

PRE-ROMAN DACIA WITHIN THE TRADE WITH THE HELLENISTIC AND ROMAN WORLD. EASTERN SIGILLATA B

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Eastern Sigillata B, a pottery class emerging by the end of the 1st century BC in Asia Minor, under the influence of Italian sigillata, is firstly diffused in the basin of the Aegean Sea and sporadically in the Pontic basin¹. During their maximum dispersion period, that coincides with the decline of the Italian workshops and the workshops manufacturing *Eastern Sigillata A* (third quarter of the 1st century A.D. – second half of the 2nd century A.D.), their distribution area expands, encompassing part of Crete, western Greece, southern Italy and the coasts of the Adriatic Sea².

The issue of the north Danube penetration of Hellenistic and Roman pottery, within the territory inhabited by the Geto-Dacians, during the 2nd century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. is poorly mirrored by the Romanian archaeological literature, in spite of numerous references on the discovery of “imported pottery”, “Hellenistic and Roman pottery”, “Hellenistic-Roman pottery”, “terra sigillata” etc. within numerous Geto-Dacian sites either systematically researched or only surveyed³.

¹ It is believed that the production centre or centres are located somewhere in the Tralles area, yet, insofar, the hypothesis has not been confirmed by the archaeological research (Atlante II, p. 49; Malfitana 2002, p. 141); for the description of *Eastern Sigillata B* see Atlante II, p. 49–52; for a Romanian abstract see Popescu 2006, p. 265–266.

² Atlante II, p. 52; for a study regarding the distribution of classes of *Eastern Sigillata*, including *Eastern Sigillata B*, within the sites in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea, see Malfitana 2002, p. 133–157.

³ Regularly, the Hellenistic and Roman pottery is signalled by excavation reports; it is reviewed within special sections, either partial or complexly compiled within certain articles and site or areas monographs; it is either mentioned within studies addressing the issue of Hellenistic and Roman imports in general; for instance: Sanie 1973, p. 407–435; Sârbu 1982, p. 99–125; Sârbu, Atanasiu

The theme benefited of a complex approach within the ample frame of the work concerning the “*Dacian Trade with the Hellenistic and Roman World*” drafted by Ioan Glodariu⁴, who considered in ensemble, the Hellenistic and Roman influences supported and fully contributed to the development of the Geto-Dacian civilization. The author’s remarks regarding the diffusion of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery within the territory, its origin and the evolution of the trade with Hellenistic and Roman pottery, still apply⁵. We must additionally mention the study on the painted ware in Hadra style discovered in the Romanian territory⁶ and a note describing the *Eastern Sigillata B* unearthed in the settlement of Poiana (Galați county)⁷.

Subsequent the analysis of the Hellenistic and Roman pottery of the 2nd century B.C. and 1st century A.D. discovered in Geto-Dacian sites east of the Carpathians, within the territory comprised between Olt river and the Danube and a few sites inside the Carpathian arch (pl. 1, map / no. 3, 10, 11), I succeeded to identify an important lot of *Eastern Sigillata B*, which constitutes the theme of the present article⁸.

Beside the samples from Poiana, already published⁹, the catalogue comprises 18 items uncovered in the Geto-Dacian settlements on the mid and lower course of Siret river: Brad and Răcătău, Bacău county and housed with the collections of the History Museums of Roman and Bacău¹⁰.

1983, p. 11–42; Teodor 1994, p. 73–123; Ursachi 1994, p. 208–225; Crișan 2000, p. 132; Vulpe, Teodor, 2003, p. 89–95, 321–334.

⁴ Glodariu 1974, p. 40–54, 140–150, 209–233.

⁵ Glodariu 1974, p. 46–47, 51–52.

⁶ Lungu, Trohani 2000, p. 137–162.

⁷ Popescu 2006, p. 265–273.

⁸ M.-C. Popescu, “Cultural interferences in pre-Roman Dacia. The imported pottery”; doctoral thesis defended at the Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca in 2008, ms; the Geto-Dacian settlements where was discovered Roman pottery analyzed in this work are following: 1. Barboși (Galați county), 2. Bâta Doamnei (Neamț county), 3. Brad (Bacău county), 4. Buridava (Ocnița, Vâlcea county), 5. Cernat “Pământul lui Robert” (Covasna county), 6. Covasna “Cetatea Zânelor” (Covasna county), 7. Ipotești (Olt county), 8. Pecica (Arad county), 9. Piatra Șoimului (Neamț county), 10. Poiana (Galați county), 11. Răcătău (Bacău county), 12. Sprâncenata (Olt county), 13. Zimnicea (Teleorman county) (see pl. I/map).

⁹ Popescu 2006, p. 265–273; two remarks are worth mentioning regarding the published items from Poiana: the present catalogue does not include two fragments identified, under reserve, as form Hayes 80 and the cup Hayes 36, since among the items subsequently processed we identified *Pontic Sigillata* with similar fabric and slip; the plate fragments Hayes 57 are incorporated with form Hayes 58 in the current catalogue.

¹⁰ I would like to thank this way, Mr. Vasile Ursachi and Mr. Viorel Căpitanu for amiably allowing me to process the material uncovered from within the sites where they led the archaeological research.

Although the material is largely fragmentary and poorly preserved, I managed to distinguish, based on details particular to each obvious form of the analyzed fragments, nine Hayes forms used in the household, which may be grouped in two functional categories: tableware service and drinking cups.

The tableware are represented mainly by plates. Among them most numerous are forms Hayes 4 (no. 1, pl. 2), Hayes 6 (no. 2–3, pl. 2/2), Hayes 7 (no. 4–9, pl. 2/9), Hayes 8 (no. 10–14, pl. 2/10), Hayes 58 (no. 19–27, pl. 2/20, 23; pl. 3/24–25), defined by the following: rounded fine rim, with or without a groove in the upper part; vertical wall (on occasion slightly concave or thickened on the outside), with two outer mouldings, separated from wall by grooves; flat base or almost flat, angular junction between wall and base; and low ring. Such forms have a rather similar morphological evolution and therefore, their identification raises serious questions, especially when the material is poorly preserved.

They are supplemented by a few plates form Hayes 14 (no. 15–18, pl. 2/16), with more or less curved walls and flat base; with rounded junction between wall and bottom on the outside and, occasionally, angular on the inside; low ring, simple or beveled with flat or slightly rounded resting surface.

The same category of tableware also comprises a bowl form Hayes 60 (no. 28, pl. 3), with sloping wall, incurved rim with grooves below, both on the inside and on the outside, and straight angle-floor.

Drinking cups are represented by two forms Hayes – 32 (no. 29, pl. 3) and 68 (no. 30, pl. 3), with conical body and either concave vertical rim bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings or downturned bevelled rim; flat base and low rounded ring, including on the resting surface.

The fabric of which the analysed fragments are made of is homogenous, abounds in mica and consequently falls off easily. Greater attention is noticeable paid in the fabric refinement of the items belonging to the series of *Eastern Sigillata B1* (Hayes 4, Hayes 6, Hayes 7, Hayes 8, Hayes 14, Hayes 32). The fabric colour varies from red to reddish yellow and pink (Munsell 10 R 6/8 – 7.5 YR 7/6).

The slip is fine, dull, shiny or metallic, the majority of the analysed fragments preserving only parts of it. Alike the fabric, the slip on the series B1 fragments is more homogenous and much more adherent. The slip colour varies from red to reddish yellow and pink (Munsell 10 R 6/8 – 7.5 YR 6/8).

The decoration elements are typical to the *Eastern Sigillata B* class. Rouletting decoration: simple or multiple lines arranged on the outer vessel surface, on both mouldings or only on the upper moulding, onto the rim or the

vessel floor; incised concentric circles, simple or double; and applied horizontal “S” pairs imitating double spirals specific to Italic Sigillata¹¹.

Potter's stamps were not found on the items discovered within the local environment. In the case of a single plate Hayes 58, early variant (no. 22, pl. 3/22a-b), the fashion that the slip and fabric of a small base portion inside, a circle sketched by a thin incised line, may suggest that the item was stamped.

Subsequent the forms presentation and chart 1 and 2, it may be inferred that functionally the vessels for food service prevails (93%), while best represented forms are Hayes 58 (31%). Forms Hayes 4, Hayes 60 and Hayes 68 (3% each) are less found. Concerning their quantitative distribution upon sites (chart 3), most items come from Poiana (44%), followed decreasingly by Răcățău (33%) and Brad (23%).

Unfortunately, data regarding the discovery contexts are either lacking or do not allow for chronological refinement of the time when each of the identified form reaches Geto-Dacian settlements, the duration of their usage and the fashion they reach such environment, either distinctly or in compact lots.

Obviously, the appearance date of each form represents a *terminus post quem*, and the final existence of Geto-Dacian settlements – at the beginning of the second century A.D., those from Brad and Răcățău¹², and in the mid of the second century A.D. (?) that from Poiana¹³ –, a *terminus ante quem*, for the presence of *Eastern Sigillata B* in the north of the Danube.

Nonetheless, should the chronology established for each form (chart 4) be considered, it may be noticed that two thirds of the identified *Eastern Sigillata B* (19 items and 6 forms Hayes 4, Hayes 6, Hayes 7, Hayes 8, Hayes 14 and Hayes 32) date from the first half of the 1st century A.D.¹⁴, while the others (11 items and 3 forms Hayes 58, Hayes 60, Hayes 68) – date from the second half of the 1st century A.D.¹⁵.

¹¹ Conspectus, p. 149.

¹² The end of the Geto-Dacian settlement of Brad – although there may be elements suggesting an earlier date – may be related to the wars by the beginning of the 2nd century B.C.. For a discussion regarding the end of the settlement of Brad, see Ursachi 1995, p. 26, 274–279. Regarding the stratigraphy and dating of the settlement of Răcățău, see Căpitanu 1992, p. 134–135.

¹³ The date when the settlement of Poiana ceases to exist is not yet established. Previous publications concerning the site propose as final date either the end of the 1st century A.D. or the beginning of the 2nd century A.D. (Vulpe, Vulpe 1927–1932, p. 344–351; Vulpe 1951, p. 179; Vulpe 1957, p. 145–146, 162–164). In exchange, recent publications mention that the last dwelling level from the settlement of Poiana dated from the beginning of the 1st century B.C. until mid 2nd century A.D. and it is believed that the settlement is definitively abandoned by the end of the 2nd century A.D. (Teodor 1992, p. 115–125; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 20–21).

¹⁴ Atlante II, p. 54–56, 59; for form Hayes 14 see also Robinson 1959, p. 25.

¹⁵ Atlante II, p. 63–64, 66.

They diffuse differently within various sites, both as forms as well as chronology, a fact which may suggest direct connection with the sources in the case of each settlement, irrespective of the other. Hence, according to chart 5, one may notice that: plates Hayes 4 and Hayes 6, which date earlier, appear exclusively in the settlement of Brad (besides, one may infer that only *Eastern Sigillata B* from the first half of the 1st century A.D. may be identified here¹⁶); the forms Hayes 32, Hayes 60 and Hayes 68 emerge exclusively in the settlement of Poiana, where forms of the first half of the 1st century A.D. dominate, most early being plates Hayes 8, dated during the mid 1st century A.D.; at Răcățau, the earliest are plates Hayes 7, dated 25–50 A.D., while the quantitative ratio between the items of the first half of the 1st century A.D. and those belonging to the second half of the 1st century A.D. is rather balanced.

Insofar, the distribution area of *Eastern Sigillata B* limits to the settlements on Siret River. Does their absence from other Geto-Dacian settlements mirror a reality or a state of research?

The tableware of the Roman period, present from the beginning of the 1st century A.D. until the beginning of the 2nd century A.D. within the sites of barbarian Dacia, comes from two regions: the region of Asia Minor (*Eastern Sigillata B*) and the Pontic region (*Pontic Sigillata*), while *Western Sigillata* and other pottery classes corresponding to the 1st century A.D. is poorly represented (chart 6). The quantitative ratio between such pottery classes decidedly favours the *Pontic Sigillata* including within the sites where they may be found beside *Eastern Sigillata B*: Poiana, Brad and Răcățau (chart 7). Besides, during the first half of the 1st century A.D., the two *Sigillata* classes rather complete each other – the drinking ware belonging to the *Pontic Sigillata* class and the tableware to the *Eastern Sigillata B* class – whereas, during the second half of the 1st century A.D., the *Pontic Sigillata* would almost completely replace *Eastern Sigillata B*. The fact does not occur only north of the Danube, but is rather related to the beginning of the production of *Pontic Sigillata* – initiated under the influence of *Eastern Sigillata B* – and to the fact that, from the second half of the 1st century AD, they would dominate in the Pontic basin area and the neighbouring barbarian territories¹⁷.

¹⁶ Of the seven items identified in this settlement, only one footring sherd was doubtfully attributed to form Hayes 58 (see catalogue no. 19).

¹⁷ Atlante II, p. 92–95; Zhuravlev 2000, p. 254–561; M.-C. Popescu, “Cultural interferences in pre-Roman Dacia. The imported pottery”; doctoral thesis defended the Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca in 2008, ms.

The presence of *Eastern Sigillata B* north of the Danube does not necessarily prove direct relations with the workshops from Asia Minor. Such products, most probably, reach the Geto-Dacian sites to the extent they emerge within the Greek cities from the Pontic basin (most numerous analogies with the items identified within the Geto-Dacian sites being signalled here¹⁸), thus proving rather the range of the trade relations of the manufacturing centres.

Catalogue

Plates

Hayes 4

1. *Brad*, 1972, SXII, c 4, –0,50–0,70 m; M.R., inv. no. 21956; diam. 26 cm; pl. 2/1.

Fragment (ring, three-quarters of wall and most part of base missing). Vertical slightly concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Vertical thin rim with shallow groove on top. Groove on innerface of upper moulding. Angular junction between wall and base. Rouletting on outside upper moulding. Hard, fine light red fabric with mica (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8). Metallic red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/8).

Hayes 4 (Atlante II, p. 53–54, tav. XI, 13).

It is related with the Arretine form Conspectus 18.1.2 (Conspectus 1990, p. 82, Taf.16).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 54).

Literature: Ursachi 1995, pl. 196/2.

Dating: Hayes 4 is produced beginning with the early 1st century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 54).

Hayes 6

2. *Brad*, 1971, SVI, c 3, 0,60–0,70 m; M.R., inv. no. 14005; diam. 28 cm; pl. 2/2.

Very poorly preserved fragment (ring and three-quarters of wall and base missing). Vertical wall bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin rim with deep groove on top. Wall meets base at angle. Base is almost flat. Micaceous, fine, pale red fabric (Munsell 10 R 7/4). Shiny light red slip (Munsell 10 R 7/6).

Hayes 6 (Atlante II, p. 54, tav. XI, 15).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 54).

Reference: Ursachi 1995, p. 218.

Date: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 54).

3. *Brad*, 1972, SVIIA, c 4, –0,80 m; inv. no. 14014; diam. 28 cm.

Very poorly preserved fragment (ring and three-quarters of wall and base missing). Vertical wall bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin rim, with deep groove on

¹⁸ Closest analogies with the identified items are found in the north of Pontus and at Histria: Alexandrescu 1966, pl. 81, XXV, 2; pl. 101, XXV, 2; Zhuravlev 1997, p. 227–261; Zhuravlev 1998, p. 31–52; Zhuravlev 2002, p. 243–245, pl. 3; Suceveanu 2000, p. 23, pl. 3/22, p. 69, pl. 26/1.

top. Wall meets base at angle. Base is almost flat. Micaceous, light red fabric (Munsell 10 R 7/6). Dull red slip (Munsell 10 R 4/8).

Hayes 6 (Atlante II, p. 54, tav. XI, 15).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 54).

Dating: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 54).

Hayes 7

4. *Brad*, 1977, SXVI, c 3, –0,40–0,70 m; M.R., inv. no. 16058; diam. 24 cm.

Restored (one-quarter of ring, wall and base preserved). Vertical slightly thickened outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin flat rim. Wall meets base at angle. Base is almost flat. Beveled low ring-foot with flat resting surface. Fine micaceous light red fabric (Munsell 10 R 7/8). Shiny red slip (Munsell 10 R 5/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Other findspots: Panticapaeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Literature: Ursachi 1995, p. 219, pl. 196/5, 322/3.

Dating: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 54–55).

5. *Brad*, 1965, SXIII, c 3A, –1,10 m; M.R., inv. no. 13854; diam. 12 cm.

Fragment (ring and three-quarters of wall and base missing). Vertical slightly thickened outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thickened rim; shallow groove below. Wall meets base at angle. Base is almost flat. Fairly hard, fine fabric with mica; light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 7/6). Dull red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, 1985, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Other findspots: Panticapaeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Reference: Ursachi 1995, p. 218.

Dating: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

6. *Brad*, 1975, SXXI, c 23, –0,20–0,40 m; M.R., inv. no. 13896; 11 × 10 cm.

Fragment (one-quarter of base; wall mostly missing). Flat base. Moulding on bottom of the wall with groove above. Two concentric circles on the innerface of floor. Micaceous, hard, pink fabric (Munsell 5 YR 8/4). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, 1985, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Other findspots: Panticapaeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Reference: Ursachi 1995, p. 219.

Notes: Hayes 7?

Dating: 25–50 A.D.? (Atlante II, p. 55)

7. *Răcățău*, 1975; SXVIII, c 9, –0,60–0,80 m; M.B., inv. no. 32419; diam. 20 cm.

Fragment (one-quarter wall and base preserved). Vertical slightly thickened outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin thickened rim. Shallow grooves on bottom moulding and below. Angular junction between wall and base. Bottom almost flat. Fine, micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/6). Tin, dull, reddish yellow slip (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, 1985, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Other findspots: Panticapeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Dating: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

8. *Răcățău*, 1971, SVIII, c 8, – 0,30, loc.; M.B., inv. no. 32184; diam. 19 cm.

Fragment (one-quarter wall and base preserved). Vertical slightly thickened outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Flat rim with groove below; other slightly grooves on bottom of wall, inside. Angular junction between wall and base. Almost flat base. Fine, micaceous, reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/6). Tin, dull, reddish yellow slip (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Findspots: Panticapaeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Dating: 25–50 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

9. *Răcățău*, 1970, SVI, c 5, –0,60–0,80 m; M.B., inv. no. 32173; diam. 16 cm; pl. 2/9.

Fragment (rim and two-quarters wall and base missing). Vertical slightly thickened outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Two grooves below of top moulding and one on innerface of rim. Angular junction between wall and floor. Almost flat floor. Micaceous fine reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 5 YR 7/6). Shiny reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 7 (Atlante II, p. 54–55, tav. XI, 18).

Other findspots: Panticapaeum (Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/3).

Dating: 25–50 A.D.

Hayes 8

10. *Poiana*, M.T., inv. no. 1227; diam. 27,5 cm; diam. of ring 13 cm; H 5,5 cm; pl. 2/10.

Restored (half preserved). Vertical wall bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Flat rim. Angular junction between wall and base. Almost flat base. Rouleting on innerface of base. Hard fabric with mica, light red (Munsell 10 R 7/8). Metallic red slip (Munsell 10 R 5/8).

Hayes 8 (Atlante II, p. 55, tav. XI, 19). It is related with Arretine form Conspectus 20.4.1 (Conspectus 1990, p. 86, Taf. 18).

Other findspots: Corinth (Atlante II, p. 55).

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 80, cat. 6, fig. 2/1; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 323, cat. 799, fig. 236/1; Popescu 2006, p. 268, cat. 3, pl. II/2.

Notes: drawing after Vulpe, Teodor, 2003, p. 323, fig. 236/1.

Dating: mid first century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

11. *Poiana*, P. 1950, J8; M.T.; diam. 10 cm.

Small fragment of wall. Vertical slightly concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Deep groove on bottom moulding. Homogenous, fine, pink fabric, with mica (Munsell 2.5 YR 8/4). Shiny light red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 8 (Atlante II, p. 55, tav. XI, 19). It is related with Arretine form Conspectus 20.4.1 (Conspectus 1990, p. 86, Taf. 18).

Other findspots: Corinth (Atlante II, p. 55).

Reference: Popescu 2006, p. 268, cat. 4.

Dating: mid first century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

12. *Poiana*, P 1950; M.T.; diam. 9 cm; diam. of ring 6 cm; H 3 cm.

Fragment (one-quarter wall and two-quarters of base missing). Vertical wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin rounded rim. Angular junction between wall and base. Low ring foot with flat resting surface. Two concentric circles on innerface of base. Micaceous, fine fabric, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/8). Shiny reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 8 (Atlante II, p. 55, tav. XI, 19). It is related with Arretine form Conspectus 20.4.1 (Conspectus 1990, p. 86, Taf. 18).

Other findspots: Corinth (Atlante II, p. 55).

Reference: Popescu 2006, p. 268, cat. 5.

Dating: mid first century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

13. *Poiana*, 1950, J 4; M.T.; diam. 9 cm.

Fragment (ring and three-quarters of wall and base missing). Small size. Vertical wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin rounded rim. Shallow grooves on innerface of wall. Micaceous, porous fabric, light reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR 6/4). Dull reddish brown slip inside (Munsell 5 YR 4/4).

Hayes 8 (Atlante II, p. 55, tav. XI, 19). It is related with Arretine form Conspectus 20.4.1 (Conspectus 1990, p. 86, Taf. 18).

Other findspots: Corinth (Atlante II, p. 55).

Dating: mid first century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

14. *Poiana*, 1987, S -N1, -0,90 m; M.T. inv. no. 2272; H 2,4 cm.

Small fragment (ring and three-quarters of wall and base missing). Vertical wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Thin rounded rim. Fairly hard fabric with mica, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/6). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 8 (Atlante II, p. 55, tav. XI, 19). It is related with Arretine form Conspectus 20.4.1 (Conspectus 1990, p. 86, Taf. 18, form 20.4.1).

Other findspots: Corinth (Atlante II, p. 55).

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 83, cat. 16, fig. 2/6; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 324, cat. 809, fig. 236/9; Popescu 2006, p. 268, cat. 7.

Dating: mid first century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 55).

Hayes 14

15. *Poiana*, P. 1950, S. J, 13; M.T. inv. no. 2266 (marked 2072); diam. 13,5 cm; diam. of ring 7,2 cm; H 3,1 cm.

Restored (two-quarters preserved). Curving wall. Thin rim. Flat base. Beveled low ring with flat resting surface. Slightly concentric circles on innerface of base. Fairly hard fabric with

mica, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/6) Shiny reddish yellow slip, mostly missing (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 14 (Atlante II, p. 56, tav. XII, 6).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 56); Athens (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61); Histria (Suceveanu 2000 type V, p. 23, pl. 3/22).

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 79, cat. 2, fig. 27/4; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 322, cat. 795, fig. 235/3; Popescu 2006, p. 268, cat. 8.

Dating: uncertain, sometime during the 1st century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 56); it is related to form Robinson G31, dated first half of 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61).

16. *Poiana*, P. 1985, N', -0,60 m; M.T. inv. no. 2267; diam. 13,6 cm; H 3,2 cm; pl. 2/16.

“...plate with incurved wall, rounded rim and ring-foot, covered inside and outside with red glaze; light brown patches on rim outside. Shallow concentric circles on base, inside. Thin reddish yellow fabric with sand inclusions. Two-quarters restored. IInd century B.C. – Ist century A.D.” (Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 322, cat. 796).

Hayes 14 (Atlante II, tav. XII, 6).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 56); Histria (Suceveanu 2000 type V, p. 23, 3/22.)

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 79, cat. 3, fig. 1/5; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 322, cat. 796, fig. 235/5; Popescu 2006, p. 269, cat. 9.

Notes: drawing after Vulpe, Teodor 2003, fig. 235/5.

Dating: uncertain, sometime during the 1st century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 56); it is related to form Robinson G31, dated during the first half of the 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61).

17. *Poiana*, M.T., inv. no 6282, old collection; diam. 14 cm; diam. of ring 7 cm; H 3 cm.

Restored (two-quarters preserved). Curving, shallow beveled wall. Thin rim. Flat base. Beveled low ring with flat resting surface. Slightly concentric circles on innerface of base. Fairly hard fabric with mica, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/6). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 14 (Atlante II, tav. XII, 6).

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 56); Histria (Suceveanu 2000 type V, p. 23, pl. 3/22).

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 81, cat. 7, fig. 2/5; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 323, cat. 800, fig. 236/5.

Dating: uncertain, sometime during the 1st century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 56); is related with Robinson G31 form, dated during the first half of the 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61).

18. *Răcățau*, 1987, c 11, -0,40–0,60 m; M.B., inv. no. 33268; diam. 16 cm; diam. of ring 9 cm; H 3,8 cm.

Fragment (half preserved). Curving, shallow beveled wall. Thin rim with shallow groove on top. Flat base. Beveled low ring foot with resting surface flat. Groove at junction between base and ring, outside. Fairly hard fabric, with mica, light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 7/8). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 7/8).

Hayes 14 (Atlante II, tav. XII, 6)

Other findspots: Olbia (Atlante II, p. 56); Histria (Suceveanu 2000 type V, p. 23, pl. 3/22.)

Dating: uncertain, sometime during the 1st century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 56); is related to Robinson G31 form, dated during the first half of the 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61).

Hayes 58

19. *Brad*, 1976; SXIII, c 10 B, -1,40-1,60 m; M.R., inv. no. 13843; diam. of ring 7 cm.

Small fragment. Flat base. Low ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting (double circle) on innerface of base. Fine micaceous reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 5 YR 6/8). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 5/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3).

Other findspots: Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.1, p. 237–238, fig. 6).

Reference: Ursachi 1995, p. 221, pl. 198/9.

Notes: Hayes 58?

Dating: 50–125 A.D.? (Atlante II, p. 63)

20. *Poiana*, M.T. inv. no. 6283, old collection; diam. 13,9 cm; diam. of ring 10,2 cm; H 2,5; Pl. 2/20.

Restored (half preserved). Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Almost flat base. Angular junction between wall and base. Low ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting on mouldings and one “S” applied onto the wall. Fine micaceous fabric, light red (Munsell 2 YR 7/6). Dull light red slip (Munsell 2 YR 6/8)

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of form Hayes 4–8 (Atlante II, p. 63).

Other findspots: Histria (Alexandrescu 1966, pl. 81, XXV, 2; pl. 101, XXV, 2; Suceveanu 2000 type XVIII, p. 70, pl. 26/1); Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.3, p. 237–238, fig. 3/3–9; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/2).

Reference: Teodor 1994, p. 81, cat. 8, fig. 2/2; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 323, cat. 801, fig. 236/2; Popescu 2006, p. 269, cat. 10, pl. II/1;

Remark: drawing after Vulpe, Teodor 2003, fig. 236/2.

Dating: early variant is dated 50–75 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

21. *Poiana*, P. 50, L3; M.T.; diam. 14 cm.

Small part of wall and base. Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Angular junction between wall and base. Rouletting on mouldings and a small “S” applied onto the wall. Fine fabric, with mica, light red (Munsell 2 YR 7/6). Shiny light red slip (Munsell 2 YR 6/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of form Hayes 4–8 (Atlante II, p. 63).

Other findspots: Histria (Alexandrescu 1966, pl. 81, XXV, 2; pl. 101, XXV, 2; Suceveanu 2000 type XVIII, p. 70, pl. 26/1); Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.3, p. 237–238, fig. 3/3–9; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/2).

Reference: Popescu 2006, p. 269, cat. 11.

Dating: early variant is dated 50–75 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

22. *Răcățău*, 1972, SX, c14, -1,20-1,40 m; M.B., nr. inv. 12191; diam. 12 cm; diam. of ring 7,6; H 3 cm; pl. 3/22 a-b.

Fully preserved. Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Almost flat base. Angular junction between wall and base. Low ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting on mouldings and two "S" applied onto the wall and circle on innerface of base. Fine fabric, with mica, light red (Munsell 2 YR 7/6). Shiny light red slip, almost missing (Munsell 2 YR 6/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of form Hayes 4-8 (Atlante II, p. 63).

Findspots: Histria (Alexandrescu 1966, pl. 81, XXV, 2; pl. 101, XXV', 2; Suceveanu 2000 type XVIII, p. 70, pl. 26/1); Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.3, p. 237-238, fig. 3/3-9; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/2).

Dating: early variant is dated 50-75 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

23. *Răcățău*, 1970, passim; M.B., inv. no. 32410; diam. 16 cm; pl. 2/23.

Small part of wall and base. Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Almost flat base. Angular junction between wall and base. Rouletting on top moulding. Micaceous, fine, reddish yellow fabric (Munsell 5 YR 6/8). Dull, yellow reddish slip (Munsell 5 YR 5/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of Hayes 4-8 forms (Atlante II, p. 63).

Other findspots: Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.1, p. 237-238, fig. 3/1; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/4).

Dating: later variant is dated 75-125 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

24. *Răcățău*, 1970, SIV, square 8; gr. 14; M.B., inv. no. 32181; diam. 16 cm; diam. of ring 12 cm; H 3 cm; pl. 3/24.

Fragment (very poorly preserved). Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. Almost flat base. Angular junction between wall and base. Low ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting on top moulding. Fine fabric with mica, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/6). Shiny reddish yellow slip, almost missing (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of form Hayes 4-8 (Atlante II, p. 63).

Other findspots: Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.1, p. 237-238, fig. 3/1; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/2,4).

Dating: early variant is dated 50-75 A.D.. (Atlante II, p. 63).

25. *Răcățău*, 1971, SVIII, c 1, gr. 1; M.B., inv. no. 32186; diam. 20 cm; diam. of ring 14 cm; H 2,5 cm; pl. 3/25.

Fragment (half preserved). Vertical slightly inner and concave outside wall, bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings, separated from wall by grooves. The top moulding is thickened outside. Almost flat base. Angular junction between wall and base. Low ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting on the top moulding. Micaceous fine fabric, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 6/8). Shiny light red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 4/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3). Later variant of form Hayes 4-8 (Atlante II, p. 63).

Other findspots: Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 3.1, p. 237–238, fig. 3/1; Zhuravlev 2002, fig. 3/2,4).

Dating: early variant is dated 50–75 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

26. *Răcățău*, 1980; SXXIII, c 2, gr. 1; M.B., inv. no. 32190; diam. of ring 11 cm.

Small part of base. Flat base, low ring, with flat resting surface. Rouletting on the innerface of base. Fine fabric, with mica reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/8). Poorly preserved shiny reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 5/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3).

Notes: Hayes 58?

Dating: 50–125 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63)?

27. *Răcățău*, 1970, c 5, SV, –1,20 –1,40 m; M.B., inv. no. 32172; diam. of ring 9,5 cm.

Small part of base. Flat base, low ring, with flat resting surface. Two concentric circles on the innerface of base. Fine micaceous fabric, reddish yellow (Munsell 5YR 7/6). Shiny reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 58 (Atlante II, p. 63, tav. XIV, 3).

Notes: Hayes 58 (?)

Dating: 50–125 A.D. (Atlante II, p. 63).

Bowl

Hayes 60

28. *Poiana*; 1926; M.T. inv. no. 1652; diam. 26 cm; pl. 3/28.

Fragment (one-quarter preserved). Sloping wall and incurved rim with two grooves below on the outside; one groove below on the inside. Flat base. Micaceous fabric, yellow reddish (Munsell 5 YR 7/6). Poorly preserved slip; reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 60 (Atlante II, p. 64, tav. XIV, 6).

Other findspots: Athens (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61 G 25); Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 1.1, p. 235, fig. 1/2).

Literature: Popescu 2006, p. 269, pl. II/3;

Dating: mid 1st century – mid 2nd century A.D. (Atlante II, p. 64); it is related to Robinson G 25 form, dated during the first half of the 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 25, pl. 61).

Cup

Hayes 32

29. *Poiana*, 1982, S4; M.T. inv. no. 1280; diam. 13 cm; diam. of ring 5,7 cm; H 6 cm; pl. 3/29.

Restored (half preserved). Conical body and concave vertical rim bounded above and below on the outside by mouldings. Flat base. Low beveled ring with flat resting surface. Rouletting on the mouldings. Micaceous light red fabric (Munsell 2.5 YR 7/8). Poorly shiny light red slip (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 32 (Atlante II, p. 59, tav. XIII, 3).

Other findspots: Athens (Robinson 1959, p. 24, pl. 61, G 18); Belbek IV (Zhuravlev 1997, form 8.5, p. 240–241, fig. 4/14).

Literature: Teodor 1994, p. 86, cat. 30, fig. 3/12; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, p. 325, cat. 823, fig. 237/12; Popescu 2006, p. 267, cat. 1, pl. II/7.

Notes: drawing after Vulpe, Teodor 2003, fig. 237/12.

Dating: 25–50 A.D (Atlante II, p. 59); it is related with Robinson G18 form, dated during the first half of the 1st century A.D. (Robinson 1959, p. 24, pl. 61).

Hayes 68

30. *Poiana*, 1986 M; –2 m, X; M.T.; diam. 12 cm; diam. of ring 6 cm; H 3 cm; pl. 3/30.

Fragment. (three-quarters of cup preserved). Conical body and downturned beveled rim. Vertical thin rim. Flat base. Beveled ring with flat resting surface. Two shallow grooves on the rim. Fairly hard fabric with mica, reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 8/4). Metallic reddish yellow slip (Munsell 5 YR 6/8).

Hayes 68 (Atlante, II, p. 66, tav. XIV, 18).

Literature: Popescu 2006, p. 269, cat. 13.

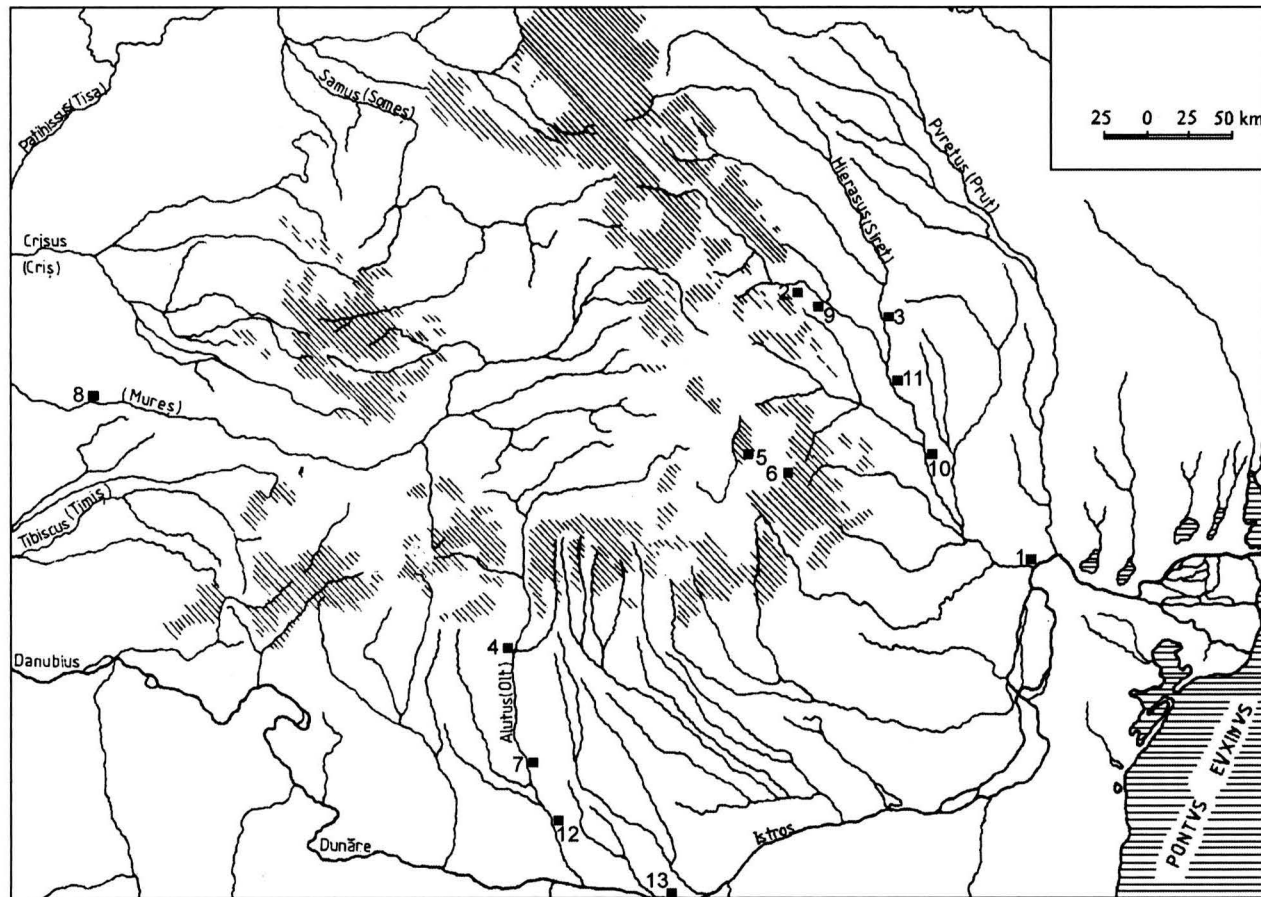
Dating: 50–75 A.D.; B1/2 (Atlante II, p. 66).

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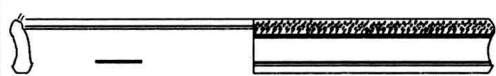
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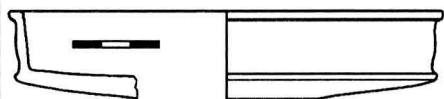
Pl. 1. The map with Geto-Dacian settlements where was discovered Roman pottery: 1. Barboși (Galați county), 2. Bâta Doamnei (Neamț county), 3. Brad (Bacău county), 4. Buridava (Ocnița, Vâlcea county), 5. Cernat “Pământul lui Robert” (Covasna county), 6. Covasna “Cetatea Zânelor” (Covasna county), 7. Ipotești (Olt county), 8. Pecica (Arad county), 9. Piatra Șoimului (Neamț county), 10. Poiana (Galați county), 11. Răcățâu (Bacău county), 12. Sprâncenata (Olt county), 13. Zimnicea (Teleorman county).



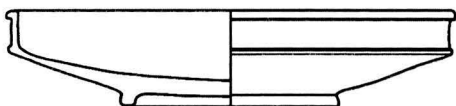
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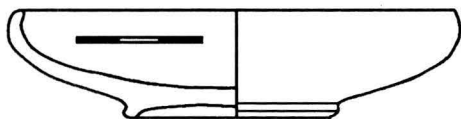
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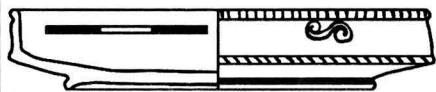
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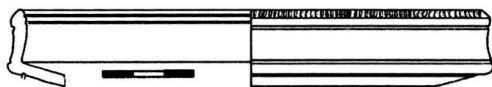
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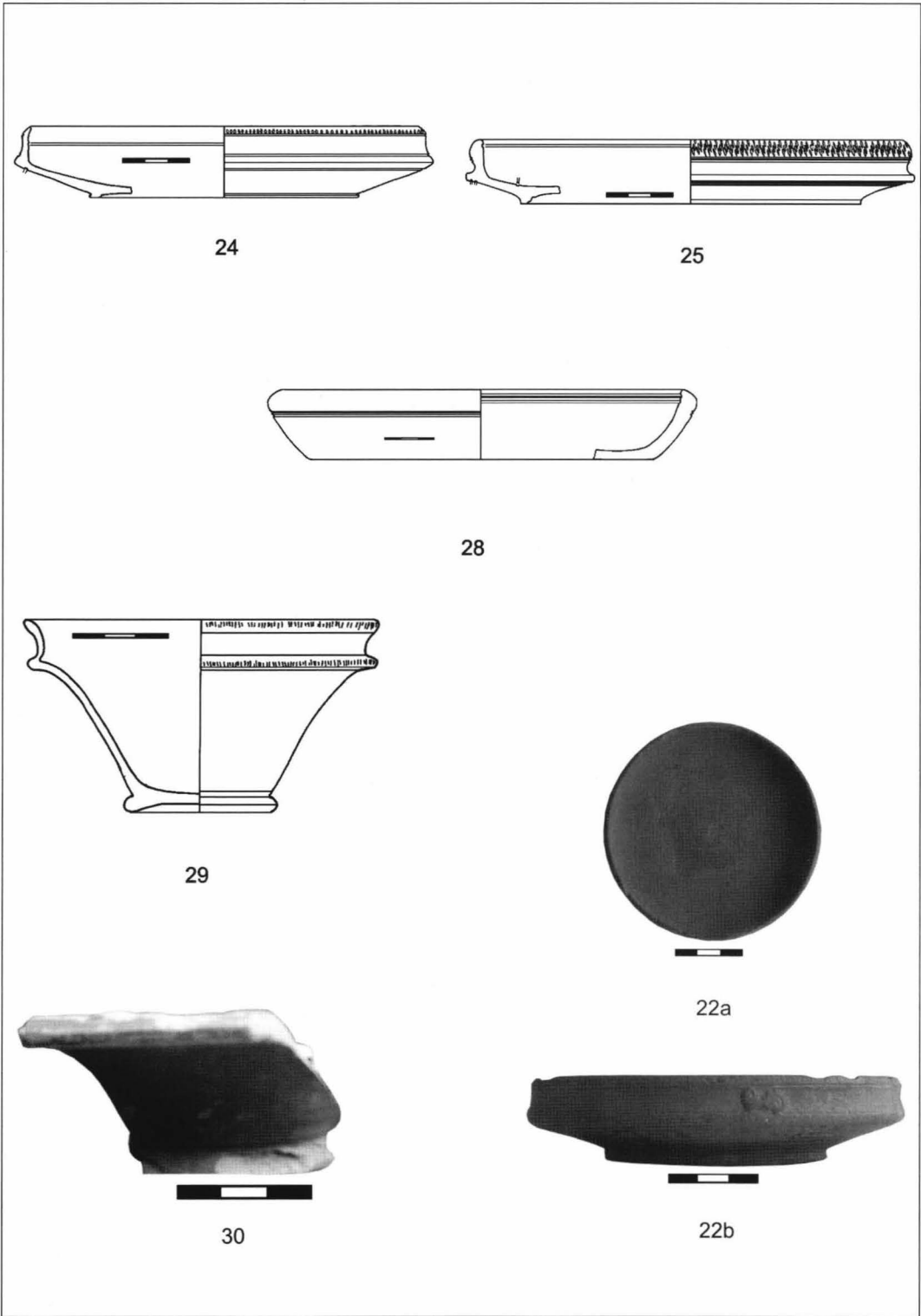
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Pl. 3.

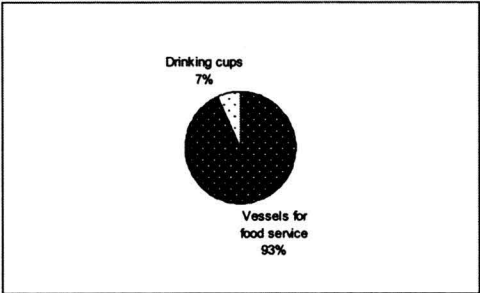


Chart 1.

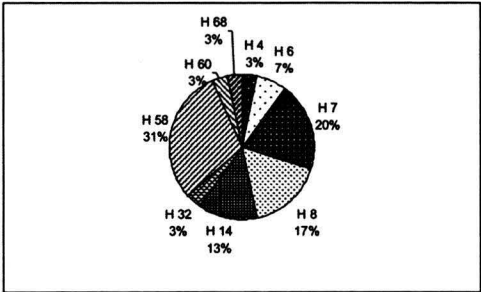


Chart 2.

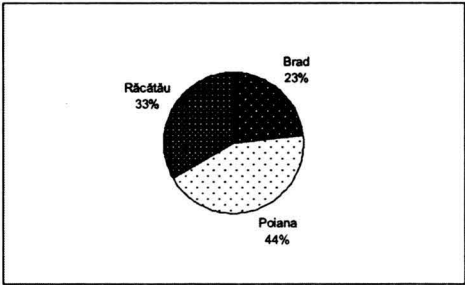


Chart 3.

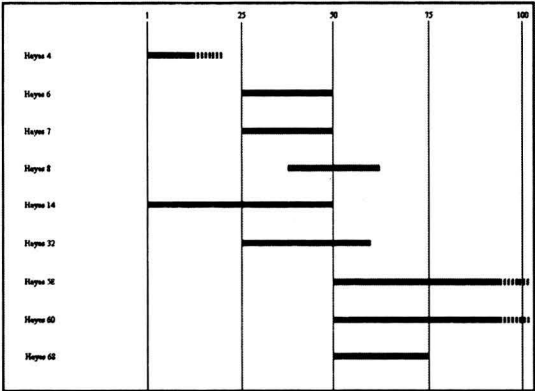


Chart 4.

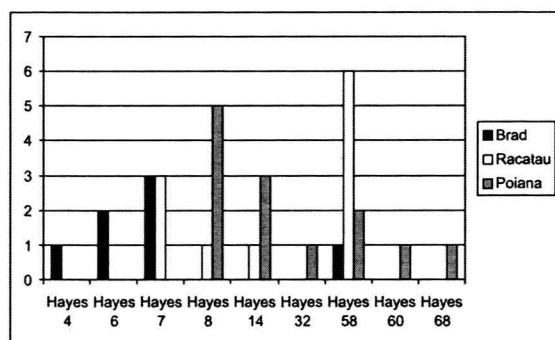


Chart 5.

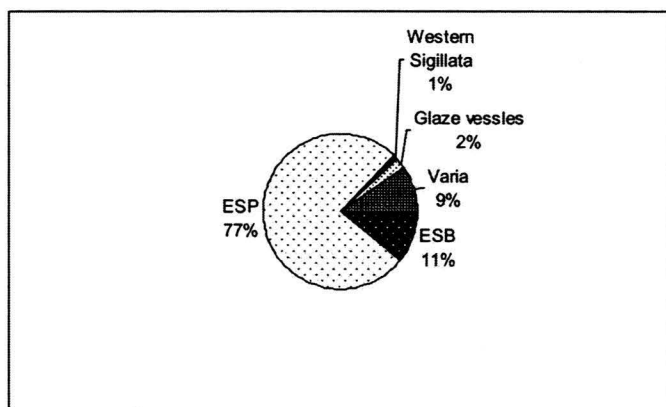


Chart 6.

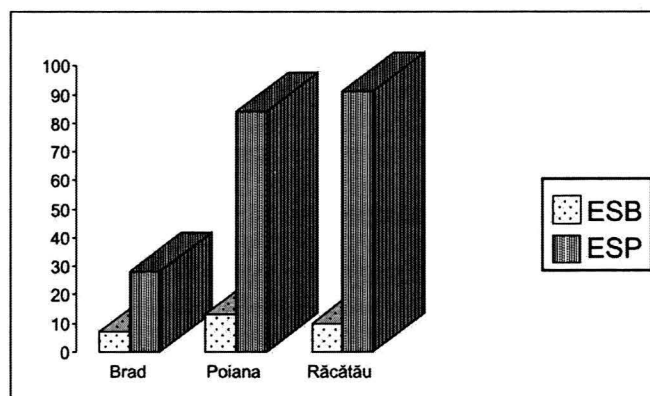


Chart 7.