

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## AMPHORAE

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

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

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

The disadvantages for the Roman-Byzantine amphorae are represented by the “dilution” of the merchandize – shape relation, which for the Greek-Roman period was a quasi-permanent reality. As the pots could be used for several transports, in many cases a type of amphora was used for transporting different products. The analysis of organic matter on the walls of Late Roman amphorae confirmed this fact<sup>2</sup>. In this situation it is clear that one of the criteria used in classifying the transport amphorae, namely according to the transported product, must be used considering this fact.

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

## I. ORIENTAL AMPHORAE

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

<sup>1</sup> Teodor 2001, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> Steckner 1989, p. 65.

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**VIII B; Egloff 1977, no. 169, 164, 166; Böttger 1982, type II/1; Peacock 1984 shape 2; Keay 1984, type LIII; Kuzmanov 1985, type XIII-XIV; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 44; Hayes 1992, type 5; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 26; Sazanov 1997, type 1; Opaiț 1991a, D I; Papadopoulos 1989, type 2<sup>3</sup>.**

#### Catalogue

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

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

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

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

**I.2. Berenice LRA 2; Carthage LRA 2; British B I; Keay 1984, type LXV; Dimitriu *et alii* 1954, type 4; Rădulescu 1976, type 8; Scorpan 1976, type VII-A; Böttger 1982, type I, shape 1; Peacock 1984, shape 1; Kuzmanov 1985, type I; Peacock, Williams 1986, type 43; Hayes 1992, type 9; Kuzmanov, Salkin 1992, type 28; Krapivina 1993, type 18; Sazanov 1997, type 2; Papadopoulos 1989, type 1<sup>5</sup>.**

**Catalogue**

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

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

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

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

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

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

All above amphorae fragments are dated in the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

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

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

*Diffusion:* they are attested at Histria<sup>8</sup>, Halmyris<sup>9</sup>, Argamum<sup>10</sup>, Aegyssus<sup>11</sup>, Capidava<sup>12</sup>, Tropaeum Traiani<sup>13</sup>, Libida<sup>14</sup>, and in the nearby monastic complex<sup>15</sup>. They are also attested in Italy, Greece<sup>16</sup>, Palestine<sup>17</sup> and in the northern Black Sea area<sup>18</sup> between the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

The Antonova 9 amphorae imitate the Berenice LR 2 type and were produced, most likely, by centres that also produced the “main” type<sup>19</sup>. Examples similar for both types were discovered in the northern Black Sea area<sup>20</sup> as well as at Halmyris<sup>21</sup>. In this site, the Antonova 9 amphorae represent 2.8% (22 pieces) of all determined Roman and Roman-Byzantine amphorae, and at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (on N 11 and 12) they reach 8.7 %<sup>22</sup>.

The only measured piece at Capidava (inv. no. 3142) has a capacity of 15 l, and another, fragmentary piece (inv. no. 12838) has a lower capacity, which confirms A. Opaïț’s hypothesis according to which the amphorae discovered in Scythia have larger capacities than those discovered in Palestine<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Opaïț 1996, p. 69.

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

<sup>10</sup> Unpublished.

<sup>11</sup> Opaïț 1996, p. 69, pl. 18/2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>19</sup> Opaïț 1991a, p. 140.

<sup>20</sup> Jakobson 1979, p. 16, fig. 3/4.

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

<sup>22</sup> Topoleanu 2000, p. 134.

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

<sup>7</sup> Amphorae were recipients used for a long time.

The paste's characteristics, the area of diffusion and typological origin indicate the Eastern Mediterranean as a production area for this type of amphora. Moreover, according to the structure and colour of the paste, the two related types were produced in the same area, probably Crete, or maybe even in the same centre<sup>24</sup>.

*Contents*: unknown.

*Origin*: Discussions concerning the production area for these amphorae are ongoing, with discoveries in Western Europe considered of North African origin<sup>25</sup>, in Crete a local production<sup>26</sup>, and in the Lower Danube area considered as Pontic products<sup>27</sup>.

#### Catalogue

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

<sup>24</sup> Paraschiv 2006a, p. 96–97.

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

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

<sup>27</sup> Opaïț 1996, p. 69; Opriș 2003, p. 82, 178.

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

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

#### I.5. “Bellows” amphorae; Robinson 1959, M 273; Rădulescu 1976, type 7; Scorpan 1976, type III-I; Kuzmanov 1985, type II; Papadopoulos 1989, types III-VII; Baumann 1995, type IV; Opaïț 1996, type C-II<sup>28</sup>

#### Catalogue

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

This amphora fragment is dated in 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

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

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

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

*Diffusion*: The Kapitän II type is attested in Scythia, at: Histria<sup>29</sup>, Cogealac<sup>30</sup>, Fântânele<sup>31</sup> (in the Histrian territory), at Tomis<sup>32</sup>, Arsa (in the Callatian territory)<sup>33</sup>, at Bizone<sup>34</sup>, at Nicopolis ad Istrum<sup>35</sup>, at Novae (where it represents almost 10%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the Early Roman amphorae)<sup>36</sup>, at Aegyssus, at Halmyris<sup>37</sup>, in the latter's territory, at Plopu (Lake Beibugeac), at Telița – Amza (in the territory of Noviodunum)<sup>38</sup>, at Bărboși<sup>39</sup>, at Troesmis<sup>40</sup>, at Sacidava<sup>41</sup>, and in the territory of Ibida, at Babadag – Topraichioi<sup>42</sup> and Slava Rusă – Kurt Baiir<sup>43</sup>, in contexts dated between the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> – beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, but especially between 250–450. They are very often encountered in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially in the Aegean – at Corinth and Argos (where they represent between 30 and 45% of the transport pottery in the closed complexes dated to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c and almost 10% of those dated at the end of the same century), in Dacia, Moesia Superior, Pannonia, Italia, Dalmatia and Northern Africa (at Berenice they represent 10–15% of the amphorae dated to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c.) and, in smaller numbers, in Gallia and the Northern and North-western Black Sea area. They are dated between the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. and beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, but at Berenice they are also attested in contexts dated to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD<sup>44</sup>.

*Contents*: wine.

*Origin*: the diffusion and the paste, which seems to be identical regardless of the context of discovery, are arguments for the existence of a single centre located, most probably, in the Eastern Aegean<sup>45</sup>. Still, analyses have demonstrated the existence of several centres<sup>46</sup>, none of which could be in Rhodes though, some specialists so believed<sup>47</sup>.

*Dating of the late variant*: 4<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

#### Catalogue

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

<sup>36</sup> Dyczek 1996, p. 37, fig. 5, 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>43</sup> Opař 1996, p. 57.

<sup>44</sup> Riley 1979, fig. 34.

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

<sup>46</sup> Empereur, Picon 1989, p. 233.

<sup>47</sup> Empereur, Picon 1989, p. 233.

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

#### Catalogue

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

This amphora fragment is dated in 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**I.8. Berenice MRA 4; Robinson 1959, G 199; Kuzmanov 1985, type V<sup>49</sup>.**

#### Catalogue

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

## II. AMPHORAE LIDS – *Opercula*

The amphora lids – made on purpose or cut from the walls of some broken amphorae or bricks – were used to seal the amphorae in order to transport oil, salted fish or sauces. They were sealed with lime cement, and in some situations, the contents made necessary the use of cork stoppers for a tight sealing<sup>50</sup>.

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

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

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

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

<sup>50</sup> Opař 2003, p. 88.

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

The most important published amphorae lids come from Halmyris<sup>52</sup> and Capidava<sup>53</sup>.

### II.1. Peacock 1984, fig. 75/91–92; Vegas 1973, fig. 57/1–5; Kuzmanov 1985, Pl. 109/17–25<sup>54</sup>

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

*Diffusion:* in Scythia they are attested at Halmyris<sup>55</sup>, Histria<sup>56</sup>, Capidava<sup>57</sup> and Argamum<sup>58</sup>.

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

*Dating of the late variant:* 4<sup>th</sup> – first decades of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

This type of objects were produced and burned at the same time with the amphorae they were produced for. At Halmyris 43 such objects were discovered. One lid, with a flattened body (Inv. H 901), deformed during the drying, is presented by the author of the analysis as being, maybe, produced in a centre at Halmyris<sup>59</sup>.

#### Catalogue

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

<sup>51</sup> Opreş 2003, p. 88.

<sup>52</sup> Topoleanu 2000, p. 162–164, Pl. LV.

<sup>53</sup> Opreş 2003, p. 88–91, Pl. XXXI.

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>59</sup> Topoleanu 2000, p. 163.

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

### II.2. Amphora lids made of amphora body fragments<sup>60</sup>

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

*Diffusion:* in Scythia the only published examples are from Argamum<sup>61</sup> and Halmyris<sup>62</sup>, but they are attested in most Roman-Byzantine sites excavated.

#### Catalogue

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

*Diffusion*: in Scythia, only two examples were published at Argamum<sup>64</sup> and Halmyris<sup>65</sup>, but their number is very large in all Late Roman sites<sup>66</sup>.

#### Catalogue

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>66</sup> They are very similar to those made of brick or roof tile fragments.

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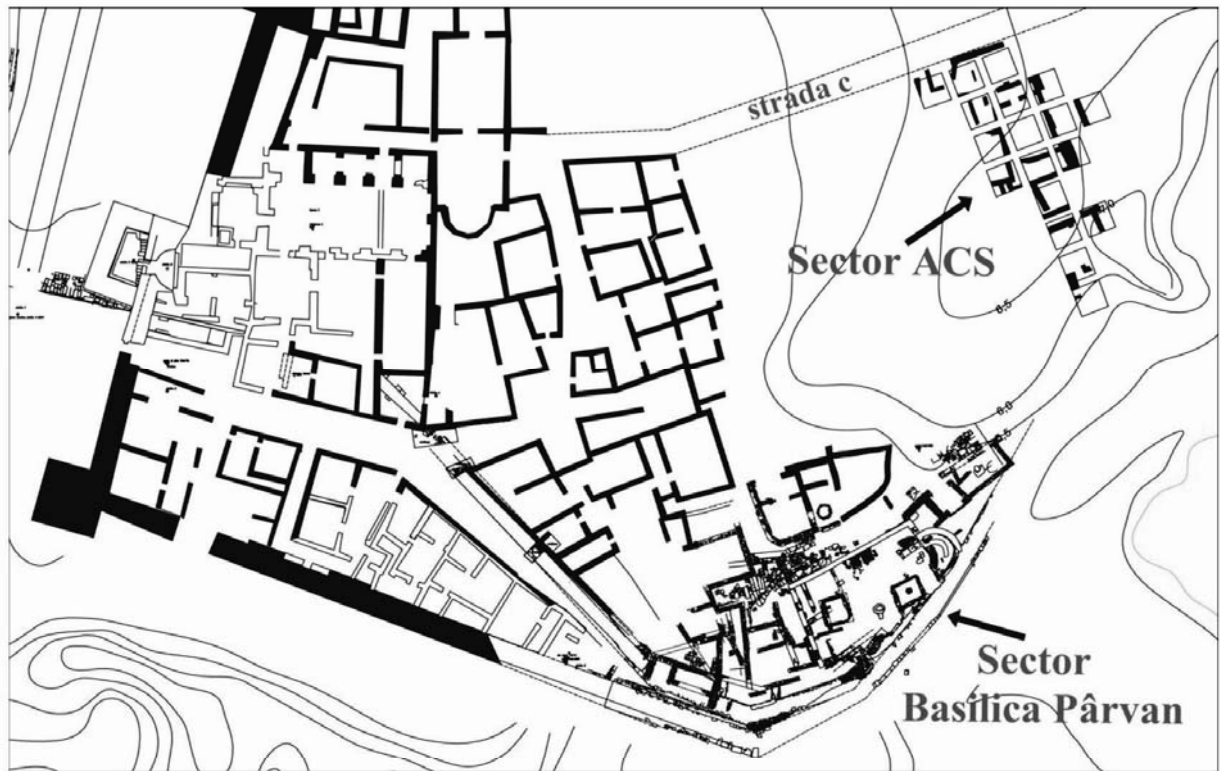


Fig. 1. Location of the Acropolis Centre-South Sector.

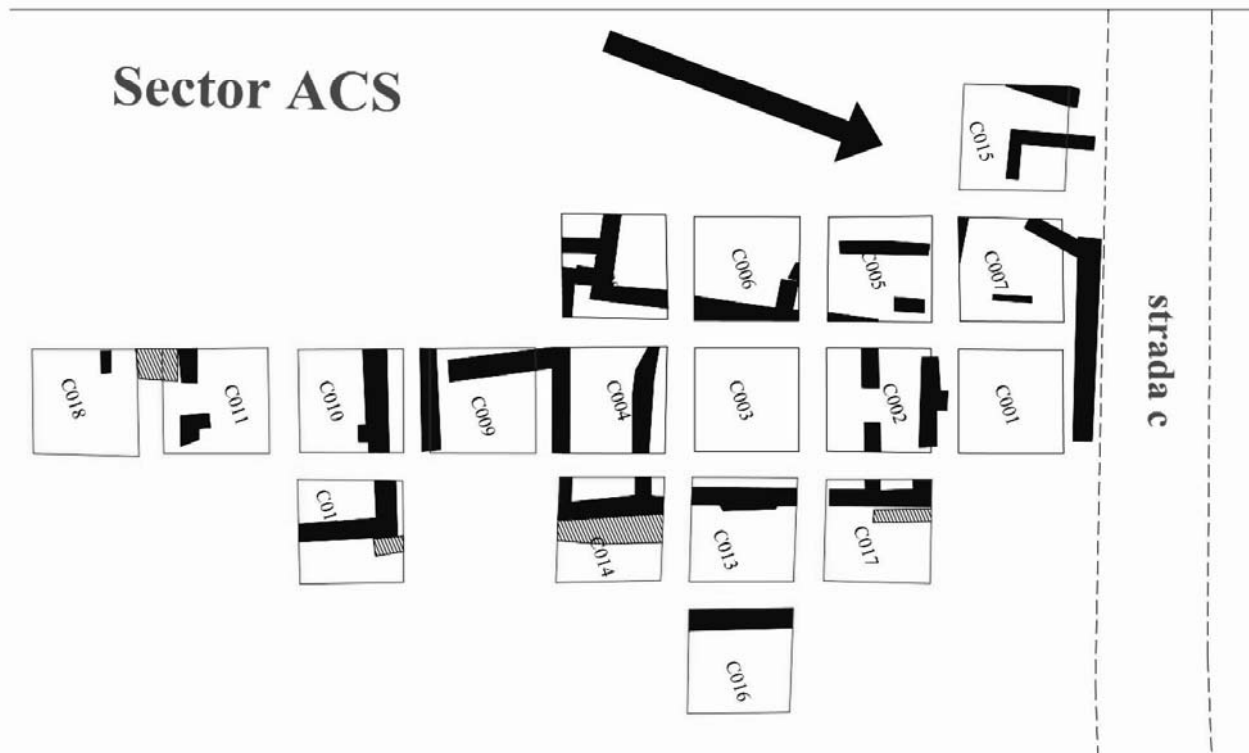


Fig. 2. Excavations units.

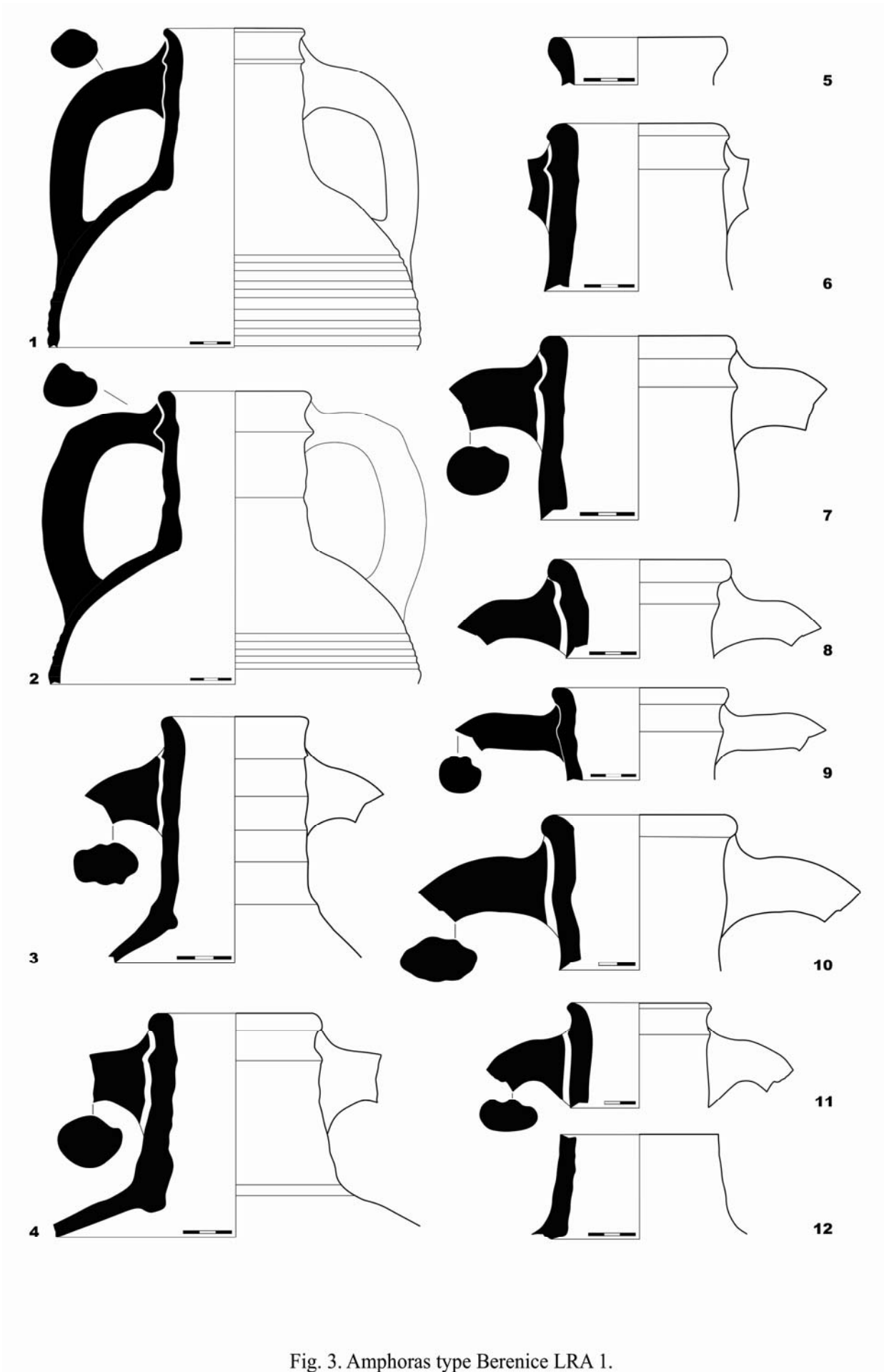


Fig. 3. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 1.

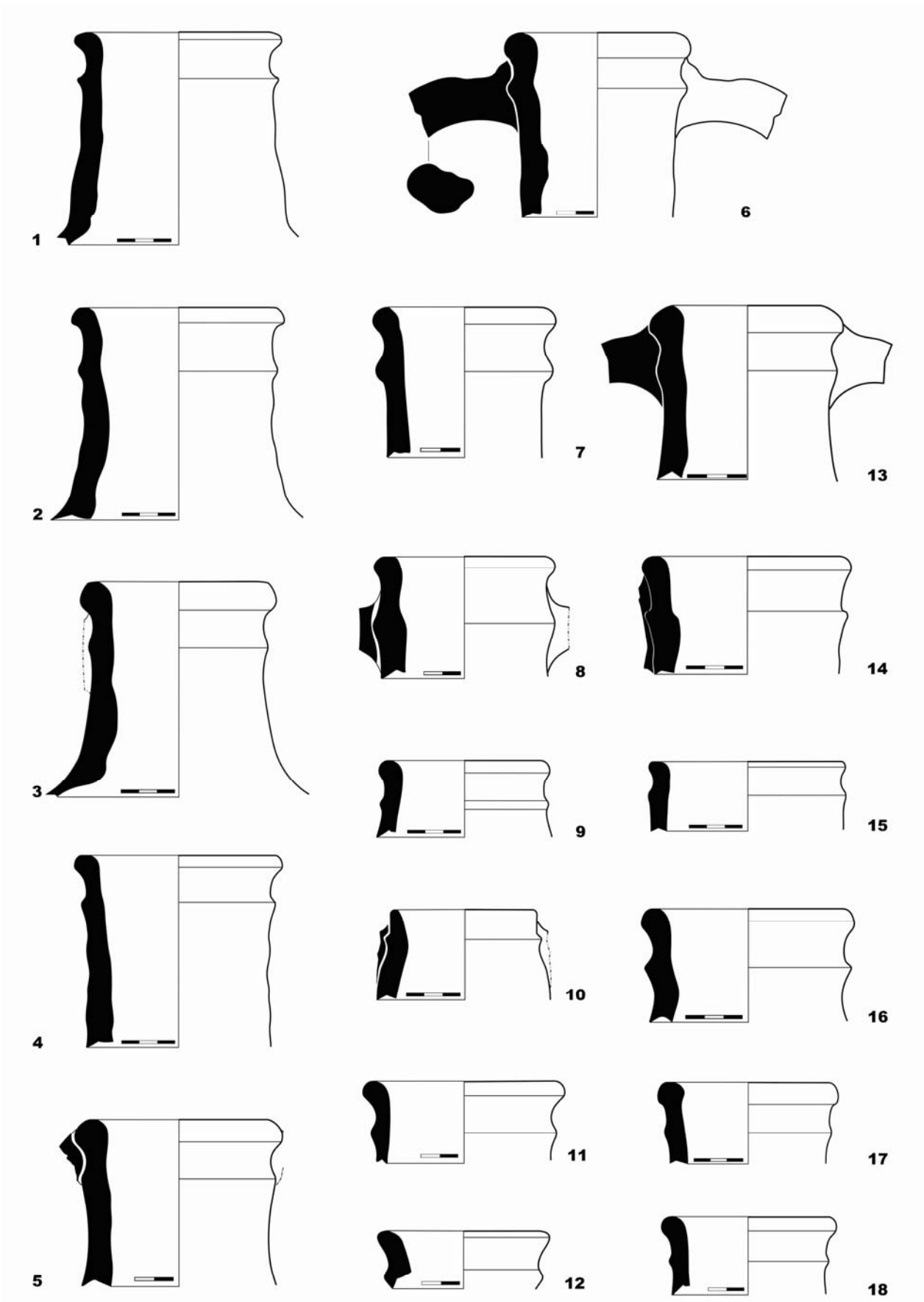


Fig. 4. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 1.

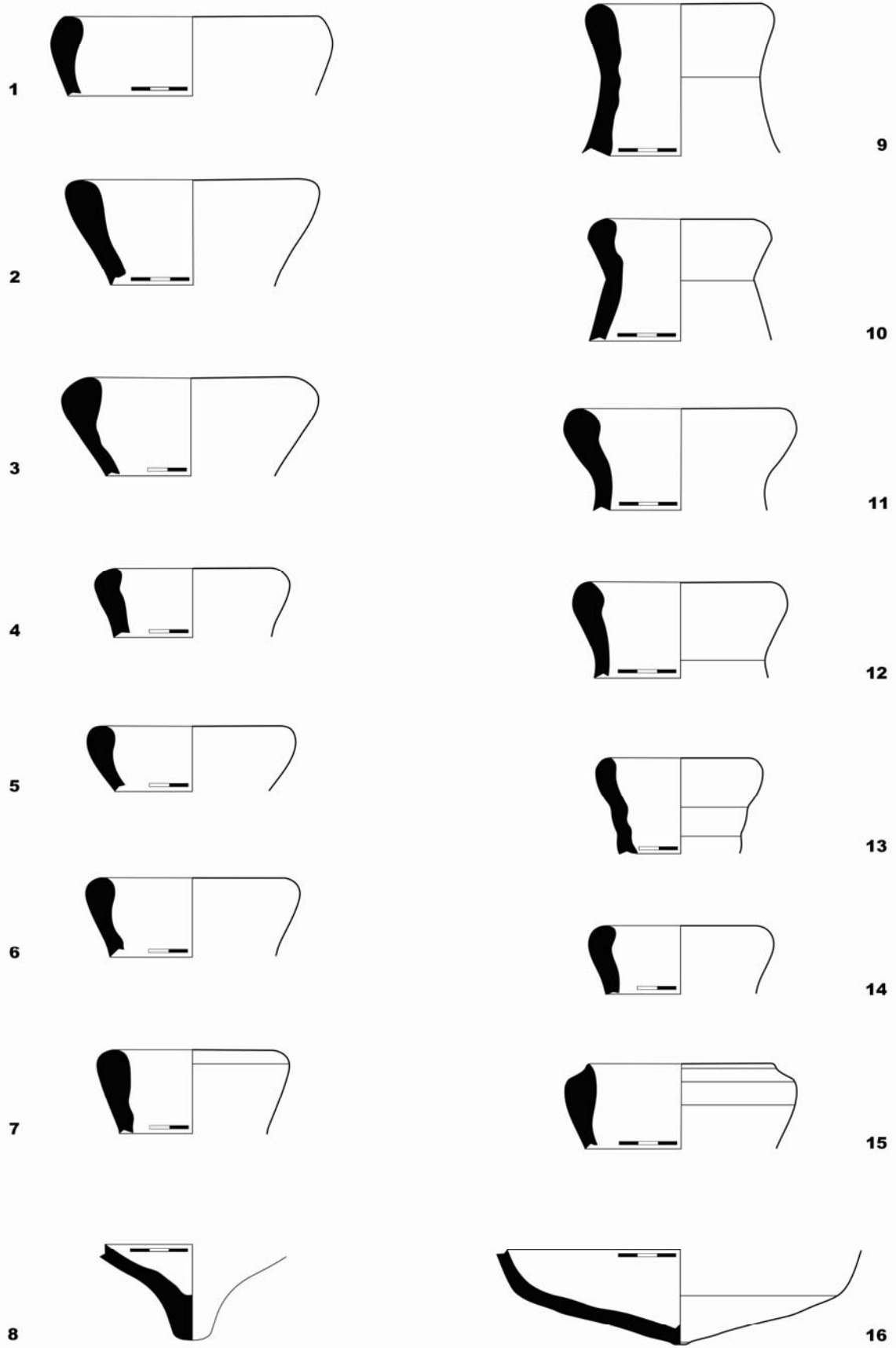


Fig. 5. Amphoras type LRA 2.

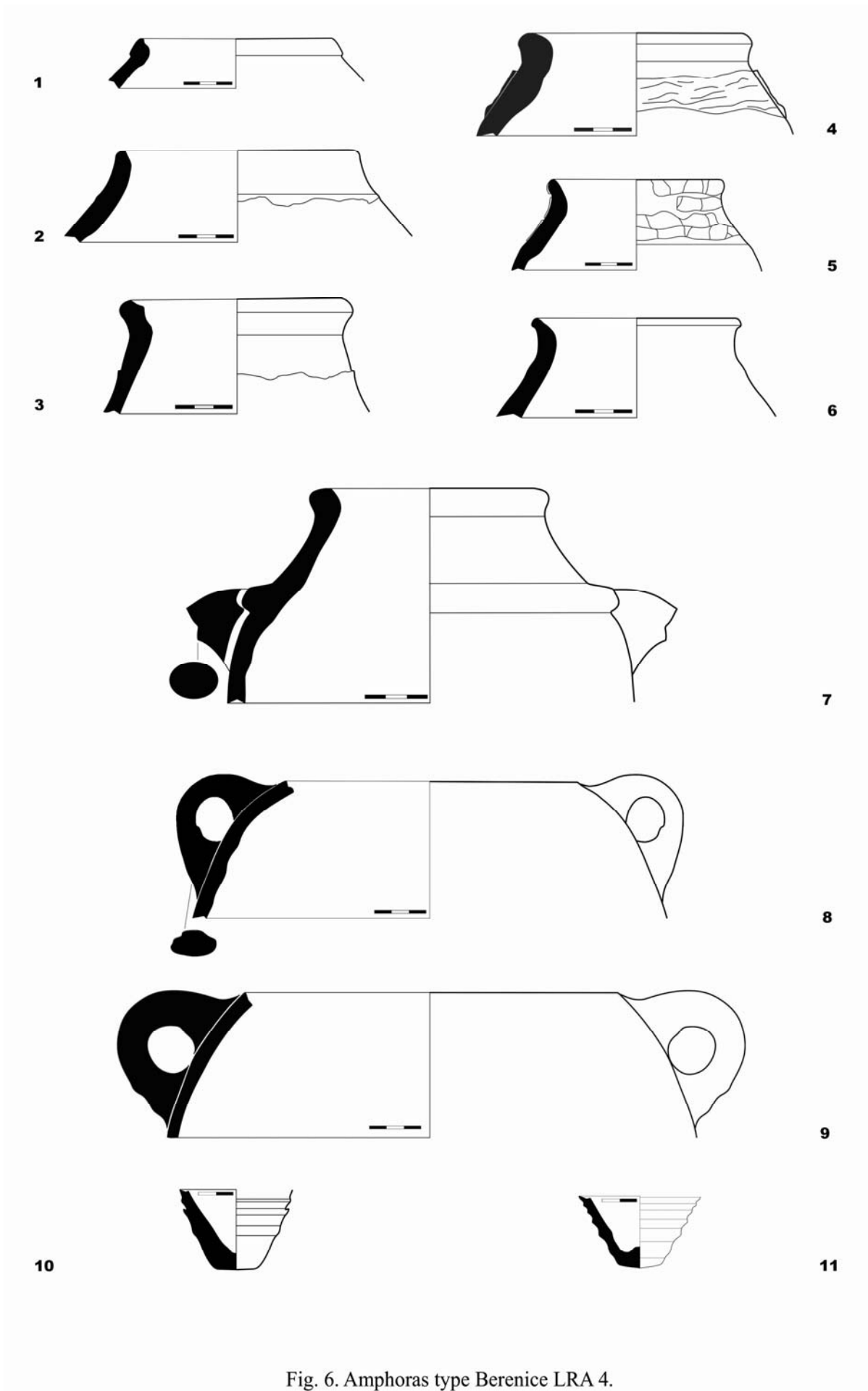


Fig. 6. Amphoras type Berenice LRA 4.

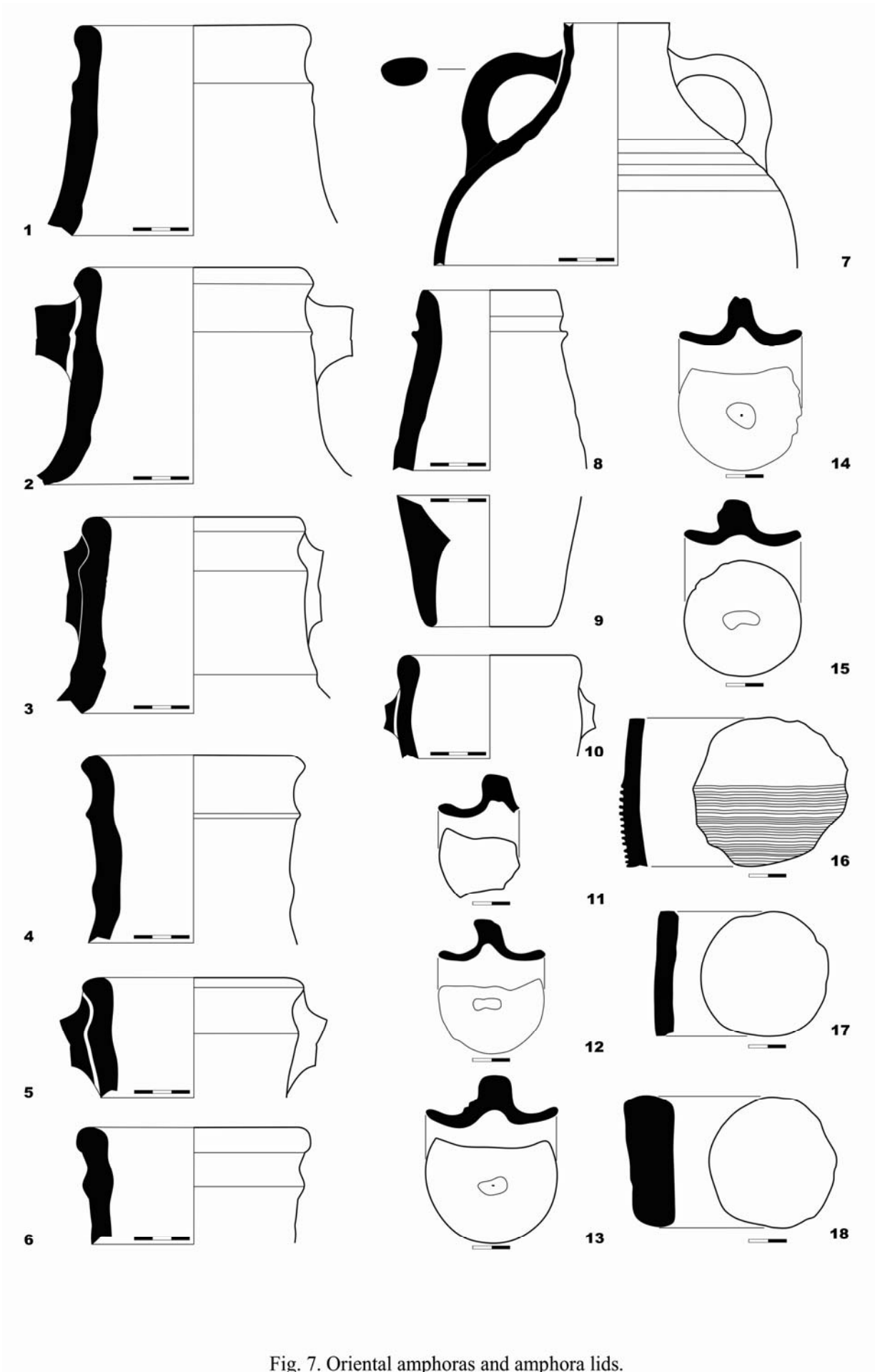


Fig. 7. Oriental amphoras and amphora lids.