
EARLY ROMAN FINDS FROM ACIC SUAT (CARABURUN, BAIA, TULCEA COUNTY)

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Abstract: This paper presents some preliminary results of the study of the pottery finds found in an early Roman building discovered in the settlement at Acic Suat (Caraburun, com. Baia, Tulcea county), in the 2015 campaign. The focus is on the ceramic materials as the building has not yet been fully uncovered and its functionality is still uncertain. Still, the ceramic fragments can lead to a hypothesis to this end and, moreover, can help date the edifice and point towards relations of the settlement with neighboring centers.

Rezumat: Acest articol prezintă unele rezultate preliminare ale studiului materialelor ceramice descoperite într-un edificiu roman timpuriu, cercetat parțial în așezarea de la Acic Suat (Caraburun, com. Baia, jud. Tulcea) în campania din anul 2015. Edificiul nu a fost cercetat complet, urmând a fi decopertat în campania viitoare și în funcție de elementele noi să fie stabilită funcționalitatea. Descoperirile ceramice pot contribui la determinarea funcționalității, la datarea edificiului și pot indica relațiile dintre așezare și centrele învecinate.

Keywords: Acic Suat, coarse ware, early Roman building, Histria, tableware.

Cuvinte cheie: Acic Suat, ceramică de uz comun, edificiu roman timpuriu, Histria, ceramică de masă.

THE SITE AND THE ROMAN BUILDING

The *Acic Suat* plateau is situated between the two ancient cities Histria and Orgame/ Argamum, being characterized by an intense habitation in ancient times, and flanked towards the south and the west by a large necropolis area. The first archaeological research began in 2011 in an area south-east of the Caraburun hill and bordered by the Golovița lake on three sides (Fig. 1).

The archaeological excavations revealed a Roman settlement overlapping previous Hellenistic and Archaic areas of habitation¹. The first mention of a potential settlement on this site belongs to V. Canarache in 1952, followed by a series of field surveys undertaken by A. Avram, O. Bounegru and C. Chiriac in the early '80s². It could be that it is the actual place of origin for an inscription erroneously attributed to Histria³. The first archaeological excavation began in 2011 and has shown traces of occupation of the land in Roman times, marked by remains of stone buildings, from the 2nd century to

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¹ Baralis, Lungu 2015; Lungu *et alii* 2012.

² Canarache 1953, 136-142; Avram *et alii* 1985, 119-122; Baralis *et alii* 2017 (forthcoming in *Pontica* 50).

³ CIL III, 14214,25=ISM I, 338, in Avram *et alii* 1985, 122-123.

the beginning of the 4th century AD⁴. Prior to the 2015 excavation, a series of geomagnetic prospections were undertaken by a team from Analyse-CG, financed by the program Archéo-Med of Labex Amidex-Med at Université d'Aix-Marseille. With the use of GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar), 3.2 hectares of land were surveyed using this method. The area for the future Sector VI, the Roman building, was characterized by a large accumulation of stone that indicated the presence of a large edifice North-South oriented and possibly several others⁵.

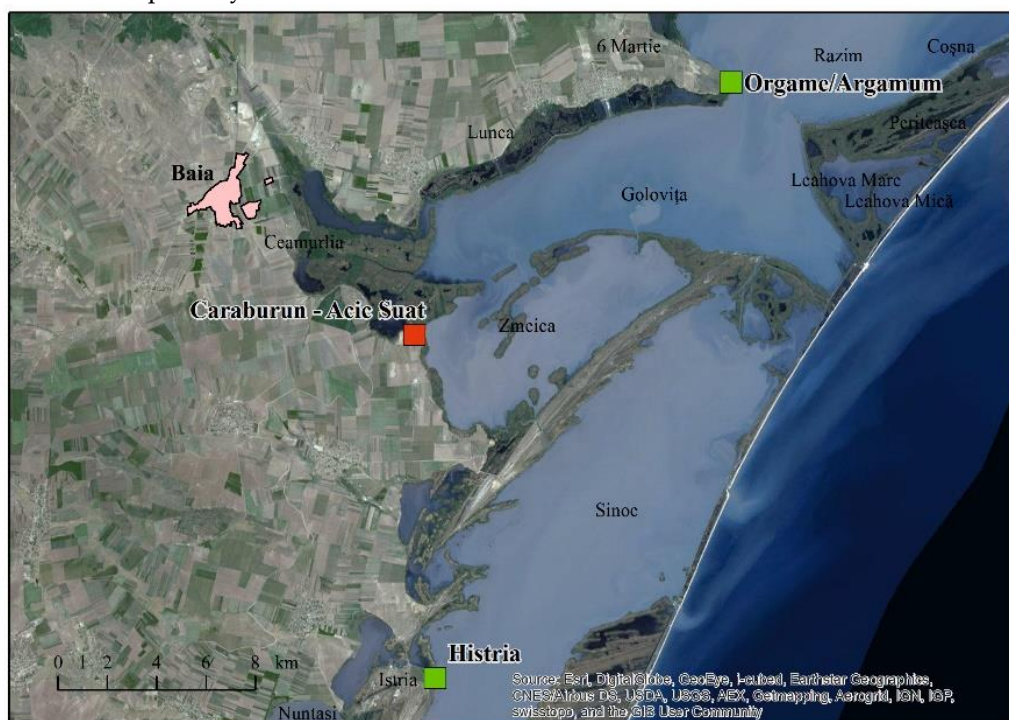


Fig. 1. Geographic location of the site.

Starting with the 2015 excavation, the newly identified area received the name Sector VI and during excavations, a stone building was partially uncovered using 8 sections measuring 5 × 5 m (Fig. 2). The first traces emerged close to the surface, at aprox. 0.20-0.30 m and consisted of the walls preserved only at the level of two rows, due to previous stages of intensive agricultural work on the grounds. The remains of the building allowed for the observation that the edifice was erected using stone bound

⁴ Iacob 2012, 229-230; for a detailed discussion on the character of the site as potential location of *vicus Quintinianus* see Baralis *et alii* 2017 (forthcoming).

⁵ Baralis *et alii* 2017 (forthcoming).

with earth, with very few traces of mortar. Further theories regarding its architecture venture into speculation as insignificant traces of adobe and tiles were recovered. Although we reached the same layer in some of the sections, at approximately 0.40-0.50 m, in other parts (Sections 4, 5, 8 and partially 6) the excavations ceased on the debris layer at cca. 0.30 m, but new observations became clearer. In this preliminary phase it became obvious that the entire building was erected along a central wall (Z4) oriented approximately North-West to South-East and measuring so far cca. 21 m in length and 0.50-0.60 m in width (Fig. 3). However, this planning seems to belong to a second phase of the edifice, as in Section 2-Room2 became visible the trace of a dismantled wall, cca. 1.40 m long and 0.50 m wide, continuing the wall of the adjacent room, prior to the erection of the central one (Z4) that defines the final phase (Fig. 4 upper detail).



Fig. 2. Aerial photograph with the sections (Loic Damelet, CNRS, Centre Camille Jullian. UMR 7299).

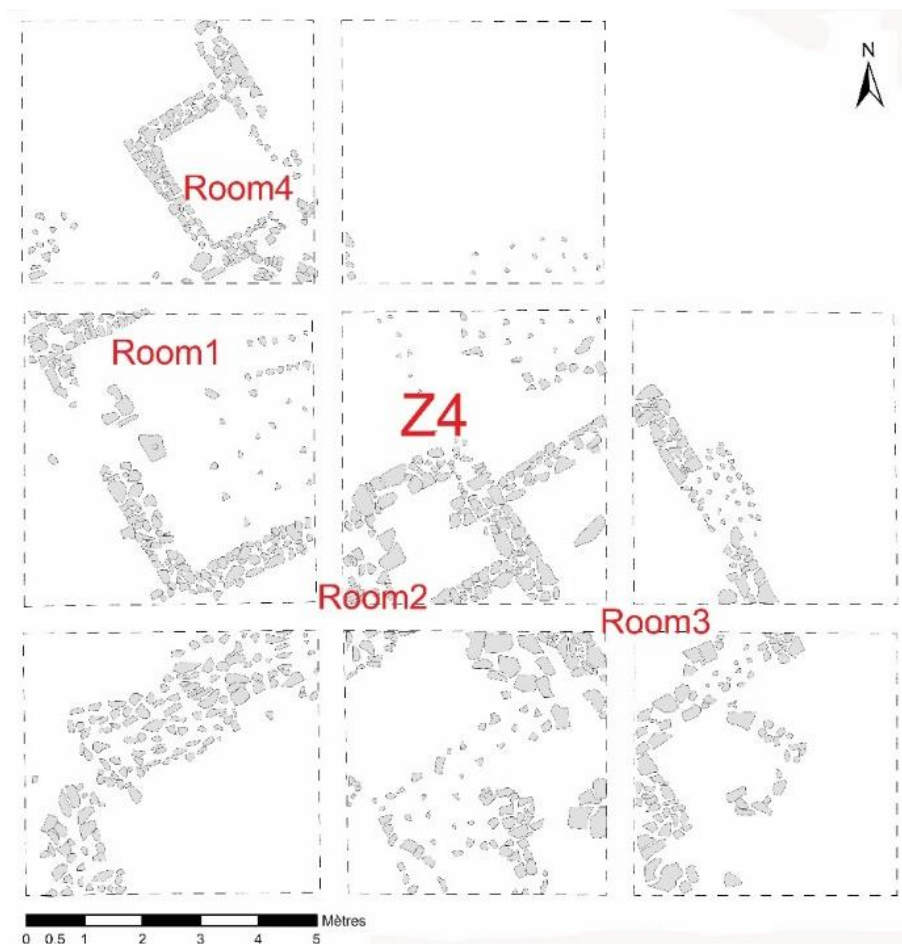


Fig. 3. Plan (Pascal Lebouteiller, French Institute for Anatolian Studies, Istanbul).

After this first wall was dismantled, the new room was covered with a clay floor of which only fine traces were preserved, mostly in the corner areas. This is one of the two floors, the second which was also partially uncovered in Section 6/Room 3, this time made of bricks, of which only three were preserved (Fig. 4, lower detail). This second phase of the building could also include the small room discovered in section 3, built using the central wall and with the northern and eastern walls thinner (0.28-0.30 m) than the ones previously uncovered.

During the first campaign focused on this edifice, four partitions were revealed, the total number being still unknown. The presence of a compact layer of pebbles and small rocks, preserved partially in sections 1 and 2, leads to the possibility that the area

they were placed in would have served as a courtyard. Another observation is related to a possible entrance on the western side of the building, identified in section 7/Room 3, cca. 1.20 m wide (Fig. 2-3). As the excavation is incomplete, it is futile to undergo discussions on its functionality, as neither the planning, nor the materials discovered point to a clear hypothesis.

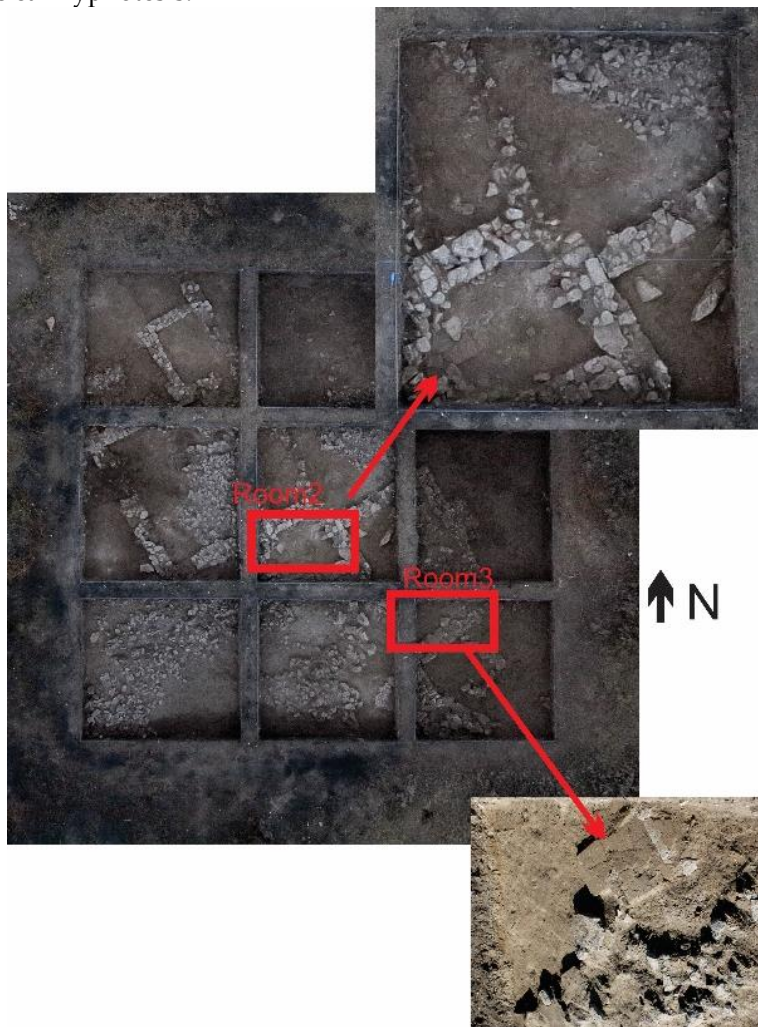


Fig. 4. Details of the dismantled wall in section 2 and the brick floor in section 6 (Loic Damelet, CNRS, Centre Camille Jullian, UMR 7299).

To conclude, in the preliminary stages of the archaeological research conducted in this building, the following aspects became clear: 1. we are dealing with at least two

phases of construction, as noticed in light of the evidence provided by the dismantlement of a wall in Section2/Room2 and building of the central wall Z4, possibly at the same time as adding the fourth room in Section 3; 2. at least one of the rooms discovered (Section1/Room 1) could have been an inclosed courtyard; 3. a possible entrance was identified in Section7/Room 3, on the western side; 4. so far, only two of the chambers revealed traces of floors, a clay one in Section 2/Room 2 and a brick one in Section6/Room 3, where the possible entrance was discovered. The next campaigns plan to answers some main aspects related to the building: the entire surface it covers, the total number of partitions, whether it undergone a third construction phase and determine its functionality.

CERAMIC FINDS

The pottery recovered during the 2015 excavation of the Roman building consists mainly of small sized fragments belonging to the common domestic categories of Early Roman time. The material is still being processed in its entirety, but as a preliminary remark we noted the predominance of tableware, mainly slipped fine ware with some plain fragments from cups and pitchers, followed by fragments of coarse ware and transport vessels. The 25 ceramic pieces selected here identify the main shapes collected of the site and form a representative group for the Roman building.

The amphora fragments consist largely of body sherds, though rims and bases have also been discovered. In the top layer mixed material was recovered, both from Roman and earlier times. From clear stratigraphic units, we can note here two identified fragments (No. 1-2). The north-Pontic Zeest 84-85 type amphora (Fig. 5/1) has been previously attested in Tropaeum Traiani⁶, and in closer centers at Argamum, Aegyssus, Noviodunum, Tomis, Troesmis, Ibida, and also in rural settlements such as Sarichioi, Revărsarea, Telița, Isaccea–*Suhat*, Baia, Straja, Arsa⁷, Măcin⁸, Nuntași⁹, Niculițel,¹⁰ Babadag¹¹. Similar amphorae were mentioned as discovered during the first excavations conducted on the site¹². Apparently, these Crimean products were the most common transport vessels in the Pontic area and it has been assumed that a local production

⁶ Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, 185, Fig. 152.(3.4).

⁷ Paraschiv 2006, 25-26, type 4.

⁸ Paraschiv 2004, 144.

⁹ Rădulescu 1976, 103-104.

¹⁰ Paraschiv 2014, 58.

¹¹ Nuțu 2009, 129 - the site is considered the possible location of *Vicus Novus*, for this issue see also Matei-Popescu 2016.

¹² Iacob 2012, 229-230.

could have developed at Telița–Valea Morilor¹³. A second Pontic amphora is type Zeest 76, with the same period of circulation, attested at Histria¹⁴ and with a Bosphoran origin¹⁵ (Fig. 5/2). Vessels of both types are considered to have contained fish products¹⁶, posing an interesting question as to their presence is this settlement positioned near water and where it is safe to assume that fishing was an important activity.

The tableware is the best represented category and includes mainly Pontic dishes as well as regional productions (Fig. 5/3-9). The main areas of origin are the Pontic workshops and especially the Histrian one, although there are 2 fragments from the eastern provinces (No. 10-11). The Pontic *sigillata* ware is well represented, though few clearly identifiable fragments were recovered. The finds consist mainly of small sized body sherds. The rim fragments belong to dishes with vertical rim types Zhuravlev 1, 3 and 4 from the end of the 1st century – beginning of the 2nd century. While types 1 and 4 share many similarities, type 3 dishes have a larger diameter and thicker walls¹⁷. The decorated cup fragments are unclassified, but seem to belong to the Pontic ware through their particular impressed decoration and ribbed bodies, common in the Black sea and dated in the 2nd-3rd centuries¹⁸.

The cups with vertical impressed decoration are common among the north – western Pontic vessels, some of them also showing ribs under the rim or on the body. They are usually dated largely in the 1st-3rd centuries.¹⁹ Two other cups appear to come from Pontic workshops, No. 8 and 9, which have analogies in the Athenian Agora, and again at Histria, where it could have also developed a local production²⁰.

The bowls with an inward rim and sometimes a groove right beneath it at the exterior (Fig. 5/12-14), covered on both interior and exterior surfaces with a reddish slip, have an uncertain origin. All in all, the bowl fragments discovered at Acic Suat find their closest analogies in the pottery from the nearby urban centers at Histria and at Tomis²¹, although it is yet unclear whether or not they were produced by Histrian workshops²².

¹³ Paraschiv 2006, 26; Nuțu 2009, 129.

¹⁴ Suceveanu 2000, type LVI, Pl. 86/6, 166.

¹⁵ Zeest 1960, pl. XXXII; Krapivina 2010, 70.

¹⁶ Paraschiv 2006, 58.

¹⁷ Zhuravlev 2009; Zhuravlev 2011.

¹⁸ Zhuravlev 2011, Fig. 9.

¹⁹ Zhuravlev 2011, Fig. 9, 151-152; Zhuravlev 2008, fig. 7/3; Bolindeț 1994, fig. 2/7 (glazed version).

²⁰ Robinson 1959, type *Agora M 2*; Suceveanu 2000, 84-88.

²¹ Băjenaru 2013, No. 23-24

²² Băjenaru 2014, red-slip coated ware, mostly local or of western Pontic; Suceveanu 2000, 69-77.

From the Eastern provinces²³, we have identified so far only the two bowls previously mentioned (No. 10-11), both fine and covered in red slip. The fragmentary piece No. 11, Çandarli ware type Hayes 3, represents a bowl that has been attested widely and often discovered with type 4 bowls, as well as in the urban centers in the proximity of our settlement, particularly at Histria²⁴, Tomis²⁵ and Tropaeum Traiani²⁶.

The two common ware cups discovered belong to the thin wall category, type *a collarino*²⁷, and find analogies in the Aegean area²⁸, although our fragments could be regional/Pontic imitations of the shape (Fig. 6/15-16). Similar cups have been reported in the Athenian Agora and were even thought to have a Thracian origin²⁹. The rims are usually skewed, sometimes ribbed neck and/or body, two handles and a flat base. The bottom of the vessel No. 17 could represent a part of the base and body for such a type of cup. Similar examples were also discovered at Tomis³⁰.

The coarse ware fragments (Fig. 6/18-25) are less present than the tableware and the shapes are considerably less varied. Furthermore, all of the identified fragments have clear analogies in the nearby urban center at Histria. The small fragment noted No. 18 comes from a pot with a skewed rim and ribbed body that can be identified as type 36 A at Histria; it has been discovered in several layers in the previously mentioned metropolis, dated in the 2nd-3rd centuries³¹. Item No. 19 is a pot with a rounded and flaring rim, densely ribbed body, just as Histrian type 38 (4), found during the excavations in the Bath and in the nearby site at Fântânele, considered an "incontestable"³² local production. The item No.20 is yet another example of pot with close analogies in the local production at Histria. Similar pieces have been discovered there, both in the Baths and settlement area, extending their date until the 4th century³³. The remaining three fragments (Nos. 21-24) belong to the same type of pot with a slight rounded and flaring rim, almost triangular in section, allowing for the positioning of a lid, while the base (No. 25) could belong to any of the types. These vessels seem to correspond to Histria type 35A, also datable largely in the 2nd-4th centuries³⁴ and are also

²³ Hayes 1972, Çandarli ware, Forms 3 and 4, fig.64, 320-321 – often found together.

²⁴ Suceveanu 2000, type XVI,60-69

²⁵ Băjenaru 2013, No. 5-6.

²⁶ Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, Fig. 143 (2.1), 180.

²⁷ Hayes 1998, No. 20; Hayes 2008, No. 1602-1608; at *Histria* see Băjenaru 2014, No.34.

²⁸ Taras 2014, type 1, Fig. 20; Hayes 1983, 107.

²⁹ Hayes 2000, Fig. 20, in Athens and Isthmia.

³⁰ Băjenaru 2013, No. 51-53; Băjenaru, Dobrinescu 2008, Pl. 4/1; Pl. 5b/1.

³¹ Suceveanu 2000, 117.

³² Suceveanu 2000, 123.

³³ Suceveanu 2000, 133; see also *Agora* type K92.

³⁴ Suceveanu 2000, 113.

similar to type I pots discovered at Argamum in the *Extramuros* sector from the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD³⁵.

As concluding remarks, it became clear, even in this preliminary stage of the research, that most of the ceramic finds have the closest analogies in the discoveries made at Histria and in the Pontic region in the 1st-4th centuries, while, corroborating the finds, we suggest a 2nd-3rd dating for the building they were discovered in. When discussing the Pontic products, it could be the case that they reached Acic Suat *via* Histria. The settlement here must have had close relations with the nearby metropolis, as the ceramic evidence suggests not only a similar preference for certain vessels, but also direct use of pottery produced at Histria. Furthermore, to support this assumption, aerial photographs offered insights regarding the secondary roads connecting the metropolis with its territory, one of which was identified in the proximity of the settlement at Caraburun/Acic Suat³⁶.

The reduced quantity of coarse ware could indicate that we may not be dealing with a residential building, but perhaps with a public one, hypothesis supported by a fragment of marble decoration discovered during the excavation. Given the incomplete excavation, this is just a working theory, as the situation could easily change after future expansions and discovery of new rooms and statistically quantify all materials. So far, the preliminary finds reveal the dominance of table ware over the other ceramic categories. Finalizing the research of all the materials recovered and of the excavation aims at pointing towards a finer chronology of this building and its phases of use and reconstruction.

CATALOG

Amphorae

1. Rim and neck fragment. D=13 cm; H=8.6 cm. The fabric is red (2.5YR 5/8)³⁷, with mica, calcite, yellowish inclusions; reddish coating.
Reference: type Zeest 84-85.
Dating: 2nd-3rd centuries.
2. Rim and neck fragment. D=20 cm; H=3.5 cm. The fabric is light red (2.5YR 6/8), with mica, calcite, reddish and gray inclusions; light coating.
Reference: type Zeest 76;
Dating: 2nd-3rd centuries.

³⁵ Honcu 2016, 297-298.

³⁶ It could very well lead directly to the settlement, but so far we are not sure of its exact extent; Doruțiu-Boilă 1971, 42; Panaite 2014, 51-52.

³⁷ *Munsell Soil Color Book*, Revised Edition, 2015 was used for all ceramic fragments.

Tableware-Pontic wares

3. Bowl with vertical rim and carinated body, fragment. D–19 cm; H–3.4 cm. Fine fabric, red (10R5/8), rare mica and calcite inclusions; reddish slip both on the inside and outside surface.
Reference: Zhuravlev Form 4 – Hayes 1.
Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.
4. Bowl with vertical rim and carinated body, fragment. D–18 cm; H–2.8 cm. The fabric is fine, reddish yellow (5YR6/8), with rare mica, calcite and reddish inclusions. Reddish slip both on the inside and outside surface, weaker on the exterior.
Reference: Zhuravlev Form 1.
Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.
5. Bowl with vertical rim and a slight inner edge, carinated body, fragment. D–22 cm; H–2.6 cm. The fabric is fine, reddish yellow (5YR5/8), with rare mica and calcite inclusions. Reddish slip both on the inside and outside.
Reference: Zhuravlev Form 3.
Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.
6. Large cup with a rounded rim and a slight inner edge, vertical body, 8 fragments from possibly 3 vessels. D–18 cm; H–4.3 cm. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR5/8), with fine mica, calcite and gray inclusions. Weak reddish slip both on the inside and outside.
Reference: Zhuravlev 2011, Fig. 9.
Dating: 2nd–3rd centuries.
7. Cup with a rounded rim and a slight inner edge, vertical body, fragment. D–18 cm; H–4.3 cm. Fine reddish fabric (2.5YR6/8), with fine mica. Weak reddish slip both on the inside and outside.
Reference: Zhuravlev 2011, Fig. 9.
Dating: 2nd–3rd centuries.
8. Cup with a ribbed rim and two handles. D–14 cm, H–4.3 cm. The fabric is fine, light red (2.5YR6/8), with mica and calcite inclusions. Red slip both on the inside and outside, slightly weaker on the outside.
Reference: type *Agora* M2; Suceveanu 2000 type XXIII.
Dating: 1st–3rd centuries.
9. Cup with a ribbed rim and two handles. D–15 cm, H–2.5 cm. The fabric is fine, light red (2.5YR5/8), with mica and calcite inclusions. Red slip both on the inside and outside, slightly weaker on the outside.
Reference: type *Agora* M2; Suceveanu 2000, type XXIII.
Dating: 1st–3rd centuries.

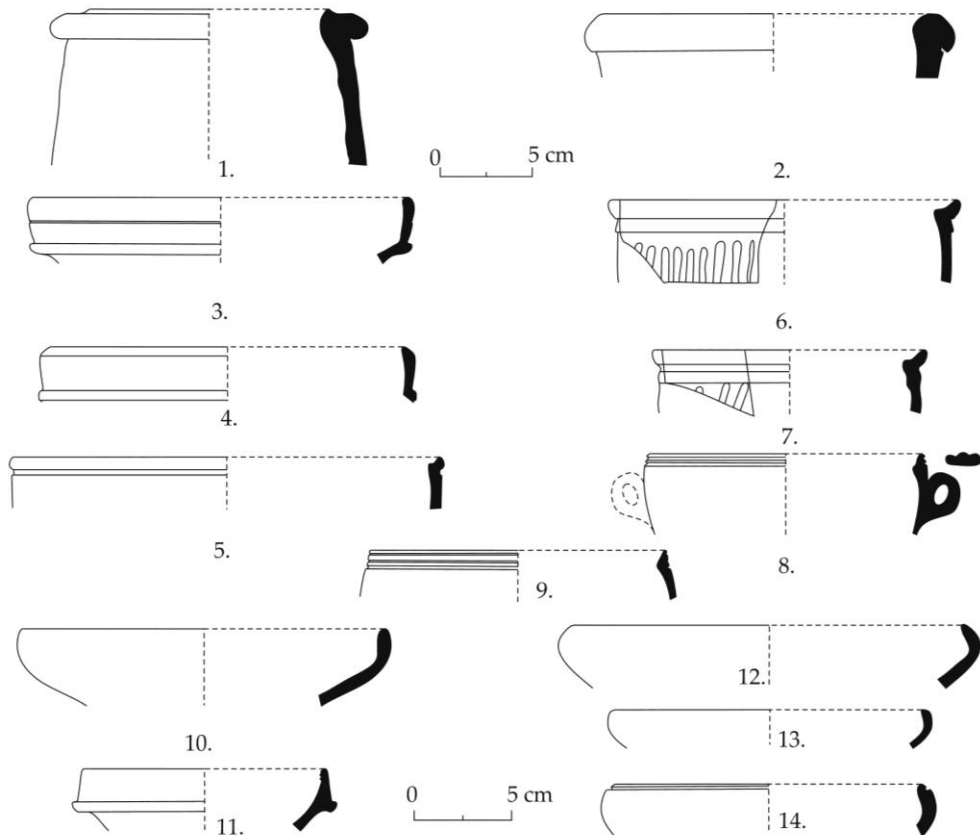


Fig. 5. Ceramic finds: Amphorae (1-2); Table ware: Pontic (1-9); Oriental (10-11); uncertain Histrian/Pontic (12-14).

Tableware - Oriental wares

10. Bowl with a slight inward rim, 2 fragments. D-14 cm; H-1.9 cm. The fabric is fine, yellowish red (5YR4/6), with rare mica, calcite and grayish inclusions. Red slip both on the inside and outside.
Reference: Oriental sigilatta type Hayes 1972, Candarli ware Form 4.
Dating: 1st-3rd centuries.
11. Bowl with a vertical rim, fine ribbed on the inside, carinated body. D-13 cm, H-3.2 cm. The fabric is fine, reddish yellow (5YR7/8), with rare mica, calcite and reddish inclusions. Red slip both on the inside and outside.
Reference: Oriental sigilatta type *Ath.II*, Form L19, 76; Hayes 1972, Candarli ware Form 3; similar cups appear at Histria, Suceveanu 2000, type XVI, 60-69, with variations in shape and different workshops.
Dating: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Tableware- uncertain Histrian/Pontic wares

12. Bowl with an inward rim, fragment. D–21 cm; H–3.3 cm. The fabric is fine, red (2.5YR5/8), with rare mica and calcite inclusions. Red slip both on the inside and outside, slightly weaker on the outside.

Reference: Băjenaru 2014, No. 29.

Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.

13. Bowl with an inward rim, fragment. D–16 cm; H–2 cm. The fabric is fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6), with rare mica, calcite, reddish and black inclusions. Dark red slip both on the inside and outside.

Reference: Băjenaru 2014, No. 28; Suceveanu 2000, type VIA, 29.

Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.

14. Bowl with an inward rim and an exterior groove just beneath, fragment. D–16 cm; H–2.8 cm. The fabric is fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6), with rare mica, calcite and reddish inclusions. Weak red slip both on the inside and outside.

Reference: Băjenaru 2014, No. 30 at Histria and Suceveanu 2000 type VIB, 100; Băjenaru 2013, No. 23-24 at Tomis.

Dating: end of the 1st century–beginning of the 2nd century.

Tableware- Plain thin walled pottery

15. Cup with skewed rim fragment. D–7 cm; H–1.7 cm. The fabric is slightly granular, red (2.5YR4/8), with fine calcite inclusions, mica and a reddish coating.

Reference: type *a collarino*, Aegean/Thracian? Hayes 1998, No. 20; Hayes 2008, No. 1602-1608; Băjenaru 2013, No. 51-53 at Tomis.

Dating: Flavian era – 200 AD.

16. Cup with skewed rim fragment. D–6 cm; H–1.6 cm. The fabric is slightly granular, yellowish red (5YR5/6), with fine calcite and mica inclusions and a gray coating on the outside surface.

Reference: type *a collarino*, Aegean/Thracian? Hayes 1998, No. 20; Hayes 2008, No. 1602-1608; Băjenaru 2013, No. 51-53 at Tomis.

Dating: Flavian era – 200 AD.

17. Cup with a flat base, round body. D–4 cm; H–3.8 cm. The fabric is slightly granular, red (10R5/8), with fine calcite and mica inclusions. A reddish coating on the outside surface.

Reference: type *a collarino*, Aegean/Thracian? Hayes 1998, No. 20; Hayes 2008, No. 1602-1608; Băjenaru 2013, No. 51-53 at Tomis.

Dating: Flavian era – 200 AD.

Coarse Ware

18. Pot with an elongated rim and triangular section, ribbed body. D–17 cm; H–3.4 cm. The fabric is coarse, reddish yellow (5YR6/8) and a gray core, with mica, calcite and grayish inclusions. Traces of exposure to heavy fire.

Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 36A, 117 at Histria.

Dating: 2nd-3rd centuries.

19. Pot with a rounded and flaring rim and ribbed body. D-20 cm; H-4.2 cm. The fabric is coarse, reddish brown (5YR4/4) and very dark gray at the core, with calcite, yellow and gray inclusions. Traces of exposure to fire.

Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 38, 123 at Histria.

Dating: 2nd-3rd centuries.

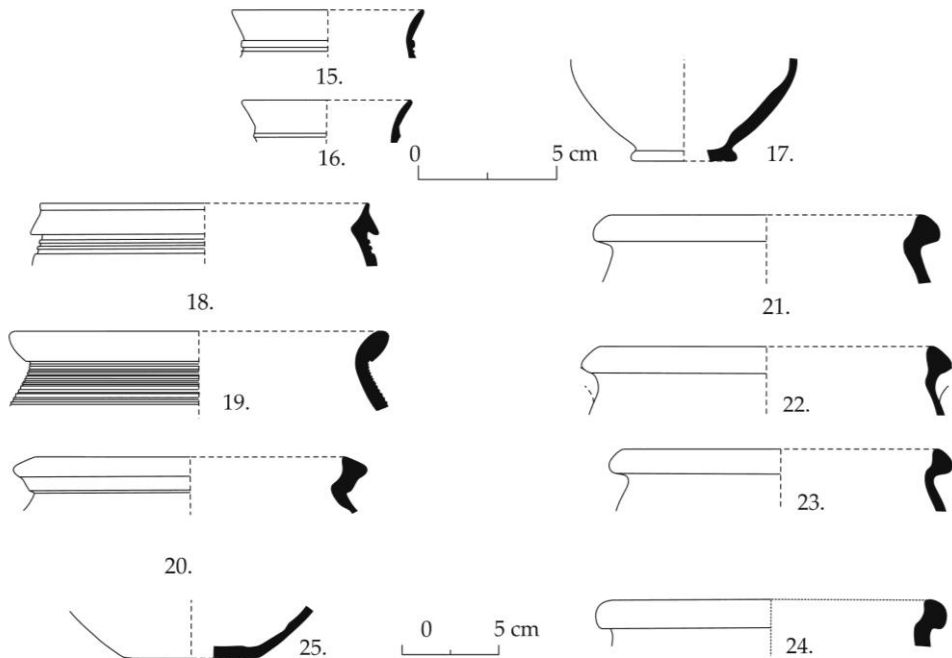


Fig. 6. Table ware: Thin walled pottery (15-17); Coarse ware (18-25).

20. Pot with a horizontal with rectangular section, ribbed body. D-17 cm, H-2.9 cm. The fabric is coarse, red (2.5YR5/8), with mica, calcite and yellow inclusions. Traces of exposure to fire.

Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 40B (No. 24-25), 123 at Histria.

Dating: 2nd-4th centuries/250-378.

21. Pot with a slightly flaring and rounded, almost triangular rim. D-16 cm, H-3.6 cm. The fabric is coarse, granulated, red (10R5/8), with mica, calcite, yellow and gray inclusions. Traces of exposure to fire.

Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 35A at Histria, similar to Honcu 2016, type I, at Argamun, in the *Extramuros* sector in the 2nd - 3rd centuries AD³⁸.

Dating: 2nd-4th centuries.

³⁸ Honcu 2016, 297-298.

22. Pot with a slightly flaring and rounded, almost triangular rim; trace of a handle. D–17 cm, H–3.5 cm. The fabric is coarse, reddish (2.5YR5/8), with mica and calcite inclusions. Traces of exposure to fire.
Reference: Suceveanu 2000, 35A at Histria, similar to Honcu 2016, type I, at Argamun.
Dating: 2nd–4th centuries.
23. Pot with a slightly flaring and rounded, almost triangular rim; trace of a handle. D. 16 cm, H.3.3 cm. The fabric is coarse, dusky red (2.5YR3/2), with dense mica at the surface and calcite and brown inclusions. Traces of exposure to fire.
Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 35A at Histria, similar to Honcu 2016, type I, at Argamun.
Dating: 2nd–4th centuries.
24. Pot with a slightly flaring and rounded, almost triangular rim; trace of a handle. D–17 cm, H–2.3 cm. The fabric is coarse, reddish brown (5YR4/4), with mica, calcite and brown inclusions.
Reference: Suceveanu 2000, type 35A at Histria, similar to Honcu 2016, type I, at Argamun.
Dating: 2nd–4th centuries.
25. Pot with a flat base. D–7 cm, H–2.8 cm. The fabric is coarse, yellowish red (5YR4/4), with mica, calcite and brown inclusions.
Reference: unclassified.
Dating: 2nd–4th centuries.

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