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ROMAN GLASS FROM THE BATHS AT BURIDAVA (STOLNICENI): A TYPOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL STUDY

IOANA MANEA
OVIDIU ȚENEA

ABSTRACT

This article presents a study of the Roman glass assemblage from the Buridava thermal complex (Stolniceni, Romania), excavated by Gh. Bichir between 1971 and 1992. Despite the loss of the excavation reports, the analysis focuses on 305 fragments of very high quality, 93% of which (285 pieces) are colourless or naturally coloured, with various tints and were primarily made by free-blowing. The predominant categories are drinking vessels (approximately 158 fragments: goblets, cups, bowls), cosmetic vessels (60 fragments, including 58 unguentaria), bottles (11), and eight windowpane fragments. The typology, based on Isings and supplemented by other catalogs, dates the collection to the 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD, consistent with the period of prosperity of the thermal baths (Levels I–IV). The study highlights the functional connection to bathhouse practices (drinking, personal care, lighting, and solar heating). The exceptional quality of the glass and the presence of rare pieces (faceted goblets and those with molded leaf motifs) underscore the site's elite status, likely linked to the temporary residence of the governor of Lower Moesia.

RESUME: VERRE ROMAIN PROVENANT DES THERMES DE BURIDAVA (STOLNICENI) : UNE ÉTUDE TYPOLOGIQUE ET FONCTIONNELLE

L'article présente l'étude de l'assemblage de verre romain du complexe thermal de Buridava (Stolniceni, Roumanie), fouillé par Gh. Bichir entre 1971 et 1992. Malgré la perte des rapports de fouille, l'analyse porte sur 305 fragments de très haute qualité, dont 93 % (285 pièces) sont incolores ou légèrement teintés, réalisés principalement par soufflage libre. Les catégories dominantes sont les récipients pour boire (environ 158 fragments: gobelets, coupes, bols), les vases cosmétiques (60 fragments, dont 58 unguentaria), les bouteilles (11) et huit fragments de vitres. La typologie, basée sur Isings et complétée par d'autres catalogues, date l'ensemble des IIe et début du IIIe siècles apr. J.-C., en accord avec la période de prospérité des thermes (niveaux I-IV). L'étude met en évidence le lien fonctionnel avec les pratiques balnéaires (boisson, soins corporels, éclairage et chauffage solaire). La qualité exceptionnelle du verre et la présence de pièces rares (gobelets à facettes et à feuilles moulées) soulignent le statut élitair du site, probablement lié à la résidence temporaire du gouverneur de Mésie Inférieure.

MOTS-CLÉS : verre romain, bain, typologie, fonction, IIe–IIIe siècle après J.-C.

KEYWORDS: roman glass, bath, typology, function, 2nd-3rd century AD.

Introduction

The Roman settlement at Buridava–Stolniceni was an important military, administrative, and economic centre in the Olt valley, closely connected with the exploitation and distribution of salt from Ocnele Mari. Among its most substantial remains is an extensive bath complex consisting of two units, conventionally designated as the Large Baths (T1) and the Small Baths (T2).

This article examines the glass assemblage recovered during Gheorghe Bichir's excavations between 1971 and 1992. Although the incomplete preservation of the excavation records prevents most finds from being associated with specific rooms or stratigraphic contexts, the assemblage is significant for its size, quality, and typological diversity. Its analysis aims to establish its chronology and functional composition and to examine its relationship with bathing, body care, drinking, lighting, and the architectural use of glass.

Archaeological background

The site at Stolniceni, now part of Râmnicu Vâlcea, is generally identified with Roman Buridava. Located on the right bank of the Olt River, it occupied an important position along the route connecting the Lower Danube and Drobeta with Romula and the interior of Dacia. Its development was also linked to the exploitation of salt from the Ocenele Mari area.

This identification is supported by literary and cartographic sources, as well as by archaeological and epigraphic evidence. The *Tabula Peutingeriana* places Buridava between *Pons Aluti* and *Castra Traiana*. Stamped tiles and inscriptions attest to the presence of detachments from *legio I Italica*, *legio V Macedonica*, and *legio XI Claudia*, together with auxiliary troops and the *pedites singulares*. The concentration of military material, particularly the numerous stamps of the *pedites singulares*, indicates that Buridava performed important military and administrative functions. The site has been associated both with the temporary presence of the governor of Moesia Inferior during Trajan's Dacian Wars and, subsequently, with the administration of Dacia Inferior.

After earlier investigations by Petre Purcărescu and Dumitru Tudor¹, extensive excavations were conducted by Gheorghe Bichir between 1971 and 1992. These uncovered the Large Baths (T1) and the Small Baths (T2) and established a sequence of six phases extending from the Trajanic period to the early fourth century AD.² The main development of the complex occurred during phases I–IV, between the early second century and the reign of Philip the Arab. The glass assemblage examined here dates predominantly from the second and early third centuries AD, corresponding to the principal period of use of the baths.

Recent investigations conducted in 2022 and 2024, combined with the reassessment of archival documentation, have revised the plans and interpretation of the complex.³ T2 can now be reconstructed as a coherent building comprising thirteen rooms, while archival evidence suggests a direct spatial relationship between T1 and T2.

Because much of Bichir's field documentation is no longer available, most glass fragments cannot be securely assigned to individual rooms or phases. The material is therefore analysed as an assemblage originating from the bath sector. Nevertheless, its chronology, functional composition, and exceptional quality provide important evidence for the activities performed within the complex and for the status of its users.

Material

There is little known information about Roman habitation in this area, which is why non-invasive research⁴ was initiated and attempts were made to recover archaeological finds. Among these archaeological finds are also the Roman glassware recovered from the excavations that took place between 1979 and 1992. The glass assemblage discovered in the Roman *thermae* at Buridava consists of 305 fragments of vessels, to which a variety of functionalities has been assigned (drinking, serving, storage, etc.). An examination of the catalogue of finds would reveal that, drinking vessels constitute the most numerous categories, with approximately 158 fragments attributable to beakers, cups, goblets, and bowls. Containers, primarily *unguentaria*, account for around 58 pieces, while serving vessels (such as flasks and jugs) and other categories (including window glass) are less frequent. Manufacturing techniques are dominated by free-blowing (over 240), followed by mould-blowing (around 40) and cast/stretched for window glass. Colourless glass prevails (approximately 285 fragments, encompassing milky white, colourless, and natural coloured with a greenish, bluish, or yellowish tint). Due to the loss of archaeological reports, it is difficult to establish the relationship between the context of the sherds and the Roman bath rooms.

Methodology

Before analysing the individual pieces, we should explain the methodology we used, to make it easier to understand. First of all, we need to mention that for the typological classification, we relied on several catalogues. Specifically, we primarily used the classification established by C. Isings⁵, however, for certain pieces that did not seem to fit well within Isings' catalogue, we turned to the one compiled by Rützi⁶ for the glass discovered at Augusta Raurica, and to the catalogue by Bonnet Borel⁷ for the glass from Avenches–Aventicum. Occasionally, we also consulted

¹ Tudor 1972, 33.

² Bichir *et al.* 1992.

³ Țentea *et al.* 2022; Țentea and Călina 2026.

⁴ Țentea *et al.* 2022.

⁵ Isings 1957.

⁶ Rützi 1991.

⁷ Bonnet Borel 1997.

Price and Cottam⁸ and last but not least, M. Bucovală⁹ for the glassware discovered at Tomis. As regards the analogies, we have tried, as much as possible, to provide examples from Dacia and Moesia, however for some pieces we have broadened the scope and identified similar items in other regions of the Roman Empire.

For a clearer understanding, we opted to place the catalogue of artifacts immediately below the descriptive analysis. Each artifact entry includes a description, the production technique, the presence of pointillé marks (indicated positively with “yes”), colour, dimensions, typology, archaeological context, and parallels.

Bottles

Eleven of the fragments can be attributed to containers intended for holding liquids - bottles. Two fragments represent the base of the vessel, on which appears a very common decorative motif for this type of vessel throughout the Roman Empire¹⁰ — circles. The remaining fragments consist of massive handles decorated with ribs (motif quite frequently encountered on such glass container, especially on type 1a as identified by Charlesworth¹¹ which is distinguished by an infolded and flattened rim) or parts of the body. Glass bottles are quite common in the 2nd century and were designed for the storage or transportation of liquids¹². The imprints on the base may provide information about the workshop in which they were manufactured or about their contents¹³, which can be assumed to have consisted of wine or oil, although there are no clear data to confirm this. These fragments were made of high-quality translucent glass, with a faint tint of green, blue, or yellowish-green. This type of container was most often mould-blown (several manufacturing moulds for this kind of containers were discovered at Apulum¹⁴), but there are also cases where they were free-blown (the fragment no.10 probably belongs to this category, considering the large number of air bubbles in its composition and the thickness of the glass). Being quite common finds, discoveries of this kind have occurred at Mălăiești¹⁵, Durostorum¹⁶, Tomis¹⁷, Apulum¹⁸.

Here too, we have chosen to mention fragments no. 3 and no. 11, which are represented by the rectangular walls of small-sized vessels. We cannot classify them as mercury bottles, since we have no evidence to support such an identification; however, these pieces clearly differ from the others. Both are mold-blown, with transparent shades of blue and green.

Catalogue:

1. Fragment from the square base of a bottle preserving two decorative concentric circles (Fig. 3/1); Mould-blown; $t=9\text{mm}$; Natural coloured blue; S XIV, c2, 1982, -1,80m; Isings 50; Fețele Albe (Mateescu-Suciu 2017, p. 142, fig. 4; fig. 7/5); Apulum (Stawiarska 2014, p 42, fig 18/6); Tomis (Drăghici 2012, p. 213, fig. 13a); Mălăiești (Țentea, Manea and Rațiu 2023, fig. 4/8); Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire (Price and Cottam 1998, p. 196, fig. b); Colchester (Cool and Price 1995, p. 196, figs. 1110, 2169, 2172)
2. Massive fragment from the handle of a vessel; Hot-tooled; $L=43\text{ mm}$; Natural coloured blue; S XIV, c 1, 1982 -1.70 m.
3. Fragment from the body of a small-sized vessel of rectangular form; Mould-blown; n; Natural coloured blue; S XIV, c 1-3, 1982, -2 m; probably Isings 84; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, pl. XXIII/5).
4. Fragment from the body of a rectangular bottle (Fig. 3/2); Mould-blown; n; Natural coloured green; S XII, 13, 1980 -1.20 m; Isings 50b; same as 1.
5. Rim of a bottle or jug with an inwardly folded lip, slightly everted (inclined outward), and a width of 20 mm (Fig. 3.3); Mould-blown; $Dr=60\text{ mm}$; Natural coloured blue; S XII, c 12-13, 1980 -2 m.
6. Square base of a bottle decorated with concentric circles — three are distinguishable (Fig. 3/4); $L=69\text{ mm}$; Mould-blown; Translucent greenish-yellow; C3/3, 1981 -1.65 m; Isings 50b; same as 1.
7. Fragment of a handle decorated with ribs. Hot-worked and tooled; $L=42\text{ mm}$; Natural coloured blue; S XI, c 25, 1979 -0.8m; Isings 50/51; same as 1.

⁸ Price and Cottam 1998.

⁹ Bucovală 1968.

¹⁰ Charlesworth 1966, 33.

¹¹ Charlesworth 1966, 27.

¹² Fleming 1999, 62-63.

¹³ Devai 2019, 249, note 2.

¹⁴ Pánczél 2011.

¹⁵ Țentea, Manea and Rațiu 2023, 146.

¹⁶ Boțan and Elefterescu 2018, 34-35.

¹⁷ Bucovală 1968, 30-32.

¹⁸ Stawiarska 2014, 42.

8. Fragment of a folded handle decorated with ribs (Fig. 3/5); Hot-worked and tooled; n; Natural coloured blue; S XV, 6, 1980 -2.20 m; Isings 50/51 same as 1.

9. Fragment from the square base of a bottle; a small groove can be observed; Mould-blown; n; Natural coloured blue; S. XV, c 7-8, 1983 -2.3 m; Isings 50; same as 1.

10. Fragment from the body of a vessel; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured green; S XV, c 4-5, 1983 -2 m.

11. Fragment from the rectangular base of a small bottle or from its wall (Fig. 3/6); Mould-blown; l=30 mm; Translucent greenish-yellow; NC.

Cosmetic vessels

Out of the 305 glass fragments recovered from the site, 60 belong to the category of vessels. This group comprises *unguentaria*, a funnel, and a *guttus*. *Unguentaria* constitute by far the largest subgroup (58 specimens).

The most frequently attested form is Isings 82. Many additional fragments, however, may be assigned to Isings form 28, a type of glass vessel apparently introduced in the second half of the first century AD¹⁹. This form is well documented in contexts dating from the second and early third centuries AD. and disappears around the middle of the 3rd century.

The predominant subtype is Isings 82 a1, represented by seven fragments characterised by a long neck, a slightly inverted rim, and a slightly concave base. Isings 28b is attested by only five specimens, distinguished by an out-turned rim, a cylindrical neck, and a conical body resting on a slightly concave base.

Isings 82a1 is widely distributed throughout the Roman Empire, particularly during the first and early second centuries AD. Numerous parallels are known from Moesia Inferior²⁰ (Tomis, Callatis, Odessos), Moesia Superior²¹, Dacia²² (Potaissa, Micia, Obreja, Sarmizegetusa Regia).

As Harden²³ initially proposed for the broader class of “toilet bottles,” these vessels remained in use from the first to the fifth centuries A.D., or possibly later; however, his subsequent studies of Palestinian material, together with Isings’ chronological framework, restrict their primary circulation to the first through the first half of the third century AD²⁴.

Such vessels are only rarely discovered intact, still containing their original contents. A notable example is Barag’s²⁵ publication of two Roman glass bottles that still contained remnants of oil. Although they originate from a funerary context, these exceptional finds nevertheless help us to better understand the role played by such vessels within the *thermae*. Another example is provided by the *unguentaria* discovered at Mălăiești, which still contained residues²⁶. Following the investigations, the researchers concluded that the contents could have consisted of powdered products intended for or pharmacological use.

A less common find is a fragment from the lower part of a **funnel** (*infundibulum*). It was produced by free-blowing and is made of colourless glass, typologically identified as Isings Form 74²⁷. Vessels of this type are attested in the Mediterranean region and the western provinces, particularly during the 1st century AD, although examples dated as late as the mid-3rd century AD are also known²⁸. No direct parallels have been identified in our region; however, two specimens have been recorded in funerary contexts: one from grave 11 at Nijmegen²⁹ and others from the ancient cemetery at Iader³⁰ (Zadar) in Croatia. These pieces served a utilitarian function and were also manufactured in ceramic or metal. They were primarily used for transferring oil, perfume, or other liquids into smaller bottles.

Another fragment (no. 39) appears to belong to a *guttus*, based on its somewhat oval and elongated base and the apparently globular shape of the body. The glass is thin-walled, exhibits clear pontil marks, and is natural coloured with a bluish tint. Typologically, it can be classified as AR Form 149, with close parallels documented at Durostorum³¹

¹⁹ Isings 1957, 41-43.

²⁰ Chiriac and Boțan 2014, 535.

²¹ Stojanović *et al.* 2015, 54-55.

²² Băluță 1978, 101-103.

²³ Harden 1936, 265.

²⁴ Isings 1957, Forms 28b, 82 a1-2, 82 b2.

²⁵ Barag 1972, 24-26.

²⁶ Cortea and Țentea 2023, 351.

²⁷ Isings 1957, 92.

²⁸ Bonner Borel 1997, 40.

²⁹ Koster 2013, plate 57/36.

³⁰ Fadić 2013, 152.

³¹ Boțan and Elefterscu 2018, pl. XXXVII/3-8; XXXVIII/1.

and Constanța³². In the literature, vessels of this type are also referred to as pouring flasks and seem to have served a function similar to that of funnels³³, although they are frequently interpreted as feeding bottles or infant feeders. Such pieces are dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries AD, with examples known from the Cesnola Collection in Cyprus. Bucovală³⁴, citing Bologa, attributes to these vessels the role of feeding bottles and places them within the first three centuries of our era. Ceramic examples of such vessels have been found in the Roman settlement at Cristești³⁵, together with another specimen of unknown provenance, both of which are currently held in the collection of the Târgu Mureș Museum³⁶.

Catalogue:

12 Fragment from the stem of a funnel (Fig. 3/10); Free-blown; Lp=75 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12, 1979, -1.20 m; Isings 74; Nijmegen (Koster 2013, plate 57/36 funerary context).

13. Fragment from the concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 3/7); Free-blown; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured blue; S XI, c 8 1979 -1.25 m; Isings 82; Constanța (Bucovală 1968, p.103, fig.195).

14 Fragment most likely from the neck of a vessel, possibly an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured blue; S XV, c 7, 1983, -2m.

15. Small concave base fragment of a vessel (unguentarium) with thin walls (Fig. 3/8); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured blue; NC; Isings 82; Constanța (Bucovală 1968, p.102, fig.192).

16. Fragment from the body of a small unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13; 1980; -2m.

17. Fragment from the body of a vessel, probably an unguentarium (Fig. 3/9); Free-blown; Db=100 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XIV, c 4-6, 1982, -2m; Isings 82; same as 13;

18. Body fragment of an unguentarium; the transition between body and neck occurs through a slight constriction; Free-blown; Hp=51mm; Milky white; S XI, c 6, 1979 -1m; Isings 82 a1; Tomis (Bucovală 1968, pp. 99-100, nr. 183-195), Apulum (Băluță 1978, fig. 6/1), Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, pl. XXXVIII/6).

19. Small vessel body fragment, likely part of an unguentarium (Fig. 3/11); Free-blown; Milky white; n; S XII, c 12-13; 1980, -1.3 m.

20. Fragment from the base of an unguentarium that has undergone intense secondary burning (Fig. 3/12); Free-blown; Db=40 mm; Brown; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -2m; Isings 28b; Porolissum (Gudea 1989, 1121, CCLVIII/7), Moesia Inferior (Chiriac, Boțan 2013, p. 447, fig. 10/10); Noviodunum (Simion 1984, p. 495, fig. XI/7).

21. Small body fragment of a vessel, probably an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of bluish-white; C3 2 1980; -1.7m.

22. Fragment from the concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 3/13); Free-blown; Db=56 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 25, 1979, -0.8m; Isings 82; same as 15.

23. Body fragment of a small vessel, most likely an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 7, 1979, -1 m; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.

24. Slightly concave unguentarium base with straight walls (Fig. 3/14); Free-blown; Db=40 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XIV, c 7, 1982, -2.10 m; Isings 28b; same as 20.

25. Fragment of a rim folded inwards, horizontal and broad; Free-blown; Dr=41 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 5, 1983, -2.30m; Isings 82 a2; Constanța (Bucovală 1968, p.100, fig.184); Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, pl. XXXIX/6).

26. Fragment of a vessel with rim folded inwards, broad and horizontal (Fig. 3/15); Free-blown; Dr=41mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 5, 1983, -2.30m; Isings 82 a2; same as 25.

27. Small body fragment from an unguentarium; Free-blown; t=1,5 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m.

28. Unguentarium body fragment of small dimensions; Free-blown n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, 13, 1980, -1.95 m.

29. Body fragment representing part of an unguentarium neck; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, c 13-14, 1980, -1.60-1.95 m.

30. Fragment from the body of an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 13-14, 1980.

31. Fragment from the slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 3/16); Free-blown; Db=70mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 18, 1980, -1.80 m; Isings 82 a2; same as 25.

32. Slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 3/17); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of greenish-yellow; S XIII, c 9, 1980, -2 m; Isings 82 b1; Constanța (Bucovală 1968, p.99, fig.183.)

³² Bucovală 1968, 78, nr. 123.

³³ Lightfoot 2017, 161-162.

³⁴ Bucovală 1968, 143, appud 113.

³⁵ Zrinyi 1967, 73.

³⁶ Zrinyi 1967, 73.

33. Unguentarium base, with umbo (Fig. 3/18); Free-blown; Yes; Db=35mm; Milky white; S XI, c 7, 1979, -1.10 m; Isings 28b; same as 20.
34. Body fragment of a vessel apparently an unguentarium, judging from the transition to the neck; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, c 8, 1979, -1.1 m; Isings 82a; same as 15.
35. Slightly concave unguentarium base with flaring walls – the profile suggests a globular body (Fig. 3/19); Free-blown; Db=35mm; Yes; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S X, c 11, 1979, -1.20 m; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
36. Fragment from the slightly concave base of an unguentarium whose walls curve sharply inwards at a very acute angle (Fig.2/20); Free-blown; Dr=78 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 9; 1979, -1m; Isings 82 a2; same as 31.
37. A fragment from the slightly concave base of a unguentarium with walls curving sharply inwards at a very acute angle (Fig.4/21); Free-blown; Yes; Db=61 mm; Milky white; S XI, c 7, 1979, -1 m; Isings 82 a2; Yurta-Stroyno (Čistáková, Čilová 2018, fig. 5/65)
38. Unguentarium body fragment; the curvature towards both the base and the neck is clearly visible (Fig.4/22); Free-blown; Hp=43 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of with a tint of yellow; S XI, c 8, 1979; Isings 82 b2; Apulum (Băluță 1978, fig.6/2)
39. Guttus with a concave base with the wall flaring on one side and constricting (Fig.4/23); Free-blown; Yes; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 25, 1979, -0.9m; AR 149; Durostorum (Bojan, Elefrescu 2018, pl. XXXVII/3-8; XXXVIII/1); Constanța (Bucovală 1968, p. 78, nr. 123).
40. Fragment from the slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig.4/24); Free-blown; Yes; Db=35mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 9, 1979, -1m, Isings 28; Bucovală 1968, XLI, fig. 155
41. Body fragment of an unguentarium featuring a pronounced constriction between body and neck; the wall is relatively thick (4 mm); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 25, 1979, -0.8m; Isings 82 a; same as 15.
42. Slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig.4/25); Free-blown; Yes; Db=36 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, 1985, -1.70, Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
43. Fragment from the body of a small vessel (unguentarium); Free-blown; n; Milky white; NC.
44. Fragment from the body of a small vessel, probably an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Colourless; NC.
45. Rim of an unguentarium folded inwards, asymmetrical (Fig.4/26); Free-blown; Dr=38 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC; Isings 82; same as 15.
46. Concave unguentarium base with slightly flaring walls (Fig.4/27); traces of manipulation are visible; Free-blown; Yes; Db=42 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 7, 1983, -1.5 m; Isings 28b; same as 24.
47. Vessel with narrow mouth and broad rim formed by inward folding that creates a small loop before continuing into the neck (Fig.4/28); Free-blown Dr=40 mm; Milky white; S XV, -1.5m; Isings 82; same as 15.
48. Fragment from the neck of an unguentarium; Free-blown; Dneck=20 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, 5, 1983, -2.3m.
49. Unguentarium fragments preserve part of the neck and body; the transition occurs through a gentle constriction (Fig.4/29); Free-blown; Dr=10 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, 1985, -1.70 m.
50. Fragment from the rim of an unguentarium, folded outwards to form a small loop beneath before extending to the body; the rim is broad and everted outwards (Fig.4/30); Free-blown; Dr=30mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, 1983, -1.8 m; Isings 82; same as 15.
51. Slightly concave base of an unguentaria with flaring walls (Fig.4/31); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 7-9, 1982, -1.8m.
52. Fragment of an unguentarium neck; Free-blown; Dneck=20 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 6; 1983, -2.20 m.
53. Unguentarium rim folded inwards, somewhat carelessly executed (Fig.4/32); Free-blown; Dr=36 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XIV, c 7, 1983, -1.5m; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
54. Fragment from the body of an unguentarium with thick walls; Free-blown; t=4mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 4-5, 1983 -1.50 m.
55. Fragment of an unguentarium with rim folded inwards, very slightly everted outwards, and straight narrow neck (Fig. 4/33); Free-blown; Db=22.4 mm, Dneck=14 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XIV, c 9, 1983 -1.5 m; Isings 26a; same as 24.
56. Unguentarium with rim folded inwards, straight neck wall, and globular body; appears to be of small dimensions; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, 1983, -1.5 m.
57. Fragment from the mouth of an unguentarium with the rim folded inwards up to the level of the neck (Fig. 4/34); Free-blown; Dr=34 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 7, 1983, -1.50 m; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
58. Fragment from the slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 4/35); Free-blown; Yes; Db=35mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 7-8, 1983, -2.30 m; Isings 82 b2; Apulum (Băluță 1978, fig.6/2); Durostorum (Bojan, Elefrescu 2018, pl. XL/1).
59. Fragment from the neck of an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC, 1983.

60. Unguentarium base, probably from a small container, with walls curving strongly inwards (Fig. 4/36); Free-blown; Db=70 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 6, 1983, -2.2 m; Isings 82; same as 15.
61. Fragment from the body of an unguentarium showing the transition to the neck; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 4-5, 1983, -1.50 m; Isings 82 a; same as 15.
62. Fragment from a slightly concave base with thick walls (4 mm) (Fig. 4/37); Free-blown; Yes; Dr=55 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; (?); S IV, c 3, 1977, -0.80-1 m. Isings 82;
63. Fragment from the body of an unguentarium featuring a constriction between neck and body; Free-blown; n; Colourless white; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m, Isings 82 a; same as 15.
64. Likely a fragment from the rim of an unguentarium folded inwards; the rim is horizontal and broad (17 mm) (Fig. 4/38); Free-blown; Dr=40 mm; Milky white; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
65. Fragment from the base of an unguentarium, slightly concave, with the wall bending strongly (Fig. 4/39); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC.
66. Fragment from the slightly concave base of an unguentarium (Fig. 4/40); Free-blown; Db=25 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC.
67. Fragment of a horizontal rim folded outwards, rounded, with a small defect (Fig. 4/41); Free-blown; Dr=39 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellow; NC; Isings 82 a1; same as 18.
68. Fragment from the neck of an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC.
69. Fragment from the neck of an unguentarium; Free-blown; Dr=14mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC; Isings 82 a2; Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXV/3); Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, pl. XXXIX/6).
70. Fragment from the neck of an unguentarium; Free-blown; n; Blue; NC.
71. Base of an unguentarium slightly concave with walls curving inwards; Free-blown; Db=66 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, L 10, 1977, -0.8 m.

Windowpane

Among the glass material discovered in the Roman *thermae* at Buridava, a limited number of small flat fragments are present, likely interpreted as components of *window panes*. Eight such pieces have been identified, produced using the casting and stretching technique. These exhibit a natural coloration in pale shades of blue or green, with two being whitish. Their thickness ranges from 2 to 5 mm. According to researchers³⁷ window panes manufactured by this method typically belonged to rectangular windows. Of particular interest is fragment no. 133, which retains an attached portion of mortar. In her article on the *thermae* at Leptis Magna, D. Foy documented a similar case³⁸, concluding that traces of mortar indicate the fixation of the panes to frames. The mortar could be applied indifferently to either face, though most frequently to the smooth face, which was oriented toward the exterior. The coloration serves as a chronological indicator, suggesting that the transparent fragments with greenish or bluish tints most probably date to the late second century to the early third century AD³⁹. The degree of opacity was significant in Roman baths, as these structures were directly linked to the heating of rooms through solar light. In Roman *thermae*, windows were generally oriented southward, fulfilling two essential functions simultaneously: providing natural illumination and contributing to heat retention within the interior. Solar exposure could substantially enhance internal heating, including during the cold season, particularly when glazed with glass⁴⁰. According to Freestone, it is probable that window glass was produced locally, in proximity to the *thermae*, due to the material's fragility⁴¹.

Catalogue:

72. Windowpane fragment; Cast and stretched; t=4 mm; Milky white; S XV, c 6, 1983, -1.2 m.
73. Triangular fragment from a windowpane; Cast and stretched; t=4.5 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 6, 1983, -1.2 m.
74. Rectangular fragment from a windowpane; Cast and stretched; t=5 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S C3, c 2, 1980, -1.5 m.
75. Windowpane fragment with adhering mortar; Cast and stretched; t=3 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S C3, c 2, 1980, -1.4 m.

³⁷ Foy 2016, 96.

³⁸ Foy 2016, 97.

³⁹ Foy 2016, 96.

⁴⁰ Ring 1996, 723.

⁴¹ Freestone 2003, 111.

76. Thin window glass; Cast and stretched; $t=2$ mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC.

77. Thin window glass; Cast and stretched; $t=2$ mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, c 4-5, 1983, -2 m.

78. Windowpane fragment; Cast and stretched; $t=4$ mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m.

79. Rectangular-shaped fragment; Cast and stretched; $t=3.5$ mm; Natural coloured with a tint of white; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m.

Beakers

In the category of drinking vessels, we have included beakers, represented by 36 fragments, of which 16 have been typologically identified. The Isings Form 29 is characterized by cylindrical or slightly conical vessels with straight or slightly curved/convex walls, a relatively tall and straight body, and a rim slightly inclined inward, most commonly decorated with cold-cut incised lines (wheel-cut grooves).

At Buridava, one fragment belonging to this form have been identified, made of transparent glass with a slight greenish tint. Similar type of glass have been recorded at Poiana⁴².

Another eight fragments have been assigned to the typological category Isings Form 30, which is closely related to Form 29 but distinguished by its conical shape, inwardly inclined rim, and minimal or absent decoration. The majority of these fragments are transparent with a slight greenish or bluish tint, while two others are milky white, featuring decoration consisting of cold-incised lines (wheel-cut grooves). Vessels of this form were particularly common in Britannia⁴³, especially from the second half of the second century AD onwards, although examples have also been identified at Tropaeum Traiani⁴⁴.

We have identified three additional beaker fragments featuring wheel-cut grooves (incised lines). These are transparent (with a yellowish or bluish tint) or milky, and while they are more difficult to classify typologically, we tentatively assign them to Isings Form 34. This form is characterised by annular or concave bases, gently curved or convex walls, and simple or minimal decoration. Vessels of this type have previously been documented at Hoghiz⁴⁵ and Potaissa⁴⁶.

Of particular note is fragment no.96 and probably fragment no. 97 a mould-blown beaker, transparent and decorated with leaves and grooves. Typologically, it corresponds to variant AR 31.2 or AV V 39, with parallels at Ibida⁴⁷ and Zadar⁴⁸. These vessels, known as leaf beakers⁴⁹, form a distinctive category of mould-blown glass, produced in pale white, transparent, or olive-green glass using three-part moulds. Intact beakers are rare; as of 2000, only five intact specimens were known⁵⁰. The decoration consists of lanceolate leaves with raised horizontal borders, and the vertical mould seams are concealed within the central stems or leaves. Chronologically, these beakers circulated from the Julio-Claudian to early Flavian period (approximately 40–80/90 AD)⁵¹.

Within the same beaker category, a further twelve fragments could not be securely attributed to a specific form. This is primarily due either to their small size (fragments 94, 95, 110, 111) or to the absence of sufficiently diagnostic features for precise typological identification. Nevertheless, several pieces deserve individual mention: fragment 101, representing the rim of a beaker with a slightly rounded and straight lip, decorated with a single groove and extremely thin walls (1 mm), for which close parallels exist in Britannia⁵²; fragment 108, consisting of a slightly concave, folded foot from a beaker, with a marked constriction between base and body and outwardly flaring walls, closely comparable to a vessel from Tomis⁵³; and fragment 113, an outwardly flared, slightly rounded rim of matte white glass, with a direct parallel also at Tomis⁵⁴.

The remaining fragments (100, 102, 107, and 99) are represented by bases formed either through folding or as flat discs. All are natural coloured with varying shades of blue (particularly 100 and 102), except for fragments 99, 107, and 113, which are milky white.

⁴² Bugoi *et al.* 2025, Supplementary Data 5, fig. 2a/Poiana 5.

⁴³ Price, Cottam and Millett 2022, 48.

⁴⁴ Boțan, Talmățchi and Cristea-Stan 2020, pl. I/2a-b.

⁴⁵ Boțan and Gridan 2023, fig. 9/1, fig. 10/1.

⁴⁶ Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/1,5.

⁴⁷ Chiriac 2017, pl. 5-1.

⁴⁸ Štefanac 2015, fig. 1/8.

⁴⁹ Wight 2000.

⁵⁰ Wight 2000, 67.

⁵¹ Wight 2000, 68.

⁵² Price and Cottam 1998, fig. 40a.

⁵³ Bucovață 1968, XVII,52/53.

⁵⁴ Bucovață 1968 XX 47.

Catalogue:

- 80.** Beaker/Cup with ring base, slightly concave, with thin walls flaring outwards (Fig. 4/42); Free-blow; Db=37 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S T2, C, c L, 1992 -2.2m; probably Isings 85.
- 81.** Fragment from a conical beaker with knocked-off and tooled rim, straight walls (Fig. 4/43); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 4, 1983, -1 m, AV V 83.2; Dealul Lomb (Boțan et alli 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b).
- 82.** Fragment of a beaker with a slightly rounded rim continuing the body; the wall is straight with an applied groove to distinguish the body from the neck (Fig. 5/44); Free-blow; n; Pale yellowish colourless; S XV, c 6, 1983, -1m; Isings 34; Hoghiz (Boțan, Gridan 2023, fig. 9/1, fig. 10/1), Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/1,5).
- 83.** Fragment from the base of a beaker, slightly concave, with walls flaring outwards; Free-blow; Db=48 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 3, 1982, -2m; Isings 29; Poiana (Bugoi et alli 2025, fig. 2a/Poiana 5).
- 84.** Base of a beaker with flat base and straight vertical walls (Fig. 5/45); Free-blow; Db=47 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, L, 10, 1977, -0.8m; Isings 30; Constanța (Bucovață 1968, p. 47, 46).
- 85.** Fragment from the ring base of a conical beaker, with added/applied ring foot, slightly concave, flaring of the walls outwards (Fig. 5/46); Free-blown; Yes; Db=40mm; Matte white; S XV, 6, 1983, -1.5m; AR 72.1/Isings 34; Yurta-Stroyno (Čistáková, Čilová 2018, Fig.4/44-49)
- 86.** Fragment from the ring base of a conical beaker; the ring foot is added/separately applied (Fig. 5/47); Free-blown; Db=45 mm; Yes; Colourless with a tint of white; S XII, 4, 1980, -1.25m; Isings 34/AR 72.1; same as **85**.
- 87.** Beaker(?) fragment with straight rim, slightly rounded, knocked-off rim, straight walls (Fig. 5/48). Mould-blow; n; Dr=120 mm; Matte-white; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m; AV V 83.3; Dealul Lomb (Boțan et alli 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b)
- 88.** Fragment from the base of a vessel with straight walls – probably a beaker (Fig. 5/49); Free-blow; Db=45mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC; Isings 29; same as **83**.
- 89.** Fragment of a conical beaker with folded rim, lost in the paste (blown into the body so the fold is fused and difficult to distinguish), rounded outwards, straight walls, traces of cold working/processing; Mould-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky-white; S XV, c 6, 1983, -1.3 m.
- 90.** Fragment from the body of a beaker (?) with two incised grooves; Free-blow; n; Milky white; S C3, c 2, 1980, -1.7 m; Isings 34; same as **82**.
- 91.** Fragment of a conical beaker with rim continuous with the body, slightly rounded, straight walls, featuring a small groove/canal that differentiates the body from the neck (slight constriction at the shoulder/neck transition); Mould-blown; Dr=80 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.20 m; Isings 34; same as **85**.
- 92.** Fragment of a beaker with a slightly rounded and slightly everted rim, wall flaring outwards, with a slight constriction to mark the transition between rim and body (Fig. 5/50); Free-blow; Dr=90mm; Natural coloured with a tint of with blue tint; S XV, c 5, 1983, -2.30 m; Isings 30; Tropaeum Traiani (Boțan et alii 2020, pl. 1/2a, 2b)
- 93.** Slightly concave base of a medium-sized beaker (Fig. 5/51); Free-blow; Yes; Db=50 mm? Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 13 -14, 1980; Isings 29; same as **83**.
- 94.** Body fragment of a vessel (beaker?); Free-blow; n; Milky white; S C3, c 1, 1980, -1.85 m.
- 95.** Body fragment of a vessel (beaker?); Free-blow; n; Milky white; S C3, c 1, 1980, -1.85 m.
- 96.** Fragment of a beaker with rounded rim everted outwards, delimited by a raised rib/nerve, straight walls, and a leaf in relief (Fig. 5/52); Mould-blown; Dr=120 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m; AR 31.2/AV V39; Ibida (Chiriac 2017, pl. 5-1) Zadar (Štefanac 2015, fig. 1/8)
- 97.** Fragment of a beaker with rounded rim everted outwards, with a raised groove distinguishing body from neck (Fig. 5/53); Mould-blown; Dr=110 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m, probably AR 31.2/AV V39; same as **96**.
- 98.** Beaker with straight walls, slightly concave base, and decorated with two incised lines; Free-blow; n; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95m; Isings 30; same as **92**.
- 99.** Base of a small vessel (beaker) with straight walls; Free-blow; Db=30 mm; Milky white; S XI, c 25, 1979, -0.80 m.
- 100.** Foot of a beaker – only the ring survives, formed by folding the glass; Free-blow; Db=37mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 7, 1979, -1 m.
- 101.** Delicate beaker fragment with rim continuing the body, slightly rounded; differentiation from the body achieved by an external groove. Wall thickness 1 mm (Fig. 5/54); Free-blow; Db=60 mm; Milky white; T2, c 1, -1.20 m; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 40 a.
- 102.** Beaker foot, folded to form the ring base (Fig. 5/55); Free-blow; Db=32 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of with blue tint; S XII, c 11, 1980, -1.25 m.
- 103.** Ring base of a beaker, slightly concave; the ring appears to be applied (Fig. 5/56); Free-blow; Yes; Db=38 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; Isings 30; same as **92**.
- 104.** Beaker with straight rim slightly everted outwards, featuring a raised band to differentiate neck from body (Fig. 5/57); Free-blow; Dr=100 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellow; S XV, -2 m; Isings 30; same as **92**.
- 105.** Fragment of a beaker with rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened; wall rises straight outwards with two grooves present (Fig. 5/58); Dr=90 mm; Free-blow; Colourless; T2, S 2, 1986, -0.70 m; Isings 30; same as **92**.

- 106.** Fragment of a beaker with rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened and everted outwards; wall rises straight (Fig. 5/59); Free-blow; Dr=100 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.70 m; Isings 34; same as 82.
- 107.** Fragment of a ring base of a beaker, base formed by folding with walls strongly flaring outwards. Tooling marks visible on the underside (Fig. 5/60); Free-blow; Yes; Db=38 mm; Milky white; S XVII, 1985, -2 m.
- 108.** Slightly concave foot of a beaker (?), folded, with a constriction differentiating base from body; walls flare outwards (Fig. 5/61); Free-blow; Db=36 mm; Greenish; S XV, 1985, -1.20 m; Tomis (Bucovaia 1968, XVII,52/53); Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 54.
- 109.** Beaker fragment with straight, slightly rounded rim; rectangular groove immediately below the rim, finished by cold-working; high-quality glass (Fig. 5/62); Free-blow; Dr=75 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XIV, c 4, 1982, -2 m, Isings 29; same as 83.
- 110.** Fragment from the body of a beaker decorated with two applied grooves; Free-blow; n; Natural coloured with a tint of yellow; S XV, c 7, 1983, -2.5 m.
- 111.** Fragment from the body of a beaker decorated with one applied groove; Free-blow; n; Natural coloured with a tint of with yellow; S XV, c 7, 1983, -1.5 m.
- 112.** Ring base of a beaker with the ring folded outwards (Fig. 6/63); Free-blow; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC.
- 113.** Fragmentary beaker with rim everted outwards, slightly rounded (Fig. 6/64); Free-blow; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; NC, Tomis (Bucovaia 1968, XX, 47).
- 114.** Beaker with straight walls, slightly concave base, decorated with two incised lines (Fig. 6/65); Free-blow; n; Milky white; NC; Isings 30; same as 92.
- 115.** Body fragment of a beaker featuring an incised groove towards the base; Free-blow; n; Milky white; NC; Isings 30; same as 92.

Goblets

A total of 16 vessels from the assemblage can be classified as goblets, among which examples of the Isings 21 type are particularly well represented. These are distinguished by a characteristic decorative scheme executed through facet-cutting, a technique widely attested during the 1st–2nd centuries AD. The ornamentation consists of cold-worked, polished facets—ovals, hexagons, or circles—arranged in registers and framed by horizontal relief bands. Within the present material, fragment no. 124 displays hexagonal facets, no. 131 ovals, while fragments nos. 125 and 126 exhibit circular motifs.

Technologically, such vessels were produced through a multi-stage process. An initial blank was formed by blowing the glass into a rough beaker shape, which was deliberately left thick-walled and undecorated after annealing. The semi-finished vessel was subsequently reworked on a lathe, where the rim and base were defined and the relief bands articulated. The decorative facets were then cut using rotating abrasive tools, and the surface was finally polished to achieve a smooth finish.

In contrast, two fragments can be assigned to the AV V 85 variant, a simpler and more common form of drinking vessel. Some specimens present minimalist décor consisting of a simple groove in relief, applied. The specimens are distinguished by their flared and outwardly rounded rim and tubular foot⁵⁵. The majority of the assemblage consists of transparent glass with natural bluish or greenish tints, whereas the Isings 21 specimens are predominantly milky white, with the notable exception of fragment no. 131. From a technological perspective, most goblets were free-blown, while the Isings 21 examples were most likely mould-blown and subsequently cold-worked.

Close parallels for facet-cut beakers are documented at Mălaiești⁵⁶, Porolissum⁵⁷, Durostorum⁵⁸, and Slăveni⁵⁹. Although widely distributed across the western provinces of the Roman Empire, facet-cut beakers are most commonly associated with military sites. While A. Oliver⁶⁰ proposed an eastern origin for this category, current evidence suggests that they represent high-quality products manufactured in secondary workshops, including those along the Adriatic coast. Compositional analyses—particularly the presence of antimony as a decolorizing agent—may indicate connections with Egyptian primary production, subsequently disseminated to other regions such as Campania⁶¹.

⁵⁵ Bonner Borel 1997, 37.

⁵⁶ Țentea, Manea and Rațiu 2023, 146.

⁵⁷ Gudea 1989, 744.

⁵⁸ Boțan and Elefterescu 2018, 22-24.

⁵⁹ Stawiarska 2014, 81.

⁶⁰ Oliver 1984, 40.

⁶¹ Stawiarska 2014, 84.

Additionally, two fragments have been classified as belonging to the Isings 111 form (no. 116 and 129). The Isings 111⁶² goblet is a widely attested form of Roman drinking vessel, distinguished primarily by its characteristic folded foot and hollow stem. The body typically consists of thin, free-blown walls that flare gently towards a simple, rounded or slightly everted rim. Vessels of this type are generally made of natural coloured glass with bluish or greenish tints and display little to no additional decoration. Chronologically, goblets are most commonly dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD⁶³ and are widely distributed across the Roman Empire. Their frequency in archaeological contexts suggests they represent a standardized and functional category of drinking ware.

Catalogue:

116. Lower part of a small vessel, probably a goblet from which only the foot is preserved (Fig. 6/66). Walls flare outwards; Free-blow; Hp = 19 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-green; probably S X, c 8, 1979, 1 m; Isings 111; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, 57)

117. Fragment from the ring foot of a vessel, concave, formed by folding the vessel wall (Fig. 6/67); Free-blow; Db=41 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S IV, c 39, 1977, -0.8-1 m; AR 37; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, pl.XX/4)

118. Slightly concave base of a vessel with walls approximately at right angles before flaring outwards (at ca. 10 mm from the base) (Fig. 6/68); Free-blow; Yes; Db=80 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.2 m; AV V 47.

119. Base of a vessel with straight walls flaring almost horizontally (ca. 15 mm) (Fig. 6/69); Free-blow; Db=80 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.60-1.95 m; AV V 47.

120. Fragment from the foot and body of a goblet/cup; Free-blow; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; C3, c 2, 1980, 1.65 m; Isings 111; Tomis (Bucovăla 19668 40 a).

121. Goblet fragment with rim splayed outwards, slightly rounded, straight walls (Fig. 6/70); Free-blow; Dr=110 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-white; S XI, c 11, 1979, -1.10 m; AV V 85.2; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 36b.

122. Fragment of a goblet with rim rounded outwards in a slight S-profile, very thin wall (1 mm); (Fig. 6/71); Free blow; Dr=110 mm; Milky white; S XVII, 2 m; AV V 86; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová 2018, fig.2/26)

123. Goblet? fragment with slightly rounded rim, everted outwards at approximately 60 degrees (Fig. 6/72); Free-blow; Dr=140 mm; Colourless; S X, c 13, 1980, -2 m; AV V 85.1; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová 2018, fig.3/33)

124. Body fragment of a beaker/goblet with incised decoration consisting of two rows of hexagons and a raised relief band; Mould-blow (Fig. 6/73); n; Milky-white; T2, c 1, 1985, 0.60 m; Isings 21; Slava Rusă (Chiriac 2017, p. 207, pl IV/1); Mălăiești (Țentea et alii 2023, pl.4/2) Cyprus (Olivier 1984, p. 53, fig. 54); Augusta Raurica (Fünfschilling 2015, p. 313, kat. 5487-5490); Londra (Price and Cottam 1998 p. 82, fig. 26b); Ptuj (Lazar 2003, p. 89, figs. 31, 334); Colchester (Cool and Price 1995, p. 74, figs. 398, 400).

125. Body fragment of a goblet decorated with cold-polished circles, differentiated in the field by a raised relief groove (Fig. 6/74); Mould-blow; n; Milky-white; T2a, 1983, 0.80 m; Isings 21; same as **124**.

126. Body fragment of a goblet/cup decorated with cold-polished circles, differentiated in the field by a raised relief groove (Fig. 6/75). Mould-blow; n; Milky-white; T2a, 1983, 0.80 m; Isings 21; same as **124**.

127. Goblet fragment with slightly rounded rim, everted outwards at approximately 60 degrees (Fig. 6/76); Free-blow; Dr=170 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 85; same as **123**.

128. Goblet? fragment with slightly rounded rim, everted outwards at approximately 60 degrees (Fig. 6/77); Free-blow; Dr=180 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 85; same as **123**.

129. Fragment of a vessel with ring foot, the foot folded such that one side forms the vessel wall and the other the base (Fig. 6/78); Free-blow; Db=36 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; Probably Isings 111? same as **116**.

130. Fragment with rim rounded outwards, straight wall, appears polished with two fine incised lines serving as decoration (Fig. 6/79); Free-blow; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 42.1; Cioroiu Nou (Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXI/552).

131. Fragment from a goblet/beaker with straight rim slightly splayed, delimited by a groove; straight wall; the decorative register with cut ovals is delimited by a raised relief groove (Fig. 6/80); Mould-blow; n; Colourless; NC; Isings 21; same as **124**.

Cups

In the category of drinking vessels, cups constitute the most numerous subcategories, represented by 57 fragments. These have been subdivided according to their base type (annular or concave). Of the 33 fragments, 15 are milky white, while the remainder are transparent with varying shades of green, blue, or yellowish-green. Thirteen exhibit pontil marks, and most have relatively small rim diameters ranging from 38 to 55 mm. The majority belong to

⁶² Isings 1957, 139.

⁶³ Price and Cottam 1998, 105.

the group with applied annular bases and can be attributed to Isings Form 85a. This is one of the most widespread cup forms from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, typically made of colourless or natural coloured glass and frequently decorated with wheel-cut horizontal grooves⁶⁴. This type of cup is attested in funerary contexts, such as the example from Flerzheim⁶⁵. It may have functioned as tableware, used for serving sauces or small quantities of food, such as nuts. However, it could equally have served a cosmetic purpose, for instance as a container for grease-based makeup, creams, perfumed oils, or kohl powder⁶⁶. Such vessels are commonly attested in the region, with parallels at Potaissa⁶⁷ and Durostorum⁶⁸, as well as in other parts of the Empire.

The remaining cups in this category include fragments that are either from small concave bases or rounded rims, most with rim diameters of 90–110 mm. These are predominantly milky white (11 examples) or natural coloured with greenish or bluish tints. These fragments find close parallels at Potaissa⁶⁹, Dealul Lomb⁷⁰, Yurta - Stroyno⁷¹. Most are characterised by rounded rims and wheel-cut incised lines, and they are either milky white or transparent with shades of green, yellow-green, or blue. With regard to dating, it does not differ significantly from that of the Isings 85 type, with the clarification that the peak of its distribution falls between the mid-2nd century and the mid-3rd century AD⁷².

Finally, fragments no. 155 and 167 have been identified as belonging to Isings Form 12, widely known in the literature as the “Hofheim cup.” These fragments consist of a rim that was cracked-off and subsequently processed, slightly rounded, with straight, thin walls bearing a single decorative groove and a cold-worked surface. Such vessels are frequently encountered in military contexts⁷³ and exhibit a wide distribution across the Roman Empire, with examples documented both in Europe and in Israel⁷⁴. According to Cool and Price, these vessels appear as early as the Augustan period, reaching their peak distribution in the second half of the first century AD⁷⁵.

Catalogue

132. *Fragment from the concave base of a cup; Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 13-14, 1980, -1.40 m.*

133. *Fragment of a serving vessel (cup) with slightly everted, rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened, delimited from the body by a groove (Fig. 7/81). Wall very thin; Free-blown; t=0.5 mm, Dr=110 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XV, 1985, -2 m; Yurta Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová 2018, fig. 7/105)*

134. *Upper part of a cup, with straight wall, straight rim slightly rounded and thickened relative to the wall. Wall thin. Fine incised lines appear immediately below the rim (Fig. 7/82). Free-blown; Lp=52 mm, t=1 mm; Dr=120 mm; Colourless; S XI, c 8, 1979, 1.2 m; AV V 83.3; Dealul Lomb (Boțan et alli 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b).*

135. *Fragment from the base of a cup with added ring (Fig. 7/83); Free-blown; Yes; Db=45 mm; Milky white; S XVIII, c 5-6, 1989, -0.90 m; Isings 85a; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu XX 7a/8a), Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/2, LXXXVI/4,5).*

136. *Fragment from the base of a cup/beaker with straight walls; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XIV, c 1-3, 1982, -1.80 m.*

137. *Base of a cup with ring foot formed by careful folding, with thin walls flaring outwards (Fig. 7/84); Free-blown; Db=38 mm; Milky white; S XV, c 7, 1983, -1.30 m; Isings 85; same as 135.*

138. *Base of a cup with ring foot formed by folding the glass, very well folded, almost fused into the vessel (Fig. 7/85); Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.70 m.*

139. *Fragment from the base of a cup, slightly concave with walls flaring outwards (Fig. 7/86); Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 4, 1980, -1.25 m.*

140. *Fragment from the base of a vessel folded to create the ring foot, concave (Fig. 7/87); Free-blown; Db=44 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 1-3, 1982, -0.60 m.*

141. *Fragment from the base of a vessel (cup?) with added ring (Fig. 7/88); Free-blown; Db=48 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellow; S XV, c 4, 1983, -1.3 m; Isings 85.*

⁶⁴ Isings 1957, 101-102.

⁶⁵ Loesch 2012, 3.

⁶⁶ Loesch 2012, 6-7.

⁶⁷ Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/2, LXXXVI/4,5.

⁶⁸ Boțan, Elefterescu 2018, XX 7a/8a.

⁶⁹ Istvan 2017, LXXXVI/2.

⁷⁰ Boțan, Bărcă and Cociș 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b.

⁷¹ Čiřáková and Čilová 2018, fig. 7/105.

⁷² Bonnet Borel 1997, 36.

⁷³ Boțan 2023, 220.

⁷⁴ Cool and Price 1995, 65.

⁷⁵ Cool and Price 1995, 65.

- 142.** Fragment of rounded rim, everted outwards, with wall slightly flaring outwards (Fig. 7/89); Free-Blown; Dr=120 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.3 m; AR 31.2/AV V 39/63/Isings 116; Ibida (Chiriac 2017, pl. 5-1).
- 143.** Ring base of a vessel, with applied ring (Fig. 7/90); Free-blown; Db=70 mm; Milky white; S XVIII, c 5-6, -0.90 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 144.** Four fragments from the ring base of a cup (1), its rim (2), and body (1). n; Milky white; NC.
- 145.** Fragment from the body of a cup; Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 15, 1980, -1.95 m.
- 146.** Ring base of a cup with added ring; Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 147.** Slightly concave base with added ring and walls flaring outwards; Free-blown; Db=50 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 148.** Ring base, slightly concave, of a cup with walls flaring outwards. Appears applied to the body (Fig. 7/91); Free-blown; Yes; Db=45 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12 – 13, 1980, -1.60 - 1.95 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 149.** Base of a cup whose foot is negligently attached. Walls flare outwards (Fig. 7/92); Free-blow; Yes; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 15, 1980, -1.95 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 150.** Ring base of a delicate vessel with flaring, thin walls (Fig. 7/93); Free-blown; Db=60 mm; Milky white; S C3, c 2, 1980, -1.65 m; Isings 85b; same as **135**.
- 151.** Base of a cup flat on the exterior and convex on the interior, with applied ring (Fig. 7/94); Free-blown; Yes; Db=43 mm; Colourless; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.10 m; Isings 85b; Same as **135**.
- 152.** Fragment of a cup with rounded, everted rim, wall approximately straight with traces of polishing (Fig. 7/95); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; S C3, c 2, 1980, -1.20 m Isings 85/AV V 83.3; Same as **135**.
- 153.** Foot of a cup, rather massive, with a small ring (Fig. 7/96); Mould-blown; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 10, 1979, -1 m.
- 154.** Fragment of base, slightly concave with added ring and walls flaring outwards (Fig. 7/97); Free-blown; Yes; Db=51 mm; Milky white; S XI, c 14, 1979, -1.2 m; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 155.** Fragment from a cup with knocked-off rim, slightly rounded lip, straight walls, traces of cold-working, two added grooves (Fig. 7/98); Free-blown; Dr=50 mm; Milky white; S XVII, 1985, -1-2 m; Isings 12; Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXVI/2).
- 156.** Fragment from the base of a vessel, slightly concave, with foot folded outwards, thin wall (1 mm) and flaring (Fig. 7/99); Free-blown; Yes; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 4-5, 1983, -1.50 m; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 157.** Base of a vessel slightly concave with added ring, wall flares outwards (Fig. 7/100); Mould-blown; Db=50 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 158.** Straight ring base, ring appears applied and walls flare outwards (Fig. 7/101); Free-blown; Yes; Db=43 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 159.** Base of a cup with carefully added ring foot; Mould-blown; Yes; Db=40 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m.
- 160.** Base of a cup with carefully added ring foot; Mould-blown; Db=40 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m.
- 161.** Fragment from the ring base of a cup, ring added somewhat negligently, thin walls (1 mm) flaring outwards (Fig. 8/102); Free-blown; Db=55 mm; Colourless; S C3, c 8, 1980, -1.80 m; Isings 85; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 46.
- 162.** Oval base of a vessel with folded foot, thin walls flaring outwards – probably globular body (Fig. 8/103); Free-blown; Yes; Db=44 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; passim; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 163.** Ring base, slightly concave, ring appears applied and walls flare outward (Fig. 8/104); Free-blown; Yes; Db=50mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish; T2, c 2, 1986, -0.70 m; Isings 85; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu XX 7a/8a), Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/2, LXXXVI/4,5), Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 46;
- 164.** Fragment of a cup with slightly thickened and everted rounded rim. Wall flares slightly outwards (Fig. 8/105); Mould-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; passim.
- 165.** Fragment of a cup with rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened. Wall rises straight, with fine incised lines probably from working; Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-green; S XII, c 11, 1980, -1.25m Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 166.** Fragment of a cup with rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened. Wall rises straight, with fine incised lines probably from cold-working (Fig. 8/106); Mould-blown; Dr=110 mm; Milky white; S XVI, -1-2 m; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 167.** Cup fragment with straight, knocked-off and subsequently tooled rim, slightly rounded; straight, thin wall with one decorative groove; surface wheel-polished/cold-worked (Fig. 8/107); Free-blow; Dr=60 mm; Milky white; S XVII, 1985 -2 m; Isings 12; same as **155**.
- 168.** Vessel with ring base, slightly concave and walls flaring outwards. Ring appears added (Fig. 8/108); Free-blown; n; Colourless with yellowish-green tint; T2, c 1, 1985, -1 m; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 169.** Fragment of a cup with knocked-off rim, subsequently tooled and rounded, straight wall. Finished by cold-working (Fig. 8/109); Mould-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; AV V 83.2; Răcari (Bondoc, Gudea 2017, pl.37/218)
- 170.** Fragment of a vessel (cup?) with an added ring base; Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1-2 m.

- 171.** Straight base of a vessel with two added rings, walls slightly flaring outwards (Fig. 8/110); Mould-blown; Yes; Db=52 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1.2 m, Isings 85b; same as **135**.
- 172.** Cup with straight rim slightly rounded outwards, straight and thin walls (1 mm), traces of cold polishing (Fig. 8/111); Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XIV, 1983, -1.80 m.
- 173.** Fragment from the slightly concave ring base of a vessel, ring added, walls flare outwards (Fig. 8/112); Free-blown; Yes; Db=52 mm; Colourless; NC.
- 174.** Fragment from the ring base of a cup, ring added, height approx. 5 mm (Fig. 8/113); Free-blown; Yes; Db=30 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 175.** Fragment of ring base with probably added ring but very well fused into the vessel body, walls slightly flaring outwards, almost straight after curvature (Fig. 8/114); Free-blown; Db=52 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85; same as **135**.
- 176.** Fragment from the base of a vessel, slightly concave (Fig. 8/115); Free-blown; Yes; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC.
- 177.** Slightly concave base with ring folded inwards and applied (Fig. 8/116); Free-blown; Db=52 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as 10.
- 178.** Slightly concave base with ring folded inwards and applied (Fig. 8/117); Free-blown; Yes; Db=34 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 179.** Ring base of a vessel, attached to the vessel (Fig. 8/118); Free-blown; Yes; Db=31 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 180.** Ring base of a vessel with walls flaring outwards; Free-blown; Db=51 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 181.** Ring base of a vessel showing deformation; Mould-blown; L=52 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 182.** Slightly concave ring base of a cup (Fig. 8/119); Free-blown; Db=45 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 183.** Fragment from the ring base of a cup that appears attached, slightly deformed (Fig. 8/120); Free-blown; Db=40 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 184.** Fragment from the ring base of a vessel, ring appears attached, wall flares outwards (Fig. 8/121); Free-blown; Db=48 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 185.** Fragment of a cup with rounded rim continuing the body, slightly thickened and rounded outwards, differentiated from the body by a constriction. Wall rises straight. Fine incised lines present (Fig. 8/122); Free-blown; Dr=110 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 186.** Fragment from the rim of a vessel, slightly rounded continuing the body, thin walls. Fine horizontal incisions on the surface (Fig. 8/123); Mould-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 187.** Fragment from the base of a small vessel with added ring (Fig. 8/124); Mould-blown; Db=80 mm; Milky white; NC; Isings 85a; same as **135**.
- 188.** Fragment from the body of a vessel with a groove; Free-blown; n; Milky white; NC.

Bowls

Bowls represent another significant category within the drinking-vessel assemblage, comprising 49 fragments. The majority of these are rim fragments that can be assigned to several variants according to rim profile. These include bowls with rims delimited by an external groove (matching variant AV V 83.1⁷⁶), bowls with slightly in-turned rims (variant 83.2), straight rims (AV V 83.3⁷⁷), or slightly everted rims (AV V 83.4⁷⁸). The vast majority are natural coloured with greenish or bluish tints, or milky white. Chronologically, these forms are dated between the mid-second and mid-third centuries AD⁷⁹. Close parallels for many of these types are attested at Răcari⁸⁰, Yurta-Stroyno⁸¹, Dealul Lomb⁸², and Cioroiu Nou⁸³.

In addition, three bowl fragments can be attributed to Isings Form 42a, all featuring a relatively tall annular foot formed by folding. Typically, vessels of this form are defined as a type of bowl⁸⁴ (or cup) characterized by the presence of a relatively tall annular foot, obtained by folding the glass at the base. The vessel has a hemispherical

⁷⁶ Borel 1997, 36.

⁷⁷ Borel 1997, 36.

⁷⁸ Borel 1997, 36.

⁷⁹ Borel 1997, 36.

⁸⁰ Bondoc and Gudea 2017, pl.37/218.

⁸¹ Čiřáková and Čilová 2018, fig.1/5, fig. 2/27.

⁸² Boțan Bărcă and Cociș 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b.

⁸³ Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXII/572.

⁸⁴ Isings 1957, 58.

or slightly deep profile, with straight or slightly everted walls, a mouth diameter usually between 90 and 120 mm, and a height between 40–60 mm, being produced exclusively by free-blowing. The glass used is typically natural coloured or colourless, with a slight greenish or yellowish tint. Chronologically, they are assigned to the first and second centuries AD⁸⁵, with parallels documented at Yurta-Stroyno⁸⁶.

In the same category, we have identified six additional fragments (one body fragment and four rim fragments) that are free-blown and either natural coloured or milky white. The rims appear to have been fire-rounded or hot-worked, and they closely resemble variant AV V 84.3 or 83.4, with the distinguishing feature of a slight constriction or groove marking the transition to the body (notably fragments 226, 229, and 235). Several pieces also show traces of cold-working or polishing (fragments 213 and 236). Close parallels for this type have been documented at Cioroiu Nou⁸⁷ and Yurta-Stroyno.⁸⁸

Catalogue

189. Fragment of a bowl rim with knocked-off (cracked-off) edge, slightly rounded, straight thin walls (Fig. 8/125); Free-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.2m; AV V 83.2; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřt'akova, Čilová xx, fig.1/5, fig. 2/27)

190. Fragment of a bowl with slightly rounded and everted rim at approximately 60 degrees outward flare; Free-blown (Fig. 9/126); n; Colourless; S XI, c 7, 1979, -1 m; Isings 42; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřt'akova, Čilová xx, fig.6/86-87).

191. Base slightly concave with very thin walls containing numerous bubbles (Fig. 9/127); Free-blown; Db=38 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.10 m; AV V 64.1/ 96b1; Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/3,4 LXXXVI/3).

192. Fragment from a bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded and thickened, continuous with the body. The vessel has thin walls and exhibits traces of polishing (Fig. 9/128); Free-blown; t=1 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13-14, 1980, -1.60 - 1.95 m; AV V 83.1; Răcari (Bondoc, Gudea 2017, pl.37/218)

193. Bowl fragment with rim continuous with the body, rounded outwards, straight wall (Fig. 9/129); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.95 m; AV V 83.4; Cioroiu Nou (Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXII/572).

194. Bowl fragment with rim continuous with the body, rounded inwards, straight wall (Fig. 9/130); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 13-14, 1980, -1.65; AV V 83.2; same as **189**.

195. Bowl rim fragment, straight, slightly thickened. Abrasion traces visible on the body surface (Fig. 9/131); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S VII, c 18, 1980, -1.80 m; AV V 83.3; Dealul Lomb (Boțan et alli 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b)

196. Ring base of a vessel, slightly concave, with attached ring foot; walls flaring outwards, very thin (ca. 1 mm) (Fig. 9/132); Free-blown; Yes; Db=48 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-white; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1 m; Isings 96 (?); Durostorum (Boțan, Elefterescu, Pl. XIII/3), Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/3,4 LXXXVI/3).

197. Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated from the body by a constriction. Wall rises straight (Fig. 9/133); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.2 m; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.

198. Fragment of a vessel with tall ring foot, the foot folded such that one side forms the vessel wall (outer fold) and the other the base (inner fold); Free-blown; Db=55 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-white; S XII, c 9, 1980, -0.60 m; Isings 42a/87; same as **190**.

199. Rim fragment continuous with the body, slightly rounded outwards, straight body wall with polishing traces. Extremely thin, under 1 mm; Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; NC; same AV V 83.1; as **192**.

200. Fragment of a bowl with slightly rounded rim continuous with the body, finished by cold grinding/polishing; straight wall (Fig. 9/134); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.

201. Fragment of a bowl with slightly rounded rim continuous with the body, splayed outwards, finished by cold grinding/polishing with visible traces (Fig. 9/135); Free-blown; Dr=110 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.70 m; AV V 83.4; same as **193**.

202. Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded outwards, straight thin walls (1 mm), traces of cold polishing; Free-blown (Fig. 9/136); Dr=100 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; Isings 96/ AV V 83.3; Iași - Nicolina (Panczal, Dobos 2007, p. 96, fig. 54)

203. Bowl fragment with rim continuous with the body, slightly rounded inwards; straight wall ca. 1 mm; thick; Free-blown; Dr=100mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 83; same as **202**.

204. Fragment of a bowl with wide mouth, rounded rim slightly everted outwards, wall rising straight (Fig. 9/137); Free-blown; Dr=120 mm; Milky white S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.70 m; Isings 41/96a; same as **191**.

⁸⁵ Leljak 2012, 125.

⁸⁶ Čiřt'akova and Čilová 2018, fig.6/86-87.

⁸⁷ Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXII/571.

⁸⁸ Čiřt'akova and Čilová 2018, fig.2/17.

- 205.** Bowl fragment with rim continuous with the body, slightly rounded, straight walls, traces of cold working (polishing) (Fig. 9/138); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; AV V 83.3; same as **195**
- 206.** Fragment of a cup with slightly thickened rounded rim continuous with the body. Wall rises straight (Fig. 9/139); Free-blown; Dr=110 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-green; passim; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 207.** Fragment of a vessel with foot, folded such that one part forms the wall and the other the base (Fig. 9/140); Free-blown; Db=54 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; Isings 87; same as **190**.
- 208.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated by a constriction. Wall rises straight outwards with fine incised lines, probably from working (Fig. 9/141); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 11, 1980, -1.25 m; AV V 83.1; Răcari (Bondoc, Gudea 2017, pl. 37/218).
- 209.** Fragment with straight knocked-off rim, subsequently finished, slightly rounded, straight thin wall with lathe-polished surface (Fig. 9/142); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1.20 m, AV V 83.1; same as **208**.
- 210.** Vessel fragment with rim slightly rounded inwards, cold-working traces on the body (Fig. 9/143); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; S XV, c 6, 1983, -1.5 m; AV V 83.2; same as **189**.
- 211.** Fragment with rim continuous with the body, slightly rounded outwards, straight walls, cold-working traces (Fig. 9/144); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.3 m; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 212.** Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded continuous with the body (Fig. 9/145); Free-blown; Db=190 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of olive; S XV, c 6, 1983, -2.2 m.
- 213.** Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded, straight walls (Fig. 10/146); Free-blown; n; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1.23 m; AV V 84.3; Cioroiu Nou (Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXII/571)
- 214.** Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded outwards, straight wall, cold-working traces (Fig. 10/147); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; T2a, -0.8 m; Cioroiu Nou (Bondoc 2015, pl. LXXII/561)
- 215.** Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded outwards, straight walls (Fig. 10/148); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1.2 m, AV V 83.4; same as **193**.
- 216.** Bowl with straight rim, slightly rounded outwards, straight thin walls (1 mm), cold polishing traces (Fig. 10/149); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 83.2; same as **195**.
- 217.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim outwards continuous with the body, straight wall (Fig. 10/150); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; S XIV, c 9, 1983, -1.20 m; AV V 84.3.
- 218.** Fragment from the rim of a bowl with rounded rim, slightly everted and splayed outwards; wall appears straight before curving inwards (Fig. 10/151); Free-blown; Dr=130 mm; Colourless; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 219.** Rim fragment continuous with the body, slightly rounded outwards, straight wall (Fig. 10/152); Free-blown; Dr=80 mm; Colourless; S XI, c 8, 1979, -1.20 m; AV V 83.2; same as **195**.
- 220.** Bowl with rim continuous with the body, rounded, wall curving inwards. Body wall very thin (under 1 mm); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; NC; Probably Isings 96; same as **191**.
- 221.** Bowl with rounded rim folded outwards, differentiated by constriction from body. Wall rises straight with abrasion lines on surface (Fig. 10/153); Free-blown; Dr=130 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; AV V 83.1; same as **185**.
- 222.** Bowl fragment with slightly rounded rim outwards, differentiated by constriction from body; wall rises straight (Fig. 10/154); Free-blown; Dr=110 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 83.4; Yurta-Stroyno (Čistáková, Čilová 2018, fig.2/17).
- 223.** Bowl fragment with rim continuous with the body, slightly rounded outwards, differentiated by constriction; wall rises straight then curves slightly inwards; Free-blown; Dr=130 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 224.** Bowl fragment with cold-worked decoration: four rows of incised hexagons, with two grooves above (Fig. 10/155); Free-blown; n; Colourless; NC; Isings 96; Iași - Nicolina (Panczal, Dobos 2007, p. 96, fig. 54), Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXIV/3,4 LXXXVI/3).
- 225.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated by constriction. Wall rises straight, decorated with fine incised lines (Fig. 10/156); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 226.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and everted outwards, differentiated by constriction. Wall rises straight (Fig. 10/157); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 83.4.
- 227.** Fragmentary bowl with straight rim, undifferentiated from body, straight thin wall. Fine incised lines on body surface (polishing) (Fig. 10/158); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 228.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated by a constriction. Wall rises straight, decorated with bands of fine incised lines; Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.
- 229.** Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and rounded outwards, differentiated by constriction. Wall rises straight (Fig. 10/159); Free-blown; Dr=90 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 84.3.
- 230.** Bowl fragment with specific decoration: ovals and circles cut cold (Fig. 10/160); Free-blown; n; Colourless; NC; Isings 96; same as **224**.

231. Fragment from the upper part of a vessel with straight rounded rim, slightly thickened, differentiated by constriction from body (Fig. 11/161); Free-blown; $t=1$ mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; NC; AV V 83.4; same as **193**.

232. Probably fragment from the rim of a bowl with near-horizontal and everted, ca. 6 mm; wide, folded inwards (?); wall rises straight; Free-blown; Dr=80 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC; AV V 83.4; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová xx, fig.1/4)

233. Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated by constriction. Wall slightly everted outwards (Fig. 11/162); Free-blown; Dr=110 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 83.3; same as **195**.

234. Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim continuous with the body, slightly thickened and differentiated by constriction. Wall rises straight, decorated with bands of fine incised lines (Fig. 11/163); Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 83.3; Tomis (Bucovală 1968 XIV, 44), Dealul Lomb (Boțan et alii 2024, pl. 1/3a, 3b)

235. Vessel fragment – body to rim, funnel neck (Fig. 11/164). Free-blown; Dneck=60 mm; Milky white; NC; AV V 84.2?; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová 2018, fig.1/4) NC

236. Fragment of a bowl with rounded rim outwards continuous with the body, straight wall with wheel-polishing traces; Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Colourless; NC; AV V 84.2; Yurta-Stroyno (Čiřáková, Čilová 2018, fig.2/17).

237. Fragment of a bowl with rim continuous with the body, straight, slightly rounded, wall with cold-working traces; Free-blown; Dr=100 mm; Milky white; S XIV, c 7, 1983, -1.5 m; AV V 83.1/2; same as **208**.

Jugs and flasks

Regarding serving vessels, only a small number of fragments appear to derive from jugs or flasks. These are generally transparent with natural shades of green or colourless. One flask fragment can be attributed to Isings Form 104a, characterised by an annular base and outwardly flaring walls. Vessels of this type are typical of the third century AD⁸⁹. Jugs (Isings Forms 52 and 55)⁹⁰ were fairly common in the 1st century AD and during the first half of the 2nd century AD, especially the spherical and conical variants. The example identified in our assemblage as Isings Form 55 is a natural coloured with greenish tint vessel with an inwardly folded rim.

Catalogue

238. Ring base, concave, of a flask with walls flaring outwards (Fig. 11/165); Free-blow; Yes; Db=41 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; NC. Isings 104a;

239. The fragment is most likely a piece from a jug rim that has been folded inwards; Free-blow; n; Milky white; C3, c 2, 1980, -1.8 m.

240. Fragment from the neck of a jug; Free-blow; n; Colourless; S XIV, c 5-7, 1982, -2.10 m.

241. Neck of a vessel, probably a jug; Free-blow; n; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XI, c 3, 1979.

242. Base of a jug, slightly concave, with added ring and walls that appear to describe a globular body (Fig. 11/166); Free-blow; Yes; Db=51 mm; Colourless; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.90 m; Isings 121 b/ Bucovală X 33/34; Bucovală XXIX 86.

243. Vessel with funnel-shaped mouth: rim everted outwards, folded inwards and rounded (Fig. 11/167); Free-blow; Dr=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; 1983.

244. Fragment with rim folded inwards up to the level of the neck, slightly obliquely inclined outwards, wide and flat, with straight neck (Fig. 11/168); Free-blow; Dr=46 mm; Dneck =29 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; FC; Isings 55b; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 68.

245. Fragment from the rim of a vessel probably used for pouring liquids; the rim is folded inwards and rounded, everted outwards, giving the impression of a funnel; short neck after which the walls flare outwards (Fig. 11/169); Free-blow; Dr=41 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S IV, c 6, 1982, -2 m.

246. Fragment from the rim of a jug with the rim folded inwards (Fig. 11/170); Free-blow; Dr=70 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 71 a; S XIV, c 9, 1982, -1.50 m.

Dish/Plate

In the category of serving vessels, we have identified eight fragments interpreted as platters or dishes. These are characterized by flat or applied annular bases and are either natural coloured or milky white. A portion of these fragments could be typologically assigned either to Isings Form 47 which is distinguished by its conical profile, straight or slightly tapering walls, and minimal decoration (Price and Cottam's Form 13⁹¹.) The examples from Buridava appear to have been produced by free-blowing or mould-blowing techniques, in contrast to those from

⁸⁹ Lazar 2003, 129.

⁹⁰ Isings 1957, 69-71/72-74

⁹¹ Price and Cottam 1998, 56-57

Britain, which were cast. Nevertheless, close parallels for this form have been documented at Durostorum⁹² and Potaissa⁹³ indicating that such vessels were relatively common in the region. Of particular note is fragment no. 247, which features a flat base decorated with cold-abraded concentric circles. This decorative technique, executed through wheel-cutting or abrasion, further aligns the piece with mid- to late first-century Roman serving ware traditions observed across the provinces.

Catalogue

247. Flat base of a plate decorated with four concentric circles created by cold abrasion/wheel-cutting; Mould-blown; n; Milky white; S XII, c 13, 1980, -1.2 m.

248. Slightly concave base fragment with carefully applied added ring foot; walls flare almost horizontally outwards (Fig. 11/171); Free-blown; Yes; Db=80 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XII, c 4, 1980, -1.2 m; Isings 47; Potaissa (Istvan 2017, LXXXV/4,6)

249. Base of a vessel, most probably a plate/dish, with a tall ring foot (Fig. 11/172); Mould-blown; n; Matte-white; S XI, c 9, 1979, -1.2 m; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 13e; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefrescu 2018, fig. XXV/1).

250. Base of a vessel, most probably a plate/dish, with a tall ring foot; Mould-blown; n; Milky white; S XI, c 9, 1979, -1.2 m; Price, Cottam 1998, fig. 13e; same as **249**.

251. Base of a probable plate/dish? Walls flare outwards with rounded base (Fig. 11/173); Mould-blown; Db=50 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of yellowish-white; S XI, c 2, 1979, -1.1 m.

252. Flat base of a plate/dish with walls rising almost horizontally (Fig. 11/174); Free-blown; Db=35 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 11, 1979, -1 m.

253. Fragment from a vessel, most probably a plate/dish or shallow bowl with rounded rim, everted/splayed outwards, straight walls (Fig. 11/176); Mould-blown; Dr=170 mm; Milky white; S XII, c 12-13, 1980, -1.60-1.95 m; AV V 83.4.

254. Fragment from the base of a vessel with a foot measuring 13 mm in height; the base is flat and the wall flares outward from the junction with the base (Fig. 11/175); Mould-blown; Db=70 mm; Milky white; S X, c 13, 1980, -2 m; Durostorum (Boțan, Elefrescu 2018, pl. XXV/2)

Handles

Several handles were recovered from the glass assemblage, four of which differ markedly from those associated with Isings Form 50. Two preserve small sections of the vessel wall, which is exceptionally thin, while the remaining two are delicate and rod-shaped. These likely originated from small vessels, possibly with ovoid bodies or from miniature amphoriskoi, although a definitive attribution remains uncertain. All the handles are natural coloured with a greenish or bluish tint and were formed by hot-working with tools.

Catalogue

255. Small handle applied to a vessel with thin walls; Hot-tooled; L=28 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S 10, c 1972, -1.2 m.

256. Massive fragment from the handle of a vessel; Hot-tooled; L=43mm; Blue; S XIV, c 1, 1982, -1.70 m;

257. Handle of a vessel attached to a very thin wall (= 1.5 mm); Hot-tooled; n; Natural coloured with a tint of greenish-white; C3, c, 2, 1980, -1.8 m.

258. Delicate rod-shaped handle of a vessel; Hot-tooled; L=36 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of green; S XI, c 5, 1979, -1 m.

259. Delicate rod-shaped handle of a vessel, probably from a small-sized vessel, possibly ovoid or an amphoriskos/amphorette; Hot-tooled; L=59 mm; Natural coloured with a tint of blue; S XV, c 5, 1983, -2.70 m.

Discussions and conclusions

The glass assemblage from Buridava is characterized by several features. The first of these is perhaps the easiest to identify, namely the colour of the glass paste. Therefore, one of the most striking characteristics of the glass assemblage from Buridava is the clear predominance of either natural coloured glass with greenish or bluish hues or milky glass. Therefore, approximately 285 fragments (93 %) are natural coloured with tints (greenish, bluish, or yellowish), a pattern consistent with high-quality tableware and toilet vessels intended for the fort elite's consumption within the bath complex. The manufacture of colourless glass required substantially greater skill and effort on the part of glassmakers, involving careful selection of cullet and the deliberate addition

⁹² Boțan and Elefrescu 2018, pl. XXV/2

⁹³ Istvan 2017, LXXXV/4,6

of decolorants such as manganese or antimony oxides⁹⁴. These practices reflect the contemporary aesthetic preference for glass that imitated rock crystal⁹⁵, for which consumers were willing to pay a premium. This preference is explicitly confirmed by the Edict of Diocletian issued in 301 AD⁹⁶, which records markedly higher prices for high-quality colourless glass (*vitrum alexandrinum*)⁹⁷ than for the naturally coloured blue-green varieties (*vitrum Iudaicum viridis*)⁹⁸.

This interpretation is further supported by the well-documented cargo of the Iulia Felix shipwreck⁹⁹. In the Iulia Felix assemblage, coloured cullet predominates by weight, whereas colourless fragments, although lighter, are far more numerous. This contrast highlights the higher economic value of colourless glass (used for fine tableware and bottles) which required a slightly more complex manufacturing process involving decolorization. The Buridava assemblage thus mirrors the broader imperial shift toward colourless glass and confirms its premium status.

According to the specialised literature, during the 1st to 3rd centuries AD a clear difference in provenance existed between primary production workshops. Egyptian glass¹⁰⁰ was decolorised with antimony, while Levantine glass¹⁰¹ was decolorised with manganese. Both variants were exported to secondary glassworking workshops across the Empire. Until the end of the 2nd century AD, antimony-decolorised glass was preferred¹⁰²; thereafter the recipe changed, and by the 4th century manganese became the dominant decolorant¹⁰³. One possible explanation for this shift is that the Roman abandonment of Dacia coincides precisely with the transition from antimony to manganese decolourisation¹⁰⁴. The technical complexity of cold-working techniques (facet-cutting, wheel-incised channels, polished surfaces) and the significant prevalence of colorless glass suggest that either direct importation from established glass-working.

The site's status is further highlighted by the discovery of uncommon artifacts, such as facet-cut goblets and mould-blown leaf beakers, potentially linked to its proposed use as a temporary residence for the governor of Moesia Inferior during the Trajanic era. Wight locates the production of leaf beakers in eastern Mediterranean workshops, drawing comparisons with other inscribed beakers¹⁰⁵.

Regarding the shape of glass vessels and their functionality, following centralization we were able to establish that the most common type of vessel is the one used for drinking. Drinking vessels constitute the largest functional category (158 fragments), followed by cosmetic containers (60 fragments, of which 58 are *unguentaria*). Bottles, jugs, flasks, dishes, and window glass appear in far smaller quantities. Typological analysis, based primarily on Isings with supplementary reference to Rütli, Bonnet Borel, Price and Cottam, and Bucovaľă, reveals a clear preference for forms typical of the 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD. The most frequently attested types include Isings 82a1 and 82a2 *unguentaria*, Isings 85a cups, Isings 29–34 beakers, Isings 21 facet-cut goblets, and Isings 42a/96 bowls. Two fragments (nos. 116 and 129) have been securely attributed to the Isings 111 goblet form. The chronological span of the assemblage closely corresponds with the period of maximum development of the thermal complex (levels I–IV, Trajan–Philip the Arab), although a small percentage of vessels are dated either earlier (Isings 12 Hofheim cups, AR 31.2 leaf beakers) or later than this period (Isings 104a flasks).

The functional characteristics of the glass distinctly mirror the activities linked to Roman *thermae*: substantial quantities of drinking vessels and cosmetic containers indicate communal bathing, personal grooming, and the use of scented oils or medicinal concoctions, while the existence of window panes (some still containing mortar) validates the architectural function of glass in south-facing openings for both light and passive solar heating.

A notable limitation of the glass assemblage from the Roman thermal complex at Buridava is the lack of direct correlation between the findspots of the 305 fragments and their original functional positions within the bathhouse. This situation stems from the loss or misplacement of Bichir's excavation documentation (1971–1992). Although this issue is not the central focus of the study, a plausible spatial reconstruction is proposed by drawing on well-documented parallels from other Roman *thermae* across the Empire and from sites in Roman Dacia. Comparative

⁹⁴ Freestone 2015, 30–34.

⁹⁵ Pliny Nat.Hist., XXXVI, 67.

⁹⁶ Whitehouse 2004, 189–191.

⁹⁷ Barag 2005, 184.

⁹⁸ Barag 2005, 184.

⁹⁹ Silvestri, Molin and Salviulo 2008.

¹⁰⁰ Gliozzo 2017, 478.

¹⁰¹ Gliozzo 2017, 478.

¹⁰² Gliozzo 2017, 468.

¹⁰³ Gliozzo 2017, 472.

¹⁰⁴ Degryse *et al.* 2024, 8.

¹⁰⁵ Wight 2000, 68.

evidence reveals consistent patterns of glass distribution according to bathhouse zones. At Mălăiești¹⁰⁶ (101–118 AD), glass was concentrated in the entrance (29 fragments) and apodyterium area (30 fragments), while the frigidarium drainage yielded only 6 glass fragments. In the *thermae* at Romuliana, the majority of fragments, especially window glass, came from the frigidarium¹⁰⁷. At Apsaros (Georgia), 126 pieces, mainly Isings 27/28 unguentaria, bottles, and goblets, were recovered from the *apodyterium* and its drainage channel¹⁰⁸. In the fort baths at Cioroiu Nou, window-glass fragments were restricted to the caldarium and tepidarium, whereas vessels appeared in a later-added room aligned with the frigidarium–apodyterium axis¹⁰⁹. At Eretria (Greece), approximately 25 % of the glass (beakers, plates, and cups) was found in the *vestibule impluvium*, with toilet vessels less numerous; window glass occurred mainly in the *vestibule* and vestiary¹¹⁰. Finally, at Leptis Magna, the largest concentrations of window glass were recorded in *tepidarium* 2 (Room 5)¹¹¹, and the *frigidarium* (Zones 7 and 29)¹¹². At Buridava itself, 74 fragments lack any recorded context. The most productive areas are Section XII (71 pieces) and Section XV (47 pieces). Window glass is concentrated in Section XV, drinking vessels mainly in Section XII (38 fragments), serving vessels in Sections XI and XII, storage vessels in Section XV, the funnel in Section XII, and the *guttus* in Section XI. Taking into account the patterns of glass distribution observed in the comparative examples of Roman *thermae* presented above, it can be suggested that Section XII likely corresponds to the apodyterium, while Section XV may be associated with the *frigidarium* area, particularly given the notable concentration of window glass fragments recovered in this section. Nevertheless, this interpretation remains tentative and would require a more thorough analysis, supported by a broader and more diversified range of comparative examples from other Roman bath complexes.

Nevertheless, a recently published study¹¹³ has established a correlation between the archaeological contexts of the T2 *thermae* and the glass finds. However, only a very limited number of the specimens identified in T2 come from well-defined contexts. Of these, four vessels originate from the vestibulum (room C11) and a further two from the sudatorium (room C12). All are small-sized drinking vessels of Isings forms 21/30/85. This is to be expected, given that the *vestibulum* served as an area for the consumption of liquids or food¹¹⁴.

The glass assemblage from Buridava is representative of the 2nd–3rd centuries AD and is characteristic of a bath-related context, with a predominance of drinking vessels and cosmetic containers. Future research will aim to reconstruct the spatial distribution of glass artefacts within the *thermae* at Buridava. Many of the common forms of the 2nd and 3rd centuries are present, including colourless or natural coloured glass cups, beakers, bowls as well as vessels decorated with wheel cut or grooves. These forms are well attested at other sites across the Roman Empire. A particularly significant piece is the mould-blown vessel (no. 96), decorated with leaf motifs. This type of vessel is rare in this region of the Empire, and only a limited number of examples are known from secure archaeological contexts that can provide comparable insight into trade connections and patterns of importation. The quality of this piece, along with others such as the facet-cut beakers, demonstrates that at least some inhabitants of Buridava had access to high-quality glassware.

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¹⁰⁶ Țentea, Manea and Rațiu. 2023, 147

¹⁰⁷ Petković and Kapuran 2013, 296.

¹⁰⁸ Karasiewicz-Szczypiorski *et al.* 2016, 528.

¹⁰⁹ Bondoc 2015, 12–127.

¹¹⁰ Demierre and Prikhodkine 2015, 199–202.

¹¹¹ Foy 2016, 103, fig. 8; Paulin, Dagnas and Bonifay 2012, fig. 1.

¹¹² Foy 2016, 104–107.

¹¹³ Țentea and Călina 2026, pl. V.

¹¹⁴ Inge 1990, 145.

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Planches

Fig. 1. Stolniceni – Râmnicu Vâlcea, Buridava, emplacement du site.

Fig. 2. Stolniceni – Râmnicu Vâlcea, Buridava, plan du site (Bichir et al. 1992 : fig. 1) superposé à une orthophoto de 2021.

Fig. 3. Bouteilles en verre (1-9) ; récipients à cosmétiques (10-19).

Fig. 4. Récipients à cosmétiques (20-41), gobelets (42-43).

Fig. 5. Gobelets (44-62).

Fig. 6. Verres à bec (63-65) ; gobelets (66-80).

Fig. 7. Tasses (81-101).

Fig. 8. Tasses (102-124) ; bols (125).

Fig. 9. Bols (126-145).

Fig. 10. Bols (146-160).

Fig. 11. Bols (161-164) ; cruches et flacons (16-170) ; plats/assiettes (171-176).

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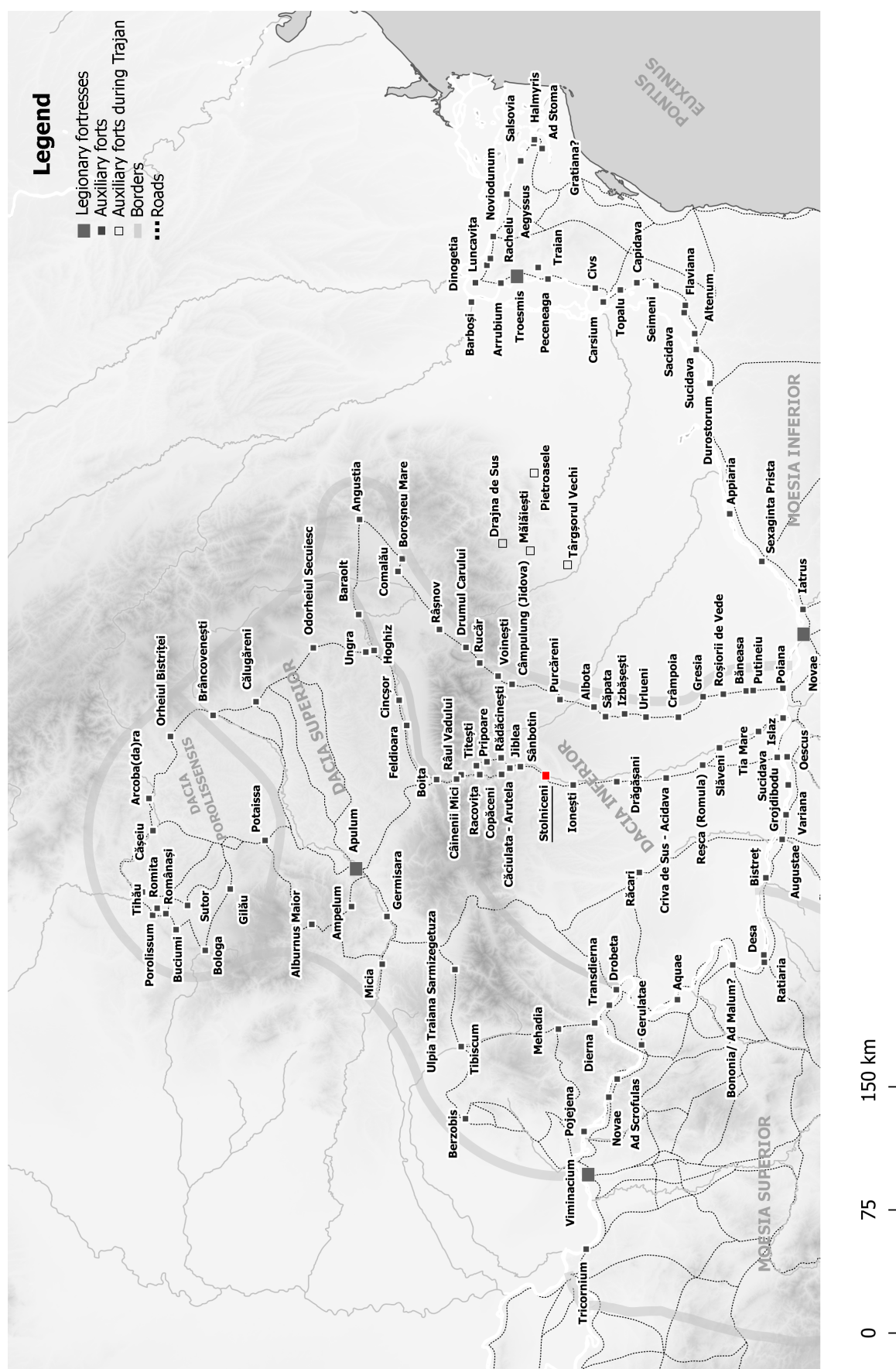


Fig. 1. Stolniceni – Râmniciu Vâlcea, Buridava, site location.



Fig. 2. Stolniceni – Râmnicu Vâlcea, Buridava, site plan (Bichir et al. 1992: fig. 1) overlaid on 2021 orthophoto.

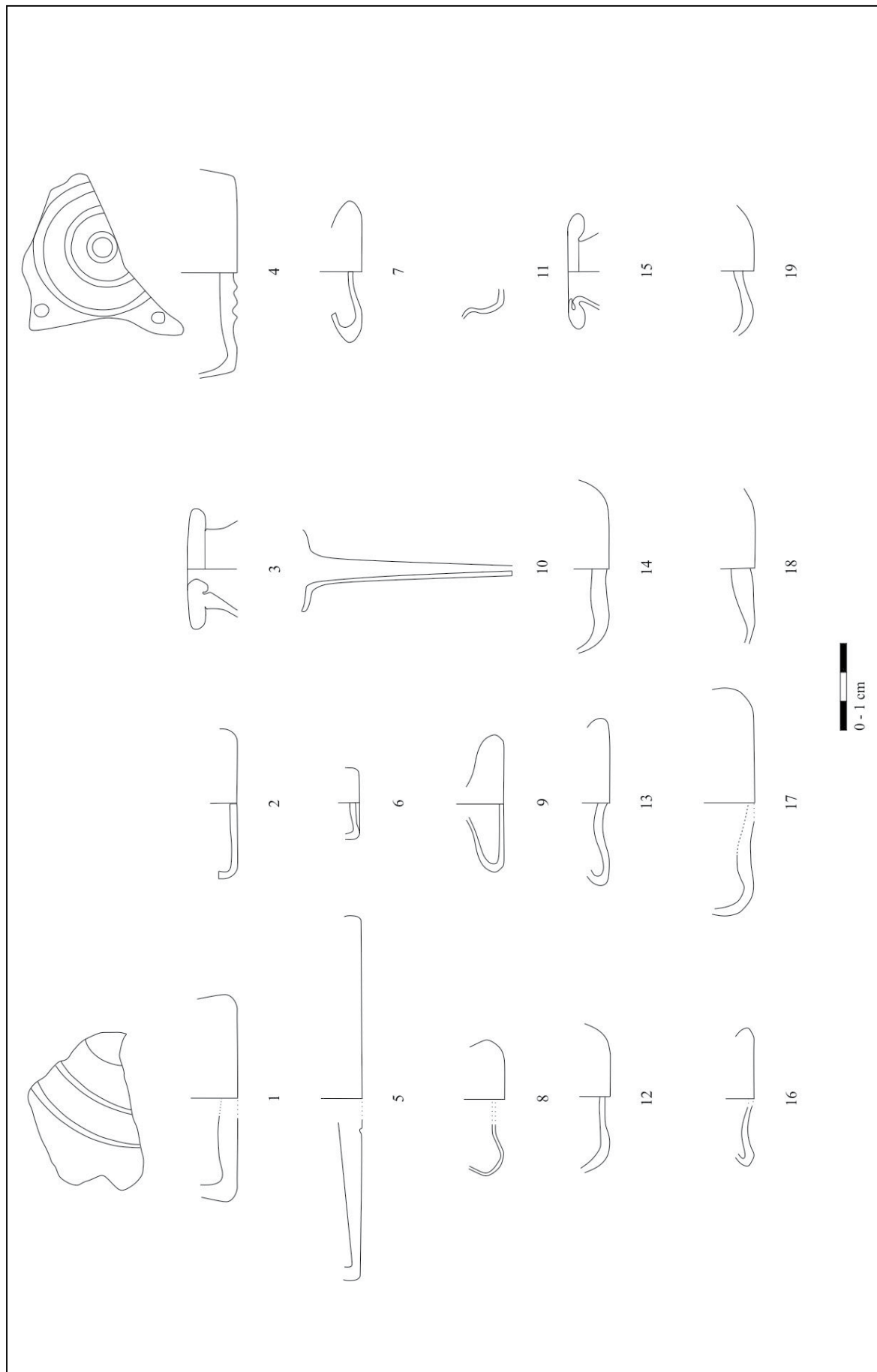


Fig. 3. Glass bottles (1-9); cosmetic vessels (10-19).

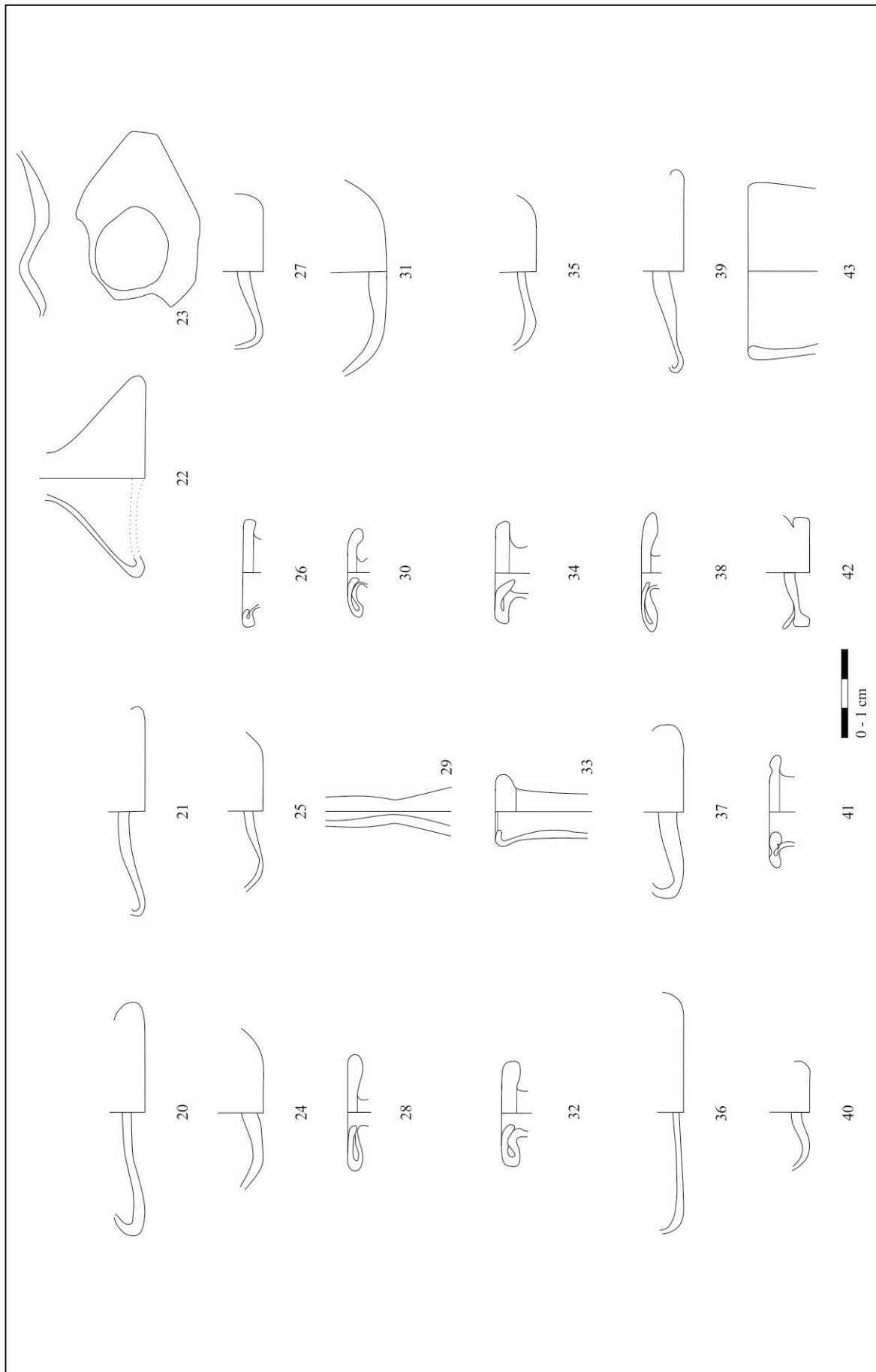


Fig. 4. Cosmetic vessels (20-41), beakers (42-43).

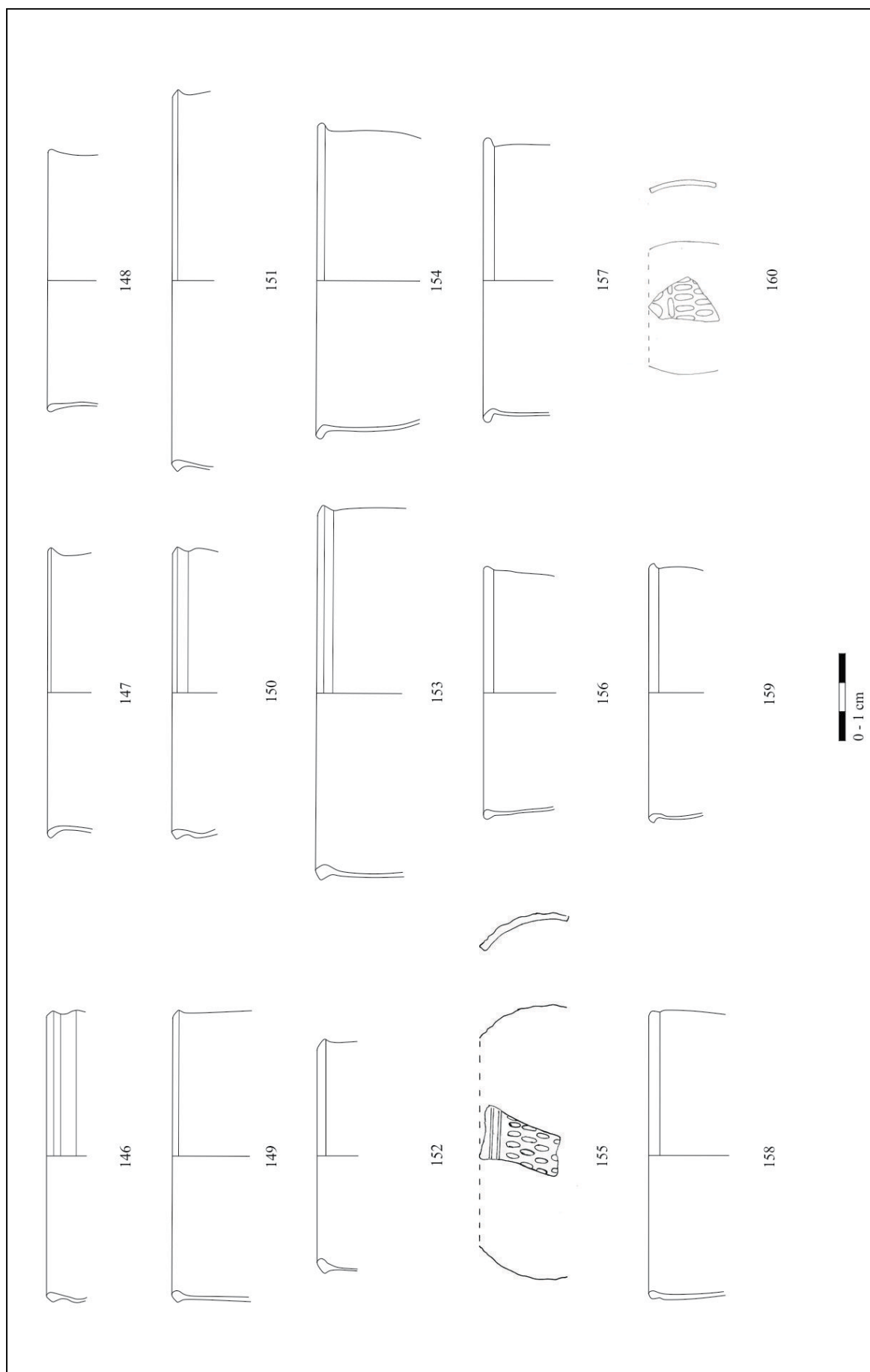


Fig. 5. Beakers (44-62).

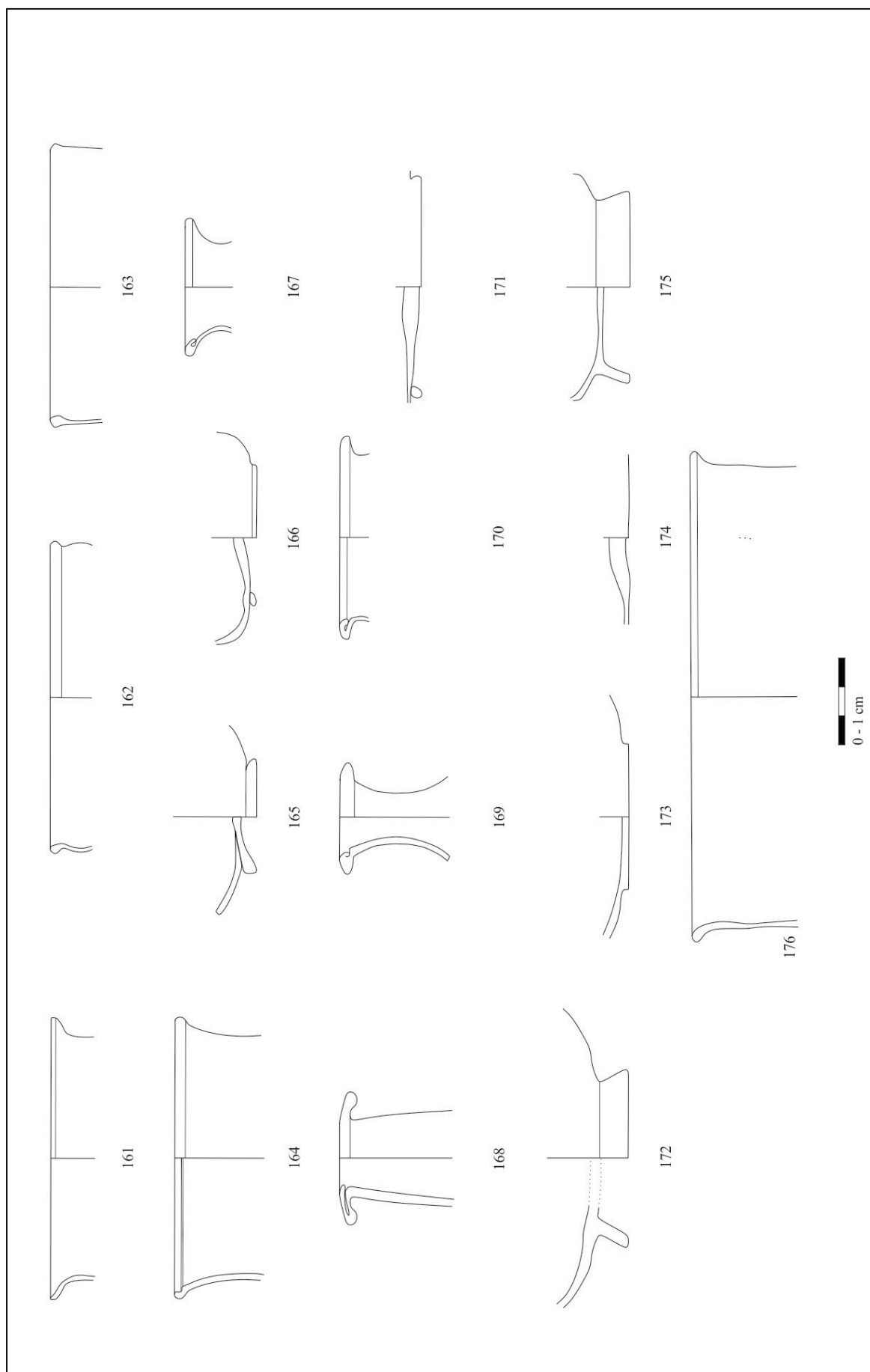


Fig. 6. Beakers (63-65); Goblets (66-80).

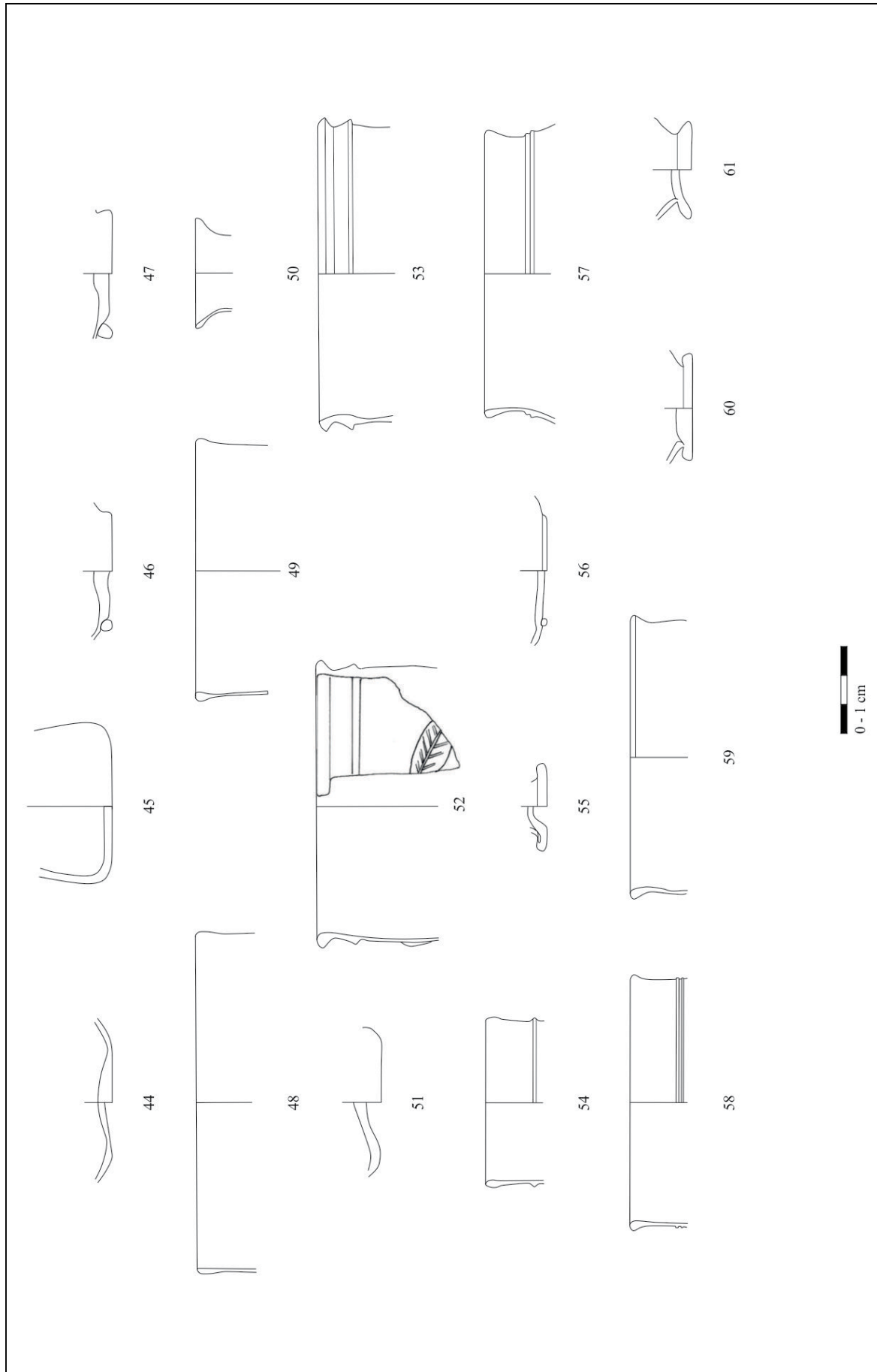


Fig. 7. Cups (81-101).

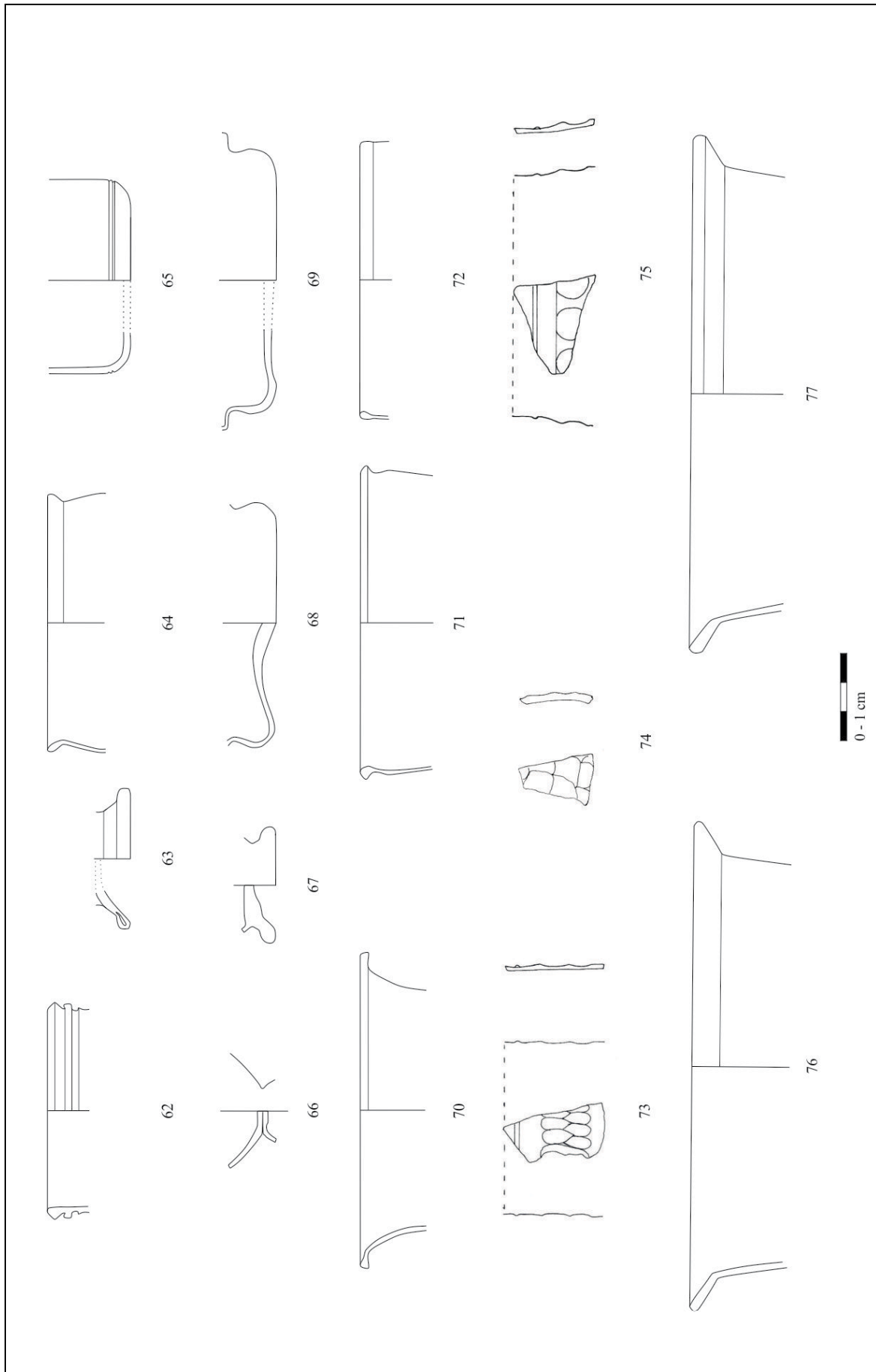


Fig. 8. Cups (102-124); Bowls (125).

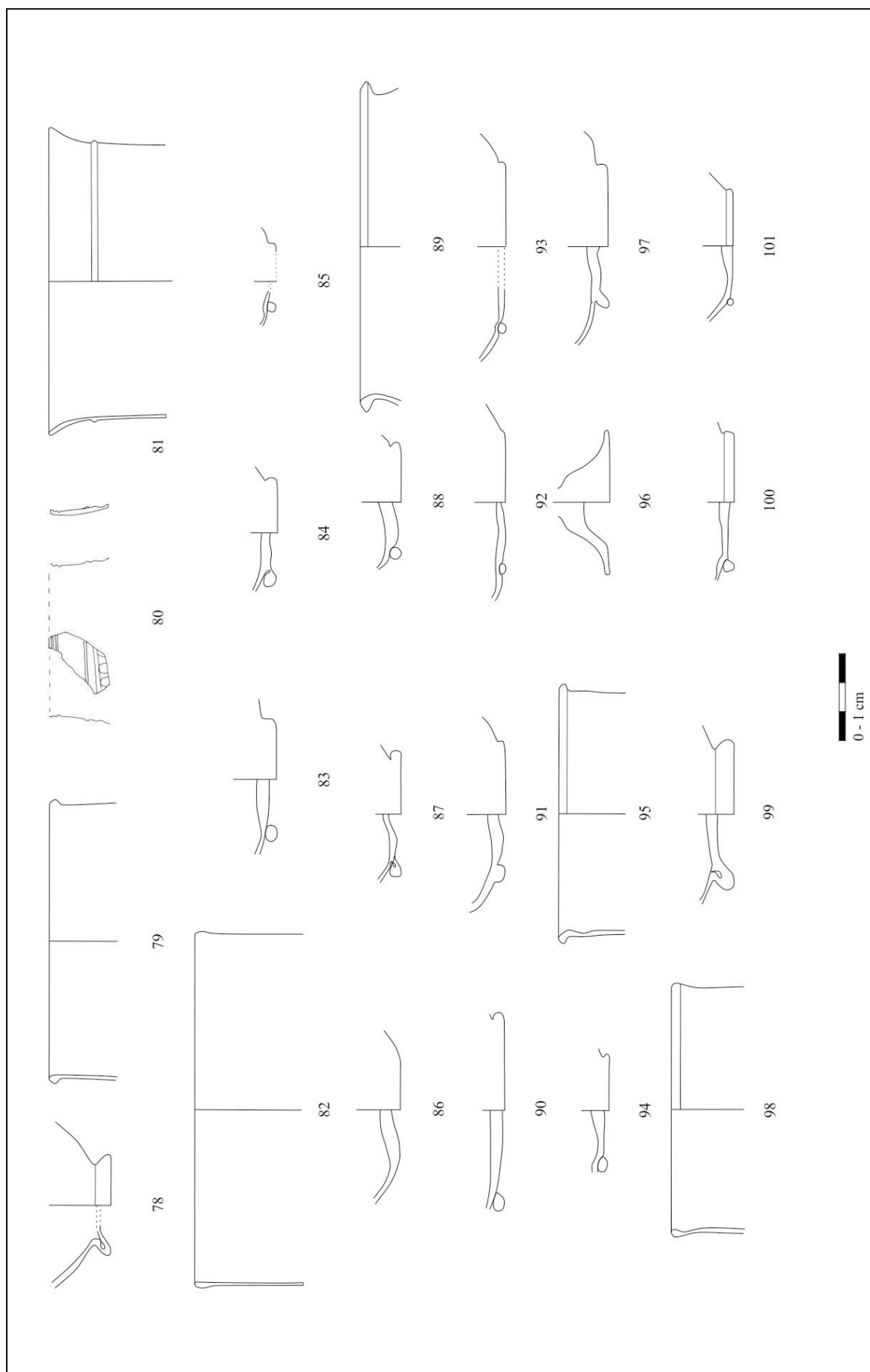


Fig. 9. Bowls (126-145).

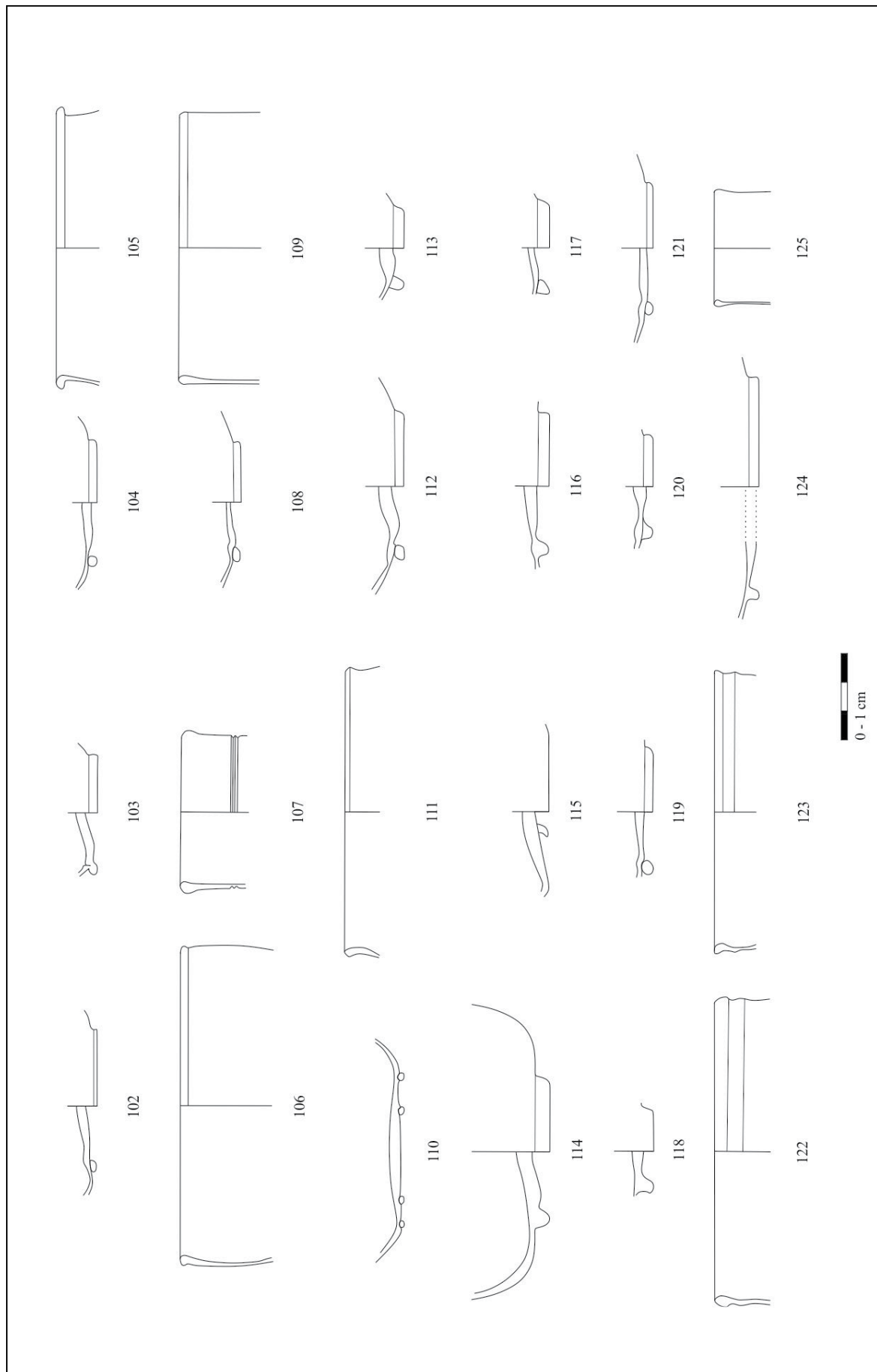


Fig. 10. Bowls (146-160).

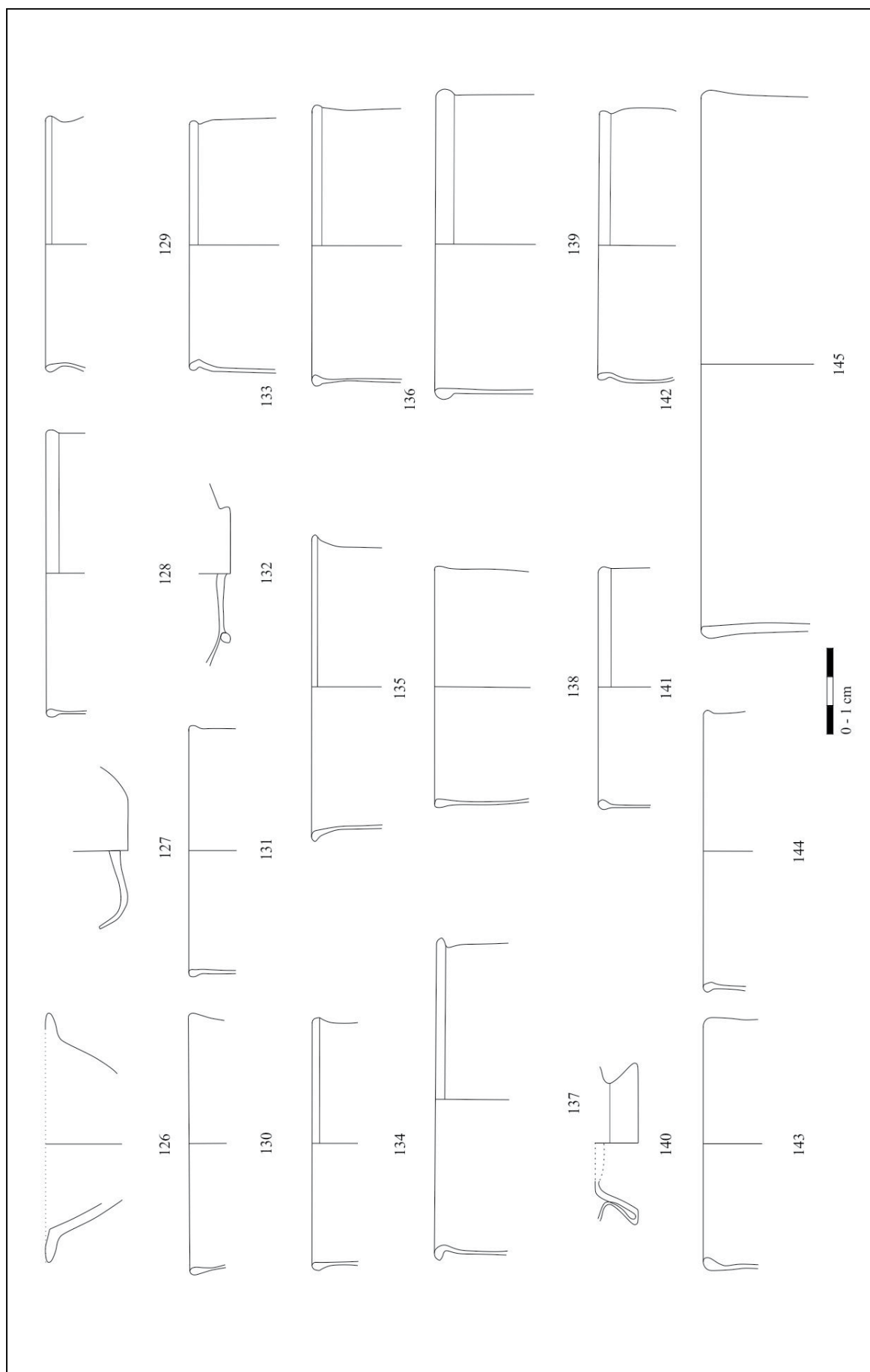


Fig. 11. Bowls (161-164); Jugs and flasks (16-170); Dishes/Plates (171-176).