida - Slava Rusă, Tulcea County

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**Abstract.** *The sample of vassa po[ta]toria presented in this article was discovered in different sectors of the archaeological site (L)Ibida - Slava Rusă, com. Slava Cercheză, jud. Tulcea, during excavations carried out between 2001-2015. Once the material was processed and selected, a sample of 91 ceramic fragments was outlined. They are chronologically classified between the 2<sup>nd</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC.*

**Rezumat.** *Eșantionul de vassa po[ta]toria prezentat în acest articol a fost descoperit în mai multe sectoare ale sitului arheologic (L)Ibida - Slava Rusă, com. Slava Cercheză, jud. Tulcea, în timpul săpăturilor efectuate între anii 2001-2015. Odată cu prelucrarea și selectarea materialului s-a conturat un eșantion format din 91 de fragmente ceramice. Acestea sunt încadrate cronologic între secolele II-VI p.Chr.*

**Keywords:** *vassa po[ta]toria, west pontic area, (L)Ibida, Tower 10, Curtina X.*

(L)Ibida Fortress is geographically located in the north-central area of Dobrogea, in the village of Slava Rusă, commune of Slava Cercheză in Tulcea county<sup>2</sup>. Situated in an eloquent space for the staggering of the great Roman objectives in the West Pontic area<sup>3</sup>, the fortification of Slava Rustica is distinguished from other similar objectives by its strategic positioning and less common spatial layout<sup>4</sup>. Moreover, the existence of a river running through the fortress from west to east makes it unique, at least in Scythia Minor<sup>5</sup>. Vasile Pârvan<sup>6</sup> considered (L)Ibida to be in an excellent geographical and strategic position<sup>7</sup>.

The systematic archaeological excavations at Slava Rustica were started in 2001, with the aim of unveiling the Ibida fortress and investigating the surrounding area<sup>8</sup>. The research team was composed of several researchers from the Institute of Eco-Museum Research Gavrilă Simion from Tulcea, the Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy - Iasi Branch, the

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<sup>2</sup> APARACHIVEI 2009, 167.

<sup>3</sup> CORNEA 2023, 267.

<sup>4</sup> ȘTEFAN 1977, 5.

<sup>5</sup> ȘTEFAN 1977, 14.

<sup>6</sup> In his time, Pârvan placed (L)Ibida somewhere in the middle between the Danube and the Black Sea.

<sup>7</sup> PÂRVAN 1912, 578.

<sup>8</sup> MOCANU 2011, 294.

Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi. In 2013 the University of Sassari (Sardinia) started to participate in the systematic excavations.

The present article is a continuation of our endeavor to analyze and interpret the drinking pottery found at Slava Rusa. The analyzed pottery was discovered in various sectors<sup>9</sup> of the archaeological site (L)Ibida - Slava Rusă, com. Slava Cercheză, jud. Tulcea, during the excavations carried out between 2001 and 2015. Following the processing and selection of the material, a sample composed of 91 ceramic fragments<sup>10</sup>, chronologically dated between the 2nd and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries p.Chr.

The research and analysis of drinking vessels shows us the defining aspects of a community, the transformations that took place over time, aspects of social and religious thinking of human communities in the West Pontic area. By drinking pottery (*vasa po[ta]toria*) we mean the totality of vessels that were used for serving liquids, i.e. jugs, cups, glasses, and pitchers. This category should be distinguished from the pottery used for preparing food (*vasa conquina(to)ria*) or for serving different dishes (*vasa escaria* - tableware)<sup>11</sup>.

With regard to the Ibida pottery, identified in the sectors mentioned in our catalog, the paste from which the pots are made is usually of a scarlet color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver in the composition. There are also those made from a paste of beige, beige-brick, brown, brown-brick, brownish-brown, ash-brown and ash colors. The current state of our research does not allow us to say whether these vessels are local or imported.

In our work we included a total of 91 pieces out of a total of 203 ceramic fragments, organized in the following way: cups predominate, representing 30.76% of the total pieces. These are divided into nine types. The most numerous is type VI, distinguished by its raised lip and bitronconical vessel body. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, two totars, and their base is annular or flat. Type VIII is also to be noted in this context. It is characterized by a flared lip and an ovoid body. It has grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, the base of which is annular or flat.

In the same proportion (30.76%) are found in our catalog the pitchers, divided into eight typologies. The most numerous is type VIII, which has a three-lobed lip, short neck, lamellar or rounded toothed, and a slightly raised section. The body of these pitchers is globular or ovoid with an annular base. In the specialized literature this type of pitchers is also called oinochoe. Type VII is also characterized by a rounded and curved lip, so that the mouth of the pitcher is palliform. The body is globular or ovoid with an annular base.

In our catalog, 28.58% of the mugs are divided into nine types. The most numerous is type VIII, which is characterized by a slightly widened mouth, flared lip and slightly thickened outside. The body is globular and the base is annular. Type V is also distinguished by its wide

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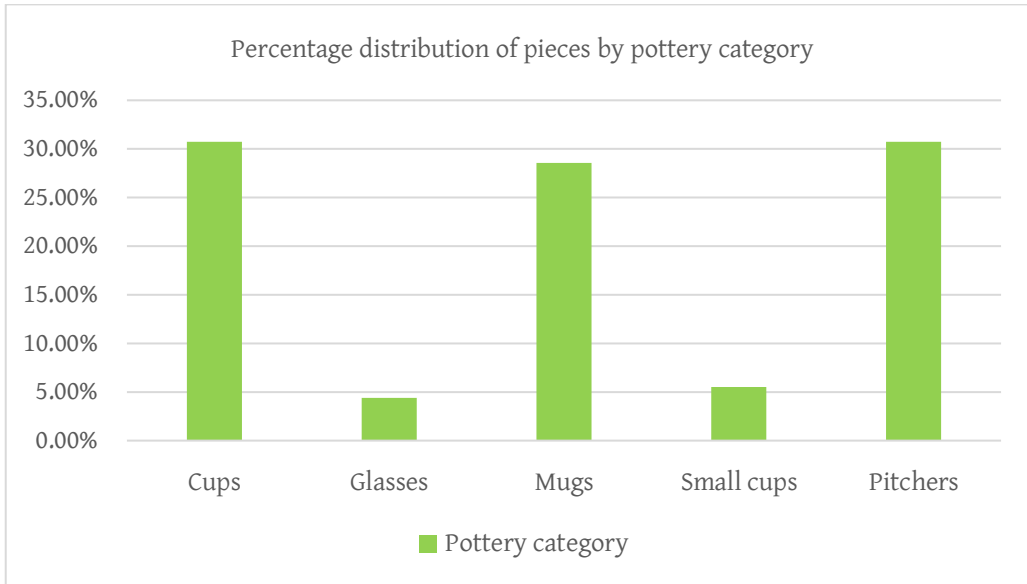
<sup>9</sup> Curtina X, Tower 10, West Gate, Curtina G, Curtina D, Extra Muros.

<sup>10</sup> In this way we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Dorel Paraschiv who gave us access to the ceramic material.

<sup>11</sup> OLCESE 1993, 48.

mouth, short neck, rounded cross-section and slightly elevated cross-section. The body is also ovoid and the base is annular.

Small cups account for 5.50%, distributed in two typologies. The most numerous is type II, which is distinguished by its flared lip, ovoid body and annular base. The least numerous categories, that of glasses, is represented in our catalog by 4.40%. There are three types. The most numerous is the third type, which can be identified by its rounded and slightly curved lip. The body is cylindrical and the base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface.



The ceramic categories present in our catalog are in a percentage imbalance, and this is fully justified. The reason for this statement has to do with the economic, social and religious aspects of the Dobrogean area. During the Dominate period, more precisely in 89 B.C., the Romans intervened in the Black Sea region in order to limit the ambitions of Mithrhidates VI of Pontos. This was the defining moment when the Romans slowly but steadily imposed their presence on the shores of Pontus Euxinus for the next two centuries. With Trajan's campaign in Dacia and Armenia, Rome proved to be the real master of this region. Rome now controlled about two-thirds of the Black Sea coastline.

The Black Sea never became a Roman lake, with all its political mechanisms, unlike the Mediterranean.<sup>12</sup> Economically, however, we can distinguish several aspects that strengthen the argument of an economic and social-religious control on the western Pontic coast. The various political means and the militancy realized by Rome in the Dobrogean region reflect her interest, as well as her reluctance towards this territory. Thus the advent of Rome brought immediate

<sup>12</sup> See, NIELSEN 2005.

changes in local and inter-regional power relations, taxation, trade. Over time, Rome's actions imposed certain minor or major changes, but these were limited to the sphere of the economy and politics under its rule. In close connection, these actions influenced the social life of the inhabitants, religion, architecture and patterns of consumption.

The Roman colonization of Dobrogea, individual in the form in which it took place, not through official measures, but through the effects of security and prosperity can also be observed in the social-economic life. The great majority of the elements of Roman life can be found in this area. An intense Roman style through everyday relationships formed by the Roman army and civilians, merchants, craftsmen, etc. In the 1st century B.C., the Hellenistic cities in the Dobrogean area accommodated themselves to Roman rule, as it guaranteed them both on sea and land, economic actions<sup>13</sup>.

In the following we intend to present the drinking pottery from the Slava Rusă, first taking into account the context of the discovery, and then, the actual presentation of the ceramic catalog from a typological perspective.

## I. Curtina X

In this sector the investigations focused on identifying the course of the Roman-Byzantine enclosure. Thus, in the *extra muros* area, a settlement, most probably a dwelling, was outlined, presenting numerous archaeological material, among which drinking ceramics<sup>14</sup>. As for the situation of the pits 4 and 5, respectively, 3 dolia were profiled, and fragments of pottery and osteological remains were identified in their vicinity. At the base of the enclosure, five partially or totally preserved steps were identified. A clay floor was also identified in this area, where several dating elements were found: coins from the 4th-5th century BC and ceramic fragments<sup>15</sup>. In core pit 6 in the *extra muros* area, a domestic pit was identified with numerous ceramic fragments of various categories. This site was excavated during two campaigns<sup>16</sup>, thus some information about the access system was identified. With regard to the carousels 1 and 2 respectively, the aim was to clarify the usefulness of an edifice<sup>17</sup>, most probably the operation of this building began in the 5th century p. Chr.<sup>18</sup>. Between the building and the enclosure, a layer of yellow, well-packed earth was identified, where numerous ceramic fragments were found<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> PÂRVAN 1923, 88.

<sup>14</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2008, 282-283.

<sup>15</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2009, 197-198.

<sup>16</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2010, 175.

<sup>17</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2010, 174.

<sup>18</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2011, 132.

<sup>19</sup> APARASCHIVEI *et alii* 2011, 133.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
1	Cup	I	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>4-5</sub> , -2,40 m
2	Cup	II	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -3,10 m
3	Cup	II	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -3,10 m
4	Cup	III	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -3,10 m
11	Cup	V	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>1-2</sub> , EM, -1,00 m
13	Cup	V	Ibida 2013, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , -3,50 m
16	Cup	VI	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,50 m
18	Cup	VI	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,75 m
19	Cup	VI	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>4-5</sub> , -2,40 m
20	Cup	VI	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -3,20 m
21	Cup	VII	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,80 m
31	Glass	III	Ibida 2007, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
32	Glass	III	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,45 m
34	Mug	II	Ibida 2007, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,30 m
36	Mug	III	Ibida 2003, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,20 m
38	Mug	V	Ibida 2010, S <sub>x</sub> , S <sub>12</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> , -2,50 m
46	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2013, S <sub>x</sub> , S <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> , -2,50-3,50 m
48	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2005, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,60 m
50	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2005, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,20 m
51	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,20 m
53	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,00 m
56	Mug	IX	Ibida 2003, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
57	Mug	IX	Ibida 2007, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -1,80 m
59	Small cup	I	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>1-2</sub> , -1,00 m
60	Small cup	I	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,60 m
63	Small cup	II	Ibida 2003, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
64	Pitcher	I	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>1-2</sub> , -1,00 m
65	Pitcher	II	Ibida 2006, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
67	Pitcher	III	Ibida 2006, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
68	Pitcher	III	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , -1,20 m
69	Pitcher	IV	Ibida 2006, S <sub>x</sub> , <i>passim</i>
70	Pitcher	IV	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -3,20 m
71	Pitcher	V	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,50m
75	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2007, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,30 m
77	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,25 m
79	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -2,25
81	Pitcher	VII	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,25 m
84	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,45 m
85	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2008, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,75 m

86	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2005, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , -2,75 m
87	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, S <sub>x</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> , EM, -3,10 m

## II. Tower 10

The aim in this sector was to capture the chronological relationship between the buildings discovered in this sector and the enclosure wall. In the section perpendicular to the enclosure wall, material consisting of a coin from the 5th century BC and ceramic vessels from the Early Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods was collected<sup>20</sup>. In section S5, a wall oriented NV-SE was discovered, and in section S6, another wall, also poorly preserved. Both walls are chronologically dated to the end of the 6th century, based on the archaeological material found<sup>21</sup>. On the NE-SW direction a building was identified, bordered on the NW and on the NE side by two streets of the 4th century BC; from the dimensions and the materials found, it seems to be an important building<sup>22</sup>.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
5	Cup	III	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , S <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , -0,70-0,50 m
17	Cup	VI	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , cleaning
23	Cup	VII	Ibida 2015, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
27	Cup	VIII	Ibida 2015, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
28	Cup	IX	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
29	Glass	I	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
30	Glass	II	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
33	Mug	I	Ibida 2007, <i>passim</i>
35	Mug	II	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , S <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , -1,70 m
37	Mug	IV	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , S <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>1</sub> , -6 m
41	Mug	VII	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
42	Mug	VII	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
43	Mug	VII	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
49	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
52	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2015, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
54	Mug	IX	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , S <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> , -0,70-0,90 m
55	Mug	IX	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
58	Mug	IX	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
61	Small cup	II	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
62	Small cup	II	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>

<sup>20</sup> IACOB *et alii* 2008, 284.

<sup>21</sup> BÎRLIBA *et alii* 2011, 133.

<sup>22</sup> BÎRLIBA *et alii* 2016, 87.

66	Pitcher	II	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
72	Pitcher	V	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
73	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
74	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
76	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2007, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
78	Pitcher	VI	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
80	Pitcher	VII	Ibida 2010, T <sub>10</sub> , S <sub>5</sub> , -1,20-1,35 m
89	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
90	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>
91	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, T <sub>10</sub> , <i>passim</i>

### III. West Gate

The excavations in this sector focused on the excavation of tower number 3 and the area between the enclosure and the Slava River <sup>23</sup>. On the southern profile, a layer of grayish earth was identified, showing mixed material consisting of stone, pottery and other archaeological material<sup>24</sup>.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
7	Cup	IV	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>7</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> , -1,90 m
8	Cup	IV	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>7</sub> , EM, -2,80 m
9	Cup	IV	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>7</sub> , EM, -2,80 m
10	Cup	V	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>7</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> , -2,00 m
14	Cup	V	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>6</sub> , EM, -2,30 m
15	Cup	VI	Ibida 2001, West Gate, S <sub>3</sub> , C <sub>2-3</sub> , -1,50 m
22	Cup	VII	Ibida 2008, West Gate, S <sub>1</sub> , -1,40 m
44	Mug	VII	Ibida 2005, West Gate, S <sub>8</sub> , EM, -2,00 m
47	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2003, West Gate, S <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> , -3,00 m
83	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, West Gate, S <sub>7</sub> , -2,30 m

### IV. Curtina G

In the *extra muros* area under a layer of rubble, a level of ironwork containing numerous Romano-Byzantine ceramic fragments and osteological remains was identified.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
6	Cup	III	Ibida 2005, Curtina G, pits
12	Cup	V	Ibida 2005, Curtina G, <i>passim</i>

<sup>23</sup> IACOB *et alii* 2002, 292.

<sup>24</sup> IACOB *et alii* 2004, 136.

24	Cup	VII	Ibida 2006, Curtina G, <i>passim</i>
39	Mug	VI	Ibida 2006, Curtina G, <i>passim</i>
40	Mug	VI	Ibida 2005, Curtina G, pits

## V. Curtina D

The investigation of the sector between towers 5 and 6 was aimed at investigating both the intra muros and the extra muros. With regard to the year 2005, in the extra muros area, numerous drinking pottery fragments were identified<sup>25</sup>.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
25	Cup	VIII	Ibida 2005, Curtina D, <i>passim</i>
26	Cup	VIII	Ibida 2005, Curtina D, <i>passim</i>
45	Mug	VIII	Ibida 2005, Curtina D, cleaning

## VI. Extra Muros

To the north of towers 10-12 there is an area of extramuran habitation, chronologically dated to the 4th century BC. The survey located at the edge of the country road from the Russian Slav-Russian Slav-Cerchetian road to the monastery of Uspenia, among the farmland, was aimed at investigating a building and establishing its character. A survey was also carried out parallel to the road here, where ceramic materials, glass and coins were collected<sup>26</sup>.

Catalog number	Category	Type	Place of discovery
82	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2009, EM, S <sub>3</sub> , -0,40 m
88	Pitcher	VIII	Ibida 2005, EM, -0,30-0,50 m

## Catalog of pottery

### A. Cups

#### A.1. Type I

Ceramics that fit into this type of pot have a slightly flared lip, short neck, globular body and annular base. The paste from which these pots are made comes in several types. In the present case the paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 3rd century p.Chr. to the first half of the 6th century p.Chr.

<sup>25</sup> IACOB *et alii* 2006, 332.

<sup>26</sup> BÎRLIBA *et alii* 2006, 332.



This type of vessels can be found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria<sup>27</sup>, Troesmis<sup>28</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>29</sup>. This type of pottery was also found in the Roman province of *Hispania Tarraconensis*<sup>30</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
1	Brownish-brick-brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. Shows brownish-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3,9 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/1

## A.2. Type II

The pottery that fits into this type of vessel has a slightly flared lip, a short, slightly arched neck and a globular body. They have grooves on the outer surface and an annular base. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. In the present case, **the first type of paste** is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver. **The second type of paste** is brownish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 3rd century p.Chr. to the first half of the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>31</sup>.

This type of container is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Capidava<sup>32</sup>, Tropraichioi<sup>33</sup>, Halmyris<sup>34</sup>, Ibida<sup>35</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>36</sup>. In the Italian peninsula, this type of vessel is found in Ostia<sup>37</sup>, Rome<sup>38</sup>, Pompeii<sup>39</sup> și Viterbo<sup>40</sup>, and also in the Samaria area<sup>41</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 79-80, type XIX, B, Pl. 30, nr. 14-15; 17.

<sup>28</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 349, Pl. 15/5.

<sup>29</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 106, pl. 64/777.

<sup>30</sup> VEGAS 1972, type 20/1; GOSE 1976, nr. 283.

<sup>31</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.

<sup>32</sup> OPRİȘ 2003, 136, type I, Pl. XLVIII/331.

<sup>33</sup> OPAIȚ 1991a, 159, Pl. 37/219.

<sup>34</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, Pl. XXIV/211.

<sup>35</sup> CORNEA 2023, 301-302, type VIII, pl. XXII, nr. 116.

<sup>36</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 105, Pl. LIV.

<sup>37</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 268, fig. 20, nr. 23.

<sup>38</sup> COMELLA 1986, 122-124, tav. 76/R4-9.

<sup>39</sup> GRASSO 2004, 21, tav. 1/c.

<sup>40</sup> BONGHI JOVINO, CHIARAMONTE TRERE 1997, 68, tav. 226, nr. 18.

<sup>41</sup> HAYES 1985, form 5B, 17, tav. II, nr. 2.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
2	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows angoba of the same color and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2,9 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/2
3	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. Shows lime deposits and burn marks on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2,8 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/3

### A.3. Type III

The pottery framed in this type of cup has a simple, slightly flared outward lip, an ovoid, slightly domed body and a ringed base. The paste from which these pots are made is of several types. In this case the first type is brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd p.Chr.<sup>42</sup> to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>43</sup>.

This kind of vessels is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Murighiol<sup>44</sup>, Capidava<sup>45</sup>, Ibida<sup>46</sup> and Tropraichioi<sup>47</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>48</sup>. In the Italian peninsula this type of cup was identified at Ostia<sup>49</sup>.

<sup>42</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 105.

<sup>43</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66.

<sup>44</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/18.

<sup>45</sup> OPRIȘ 2003, 135, type I, Pl. XVII/323.

<sup>46</sup> CORNEA 2023, 301, type VII, pl. XXI, nr. 115.

<sup>47</sup> OPAIȚ 1991b, 161, type I 2, Pl. 40/232.

<sup>48</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 105, type 2, Pl. LIV/601.

<sup>49</sup> OLCESE *et alii* 2010, fig. 3.3; OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 265, fig. 14-15, nr. 18.1, 18.2.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
4	Brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. Limestone deposits.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2,9 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/4
5	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows brownish-colored angobate, limestone deposits and burn marks on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3,5 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/5
6	Brownish-brick-brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows grayish-colored angobe and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/6

#### A.4. Type IV

The pottery framed in this type of vessel has a flared lip, short neck and globular body. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, the base is either annular or flat, and the rim is flattened. The paste from which the vessels are made comes in several types. In the present case the paste is of a brownish-brown color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 8 and 10 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extended, from the 2nd to the 3rd century p.Chr.<sup>50</sup>.

This kind of vessels is found in the province *Moesia Inferior* at Troesmis<sup>51</sup>, Niculițel<sup>52</sup>, Ibida<sup>53</sup> and Capidava<sup>54</sup>. In *Dacia* similar vessels were discovered in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>55</sup>.

<sup>50</sup> RICCI 1985, 347; HONCU 2014, 85.

<sup>51</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 336, Pl. 8/7.

<sup>52</sup> HONCU 2014, 85, type III, Pl. 25/195;196.

<sup>53</sup> CORNEA 2023, 298-299, type IV, pl. XIX-XX.

<sup>54</sup> OPRİȘ 2003, 135, type I, Pl. XLVII/321;324, type III, Pl. XLVIII/ 334.

<sup>55</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 110, type 3b, Pl. 59/710;711.

This type of cup is found on the Italian peninsula at Pompei<sup>56</sup>, Ostia<sup>57</sup> and Rome<sup>58</sup>. They are also found in the Samaria area<sup>59</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
7	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 10 cm, Hp. = 2,6 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/7
8	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/8
9	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 9 cm, Hp. = 3,5 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate I/9

#### A.5. Type V

Cups of this typology have a small, slightly straight lip, a globular or oval, slightly domed body and a flat or annular base. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. The first type is brownish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is brownish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The third type of paste is beige in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 10

<sup>56</sup> GRASSO 2004, 22, tav. 1/e; RICCI 1985, 347, type I, nr. 23.

<sup>57</sup> OLCESE *et alii* 2010, fig. 9; OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 269, fig. 23, nr. 26.

<sup>58</sup> FESTUCCIA 2003-2004, nr. 103.

<sup>59</sup> HAYES 1985, 24, form 23, tav. III, nr. 14.

cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd p.Chr.<sup>60</sup> to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>61</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi<sup>62</sup>, Murighioi<sup>63</sup>, Niculițel<sup>64</sup>, Ibida<sup>65</sup> and Capidava<sup>66</sup>. The type of vessels under discussion were also discovered in *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>67</sup>. In the Italic peninsula this type of vase can be found in Rome<sup>68</sup> and Ostia<sup>69</sup>; in the necropolis of Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>70</sup>, in the Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
10	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 9,4 cm, Hp. = 4,7 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/10
11	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows burn marks on the outer surface and light traces of limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 3,9 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/11
12	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8,2 cm, Hp. = 4,4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/12

<sup>60</sup> HONCU 2014, 85.

<sup>61</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 127.

<sup>62</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/8.

<sup>63</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/5.

<sup>64</sup> HONCU 2014, 85, type II, Pl. 25/194.

<sup>65</sup> CORNEA 2023, 296-297, type III, pl. XVII, nr. 91-93.

<sup>66</sup> OPRIȘ 2003, 136, type I, Pl. LVIII/325.

<sup>67</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 108, type I, Pl. LVIII/687.

<sup>68</sup> FESTUCCIA 2003-2004, nr. 4; 104.

<sup>69</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 287, fig. 56, nr. 54.

<sup>70</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 127, tav. IX/1; TINE BERTOCCHI 1975, 47-48, tav. 73/55/2.

13	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It exhibits brick-brown angoba, burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,8 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/13
14	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It exhibits brick-brown angoba, burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/14

#### A.6. Type VI

The ceramic examples of this type of cup have a raised lip and a bitronconical body. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, two totars, and their base is annular or flat. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. The first type of paste is scarlet in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The second type of paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 9 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century p.Chr.<sup>71</sup> to the first half of the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>72</sup>.

This kind of vessels can be found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>73</sup>, Tropraichioi<sup>74</sup> and Halmyris<sup>75</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>76</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
15	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. Shows beige-colored angobe and	Dg. = 9 cm, Hp. = 5,4 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/15

<sup>71</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 105.

<sup>72</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.

<sup>73</sup> CORNEA 2023, 299-300, type V, Pl. XXI.

<sup>74</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 124, type III, Pl.51/6.

<sup>75</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, Pl. XXIV/210; OPAIȚ 1991b, 161, Pl. 40/232.

<sup>76</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 105, type II, Pl. LVI/612.

	limestone deposits on both surfaces.				
16	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows brown-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7,2 cm, Hp. = 2,7 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/16
17	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows brown-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,4 cm, Hp. = 2,6 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/17
18	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2,7 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/18
19	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows angoba of the same color and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,2 cm, Hp. = 2,4 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate II/19
20	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows brick-brownish-brown angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,8 cm, Hp. = 3,3	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/20

### A.7. Type VII

The pottery framed in this type of vessel has an outwardly profiled lip, globular body, grooves on the outer surface, and an annular base. It has grooves on the outer surface. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. The first type of paste is brick-

brown in color, with fine limestone and small silvery mica in its composition. The second type of paste is brownish-brown in color, with limestone, silvery mica and iron oxide. The third type of paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 9 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd p.Chr.<sup>77</sup> to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>78</sup>.

This type of vessels is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi<sup>79</sup>, Niculițel<sup>80</sup>, Beroe<sup>81</sup>, Ibida<sup>82</sup>, Murighiol<sup>83</sup>, in the necropolis of Noviodunum<sup>84</sup>. In *Dacia* they are found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>85</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
21	Brownish-brownish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 9 cm, Hp. = 3,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/21
22	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6,4 cm, Hp. = 2,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/22
23	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows a fairly thin brownish-brick-brown angobate and limestone	Dg. = 6,2 cm, Hp. = 5 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/23

<sup>77</sup> HONCU 2014, 84.

<sup>78</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66.

<sup>79</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 67, type II, Pl. 50/13.

<sup>80</sup> HONCU 2014, 84, type I, Pl. 25/192.

<sup>81</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 67, type II, Pl. 50/12.

<sup>82</sup> CORNEA 2023, 293-295, type I, Pl. XV-XVI.

<sup>83</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type II, Pl. 50/12.

<sup>84</sup> SIMION 1984, 86, type d, Pl. 16/11.

<sup>85</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 106, type 3 b, Pl. 57/658-670.



	deposits on both surfaces.				
24	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows brown-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8,4 cm, Hp. = 2,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/24

### A.8. Type VIII

The pottery framed in this type of vessels has a flared lip, the body of the vessels is ovoid. They have grooves on the upper surface of the vessel, the base of the grooves is either annular or flat. The paste from which the vessels are made is of various types. In the present case the paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 9 cm. The chronological range of these vases is quite extensive, from the 2nd century p.Chr.<sup>86</sup> to the first half of the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>87</sup>.

This type of container is found in the province *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>88</sup> and Halmyris<sup>89</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>90</sup>. In the Italian peninsula this type was identified at Pompei<sup>91</sup>. It is also found in the Samaria area<sup>92</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
25	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows brown-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/25
26	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows deposits of	Dg. = 8,4 cm, Hp. = 4,4 cm	2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/26

<sup>86</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 107.

<sup>87</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94.

<sup>88</sup> CORNEA 2023, 300-301, type VI, Pl. XXI.

<sup>89</sup> TOPOLEANU 2000, 94, type II, Pl. XXIV/212; OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/19.

<sup>90</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 107, type 4, Pl. LVII/668.

<sup>91</sup> GRASSO 2004, 22, tav. 1/d.

<sup>92</sup> HAYES 1985, 25, form 24, tav. IV, nr. 3.

	limestone on both surfaces.				
27	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows brown-colored angobate and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 4,4 cm	2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/27

### A.9. Type IX

Ceramics framed in this type of vessels have a slightly thickened lip with a raised neck, the body of the vessels 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 the vessels are made is of various types. In the present case the paste is scarlet in color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver. The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th p.Chr.<sup>93</sup> to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>94</sup>.

This type of vessels is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Calatis<sup>95</sup>, Tropraichioi<sup>96</sup>, Ibida<sup>97</sup>, Troesmis<sup>98</sup> and in the necropolis of Noviodunum<sup>99</sup>. In *Dacia* they were found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>100</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
28	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. It shows burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 10 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	Second half of the 3rd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/28

<sup>93</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66.

<sup>94</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 123.

<sup>95</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl.50/10.

<sup>96</sup> OPAIȚ 1991c, 228, Pl. 39/5.

<sup>97</sup> CORNEA 2023, 295-296, type II, Pl. XVI-XVII.

<sup>98</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 336, Pl. VII/4;6.

<sup>99</sup> SIMION 1984, 86, Pl. XVI/4-9.

<sup>100</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 107, type 6, Pl. LVIII/681;682.

## B. Glasses

### B.1. Type I

The pottery of this type of glass has a slightly rounded and raised lip, a semi-ovoid body and a ringed base. The paste from which these glasses are made is of various types. In the present case the paste is scarlet, iron oxide and slightly silvery. The diameter of the mouth is about 5 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century p.Chr<sup>101</sup>.

This type of vessel can be found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>102</sup> Durostorum<sup>103</sup> and Callatis<sup>104</sup>. In *Dacia* they are found at Napoca<sup>105</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
29	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,4 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/29

### B.2. Type II

The ceramics of this type of hemispherical glasses have a slightly raised lip, a semi-ovoid body and a ring-base. The paste from which these glasses are made is of several types. In the present case the paste is scarlet, iron oxide and slightly silvery. The diameter of the mouth is about 5 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd to the 4th century p.Chr<sup>106</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Niculițel<sup>107</sup>, Capidava<sup>108</sup> and Ibida<sup>109</sup>. They are also found in the Samaria area<sup>110</sup>.

<sup>101</sup> CORNEA 2023, 292-293.

<sup>102</sup> CORNEA 2023, 292-293, type I, Pl. XIV, nr. 73.

<sup>103</sup> MUȘEȚEANU, ELEFTERESCU 2004, 102, type B2 a 1, pl.VI/4.

<sup>104</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 121, type I, Pl. 50/14.

<sup>105</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 398, Pl. XC/537.

<sup>106</sup> HAYES 1985, 22

<sup>107</sup> HONCU 2014, 86, pl. 25/199.

<sup>108</sup> MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 70, type 2, pl. 35/375.

<sup>109</sup> CORNEA 2023, 292-293, type I, Pl. XIV, nr. 75.

<sup>110</sup> HAYES 1985, 22, form 18, tav. III, nr. 5; 23, form 22B, tav. III, nr. 13.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
30	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5,4 cm, Hp. = 2,7 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate III/30

### B.3. Type III

The pottery of this typology has a rounded and slightly curved lip. The body is cylindrical and the base is annular. They have grooves on the outer surface. The cups were made from a single type of paste. In the present case the paste is scarlet in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and mica silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 4 and 5 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century p.Chr.<sup>111</sup> to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>112</sup>.

This type of vessels is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Callatis<sup>113</sup>, Tropraichioi<sup>114</sup> and Ibida<sup>115</sup>. In *Dacia*, they are found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>116</sup> and Napoca<sup>117</sup>. This type of beaker has also been identified in the Italian peninsula, at Pompei<sup>118</sup> and Sant' Andrea<sup>119</sup> and province of Lecce.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
31	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime	Dg. = 5,2 cm, Hp. = 1,6 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/31

<sup>111</sup> HONCU 2014, 86.

<sup>112</sup> GRASSO 2004, 21.

<sup>113</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 121, type I, Pl. 50/13.

<sup>114</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 121, type II, Pl. 50/16.

<sup>115</sup> CORNEA 2023, 292-293, type I, Pl. XIV, nr. 74.

<sup>116</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 112-113, type 2, Pl. 35/375.

<sup>117</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 398, Pl. XC/536.

<sup>118</sup> GRASSO 2004, 21, tav. 1/b.

<sup>119</sup> BALDELLI 1997, 164-165, nr. 58-59.

	deposits on both surfaces.				
32	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 3,4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/32

### C. Mugs

#### C.1. Type I

The pottery of this type of vessel has an outwardly curved lip, a cylindrical or truncated cylindrical neck, a globular body and an annular base. It also has grooves on the outer surface. The paste from which the shanks are made comes in several types. In the present case the paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century p.Chr.<sup>120</sup> to the 3rd century p.Chr.<sup>121</sup>.

This type of container is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>122</sup>, Histria<sup>123</sup> and in the Histrian teritorium at Fântânele<sup>124</sup>. In *Dacia* in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>125</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
33	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angoba of the same color, grooves on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/33

<sup>120</sup> SUCEVEANU 1998, 227.

<sup>121</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 95.

<sup>122</sup> CORNEA 2023, 287, type VII, Pl. X, nr. 56.

<sup>123</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 87, type XXIV, Pl. 25/3.

<sup>124</sup> SUCEVEANU 1998, 219, Pl. XII/94;97.

<sup>125</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 95, type 4, Pl. XL/417.

### C.2. Type II

Cannae of this type have a widened mouth with a flared and slightly thickened lip. The body is globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made comes in several types. In the present case the paste is ash-brown in color, with iron oxide and mica silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 6 and 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 3rd century p.Chr.<sup>126</sup> to the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>127</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Murighiol<sup>128</sup>, Ibida<sup>129</sup>, and in the Histrian teritorium at Fântânele<sup>130</sup> and Tropaeum Traiani<sup>131</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, in the necropolis of Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>132</sup>, Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
34	Grayish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angoba of the same color and calcareous deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3,6 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/34
35	Grayish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angoba of the same color and calcareous deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 2,5 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/35

### C.3. Type III

The pottery of this typology has a slightly enlarged mouth, short neck, and a round cross-section. The body of the vessels is also globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the cups are made is of various types. In the present case the paste is of a scarlet color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is 5

<sup>126</sup> SUCEVEANU 1998, 223.

<sup>127</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 134, tav.

<sup>128</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 112, type I, Pl. 44/2; OPAIȚ 1991b, 225, Pl. 37/4.

<sup>129</sup> CORNEA 2023, 285, type III, Pl. IX, nr. 52.

<sup>130</sup> SUCEVEANU 1998, 223, Pl. IX/50.

<sup>131</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA, 1979, 186, Fig. 158.1.1.

<sup>132</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 134, tav. XII/1.3; Tocco 1972, 332, tav. XXV/2.

cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th to the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>133</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria<sup>134</sup>. It is also found in Bulgaria<sup>135</sup> and Samaria<sup>136</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
36	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/36

#### C.4. Type IV

The ceramic inventory of this type of mugs shows a curved lip, short neck, globular or ovoid body and ringed base. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several types. In the present case the paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th to the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>137</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria<sup>138</sup>, Troesmis<sup>139</sup> and Tropaeum Traiani<sup>140</sup>. In *Dacia* they are found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>141</sup>. This type of pot has also been identified in the Syrian area, Calicia<sup>142</sup>.

<sup>133</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 90.

<sup>134</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 90, type XXV, pl. 35, nr. 1.

<sup>135</sup> BURAKOV 1976, pl. VIII/18.

<sup>136</sup> CROWFOOT 1957, fig. 82/1;3.

<sup>137</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 64.

<sup>138</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 62-64, type XVII, var. A, Pl. 23, nr. 4.

<sup>139</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 347, Pl. XIV/1.

<sup>140</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig 156/2.3.

<sup>141</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 102, Pl. LXIII/765.

<sup>142</sup> HAYES 1985, 42, form 65e, tav. VIII, nr. 9-10.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
37	Brownish-brownish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/37

### C.5. Type V

The pottery framed in this type of vessel has a wide mouth, short neck, rounded in cross-section and slightly raised. The body is also ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of various types. In the present case the paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and small silver in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th to the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>143</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi<sup>144</sup>, Ibida<sup>145</sup> and Murighiol<sup>146</sup>. In the Italian peninsula, in the necropolis of Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>147</sup>, Campania region. This type of vessel is also found in the Samaria area<sup>148</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
38	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows burn marks and pronounced limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3,5 cm.	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/38

<sup>143</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 112.

<sup>144</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 112, type I, Pl. 44/3; OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/8.

<sup>145</sup> CORNEA 2023, 284, type I, Pl. IX, nr. 49-50.

<sup>146</sup> OPAIȚ 1991b, 160, Pl. 37/221.

<sup>147</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 127, tav. IX/2; 177, tav/ XXII/1.1; 1.2

<sup>148</sup> HAYES 1985, 22-23, form 20, tav III, nr. 8.



### C.6. Type VI

The ceramic inventory of this type of vessels has a curved lip, short and arched neck. The body of the vessels is also globular, grooved on the outer surface and the base is annular. The diameter of the mouth is 7 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is broad, from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>149</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Callatis<sup>150</sup>, Capidava<sup>151</sup>, Ibrida<sup>152</sup>, Tropaeum Traiani<sup>153</sup> and Histria<sup>154</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, in the Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>155</sup>, Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
39	Brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows burn marks, grooves on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7,2 cm, Hp. = 3 cm.	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/39
40	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. It shows burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 7,8 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/40

### C.7. Type VII

Framed pottery in this type of vessel has a slightly thickened lip towards the inside of the vessel. The neck is cylindrical, the body globular and the base annular. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several types. The first type of paste is scarlet in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The second type of paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The diameter of the mouth is between

<sup>149</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 113.

<sup>150</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 113, type II, Pl. 45/1.

<sup>151</sup> OPRIȘ 2003, 133-134, type I, Pl. XLV/301;311.

<sup>152</sup> CORNEA 2023, 286-287, type VI, Pl. X.

<sup>153</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 190, Fig. 169/6.2.

<sup>154</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 60, type III, Pl. 50/1; SUCEVEANU 2000, 84, type XIII, Pl. 33/4.

<sup>155</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 127, tav. IX/1; tav. XII/2,1; 1.

7 and 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 4th to the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>156</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropraichioi<sup>157</sup> and Ibida<sup>158</sup> and Murighioi<sup>159</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
41	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows grooves, brown angobe, burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 1,8 cm.	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IV/41
42	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows grooves, brown angobe, burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 1,6 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/42
43	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. It shows burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 1,5 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/43
44	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows grooves, brown angobe, burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 4,3 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/44

<sup>156</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 112.

<sup>157</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 112, type I, Pl. 44/3; OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type I, Pl. 50/8.

<sup>158</sup> CORNEA 2023, 285-286, type IV, Pl. X.

<sup>159</sup> OPAIȚ 1991b, 160, Pl. 37/221.

### C.8. Type VIII

Canes of this type have a slightly widened mouth, a flared lip and slightly thickened on the outside. The body is globular and the base is annular. The paste from which the cups are made is of several types. The first type is ash-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver. The second type is brownish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The third type of paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 9 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 5th century BC to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>160</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>161</sup>, Capidava<sup>162</sup>, Murighiol<sup>163</sup> and Tropraichioi<sup>164</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, this type of cup is found in Pompei<sup>165</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
45	Grayish-brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 9 cm, Hp. = 5,4 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/45
46	Grayish-brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows angobium of the same color, burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 2,3 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/46
47	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows brown angobium,	Dg. = 7,6 cm, Hp. = 3,5 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/47

<sup>160</sup> OPRIȘ 2003, 134.

<sup>161</sup> CORNEA 2023, 284-285, type II, Pl. IX.

<sup>162</sup> OPRIȘ 2003, 134, type I, Pl. XLVI/313.

<sup>163</sup> OPAIȚ 1991b, 160, Pl. 37/222.

<sup>164</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type II, Pl. 50/1;4.

<sup>165</sup> GRASSO 2004, 23, tav. 1/h.

	pronounced burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.				
48	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows brown angobium, pronounced burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7,2 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/48
49	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Shows beige-colored angobe and pronounced limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/49
50	Brownish-brown, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows brown angobium, pronounced burn marks on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 1,8 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/50
51	Brownish, iron oxide and small silvery colored paste. Shows deposits of limestone on both surfaces, brown slip and grooves on the outer surface.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/51

52	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows beige-colored angoba, external grooves and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 2,5 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate V/52
53	Paste of scarlet color, iron oxide and little silver. It has an angobe of the same color and external grooves.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 5,8 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/53

### C.9. Type IX

The pottery in this type of cup has a slightly inward-sloping lip, long neck, globular body, and an annular base. The paste from which the mugs are made is of several types. The first type is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver. The second type of paste is grayish in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 6 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>166</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>167</sup>, Murighiol<sup>168</sup> and Histria<sup>169</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, this type of cup can be found in the necropolis of Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>170</sup>, in the Campania region, at Pompei<sup>171</sup> and in the sanctuary of Paestum<sup>172</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
54	Brownish-brick-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It has a scarlet-colored angobe, slight burn	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/54

<sup>166</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 177; BONGHI JOVINO 1984, 46.

<sup>167</sup> CORNEA 2023, 286, Pl. X.

<sup>168</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66, type III, Pl. 50/5

<sup>169</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 79, type IX, Pl. 30/ 15-16; Pl. 33/5.

<sup>170</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 177, tav. XXVII/2,2; 3.

<sup>171</sup> GRASSO 2004, 22-23, tav. 1/f-g.

<sup>172</sup> MENARD 1991, 256, nr. 348.

	marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.				
55	Brownish-brick-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It has a scarlet-colored angobe, slight burn marks and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2,6 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/55
56	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows light burn marks on both surfaces and pronounced limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/56
57	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows slight burn marks and lime deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/57
58	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows angoba of the same color, burn marks on both surfaces, and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 1,5 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/58

## D. Small cups

### D.1. Type I

The pottery of this type of teacup has a slightly flared lip, a slightly thickened neck, a globular or ovoid body and an annular base. The paste from which the vessels are made comes in several types. In the present case the paste is scarlet-reddish in color, with iron oxide,

limestone, and small silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 4 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extended, from the 2nd century BC to the 3rd century p.Chr.<sup>173</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Troesmis<sup>174</sup>, Ibida<sup>175</sup> and Histria<sup>176</sup>. In *Dacia* they are found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>177</sup>. This type of pottery was also discovered in the Roman province of Hispania Tarraconensis<sup>178</sup>. In the Italian peninsula as well, in the Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>179</sup>, the Campania region and Pompei<sup>180</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
59	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows external grooves and light deposits of limestone.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/59
60	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows external grooves and light deposits of limestone.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 2,6 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/60

## D.2. Type II

The cups in this type of pot have a flared lip, an ovoid body and a ringed base. The paste from which the dishes are made comes in several types. The first type is beige in color, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver. The second type of paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 4 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>181</sup>.

<sup>173</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 82; MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 178.

<sup>174</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 336, Pl. XIII/3;4.

<sup>175</sup> CORNEA 2023, type III, 289-290, Pl. XI.

<sup>176</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 82, type XII, Pl. XXII/7.

<sup>177</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 51, type 5, pl. XX/241.

<sup>178</sup> VEGAS 1972, 77, Fig. 25/11-12.

<sup>179</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 178, tav. XXII/2; SPARKES, TALKOTT 1970, 134, nr. 855.

<sup>180</sup> GRASSO 2004, 35, tav. 4/f; 37, tav. 5/e; CHIARAMONTE TRERE 1984a, 66-67, nr. 176; GUALTIERI, FRACCHIA 1990, 125, fig. 119-120.

<sup>181</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 135.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria<sup>182</sup>, Ibida<sup>183</sup> and Halmyris<sup>184</sup>. In the Italian peninsula, in the necropolis of Melfi-Pisciolo<sup>185</sup>, Campania region, la Castellamare di Stabia<sup>186</sup>, Pompei<sup>187</sup> and Punta della Campanella<sup>188</sup>, Naples region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
61	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows beige colored slip, outer grooves and light deposits of limestone.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 1,3 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/61
62	Brownish-brownish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows deposits of limestone and burn marks.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 1,5 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/62
63	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It exhibits scarlet-colored slip and light deposits of limestone.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 1,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/63

## E. Pitchers

### E.1. Type I

The ceramic example of this type of pitcher has an outwardly widened lip, a globular or ovoid body and an annular base. The paste from which these types of vessels are made is diverse. In this case we are considering a scarlet-colored paste, with iron oxide and mica silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is about 9 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 3rd century BC to the first half of the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>189</sup>.

<sup>182</sup> SUCEVEANU 2000, 82, type XXII, Pl. XXII/2;

<sup>183</sup> CORNEA 2023, 289, Pl. XI.

<sup>184</sup> OPAIȚ 2004, 66 type I, Pl. 50/14-16.

<sup>185</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 135, tav. XII/3.

<sup>186</sup> MINIERO 2001, 98, nr. 154.

<sup>187</sup> ADAMEȘTEANU *et alii* 1975, 100, fig. 95d; GRASSO 2004, 36-37, tav. 5/d;f.

<sup>188</sup> RUSSO 1990, 231, nr. 312.

<sup>189</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 97.



This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the necropolis of Noviodunum<sup>190</sup>, Ibida<sup>191</sup>, Mangalia-Neptun<sup>192</sup> and Niculițel<sup>193</sup>. In *Dacia* in the necropolis of Romula<sup>194</sup> and Napoca<sup>195</sup>. In the Italian peninsula this type of pitchers have been discovered at Alife<sup>196</sup>, in the Campania region and at Bagno Grande<sup>197</sup>, in Tuscany region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
64	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows angoba of the same color and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8,6 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	First half of the 4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VI/64

## E.2. Type II

The pottery of this type of jug has a slightly flared and raised lip. The body of the vessels is ovoid; a slightly pointed rim can be seen on the upper part of the vessel. These jugs also have a round or lamellar rim which is slightly raised. The paste from which these jugs are made is of various types. In the present case, the paste from which the jugs are made is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and a little silver in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 7 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the first half of the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>198</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Ibida<sup>199</sup>, Murighiol<sup>200</sup> and Histria<sup>201</sup>, but also in the rural settlement of Slava Rusă-Coșari<sup>202</sup>. In *Dacia* this kind of vessels is

<sup>190</sup> SIMION 1984, 85, type a, Pl. 13/2.

<sup>191</sup> CORNEA 2023, 278, type XI, Pl. IV.

<sup>192</sup> RĂDULESCU 1975, 346, Pl. 9/1b.

<sup>193</sup> HONCU 2014, 82, type 1, Pl. 24/178.

<sup>194</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 97, type 2-b, Pl. XLIII/433.

<sup>195</sup> RUSU-BOLINDEȚ 2007, 424, type 13G, Pl. 99/613.

<sup>196</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 35, tav. VI, nr. 103.

<sup>197</sup> ARENELLA 2009, 28, tav. 49/3.5.

<sup>198</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 117.

<sup>199</sup> CORNEA 2023, 273-274, type V, P. II-III.

<sup>200</sup> OPAIȚ 1991a, 160, Pl. 39/226.

<sup>201</sup> SUCEVEANU 1982, 94, Fig. 12/56.

<sup>202</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 117, type II-B, Pl. 48/5,7.

found in the Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>203</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, this type of jug has been identified at Ostia<sup>204</sup>, at Alife<sup>205</sup>, in the Campania region, and at Herdomia<sup>206</sup>, in the Puglia region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
65	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows calcareous deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6,7 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/65
66	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows brownish-colored angobate, burn marks on the outer surface, and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/66

### E.3. Type III

The pottery of this typology has a slightly rounded and curved lip, an elongated truncated cone-shaped neck. The body of these pots is ovoid, and immediately below the lip there is a chamfer on the outer surface of these jugs. The toarta is also band-shaped, and in some cases there are grooves and the base of the vessels is annular. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. The first type of paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver. The second type of paste is beige in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm. The chronology of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 2nd century BC to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>207</sup>.

<sup>203</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 1, Pl. XLI/435.

<sup>204</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 424, fig. 1, nr. 256.1.

<sup>205</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 35, tav. VI/110.

<sup>206</sup> DE STEFANO 2008, 86-87, tav. XI/36.1.

<sup>207</sup> SCORPAN 1977, 288; DI MAURO 2022, 33.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Histria<sup>208</sup>; Capidava<sup>209</sup>, Ibrida<sup>210</sup> and Tomis<sup>211</sup>. In the Italian peninsula this type of pitchers has been identified at Ostia<sup>212</sup> and Alife<sup>213</sup>, Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
67	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows deposits of limestone on both surfaces, angobium of the same color and traces of burn marks on the outer surface.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/67
68	Beige colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. Shows slip of the same color and small traces of calcareous deposits.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 3,2 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/68

#### E.4. Type IV

The pottery of this type of jugs has a rounded lip and elongated neck. The body is globular or ovoid, with a splayed rim and an annular base. The paste from which these vessels are made is of various types. In the present case, the paste from which the vessels are made is brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 4 and 6 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, late 4th century BC to the first half of the 5th century p.Chr.<sup>214</sup>.

<sup>208</sup> BĂDESCU, CLIANTE 2015, 215, type II.I, Fig.3/1.

<sup>209</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 315, type I, Pl. 46/1.

<sup>210</sup> OPAIȚ 1991a,171, fig. 37; CORNEA 2023, 272-273, type IV, Pl. II.

<sup>211</sup> SCORPAN 1976, 171, type E, Pl. XXIV/1; SCORPAN 1977, 288, type D, Fig. 31/1.

<sup>212</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 427, fig. 6, nr. 260.

<sup>213</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 33, tav. V/93.

<sup>214</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 119.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the necropolis of Noviodunum<sup>215</sup>, Murighiol<sup>216</sup>, Ibida<sup>217</sup>, at Castelu<sup>218</sup> and Babadag-Tropraichioi<sup>219</sup>. In *Dacia* the pitchers in question in the necropolis of Romula<sup>220</sup>. On the Italian peninsula, this type of jug has been identified at Olcese<sup>221</sup>, Pompei<sup>222</sup> and Alife<sup>223</sup>, in the Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
69	Brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows limestone deposits on both surfaces and burn marks on the outer surface.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 5 cm	First part of the 4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/69
70	Brown, iron oxide and small silvery paste. It shows limestone deposits on both surfaces and burn marks on the outer surface.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 7 cm	First part of the 4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/70

### E.5. Type V

The ulnae of this type have a slightly rounded, inwardly rounded lip. The body is globular or ovoid and the base is annular. The paste from which these pots are made is of several kinds, and in the present case the paste is scarlet in color, with iron oxide, limestone, and mica silvery in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is about 5 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extensive, from the 5th century BC to the 6th century p.Chr.<sup>224</sup>.

<sup>215</sup> SIMION 1984, 85, g, Pl. XIV/9.

<sup>216</sup> OPAIȚ 1991a, 202, Fig. 39/228.

<sup>217</sup> CORNEA 2023, 275, type VII, Pl. III.

<sup>218</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 119, type IV-B, Pl. 48/6.

<sup>219</sup> OPAIȚ 1991a, 226, Pl. 37/5, 38/1.

<sup>220</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 1, Pl. XLI/428.

<sup>221</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 427, fig. 7, nr. 261.

<sup>222</sup> CHIARAMONTE TRERE 1984b, 173, tav. 106.24.

<sup>223</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 36, tav. VI/116-117.

<sup>224</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 188.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Murighiol<sup>225</sup>, Ibida<sup>226</sup> and Tropraichioi<sup>227</sup>. In the Italian peninsula, this type of jug has been identified at Olcese<sup>228</sup> and Alife<sup>229</sup>, Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
71	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2,5 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/71
72	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	First half of the 5th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/72

### E.6. Type VI

Framed pottery of this type has a slightly thickened lip flared outwards. The neck is short and frustoconical; the rim is band-shaped. The body of the vessels is globular or ovoid, with an annular or concave base. The paste from which the vessels are made is of several types. The first type is grayish-gray in color, with iron oxide, limestone and small silver in its composition. The second type of paste is grayish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The third type of paste is brownish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The fourth type of paste is brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 5 and 8 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is extended from the 2nd century BC to the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>230</sup>.

Acest gen de recipient se întâlnesc în provincia *Moesia Inferior* at Murighiol<sup>231</sup>, Ibida<sup>232</sup>, necropolis of Noviodunum<sup>233</sup> and necropolis of Ostrov<sup>234</sup>. In *Dacia* such vessels are found in the

<sup>225</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 188, type III, Pl. 48/3.

<sup>226</sup> CORNEA 2023, 278-279, type XII, Pl. V.

<sup>227</sup> OPAIȚ 1991 b, 226, type V, Pl. 38/8.

<sup>228</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 425, fig. 3, nr. 257.

<sup>229</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 35, tav. VI/109.

<sup>230</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96; DI MAURO 2022, 34.

<sup>231</sup> OPAIȚ 1991 a, 265, fig. 261-262.

<sup>232</sup> CORNEA 2023, 271-271, type III, Pl. I-II.

<sup>233</sup> SIMION 1984, 85, g. Pl. XIII/2.

<sup>234</sup> RĂDULESCU 1975, 346, pl. 9/1a-b.

Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>235</sup>. In the Italian peninsula, this type of jugs have been identified at Olcese<sup>236</sup>, Alife<sup>237</sup>, Castelvenere<sup>238</sup>, in the Campania region and Bagno Grande<sup>239</sup>, in the Tuscany region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
73	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It exhibits grayish-brown angobate, grooves on the outer surface and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/73
74	Grayish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows grayish gray angobate, limestone deposits on both surfaces, especially the outer one.	Dg. = 6,2 cm, Hp. = 2,5 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/74
75	Brownish colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It exhibits brownish colored slip and limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 1,6 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/75
76	Brownish colored paste, iron oxide and little silver. It exhibits brownish colored slip and	Dg. = 6,4 cm, Hp. = 2,2 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/76

<sup>235</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96-97, type 2, Pl. XLI/ 433-435, Pl. XLII/439-441.

<sup>236</sup> OLCESE, COLETTI 2016, 426, fig. 5, nr. 259.

<sup>237</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 34-35, tav. V/96-98; tav VI/99; 106; 107.

<sup>238</sup> RENDA 2012, 155, fig. 21.2.

<sup>239</sup> ARENELLA 2009, 28, tav. 49/3.4

	limestone deposits on both surfaces.				
77	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It exhibits brick-brownish-brown angobate and light limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 8 cm, Hp. = 3 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VII/77
78	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery paste. It shows brown angobium, burn marks and light limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 4,4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/78
79	Brown paste, iron oxide and small silver. Shows angoba of the same color, burn marks on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 4,4 cm	First half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/79

### E.7. Type VII

The ulcers of this type have a rounded and twisted lip, so that the mouth of the vessels appears to be funnel-shaped. The body of the ulcer is globular or ovoid with an annular base. The paste from which these vessels are made is of several types. The first type is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in its composition. The second type is grayish in color, with iron oxide and silvery mica. The diameter of the mouth is about 4 cm. The chronology of these vessels is quite extensive, from the end of the 2nd century BC to the first half of the 4th century p.Chr.<sup>240</sup>.

Acest gen de recipiente se întâlnește în provincia *Moesia Inferior* at: Beroe<sup>241</sup>, Murighiol<sup>242</sup>, Ibida<sup>243</sup> and in the Noviodunens territory of Valea Morilor<sup>244</sup>. In *Dacia* they are found in the

<sup>240</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96.

<sup>241</sup> OPAIȚ 1996, 119, type IV D, Pl. 50/1.

<sup>242</sup> OPAIȚ 1991 a, 161, type IV, Pl. 39/229.

<sup>243</sup> CORNEA 2023, 276-277, type IX, Pl. IV.

<sup>244</sup> BAUMANN 1995, 412, Pl. VI/7.

Roman necropolis of Romula<sup>245</sup>. In the Italic peninsula, this type of pitchers has been identified in Pompei<sup>246</sup> and Alife<sup>247</sup>, in the Campania region.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
80	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows calcareous deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/80
81	Grayish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows lime deposits and burn marks on both surfaces.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 4,5 cm	4th century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/81

### E.8. Type VIII

The ceramic fragments of this type of pitcher have a three-lobed lip, short neck, lamellar or rounded mouth, and a slightly raised section. The body of these pitchers is globular or ovoid with an annular base. The paste from which the jugs are made is of several types. The first type of paste is brick-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and little silver in its composition. The second type of paste is brownish in color, with iron oxide, mica silver in the composition. The third type of paste is dark grayish-brown in color, with iron oxide, limestone and silvery mica in the composition. The diameter of the mouth is between 2 and 7 cm. The chronological range of these vessels is quite extensive, from the 1st century p.Chr.<sup>248</sup> to the mid-4th century p.Chr.<sup>249</sup>.

This type of vessel is found in the province of *Moesia Inferior* at Tropaeum Traiani<sup>250</sup>, necropolis of the Noviodunum<sup>251</sup>, necropola de la Ostrov<sup>252</sup>, Ibida<sup>253</sup>, Durostorum<sup>254</sup>, Niculișel<sup>255</sup>

<sup>245</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 96, type 2, Pl. XVIII/454.

<sup>246</sup> CHIARAMONTE TRERE 1984b, 170, tav. 105.2.

<sup>247</sup> DI MAURO 2022, 35, tav. VI/112.

<sup>248</sup> RĂDULESCU 1975, 343.

<sup>249</sup> RUSSO 2008, 74.

<sup>250</sup> BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 182, Fig. 146/4.7

<sup>251</sup> SIMION 1984, 85, type b, Pl. 13/7.

<sup>252</sup> RĂDULESCU 1975, 343, Pl. 8/1-3; Pl. 9/1-2.

<sup>253</sup> CORNEA 2023, 280-283, type XV, Pl. V-IX.

<sup>254</sup> MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 106, Pl. 31/424-325.

<sup>255</sup> HONCU 2014, 83, type 4, Pl. 24/184-185.



and Troesmis<sup>256</sup>. In *Dacia* they were discovered in the necropolis of Romula<sup>257</sup>. In the Italic peninsula, this type of pitchers has been identified in Rome<sup>258</sup>, Ostia<sup>259</sup> and the current province of Basilicata<sup>260</sup>.

Catalog number	Description	Dimensions	Chronologies	Bibliography	Plate number
82	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows calcareous deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 4 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/82
83	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/83
84	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 3,4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/84
85	Brownish, iron oxide and slightly silvery colored paste. Limestone deposits on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6 cm, Hp. = 6,2 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate VIII/85
86	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows lime deposits and burn marks on both surfaces.	Dg. = 6,4 cm, Hp. = 5,6 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/86
87	Brownish-brown paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows lime deposits and	Dg. = 6,4 cm, Hp. = 5,6 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/87

<sup>256</sup> OPAIȚ 1980, 333, Pl. 7/5.

<sup>257</sup> POPILIAN 1976, 101, type 12/d, e, Pl. 49/529-530.

<sup>258</sup> MOREL 1981, Pl. 175, nr. 5610; IKER 1984, 205-216, fig. 118/8.; 274-281, fig. 156/4.

<sup>259</sup> MITRO, NOTARANGELO 2016, 138, tav. XIII/1; 157, tav. XXII/ 1; 2.1; 2.2; 3; 167-168, tav. XXV/1; 2.

<sup>260</sup> BOTTINI, SETARI 2003, 52, nr. 225; RUSSO 2008, 74, fig. 79; 84, fig. 99.

	burn marks on both surfaces.				
88	Brownish-brownish paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows marked traces of limestone deposits.	Dg. = 7 cm, Hp. = 5,4 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/88
89	Dark grayish-dark paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows marked traces of limestone deposits.	Dg. = 4,4 cm, Hp. = 1,5 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/89
90	Dark grayish-dark paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows marked traces of limestone deposits.	Dg. = 5 cm, Hp. = 3,2 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/90
91	Dark grayish-dark paste, iron oxide and little silver. It shows marked traces of limestone deposits.	Dg. = 2 cm, Hp. = 2 cm	Second half of the 2nd century p.Chr.	Unpublished	Plate IX/91

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### Abbreviations

AARMSI – Academia Romană. Memoriile Secțiunii istorice, Bucharest.

ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași.

BiblThr – Bibliotheca Thracologica, Bucharest.

Dacia – Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucharest.

J. Rom. Stud. – Journal of Roman Studies, Cambridge

MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, Bucharest.

NSA – Notizie degli scavi di antichità, Rome.

Ordonia - Ordonia. Rapports et études, Rome.

Peuce – Peuce. Studii și comunicări de istorie veche, arheologie și numismatică, Tulcea.

Peuce S. N. – Peuce. Serie Nouă. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Tulcea.

Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie și Arheologie Constanța.

RA – Revue Archaeologique, Paris.

RMM-MIA – Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Seria Monumente Istorice și de Artă, Bucharest.

SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași.

Illustration

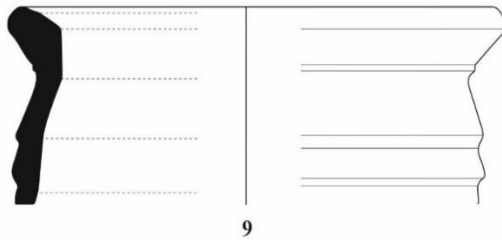
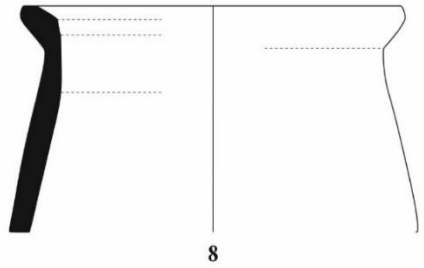
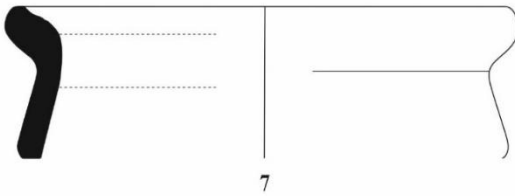
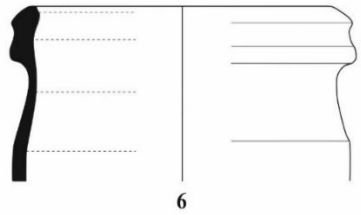
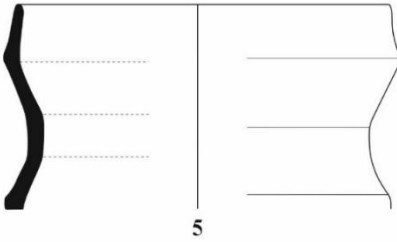
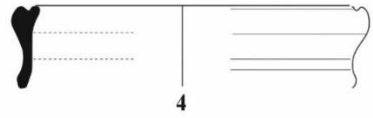
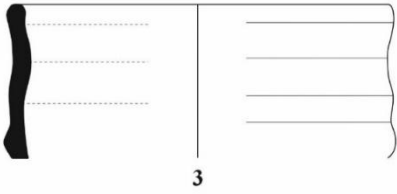
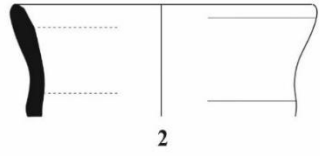
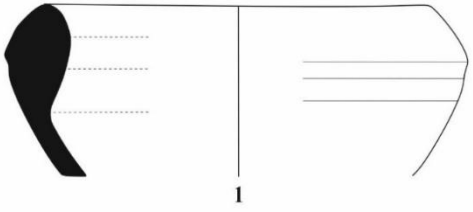
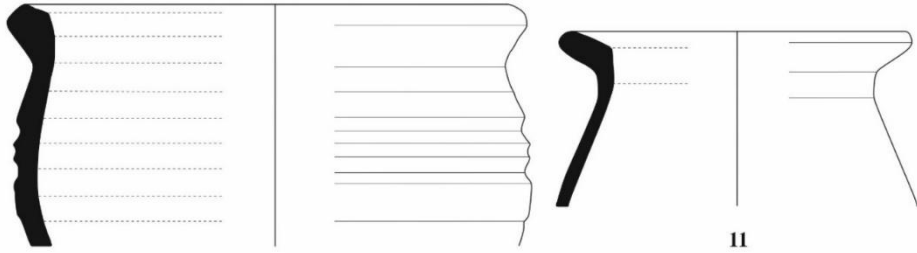
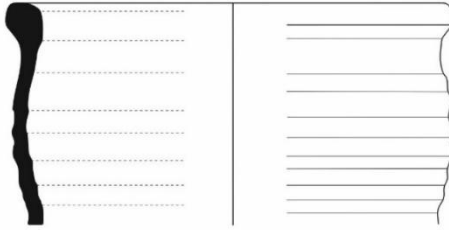


Plate I. Cups: type I: 1; type II: 2, 3; type III: 4, 5, 6; type IV: 7, 8, 9



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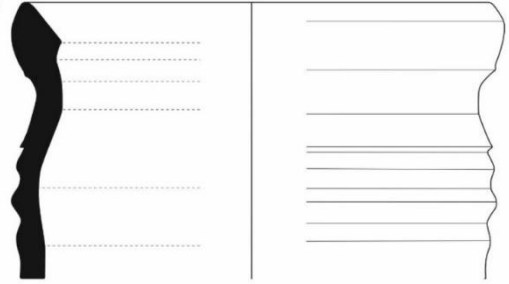
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Plate II. Cups: type V: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; type VI: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19



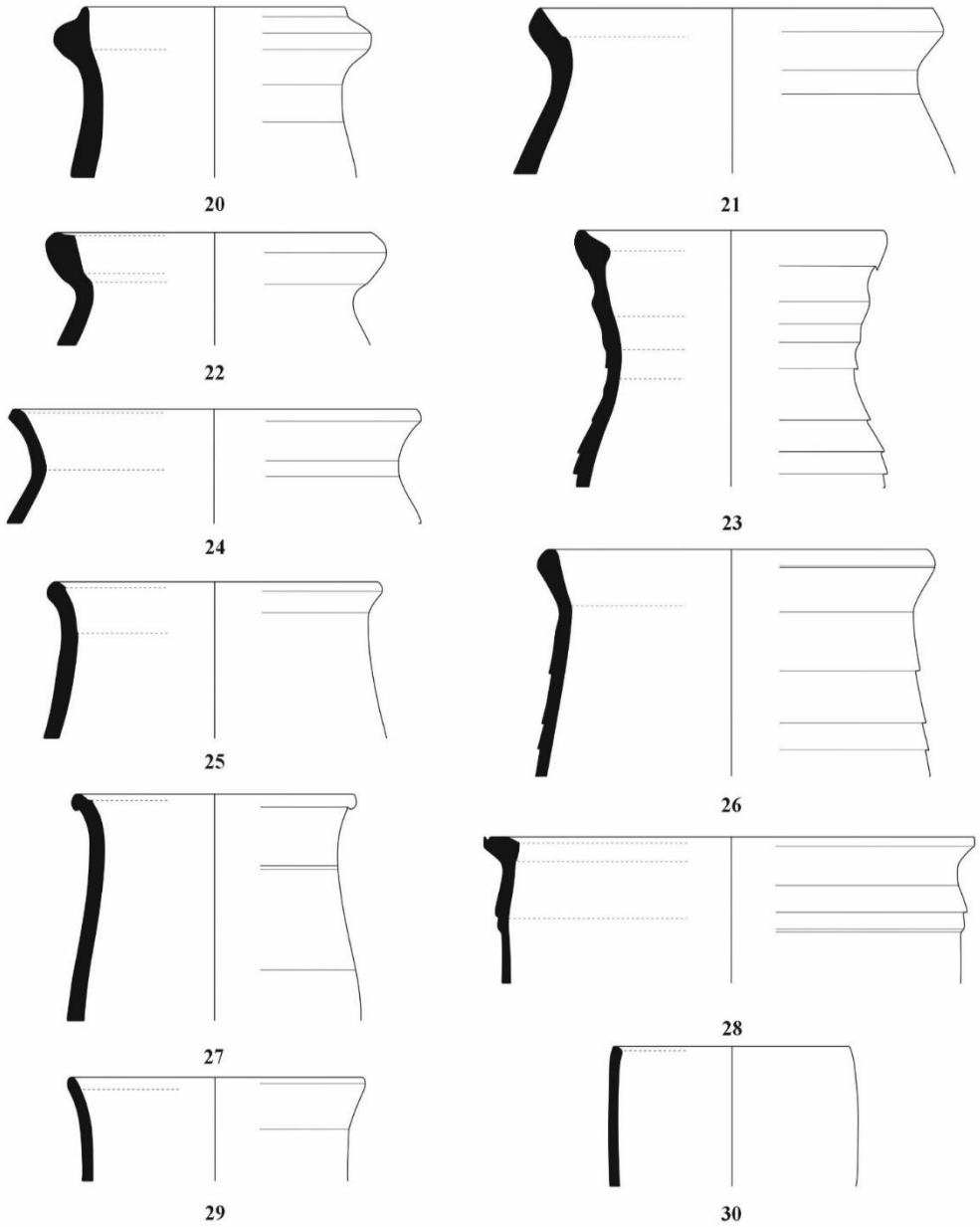


Plate III: Cups: type VI: 20; type VII: 21, 22, 23, 24;  
type VIII: 25, 26, 27; type IX: 28; Glasses: type I: 29; type II: 30

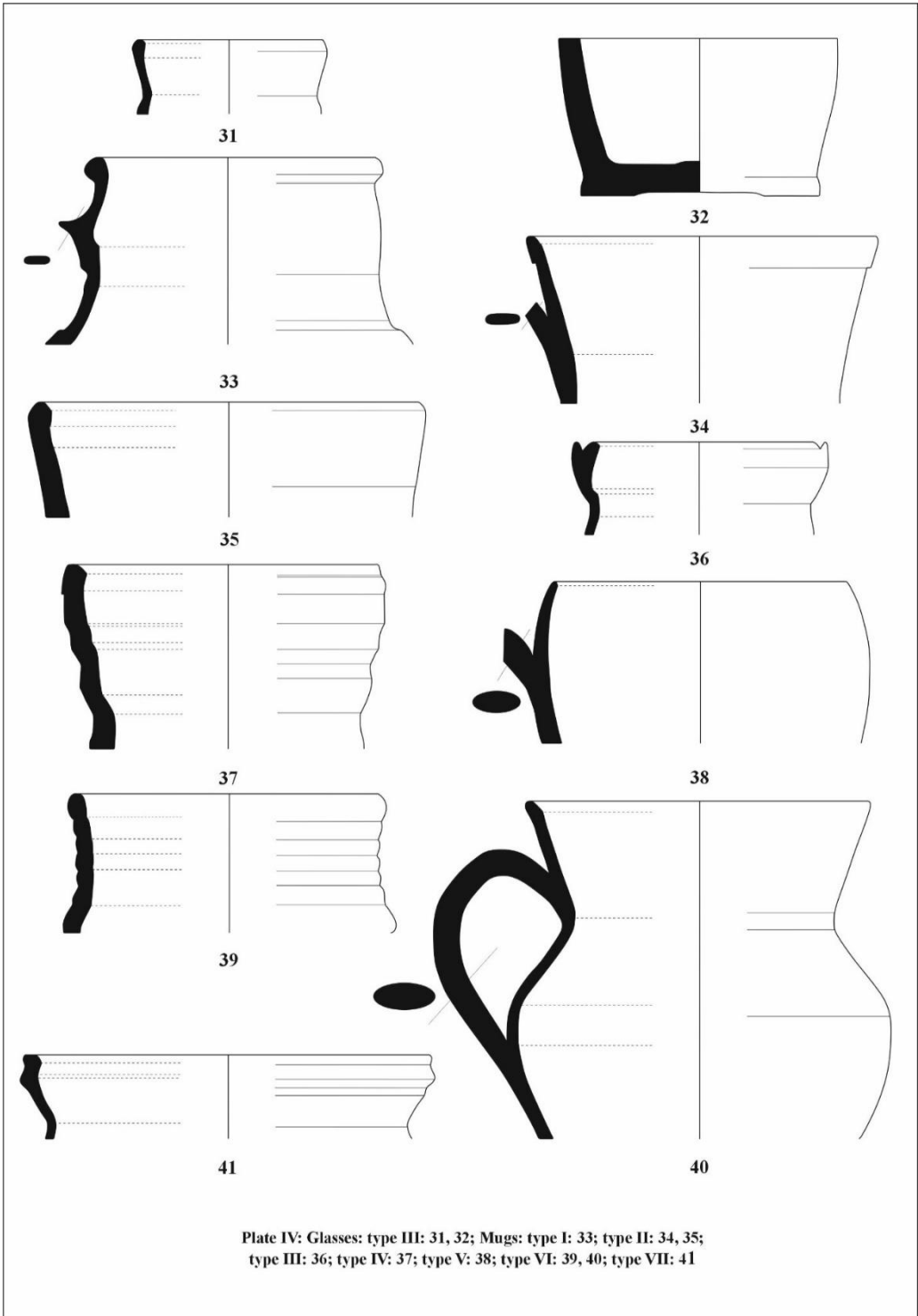


Plate IV: Glasses: type III: 31, 32; Mugs: type I: 33; type II: 34, 35; type III: 36; type IV: 37; type V: 38; type VI: 39, 40; type VII: 41



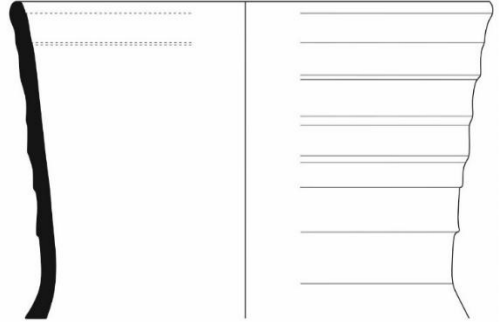
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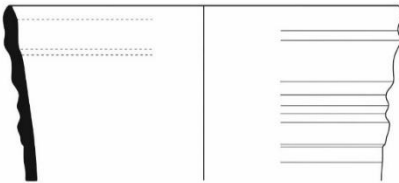
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Plate V: Mugs: type VII: 42, 43, 44; type VIII: 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52

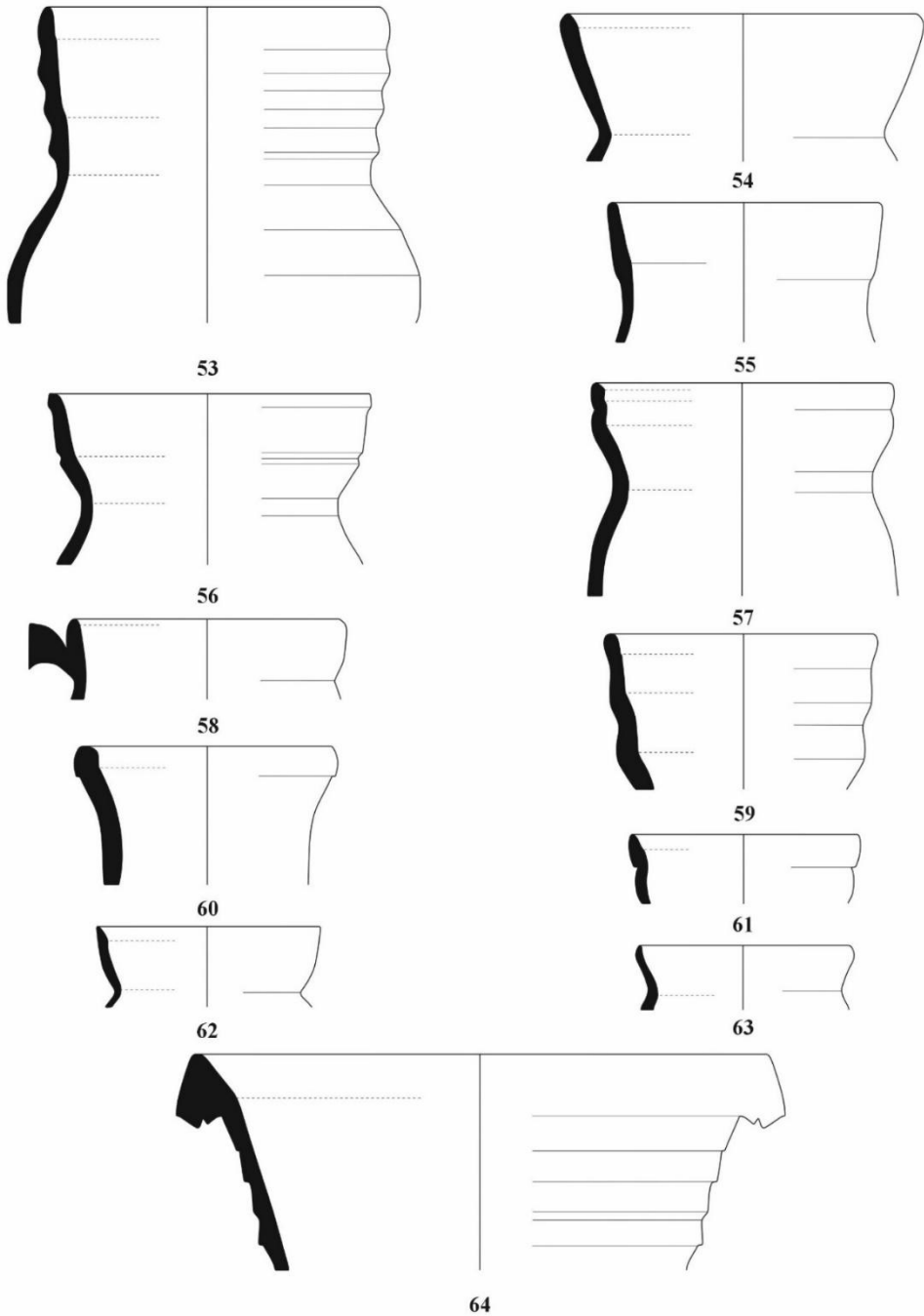


Plate VI: Mugs: type VIII: 53; type IX: 54,55, 56, 57, 58; Small cup: type I: 59, 60; type II: 61, 62, 63; Pitchers: type I: 64

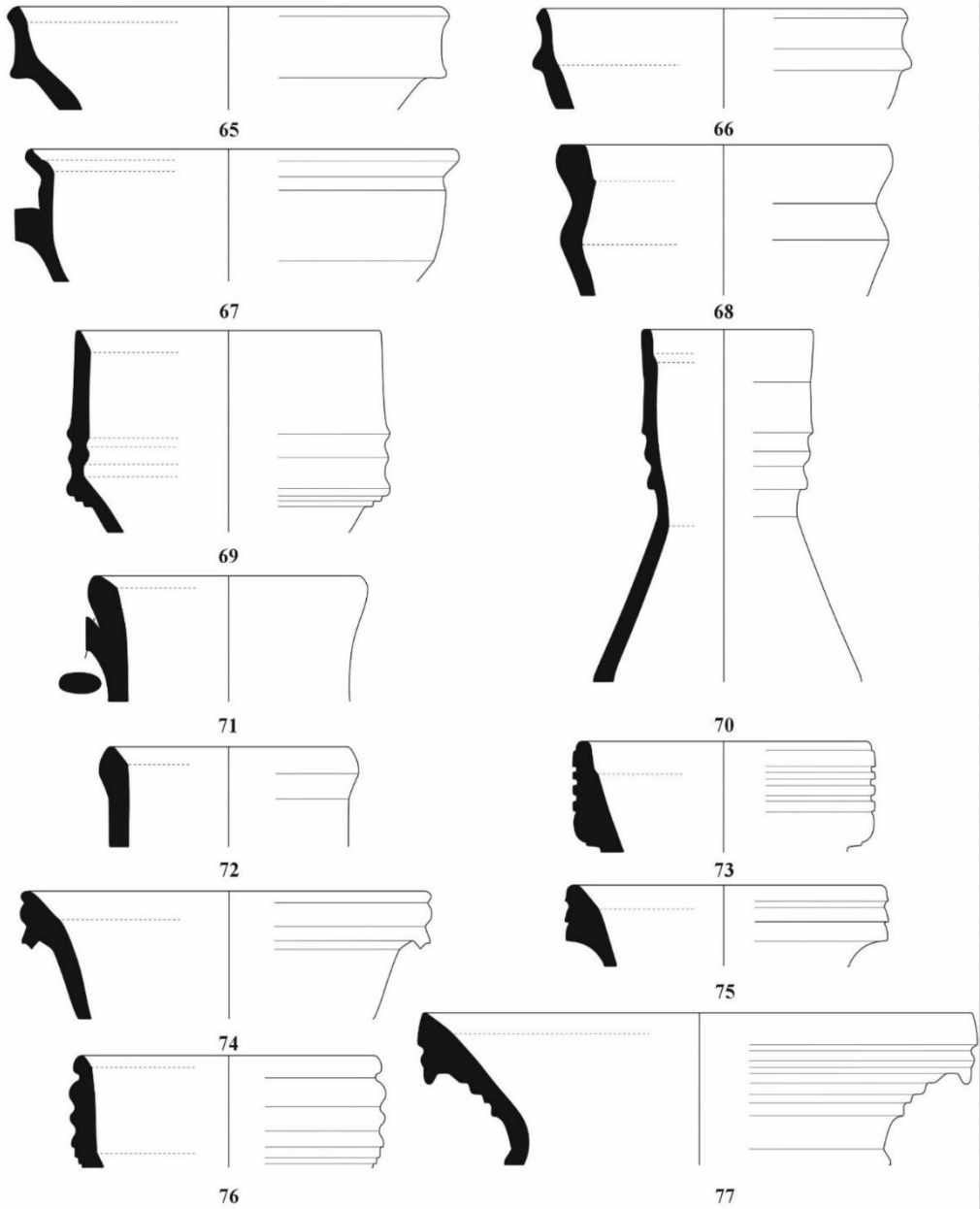


Plate VII: Pitchers: type II: 65, 66; type III: 67, 68; type IV: 69, 70;  
type V: 71, 72; type VI: 73, 74, 75, 76, 77

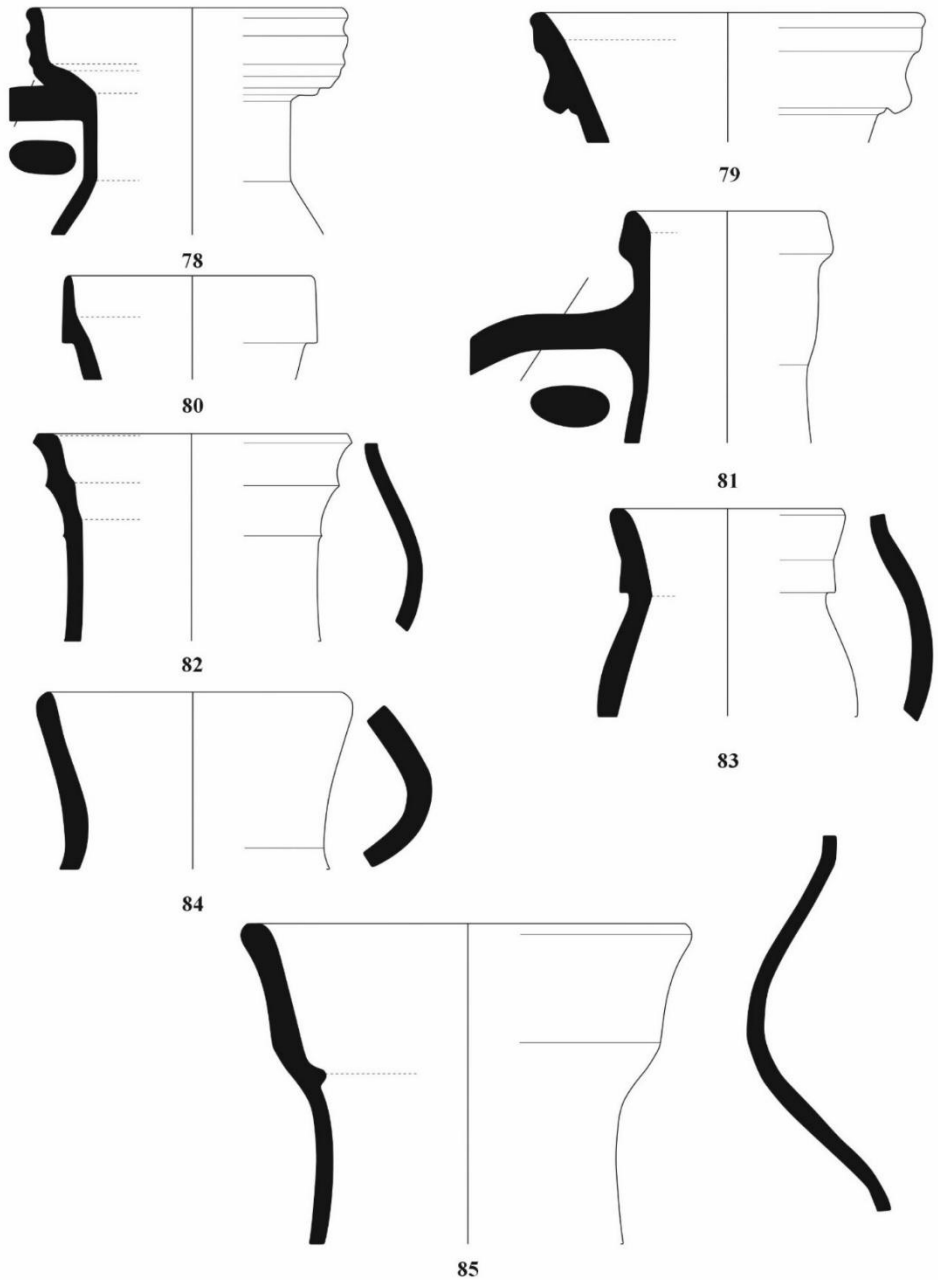


Plate VIII: Pitchers: type VI: 78, 79; type VII: 80, 81; type VIII: 82, 83, 84, 85

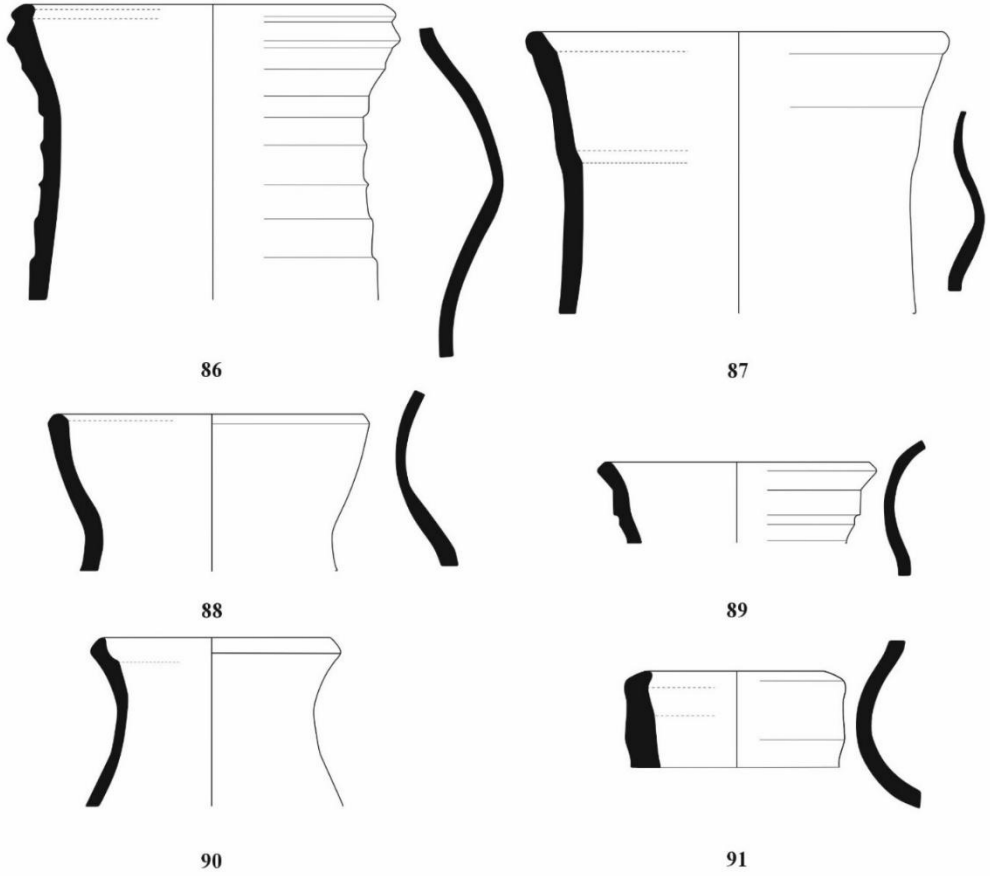


Plate IX: Pitchers: type VIII: 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91

