

ROMAN AGE POTTERY AT THE FORT BĂNEASA,
COLLECTED IN 2017 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN

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Abstract

The authors are testing here an older impression, that the Roman pottery from western and eastern sides of the Olt River (*Alutus*) is not exactly the same. In order to accomplish a comparison, they are using two sets of data: the normalised data offered by the old monograph of the Roman pottery from Oltenia (Popilian 1976) and the ceramic inventory from the digging campaign at the Roman fort from Băneasa (Teleorman county, 20 km east of Olt River).

A methodological section explains the criteria followed for classifying the sherds, in order to have both an archaeological report and the object of comparison with previous collections of data. At the end of that section there is explained the annex of the study, containing the detailed description of the ceramic pastes, as well as some statistics of the recurrence of the main types.

The larger section of the study is an illustrated and commented catalogue of the pottery from Băneasa, sorting data in the next order: recipients for transportation, for storage, for cooking, for drinking and for eating, ending with the lids – a multifunctional category – and *mortaria*.

A last section of the paper tries to bring a solution to an older problem: how different is the pottery from the eastern fringes of *Dacia inferior* compared with that – better known – from the core of the province, located west of the Lower Olt River; a comparison still difficult, as working with such different collections (a full-shape catalogue of recipients versus a complete inventory from one digging).

Rezumat: Ceramica de epocă romană din campania arheologică a anului 2017 la castrul Băneasa

Autorii au testat prin acest studiu o mai veche impresie, anume că ceramica romană de pe părțile de vest și de est ale Oltului nu este tocmai la fel. Pentru a-și atinge obiectivul, sunt folosite două seturi de date: cele oferite de clasică monografie a ceramicii romane din Oltenia (Popilian 1976) și inventarul ceramic al campaniei din vara anului 2017, în castrul Băneasa (județul Teleorman, 20 de km est de râul Olt).

Partea metodologică a lucrării explică criteriile folosite pentru clasificarea fragmentelor ceramice pentru a obține termenul de comparație necesar cu datele pre-existente. La finalul acestei secțiuni este explicată Anexa în care sunt descrise tipurile de fabricație ceramică și date statistice asupra recurenței lor.

Partea cea mai largă a studiului este un catalog ilustrat și comentat al ceramicii de la Băneasa, folosind următoarea ordine de sortare: recipiente pentru transport, stocare, gătit, pentru lichide și pentru servirea mesei, sfârșind cu capacele – categorie multifuncțională – și *mortaria*.

Ultima parte a lucrării încearcă să propună o soluție pentru o mai veche problemă: cât de diferită este ceramica din teritoriile de la granița de sud-est a secolului al III-lea, în comparație cu cea cunoscută pentru nucleul vechi al Daciei „de jos”, aflat la vest de râul Olt. Comparația este deocamdată dificilă, câtă vreme lucrăm cu colecții constituite atât de dificil (un catalog de forme întregi *versus* un catalog al tuturor artefactelor, dar care sunt toate fragmentare).

Key words: Roman pottery, military site, fabrication, statistics, imports

Cuvinte cheie: ceramică romană, sit militar, fabricație, statistică, importuri

1. INTRODUCTION

The Roman fort at Băneasa lays along *Limes Transalutanus*,¹ housing the largest military garrison from that frontier. It is located only about 20 km north of the Danube and another 20 km east of the lower Olt River. The archaeological research in the area was initiated within the *Limes Transalutanus project* (2014-2017). In September 2016 was done a small, informative digging, located at the south-western corner, considered an endangered area, in order to evaluate the conservation status.² As the results were better than expected, a systematic digging program was initiated in 2017, beginning with the north-eastern corner (the best preserved), the report published excluding the collected pottery,³ due to the predictable size of the study, as well as the needed time for processing data.

In the report for the 2016 campaign, as well as in several other instances,⁴ we stressed the great difficulties in understanding what ‘Roman’ means in the third century Roman eastern frontier, and what could be local tradition, archaeologically labelled as Chilia-Militari Culture.⁵ The first impressions were that the two concepts are melted in an indistinct material culture, needing a more applied study for both. A first step was to turn the ‘bible’ of the Roman pottery – the well-known monograph made by Gh. Popilian in 1976 – in a database, in order to have a clear comparison set.⁶ The second step is exactly this paper, dealing with the pottery recovered from a barrack in 2017.

The work is presenting the Roman Age pottery in a detailed analysis, including the fabrication, colour and functionality of the recovered sherds, leaving microscopy and chemical analysis for a later debate.⁷ There are included a table of the fabrication types, a catalogue of pottery, illustration, and comments for each major functional class, followed by a discussion on the main issues.

It worth mention that all the presented artefacts are safely dated for the first quarter of the third century,⁸ or the first half of existence for that frontier.

2. CLASSES AND TYPES OF FABRICATION

The digging from 2017 has affected 145 m² at the north-eastern corner of the fort, including a section going through the defensive ditch. The surface inside the fort, featuring the burned ruins of a military barrack, was far smaller, around 50 m². Due to the fact that the area was not military reused in the second phase of the fort – shrank at the western side, along the terrace – the ruins were not cleaned and removed, therefore plenty of pottery was collected. Unfortunately, those ruins were neither undisturbed, being upturned in order to recover some valuable things, like weaponry, equipment and very likely the wood incompletely burned.⁹ Consequently, the pottery is very fragmented.

It has been counted 2114 pottery fragments, weighting 32.065 kg. All the sherds received a gross classification, based on the generic fineness (fine or coarse) and the type of firing (oxidised or reduced). Their balance is contained in the Table 1.

¹ Teodor 2017.

² Teodor 2016. A short but extensive digging, from the time of the Second World War (Cantacuzino 1945) did not bring notable contributions.

³ Teodor, Dumitrașcu, Ștefan 2017.

⁴ See mainly Teodor, Ștefan, Bădescu 2017, but pottery related problems occur also in others, as Teodor 2017 (889, 891, 898, etc.) or Teodor, Bădescu, Haită 2015 (125, 127-128).

⁵ See Teodor, Bădescu, Haită 2015 with bibliography for Chilia-Militari.

⁶ Teodor 2019.

⁷ Microscopically snapshots are already taken for about 100 artefacts, but the chemical analysis, as well the petrographic survey have to wait. All these are anyway too lengthy to be included in this study.

⁸ Teodor, Dumitrașcu, Ștefan 2017, 91. This chronology is also supported by a coin discovered in the 2019 summer diggings, on the road from the eastern gate (denarius from Caracalla, most likely from 213, as read by Mihai Dima after a superficial cleansing).

⁹ In that report (Teodor, Dumitrașcu, Ștefan 2017, 96) we have mentioned the shortage of wood in the area, therefore the fact is understandable.

Table 1. Ceramic paste fineness and firing

fineness	firing	weight (sum, grams)
fine	oxidized	7,354.38
fine	reduced	9,227.96
coarse	oxidized	5,733.06
coarse	reduced	9,559.30
'kaolin'	oxidised	190.45

'Fineness' was estimated as the possibility to have one fragment or another from a table set. 'Coarseness' is similarly an estimation that one fragment or another could serve in kitchen, including for boiling things. 'Oxidized' and 'reduced' mean, simple, that at the glimpse the object seems rather red (or another warm colour) or grey. For the complex firing processes, on which the faces and the core are of different shades, or when a particular face is different, it has been always used for classification the face more exposed to the view, as the outer face of a flagon, or the inner face of a dish.¹⁰ The proportion of greyware from the Table 1, of about 60%, is abnormal high for the first quarter of the third century, at least in comparison with the Roman pottery from Oltenia.¹¹ If we are removing from analysis the amphorae – which are certainly not local production – the proportion of grey pottery raises at 70.3%. This is giving a very particular profile of the local production, from the very beginning. As for the 'kaolin', it is just a conventional name, easy to understand by archaeologists; it is in fact kaolinite clay, with a concentration of aluminium oxide around 20%, not very fine and not very bright, having a pale yellow tint.¹² All those products are also certain imports, and removing them from statistics would increase even more the percentage of greyware.

About three quarters of the fragments (1537) were classified only on this way, because they were too small (the average weight is 9.6 g), impossible to be ascribed to a certain functional class, and because the second phase of classification (see below) is time consuming; in fact, a detailed fabrication typology worth only if the fabrication type and the use of the recipient could be analysed together.

A second phase of classification aimed to classify the artefacts for a specific type of fabrication. That was done under a large magnifying glass (14 cm across) and strong white light, noting down all the things macroscopically visible. It came up the Table 2.

Table 2. Classes and types of fabrication, short description and frequency
Classes very-fine, fine, half-coarse, coarse

type	description	Red	Grey	White
1	sandy but fine, under millimetric silica (silicon dioxide, typically in the form of quartz), small but many mica flakes, holes up to 1 mm		4	
2	ceramic with fine to coarse silicate-sand, very fine mica flakes and rare brown opaque minerals; open pores up to 1 mm	4	2	
3	sandy, many silica up to 1 mm, average mica flakes, a few brown opaque minerals, possibly grinded sherds, sparse and very small		1	
6	sandy but very fine, silica under millimetric size, powder-like mica, sparse, tiny holes (in 0.1 mm class), middle frequency (3 out of 5)	4	13	
7	rare quartzitic elements, of millimetric size, many mica flakes (especially on faces), tiny and very rare porosity holes	2	3	
9	sandy fabric, with silica below 1 mm, mica flakes relatively large (0.2 mm) but rare, with relatively rare tiny holes (in class 0.1 mm)	11	40	
10	sandy fabric, with silica below 2 mm and abundant, mica flakes abundant too; no obvious porosity		8	

¹⁰ The bowls were assimilated with the closed formed, for which the outer face is the most visible. On the other hand, the complex firing is a rather accidental presence, around 1% from all.

¹¹ The reader will find a dedicated section for such comparisons, at the end of the paper.

¹² See for details Teodor 2019, 100, note 53. For kaolinite see also Shepard 1965, 6-7.

11	sandy fabric, with silica below 2 mm and abundant, small amount of mica flakes; no visible porosity; border type towards very coarse fabric as no. 10, but gravel up to 3 mm and rare holes; border type towards very coarse fabric	1	12	
12		5	27	
15	rare quartz/silica sandy granules, many mica flakes, rare porosity holes		2	
20	sandy, slightly rough, with no visible components (one of the finest)	4		1
23	sandy, relatively fine, sub-millimetre silica, frequent; small amounts of mica flakes, accidentally black mate mineral, holes of millimetric size but abundant, possibly crushed sherds	2	1	
26	sandy, silica up to 2 mm, frequent; sparse brown minerals, nothing else visible; possibly import		2	
28	fine, almost dusty; no visible silica; possibly mica (very small), rare shiny black mineral; import	1	1	
31	abundant and large silica (up to 2 mm), plenty of mica flakes, rare black minerals, possibly crushed sherds (or brown mineral?); border type towards very coarse fabric		1	
39	slightly rough, with no visible silica, frequent mica flakes, no other mineral compounds	3	5	
40	variant to no. 28, no silica, slightly rough touch, mica flakes, abundant dark brown areas, low porosity	1		
41	abundant silica and gravel up to 3 mm, mica flakes relatively sparse, high porosity, cracks on the surface; border type towards very coarse fabric	1		
42	fine, very compact, with no visible components on magnifying glass, except mica flakes (only on the faces?); no visible porosity	2	1	
43	dense, resonant, pale yellow with pink tint, no silica visible but lots of opaque, black and glossy matters, along brown matters, all relatively large (up to 3 mm), mainly on the outer side (the slip?), possibly with a decorative effect; no hollows visible	1		
44	compact, with silica up to 1 mm, relatively frequent, slightly shiny (mica flakes?), very discreet hollows; it is related with the type 9	2	3	
45	dense, resonant, very well sorted, with no obvious silica, abundant very fine mica flakes, small and rare hollows	4	3	
46	dense, resonant; excellent sorted, with no visible elements, mica flakes only on the faces, very small and sparse hollows	1	9	
47	dense; with silica only accidentally present, sparse mica flakes, small hollows but relatively frequent; associated with a coarser slip, with similar composition	12	15	1
48	dense, well burnt, with large silica elements (up to 2 mm, accidentally larger), large and frequent hollows	2		
49	as the type 48, but with silica in excess, lots of mica flakes, also a sparse black opaque matter; possibly grinded sherds	1		
50	fine, smooth, very small mica flakes, relatively frequent, opaque brown matters, small and sparse, small and sparse hollows	5	2	
51	as the type 50, with sparse fine silica granules, no brown matters	16	22	1
52	fine ceramic matrix, but including also fine sand elements relatively abundant (although not visible), fine but abundant mica flakes, sparse hollows	4	8	
53	very fine and smooth, no silica visible, sparse mica flakes, very low porosity	11	21	2
54	fine, slightly rough; mica flakes only on faces (slip); hollows relatively small (as 0.3 mm) but many	1	6	
55	silica up to 1 mm (accidentally larger) but abundant, sporadic mica flakes, sparse brown opaque areas, sub-millimetre but relatively frequent hollows; fabrication near the definition 'coarse'	3		
56	very fine, almost no roughness, sparse and small silica, no mica flakes, rare small brown opaque matters, the same for the hollows	2		
57	as 56, but with fine, small mica flakes	3	3	
58	fine, slightly rough touch, sparse and small silica, discreet mica flakes, sparse small hollows; the particularity is made of grey opaque areas, very small but relatively many		9	

59	fine, very small and sparse silica, doubtful mica flakes, rare and very small opaque brown areas, fine grinded sherds but relatively frequent			2
60	under millimetre silica, but relatively many, also relatively many mica flakes (some coarser), small hollows but abundant	3	10	
61	silica up to 1 mm, relatively frequent; no mica flakes; small hollows but relatively frequent; border type towards coarse paste types	4	1	
62	fine, no silica, no mica flakes, but containing brown opaque matters (up to 0.3 mm), relatively sparse, also rare black glossy matters; light pink, certainly import	1		
63	abundant silica, up to 2 mm; no easily visible mica flakes, relatively high porosity	3	5	
64	although with no visible silica, it has a rough touch; rare and white opaque matters, no easily visible mica flakes; relatively frequent brown opaque matters up to 2 mm	2		
65	no silica or mica flakes visible, but many small brown granules, sparse feldspar rods, tiny and rare hollows	1		
66	sparse silica up to 0.2 mm, no mica flakes, opaque brown matters, very small but quite abundant, rare small hollows			1
67	no silica or mica flakes visible, relatively frequent small (0.2 mm) glossy black matters, rare whitish rods (feldspar?), rare very small hollows	1		
68	very small but frequent silica, opaque brown matters, similar in size and density, very small but many hollows	1		
69	dense and resonant, very well sorted (no silica), very tiny but plenty of mica, very small but frequent hollows		2	
70	similar with 69, with no mica flakes and rare small hollows	1		1
71	tiny but plenty of silica, small and moderate mica flakes, very small but abundant hollows	2	5	
72	dense, very well sorted (no silica), sparse and small mica flakes, sparse feldspar rods, very low porosity	1	1	
73	tiny and sparse silica, rare black glossy matters, tiny but frequent hollows	1		
74	dense and well sorted, rarely visible small silica, no mica, sparse whitish material (limestone?), rare small hollows	1		
75	silica up to 2 mm, relatively many, no mica flakes, rare brown opaque matters, rare whitish matter (calcar?), relatively large hollows (up to 1 mm) but just a few	1		
76	abundant silica around 1 mm, many mica flakes, sparse white soft matter up to 1 mm, low porosity	2	1	
77	frequent silica around 1 mm, sparse mica flakes, relatively frequent black opaque minerals up to 2 mm, rare coarse grinded sherds (up to 2 mm)	2		
78	dense, very well sorted, although some small silica are visible; no mica flakes; very low porosity		1	
79	frequent silica up to 1 mm, small amounts of mica flakes (rather coarse), sparse black minerals up to 1 mm, porosity relatively high (small holes but abundant)	4	2	
80	sparse and small silica, also rare mica flakes, sparse grinded sherds, up to 1 mm, very low porosity	4	5	
81	relatively large (up to 2 mm) and frequent silica, sparse mica flakes, rare brown and black matters, up to 1 mm, porosity relatively important (holes up to 1 mm, frequent)	2		
82	sparse and small silica, no mica flakes, a brown soft matter, exfoliating, and a black and tough mineral, both rare and around 1 mm in diameter, small and rare holes	1		
83	compact and hard, frequent silica up to 1 mm, possible mica flakes, porosity relatively important (frequent holes around 1 mm)	2		
84	small silica (under 1 mm) but frequent, very tiny mica flakes, difficult to spot, rare black spots below mm scale, small holes but relatively many		2	
85	fine, no silica, no mica flakes, brown soft exfoliating matter, another black, tough and glossy, both up to 1 mm and rare, soft feldspar, small and sparse, small and sparse grinded sherds, no visible porosity	8		

86	rare silica up to 1 mm, no mica flakes, brown round particles up to 2 mm, relatively frequent, rare small holes	2		
87	frequent silica up to 1 mm, relatively rare mica flakes, frequent black matters up to 1 mm, small but frequent holes	2	2	
88	dense, resonant; very well sorted (no silica), a small amount of mica flakes; very small holes but relatively frequent		2	1
89	very small and sparse silica, as well as mica flakes, white and soft feldspar (?) up to 1 mm, sparse, small but frequent holes		2	
90	very small and sparse silica, tiny but frequent mica flakes, sparse feldspar (?), small but frequent holes	1	4	
91	frequent silica up to 1 mm, no mica flakes, rare feldspar up to 1 mm, very small holes but frequent	1		
92	frequent silica up to 1 mm, rare small mica flakes, rare small black matters, sparse feldspar up to 1 mm, small and relatively rare holes		3	
93	very small and sparse silica, small but abundant mica flakes, rare and very small black matters, small but frequent holes		1	
94	frequent silica up to 1 mm, plenty of fine mica flakes, rare fine grinded sherds, middle porosity		2	
95	abundant silica up to 1 mm, a small amount of mica flakes, sparse feldspar up to 2 mm, very fine grinded sherds, middle porosity (small holes but plenty)	1	1	
96	abundant silica up to 1 mm, a small amount of (golden) mica flakes, sparse opaque brown elements	1		
97	sparse and small silica, no mica flakes, rare feldspar up to 2 mm, rare grinded sherds up to 2 mm, low porosity	1		
98	silica is not visible but it has a rough touch, a small amount of mica flakes, frequent but small black elements, very low porosity			1
99	rare under-millimetre silica, frequent mica flakes, rare under-millimetre black particles, rare fine grinded sherds	1		
100	as the type 99, without the black particles	1		
TOTALS		167	276	11

There are many comments to make about the table above. First of all, the top number under ‘type’ is 100, but there are 77 rows at all. The reason is the fact that the database, created for the previous campaign (2016) and used further, contains all pottery that popped up at Băneasa, including those of the Hallstatt settlement. The number of each type will be considered just a name, or an ID.

Secondly, the descriptions were made by archaeologists, not by geologists, therefore the accuracy of the terminology shouldn’t be judged too harsh. The purpose was not to ‘identify’ things visible with the (almost) naked eye, but to provide a description detailed enough to avoid naming multiple times the same kind of paste. We are not very sure that we have succeeded, but at least we have tried.

A third fact is that the Table 2 from above is difficult to read, and even more difficult for tracing similar types. In this respect, we used analytical tables, one for each major class of fabrication (very-fine, fine, half-coarse, coarse). Those four tables are displayed as Annex 1. Even so, one will need explanations about the way those tables were completed, as well as how they have to be read.

Annex 1 uses seven identifiable intrusions: quartz,¹³ mica flakes,¹⁴ black opaque,¹⁵ brown opaque,¹⁶ voids,¹⁷ feldspar,¹⁸ and iron ore.¹⁹ Each of them has two columns reserved, for size and frequency. Size is

¹³ Translucent or white, very hard, they are larger grains of the sand trapped in the clay. Within the Table 2 it is rendered as (more generic) ‘silica’.

¹⁴ Glistening flakes, most of the time white. In a very few cases it has been observed gilded mica, noted case by case (into the database of the artefacts); as a general fact, gilded flakes occur on pottery which very likely is not a local product.

¹⁵ Most of the time shiny, being black iron ore. Not all the black intrusions are shiny, but this is difficult to say on a magnifier.

¹⁶ Dull brown, clay like, or grog (Orton, Hughes 2013, 281).

¹⁷ If more or less round, the voids tell about the (melted) limestone (Orton, Hughes 2013, 280) from the original clay

given in mm, but the figures are indicating rather classes of size than real numbers; '0.1' means an almost invisible matter, having the size near 0.1 mm, but doesn't exclude values up to 0.5mm; similarly, '1' indicated sizes close to 1 mm, and '2' close to 2 mm. Usually the exceptional sizes of some intrusions are ignored. A special case is the notation '/0/', meaning 'nothing visible', followed yet by a frequency, as 1 or 2, meaning that despite the absence of a visible matter (through a magnifying glass), the surface is feeling as a bit rough, therefore – deductively – the ratio of a fine sand would be relatively large within the clay paste.

We have to say it again: these are not petrographic identifications, but easily identifiable intrusions by an archaeologist. Their real nature is not known, it is only presumed. Although without a 'scientifically' determination, the procedure is yet necessary for splitting up typology for hundreds of sherds with the usual means at hand for an archaeologist. More than that, conditions for observation were not always great, as the sherds have secondary burnings and layers of matters of different natures (calcareous, ash, organic, or a combination of those). True enough, in difficult situations we have broken a part in order to observe the fresh fracture. Even so, some very small intrusions are not visible in an irregular fracture, as would be the mica flakes.

Frequency is given in five steps: 1 – sparse (the usual case would be 'only one visible'); 2 – rare (difficult to spot into the paste); 3 – medium presence (easy to observe, but not too many); 4 – high (obvious, dominant in the view); 5 – very high (over 80% from composition, never occurred).

Classification is mainly intended for the paste of the body and only in some cases it contains data about the surface treatment, as would be the types 42, 46, 54 (etc.) for which it was noticed the presence of the mica flakes only in the composition of the slip (in order to achieve a glittering look). Such observations were not available in all cases, because the slip is very damaged or covered with layers of calcite or decayed organic matters. The poor conservation of the slips made impossible a dual classification (body and slip), risking not only to multiply unfruitful the fields of the database, but also to reach false conclusions and make far too many types. In most of the cases the slip can be stated only based on the discreet marks of the wooden spatula used in finishing process (but not in forming the shape, made under the pressure of the fingers), the composition of the body and the slip being identical (even if diluted for the last). This is the case for the majority of the kitchen pots.

As one can see on the Annex attached to the paper, the classes of fineness (very-fine, fine, half-coarse, coarse) are not predetermined, and the scale is not copied from other works,²⁰ but calibrated to the collection in work. As the classification of the types was rather intuitive than based on a certain calculation (size and frequency of the intrusions), some of them could be questionable. For instance, the type 39 (fine) has an analytical description fitting rather the 'very-fine' category (no visible quartz but a rough touch and a moderate presence of mica flakes), comparable with (for instance) type 51 (classified 'very-fine'). It is normal to be so, as long as the terms within the pairs of classes (very-fine and fine; half-coarse and coarse) have the same practical utility ('tableware' or 'kitchenware'), the distinction inside the pairs being rather conventional. Frontier types could be also found between the fine and coarse categories; as would be the types opening the second and the third list (types 1 and 3 at the Annex 1), the only notable difference being the brown opaque matters from the type 3.

Classifying one object or another as joining a type or another does not mean a certitude that the entire production was made in a certain location, with very similar clays. One example shows clearly the opposite: the type 47, half-fine, for which the statistics are showing 12 oxidized, 14 reduced, and 1

paste. This is the case, without missing the irregular shapes (also limestone).

¹⁸ Sub-rectangular (rarely rectangular, elongated), bright shades (even white), cleaving.

¹⁹ Typically red and oval.

²⁰ For instance, the scale of inclusions proposed by Orton, Hughes 2013, 281, is split in 5 steps: very fine (up to 0.1 mm), fine (0.1 to 0.25 mm), medium (0.25-0.5 mm), coarse (0.5-1 mm), very coarse (larger than 1 mm). This could work for middle ages pottery, but certainly not for the Roman age pottery, sometimes much coarser than the proposed scale. The scheme has also another downfall: estimating with the free eye classes of size so small is far too risky, and would imply using a microscope for each item, which is time consuming and not practical; a scale of inclusions without a scale of percentage of inclusions seems useless. Rusu Bolindeț (2007, 61) is using a scale still smaller, beginning with 0.01 mm for the 'fine' type, which is – in our opinion – improper for a macroscopic estimation.

whitish artefacts; the type 47 being the best represented half-fine type, making thus the core of the local production, but it contains also one item made of kaolinite, a raw material which surely is not local. The clay types recorded are only suggestions about the way in which the pottery production would be possibly structured.

Table 3. The most frequent types of paste

group	type	red	grey	white	sums (items)
very fine	51	16	22	1	39
	53	11	21	2	34
fine	6	4	13		17
	47	12	15	1	28
half-coarse	9	11	40		51
	10		8		8
coarse	11	1	12		13
	12	5	27		32

The most frequent types are anyway certainly pointing out the local production (Table 3). They collect roughly half of the pottery classified in details (222 artefacts). Those more numerous types are all pairs of very similar paste types, the variation being possibly due to the natural variation of the clay source (as the composition of clay could vary, on the same spot), in manufacture, or even in laboratory observation.

A relevant fact is the distribution of the functional classes within those frequent paste types. If the coarse types are – as expected – mainly kitchen pots, the array of shapes within the fine types is considerable (storage jars, flagons, beakers, bowls, dishes, lids, small beakers, double handled jars). All of them are distributed in all frequent fine types from the Table 3 (51, 53, 6 and 47). This would be the proof that the pairs of types are only variations of a single clay source, and the main provider of pottery is only one, of course, in the close proximity. Studying the inclusions of the four dominant types we can presume that the clay source is the same (Table 4).

The sherds classified within the paste types make a majority of the artefacts studied, in terms of weight. They are 577 fragments, weighting 17.257 kg, or an average of 29.91 g (to be compared with 9.6 g, the average of not classified fragments).

Table 4. Inclusions within the most frequent types of fine pastes

type	quartz		mica		black opaq.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
51	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	1				
53			0.1	2					0.1	1				
6	<1	2	<0.2	2					0.1	3				
47	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	3				

3. CATALOGUE

In this section we shall present the main corpus of pottery recovered in the digging from 2017. A short

introduction is needed in order to tell the way in which the content is structured.

The main parts of the catalogue are presenting the main functional classes: transportation recipients (amphorae), storage jars, kitchen jars, small pots (different classes), liquid transfer pots (beakers, but mainly flagons), eating related pottery (bowls, dishes), lids, *mortaria*.

The published catalogue will not render the entire database (704 records), but those about we were able to determine for each sherd with a reasonable certitude the function of the recipient and the type of pottery (see the previous section), counting 261 records. Some of them are illustrated, some are not.

The catalogue has the next fields:

- DB – a unique identification number of the sherd
- the main fabric class (noted shortly ‘fabric’), using the next four acronyms: vF (very fine), F (fine), hC (half coarse), and C (coarse)
- the type of paste (noted ‘paste’), as rendered in the previous section
- colour, which will be not Munsell Chart Colour, for reasons already explained,²¹ but a limited set of ‘natural’ colours, as accustomed in archaeology
- secondary burn (noted ‘sec.burn.’), mainly for the traces of use in the kitchen
- ‘form’ (shape, functional class)
- ‘part’ of the pot shape represented by the analysed sherd (rim, shoulder, etc.)
- the proportion on which the sherd is conserved, near the closest diameter (expressed in degrees), noted ‘conserved’
- measurable ‘diameter’, cm, related to the known ‘part’ from above
- ‘figure’ number, is any
- description, containing observations, complementary measurement, comments

The sorting of the records is given by the next order of criteria: form (shape), generic order of the fineness (very fine, fine, half coarse, coarse), type of paste, colour.

3A. AMPHORAE

This class is the best represented on the processed pottery collection, summing 31% from the measured weight.²² This is not a surprise, as the place was housing a military garrison.²³ There have been recorded 63 amphora sherds, in 52 different records, of which 26 are presented in the catalogue below, and a number of 18 artefacts are illustrated (Figure 1).

amphoras													
DB	224	fabric	F	paste	61	colour	pink	firing	complex	sec.burn	no		
form	amphora					part	rim	conserved	5	diameter	8.0	figure	no
description	the intersection area between a cylindrical neck and a rim bent at 80 degrees, with a broken tip; the sherd is bulky (10 mm thick; estimated 8 cm inner diameter); the firing is special and rare: intense pink outside, dark grey inside (including on the rim!), possible only if the amphora was fired standing on its mouth (difficult to believe, but the only explanation); clear slip on the both faces, finer than the core												

²¹ Teodor 2019, 94-98. At those arguments we have to add here the poor conservation status of the analysed pottery, which has laid 17 centuries in a strongly burned layer, the surface being frequently covered with post-depositional thin blankets of ash, calcium carbonates or a mix of these. In relatively many cases the ‘real colour’ was rather guessed from scratches, fresh fractures, or small polished areas.

²² Or 5.197 kg from a total of 16.751 kg (the amount of fragmented pottery with a supposed functional class).

²³ Cool 2006, 18, table 3.1. ‘Amphorae as a proportion of total pottery assemblages at various types of sites’, giving a single military site, Bainesse, counting 27.8%, well above the urban sites (between 11 and 18%) or rural sites (5.4-8.2%). Similar figure for the percentage of amphorae in the pottery collection is provided by an archaeological report from the fort Binchester (Durham County), giving a ratio of 34% (Wessex Archaeology 2008, 27). A smaller figure is suggested for Hardknott, 23.6% (Bidwell, Snape, Croom 1999, 83, Table 1; we ignored the ‘totals’ from that table, as they are wrong), but in every case the main idea is the same: potsherds of amphorae are the most usual discovery on a Roman fort.

- DB 237** **fabric** F **paste** 62 **colour** pinkish yellow **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** body **conserved** 15 **diameter** >40.0 **figure** no
description fragment from somewhere on the lower body (the profile is straight right), from a very large recipient (measured diameter is greater than 40 cm, 11.2 mm thick); the outer face is light pinkish-yellow, very nice finished and unusual fine (for an amphora!), the inner side (not visible for the customer) is much sloppier, turning grey (maybe due to organic residues collected on the rough surface); it is the largest amphora at Băneasa
- DB 32** **fabric** hC **paste** 9 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** neck-shoulder **conserved** 35 **diameter** 14.5 **figure** 1/3
description fragment from the joint of a large neck and the shoulder; cylindrical neck, slightly enlarged; the fabrication type is using the main body composition, the faces being coarser, with plenty of holes and fabrication faults; dim: nD = 14.5
- DB 33** **fabric** hC **paste** 9 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** lower body **conserved** 50 **diameter** 10.6 **figure** 1/17
description lower body fragment, near the foot; apparently the same fabrication as DB 32, but very likely another artefact, as the type of amphora seems different; dim: bD = 9; type Kapitän 2
- DB 447** **fabric** hC **paste** 23 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/13
description a short segment of a handle, of ellipsoidal section (47 x 30 mm), decorated with two large but shallow grooves; as the paste type is coarse and rare (71, including a second amphora), it is probably from an amphora type Kapitän 2
- DB 112** **fabric** hC **paste** 23 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** neck **conserved** 75 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** 1/4
description segment of the lower part of the neck of an amphora, conserving the plug of the handle, below the diameter of the long neck; measured diameter below the plug is 8 cm, and the restituted diameter of the neck is 5.6 cm
- DB 256** **fabric** hC **paste** 26 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** neck **conserved** 35 **diameter** 15.0 **figure** 1/7
description fragment from the lower part of a long neck, having a truncated cone section, shrinking upwards; it is nevertheless a very large one, having 17 cm diameter on the middle of the sherd; it is decorated with large ribs, visible on the both sides; the inner face and the core have an intense brick-red shade, the outer part being covered by a thick, pale yellow slip; type Kapitän 2
- DB 90** **fabric** hC **paste** 26 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** foot **conserved** 30 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** 1/15
description very massive sherd from the foot of an amphora, with the base broken, being 13.8 mm thick; surprisingly, the broken base is quite thin (5 mm); type Kapitän 2
- DB 31** **fabric** hC **paste** 43 **colour** reddish-yellow **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** body **conserved** 35 **diameter** 36.0 **figure** no
description dense and resonant, with a pink tint (especially inside); the outer side has a 'decorative' slip, more reddish
- DB 113** **fabric** hC **paste** 44 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** rim **conserved** 100 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** 1/1
description two fragments from the mouth of an amphora, straight prolonging the upper part of a quasi-cylindrical neck; the outer face is decorated with two superficial grooves; slip present on the both faces, having a loose finishing, inclusive outside
- DB 344** **fabric** hC **paste** 60 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** yes
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/14
description a segment 10 cm long from a massive handle (53 x 30 mm), decorated on the both sides with two shallow and large grooves; probably type Kapitän 2
- DB 266** **fabric** hC **paste** 64 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/6
description a 18 cm long handle, almost straight, ellipsoid section of 52 x 28 mm; covered by a thick whitish layer due to the post-depositional processes, thus difficult to be observed (the mentioned shade can be seen in fresh scratches); type Kapitän 2
- DB 417** **fabric** hC **paste** 75 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/5

- description** the upper part of a handle, having a section of 56 x 33 mm and a wider plug to the neck (68 mm); two large grooves are decorating it; broken before a strong turn; type Kapitän 2
- DB 670** **fabric** hC **paste** 76 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/8
description very massive handle, with a section of 53 x 33 mm, widening progressively towards the plug but broken before; decorated with three shallow grooves; type Kapitän 2
- DB 487** **fabric** hC **paste** 81 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** shoulder **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/10
description fragment with the shoulder and the neck, probably with a cylindrical neck, with wheel ribs outside; the place where the handle was plug is visible, 2 cm under the neck; the handle is missing; type Kapitän 2?
- DB 534** **fabric** hC **paste** 86 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** base **conserved** 20 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** 1/18
description fragment from the bottom of an amphora with tubular termination; the diameter (9 cm) is measured at the minimum size of the foot; the closing bottom is far thinner (5 mm) than the outside wall (10 mm); type Kapitän 2
- DB 585** **fabric** hC **paste** 91 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** base **conserved** 180 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** 1/16
description bottom of an amphora standing on a high ring (estimated 38 mm), with flat bottom, thinner (5 mm) than the side walls (8 mm); the long foot is decorated with ribs, the lower end being broken; no slip, sloppy finishing on the both sides; measured diameter is the minimum of the foot; type Kapitän 2
- DB 608** **fabric** hC **paste** 96 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** neck-shoulder **conserved** 270 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 1/12
description a massive fragment of the shoulder and the neck of an amphora; the neck is long, almost cylindrical, with rhythmic ribs; a mark of a handle is visible on the shoulder, with a width estimated to 6 cm; the shoulder is strongly arched, the median diameter being relatively small; type Kapitän 2
- DB 74** **fabric** C **paste** 48 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** neck **conserved** 10 **diameter** 15.0 **figure** 1/11
description fragment from the lower part of neck, quasi-cylindrical, decorated with large horizontal ribs; it seems to be a sherd from the artefact DB 62; dim: rD ~ 7 cm; measured diameter (15 cm) at the limit between the neck and the shoulder; see also ID 62; type Kapitän 2
- DB 62** **fabric** C **paste** 48 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form amphora **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 1/11
description small segment of a large handle, with oval section (51 x 39 mm) and two large longitudinal grooves; see also DB 74; type Kapitän 2
- DB 108** **fabric** vF **paste** 20 **colour** light pink **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form table amphora **part** body **conserved** 5 **diameter** **figure** no
description sherd made of a fine, dense and pinkish paste, decorated with wide grooves; the outer face is covered by a yellowish-white thick slip, containing kaolin-like clay; the two materials did not merge correctly, leaving large cleavages; it might come from a large flagon, known also like a 'table amphora', possibly made in Moesia Inferior, as the technique (white slip over an oxidized recipient) is documented in this collection on smaller size objects
- DB 678** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** yellowish white **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form table amphora **part** body **conserved** **diameter** **figure** /photo/
description a relatively small fragment from the body of an amphora (?), 5.4 mm thick; fabrication is fine, from a light pinkish paste, covered outside with a yellowish-white slip, somehow coarser; the inner side was carefully finished with oblique moves made with a spatula, leaving grey marks (slip?); this was previously seen on recipients with a narrow neck); the outer face is modelled in ribs (waves); the closest analogy would be the table amphora type Stonea ([link here](#))
- DB 160** **fabric** vF **paste** 56 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form table amphora **part** body **conserved** 5 **diameter** **figure** no
description bulky fragment from a body measuring about 40 cm around the median diameter (thickness 10.8 mm), with strong wheel marks; it is covered by a yellowish slip; it is a luxury product, from very fine paste, probably a table amphora
- DB 609** **fabric** vF **paste** 85 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form table amphora **part** body **conserved** **diameter** 56.0 **figure** no

description 6 fragments from an amphora body, yellowish-red with a pink tint; some fragments are strongly curved and come from the shoulder; the largest diameter measured is 56 cm (which is not very usual); another abnormal fact is the paste, very fine (and obviously not local), which would recommend rather a table amphora, but again the measured diameter is far too large

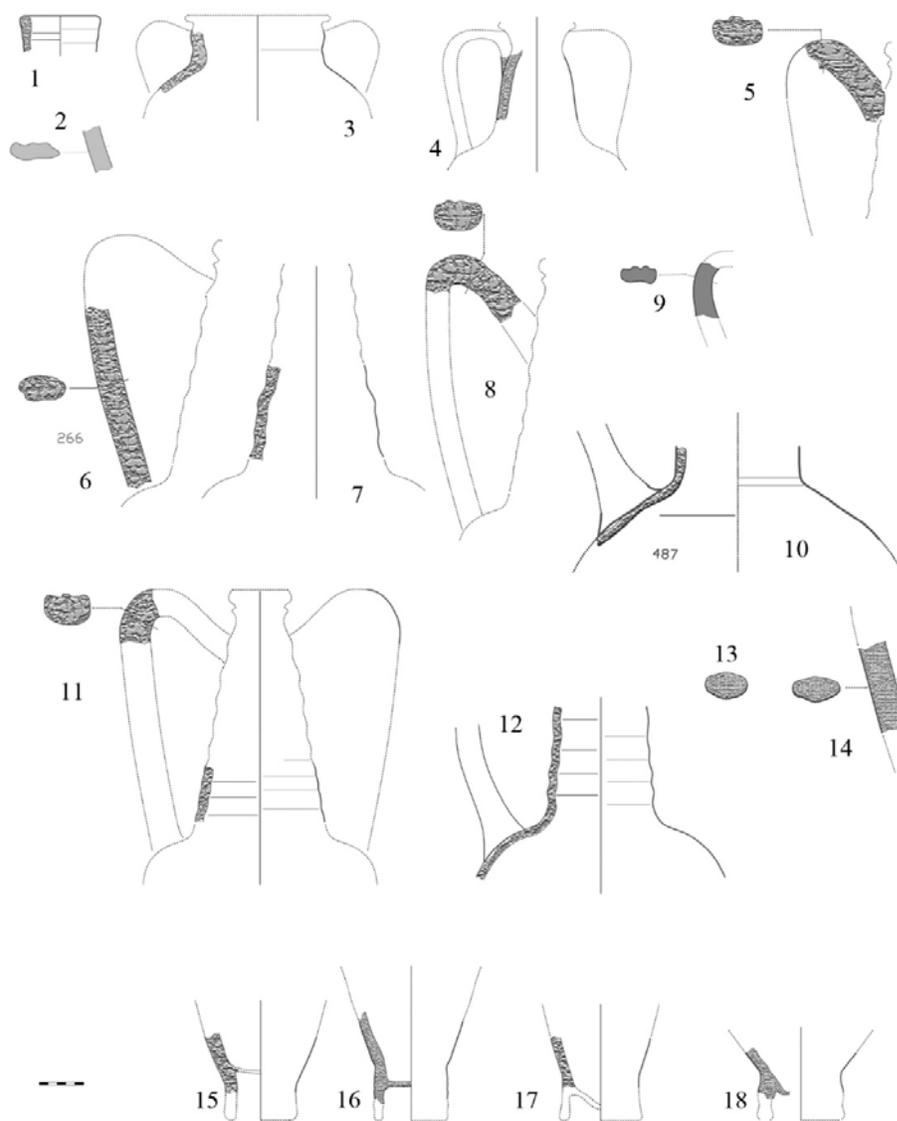


Figure 1. Amphora fragments from Băneasa.

Fine and red fabric (2), fine and grey fabric (9), all the rest have a coarse and oxidant fabric.

Kapitän 2 type (5-8, 11-18, possibly 10), the rest are not classified.

Scale 1:8.

DB 167 fabric F paste 2 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form table amphora part handle conserved diameter figure no
 description the lower part of a very massive handle (46 x 15 mm), decorated with only two longitudinal grooves; the paste is of unusual fine composition (almost dusty), covered with a bit coarser slip; probably a table amphora

DB 159 fabric F paste 47 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form table amphora part handle conserved diameter figure 1/9
 description massive handle, having two strong longitudinal ribs, suggesting from its dimensions (section 39.6 x 20 mm) an amphora; yet the quality of the paste includes it among the large drinking recipients, as a large flagons, sometimes known as 'table amphorae'; it has a coarser slip as the main body of pottery, containing a lot of mica flakes, giving a glittering image

DB 446 fabric F paste 71 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form table amphora part handle conserved diameter figure 1/2
 description a short segment from a large handle (flat type, 55 x 19 mm), with 3 longitudinal large grooves; fragment

from the lower part, below the bent; looking at the fabric (fine), it might be rather an 'table amphora', meant for short time storage, than a proper amphora; the paste type (71) is very likely local, as it was identified on different functional shapes (jars, dishes, lids, flagons)

DB 616 fabric F paste 97 colour reddish-yellow firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form table amphora part body conserved diameter figure no
 description two fragments decorated with large but shallow grooves, probably from the upper body; without obvious slip remnants, it has surprisingly shades: brick-brown (or a dark brick-red) on the inner face (negligent finished, as usual), and pale reddish-yellow outside; such a great difference would recommend a very narrow neck; considered 'table amphora' due to the fineness of the paste (see yet DB 609)

Most of the illustrated artefacts seem to belong to the type known as Kapitän 2, one of the most frequent types of transportation recipients for wine.²⁴ The most distinctive features of the type are the long, almost straight handles, with ovoid section, with or without longitudinal shallow grooves (Figures 1/6, 13, 14), strongly bent above the rim level (Figures 5, 8, 11), with high, conical neck, decorated with ribs (Figures 1/7, 11, 12, possibly 10), with cylindrical hollow foot (Figures 1/15-18).

The literature concerning Kapitän 2 amphora type has considered it almost unanimously as coming from the Aegean Sea, being recorded with at least two different fabrics: a coarse one, orange-red, with frequent quartz (up to 4 mm!), and a second, rather fine, creamy-buff,²⁵ which, by the way, is absent in Băneasa. A dedicated study of amphorae types across Roman Dacia was counting 19 items of the sort, all of coarse fabric, having tints in the range from red to reddish-brown or brick-like brown,²⁶ different colorations that could fall within the different post-depositional conditions. The problem appears when Adrian Ardeț is giving the ceramic paste descriptions, which are not two of the same kind. The most typical description mentions quartz, 'pebbles', mica flakes, and 'limestone'. Almost half of those descriptions mention also a black volcanic inclusion, making seemingly a second type of fabrication.²⁷ Such a diversity of fabrics could seem impossible; it is yet confirmed by our work: from 13 items considered as joining the type Kapitän 2 (10 certain and 3 likely), only two are falling in the same fabric type, no. 26, ID 90 and 256, therefore possibly from the same recipient, as they have also the same tint, brick-red.

Table 5. Analytical table of the fabric types encountered for Kapitän 2 amphora sherds²⁸

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
9	<1	3	0.2	2					0.1	2				
23	<1	3	0.1		<1	2			1	4			?	1
26	<2	3					1	2						
48	~2	3							2	4				
60	0.1	3	0.1	3					0.1	4				
64	/0/	2-3	0.1	1			2	3			2	2		
75	2	2-3					1	2	1	2-3	2	2		
76	1	4-5	0.1	3					0.1	2-3	1	1		
81	2	3	0.1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3				
86	1	2					2	3	0.1	2				
91	1	3							0.1	3	1	2		
96	1	4	0.1	1			1	1	0.1	3			0.1	2

On the Table 5 we can see a coarser type (48), the only seemingly with the visual characterisation provided by the Amphora Project. All the others were classified as half-coarse fabrics, but their diversity is amazing. Quite surprising is only one case, fabric 9, because, as we shall see, it is very characteristic

²⁴ Or even the most frequent type in the third century for Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea area (see Roman Amphorae, catalogue, Kapitän 2).

²⁵ Roman Amphorae, catalogue, Kapitän 2, see petrology.

²⁶ Ardeț 2006, 189-192.

²⁷ Could be mentioned a third type, containing shells, for two locations in Transylvania (catalogue 18 and 19, see Ardeț 2006).

²⁸ Excerpted data from the Annex.

for the local production of kitchenware. Suspicions about local production of amphorae has been spelled out before,²⁹ but this is a hint worth deepening in future XRF analyses.

Table 6. Comparative data for handles' sections

class	ID	figure	wide	thick	ratio	section ³⁰	notes
amphorae	62	1/11	5.1	3.5	1.46	17.85	
	266	1/6	5.2	2.8	1.86	14.56	
	344	1/14	5.3	2.8	1.89	14.84	
	417	1/5	5.6	3.3	1.70	18.48	
	447	1/13	4.7	3.0	1.57	14.10	
	446	1/2	5.5	1.9	2.89	10.45	table amphora?
	159	1/9	3.9	1.9	2.05	7.41	table amphora?
two handled jars	55	no	3.3	1.1	3.00	3.63	
	110	no	3.2	1.0	3.20	3.20	
	165	no	3.1	1.0	3.10	3.10	
	169	no	4.0	1.0	4.00	4.00	
	288	no	3.6	1.0	3.60	3.60	
	482	no	3.7	1.4	2.64	5.18	
	588	2/4	3.0	0.8	3.75	2.40	
	589	2/6	3.5	1.0	3.50	3.50	
	644	2/8	2.8	1.2	2.33	3.36	linked to a typical rim
flagons	27	no	3.8	1.0	3.80	3.80	
	99	5/13	4.9	0.9	5.44	4.41	
	208	5/1	4.6	1.3	3.54	5.98	
	340	5/9	3.0	0.9	3.33	2.70	
	403	5/3	5.8	1.5	3.87	8.70	the very end is wider
	541	5/5	3.3	2.0	1.65	6.60	
	558	no	3.2	1.3	2.46	4.16	
	645	5/10	3.5	0.7	5.00	2.45	

The outcome would be that although the Kapitän 2 amphora type is very frequent at Băneasa,³¹ in the early third century, there are at least 10 different fabrication types, meaning that there were provided (full of wine, very likely) at different moments and, if not sent from different providers, at least from different production lots. The shapes are, for a change, highly standardized, following closely the dimensions taken on various drawing plates,³² with a rim diameter around 7 cm, a long neck, around 26 cm, a hollow base measuring outside around 8 cm, and very likely a total height about 77 cm. Such a recipient would measure, on the median diameter, about 26 cm. We are dealing thus with a paradox: a highly standardized shape and a tremendous diversity of fabrication types, for a very popular product, at least in the eastern side of the empire. This would suggest further a recipient carrying a specific load – as a specific sort of wine – but with multiple providers,³³ as a certain sort of grapes can be cultivated in different regions.

²⁹ Ardeț 2006, 128 with note 689, citing a personal communication of Gheorghe Popilian.

³⁰ The surface of the rectangle in which the handle's section is inscribed. 'Wide' and 'thick' in cm.

³¹ Add three sherds of the same kind published into the report concerning 2016 excavations (Teodor 2016, 120, Fig. 10/3-5).

³² Ardeț 2006, 334-335, plates XXVI-XXVII (scaled and measured in AutoCAD); see also Amphora Project (drawing, [link here](#)). See also Paraschiv 2006, 87, for the given dimensions, and the plates 1/5-7, 2/8-14.

³³ There are claims for chemical analyses proving very different origin for Kapitän 2 recipients (Paraschiv 2006, 88-

We did not try to classify the other artefacts from the Figure 1, due to their fragmentation. Some data could look disturbing, as ID 32 (Figure 1/3), having a neck diameter of 14.5 cm, which would be almost right for the lower part of a Kapitän 2 neck, but the conformation is different.³⁴ Even more strange are two handles, those from the Figure 1/2, 9 (IDs 446 and 159), which are made of fine fabrics (one red and one grey),³⁵ being a bit smaller than the others handles in the group. In order to check our intuition from the laboratory, we made the Table 6, which compares data for amphorae, two handled jars and flagons.

Data presented proved us right, at least for those two cases, with IDs 446 and 159, the sections being smaller than the other amphorae's handles, but larger than the sections from two handled jars and flagons (ID 403 will be disregarded). Their ratio is greater than the compact group of amphorae, but smaller than all others (except ID 541, which has smaller general dimensions). We have noted IDs 446 and 159 as 'table amphorae', but they could be, as well, 'table pitchers', but the difference is impossible to tell on small fragments; a table amphora is yet a 'more Roman' artefact.³⁶

3B. STORAGE RECIPIENTS

Within the processed pottery assemblage from Băneasa proper *dolia* are missing. Nevertheless, some large jars occur, as depicted at the Figure 2/1-3, 5, and their most likely use is for storage. The largest in our collection (Figure 1/1) is the only one having a clear reference to Popilian's *dolia* (1976, cat 746), as the shape of the – flat, large – rim, with missing neck and strong raised shoulder, as well as its fine, red fabrication, but it is far smaller than the pot from *Romula* (rim's diameter 22 cm, compared to 29 cm).

storage												
DB	35	fabric	vF	paste	45	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no	
form	dolium			part	rim-shoulder		conserved	80	diameter	22.0	figure	2/1
description	the most massive rim from this collection, flat and wide (30 mm), with a trapezoidal section, with no neck and high shoulder; slip from the same paste and colour, apparently applied only outside, as tiny marks of a wooden spatula are visible; this is a forefather of the fourth century <i>Krausengefässe</i>											
DB	434	fabric	vF	paste	51	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no	
form	dolium			part	rim-shoulder		conserved	30	diameter	22.0	figure	2/5
description	a massive, triangular flat rim (23 mm), decorated with 3 grooves, with no neck; the shape is intermediary between certain 'dolia' (Figures 2/1, 3) and double-handled jars with a long, enlarged neck (Figure 2/7, 9, 11 etc.); in this case, the orientation of the rim towards inside, the bulky rim, the diameter (22 cm) and the angle of the sherd below the rim, are all suggesting a dolium (or, simpler, a storage vessel); slip on the both sides, darker than the core											
DB	642	fabric	F	paste	52	colour	reddish-yellow	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no	
form	dolium			part	neck-shoulder		conserved	40	diameter	21.0	figure	2/3
description	a flat rim, 23 mm wide, not decorated, closing towards interior, null neck, a relatively low but long shoulder, suggesting a median diameter around 30 cm; it is not a proper 'dolium', but a storage vessel											
DB	110	fabric	vF	paste	45	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no	
form	double handled jar			part	handle		conserved		diameter		figure	no
description	the upper plug of a flat section handle (32 x 10 mm), with three longitudinal grooves, strongly bent (suggesting a short handle); the estimated diameter of the recipient, near the mouth, is around 20-22 cm), driving the hypothesis towards a double handled jar (usually associated with a fine paste)											
DB	433	fabric	vF	paste	51	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no	

89, citing Empereur, Picon 1989, not seen).

³⁴ The shape could be related to the type 6 of amphorae in Popilian's classification (1976, 172, cat. 203, 204, 207, 212, see plate 16), with large neck and rim diameters, between 13.5 and 16.8 cm), but for all those Popilian was noting a 'fine, red-brick fabric'. Our sherd, ID 32 (Fig. 1/3), is classified as half-coarse, but is difficult to tell if Popilian's 'fine' could be the same as ours 'half-coarse'. On the other hand, the fabrication type 9 is very common for kitchen ware in Băneasa and one should not rule out to possibility to have local replicas.

³⁵ Full size amphorae made out of fine fabrics are not excluded, as Popilian (1976, 45, plate 15/9) mentioned a fine and grey type, having also a hollow foot and body decorated with ribs (but missing the upper part. In our case the size of the handles warned us to consider another hypothesis.

³⁶ Opaît 2003, esp. 217-218.

- form** double handled jar **part** rim-neck **conserved** 45 **diameter** 14.0 **figure** 2/10
description typical flat rim (17 mm), turned outside in right angle, decorated with two grooves on the top; it is conserved also about half of the long neck, a bit enlarged; bilateral slip and brown paint, visible especially inside (the outer side is covered with a thick layer of hardened ash)
- DB** 395 **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** greyish white **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** rim **conserved** 30 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** no
description rim and a short fragment of the neck, making an angle of 80°; triangular shape rim profile, with a flat top, slightly dishd; the closest analogy is Figure 2/10; if double handled jar, as supposed, it would be the smallest
- DB** 288 **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description flat section handle (36 x 10 mm), having three longitudinal grooves; the lower end is present, the upper end is broken; strongly arched; the diameter where the handle was stuck is estimated at 20 cm; covered by post-depositional layer
- DB** 281 **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** rim **conserved** 40 **diameter** 17.0 **figure** no
description simply rounded rim, reverted about 80 degrees, fragment broken at the neck's diameter; it has a slip darker than the core; possibly a doubled handled beaker (Popilian 1976, type 2)
- DB** 169 **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** light grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form double handled jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 60 **diameter** 16.0 **figure** no
description triangular section rim, with flat top, 18 mm wide, not decorated; the place where the handle has stuck is visible, immediately below the lip, suggesting a wide and flat shape (40 x 10 mm)
- DB** 165 **fabric** vF **paste** 57 **colour** dark yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description flat wide handle (31 x 10.2 mm) with two longitudinal deep grooves; strongly arched, it conserves the both ends, the distance between them being rather small (48 mm); very likely it comes from a relatively small double handled jar
- DB** 588 **fabric** vF **paste** 88 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** post-funct.
form double handled jar **part** rim-neck **conserved** **diameter** 16.0 **figure** 2/4
description funnel-like rim, with a flat top and a deep groove outside, with narrowed neck (measured inside as having 13 cm) of which the handle was attached; the lower part of the handle is missing; flat handle, 30 x 7.6 mm, decorated with three wide grooves; slip on the both sides, finishing not very carefully; this type of recipient is a single appearance so far
- DB** 170 **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 80 **diameter** 17.0 **figure** no
description similar with the previous (DB 169), but reddish, flat rim (20 mm wide), not decorated; traces of red paint; the recently broken part shows a much lighter shade, yellowish
- DB** 166 **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form double handled jar **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description handle of a similar type as DB 165, coming yet from a larger pot; the upper plug to the neck is 49 mm wide;
the width is not preserved; the thickness is 12 mm
- DB** 55 **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form double handled jar **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description flat section handle (33 x 11 mm), with two deep longitudinal grooves, simply arched, closing a length of 8 cm along the shape, very likely from a double handled jar
- DB** 551 **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** ?
form double handled jar **part** rim-neck **conserved** 45 **diameter** 15.0 **figure** 2/12
description a bilateral thickened rim, larger outside and smaller inside (beak-like), along cylindrical neck, a bit enlarged in the middle, broken at the shoulder; it is the usual conformation for two handled jars, yet not having grooves on the lip; very fine slip, finished with a wooden spatula; traces of red paint outside, on the lip and on the inner rim (not below); two fine grooves below the rim; on the middle height of the neck it is inscribed the letter M (or two, in ligature?), after the firing, using a sharp tool, made out of 4 straight lines (one longer, obviously intentionally)

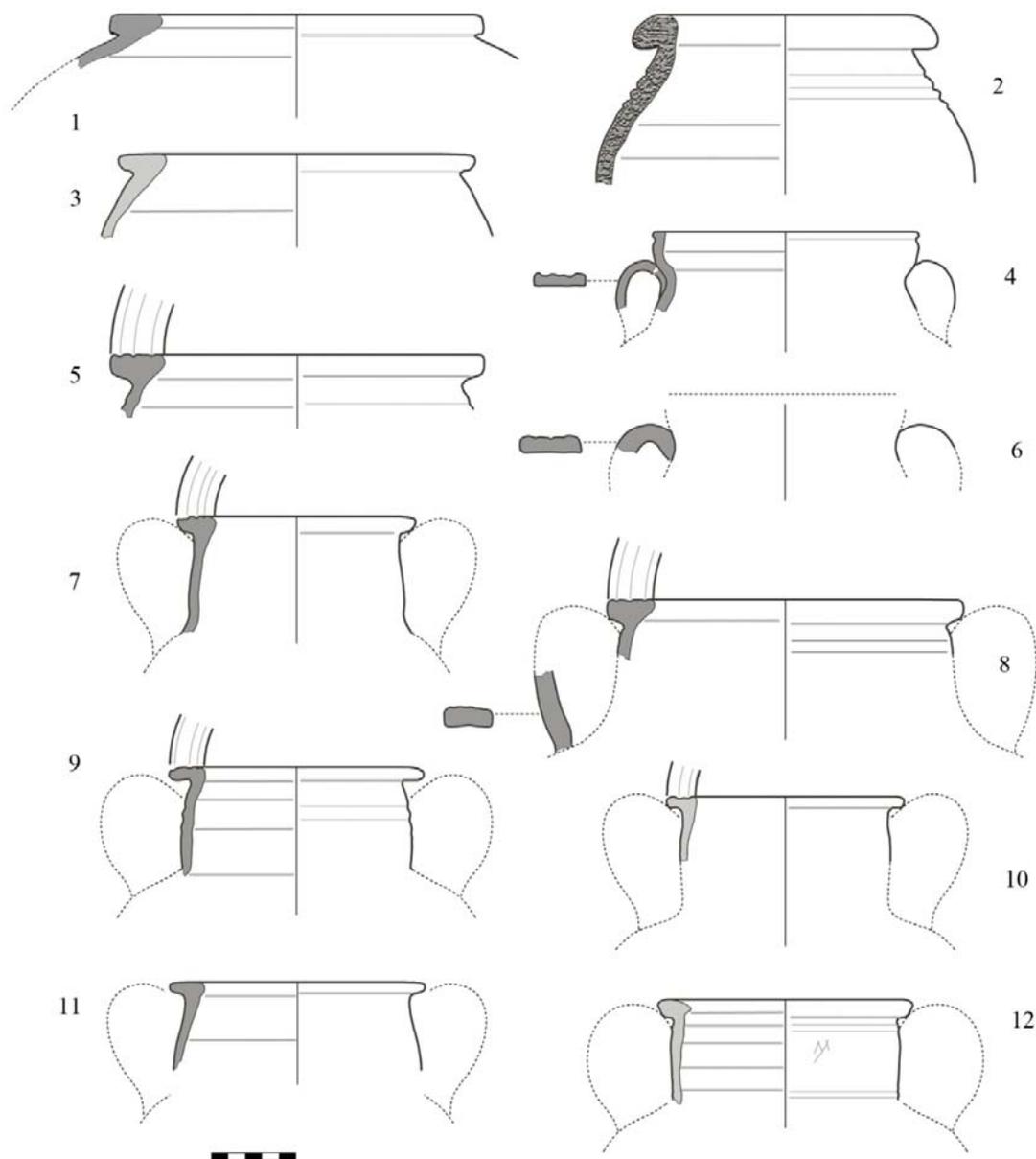


Figure 2. Storage jars from Băneasa. Fine fabric except 2; oxidized pottery: 3, 10, 12. Scale 1:4.
Type 1: 1; type 2: 3, 5; type 3: 7-12; type 4: 4; type 5: 2; not classified: 6.

- DB 530** fabric F paste 47 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form double handled jar part rim-neck conserved 55 diameter 15.0 figure 2/9
 description typical shape at Băneasa, with a flat horizontal rim, decorated with 3 grooves, a long cylindrical neck, enlarged in the middle; the sherd is broken at the junction with the shoulder; the enlarged section of the neck is decorated with 2 grooves; the finishing (including decoration) is sloppy
- DB 482** fabric F paste 47 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form double handled jar part handle conserved diameter figure no
 description a small fragment of a flat section (37 x 13.6 mm) handle; it has two longitudinal grooves, very deep, having a V section
- DB 478** fabric F paste 52 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form double handled jar part rim-shoulder conserved 120 diameter 14.0 figure 2/7
 description flat rim (20 mm wide) decorated with three grooves; long cylindrical neck, a bit enlarged, broken at the

point where the shoulder was developed; thin slip, darker than the core

- DB 338** fabric F paste 69 colour reddish grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form double handled jar part rim conserved 25 diameter 15.0 figure 2/11
description a flat rim (17.5 mm wide) and the whole long neck, tall, a bit enlarged; slip on the both faces; three grooves are running around the rim, on the flattened lip, at uneven intervals; another two grooves are marking the middle, enlarged part of the neck
- DB 659** fabric F paste 71 colour pink firing complex sec.burn no
form double handled jar part rim conserved 50 diameter 16.0 figure no
description a typical rim of a double handled jar, with a flat and wide 17.8 mm rim, slightly tilt inside; there are some interesting facts connected with it, as the intense pink shade, very rare; it is a pot with a complex firing process, having the core light-grey, but pink faces; the object has obvious flaws of fabrication, having bubbles and cracks, although the artefact was recovered from the middle of the barrack (both planimetric and stratigraphic); two other sherds from the same area have the same shades and flows
- DB 643** fabric F paste 80 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form double handled jar part neck-shoulder conserved 35 diameter 21.0 figure 2/8
description two separate fragments: a flat, decorated rim (22.7 mm, three grooves), a short part of the quasi-cylindrical neck, decorated with grooves (DB 643); the lower half of a handle (DB 644), flat, having in section 28.2 x 11.7 mm, with four shallow grooves; certain slip, careful finishing (giving small facets by polishing)
- DB 589** fabric F paste 93 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form double handled jar part handle conserved diameter figure 2/6
description the upper part of a handle, suggesting a neck diameter of 13 cm; flat, 35.2 x 9.5 cm, it is decorated with three longitudinal grooves made with a sharp blade, living a V shaped groove
- DB 118** fabric vF paste 51 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form jar part rim conserved 20 diameter 18.0 figure no
description S-shaped rim, although made of fine paste; dark grey slip; it is a direct prove that some liquid containers were supposed to be used with a lid
- DB 117** fabric F paste 47 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form jar part base conserved 60 diameter 20.0 figure no
description an unusual large base of a large jar, very likely for storage, preserving a very short part of the lower body, but very splay, suggesting a medium diameter around (or over) 40 cm
- DB 418** fabric hC paste 15 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form jar part rim-median conserved 35 diameter 18.0 figure 2/2
description the rim is vertical, the lip is bent and stuck on the outer face; no lid sill; three grooves are decorating the shoulder; relatively coarse paste, but unlikely for cooking purposes; there are no traces of smoke, and the diameter is unusual large for a cooking pot; it is the only artefact of this kind

The large jar from the Figure 2/1, noted in the catalogue as *dolium*, goes in our typology as the type 1. The other two noted similarly, as *dolia* (Figures 2/3, 5), make a second type, as being intermediary between Figure 2/1 and the large group from the figure 2/7-12, as rim's diameter, massively flat rim, as well as the angle of the shoulder (neck??) are seemingly.

The third type of the storage jars from Băneasa is, by far, the largest (Figures 2/7-12),³⁷ having very good parallels in Oltenia,³⁸ the only difference being the colour: in Oltenia this type is almost all the time oxidized pottery (all from the illustrated items), category making at Băneasa only a third of them, the rest being grey. The fabric is split between very fine and fine paste types. The shape is highly standardized, with a flat rim developed horizontally, with a long neck, having a cylindrical scheme, enlarged towards the half height. The dimensions yet vary relatively much, the rim diameter oscillating from 14 to 21 cm.³⁹ A special note worth Figure 2/12, item having an M scratched on the neck,⁴⁰ a fact remarked previously

³⁷ To be added two grey pots (Teodor 2016, 117, Fig. 8/5, 10) and a reddish one (idem, 119, Fig. 9/10) from the same sort, published for the digging campaign from 2016.

³⁸ Popilian 1976, 92, cat. 399-407 (type 4). Well represented also in Oltenia, it is not the most frequent type of the two handled jars, but is dated also in the third century.

³⁹ To be compared with the range 14.8-19.2 cm in Oltenia.

⁴⁰ Having also a good analogy in Oltenia, at Stolniceni (Popilian 1976, 184, cat. 397), on a double handled jar from

on valuated pottery.

The fourth type of storage jars is also a double handled jar (Figure 2/4) of a completely other type, with a short, S-shape rim and a groove on the outside, with shorter neck and flat handles with three longitudinal grooves. It parallels the type 1 of Popilian (1976, 91, cat. 382-393), more frequent red than grey, also fine, dated mostly in the second century, with rim diameters between 9.5 and 15.8 cm.

The fifth type of storage jars is the only one having a half-coarse fabric (Figure 2/2), with a morphology reminding the kitchen pots, albeit imperfectly, with thick rim, rolled outside, no neck, a tall upper body, with four grooves on the shoulder. It wears no sign of use in the kitchen, the diameter being much larger than usual for a kitchen pot. More likely it was used for keeping edibles.

As for the functions played, our type 1 is obviously a storage pot, which is very likely also for the types 2 and 5. Remains in discussion the types 3 – very frequent – and 4. Although a cooking utility was previously mentioned,⁴¹ it is quite unlikely: the paste fabric is too fine, improper for cooking,⁴² and the neck is too long.⁴³ The flat and wide rim is not suggesting a good pouring (making exceptions Figures 2/11, 12). Many of them has the top rim decorated with three grooves (except Figure 2/10, with only two), which could address also a specific function, like sealing them with wax, using either lids or wooden caps. This could be useful for lots of dry edibles.

The recipients gathered under the generic name ‘storage jars’ give about 9% from the weight of the assemblage.

3C. KITCHEN JARS

This is the second most frequent class of recipients at Băneasa, with almost 22% from the total weight. As a minimum number of pieces, we have counted 84 different rims, from a total of 196 records (42.8%).

Trying to make a typology for those, we have recalled the words of our forerunner Gheorghe Popilian, saying that the all-day pottery is the most difficult chapter of the study dedicated to the Roman pottery in Dacia.⁴⁴ The cooking pots are the peak of the difficulty, the analyst having to deal with great numbers, but all in small shares of each pot, with a disconcerting variability of close related shapes.

We have included here all pots suspected, one way or another, to have been used in food preparation. Therefore, one will find within the catalogue a few recipients made of fine paste; along 22 pots made of coarse paste, there are also 34 made of half-coarse paste, but also 4 made of fine paste types, and 2 from very fine paste types. The reasons are different in each case, having either a ‘kitchenware’ conformation (S-shape rim, unusual for storage pots previously presented), either displaying marks of use in hot environments. As concerns the type of firing, the picture is overwhelming in favour of the reduced processes.

The report presented in the Table 7 between grey and red based colours is very close to the picture made from processing data from Oltenia, for which oxidised (coarse) kitchen ware make only 12.2% from all.⁴⁵ Interesting to note, Popilian was not using the concept of ‘kitchen jars’, but an expression very accustomed in Romanian archaeology, ‘oala-borcan’, which can be translated as ‘handleless jar’; within this category he also included a few pots made out of fine pastes (types 10 and 11), making 18% of all, similar again with our data (13% from the Table 7 is fine ware).

the second type (very similar, possibly earlier), where the letters VAL were incised in the same place, on the neck, after firing. In the military sites such propriety marks are usual (Davies 1971, 132).

⁴¹ Popilian 1976, 91, addressing all double handled jars.

⁴² The clay is rapidly increasing its volume if exposed to heat, risking crack and shattering, therefore the cooking ware paste contains quartz and other silica, which are non-plastic, preventing the expansion of the body (Shepard 1965, 27-29; see also Orton, Hughes, 2013, 250).

⁴³ As we shall see, one of the most obvious features of the cooking pots from Băneasa is a very short neck.

⁴⁴ Popilian 1976, 83. On same page, the old master of Roman pottery in Dacia was adding: ‘the all-day pottery expresses most accurately the self of provincial culture in Dacia’, which is exactly the idea fuelling our efforts.

⁴⁵ Within the study recently published (Teodor 2019) there were given some ‘supplementary data’ as an Excel file, where are copied the main features of the catalogue made by Popilian (1976). The percent is calculated relying on those data.

Table 7. Cooking pots, class of fineness and firing

generic	firing	items	% per category
very fine	reduced	2	100.0%
fine	reduced	4	100.0%
half-coarse	complex	2	5.9%
half-coarse	incomplete	2	5.9%
half-coarse	oxidised	3	8.8%
half-coarse	reduced	27	79.4%
coarse	complex	2	9.1%
coarse	oxidised	2	9.1%
coarse	reduced	18	81.8%

kitchen jars

- DB 327** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form handleless jar **part** rim **conserved** 30 **diameter** 10.0 **figure** 3/29
description a typical shape, again, for a kitchen pot, although the paste is rather fine; the dimension is also relatively too small for a cooking pot; certain traces of a slip, at least on the inner face
- DB 353** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form handleless jar **part** rim **conserved** 40 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 3/26
description S-shape rim, very typical for cooking pots, as well as the upper diameter, but the paste is fine, improper for cooking, and there are no traces of smoke on the artefact (difficult to be seen on a grey surface); slip, good finishing
- DB 362** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form handleless jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 45 **diameter** 11.0 **figure** 3/25
description another paradoxical artefact, having all the essential traits of a cooking pot (including the diameter), made yet from a relatively fine paste; bilateral slip (as the cooking pots!)
- DB 386** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form handleless jar **part** rim **conserved** 50 **diameter** 11.0 **figure** 3/30
description thickened rim of a jar (double handled?), missing the S-shape profile and a proper paste for cooking pots, also the smoke marks, although having typical dimensions for a cooking pot, as well as a bilateral slip (usually identified on cooking pots); groove on the shoulder
- DB 405** **fabric** F **paste** 71 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** rim **conserved** 10 **diameter** **figure** 3/21
description this is a very clear case of a relatively fine paste (type 71) was used to make a cooking pot (the rim profile is the most usual, a fact confirmed by smoke traces on the external lip); the sherd is too small to allow a good diameter measurement, but the loose estimation falls also in a very usual class of sizes for the kitchen pots (11-12 cm)
- DB 626** **fabric** F **paste** 71 **colour** yellowish-grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** ?
form kitchen jar **part** base-body **conserved** 55 **diameter** 10.0 **figure** no
description a relatively large segment of the lower body, suggesting a slim and tall shape, with a short and profiled foot, with flat base (all the central part is absent); the most interesting fact here is that although the paste is fine, the slip is coarser, 'simulating' a kitchen-pot
- DB 129** **fabric** hC **paste** 7 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 60 **diameter** 13.0 **figure** 3/36
description S-shaped rim, simply rounded, very short neck
- DB 126** **fabric** hC **paste** 7 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 45 **diameter** 11.0 **figure** 3/4
description S-shaped rim, thickened and splay; functional marks
- DB 430** **fabric** hC **paste** 9 **colour** brown **firing** complex **sec.burn** no

form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	40	diameter	18.0	figure	3/39		
description	a jar difficult to be ascribed to a certain functionality: the rim is strongly bent outside, the lid sill is missing, the size is rather large for a cooking pot, the steam traces are missing; nevertheless, the paste is typical for a cooking pot, as well as the bilateral slip; decorated with two grooves on the shoulder										
DB	198	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	brick-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim	conserved	20	diameter	23.0	figure	3/42		
description	a jar used in the kitchen, with a sketchy S-shape scheme, strongly reverted outside, with a beak-like section; on the outer rim there are traces of smoke (was it used with a larger lid?)										
DB	175	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	5	diameter		figure	3/28		
description	S-shaped rim, thickened and splayed, very short neck, shoulder decorated with grooves; the fresh section shows vivid colours, with a light yellowish core and red sides										
DB	125	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	55	diameter	12.0	figure	3/24		
description	S-shaped rim, thickened lip, short neck; functional marks										
DB	123	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	60	diameter	11.0	figure	3/2		
description	S-shaped rim, slightly thickened and splay; short neck, shoulder marked with at least two grooves (broken there); functional marks										
DB	632	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	45	diameter	14.0	figure	no		
description	typical configuration (thickened rim, S-shape, short neck) with a relatively high shoulder; obvious traces of a slip, mainly inside; clear marks of cooking fats on the rim										
DB	605	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	yes
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-body	conserved	60	diameter	14.0	figure	3/13		
description	typical cooking pot, with thickened rim, S-shape configuration, a neck more developed than usual, low shoulder, marked by three grooves; slip on the both sides; relatively large, with an estimated medium diameter around 20 cm and long upper half										
DB	64	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	55	diameter	20.0	figure	3/15		
description	one of the largest jars in this collection, having a typical S-shaped rim, with a bilateral thickened lip; although the configuration is suggesting a kitchen jar, there are any kind of marks of using it for cooking										
DB	664	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	post-functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	40	diameter	13.0	figure	3/6		
description	two fragments from the rim of a kitchen pot, having a typical morphology, with a strong S-shape and two grooves on the shoulder; traces of slip; strong secondary firing										
DB	300	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	50	diameter	15.0	figure	3/17		
description	typical mouth configuration for a kitchen jar, making a ridge outside; two grooves on the base of the neck; the shoulder is relatively low, suggesting a tall upper body; covered in a post-depositional coating, ash like										
DB	45	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	functional
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	50	diameter	13.0	figure	no		
description	S-shaped rim, very typical for kitchen-ware, made of relatively fine paste, covered with a coarser and darker slip; it is not basically a kitchen jar, but an imitation (a pot dressed for looking coarser than it is)										
DB	360	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no
form	kitchen jar	part	rim-shoulder	conserved	60	diameter	17.0	figure	3/20		
description	typical section of a cooking pot (S-shape, thickened rim), short neck and well balanced shoulder, decorated with (at least) three distanced grooves; bilateral slip										
DB	451	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no
form	kitchen jar	part	base	conserved	90	diameter	8.0	figure	no		
description	bottom of a kitchen pot with rope traces on the outer side; strong wheel marks on the lower body; no traces of use (no flame marks, no organic deposition on the bottom)										
DB	470	fabric	hC	paste	9	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	functional

- form** kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 55 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 3/32
description typical morphology for a kitchen jar, decorated with two grooves on the shoulder; the slip is not obvious; secondary burning on the both sides, supposing a lateral fire and the use of the lid
- DB** 139 **fabric** hC **paste** 10 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form kitchen jar **part** rim **conserved** 40 **diameter** 17.0 **figure** no
description rim of a jar oriented almost vertical, thickened outside, having an unusual deep groove on the top
- DB** 306 **fabric** hC **paste** 10 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form kitchen jar **part** base **conserved** 80 **diameter** 7.0 **figure** no
description the lower part of the body, making a short and not profiled foot (this is quite common); the base would be thinner than the body, but it is broken (another common fact); secondary burning, post-functional
- DB** 535 **fabric** hC **paste** 23 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** base **conserved** 40 **diameter** 7.0 **figure** no
description the bottom of a kitchen jar, wearing the rope marks outside; short and not profiled foot (typical); thinner bottom as the body (again typical)
- DB** 396 **fabric** hC **paste** 60 **colour** yellowish-brown **firing** complex **sec.burn** yes
form kitchen jar **part** neck-shoulder **conserved** 60 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 3/23
description typical profile for a kitchen jar, with S-shape rim, short shoulder and low shoulder decorated with a groove; strongly burned, post-functional, heavy whitish post-depositional layer
- DB** 536 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** yellowish-grey **firing** incomplete **sec.burn** no
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 60 **diameter** 11.0 **figure** no
description typical kitchen shape (S-shape and thickened rim), made from a coarse paste, but covered with a better slip, neglecting finished; although the coloration of the section is suggesting an incomplete firing (yellowish-grey on faces, grey on the core), the sherd is fairly hard, thus the coloration could be due to a complex firing; no obvious functional burning, the inner side is a bit darker near the inner rim, thus likely it was used for boiling with a lid
- DB** 574 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 10 **diameter** **figure** 3/10
description middle sized kitchen pot having a typical profile, with a short neck and shoulder marked by two grooves; bilateral slip
- DB** 604 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** base **conserved** 300 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** no
description one of the few preserved bottoms for a kitchen pot; a short and not profiled foot, a flat bottom, slightly raised and thinner than the side walls; traces of rope on the outer face; strong secondary burning (functional) and organic remains; it belongs from a relatively large cooking pot
- DB** 268 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 45 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 3/35
description S-shape rim, no thickened; short neck, shoulder marked by a groove; secondary firing, post-functional
- DB** 260 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 75 **diameter** 14.0 **figure** 3/8
description typical profile for a kitchen pot (S-shaped and thickened rim); a groove is marking the shoulder; bilateral slip (darker as the core); secondary firing, probably functional
- DB** 267 **fabric** hC **paste** 63 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** functional
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 85 **diameter** 13.0 **figure** 3/5
description typical section for a kitchen pot (S-shaped and thickened rim); short neck, shoulder marked with two grooves; secondary firing, quite strong, on the shoulder and outer rim
- DB** 419 **fabric** hC **paste** 76 **colour** yellowish-grey **firing** incomplete **sec.burn** ?
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 45 **diameter** 18.0 **figure** 3/40
description profiled shoulder, neck almost null, rim strongly bent outside, flatten lip; this is not the typical configuration of a cooking pot, but the angle of the rim is proper for using a lid; if a cooking pot, it is one of the largest from the collection; apparently incomplete firing (the section shows different qualities of firing), oscillating shades between yellowish-grey and plain grey, possibly due to a second burn (uncertain)
- DB** 427 **fabric** hC **paste** 76 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form kitchen jar **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 85 **diameter** 13.0 **figure** 3/31
description relatively small kitchen jar, with a relatively usual morphology (missing yet the S-shaped rim), short neck, shoulder marked by three grooves; bilateral slip; dim.: rD = 13.0; nD = 11.8; mD = 16.9

- DB 512** fabric hC paste 84 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 40 diameter 11.0 figure 3/12
description typical kitchen jar, with an S-shaped rim, a relatively small one, with thin walls (4 mm), low shoulder stressed by a groove; functional marks (lateral fire and the use of a lid)
- DB 665** fabric hC paste 84 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part neck-shoulder conserved 45 diameter 10.0 figure 3/1
description although small, the rim is very typical for a kitchen pot, as well as the two grooves from the shoulder and the bilateral slip; functional marks (secondary burnings on the lip)
- DB 587** fabric hC paste 92 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 60 diameter 15.0 figure 3/16
description this is the most elaborated kitchen profile, having a double thickness of the rim, the usual inner S-shape (lid's sill), with a deep groove marking (unusual!) the neck's diameter, and with another - usual, this time - groove on the shoulder; obvious slip on the both faces; the inner side has a darker shade, which might be the result of boiling fats with a lid
- DB 663** fabric hC paste 92 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn post-funct.
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 60 diameter 12.0 figure 3/9
description two fragments from the rim of a kitchen pot, having a typical morphology, short neck and two grooves on the shoulder; traces of a slip, mainly inside; strong secondary burning (after breaking)
- DB 622** fabric hC paste 94 colour yellowish-grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 15 diameter 17.0 figure 3/19
description a relatively unusual morphology for a kitchen pot, with the usual thickening of the rim, but much bent outside, with the usual S-shaped inner side, but rather symbolic than functional, with the usual short neck but an unusual high shoulder, marked - as usual - by a groove; the colour is a ochre-grey (with an almost black core), another rare thing in this collection; it is considered kitchen-pot just because it has a proper paste for cooking, yet there are no definite marks of use (except a darker shade on the outer rim, as if a larger lid would have been used); between cooking pots, it is anyway one of the largest
- DB 606** fabric hC paste 95 colour reddish grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 55 diameter 13.0 figure no
description typical configuration, with an enlarged rim, externally protruded, S-shape (lid's sill), short neck and a shoulder marked by three grooves; bilateral slip; strong smoked, especially on the inner side (turned black) and on the top of the rim
- DB 46** fabric C paste 11 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 55 diameter 13.0 figure 3/22
description S-shaped rim, very characteristic for a kitchen jar
- DB 47** fabric C paste 11 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 45 diameter 11.0 figure 3/27
description S-shape rim, having below it a small ridge, without an obvious decorative meaning (the place to do it, between the lip and the neck's diameter, is unusual)
- DB 359** fabric C paste 11 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form kitchen jar part rim-shoulder conserved 45 diameter 20.0 figure 3/41
description not very typical cooking pot, with a short, thickened and everted rim, without a lid sill; very short neck, low and long shoulder; bilateral slip, darker
- DB 10** fabric C paste 11 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn post-funct.
form kitchen jar part rim conserved 45 diameter 10.0 figure 3/3
description S-shaped rim, slightly thickened outside, from a small jar
- DB 28** fabric C paste 11 colour yellowish-grey firing reduced sec.burn post-functional
form kitchen jar part rim conserved 45 diameter 12.0 figure no
description kitchen jar with a discreet S-shape conformation decoration with an incision just below the (short) neck possible but uncertain slip

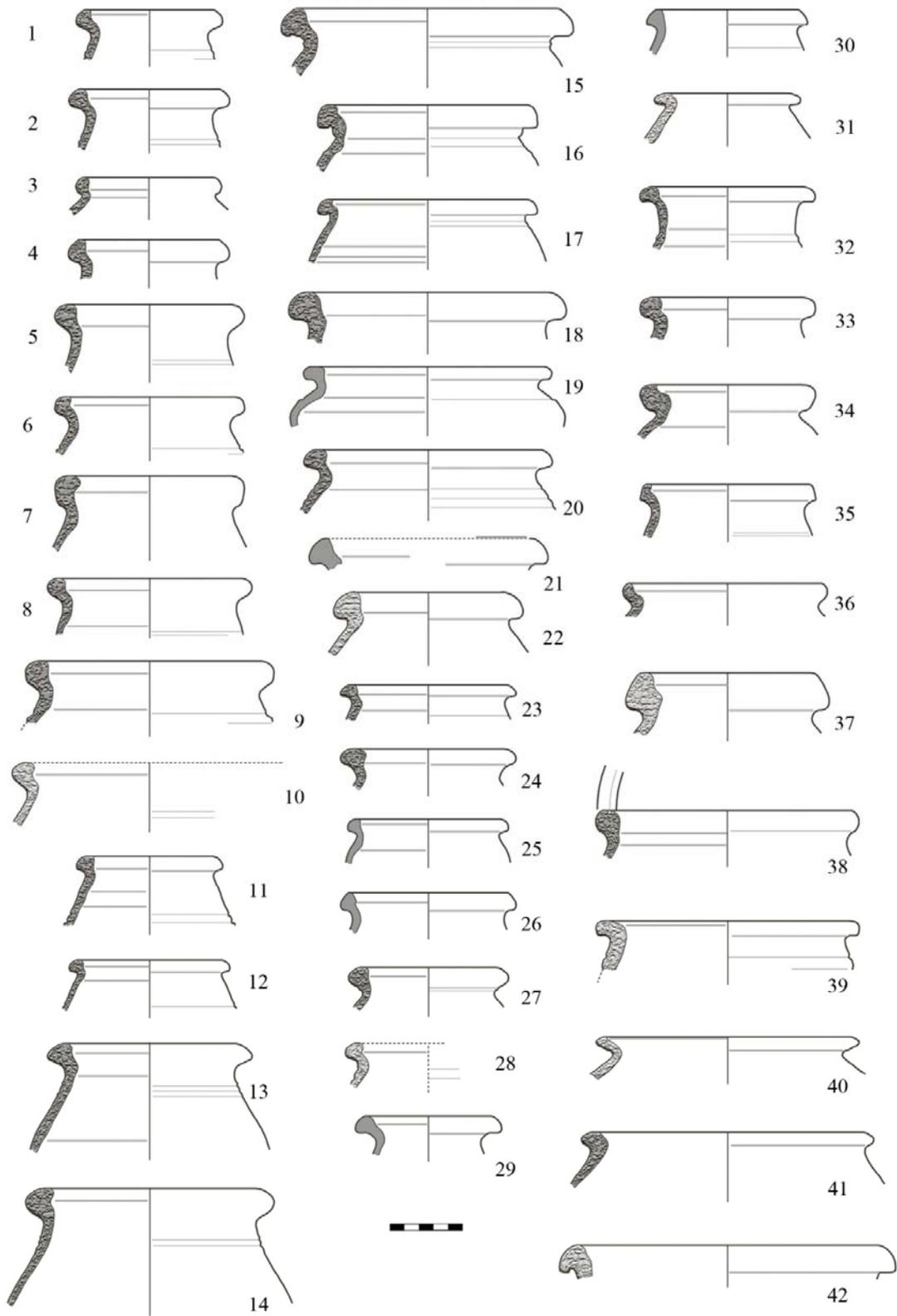


Figure 3. Kitchen pots from Băneasa.
 Light grey – oxidized; darker grey – reduced; broken shade – coarse paste.
 Scale 1:4.

DB 93	fabric C	paste 12	colour yellowish-red	firing complex	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim	conserved 60	diameter 14.0	figure 3/37
description	S-shaped rim, typical for the kitchenware (if associated with a coarse paste); the core is (light) grey, suggesting not an incomplete firing, but a complex one (a reduced phase followed by an oxidizing one); the slip is not obvious, but very likely it was used; no marks of using in the kitchen				
DB 411	fabric C	paste 12	colour yellowish-red	firing complex	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 40	diameter 10.0	figure 3/31
description	kitchen jar, almost typical (S-shape rim is absent), small, unusual coarse paste, bilateral slip (much better than the core)				
DB 458	fabric C	paste 12	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 100	diameter 10.0	figure no
description	a lower body making a short, not profiled foot, with a flat base, a bit raised and thinner as the body (this is the general rule); no flame traces				
DB 122	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 180	diameter 9.0	figure no
description	kitchen jar bottom, slightly bulging on the both sides, having a small and profiled foot; the outer side has the marks of the rope used for detaching it from the wheel				
DB 673	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim	conserved 35	diameter 26.0	figure no
description	a very typical but unusually large rim of a kitchen pot (the largest, in fact); it is broken before the neck's diameter (therefore not drawn); bilateral slip (darker than the core); no kitchen use marks				
DB 69	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 90	diameter 8.0	figure no
description	lower body with a sketched foot of a kitchen type jar, with a flat base, slightly thinner and lifted at the centre; no obvious marks of using in the kitchen				
DB 199	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim	conserved 55	diameter 19.0	figure 3/18
description	similar shape as the previous (DB 198), similar (but different) paste, but grey and with no obvious traces of smoke (difficult to be noticed on a grey surface); slip at the same colour, much finer, attentively finished				
DB 357	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 80	diameter 14.0	figure no
description	a cooking pot having only a suggestion of S-shape, everted but not thickened; coarse paste smoothed by slip on the both sides; well fired, consistent and tough; two (or many) grooves on the shoulder; traces of smoke				
DB 323	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 65	diameter 12.0	figure 3/34
description	S-type section of the rim, a bit different as the majority, as the sill made for the lid is located upper than usual, near the top of the lip; the paste is yet very typical for kitchenware; slip darker than the core				
DB 94	fabric C	paste 12	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 45	diameter 12.0	figure 3/33
description	same type as the previous, but smaller and with no obvious slip, usually present on the kitchenware				
DB 187	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 80	diameter 13.0	figure no
description	kitchen jar, S-shaped rim, thickened and flatten; traces of smoke on the inner side of the lip; undecorated although the shoulder is present				
DB 295	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 45	diameter 11.0	figure no
description	lower body with a small, not profiled foot, with the base completely missing; secondary functional traces of exposure to heat, on the side; bad firing, with cleavage of the wall				
DB 675	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 30	diameter 18.0	figure 3/38
description	rounded rim, thickened outside, having a deep groove on top (very unusual); the S-shape of the inner face is missing; no secondary burning or marks for the kitchen jobs; bilateral slip, darker than the core; this is one of the largest kitchen pots in the collection				

DB 188	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 75	diameter 12.0	figure no
description	kitchen jar, with a thickened rim (as many of the kind) but missing the characteristic S-shape; the everted line of the rim compensates and ensures the functionality; traces of smoke on the inner side of the lip (the outer side is secondary burned out); short neck and superficial grooves at the shoulder line; although kitchenware, the wall is thin (4 mm)				
DB 674	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 180	diameter 7.4	figure no
description	one of the few conserved kitchen jars' bottoms, having a short and not profiled foot; although no ring is present, the bottom is slightly raised, this time having the same thickness as the body (8 mm), which is happening pretty rare.				
DB 91	fabric C	paste 12	colour yellowish-grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form kitchen jar		part base	conserved 90	diameter 11.0	figure no
description	very massive base of a kitchen (?) jar, with the lower body 16.2 mm thick, having a discreet foot (it is the most usual conformation of the lower body), with a base thinner and slightly lifted; there are no obvious signs of using it at open fire and no organic deposits on the bottom; its firing is not a straight 'reduced' one, as the core has reddish-yellowish tints of grey; the slip is not clearly visible, but the both faces have darker greys than the core of the sherd				
DB 553	fabric C	paste 31	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn post-functional
form kitchen jar		part rim-shoulder	conserved 60	diameter 10.0	figure 3/11
description	a small kitchen jar, with typical morphology, sloppy modelling; low shoulder, marked by two grooves				

A typology oriented towards shapes is difficult, mainly because we have at disposal only rims, at best connected with the shoulders. As a general rule, almost all the rims are thickened, in order to increase the strength on occasional and unintended strokes; there are just a few exceptions on that, as Figures 3/31, 35, 36, 39, 40. A second rule is the S-shaped rim, forming a sill for fitting a lid; similarly, there are just a few exceptions (Figures 3/31, 38, 39-42), but in all cases the more or less averted rim would make no trouble for using a lid. One could see that some shoulders are much raised (as Figure 3/19), others are very low (Figure 3/11-14), but the number of cases is too small to consider it as a classification criterion.

A first type of kitchen jars would be the one having a slightly thickened S-shaped rim (Figures 3/1-14). A second type would be similar, but with a broader thickened section, developed on the both sides, creating a small ridge on the outer face of the rim (Figures 3/15-29, 32-34, 37). A third type has slender terminations, but has the S-shape (Figures 3/31, 35, 36), and a fourth type would miss the S-shape (Figure 3/30, 31, 38-40). In details, there is much variation on the specific way in which the threshold for the lid is made, upper or lower, tilt outside (as Figure 3/34) or inside (like Figure 3/3), sometimes with doubtful functionality.

Whenever the shard is longer, on the shoulder one can see horizontal grooves, from one to three, not very deep, and seems to be more or less a rule.⁴⁶ A special note is worth Figure 3/38, which has a groove on the top of the rim, looking odd on a rounded rim. It is possible that the groove was intended with a functional aim, as a sealing support, as already discussed for storage jars,⁴⁷ situation in which it will be reconsidered as a storage pot, being one of the largest (rim diameter is 18 cm).

⁴⁶ Looking at the evidence published by Gh. Popilian, the things are pretty much the same, with grooved shoulders, with just a few exceptions (cat. 339, 345, 354, 355, 362, etc.). Some of those decorations could be located upper (on the neck) or lower (on the body), but the general rule is a couple of lines marking the shoulder.

⁴⁷ But also seen on some amphorae (Ardeț 2006, plate XL, 281-283). See also Honcu 2016, Plate I/9-11, for kitchenware of the third century from Scythia Minor.

Table 8. Distribution of the coarse types of paste on the kitchenware

generic	specific	count	generic	specific	count	generic	specific	count
coarse	11	10	half-coarse	10	6	half-coarse	79	1
coarse	12	26	half-coarse	15	1	half-coarse	81	1
coarse	31	1	half-coarse	23	1	half-coarse	84	1
coarse	41	1	half-coarse	44	2	half-coarse	92	3
coarse	49	1	half-coarse	60	8	half-coarse	94	1
half-coarse	7	4	half-coarse	63	8	half-coarse	95	1
half-coarse	9	38	half-coarse	76	2			

Studying the distribution of the paste types on the kitchen pots (Table 8) one can see a very uneven situation: the table is consistently dominated by the types 12 and 11 from the generic class ‘coarse’, having also a detached leader for the generic class ‘half-coarse’ within the type 9, followed distantly by a few others. In order to understand better this situation, we made further the Table 9, facilitating us to understand the differences. Looking first at the coarse pottery, the type 11 is a softer variant of the type 12, while type 41 is a coarser one; the other two are quite different and should warn about a different provider. Taking now the second part of the Table 9, we can see that the main type, 9, has the same structure as 12, being yet finer; some middle occurrences, like the types 7, 10, 44, 60, 63, have the same structure (naming quartz, mica flakes and voids), but different proportions. They all could come from the same area, if not from the same clay deposit. All others, checking the presence of opaque black (volcanic) and opaque brown intrusions, feldspar and iron ores, are suggesting quite different origin(s).

Table 9. Analytical distribution of inclusions on the coarse types of paste, occurring on kitchen jars. Excerpt from the Annex 1.

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
11	<2	4	0.1	2										
12	~2	4	0.1	4					1	2				
31	<2	4	0.1	4	<2	2	1	2					?	
41	~3	4	0.1	2										
49	<3	4	0.1	4	1	1	1	1						
7	<1	1	0.2	4					0.1	1				
9	<1	3	0.2	2					0.1	2				
10	<1	4	x	4										
15	0.1	2	x	1	1	2			0.1					
23	<1	3	x		0.1	2			1	4			?	1
44	<1	2	?	1					<1	1				
60	0.1	3	0.1	3					0.1	4				
63	2	4	0.1	1					0.2	3				
76	1	4-5	0,1	3					0.1	2-3	1	1		
79	1	3	0.2	2	1	2			0.2	3-4				
81	2	3	0.1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3				
84	0.1	3	?	1	?	1			1	3				
92	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	2			0.1	3	1	1		
94	1	3	0.1	3					0.1	3			0.1	2
95	1	4	0.1	2					0.1	3	2	1	0.1	2

Although a solid hypothesis connected with the provenance of the kitchenware is not possible before a XRF measurement and a petrological analysis, the macroscopic made typology of the clay is strongly suggesting that about two thirds of the kitchen pots were provided by the same producer, very likely

located close to the fort. The last third of the cases seems rather to be merchandise collected from different other sources, possibly associated with the small exchanges of goods (including edibles) usually mediated by the military vicus.

Although the Romanian literature about the kitchenware usually does not mention a slip, our experience with the pottery from Băneasa says otherwise. Although the visible voids are not impressive (see Table 9), the relative coarseness of the paste makes it porous, which gives a poor energetic performance if not covered with a slip.⁴⁸ True enough, the slip is difficult to see, especially on dark grey sherds (most of them!), being revealed by tiny marks left by a wooden spatula on a very wet – and relatively diluted – clay, which cannot be the coarse paste itself. The slip was meant only to close the pores, not to cover the bumpy surface, on which most of inclusions are still visible. More than that, kitchen-like style, with gritty textures, seems to be required. In several occasions, working on half-coarse sherds, have been observed that the slip was coarser than the core of the wall (IDs 45, 79, 82, 406, 485). A similar fact was noticed on some fine clays pots, covered with a much coarser slip, as the cases of ID 388 (absent in the catalogue), and ID 626 (present into the catalogue). To fake a good ceramic paste for a coarse type one could look funny, but it makes sense for kitchen recipients.

Almost 30 bottoms of the kitchen pots are also recorded. Their state of conservation is still poorer than of the rim sherds. Almost systematically, every time the thickness of the bottom could be measured, it was thinner than the side walls of the body, the difference being consistent, about 2 mm. This is probably the cause for which they are almost all broken, ‘cut’ along the body walls. Those few having yet the middle of the bottom preserved, displaying always an almost flat surface, easily raised from the soil. The relationship between the thickness of the side walls and the diameter of the bottom is not proportionally. The thickness is varying between 6.8 and 10 mm, and the diameter between 6 and 11 cm (one item is isolated, having 13 cm).⁴⁹

Although we are missing complete shapes, a comparison between the two sets of data – for the rims and for the bottoms of the kitchen jars – could provide clues about the classes of size.

Table 10. Extremities dimensions and the estimation for the classes of size for the kitchen jars (see mainly the red figures)

rims (cm)	items		bottoms (cm)	items
10	4			
11	10		6	3
12	11		7	5
13	14		8	3
14	9			
15	2			
16	3		9	5
17	5		10	3
18	5		11	3
19	2			
20	2		12	1
23	1		13	2
26	1			

Even if the sums for each part (rims and bottoms) are different, the comparison leave no doubt that we have three distinctive classes of jars, a small capacity group, with rims ranging from 10 to 14 cm and bottoms from 6 to 8 cm, a middle class, having rims around 17-18 cm and bottoms around 10 cm, and a

⁴⁸ Orton, Hughes 2013, 251.

⁴⁹ Drawings for some of the jar’s bottoms are published for the previous campaign (Teodor 2016, 117, Fig. 8/8-9, 14-15; 119, Fig. 9/11-12).

larger one (but rare), having rims around 25 cm and bottoms about 13 cm.

3D. SMALL RECIPIENTS

We have to tell from the very beginning that these sorts of ceramic artefacts are surprisingly few in the studied assemblage. Adding to that their very fragmentary status, the general morphology is largely unknown and it is difficult to assert a certain name for each. In the Romanian archaeology there are anyway serious troubles with the names. For instance, Gheorghe Popilian – our main term of comparison, for territories in southern Romania – used for the small recipients having one or two handles the locution ‘small beakers’ (Rom. pl. *cănițe*), although they have a morphology quite different of the (normal sized) beakers. Similar shapes, with similar capacities (below half a litre) were instead named ‘cups’, just because they had no handles; nevertheless, the ‘cups’ type 6 – looking as some small bowls – have two small handles⁵⁰... Looking for a way out we have decided to name them with the most generic locution, ‘small recipients’, which cannot be wrong.

small recipients

DB 42	fabric vF	paste 20	colour yellowish-grey	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part handle	conserved	diameter	figure 4/5
description	handle from a tiny object, like a small beaker; the paste is very fine, but the manufacture is rather sloppy; probably import; the D-shape handle has a flat side, decorated (?) with grooves				
DB 121	fabric vF	paste 51	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part rim	conserved 50	diameter 8.0	figure 4/11
description	rounded rim, slightly reverted, from a small drinking recipient (generic named 'cup'), with a thin wall (3 mm); the shoulder line is marked with a groove; darker slip; dim.: rD = 8.0; nD = 7.6; mD ~ 9.7 cm				
DB 607	fabric vF	paste 51	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part fragments	conserved 360	diameter 3.0	figure 4/2
description	a beaker with a tiny base (28 mm in diameter), with no ring but slightly raised centre, with inner umbo, broken below the median diameter; a second fragment comes from the shoulder area, and a third from the transition from shoulder to the neck, wearing the mark of a (lost) handle, on the neck; dim.: rD ~ 8.7; nD = 6.2; mD = 6.8; bD = 3.0; H ~ 9.1				
DB 532	fabric vF	paste 51	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part neck-body	conserved	diameter	figure 4/3
description	a small handle, D-shape, 12.5 x 7 mm, over-raised, conserved integrally, with the both plugs and the pot's wall between them; the upper handle was stuck below the rim (missing); the lower end of the handle is located at the median diameter; measured inner diameter above the maximum width is 6.5 cm; restituted dimensions: rD ~ 7.8; nD = 6.1; mD = 6.8; bD ~ 3.8; H = 9.1 cm				
DB 460	fabric vF	paste 51	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part handle	conserved	diameter	figure 4/4
description	the lower half of a small handle, D shape section (17.6 x 10 mm), still fixed on a small part of the median diameter, 4 mm thick; decorated with two shallow grooves; very faint traces of red paint				
DB 557	fabric vF	paste 51	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part handle	conserved	diameter	figure 4/6
description	handle from a small beaker, preserving the lower plug and missing the upper one, with flat section, 18.6 x 10.6 mm, decorated with one groove (with round section)				
DB 527	fabric vF	paste 51	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form small recipient		part rim-body	conserved 80	diameter 9.0	figure 4/1
description	un upper body almost vertical, with the rim turned un right angle and slightly dished; the handle is fixed immediately below the rim, the lower plug being located - surprisingly - much below the maximum diameter; D-shape handle section; all the lower body is decorated with a bunch of 4 grooves; the bottom is absent; there are some comments to do: the 'small beaker' (the name is just 'traditional') cannot be use for drinking, due to the shape of the rim; there is a certain disproportion between the size of the pot and the				

⁵⁰ Popilian 1976, cat. 574-684 for one handled small beakers; cat. 685-687 for double handled small beakers; cat. 697-742 for ‘cups’. See also the comments about the small recipients from Teodor 2019, 103.

size of the handle, the last having a length of 54 mm (from an overall estimated height of 68 mm); the median diameter is only 65 mm; due to the fact that the recipient has a sort of ritual use, we are supposing also a second handle; dim.: rD = 9.0; nD = 6.4; mD = 6.5; bD ~ 3.3; H ~ 6.8 cm

- DB 677** fabric vF paste 53 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form small recipient part handle conserved diameter figure no
 description handle from a small beaker, flat, 29 x 8.2 mm, decorated with two longitudinal grooves made with a sharp tool used oblique (leaving a section like '*fossa punica*'); slip darker than the core, mostly lost
- DB 348** fabric vF paste 70 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form small recipient part handle conserved diameter figure 4/13
 description small handle missing the both ends, arched, with an ellipsoid section, 13 x 7.2 mm, covered with red paint; comes from a small beaker, no taller than 6 cm
- DB 624** fabric vF paste 88 colour yellowish white firing oxidised sec.burn ?
 form small recipient part body conserved diameter figure 4/10
 description fragment from the body of a small beaker decorated with continuous grooves around the maximum diameter, having a special cut, asymmetrical, like '*fossa punica*'; it seems joining the fourth type of the single-handled beakers from Oltenia; note that ID 590, discovered relatively far away, comes from the same pot; note more than the two sherds (not connected) has the same look, seemingly 'burned' on the outer face, but more likely to have a slip containing a very different composition and turning dark-grey at high temperatures; it is very interesting to see that 'black' pottery was so fashioned in the early third century (at least in western Muntenia) that kaolin paste was 'faked' to look black; dim.: mD ~ 11.8; bD ~ 3.7 cm
- DB 661** fabric F paste 6 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form small recipient part rim-body conserved 20 diameter 11.3 figure 4/15
 description small beaker with two handles, imitating the shape of the double-handled jars, but much smaller; the rim has the tip broken, it was very likely flat and more or less horizontal; the neck is long, cylindrical and with an enlarged middle section; the handle - flat, 17.6 x 9 mm, with only one central groove - is caught in the usual places, below the lip and on the shoulder; traces of red paint on the lip, on the handle, and possibly on the outer side of the neck; the rim's diameter is an estimation; the measured length is the inner diameter, at the shoulder (8 cm); dim.: rD = 11.3; nD = 9.0; mD ~ 9.0 cm
- DB 573** fabric F paste 52 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form small recipient part handle conserved diameter figure 4/8
 description small flat handle, 27 x 7 mm, decorated with two longitudinal grooves; the lower plug is present, the upper one is missing
- DB 261** fabric F paste 54 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
 form small recipient part rim conserved 40 diameter 7.0 figure 4/12
 description simply rounded lip, rim a bit everted, a groove is marking the neck's diameter; dim.: rD = 7.0; nD = 6.1; mD ~ 7.9 cm
- DB 311** fabric F paste 68 colour light yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form small recipient part handle conserved diameter figure 4/7
 description handle from a small beaker (?), flat, section 19 x 11 mm, with two longitudinal grooves; almost full, missing just a small fragment from the upper part; left side is flat, right side is rounded (that is the usual look for many handles); strongly arched, it belongs to a small recipient, about 11-12 cm tall; no obvious surface treatment; very likely an import
- DB 630** fabric F paste 80 colour yellowish-red firing oxidised sec.burn no
 form small recipient part rim-shoulder conserved 35 diameter 11.0 figure 4/14
 description vertical rim, flatten on top, with a groove outside, relatively tall (collar like), with a short neck and very low shoulder; not drawn, it is almost as Figure 2/4, but much smaller and thinner (the walls have only 4 mm); covered with red paint, more abundant on the rim (on the both sides), giving a brownish tint; on the shoulder the shade is rather pinkish; it was found next to a small handle (conserved half, DB 631), with a D section (16 x 9.3 mm) decorated with an unusual side groove; surprisingly, no paint can be seen on the handle; nevertheless, they have the same composition of the paste (type 80, not very common)
- DB 278** fabric hC paste 63 colour yellowish-red firing complex sec.burn no
 form small recipient part rim conserved 40 diameter 9.0 figure 4/9
 description small recipient, generic named 'cup' (as 'a small drinking container'), with a right rim, slightly reverted, with thinner lip; the fragment is broken at the neck's diameter; the fabrication is unusual, as the core of the wall is pale yellow, and the outer side has an intense yellowish red, that look being abnormal for a wall 4.1 mm

thick; very likely the firing was too short (adding to other artefacts of the collection, near the definition of scrap); small traces of red paint assure us yet that the piece was finished and sold; dim.: rD = 9; nD ~ 7.8 cm

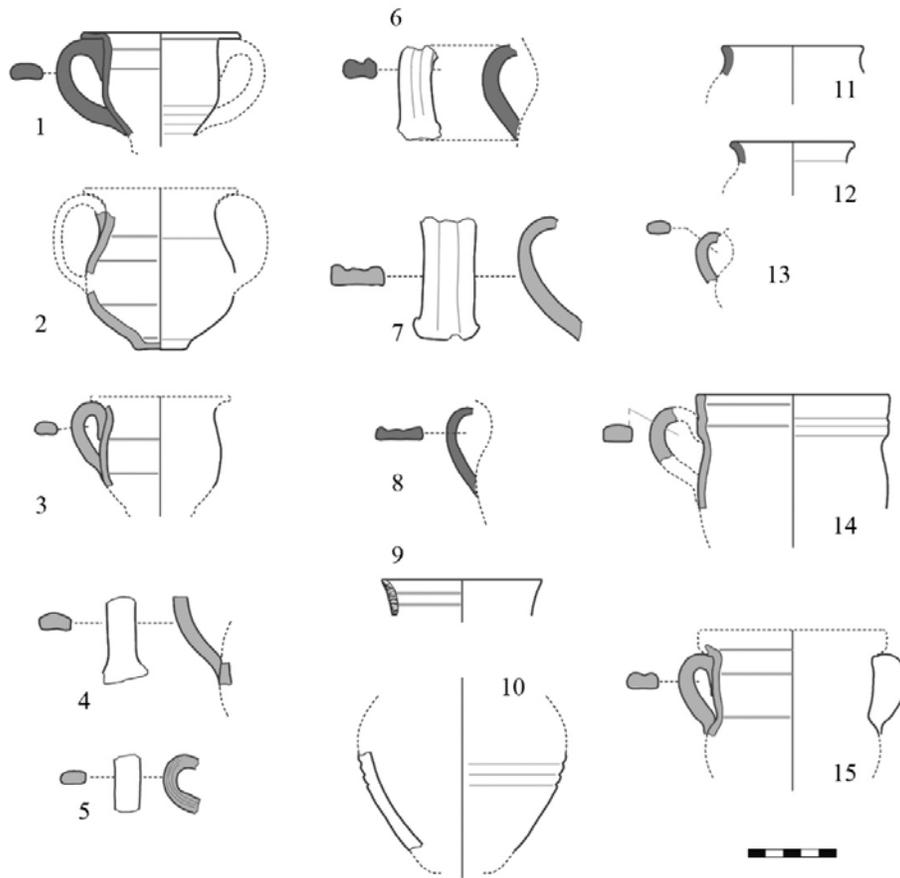


Figure 4. Small recipients from Băneasa.

Lighter shades: oxidised; darker shades: reduced; broken shade: coarse.

Although just a few, the typological diversity of the small recipients is considerable. In the next we will render shortly seven different types which can be drawn looking at the Figure 4.

- type 1 (Figures 4/9, 11, 12), with thin, rounded and softly reverted rims (could have handles or not); they could correspond to Popilian's small beakers types 1-3 (cat. 574-664), or to the cups type 3 (cat. 707-720)
- type 2 (Figure 4/10), having analogies on the Popilian's small beakers type 4 (with whitish paste also); import in both cases
- type 3 (Figure 1/1), having a flanged rim and a disproportionate large handle, plugged on the body unusually low, below the median diameter; it has no correspondent in Oltenia
- type 4 (Figures 4/3-5, 13, possibly 2), small beaker with one (?) handle of D-shape section; analogies are scattered throughout many types of Popilian's classification, being the most common handle
- type 5 (Figures 4/6,-8), small beakers (?) with a wider, flat handle, with one or two longitudinal grooves; analogies
- type 6 (Figure 4/14) with sleeved vertical mouth, short neck, small handle with D-shaped section, with no analogies in Oltenia
- type 7 (Figure 4/15), small beaker, with long, cylindrical and enlarged neck, corresponding to Popilian's second type of the double handled beaker

The question of functionality of those small recipients seems far from understood. The handleless small pots could be used for cold drinks, as they fit naturally in the palm. The small one handled beaker could

be maybe used for warm drinks (wine mixed with hot water, probably spiced).⁵¹ But what will be the purpose of the two handled small beakers? Any practical explanation seems futile. Let's note that this small double handled pot is rare both in Oltenia and in our collection, therefore a practical purpose seems excluded.

About 55% of the included items have oxidised firing, compared to 87% in Oltenia,⁵² a difference to be analysed further. As concerns the presence of some coarse pastes, it occurs accidentally in both cases (Oltenia and Băneasa).

The frequency of those small recipients seems yet the greatest issue at Băneasa. The small drinking recipients (small beakers and cups) are taking 29% of the pottery from Oltenia, as number of artefacts. In a bold contrast, the share of the small recipients, in Băneasa fort, is between 1.7% (as total weight) and 3% (as the minimum number of artefacts).⁵³ From a different perspective, those about 20 items are fairly equalling the number of militaries living in those about three rooms of the investigated barrack.

Another surprising thing is the fact that two of the types listed above have no analogies in Oltenia, having further to search them in the local production, somewhere in Muntenia (or farther?). In one case (ID 630, Figure 4/14) the type of paste is not very usual, and could be an import; for the other (ID 527, Figure 4/1) – it is not only usual, but the most frequent, thus local.

3E. FLAGONS AND BEAKERS

This is the third most frequent class of pottery, gathering 16.7% from the total weight. They are made of fine or very fine pastes, in similar proportions. In what concerns the balance between reduced and oxidised pottery, it is also pretty close: 55.6% to 44.4%. The catalogue brings specific data for 38 different artefacts from a total of 63 records of the database. Of course, many of the records from the original database are referring very fragmented sherds, on which the class identification could be sometimes under doubt.

flagons							
DB	27	fabric vF	paste 42	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no	
form	flagon		part handle	conserved	diameter	figure	
description	a fragment of a flat handle, 38 x 10 mm, with two longitudinal grooves, deep and angular, from the middle sector, where it is bent						
DB	109	fabric vF	paste 45	colour reddish-yellow	firing oxidised	sec.burn no	
form	flagon		part neck-shoulder	conserved 180	diameter 2.8	figure 5/18	
description	fragment of a flagon with a short neck, with the handle (broken) between the lip and the neck's diameter; note that although the measured diameter is very small, the two faces of the fragment has the same shade of colour						
DB	40	fabric vF	paste 45	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no	
form	flagon		part body	conserved 25	diameter 35.0	figure no	
description	a body part from a flagon (?), most likely from the middle diameter, having a much darker brown slip only on the outer face, with obvious aesthetic aims (functionally would be more useful inside)						
DB	58	fabric vF	paste 45	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no	
form	flagon		part base	conserved 60	diameter 13.0	figure no	
description	base with a short, not profiled foot, making a strong 'umbo' in the middle; judging from the size of the base (13 cm), that would be a large flagon						
DB	101	fabric vF	paste 46	colour brick-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no	
form	flagon		part body	conserved 50	diameter 17.0	figure no	
description	panel from the median body, thicker towards the shoulder, strongly arched; two shallow horizontal						

⁵¹ http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/secondary/SMIGRA*/Calida.html (seen July 2019).

⁵² Considering all small recipients, as one handled or two handled beakers and the 'cups'.

⁵³ Counting only the rims.

grooves on the zone of the middle diameter; strong internal ribs due to the potter's wheel (a fact usually seen on flagons); complex firing, giving different shades of colour, as follows: intense brick-red on the outer side, dark yellowish-grey on the inner side, and straight dark-grey on the core; if our guess is right and the sherd is belonging to a flagon, then the coloration is due to the small diameter of the neck, and the relative lack of oxygen

- DB 480** **fabric** vF **paste** 50 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** body **conserved** **diameter** **figure** /photo/
description a small sherd from a flagon (?) having inscribed with a sharp tool, after firing, a letter (N?), partially missing; paint traces
- DB 340** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** 20.0 **figure** 5/19
description the lower part of a flat handle, 30 x 9 mm, decorated with three longitudinal grooves, deep and slanted, plugged in a body part (shoulder) having a diameter of 20 cm; the drawing is suggesting that it could be a beaker with a relatively large neck, or a flagon with a longer neck (longer than in the restitution proposed at Figure 5/19); restituted median diameter at 21.4 cm
- DB 558** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description a short fragment of a flagon (?) handle, flat section (32 x 12.6 mm) with two longitudinal grooves with V sections
- DB 296** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 60 **diameter** 3.5 **figure** 5/12
description funnel-like flagon mouth, having a flat lip (10.5 mm) and triangular section; broken before the neck diameter; dim.: rD = 3.5; nD ~ 1.6; inner neck diameter ~ 0.7 cm (sic)
- DB 625** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 30 **diameter** 12.0 **figure** 5/16
description one of the few preserved bottoms of a flagon; there is no ring, but the centre of the base is strongly raised, umbo-like; the paste is fine, but on the inner side of the bottom were deposited all the coarser parts of the slip (silica); such a situation was previously observed only for flagons, for the good reason they have a narrow neck and such coarser remnants could not be pull out, nor seen; judging from the dimension of the bottom, the flagon was a large one
- DB 552** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 60 **diameter** 7.0 **figure** 5/4
description a wide collar-like rim, cylindrical, with two grooves outside, shrinking to a narrow neck (broken); slip and red paint outside; one of its kind at Băneasa, so far, it falls in the second type of flagons in Oltenia; dim: rD = 7.0; nD ~ 3.5 cm
- DB 704** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 15 **diameter** 20.0 **figure** 5/8
description a body part, 7 mm thick, curved, belonging probably to a flagon; strong inner ribs (more usual on the lower parts of the flagons); on the entire length of the preserved sherd (50 mm) it is written, with red paint, a letter, possibly Lamda, with is not standing vertical, but tilt to the right; another short painted line is visible at the left corner
- DB 491** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim-neck **conserved** 200 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** /2 photos/
description one of the largest flagons, unfortunately conserved only as a large rim and the neck, close to the shoulder; the rim is folded outside, the neck has an enlarged section, the handle being plugged on this part; the general look of the profile is an accolade; it has no analogy in this collection (see yet Popilian 1976, flagon type 11, rare and red); note that other 8 fragments from the body were preserved, but without a direct connection; the medium diameter is estimated at 20 cm
- DB 186** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** light grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 100 **diameter** 7.0 **figure** no
description the mouth of a flagon, with cylindrical rim (decorated with two grooves) and funnel like neck (broken); mark of the broken handle just below the rim; darker slip; see Figure 5/4 as a general reference of the shape
- DB 645** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** light grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** diverse **conserved** 15 **diameter** 25.0 **figure** 5/10
description three disparate fragments from an unusual light-grey flagon: a handle with flat section, 35 x 9 mm, having three shallow grooves (DB 645); a sherd from the shoulder, strongly raised, decorated with two grooves

(DB 646, estimated diameter 23 cm); a fragment from the lower body, near the median diameter (DB 647, estimated diameter 30 cm); all of them had a much darker slip, almost completely lost

- DB 586** **fabric** vF **paste** 72 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** body **conserved** 35 **diameter** 31.0 **figure** 5/21
description most of the body profile from a flagon (? beaker?), not decorated (the shoulder is missing); slip applied only outside; from the medium diameter upward, it is also covered by red paint (darker as the body); this is the largest flagon (beaker? table amphora?) from the collection
- DB 415** **fabric** vF **paste** 73 **colour** yellowish white **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim-neck **conserved** 360 **diameter** 4.4 **figure** 4/11
description cylindrical neck, not very long, ending with a rim slightly thickened, with two handles of round section, fixed 2 cm below the rim; the handles are strongly arched, heading a close shoulder (missing); the core is yellowish-red, completely covered by a thick whitish coat; the object is obviously an import, but a sloppy one: the lip is not quite horizontal, the handles are not exactly at 180 degrees, and the slip has a neglectful finishing
- DB 39** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** reddish-yellow **firing** incomplete **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 10 **diameter** **figure** 5/24
description Base of a recipient (flagon?) with an incomplete (complex?) firing, with reddish faces and blackish core; flat base; the coarser parts of the slip have been deposited on the bottom (this is a fact usually seen on flagons, due to the narrow neck); estimated base diameter ~ 4.4 cm
- DB 99** **fabric** F **paste** 39 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 5/13
description two fragments from a flat handle (49 x 9 mm), with two deep longitudinally grooves, one (DB 99) from the point where it makes a strong turn, and a second from the lower plug (DB 100); traces of red paint; the strong turn recommends rather a flagon than a double handled jar (the most frequent recipients with handles, in this collection)
- DB 23** **fabric** F **paste** 39 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** body **conserved** 50 **diameter** 19.0 **figure** no
description body panel from a relatively large flagon, but very fine; the outer side is straight grey, but the inner side has a reddish tint (which is paradoxical but possible); the outer face has discreet horizontal facets, result from the finishing operations; no visible slip
- DB 78** **fabric** F **paste** 39 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 110 **diameter** 4.0 **figure** no
description fragment from a quasi-cylindrical mouth of a flagon, slightly as a truncated cone, closing up, decorated with two large grooves outside; apparently it has a spout, but it is too broken to be sure; note that in the area we do not know any analogy of this type (a flagon with such a small mouth, but having a spout (pitcher), as all published by Popilian 1976, Plate 49, nos. 525- 531, are larger (no. 529 is the closest as dimension, but not as morphology; in Popilian collection there is no flagon with the rim decorated with two large grooves)
- DB 21** **fabric** F **paste** 40 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** shoulder **conserved** 5 **diameter** **figure** 5/15
description three fragments from the upper body, very likely from a flagon; red, very fine ('dusty' type), it has no slip; the thickness of the section is growing fast near the shoulder (a fact seen frequently at flagons); the strong ribs from inside (another typical trait of the flagons) and the external decorative incision made easier the orientation of the sherd, with a very high shoulder; estimated mD ~ 21.5 cm
- DB 363** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** grey **firing** complex **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** shoulder **conserved** **diameter** **figure** no
description two fragments from the shoulder area, from fine paste, with a burning sequence difficult to explain: with grey core, reddish brown inside and grey outside; being very likely a flagon, thus having a narrow neck, the inner side could be less oxidized than the other side, but this is exactly the opposite; a possible explanation would be the use of two different pastes for the inner and the outer walls, a clear cut line being visible between the two (the outer layer has a regular 17 mm thickness; the outer side is finished by polishing the surface with a stone (a rare fact in this collection), leaving horizontal facets 4.5 mm wide

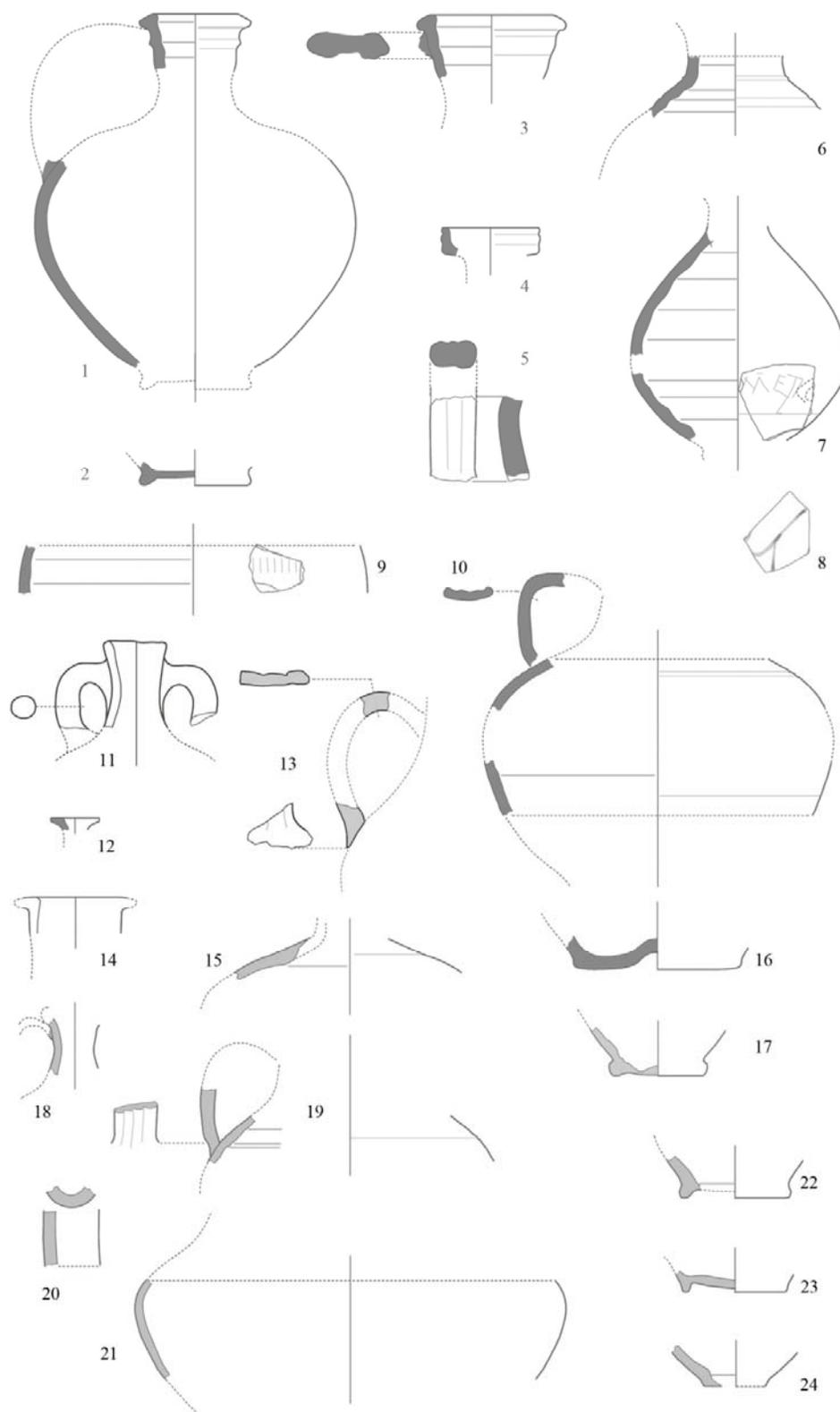


Figure 5.
Flagons
from the fort
Băneasa.

Light grey –
oxidized;
darker grey –
reduced; not
shadowed –
white. Scale
1:4.

Type 1: 11;
Type 2: 1, 2,
4, 7, possibly
2 and 6;
Type 3: 10,
possibly 9,
16;
Type 4: 14,
18, 20.

Inscriptions:
7 (scratched),
8 (painted)

- DB 273** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** incomplete **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 130 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** no
description base standing on a ring, with the lower body relatively thick (7 mm) but a very thin base (3 mm, broken), possibly a flagon; with grey core and red faces (including the thin base); the ring has small variations in shape and an imperfect contact with the table, and also small areas of the surface are 'exploded', due to the firing downfalls; red slip (rather than paint); although found in a barrack (and not in a dumping area), the artefact seems more or less a technological failure (not that is not the only one)
- DB 173** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 90 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** no
description base standing on strong ring, with the middle of the base lowered and quite thin (5 mm), with strong ribs due to the potter wheel; all data suggest a flagon
- DB 403** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 180 **diameter** 10.7 **figure** 5/3
description a funnel like mouth of a large flagon (apparently the largest of the collection), with a washer like rim profile and a wide flat handle (58 x 15 mm) immediately below the rim; long neck, with ribs; fine, grey and large (estimated height 35 cm), it is not very accustomed in the Roman world in the first quarter of the third century; dim.: rD = 10.7; nD ~ 6.5 cm
- DB 197** **fabric** F **paste** 52 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** complex **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 50 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** 5/22
description base of a flagon standing on a solid ring, yet with a thin base, broken; strong ribs from the wheel rotation; complex firing, with a pale yellow core; it is not covered by paint, but by a very micaceous glittering slip; dim.: rD = 8.00; nD ~ 5.1; mD = 23.0; bD ~ 7.6; H ~ 28 cm
- DB 149** **fabric** F **paste** 54 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** complex **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 70 **diameter** 7.5 **figure** 5/23
description base standing on a ring, probably from a small flagon, with thin walls (3.6 mm near the break)
- DB 154** **fabric** F **paste** 54 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** base **conserved** 40 **diameter** 8.0 **figure** 5/2
description base of a flagon, with the body missing, standing on a relatively large ring
- DB 208** **fabric** F **paste** 58 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** body **conserved** 45 **diameter** **figure** 5/1
description three sherds fitting together (208-210), from the place on the shoulder where the handle (46 x 13 mm) was fit on the body, down to the lower body, near the base; the inner side is brighter, not being covered by the dark grey slip; all these are from the same flagon as DB 2007; note that DB 154 (Figure 3/154) has the right dimensions, but a different (although similar) paste
- DB 207** **fabric** F **paste** 58 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 60 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** 5/1
description funnel-like rim, thicken, flattened and tilt, with a strong rib below the lip, made from modelling, missing the neck diameter; slip visible on the finishing lines left by a wooden spatula, due to the fine and diluted material, visible only on the outer face; the mouth is relatively large, suggesting a large flagon; see also 208
- DB 218** **fabric** F **paste** 59 **colour** yellowish white **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** rim **conserved** 90 **diameter** 5.0 **figure** 5/14
description flat rim (with the tip of the lip broken) standing on a long, cylindrical neck (broken); the diameter (5 cm) was measure inside, the outer diameter being around 9 cm; kaolin-like paste, relatively fine (as this type of paste is never very fine, in this collection); spatula marks on the outer face, suggesting a slip (not visible otherwise); measured diameter at the inner face of the rim = 5 cm; restituted dim.: rD ~ 8.7; nD ~ 6.3 cm
- DB 541** **fabric** F **paste** 71 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** handle **conserved** **diameter** **figure** 5/5
description a relatively massive handle, 33 x 19.7 mm, conserved on a length of 64 mm, with two grooves on the face and a dished back; slip darker than the core
- DB 623** **fabric** F **paste** 80 **colour** dark grey **firing** complex **sec.burn** no
form flagon **part** neck-shoulder **conserved** 100 **diameter** 7.0 **figure** 5/6
description fragment from the shoulder to the minimum diameter of the neck, having a sill at the threshold of the neck and two grooves on the shoulder; the look of the sherd is weird: yellowish-red inside, pale yellow at the core and dark grey outside; it was obviously fired in oxidising conditions, but the outer face was covered with a slip containing a matter which turns black on high temperatures; dark grey was very fashionable, at least for flagons; dim: nD = 7; mD ~ 19.8 cm

DB 662	fabric F	paste 80	colour yellowish-red	firing incomplete	sec.burn no
form flagon		part neck	conserved 30	diameter 4.0	figure 5/20
description	a sherd 41 mm long, pipe-like, having an outer diameter of 4 cm and a slightly curved line; it could be the middle section of a flagon with a narrow neck (single handle flagon type 1 from Oltenia), but it has no analogy in this ceramic collection; faint traces of red paint classifies it as a pottery sherd, not as a technical device (as an air blowing tube); it is anyway a strange object, as the walls are 10 mm thick, incompletely fired				
DB 569	fabric F	paste 90	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form flagon		part body	conserved	diameter	figure 5/7 and
description	a large fragment from the lower body of a flagon, modelled with strong ribs inside (which is a general trait of the flagons), with no visible slip; after firing an inscription was made (a 'user signature'), using a sharp tool; one can read the upper case letters M, E and T (?), the last being twice long as the others, ending as L; other scratches in the area are rather involuntary strokes related to use; thee other sherds from the upper body (DB 570), with the same fabrication and shade, giving together the image (Figure 5/7) of a tall flagon, with the median diameter lower than the half height; dim: nD = 4.2; mD = 15.3; bD = 5.0; H ~ 20.1 cm				
DB 578	fabric F	paste 90	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form flagon		part body	conserved 5	diameter 25.0	figure 5/9
description	a small fragment from the body of a flagon (?), near the medium diameter, loosely estimated at 25 cm, decorated with a roller having a simple pattern, with vertical imprints 11 mm tall for every 5.5 mm around the pot; this is a unique occurrence				
DB 700	fabric F	paste 100	colour yellowish-red	firing complex	sec.burn no
form flagon		part base-body	conserved 360	diameter 7.0	figure 5/17
description	one of the few bottoms fully preserved; profiled foot, strong ring, thinner base, modelled in 'umbo'; the inner part is finished with diagonal touches with a wooden tool, stretching a dark-grey slip; this diagonal finishing technique was previously seen only for recipients with narrow neck				

As morphology, there is only one double handled flagon (DB 415, Figure 5/11), noted as the type 1, having yet smaller handles than the reference models from Oltenia. The analogy is far from perfect, mainly because it was modelled from a customary yellowish-red paste, but it is covered in a thick layer of whitish slip, situation never encountered in Popilian's monograph. The core of the recipient is made from a type of paste – 73 – which is a unique occurrence at Băneasa, therefore it is an import, most likely from *Moesia inferior*.

Many of the grey ware in the list is following the second type of flagons from Popilian's classification, taken here also as the type 2. There are, first of all, two relatively bulky rims (Figure 5/1, 2), with funnel-like necks, with the outer side decorated with deep grooves. A different shape of the rim, a collared one (Figure 5/4), joins yet the same type from Oltenia, following the old classification. Another recipient, from the Figure 5/7, could go for the same type, due to the shape of the body, pear like, with a low medium diameter. Other shards from the Figure 5, as number 2⁵⁴ and 6, could go in the same category. There is yet a problem: the colour. From 29 flagons of the second type, published by Popilian, all are red, except one; vice versa, all apparent analogies from Băneasa are (dark) grey, and their production in Oltenia is unlikely.

Another grey flagon from Băneasa (Figure 5/10) is following Popilian type 11 (type 3 at Băneasa), the main clues being the general proportions of the body and the flat handle with three grooves. The bottom depicted at the Figure 5/16 could go for the same type, but it has a distinct paste type as the former.

A second whitish flagon, this time made entirely from kaolin-like paste (DB 218, Figure 5/14), seems to be alike the Popilian type 1, but, again, there is no white flagon in Oltenia. Also, the mentioned type (no. 4 in our classification, see Figure 5) seems to be the raw model of other two, oxidised products, Figure 5/18 and 20, as the tall, quasi-cylindrical and narrow neck is specific. Some of them (as Popilian 1976, cat. 425) has a tilt neck, explaining thus the curved line of the neck at ID 662 (Figure 5/20).

The bottoms have a variety of shapes, illustrated in Figure 5: flat (Figure 5/24), almost flat, with inner umbo (Figure 5/16, 17), or standing on a ring (Figure 5/22-23).

⁵⁴ Fig. 5/2 fits well the dimensions of Fig. 2/1, but it has a completely different type of paste.

The decoration is that usual: grooves on the rim-neck and on the handles, thin grooves on the shoulder (5/6, 10, 19). The only surprise was the use of the roller for a stamped decoration around the body, near the median diameter (Figure 5/9). No analogies are known in Oltenia. The paste type (90) is rather rare.

We have also two inscriptions made on the body of some flagons: a scratched one (ID 569-70, Figure 5/7) and a painted one (ID 704, Figure 5/8). They are currently understood as ‘signatures’ of the owners, occurring on high valued recipients.⁵⁵

A curious fact was noticed about the correspondence between some paste types from the generic sort ‘fine’ and some functional classes. This is the case mainly for the types 47 and 58, which are the most frequent in flagons production (5 cases, respectively 6), types completely absent for small beakers and storage vessels. Weird, isn’t it? This could be a clue about the specialisation of pottery providers.

There are only three records for which it might be possible to have sherds coming from a beaker.

beakers											
DB	106	fabric	F	paste	2	colour	brick-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no
form	beaker					part	body	conserved	55	diameter	36.0
description	panel from the median body from a large recipient (estimated at 36 cm near the median diameter), with a relatively thin section (7.4 mm), made out from a fine paste (therefore probably not a storage vessel), fired at intense brick-red, the same on the both sides (therefore not a flagon, see the comments from DB 101); the outer side was covered with a blackish paint, partially decayed by use; it is than an imitation of a dark-grey beaker (not usual in the Roman environment of the early third century); the median diameter should be around 40 cm										
DB	200	fabric	F	paste	6	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no
form	beaker					part	rim	conserved	60	diameter	13.0
description	a sort of S-shaped rim, in a singular appearance, with a narrow groove below the inner lip, thicken rim and decorated outside with another groove; the sort of paste, as well the thin wall (3.3 mm) exclude the use in the kitchen; it is rather a beaker from the Type 1 Popilian										
DB	138	fabric	F	paste	52	colour	dark yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no
form	beaker					part	handle	conserved		diameter	
description	small handle with a rectangular section (20 x 15 mm), with an unusual groove on one side; it is preserved only the inferior half, stuck on the body a bit slanting; it comes probably from a small beaker										

The reasons for suspecting a beaker, and not something else, are explained into the catalogue: either a too large belly, with a firing not matching the patterns seen for flagons (DB 106), either a too wide opened mouth (DB 200), or an unusual handle (DB 138).⁵⁶ All three sherds were considered irrelevant and not drawn. No matter if our presumptions are right or wrong, in each case, the fact is that the beakers are quite rare, fitting the statistics done for Oltenia.⁵⁷

3F. BOWLS

We are going further with the tableware, breaking the Romanian tradition on splitting them in three great categories: bowls, shallow bowls and dishes. The reason of this tradition is simple: in Romanian language there are three separate terms, in order ‘*castron*’, ‘*strachină*’, and ‘*farfurie*’. Many authors tried to argue if the first two are different or not. A long debate here is needles, as the facts are very simple: ‘*strachină*’ is a popular substitute for both ‘*castron*’ and ‘*farfurie*’;⁵⁸ therefore, there are not three, but only two basic words, as well as in English. Popilian used all the three classes, but his classification, in this matter, is an obvious failure.⁵⁹ We will use therefore only two functional classes, along their usual definitions: bowls

⁵⁵ Popilian 1976, 130-131.

⁵⁶ One artefact of the kind was published for the previous campaign (Teodor 2016, 119, Fig. 9/1).

⁵⁷ Teodor 2019, 101.

⁵⁸ See yet Teodor, Bădescu, Haită 2015, 110-111, and Teodor 2019, 145, for other details.

⁵⁹ Teodor 2019, 145-146, Figs. 6 and 7. Surprisingly, at least for us, Viorica Rusu-Bolindeț (2007, 378-387) split

and dishes, first for bringing the food at the table, and second for consuming it. In order to fulfil such functions, they have to be short, with the height much smaller than the maximum diameter. Although both are considered in the literature as ‘open shapes’, having thus no upper body, in a detailed description we can see that most of the bowls have at least a sketch of a median diameter, if not a proper one, a thing normally missing at the dishes. Working with complete artefacts, one should be able to separate bowls and dishes on the ratio height/diameter, the larger figures indicating bowls, and the smaller ones – dishes.

As in our collection the full shape bowls are absent, such a distinction is not available; we used instead the shape of the body near the rim, considered it a ‘bowl’ if it is slightly enlarged, or even having a cylindrical form, and ‘dish’ if the body is rapidly shrinking towards the base. There is only one exception from this rule, as illustrated in Figure 6/12, due to the fact that the middle body is decorated with a bold rib, usually occurring on the median diameter.

bowls							
DB 356	fabric vF	paste 46	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form bowl			part rim	conserved 25	diameter 29.0	figure 6/19	
description	a vertical rim, thickened and rounded bilateral, making a ridge outside; upper body vertical and short; bilateral slip, well finished						
DB 37	fabric vF	paste 46	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form bowl			part rim-shoulder	conserved 55	diameter 17.0	figure 6/10	
description	very similar with the previous (DB 36), with the only difference that the slip is a bit coarser; dim.: rD = 17.0; mD = 14.6						
DB 65	fabric vF	paste 46	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form (storage) bowl			part rim-shoulder	conserved 30	diameter 24.0	figure 6/1	
description	this is the most massive triangular section of a lip (29 mm wide), with no neck and very lifted shoulder; bowl?						
DB 36	fabric vF	paste 46	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form bowl			part rim-upper body	conserved 35	diameter 16.0	figure 6/9	
description	bowl with a flat horizontal rim (19 x 9.7 mm), cylindrical tall body (as a cauldron); paste unusually fine, having mica flakes only on the slip (import?); more or less light grey, with the slip much darker; dim.: rD = 16.0; mD = 13.8						
DB 63	fabric vF	paste 46	colour light grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form (storage) bowl			part rim-shoulder	conserved 70	diameter 17.0	figure 6/4	
description	lip developed bilateral and flatten, of not a usual profile, decorated on the outer side with a thin incision; it has no neck (as all the type 1) and a high shoulder carefully finished, having a slip at least on the outer side (which is a shade darker)						
DB 671	fabric vF	paste 50	colour yellowish-grey	firing complex	sec.burn no		
form bowl			part rim-body	conserved 35	diameter 26.0	figure no	
description	simple shape, with the rim heading inside, thickened outside, separated by the neck through a ridge and a groove, and the median diameter very close to the rim; not illustrated, but very similar with Figure 6/14; the interesting fact here is the very different shades for different parts: pale yellow outside, yellowish-grey on the core and pale yellowish-red inside, suggesting different quality slips for each side; the inner side was supplementary covered with a dark-grey paint (?), know almost completely fallen						
DB 115	fabric vF	paste 50	colour yellowish-grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form bowl			part base	conserved 35	diameter 14.0	figure 6/22	
description	base of a bowl, standing on a high ring, with a very thin base (4 mm, broken); the paste is very fine, light yellowish-grey, covered by a dark-grey slip only inside						

vasa escaria in four groups: ‘platouri’ (plateaus), ‘farfurii’ (dishes), ‘boluri’ (a neologism for bowls) and ‘străchini’ (~shallow bowls), in this order. There are several odd options on this list, as the fact that the plateaus would be a sort of small bowls, missing an everted rim, or the fact that the shallow bowls would be the largest in this series, which contradicts the spoken language (the book is written in Romanian).

⁶⁰ Teodor 2019, 103-104.

DB 442	fabric vF	paste 51	colour yellowish white	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-body	conserved 25	diameter 25.0	figure 6/15
description	rim a bit thickened, tilt flattened, with no neck, rounded body, median diameter conserved; traces of a slip, especially outside; no decoration; obviously an import with no obvious connections in the local production				
DB 284	fabric vF	paste 51	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-shoulder	conserved 30	diameter 16.0	figure 6/8
description	flatten rim with trapezoidal section, short neck, body almost vertical, long; one groove on the shoulder; artefact covered with a layer of post-depositional sediment, making difficult observations about the surface treatment				
DB 556	fabric vF	paste 51	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-median	conserved 20	diameter 23.0	figure no
description	rim heading inside, enlarged and rounded, no neck, body strongly arched, with the median diameter very close to the rim, marked by a groove; the conserved part is suggesting a low bowl; thick wall (8.2 mm), distinctively made of three clear cut layers, a very dark one as the core, and two lighter shades as faces; slip darker as the faces, polished with a stone, with horizontal moves, especially outside; the closest analogy at the Figure 6/14 (DB 410), but smaller; dim.: rD = 23.0; mD = 22.7 cm				
DB 502	fabric vF	paste 51	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form (storage) bowl		part rim-shoulder	conserved 50	diameter 16.0	figure 6/2
description	flat rim, 23 mm wide, decorated with three grooves; the slip isn't visible, but the outer side was surely polished with a stone (operation usually made on a very fine surface)				
DB 352	fabric vF	paste 51	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-median	conserved 45	diameter 13.0	figure 6/13
description	almost vertical rim, with a slightly thickened and flatten lip, a neck suggested by a groove, a short upper body, with the median diameter marked by a ridge, a short lower body, broken near the base (very likely on a ring); slip on the both faces, darker as the core, imperfect finishing; this is one of the smallest bowls, but with the widest bottom				
DB 383	fabric vF	paste 53	colour red	firing complex	sec.burn no
form bowl		part body	conserved	diameter	figure no
description	a small sherd from a bowl (?), having a thickness of the wall of 6.2 mm (thus relatively large), imitating <i>terra sigillata</i> ; it is made from a multi-layer technique, having a light grey core, a vivid yellowish-red inside and an intense dark-red outside; both sides are covered with a fine slip, yet different: a usual one inside, and a thick but very fine one outside; the outer side was finished probably with a flat stone, leaving marks at regular intervals about 1 cm wide; the outer face has a 'red paint' colour, but more likely the paint was mixed with the raw slip, not applied separately, which would be the 'normal' procedure				
DB 145	fabric vF	paste 53	colour dark yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-shoulder	conserved 5	diameter 24.0	figure 6/17
description	a bowl's rim, enlarged outside, with a small depression below the lip, as a S-shaped one (but not in the right position); short neck, lifted shoulder, with the median diameter just below the shoulder; dark red paint on the both sides				
DB 628	fabric vF	paste 53	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim-body	conserved 10	diameter	figure 6/12
description	a rare occurrence at Băneasa: a vertical rim, turned outside and making a narrow flat top; it has an arched body, making a strong threshold where the lower body begins; it is similar to the type 1 of bowls from Oltenia (frequent, but red)				
DB 255	fabric vF	paste 53	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part base	conserved 40	diameter 10.0	figure 6/23
description	bowl standing on a strong ring, having yet a very thin base, therefore completely broken (which is the most usual case at Băneasa); thick body (9.6 mm), suggesting a large bowl, with an unusual fine paste				
DB 627	fabric vF	paste 53	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part rim	conserved 45	diameter 17.0	figure 6/6
description	rim turned outside, flat, 18.2 mm wide, decorated on top with two grooves (not very carefully); almost vertical upper body (?), marked by two grooves; traces of a slip on the both sides; problems of functional identification, due to the great similarity with the double-handled jars; this piece has the rim diameter at the upper limit of the double handled jars (about 16 cm), but really could be both				
DB 679	fabric vF	paste 53	colour light grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form bowl		part body	conserved	diameter 41.0	figure no

- description** three unrelated large sherds, probably from a very large bowl; they are thick (between 10.8 and 9 mm), with a light grey outer face, and a light blue-grey on the inner face; the quality of paste, the colour, as well as the attentive finishing inside seem to exclude both the hypothesis 'amphora' or even a storage jar (dolium); a carefully finished bluish slip on the inner face, we already saw in a case of a bowl
- DB 410** **fabric** vF **paste** 72 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** rim-body **conserved** 15 **diameter** 32.0 **figure** 6/14
description arched body, closing towards inside, with a rounded and thickened rim, a very short upper body, rounded maximum diameter, from a bowl relatively short, but quite large (32 cm diameter); the section is made of three clear cut layers: a light grey on the edges (2 mm thick each) and a dark (bluish) grey on the core; the net differences of shade, as well as the absence of intermediary shades, could mean that the recipient was modelled in two instances, with different clays; note that the surfaces are also dark grey, over the light grey being finished a darker grey slip (spatula marks on the internal lip, stone polishing on the body, outside)
- DB 1** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** base **conserved** 30 **diameter** 9.0 **figure** 6/21
description massive base standing on a ring; bilateral slip; possible a second sherd from the same (DB 2), from the lower body
- DB 89** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** rim **conserved** 65 **diameter** 25.0 **figure** 6/18
description simple reverted and rounded lip, very short neck, arched body (suggesting a small height); no slip
- DB 97** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** dark yellowish-red **firing** complex **sec.burn** no
form (storage) bowl **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 50 **diameter** 20.0 **figure** 6/3
description triangular section rim, not very wide (22 mm); very fine paste, covered with a consistent slip, containing lots of mica flakes follows formed between the core and the slip
- DB 531** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** rim-body **conserved** 50 **diameter** 17.0 **figure** 6/7
description two unrelated fragments, one has the rim and the shoulder, the other - a larger part from the lower body, below the median diameter; the bottom is absent; the rim is flat, 18 mm wide, not decorated; the thickness of the body oscillates from 2.7 mm near the median diameter to 6 mm near the bottom; the slip was applied even, all over it; separately and sequentially, red paint was applied all over the inner face, and about the upper half (including the median diameter) on the outer face; the lower half is 'decorated' with fine sills resulting from imperfect finishing of the slip; it is almost certain an import, as the larger mica flakes are golden, a fact never observed on the local production; dim.: rD = 17.0; mD = 14.9; bD ~ 5.6; H ~ 7.4 cm
- DB 168** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form (storage) bowl **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 70 **diameter** 25.0 **figure** 6/5
description trapezoidal section rim with a flat top (12 mm) decorated with three circular grooves; no neck, short shoulder, median diameter just below it;
- DB 38** **fabric** F **paste** 47 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 5 **diameter** **figure** 6/11
description very similar with previous two items (DB 36, 37), with small variations (in composition of the paste or in the section's profile); they could be bought from the same source (import?), at the same time (they where found also together)
- DB 157** **fabric** F **paste** 54 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** rim-shoulder **conserved** 20 **diameter** 27.0 **figure** 6/16
description bowl with an thickened rim, with no neck and a short shoulder, near the median diameter
- DB 339** **fabric** F **paste** 69 **colour** yellowish-grey **firing** complex **sec.burn** yes
form bowl **part** base **conserved** 45 **diameter** 11.0 **figure** no
description pot standing on a big ring, making a short foot, with the lower body arched (suggesting a short shape, like a bowl) and thick (7.3 mm), with a much thinner base (as usually - completely missing); sloppy finishing, resulting a sort of 'incisions' on the outer side, probably without a decorative intension (it is the less visible part of the body); unusual firing, looking more oxidised on the inner side than outside, but the artefact is partially burned, therefore altered

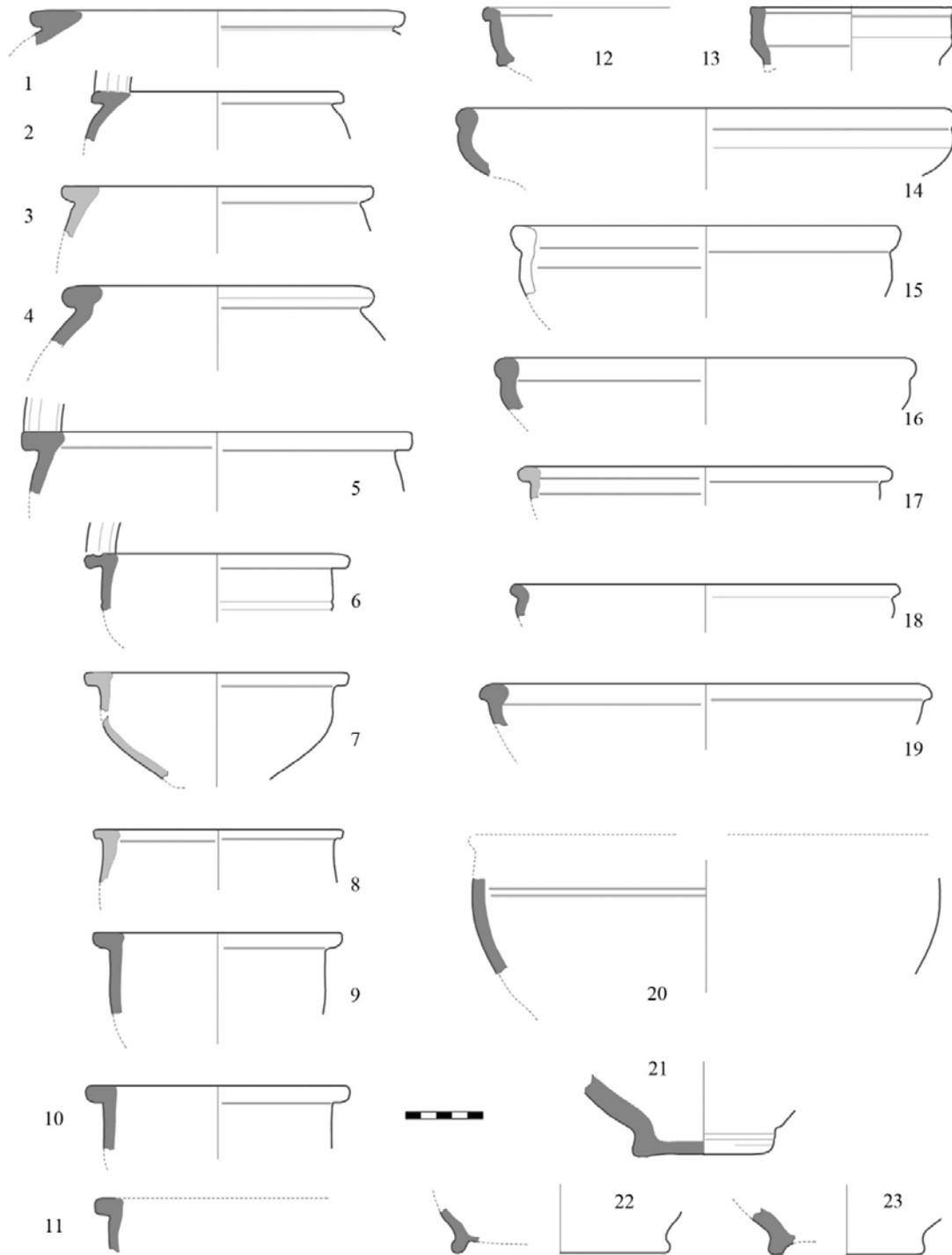


Figure 6. Fragmentary bowls from Băneasa. Dark grey – greyware; light grey – oxidised pottery. All fine.
 Type 1: 1-5; type 2: 6-11; type 3: 14-19; type 4: 12-13; type 5: 20; the rest are not classified.

DB 507 **fabric** F **paste** 80 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form bowl **part** body **conserved** 15 **diameter** 30.0 **figure** 6/20
description two sherds from the lower body of a large recipient, having a slip on the both faces, dark grey on the outer side (which is also the shade of the core) and a rare, bluish grey on the inner side; on the same side, two

grooves run around the (more or less) median diameter, estimated to 30 cm, strongly suggesting a bowl; it is a 'deep bowl', in terms used by G. Popilian;

DB 641	fabric F	paste 90	colour pink	firing oxidised	sec.burn no
form bowl		part base	conserved 90	diameter 7.0	figure no
description	relatively small bottom standing on a strong ring, having yet a very thin bottom closing (3.6 mm), completely missing; red-pinkish paint, only on the outer face; the inner side is yet very carefully finished, excluding a closed shape (flagon, beaker, jar)				

Due to the fragmentary estate of the sherds, the functional classification is doubtful in some cases, mainly for those grouped at Figure 6/1-5; they can be, as well, parts of what we have named, generically, 'storage recipients'. A direct comparison of the drawings and data shows very little differences, if any; for instance, DB 65 (Figure 6/1), considered a bowl, has a rim diameter of 24 cm and a flat rim 29 mm wide, very similar with DB 35 (Figure 2/1), considered *dolium*, with a rim diameter of 22 cm and a flat rim 30 mm wide. Obviously, they could be both, and on the small fragments at disposal one cannot say more. As the analogies for the storage recipients have been previously discussed (section 3b), comes next to see the counterparts of some bowls with a flat rim. In Oltenia they are pretty rare, as some of the 'deep bowls'⁶⁰ from the Popilian type 1 have flat rim, most of them tilt inside (Popilian 1976, cat. 766, 769-771), but very rarely horizontal (Popilian 1976, cat. 764). For many examples we found on the pottery from *Napoca*,⁶¹ but tight analogies are absent.

The highly doubtful items in the collection, from the Figure 6/1-5, make together the Type 1, named accordingly 'storage bowls', as we all know that bowls are used not only from bringing food at the table, but also for short time storage.

The type 2 of bowls (Figures 6/6-11) is grouped around the most complete artefact (Figure 6/7), showing a flat rim (18 mm wide), a relatively long and cylindrical upper body, and a conical trunk shape as the lower body. Some have an unexpected long upper body (as Figures 6/9, 10), suggesting a relatively tall shape, not very accustomed in the Roman pottery. This is yet the most frequent bowl type at Băneasa.

The type 3 of bowls, also relatively numerous (Figures 6/14-19) shows a thickened, rounded and slightly reverted rim, a short, arched upper body, suggesting a relatively short shape, with diameters between 32 cm (DB 410, Figure 6/14) and 24 cm (DB 145, Figure 6/17). The group contains a whitish paste (DB 442, Figure 6/15), which is surely an import, showing the Lower Danube area influence and fashion. This is the most usual bowl model in any Roman site of the age.

The type 4 has only two members, distinguishable by the strong marked middle diameter, either by a rib (Figure 6/12)⁶² or by an angular edge (Figure 6/13)⁶³

The type 5 is taken by only one artefact (Figure 6/20, DB 507), considered a bowl due to the pair of grooves from its upper part, grooves usually marking the shoulder; as the middle diameter was measured as having about 30 cm, the rim diameter should be similar. As the paste type of this shard (80) does not fit any of the other grey bowls, this is almost sure a different case than our type 1, suggesting a relatively tall shape, with a large and regularly rounded lower body, and probably a short upper body and a thickened rim (as the type 3).

The bottoms of the bowls are very difficult to guess, as they are very similar to many other functional

⁶⁰ Teodor 2019, 103-104.

⁶¹ Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, cat. 513-517.

⁶² The sherd is very short, conserving only about 10° of the diameter, therefore with an unknown size. Being so short, placing it in the right position is a difficult task. The artefact from the Fig. 6/12 could stand more vertical than depicted by us, which would be more conform to the found analogies (Popilian 1976, almost all bowls from the Type 1, cat. 761-766, 768-771). Popilian type 1 is thus very poor represented in Băneasa collection. Even much many bowls of this type are to be found in the monograph dedicated to the pottery from the ancient *Napoca*, from *Dacia Porolissensis* (Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, cat. 479-491).

⁶³ This one is more or less corresponding to the type 2 of bowls, in Popilian classification (see Popilian 1976, 772-774, but only no 772 is a close reference). The type is also rare in northern Dacia province (Rusu-Bolindeț 2007, cat. 453). Note that the small bowl from the Fig. 6/13 has a deep groove on the top of the rounded rim, suggesting that it could be used for 'sealing' stuffs.

classes (storage pots, jars, flagons). They all seem to have a strongly profiled foot, standing – or not – on a ring (Figure 6/21-23). The items having a ring have also very thin bottoms; consequently, they are all broken. This technical issue, of the very thin bottom, seems the hallmark of the local produced pottery.

For the frequency of the bowls – see the next section.

3G. DISHES

Dishes are also present in good numbers.

The shape of the recipients is plain and ‘military’, missing elaborated rims, very frequent in civilian environments. The typology is dominated by a type relatively restrained in Oltenia (types 4 in Popilian’s work), forming the first three groups in our typology. Following exclusively arguments from the rim’s morphology and the relationship with the body, we can distinguish the next:

The most frequent sort of dish has a lower body more or less as a cone trunk, having the rim strongly turned inside, bent in right angle, with the tip slightly narrowed (Figure 7/5-12), named type 1.⁶⁴

The second type is in fact a close related variant of the first, with the lower body slightly arched, with the rim ending more or less vertical (or bent inside), counting also 8 items (Figures 7/15-20, 23-24). Looking at the three items having the needed suggestion of the bottom line, the report height versus diameter is quite different (esp. Figure 7/19 vs 20), but we are missing the grounds for a more detailed typology.

The third type of dishes could be considered also a variant of the type 1, with an enlarged rim, developed bilateral but mainly inside (Figure 7/21-22). Such architecture plays exactly the same way as the first two types.

The fourth type of dishes has a slightly reverted and thickened rim (Figure 7/2-3, 25). They are small and very likely not supposed to contain liquids, as one of them (Figure 7/2) has a suspension hole under the rim. Another interesting detail can be seen at the artefact from the Figure 7/25, which has a groove on the top of the rounded rim. We already have seen such grooves on similar rims and said that the decorative intention is unlikely, being probably a feature needed for sealing the recipients. In the same category could go the artefact from the Figure 7/14, which is missing the rim. On the small preserved fragment is surviving a fragment of a letter (V?) written with red paint, probably the first letter from at least two. It is a ‘property signature’, as already seen on a storage jar (Figure 2/12) and two fragmentary flagons (Figure 5/7, 8), a clear proof that the eating recipients were personal goods.

The last type, the fifth, is strongly contrasting with the rest and it might be about imports. They are rather large, with a conic body having strong ribs on the inner side (Figure 7/1, 4). This is not very practical for a dish, being seen rather at some lids;⁶⁵ in at least one case, from the Figure 7/4, it is certain a dish, having a small fragment of the base.

dishes							
DB	18	fabric vF	paste 28	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no	
form	dish		part base	conserved 10	diameter	figure no	
description	small fragment from the basis of a dish (?); on the inner side it had a dark-grey slip (over a reddish body, very rare at Băneasa)						
DB	75	fabric vF	paste 42	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no	
form	dish		part rim	conserved 30	diameter 14.0	figure 7/2	
description	rim of a dish of small size, very fine, having a small perforation (3.5 mm) in the upper part of the body; very likely the perforation was made before firing (it is perfectly round and with no scratches around), in order to hang it on the wall						
DB	114	fabric vF	paste 45	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no	
form	dish		part rim	conserved 60	diameter 14.0	figure 7/5	
description	the rim is strongly turned inside (about 90 deg.), which is a common feature for dishes and lids; the quality						

⁶⁴ Two artefacts of the same sort were published for the digging from 2016 (Teodor 2016, 117, Fig. 8/6, 7).

⁶⁵ Popilian 1976, cat. 901, 902, 906, 907-912, 913, 917-918.

of the paste, as well as the angle of the body, are suggesting rather a dish

- DB 287** **fabric** vF **paste** 50 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim **conserved** 25 **diameter** 19.0 **figure** no
description oblique and straight body ended with an upturned rim, heading vertical and narrowed; slip darker than the body; reference shape at the Figure 7/16 (still with a thinner tip)
- DB 429** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim **conserved** 80 **diameter** 13.0 **figure** photo
description a slightly thickened lip, bent and stuck outside; a conic body (half absent); below the lip it has a perfectly round hole, 6.6 mm in diameter, which surely is not a repair (the pair hole is missing), but a suspension hole, used for hanging; the closest analogy at Figure 7/2; traces of red paint; this would be the smallest dish in collection
- DB 680** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim-body **conserved** 15 **diameter** 13.0 **figure** 7/24
description arched body, with a rim turned inside, making a threshold; the fragment is short and difficult to be measured, but it is surely a small dish, having around 13 cm diameter; grey slip over the inner face
- DB 459** **fabric** vF **paste** 51 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** complete **conserved** 45 **diameter** 22.0 **figure** 7/16
description a short, slightly arched body, ending with a narrower rim; complete body, broken at the base level; slip and red paint on the both sides; dim: rD = 22; bD = 16.2; H = 4.2 cm
- DB 576** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** brick-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** post-
form dish **part** rim-body **conserved** 20 **diameter** 30.0 **figure** 7/20
description one of the largest dish in this collection, with a simple shape, with arched body and a narrowed rim, turned inside; in is broken at the limit of the bottom, marked by an inner groove; bilateral slip, post-functional burning; dim.: rD = 30.0; bD = 24.5; H = 5.6 cm
- DB 347** **fabric** vF **paste** 53 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim **conserved** 15 **diameter** 21.0 **figure** no
description Curved body (being preserved the upper third), continued with a simply rounded rim (not illustrated; the closest reference is 7/16); the dish is covered with a red paint all over it is conserved, mainly on a strip along the lip, on the inner side, where it was probably applied twice (the colour is more intense, but it is the same); on the outer side, below of the rim - a double thin incision was made
- DB 285** **fabric** vF **paste** 57 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim **conserved** 30 **diameter** 20.0 **figure** no
description simply rounded lip, turned close to the vertical, with thick walls (7.2 mm) and getting thicker downward; artefact covered with a layer of post-depositional sediment, making difficult observations about the surface treatment; no illustration but similar with 7/16
- DB 172** **fabric** vF **paste** 57 **colour** yellowish-red **firing** oxidised **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** lower body **conserved** 25 **diameter** 19.0 **figure** 7/14
description fragment conserving almost all the profile of a relatively shallow dish, with a flat base (broken) and missing lip; the rim is a bit reverted, marked by an incision; all the outer part of the dish was covered by red paint, badly conserved; in inner side is covered by an organic post-depositional matter; on the outer side a sign was scratched (after firing), probably a (large) V, partially missing; dim: rD ~26.7; bD = 19.0; H ~ 5.5 cm
- DB 183** **fabric** F **paste** 1 **colour** dark grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** yes
form dish **part** complete **conserved** 50 **diameter** 22.0 **figure** 7/9
description one of the few almost complete sections of a dish; the rim is strongly turned inside (as one can see on lids); short foot and very likely flat base (broken); incomplete firing, especially towards the bottom, the core being almost black; the wall is rather thick (9 mm); dim: rD = 22.0; bD = 13.4; H = 5.3 cm
- DB 241** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim **conserved** 30 **diameter** 24.0 **figure** 7/17
description simple rounded rim, upturned towards the vertical; slip darker as the core, nicely finished
- DB 479** **fabric** F **paste** 6 **colour** grey **firing** reduced **sec.burn** no
form dish **part** rim-body **conserved** 25 **diameter** 24.0 **figure** 7/1
description flat rim, body with pregnant wheel marks, a dish with a unique morphology at Băneasa, most likely an import; no visible slip; dim: rD = 24.0; bD ~ 11.6; H ~ 5.7 cm

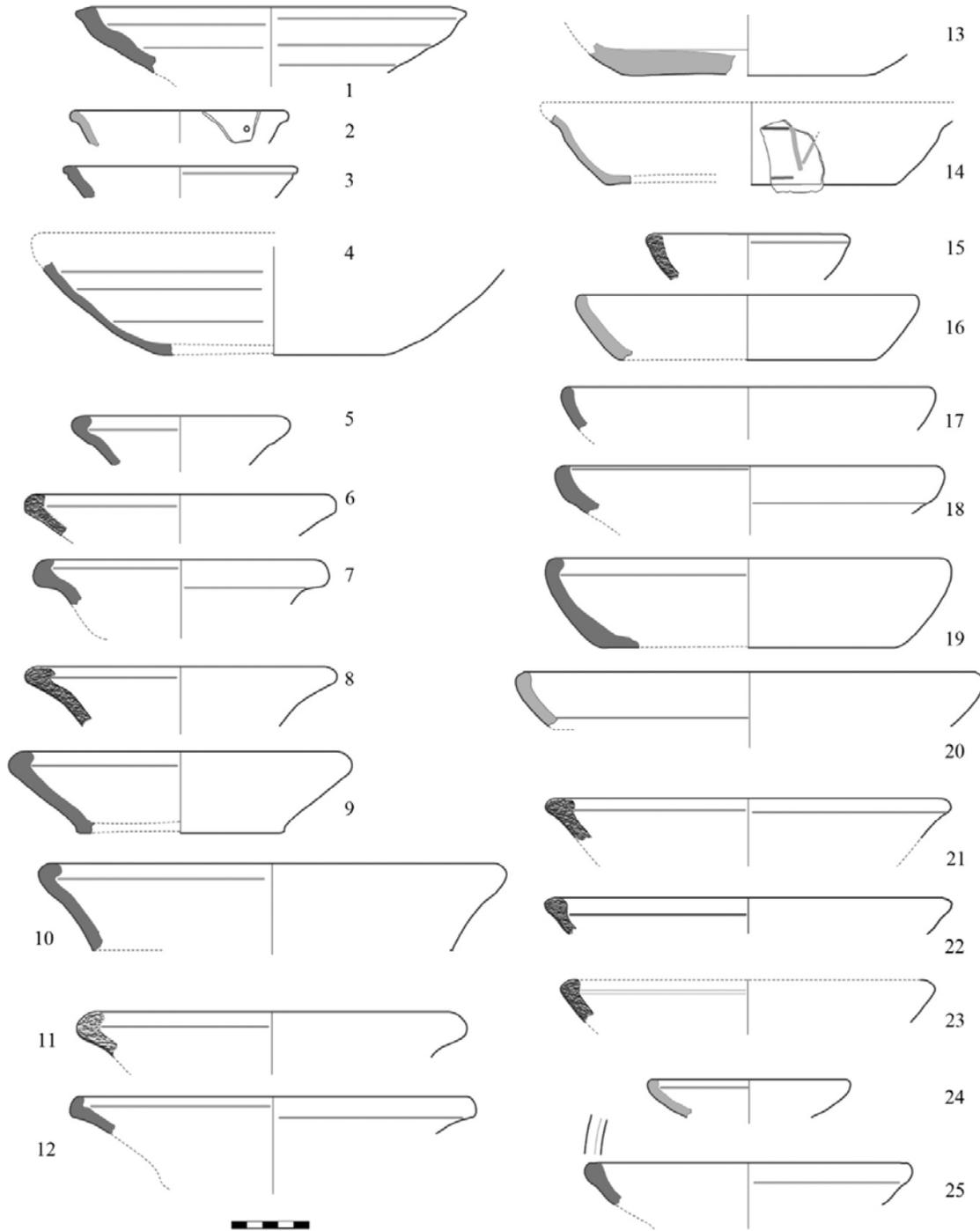


Figure 7. Dishes. Dark grey – greyware; light grey – oxidised pottery; broken shade: coarse.
 Type 1 – 5-12; type 2 – 15-20, 23-24; type 3 – 21-22; type 4 – 2-3, 25, 14 (?); type 5 – 1,4.

DB 80 fabric F paste 39 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form dish part rim conserved 20 diameter 15.0 figure 7/3
description straight rim, splayed on top, with a deep and narrow groove below the lip; it was covered on the both faces by a darker slip, partially decayed; the dish is rather small

DB 542 fabric F paste 47 colour dark grey firing reduced sec.burn no
form dish part rim conserved 25 diameter 25.0 figure 7/18

description	the simplest dish shape, with arched body and the rim turned towards vertical; a small ridge on the inner lip; bilateral slip						
DB 443	fabric F	paste 47	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn post-		
functional							
form dish		part complete	conserved 45	diameter 26.0	figure 7/19		
description	One of the few complete profiles of a dish, missing only the middle area of the bottom; simply arched body, ended with a rim turned inside; bilateral slip on the both faces, at the same shade as the core; no decoration; dim: rD = 26.0; bD = 18.8; H = 5.8 cm						
DB 322	fabric F	paste 52	colour yellowish-grey	firing complex	sec.burn no		
form dish		part rim	conserved 25	diameter 19.0	figure 7/7		
description	rim from a dish (?), having one of the most characteristic look at Băneasa, an enlarged section, then sharpened and turned inside; the body is sinuous, suggesting a large base (far larger than for a lid); apparently there was a complex firing, good and complete, reduced in a first phase, but slightly oxidised at the end, turning the surface (dark) yellowish grey						
DB 212	fabric F	paste 58	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form dish		part body	conserved 180	diameter 15.0	figure 7/4		
description	six sherds fitting together, making about half of the circumference of a dish, having almost all the body and a small part of the base; on the base and near it the coarsest parts of the slip were deposited (therefore the applied slip was quite liquid); the inner side has a clear shade of grey, with ribs from the modelling on the wheel; the base is flat, with no ring; dim.: rD ~ 31.0; bD = 15.0; H ~ 7.8 cm						
DB 421	fabric F	paste 71	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn post-		
functional							
form dish		part rim-body	conserved 20	diameter 26.0	figure 7/12		
description	oblique body, thickened rim, lip bent in right angle (a basic configuration for both lids and dishes from this collection); certain slip, at least outside; secondary burn on the outer face (post-functional)						
DB 603	fabric F	paste 80	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form dish		part base	conserved 80	diameter 16.0	figure 7/13		
description	the only bottom which safely can be ascribed to belong to a dish, connected to a small fragment of a splay body; the base is flat, with no ring, but it is a bit raised (3 mm near the centre); very well finished, having a groove on the inner side, near the base, having traces of paint on the both sides						
DB 562	fabric F	paste 89	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form dish		part rim	conserved 20	diameter 21.0	figure 7/25		
description	a clear opened shape, with the rim heading outside, a bit thickened, decorated on top with a groove (a rare case); estimated low height; slip darker as the faces, visible especially on the rim and the inner face						
DB 50	fabric hC	paste 9	colour yellowish-grey	firing complex	sec.burn no		
form dish		part rim	conserved 15	diameter 26.0	figure 7/22		
description	a lip turned inside, with a short panel of the body, with an orientation about 60 degrees; a complex firing, with a yellowish core and mostly grey faces						
DB 472	fabric hC	paste 9	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form dish		part rim	conserved 10	diameter figure	figure 7/23		
description	rim thinner than the body, turned inside the shape; two grooves on the inner side of the lip; well finished slip (darker); the sherd is too small to be evaluated as diameter, but the thick body section (8 mm) is suggesting a large dish						
DB 9	fabric hC	paste 10	colour grey?	firing reduced	sec.burn strong		
form dish		part lip	conserved 30	diameter 13.0	figure 7/9		
description	simple rounded lip from a dish surprisingly coarse for its class; the surface is rough, not properly finished						
DB 577	fabric hC	paste 60	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn yes		
form dish		part rim-body	conserved 15	diameter 29.0	figure 7/10		
description	straight lower body, making a double arching, one outside and a strong one inside; the shape is usual for both lids and dishes, but in this case the bottom would be pretty large, excluding a lid; dim.: rD = 29.0						
DB 591	fabric hC	paste 87	colour brick-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn yes		
form dish		part rim	conserved 25	diameter 25.0	figure 7/11		
description	the rim and a small fragment of the body from a dish (?); the rim is the most typical for both dishes and lids, in this collection, having the rim thickened and turned inside; in this case, the functional classification is not certain; the object has secondary firing, making useless the attempts of interpreting the functional marks						

DB 539	fabric hC	paste 87	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form dish		part rim		conserved 60	diameter 20.0 figure 7/6
description	One of those rims difficult to be ascribed to dishes of lids, due to the very seemingly profile (enlarged rim, turned vertical); although the coarse paste would suggest a lid, the dimension if rather fitting a dish				
DB 385	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no
form dish		part rim		conserved 20	diameter 26.0 figure 7/21
description	another difficult case from the file 'dishes vs lids', with a bilateral thickening and an inner folding; the shape could come from both (dishes or lids), the paste recommending a lid, but others driving us towards a dish (the diameter, the absence of smoke traces, the angle of the body); furthermore, there is no obvious slip, which - again - is a lid feature; dim.: rD = 22; bD ~ 13.4; H ~ 7.0 cm				
DB 305	fabric C	paste 12	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn yes
form dish		part rim		conserved 40	diameter 20.0 figure 7/8
description	oblique body ended with a thicken rim, strongly turned inside, where it is making a ridge (not usual); the configuration of the rim is suggesting rather a lid, but the shape of the body (reverted outside) is suggesting a shape with a large base, around 10 cm, a fact which excludes the lids; the lower body is strongly thickened (from 5.8 to 7.8) suggesting that the known fragment is near the (broken) base; this is one of the few dishes made out of an inferior quality paste (see yet statistics)				

A comparison with the artefacts from Oltenia shows a surprising fact: the most numerous types from Oltenia (1-3, 6-7) are completely missing at Băneasa.⁶⁶ The type 4 from Popilian's monograph is corresponding to the type 2 in our classification, and the type Popilian 5 is paralleling out type 1, the proportions being similar. Our types 3-5 have no clear correspondence in Oltenia.⁶⁷ We can resume that at the fort at Băneasa there are present the most basic designs of dishes, being absent the most elaborate ones.

Both bowls and dishes are well represented in our collection, in normal quantities. Expressed in terms of weight, the bowls are taken 5.04% from all pottery, while the dishes are close, with 5.60%. Far more interesting are, this time, the absolute numbers, namely the minimum number of the recipients: 35 bowls and 28 dishes. Keeping in mind that our excavation covered approximately three *contubernia*, meaning about 24 militaries, the figures are appropriate. The number of bowls and dishes are slightly outnumbering the men, a fact which could be rationalised in two ways: first is the fact that the northern end of the barrack comprises the centurion's rooms, and one could expect there a better inventory, especially when comes to bowls (as already stated, they were used also for short term storage); a second explanation would be the estate of conservation, because the pottery is not only fragmented, but also very dispersed,⁶⁸ making vulnerable the statistic about the minimum number of the artefacts.

3H. LIDS

The decision of presenting the lids after the dishes (and not after the jars, for instance) is due to a strong particularity of the pottery from Băneasa: the shape of the rim for the main type of dishes (no. 1) is copied on all the lids for which the rim is known. They are all so similar than no typology is necessary: the variation is rather accidental (Figure 8).⁶⁹ There is a certain correspondence in pottery production in

⁶⁶ Some of those absences are not disturbing, as long as the second type of dishes is dated for the second century, as well as probably the third type from Oltenia. For the first type, for a change, the author said (Popilian 1976, 123-124) that it is dated in the third century, the artefacts occurring mainly in the military sites. The most important fort from Oltenia is Slăveni, located at only about 30 km north-west of Băneasa. Note that the type 1 from Oltenia counts 52 positions in the catalogue (Popilian 1976, 830-881), therefore its absence (so far) from Băneasa is disturbing.

⁶⁷ As well as into the corpus of artefacts from *Napoca*. Much more inviting is the pottery from Comolău (Popa, Bordi 2016, plates XLII-XLIII for dishes), another military garrison from *Limes Transalutanus*, although in its opposite end.

⁶⁸ As already explained two years ago, in the Report drawn after diggings (Teodor, Dumitrașcu, Ștefan 2017, 90) the area of the barrack was not reused for military hosting, but it was anyway strongly disturbed by the garrison itself, searching for valuable things (and possibly casualties, a good reason to search).

⁶⁹ Joining this typology – another 3 artefacts from the previous campaign (Teodor 2016, 117, Fig. 8-2-4).

Oltenia, namely the Popilian type 4 (mainly the conical trunk of the body) and Popilian type 5 (mainly the shape of the rim, bent towards inside).

Another common fact connecting the local pottery with that from Oltenia is the distribution of the paste qualities in almost all classes. To be more exact, in the database there are 14 lids made of 'coarse' paste types, 12 from the generic class 'fine', and 10 from pastes classified as 'very fine'. This structure of data tells us that the lids were not paired with any specific recipients; for instance, the generic class 'very coarse' is absent, although relatively many cooking pots were made from such a material. More, 61% of the artefacts are made out of fine and very fine pastes, showing that cooking was not the main purpose of their production. Protecting cold edibles of dust and flies seems to be the main reason.

lids													
DB	182	fabric	vF	paste	20	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	6.2	figure	8/9
description	unusual large lid button (diameter 6.2 cm), decorated by excision (the only of this kind); as the object may be large, the button has a good profile, attentively finished												
DB	286	fabric	vF	paste	51	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	3.4	figure	8/6
description	small, slightly dished button, missing characteristic rope marks; of cylindrical profile, easy to handle; rounded body, closing relatively fast; small model												
DB	361	fabric	vF	paste	53	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	rim-body	conserved	45	diameter	14.0	figure	8/17
description	one of the most typical and complete lids from Băneasa; double recurved rim, ending towards inner side, long and oblique body, missing only the button; no visible slip; the case is paradoxical, because the dimension is fit for a cooking pot, but the paste is fine; other dim.: bD (button) ~ 2.3; H ~ 7.6 cm												
DB	185	fabric	vF	paste	57	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	yes		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	180	diameter	3.9	figure	8/4
description	small button having yet attached about half of the body section, arched; other dimensions: rD ~ 16.2; H ~ 6.5 cm												
DB	560	fabric	vF	paste	88	colour	dark grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	?		
form	lid					part	rim-body	conserved	90	diameter	14.0	figure	8/7
description	a typical lid, with thickened rim, turned inside, with a slightly curved body, modelled with ribs (visible mainly inside); the missing button is not larger than 3 cm, and the overall height would be small; possibly smoke marks, difficult to see on a very dark surface												
DB	217	fabric	F	paste	6	colour	grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	yes		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	4.0	figure	8/1
description	lid's button made of a relatively good paste, well profiled and good to handle, having rope's marks; after firing a cross was scratched (pretty clumsy), filling at the available space												
DB	26	fabric	F	paste	6	colour	light grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	2.5	figure	8/2
description	surprisingly fine lid, both as dimensions and paste; light grey, with a whitish shade, possibly a clay containing kaolinite, although the fabrication looks rather local; the button has typical marks of rope for detaching it from the wheel; decoration with deep grooves below the button												
DB	98	fabric	F	paste	6	colour	yellowish-grey	firing	reduced	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	4.5	figure	no
description	short but well profiled button, missing the usual marks of the rope; this is one of the cases when the core of the pottery is finer than the slip, much coarser (imitating kitchenware?)												
DB	404	fabric	F	paste	47	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	functional		
form	lid					part	button-body	conserved	200	diameter	3.6	figure	8/12
description	a short, cylindrical but easy to use button (having rope marks), a good section of the body (missing only the rim), strongly splay; the outer side is decayed; on the inner side - smoke marks; other dim.: rD ~ 14.5; H ~ 4.7 cm												
DB	481	fabric	F	paste	47	colour	yellowish-red	firing	oxidised	sec.burn	no		
form	lid					part	button	conserved	360	diameter	3.5	figure	8/10
description	button with no rope traces, well profiled, from a small lid of high quality paste, with mica flakes; traces of												

red paint on the both sides

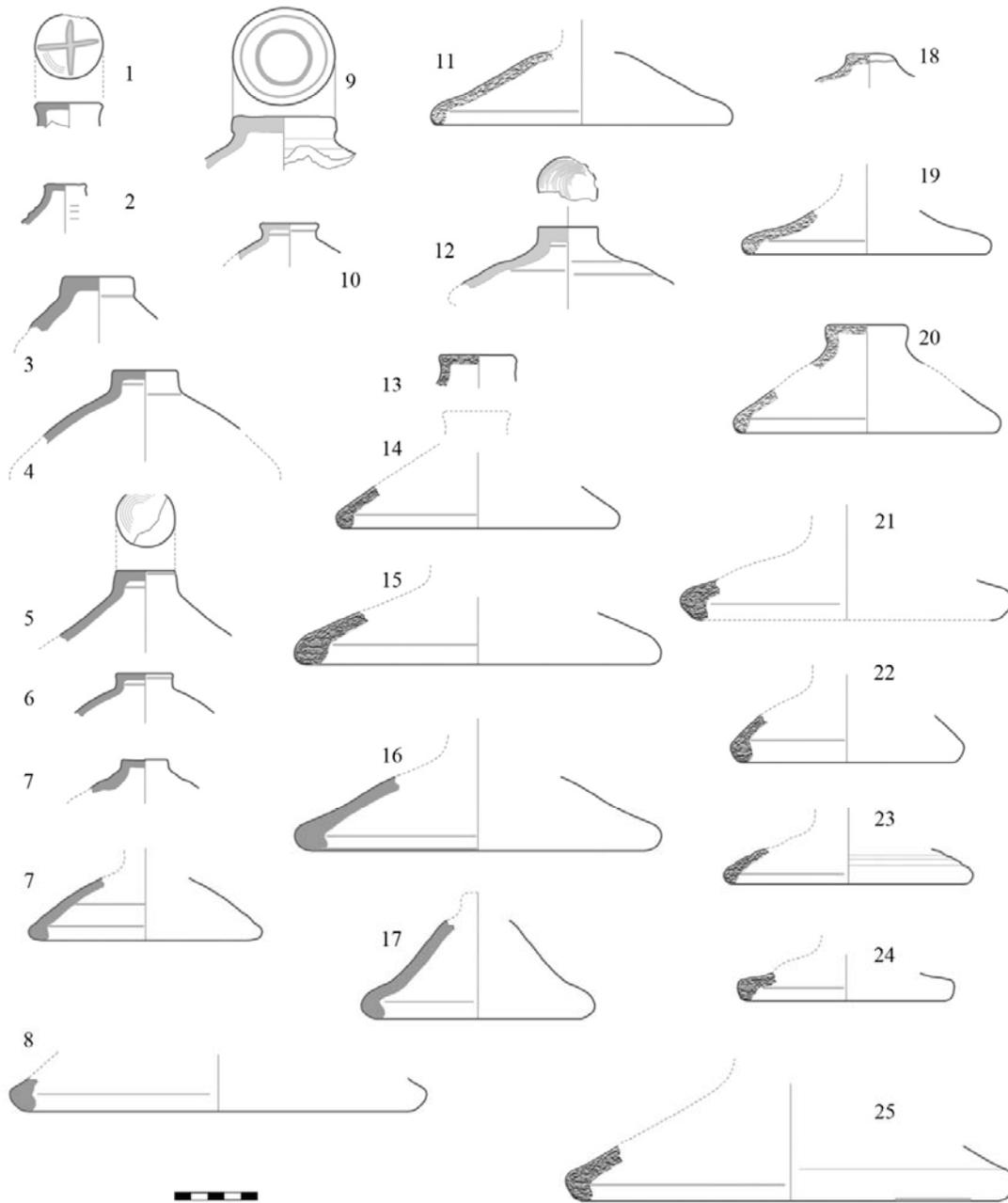


Figure 8. Lids. Dark grey – greyware; light grey – oxidised pottery; broken shade: coarse.

DB 247 fabric F paste 47 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn functional
form lid part rim conserved 35 diameter 25.0 figure 8/8
description small and tricky sherd, conserving just a short rim, turned inside, a fact usually encountered both on lids and dishes; the paste and the dimensions are pleading for a dish, but it has very clear traces of hot organic steam on the lip, making it a lid; the problem is that we do not have any cooking pot such large (at least 28 cm at the rim), not even close!

DB 254 fabric F paste 47 colour grey firing reduced sec.burn yes
form lid part button conserved 360 diameter 3.5 figure 8/5

description	rope marks from detaching the button from the wheel, relatively tall but not profiled; body running at 45 degrees; post-functional secondary firing						
DB 238	fabric F	paste 61	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form lid			part button	conserved 360	diameter 4.3	figure 8/3	
description	cylindrical button and part of the body, slightly arched, with thick wall (8 mm), suggesting a large lid; darker						
	slip on the both faces						
DB 660	fabric F	paste 90	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form lid			part button	conserved 200	diameter 2.6	figure 8/7	
description	a small, short and not very handy button, wearing rope marks; the curvature of the body is suggesting a small diameter; the core is light-grey, covered with a thick dark-grey slip						
DB 629	fabric F	paste 99	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form lid			part body	conserved	diameter 17.0	figure no	
description	almost the entire section of the body of a lid, having conserved a very short segment of the rim, turned - as usually - to the vertical; too short to be measured, the rim diameter is estimated to 17 cm; what is completely missing is the button, very likely small; it matches no recipient, as the type 99 is rare; the core of the sherd is pale yellow, the faces being a yellowish-red with pink tints (here and there)						
DB 221	fabric hC	paste 3	colour reddish grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional		
form lid			part rim	conserved 30	diameter 17.0	figure 8/14	
description	a rim a bit thickened and turned inside, and a short panel of the body, oriented 35 degrees; other dim.: bD ~ 4.0; H ~ 7.0 cm						
DB 96	fabric hC	paste 7	colour light yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form lid			part button	conserved 360	diameter 3.0	figure 8/18	
description	small button, a little too small, being difficult to hold the lid, but the whole thing might be very small thus not heavy; traces of rope on the button (missing from the drawing at Figure 8/18); the paste is rather intermediary between generic 'fine' and 'coarse', with silica rather scarce and a surface rather dusty						
DB 471	fabric hC	paste 9	colour grey	firing incomplete	sec.burn no		
form lid			part rim	conserved 30	diameter 14.0	figure 8/22	
description	thickened rim, turned inside, a short segment of an arched body; well finished slip						
DB 324	fabric hC	paste 9	colour yellowish-grey	firing incomplete	sec.burn no		
form lid			part rim	conserved 40	diameter 22.0	figure 8/15	
description	low oblique body, bent and stuck inside, making with the inner side of the body an angle; it is one of the largest lids in this collection; no obvious slip seen, but the colour is very difficult (the surface has plenty of mica flakes, thus a slip is likely)						
DB 431	fabric hC	paste 9	colour yellowish-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form lid			part rim-body	conserved 40	diameter 15.0	figure 8/19	
description	double arched body, ending with a rim turned inside; bilateral slip, probably brown (today dark-grey), broken, missing more than half						
DB 483	fabric hC	paste 9	colour dark grey	firing reduced	sec.burn no		
form lid			part rim	conserved 30	diameter 15.0	figure 8/23	
description	arched body, simple rim, rounded and turned towards vertical; on the outer body it is decorated with three grooves, which proves its functionality as a lid (and not as a dish, for which the decoration would be not visible)						
DB 672	fabric hC	paste 9	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn yes		
form lid			part rim-body	conserved 25	diameter 27.0	figure 8/25	
description	oblique body, rim turned in right angle towards inside, a configuration usually met on lids and dishes; in this case, it was taken as a lid, due to the angle of the body; the problems are related to the absence of such large kitchen jars; secondary burnings only outside, not enough to prove the lid functionality						
DB 371	fabric hC	paste 60	colour grey	firing reduced	sec.burn functional		
form lid			part rim	conserved 15	diameter 20.0	figure 8/21	
description	fragment of a massive lid, having a (loose) estimation of 20 cm in diameter; it is one of the few on which traces of cooking are obvious both inside and outside; the rim is turned inside (this is the most common trait of the lids in this site), the short segment conserved of the body being strongly arched (therefore the height would be rather small); note that cooking pots having around 22 (or 20) cm are missing from this						

				collection					
DB 543	fabric hC	paste 79	colour dark grey		firing reduced		sec.burn post-		
functional									
form lid			part rim		conserved 35	diameter 13.0	figure 8/24		
description	rim thickened and turned towards inside, very low body, suggesting a short piece								
DB 639	fabric hC	paste 84	colour yellowish-red		firing oxidised		sec.burn post-		
functional									
form lid			part button, rim		conserved 45	diameter 16.0	figure 8/20		
description	two separate parts of the same lid, a relatively large button (5 cm diameter, with rope marks), and a short fragment of the body and rim (DB 640, 16 cm diam.), simply rounded and turned towards vertical; traces of the slip (much darker as the body, more or less grey!); reconstructed height ~ 6.5 cm								
DB 653	fabric hC	paste 87	colour yellowish-red		firing oxidised		sec.burn no		
functional									
form lid			part rim-body		conserved 55	diameter 15.0	figure 8/11		
description	conic shape, missing only the button, with the end making a double arch and closing towards vertical; horizontal ribs, visible especially on the inner side; no obvious use marks, but pink tints, especially on the rim (could be yet the effect of the heat)								
DB 4	fabric C	paste 11	colour yellowish-red		firing incomplete		sec.burn no		
functional									
form lid			part button		conserved 260	diameter 4.5	figure no		
description	button from a relatively small lid, with traces of the rope used for detaching it from the wheel								

The last observation before the lines of the catalogue is essential for understanding why the rim profiles of the lids and of the dishes are so similar. The similitude cannot be by chance, as all the lids and the great majority of the dishes are sharing the same rim shape. As we all know, from our daily life, a dish can be used as a lid if the content is not hot; it is exactly what the Roman soldiers did: they kept their current meal in a bowl, covering it with a dish, perhaps sometimes with a proper lid. The reported numbers of bowls and dishes is a good hint in this respect. Therefore, in a military fort a bowl was not used ‘to bring the meal at the table’ (the ‘kitchen’ and the ‘living room’ are the same place in a *contubernium*, in the front room, *arma*), but to keep the current ratio of food.

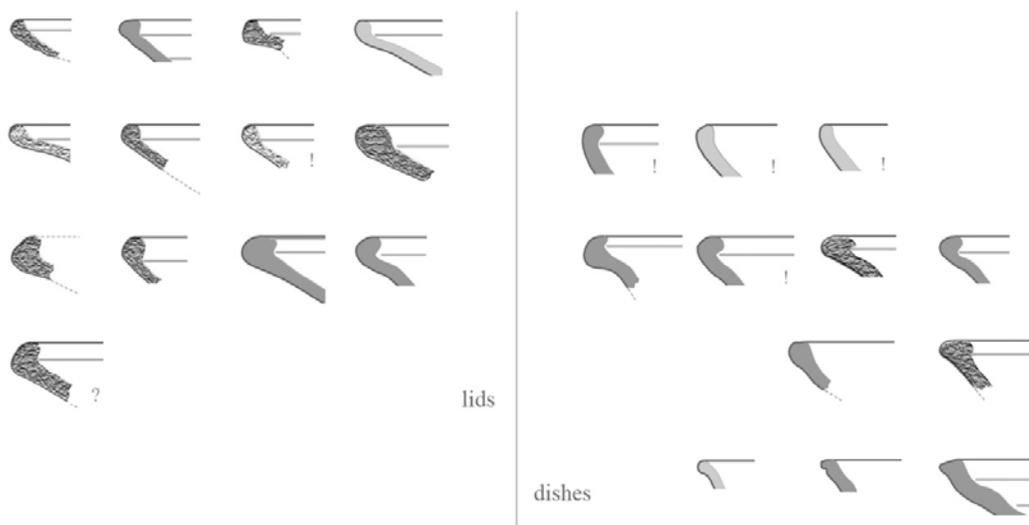


Figure 9. Rim profiles for lids (left) and dishes (right). ‘!’ for certainty, ‘?’ for doubt.

Working in lab with such fragmented sherds and such seemingly rim shapes was a hard time. The differences are really difficult to make, as illustrated in the Figure 9, mainly if the preserved part of the body is short. Therefore, errors in the process could have occurred. Given the similarity of function, those errors would not really count, mainly because the lids can be themselves ‘dishes’, if used reversed

on a bowl. Military practicality.

A direct comparison between the lids with known rim diameter, their paste type and the corresponding recipients is quite instructive (Table 11). It proves beyond doubt that not all cooking pots had a lid; for instance, those made of a very coarse paste had not; similarly, the rife class of small cooking pots had no lid. Middle sized and large cooking pots had lids, probably most of them; more, one lid is corresponding to a very large pot, around 30 cm⁷⁰ in rim diameter, missing from evidence. The lids made out of fine pastes fit only some relatively large bowls, not other recipients, which might be surprizing. For a change, the lids made of very fine pastes can fit both some bowls and even a two handled pot (considered by us as a storage recipient). Interesting, most of the storage recipients seems – throughout data from the Table 11 – not covered. As the edible resources must have been protected, one should consider covers from non-ceramic materials, like animal guts, leather or wooden planks. Rim shapes like large flatten ones are certainly suggesting so. For the cases in which the top of the rim is decorated with grooves, the most plausible variant is a rigid lid, made out of wood (for instance), ‘sealed’ on the rim by dripping hot wax on it.

Table 11. Lids and corresponding recipients

LIDS				CORRESPONDING UTILITY		
generic	paste type	fired	rim diam.	rim diam.	function	comment
coarse	79	reduced	13	15	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	9	reduced	14	16	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	9	reduced	15	17	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	9	oxidised	15	17	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	87	oxidised	15	18	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	79	oxidised	16	19	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	3	reduced	17	20	middle size cooking pot	
coarse	60	reduced	20	23	large size cooking pot	
coarse	9	reduced	22	25	large size cooking pot	
coarse	9	reduced	27	30	very large size cooking pot	absent in collection
fine	71	reduced	22	25	bowls	
fine	47	reduced	25	28	bowls	
very fine	88	reduced	14	17	bowls or 2 handled pots	type 88 is absent for recipients around 17 cm rim diam.
very fine	53	reduced	14	17	bowls or 2 handled pots	type 53, 17 cm rim diameter, is a double handled pot (DB 281)

3I. MORTARIA

By chance or not, we found only three fragmentary recipients, which is the number of the *contubernia* dug in 2017. Obviously, data could suggest that the recipient used for grinding grains was a collective ‘property’ of each group of militaries living together. A good reason to be like that is the fact that they are very likely imports and relatively costly acquisitions. Some more detailed data, as the exact position in the field, for each sherd, show that all three could be ascribed to the space reserved for the *centurion*.⁷¹

⁷⁰ In order to fit a lid on a pot’s rim, the last should be 2 or 3 cm larger than the lid.

⁷¹ Two of them (DB 416 and 444) were found on the floor, safely inside the centurion’s apartment, the third – rolled into the defensive ditch, just in front of the commander’s rooms.

mortaria							
DB 416	fabric vF	paste 74	colour reddish-yellow	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form	mortarium		part rim	conserved 20	diameter 15.0	figure 9/2	
description	enlarged and rounded rim, standing vertical, arched body, globular morphology; bilateral slip; very hard; dim.: rD = 15.0; bD ~ 7.8; H ~ 8.8 cm						
DB 158	fabric F	paste 55	colour brick-red	firing oxidised	sec.burn no		
form	mortarium		part body	conserved 20	diameter 30.0	figure 9/3	
description	fragment from the median diameter of a <i>mortarium</i> , decorated with a shallow groove; extremely massive (13.4 mm) and hard; dim.: rD = 30; bD ~ 18.7; H ~ 10.5 cm						
DB 444	fabric F	paste 78	colour light grey	firing complex	sec.burn no		
form	mortarium		part rim-body	conserved 55	diameter 16.0	figure 9/1	
description	rounded thickened rim, dished body (lower half missing); thick slip on the both sides, of certainly different composition as the core, resulting light grey faces and pale reddish core; very hard; a groove is decorating the outer rim; on the inner side - strips of whitish paint, also very tough; dim.: rD = 16; bD ~ 9.7; H ~ 6.9 cm						

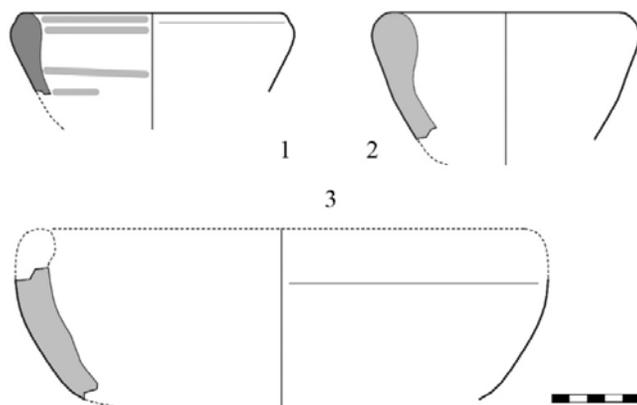


Figure 10. Mortaria.

4. A COMPARISON

Since the beginning of the *Limes Transalutanus* Project (2014) became clear that the Roman pottery along the frontier located east of the river Olt is a sort of different matter, in comparison with known pottery from the territories west of Olt (named Oltenia). In which particularly way ‘different’ was more difficult to tell. The approach was rather complicated, as in western Muntenia (crossed by *Limes Transalutanus*) are interbreeding the ‘regular’ Roman culture and a more or less autochthonous culture, known as Chilia-Militari. The two have been studied, for many decades, as separate issues, deepened by different archaeologists, as they would be facts from other continents. There was any real base for a direct comparison, as the pottery for Chilia-Militari was published selective, and the pottery from diggings along *Limes Transalutanus* was not published at all.⁷²

The strategy for a scientific approach was a long shot, beginning with processing a Chilia-Militari discovery,⁷³ pursuing with a collection of Roman pottery collected in a systematic survey at Săpata de Jos

⁷² Bichir 1984 for Chilia-Militari culture and its pottery; for further information about see Teodor, Bădescu, Haită 2015, 91-93. Along *Limes Transalutanus*, mainly for its southern part (where Băneasa lays), Ioana Bogdan Cătănicu made relatively extensive diggings at the forts Urlueni and Putineiu (the last one is located in the close proximity of Băneasa), but no pottery is published. North of Argeș River there are also important diggings at Jidova, but no pottery collection was published. The only book at hand, containing relevant data about pottery, refers the opposite part of this frontier (Popa, Bordi, 1916), and it is quite useful, but between Băneasa and Comolău there are about 300 km.

⁷³ The archaeological site near Alexandria (Teodor, Bădescu, Haită 2015), located in front of the Roman border,

fort.⁷⁴ Such systematic actions were doubled by non-systematic collecting of artefacts in many places along the former Roman frontier (Putineiu, Băneasa, Valea Urlui, Crâmpoia, Urlueni),⁷⁵ all suggesting the same thing, a bold presence of the greyware pottery, although the handmade pottery (always present in a native Chilia-Militari environment) is missing. A third step was to formalize the information provided by Popilian, for Oltenia, in order to have a statistic comparison term.

The detailed publication of the pottery from Băneasa – although from a single campaign – was the necessary further step. The previous section of the paper (3) already contains some comparative data between the Roman pottery from Oltenia and the one from Băneasa. In this section we will retake briefly such observations, in order to see better both the similitudes and the differences. We shall begin nevertheless with an overview of the distribution of the functional classes, the main classes of paste and firing, having as comparison terms Roman Oltenia and Băneasa fort (Table 12).

Table 12. Functional classes, paste quality and firing.
Comparative data for Oltenia and Băneasa.

functional class	location	reduced, fine	reduced, coarse	oxidized fine	oxidized coarse	kaolin, fine	kaolin, coarse	un-known	overall %
<i>dolium</i>	Băneasa	62.5%	12.5%	25.0%					2.31%
2 handl. jar	Oltenia	25.0%	3.6%	64.3%	3.6%	3.6%			4.26%
	Băneasa	47.8%		47.8%		4.3%			6.63%
1 handl. jar	Oltenia		100.0%						1.82%
handless jar	Oltenia	9.3%	64.8%	9.3%	7.4%			9.3%	8.21%
	Băneasa	4.8%	69.9%		20.8%			4.8%	36.02%
beaker	Oltenia	50.0%		50.0%					1.22%
	Băneasa	33.3%		50.0%		16.7%			1.73%
flagon	Oltenia	4.4%		95.6%					17.33%
	Băneasa	44.4%	7.9%	38.1%	3.2%	1.6%		4.8%	18.15%
2 handl. flag.	Oltenia			96.3%	3.7%				4.10%
	Băneasa			100.0%					0.29%
small beaker	Oltenia	7.1%	0.8%	81.0%	0.8%	8.7%	1.6%		19.15%
2 h. sm. b.	Oltenia	41.7%		58.3%					1.82%
cup, goblet	Oltenia	21.7%	2.2%	69.9%	6.5%				6.99%
small recip.	Băneasa	28.6%	7.9%	61.9%		4.8%			6.05%
deep bowls	Oltenia	4.9%	25.5%	64.7%		4.9%			15.50%
shallow b.	Oltenia			100.0%					3.65%
bowls	Băneasa	69.0%		27.6%		3.4%			8.36%
dish	Oltenia	3.9%	27.5%	52.9%	3.9%	11.8%			7.75%
	Băneasa	47.2%	25.0%	25.0%	2.8%				10.37%
tray	Oltenia	6.7%		93.3%					2.28%
lid	Oltenia	10.3%	20.5%	53.8%	12.8%	2.6%			5.93%
	Băneasa	31.1%	28.1%	15.6%	21.9%			3.1%	9.22%
<i>mortarium</i>	Oltenia				100.0%				0.61%
	Băneasa	33.3%		66.7%					0.86%

proved to be also later (second half of the third century AD).

⁷⁴ Teodor, Ștefan, Bădescu 2017.

⁷⁵ Teodor 2017, 899-902; Teodor, Ștefan, Bădescu 2017, 57-59.

As G. Popilian worked mainly with basic classifications of the paste, using in his catalogue almost only the ‘fine’ and the ‘coarse’ categories, we did here the same for Băneasa, cumulating the first two and the last two main classes of the clay quality. The type of firing was also simplified to only two classes, ‘reduced’ and ‘oxidized’.⁷⁶ There is added the kaolinite type (noted briefly as ‘kaolin’), keeping the both ‘fine’ and ‘coarse’ classes, as Popilian reported them, albeit in our experience all the kaolin-like pastes are never very fine or truly coarse, at least in this area. The last column before totals, noted ‘unknown’, means that some of the data is missing (about the fineness of the clay or the type of firing, for instance for strongly secondary burned pottery).

Although in the previous section we have discussed only the artefacts contained in our catalogue, this time we will use the entire database. Of course, some functional identifications are uncertain, as the fragments are too small; for a change, the figures are much better, offering – most likely – a better survey of the whole collection; some uncertainties are the price to be paid.

The comparison between Oltenia and Băneasa – a site located, once again, only less than 20 km apart from Olt River – is almost shocking (see Table 12). Of course, some things are similar, as the distribution of the classes of fineness and firing for the handleless jars (or kitchen jars). The only very different thing is the overall representation, the figure for Băneasa (36%) being much more realistic. Another similitude is recorded for beakers, just a few in both cases, made out of fine pastes from all sorts. Another rare occurrence is the two handled flagons, mainly in Băneasa. Despite figures, *mortaria* are other similar things, the differences coming from the initial evaluation (true, all *mortaria* have pebbles on the lower inner side, in order to grind matters, but the main body of pottery is made out of very fine clay).

The list of the mismatching things is not short. Firing of the flagons is one of the most striking facts: in Oltenia they are almost all red, but in the fort at Băneasa – the grey ones are the most usual, which is weird. A similar picture is given by the bowls and dishes, coming next the lids, for which a great diversity is common (as they are used with different sort of recipients), but the grey stuff jumps from 30.8% to 59.2%, or almost double. Interesting to note, all major differences are concerning the tableware (flagons, bowls, dishes and lids).⁷⁷ A similar switch one can note for two handled jars.

At the list of the unfitted evidence are to be added the small beakers, two handled small beakers, cups, goblets and others – named or not – small recipients. All those little things are gathering 6% from the clay artefacts on the site, at Băneasa, but almost 28% in Popilian’s catalogue. Once again, the figures provided by the garrison from Băneasa seem much more reliable; how many little cups one needs? A symbolic recipient in the after-life, a small recipient is yet enough for a private, in the real life.

To conclude, there are obvious changes in the table set from the garrisons watching *Limes Transalutanus*, an almost barbarian land, on a short-term Roman military presence, along local women and almost sure local potters. A table set is about the social image, about how a man is expecting to be seen. Was this happening within a military garrison? Apparently yes. We did not dig in the civilian settlement of the fort, but very likely that was the available market, for both households and military barracks: fine and grey table sets, as Chilia-Militari culture did it.⁷⁸ Of course, the regular reddish ‘Roman’ pottery is not missing; but very likely it is representing ‘imports’ from the opposite bank of the Olt River.

Dealing with the late Chilia-Militari site from Alexandria we were amazed by several things, as the very good quality of the pottery, the ‘Roman’ look, but mainly by its sizes. Grey, shiny and big were the main traits of the ‘barbarian’ taste related to tableware at Alexandria, for the late third century.⁷⁹ Could one find a match here, at Băneasa? A direct comparison is rather difficult, as the sherds from Băneasa are very fragmented. We can yet give it a try (Table 13).

⁷⁶ Complex firings, as well as incomplete ones, were considered either reduced or oxidized, depending on the look of the most visible side (usually the outer side).

⁷⁷ The lid is not usually counted within a table set, but in this context it is obvious that many lids were part of the pottery used in serving the meal.

⁷⁸ A direct comparison with the monograph made by Bichir (1984) is enlightening.

⁷⁹ Teodor Bădescu, Haită 2015, esp. 127-128.

Table 13. Average rim diameters (cm)

functional class	Oltenia	Băneasa
kitchen pots	14.2	14.2
two handled jars	14.8	15.6
storage jars		19.6
flagons	4.8	7.3
two handled flagons	3.1	
deep bowls	20.3	
bowls		21.7
shallow bowls	13.4	
dishes	20	21.5
lids	13.4	17.8

As already stated, the kitchen pots from Oltenia and Băneasa are the same: firing, coarseness, and now the dimensions; they seem really identical. But the similitudes stop here. All others functional classes are greater in Băneasa, with a special mention for the flagons, which are – following the only available comparison, the rim diameter – 52% larger.

Of course, this is not a fully competent comparison, as long as we are weighting pottery coming mainly from necropolises, on the one hand, and pottery collected in a Roman garrison, on the other.

5. SHORT CONCLUSIONS

As the paper is quite long, the conclusions should be shorter than expected.

Amphora sherds are many, as accustomed in a military garrison. The typology is clearly dominated by Kapitän 2 type (is this a chronological hint for the first quarter of the third century?), but the provenance looks very divers, as suggested by the paste types.

The most similar type of pottery, on the both banks of the Olt Valley, in the kitchenware; it fits well as the range and average size, as type of paste (coarse, but not very), firing and colour. Its share is better for Băneasa (over a third), but this would be probably the case for other not-selected pottery collections, including in Oltenia.

As for the storage containers and the tableware, things are going wilder. First of all, the dimensions are larger east of Olt, mainly for the flagons. Secondly, the ratio between the oxidized and reduced pottery is basically inverted. The bulk of the local production is grey and the red pottery seems... imported.

Our impression, carried out for five years now, proved right: the pottery from *Limes Transalutanus* is different in comparison with what we usually call ‘Roman pottery’, at least in southern Romania (more or less *Dacia inferior*). On the other hand, the temptation to speak about ‘Chilia-Militari’ pottery should be rejected, on the simple ground of the absence of hand-made recipients. This collection of artefacts is undoubtedly Roman, but created and used in a border area where the influence of the local population is strong, both in terms of demand and production. Such a switch towards the grey tableware wouldn’t be possible without artisans mastering the making of the reduced firing, as this sort of artefacts will become more fashionable in the Lower Danube area only about a century later, under the influence of the Gothic culture.

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ANNEX

Typology of the ceramic paste (analytical composition)

'Very-fine' class of fabrication

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
20	0.1	1												
28			0.1	2	0.1	2								
42	/0/ ⁸⁰	1	slip ₈₁	3					0.1	1				
45			0.1	4					0.1	1				
46			slip	4					0.1	1				
50			0.1	3			0.1	1	0.1	1				
51	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	1				
53			0.1	2					0.1	1				
56	0.1	1					0.1	2	0.1	2				
57	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	1				
70									0.1	2				
72			0.1	1					0.1	1	0.1	1		
73	0.1	1			0.1	2			0.1	3				
74	0.1	1							0.2	1	0.2	1		
78	0.1	1							0.1	1				
85					1	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.1	1
88			0.1	1					0.1	3				

⁸⁰ Paradoxical expression, meaning that nothing is visible, but the touch is a bit rough.

⁸¹ Only on the slip.

'Fine' class of fabrication

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
1	<1	3	<0.2	4					1	2				
2	<1	3	0.1	4	1	1			1	2				
6	<1	2	<0.2	2					0.1	3				
39	/0/	2	0.1	3										
40	/0/	2	0.1	3			<1	3	0.1	1	0.1	1		
47	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	3				
52	0.1	1-2	0.1	3					0.1	1				
54	/0/	2	slip	2-3					0.2	3				
55	1	3	0.1	1			<1	2	0.1	3				
58	0.1	1	0.1	2	grey <1	3			0.1	2				
59	0.1	1	0.1	1			<1	2					0.1	3
61	1	3							0.1	3				
62					0.3	3	0.3	2	0.1	1				
65							0.1	3	0.1	2	bars	1		
66	0.2	1					0.2	4	0.1	2				
67					0.2	3			0.1	2	0.2	2		
68	0.1	3	0.1	3			0.1	3	0.1	4				
69			0.1	4					0.1	3				
71	0.1	3-4	0.1	3					0.1	3-4				
80	0.1	1	0.1	2					0.1	1			1	1
82	0.1	1			0.3	1	0.2	2	0.1	2				
89	0.1	1	0.1	1					0.1	2-3	1	1		
90	0.1	1	0.1	3					0.1	3	1	1		
93	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.1	2			0.1	3				
97	0.1	1							0.1	2	2	2	2	2
98	/0/	2	0.1	2	1	3			0.1	1				
99	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	2			0.1	3			0.1	2
100	0.1	1	0.1	3					0.1	3			0.1	2

'Half-coarse' paste class of fabrication

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
3	<1	4	0.1	3			1	2					?	1
7	<1	1	0.2	4					0.1	1				
9	<1	3	0.2	2					0.1	2				
10	<1	4	0.1	4										
15	<0.1	2	0.1	1	1	2			0.1					
23	<1	3	0.1		<1	2			1	4			?	1
26	<2	3					1	2						
43					1	4	1	4						
44	<1	2	?	1					<1	1				
60	0.1	3	0.1	3					0.1	4				
64	/0/	2-3	0.1	1			2	3			2	2		
75	2	2-3					1	2	1	2-3	2	2		
76	1	4-5	0.1	3					0.1	2-3	1	1		
79	1	3	0.2	2	1	2			0.2	3-4				

81	2	3	0.1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3				
83	1	3	?	1					1	3				
84	0.1	3	?	1	?	1			1	3				
86	1	2					2 ⁸²	3	0.1	2				
87	1	3	0.1	1-2	1	3			0.1	3				
91	1	3							0.1	3	1	2		
92	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	2			0.1	3	1	1		
94	1	3	0.1	3					0.1	3			0.1	2
95	1	4	0.1	2					0.1	3	2	1	0.1	2
96	1	4	0.1	1			1	1	0.1	3			0.1	2

'Coarse class' of fabrication

type	quartz		mica		black opa.		brown op.		voids		feldspar		iron ore	
	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq	size	freq
11	<2	4	0.1	2										
12	~2	4	0.1	4					1	2				
31	<2	4	0.1	4	<2	2		2					?	
41	~3	4	0.1	2										
48	~2	3							2	4				
49	<3	4	0.1	4	1	1	1	1						
63	2	4	0.1	1					0.2	3				
77	1	3	0.1	1	2	2	1	3	0.1	2			2	2

*light pink shadow for dominant types in each class

Lista figurilor:

Figura 1. Fragmente de amforă de la Băneasa. Fabricație fină și oxidantă (2); fină și reducătoare (9); toate celelalte sunt compoziții grosiere și oxidante. Tip Kapitän 2 (5-8, 11-18, posibil 10); celelalte nu sunt clasificate.

Figura 2. Vase de provizii de la Băneasa. Fabricații fină cu excepția nr. 2; ardere oxidantă: 3, 10, 12. Scara 1:4. Tip 1: 1; tip 2: 3, 5; tip 3: 7-12; tip 4: 4; tip 5: 2; fără clasificare: 6.

Figura 3. Oale de bucătărie de la Băneasa. Gri deschis (în ilustrație) – ceramică arsă oxidant; gri închis – ceramică arsă reducător; secțiune reprezentată în culoare neomogenă – ceramică grosieră. Scara 1:4.

Figura 4. Recipiente mici de la Băneasa. Nuanțe deschise – exemplare arse oxidant; nuanțe închise – exemplare arse reducător; secțiune neomogenă – pastă din clasa grosieră.

Figura 5. Urcioare de la Băneasa. Gri deschis – ardere oxidantă; gri închis – ardere reducătoare; fără umbrire pe secțiune – pastă albicioasă; Scara 1:4. Tipuri: 1 (11), 2 (1, 2, 4, 7, posibil 2 și 6), 3 (10, posibil 9, 16), 4 (14, 18, 20). Inscripții: zgâriate (7); pictate (8).

Figura 6. Castroane fragmentare de la Băneasa. Gri închis – ardere reducătoare; gri deschis – ceramică oxidantă. Toate fine. Tipuri: 1 (1-5), 2 (6-11), 3 (14-19), 4 (12-13), 5 (20), celelalte nu sunt clasificate.

Figura 7. Farfurii. Gri închis – ardere reducătoare; gri deschis – ceramică oxidantă; secțiune neomogenă – tipuri grosiere. Tipuri: 1 (5-12), 2 (15-20, 23-24), 3 (21-22), 4 (2-3, 25, 14?), 5 (1, 4).

⁸² 'pietricele brune' (Rom.) - in original.

Figura 8. Capace. Gri închis – ardere reducătoare; gri deschis – ceramică oxidantă; secțiune neomogenă – tipuri grosiere.â

Figura 9. Profile comparative de buze ale capacelor (stânga) și farfuriilor (dreapta); „!” pentru certitudine, „?” pentru incertitudine.

Figura 10. *Mortaria*.

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Tabela 7. Clasă de finețe, tip de pastă și tip de ardere (cf. Tab. 2) pentru oalele de bucătărie.

Tabela 8. Distribuția tipurilor de pastă ceramică grosiere pe olăria de bucătărie.

Tabela 9. Distribuția analitică a incluziunilor vizibile în olăria de bucătărie făcută din tipuri grosiere de pastă. Extras din Anexa 1.

Tabela 10. Dimensiunea diametrelor extreme (buze și baze) și estimarea claselor de mărime pentru olăria de bucătărie (vezi în special cifrele cu roșu).

Tabelul 11. Capace și recipiente corespondente.

Tabelul 12. Clase funcționale, calitatea pastei și tipul de ardere. Date comparative pentru Oltenia și Băneasa.

Tabelul 13. Medii ale diametrelor pentru diverse tipuri de recipiente (comparație Oltenia-Băneasa).

Anexa. Tipologia pastei ceramice, vedere analitică, pe componente. Se distribuie în 4 tabele:

paste ceramice din clasa „foarte fină”

paste ceramice din clasa „fină”

paste ceramice din clasa „semi-grosieră”

paste ceramice din clasa „grosieră”