
FINE WARES FROM THE LATE ROMAN ‘PRINCIPIA’ AT CAPIDAVA (II)

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ABSTRACT

The Late Roman principia from Capidava was built at the end of the 3rd - beginning of the 4th century, most likely during the general reconstruction (phase II) of the fort, as a result of the *bellum Scythicum*. The building was fully excavated in successive campaigns between 2013-2019. This paper is a follow-up to an initial article, published in 2017, dealing with the fine pottery finds discovered during the 2013-2014 campaigns. In what follows, we will focus on the same category of finds, resulting from the systematic excavation during the 2016 campaign. The 66 items in our catalogue belong to six different classes: African Red Slip Ware, Late Roman C / Phocaean Ware, Pontic Sigillata Ware, Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, Pontic Red Slip Ware and Late Roman Light Colored Ware. Within each class our objects have been divided into several types and sub-types according to the extensive existing bibliography. The high degree of fragmentation of the vessels is also the result of the overlap of the living in the building with the semi-deep dwellings built in the final so-called Middle Byzantine period (9th – 11th centuries).

REZUMAT: CERAMICĂ FINĂ DIN “PRINCIPIA” DE EPOCĂ ROMANĂ-TÂRZIE DE LA CAPIDAVA (II)

Principia romană târzie de la Capidava a fost construită la sfârșitul secolului al III-lea – începutul secolului al IV-lea, cel mai probabil cu ocazia reconstrucției generale (faza a II-a) a fortului, ca urmare a *bellum Scythicum*. Obiectivul a fost săpat integral în campanii succesive între anii 2013-2019. Această lucrare este o continuare a unui articol inițial, publicat în 2017, care se ocupa de ceramica fină descoperită în timpul campaniilor 2013-2014. În cele ce urmează ne vom concentra pe aceeași categorie, de data aceasta rezultată în urma săpăturii sistematice a 9 suprafețe (S6-S14) de 4 x 4m fiecare, în cadrul campaniei din anul 2016. Cele 66 de vase din catalogul nostru se înscriu în șase clase distincte: African Red Slip Ware, Late Roman C / Phocaean Ware, Pontic Sigillata Ware, Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, Pontic Red Slip Ware și Late Roman Light Coloured Ware. În cadrul fiecărei clase obiectele noastre au fost împărțite în mai multe tipuri și subtipuri, potrivit extinsei literaturi de specialitate. Gradul ridicat de fragmentare al vaselor este rezultat și din suprapunerea locuirii în fostul ansamblu cu rol oficial (militar) de locuințe semi-adâncite construite în perioada finală de ocupare a sitului, cunoscută sub denumirea de medio-bizantină (sec. IX – XI p.Chr.).

KEY WORDS: Lower Danube limes, province of Scythia, Capidava, Late Roman Principia, African Red Slip Ware, Late Roman C/ Phocaean Ware, Sigillata Pontica, Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, Pontic Red Slip Ware, Late Roman Light Colored Ware

CUVINTE CHEIE: limesul Dunării de Jos, provincia Scythia, Capidava, Principia romană târzie, African Red Slip Ware, Late Roman C/ Phocaean Ware, Sigillata Pontica, Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, Pontic Red Slip Ware, Late Roman Light Colored Ware

During six intensive excavation seasons, from 2013 to 2019, a new headquarters building (Late Roman *principia*) was exhaustively excavated along the Lower Danube frontier at Capidava (province of Scythia). The late Roman headquarters from Capidava was built in late 3rd – early 4th c., most likely on the occasion of the general reconstruction (phase II) of the fort, as a consequence of the *bellum Scythicum*¹. The architectural remains and archaeological material strongly suggest that the headquarters superposed 2nd – 3rd c. structures, resembling the barracks of the *cohors quingenaria* garrisoned at that time in the *castellum* at Capidava. During the 6th century the

¹ See recently Oprea 2021, 74-75.

ensemble has turned into a civilian habitation and to this end was subdivided into smaller rooms by walls of stone and adobe bricks bonded with clay. Sunken dwellings using construction stone from inferior layers and disturbing the coherence of those important buildings in ruin were erected during the so-called Middle Byzantine (9th – 11th c.) final period.

This paper is a follow-up of an initial article published in 2017² dealing with the fine tableware found during the 2013 excavation season. In the following we shall focus on the same category, this time resulting from the systematic excavation of 9 surfaces (S6-S14) of 4 x 4m each in 2016³. The 66 specimens in our catalogue belong to six different classes: African Red Slip Ware, Late Roman C / Phocian Ware, Pontic Sigillata Ware, Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, Pontic Red Slip Ware and Late Roman Light-Coloured Ware.

African Red Slip Ware⁴

Previously also known as Late Roman A and B⁵ or *terra sigillata chiara*⁶. It refers to the wares produced in African workshops. They started being produced by the end of the 1st century AD, to reach their peak from the 3rd to the 4th centuries AD. In this time span ARS ware had the largest distribution all over the Mediterranean⁷, especially in its western half. This class continued to be produced until the Arab conquest during the 7th century AD.

The ARS ware (ARSW) has an unbroken tradition and origins that can be traced back to the Hellenistic times⁸. The ware is easily identified by its granular brick-red clay, containing quartz and limestone⁹. The slip is made of the same material as the clay but thinner and has a uniform colour¹⁰. The wares were fired in open kilns where the oxidising conditions were well-controlled¹¹.

As to the workshops, they were specialised in producing few forms at a given time, none of the forms being able to be produced more than 25-35 years¹². As an evolutionary remark, the forms start from the smaller ones like form Hayes 3-6 to bigger ones like forms Hayes 45-68¹³. The early types (2nd – 3rd century) have little or no decorum at all¹⁴ but by the 4th century AD a large number of stamped motifs will occur. Over time the stamped decorum will evolve from geometrical and floral¹⁵ to zoomorphic¹⁶, anthropomorphic and Christian¹⁷. The centres of production are mostly located in North Africa, the nowadays Tunis area¹⁸.

In Moesia Inferior and later in the Lower Danube province of Scythia imported ARSW is represented by no less than 28 different forms, ranging from the second half of the 2nd century to the early decades of the 7th century AD¹⁹.

² Rațiu, Opreș and Duca 2017.

³ Rațiu, Opreș and Duca 2017a, 34-35.

⁴ Hayes 1972, 13-299; Atlante I, 11-18.

⁵ Waagé 1933, 293-294.

⁶ Lamboglia 1958; Lamboglia 1963; Lamboglia 1974.

⁷ Hayes 1972, 13.

⁸ Hayes 1972, 13.

⁹ Hayes 2008, 67.

¹⁰ Hayes 1972, 14.

¹¹ Hayes 1972, 295.

¹² Hayes 1972, 14.

¹³ Hayes 1972, 15-18.

¹⁴ Hayes 2008, 67.

¹⁵ Hayes 1972, 223-225, Figs. 39-46;

¹⁶ Hayes 1972, 225-227, Figs. 47-49.

¹⁷ Hayes 1972, 227-228, Figs. 50-57.

¹⁸ Bonifay 2004, 46-47; 55-56.

¹⁹ For all the 28 forms inventoried so far see Mocanu 2021, 143-169; Opreș 2022, 288 and n. 3; Iliescu, Bottez 2021, 139-140, 143, Figs. 6/4, 8/4 (for a new form, Atlante XLVI/10). The forms identified so far in Roman Dobruja are: ARS Form Hayes 27 (second half of 2nd c. – middle 3rd c.); ARS Form Hayes 45 – A, B (second half of the 2nd c. – beginning 3rd c.); C: beginning of the 4th c.); ARS Form Hayes 49 (end of 2nd c. – beginning 3rd c.); ARS Form Hayes 53 (second half of the 4th c. – 430); ARS Form Hayes 56 (second half of the 4th c. – 430); ARS Form Hayes 61 (A: 325 – 400/20; B: 400-450); ARS Form Hayes 67 (AD 350-450); ARS Form Hayes 70 (first half of the 5th c.); ARS Form Hayes 71 (early 5th c., type B); ARS Form Hayes 76 (cca 425-475); ARS Form Hayes 80 (second half of the 5th c.); ARS Form Hayes 82 (430 – early 6th c., type A: c. 430-475; B: cca 460-500+); ARS Form Hayes 85 (second half of the 5th c. for type B); ARS Form Hayes 87 (type A: second half of the 5th c.; type B-C – early 6th c.); ARS Form Hayes 91 (cca 530-600+); ARS Form Hayes 94 (dated during first half of the 6th c./ late 5th to early 6th c. according to J.W. Hayes); ARS Form Hayes 95 (dated during second half of the 5th c./ Hayes – first half of the 6th c.); ARS Form Hayes 97 (first half of the 6th c.); ARS Form Hayes 99 (A: 510-540; B: cca 530-580; C: 560/580-620); ARS Form Hayes 103 (cca 500 – 575); ARS Form Hayes 104 (type A: 530-580; B: cca 570-600/625+; C: 550-625); ARS Form

ARSW Hayes 61 described as a flat-based²⁰ dish with a vertical incurved rim that is flattened on the outside giving a triangular profile of the upper part of the rim, fairly large²¹. The production of this type is attributed to the Sidi Khalifa workshop and associated with the production of other well-known forms as ARS Hayes 86, 87, 88, 99, 103²². This form is divided in 3 subcategories, 2 of which identified by John W. Hayes²³, who named them „A” and „B”, and a later added „C” one, by M. Bonifay²⁴. This form is common in the western and eastern Mediterranean area and rarer in the continental area²⁵. Regarding the dating, the form started to be produced somewhere round the end of the 4th c. and can be traced to the end of the 5th century²⁶. In the province of Scythia similar specimens were found in Topraichioi²⁷, Halmyris²⁸, Histria²⁹ and Tropaeum Traiani³⁰.

1. Dish, ARSW Hayes 61B; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 3,5 cm, RD = 25 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; Slip: Munsell 2,5/4/6; no decorum; dating A.D. 450 – 525; Hayes 2008, 67-82/224-225, 1064-1066; Marty 2011, 156, Fig. 2, 3; Duperron and Verdin 2011, 161-163, Fig. 2, 5; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 6, 102; Uscătescu and Jimenez 2005, 83, Fig. 2, 4; Bonifay 2004, 55-57, 167-171, Fig. 91, 33; Mocanu 2021, 149-152, Figs. 45/14; 46/15.

ARSW Hayes 67 is a large bowl with a flat base and a two-part flaring rim, the flat base has a low moulding combined with a groove near the edge that produces a small false foot triangular in profile³¹. Walls of the bowl strongly arched the rim consisting of two parts³². Well represented in western part of the Mediterranean and North Africa. The production of this type is attributed to the El Mahrine workshop³³ and some others in the northern part of today, Tunis. Different variants of this type can be distinguished by the decorative schemes³⁴. The form can be traced back to the second half of the 5th c.³⁵ until the end/ late 5th c.³⁶. In Scythia was found at Tropaeum Traiani³⁷, Capidava³⁸, Topraichioi³⁹, Histria⁴⁰ and Halmyris⁴¹.

2. Bowl, ARSW Hayes 67; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,7 cm, BD = 10 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; dating A.D. 400 – 450. Hayes 1972, 112-116, fig. 19, 1, 9; Abadie-Reynal and Sodini 1992, 33, fig. 13, CF 180; Covacef 1999, 158, Planșa XII, 5; Ergürer 2018, 99, Fig. 4, 59; Mocanu 2021, 151-153, Fig. 46/16-19.

ARSW Hayes 82 large plate with a flat or gently sloping floor⁴² with an upright rim, angular foot with a large diameter. Fine fabric with thin slip, triangular rim and medium height foot⁴³ triangular in section⁴⁴. Most of the time base of the plate nor decorated⁴⁵. This form is attested on the Atlantic coast and Mediterranean basin⁴⁶ and

Hayes 105 (cca 580/600 – 660 +); ARS Form Hayes 106 (cca 600 – 660 +); ARS Form Hayes 107 (c. 600 – 650 +); ARS Form Hayes 109 – c. 580/600 – 650 +). A new form (Atlante I, XLVI/10, 101) was recently added to the list. Its proposed dating at Carthage roughly covered the 6th c.

²⁰ Mocanu 2021, 150.

²¹ Hayes 1970, 100.

²² Bonifay 2004, 55-56.

²³ Hayes 1972, 100.

²⁴ Bonifay 2004, 170.

²⁵ Atlante I, 84.

²⁶ Bonifay 2004,

²⁷ Opaț 1985, 156, Abb. 3, 7-9.

²⁸ Topoleanu 2000, 70-71, Pl. XV VII, 140

²⁹ Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 155-156, Pl. 1, 1-3

³⁰ Gamureac 2009, 110, 266-267, Pl. XII, 110

³¹ Hayes 1972, 112.

³² Mocanu 2021, p. 151.

³³ Bonifay 2004, 171.

³⁴ Hayes 1972, 115.

³⁵ Bonifay 2004, 173.

³⁶ Hayes 1972, 116.

³⁷ Bogdan-Cătănicu and Barnea, 1979, 186, fig. 158, 2.9.

³⁸ Covacef 1999, 158, Pl. XII, 5.

³⁹ Opaț 1985, 157, Abb. 3, 11-14.

⁴⁰ Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 156, Pl. 1, 4-6.

⁴¹ Opaț 1991, 162, 238, Pl. 40, 238; Topoleanu 2000, 72-73, Pl. XVII, 147-148

⁴² Mocanu 2021, 155.

⁴³ Hayes 1972, 128.

⁴⁴ Atlante I, 68.

⁴⁵ Hayes 1972, 129.

⁴⁶ Atlante I, 68.

chronologically goes from the first quarter of the 5th to the beginning of the 6th c.⁴⁷. Only one other fragment was found so far in Scythia at Ibida⁴⁸.

3. Bowl, ARSW Hayes 82A; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,8 cm, BD = 20 cm; fragment from the base; stamped decoration with concentric circles on the interior of the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; half -of the 5th c. A.D. **Hayes 1972, 128-131, Fig. 23, 82.1; Hayes 2008, 229, nos. 1117-1118, Fig. 35.**

ARSW Hayes 99 is a bowl with a hemispherical shape and a heavy rolled rim with tapering foot. Offset at edge, sloping floor bearing central stamp decoration⁴⁹. Produced at Oudhna⁵⁰ alongside type 91. Dating has been debated about the production of this form but we will adopt the dating of M. Bonifay, with four types starting by the end of the 5th c. and well into the 7th c. (type D)⁵¹. In the West Pontic area this form seems to be one of the most spread⁵². Very popular and found in several sites in Scythia: Histria⁵³, Halmyris⁵⁴, Tropaeum Traiani⁵⁵, Argamum⁵⁶, Ibida⁵⁷ and also at Capidava⁵⁸.

4. Bowl, ARSW Hayes 99A; CAP 2016/VII/S14/Ctx 3; Ph = 3,5 cm, RD = 19 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 5YR/5/6; 6th c. A.D.; Covacef 1999, 164, pl.15/1 a-b; (mistook for Cypriot Red Slip Ware Form Hayes 9B). **Muşeţeanu and Băltăc 2007, 209/32-34, Pl. LXXV; Raţiu, Opreş and Duca 2015, 213, Pl. II, 6; Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 156-157, Plate 1, 8,9; Mocanu 2018, 232-234, Fig. 3, 10; Mocanu 2021, 161-163, Fig. 49, 46-57; Ergürer 2018, 100-101, Fig. 4, 66.**

5. Bowl, ARSW Hayes 99C; CAP 2016/VII/S2/Ctx 6; Ph = 3,5 cm, Rd = 12 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/6; 6th c. A.D. **Topoleanu 2000, 76, Pl. XIX, 61; Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 157-158, Plate III, 23, 26; Mocanu 2020A, 121-122, 125, Figs. 2, 10; 3, 11-12; Mocanu 2021, 161-163, Fig. 49, 54.**

ARSW Hayes 104 is a large dish/ bowl (Diam. 29-50.5 cm) with curved or sloping floor and presenting a heavy knobbed rim⁵⁹. Thick most of the time, the base is decorated with large stamped motifs of Style E(ii). The clay, quality and composition vary, as well as the colour, depending on the firing conditions⁶⁰. Three types are known. Type B is a dish with sloping floor, deeper than its preceding Type A. It has a knobbed rim with less upward projection and a low angular foot. The ware is heavier and the fabric coarser than for Type A. Its dating is c. 570-600, but late variants c. 625+ are also known⁶¹. An earlier variant (late 5th – first third of the 6th c.) was later added⁶². ARSW Hayes 104 types A-C was produced in the area of Carthage (El Fahs, Zaghuan, Oudhna, El Mahrine)⁶³ and traded all over the Mediterranean from the second quarter of the 6th to the early decades of the 7th c. A.D. In the province of Scythia types A-C were identified at Tropaeum Traiani⁶⁴, Histria⁶⁵, Halmyris⁶⁶, Ibida⁶⁷, Aegyssus⁶⁸, Argamum⁶⁹ and Capidava⁷⁰.

6. Plate, Hayes 104B; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2 cm, RD = 32 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8, no decorum, second quarter of the 6th - beginning of the 7th c. A.D.; **Hayes 1972, 160, Fig. 30/16 B; Topoleanu 2000, 77-78,**

⁴⁷ Hayes 1972, 131.

⁴⁸ Mocanu 2021, 155, Fig. 47/25 (ARSW form Hayes 82B).

⁴⁹ Hayes 1972, 152.

⁵⁰ Bonifay 2004, 181.

⁵¹ Bonifay 2004, 181.

⁵² Mocanu 2021, 161-162.

⁵³ Suceveanu 1982A, 97, Fig. 14, 8, Suceveanu 2007, 209, Pl. LXXV, 32-35; Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 156-158, Pl. 1, 8-10; Pl. 2; Pl. 3, 23-31.

⁵⁴ Topoleanu 2000, 75-76, Pl. XVIII, 157-159, Pl. XIX, 161-163; Mocanu 2018, 234, Fig. 3/6-7.

⁵⁵ Gamureac 2009, 267, Pl. XIII, 112

⁵⁶ Mocanu 2020A, 121, Fig. 2, 6-10, Fig. 3, 11-12.

⁵⁷ Mocanu 2014, 151-152, Fig. 3, 13.

⁵⁸ Raţiu, Opreş and Duca 2017, 213, Pl. 2, 5-6.

⁵⁹ Hayes 1972, 160.

⁶⁰ Mocanu 2021, 165.

⁶¹ Hayes 1972, 166.

⁶² Bonifay 2004, 183.

⁶³ Bonifay 2004, 49, 181.

⁶⁴ Bogdan-Cătănciu and Barnea 1979, 189, Fig. 176/2.2.

⁶⁵ Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 158-159, Pl. 3/33.

⁶⁶ Topoleanu 2000, 77-78, Pl. XIX/ 164-170.

⁶⁷ Mocanu 2021, 166 and n. 106.

⁶⁸ Mocanu and Nuţu 2017, 129, Fig. 6/6.

⁶⁹ Mocanu 2018a, 337, Fig. 2/9-10.

⁷⁰ Opreş 2003, 149, Pl. LIII/345, Pl. LIV/346; Covacef 1999, 154, 156-158, Pl. XI, 4a-b.

Pl. XIX/167-168; Opreș 2003, 149, Pl. LIII, 145; Hayes 2008, 233, Fig. 36/1160; Reynolds 2011a, 117; Iliescu and Bottez 2018, 158-159, Plate III/33; Mocanu 2018, 234-235, Fig. 3/9; Mocanu 2021, 165-167, Fig. 50/63.

Late Roman „C” Ware/ Phocaeen Red Slip Ware

*Late Roman C Ware*⁷¹ – *Phocaeen Ware*

Late Roman C Ware, as it was known in the beginning this pottery type or Phocaeen Ware⁷² as later named, was the strongest competitor of ARS Ware. It also was the most dominant⁷³ and most common import ware from the 4th to the 6th - 7th c. in the Eastern part of the Empire⁷⁴. It is known that LRC is heir of the Çandarli wares, as the 1960's excavations in northern Turkey pointed the existence of a centre at Phocaea, while others are noted at Grynios near Pergamon⁷⁵; all the scholars concluded on a transition from the Çandarli period to the Phocaeen Ware one.

It is very easy to distinguish it from other wares. It presents quite few specific forms (precisely 10, comparing to the multitude of ARS forms) and some of them are encompassing a long-time development⁷⁶. It was quite a common find in its life span with many form variations⁷⁷. The specific aspect it is given by the fine-grained clay of a red light colour, lime mica but most of the time with no impurities; the fabric is hard fired, with clean breaks, without splintering⁷⁸. Slip is a refined version of the material of the wares. The interior is often smoothed with a spatula⁷⁹. Decorations frequently consisted of rouletting in the 5th-6th c. and stamped decorations⁸⁰. The lip is sometimes blackened or part of it showing the difference in the firing process⁸¹. For the area of our interest, i.e. the Pontic basin, it is the predominant form the 5th to the 7th c.⁸²; a competitor in its southern distribution area may be represented by Cypriot Red Slip Ware. The LRC ware is prevailing in most of the major sites of the province of Scythia in the chronological interval of 4th to 7th c.⁸³.

LRCW 1 - a bowl with a vertical curved rim; tends to curve in at the lip, varying foot heights it resembles the Çandarli form 4, has no decorations, of medium height and has a glossy slip. The form is rather popular in most sites of Scythia (Argamum⁸⁴, Aegyssus⁸⁵, Topraichioi⁸⁶, Halmyris⁸⁷, Histria⁸⁸ and Ibida)⁸⁹ in contexts from the late 4th c. and the first half of the 5th c.

A – Topoleanu 2000, 44-45, Pl. I, 7-9; II, 10-13; Hayes 2008, 83-88, 237, Fig. 37, 1230-1233; Opreș, Rațiu and Duca 2015, 214-215, Pl. IV, 8; Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 47-49, Pl. I-III; IV, 1-8; Mocanu 2021, 178-182, Fig. 55, 1-3; Băjenaru 2018, 504, Fig. 2, 21; Figs. 3, 46-47; Fig. 6, 104; Domžalski 2013, 41, 45, Figs. 14, 2-3.

7. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, A; CAP 2016/VII/S2/Ctx 6; Ph = 1,6 cm, BD = 11 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2.5YR/5/6; second half of the 4th – first half of 5th c. A.D;

8. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, A; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 2 cm, RD = 17 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R4/4; second half of the 4th – first half of the 5th c. A.D.;

9. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, A; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 3,3 cm, RD = 32 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/4/8; second half of the 4th – first half of the 5th c. A.D.;

10. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, A; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 2,7 cm, RD = 30 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/6; second half of the 4th – first half of 5th c. A.D;

⁷¹ Waagé 1933, 293-294, 298-299; Hayes 1972, 323-370.

⁷² Hayes 1980, 525.

⁷³ Hayes 2008, 83.

⁷⁴ Marty 2011; Reynolds 2011 (Beirut).

⁷⁵ Hayes 2008, 84.

⁷⁶ Hayes 1972, 323.

⁷⁷ Hayes 1972, 323-324.

⁷⁸ Hayes 1972, 324.

⁷⁹ Hayes 1972, 323-234.

⁸⁰ Hayes 1972, 347 -349.

⁸¹ Hayes 2008, 84.

⁸² Hayes 1972, 368.

⁸³ Hayes 1972, 422.

⁸⁴ Mocanu 2021, 181; Mocanu 2018A, 339, Fig. 2, 18-19.

⁸⁵ Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 130-132, Fig. 7, 3.

⁸⁶ Opaș 1996, 137, Pl. 56, 11-13.

⁸⁷ Topoleanu 2000, 44-45, Pl. I, 8-9, Pl. II, 10-18.

⁸⁸ Mușețeanu and Băltăc 2007, 204, pl. 24/1; Suceveanu 1982, 84, fig. 6/1-2; Iliescu 2017, 78-79, Pl. 1, 4;

⁸⁹ Topoleanu 2000, 45, Pl. II, 14-18; Opaș 2004, 76.

C – Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 51, Pl. VI, 3-6; Băjenaru 2018, 504, Fig. 2, 19; Mocanu 2021, 178-182, Fig. 55, 6; Topoleanu 2000, 45, Pl. II, 16.

11. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, C; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,5 cm, RD = 11 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; second half of the 4th – first half of the 5th c. A.D;

12. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, C; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 4,5 cm, RD = 25 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; first half of the 5th c. A.D.;

D – Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 51, Pl. VI, 7-11; Mocanu 2021, 178-182, Fig. 55, 7; Băjenaru 2018, 504, Fig. 3, 46; Mocanu 2018A, 338-340, 344, Fig. 2, 19; Topoleanu 2000, 45, Pl. II, 17-18.

13. Bowl, LRC Hayes 1, D; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,4 cm, RD = 14 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 10R/6/4; second half of the 4th - first half of the 5th c. A.D;

LRCW 2 - dish, has a shallow curved body with a flaring rim flattened on top, flat base, of large and medium size mostly undecorated but sometimes has some grooves at the lip; an orange tone colour. Inspired by or inspiring the Red Pontic Slip Wares (if not strongly influenced by the African Red Slip Wares from mid-late 4th c., according to Hayes), this popular form with three different types⁹⁰ occurs in contexts from late 4th to the middle of the 5th c. at Ibida⁹¹, Halmyris⁹², Tropaeum Traiani⁹³, Capidava⁹⁴, Histria⁹⁵, Aegyssus⁹⁶ etc.⁹⁷.

14. Bowl, LRC Hayes 2A; CAP 2016/VII/S11/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,2 cm, RD = 27 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; first half of the 5th c. A.D. **Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 51-52, Pl. VII. 1; Băjenaru 2018, 501, Figs. 1, 7-8; 2, 30; 3, 42; 6, 106; Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 182-185, Fig. 55, 8; Domžalski 2013, 41, 45, Fig. 14.**

LRCW 3 - a dish, vertical rim that incorporates a flange; the rim vertical and thickened concave on the outer face, the wall in some cases is almost straight; has a low foot or a false one. The rim is decorated on the outside with rouletting and differs in size from small variants to large ones. The decoration also includes many stamped motifs. This type represents half of the production; it underwent a visible and a progressive evolution, with a range of variants from A to H, each presenting small distinctive features, and still characterised by the same general ones. Covering a production from 5th c. (Form 3A starts before A.D. 450) to the first half of the 6th c. or later (3G and 3H)⁹⁸, it is widespread in the entire province of Scythia, with 3C and 3E as most popular variants⁹⁹. These variants are practically met in every Roman settlement from the West Pontic area, including Scythia.

B – Marty 2011, 156-157, Fig. 4; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 5, 87-88; 6, 99; Mocanu 2018A, 338-340, 344, Fig. 2, 20, Figure 3, 21-23; Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 185-190, Fig. 56, 17-20; Topoleanu 2000, 48, Pl. III, 25-26.

15. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, B; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,8 cm, BD = 12 cm; fragment from the base; stamped decoration with palmette and rouletting; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8; 440-490; **Hayes 1972, 351, Fig. 73, 8, e-g; Domžalski 2012, 338-339, pl. 10, 2;**

16. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, B; CAP 2016/VII/S7/ Ctx 4; Ph = 2,3, BD = 18 cm, cm; fragment from the base (Hayes 1972, 365, Fig. 78.j-k, variant of a crudely Greek cross; Reynolds 2011, 208, Fig. 2, 21; Mocanu 2014a, 300, Fig. 4, 32 – rhombus with a double frame enclosed within a square); Slip: Munsell 2,5/4/6; geometric motifs and cross-monogram with reversed „rho”; 440-490 A.D.;

17. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, B; CAP 2016/VII/S7/Ctx 2; Ph = 3cm, RD = 24 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,4YR/6/8; rouletting on the exterior of the rim; 460 – 475 A.D.;

18. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, B; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 4,5, RD = 35 cm, cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/6; rouletting on the exterior of the rim; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

19. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, B; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; H= 5 cm, RD = 30cm, Bd = 20 cm; full profile; stamped decoration with palm leafs, rouletting on the base and rouletting on the outside of the rim (**Hayes 1972, 347-349, 351, Fig. 72, j; Hayes 2008,**

⁹⁰ Hayes 1972, 327-329, Fig. 66.

⁹¹ Mocanu 2014, 154, Fig. 4, 19

⁹² Topoleanu 2000, 46, Pl. II, 19

⁹³ Bogdan-Cătănciu and Barnea, 1979, 187, Fig. 161, 2.16.

⁹⁴ Opriș 2003, 150, Pl. LIV, 354; Rațiu, Opriș and Duca 2017, 132, Pl. 4, 9.

⁹⁵ Iliescu 2017, 80-81, Pl. 1, 5-6; Iliescu et al. 2017, 51-52, Pl. VII, 1-4.

⁹⁶ Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 132, Fig. 7, 4-5.

⁹⁷ Opaț 2004, 76.

⁹⁸ Hayes 1972, 329.

⁹⁹ Mocanu 2021, 186-187; Opaț 2004, 76.

83-88, 239, Fig. 38, 1260; Pl. 60, 1260; Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 130, 135, Fig. 8, 8); Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; second half of the 5th c. A.D, palm leaf stamps: 440 – 490 c. A.D.;

C – Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 185-191, Fig. 56, 20; 57; Opreș, Rațiu, Duca 2015, 214-215, Pl. IV, 10; Băjenaru 2018, 5041, 510, Fig. 5, 86; Domžalski, Panaite 2019, 115-116, Fig. 5, 1; Domžalski 2013, 41, 45, Fig. 14, 8.

20. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 1,5 cm, BD = 16 cm; fragment from the base; rouletting; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

21. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 2 cm, RD = 22 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/6; second half of 5th c. A.D.;

22. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 4; Ph = 3,7cm, RD = 22 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; Slip: Munsell 10R/4/6; 460-475;

23. Bowl, LCR Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 3,5 cm, RD = 24 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; 460 – 475 A.D.;

24. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 4; Ph = 3,2 cm, RD = 26 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

25. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, C; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; RD = 28 cm; fragment from the rim; rouletting on the outside of the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/4/6; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

D – Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 191, Fig. 58, 31-33; Opreș, Rațiu and Duca 2015, 214-215, Pl. IV, 11-12; V, 13; Mocanu 2018A, 338-340, 345, Fig. 3, 29-34; Topoleanu 2000, 50, Pl. IV, 35-38.

26. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,2 cm, BD = 7 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

27. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 2,7 cm, BD = 8cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 5YR/4/3; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

28. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,7cm, BD = 14 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/6; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

29. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 2cm, BD = ?; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8; 450 – 475;

30. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 2,2 cm, BD = 15 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

31. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VIII/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 3,5cm, BD = 17 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/6; second half of the 5th c. A.D.;

32. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,7 cm, BD = 20 cm, , base fragment; Slip: Munsell 2,5/4/6; stamped decoration with palm leaves (Hayes 1972, p. 347-349, 351, fig. 72, j); end of 5th c. A.D.;

33. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, D; CAP 2016/VII/S13/Ctx 2; Ph = 2,6 cm, BD = 28 cm; fragment from the rim; rouletting on the outside of the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

E – Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 193, 195, Fig. 58, 34-41; Fig 59, 42-45; Iliescu, Bottez 2017, 52-53, Pl. VII, 5-7, VIII, IX, X, 1-2; Opreș, Rațiu and Duca 2015, 214-216, Pl. V, 14-17; Domžalski, Panaite 2019, 115-116, Fig. 5, 2; Domžalski 2013, 41, 45, Fig. 14, 9-10.

34. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, E; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx -; Ph = 1,3 cm, BD = 14 cm; fragment form the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; end of 5th – beginning of the 6th c. A.D.;

35. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, E; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 2 cm, BD = 16 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 10R/6/6; end of the 5th - beginning of the 6th c. A.D.;

36. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, E; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 5,5 cm, RD = 35 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; rouletting on the exterior of the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/6; end of the 5th - beginning of the 6th c. A.D.;

F – Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 195, Fig. 59, 46-52; Fig. 60, 53; Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 53-54, Pl. X, 3; Opreș, Rațiu and Duca 2015, 214-217, Pl. V, 8; VI, 19-22; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 4, 55-56, 64; 6, 107-108;

37. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,6 cm, BD = 12 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

38. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/S10/Ctx 5; Ph = 1,5 cm, BD = 11 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8; 5th - 6th c. A.D.;

39. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 3,4 cm, RD = 14 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 5YR5/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

40. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 3 cm, RD = 22 cm; fragment from the rim and body; rouletting on the outside of the rim; Slip: Munsell 10t/4/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

41. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 3cm, RD = 22 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/4/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

42. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S7/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,2 cm, RD = 24cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

43. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,3 cm, RD = 28 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/4; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

44. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, F; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,5 cm, RD = 30 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/S12/Ctx 4; 6th c. A.D.;

H – Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 197, Fig. 60, 59-59; Opriș, Rațiu and Duca 2015, 214-215, 217, Pl. VI, 24-25; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 2, 24-25; 4, 57, 62; Fig. 65, 108; Mocanu 2018a, 338-340, 350, Fig. 5, 78-84; Topoleanu 2000, 53-54, Pl. VII, 63; Sazanov 2014, 413-414, Fig. 5, 12-17.

45. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2 cm, BD = 8 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; first half of the 6th c. A.D.;

46. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,8 cm, BD = 12 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; 6th c. A.D.;

47. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/VII/S7/Ctx 4; Ph = 1,6 cm, RD = 14 cm; fragment from the rim and body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/7/6; 6th c. A.D.;

48. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,2 cm, RD = 14 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/6; 6th c. A.D.;

49. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/S6/Ctx4; Ph = 2,7 cm, RD = 18 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; 6th c. A.D.;

50. Bowl, LRC Hayes 3, H; CAP 2016/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2,2 cm, RD = 28 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 10R/5/4; 6th c. A.D.

Passim

51. LRC; CAP 2016/VII/passim; 7 cm x 4 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 5YR/3/4; stamped decoration with lozenges and volutes; half of the 5th c. A.D. **Hayes 1972, 347-349, 353, Fig. 73, 16t; Opriș 2003, 152, Pl. LVI, 371.**

LRCW 5 - dish with curved body and horizontal rim, slightly concave on top and thickening towards a bevelled rim. Flat base with circular low foot, different in size from small ones (15 cm) to bigger ones, that present diameters up to 35cm¹⁰⁰. Two subtypes were identified that succeed one another, contemporary with form 3. Dating from around the second half of the 5th c. to the first half of the 6th c.¹⁰¹ In Scythia the form was identified at Halmyris¹⁰², Histria¹⁰³ and Argamum¹⁰⁴, as well as in Aegyssus¹⁰⁵.

52. Bowl, LRC Hayes 5B; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx5; Ph = 1,6 cm, RD = 26 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; second half of 5th – beginning of the 6th c. A.D.; **Topoleanu 2000, 58, Pl. IX, 87; Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 199, Fig. 61, 63-64; Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 55, Pl. XI, 7; Başaran and Ergürer 2012, 272, fig.9, 22; Ergürer 2018, 105-106, Fig. 5, 97; Opriș and Rațiu 2015, 29, Pl. VII, 4.**

¹⁰⁰ Mocanu 2021, 199.

¹⁰¹ Hayes 1972, 339.

¹⁰² Topoleanu 2000, 58, Pl. IX; 84-87, Pl. X, 88-89.

¹⁰³ Suceveanu 1982a, 92, Fig. 11, 24; Iliescu et al. 2017, 55, Pl. 11, 7.

¹⁰⁴ Mocanu 2021, 199.

¹⁰⁵ Mocanu, Nuțu 2017, 133, Fig. 8/6.

LRCW 8 - bowl with a broad downturn rim concave on top and bearing small ridges or grooves¹⁰⁶. Its body is carinated and has a circular low foot. No stamped decoration. The base of the medium sized bowl is curved, continued by arched body walls¹⁰⁷. Small limestone inclusions and a reddish-brown slip. Well represented in the Eastern Mediterranean. In Scythia was found at Ibida¹⁰⁸, Halmyris¹⁰⁹, Histria¹¹⁰ and Aegyssus¹¹¹.

53. Bowl, LRC Hayes 8; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 2,3 cm, BD = 8cm; base; Slip: Munsell 5YR/5/6; no decorum, end of 4th – first half of 5th c. A.D. **Hayes 1972, 342, Fig. 70/Form 8.2; Hayes 2008, 244, Fig. 41/1316.**

LRCW 10 - dish/bowl walls curved or almost straight, low foot floor; rim is either flat or knobbed, concave underneath and rounded on the outside. The rim has a small offset at junction with the body, also considered the successor of Form 3¹¹². In the inferior part the walls are strongly curved, making the transitions to the flat base¹¹³. This ware has three subforms, A and B manufactured concomitantly and form C as a follow-up. This form was manufactured from the third quarter of the 6th c. to the mid. 7th c.¹¹⁴. Is uncertain whether this form draws its inspiration from ARSW. In Scythia it was found at Tropaeum Traiani¹¹⁵, Histria¹¹⁶, Capidava¹¹⁷ and Halmyris¹¹⁸.

54. Bowl, LRC Hayes 10A; CAP 2016/VII/ S 14/Ctx 4; Ph = 3 cm, RD = 38 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; second half of the 6th c. A.D. **Topoleanu 2000, 61, Pl. XI, 104; Opreș 2003, 152, Pl. LV, 366; Reynolds 2011, 219, Fig. 12, 179; Iliescu and Bottez 2017, 57-58, Pl. XIII, 8, Mocanu 2021, 178-180, 201-203, Fig. 61, 72-73; Domžalski and Panaite 2019, 115-117, Fig. 6, 2-4; Domžalski 2013, 41, 45, Fig. 15, 4; Gamureac 2009, 266, Pl. 109; Ergürer 2018, 106, Fig. 5, 10.**

55. Plate; LRC Hayes 10A ?; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 4; Ph = 2 cm, RD = 30 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 5YR/6/8; end of the 6th c. A.D; **Topoleanu 2000, 61, Pl. XI, 102;**

Sazanov 2014, 414, Fig. 5, 18, 20; Sazanov 2017, 656-658, Fig. 4, 1-3.

Pontic Sigillata Ware

The very first mention of this class of pottery was in the 19th century and belonged to H. Dragendorff, who identified this group on the basis of some finds in Olbia and set its origin in the Pontic area¹¹⁹. Later on, John W. Hayes theorized that it could be produced in the northern part of the Black Sea¹²⁰. and also Kendrick assigns the production somewhere in the same area but also speaks about the possibility of some workshops on the west side of the Black Sea¹²¹.

D. Zhuravlev improves the typology and the chronological aspects but has no success in identifying the place of production¹²². Paste has a specific orange, brownish colour with fine and dense paste, slip is orange -reddish sometimes with metallic aspect. Outer part of the wares does not have a uniform slip, sometimes even missing. Similar to Cypriot ware but not to be mistaken with one another because of the distribution which is very clear for each type of ware¹²³. Predominantly in the north of the Black Sea but also on the west side of the Black Sea in the Aegean¹²⁴, Mediterranean Sea and even North of Africa¹²⁵ For Scythia this type is found in all the sites and in necropolis as well dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

¹⁰⁶ Hayes 1972, 342.

¹⁰⁷ Mocanu 2021, 200-201.

¹⁰⁸ Mocanu 2011, 240, Pl. 8/90-92

¹⁰⁹ Mocanu 2018, 245, Fig. 9/21.

¹¹⁰ Iliescu et al. 2017, 56, Pl. XII/3.

¹¹¹ Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, Fig. 8/7.

¹¹² Hayes 1972, 343.

¹¹³ Mocanu 2021, 201.

¹¹⁴ Hayes 1972, 345-346.

¹¹⁵ Bogdan-Cătănicu and Barnea 1979, 189, Fig. 167, 2.1; Gamureac 2009, 266, Pl. XII, 108.

¹¹⁶ Iliescu et al. 2017, 57-58, Pl. XII, 7-8; Suceveanu 2007, 206-207, Pl. LXXIV, 17-19; Suceveanu 1982a, 99, Fig. 14, 11-15; 17, 2-3.

¹¹⁷ Opreș 2003, 152, Pl. LV, 364-370.

¹¹⁸ Topoleanu 2000, 61, Pl. XI, 100-103; Mocanu 2018, 245-246, Fig. 9, 23-24.

¹¹⁹ Mocanu 2021, 89.

¹²⁰ Atlante II, 92; Hayes 1992, 92; Mocanu 2021, 89 and n. 284.

¹²¹ Kendrick 1985, 271.

¹²² Mocanu 2021, 89

¹²³ Hayes 1985, 92.

¹²⁴ Hayes 2008, 54.

¹²⁵ Zhuravlev 2002, 254.

Form 1 - bowl with low and round base, walls are horizontal but slightly curved, rim is triangular in shape and outwards and the junctions between vertical part of the rim and the body of the plate is also marked by a triangular knob similar to the one on the rim outwards¹²⁶. Fine and dense paste orange with high quality slip – similar to early terra sigillata more brownish in colour. Dated in the 2nd c., it was also found at Histria¹²⁷, Tomis¹²⁸, Troesmis¹²⁹, Durostorum¹³⁰.

56. Bowl, Pontic Sigillata Ware; CAP 2016/VII/S10/Ctx 4; Ph = 4 cm, RD = 16 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8; 2th-3th c. A.D.; Suceveanu 1982, p. 114, Pl. 14, 1 (phase II B - sec. IV); Atlante II, p. 93, Tav. XXII, 10; Suceveanu 2000, p. 62-65, Planche 23, 3, 6, 7, 14, 15; Opaî 2004, p. 74, Type III; Hayes 2008, 53-54, 203, fig. 26, 821; Băjenaru 2014, 112/62, fig. 5, 62; Mocanu 2021, p. 92-93, Fig. 25, 1; Băjenaru 2013, 47-50, Pl. 3, 12.

57. Bowl, Pontic Sigillata Ware; CAP 2016/VII/S6/Ctx 5; Ph = 1,2 cm, MD = 28 cm; fragment from the body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8; 2nd–3rd c. A.D.; Suceveanu 2000, p. 62-65, Planche 23, 15; Mocanu 2021, 89-91, 93, fig. 25, 8.

Early Pontic Red Slip Ware

Found in every early Roman archaeological site in the West Pontic area¹³¹. Big and medium in size, with thick walls, mica and white limestone or other impurities in the fabric. The latter has a red to light orange colour and has low-quality slip¹³². The production centre is unknown, yet the areas of the West or South Black Sea were taken into consideration¹³³. This class is very similar to the Pontic Red Slip Ware in what is concerning both forms and slip¹³⁴. Dated in contexts from the late 2nd to the first half of the 4th c.¹³⁵

Form 8¹³⁶ – bowls with conic shape with a heavy rim curbed toward the inside and oblique walls, very similar to Çandarlı pottery with quite thick walls. Medium quality slip and fabric, predominantly in the coastal areas of the Black Sea; dated from the 2nd to early 4th c.¹³⁷. Analogies at Niculițel¹³⁸, Histria¹³⁹ and Ulmetum¹⁴⁰.

58.(5) Bowl, Early Pontic Slip Ware, CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 4,5 cm; RD = 30 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 5YR/5/8; 2th-3th c. A.D. Suceveanu 2000, 41-42, Pl. 11, 3; 78-79, Pl. 29, 9; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 5, 93-94; Mocanu 2014, 150-151, Fig. 2, 10; Mocanu 2021, 135, fig. 40, 33.

Form 10 - plate with a low and ring base, horizontal wall and an oblique, thicker rim. Quite big in diameter, the wall is a bit thinner compared to other forms of Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, keeping the same medium quality fabric and slip. The form is dated between 2nd-3rd centuries. The few finds belonging to this form in Western Pontus came from Troesmis¹⁴¹ and Ibida¹⁴².

59. Bowl, Early Pontic Red Slip; CAP 2016/VII/S12/Ctx 4; Ph = 2 cm, RD = 30 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; 3th c. A.D. Mocanu 2020, 213-214, 222, Pl. V, 51; Mocanu 2022, 105-106, Fig. 6, 43-45.

Pontic Red Slip Ware

Pontic Red Slip Ware (PRSW) reunites vessels produced from the early 4th to mid. 6th c. A.D. and represents the main Black Sea regional group, distributed exclusively in its coastal areas¹⁴³. Until the late 5th c., when the Aegean products (Late Roman C/ Pocean Ware) started to challenge its popularity, the PRSW represented the leading

¹²⁶ Mocanu 2021, 92.

¹²⁷ Suceveanu 2000, 62-65, Pl. 23, 2-4, 10-15.

¹²⁸ Băjenaru 2013, 51, Pl. 3, 12-15.

¹²⁹ Mocanu 2020, 218, Pl. II, 2, 3.

¹³⁰ Mușțeianu 2003, 51, Pl. 14, 5.

¹³¹ Mocanu 2021, 121.

¹³² Mocanu 2021, 122.

¹³³ Mocanu 2021, 122.

¹³⁴ Arsen'eva and Domžalski 2002, 424.

¹³⁵ Mocanu 2021, 121.

¹³⁶ For both forms we used the typology of Mocanu 2021.

¹³⁷ Mocanu 2021, 133.

¹³⁸ Mocanu 2021, 134.

¹³⁹ Suceveanu 2000, 41-42, Pl. 11, 3.

¹⁴⁰ Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510.

¹⁴¹ Mocanu 2021, 135-136, Fig. 41, 39.

¹⁴² Mocanu 2022, 105-106, Fig. 6, 43-45.

¹⁴³ Arseneva and Domžalski 2002, 422; Domžalski 2021, 11-15, 30.

tableware distributed across the Black Sea¹⁴⁴. It practically dominated the Black Sea coastal market in the mid-late 4th c.¹⁴⁵. One of the first to recognize the Pontic origin of this ware was A. Opaî¹⁴⁶, followed by A. Sazanov¹⁴⁷. The latter tried to use the model imposed by J.W. Hayes to identify pottery found in the Black Sea basin but ended up by mistaking the local wares for ARSW¹⁴⁸. During the last two decades this topic was nevertheless resumed by several authors¹⁴⁹, all culminating with the comprehensive monograph of Krzysztof Domżałski on the typology, chronology and distribution of this regional late Roman pottery in the Black Sea region¹⁵⁰. In order to ascertain the provenience of the fabric, Domżałski used the physico-chemical analyses to determine the chemical composition and mineral structure of this group of pottery, as well as the temperature of firing. A distinctive fine ware divided in two subgroups produced in an (still) unidentified centre resulted from this approach¹⁵¹. Based upon archaeological contexts, C. Băjenaru and A. Opaî proposed a chronology of this ware in the Lower Danube and West Pontus in the 4th-5th c. A.D.¹⁵². The absolute dating was refined by adding information on several burials in the Northern regions of the Black Sea basin¹⁵³. As for the distribution, it was made via maritime routes along the eastern and western littoral, reaching the northern shores of Asia Minor, as well¹⁵⁴. The vessels were made of fine grained, purified and dense clay, containing fine grains of lime and silver mica¹⁵⁵ and were hard fired at very high temperatures. The ware is characterized by a slip of fine quality, while the decoration consists in the well-known comb waves.

PRSW form 3 - dish with rounded walls, wide rim and ring foot with large diameter, quite low but well-marked with a flat or rounded bottom¹⁵⁶. Edge of the rim rounded, slanting inwards. Traces of shaping tools on the walls of the dish. A very popular type manufactured in the workshops producing PRSW. Mainly undecorated but combed motifs on the floor of medallion type with concentric circles and wavy bands are not excluded. The finds suggest a dating in the first half or the first three quarters of the 5th c. This form is similar to LRC form 2¹⁵⁷ and ARSW form 67¹⁵⁸. The find contexts associated it with LRC form 2¹⁵⁹. Distribution within the basin of the Black Sea; in Scythia it was found in Aegyssus¹⁶⁰, Hamyris¹⁶¹, Topraichioi¹⁶², Ulmetum¹⁶³, Tropaeum Traiani¹⁶⁴ and Ibida¹⁶⁵.

60. Bowl, PRSW form 3; CAP 2016/VII/ S8/ Ctx 4; H = 4,5 cm, RD = 36 cm, BD = 24 cm; full profile; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/6; 4th – mid 5th c. A.D. **Zhuravlev 2002, 265-266, Fig. 22, 3; Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 135, Fig. 9, 4; Băjenaru 2018, 501, 504, Fig. 2, 28; Fig 4, 70; Mocanu 2021, 212-216, Fig. 66, 8; Domżałski 2021, 84-86, 84-86, Pl. 15, 60.**

PRSW form 4 - hemispherical bowl with vertical, incurved or slightly slanting rim. Rim is either rounded or pointed; the base is concave or flat and a well-marked foot. Variants are distinguished by the shape of the rim. Dating evidences place this form somewhere from early 4th to early 6th c.¹⁶⁶. In Scythia was identified so far at Ulmetum¹⁶⁷ and Halmyris¹⁶⁸.

61. Bowl, PRSW form 4, B; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 3,3 cm, BD = 11cm; fragment from the base and body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/5/8 and 7,5YR4/4; 4th – 5th c. A.D. **Domżałski 2021, 103, Pl. 26, 94.**

¹⁴⁴ Domżałski 2021, 15.

¹⁴⁵ Arseneva and Domżałski 2002, 423.

¹⁴⁶ Opaî 1985, 154-159; Domżałski 2021, 23.

¹⁴⁷ Sazanov 1989; Domżałski 2021, 24-25.

¹⁴⁸ Domżałski 2021, 24; 181-189.

¹⁴⁹ Domżałski and Smokotina, 2020, Domżałski 2000, Domżałski 2013, Băjenaru 2018, Domżałski and Panaite 2019, Mocanu 2021.

¹⁵⁰ Domżałski 2021.

¹⁵¹ Domżałski 2021, 27, 181-189.

¹⁵² Băjenaru 2018, Opaî 1985.

¹⁵³ Domżałski 2021, 30.

¹⁵⁴ Domżałski 2021, 27.

¹⁵⁵ Domżałski 2021, 38.

¹⁵⁶ Domżałski 2021, 84.

¹⁵⁷ Hayes 1972, 327-329.

¹⁵⁸ Hayes 1972, 112-116.

¹⁵⁹ Domżałski 2021, 85.

¹⁶⁰ Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 135-136, Fig. 9, 4-5.

¹⁶¹ Opaî 2004, 75, Pl. 54, 1; Topoleanu 2000, 46, 63, Pl. III, 20, Pl. XII, 108.

¹⁶² Opaî 2004, 75, Pl. 54, 2.

¹⁶³ Băjenaru 2018, 503-504, 506, Fig. 2, 28-31, Fig. 4, 70.

¹⁶⁴ Gamureac, Ionescu and Drăghici 2015-2016, 222, Pl. III, 32.

¹⁶⁵ Mocanu 2011, 229-230, Pl. 2, 6.

¹⁶⁶ Domżałski 2021, 103.

¹⁶⁷ Băjenaru 2018, 504-505, Fig. 3, 46-48.

¹⁶⁸ Mocanu 2018, 235-237.

PRSW form 7 - large dish with a narrow horizontal rim slightly flaring outwards and a flat ring floor, large in diameter¹⁶⁹. This fairly large dish with diameters reaching 30cm is among the most popular PRS wares. Distinctive for this vessel is the heavy knobbed or flattened rim, decorated with parallel grooved lines along the edge. Depending on the thickness of the rim, two subtypes can be distinguished. Rarely decorated. The decorated examples present few designs, consisting of combed ornaments. This form emerged by mid-5th and was produced until the beginning of the following c.¹⁷⁰, replacing the demand of PRSW form 3. In Scythia such dishes were found at Ulmetum¹⁷¹, Argamum¹⁷², Hamyris¹⁷³, Tropraichioi¹⁷⁴ and Ibida¹⁷⁵.

62. Bowl, PRSW form 7, A; CAP 2016/VII/S10/ Ctx 5; Ph = 2,7 cm, BD = 16 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/4; second half of the 6th c. A.D. **Băjenaru 2018, 504, 506, Fig. 4, 72; Mocanu 2020A, 122, 126, Fig. 3, 18; Domžalski 2021, 120-121, Pl. 32, 120; Mocanu 2021, 213-216, Fig. 66, 10.**

63. Bowl, PRSW form 7, B; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; H = , RD = , BD = ; full profile, Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8 – 5/8; third quarter of the 5th c. A.D. **Băjenaru 2018, 504, 506, Fig. 4, 72; Mocanu 2020A, 122, 126, Fig. 3, 18. Domžalski 2021, 120-121, Pl. 32, 120; Mocanu 2021, 213-216, Fig. 66, 10.**

PRSW form 9 - large dish with knobbed rim flaring outwards; curved walls and medium diameter ring-foot. Similar to form 7 but the rim slightly slating inside; the lower part of the dish is different from all other PRSW – especially the high foot. The profile of the foot is similar to ARSW large plates. Given the obvious resemblance to ARSW form 93, the proposed dating of its manufacture was during the late 5th – early 6th c.¹⁷⁶. In Scythia was identified so far only at Ibida¹⁷⁷.

64. Bowl, PRSW form 9; CAP 2016/VII/S8/Ctx 5; Ph = 3,8 cm, RD = 22 cm; fragment from the rim and the body; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/4/8 – 5/8; end of the 5th c. A.D – beginning of the 6th c. A.D. **Domžalski 2021, 134, Pl. 38, 137; Mocanu 2014, 155, Fig. 3, 16.**

Late Roman Light Colored Ware

Late Roman Light-Colored Ware (LRLCW, in Turkish Açık Renkli Seramikler¹⁷⁸). This class was introduced by John W. Hayes during the 1960s, while analyzing the tableware from Saraçhane/ St. Polyuktos Church in Constantinople¹⁷⁹. Hayes later resumed it under the designation "Asia Minor fabrics" in his fundamental work, *Late Roman Pottery* (1972)¹⁸⁰. At that time he postulated and continued to consider a South Aegean origin of the ware, in Knidos (Caria). This type of pottery is presumed to be manufactured somewhere in the North-Eastern Aegean or Propontis area, taking into account the distribution of finds and macroscopic features of the fabric¹⁸¹. The fabric of this ware is pale cream and orange with a thin slip darker than the fabric itself, while the decoration relates to the LRC one – mostly rouletting. The finds in archaeological context suggest a production dated between ca AD 420-450 to the early decades 7th c.¹⁸². LRLCW is distributed mostly in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean Sea¹⁸³, yet in small quantities, far from the dominant (and inspiring) LRCW.

Cat. 66 found at Capidava has a distinctive base with the central area slightly recessed and surrounded by a ridge with a low foot and rouletting decoration¹⁸⁴. Its use was similar to that of an *acetabulum*, i.e. for dipping food in different liquids or sauces served along on the same plate. It has no analogies in the province of Scythia so far, but

¹⁶⁹ Domžalski 2021, 120.

¹⁷⁰ Domžalski 2021, 121.

¹⁷¹ Băjenaru 2018, 504, 506, Fig. 4, 72.

¹⁷² Opaiț 1985, 155, 158–159, Abb. 2, 4; Mocanu 2020A, 122, 126, Fig. 3, 18.

¹⁷³ Topoleanu 2000, 56–57, Pl. VIII, 75–78; Opaiț 1991, 165, Pl. 44, 304.

¹⁷⁴ Opaiț 1985, 155, 158–159, Abb. 1, 7; 2, 1–3; Opaiț 2004, 75, Pl. 54.3.

¹⁷⁵ Mocanu 2011, 230, Pl. 2, 9.

¹⁷⁶ Domžalski 2021, 134.

¹⁷⁷ Mocanu 2014, 155, Fig. 3, 16.

¹⁷⁸ See lately Aktaş 2018, 196-247 (vol. 1), 360-469 (vol. 2); Aktaş 2020.

¹⁷⁹ Hayes 1968, 211; Hayes 1992, 7-8.

¹⁸⁰ Hayes 1972, 408-410.

¹⁸¹ Domžalski and Panaite 2019, 118; Băjenaru 2014, 242.

¹⁸² Hayes 2008, 92.

¹⁸³ Mocanu 2021, 173.

¹⁸⁴ Hayes 2008, 251.

was identified in the Athenian Agora and in Parion. Several LRLCW finds from Topraichioi¹⁸⁵ and Ulmetum¹⁸⁶, Aegyssus¹⁸⁷, Argamum¹⁸⁸, Halmyris¹⁸⁹, Tomis¹⁹⁰ and Tropaeum Traiani¹⁹¹ were nevertheless published as such.

LRLCW Ergürer 2014, form 11 / Aktaş 2020, form 2

65. Dish, LRLCW Ergürer 2014, form 11/ Aktaş; 2020 form 2; CAP 2016/VII/S12/ Cxt 4; Ph = 4 cm, RD = 29 cm; fragment from the rim; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/8; second half of the 5th c. **Hayes 2008, 91, 250, fig. 43, 1434; Ergürer 2014, 183-185, Pl. 5, 21; Băjenaru 2018, 504, 510, Fig. 4, 73, Fig. 7, 111; Aktaş 2020, 55-56, Fig. 2.22-27.**

LRLCW, unassigned

66. Bowl, LRLCW, CAP 2016/VII/S14/Ctx 3; Ph = 2 cm, BD = 12 cm; fragment from the base; Slip: Munsell 2,5YR/6/6; 5th – also beginning 6th c. A.D. **Hayes 2008, 251, Fig. 43, 1444, 1445; Pl. 7, 1444; Ergürer 2014, 188, Pl. 6, 34.**

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¹⁸⁵ Opaît 2004, 79.

¹⁸⁶ Băjenaru 2018, 501, 504, Fig. 4, 73; Fig. 7, 111-112.

¹⁸⁷ Mocanu and Nuțu 2017, 130, Fig. 5, Fig. 7

¹⁸⁸ Mocanu 2020a, 121-122, Fig. 3, 16-17.

¹⁸⁹ Mocanu 2021, 175-177, Fig. 53, 2-3.

¹⁹⁰ Opaît 2004, 79.

¹⁹¹ Domžalski and Panaite 2019, 118-119, Fig. 7.

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Illustration list

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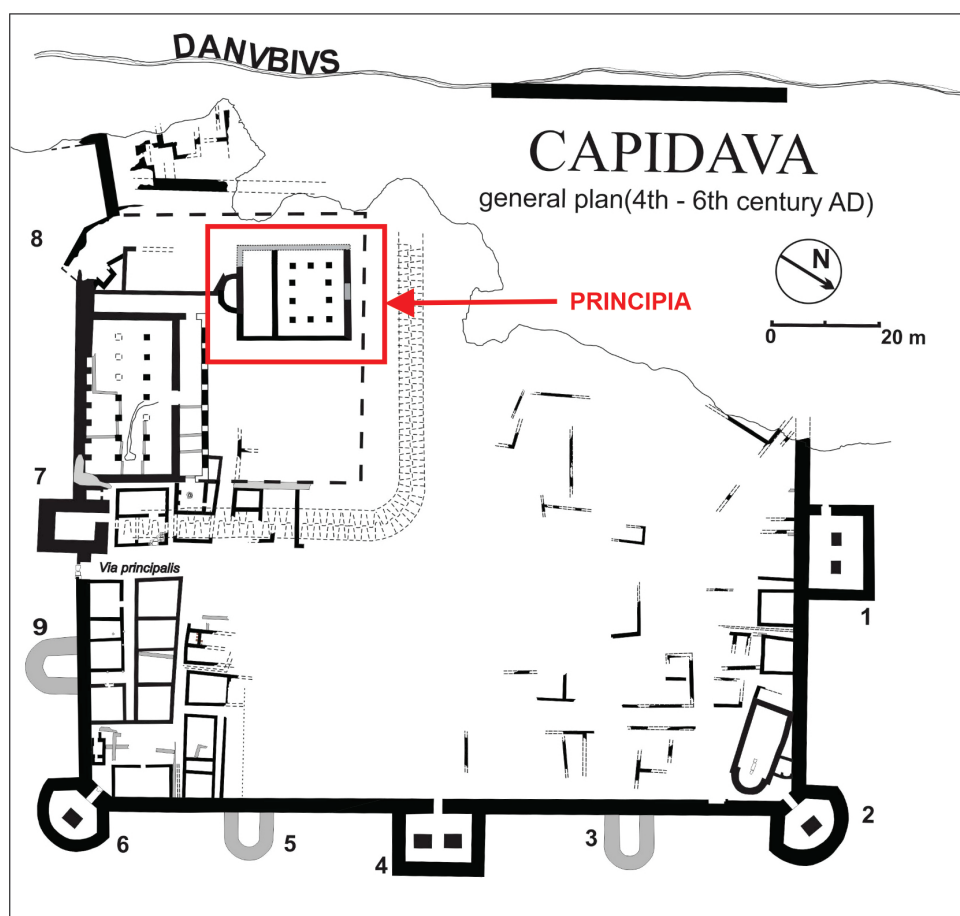
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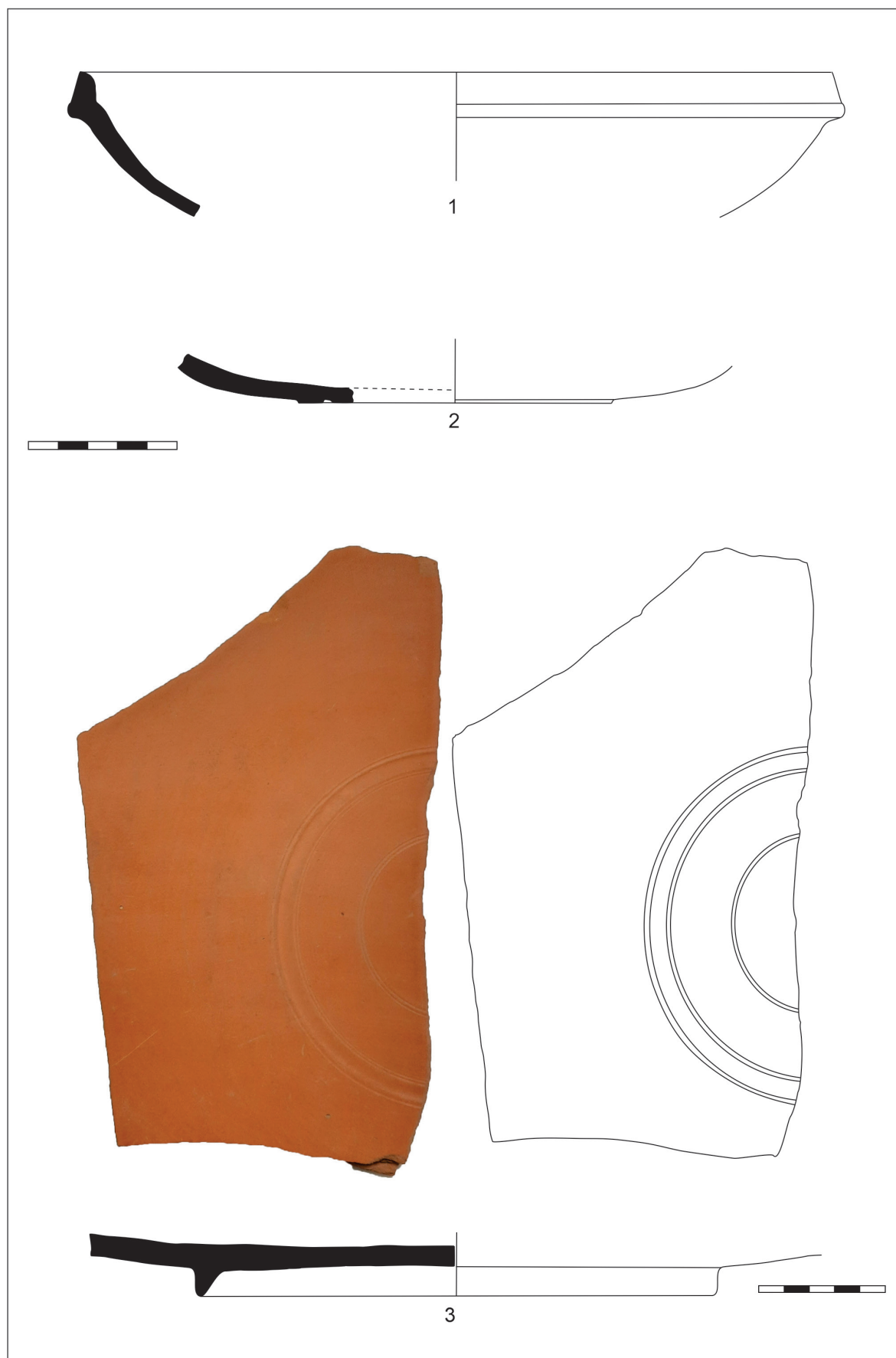


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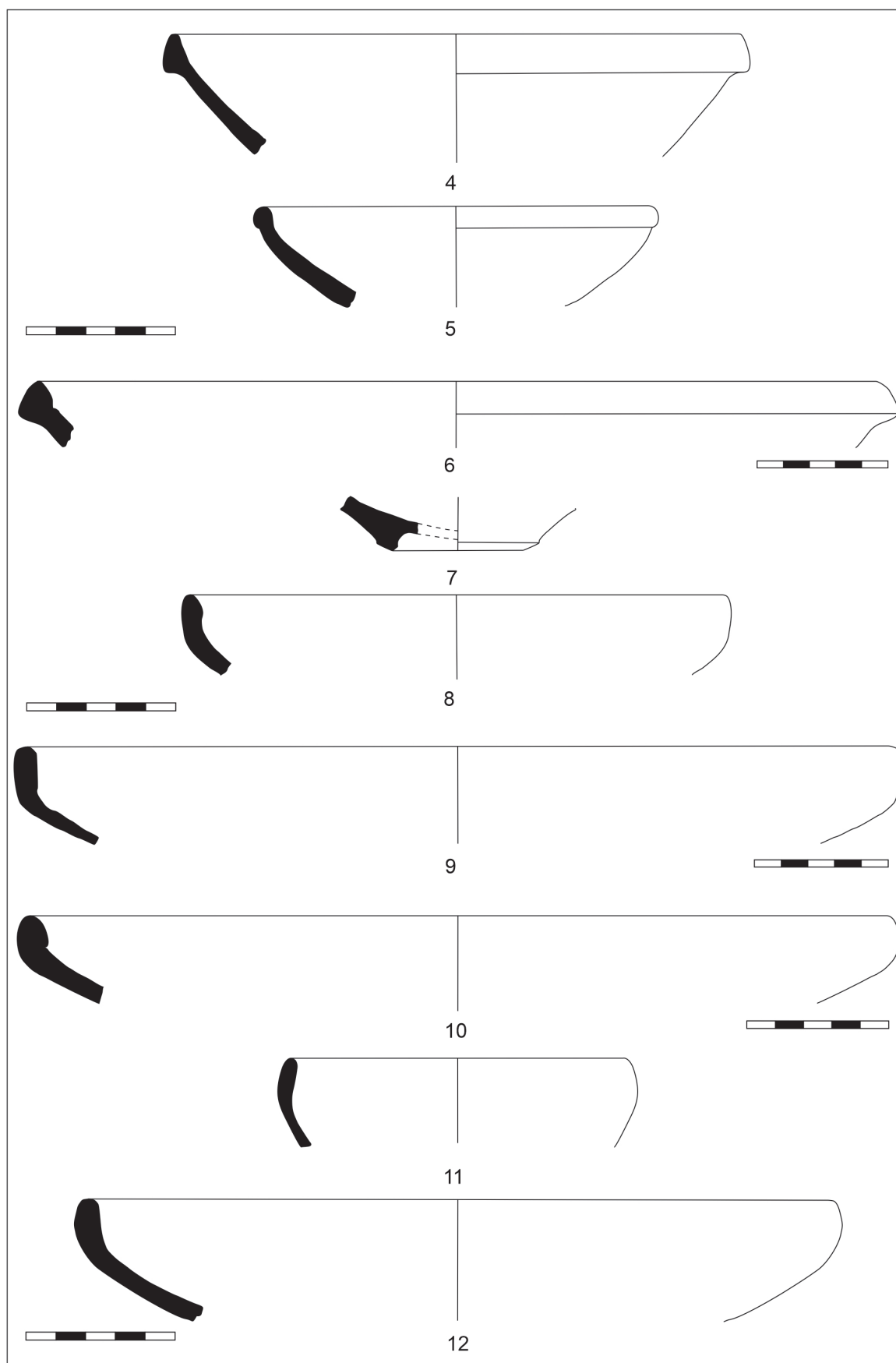


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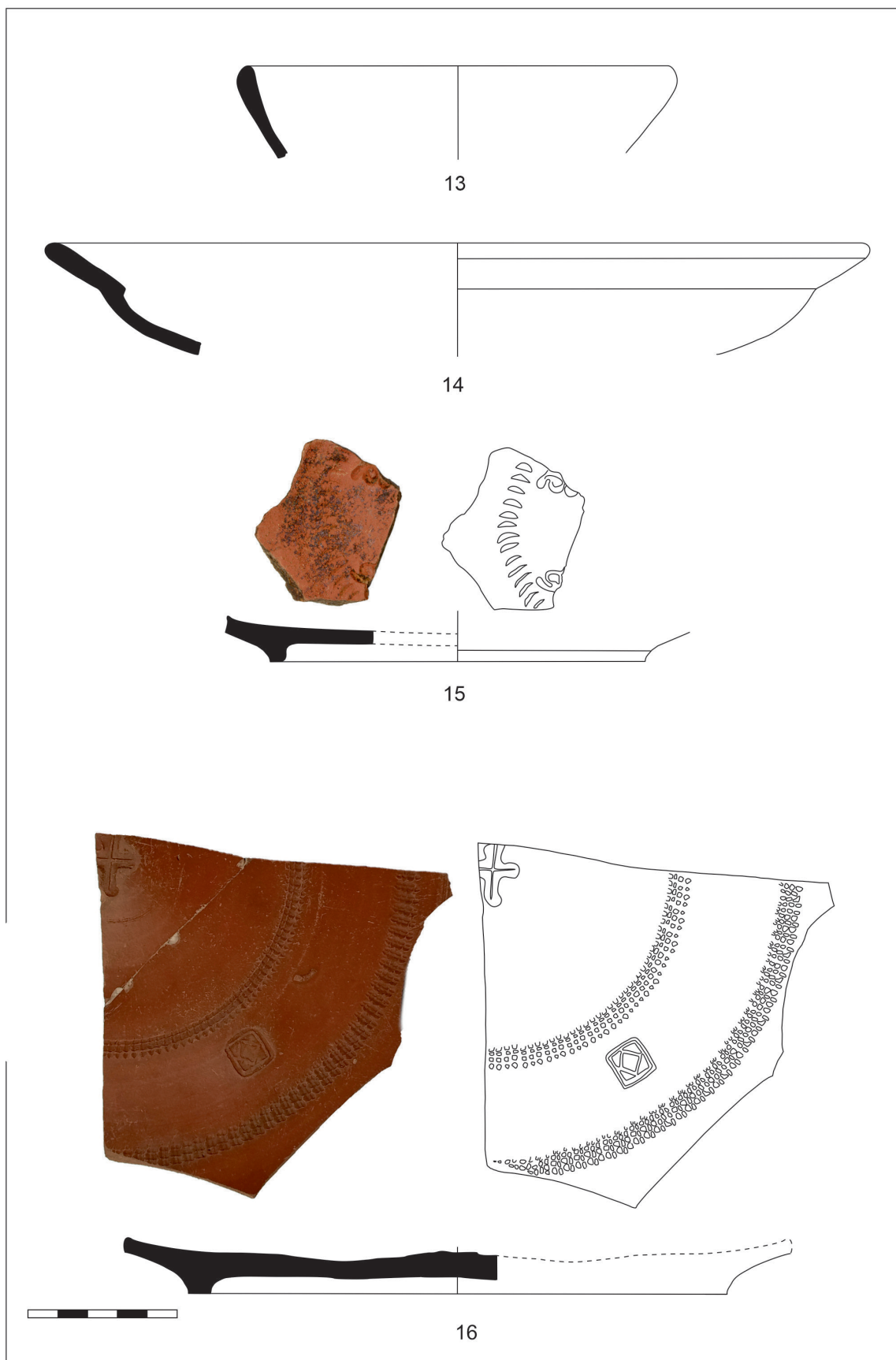
Pl. I. 1. Plan of Capidava Fort with the location of the Principia (plan by I. C. Oprîș); 2. Plan of the Principia with highlights on the areas excavated in 2016 (plan by Al. Rațiu).



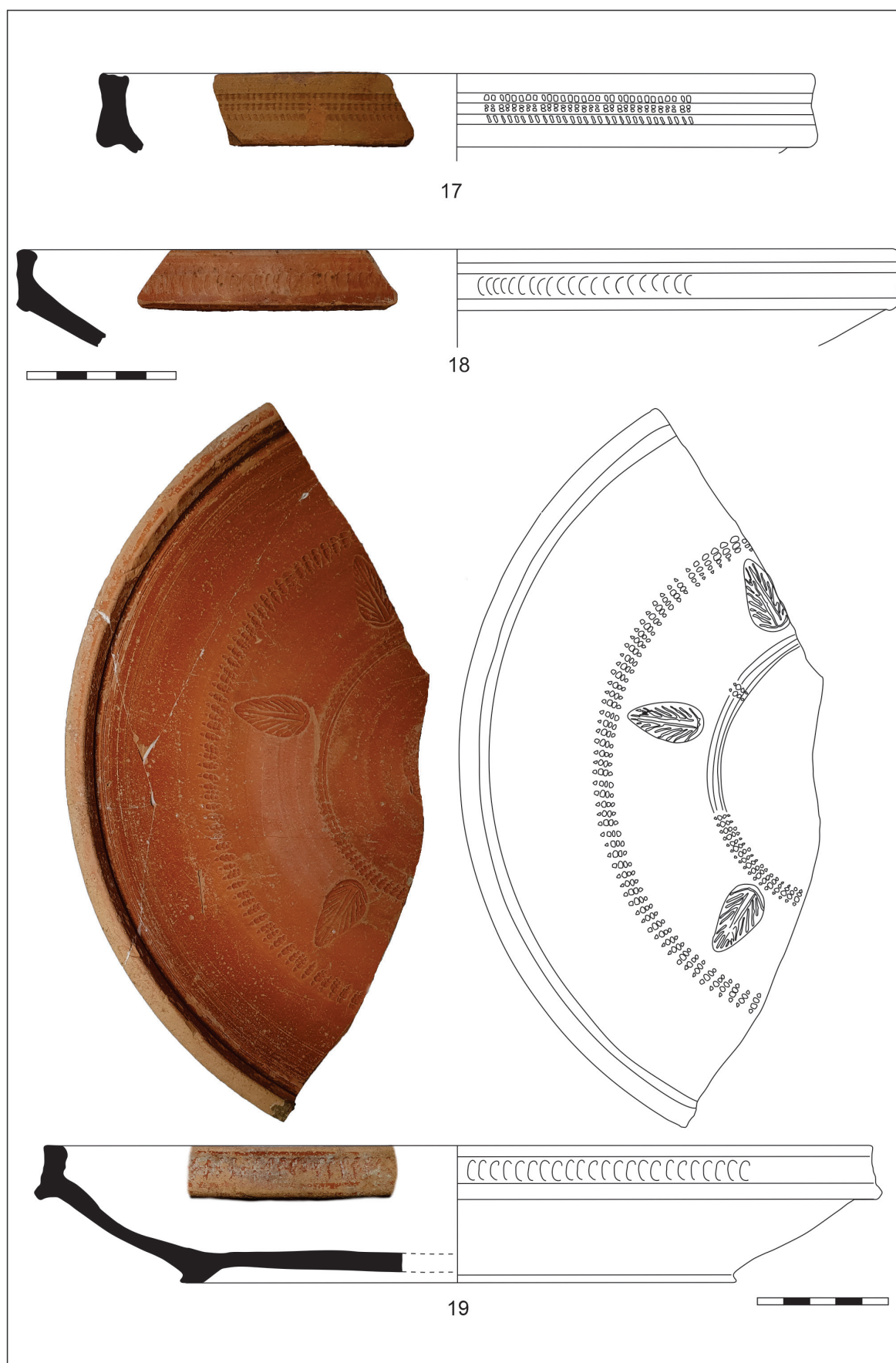
Pl. II. ARSW form Hayes 61B: Cat. No. 1; ARSW form Hayes 67: Cat. No. 2; ARSW form Hayes 82A: Cat. No. 3 with stamped decoration: concentric circles (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



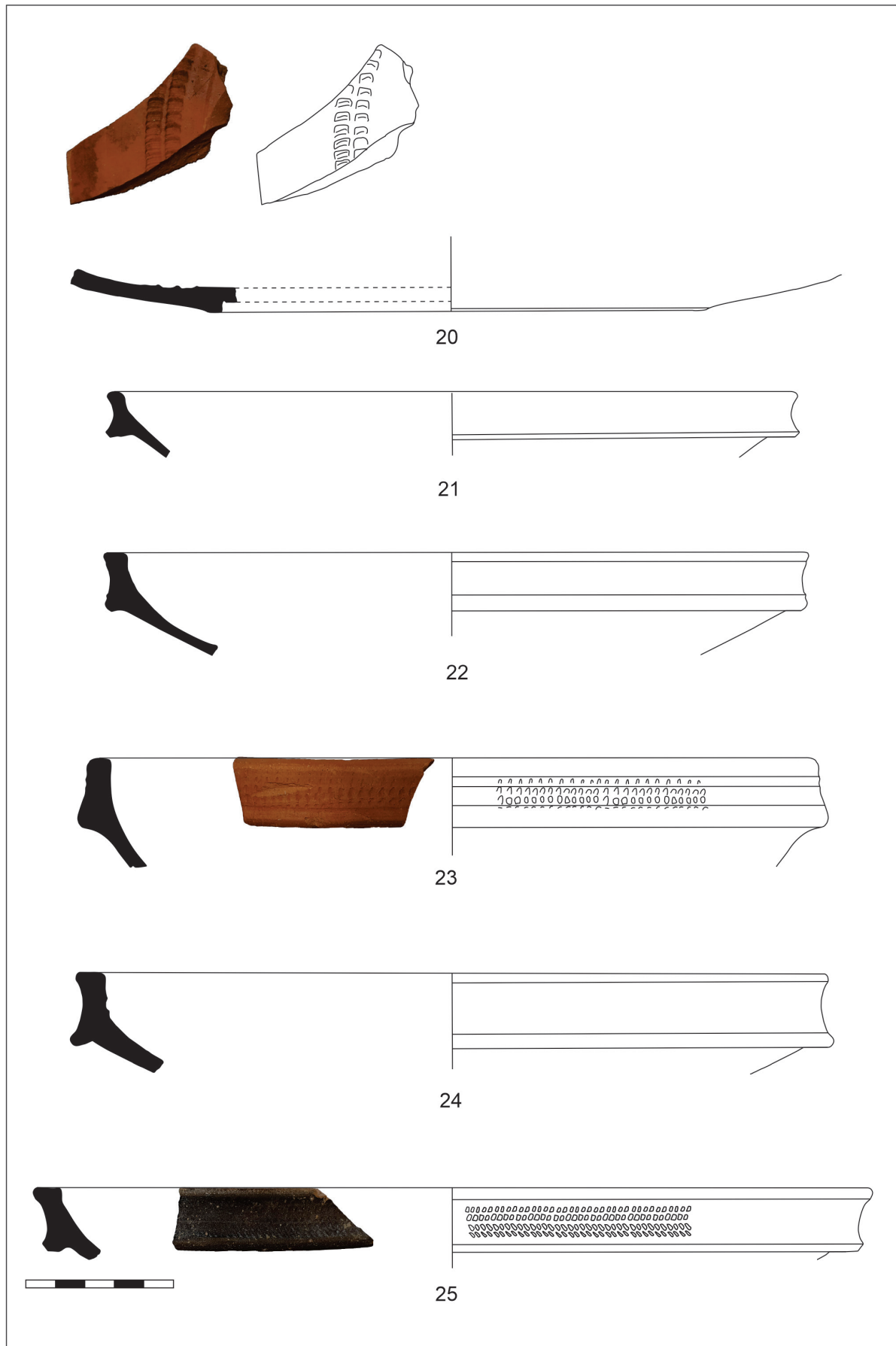
Pl. III. ARSW form Hayes 99A: Cat. No. 4; ARSW form Hayes 99C: Cat. No. 5; ARSW form Hayes 104B: Cat. No. 6;
LRCW / Phocaeen Red Slip Ware Hayes form 1A: Cat. No. 7 to 10; LRCW Hayes form 1C: Cat. No. 11 – 12
(drawings and photos by M. Duca).



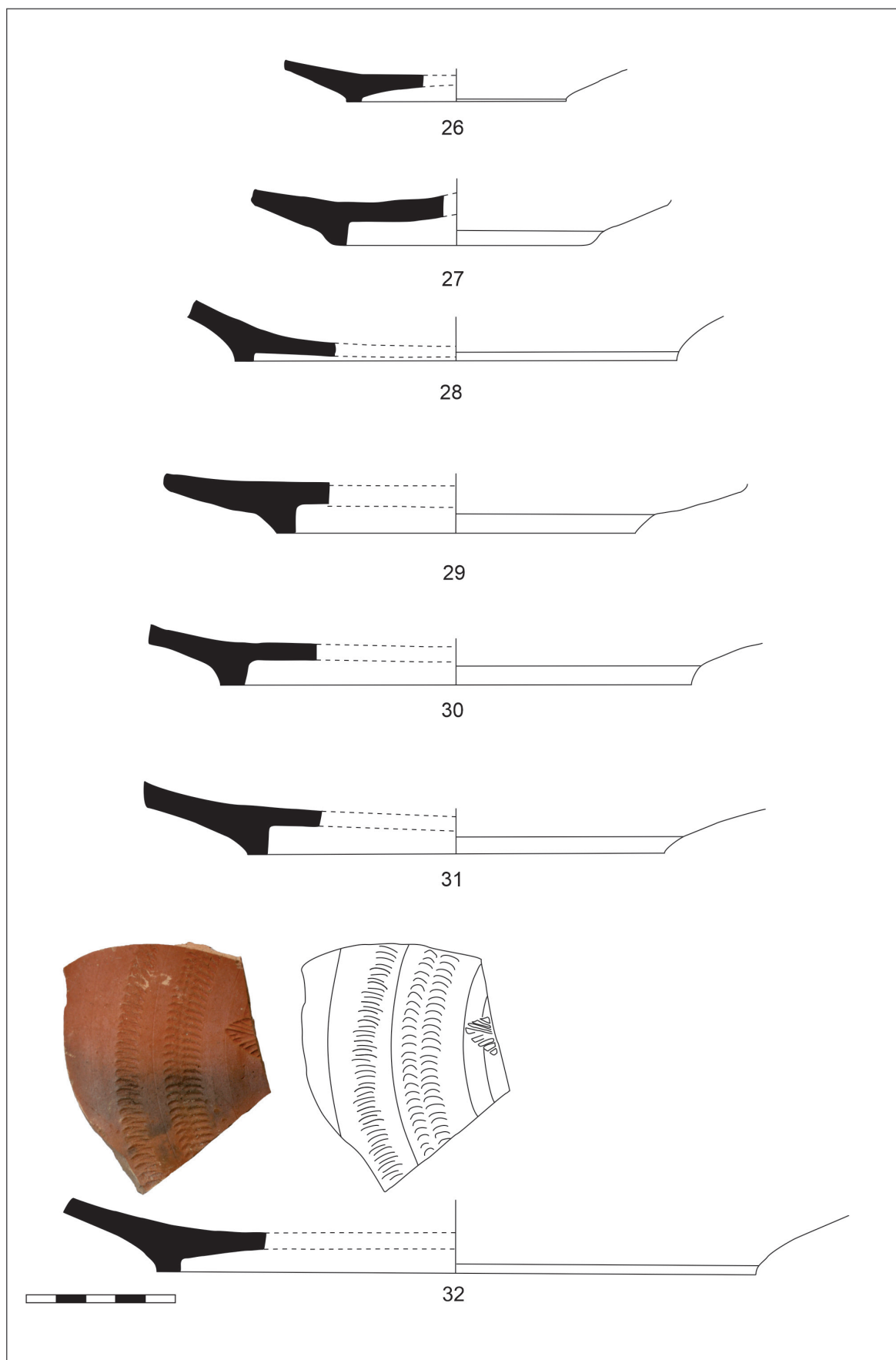
Pl. IV. LRCW Hayes form 1D: Cat. No. 13; LRCW Hayes form 2A: Cat. No. 14; LRCW Hayes form 3B: Cat. No. 15, with stamped decoration: palmette and rouletting; LRCW Hayes form 3B: Cat. No. 16 with stamped decoration: geometrical motifs, cross-monogram with reversed „rho” and rouletting (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



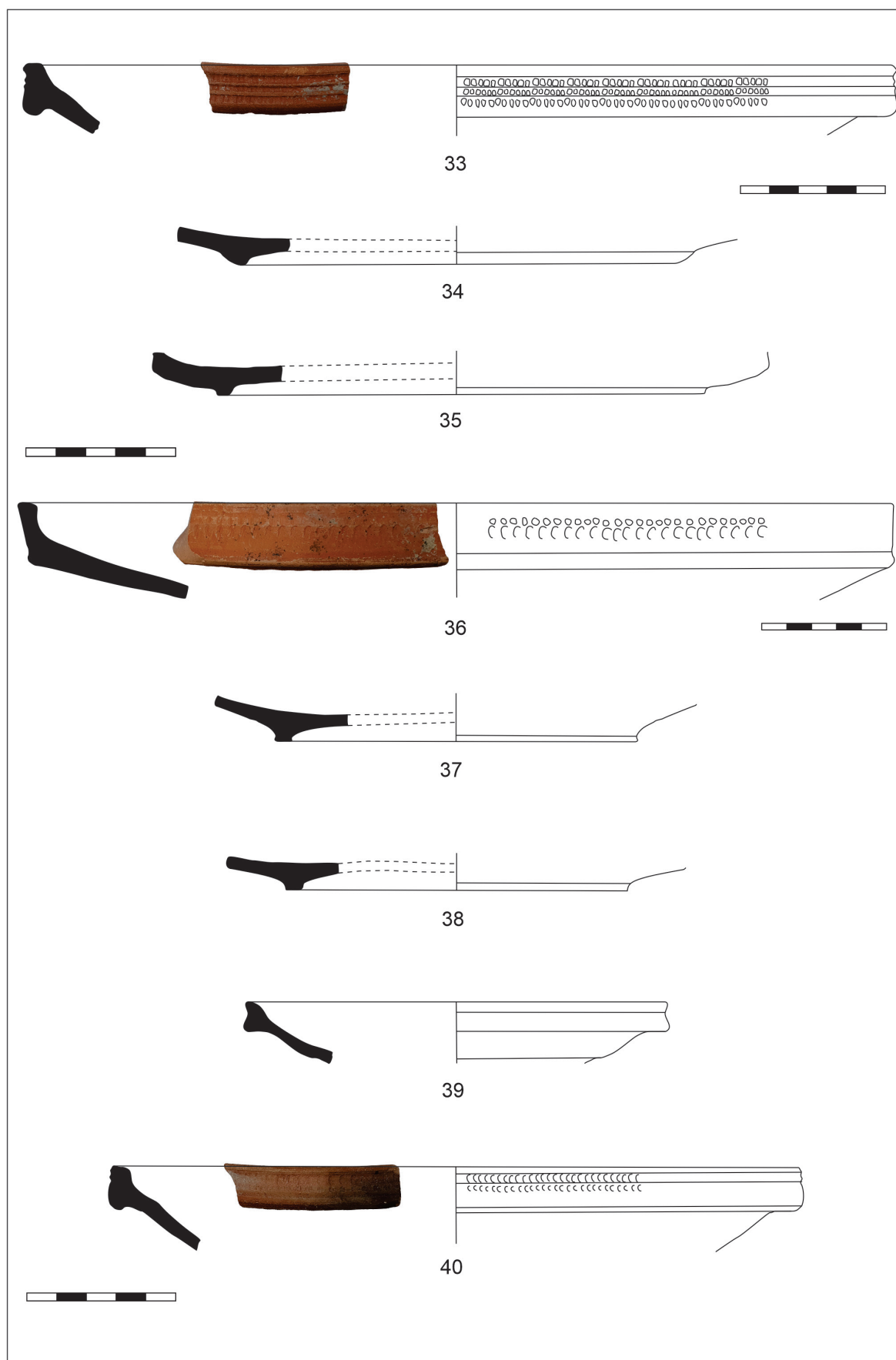
Pl. V. LRCW Hayes form 3B: Cat. No. 17-18; LRCW Hayes form 3B: Cat. No. 19 with stamped decoration: palm leaves and rouletting (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



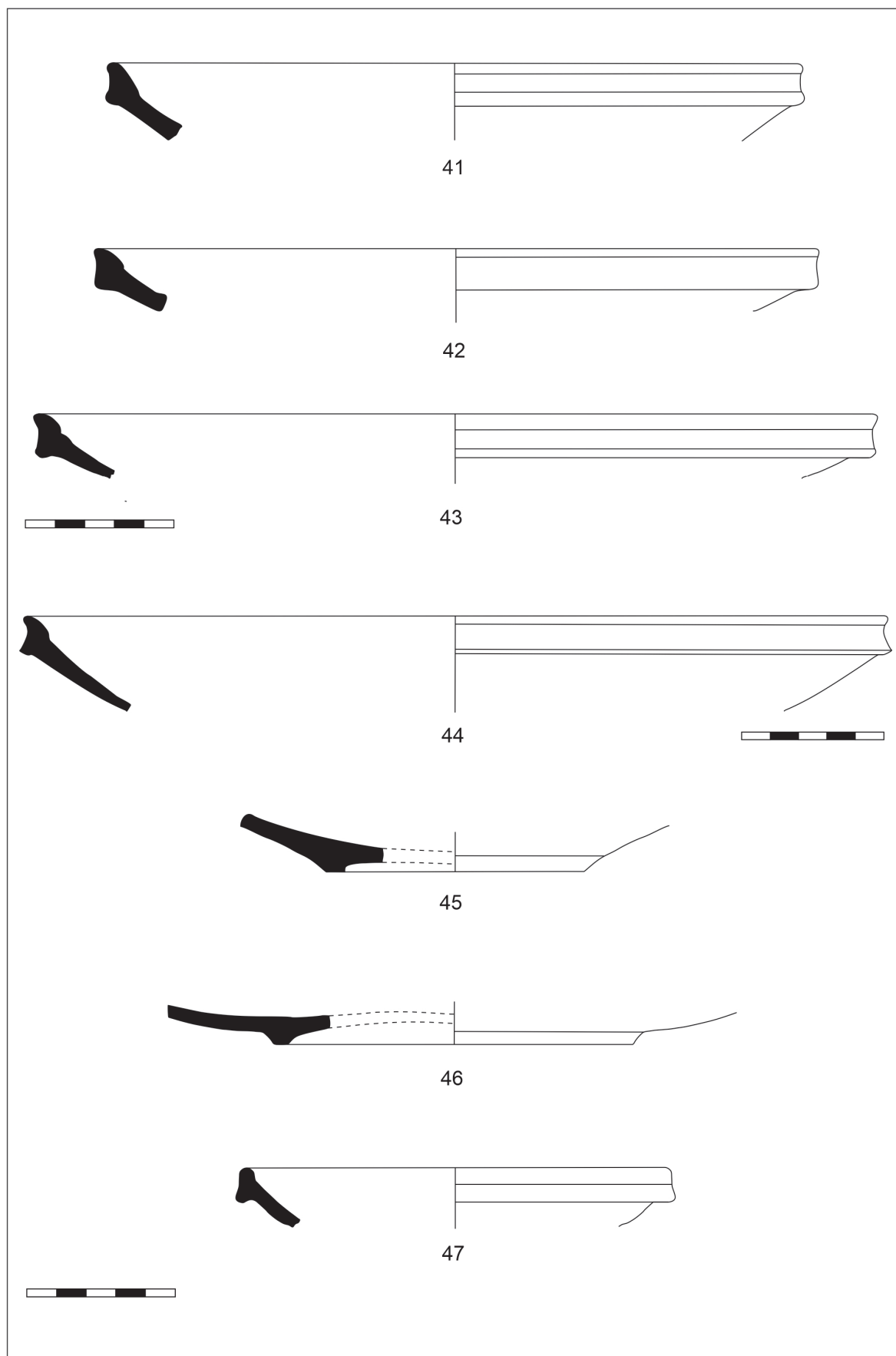
Pl. VI. LRCW Hayes form 3C: Cat. No. 20 to 25



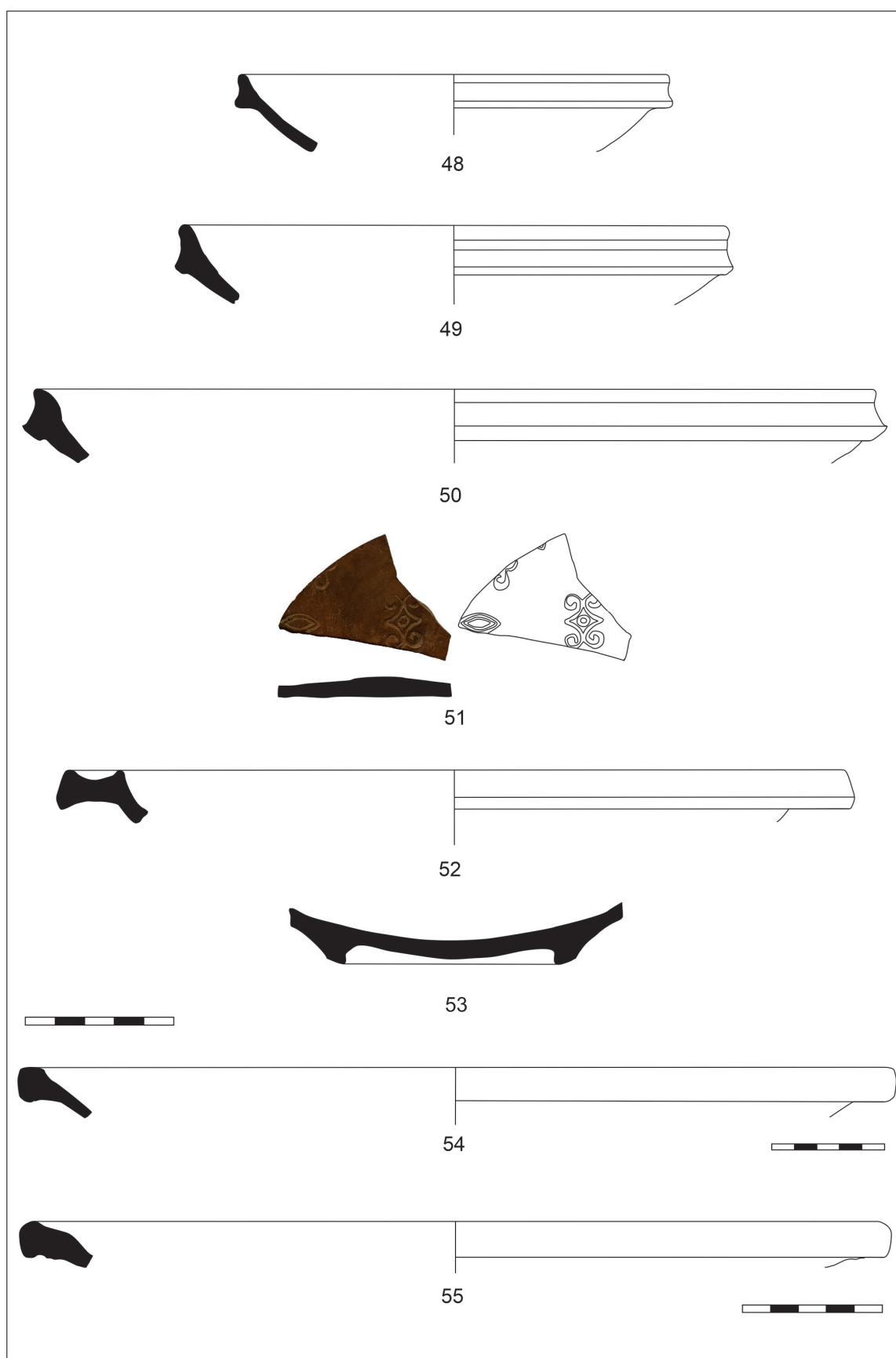
Pl. VII. LRCW Hayes form 3D: Cat. No. 26 to 31; LRCW Hayes form 3D: Cat. No. 32 with stamped decoration: palm leaves and rouletting (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



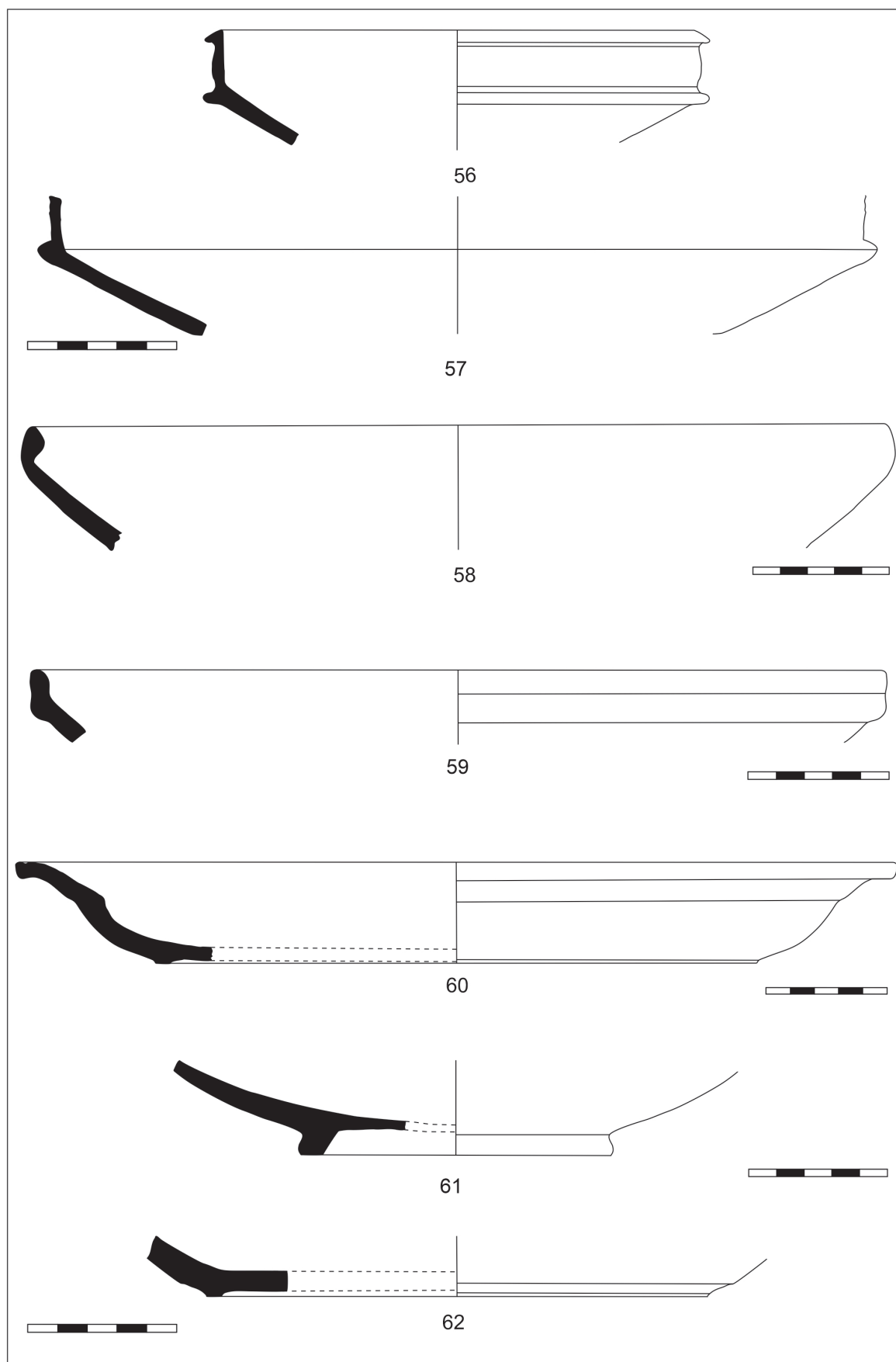
Pl. VIII. LRCW Hayes form 3D: Cat. No. 33; LRCW Hayes form 3E: Cat. No. 34 to 36; LRCW Hayes form 3F: Cat. No. 37 to 40 (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



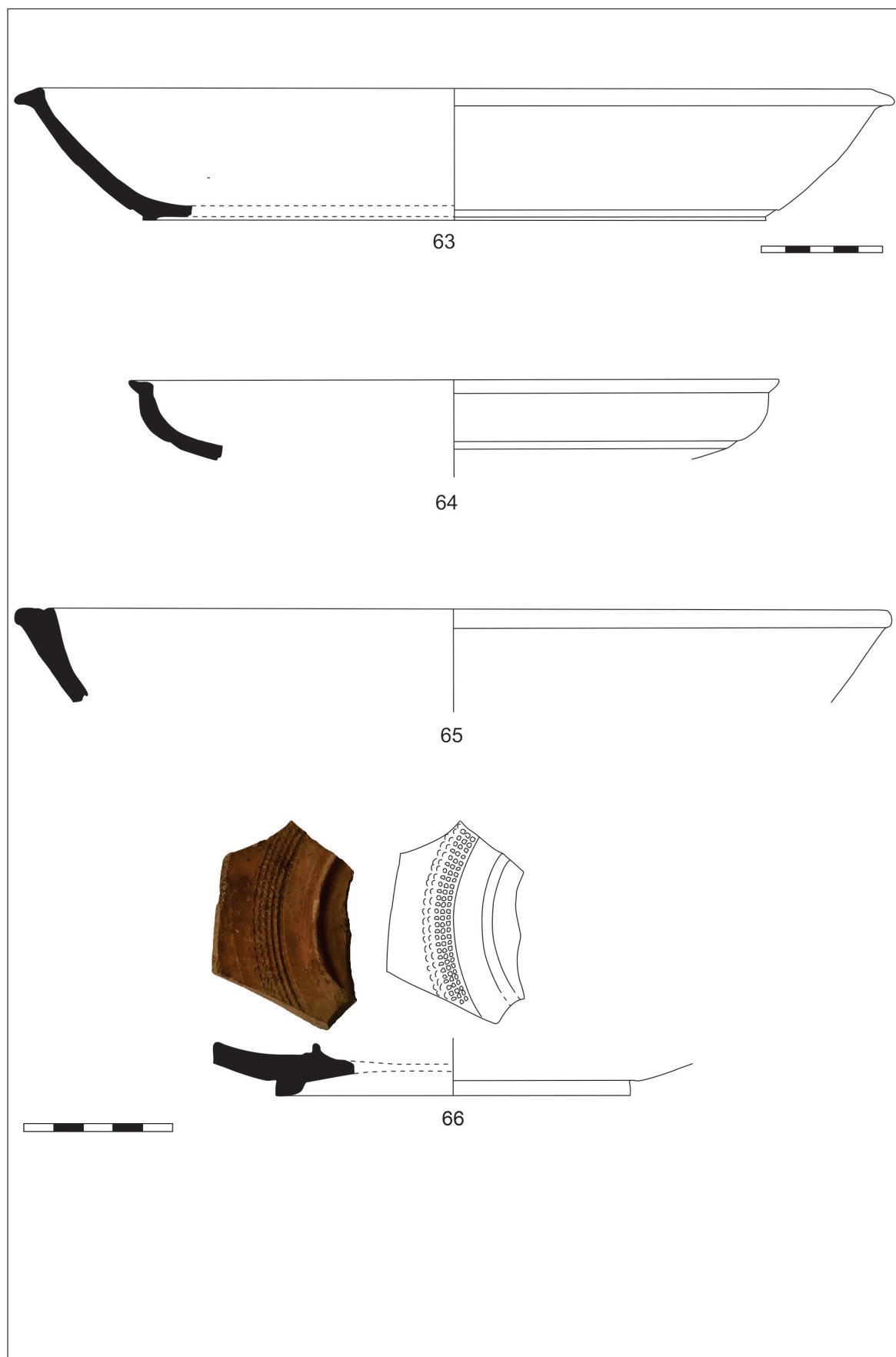
Pl. IX. LRCW Hayes form 3F: Cat. No. 41 to 44; LRCW Hayes form 3H: Cat. No. 45 to 47
(drawings and photos by M. Duca).



Pl. X. LRCW Hayes form 3H: Cat. No. 48 to 50; LRCW Hayes Cat. No. 51 unidentified with stamped decoration: lonzege with volutes; LRCW Hayes form 5B: Cat. No. 52; LRCW Hayes form 8: Cat. No. 53; LRCW form 10A: Cat. No. 54-55 (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



Pl. XI Pontic Sigillata Ware form 1: Cat. No. 56-57; Early Pontic Red Slip Ware form 8: Cat. No. 58; Early Pontic Red Slip Ware form 10: Cat. No. 59; PRSW form 3: Cat. No. 60; PRSW form 7: Cat. No. 62 (drawings and photos by M. Duca).



Pl. XII. PRSW form 7: Cat. No. 63; PRSW form 9: Cat. No. 64; LRLCW Ergürer form 11/ Aktaş: Cat. No. 65; LRLCW, unassigned: Cat. No. 66 (drawings and photos by M. Duca).