

ROMAN TRACES IN THE FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT AT BEIDAUD (TULCEA COUNTY)

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Abstract: The case study of the present paper is a series of archaeological materials discovered during the research carried out between 1976 and 1980 in the fortified settlement from the *Beidaud Archaeological Microzone*. As a result of these campaigns, archaeological features belonging to the Early Iron Age, Archaic and Roman periods were identified. While the prehistoric and Archaic finds have been discussed extensively in several studies, the archaeological complexes and materials belonging to the Roman period have been treated only tangentially, consisting of brief mentions of their discovery. In this context, we aim to make use of this assemblage of Roman artefacts, composed exclusively of ceramic finds. The lot is of particular interest from a chronological point of view, as the data obtained contribute to a better understanding of the stratigraphy of the fortified settlement, by determining more clearly the different periods of habitation and use. At the same time, they offer clues to the simultaneous functioning of the Roman-era sequence in the fortified settlement and another Roman rural settlement identified nearby. Lastly, from a socio-economic perspective, the variety of ceramic products helps to draw a general picture of the trade and cultural contacts that characterised the provincial rural world in this period.

Rezumat: Studiul de față se concentrează pe un grup de materiale arheologice descoperite în cursul cercetărilor întreprinse între 1976 și 1980, în așezarea fortificată din Microzona Arheologică Beidaud. În cursul acestora au fost documentate complexe arheologice aparținând epocii bronzului, fierului, arhaice și romane. În timp ce descoperirile preistorice și arhaice au fost publicate pe larg, materialele și complexele de epocă romană au fost menționate doar tangențial. Astfel, scopul acestui articol este de a valorifica ansamblul ceramic de epocă romană. Acest lot este de un interes deosebit pentru o mai bună înțelegere a stratigrafiei așezării, prin clarificarea etapelor locuirii. În același timp, poate oferi indicii referitoare la contemporaneitatea locuirii romane în așezarea fortificată și în așezarea rurală aflată în apropiere. Nu în ultimul rând, din perspectivă socio-economică, analiza diversității formelor ceramice contribuie la enunțarea unor observații despre contactele culturale și comerciale care caracterizează mediul rural provincial al epocii.

Keywords: rural settlement, *Moesia Inferior*, Roman pottery, Beidaud, old excavations, imports.

Cuvinte cheie: așezare rurală, *Moesia Inferior*, ceramică romană, Beidaud, cercetări vechi, importuri.

INTRODUCTION

The *Beidaud Archaeological Microzone* (BAM henceforth) is in the commune of Beidaud, Tulcea County. In ancient times, it was part of the province *Moesia Inferior*, *Scythia* respectively, and it was close to the ancient cities of *Istros/Histria* (ca. 25 km NW) and *Orgame/Argamum* (ca. 31 km W-SW) (Fig. 1). So far, this micro-region includes a Neolithic site, a fortified settlement on Calebair Hill (the area discussed in the paper), and a Roman rural settlement with its tumular funerary space on the “Dealul cu Cișmea” point¹ (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. Location of *Beidaud Archaeological Microzone* within the Roman Empire (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_Empire_125_general_map.SVG and <https://klokantech.github.io/roman-empire/#4.07/48.332/23.863>, processed by the authors).

¹ Bottez 2022, 36; Stănescu, Bottez, Iliescu 2023.



Fig. 2. Plan of the *Beidaud Archaeological Microzone* with the main sites (after Bottez 2022, Fig. 1).

STATE OF ART

The first archaeological investigations were conducted by G. Simion and E. Lăzurcă in 1976-1977, followed by a second campaign between 1979-1980². The team investigated two main perpendicular trenches of the same size (140 × 1.5 m), resembling an inverted T-shape: the first one oriented N-S (S1) and the second – E-W (S2) (Fig. 3). The main results of these excavations were the identification of the settlement defence system built in the second half of the 6th c. BC and composed of a ditch, possibly doubled by a second one on the northern and western sides of the settlement, and wooden walls³. Furthermore, several archaeological features, mainly dwellings and pits, dating from various periods (*i.e.*, from the Early Iron Age to the Late Roman period) have been discovered.

² Simion, Lăzurcă 1980.

³ Ailincăi 2020, 106; Bottez 2022, 36.

More recently, within the research project conducted by the University of Bucharest (UB) and the “Gavrilă Simion” Eco-Museum Research Institute of Tulcea (ICEM), the investigations in this area have been revived, with a multi-disciplinary approach being applied (field surveys, geophysics, geoarchaeology, archaeological excavation, archaeoethanatology etc.)⁴.

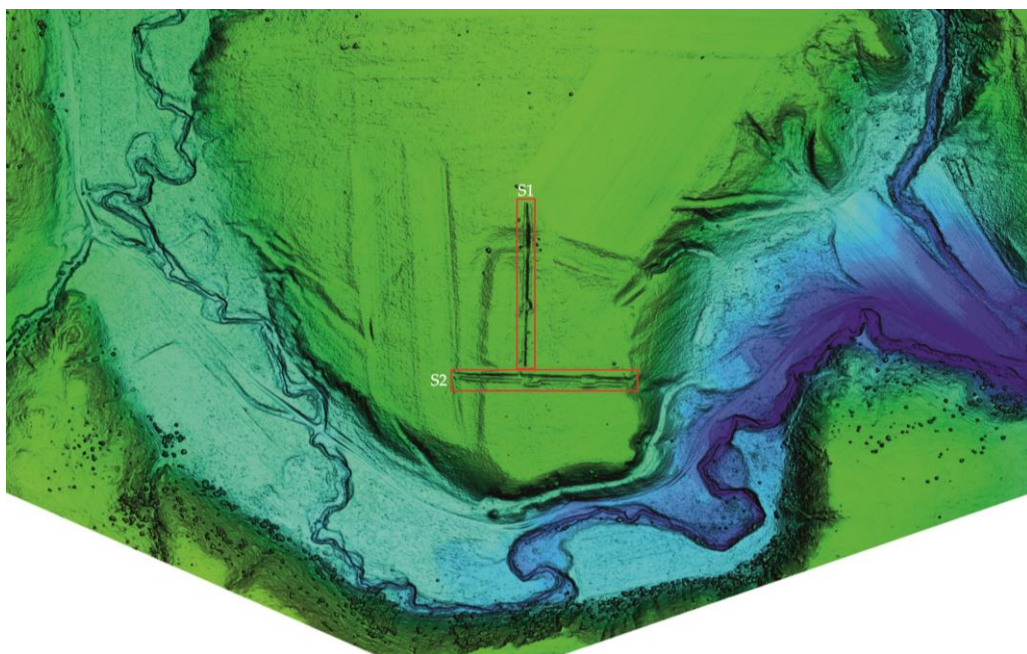


Fig. 3. DEM of the fortified settlement and environs
(after Bottez 2022, Fig. 13, with annotations by the authors).

The preliminary results of the 1976-1980 campaigns were published shortly after the excavations were completed⁵, only to be re-discussed two decades later⁶. In both cases, the focus was on the chronology of the identified structures, with those of the Early Iron Age and Greek period being discussed in detail. The Roman features, rarely identified, had been treated only tangentially, consisting of brief mentions of their discovery⁷.

⁴ For a more thorough presentation of the project see Bottez 2021; Bottez 2022.

⁵ Simion, Lăzurcă 1980.

⁶ Simion 2003, 79-98.

⁷ Since very little information was published about the Roman complexes and materials from this excavation, we gladly accepted S. Ailincăi's proposal to study them and disseminate the results. We would like to thank him for this opportunity.

As for the archaeological materials discovered during this research, the focus was on Greek and Iron Age pottery: in their 2007⁸ and 2010⁹ papers, V. Lungu and P. Dupont analysed a part of the Greek pottery. In 2020, S. Ailincăi discussed the Iron Age finds and published for the first time a general plan and the profiles of both trenches excavated by G. Simion¹⁰; even if they are incompletely preserved, these records help to better understand the stratigraphy of the settlement and contextualise the archaeological artefacts. The most recent study, signed by V. Lungu, P. Dupont and S. Ailincăi, analyses Archaic transport amphorae found in these contexts¹¹.

ROMAN FEATURES AND MATERIALS

By analysing G. Simion's unpublished documentation (excavation journals, drawings, etc.), records of several Roman features have been found in both trenches: from the first trench only one complex is mentioned – a pit or dwelling identified between “dwelling no. 3” and “dwelling no. 4” (Fig. 3/a). In the second trench, a so-called “Roman pit” is marked on the plan, but unfortunately, no supplementary information on it is preserved (Fig. 7/a); two other pits with Roman materials are described and could also be identified on the general plan.

The archaeological material recovered from these features, as well as other contexts dating from different periods, consists mainly of pottery, with very few pieces from other categories being recorded or kept in the museum's collection. The lot is composed of 101 artefacts¹² dating from the Roman period which, in terms of the discovery context, fall into three main groups: 13 items from Trench no. 1, 64 from Trench no. 2, and 24 with uncertain context (marked only with the discovery year or otherwise unmarked) (Fig. 18).

a. Trench no. 1 (S1)

From the first trench, excavated between 1976 and 1977, four pieces were found in the area conventionally named by G. Simion as “extension of dwelling no. 3” (because he couldn't separate it from this feature); two are residual finds from “dwelling no. 4” and “pit. no. 1”, respectively; one was found in sq. 128-130; and five are *passim* (Fig. 4).

⁸ Lungu, Dupont, Simion 2007.

⁹ Dupont, Lungu 2010.

¹⁰ Ailincăi 2020.

¹¹ Lungu, Dupont, Ailincăi 2023.

¹² The material was also studied microscopically using a Stereomicroscope Optika 10SZR 10 – 7-65x. All microphotographs illustrated in the figures were taken at 15× magnification. We are very grateful to Florian Mihail (ICEM Tulcea) for his help in this regard.

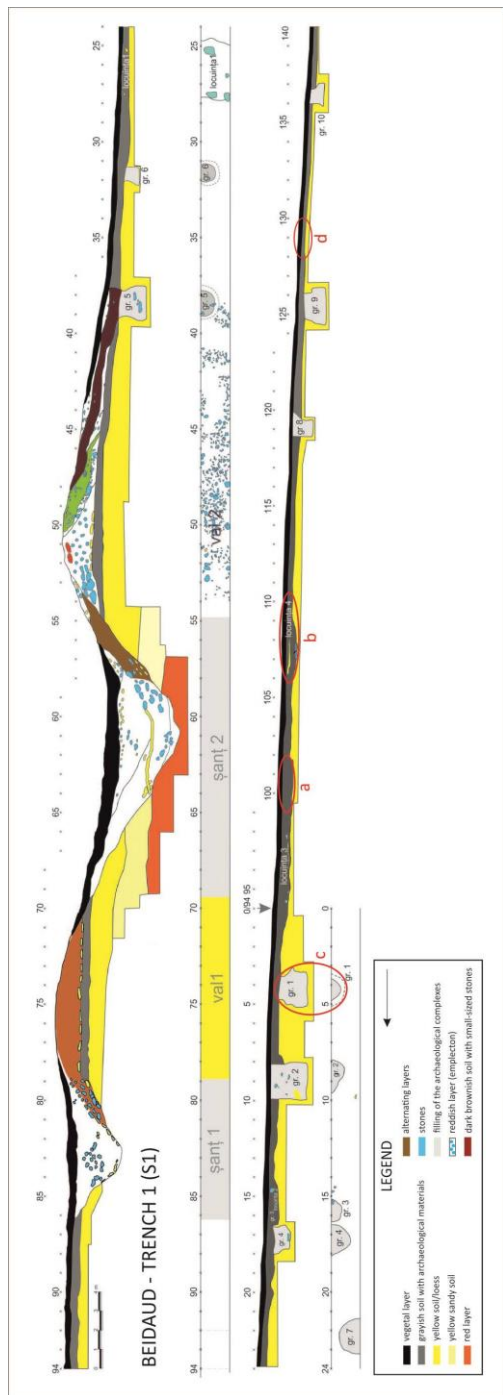


Fig. 4. Stratigraphy and ground of trench no. 1 (after Ailincăi 2020, Fig. 4, with annotations by the authors).

The only information recorded on the first feature (Fig. 4/a) is that it is either a dwelling or a pit from the Roman period, with pottery dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. According to G. Simion, this material is composed of “very large and smaller-sized grey vessels, and vessels made of whitish clay”¹³, which may correspond to the Lower Danube Kaolinitic Ware (LDKW)¹⁴. Underneath, Early Iron Age artefacts were found. The Roman materials identified in this complex are two transport amphorae, a pitcher and a cooking vessel, and cover the period between the 2nd and early-4th centuries AD. The first vessels are fragmentary containers for carrying wine of the Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay group/Šelov type amphorae (cat. nos. 1-2; Fig. 5/1-2). Since only the handles have survived, it is very difficult to determine with certainty the typological variant within this group, but they seem to be specific to its early variants (Šelov B-D) that are dated between the late-1st century and the mid-3rd century AD¹⁵. The other finds are provincial vessels: the base of a Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher (cat. no. 3; Fig. 5/3), a type with an extensive chronology from the 2nd to the 4th century¹⁶, and the upper part of a cooking casserole made of kaolinitic clay (cat. no. 4; Fig. 5/4), dated between the 2nd and the 3rd century AD¹⁷.

The next complex is “dwelling no. 4” (Fig. 4/b), which is described as having a very thin clay floor on which a large amount of adobe was found. G. Simion dated it to the Early Iron Age, based on the imported and autochthonous pottery discovered (Fikellura amphorae and hand-made cooking vessels, respectively). A single object specific to the Early Roman period was identified, *i.e.*, a West-Pontic jug of Suceveanu 2000, XLV type produced in several variants but easily recognised by the discoid rim (cat. no. 5; Fig. 5/5)¹⁸. It is most likely a residual find that could come from the previous complex located in its proximity.

“Pit no. 1” (Fig. 4/c) is not described specifically, the original notes offering only the general characterisation of the twelve pits discovered in this trench: they are either small, medium, or large-sized, with numerous Greek and indigenous pottery fragments, zooarchaeological remains, sling bullets, mud, ash and charcoal found inside¹⁹. However, the plan and profile of Trench no. 1 allow the dimensions of pit no.

¹³ Excavation journals, ICEM Archive.

¹⁴ Daszkiewicz *et alii* 2010; Dyczek 2016.

¹⁵ Šelov 1986, 397; Baumann 1995, 102, cat. no. 45, Pl. XLVI/2; Khalvashi 2009, 33-34, type 5; Внукoв 2016, 42-44, types S IV C2 and CIV J; Kassab Tezgör 2020, 48-49, cat. nos. 97 and 101.

¹⁶ See the discussion in Nuțu, Constantinescu, Ailincăi 2021, 237-242.

¹⁷ Baumann 2003, 190-191, cat. no. 44; Honcu 2014a, 95, cat. no. 230, Pl. 27/230; Nuțu, Mihăilescu-Bîrliba 2018, 94-95, cat. no. 11, Fig. 9/11.

¹⁸ Suceveanu 2000, type XLV, 144-150, Pls. 68-69.

¹⁹ Simion, Lăzurcă 1980, 47.

1 to be estimated: 1.10 m diameter in the upper part and 1.80 towards the bottom, and 1.20 m depth. The only Roman find from this complex is a fragmentary pitcher like cat. no. 3, but of which the rim and neck are preserved (cat. no. 6; Fig. 5/6).

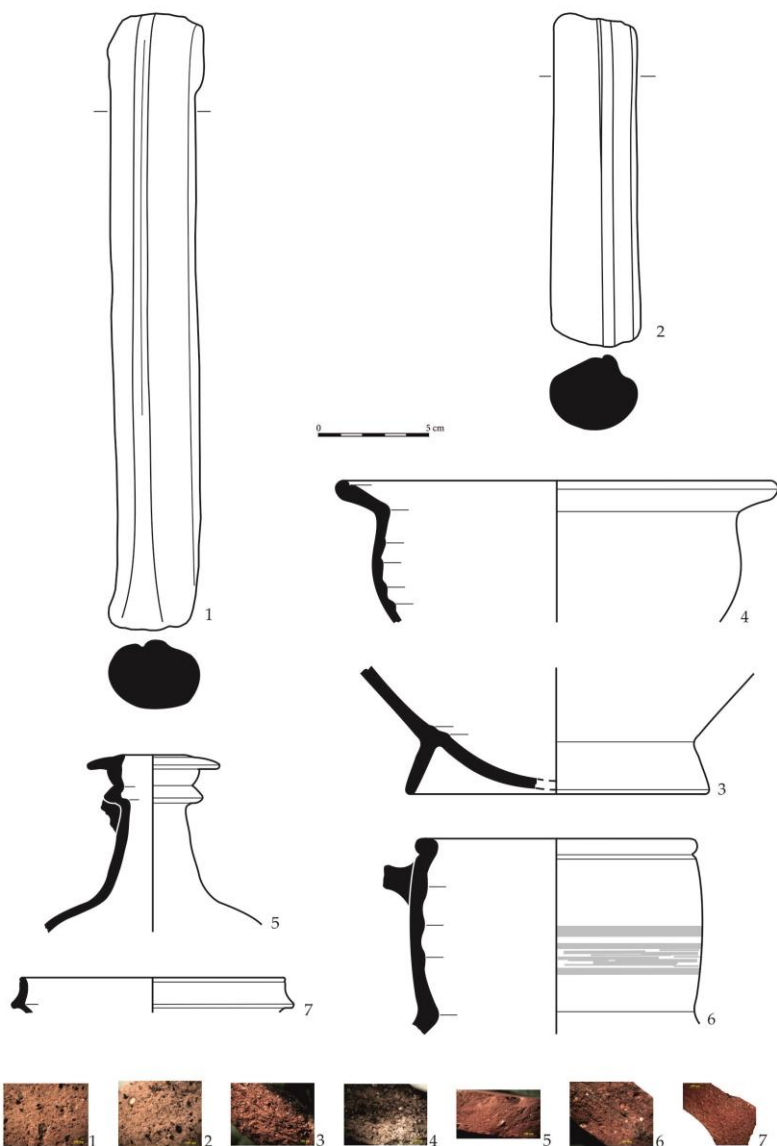


Fig. 5. Pottery from Trench no. 1: 1-2. Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphorae; 3, 6. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers; 4. cooking casserole; 5. Suceveanu 2000, XLV type jug; 7. Zhuravlev 2010, type 30 provincial bowl.

The last vessel was found in sq. 128-130, on whose surface no archaeological complex has been identified (Fig. 4/d). This shard is a provincial imitation after Pontic sigillata bowls of Zhuravlev 2010, type 30²⁰ (cat. no. 7; Fig. 5/7) and was produced throughout the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.

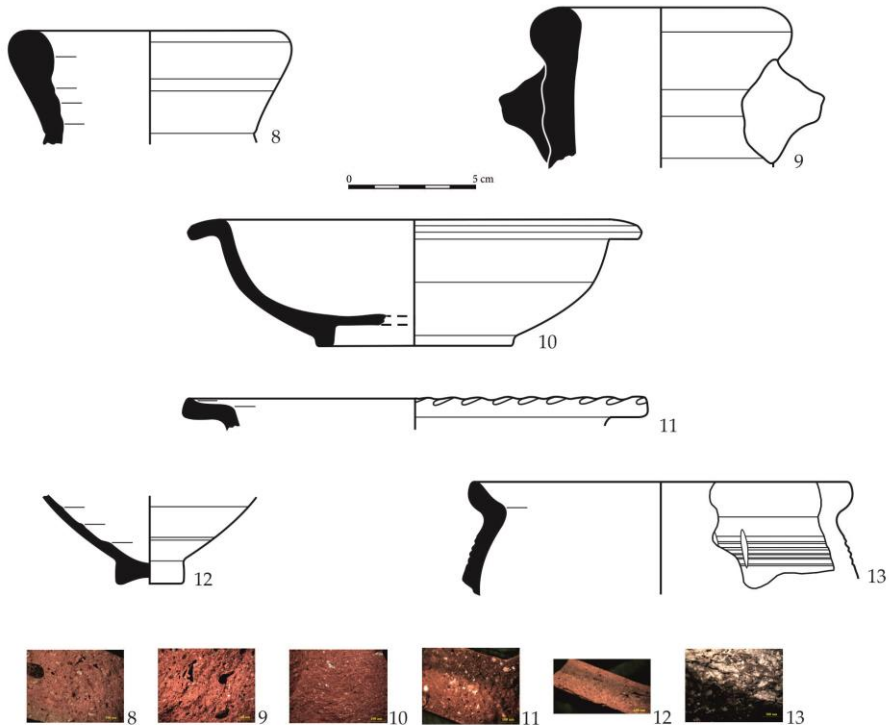


Fig. 6. Pottery from Trench no. 1: 8. LR 2B amphora; 9. Kuzmanov XV amphora; 10. Hayes 2B bowl; 11. regional Thracian bowl; 12. Opaïț 2004, type 1 mug; 13. Medieval jar.

Finally, even if the context of discovery is unknown (therefore, *passim*), there are several fragments that are significant because of the chronological interval to which they belong to, *i.e.* 5th – 6th centuries AD: an olive oil Late Roman 2B amphora of Aegean origin²¹ (cat. no. 8; Fig. 6/8); a West-Pontic Kuzmanov XV amphora for

²⁰ For Pontic sigillata bowls see Журавлев 2010, 60-61, Form 30.2, Pl. 27; Mocanu 2021, 103-105, Form 12, Fig. 29/35-38. For imitations see Băjenaru 2013, 50, cat. nos. 17-18, Pl. 3/17-18, and notes 44-45.

²¹ Pieri 2005, 86-88.

carrying wine²² (cat. no. 9; Fig. 6/9); a Micro-Asian bowl of the Late Roman C group, type Hayes 2B²³ (cat. no. 10; Fig. 6/10); and a bowl belonging to the regional Thracian ware²⁴ (cat. no. 11; Fig. 6/11). The last find of this group is a provincial thin-walled mug of Opaïț 2004, type I (cat. no. 12; Fig. 6/12), which was used during both the Early and Late Roman times²⁵; given the assemblage it belongs to, this piece is also dated to the Late Roman period.

Among the materials unearthed during the research of the second vallum of the settlement is a unique find at Beidaud, mentioned by G. Simion in his journal as having been discovered alongside other Greek and Roman pottery fragments. It is a fragmentary jar dated to the Mediaeval period (with a wide time span, from the 10th c. until the 13th century) which is decorated with horizontal and vertical lines in the upper part of the body²⁶ (cat. no. 13; Fig. 6/13). The importance of this piece lies in the fact that it represents the only evidence so far for a post-Roman presence at this point, which may suggest a particular interest for the region.

b. Trench no. 2 (S2)

The excavations carried out in the second trench led to the discovery of a larger number of Roman era finds, from various contexts (Fig. 7). Only one dwelling was identified in this trench, but its precise location is unknown, as it is not marked on the plan²⁷. Out of the 20 pits documented on the surface of the trench (one even called "Roman pit" – Fig. 7/a), only two contain Roman materials (pits nos. 15 and 18). Other pieces are isolated finds from the western ditch and squares 46-48 or come from unknown contexts.

²² Kuzmanov 1985, 20-21, type XV.

²³ Hayes 1972, 327-328, cat. no. 4 (with different rim). For a close analogy in rim shape see Arsen'eva, Domzalski 2002, 481, cat. no. 607, Fig. 16/607.

²⁴ Băjenaru 2018a, 504, Fig. 4/76.

²⁵ Opaïț 2004, 66-67, type I.

²⁶ Stănică 2015, 217-218, type F.1.1.

²⁷ G. Simion mentions that the remains of a very poorly preserved dwelling attributed to the Coslogeni culture were discovered beneath the western ditch: Simion 2003, 82. However, it is very unlikely to be the same as the one with the Roman materials.

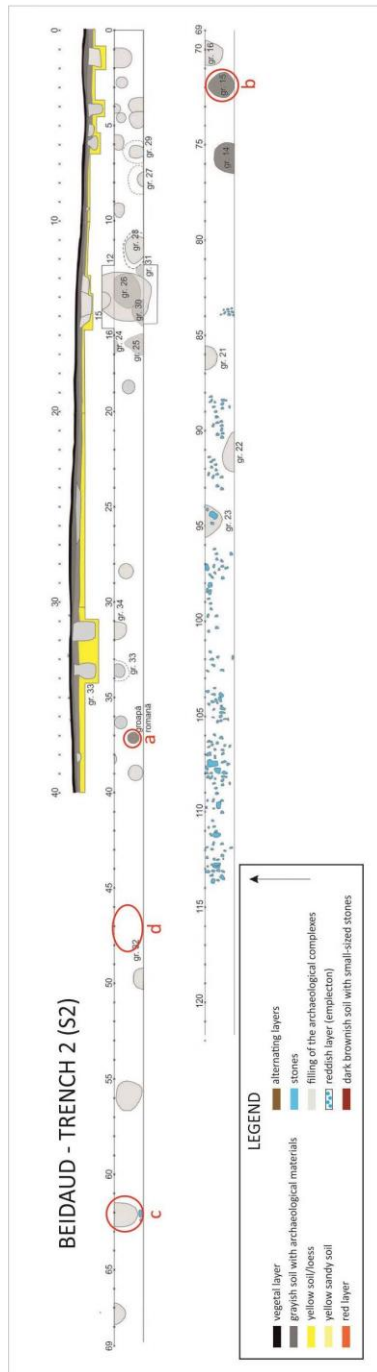


Fig. 7. Stratigraphy and ground of trench no. 2 (after Ailincăi 2020, Fig. 3, with annotations by the authors).

The documentation offers a vague description of the dwelling: while not completely excavated, it had a considerable size (but the exact measurements could not be determined) and contained mainly Greek and indigenous pottery. In addition, four finds belonging to the Roman period were identified: two sherds of Troesmis X amphorae (the fabric indicates two different vessels, cat. nos. 14-15; Fig. 8/14-15), a type of wine amphorae for which the production centres are assumed to be in either the North-Pontic area, or the West-Pontic one²⁸ (or both). Alongside amphorae, the handle of a Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher (cat. no. 16; Fig. 8/16) and the upper part of a provincial bowl of Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17²⁹ (cat. no. 17; Fig. 8/17) were found as well. This assemblage covers the span from the mid-1st to the 2nd/3rd centuries AD.

One of the features with the most accurate description is “pit no. 15” (fig. 7/b). It was completely excavated, thus its dimensions could be measured: its total height was ca. 2.1 m, while having a base (ca. 2.5 m) that was wider than the mouth (ca. 1.4 m). Documented deep burn traces, especially in its lower part, are evidence of deliberate fire at some point. In this pit, a large quantity of ash, charcoal, mud fragments, two iron nails and another one made of bronze were found. The ceramic repertoire comprises numerous Roman pottery vessels (of which 28 identified in the museum’s collection), such as amphorae, pitchers that the author dates to the 1st – 2nd centuries AD, one *unguentarium*, several drinking vessels, Getic pottery, and a spindle whorl. Regarding its functionality, the most viable hypothesis would be that the pit was initially used for storing foodstuffs, and later repurposed as a waste pit.

The amphorae are represented only by Pontic containers. Besides three Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay vessels (cat. nos. 18-20; Fig. 8/18-20) and a Troesmis X shard (cat. no. 21; Fig. 8/21), a couple of fragments belonging to North-Pontic amphorae have been found: cat. no. 22 is a rim shard of Rădulescu 1976, type 4c/Opaiț 1987, type III³⁰ (Fig. 8/22), while cat. no. 23 is a handle that most probably belongs to a Zeest 72/73 amphora³¹, although it is not excluded that it may come from other types, such as Zeest 77³² (Fig. 9/23). The entire amphora assemblage covers the chronological interval between the mid-1st century and the mid-3rd century AD.

²⁸ Paraschiv 2006a, 26, type 4; Opaiț, Grigoraș 2022, 63. Moreover, some authors also consider an Aegean origin: Opaiț 2015, 329-330.

²⁹ For Pontic sigillata bowls see Журавлев 2010, 55, Form 17.1, Pl. 24. For provincial vessels see Suceveanu 2000, 14-15, type III, Pl. 2.

³⁰ Rădulescu 1976, 104, Pl. IV/2, 2a; Opaiț 1987, 251, type III, Fig. 5/1a-b.

³¹ Зеест 1960, 111-112, рис. XXX/72; Голофаст 2010, 99, Pl. 25/18-25. Another Zeest 72/73 amphora fragment is recorded in the Roman settlement nearby: Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 92-93, 105, cat. no. 60, Fig. 16/60.

³² Зеест 1960, 113-114, рис. XXXII/77a.

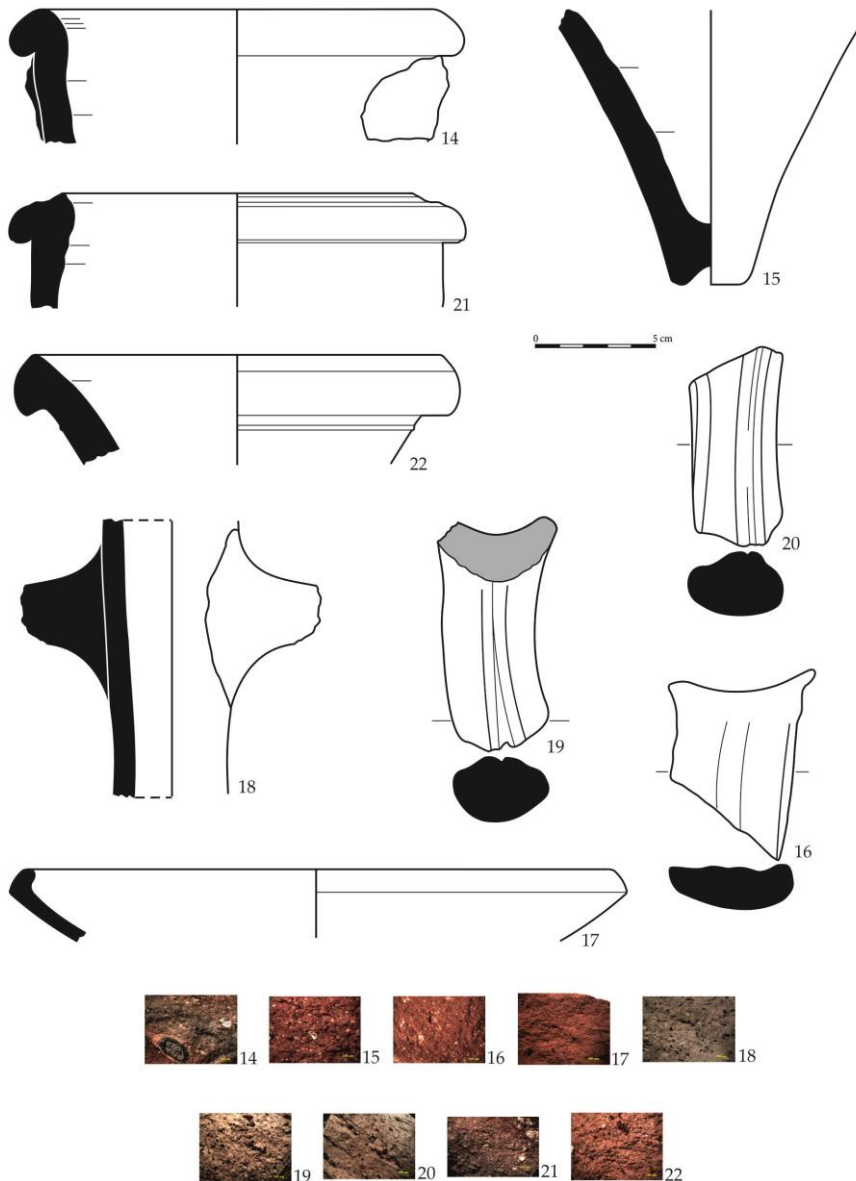


Fig. 8. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 14-15, 21. Troesmis X amphorae; 16. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; 17. Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17 bowl; 18-20. Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphorae; 22. Rădulescu 1976, type 4c/Opaïț 1987, type III amphora.

The impressive number of Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers stand out in this complex (cat. nos. 24-35; Figs. 9/24-30; 10/31-35). They illustrate several variants, both in terms of size and capacity, as well as the fabric they are made of. Most of them are large vessels having the rim diameter exceeding 10 cm, made of coarse fabric, un-slipped and in some cases covered with bands of white paint on the neck and shoulders (cat. nos. 24-26; Fig. 9/24-26). Another variant represented by solely one find is small-sized (with the rim diameter of ca. 7 cm), made of fine fabric and with a good quality slip, with metallic hues (cat. no. 30; Fig. 9/30).

Other finds from the pit are fine wares, such as Pontic Sigillata bowls of Suceveanu 2000, type IV/Mocanu 2021, Form 8³³ with rouletting on the inner surface (cat. no. 36; Fig. 10/36), provincial imitations after Pontic sigillata bowls of Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17 (cat. no. 37; Fig. 10/37), and one-handed thin-walled mugs of Suceveanu 2000, type XXXII (cat. no. 38; Fig. 10/38)³⁴, all of them being specific to the late-1st century and the early-3rd century AD. Another vessel in this group is a ring base that could come from either a bowl or a plate (cat. no. 39; Fig. 10/39).

The coarse wares are exclusively represented by vessels made of kaolinitic clay. The most frequent are the cooking pots of Honcu 2017, type I, attested through three rim shards that may come from vessels with no handles or one/two-handled³⁵ (cat. nos. 40-42; Fig. 11/40-42). They are followed by one Popilian 1976, type 4 mug³⁶ (cat. no. 43; Fig. 11/43) and a type III lid, according to the typology of Ștefan Honcu³⁷ (cat. no. 44; Fig. 11/44). These types are generally dated to the 2nd – early-3rd century AD.

The last piece from this complex is one entirely preserved *unguentarium* which is also mentioned by Gavrilă Simion (cat. no. 45; Fig. 11/45). The object is made of clay, in a shape clearly inspired by glass vessels³⁸; it can be included in the category of bulbous/globular *unguentaria* with round or pear-shaped body and flat base³⁹. This type started to be produced in the late-1st century BC and in some areas, including *Moesia Inferior*, continued to be used during the 2nd – 3rd centuries⁴⁰.

³³ Suceveanu 2000, 17-18, type IV, cat. no. 3; Mocanu 2021, 99-101.

³⁴ Suceveanu 2000, 100-107, type XXXII, cat. nos. 4-5, 15-17, 34, 36, etc.

³⁵ Honcu 2017, 43-50.

³⁶ Popilian 1976, 107, type 4.

³⁷ Honcu 2017, 132-134, type III.

³⁸ Rossi 2009, 273, cat. no. 12, Pl. 68/12; Antonaras 2019, 89, cat. no. 51.

³⁹ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 91, Fig. 1/f.

⁴⁰ Anderson-Stojanović 1987, 113. For 2nd century finds see Rossi 2009, 273, cat. no. 12, Pl. 68/12 – glass variant; Kan Şahin, Lafli, Buora 2024, 143, cat. no. 143, Fig. 6.3/1a-c – clay variant. For 3rd century vessels see Antonaras 2019, 89, cat. no. 51 – glass variant; Trakosopoulou-Salakidou, Panti 2024, 125, Fig. 5.11/d – clay variant. For finds in *Moesia Inferior* see Rădulescu 1975, 349-350, Fig. 14 (*Tomis*); Simion 1984, pl. 15/8 (*Noviodunum*); Lungu, Chera 1986, 107, Pl. V/55 (*Tomis*); Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 195, cat. no. 530, sheet by C. Neagu (*Histria*).

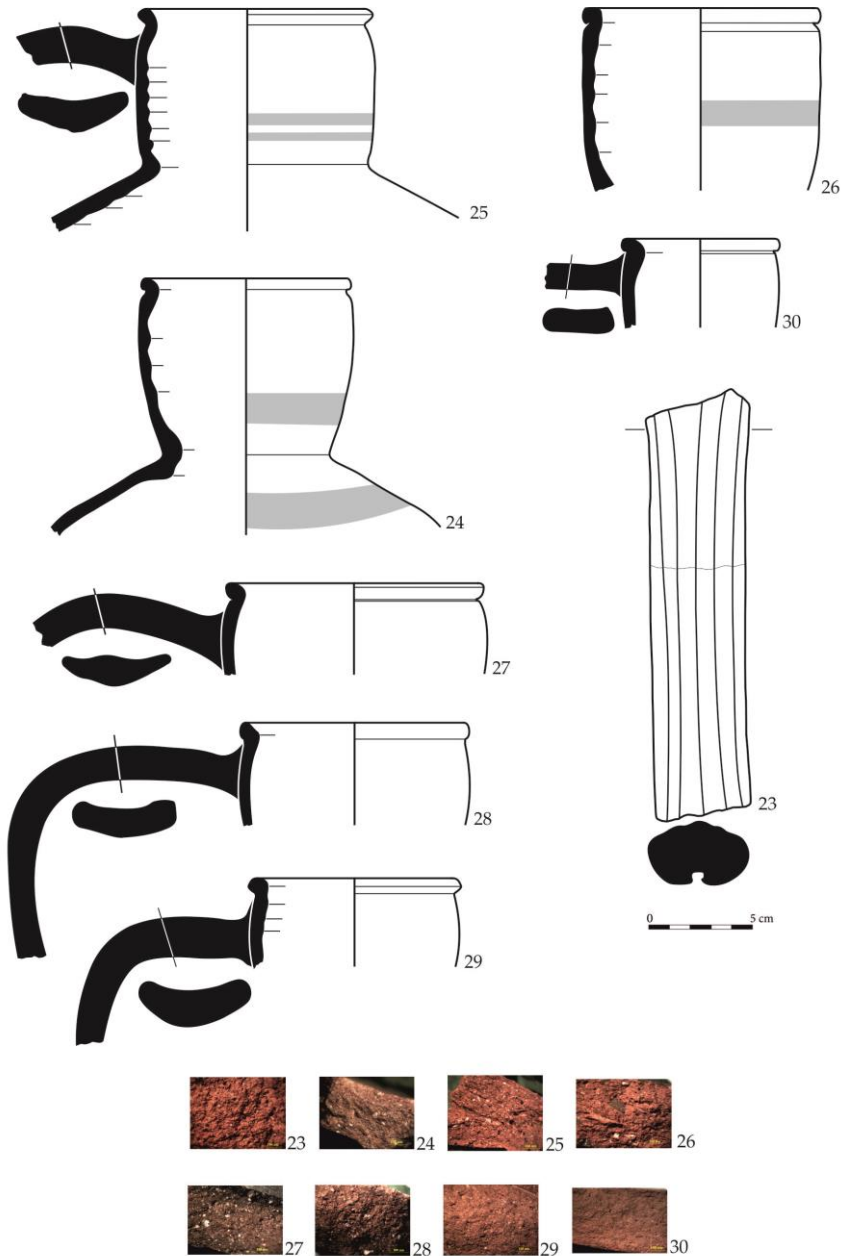


Fig. 9. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 23. Zeest 72/73 (?) type amphora; 24-30. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers.

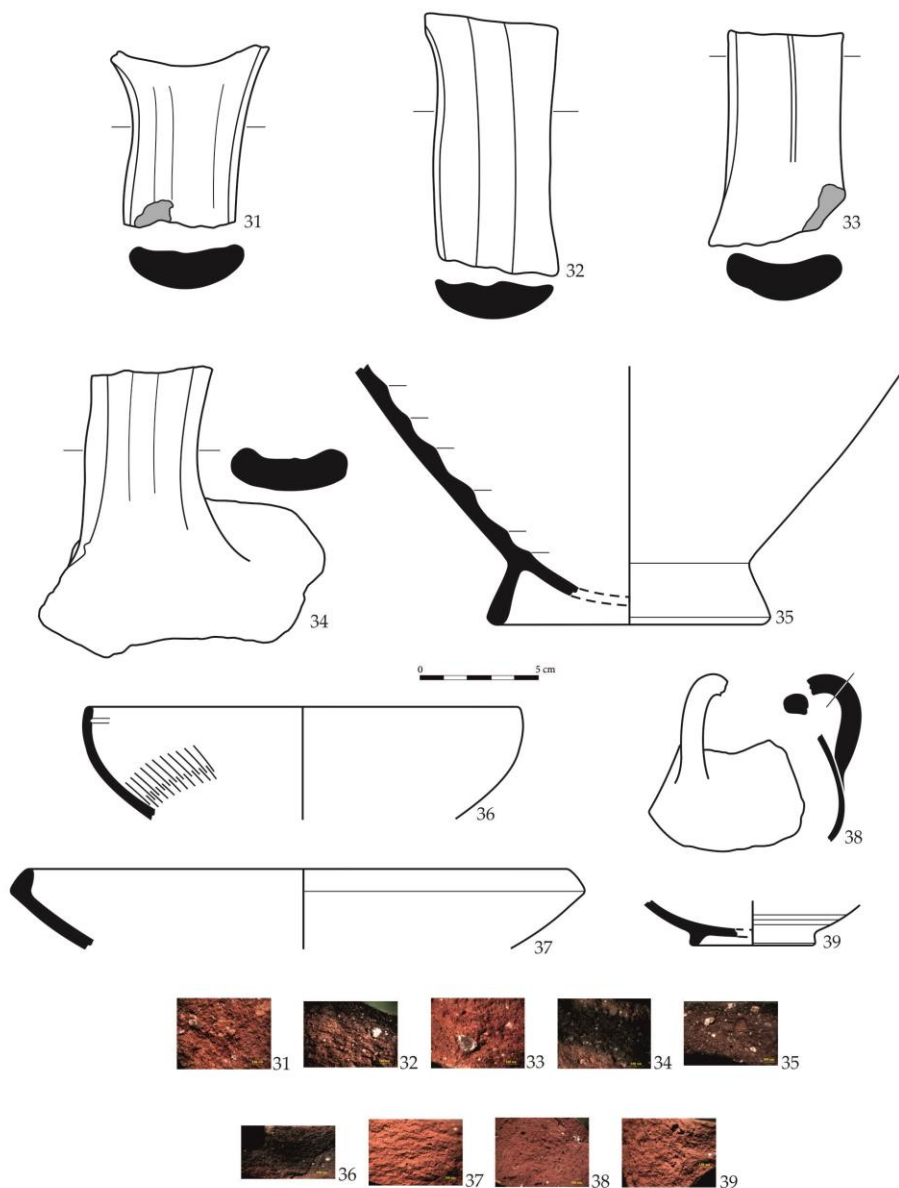


Fig. 10. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 31-35. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers; 36. Suceveanu 2000, type IV/Mocanu 2021, Form 8 bowl; 37. Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17 bowl; 38. Suceveanu 2000, type XXXII thin-walled mug; 39. bowl/plate.

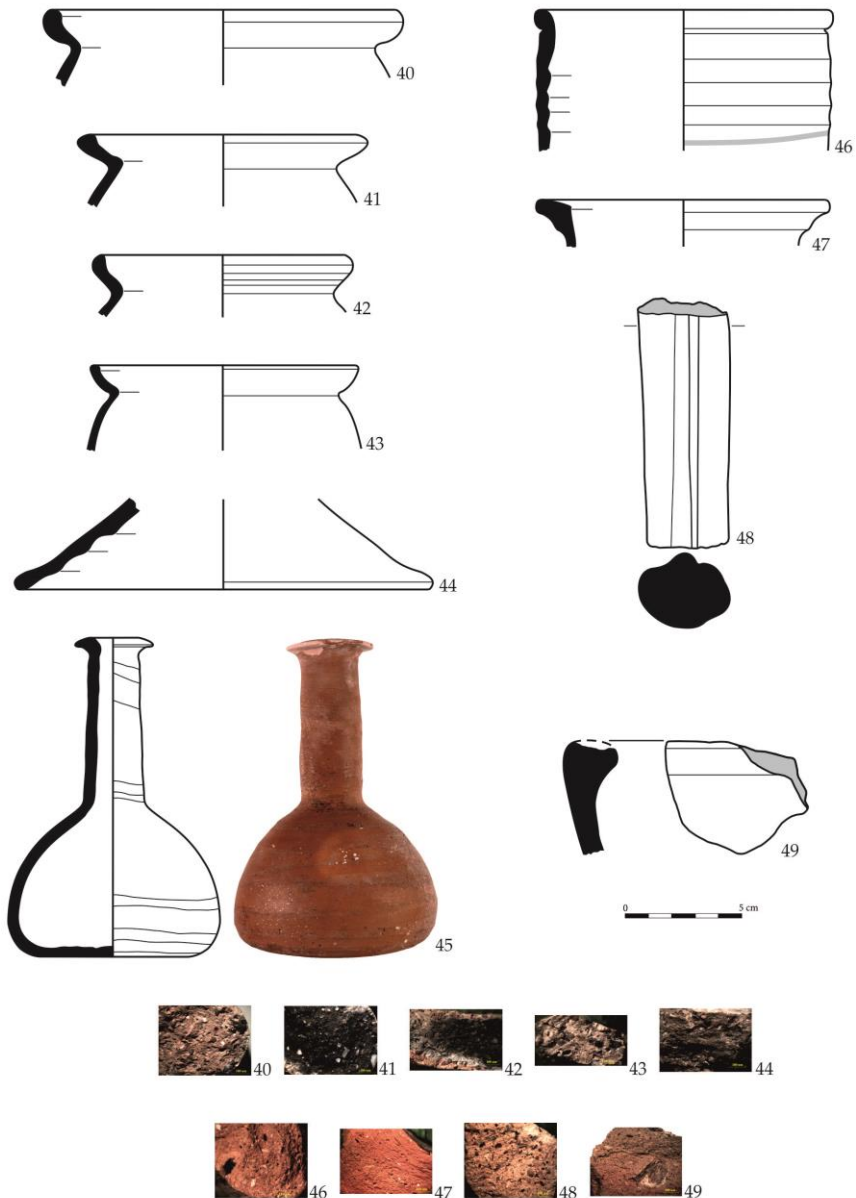


Fig. 11. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 40-42. Honcu 2017, type I pots; 43. Popilian 1976, type 4 mug; 44. Honcu 2017, type III lid; 45. *unguentarium/balsamarium*; 46. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; 47. Suceveanu 2000, type XLV A/6 pitcher; 48. Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora; 49. Dressel 24 *similis* amphora.

The material recovered from pit no. 15 is quite homogeneous chronologically, making it possible to date the complex to the 2nd century. At this time, it cannot be determined with certainty whether there was more than one phase of its use. An element that could indicate two distinct phases are the strong burn marks on some of the pottery vessels (cat. nos. 21, 27-28, 30, 32-35, 41, 43), suggesting that they were already inside when the pit was set on fire. The rest of the lot shows no such traces, which may imply that after this time the pit continued to be used and the waste deposited in it.

The next feature is "pit no. 18" (Fig. 7/c), described as having large dimensions, leading G. Simion to believe that it might have been a pit-house. A significant quantity of ash/charcoal, several stones and Greek pottery shards are mentioned among the discoveries. The only Roman era artefacts that have been identified are two vessels for storing and pouring liquids, which are probably residual finds: a Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher (cat. no. 46; Fig. 11/46) and a Suceveanu 2000, type XLV A/6 pitcher dated to the 2nd century⁴¹ (cat. no. 47; Fig. 11/47).

Among the isolated finds one can mention a handle fragment from a Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora (cat. no. 48; Fig. 11/48) and an Aegean olive oil amphora of Dressel 24 type⁴² (cat. no. 49; Fig. 11/49) from the western ditch, followed by two Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher fragments (cat. nos. 50-51; Fig. 12/50-51) from squares 46-48, which do not correspond to any complex/structure on the plan (Fig. 7/d). Finally, no less than 25 fragmentary vessels belonging to amphorae, fine ware and cooking ware come from unknown contexts. Besides several body shards of a Late Roman 2 container (cat. no. 52; Fig. 12/52), the upper part of a possible variant of an Opaïț 2003, type 4 table amphora⁴³ (cat. no. 53; Fig. 12/53), as well as a handle from an unidentified type of table amphora/pitcher are preserved (cat. no. 54; Fig. 12/54). To these, a rim shard and a ring-base of two Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers can be added (cat. nos. 55-56; Fig. 12/55-56). The rim fragment (cat. no. 55) illustrates a coarser variant of these containers, with thicker walls; based on other finds within the province, it can be dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries⁴⁴.

⁴¹ Suceveanu 2000, 145, cat. no. 6, Pl. 68/6.

⁴² Opaïț 2007, 628-629.

⁴³ Opaïț 2003, 216, type 4.

⁴⁴ Streinu, Achim 2021, 138, cat. no. 44, Fig. 13/44; Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 112, cat. no. 241, Fig. 24/241; Bogdan-Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, 181, NII 4(3), Fig. 146/4.3.

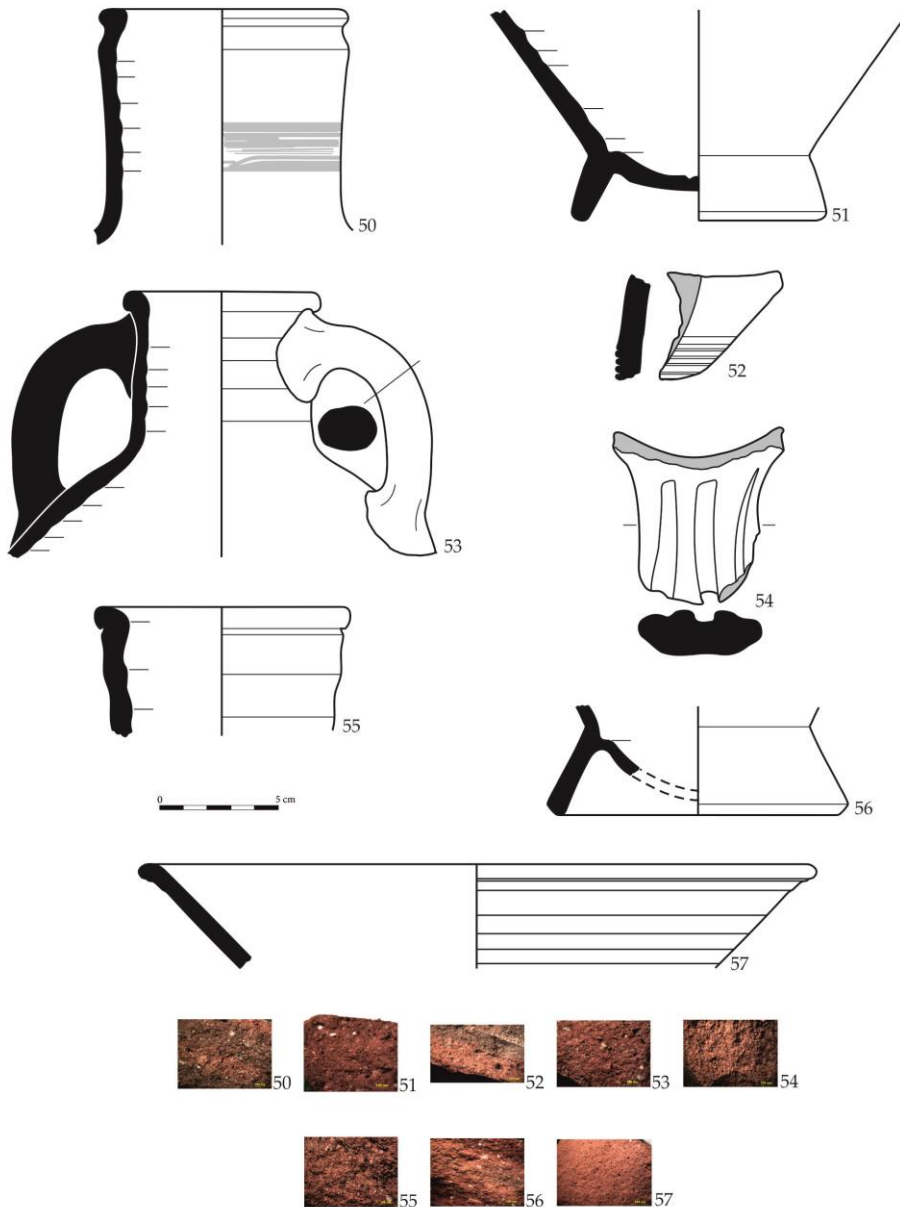


Fig. 12. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 50-51, 55-56. Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers; 52. LRA 2; 53. Variant of Opaïț 2003, type 2 table amphora; 54. unidentified table amphora; 57. ESC Atlante H 2 plate.

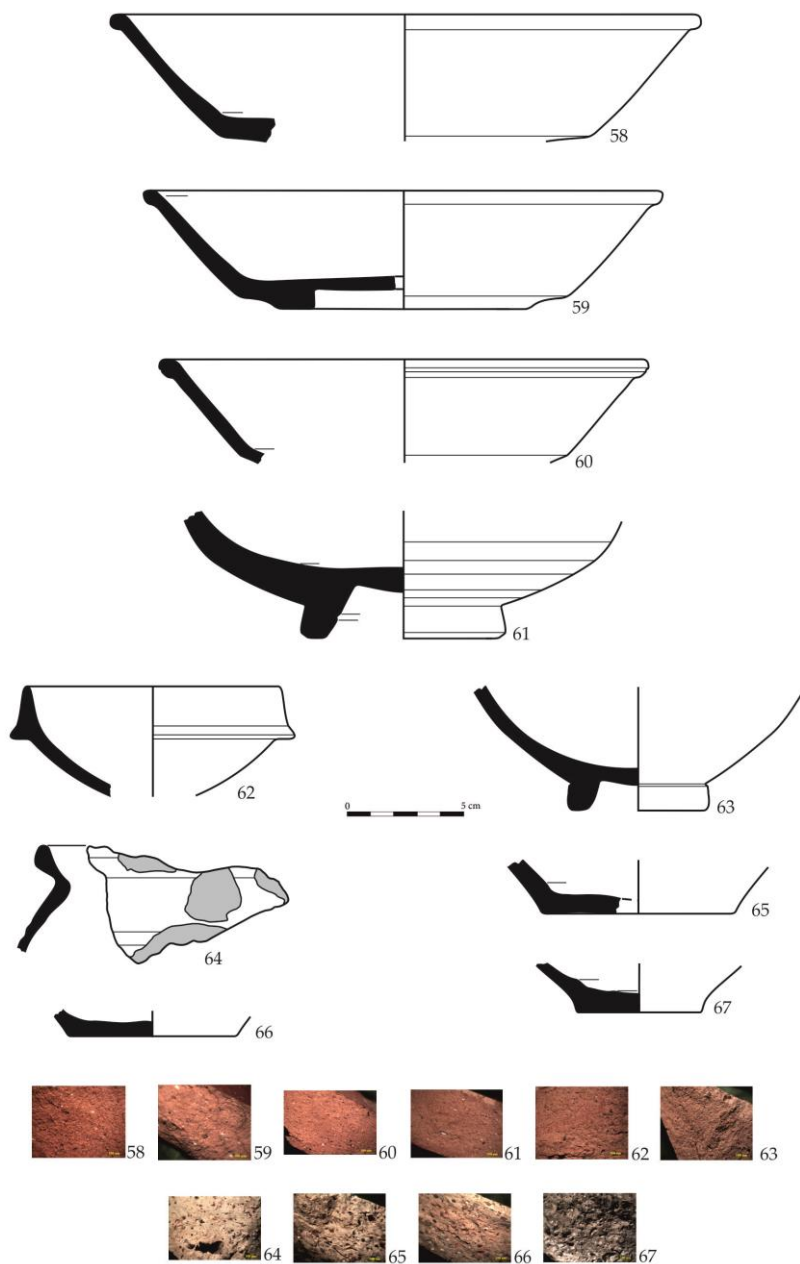


Fig. 13. Pottery from Trench no. 2: 58-60. ESC Atlante H 2 plates; 61. ESC Atlante H 1 deep bowl; 62-63. ESC Atlante L 19 bowls; 64. Honcu 2017, type 1 pot; 65-67. LDKW base shards.

Fine wares are represented by Eastern Sigillata C/Pergamene Red Slip vessels, with four Atlante H 2 plates⁴⁵ (cat. nos. 57-60; Figs. 12/57; 13/58-60), one Atlante H 1 deep bowl⁴⁶ (cat. no. 61; Fig. 13/61) and two Atlante L 19 bowls⁴⁷ (cat. nos. 62-63; Fig. 13/62-63). These types are specific for the Early Roman period, being dated between the early-2nd century and the 3rd one.

As for the cooking vessels, the Lower Danube Kaolinitic Ware group represents the majority. A rim fragment is typical for the already attested type of pots – Honcu 2017, type I (cat. no. 64; Fig. 13/64). Several flat bases could belong to the same type of vessels⁴⁸ (cat. nos. 65-67; Fig. 13/65-67), as it is the case with two handle fragments⁴⁹ (cat. nos. 68-69; Fig. 14/68-69). Other wares made from the same type of fabric are a frying pan/tray with large flat base⁵⁰ (cat. no. 70; Fig. 14/70), and four lids identical to cat. no. 44 (cat. nos. 72-75; Fig. 14/72-75). In addition, a provincial imitation after Aegean casseroles of Knossos type 2⁵¹ (cat. no. 71; Fig. 14/71) and a lid of Honcu 2017, type III made of fine reddish fabric⁵² (cat. no. 76; Fig. 14/76) are also attested. These finds are generally dated to the 2nd – 3rd centuries AD.

Lastly, among the materials in this group is a handmade spindle whorl, biconical in shape (cat. no. 77; Fig. 14/77). It is quite possible that this is the find from “pit no. 15” that G. Simion mentions in his notes. However, as no details are recorded about this piece (shape, dimensions, production technique), it remains only a hypothesis. On the other hand, an argument in favour of this educated guess is provided by the typological similarities that can be noted between the materials in “pit no. 15” and those of unknown context, especially in the case of kitchenware. An interesting detail about this category is

⁴⁵ Hayes 1985, 77-78.

⁴⁶ Hayes 1985, 77.

⁴⁷ Hayes 1985, 76.

⁴⁸ Although it may also come from other types of vessels such as pitchers or mugs. See for instance Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 248, cat. no. 686, sheet by M. Mocanu (for a pinched-mouth pitcher in the collection of ICEM); 259, cat. no. 720, sheet by M. Mocanu (for a one-handled pot/mug from *Beroe*); 269, cat. no. 750, sheet by C. Neagu (for a miniature pot from *Carsium*); etc.

⁴⁹ Identical handles can be seen on a couple of drinking vessels from Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 163, cat. nos. 31-32, Fig. 11/31-32), but the specimens from Beidaud seem to come from larger vessels, most likely pots.

⁵⁰ Such finds are attested in *Drobeta, Durostorum, Nicopolis ad Istrum, Romula*, and the rural settlement at Jijila: Popilian 1976, 214, cat. nos. 843-844, and 847, Pl. LXIX/843-844, 847; Mușețeanu 2003, 113, cat. nos. 67 and 70, Pl. 39/67, 70; Sultov 1985, 84, Pl. XLII/1-4; Negru, Streinu 2016, 52, inv. no. 1885, Pl. 50/1885; Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 158, cat. no. 21, Fig. 10/21.

⁵¹ Hayes 1983, 106 and 122, cat. nos. 81-89, Fig. 7. For the discussion regarding these imitations see Băjenaru 2013, 63-64; Honcu 2017, 89.

⁵² Honcu 2017, 132-134, cat. nos. 314-317, Pl. XXXI/286-289.

the fact that the two groups preserve different morphological parts: if in the case of the pieces from "pit no. 15" we are dealing with fragments that attest the upper part of the vessels, the *passim* finds preserve rather their lower part. This raises the question of whether all these finds could come from the same context.

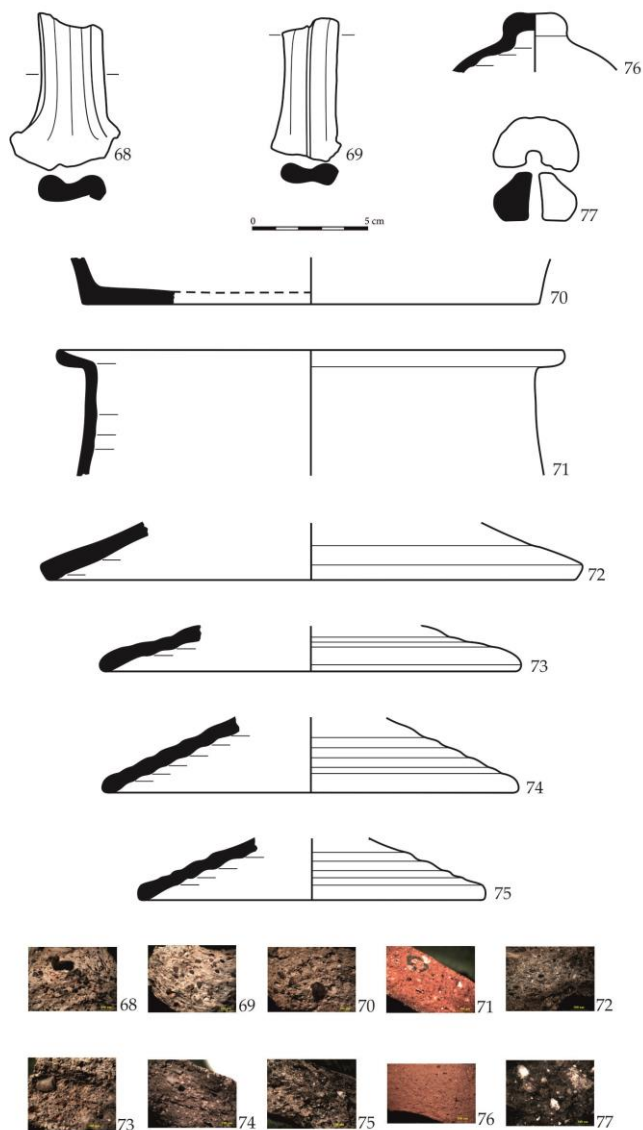


Fig. 14. Ceramic finds from Trench no. 2: 68-69. LDKW pot/mug handles; 70. frying pan/tray; 71. Knossos type 2/Honcu 2017, type 2 casserole; 72-76. Honcu 2017, type III lids; 77. handmade spindle whorl.

c. *Passim*

The last part of the analysed lot comes from unknown contexts. This situation was caused either by damaged context tags, or otherwise missing tags. However, they are worthy of consideration because they enrich the variety of products observed so far with new forms and types.

Both wine and olive oil amphorae are attested. Among the wine containers, one can mention two handles of the Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay group, quite damaged because of the soil conditions (cat. nos. 78-79; Fig. 15/78-79), and five Troesmis X vessels that show different rim shapes - rolled (cat. no. 83; Fig. 15/83) or hooked (cat. nos. 80-82, and 84; Fig. 15/80-82, 84). As for the olive oil amphorae, solely the rim of a Dressel 24 *similis* amphora⁵³ is attested (cat. no. 85; Fig. 15/85); the better state of conservation enabled to classify this find in variant C, which is specific to the 2nd century AD⁵⁴.

A well-represented category is tableware, with nine vessels that can be assigned to Eastern Sigillata C, Pontic Sigillata and Early Pontic Red Slip wares. The first group includes only one vessel, an Atlante H 1 deep bowl (cat. no. 86; Pl. 16/86). Pontic Sigillata comprises a fragment of a plate with vertical rim of type Atlante I⁵⁵ (cat. no. 87; Pl. 16/87); as it is a body part, it is very difficult to say to which variant the fragment might belong to⁵⁶.

The provincial fine ware is more varied and, in many cases, seems to copy different foreign productions. There are shapes inspired by Pergamene imports, such as Mocanu 2021, Form 4 bowls that imitates the Atlante H 2 vessels⁵⁷ (cat. no. 88; Pl. 16/88); Suceveanu 2000, type XVIII bowls, which are most likely influenced by Atlante L 19 vessels⁵⁸ (cat. nos. 89-90; Pl. 16/89-90); or Suceveanu 2000, type V bowls that resembles Atlante H 4 type⁵⁹ (cat. no. 91; Fig. 16/91). The same tendency is observed in the case of the plates with vertical rim of Mocanu 2021, Form 3⁶⁰, that borrow many morphological features from the Pontic Sigillata vessels, especially from Zhuravlev 2010, Forms 1-4⁶¹ (cat. no. 92; Fig. 16/92).

⁵³ Opaït 2007; Opaït, Tsaravopoulos 2011.

⁵⁴ Opaït 2007, 631, Fig. 7/39.

⁵⁵ Hayes 1985, 93, type 1, Tav. XXII/2, and XXIII/1.

⁵⁶ Similar to Журавлев 2010, Pls. 11/62 (Form 1.1.2); 12/69 (Form 1.3.2); 12/73 (Form 2.1.1); 14/86-87 (Form 2.2); 15/89, 92-94 (Form 3.1.1); 17/101, 104; 18/108; 19/125 (Form 4.2).

⁵⁷ Mocanu 2021, 128, Fig. 38/17-20.

⁵⁸ Suceveanu 2000, 71-73, 76, cat. nos. 9-11, 14, 19, 48, Pls. 26/9-11, 14; 27/19; 28/48. For the ESC vessels see Hayes 1985, 74, Form L 19, Tav. XVII/5-7.

⁵⁹ Suceveanu 2000, 21-23, cat. nos. 4, 19, 24, Pl. 3/4, 19, 24. For the ESC type see Hayes 1985, 78, Form H 4, Tav. XVIII/4.

⁶⁰ Mocanu 2021, 126, Form 3.

⁶¹ Журавлев 2010, 45-47.

Other finds are a Suceveanu 2000, type VI B bowl⁶² that presents a groove on the rim (cat. no. 93; Fig. 16/93), and a red-slipped base fragment with rouletted decoration that could come from either a bowl or a plate (cat. no. 94; Fig. 16/94).

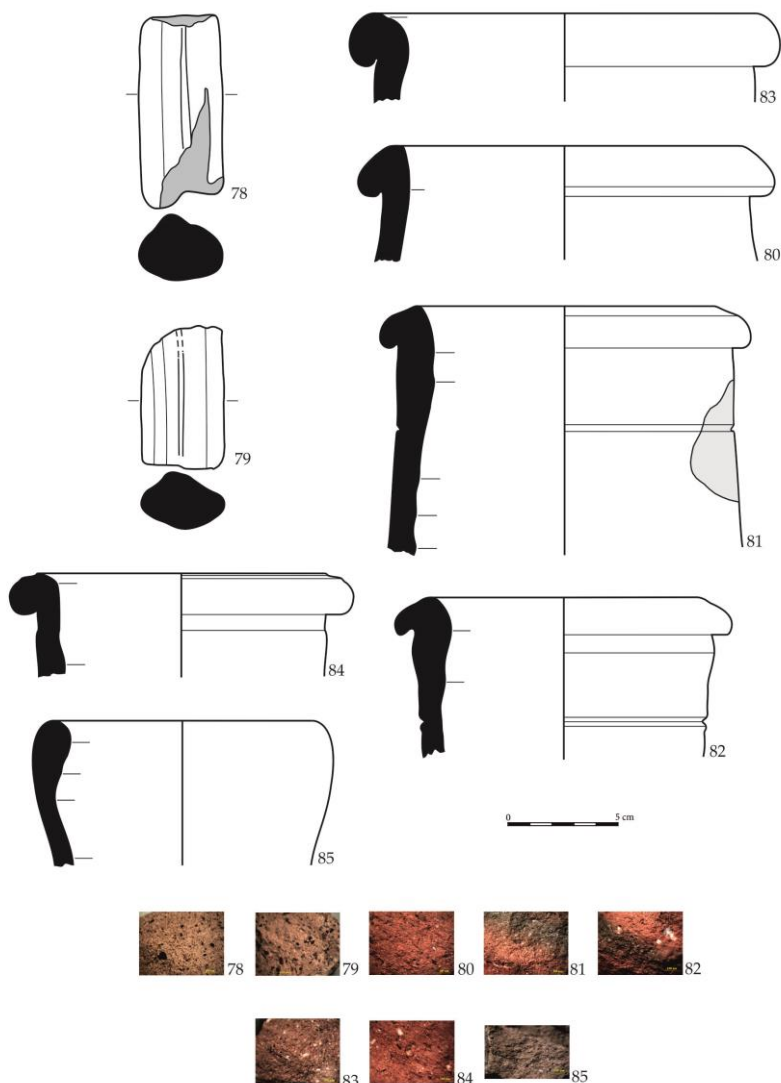


Fig. 15. *Passim* finds: 78-79. Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphorae; 80-84. Troesmis X amphorae; 85. Dressel 24 *similis* amphora.

⁶² Suceveanu 2000, type VI B, 32-34, Pl. 9.

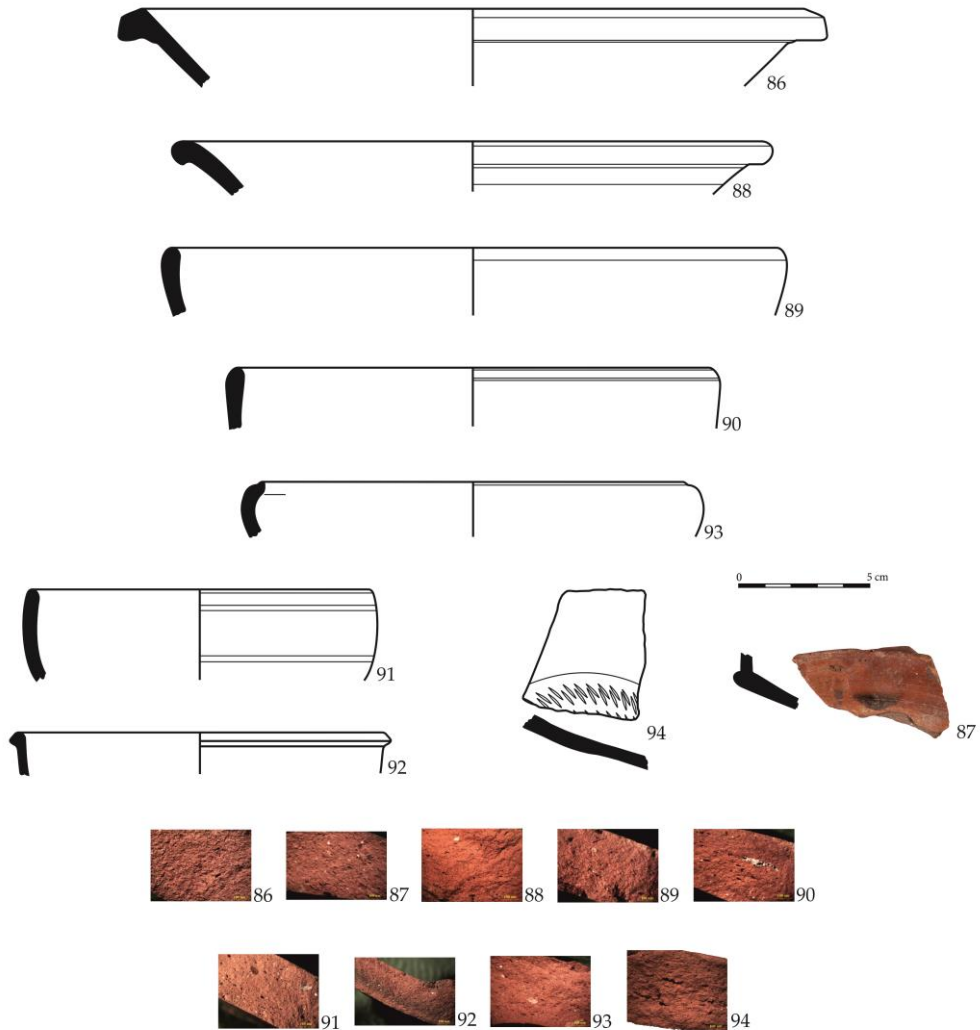


Fig. 16. *Passim* finds: 86. ESC Altante H 1 deep bowl; 87. PS Atlante I plate; 88. EPRS Mocanu 2021, Form 4 bowls; 89-90. Suceveanu 2000, type XVIII bowls; 91. Suceveanu 2000, type V bowl; 92. EPRS Mocanu 2021, Form 3; 93. Suceveanu 2000, type VI B bowl; 94. decorated base fragment.

Three pieces belong to *vasa potatoria*, but they are typologically unclassifiable as only their lower part is preserved: a ring-base of a jug/pitcher (cat. no. 95; Fig. 17/95), a flat, slightly concave base of a pitcher/mug (cat. no. 97; Fig. 17/97), and a small base from a drinking vessel (cat. no. 96; Fig. 17/96). The last vessels are cooking wares, represented by pots and casseroles. The pots include a single piece belonging to one of the most

common types of cooking vessels, namely Suceveanu 2000, type XXXV⁶³ (cat. no. 98; Fig. 17/98a-b). As for the casseroles, another Knossos type 2/Honcu 2017, type II vessel (cat. no. 99; Fig. 17/99), one Sultov 1985, Type 3a container⁶⁴ (cat. no. 100; Fig. 17/100), and a Baumann 1995, type I/Băjenaru 2018b, type 6A casserole made of kaolinitic clay⁶⁵ (cat. no. 101; Fig. 17/101) are attested. These types are dated to the 2nd-4th centuries.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The material discussed throughout this paper confirms G. Simion's initial hypothesis regarding a Roman habitation sequence in the fortified settlement which appears to have begun in the late-1st c. or early-2nd century AD and to continue into the Late Roman period. The incipient phase of this habitation is quite well defined, especially if one considers the discoveries from clear archaeological contexts. In this case, the most relevant complexes are "extension of dwelling no. 3" from trench 1, respectively "pit no. 15" from trench 2, both dating from at least the 2nd century. Although these complexes do not seem to function later than the mid-3rd century, discoveries from other structures or from unknown contexts allow the chronological horizon from the fortified settlement to be extended. Unfortunately, the archaeological contexts of the Late Roman finds have not been recorded, making it impossible to determine the extent or nature of habitation for this period, but it is quite certain that it lasted until the late-6th century. The latest pieces that can be mentioned in this respect are the LR 2 (cat. no. 8) and Kuzmanov XV amphorae (cat. no. 9). At the same time, there is very scarce data to support a post-Roman functioning phase (cat. no. 13), so hopefully further research will shed light on this matter.

It is worth noting that the chronology of the Roman phase of the fortified settlement corresponds very well with the dwelling in the Roman rural settlement (to the W of the fortified settlement), where a period of functioning spanning the 2nd – mid-4th centuries could be determined⁶⁶. Therefore, it becomes quite clear that habitation at the two points, on either side of the Hamangia River (Fig. 2), functioned concurrently and that the whole area enjoyed a heightened interest from the local communities. At the present stage of research, it seems that the fortified settlement on the Calebair Hill was inhabited longer than the Roman rural settlement and the question is raised whether the specific features of the area (favourable geographical position, the existence of a defensive system that may still have been functional) could

⁶³ Suceveanu 2000, type XXXV, 113-117, Pls. 48-50.

⁶⁴ Sultov 1985, 86, Type 3a, Pl. XLIII/5.

⁶⁵ Baumann 1995, 408, type I, Pl. IV/1; Băjenaru 2018b, 246, type 6A, Fig. 9/40.

⁶⁶ Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 94-95.

have contributed to this. For these reasons, it would be very valuable to resume research in this area to identify structures related to the last dwelling phase and to determine seasonality of site occupation.

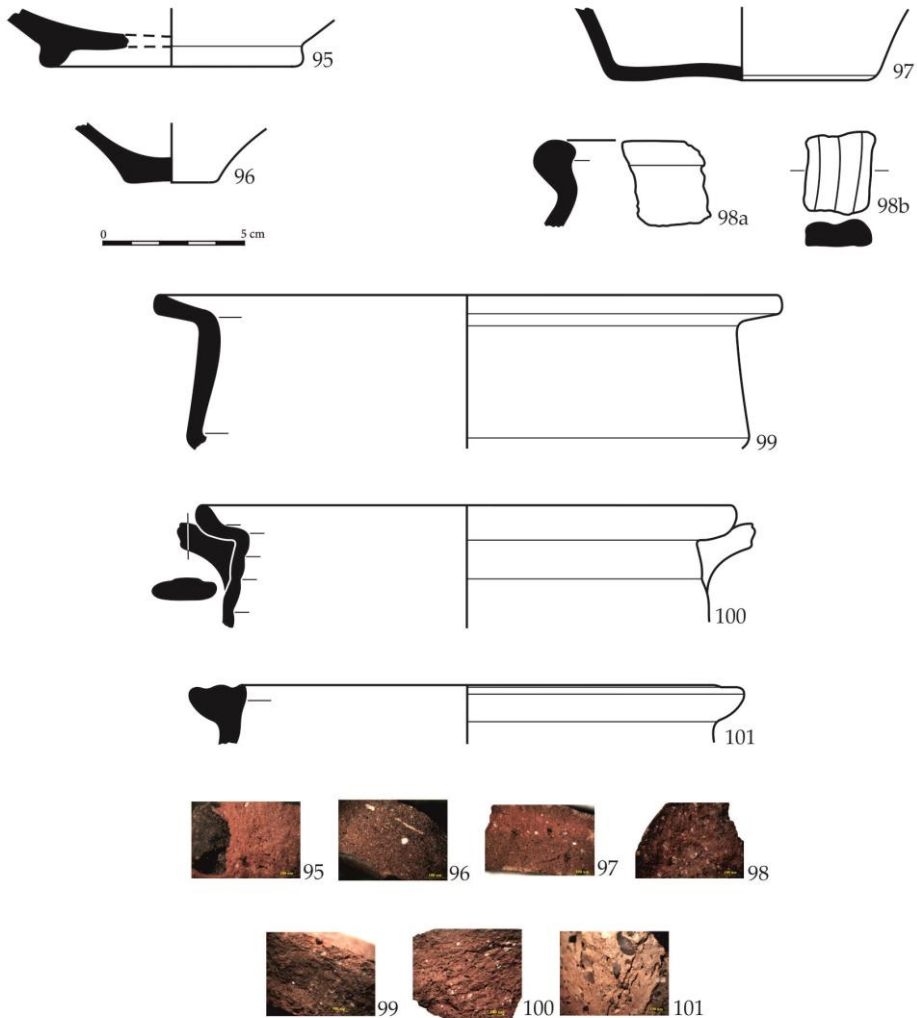


Fig. 17. *Passim* finds: 95. jug/pitcher; 96-97. drinking vessels; 98a-b. Suceveanu 2000, type XXXV pot; 99. Knossos type 2/Honcu 2017, type II casserole; 100. Sultov 1985, Type 3a casserole; 101. Baumann 1995, type I/Băjenaru 2018b, type 6A casserole.

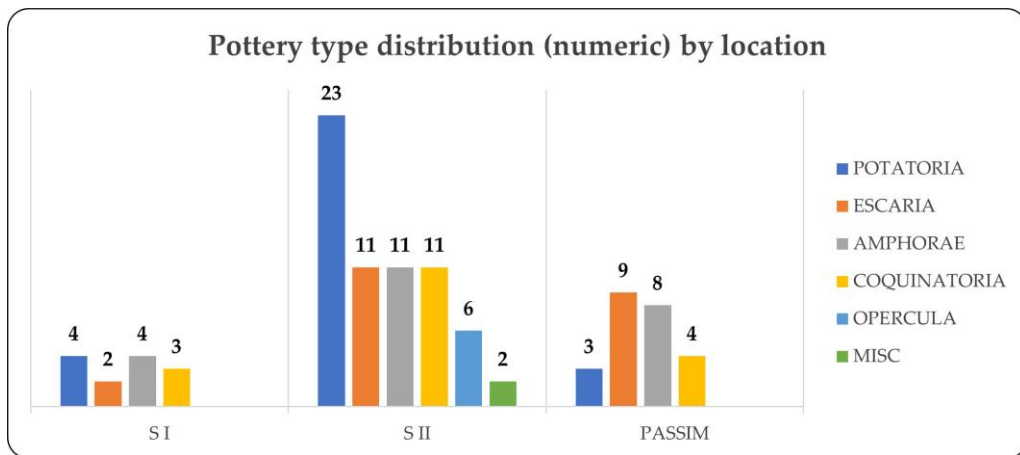


Fig. 18. Numeric distribution of the pottery by location and functional categories.

The ceramic assemblage covers all functional categories. A close-up look at the distribution of pottery sherds reveals that one in three fragments belongs to the liquid vessel group, while the tableware, cooking ware and transport amphorae groups are almost on par with each other (Fig. 19). From an economic perspective, it makes a significant contribution, confirming and completing the data obtained so far for the Roman rural settlement⁶⁷. The repertoire is composed mainly of imported products, from either farther or closer areas. In case of the former, one can mention the presence of Aegean and Asia Minor commodities, such as the olive oil carried in Dressel 24 *similis* amphorae and their successor (LRA 2), and fine tableware of Eastern Sigillata C, respectively Late Roman C group. Connections within the Pontic Basin are better represented, in particular due to amphorae. Wine was brought from the northern Black Sea, as indicated by Zeest 72/73, Rădulescu 1976, type 4c and Troesmis X packages, considering the possibility that the latter type was produced in this area. Sigillata Pontica, most probably also produced in the North-Pontic basin, has a modest presence, with a couple of bowls and plates present in this lot. As for the South-Pontic area, the early variants of the narrow-necked light-clay amphorae (types B-C) certify the preference for Heracleian wine.

⁶⁷ Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 95.

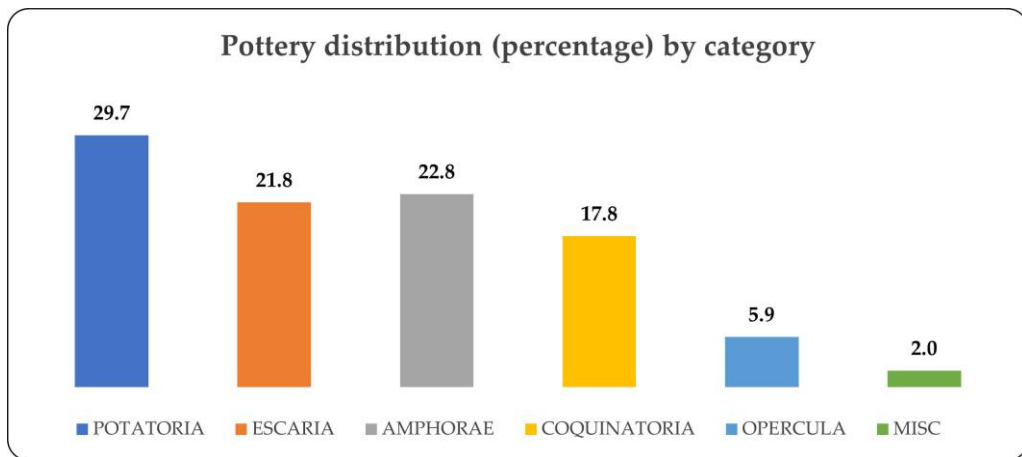


Fig. 19. Distribution of the pottery by functional categories.

At a provincial scale, the high occurrence of pitchers, tableware and cooking vessels is notable. In the analysed material, the very large presence of Suceveanu 2000, type L pitchers is a peculiarity, with a wide morphologic and petrographic diversity. Generally, this type of pitchers has been associated with wine consumption, even more so as traces of pitch have been found inside some containers⁶⁸. Of course, other purposes such as carrying and storing water shall not be ruled out⁶⁹. No pitchers with resin coating have been found in the presently analysed lot, indicating that wine might not have been the main content of these vessels, if ever.

As far as the cooking pottery is concerned, the vessels made of kaolinitic clay predominate over ferruginous variants, with a 3:1 ratio. Two of the centres producing such ware are in the central and southern part of nowadays Dobruja, in Castelu and *Durostorum*⁷⁰, respectively, but it is very likely that there were other workshops that have not been yet identified. The repertoire includes vessels for various cooking activities (pots and lids for boiling, frying pans, casseroles). The properties of this type of clay are well known (*e.g.*, high porosity, thermal shock resistance), so the popularity of these containers is not surprising. A similar situation regarding the frequency of the LDKW and its morphological variety was observed in the Roman settlements at Jijila-

⁶⁸ Harizanov 2020, 100; Opaiț, Grigoraș 2022, 47.

⁶⁹ Moreover, some pitchers have been found in funerary contexts, where they served either as urns for cremated remains or as grave goods. For an extensive discussion see Oța 2013, 66 and 196.

⁷⁰ Băjenaru 2018b, but for the Late Roman period; Mușețeanu 2003. It is also considered the possibility of producing LDKW pottery in the workshops in *Novae*: Daszkiewicz *et alii* 2010, 38.

Izvor⁷¹ and Niculișel-Cornet⁷². In addition, the provincial casseroles that imitate Aegean/Micro-Asian prototypes are much scarcer.

The last in this group is the Early Pontic Red Slip Ware, representing half of all tableware attested. The ware may have been produced in either West- or South-Pontic area during the 2nd – 4th centuries AD⁷³. A particular feature of this production is the strong influence of the most popular shapes manufactured in the pottery workshops from Asia Minor and the northern Black Sea. In the case of the analysed lot, the closest similarities are with the Eastern Sigillata C, respectively Sigillata Pontica production.

The results obtained from the study of the Roman ceramic assemblage complement the data observed for earlier periods, thus the fortified settlement at Beidaud is outlined as a complex site with a long habitation period, spanning more than twelve centuries (from the mid-6th century BC until the late-6th century AD). The local communities seem to have been in contact with the main urban centres on the western Black Sea coast (Istros and Orgame) from the very beginning, developing intense commercial and cultural links⁷⁴. These connections continue in later periods, and the material under investigation stands as proof of the diversity of goods (both in terms of types of products and their quality) that reached the local market. Thus, the study and re-contextualization of the old finds aids in giving a clearer picture of this settlement and, at the same time, brings to the fore new directions for future research.

CATALOGUE⁷⁵

a. Trench no. 1 = S1

1. **Fragmentary Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 5/1).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, light brown (7.5YR 6/4); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous pyroxenes, rare quartzite and iron oxide particles.
Dimensions: Lhandle = 28.8 cm; Whandle = 4.1 cm; HTh = 3 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, □ 100-102, dwelling 3. Inv. no. 16940.

⁷¹ Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 184-185.

⁷² Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 89-104.

⁷³ Mocanu 2021, 122.

⁷⁴ Lungu, Dupont, Ailincăi 2023, 234. The authors discuss not only the settlement at Beidaud, but also the one at Vișina, in the hinterland of Orgame.

⁷⁵ Abbreviations used in the catalogue: BD = base diameter; D = diameter; Dint = interior diameter; DPT = depth; FD = foot diameter; H = height; HTh = handle thickness; KD = knob diameter; L = length; Lhandle = handle length; MPD = maximum preserved diameter; ND = neck diameter; NH = neck height; PH = preserved height; RD = rim diameter; Th = thickness; W = width; WGT = weight; Whandle = handle width.

Analogies: Внукoв 2003, 126, рис. 49/11 (group S IV type); Samsun Museum (Kassab Tezgör 2020, 48, variant S IV B₁, cat. no. 97, Pls. XIX/6, and XXXIX/5); Telița-Amza (Baumann 1995, 102, cat. no. 45, Pl. XLVI/2).

2. **Fragmentary Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 5/2).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, pale brown (10YR 7/4); no slip applied; inclusions: pyroxenes, quartzite, iron oxide particles, sizeable grog.
Dimensions: Lhandle = 15 cm; Whandle = 3.9 cm; HTh = 3.2 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, □ 100-102, dwelling 3, -0.55/-0.60 m. Inv. no. 16990.
Analogies: Gonio-Apsarus (Khalvashi 2009, 33-34, Pl. 18/1b); Ordu Museum (Kassab Tezgör 2020, 49, variant S IV C₂, cat. no. 99, Pls. XIX/8, and XXXIX/7); *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 95, рис. 19/18).
3. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; ring base (Fig. 5/3).** Even oxidising firing; coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip added; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, some gold mica flakes and limestone grains. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the vessel.
Dimensions: FD = 13.4 cm; MPD = 17.8 cm; PH = 5.8 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, □ 100-102, dwelling, -0.70 m. Inv. no. 16988.
Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Opaiț, Grigoraș 2022, 48, inv. nos. 1091 and 1206, Pls. 2/1091 and 3/1206); *Histria* (Alexandrescu 1966, 207, XXIV.6, Pl. 99/XXIV.6); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 110, cat. nos. 213 and 217, Fig. 23/213, 217); Telița (Baumann 2003, 186-187, cat. no. 19); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 71, cat. no. 106, Pl. 13/106).
4. **Fragmentary casserole; upper part of the profile (Fig. 5/4).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rarer limestone and iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the rim and the lower part of the body.
Dimensions: RD = 20 cm; MPD = 20 cm; PH = 6.4 cm; Th = 0.7/0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, □ 100-102, dwelling, -0.70 m. Inv. no. 16989.
Analogies: *Histria* (Alexandrescu 1966, 208, XXIV.8, Pl. 99/XXIV.8); Niculițel (Honcu 2014a, 95, cat. no. 230, Pl. 27/230); Telița (Baumann 2003, 190-191, cat. no. 44); Topolog (Nuțu, Mihăilescu-Bîrliba 2018, 94-95, cat. no. 11, Fig. 9/11).
5. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XLV jug; rim and neck (Fig. 5/5).** Even oxidising firing; fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); unevenly spread, metallic, weak red (2.5YR 4/2) slip on the outer surface; inclusions: rare quartzite and limestone grains, muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 3.1 cm; MPD = 9.6 cm; PH = 7.8 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, dwelling 4, 0/-0.40 m. Inv. no. 16864.
Analogies: *Beroe* (Petre 1987, 16, grave E 154, Pl. 22/31d); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 144-150, Pls. 68-69); Niculițel (Honcu 2014b, 83, cat. no. 183, Pl. 24/183); Poiana (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 218, cat. no. 596, sheet by C. Băjenaru and C. Vlad).
6. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; neck and handle (Fig. 5/6).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: muscovite flakes, quartzite and limestone grains; with traces of white paint on the neck.
Dimensions: RD = 13 cm; MPD = 13.4 cm; PH = 9 cm; Th = 0.6 cm; HTh = 1.6 cm; Whandle = 5.2 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S1, pit 1, 0/-0.40 m.

- Analogies: *Callatis* (Opaïț, Ionescu 2016, 66, KT 35, Pl. X/53); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, inv. nos. 812, 1296 and 2012, Pls. 2/812 and 3/1296, 2012); Poiana (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 222, cat. no. 608, sheet by C. Băjenaru and L. Nedelea); Poșta-Cotul Celicului (Nuțu, Constantinescu, Ailincăi 2021, 239, Fig. 6); Sarichioi-Sărătura (Baumann 1995, 204, cat. no. 53, Pl. XIII/11); *Tanais* (Гугуев, Науменко 2021, 540, рис. 10/1); Telița (Baumann 2003, 192, cat. no. 50).
7. **Fragmentary Zhuravlev 2010, type 30 bowl; rim (Fig. 5/7).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) slip applied on interior and reddish brown (5YR 5/4) on exterior; inclusions: numerous limestone grains.
Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 12.8 cm; PH = 1.6 cm; Th = 0.35 cm (rim)/0.2 cm (body).
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, S1, □ 128-130.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 73, cat. no. 22, Pl. 27/22); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 50, cat. nos. 17-18, Pl. 3/17-18).
8. **Fragmentary LR 2B amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 6/8).** Uneven oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) inside and very pale brown (10YR 7/3) outside; self-slip applied; inclusions: numerous limestone and quartzite particles, iron oxide grains, rare gold mica flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 10 cm; MPD = 11 cm; PH = 4.5 cm; Th = 1.5 cm/0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, S1.
Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 107, variant B1, with references for similar finds); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Grigoraș, Panaite 2021, 94, subtype 4, with references for similar finds).
9. **Fragmentary Kuzmanov XV amphora; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 6/9).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, red (2.5YR 4/6); traces of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) paint on the exterior; inclusions: muscovite flakes, quartzite, limestone, and iron oxide particles.
Dimensions: RD = 8 cm; MPD = 10.2 cm; PH = 6.4 cm; Th = 1.9 cm/1 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate.
Analogies: Opaïț 2004, 28, with references; *Aegyssus* (Stănescu 2018, 215, cat. no. 18, Fig. 6/5); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 95-96); (*L)Ibida* (Paraschiv 2014, 425); *Ulmetum* (Băjenaru 2023, 680-681, Figs. 4/60-61 and 5/83-86).
10. **Fragmentary Hayes 2B bowl; complete profile (Fig. 6/10).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); same colour slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: numerous limestone particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 15 cm; MPD = 17.8 cm; BD = 7.8 cm; H = 5 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate.
Analogies: *Tanais* (Arsen'eva, Domzalski 2002, 481, cat. no. 607, Fig. 16/607).
11. **Fragmentary „regional Thracian” bowl; rim (Fig. 6/11).** Uneven oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, brown (7.5YR 5/3) inside and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) outside; no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, limestone and iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 18 cm; PH = 1.2 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate.
Analogies: *Karasura* (Rauh 2001, 82, Fig. 2/1); *Ulmetum* (Băjenaru 2018a, 504, Fig. 4/76).
12. **Fragmentary Opaïț 2004, type I mug; lower part of the profile (Fig. 6/12).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Fine fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) exterior and light brownish grey (10YR 6/2) core; reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), metallic slip applied on the outer, upper surface, while

the inner one is yellowish red (5YR 5/8); inclusions: rare quartzite particles, fine limestone grains and muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: BD = 2.6 cm; MPD = 8.4 cm; PH = 3.5 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.

Context: BEID 76 Cetate.

Analogies: For Early Roman finds: Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 87, Fig. 8/42-57; Honcu 2014b, 85, cat. nos. 195-196, Pl. 25/195-196); Stejaru (Topoleanu 2021, 153, cat. no. 4, Pls. I/4 and VII/4, with analogies). For Late Roman finds: Opaïț 2004, 66-67, type I.

13. **Fragmentary Medieval jar; rim (Fig. 6/13).** Uneven oxidising firing, soot traces. Coarse fabric, dark grey (10YR 4/1); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare iron oxide grains.

Dimensions: RD = 15 cm; MPD = 15.4 cm; PH = 4.4 cm; Th = 0.8 cm.

Context: BEID 76 Cetate, S1, □ 46-47, 0/-0.35 m.

Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Stănică 2015, Pl. 6/2); Isaccea (Mănucu-Adameșteanu 2021, 42, ICEM – nr. col. 52; 270, ICEM – nr. col. 724); Nufăru (Damian *et alii* 2007, 117, Fig. 16 and note 82 for further references).

b. Trench no. 2 = S2

14. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 8/14).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8) exterior and greyish brown (10YR 5/2) core; red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on the outer surface; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and fine gold mica.

Dimensions: RD = 16 cm; MPD = 19.1 cm; PH = 5.6 cm; Th = 1.3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, dwelling, -1.00/-1.10 m.

Analogies: *Callatis* (Opaïț, Ionescu 2016, 63, KT 91-92, Pl. VII/35-36); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 63, inv. no. 1138, Pls. 14/1138 and 99/1138, and references); *Histria* (Suceveanu 1982, 102, cat. no. 70, Pl. 6/70); Niculițel (Nuțu, Stanc, Paraschiv 2014, 58, cat. no. 74, Pl. 12/74); *Troesmis* (Opaïț 2015, 329, Pl. 13a-b; Waldner 2016, 324, cat. no. K 925, Taf. 38/925).

15. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; base (Fig. 8/15).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 4/6); same-colour slip; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare muscovite flakes, limestone, and grog.

Dimensions: BD = 3.4 cm; MPD = 12.2 cm; PH = 11.5 cm; Th = 1.1 cm.

Context: BEID 80, dwelling.

Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 63, inv. no. 2225, Pl. 16/2225).

16. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; handle (Fig. 8/16).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous muscovite flakes and quartzite particles, rare limestone grains.

Dimensions: Lhandle = 7.8 cm; Whandle = 5.1 cm; PH = 2.4 cm; HTh = 1.8 cm.

Context: BEID 80, dwelling.

Analogies: *Callatis* (Opaïț, Ionescu 2016, 66, KT 64, Pl. XI/63); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 48, inv. no. 0000, Pl. 1/0000); *Histria* (Suceveanu 1982, 95, cat. no. 32, Pl. 1/32; 102, cat. no. 65, Pl. 6/65); Niculițel-Cornet (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 110, cat. no. 224, Fig. 23/224); Telița (Baumann 2003, 186-187, cat. no. 20).

17. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17 bowl; upper part of the profile (Fig. 8/17).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on both sides, with dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1) hues on the outside; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare limestone grains.
Dimensions: RD = 25 cm; MPD = 26 cm; PH = 3 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, dwelling + BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. nos. 20570 + 18917.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 15, cat. no. 6, Pl. 2/6; Streinu, Achim 2021, 141, cat. no. 74, Fig. 17/74); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 280, cat. no. K 364, Taf. 15/K 364).
18. **Fragmentary Heracleon narrow-necked light-clay amphora; neck (Fig. 8/18).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, very pale brown (10YR 7/3); no slip applied; inclusions: pyroxene, quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: ND = 4.1 cm; PH = 11.5 cm; Th = 0.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18859.
Analogies: Poroz (Внуков 2003, С IVA₂ рис. 45/8); Внуков 2016, type С IVA₂, Pl. 1/7; *Arrubium* (Paraschiv 2004, 143, cat. no. 1, Pl. II/1).
19. **Fragmentary Heracleon narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 8/19).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, pale brown (2.5YR 7/4); no slip applied; inclusions: pyroxene, quartzite and iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: L = 9.1 cm; Whandle = 4 cm; Th = 0.8 cm; HTh = 2.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18873.
Analogies: Внуков 2003, рис. 49/5, 11; Внуков 2016, С IV С, рис. 1/12; *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 84-85, рис. 3/32; 86, рис. 12/22, 21/46, 62-64; 96, рис. 30/1; 31/7).
20. **Fragmentary Heracleon narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 8/20).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, very pale brown (10YR 7/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous pyroxene particles, iron oxide grains, rare quartzite particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: L = 8.3 cm; Whandle = 3.7 cm; HTh = 2.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18876.
Analogies: See cat. no. 19.
21. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 8/21).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, brown (7.5YR 5/3), dark grey core (7.5YR 4/1); no slip applied; inclusions: fine silver and gold mica flakes, numerous quartzite particles, rare iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: RD = 14.4 cm; MPD = 19 cm; PH = 4.8 cm; Th = 1.2 cm (neck)/2.6 cm (rim).
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18866.
Analogies: Acic Suat (Muşat-Streinu 2017, 287, cat. no. 1, Fig. 5/1); Sarichioi-Sărătura (Baumann 1995, 208, cat. no. 110, Pl. XX/1a); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 322-323, cat. no. K 909, Taf. 37/K 909); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Bogdan-Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, 184, N III 3(4), Fig. 152/3.4).
22. **Fragmentary Rădulescu 1976, type 4c/Opaiţ 1987, type III amphora; rim (Fig. 8/22).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); red self-slip (2.5YR 5/6); inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone, iron oxide, and grog.
Dimensions: RD = 17 cm; MPD = 18.6; PH = 4.7 cm; Th = 1.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18852.

Analogies: *Arrubium* (Paraschiv 2004, 144, cat. no. 6, Pl. II/6); *Histria* (Suceveanu 1982, 102, cat. no. 71, Pl. 6/71; Băjenaru 2014, 110, cat. no. 50, Fig. 4/50; 115-116, cat. nos. 125-127, Fig. 8/125-127; Streinu, Achim 2021, 133, cat. no. 16, Fig. 6/16); (*L*)*lbida* (Opaiț, Paraschiv 2012, 114-115, Figs. 2-3); *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 88, рис. 11/9-10; 26/20-22); Straja (Rădulescu 1976, 104, Pl. IV/2, 2a); *Tanais* (Науменко 2012, 65-66, рис. 2/11, 3/6-6a).

23. **Fragmentary Zeest 72/73 (?) amphora; handle (Fig. 9/23).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, limestone and iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: L = 20.5 cm; Whandle = 4.9 cm; HTh = 3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18877.

Analogies: Zeest 1960, 111-112, рис. XXX/72; Amasra Museum (Kassab Tezgör 2020, 71, cat. no. 145, Pl. XLIV/2); Berezan (Masyuta 2021, 88-89, Fig. 4/1); *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 99, рис. 25/18-25).

24. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck and shoulder (Fig. 9/24).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 4/6); no slip applied; with two bands of pink paint (7.5YR 7/4) applied on the neck and shoulder; inclusions: numerous quartzite and iron oxide particles, rare muscovite flakes and holes (from bioclasts?).

Dimensions: RD = 10.2 cm; MPD = 20.6 cm; PH = 12.6 cm; Th = 0.5 (body)/0.3 (neck) cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m.

Analogies: See cat. no. 6.

25. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 9/25).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8); no slip applied; with two bands of white paint applied on the neck; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone grains and muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 10.2 cm; MPD = 19 cm; PH = 11.5 cm; Th = 0.7/0.4 cm; HTh = 1.4 cm; Whandle = 5 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18187.

Analogies: See cat. no. 6.

26. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim and neck (Fig. 9/26).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) exterior and grey (5YR 5/1) interior; no slip applied; with a band of pink paint (7.5YR 7/3) applied on the neck; inclusions: muscovite flakes and quartzite particles, rare limestone grains.

Dimensions: RD = 11.6 cm; PH = 10.6 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, □ 46-48, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18855.

Analogies: See cat. no. 6.

27. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 9/27).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, reddish brown (5YR 4/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, some limestone particles and muscovite flakes. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the vessel, including the handle.

Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 12.4 cm; PH = 4.4 cm; Th = 0.6 cm; HTh = 1.4 cm; Whandle = 4.9 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18851.

Analogies: See cat. no. 6.

28. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 9/28).** Even oxidising firing, soot traces. Coarse fabric, reddish brown (5YR 4/4); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and some limestone particles, rare iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: RD = 11 cm; MPD = 11.6 cm; PH = 5/11.3 cm; Th = 0.3 cm; HTh = 1.2 cm; Whandle = 4.9 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.50 m.
Analogies: See cat. no. 6.
29. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 9/29).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare muscovite flakes and limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 10 cm; MPD = 10.4 cm; PH = 8.2 cm; Th = 0.6 cm; HTh = 1.8 cm; Whandle = 5.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18868.
Analogies: See cat. no. 6.
30. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 9/30).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); red slip (2.5YR 5/6), slightly metallic, applied on the exterior; inclusions: rare muscovite flakes, small limestone and quartzite particles. Soot traces are observed on the handle.
Dimensions: RD = 7.5 cm; MPD = 7.8 cm; PH = 4.4 cm; Th = 0.5 cm; HTh = 1.1 cm; Whandle = 3.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m.
Analogies: *Durostorum* (Mușețeanu 2003, 96, cat. nos. 333, 335-336, and 338-339, Pl. 32/333, 335-336, 338-339); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 159, cat. no. 5, Pl. 75/5); Poșta-Frecăței (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 248, cat. no. 687, sheet by M. Mocanu); Telița-Amza (Baumann 2003, 186-187, cat. no. 20); *Tomis* (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 222, cat. nos. 608-610, sheets by C. Băjenaru and L. Nedelea).
31. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; upper part of the handle (Fig. 10/31).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); self-slip reddish brown (5YR 5/3), occasionally reddish grey (5YR 5/2); inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare muscovite flakes and limestone particles.
Dimensions: L = 6.7 cm; W = 4.9 cm; PH = 3.5 cm; HTh = 1.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18871.
Analogies: See cat. no. 7.
32. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; handle (Fig. 10/32).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, soot traces, reddish brown (5YR 5/4); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and limestone particles, rare muscovite flakes. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the handle.
Dimensions: L = 10.2 cm; W = 4.9 cm; HTh = 1.4 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18883.
Analogies: See cat. no. 7.
33. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; lower part of the handle (Fig. 10/33).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare limestone particles. Shallow soot traces are observed on the outside.
Dimensions: L = 9 cm; W = 4.9 cm; HTh = 1.5 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18884.

Analogies: See cat. no. 7.

34. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; lower part of the handle (Fig. 10/34).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) on the outside and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) on the inside; no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, some limestone grains. Shallow soot traces in the lower part of the vessel.
Dimensions: L = 11.3 cm; W = 12.2/5.1 cm; Th = 0.6 cm; HTh = 1.3 cm; Whandle = 5.1 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90/-2.10 m. Inv. no. 18861.
Analogies: See cat. no. 7.
35. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; ring base (Fig. 10/35).** Uneven oxidising firing; coarse fabric, reddish brown (5YR 4/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, some limestone particles and gold mica flakes. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the vessel.
Dimensions: FD = 11.4 cm; MPD = 21 cm; PH = 10.8 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18988.
Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Opaiț, Grigoraș 2022, 48, inv. no. 1321, Pl. 3/1321); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 159, cat. no. 3, Pl. 77/3); Niculițel (Nuțu, Stanc, Paraschiv 2014, 61, cat. no. 103, Pl. 15/103; Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 110, cat. nos. 213, 223, Fig. 23/213, 223); Telița (Baumann 2003, 186-187, cat. no. 19; Nuțu, Constantinescu, Ailincăi 2021, 236, Fig. 4/2; 238, Fig. 5/3).
36. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type IV/Mocanu 2021, Form 8 bowl; missing base (Fig. 10/36).** Uneven oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) on the outside, dark grey (5YR 4/N) on the inside; dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) slip with metallic dark grey (5YR 4/1) hues on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare quartzite and limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 18 cm; MPD = 18 cm; PH = 4.7 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18918.
Analogies: *Aegyssus* (Mocanu, Nuțu 2023, 206, Pl. VII/6-11); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 17-18, cat. no. 3, Pl. 2/3; Băjenaru 2014, 113, cat. nos. 70-71, Fig. 5/70-71); *Knossos* (Sackett 1992, 224, cat. T1.11, Pl. 169/11; 232, cat. D3.2, Pl. 173/2); Telița (Baumann 1995, 95, cat. no. 56, Pl. LXII/2); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 51, cat. nos. 21-22, Pl. 3/21-22); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 265, cat. nos. K 185-186, Taf. 8/K 185-186; Mocanu 2021, 100-101, cat. nos. 24-25, Fig. 27/24-25).
37. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type III/Zhuravlev 2010, type 17 bowl; upper part of the profile (Fig. 10/37).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); same colour slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 22 cm; MPD = 23 cm; PH = 3.3 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m + BEID 79 Cetate, S2, □ 54-56, -0.40/-0.60 m. Inv. no. 18916.
Analogies: See cat. no. 17.
38. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XXXII mug; body and handle (Fig. 10/38).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 4/6); reddish brown (5YR 4/3) slip on the outside surface; inclusions: quartzite, rare limestone particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: L = 6.3 cm; W = 4.5 cm; Lhandle = 4.4 cm; Whandle = 1 cm; Th = 0.2 cm; HTh = 0.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18908.

Analogies: *Beroe*-Piatra Frecăței (Petre 1987, 15, E 143 b.1, Fig. 26d; 15, A 334 bis.1, Fig. 27a; 16, E 154.2, Fig. 31e; Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 259, cat. no. 721, sheet by M. Mocanu); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 100-106, cat. nos. 4-5, 15-17, 34, 36, 38-39, 50, Pls. 42-44); *Tomis* (Bucovală, Pașca 1992, 249, M19/2 (inv. 38429), Pl. 2/38428; 266-267, M44/4 (inv. 38461), Pls. 2/38461 and 7/38461).

39. **Fragmentary bowl/plate; ring base (Fig. 10/39).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/8); no slip applied; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare limestone and iron oxide grains.

Dimensions: RD = 5 cm; MPD = 9 cm; PH = 1.9 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18910.

Analogies: –

40. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type I pot; rim (Fig. 11/40).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (10YR 7/2) on the outside, light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/3) on the inside; no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare iron oxide grains.

Dimensions: RD = 14.4 cm; MPD = 15 cm; PH = 3.2 cm; Th = 0.9/0.4 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18912.

Analogies: *Durostorum* (Mușețeanu 2003, 109-110, cat. nos. 10-12, 18, 26-28, Pls. 36/10-12, 18, and 37/26-28); Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 157, cat. nos. 17-19, Fig. 9/17-19); (*L*)*Ibida* (Honcu 2017, 46, cat. no. 9, Pl. I/8); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 96-97, cat. nos 105-123, Fig. 15/105-123); *Noviodunum* (Honcu 2017, 47-48, cat. nos. 15-17, 19, 21, Pl. II/14-16, 18, 20; Stănică, Streinu, Streinu 2021, 80, cat. no. 4.1.4, Pl. V/30; Topoleanu, Gamureac 2021, 114-116, cat. nos. 93-95 and 98); Telița (Baumann 2003, 186-187, cat. nos. 21-22); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 64, cat. no. 70, Pl. 9/70); Topolog (Nuțu, Mihăilescu-Bîrliba 2018, 95, cat. nos. 12-13, Fig. 9/12-13); *Troesmis* (Opaiț 1980a, 348, cat. no. 2, Pl. I/2; Waldner 2016, 306-309, cat. nos. K688-731, Taf. 28-29/K688-631).

41. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type I pot; rim (Fig. 11/41).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) on the outside, very dark grey (GLEY 1 3/N) and grey (5Y 6/1) on the inside; no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outside.

Dimensions: RD = 11 cm; MPD = 12 cm; PH = 3 cm; Th = 0.6/0.3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18913.

Analogies: See cat. no. 40.

42. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type I pot; rim (Fig. 11/42).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4), with grey core (10YR 6/1); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, fine muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 10 cm; MPD = 11 cm; PH = 2.6 cm; Th = 0.6/0.4 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15. Inv. no. 18914.

Analogies: See cat. no. 40.

43. **Fragmentary Popilian 1976, type 4 mug; rim (Fig. 11/43).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, very pale brown (10YR 7/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outside.

Dimensions: RD = 11 cm; MPD = 11 cm; PH = 3.5 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15. Inv. no. 18915.

Analogies: *Beroe*-Piatra Frecăței (Rusu-Bolindeț et alii 2018, 259, cat. no. 720, sheet by M. Mocanu); *Durostorum* (Mușețeanu 2003, 111, cat. nos. 39, 45, Pl. 37/39, 45); Jijila (Stănescu et alii 2021, 162, cat. no. 30, Fig. 11/30); *Noviodunum* (Simion 1984, 86, Pl. XV/2; Simion 2007, 317, Figs. 11/5 and 14/5); *Romula* (Popilian 1976, 202-203, cat. nos. 665, 673-674, Pl. LVII/665, 673-674; Negru, Streinu 2016, 52, nos. 2712 and 3502, Pl. 51/2712, 3502; Rusu-Bolindeț et alii 2018, 181, cat. no. 488, sheet by M. Negru, S. Popovici, G. Mihai); *Sucidava* (Popilian 1976, 202-203, cat. nos. 666-672; Pl. LVII/666-672); *Troesmis* (Opaîț 1980a, 355, cat. no. 39, Pl. VIII/3).

44. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; lower half of the profile (Fig. 11/44).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (10YR 7/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone grains and prog. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the lid.

Dimensions: D = 17 cm; PH = 3.8 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no. 18911.

Analogies: *Durostorum* (Mușețeanu 2003, 114, cat. nos. 77 and 79, Pl. 39/77, 79); (*L*)*Ibida* (Honcu 2017, 133, cat. nos. 312-313, Pl. XXXI/284-285); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 104, cat. nos. 180-181, Fig. 19/180-181); *Romula* (Negru, Streinu 2016, 56-57, nos. 2402, 2558 and 2881, Pl. 59/2402, 2558, 2881); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 316-317, cat. nos. K 830 and K834-836, Taf. 34/K 830, 834-836).

45. **Complete clay unguentarium (Fig. 11/45).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (10R 5/6), red (10R 4/6) slip on exterior; inclusions: limestone grains and muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 3.8 cm; ND = 2.7 cm; MPD = 8.7 cm; PH = 13 cm; NH = 6 cm; BD = 5.7 cm; DPT = 12.6 cm; WGT = 163 g; Th = 0.2 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 15, -1.90 m. Inv. no 20700.

Analogies: *Noviodunum* (Simion 1984, Pl. 15/8); Thessaloniki (Trakosopoulou-Salakidou, Panti 2024, 125, Fig. 5.11/d); *Tomis* (Rădulescu 1975, 349-350, Fig. 14; Lungu, Chera 1986, 107, Pl. V/55); British Museum (Kan Şahin, Lafli, Buora 2024, 143, cat. no. 143, Fig. 6.3/1a-c).

46. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim and neck (Fig. 11/46).** Even oxidising firing; coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; with traces of white paint on the neck; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone grains and muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 12.4 cm; PH = 5.8 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 18, □ 60-62.

Analogies: See cat. no. 6.

47. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XLV A/6 jug; rim (Fig. 11/47).** Even oxidising firing; fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); slip of the same colour on inner surface, dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) slip on outer surface; inclusions: fine limestone and quartzite particles, rare muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 12.2 cm; PH = 1.9 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, pit 18, □ 60-62.

Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 145, cat. no. 6, Pl. 68/6); *Noviodunum* (Simion 1984, 85, Pl. XIV/3); Poiana (Rusu-Bolindeț et alii 2018, 219, cat. no. 601, sheet by C. Băjenaru and C. Vlad); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 56, cat. nos. 40-41, Pl. 6/40-41); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 290, cat. no. K 483, Taf. 19/K 483).

48. **Fragmentary Heracleon narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 11/48).** Even oxidising firing; semi-fine fabric, pink (7.5YR 7/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and pyroxene particles, iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: Lhandle = 10.2 cm; Whandle = 3.6 cm; HTh = 2.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, western ditch, □ 92-94, -0.20 m.
Analogies: Внуков 2016, С IV D, рис. 4/16; *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 84-85, рис. 3/28).
49. **Fragmentary Dressel 24 amphora; rim (Fig. 11/49).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) outside, light red (2.5YR 6/6) inside; very pale brown (10YR 7/4) self-slip; inclusions: muscovite flakes, grog, hyaline quartz and limestone particles.
Dimensions: L = 5.8 cm; PH = 4.4 cm; Th = 0.8 cm (neck)/1.7 cm (rim).
Context: BEID 80 Cetate, S2, □ 34-35, western ditch, 6th layer.
Analogies: *Callatis* (Opaïț, Ionescu 2016, 67, KT 34, Pl. XII/69); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 102, inv. no. 2046, Pl. 73/2046); *Tanais* (Opaïț 2007, 628-629, Fig. 2/4).
50. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim and neck (Fig. 12/50).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, brown (7.5YR 5/3) outside, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) inside; traces of white slip on the neck; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 9.6 cm; MPD = 10.4 cm; PH = 9.6 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, □ 46-48, -0.20/-0.40 m. Inv. no. 20633.
Analogies: See cat. no. 6.
51. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; ring base (Fig. 12/51).** Even oxidising firing; coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous mica flakes (silver and gold) and quartzites, rare limestone and iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: FD = 10 cm; MPD = 16.4 cm; PH = 8.5 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2, □ 46-48, -0.20/-0.40 m. Inv. no. 20636.
Analogies: See cat. no. 35.
52. **Fragmentary LR 2 amphora; body (7 shards) (Fig. 12/52).** Uneven oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) inside and greyish brown (10YR 5/2) outside; no slip applied; inclusions: muscovite flakes, fine quartzite, and rare limestone grains.
Dimensions: varying sizes – from 4 × 4 cm (the smallest) to 13 × 5.5 (the largest)
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: Pieri 2005, 86-90, Pls. 23-27 (for the main type).
53. **Fragmentary Opaïț 2003, type 4 (?) table amphora; rim, neck, and handle (Fig. 12/53).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare limestone and iron oxide particles.
Dimensions: RD = 7.5 cm; MPD = 17.5 cm; PH = 11 cm; Th = 1 cm/0.5 cm; HTh = 1.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Noviodunum* (Topoleanu, Gamureac 2021, 123-124, cat. no. 143; with differences in rim diameter and shape of the handle).
54. **Fragmentary table amphora; handle (Fig. 12/54).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8); red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on the outside; inclusions: numerous muscovite flakes, rare limestone and quartzite particles.
Dimensions: L = 6.7 cm; Whandle = 5 cm; PH = 4.1 cm; Th = 0.6 cm; HTh = 1.9 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: –

55. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; rim and neck (Fig. 12/55).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite limestone particles, rare iron oxide grains and shell fragments.
Dimensions: RD = 10 cm; MPD = 10.2 cm; PH = 5.2 cm; Th = 1.35 cm/0.9 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Histria* (Streinu, Achim 2021, 138, cat. no. 44, Fig. 13/44); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 112, cat. no. 241, Fig. 24/241); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Bogdan-Cătănicu, Barnea 1979, 181, NII 4(3), Fig. 146/4.3).
56. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type L pitcher; ring base (Fig. 12/56).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6) with brown (7.5YR 5/3) core; reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) slip on the exterior; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles and muscovite flakes, rarer limestone grains.
Dimensions: FD = 11.5 cm; MPD = 12.3 cm; PH = 4.4 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 35.
57. **Fragmentary Atlante H 2 plate; upper part of the profile (Fig. 12/57).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/8) metallic slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: rare quartzite and limestone particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 27 cm; MPD = 27.6 cm; PH = 4.3 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Argamum* (Mocanu 2021, 53, n. 137); Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 170-171, cat. nos. 53-55, Fig. 16/53-55); Niculițel (Mocanu 2014, 69, cat. nos. 127-130, Pl. 17/127-130); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 45, cat. nos. 3-4, Pl. 2/3-4); *Troesmis* (Mocanu 2021, 53, cat. no. 26, Fig. 12/26; Waldner 2016, 251, cat. no. K 27, Taf. 2/K 27).
58. **Fragmentary Atlante H 2 plate; missing base (Fig. 13/58).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rarer limestone particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 24 cm; MPD = 24.4 cm; PH = 5.3 cm; Th = 0.5 cm/ 1.2 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 57.
59. **Fragmentary Atlante H 2 plate; complete profile (3 parts) (Fig. 13/59).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: numerous quartzite and limestone particles, rare iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 21 cm; MPD = 21.2 cm; H = 4.8 cm; FD = 10 cm; Th = 0.5 cm/1 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 57.
60. **Fragmentary Atlante H 2 plate; missing base (Fig. 13/60).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); red (2.5YR 4/8) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: limestone particles, rare quartzite, and fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 20 cm; MPD = 20.2 cm; PH = 4.3 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: See cat. no. 57.

61. **Fragmentary Atlante H 1 deep bowl; base (Fig. 13/61).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare quartzite, limestone, and iron oxide particles.
Dimensions: BD = 8 cm; MPD = 18.1 cm; PH = 5.2 cm; Th = 0.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Athens* (Hayes 2008, 201, cat. no. 804 (P 34981), Fig. 25/804); *Knossos* (Hayes 1983, 118, Fig. 2/2; Sackett 1992, 251, U19, Pl. 191/19); *Troesmis* (Opaït 1980a, 357, cat. no. 56, Pl. X/3).
62. **Fragmentary Atlante L 19 bowl; upper part of the profile (Fig. 13/62).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, pink (7.5YR 7/4); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: quartzite and iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 10.5 cm; MPD = 11.9 cm; PH = 4.5 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 60, cat. no. 1, Pl. 22/1); Niculițel (Mocanu 2014, 68, cat. no. 120, Pl. 16/120); Sarichioi-Sărătura (Mocanu 2018, 78, cat. no. 3, Pl. III/3); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 45, cat. no. 5, Pl. 2/5); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 250, cat. nos. K 16-22, Taf. 1/K 16-22).
63. **Fragmentary Atlante L 19 bowl; lower part of the profile (Fig. 13/63).** Even oxidising firing. Very fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: rare quartzite particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: BD = 5.6 cm; MPD = 13.6 cm; PH = 5.1 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Athens* (Hayes 2008, 199-200, cat. nos. 788 (P 9868) and 790 (P 31974), Fig. 24/788, 790); Sarichioi-Sărătura (Mocanu 2018, 78, cat. no. 34, Pl. III/4); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 45, cat. no. 5, Pl. 2/5).
64. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type I pot; rim (Fig. 13/64).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (10YR 7/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outside.
Dimensions: RD = could not be determined; L = 7.2 cm; PH = 4.6 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 40.
65. **Fragmentary pot (?); base (Fig. 13/65).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (10YR 7/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rarer iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outer surface.
Dimensions: BD = 8 cm; MPD = 10.8 cm; PH = 2.2 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Beroe*-Piatra Frecăței (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 259, cat. no. 720, sheet by M. Mocanu; for a one-handed pot); *Carsium* (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 269, cat. no. 750, sheet by C. Neagu; for a small-sized pot); *Noviodunum* (Stănică, Streinu, Streinu 2021, 78, Pl. IV/18-19; for drinking vessels); *ICEM Tulcea* (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 248, cat. no. 686, sheet by M. Mocanu; for a pinched-mouth pitcher).
66. **Fragmentary pot (?); base (Fig. 13/66).** Even reducing firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, grey (10YR 5/1); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles. Soot traces are observed on the inner surface.

Dimensions: BD = 7 cm; MPD = 8.2 cm; PH = 1 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: See cat. no. 65.

67. **Fragmentary pot (?); base (Fig. 13/67).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, very pale brown (10YR 7/3); grey (10YR 5/1) self-slip applied on outer surface; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rarer iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outer surface.

Dimensions: BD = 5.2 cm; MPD = 8.6 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: See cat. no. 65.

68. **Fragmentary pot; lower part of the handle (Fig. 14/68).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, pale brown (2.5YR 8/2); traces of light brown (7.5YR 6/4) slip on the exterior; inclusions: numerous quartzite and limestone, rarer iron oxide particles.

Dimensions: L = 6.8 cm; W = 4.7 cm; Whandle = 2.8 cm; Th = 0.4 cm; HTh = 0.9 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 162, cat. no. 31, Fig. 11/31).

69. **Fragmentary pot; lower part of the handle (Fig. 14/69).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, pale brown (2.5YR 8/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and iron oxide particles, rarer limestone grains.

Dimensions: PH = 6.1 cm; Whandle = 2.4 cm; HTh = 0.7 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 162, cat. no. 32, Fig. 11/32); Niculițel (Honcu 2014a, 89, cat. no. 203, Fig. 26/203).

70. **Fragmentary tray/pan; base (Fig. 14/70).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, pale brown (10YR 6/3); no slip applied; inclusions: quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on both sides of the vessel.

Dimensions: BD = 20 cm; MPD = 21 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: *Drobeta* (Popilian 1976, 214, cat. nos. 843-844, and 847, Pl. LXIX/843-844, 847); *Durostorum* (Mușețeanu 2003, 113, cat. nos. 67 and 70, Pl. 39/67, 70); Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 158, cat. no. 21, Fig. 10/21); *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Sultov 1985, 84, Pl. XLII/1-4); *Romula* (Popilian 1976, 214, cat. no. 845, Pl. LXIX/845; Negru, Streinu 2016, 52, inv. no. 1885, Pl. 50/1885).

71. **Fragmentary Knossos type 2/Honcu 2017, type II casserole; upper part of the profile (Fig. 14/71).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); soot traces on the outside; no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and limestone particles, rare iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.

Dimensions: RD = 22 cm; MPD = 22.1 cm; PH = 5.4 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: *Argamum* (Honcu 2016, 299-300, casseroles – type II, Pl. II/21); Beidaud – Roman settlement (Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 88 and 101, cat. no. 34, Fig. 11/34); *(L)Ibida* (Honcu 2017, 89, cat. no. 162, Pl. XVI/154); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 63-64, cat. no. 68, Pl. 9/68).

72. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; lower half of the profile (Fig. 14/72).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) with grey (2.5YR 6/1) core; no slip

applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, sizable grog, rare bioclasts. Soot traces are observed on both sides, on the rim.

Dimensions: RD = 23 cm; MPD = 23.5 cm; PH = 2.4 cm; Th = 0.8 cm.

Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.

Analogies: Beidaud – Roman settlement (Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 101, cat. no. 35, Fig. 12/35); (*L*)*Ibida* (Honcu 2017, 133, cat. no. 312, Pl. XXXI/284); *Noviodunum* (Topoleanu, Gamureac 2021, 119, cat. no. 116).

73. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; lower half of the profile (Fig. 14/73).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (2.5Y 7/2); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, iron oxide particles, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 18 cm; MPD = 18.3 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 44.
74. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; lower half of the profile (Fig. 14/74).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, very pale brown (10YR 7/3); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, fine muscovite flakes, rare iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on both sides.
Dimensions: RD = 18 cm; MPD = 18.1 cm; PH = 3.2 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 44.
75. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; lower half of the profile (Fig. 14/75).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, kaolinitic, light grey (2.5Y 7/1); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite, rare limestone particles. Soot traces are observed on both sides.
Dimensions: RD = 15 cm; MPD = 15.2 cm; PH = 2.6 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: See cat. no. 44.
76. **Fragmentary Honcu 2017, type III lid; knob (Fig. 14/76).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: fine gold mica flakes, rare quartzite and limestone particles.
Dimensions: KD = 2.4 cm; MPD = 7 cm; PH = 2.5 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: (*L*)*Ibida* (Honcu 2017, 133, cat. nos. 314-315, Pl. XXXI/286-287); Niculițel (Honcu 2014a, 97, cat. nos. 238-239, Fig. 28/238-239; Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 104, cat. no. 178, Fig. 19/178); *Noviodunum* (Topoleanu, Gamureac 2021, 118-119, cat. no. 116).
77. **Fragmentary spindle whorl; half (Fig. 14/77).** Uneven oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) interior and light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) exterior; no slip applied; inclusions: sizable quartzite particles, rare limestone grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: BD = 2.8 cm; MPD = 3.6 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 1.4 cm; Dint = 0.8 cm.
Context: BEID 79 Cetate, S2.
Analogies: *Beroe*-Piatra Frecăței (Petre 1987, 39, A 263, Fig. 108e); *Capidava* (Oprîș, Rațiu 2017, 131, cat. no. 149, Pl. 25/149); Caričin Grad (Bavant, Ivanišević 2019, 142-143, cat. nos. 1323, 1328, Pl. XXIX/1323, 1328); *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Falkner 2007, 97-99, cat. no. 6.92, Fig. 6.6.92); Sadovec (Uenze 1992, 449, cat. B 331, Taf. 14/44; 477, cat. D. 94, Taf. 14/41; 534, cat. SK 197, Taf. 14/43).

c. Passim

78. **Fragmentary Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 15/78).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, pink (7.5YR 7/4); no slip applied; inclusions: pyroxenes, iron oxide particles, quartzite grains.
Dimensions: Lhandle = 6.4 cm; Whandle = 3.8 cm; HTh = 2.5 cm.
Context: BEID *passim*.
Analogies: *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 85, рис. 3/1, 25; 104, рис. 29/5); *Troesmis* (Opaït 1980b, 301-302, variant B₁, Pl. VII/3).
79. **Fragmentary Heracleian narrow-necked light-clay amphora; handle (Fig. 15/79).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, pink (7.5YR 7/4); no slip applied; inclusions: pyroxenes, iron oxide particles, quartzite grains.
Dimensions: Lhandle = 6.4 cm; Whandle = 3.8 cm; HTh = 2.5 cm.
Context: BEID *passim*.
Analogies: *Panticapaeum* (Голофаст 2010, 84-85, рис. 3/20); *Tanais* (Науменко 2012, 69, рис. 12/5).
80. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 15/80).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and gold mica particles, grog.
Dimensions: RD = 16 cm; MPD = 19 cm; PH = 5.2 cm; Th = 1.15 cm.
Context: BEID *passim*.
Analogies: *Dinogetia* (Opaït, Grigoraş 2022, 63, inv. no. 1138, Pl. 14/1138); Niculiţel (Nuţu, Stanc, Paraschiv 2014, 58, cat. no. 74, Pl. 12/74); Topolog (Nuţu, Mihăilescu-Bîrliba 2018, 92, cat. no. 6, Fig. 7/6); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 323, cat. no. K 917, Taf. 37/K 917).
81. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 15/81).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8) exterior and grey (2.5YR 5/1) core; no slip applied; inclusions: fine quartzite particles, muscovite flakes, rare limestone grains.
Dimensions: RD = 13 cm; MPD = 16.8 cm; PH = 11.2 cm; Th = 1.2 cm/1.6 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: See cat. no. 80.
82. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 15/82).** Incomplete oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 15.2 cm; PH = 7.2 cm; Th = 1 cm/1.8 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: See cat. no. 80.
83. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim (Fig. 15/83).** Complete oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, brown (7.5YR 5/4); no slip applied; inclusions: fine quartzite and limestone particles, muscovite flakes, rare pyroxene particles.
Dimensions: RD = 17 cm; MPD = 19.4 cm; PH = 4 cm; Th = 1.2 cm/1.8 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.

Analogies: *Argamum* (Paraschiv 2006b, 293, cat. nos. 11-12, Pl. I/11-12); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 63, inv. no. 1190, Pl. 15/1190); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 323, cat. nos. K 914, 918 and 921, Taf. 37/K 914, 918, 921).

84. **Fragmentary Troesmis X amphora; rim and neck (Fig. 15/84).** Complete oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and mica flakes (silver and gold). Dimensions: RD = 13 cm; MPD = 15.5 cm; PH = 4.6 cm; Th = 1.1 cm/1.6 cm. Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*. Analogies: See cat. no. 21.
85. **Fragmentary Dressel 24 similis amphora; rim (Fig. 15/85).** Even oxidising firing. Semi-fine fabric, greyish brown (10YR 5/2); light grey (10YR 7/2) self-slip; inclusions: quartzite particles, muscovite flakes, rare limestone particles, crushed shell fragments. Dimensions: RD = 12 cm; MPD = 13.6 cm; PH = 6.5 cm; Th = 0.8 cm/1.6 cm. Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*. Analogies: *Callatis* (Opaïț, Ionescu 2016, 68, KT 10, Pl. XIII/76); *Dinogetia* (Opaïț, Grigoraș 2022, 105, inv. no. 2051, Pl. 73/2051); *Noviodunum* (Simion 1984, 84, Pl. XII/1); *Troesmis* (Opaïț 1980b, 296, type III A, Pl. IV/5).
86. **Fragmentary Atlante H 1 deep bowl; upper part of the profile (Fig. 16/86).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, light red (2.5YR 6/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on both surfaces; inclusions: fine limestone and quartzite particles, rare muscovite flakes. Dimensions: RD = 25 cm; MPD = 26.9 cm; PH = 3 cm; Th = 0.45 cm/1.1 cm. Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*. Analogies: *Athens* (Hayes 2008, 200, cat. no. 801 (P 25219), Fig. 25/801); *Iluraton* (Zhuravlev 2002, 245, Fig. 4/6); *Knossos* (Hayes 1983, 118, Fig. 2/2; Sackett 1992, 232, cat. D3.4a, Pl. 174/4a; 251, cat. U18, Pl. 191/18a-b); Niculițel (Mocanu 2021, 52, cat. no. 18, Fig. 10/18); *Troesmis* (Waldner 2016, 251, cat. no. K 26, Taf. 2/K 26).
87. **Fragmentary Atlante I/Zhuravlev 2010, types 1-4 plate; body shard (Fig. 16/87).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); red (2.5YR 4/6) slip with weak red (2.5YR 4/2) traces on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, limestone particles. Dimensions: L = 5.4 cm; W = 2.9 cm; PH = 2.1 cm; Th = 0.4 cm. Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*. Analogies: *Aegyssus* (Mocanu, Nuțu 2023, 206, Pl. VI/8-9); *Belbek* (Журавлев 2010, 131-132, cat. nos. 62, 69, 73, Pls. 11/62, and 12/69, 73; 134, cat. nos. 86-87, 89, 92-94, Pls. 14/86-87, and 15/89, 92-94; 135-136, cat. nos. 101, 104, 108, Pls. 17/101, 104, and 18/108); *Histria* (Băjenaru 2014, 112, cat. no. 62, Fig. 5/62; Suceveanu 2000, 65, cat. no. 12, Pl. 23/12); Sarichioi-Sărătura (Mocanu 2018, 79, cat. nos. 11-12, Pls. III/11, and IV/12); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 50, cat. nos. 12-13, Pl. 3/12-13).
88. **Fragmentary EPRS Mocanu 2021, Form 4 bowl; rim (Fig. 16/88).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/8); red (2.5YR 5/6) slip partially visible on the inside; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare limestone and quartzite particles. Dimensions: RD = 22 cm; MPD = 22.8 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.6 cm. Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.

Analogies: Jijila (Stănescu *et alii* 2021, 174, cat. no. 69, Fig. 16/69); (*L*)*Ibida* (Mocanu 2022, 104, Form 4, Fig. 5/31); Niculițel (Mocanu 2014, 73, cat. no. 148, Fig. 20/148).

89. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XVIII bowl; rim (Fig. 16/89).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); slip of the same colour applied on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, quartzite, limestone and iron oxide particles.
Dimensions: RD = 23 cm; MPD = 23.5 cm; PH = 2.5 cm; Th = 0.55 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 71-73, 76, cat. nos. 9-11, 14, 19, 48, Pls. 26/9-11, 14; 27/19; 28/48; Streinu, Achim 2021, 143, cat. no. 86, Fig. 17/86); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 83, cat. no. 20, Fig. 6/20); *Noviodunum* (Topoleanu, Gamureac 2021, 96, cat. no. 20); Poiana (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 207, cat. no. 564, sheet by C. Băjenaru and C. Vlad).
90. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XVIII bowl; rim (Fig. 16/90).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); red (2.5YR 5/8) slip applied on both surfaces; inclusions: limestone and iron oxide particles, rare quartzite, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 18 cm; MPD = 18.6 cm; PH = 2.3 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: See cat. no. 89.
91. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type V B bowl; rim (Fig. 16/91).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6); red slip (2.5YR 4/6) applied on both surfaces; inclusions: quartzite and limestone particles, rare muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 13 cm; MPD = 13.5 cm; PH = 3.5 cm; Th = 0.45 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 21-23, cat. nos. 4, 19, 24, Pl. 3/4, 19, 24); Poiana (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii*, 208, cat. no. 568, sheet by C. Băjenaru and C. Vlad); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Bogdan-Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, 180, NII 2(4), Fig. 143/2.4).
92. **Fragmentary EPRS Mocanu 2021, Form 3 plate; rim (Fig. 16/92).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); weak red slip (2.5YR 4/2) applied on both surfaces; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 14 cm; MPD = 14.4 cm; PH = 1.6 cm; Th = 0.3 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, type XVII, 64-65, cat. no. 8, Pl. 8; 66, cat. nos. 20-21, Pl. 24/20-21; Băjenaru 2014, 109, cat. no. 26, Fig. 3/26; Streinu, Achim 2021, 144, cat. no. 92, Fig. 18/92); (*L*)*Ibida* (Mocanu 2022, 103-104, Form 2, Fig. 5/30); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 82, cat. no. 10, Fig. 5/10); *Tomis* (Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 206, cat. no. 562, sheet by C. Băjenaru and C. Vlad); *Troesmis* (Opaț 1980a, 358, cat. no. 65, Pl. XIV/1); Yambol (Alexandrova 2013, 44-45, type VI-I, nos. 137, 139, 145, 155-157).
93. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type VI B bowl; upper part of the profile (Fig. 16/93).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, red (2.5YR 5/6); same colour, metallic slip applied on exterior, while reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) applied on interior surface; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare quartzite and limestone particles.
Dimensions: RD = 16 cm; MPD = 17.6 cm; PH = 2.1 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.

Analogies: Acic Suat (Mușat-Streinu 2017, 290, cat. no. 14, Fig. 5/14); Beidaud – Roman settlement (Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 102-103, cat. nos. 43-44, Figs. 12/42 and 13/43); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, type VI, 32-34, cat. nos. 32-46, Pl. 9/32-46; Băjenaru 2014, 109, cat. no. 30, Fig. 3/30; 113, cat. no. 69, Fig. 5/69); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 52-53, cat. nos. 25-31, Pl. 4/25-31; Rusu-Bolindeț *et alii* 2018, 210, cat. nos. 572 and 574; sheets by C. Băjenaru and L. Nedelea).

94. **Fragmentary bowl/plate; base shard (Fig. 16/94).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/8); red (2.5YR 5/6) slip applied on interior; inclusions: muscovite flakes, rare quartzite particles. The vessel preserves two rouletting bands on the inside.
Dimensions: L = 4.7 cm; W = 5.1 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 76, *passim*.
Analogies: –
95. **Fragmentary jug; ring base (Fig. 17/95).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous limestone particles, rare muscovite flakes and quartzite.
Dimensions: BD = 9 cm; MPD = 11.5 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.7 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: –
96. **Fragmentary mug; base (Fig. 17/96).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); greyish brown (10YR 5/2) self-slip on the outside; inclusions: fine muscovite flakes, rare quartzite, limestone, and iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: BD = 3.1 cm; MPD = 6.8 cm; PH = 2 cm; Th = 0.4 cm.
Context: BEID 76 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: Similar to cat. no. 12.
97. **Fragmentary jug/mug; base (Fig. 17/97).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, reddish brown (5YR 5/4); pale brown (10YR 6/3) self-slip; inclusions: numerous quartzite particles, rare limestone and iron oxide grains.
Dimensions: RD = 9 cm; MPD = 1.8 cm; PH = 2.5 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: N/A. Inv. no. 18909.
Analogies: –
98. **Fragmentary Suceveanu 2000, type XXXV pot; rim and handle (Fig. 17/98).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 4/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous quartzite and limestone grains, rare muscovite flakes. Shallow soot traces are observed on the rim.
Dimensions: Rim: L = 2.6 cm; W = 3 cm; PH = 3 cm; Th = 1.4/0.6 cm; Handle: L = 2.5 cm; W = 2.4 cm; HTh = 0.9 cm.
Context: BEID 78, *passim*.
Analogies: Acic Suat (Mușat-Streinu 2017, 291-292, cat. nos. 21-24, Fig. 6/22-24); *Callatis* (Opaț, Ionescu 2016, 74, KT 17, and 150-151, Pls. XXII/129, and XXIII/130-131); Cogeaalac (Lungu, Bounegru, Avram 1990, 170, Fig. 7/2); Fântânele (Angelescu 1998, 221, cat. nos. 10-11, Pl. VII/10-11; 223, cat. no. 41, Pl. IX/41; 225, cat. no. 73, Pl. X/73; 227, cat. no. 101, Pl. XII/101); *Histria* (Suceveanu 2000, 113-117, Pls. 48-50; Streinu, Achim 2021, 147-148, cat. nos. 109-112, Fig. 26/109-112); *Tomis* (Băjenaru 2013, 65, cat. no. 80, Pl. 10/80); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Bogdan-Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, 182, NII 5(2), Fig. 146/5.2).

99. **Fragmentary Knossos type 2/Honcu 2017, type II casserole; upper part of the profile (Fig. 17/99).** Even oxidising firing. Fine fabric, yellowish red (5YR 5/6); dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) self-slip on the outside; inclusions: quartzite, limestone and muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 22 cm; MPD = 22.2; PH = 5.5 cm; Th = 0.5 cm.
Context: N/A. Inv. no. 18123.
Analogies: See cat. no. 71.
100. **Fragmentary Sultov 1985, Type 3a casserole; upper part of the profile (Fig. 17/100).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, yellowish red (5YR 4/6); no slip applied; inclusions: numerous limestone particles and iron oxide grains. Soot traces are observed on the outside.
Dimensions: RD = 19 cm; MPD = 19.2 cm; PH = 4.3 cm; Th = 0.7 cm/0.4 cm; HTh = 0.75 cm.
Context: BEID *passim*.
Analogies: *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Sultov 1985, 86, Type 3a, Pl. XLIII/5); Niculițel (Gamureac, Topoleanu, Ailincăi 2023, 90, cat. no. 65, Fig. 10/65); *Romula* (Negru, Streinu 2016, 53, no. 1881, Pl. 53/1881); *Troesmis* (Opaïț 1980a, 348-351, cat. no. 4, Pl. I/4).
101. **Fragmentary Baumann 1995, type I/Băjenaru 2018, type 6A casserole; rim (Fig. 17/101).** Even oxidising firing. Coarse fabric, very pale brown (10YR 8/3); light brown (7.5YR 6/4) self-slip on the outside; inclusions: numerous quartzite grains, fine muscovite flakes.
Dimensions: RD = 16 cm; MPD = 19.6 cm; PH = 2.1 cm; Th = 0.6 cm.
Context: BEID 77 Cetate, *passim*.
Analogies: Beidaud – Roman settlement (Iliescu, Stănescu, Bottez 2022, 97, cat. no. 8, Fig. 8/8); Telița (Baumann 1995, 408, type I, Pl. IV/1); *Tropaeum Traiani* (Bogdan-Cătănicu, Barnea 1979, 181, NII 2(27), Fig. 144/2.27; 183, NIII 2(13), Fig. 151/2.13).

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