

THE EDIFICE A 9 FROM THE ROMAN-BYZANTINE TOWN TROPÆUM TRAIANI

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Cuvinte cheie: *stradă, edificiu, pavaj, anexă, canal, ceramică, opaițe.*

Abstract: *The purpose of the archaeological researches carried out during the years 2003-2013 was the unveiling of a portion of the sector A, on the northern side of the basilica existing here, as well as the verification of the previously made electrometric and magnetometric results research. The researched area, about 40 x 20 m has allowed the identification of six buildings and three streets attached to them. The first street, also known as ABV IV is oriented East-West and has a length of 280 m measured between the streets that link these two cardinal points with via principalis. The other two streets, AV 2 and AV 3, are located to the North and perpendicular to it. The last street, recently researched, was the link between the street ABV IV and the street ABV II, the only functional axes of movement in the early centuries 5th - 6th AD. The building analyzed here, the only one which was entirely researched, is located on the northern side of the sector and consists of three rooms and a late external annex, blocking traffic on street AV 2. After its construction, between the two buildings that bordered it remains a space allocated to a duct for the leaking of the meteoric waters. Three eaves have been identified inside the building, one of which "patched" inside with a tile. As a result of the discovered material analysis, we can date the building back to the second half of the 6th century AD.*

Rezumat: *Scopul cercetărilor arheologice executate în anii 2003-2013 a fost dezvelirea unei porțiuni a sectorului A, pe latura de nord a bazei existente aici, precum și verificarea rezultatelor cercetărilor electrometrice și magnetometrice anterioare. Suprafața cercetată, de circa 40 x 20 m, a permis identificarea a șase construcții și a trei străzi adiacente. Prima stradă, cunoscută de asemenea ca ABV IV, este orientată est-vest*

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și are o lungime de 280 m, mășurați între străzile care leagă aceste două puncte cardinale cu *via principalis*. Celelalte două străzi, AV 2 și AV 3, sunt localizate la nord și sunt dispuse perpendicular pe aceasta. Ultima stradă, cercetată de curând, realiza legătura dintre străzile ABV IV și strada ABV II, singurele axe funcționale de mișcare în secolele timpurii V și VI p.Chr. Construcția analizată aici, singura care a fost cercetată în întregime, este localizată pe latura de nord a sectorului și constă din trei încăperi și o anexă externă târzie, care bloca traficul pe strada AV 2. După construirea ei, între cele două construcții care o mărgineau a rămas un spațiu alocat unui canal pentru scurgerea apelor pluvial. Trei streșini au fost identificate în interiorul construcției, una dintre ele "peticită" în interior cu o țiglă. Ca rezultat al analizei materialului descoperit, putem data construcția în a doua jumătate a secolului VI p.Chr.

I. The archaeological excavations

The edifice A 9 is placed on the northern side of the ABV IV Street, an important axis for circulation which crossed the entire northern surface of the borough in the 5th – 6th century AD. It was placed 61 m North from *Via Principalis* and has a length of 280 m, measured between the intersections with AV 1 Street and BV 5 Street, which granted the communication with the main street¹. The 4 m wide street reappears on a length of 8 m in sector B, in the area of the boundary stones 21-22 and 27-28². Furthermore, during the research other two streets were identified, perpendicular to ABV IV, AV 2' and AV 3, the last one probably making the connection with another major circulation axis, ABV II Street. The research of the area began in 2003, aiming to correlate some magnetometric studies and electrometric ones with the planimetry of the late urban structure of the 22-23 and 26-27³ boundary stones area. During 20 campaigns developed from 2003 to 2013, 13 sections and 5 surveys were conducted which led to the partial discovery of six⁴ edifices and their last and next to last level of entering, NV and NVI A. Here and there, small functional establishments of some of these have been discovered, corresponding to the NVI B⁵ habitation level.

The edifice A9, the only building in the area which is entirely roofless, is placed South of ABV IV Street, East of AV 2' Street and West of AV 3 Street (**Fig. 1**). It is L-shaped and made entirely of stone pertinent to soil, the walls being 0,65-0,70 m wide. From the stone elevation a single layer of has been kept the three, four initially, the rest being filled with adobe bricks. The southern wall is doubled by a pavement which is 0.50 m wide to the South and 0.85 m wide to the West. Its variable width corrects the deviation from the East-West axe of the building wall, architectural aspect encountered during the researches of another building in the area, A 6. Moreover, the Eastern wall of the construction was doubled by a 0.70 m

¹ MĂRGINEANU-CÂRSTOIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 123, fig. 106 and p. 126, fig. 107; the name of ABV IV was taken from the design of the circulation fluxes/flow from the first half of 4th century AD. The street does **not** reappear in the plan of the functional streets in the 5th – 6th century.

² GAMUREAC 2009, p. 244.

³ SCURTU, BARNEA 2005, p. 457-461 and p. 468, fig. 6.

⁴ The analysed edifices are A 6, A 7 and A 10 on the southern flank of the street and A 8, A 9 and A 11 on the northern flank.

⁵ BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 39.

wide wall without foundation, which can support a superstructure placed in this part of the building (**Fig. 2a**). A similar phenomenon can be found at the edifice A 4, where the Northern wall of the room is also doubled for a similar purpose⁶. The earthworks show that the edifice was initially square-shaped, with an 11.60 m leg. This habitation stage, correspondent to the NV level, is found in the North-West of the edifice and it is marked by a wall which completed the building towards this cardinal point (**Fig. 2b**). Later, this room is abandoned and the reestablishment, correspondent to the NVI A level, is limited to the form mentioned above. At this last re-establishment we can find massive blocks in the first layer, enclosed in the structure of the building corners, which might have had the role of their protection⁷. Two constructive stages were identified inside, the first one when the building had a single room, and the other one when this was compartmentalized. Two walls, one East-West oriented (it has in its structure a ionic capital, intermediate and decorated, reused⁸) and another one North-West, are butted to the walls of the building, resulting in three rooms with an equal surface area, square-shaped, A 9 α , A 9 β și A 9 γ (**Fig. 2c**). The access to the building was made through two entrances, one placed on the southern side, 1.10 m wide, which granted the access to the room A 9 γ and another one on the eastern side, 1.50 m wide, which granted the access to the A 9 α (**Fig. 2d**). The rebate of the first entrance is made of a single parallelepiped block, on the exterior, with the dimensions of 1.10 x 0.30 m and a stair made of a block, on the interior, with the same dimensions. The rebate of the second entrance consists of regular flagstones. These do not have clues which might indicate the general aspect of the doors, being probably made of a single sheet, which used the hinge to slide, well known in the Roman world⁹. The dimensions of the entrance of the room A 9 γ are the same as the ones of other two entrances analysed in the area, the ones of A 6 α and A 8 α (after contraction/after shrinkage), indicating a constructive standard of the door. The communication between the rooms A 9 α and A 9 β was made though a door 0.75 m wide and between A 9 α and A 9 γ through another one, unfortunately, partially dismantled. The stratigraphy of the building interior is the following: the floor made of loam is imbricated by carbon remains, burn, nails and bolts of different sizes, then tiles and pantiles, whole bricks or remains of burnt bricks, blocks and stone blocks. In the room A 9 α we identified two eaves placed in the South-East corner, with the diameters of 1 m and 1.25 m. The first eave has an interior breach, later filled with a fur almost intact, fixed with burnt mud (**Fig. 2e**). Over the time, different methods were used since the beginning for fixing the broken or fragmented eaves, such as stiffening the breaches with thickening agent (lime, gyps, clay etc.), then trimming with an adhesive (wax, peste, amyllum, resin, acacia, pitch, tar, rosin, plumb etc.) to

⁶ BARNEA 1979, p. 83 and p. 88.

⁷ The South-Eastern corner is protected by a pedestal which forms a common build with a high dado, reused; see MĂRGINEANU-CĂRSTOIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 135 and p. 153, fig. 115, 3.3;

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 139 and p. 160, fig. 123, 5.2.1.

⁹ ALICU, COCIȘ, ILIEȘ, SOROCEANU 1994, p. 22-23, fig. 9; GUDEA 1996, p. 385, pl. LXV.

increase resistance to heat or liquids. There were also identified eaves completely fragmented and repaired with dovetail - tendons or lead clips¹⁰. Inside of this, five parts of clay bricks with remnants of plaster and lime were recovered. These were initially trimmed with a thin gray-greenish layer of cement covered by white lime. Inside the second the skeleton of a badger was recovered, deprived of claws, bones of pork, rabbit, chicken and rodents¹¹, indicating its reusual for storing refuse (**Fig. 2f**). The second room A 9β stands out by the retrieval of 39 fragments of glass from the exterior of the western wall, the remains of a window with a view of the plaza from the north of the edifice¹². In the third room, A 9γ, situated in the west of the building, there has been found a third eave, connected to the southern wall with a diameter of 1.25 meter. Between the eave and the western wall of the building we also observed the existence of a storage hollow, rectangular, loam-coated and 2.20 x 1.50 m dimensioned (**Fig. 3a** and **b**). On the north side, the excavation revealed a bed stone. To the north, in the place between rooms A 9β and A 9γ, we have identified a circular building having a diameter of 2.25 m and thickness of the wall of 0.50 m. Inside this we have identified a brick floor. (**Fig. 3c**) Despite all the suppositions, the role of such constructions, often encountered in the Roman-Byzantine¹³ boroughs, is unclear. A similar structure, analyzed in sector D, has two stages of remaking of the floor and a foundation of nearly 2.50 m (**Fig. 3d**). On the East of edifice A 9 and East to the edifice A 8 there is AV 2' Street¹⁴, presented on a length of 11.50 m. The conducted research, along with the analysis of the electrometric¹⁵ plan, indicates an axis of circulation North-South, 3.80 m wide, which connects the ABV IV Street to an open space situated North of the two edifices mentioned above (probably a piazza), then to the ABV II Street. From the initial aspect of the street a stone sill was kept, 0.75 m wide, which separates the two streets, the partially maintained pavement and a vertical trunk situated in front of the western entrance of the edifice A 8. The pavement consists of big stone blocks which are situated in a slight backfall towards the edifice A 9. In its structure it is the square bottom of a former, reused press with the dimensions of 1.05 x 1.05 m. The trimmed walls are 0.10 m thick and in one of the corners a slight drain can be observed. Later, the street was blocked by constructing an annex of the edifice A 9. The new built wall is 0.45 m wide and it is rudimentary made of blocks of limestone of different types and sizes, bonded with mud, including a block of marble. This is bound to room A 9β and towards South it takes over the trunk which is partially trimmed to be integrated in the smooth structure (**Fig. 3e**). For elucidation, a survey S 8 was drawn on the northern end of the annex to observe its stratigraphy. As it has already been observed, the wall of the annex, which has no foundation, is connected to the

¹⁰ PEÑÁ 2011, p. 213-227 and fig. 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7.

¹¹ Analysis conducted by dr. Adrian Bălășescu, Romanian National Historical Museum.

¹² SCURTU, BARNEA 2005, p. 468, fig. 6 - personal analysis of the published electrometric image.

¹³ BARNEA 1979, p. 83, p. 88 and p. 86, fig. 70/4.

¹⁴ MĂRGINEANU-CÂRSTOIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 126, fig. 107.

¹⁵ SCURTU, BARNEA 2005, p. 468, fig. 6 and electrometric plan made in 2009 by Dan Ștefan, Magda Ștefan (Dușescu) and Constantin Călin-Petre.

edifice A 9. This stands on a destruction level which probably corresponds to the first stage of the edifice functioning (**Fig. 3f**). At the inferior limit of the survey (-1.90 m) we identified the corner of a building anterior to the street, S 1, made of stone blocks with the dimensions of 0.40 x 0.40 m, which could indicate another planimetry of the buildings in the precedent century (**Fig. 4a**). In this survey there can be also seen that the wall which doubled the wall of the edifice to the East has no foundation, being made as previously mentioned, for its consolidation. After the construction of the annex, between the edifices A 8 and A 9, there is a little 1 m wide space, assigned to a duct which serves to the leaking of the meteoric waters. This is paved, towards North, with square stone blocks (20 x 20 cm), the backfall being descendent to the North and to the South, being followed by the pluvial water (**Fig. 4b**). On the southern side, the duct is paved with lime slabs, the backfall slowly decreasing from the centre to the ABV IV Street, the meteoric water flowing through an interval made in a 30 cm wide rebate (**Fig. 4c** - geometrical transversal leveling V-E). Another duct from the sector A, also paved with stone, tiles and bricks has been identified in the edifice A3, in the southern part of the room A 3δ¹⁶. In front of the leak we have identified a semicircular wall, partially dismantled. In order to clarify the situation we mapped out a survey, S4', which fully unveiled what it seemed to be a pool structure, as well as the last three levels of street ABV IV identified in the profile in another survey S 2'. The semicircular construction is 60 cm high and 35 cm wide and consists of ten rows of bricks bound with clay, attached to an uneven foundation stone (**Fig. 5a** and **b**). It sits on a screed of mortar with a thickness of 10-15 cm and probably worked with the wall in the immediate area, later reused as threshold of the street. A similar situation we encounter on the 4 m wide street AV 3, bordering to the West of the A 9 building, where it is bounded by the street ABV IV by a 0.85 m wide threshold. It is composed of a spur of the wall of a previous building, made of stone with mortar, completed with rectangular blocks of stone tied with ground (**Fig. 5c**). We encounter the same situation after analyzing the other two buildings investigated on the southern flank of the sector, A6 and A7. Between them there is a 0.80 m wide corridor, unfit for human movement, which is bounded by street ABV IV through a blockage (**Fig. 5d**). To the west of the sounding we have identified a waste dump with a diameter of 1.10 m and depth of 0.60 m that breaks the penultimate level of the street (**Fig. 5e**). The recovered material is specific to the 5th – 6th century AD. The possibility that new elements complete this study remains open through the expansion of the research in the sector.

II. The pottery

Work methodology

The pottery from the catalogue was found during the 2008-2011 archaeological excavations in sector A from Tropaeum Traiani, into the archaeological complex Annex of the edifice A9 and ABV IV Street. Paradoxically, the archaeological excavation of the Annex A9 had raised more issues than the rest of the edifice, and this is the reason why the authors of the excavation decided to first publish the results from the annex and the street ABV IV Street

¹⁶ BARNEA 1979, p. 83 and fig. 70/1.

sector. It is necessary to mention that the edifice A9 from Tropaeum Traiani was used in the final period of existence of the late Roman city, until the end of the 6th century AD or the beginning of the next.

Considering that establishing a new typology of the pottery from this era is not a priority, the majority of the fragments being already clarified into some typologies for Scythia Minor late Roman pottery, the publication of the pottery from associated complexes could provide some necessary details for dating the discovered structures. From this point of view, we are continuing the traditional approach of determining stratigraphically and chronologically the evolution of the late Roman city by publishing the pottery and small findings on stratigraphic sequences¹⁷ and in this case, on archaeological complexes and small deposits.

The fragments of pottery derive from the archaeological complexes as follows:

The annex of the edifice A9 with the next particular cases:

- the structure of the annex of edifice A9;
- the research from survey A8¹ in the interior of the annex;
- the sewer for water discharge situated between the annex of A9 edifice and A8 building;

The ABV IV Street with the next particular cases:

- the semicircular structure on ABV IV street;
- the segment from ABV IV street, particularly S4, S4¹ and S5;
- the pit from S5¹.

During the excavation, the artifacts were grouped by the excavations authors in small deposits, according to every archaeological complex. As a result of the pottery fragments analysis, we decided to respect this method by considering pottery fragments from the small depots, as they were originally grouped. According to the methodology of the research, the artifacts have been collected by establishing the height, trench and any other necessary details, which have been presented in our catalogue (micro depots).

Although the Roman, late Roman and non Roman pottery belong to the archaeological complexes which have been mentioned before, it is important to clarify that various fragments of pottery are present on the entire area and surroundings, on ABV IV Street and in the vegetal layer, and also in the debris level. Not all the depots contain typical or relevant artifacts so as to allow at least their identification on types. I included in the catalogue all the pottery fragments which present any elements of identification, even those which do not permit clear analogies. In the case of non typical fragments of pottery, I mentioned their colour, general fabric characteristics and other details allowing the best possible classification on the main functional categories of the Roman pottery or their possible derivation. In that way we try to offer the best possible statistics – in the absence of the fabric microscopic analyses – for ceramics categories from any complex. During the depots analyses, only the typical fragments of pottery have been included into the catalogue, and if the typological identification is missing, they have been statistically noticed. I also included into the catalogue some non Roman fragments of pottery, which have been discovered in the Roman layer context, and some nails, knife blades, fragments of glass and spindles, considering

¹⁷ BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979.

their small number.

Material condition of the pottery

Unfortunately, there are no entirely preserved wares from the analyzed lot. For this reason, in some cases, questions may be raised about dating or even identification of some fragments of pottery – considering the extreme fragmentation of some parts of the preserved material. All the pottery, whether it is presented in the catalogue or not, was cleaned and stored in the Adamclisi section of the Museum for National History and Archaeology Constanța. All the pottery fragments have been registered and statistically recorded. Unfortunately, the early stage of research of the coins found in the area did not manage to offer any helpful information. The pottery was sorted on the criteria of fabrics and typological forms, as well as according to the burning types, following their quantitative special distribution in the archaeological complexes, by registering both typical fragments – especially the upper part of the wares – and the non typical fragments, in order to find the total percentage of representation for every category of pottery.

Every fragment of pottery was analyzed macroscopically to establish its colour, - by free description and Munsell colour chart of soil description (Munsell Soil Color Charts 1994, Revised Edition), the surface treatment, the elements of decoration, firing type, fabric composition and other characteristics such as inclusions and porosity level.

General characteristics

From the macroscopic analyses of the material we have found two types of manufacture: the hand made wares – a small percentage, typically only for non Roman wares, and wheel made wares.

From the wheel made wares we distinguished two main categories of firing: the oxidized firing, for red colour wares, and reduced firing, typically for gray colour wares. If the oxidized pottery is represented by 61% of the catalogue, being well represented for the functional types of pottery majority, the rest of 21% of reduced fired wares are represented only by few types of functional categories, from which the cooking pots are primarily distinguished.

Inside every type of firing technique, we can notice a large variety of nuances and fabrics, from fine fabrics without any visible inclusions to the coarse, usually gray fabric with limestone particles, silver mica, iron oxide and other macroscopic visible clasts. These are due to the variety of pottery origin, either coming from the oriental Mediterranean, the Pontic region or being regionally produced.

The non Roman pottery

Two sherds may be easily assigned to this category (cat. no. 70-71). As far as the presence of this pottery fragments is concerned, considered as coming from Getic culture, or reaching the late Roman or Roman - Byzantine contexts from cities in Scythia Minor, we will take into consideration the contributions of other scholars¹⁸. It must be said that the two decorated sherds have been discovered one in the filling of a pit (S5¹ survey from ABV IV Street – depth 0.90-1.20 m from

¹⁸ SCORPAN 1970; SCORPAN 1971, p. 139, referring to other previous discoveries at Tropaeum Traiani; OPAIT 1991c; OPRIȘ 2003, p. 102-112, CÎRJAN 1971, p. 339-350.

the 6th century AD layer) and the other in the ABV IV street (S5, depth 0.35-0.60 m from the 6th century AD layer) alongside numerous late Roman sherds. Some analogies for the non Roman pottery are mentioned at Tropaeum Traiani archaeological site, only in layers previous to the 3rd century AD¹⁹. Still, some non Roman sherds were scarcely discovered, even on the last layers of habitation as a result of some possible consecutive rebuilding inside the late Roman city.

Fine wares - *sigillata* like type

The pottery from the catalogue is generally in accordance with the discovery context of late Roman filling. Even in the context of discovery places, the pottery in the chronological layer from the 5th – 6th century AD, a small number of findings are chronologically different, coming from a previous period of time, driven by various restorations that characterize the life at Tropaeum Traiani. A bowl fragment from the 2nd century has been discovered inside the annex of edifice A9, (cat. no. 23) as well as a plate rim covered with orange slip, over which a brown paint was applied (cat. no. 29). These are examples of the fine pottery which was used in the previous layers regardless if they belong to the Pontic *Sigillata* Wares or Eastern *Sigillata* Wares categories²⁰.

The category of African *sigillata* – African Red Slip Ware is represented by a single fragment of plate Hayes 1972 form 105 from the end of the 6th century AD, (cat. no. 5) and in the category of Phocian Red Slip Ware – Late Roman Slip Ware, we can find two examples of plates Hayes 1972 form 3, type B, middle – end of the 5th century (no. cat. 6) and type C – 6th century (cat. no. 37).

We can notice the poor representation of the fine wares, imported or regional, in this part of the late Roman city Tropaeum Traiani; besides, other categories of the fine pottery (pottery *en barbotine*, painted) were not found, not even accidentally in this layer.

The Roman – Byzantine coarse pottery

The majority of the pottery fragments are grouped in this category as a relatively homogenous lot of typically 5th – 6th century shapes among which, as a percentage, the cooking wares (pots, casseroles) and the amphorae (Pontic and oriental) are particularly noticed. Excepting few fragments of pottery for which it was relatively hard to find analogies, we are dealing with common coarse pottery belonging to well known types, particularly due to former researches at Tropaeum Traiani and elsewhere in the region. The repertoire of forms is limited, the various shapes being easily classified for the period in which they were produced; their origin is regional, excepting the oriental amphorae.

The typology

The functional categories of the Roman pottery are the following:

Amphorae

Only two main origin areas for these vessels can be identified: the oriental amphorae, types Carthage LR 1 and 2, Berenice LR 10/Carthage LR3, Berenice LRA 3/Carthage LRA 4, from the 5th – 6th century and Pontic amphorae types Kuzmanov XVI/Antonova V (6th century AD) and Zeest 1960, type 100, variant C. The reporting of these types in the layers from the 5th – 6th century is not at all a

¹⁹ BOGDAN – CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, NIV B, fig.158/1.1.

²⁰ HAYES 1985, p. 92-96; ZHURAVLEV 2002, p. 237-308, fig. 4/9-10.

surprise, because these types coexist in this era, and are common goods. Not all the fragments of the amphorae displayed in the catalogue could be categorized on types. Because of the high level of fragmentation, for some of these I could not find enough analogies, having the possibility to classify them as table amphorae. From the total of pottery fragments which have been discovered the amphorae are on the first place in a percentage of 45 %.

The vessels for drinking – *vasa po(ta)toria*

This category is poorly represented in our work, representing 10% of all the pottery fragments found. The main shapes are mugs and pitchers, which have a regional or local origin, with few exceptions. The fabric is usually semi - fine, brick colour, with silver mica and limestone particles. The traces of secondary burning on the outside did not mean a reutilization of them, but mostly the fact that the fragments have been accidentally in contact with fire.

The vessels for eating – *vasa escaria*

There is a small number of bowls/dishes types we can distinguish in this category: bowls/dishes African Red Slip Ware form 105; HAYES 1972 form 1, type A and C, local variant, (4th – 5th century); dishes HAYES 1972 form 3; dishes HAYES 1972 form 6 (6th century); dish HAYES 1972 form 4 Çandarlı / Hayes form I A; bowl type KLENINA 2004, (red slip bowls), type 3, probably produced in the North of the Black Sea in the 2nd – 3rd century AD. We mention a plate with fine gray fabric with small particles of limestone, orange slip over which a red slip was applied on the inside and outside. Even though this category is represented only by a modest percentage of 5% of the total number of pottery fragments, it is the only one testifying the fine wares imports.

Cooking wares – *vasa coquinatoria*

The cooking wares represent an important percentage of the analysed lot, counting 37% of the total amount of the pottery. Also the cooking wares are the main functional category using the coarse fabric. The vessels made of this paste are fired both in reduced conditions with high hardness and rough look, greyish/grey colour, and oxidized conditions with clean look and red and brick colour nuances. In most of the cases the fabric is full of clasts of limestone particles, sand, silver mica and sometimes iron oxide.

The main shape is the cooking pot and possibly, in a smaller proportion, the casserole. This ceramic category was mainly locally produced but imports from other regions are also present. Many of the shapes are found in the typologies of the late Roman pottery, and occur in other sites from Scythia Minor. The main problem that prevents a precise dating in some cases is the great circulation during centuries of the standardized forms. In these cases I have illustrated analogies both for the early period – considering the mixed layers and the absence of some closed complexes – and for the late Roman period (5th – 6th century AD) according to the layers where the actual excavation has been done. From the typical forms of the pots we can notice a shape with thickened rim and a groove for the lid, having a coarse gray fabric (cat. no. 30) which is rather common for the last layers at Tropaeum Traiani (BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 162/5.6 – NV the end of the 5th – 6th century; OPAIȚ 2004, type III, pl. 35/1 - 5th century A.D.) and various variants. Another type has a grooved rim at the upper part for the lid, globular body and a narrow inside edge of the neck (cat. no. 40-

41), (BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 168/5.5, NVI A, typical for the 6th century AD).

A common type of cooking pot (cat. no. 45) has a strait rim, slightly concave toward the outside, straight edges, a groove for the lid at the inside of the rim and the body is bag shaped, decorated with frequent grooves (BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 168/5.4 NVI A). The pot from the catalogue number 65 with thickened and rounded rim is another example of common cooking pot from Scythia Minor, which has been catalogued by A. OPAIȚ as local pots type 1, occurring in the late 4th – beginning of the 5th century. The last example of some common shapes is the pot (cat. no. 53) made of coarse gray fabric with small particles of stone, secondarily burned, with analogies at Tropaeum Traiani (BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 162/5.5 and 5.12 NV; OPAIȚ 2004, pots type II, pl. 34/7 or KLENINA 1999, fig. 8/1 – pots without handles from the 5th – 7th century).

At the opposite pole there are some shapes which are less common in the area, maybe imports or less well known traditions from the previous times: a shape of pot with flared rim, decorated with an obvious groove under the rim is less encountered in the area, (cat. no. 24) and it matches better for a previous period. Another form (cat. no. 20) for which the analogies are harder to find is an example of an uncommon type for the area.

Miscellaneous

In this category I included both some handmade pottery shapes of Getic tradition with alveolar decoration under the rim, and complete or fragmentary pieces belonging to other categories of artifacts such as glass, knife blades, spindles made of brick. Considering the discoveries context, they were not ignored and are present in the catalogue, although they are not the subject to specific study. Their small number does not represent an important percentage of the total amount of artifacts excavated from the annex of the edifice A9 and the additional part of the ABV IV street at Tropaeum Traiani.

From the point of view of the percentage obtained from the functional categories of the pottery, in this case the situation is comparable to the pottery from other archaeological sites from Scythia Minor, with some specific variations.

Mentioning that our ceramic lot is too small to represent the overall situation from the late Roman layers at Tropaeum Traiani, amphorae are on the first place (45 %), followed by *vasa coquinatoria*, (37 %), *vasa po(ta)toria* (10 %) and *vasa escaria* (5 %). According to some statistics²¹, in the Roman sites from Scythia Minor, the cooking ware is on the second place after the amphorae. Thus while at Halmyris²² the cooking wares are on the third place in percentages, after amphorae and the table ware, the same situation, excepting that the table ware is replaced by the vessel for drinking, being acknowledged at Capidava, (OPRIȘ 2003, p. 190, graphic 11) in this area from Tropaeum Traiani the cooking ware was ranked on the second place, after amphorae.

Nevertheless, analyzing only the typical shapes from the catalogue, the largest part of these are from the cooking ware category, (44 examples) followed

²¹ OPAIȚ 2004, p. 44.

²² TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 257, Grafic 17.

at a distance by the amphorae (11 examples). This aspect, linked to the level of fragmentation of the vessels, including their dimensions, could change substantially the percentage report meaning that in reality, the number of cooking wares may be higher. One possible explanation may be the one that unlike Tropaeum Traiani, Halyris and Capidava stand out primarily as strategic points of the Danube *limes*, where the supply requirements of the military garrisons of *limitanei* troops may change the situation of the wine and olive oil imports. The sources of the 6th century prove that the remuneration of the soldiers consisted of a mixture of money and kinds and the rations allocations (*annonae*) forming the basis for salaries calculation, and could either be supplied in kind or commuted into cash²³.

However, Tropaeum Traiani had a fortified wall and a garrison, and it seems that during the Justinian time there was no longer a difference between *poleis* and *castra*²⁴. The same thing may be seen in respect of a small percentage (5%) of *vasa escaria*, linked to various imports in Scythia Minor. On the first place in the last habitation layer at Halmyris there are *vasa escaria*, followed by amphorae and *vasa coquinatoria*²⁵, with the specification that for the 6th century AD, at least for Justinian's reign, until 580, and possibly later, there were military garrisons inside all towns on the Danube *limes* in Scythia Minor, the fleet being a major military component²⁶.

Conclusions

The aim of the catalogue structured according to the two main archaeological complexes (the annex of edifice A9 and a small portion from ABV IV Street) was to notify – rather than a catalogue structured on pottery types – any auxiliary aspect necessary for establishing the time when these complexes were in function, and eventually when they were abandoned, and to clarify the specific stratigraphic circumstances as the survey from the annex A9 and the survey from ABV IV street pit does. The S8¹ survey from annex of building A9, 1.80 m in depth, has not lead from the point of view of archaeological finds to a relevant situation (the deposits 22 and 23 consist of only 13 fragments of pottery from which only one is typical – a Roman – Byzantine cooking pot from the 5th – 7th century AD). The situation in the case of the pluvial channel between the annex of edifice A 9 and the edifice A 8 is relevant because this complex obviously functioned at the same period of time as the annex of edifice A9. Thus, from the total amount of 80 pottery fragments discovered in the area, which have been grouped in 7 depots (no. 24-30), only 3 have been identified as typical. All 3 are representative for the revealed stratigraphic status, namely the functioning of this complex toward the end of the 6th century AD, although a part of the material requires a broader classification. A more complex approach regards the artifacts discovered inside the semi circular structure from ABV IV Street. The two main deposits, (no. 31-32) consisting of 13 fragments of pottery among which only two

²³ WHITBY, 2008, p. 291.

²⁴ SUCEVEANU, BARNEA, 1991, p. 179.

²⁵ TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 253.

²⁶ *Halmyris* I, p. 95-96.

are typical, are listed in the catalogue (no. 57 and 58) and have been identified as a pot and a table amphora and can be dated approximately at the end of the 4th – beginning of the 5th century. Taking this aspect into account and the fact that the southern wall of the edifice A8 clearly cuts this structure looking like a semicircular wall, the situation of the anteriority of this structure remains to be analyzed, possibly as a substructure or a part of an installation, toward the edifice A9, its annex or edifice A8. It outlines the fact that this substructure had no connection with the pluvial channel situated between the annex of edifice A 9 and the edifice A8, having been probably clogged long before the construction of the annex of edifice A9. The pit from the ABV IV Street excavated by the survey S5¹, has led to the following conclusions: the depot 34, the only one containing sherds from the pit, consists of 16 fragments of pottery from which only two are identifiable and listed in the catalogue (no. 69-70). The item no. 69 is a cooking pot; on the basis of analogies from the consecrated works it can be dated from the 4th to the 5th century. The second sherd is a non Roman handmade jar with alveolar decoration under the rim. The rest of the sherds are fragments of handles with torsade grooves (possibly from a table amphora), a fragment of an oriental amphora rim (Carthage LR 2) and other fragments from drinking or cooking wares. The conclusion is that the pit realized on the 5th or 6th century street was filled with diverse materials including some shards from various layers, but not very relevant to the moment of filling. Anyway, we think that a pit made in the street could only be filled rapidly, with no relevant stratigraphic aspects regarding some stages of filling.

A part of the sherds comes from ABV IV Street representing a relatively important lot (depot 33) - 27 shards, from which 10 are typical and listed in the catalogue (no. 59-68). The analysis reveals that the ceramic material comes from a survey made in 2009, until a considerable depth, getting through many layers of the Roman and late Roman city Tropaeum Traiani. Some of the pottery can be attributed to a period from the 2nd – 3rd century AD (fragments of plates and bowls with brown slip and a Pontic region bowl from the North of the Black Sea), but other sherds can be dated in the period of the 4th – 5th century AD (cooking pots, fragments from table amphorae and Pontic amphorae Zeest 1960 type 100). Only two fragments of pottery can be placed at the beginning of the 6th century, probably coming from the archaeological layer representing the 6th century ABV IV Street.

The biggest part of the analyzed ceramic lot has been discovered in the annex of the edifice A9, and it is represented by 21 deposits (deposits 1-21) totalizing 202 sherds, from which 52 are listed in the catalogue (no. 1-52). As a percentage, the biggest part can be catalogued into the *vasa coquinatoria* functional category, followed by amphorae and *vasa escaria*. This ranking is relatively relevant for the last part of the 6th century, when this edifice was in use, and all the sherds have been discovered in the vegetal layer, in the debris and on the pavement of the annex of the edifice A9. Strictly from a chronological point of view, the pottery from the annex of the A9 edifice can be dated between the 2nd and the 6th century AD, marking a relatively common situation found during the excavations in the multilayered archaeological sites from Scythia Minor: the relatively large degree of mixed materials coming from different layers, thanks to the successive

restorations and reconstructions, leveling and other interventions from Roman – Byzantine times, during which some of the older sherds have been accidentally dragged on the later layers. Yet, to establish a correct dating for the times when the annex of the edifice A9 was used in the 6th century AD, I analyzed some typical pottery fragments for which there are analogies at Tropaeum Traiani and other sites from Scythia Minor or other places in Thracia diocese. The Pontic amphorae types Kuzmanov XVI/Antonova V, often encountered in the 5th – 7th century layers, (no. catalogue 12), or the amphorae Berenice LR1 (cat. no. 27), Berenice LR2 (cat. no. 1, 18) and LRA 3/Carthage LRA 4 (cat. no. 46), a fragment of African Red Slip ware plate form 105 (end of the 6th century), or a plate rim form HAYES 3 (cat. no. 37) alongside cooking pots types BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 168/5.8 NVI A (6th century), fig. 172/5.2 NVI A (the second half of the 6th century) ensure a *terminus ante quem* for using this building to the middle – second half of the 6th century AD.

It is possible that the annex of the edifice A9 has a larger period of time when it was in use, since some of the cooking wares can be dated for an earlier period of time : pots type BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 162/5.6, NV – end of the 5th – 6th century, fig. 168/5.2 NVI A – 6th century A.D.; OPAIȚ 2004, pots type III, pl. 35/1 – 5th century AD (cat. no. 11), or type BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 162/5.6 – NV – end of the 5th – 6th century AD; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45-46, pots type III, pl. 35/1 – 5th century AD (cat. no. 30). Another part of the pottery from the annex of the edifice A9 has a previous origin, as a bowl decorated with a groove under the rim, on the outside, made of a of red – orange color fabric and brown – metallic slip with analogies at Histria: SUCEVEANU 2000 type VI, pl. 9/32-46, 1st – 2nd century AD (cat. no. 23).

Finally mentioning that the majority of the pottery from the annex of the edifice A9 can be largely dated in the 5th – 6th century AD, being essentially related not only to the annex of edifice A9, but also to edifice A8, the foundation of the last partially destroying a previous structure, two or even three using phases for these edifices can be noticed, which have been built on or in relation with older substructures, during the 5th – 6th century AD.

CATALOGUE

Complex I. The annex of the edifice A9, -0.40-0.70 m

Deposit 1, 2009, the interior of the annex of the edifice A9

20 sherds from which: 4 amphoras (3 Pontic handles of brick colour with limestone fragments, silver mica and iron oxide, and one rim fragment of an oriental LR 2 amphora), 5 *vasa po(ta)toria* (3 pitchers and 2 mugs), one *vasa escaria* (plate rim) and 9 *vasa coquinatoria* (cooking pots).

5 examples in catalogue no.1-5

1. Rim fragment from a LR 2 amphora, preserved height 8.5 cm, rim diameter 9 cm, the fabric has brick colour with limestone microparticles, the angobe is light beige – yellow Munsell 5Y 8/2 pale yellow. Analogies: PARASCHIV 2007, p. 92-95, pl. 25/60 ; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 10-12 ; OPRIȘ 2003, p. 60, pl. XX-XXI/61-69. The relative

small diameter of the rim suggests a smaller capacity of the recipient, and it can be dated to the 5th – 6th century AD.

2. Rim fragment from a cooking pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 20 cm, the dark gray color fabric is rugged with limestone particles, self slip colour, the rim is faceted with a groove for fixing the lid, Munsell 2,5Y 3/3 dark olive brown. Analogies: an early form at Histria: SUCEVEANU 2000, p. 128, pl. 58/31 (2nd century AD); BRUKNER 1981, T. 120/117.

3. Rim fragment from a cooking pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, the fabric has brick color with limestone particles and silver mica, self slip color, Munsell 7,5 Y 6/8 reddish yellow. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, NV, fig. 162/5.14; SUCEVEANU 1982 b, fig. 17/9 (7th century); UENZE 1992, Tafel 83/9.

4. Rim fragment from a cooking pot, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 20 cm, coarse fabric with limestone particles, the color is light gray – reddish, the slip is dark gray, Munsell 1 for grey 3/1 very dark grey. Analogies: SUCEVEANU 1982, p. 84, fig. 7/9 (layer II A – the last quarter of the 4th century – first half of the 5th century).

5. Fragment of a plate African Red Slip Ware form 105, preserved height 3.5 cm, rim diameter 29 cm, the fabric is semi fine, homogeneously burned, the color is brick-reddish, the slip is red, calcareous deposits on the outside, the fragment is secondarily burned at the inside, Munsell 2,5 YR 4/8, red. Analogies: HAYES 1972, African red slip ware form 105, p. 166-169, fig. 31/7, fig. 32/8-9, 16 early variant, the end of the 6th century; TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 78, pl. XIX/167 (form 104 B); OPRIȘ 2003, p. 150, pl. LIV/352 (form 105).

Deposit 2, 2009 from the inside of the annex of edifice A9, -0.40-0.70 m

20 sherds from which: 9 *amfora*, 2 *po(ta)toria* (pitchers), 1 *escaria* (farfurie), 7 *conqina(to)ria* – (pots), 1 lamp fragment.

3 examples in catalogue no. 6-8

6. Rim fragment of a plate type HAYES 1972 form 3, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 21 cm, fine pink fabric, orange slip, decorated with wheel, Munsell 10 YR 8/8 yellow, analogies: HAYES 1972, p. 329-338, fig. 67, form 3, type B (middle – end of the 5th century); OPRIȘ 2003, p. 151, pl. LIV/359 and LV/358; OPAIȚ 1991 a, p. 163, pl. 41/260, form 3 type B; TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 48, pl. XV/24.

7. Fragment of rim from a cooking pot, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, coarse gray fabric with particles of limestone and silver mica, the rim has a groove for fixing the lid, self slip Munsell 2 for Gley 6/1 grey bluish gray. Analogies: KUZMANOV 1985, pl. 29/23; OPAIȚ 2004, pl. 35/5, pots type III - variant (4th – 6th century AD), also pl. 37/6, pl. 38/8 (pots type XV- 5th – 6th century AD).

8. Rim fragment from a cooking pot, preserved height 4.5 cm, rim diameter 16 cm coarse gray fabric with limestone particles and silver mica, the slip has light gray color, Munsell 1 for Gley 6/1 greenish grey. Analogies: BOGDAN-

CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.10 NV; SUCEVEANU 1980, fig. 7/7 (the last quarter of the 4th century – first half of the 5th century); VARBANOV, DRAGOEV 2012, pl. X/4; OPRIȘ 2003, p. 115, pl. XXXIV/224.

Deposit 3, 2009 from the inside the annex of edifice A9, - 0.40 m

12 sherds from which: 2 amphorae, 1 pitcher, 9 pots

3 examples in catalogue no.9-11

9. Rim fragment from a cooking pot, preserved height 4.5 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, the fabric is coarse with small rocks and silver mica, gray colour, the slip is dark gray colour, secondarily burned, Munsell 1 for Gley 2.5/1 greenish black. Analogies : BÖTTGER 1982, Tafel 45/478, Tafel 46/483, 587, Tafel 47/496 ; UENZE 1992, Tafel 97/20, Tafel 98/7 ; BAUMANN 1995, p. 104, pl. LXIII a/3, 6, 9, 10 – variant (3rd century AD); KLENINA 1999, p. 90, fig. 2/7, pots type IV, (5th – 7th century AD).

10. Rim fragment from a cooking pot preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, the fabric is coarse with limestone fragments, light gray color, self slip, Munsell 2 for Gley 5/1 greenish grey. Analogies: for early times - KABAKCHIEVA 2000, pl. XVI/59; for Roman – Byzantine times: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 103, oriental pots type IX, pl. XXVI/225 (5th century), West - Pontic pots type IX, p. 113, pl. XXXII/276, 279 (5th – 6th century) and type XI, p. 114-115, pl. XXXII/282 (the second half of the 5th – beginning of the 7th century); KLENINA 1999, fig. 4/3 – 5th – 7th century AD.

11. Rim fragment from a pot preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, light brick color, coarse fabric with limestone and silver mica particles, gray slip Munsell 1 for Gley 2, 5/ black. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.6 –NV (end of the 5th – 6th century), p. 190, fig. 168/5.2 NVI A (6th century) ; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45-46, pots type III, pl. 35/1 (5th century); BÖTTGER 1982, pl. 47/213.

Deposit 4, 2009 from the dismantling witness between ABV IV Street and S7, annex of edifice A9

3 sherds from which 2 Pontic amphorae type Antonova 5, 1 cooking pot.

2 examples in catalogue no. 12-13

12. Rim fragment from a Pontic amphora type Kuzmanov XVI/Antonova V, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 8 cm, the fabric has dark brick color with limestone particles, self slip, Munsell 5 YR 5/4 reddish brown. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, type VIII, p. 152, pl. XLIX/398 (middle of the 5th century – beginning of the 7th century); OPAIȚ 2004, type Opaî B – Id /Kuzmanov XVI/Antonova V, p. 28, pl. 17/5 (6th century AD); PARASCHIV 2007, type 12, p. 36-38, pl. 10/74 (middle of the 5th century – beginning of the 7th century A D); OPRIȘ 2003, type X, p. 74, pl. XXVI/153.

13. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 19 cm, the fabric is coarse with black and white micro particles, brick slip, Munsell 10 YR

6/8 brownish yellow. Analogies: SUCEVEANU 1982 a, p. 116, pl. 15/11 (3rd century AD); SUCEVEANU 2000, p. 126, type XXXIX/20 (3rd century AD). Analogies for late period: TOPOLEANU 2000, p.104, pl. XXVI/227 (first half of the 5th century AD); RILEY 1979, p. 271, fig. 106/547-548 (4th century AD); KUZMANOV 1985, p. 47-48, pots type I, variant 2, pl. 28/11 (6th century AD). The quality of the fabric, burning type and rim diameter suggest an earlier dating. According to ISTENIČ, SCHNEIDER 2000, fig. 2/1, 4, the rim shape and de size fit the casserole type from the 2nd century AD.

Deposit 5, 2009 on the pavement of the edifice A9 annex, -0.70 m

5 sherds from which: 1 handle decorated with torsades grooves from a table amphora and 4 cooking pots.

2 examples in catalogue no. 14-15

14. Rim fragment and handle from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse brick colour fabric with limestone and silver mica micro particles, brick color, slip secondarily burned on the outside, the handle has oval shape in section, decorated with grooves, Munsell 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.6 –NV (end of the 5th – 6th century AD); OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45-46, pots type III, pl. 35/1 (5th century AD) ; BÖTTGER 1982, pl. 47/213.

15. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, gray coarse fabric with limestone and silver mica particles, dark gray slip, Munsell 1 for Gley 2.5/ black. Analogies: OPAIȚ 1991 a, p. 155, pots type XI, variant C, pl. 31/183 – the author places this type in the last quarter of the 6th – beginning of the 7th century AD; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, NV, fig. 162/5.14; SUCEVEANU 1982 b, fig. 17/9 (7th century AD); UENZE 1992, Tafel 83/9.

Deposit 6, 2009 on the pavement of the edifice A9 annex, -0.70 m

6 sherds from which 4 fragments of amphorae and 2 pots

3 examples in catalogue 16-18

16. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, brick color, coarse fabric with limestone and silver mica, the slip has brick – brown color, Munsell 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 110-111, pl. XXIX/256 and XXX/260, pots type V, variant B (6th century – beginning of the 7th century AD); KUZMANOV 1985, Pl. 30/33, type II (second half of the 6th century – 7th century).

17. Rim fragment from a pot preserved height 1.8 cm, rim diameter 17 cm, beige color coarse fabric with small particles of sand, rocks and limestone, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 107, pot type II, pl. XXVII/236, 238 ; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.13 (NV), p. 190, fig. 169/5.10 (NVI A), 5th – 6th century AD; OPRIȘ 2003, p. 115, pot type I, pl. XXXIV/225.

18. Rim fragment from an oriental LR 2 amphora, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, the fabric has gray color, is coarse with black lithic and limestone particles, secondarily burned, Munsell 1 for Gley 1/ grey. Analogies: PARASCHIV 2007, p. 92-95, pl. 25/60; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 10-12 ; OPRIȘ 2003, p. 60, pl. XX-XXI/61-69 - 5th – 6th century AD.

Deposit 7, 2009 in the annex of the edifice A9, -0.70 m

12 sherds from which: 5 oriental amphorae, 1 pitcher, 6 pots

3 examples in catalogue no. 19-21

19. Rim and handle - fragmentary rim and handle from a pot, preserved height 1.5 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, coarse fabric with small lithic and limestone particles, brick - gray color, light gray slip, the handle is oval in section, Munsell 1 for Gley 3/1 dark greenish gray. Analogies: OPRIȘ 2003, p. 115, pots type I, pl. XXXIV/223; KUZMANOV 1985, pots type I, pl. 29/23 (6th century AD); BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 191, fig. 172/5.2 NVIB (second half of the 6th century); TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 117, pots type XIV, pl. XXXIV/294, 296 (6th century); OPAIȚ 2004, p. 51, type XVII (6th century)

20. Rim fragment from an unidentified vessel, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 2 cm, coarse fabric with limestone particles, the color is brick – gray and self slip, Munsell 5 Y 6/4 pale olive. Analogies: UENZE 1992, Tafel 101/7 (?).

21. fragment of rim and handle from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, brick color, coarse fabric with limestone, other black particles and silver mica sparkles, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 10 YR 8/6 yellow. Analogies: CRAWFORD 1990, p. 43, fig. 158; SUCEVEANU 1982 b, p. 89, fig. 9/19 (first half of the 6th century A.D.).

Deposit 8, 2009 from the annex interior of edifice A9, -0.40 m-0.70 m

15 sherds: 7 amphorae (1 Antonova 5), 2 mugs (1 jug with trilobite rim and 1 small mug), 1 *vasa escaria* (bowl) and 5 pots.

5 examples in catalogue no. 22-26

22. Rim fragment of pot preserved height 3.5 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, coarse fabric with black particles, brick – gray color, beige slip, Munsell 2.5 Y 8/3 pale yellow. Analogies: SUCEVEANU, 1982 b, p. 94, fig. 11/32 (second half of the 6th century); BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 162/5.6 (6th century AD).

23. fragmentary rim from a plate/bowl, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 26 cm, hemispherical shape decorated with a small groove under the rim, on the outside the fabric is semi fine, red – orange color with limestone particles, the slip is brown with metallic appearance on the outside, Munsell 7.5 YR 8/6 reddish yellow. Analogies: BAUMANN 1995, p. 204, pl. XVI/1, (first quarter of the 2nd century AD); SUCEVEANU 2000, p. 32-34, bowls type VI, pl. 9/32-46 (1st – 2nd century AD).

24. rim fragment from a vessel, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, the fabric is coarse with fine sand and silver mica, the color is light reddish -

brown, self slip, Munsell 2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: BRUKNER 1981, T. 116/75-77 (pot 2nd – 3rd century AD).

25. Fragment of rim and handle from a pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, dark brick coarse fabric, with fragments of limestone and silver mica, self slip, the handle is oval in section, decorated with grooves, Munsell 2.5Y 8/8 yellow. Analogies: CRAWFORD 1990, p. 43, fig. 158; SUCEVEANU 1982 b, p. 89, fig. 9/19 (first half of the 6th century AD).

26. rim fragment from a jug, preserved height 3.5 cm, rim diameter 7 cm, semi fine fabric with limestone and silver mica in composition, brick color, secondarily burned on the outside, self slip, Munsell 2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow. Analogies: OPAIT 1991 A, p. 159, pl. 37/218, jug type II – 6th century AD OPAIT 2004, p. 67, pl. 50/5 jug type III (6th century AD); LUNGU, CHERA 1985, pl. IV/28 (3rd century AD).

Deposit 9, 2009 from inside the annex of the edifice -0.70 m

18 sherds: 3 amphorae, 3 *vasa po(ta)toria* (1 trilobate rim jug, 1 mug, 1 jug handle), 1 *vasa escaria*, 11 *vasa coquinatoria* (cooking pots).

6 examples in catalogue 27-32

27. Rim fragment from a possible LR 1 amphora, preserved height 7 cm, rim diameter 8 cm, sandy coarse fabric with limestone and white particles, light brick color, self slip, Munsell 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: PARASCHIV 2007, p. 112, pl. 22/38; TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 134 - 135, pl. XLI/337; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, fig. 167/3.9, NVI A.

28. Fragmentary rim and handle from a pot, preserved height 6 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, beige coarse fabric with limestone and iron oxide, deficiently burned with gray core, self slip, the handle is massive, oval shaped in section, decorated with grooves, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5Y 7/6 yellow. Analogies: SUCEVEANU 1982 a, p. 97, pl. 2/10; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, fig. 168/5.8 NVI A (6th century AD), p. 191, fig. 172/5.2 NVI A (second half of the 6th century AD); KRAPIVINA 1993, pl. 33/16.

29. Rim fragment of plate preserved height 1.5 cm, rim diameter 24 cm, fine gray fabric with limestone particles, orange slip over which a brown slip was applied on the lower part of the rim. Analogies: (variant) HAYES 1972, p. 404, fig. 92/2 (Asia Minor fabrics); ABADIE – REYNAL, SODINI, 1992, p. 33, fig 13/CF 183; BAUMANN 2005, p. 215, pl. XV/33; BONDOC, GUDEA 2009, p. 192, pl. LXXVII/382 (3rd century AD); SUCEVEANU 1982 a, p. 97, pl. 3/5 IB-C (3rd century AD) – it is relevant only for the time of circulation of some recipients with such a rim shape. The fragment shows some similarities with a lids type, which are circulating approximately at the same period of time, but the quality of the fabric and the surface treatment are arguments for classifying it in the *vasa escaria* category. Other analogies: SAZANOV 2000, p. 256, form 5, pl. 17/6-7 (6th century AD).

30. Fragmentary rim from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, coarse gray fabric with limestone and black particles, self slip, Munsell 7.5 YR 8/3 pink. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.6 –

NV (the end of the 5th – 6th century AD); OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45-46, pots type III, pl. 35/1 (5th century) ; BÖTTGER 1982, pl. 47/213.

31. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse brick fabric with limestone and silver mica, the rim is thickened and flared on the outside, with a groove for the lid, Munsell 2.5YR 6/8 light red. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 117, pots type XV, pl. XXXIV/298; KUZMANOV 1985, p. 49, type I, pl. 29/25, 6th century AD.

32. Rim fragment from a jug, preserved height 5 cm, rim diameter 7 cm, semi fine brick color fabric with limestone particles and silver mica in composition, the fragment is secondarily burned on the outside Munsell 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red. Analogies: OPAIȚ 1991 a, p. 159, pl. 37/218, jug type III - 6th century AD.

Deposit 10, 2008 S8, the annex of edifice A9, -0.20 – 0.50 m

17 sherds: 4 amphorae, 1 *vasa po(ta)toria* (pitcher base), 1 *vasa escaria* (plate base), 11 *vasa pota(to)ria* (pots).

3 examples in catalogue no. 33-35

33. Fragmentary amphora lid, preserved height 2.5 cm, diameter 7 cm, the fabric is brick color, coarse, with limestone particles, Munsell 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 163-164, pl. LV/446, 448, 450 lids type II.

34. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 3.8 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, beige coarse rough fabric with small particles of rocks, the burning was deficient, the core is gray and the slip is beige, Munsell 2.5Y 8/8 olive yellow. Analogies: SUCEVEANU 1982 a, p. 97, pl. 2/10; BOGDAN-CĂȚĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, fig. 168/5.8 NVIA (6th century AD), p. 191, fig. 172/5.2 NVIA (the second half of the 6th century AD).

35. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, brick color coarse fabric with limestone particles, the slip is dark beige secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 104, type IX, pl. XXVI/227 (4th – 6th century AD); KUZMANOV 1985, pots type I, pl. 28/11, 15 (6th century AD).

Deposit 11, 2008, S7, the annex of edifice A9, - 0 -0.45 m

16 sherds: 2 amphorae (1 lid made of brick and a small Pontic amphora), 6 *vasa escaria* (1 bottom from a plateau with a ring shaped base, 1 plate form 10, 4 non Roman fragmentary bowls), 8 *vasa coquinatoria* (fragments from cooking pots).

5 examples in catalogue no. 36-40

36. Rim fragment from an amphora type Berenice LR 10/Carthage LR3, rim diameter 3 cm, preserved height 4.5 cm, the fabric is dark brick colour with limestone particles, the handles are oval in section, Munsell 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 136, pl. XLII/344; PARASCHIV 2007, p. 84-86, type 39, pl. 19/23 (5th – 6th century AD).

37. Fragmentary rim from a plate form Hayes 3, preserved height 3.5 cm, rim

diameter 26 cm, semi fine orange fabric with limestone particles, self slip, Munsell 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown. Analogies: HAYES 1972, form 3, type C, p. 129-330, fig. 68/10 (variant); TOPOLEANU 2000, form HAYES 3 type G, p. 53, pl. VII/62 (6th century AD); BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 189, fig. 167/2.6, NVI A.

38. Fragmentary rim from a plate, preserved height 3 m, rim diameter 27 cm, brown coarse fabric with limestone particles, self slip with silver mica in composition, secondarily burned on the inside and outside, Munsell 5Y 5/6 olive. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 44-45, plates Hayes form 1, types A and C, pl. II/12, 13, 16 (4th – 6th century AD).

39. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, brick color, coarse fabric with limestone, silver mica and iron oxide, the handle is oval in section, decorated with grooves, the slip is orange, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 10 YR 6/8 brownish yellow. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.6 – NV (end of the 5th – 6th century AD); OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45-46, pots type III, pl. 35/1 (5th century AD); BÖTTGER 1982, pl. 47/213.

40. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse beige fabric with limestone particles, gray slip, Munsell 1 for Gley 5/1 greenish gray. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 168/5.5, NVIA (6th century AD); TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 112, pots type VII, pl. XXXI/269.

Deposit 12, 2008, S8, the annex of edifice A9, - 0 -0.13 m

10 sherds: 2 amphorae, 8 pots

1 example in catalogue no. 41

41. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2.2 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, semi fine gray fabric with limestone and silver mica, self slip, Munsell 2 for Gley 6/1 bluish gray. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 168/5.5, NVIA (6th century AD); TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 112, pots type VII, pl. XXXI/269; SUCEVEANU 1982 b, p. 94, fig. 11/39 (the second half of the 6th century).

Deposit 13, 2008, S7, the annex of edifice A9, - 0 -0.50 m

22 sherds: 15 amphorae (1 handle from a Zeest 1960, type 80 amphora, 2 LR1, 1 LR2, various handles including table amphora handles), 1 jug, 1 plate, 5 pots.

2 examples in catalogue no. 42-43

42. Rim and neck from an oriental amphora type LR 1, preserved height 10 cm, rim diameter 8.5 cm, beige sandy fabric with limestone particles and black micro particles in composition and micro fractures less than 1 mm, pale yellowish-green color, the angobe of the same color, not included in the Munsell color code. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 134-136, pl. LXII/342; PARASCHIV 2007, p. 89-92, pl. 22-23.

43. Rim and handle from a pot, preserved height 6.5 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, coarse gray fabric with small particles of sand, self slip, calcareous concretion, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 1 for Gley 7/1 light greenish gray.

Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 172/5.2 NVIB (6th century – beginning of the 7th century); OPAIȚ 2004, pl. 37/5, pl. 39/7 (5th – 6th century); OPRIȘ 2003, p. 115, pots type I, pl. XXXIV/221, 223.

Deposit 14, 2008, S8 the annex of edifice A9, -0.40 -0.65 m

5 sherds: 1 Pontic amphora (handle), 2 *vasa escaria* (plate), 2 pots

2 examples in catalogue no. 44-45

44. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2,5 cm, rim diameter 18 cm, coarse brick color fabric with limestone particles and silver mica, beige slip, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5Y 6/4 pale olive. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, fig. 168/5.4 NVI A.

45. Rim fragment from a plate, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 26 cm, coarse beige fabric with limestone particles, secondarily burned on the inside and outside. Analogies: OPAIȚ 2004, p. 77, type Hayes 6 (6th century AD); HAYES 1972, p. 341, form 6 and 7, fig. 70; SAZANOV 2000, fig. 17/10 (end of the 6th century); ACCONCI, GABRIELI, 1994, p. 445, fig. 27/17 (3rd – 5th century AD).

Deposit 15, 2008, S7, the annex of edifice A9, - 0 -0.45 m

7 sherds: 3 amphorae (2 handles and 1 rim of LR4), 4 pots (1 bottom, 1 handle and 2 rims).

2 examples in catalogue no. 46-47

46. Rim fragment from an oriental amphora LR 4, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, brown fabric with limestone particles, self slip, secondarily burned on the inside, Munsell 10 YR 6/6 brownish yellow. Analogies: OPAIȚ 2004, p. 20-22 (LRA 4D – 6th century AD); PARASCHIV 2007, p. 99-101, pl. 26-27; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 187, fig. 161/3.5 (NV).

47. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 1.8 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, semi coarse brown fabric with fine sand, self slip, Munsell 10YR 7/4 very pale brown. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.5 and 5.12 NV; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45, pots type II, pl. 34/7; TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 111-112, pots type VI, pl. XXX/264.

Deposit 16, 2008, the annex of edifice A9, -0.20 -0.50 m

1 amphora

1 example in catalogue no. 48

48. Fragmentary upper part of an amphora LR 2, preserved height 20 cm, rim diameter 10.5 cm, light brick color fabric with iron oxide, angobe of the same color, Munsell 5Y 8/3 pale yellow. Analogies: PARASCHIV 2007, p. 92-95, pl. 24-25; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 10-12.

Deposit 17, 2008, S8 the annex of edifice A9, -0.20 -0.50 m

7 sherds: 7 amphorae, all non typical

No examples.

Deposit 18, 2008, S7 the annex of edifice A9, -0.45 m

1 spindle whorl (other)

1 example in catalogue no.49

49. Spindle whorl made of brick, complete, diameter 5 cm, thickness 1.5 cm, the perforation has a diameter of 9 mm.

Deposit 19, 2008, S7 annex of edifice A9, -0, 60 m

1 spindle whorl (other)

1 example in catalogue no. 50

50. Spindle whorl made of brick, complete, diameter 7 cm, thickness 2 cm, and the perforation has a diameter of 5 mm.

Deposit 20, 2008, S8, annex of edifice A9, -0 -0. 30 m

2 nails (other)

2 examples in catalogue 51-52

51. Iron nail made by forging, square in section (5 x 6 mm).

52. Iron nail made by forging, length 9 cm, rectangular in section (7x6 mm).

Deposit 21, 2009 annex of edifice A9, -0.40 -0.70 m

3 sherds: 3 amphorae (1 LR 2 with undulating striations, 2 probably Pontic)

Total deposits 21 (no. 1-21) the annex of edifice A9		
Type	No. sherds in the catalogue	No. sherds total
<i>Amphorae</i>	9	74
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	2	17
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	6	10
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	29	92
<i>alia</i>	6	9

The annex of edifice A9 – survey S8¹

Unfortunately the survey S8¹ from the annex of edifice A9, performed to elucidate the archaeological context on the northern side of the annex, did not lead to any relevant answers, from the point of view of the archaeological discoveries.

The majority of the sherds are atypical; their classification was made only by determining the functional categories of the Roman pottery. The only typical sherd – listed in the catalogue – may easier be identified from typological point of view, as occurring in the 5th – 6th century AD.

Deposit 22, 2010, the annex of edifice A9, S8', -0.70 -1.30 m

7 sherds: 4 amphorae, 3 pitchers

No example.

Deposit 23, 2010, S8' annex of edifice A9, survey, -1.50 -1.80m

6 sherds: 1 *amphora*, 1 *vasa po(ta)toria* (mug), 1 *vasa escaria* – local bowl, 3 pots.

1 example in catalogue no. 53

53. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, gray coarse fabric with small lithic particles, self slip, secondarily burned, Munsell 5Y 3/1 very dark gray. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.5 and 5.12 NV; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 45, pots type II, pl. 34/7; TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 111-112, pots type VI, pl. XXX/264; KLENINA 1999, p. 92, fig. 8/1 – pots without handles - (5th – 6th century AD).

Total deposit 2 (nr. 22-23) annex of edifice A9 – survey S8 ¹		
Type	No. sherds in the catalogue	No. sherds total
<i>Amphorae</i>	-	5
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	-	4
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	-	1
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	1	3
<i>alia</i>	-	-

The annex of edifice A9 - the sewer for water discharge situated between the annex of A9 building and A8 building.

Deposit 24, 2008, S8 the sewer for water discharge

11 sherds: 3 *amphorae*, 1 *vasa escaria* (1 plate), 1 *vasa po(ta)toria* (fragment of handle from a small mug), 4 fragments of pots.

1 example in catalogue no. 54

54. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 3 cm, rough beige coarse fabric with fine sand and silver mica, self slip, Munsell 1 for Gley 8/1 light greenish gray. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 107, pots type II, Pl. XXVII/236-237; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, NVI A, fig 168/5.3 and 5.9 (6th century AD).

Deposit 25, 2008 the sewer for water discharge

13 sherds: 8 amphorae, 4 pots, 1 lid

1 example in catalogue no. 55

55. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 4.5 cm, rim diameter 16 cm, dark beige coarse fabric with small fragments of rock and silver mica, self slip, secondarily burned on the outside and inside. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 188, fig. 162/5.14 NV; UENZE 1992, Tafel 100/8-9; KLENINA 1999, p. 90, fig. 4/5-7 (second half of the 5th century – 6th – 7th century AD).

Deposit 26, 2008, S8, the sewer for water discharge

12 sherds: 5 amphorae, 7 pots

No examples.

Deposit 27, 2010 the sewer for water discharge (the southern part), 0-0.20 m

12 sherds: 3 amphorae (2 LR2 with right grooves, 1 Pontic amphora possibly Antonova 5), 3 fragments *vasa potatoria*, 6 pots.

1 example in catalogue no. 56

56. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, coarse gray fabric with small lithic fragments, secondarily burned on the inside and outside, Munsell 10 YR 2/1 black. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 112, pots type VII, pl. XXXI/269-270; KLENINA 1999, fig. 4/3, 5th – 7th century AD.

Deposits 28 - 30, 2010, annex of edifice A9, the sewer for water discharge (northern part)34 sherds: 27 amphorae, 1 *vasa po(ta)toria*, 1 *vasa escaria*, 5 *coquinatoria* (pots)

No examples.

Total deposits 7 (no. 24-30) annex of edifice A9, the sewer for water discharge		
Type	No. fragments in the catalogue	No. total fragments
<i>Amphorae</i>	-	46
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	-	5
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	-	2
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	3	26
<i>alia</i>	-	1

Complex II. Street ABV IV

Street ABV IV with the following particular situation:

- semi circular structure from ABVI Street
- area from ABV IV Street especially S4, S4¹ and S5
- the pit from S5¹

Deposit 31, 2009, street ABV IV from the circular structure, -0.85 -1.20 m

11 sherds: 5 *amphorae* (2 Pontic, 2 oriental and 1 unidentified), 2 *vasa po(ta)toria* (1 jug, 1 pitcher bottom), 1 fragment *vasa escaria* (possible plate), 3 *vasa coquinatoria* (pots).

2 examples in catalogue no. 57-58

57. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 4.5 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, brick color coarse fabric, with black micro particles in composition, sandy, self slip, Munsell 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: OPAIT 2004, p. 44, local pots type I, (4th – beginning of the 5th century AD); KRPIVINA 1993, fig. 34/1.

58. Rim fragment from a table amphora, preserved height 1.6 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, brick color fine fabric with small particles of limestone, dark brown angobe, Munsell 10 YR 5/3 brown. Analogies: BRUKNER 1981, T. 164/81-83 (4th century AD).

Deposit 32, 2009 street ABV IV- between semi circular structure and the southern wall of the annex of edifice A9, -0.60 -1.05 m

3 sherds: 1 table amphora, 2 pots with small striations

No examples.

Total deposits 2 (no. 31-32) semi circular structure from ABVI Street		
Type	No. fragments in the catalogue	No. total fragments
<i>Amphorae</i>	-	5
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	1	3
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	-	1
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	1	5
<i>alia</i>	-	-

Deposit 33, 2009 street ABV IV, -0.60 -1.20 m

27 sherds: 14 *amphorae* (1 amphora lid, 2 Zeest 100 type amphorae, 2 bottoms), 3 *vasa po(ta)toria* (1 table amphora – handle with torsade grooves, 1 pitcher), 3 *vasa escaria* (deep plates or bowls), 7 *vasa coquinatoria* (pots)

10 examples in catalogue no. 59-68

59. Rim fragment from a deep plate/bowl, preserved height 3.2 cm, rim diameter 25 cm, light brick colour, semi fine fabric with fine sand in composition, brown slip on the inside and outside, Munsell 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown. Analogies: HAYES 1972, p. 321-322, form 4 Çandarlı, fig. 64, no exact dating; HAYES 1972, form I A, p. 325-327, fig. 65/1-2, (the end of the 4th century – the beginning of the 5th century AD), TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 44, pl. II/12. The characteristics of the vessel indicate a 2nd – 3rd century dating.

60. Rim fragment from a plate, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 22 cm, light brick color semi fine fabric, with lithic particles, iron oxide and silver mica,

brown slip on the inside and outside, Munsell 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown. Analogies: this type of plate can be dated in an early period (2nd – 3rd century AD): POPILIAN 1976, type 6, p. 125, pl. LXX/864; MUȘETEANU, ELEFTERESCU 1992, fig. 3/47, 54, but other analogies and the discovery context are arguments for the Roman – Byzantine period; BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 187, fig. 161/2.12, NV; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 75 (4th – 5th century); KRAPIVINA 1993, fig. 50/4; ACCONCI, GABRIELI 1994, p. 464, fig. 36/119 (6th century AD). Still, the characteristics of the vessel indicate a 2nd – 3rd century dating.

61. Rim fragment from a deep plate/bowl, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 16 cm, coarse fabric dark brick color, with fine sand particles in composition, the angobe was secondarily burned. Analogies: HAYES 1972, p. 100-107, form 61 (4th century – the beginning of the 5th century); TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 71, pl. XVII/140; KABAKCIEVA 2000, pl. XX/89; Other analogies: KRAPIVINA 1993, fig. 38/6; SHAROV 2007, pl. 30/91, 94 type I, (2nd – 3rd century AD); KLENINA 2004, p. 108, red slip bowls, type 3, fig. 9/92, product from the north of the Black Sea region during the 2nd-3rd century AD; IVANOVA 2009, pl. 10/44.

62. Rim fragment from a Zeest 1960 type 100 amphora, preserved height 8.5 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, the fabric is dark brick color with limestone and other black particles, the handle is oval in section, decorated with grooves, self angobe, Munsell 10YR 7/8 yellow. Analogies: PARASCHIV 2006, p. 30-31, type 8, variant C, pl. 7/46 – 4th – 6th century AD; OPAIȚ 2004, p. 30, type Opaîț E-Ib (5th century AD).

63. Rim fragment from a table amphora, preserved height 3.5 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, light brick color fabric with limestone particles and silver mica, self angobe, Munsell 10YR 8/6 yellow. Analogies: OPAIȚ 2004 p. 5, table amphora type I (the first half of the 5th century); OPAIȚ 1991 b, type II, p. 225, pl. 28/3; BAUMANN 1995, p. 103, pl. LXVI/6-10 (3rd – 4th century AD).

64. Fragmentary lid for amphora, height 4 cm, maximum diameter 7.7 cm, gray coarse fabric with silver mica and small lithic fragments in composition, Munsell 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray. Analogies: TOPOLEANU 2000, p. 163, pl. LV/445 – 448.

65. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2.5 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, sandy beige fabric with fine sand particles, self slip, Munsell 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: OPAIȚ 2004, p. 44, local pots type I (4th century – beginning of the 5th century AD).

66. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 1.5 cm, rim diameter 11 cm, beige semi coarse fabric with sand and small particles of stones, rough, severely secondarily burned on the inside and outside. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, p. 190, NVI A, fig. 168/5.2.

67. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, rough coarse fabric, with limestone and iron oxide particles, the colour is gray, self slip, Munsell 1 for Gley 5/1 greenish gray. Analogies: BOGDAN-CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, NV, p. 188, fig. 162/5.11; KLENINA 1999, p. 90, fig. 4/4, 5th – 7th century AD; SHKODRA 2006, fig 11/61-64.

68. Rim fragment from a pitcher, preserved height 2 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, dark brick color fabric with small particles of limestone and silver mica sparkles,

light orange angobe, Munsell 5Y 8/4 pale yellow. Analogies: UENZE 1992, Tafel 70/11.

Total deposits 1 (no. 33) the annex of edifice A9 – ABV IV Street		
Type	No. fragments in the catalogue	No. total fragments
<i>Amphorae</i>	2	14
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	2	3
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	3	3
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	3	7
<i>alia</i>	-	-

Deposit 34, 2011, ABV IV Street, the pit from S5, -1.15 -1.45 m

16 sherds: 4 *amphorae* (1 LR2 rim, 1 with torsade grooves), 2 *vasa escaria*, 10 *vasa coquinatoria* (pots)

2 examples in catalogue 69-70

69. Rim fragment from a pot, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, coarse rough fabric with silver mica sparkles, severely secondarily burned on the inside and outside. Analogies: OPAIT 2004, p. 47, type IX-1, pl. 36/3 (4th – 5th century AD).

70. Rim fragment from a storage pot, preserved height 3 cm, rim diameter 21 cm, decorated with alveoli under the rim, coarse fabric with limestone, insufficiently burned, the color is light brick and the core is gray, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5 Y 8/2 pale yellow. Analogies: BAUMANN 1995, pl. LIV/1 (1st – 2nd century AD); KRAPIVINA 1993, fig. 40/15-16; SCORPAN 1970, fig. 6/1-8; NICOLAE 2009, p. 133-176, pl. III/3; CÎRJAN 1971, fig. 1-3 (6th century AD); OPRIȘ 2003, p. 121, pl. XL/262 (6th century AD).

Deposit 35, 2011, ABV IV Street, S 5, -0.60 -0.85 m

11 sherds: 8 *amphorae*, 1 *vasa po(ta)toria*, 1 *vasa conqina(to)ria*, 1 other (1 non Roman pot)

1 example in catalogue no. 71

71. Rim fragment from a non Roman pot, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 20-25 cm, gray coarse fabric with sand and limestone particles in composition, secondarily burned on the outside, Munsell 5Y 6/3 pale olive. Analogies: BAUMANN 1995, p. 96, pl. LIII/10, 14-15 (1st – 3rd century AD).

Deposits 36 – 42, 2011, S5', the pit from ABV IV Street, -1.15 -1.45 m

134 sherds: 80 *amphorae*, 19 *vasa po(ta)toria*, 5 *vasa escaria*, 52 *vasa coquinatoria*, 5 other

3 examples in catalogue no. 72 - 74

72. Spindle whorl, maximum diameter 5.8 cm, thickness 1.5 cm, made of brick; the perforation is rounded in section.

73. Knife blade, length 8 cm, thickness 2 mm, width 1.5 cm, affected by corrosion.

74. Fragment from a glass vessel, preserved height 3.5 cm, and diameter 14 cm.

Total deposits 9 (nr. 34-42) the annex of edifice A9 – the pit from S 5 - S5 ¹		
Type	No. fragments in the catalogue	No. fragments total
<i>Amphorae</i>	-	92
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	-	20
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	-	7
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	3	63
<i>alia</i>	3	6

Total deposits 42 (no. 1-42) all the complexes			
Type	Nr. fragments in the catalogue	No. fragments total	Percent pottery
<i>Amphorae</i>	11	236	45 %
<i>Vasa po(ta)toria</i>	5	53	10 %
<i>Vasa escaria</i>	9	24	5 %
<i>Vasa coquinatoria</i>	40	196	37 %
<i>alia</i>	9	16	3 %

III. Lamps

The present study is focused on a group of seven fragments of lamps collected during the archaeological excavation undertaken inside the A9 edifice and on ABV IV Street.

1. Preserved fragment of handle and shoulder, TT 2009, Sector A, between ABV IV Street and S 9, preserved length 4 cm, reddish paste. Three rows of raised dots on the shoulder. The handle is small and lamellar with two incised lines.

Chronology: 6th – beginning of the 7th century AD.

Analogy: ICONOMU 1967, Tip XXVIII; PERLZWEIG 1961, no. 2807; BRUNEAU 1965, no. 4704; TOPOLEANU 2000, pl. LXVIII/ 545.

2. Preserved fragments of discus and shoulder, reddish paste, TT 2009, Sector A, street AV 2', NVI A, preserved length 2,3 cm; preserved width 2 cm. Four rows of small dots on the shoulder, the *discus* is delimited by two incised circles.

Chronology: 6th century AD.

Analogy: ICONOMU 1967, 25-26, tip XXVIII, version III, fig. 50, DENEAUVE 1969, 224, tip VII, no. 1135, pl. CII; KUZMANOV 1992, tip XXXV, no. 299.

3. Preserved fragment of handle, TT 2009, Sector A, inside A 9 α edifice, NV, h- 1.20 m, preserved width 4.3 cm, paste yellowish, sand used as a degreaser,

reddish slips, made from an used mold . The handle is shaped like a human head. The parts of the face are stylized; eyes are suggested by two horizontal lines surrounded by two circles, nose in a triangle with two semicircles eyebrows, mouth by two horizontal lines. On the inside part are visible traces of fingerprints.

Chronology: 6th century AD.

Analogies: ICONOMU 1967, Tip XXXIII, 28, fig.57; MENZEL 1969, 99, no. 640, Abb. 54/12; BOGDAN – CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, 192, Fig. 173/9(5) and Fig. 174/ 9(4); KUZMANOV 1992, 43-44, tip 38, no. 315-320, OPRIȘ 2003, 170, no. 409, pl. LX/409, TOPOLEANU 2000, pl. LVIII/472.

4. Preserved fragment of discus and shoulder, TT 2009, Sector A, AV 2'street, inside A9 edifice, h - 0.70 m, yellowish paste. The discus is decorated with a rosette.

Chronology: 6th century AD.

5. Preserved fragment of lower part of a lamp, TT 2009, Sector A, AV 2' street, to the wall that leads to *porticus*, reddish paste with orange slip, preserved length 4.5 cm, preserved width 3 cm. The base is decorated with the model "fish tail" and a circle incised in the middle. It has some imperfections on the surface and traces of fingerprints inside.

Chronology: 6th – 7th century AD.

Analogies : ICONOMU 1967, tip XXVIII, version III, fig. 50; DENEAUVE 1969, 224, tip VII, no. 1135, PL. CII; KUZMANOV 1992 C, 229, tip 5, no. 8, Pl. 45/8, 144/5; KARRIVIERI 1996, 253, no. 305, pl. 48.

6. Preserved fragment of lower part of a lamp, TT 2009, Sector A, street ABV IV, inside A9 annex, gray paste, preserved length 4 cm, preserved width 6 cm. The base is delimited by a circle and with three incised lines. It is probable a local product.

Chronology: 6th century AD.

7. Preserved fragment of a glass oil lamp, TT 2009, Sector A, S 9, ABV IV Street, NV, h – 0.60 cm, preserved length 5, preserved width 3 cm. Conservation status is precarious. Belong to the group of tubular lamps (glass for *polycandela*). It is similar with Varianta A of unstable candle with rounded base from the Histrian basilica deposit.

Chronology: 5th - 7th century AD.

Analogies: BOGDAN – CĂTĂNICIU, BARNEA 1979, fig. 165, nr. 10(8) and 10(9), BĂJENARU, BĂLTĂC 2000-2001, p. 469- 513, PÂRVAN 1913-1914, p. 314, pl. XXXI, fig. 2/42-44, OPAIȚ *et al.* 1990, p. 27, pl. X/ 63-66.

Lamps no.1 - 2 and 5 are of oriental origin, their distinctive elements are related to the ornamentation of the shoulder with raised dots, arranged in several parallel rows and the base is decorated with the "fish tail" model.

The use of glass oil lamps begins in the 4th – 5th centuries AD. The bodies of these glass oil lamps are shaped like bowls, the walls are pretty thin, are either straight or curved at the bottom. Polycandela lamps are spread in the Roman-Byzantine time. They appear in the 4th century and multiply in the 5th - 7th centuries AD, mostly in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans. Copies were discovered in Roman-Byzantine fortresses at Tropaeum Traiani, Ulmetum, Ibida and Histria.

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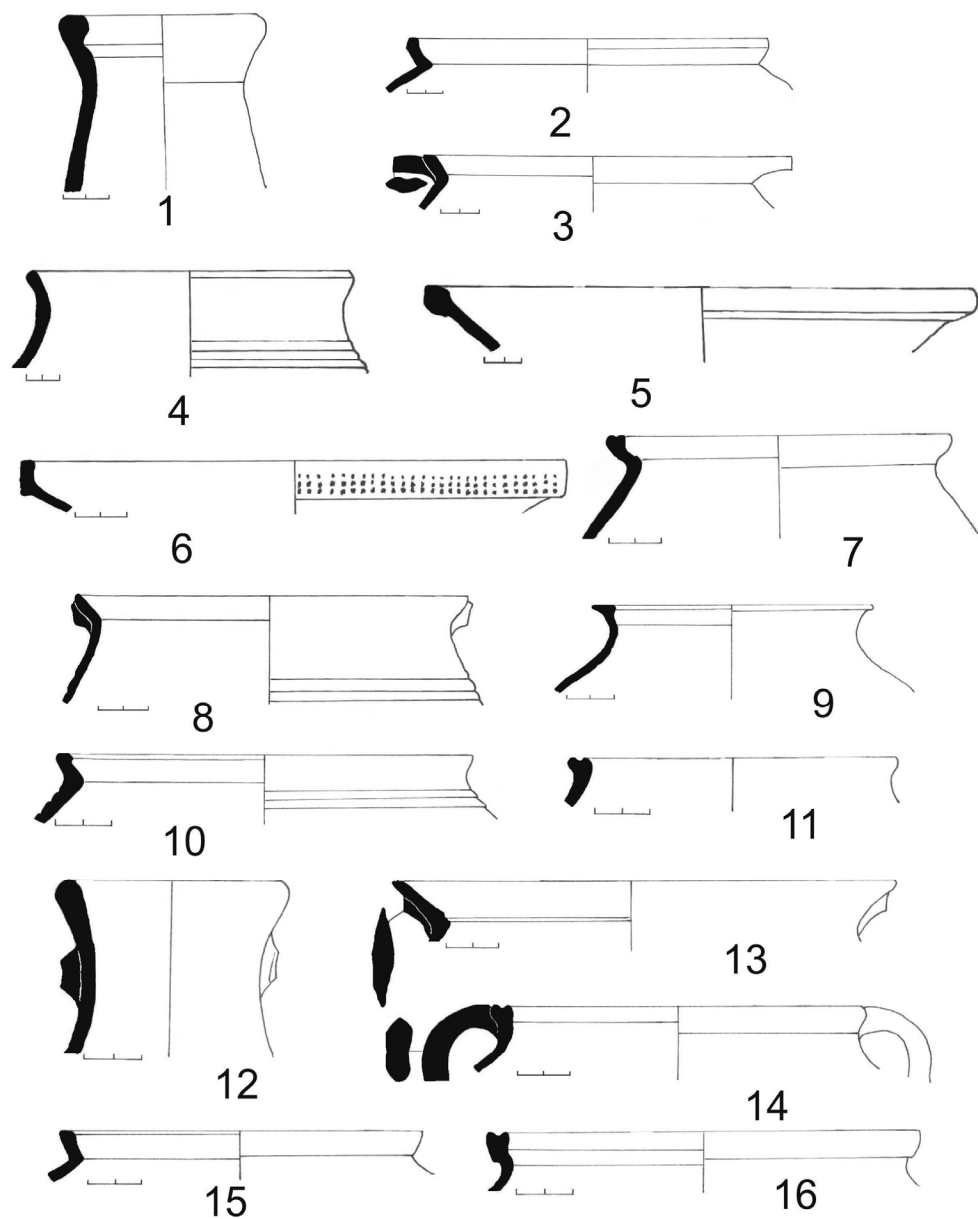
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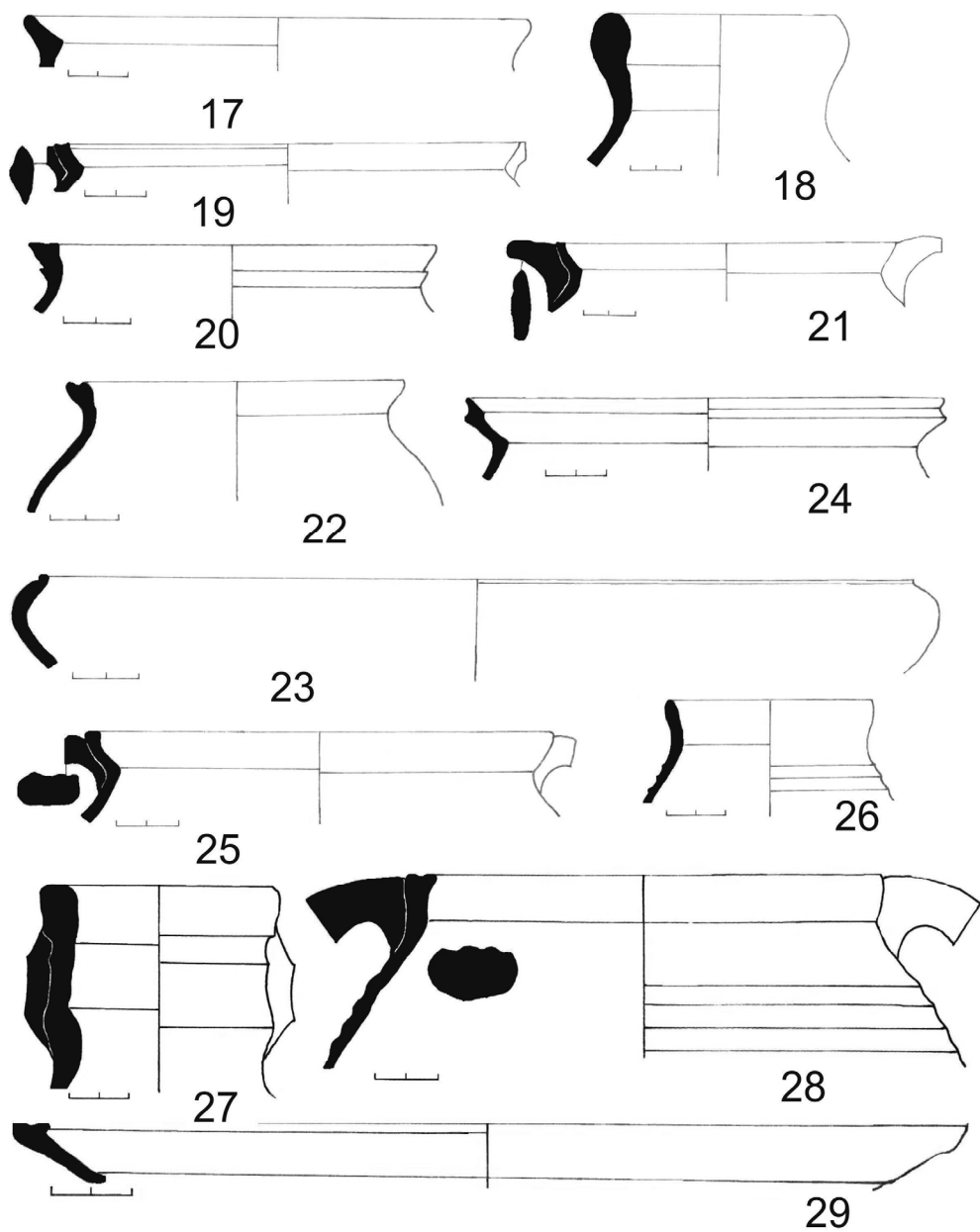
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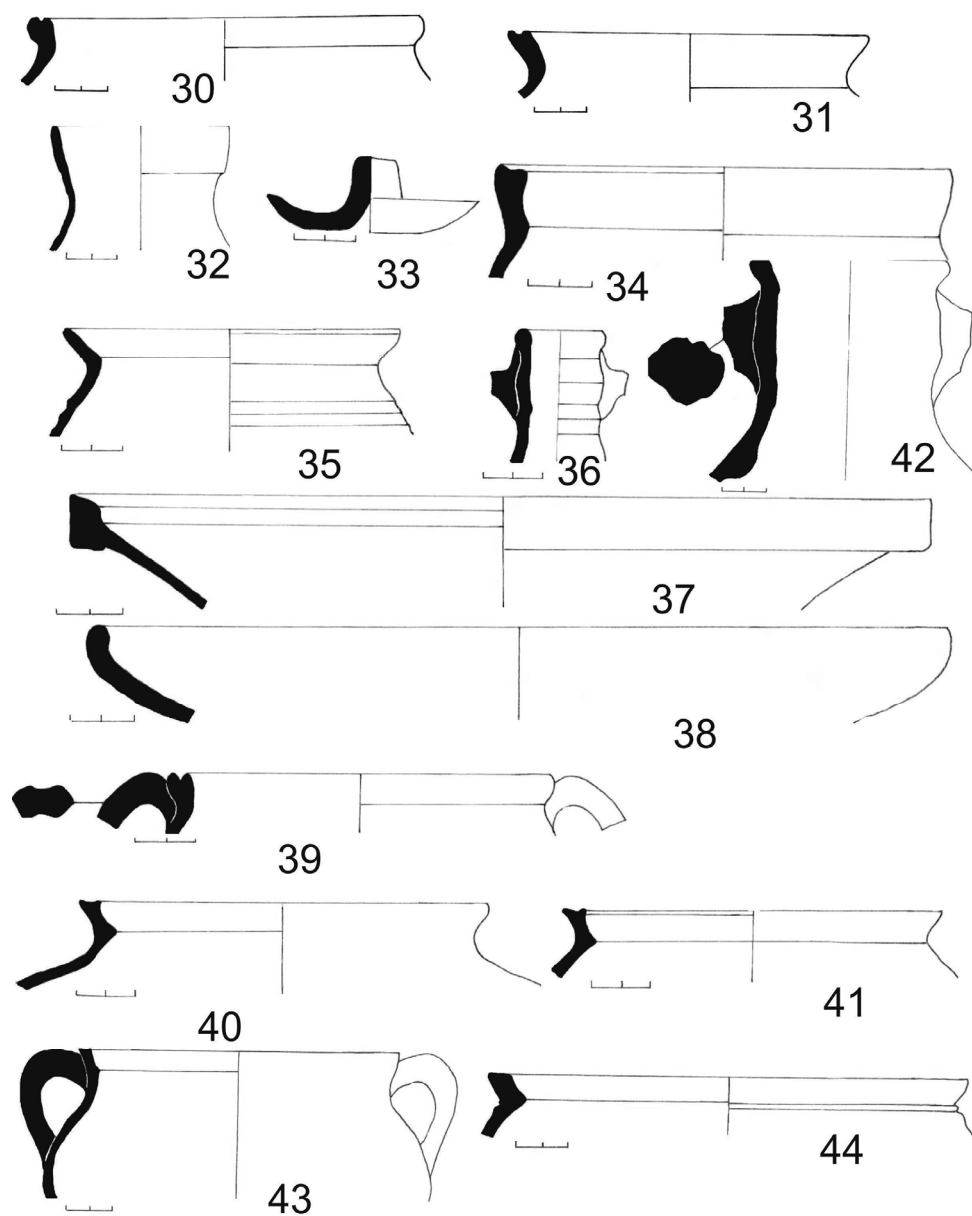
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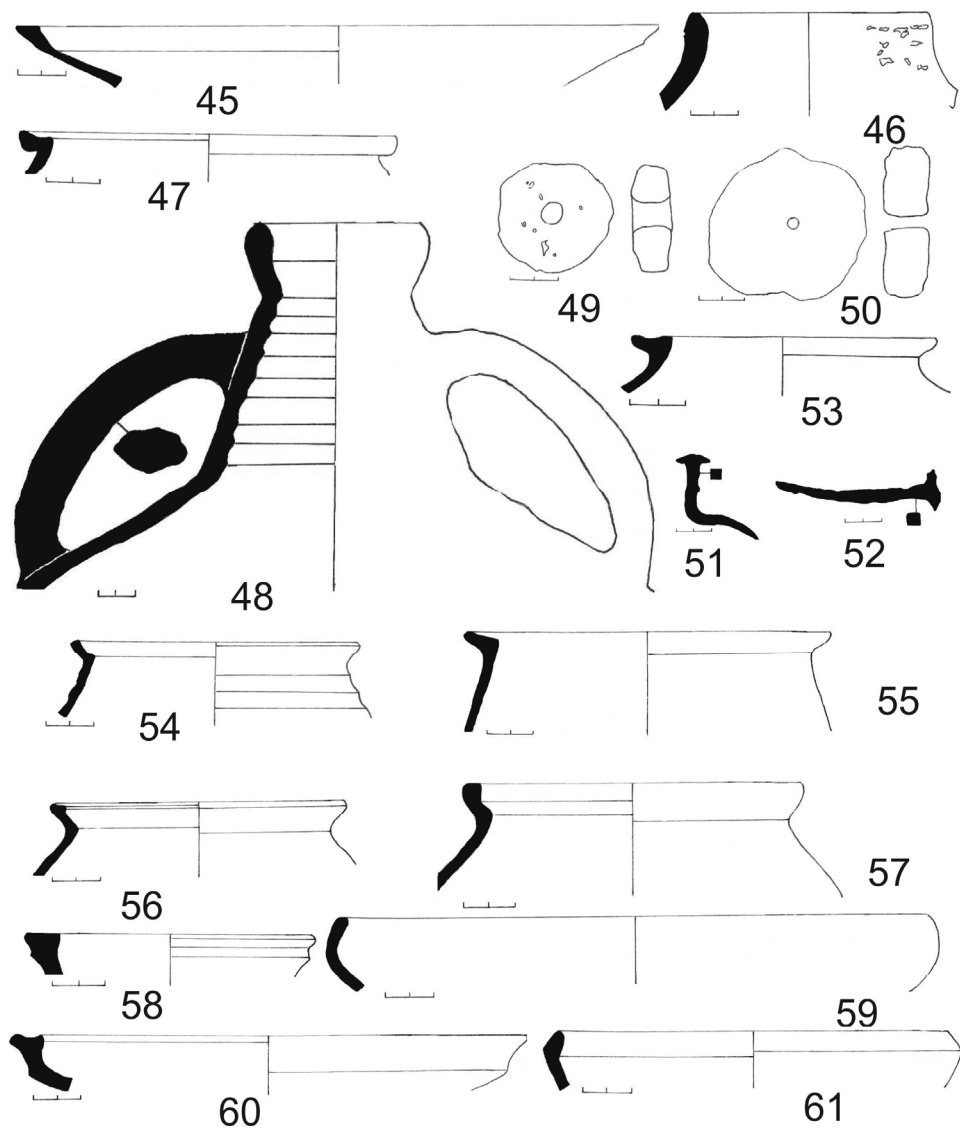
Pl. I - 1 - 16: Pottery from the annex of the edifice A9.



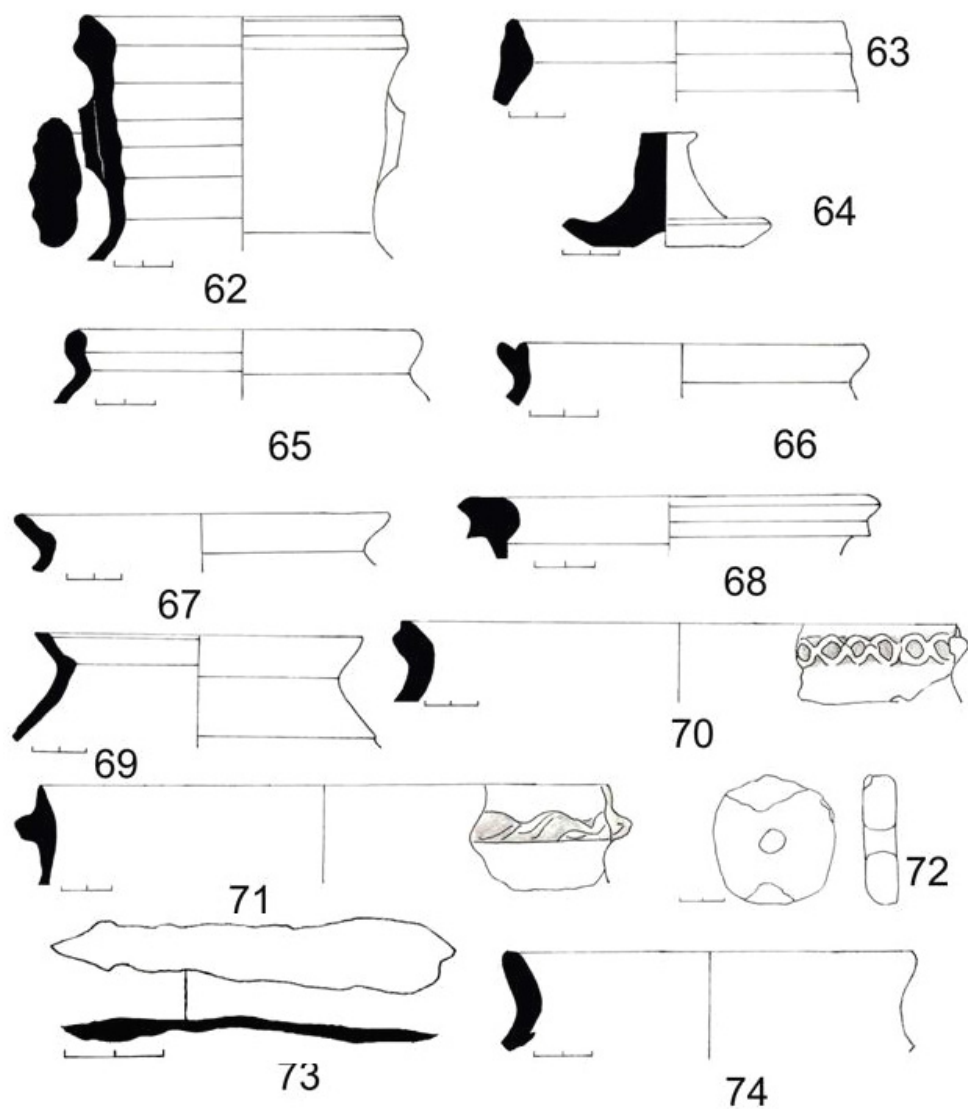
Pl. II – 17-29: Pottery from the annex of the edifice A9.



Pl. III – 30-44: Pottery from the annex of the edifice A9.



Pl. IV – 45-52: Pottery from the annex of the edifice A9; 53 – pottery from the survey S81; 54-56 pottery from the sewer; 57-58 pottery from circular structure; 59-61 pottery from ABV IV street.



Pl. V – 62-68: Pottery from ABV IV street; 69-74 pottery from the pit S5-S5'.

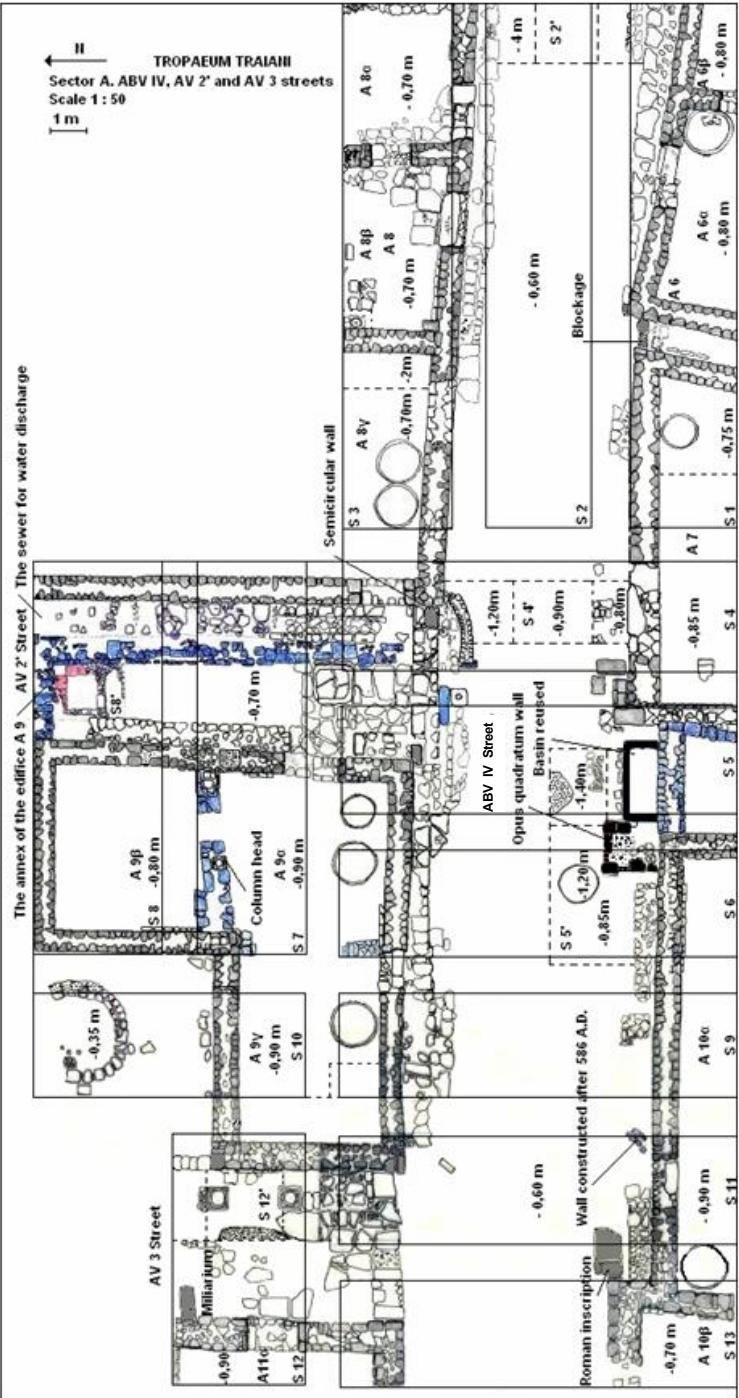


Fig. 1



a.



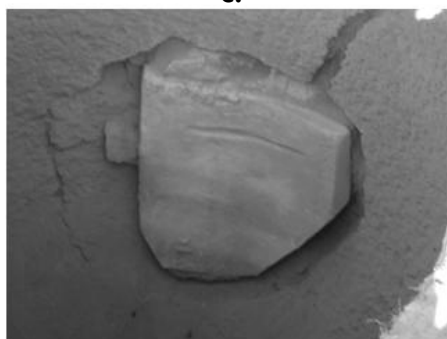
b.



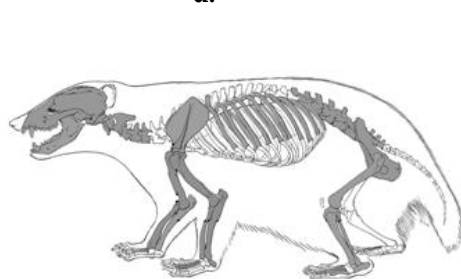
c.



d.



e.



f.

Fig. 2



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

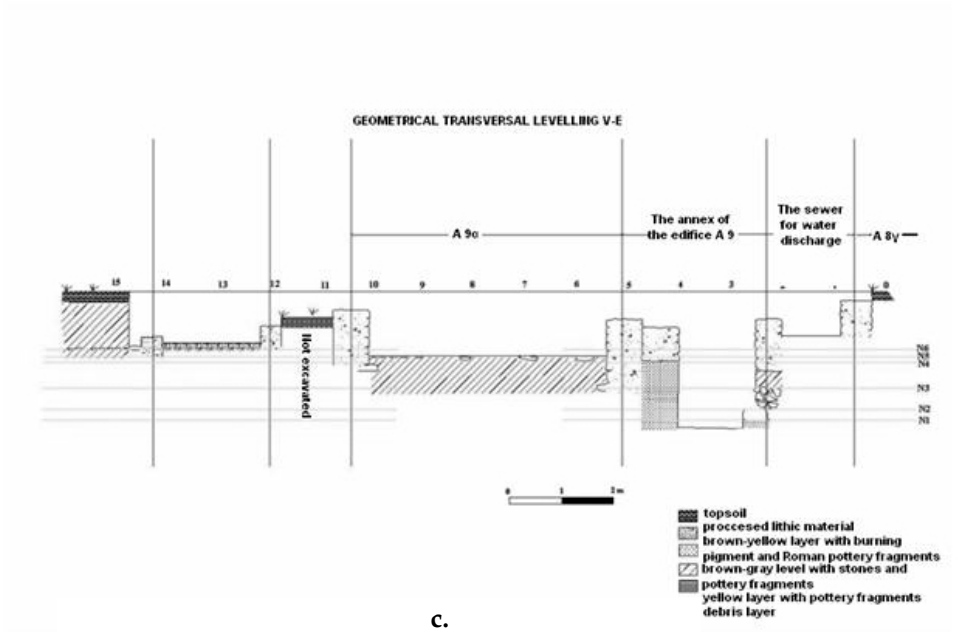
Fig. 3



a.



b.



c.

Fig. 4



a.



b.



c.

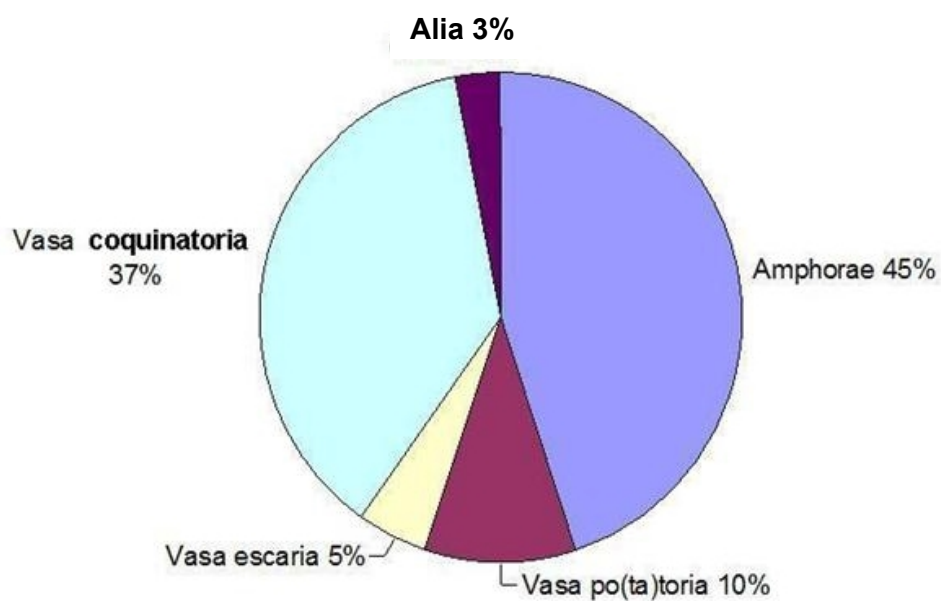


d.



e.

Fig. 5



Graphic 1 – Percentage repartition of the pottery.