

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE „VASILE PÂRVAN”

**MATERIALE
ȘI
CERCETĂRI
ARHEOLOGICE**

**SERIE NOUĂ
XI**

2015



**EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE
BUCUREȘTI, 2015**

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ORION PRESS IMPEX 2000 S.R.L., P.O. Box 77-19, București, România, Tel./Fax: 4021-610 6765, 4021-210 6787, Tel.: 0311 044 668, e.mail: office@orionpress.ro.

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ORIENTAL AMPHORAE DISCOVERED AT HISTRIA IN THE ACROPOLIS CENTRE-SOUTH SECTOR (2014)

ALEXANDRU BĂDESCU*, ALEXANDRA BIVOLARU**

Keywords: Late Antiquity, Roman period, Scythia, Histria, pottery, amphorae.

Abstract: The 75 amphora fragments presented in this paper are part of a lot made up of 315 fragments discovered in 2014 at Histria, in the sector conventionally named Acropolis Centre-South (Acropolă Centru-Sud). The ceramic material is divided in 11 types of amphora and three types of amphora lids. The total pottery lot numbers 12,044 fragments divided as follows: amphorae (72.791%), kitchen ware (22.038%), pottery that could not be ascribed to a certain category (4.018%), lamps (0.232%), different other categories (construction material, Greek pottery, chips; 0.921%). The statistics based on the entire ceramic lot demonstrate that amphorae remain the most important category of pottery, followed by kitchen ware, pottery that could not be ascribed to a certain category and different other categories (construction material, Greek pottery, chips). The lot we have processed can be divided as follows: amphorae (39.142%), kitchen ware (48.857%), lamps (7.428%) and others (4.573%).

Cuvinte-cheie: Antichitatea târzie, epocă romană, Scythia, Histria, ceramica, amfore.

Rezumat: Cele 75 de fragmente de amfore, prezentate în studiul de față, fac parte dintr-un lot format din 315 fragmente descoperite în campania 2014, la Histria, în sectorul Acropolă Centru-Sud. Materialul ceramic poate fi împărțit în unsprezece tipuri amforice și trei tipuri de capace de amforă. Lotul ceramic descoperit numără 12.044 fragmente împărțite astfel: amfore (72,791%), ceramica de bucătărie (22,038%), ceramica neîncadrată într-o categorie (4,018%), opaițe (0,232%), diverse (materiale de construcție, ceramica de perioadă greacă, jetoane; 0,921%). Statistica realizată pe întreg lotul ceramic descoperit demonstrează că amforele rămân cea mai importantă categorie ceramică, urmată de ceramica de bucătărie, ceramica neîncadrabilă și diverse (materiale de construcție, ceramica de perioadă greacă, jetoane). Lotul triat pentru prelucrare se împarte astfel: amfore (39,142%), ceramica de bucătărie (48,857%), opaițe (7,428%) și diverse (4,573%).

* * *

For the description of the archaeological context of the pottery analyzed in this contribution see Bottez *et alii* 2015 (present volume).

* * *

AMPHORAE

As it happens in the case of important civilisations, such as the Roman one “the function

can be deduced from the shape, because important civilizations produce specializations – of words, of jobs, of buildings, of weapons and soldiers”¹. Even for the Roman world, there are often doubts on the specific use of an amphora – for storage, transport or as tableware.

Amphorae represent a special, very important category of pottery, as they best reflect trade relations with other provinces of the Roman Empire. The information they provide, doubled or not by written sources, allow us to obtain well delimited regional and chronological “X-rays” that can be related to historical events. Another advantage provided by the study of amphorae is the “survival” of certain shapes from the Greek down to the Roman or even Roman-Byzantine periods.

The disadvantages for the Roman-Byzantine amphorae are represented by the “dilution” of the merchandize – shape relation, which for the Greek-Roman period was a quasi-permanent reality. As the pots could be used for several transports, in many cases a type of amphora was used for transporting different products. The analysis of organic matter on the walls of Late Roman amphorae confirmed this fact². In this situation it is clear that one of the criteria used in classifying the transport amphorae, namely according to the transported product, must be used considering this fact.

Another criterion for classifying the amphorae is the production centre, used especially for the Greek amphorae. Typological and chronological analyses become more difficult in the case of Roman and Roman-Byzantine amphorae that have highly varied variants. And, to make matters more complicated, very often the same type of amphora was produced in several centres.

I. ORIENTAL AMPHORAE

I.1. Berenice LRA 1; Carthage LRA 1; British B II; Rădulescu 1976, type 10; Scorpan 1976, type

¹ Teodor 2001, p. 53.

² Steckner 1989, p. 65.

* The National History Museum of Romania, Bucharest; e-mail: alex_bades@yahoo.com.

** University of Bucharest, Faculty of History; e-mail: alexandravivolaru19@gmail.com.

VIII B; Egloff 1977, no. 169, 164, 166; Böttger 1982, type II/1; Peacock 1984 shape 2; Keay 1984, type LIII; Kuzmanov 1985, type XIII-XIV; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 44; Hayes 1992, type 5; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 26; Sazanov 1997, type 1; Opaiț 1991a, D I; Papadopoulos 1989, type 2³.

Catalogue

1. Amphora (fragmentary, complete upper half profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), with porosities up to 1 mm; small calcite and iron oxide particles. Dimensions⁴: DMG = 106 mm, DMP = 278 mm, H = 234 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1001–7001, package 475, no. 272, Fig. 3/1.
2. Amphora (fragmentary, complete upper half profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), with porosities up to 1 mm; small calcite and iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 114 mm, DMP = 282 mm, DMI = 270 mm, H = 215 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 7001, package 149, no. 311, Fig. 3/2.
3. Amphora (fragmentary, neck, part of the body and the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), with small pebbles (max. 2 mm) and porosities of 1–2 mm; small particles of calcite, iron oxide and mica. Dimensions: DMG = 80 mm, DMP = 165 mm, H = 138 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 132?, no. 122, Fig. 3/3.
4. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), with porosities up to 1 mm; small calcite and iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 226 mm, DA = 32/40 mm, H = 138 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15002, package 422, no. 244, Fig. 3/4.
5. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, sandy, light brown (7.5YR6/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium oxide and very fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 112 mm, DMP = 112 mm, H = 28 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 185, no. 125, Fig. 3/5.
6. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, yellowish red (5YR5/6), semi-coarse paste, very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), sandy, low-quality workmanship, with 1–4 mm porosities and pebbles; medium calcite and iron oxide and fine mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 132 mm, DMI = 113 mm, H = mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 14001, package 235, no. 167, Fig. 3/6.
7. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, solid reddish yellow (5YR6/6), with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 210 mm, DMI = 110 mm, DA = 27/34 mm, H = 103 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1001–7001, package 469, no. 269, Fig. 3/7.
8. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 118 mm, DMP = 235 mm, DMI = 95 mm, H = 63 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15002, package 424, no. 245, Fig. 3/8.
9. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, neck and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 118 mm, DMP = 245 mm, DMI = 98 mm, H = 62 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 291, no. 189, Fig. 3/9.
10. Amphora (fragmentary, neck and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 247 mm, H = 85 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 11001, package 253, no. 103, Fig. 3/10.
11. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, neck and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 94 mm, DMP = 199 mm, DMI = 90 mm, DA = 21/38 mm, H = 68 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 413, no. 209, Fig. 3/11.
12. Amphora (fragmentary, part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 102 mm, DMP = 139 mm, H = 57 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15002, package 411, no. 239, Fig. 3/12.
13. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 116 mm, DMP = 135 mm, H = 118 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 363, no. 238, Fig. 4/1.
14. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 120 mm, DMP = 143 mm, H = 120 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 363, no. 227, Fig. 4/2.
15. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 151 mm, H = 122 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1000, package 182, no. 332, Fig. 4/3.

³ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliaente 2014, p. 174–175.

⁴ Abbreviations used in the text: ACS = Acropolis Centru Sud; c = square; DB = diameter of the base; DM = maximum diameter (for ceramic objects other than pots); DA = diameter of the handle; DMG = maximum diameter of the mouth; DMI = maximum lower diameter; DMP = maximum diameter preserved; DMS = upper maximum diameter; DSP = upper diameter preserved; GrM = maximum thickness (for ceramic objects other than pottery); H = preserved height of the ceramic fragment; l = preserved width of the ceramic fragment; S = section.

16. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 118 mm, DMP = 118 mm, DMI = 104, H = 108 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 363, no. 228, Fig. 4/4.
17. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 125 mm, DMI = 102 mm, H = 88 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16002, package 401, no. 319, Fig. 4/5.
18. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, neck and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-coarse, yellowish red paste (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), sandy, brittle, low-quality workmanship, with small pebbles; small and medium calcite and iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 206 mm, DMI = 82 mm, DA = 26/36 mm, H = 101 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 271, no. 182, Fig. 4/6.
19. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 96 mm, DMP = 96 mm, H = 77 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 153, no. 133, Fig. 4/7.
20. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, brown (7.5YR5/4), light brown slip (7.5YR6/4), with medium porosities (maximum 2 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 115 mm, DMI = 92 mm, H = 67 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1000–2000, package 284, no. 273, Fig. 4/8.
21. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 112 mm, DMP = 112 mm, DMI = 96 mm, H = 50 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16002, package 364, no. 249, Fig. 4/9.
22. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, sandy, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with small pebbles (maximum 2 mm), fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine iron oxide particles and very fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 102 mm, DMP = 102 mm, H = 52 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 11001, package 234, no. 101, Fig. 4/10.
23. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 82 mm, DMP = 92 mm, H = 50 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 363, no. 229, Fig. 4/11.
24. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 90 mm, DMP = 90 mm, H = 30 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 183, no. 148, Fig. 4/12.
25. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 147 mm, DMI = 92 mm, H = 90 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16002, package 401, no. 318 a–318 b, Fig. 4/13.
26. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, sandy, reddish yellow (5YR7/6), with medium porosities (maximum 2 mm); fine oxide particles and very fine calcite particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 118 mm, H = 63 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 287, no. 185, Fig. 4/14.
27. Tableware amphora?? (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 112 mm, H = 39 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 363, no. 231, Fig. 4/15.
28. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, sandy, reddish yellow (5YR7/6), with medium porosities (maximum 2 mm); fine oxide particles and very fine calcite particles. Dimensions: DMG = 114 mm, DMP = 114 mm, DMI = 106 mm, H = 61 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1001–7001, package 466, no. 267, Fig. 4/16.
29. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), light-yellow slip, very pale brown (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 108 mm, H = 42 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 17000, package 289, no. 44, Fig. 4/17.
30. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, reddish yellow (5YR6/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine oxides and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 96 mm, DMP = 100 mm, H = 31 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 169, no. 158, Fig. 4/18.
- All above amphorae fragments are dated in 6th c. AD.

I.2. Berenice LRA 2; Carthage LRA 2; British B I; Keay 1984, type LXV; Dimitriu *et alii* 1954, type 4; Rădulescu 1976, type 8; Scorpan 1976, type VII-A; Böttger 1982, type I, shape 1; Peacock 1984, shape 1; Kuzmanov 1985, type I; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 43; Hayes 1992, type 9; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 28; Krapivina 1993, type 18; Sazanov 1997, type 2; Papadopoulos 1989, type 1⁵.

Catalogue

31. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 152 mm,

⁵ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliante 2014, p. 176–178.

- DMP = 152 mm, H = 43 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 185, no. 124, Fig. 5/1.
32. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 130 mm, DMP = 130 mm, H = 55 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 17000, package 289, no. 45, Fig. 5/2.
 33. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/8) semi-fine paste, with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 130 mm, DMP = 130 mm, H = 50 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18000, package 294, no. 48, Fig. 5/3.
 34. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR7/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 100 mm, DMI = 81 mm, H = 35 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16001, package 336, no. 200, Fig. 5/4.
 35. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 108 mm, DMP = 108 mm, H = 34 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 183, no. 147, Fig. 5/5.
 36. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 110 mm, H = 40 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 153, no. 138, Fig. 5/6.
 37. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 100 mm, DMI = 77 mm, H = 44 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 1000, package 182, no. 335, Fig. 5/7.
 38. Amphora (fragmentary, base). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR7/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DB = 22 mm, DMP = 99 mm, H = 51 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 8001, package 49, no. 331, Fig. 5/8.
 39. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid, semi-fine paste, reddish brown (2.5YR5/4), with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 98 mm, DMP = 104 mm, H = 80 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 200, no. 98, Fig. 5/9.
 40. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 94 mm, DMP = 94 mm, H = 63 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 168, no. 114, Fig. 5/10.
 41. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 122 mm, DMP = 122 mm, H = 53 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 169, no. 157, Fig. 5/11.
 42. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 110 mm, H = 49 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 184, no. 164, Fig. 5/12.
 43. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid red (2.5YR5/8) semi-fine paste, with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 88 mm, DMP = 88 mm, DMI = 63 mm, H = 50 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15002, package 411, no. 240, Fig. 5/13.
 44. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR7/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 96 mm, DMP = 96 mm, DMI = 78 mm, H = 36 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 291, no. 190, Fig. 5/14.
 45. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR7/6) semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 98 mm, DMP = 120 mm, H = 44 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 169, no. 156, Fig. 5/15.
 46. Amphora (fragmentary, base). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with porosities up to 1 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DB = 10 mm, DMP = 190 mm, H = 50 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 14001, package 255, no. 174, Fig. 5/16.
- All above amphorae fragments are dated in 6th c. AD.
- I.3. Berenice LRA 4; Carthage LRA 5; Dimitriu et alii 1954, type 5; Scorpan 1976, type VI-H; Egloff 1977, no. 186; Peacock 1984, Shape 4; Kuzmanov 1985, type III; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 46 "Palestinian"; Hayes 1992, type 8; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 31; Sazanov 1997, type 5⁶.**
- Catalogue**
47. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 132 mm, DMP = 160 mm, H = 31 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 287, no. 43, Fig. 6/1.
 48. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the body). Probably is part of the same amphora as no. 135. Uneven oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, red (2.5YR5/8), olive interior (5Y5/4), pink slip (7.5YR8/4), with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; medium calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG =

⁶ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliante 2014, p. 181–182.

- 104 mm, DMP = 104 mm, H = 51 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 254, no. 166, Fig. 6/2.
49. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 124 mm, DMP = 141 mm, H = 60 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 153, no. 134, Fig. 6/3.
50. Amphora (fragmentary, neck, part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; rare medium calcite and very fine oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 124 mm, DMP = 168 mm, H = 55 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 8001, package 49, no. 336, Fig. 6/4.
51. Amphora (fragmentary, neck and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; rare medium calcite and very fine oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 112 mm, DMP = 160 mm, H = 58 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 169, no. 155, Fig. 6/5.
52. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; rare medium calcite and very fine oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 110 mm, DMP = 148 mm, H = 52 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16001, package 292, no. 196, Fig. 6/6.
53. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMG = 114 mm, DMP = 238 mm, DMI = 197 mm, H = 104 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, passim, no. 302, Fig. 6/7.
54. Amphora (fragmentary, handle and part of the body). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. Dimensions: DMS = 171 mm, DMP = 276 mm, H = 80 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 17001, package 408, no. 207, Fig. 6/8.
55. Amphora (fragmentary, handle and part of the body). Probably is part of the same amphora as no. 166. Uneven oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, red (2.5YR5/8), olive interior (5Y5/4), pink slip (7.5YR8/4), with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; medium calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 220 mm, DMP = 370 mm, DMI = 310 mm, H = 85 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 13001, package 153, no. 135, Fig. 6/9.
56. Amphora (fragmentary, base). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. The interior is dark reddish brown (5YR3/2), due to the merchandize it transported⁷. Dimensions: DB = 25 mm, DMP = 65 mm, H = 47 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 291, no. 191, Fig. 6/10.
57. Amphora (fragmentary, base). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with rare medium porosities of maximum 2 mm; fine calcite and very fine iron oxide particles. The interior is dark reddish

brown (5YR3/2), due to the merchandize it transported. Dimensions: DB = 26 mm, DMP = 70 mm, H = 42 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, passim, package 272, no. 303, Fig. 6/11.

All above amphorae fragments are dated in the beginning of the 6th c. AD.

I.4. Antonova 1971, type 9; Sagui *et alii* 1997 type *Castrum Perti*; Jakobson 1979, fig. 3/10.

General description of the type: pear-shaped body, decorated with ribs, wide mouth, rounded rim, tronconic neck, base with *umbo* and the handles are oval in section.

Diffusion: they are attested at Histria⁸, Halmyris⁹, Argamum¹⁰, Aegyssus¹¹, Capidava¹², Tropaeum Traiani¹³, Libida¹⁴, and in the nearby monastic complex¹⁵. They are also attested in Italy, Greece¹⁶, Palestine¹⁷ and in the northern Black Sea area¹⁸ between the middle of the 6th – beginning of the 7th c. AD.

The Antonova 9 amphorae imitate the Berenice LR 2 type and were produced, most likely, by centres that also produced the “main” type¹⁹. Examples similar for both types were discovered in the northern Black Sea area²⁰ as well as at Halmyris²¹. In this site, the Antonova 9 amphorae represent 2.8% (22 pieces) of all determined Roman and Roman-Byzantine amphorae, and at the end of the 6th – beginning of the 7th c. AD (on N 11 and 12) they reach 8.7 %²².

The only measured piece at Capidava (inv. no. 3142) has a capacity of 15 l, and another, fragmentary piece (inv. no. 12838) has a lower capacity, which confirms A. Opaïț’s hypothesis according to which the amphorae discovered in Scythia have larger capacities than those discovered in Palestine²³.

⁸ Opaïț 1996, p. 69.

⁹ Opaïț 1991a, p. 140/cat. no. 64–65, pl. 10; Opaïț 1996, p. 69, pl. 18/1; Topoleanu 2000, p. 134/cat. no. 333–335, pl. XLI.

¹⁰ Unpublished.

¹¹ Opaïț 1996, p. 69, pl. 18/2.

¹² Covacef 1980, pl. V/4; Opraș 2003, p. 82–83/cat. no. 169–170, pl. XXIX.

¹³ Bogdan-Cătănicu, Barnea 1979, p. 190, fig. 167/3.3; Opaïț 1996, p. 69.

¹⁴ Opaïț 1991c, 30/cat. no. 25, fig. 5.

¹⁵ Opaïț *et alii* 1990, p. 26/cat. no. 4–5.

¹⁶ Williams, Zervos 1983, p. 30/cat. no. 80, pl. II.

¹⁷ Zemer 1977, p. 79, pl. 23/67, *apud* Opaïț 1996, p. 69.

¹⁸ Antonova *et alii* 1971, p. 86, fig. 9; Jakobson 1979, p. 16, fig. 3/10.

¹⁹ Opaïț 1991a, p. 140.

²⁰ Jakobson 1979, p. 16, fig. 3/4.

²¹ Topoleanu 2000, p. 134/cat. no. 333, pl. XLI.

²² Topoleanu 2000, p. 134.

²³ Zemer published an amphora with a volume of 4.7 l (Zemer 1977, p. 79).

⁷ Amphorae were recipients used for a long time.

The paste's characteristics, the area of diffusion and typological origin indicate the Eastern Mediterranean as a production area for this type of amphora. Moreover, according to the structure and colour of the paste, the two related types were produced in the same area, probably Crete, or maybe even in the same centre²⁴.

Contents: unknown.

Origin: Discussions concerning the production area for these amphorae are ongoing, with discoveries in Western Europe considered of North African origin²⁵, in Crete a local production²⁶, and in the Lower Danube area considered as Pontic products²⁷.

Catalogue

58. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, sandy, yellowish red (5YR5/6), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with small pebbles (maximum 2 mm), fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine iron oxide and very fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 128 mm, DMP = 157 mm, H = 115 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 168, no. 113, Fig. 7/1.
59. Amphora (fragmentary, neck, part of the body and the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 132 mm, DMP = 173 mm, H = 119 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 186, no. 128, Fig. 7/2.
60. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, neck and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 120 mm, DMP = 149 mm, H = 107 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 18001, package 338, no. 213, Fig. 7/3.
61. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 124 mm, DMP = 124 mm, DMI = 115 mm, H = 103 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 29, no. 328, Fig. 7/4.
62. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red (2.5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 120 mm, DMP = 145 mm, DMI = 111 mm, H = mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 14001, package 235, no. 168, Fig. 7/5.
63. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, light red

²⁴ Paraschiv 2006a, p. 96–97.

²⁵ Sagui *et alii* 1997, p. 36, fig. 2/4–5 (discovered in Rome in an archaeological contexts dated at the beginning of the 7th c. AD).

²⁶ Portale, Romero 2000, p. 422, fig. 5/44 (in southern Crete, ar Gortina, dated to the 7th–8th c. AD).

²⁷ Opaïț 1996, p. 69; Opriș 2003, p. 82, 178.

(2.5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 128 mm, DMP = 128 mm, DMI = 111 mm, H = mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 291, no. 187, Fig. 7/6.

All above amphorae fragments are dated in the middle of the 6th–beginning of the 7th c. AD.

I.5. “Bellows” amphorae; Robinson 1959, M 273; Rădulescu 1976, type 7; Scorpan 1976, type III-I; Kuzmanov 1985, type II; Papadopoulos 1989, types III-VII; Baumann 1995, type IV; Opaïț 1996, type C-II²⁸

Catalogue

64. Amphora (fragmentary, neck, part of the body and the handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, dense, brown (7.5YR5/4), semi-fine paste, with porosities up to 1 mm; rare very fine mica, iron oxide and calcite particles. Dimensions: DSP = 58 mm, DMP = 200 mm, DA = 16/26 mm, H = 133 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 7001, no. 325, Fig. 7/7.

This amphora fragment is dated in 6th c. AD.

I.6. Kapitän 1972, type II; Berenice MRA 7; Zeest 1960, type 79; Popilian 1976, type IV; Scorpan 1976, type I-E; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 47; Kelemen 1990, type 21; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 20; Krapivina 1993, type 9; Bjelajac 1996, type XII; Robinson 1959, M237

General description of the type: the body is conical, ending in a massive tubular base and with raised handles with an oval section. The rim is separated from the neck by a deep groove and the neck is tronconic. It has pronounced grooves on the neck and base. The capacity is of approx. 10 l.

Dimensions: H = 60 = 80 cm; Dg = approx. 7 cm; Dm = approx. 25 cm; Db = 6–7 cm.

Diffusion: The Kapitän II type is attested in Scythia, at: Histria²⁹, Cogealac³⁰, Fântânele³¹ (in the Histrian territory), at Tomis³², Arsa (in the Callatian territory)³³, at Bizone³⁴, at Nicopolis ad Istrum³⁵, at Novae (where it represents almost 10%

²⁸ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliante 2014, p. 178–179.

²⁹ Suceveanu 1982, phase II A–B, p. 116/cat. no. 18–22, pl. 15; Suceveanu 2000, p. 173–174, pl. 84; Bădescu 2013, p. 192–194, Pl. 3/1–11.

³⁰ Lungu *et alii* 1990, p. 172, fig. 8/8.

³¹ Angelescu 1998, p. 228/cat. no. 116, 231/cat. no. 149, 154, 233/cat. no. 176, pl. XIII, XV, XVI, XXIII.

³² Scorpan 1976, p. 156–157, pl. I/3; 1977, p. 269–270, fig. 1/3; Opaïț 1991a, pl. 20/A; 1996, p. 57, pl. 10/6.

³³ Georgescu, Ionescu 1996, p. 173/cat. no. 14, fig. 5.

³⁴ Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, p. 39/cal. no. 47–48, pl. IV.

³⁵ Falkner 1999, p. 251 /cat. no. 150–153, fig. 9.52.

of the Early Roman amphorae)³⁶, at Aegyssus, at Halmyris³⁷, in the latter's territory, at Plopu (Lake Beibugeac), at Telița – Amza (in the territory of Noviodunum)³⁸, at Bărboși³⁹, at Troesmis⁴⁰, at Sacidava⁴¹, and in the territory of Ibida, at Babadag – Topraichioi⁴² and Slava Rusă – Kurt Baiir⁴³, in contexts dated between the end of the 2nd – beginning of the 6th c. AD, but especially between 250–450. They are very often encountered in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in the Aegean – at Corinth and Argos (where they represent between 30 and 45% of the transport pottery in the closed complexes dated to the beginning of the 4th c and almost 10% of those dated at the end of the same century), in Dacia, Moesia Superior, Pannonia, Italia, Dalmatia and Northern Africa (at Berenice they represent 10–15% of the amphorae dated to the first half of the 3rd c.) and, in smaller numbers, in Gallia and the Northern and North-western Black Sea area. They are dated between the middle of the 2nd c. and beginning of the 5th c. AD, but at Berenice they are also attested in contexts dated to the first half of the 6th c. AD⁴⁴.

Contents: wine.

Origin: the diffusion and the paste, which seems to be identical regardless of the context of discovery, are arguments for the existence of a single centre located, most probably, in the Eastern Aegean⁴⁵. Still, analyses have demonstrated the existence of several centres⁴⁶, none of which could be in Rhodes though, some specialists so believed⁴⁷.

Dating of the late variant: 4th – beginning of the 6th c. AD.

Catalogue

65. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth and part of the neck). Uneven oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR6/8) semi-fine paste, olive interior (5Y5/4), light red slip (2.5YR6/6), with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; medium calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 80 mm, DMI = 105 mm, H = 98 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 9001–10001, package 216, no. 283, Fig. 7/8.

³⁶ Dyczek 1996, p. 37, fig. 5, 18.

³⁷ Opař 1991a, p. 148–149; 1996, p. 56; Topoleanu 2000, p. 140–141/cat. no. 355–356, pl. XLIV.

³⁸ Baumann 1995, p. 91/cat. no. 23, pl. LXVII/1, 3; 2003, p. 198–199/cat. no. 79; Opař 1996, p. 56.

³⁹ Sanie 1981, p. 136, pl. 32/5, 33/1, 3.

⁴⁰ Opař 1980, p. 298, 301, pl. V/ 1, XII/2.

⁴¹ Scorpan 1975, p. 267–268, pl. 1/1–2.

⁴² Opař 1991a, p. 221, pl. 27/1–2; 1996, p. 56, pl. 10/7–8.

⁴³ Opař 1996, p. 57.

⁴⁴ Riley 1979, fig. 34.

⁴⁵ Abadie-Reynal 1989, p. 47 (the author believes it can be located in Cos).

⁴⁶ Empereur, Picon 1989, p. 233.

⁴⁷ Empereur, Picon 1989, p. 233.

I.7. Berenice LRA 3; Carthage LRA 4; Dimitriu et alii 1954, type 7, variant c; Almagro 1955, type 54; Almagro 1960, type 54; Scorpan 1976, type XIV -J; Egloff 1977, no. 182-183; Jakobson 1979, fig. 3/10; Böttger 1982, type II varia; Peacock 1984, shape 5; Keay 1984, type LIV; Kuzmanov 1985, type IV; Peacock, Williams 1986, types 48-49; Papadopoulos 1989, type 4; Hayes 1992, type 6; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 30; Kelemen 1993, type 26; Majcherek 1995, shapes 2, 3 and 4; Sazanov 1997, type 4⁴⁸.

Catalogue

66. Amphora (fragmentary, base). Uniform oxidant primary burn, fine, red (2.5YR5/8) paste, with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DB = 70 mm, DMP = 100 mm, H = 71 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 78, no. 83, Fig. 7/9.

This amphora fragment is dated in 6th c. AD.

I.8. Berenice MRA 4; Robinson 1959, G 199; Kuzmanov 1985, type V⁴⁹.

Catalogue

67. Amphora (fragmentary, mouth, part of the neck and handle). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, yellowish red (5YR5/6), with very fine porosities; very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DMG = 100 mm, DMP = 115 mm, DMI = 95 mm, H = 57 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 9001–10001, package 216, no. 285, Fig. 7/10.

II. AMPHORAE LIDS – *Opercula*

The amphora lids – made on purpose or cut from the walls of some broken amphorae or bricks – were used to seal the amphorae in order to transport oil, salted fish or sauces. They were sealed with lime cement, and in some situations, the contents made necessary the use of cork stoppers for a tight sealing⁵⁰.

Because of their small size, the majority of the amphora lids were complete when found. Despite the fact they were not important chronologically, as their shape did not change in time, their number is a good indicator for the quantity of a certain type of amphorae found on a particular site or archaeological level.

The majority of the lids discovered in Scythia are to be included in a type common for all the area covering the basins of the Mediterranean and Black

⁴⁸ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliante 2014, p. 180–181.

⁴⁹ For general description of the type, area of diffusion, contents and origin see Bădescu, Cliante 2014, p. 183.

⁵⁰ Opař 2003, p. 88.

Seas. They were produced for sealing the Berenice LR 1 and Berenice LR 2 type amphorae, between the 1st c. BC and the beginning of the 7th c. AD.⁵¹

The most important published amphorae lids come from Halmyris⁵² and Capidava⁵³.

II.1. Peacock 1984, fig. 75/91–92; Vegas 1973, fig. 57/1–5; Kuzmanov 1985, Pl. 109/17–25⁵⁴

General description: the body is concave and the handle is rounded or flattened.

Diffusion: in Scythia they are attested at Halmyris⁵⁵, Histria⁵⁶, Capidava⁵⁷ and Argamum⁵⁸.

Origin: they are the most often encountered amphora lids, discovered from Spain and Northern Africa east to the Black Sea, between the 1st – first decades of the 7th c. AD.

Dating of the late variant: 4th – first decades of the 7th c. AD.

This type of objects were produced and burned at the same time with the amphorae they were produced for. At Halmyris 43 such objects were discovered. One lid, with a flattened body (Inv. H 901), deformed during the drying, is presented by the author of the analysis as being, maybe, produced in a centre at Halmyris⁵⁹.

Catalogue

68. Amphora lid (fragmentary, complete profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, pink (7.5YR8/4), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium iron oxide and fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 15 mm, DM = 66 mm, H = 24 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 15001, package 291, no. 192, Fig. 7/14.
69. Amphora lid (almost complete, complete profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, pink (7.5YR7/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium iron oxide and fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 16 mm, DM = 57 mm, H = 23 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 7004, package 69, no. 330, Fig. 7/15.

⁵¹ Opreş 2003, p. 88.

⁵² Topoleanu 2000, p. 162–164, Pl. LV.

⁵³ Opreş 2003, p. 88–91, Pl. XXXI.

⁵⁴ General analogies: Hayes 1976, p. 106/D29, fig. 17, 4th c. AD; Bogdan-Cătănicu, Barnea 1979, p. 185, fig. 156 N IV A 7(1), 2nd – 4th c. AD; Fulford 1984, p. 202, fig. 75/91–92, 6th – 7th c. AD; Kuzmanov 1992, p. 217, Pl. 109/25–26, 4th – 6th c. AD; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, p. 38, type 19, cat. 46, Pl. 4/46, 4th c. AD; Böttger 1982, p. 120, cat. 309–313, Taf. 25/309 – 313, beginning of the 5th – middle of the 6th c. AD.

⁵⁵ Topoleanu 2000, p. 163, no. cat. 445–450, pl. LV/445–450.

⁵⁶ Suceveanu 2007, p. 217–218, pl. LXXIX/88–95.

⁵⁷ Opreş 2003, p. 89, no. cat. 189–190, pl. XXXI/189–212.

⁵⁸ Paraschiv 2006b, p. 318, pl. IV/61.

⁵⁹ Topoleanu 2000, p. 163.

70. Amphora lid (almost complete, complete profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, pink (7.5YR7/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium iron oxide and fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 18 mm, DM = 70 mm, H = 29 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 181, no. 93, Fig. 7/16.
71. Amphora lid (almost complete, complete profile). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, pink (7.5YR8/4), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium iron oxide and fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 13 mm, DM = 66 mm, H = 31 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 12001, package 185, no. 130, Fig. 7/17.
72. Amphora lid (complete). Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, pink (7.5YR8/4), very pale brown slip (10YR8/4), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); medium iron oxide and fine calcite and mica particles. Dimensions: DMS = 18 mm, DM = 62 mm, H = 30 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 200, no. 100, Fig. 7/18.

II.2. Amphora lids made of amphora body fragments⁶⁰

General description: they are circular and are made of fragments of broken amphorae; most of them type LRA 1 and LRA 2.

Diffusion: in Scythia the only published examples are from Argamum⁶¹ and Halmyris⁶², but they are attested in most Roman-Byzantine sites excavated.

Catalogue

73. Amphora lid (complete). Made of a fragment of a type LRA 2 amphora. Uniform oxidant primary burn, solid light red (2.5YR6/6) semi-fine paste, with rare porosities of maximum 1 mm; very fine calcite, iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DM = 80 mm, GrM = 11 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 10001, package 200, no. 99, Fig. 7/11.
74. Amphora lid (complete). Made probably of a fragment from a type LRA 1 amphora. Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste reddish yellow (5YR6/8), with fine porosities (maximum 1 mm); fine calcite and very fine iron oxide and mica particles. Dimensions: DM = 68 mm, GrM = 11 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 14001, package 235, no. 170, Fig. 7/12.

All above amphorae fragments are dated in 4th – first decades of the 7th c. AD.

II.3. Amphora lids made of *dolium* fragments

Description: they are circular and are made of *dolium* fragments.

⁶⁰ General analogies Bass 1982, p. 160–161, fig. 8/7 (beginning of the 7th c. AD).

⁶¹ Paraschiv 2006b, p. 318, pl. IV/62–64.

⁶² Topoleanu 2000, p. 164, no. cat. 451, 347, pl. LV/451.

Analogies: Yassi Ada (165 “lids”, dated to the beginning of the 7th c. AD)⁶³.

Diffusion: in Scythia, only two examples were published at Argamum⁶⁴ and Halmyris⁶⁵, but their number is very large in all Late Roman sites⁶⁶.

Catalogue

75. Amphora lid (complete). Made from a *dolium* fragment. Uniform oxidant primary burn, semi-fine paste, dusty, pink (7.5YR8/4), with rare medium porosities of maximum 3 mm; fine iron oxide and very fine mica particles. Dimensions: DM = 71 mm, GrM = 26 mm. Histria 2014, the ACS Sector, context 16001, package 336, no. 202, Fig. 7/13.

All above amphorae fragments are dated in 4th – first decades of the 7th c. AD.

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⁶³ Topoleanu 2000, p. 164; for example a significant lot, made of 165 “lids” dated to the beginning of the 7th c. AD was discovered at Yassi Ada.

⁶⁴ Paraschiv 2006b, p. 318–319, pl. IV/65.

⁶⁵ Topoleanu 2000, p. 164, no. cat. 452, 347, pl. LV/452.

⁶⁶ They are very similar to those made of brick or roof tile fragments.

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Fig. 1. Location of the Acropolis Centre-South Sector.

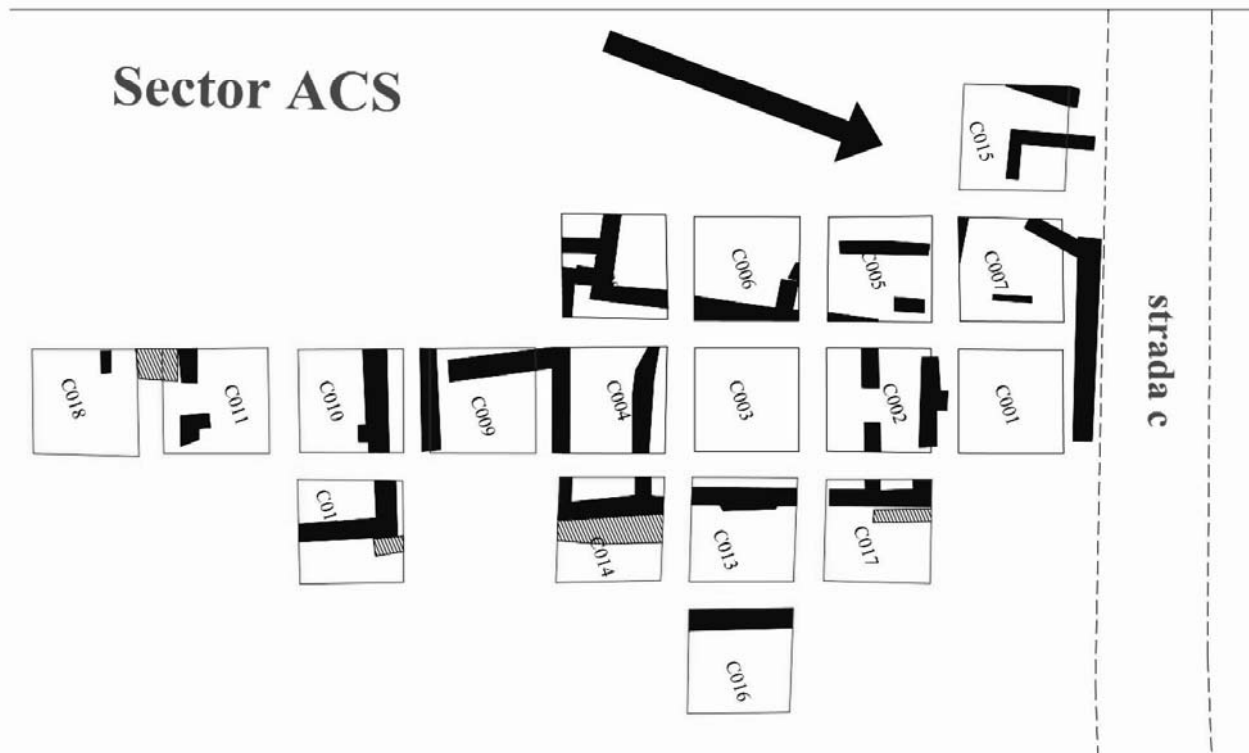


Fig. 2. Excavations units.

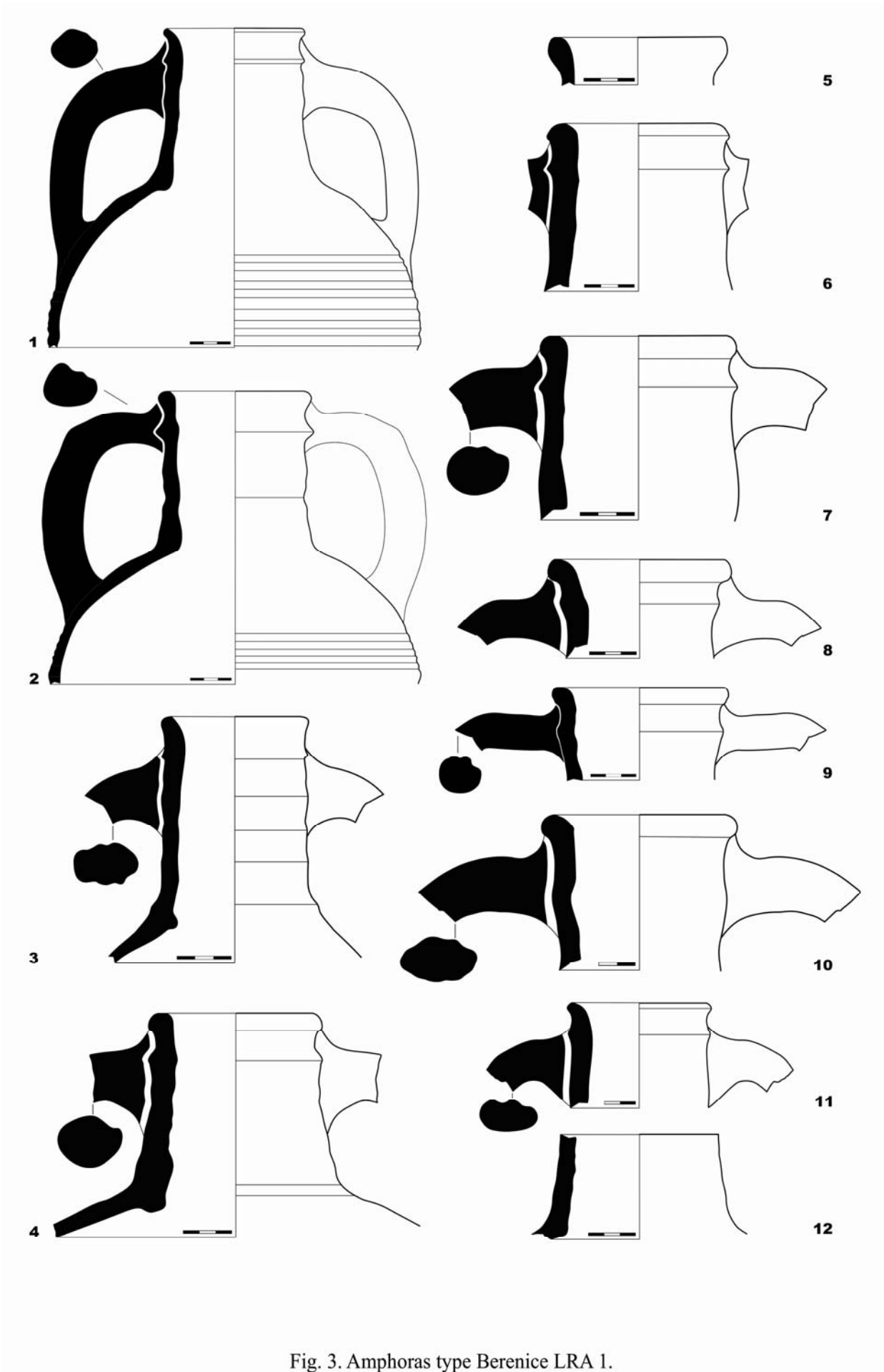


Fig. 3. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 1.

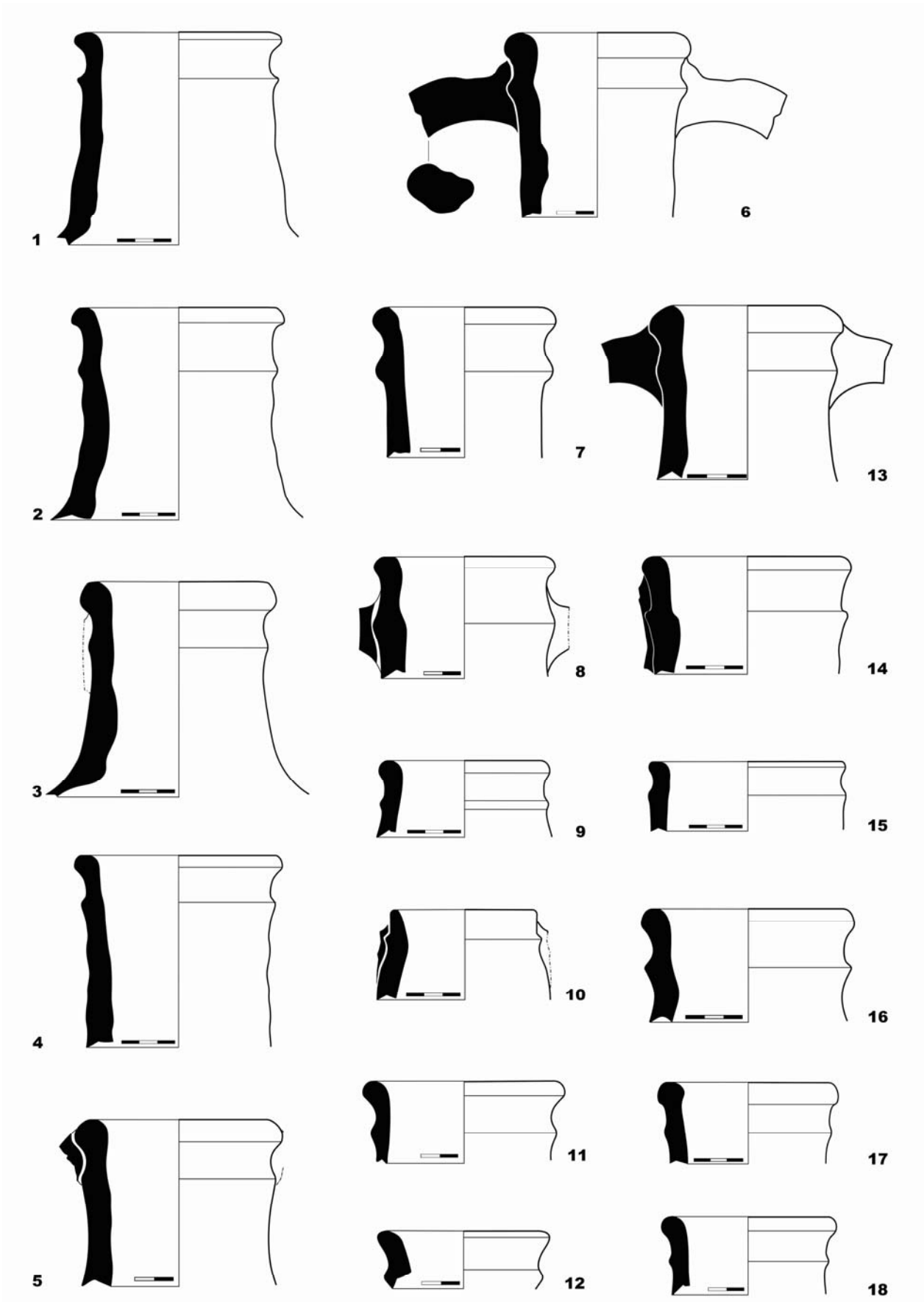


Fig. 4. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 1.

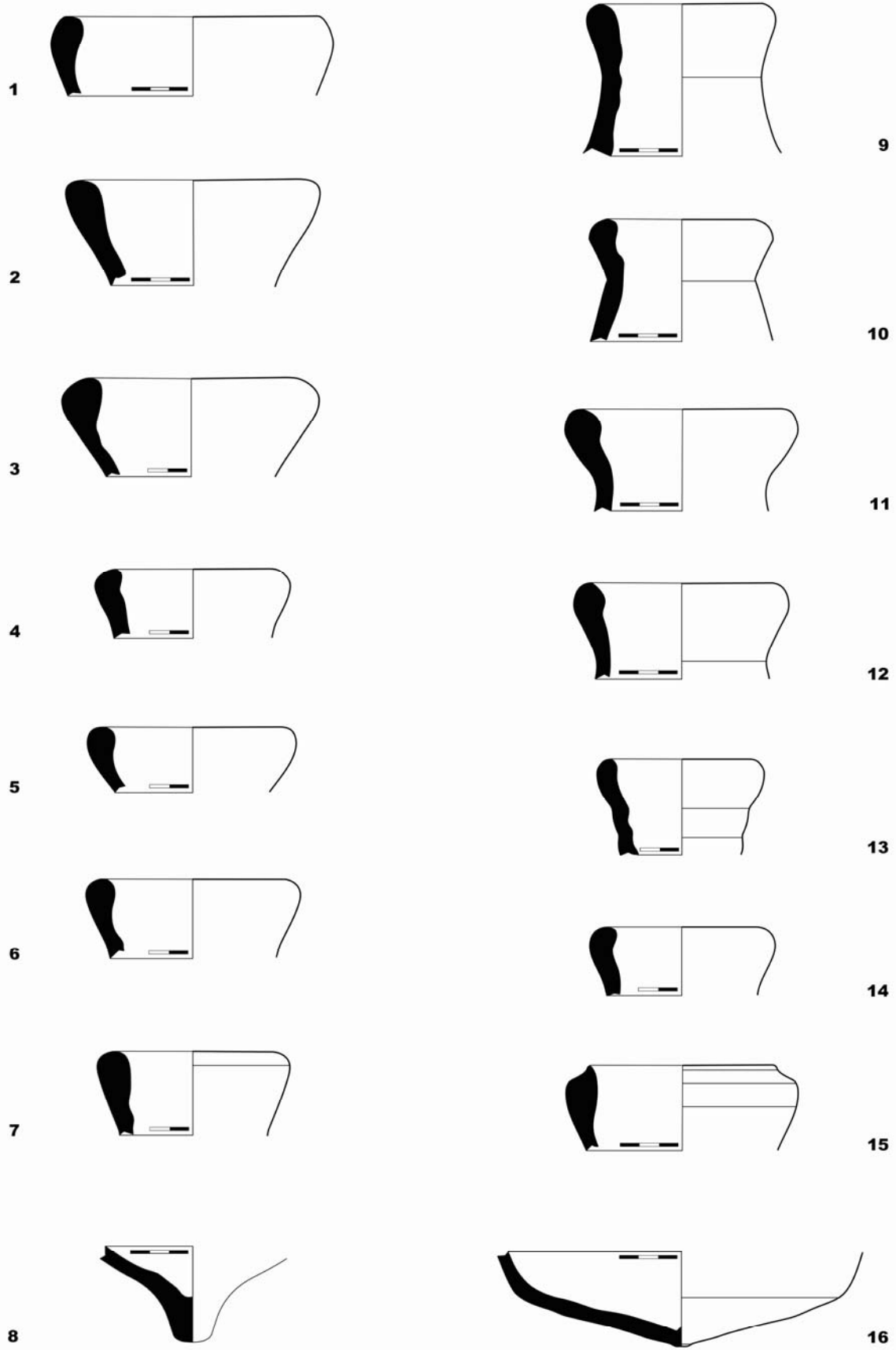


Fig. 5. Amphoras type LRA 2.

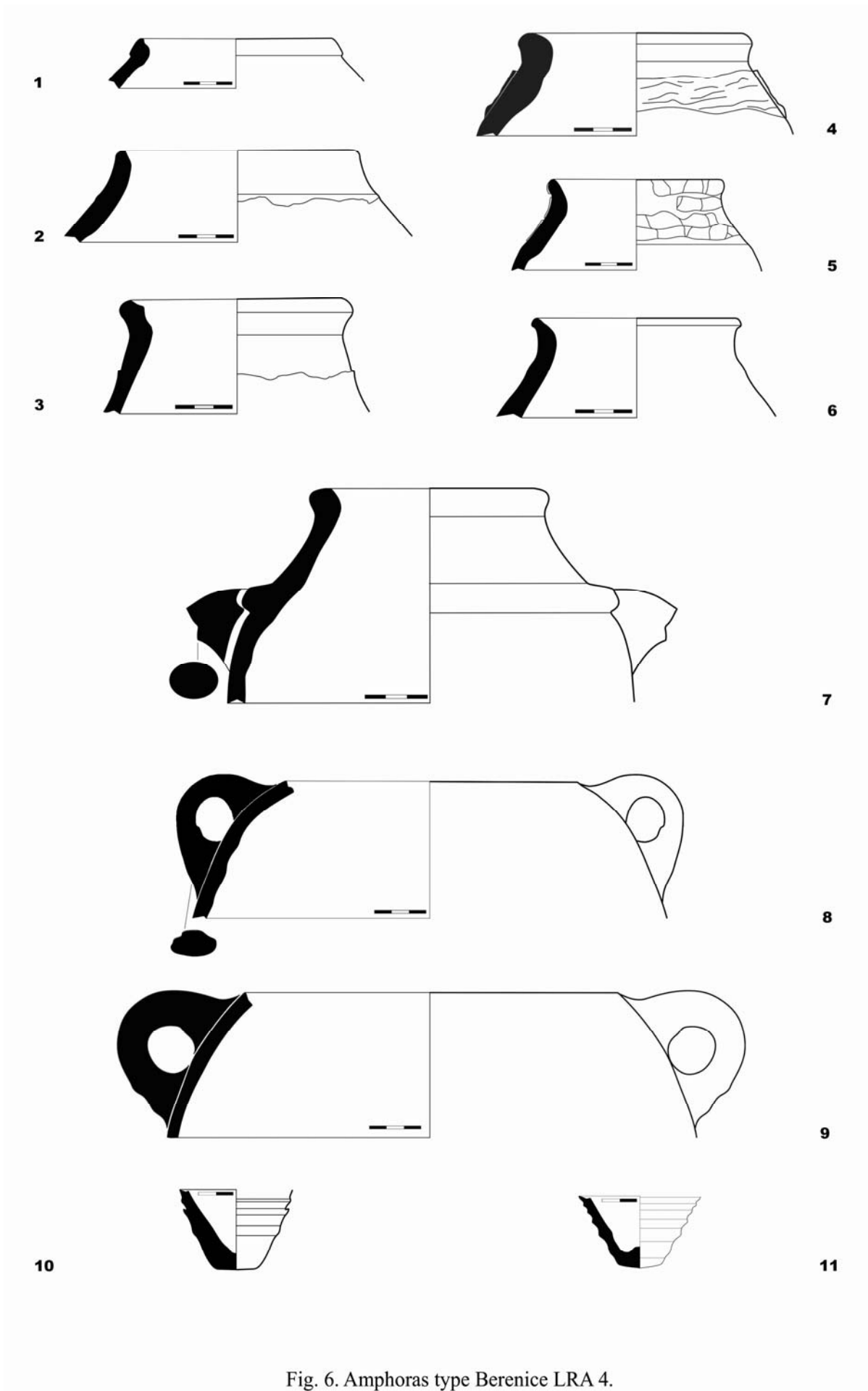


Fig. 6. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 4.

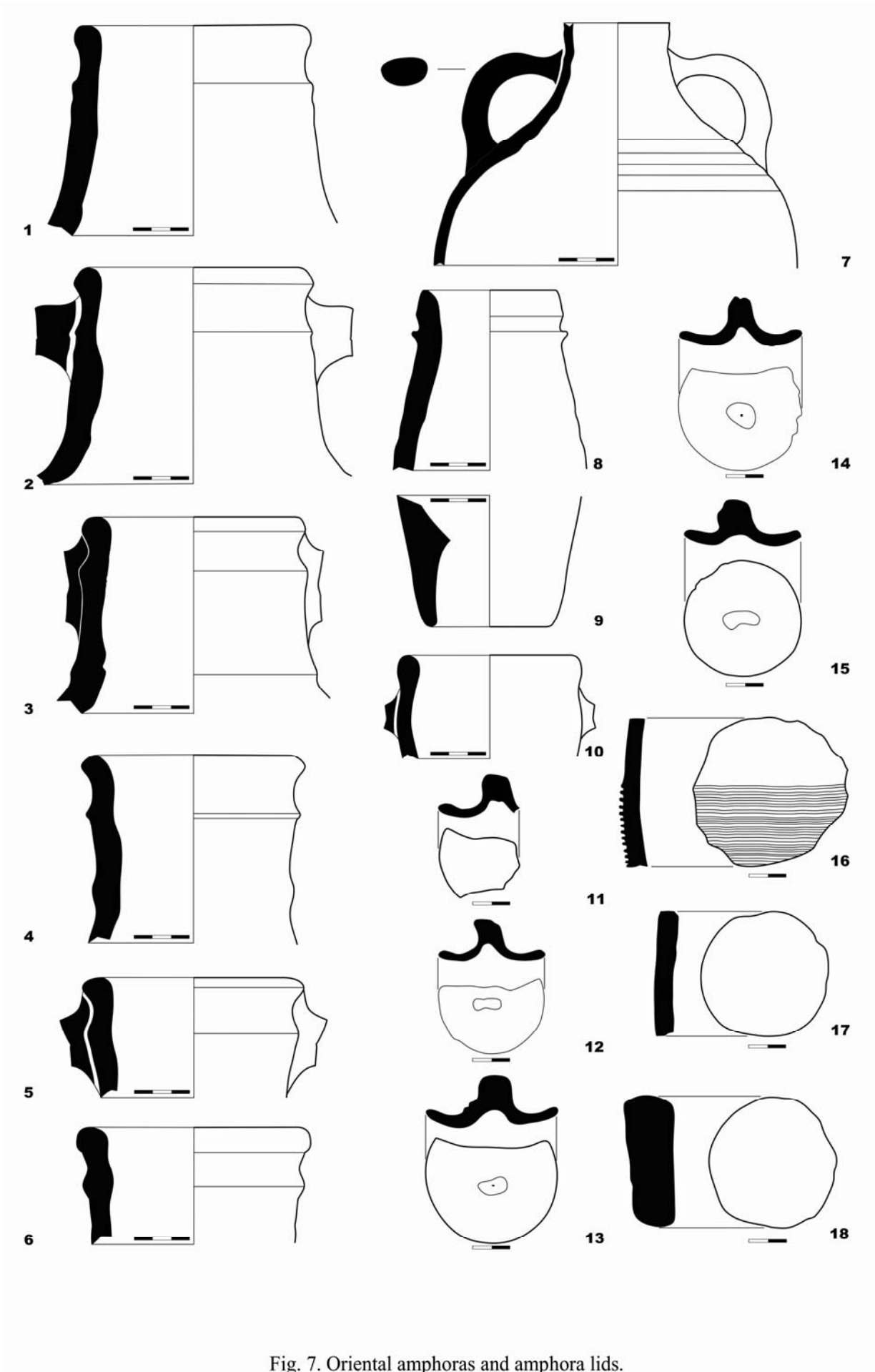


Fig. 7. Oriental amphoras and amphora lids.

ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS / ABREVIERI

- ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, Cluj
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Acta Geologica Polonica – The Journal of Polish Academy of Sciences
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
Acta Siculica – Acta Siculica. Anuarul Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe
ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Universitatea Lucian Blaga, Sibiu
AIGR – Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București
AKGS – Aufnahmskarte des Grossfürtenthums Siebenbürgen (1769–1773), Österreichisches Staatarchiv
Wien, Kriegsarchiv
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc Sfântu Gheorghe
AM – Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung
AmphRom – Recherches sur les amphores romaines, Collection de l'École Française de Rome
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
l'Anthropologie – l'Anthropologie, Paris
Anthropologie (Brno) – Anthropologie. International Journal of Human Diversity and Evolution, Brno
AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova
Apulum – Apulum. Arheologie, Istorie, Etnografie, Alba-Iulia
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
ArheologijaSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Archeologičeskija Institut i Muzej, Sofia
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
AVSL – Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde, Sibiu.
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
BAR – British Archaeological Reports. British Series, Oxford
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes-Paris
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts,
Frankfurt am Main
BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
BMA – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra-Neamț
BMBH – Biblioteca Muzeului Bistrița. Seria Historica, Bistrița-Năsăud
BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
BMTAGiurgiu – Buletinul Muzeului „Teohari Antonescu”, Giurgiu
BSPF – Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
BSSC – Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj
Bulletin AIESEE – Annuaire de l'Institut des Etudes Sud-Est Européennes, Bucarest
Bull. Ass. fr. Etude Quatern. – Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Étude du Quaternaire, Paris
Carthage 1. 2 – M. G. Fulford, D. P. S. Peacock (eds.), Excavations at Carthage: the British mission, 1, 2.
The Avenue du President Habib Bourguiba, Salamambo: the pottery and other ceramic objects from the
site, Sheffield, 1984
CA – Cercetări Arheologice, București
CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
CEDAC – CEDAC. Bulletin. Centre d'études et de documentation archéologique de la conservation de
Cartage
CCE – Cahiers de la céramique égyptienne, Cairo
CEFR – Collection de l'École Française de Rome
CercIst – Cercetări Istorice, Iași
Dacia – Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie, București; nouvelle série: Revue
d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, București

- EAZ – Ethnographisch-archäologische Zeitschrift, Berlin
 EphArh – Ephemeris Archaiologike, Athena
 Eurasian Prehistory – Eurasian Prehistory: a Journal for Primary Data, Harvard University, Jagiellonian University
 ERAUL – Études et Recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège
 ÉtThas – Études thasiennes, École Française d'Athènes, Athènes-Paris
 Hesperia – Hesperia. Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Cambridge
 Iatrus-Krivina 2 – *Spätantike Befestigung und frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der unteren Donau, 2 : Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1966-1973*, Berlin, 1982
 Iatrus-Krivina 4 – *Spätantike Befestigung und frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der unteren Donau, 4 : Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1975-1981*, Berlin, 1991
 INM Varna – Izvestija na Narodnija Muzej Varna, Varna
 Int J Earth Sci – International Journal of Earth Sciences (Geol Rundsch)
 Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie. Târgu Mureș
 MatIstMuzBuc – Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie, București
 MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț
 MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
 MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moscova-Leningrad (St. Petersburg)
 MünchBeitrVFG – Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte
 MuzNaț – Muzeul Național, București
 Nemere – Nemere. Politikai, társadalmi, szépirodalmi és közgazdászati lap. 1871–1884, Sfântu Gheorghe
 Paléo – Paléo. Revue d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Les Eyzies, France
 Peuce – Peuce, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
 Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
 Quartär – International Yearbook for Ice Age and Stone Age Research
 Quaternaire – Quaternaire. Revue de l'Association Française pour l'Étude du Quaternaire, Paris
 Quaternary Geochronology – Quaternary Geochronology. The International Research and Review Journal in Advances in Quaternary Dating Techniques
 Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
 Quaternary Science Reviews – Quaternary Science Reviews. The International Multidisciplinary Research and Review Journal
 RazPr – Razkopki i Proučvanija, Sofia
 RCRFActa– Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum
 RevIst – Revista Istorică, București
 RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
 RMI – Revista Monumentelor Istorice, București
 RPRP – Reports of Prehistoric Research Projects, Salt Lake City, Utah
 RSAC – Recherches suisses d'archéologie copte, Genève
 SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
 SCȘMI – Studii și Comunicări Științifice ale Muzeelor de Istorie, București
 SMA – Seria Monografii Arheologice, Sfântu Gheorghe
 SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
 StudCom Satu Mare – Studii și comunicări Satu Mare
 SupplBCH – Suppléments au Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes-Paris
 Suppl. Bulletin Assoc. Fr. Etude Quaternaire, INQUA, Paris – Supplement au Bulletin de l'Association Française pour l'Étude du Quaternaire, INQUA, Paris
 Tectonophysics – The International Journal of Integrated Solid Earth Sciences
 Terra Sebvs – Acta Mvsei Sabesiensis, Anuarul Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
 UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
 Valachica – Valachica. Studii și cercetări de istorie și istoria culturii, Complexul Muzeal Național Curtea Domnească Târgoviște