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COOKING WARES FROM TROPAEUM TRAIANI

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Keywords: Tropaeum Traiani, pottery, cooking ware, cooking pots, storage pots, casseroles, local production, regional production

Abstract: In this article, we continue the presentation of the archaeological materials discovered at Tropaeum Traiani, in Sector A (north of Basilica A), from 2005 to 2016, with kitchen wares. This category includes cooking pots, casseroles, frying pans, bowls, and storage pots. Cookware is the broadest category, encompassing various forms and production centres, whose study provided data regarding the diet of the city's inhabitants and on the economic contacts within the ancient province.

Cuvinte-cheie: Tropaeum Traiani, ceramică, ceramică de bucătărie, oale, caserole, producție locală, producție regională

Rezumat: În articolul de față se continuă prezentarea materialelor arheologice descoperite la Tropaeum Traiani, în Sectorul A (la nord de Basilica A), în anii 2005–2016 cu vesela de bucătărie. În această categorie am inclus oalele de gătit, caserolele, tigăile, bolurile și oalele pentru păstrarea proviziilor. Cea mai largă categorie este cea a oalelor de bucătărie, fiind observată o bogată varietate de forme și centre de producție. Studiul acestora oferă date importante cu privire la dieta locuitorilor orașului și contactele economice existente în cadrul provinciei antice.

INTRODUCTION

The present study resumes the publication of the various categories of archaeological materials discovered at Tropaeum Traiani, in Sector A (north of Basilica A), between 2005 and 2016 (Pl. I/1). After the systematic investigations carried out in this area of the Roman city by Alexandru Barnea¹ (1968–1974) and Liana Oța² (1995–1998), the excavations were reopened in 2005 by Adriana Panaite, and they continued without interruptions until 2016³ (Pl. I/2–3). Recent excavations in the area were undertaken in 2022–2024⁴, and the resulting archaeological materials are still being processed.

The purpose of the investigations carried out since 2005 is to uncover, the buildings and the street network from this area of the city. Also, as the excavation advances, the annexes of Basilica A on its northern side. Late Roman housing issues, the general stratigraphy of the area and the urban changes occurring in the period between the 4th and 6th/beginning of the 7th century are also discussed. The ultimate goal is to uncover and explore the whole *insula* delimited by the *decumanus* and *cardo*, the AV1 and the AB IV streets.

Until now, some edifices were excavated completely, while others only partially: Edifice A2. Edifice A5 was completed, as well as the segment of street AV1, located between A2 and A5. The narrow space between Edifices A4 and A5 was researched, as well as a number of other constructions, indicated by one or maximum two sides, without being able to specify their plan, size or destination yet⁵. Edifice A15 is still under investigations, while to the West of it there is an area without constructions, a possible courtyard for the pilgrims, if we consider the large crypt of Basilica A, the main Christian monument dominating this part of the town⁶ (Pl. I/1).

Different categories of archaeological materials were meanwhile published: Roman and Late Roman coins⁷, Late Roman amphorae⁸, Late Roman fine wares⁹, drinking vessels¹⁰, Early Roman amphorae¹¹; also, chemical analyses

⁵ Panaite 2006; 2007; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017.

⁶ A paper focused on the results of the archaeological investigations carried out so far in the area, with the title *Aspects regarding late Roman urbanism. The results of recent archaeological research at Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanța county)*, prepared by one of the present authors, A. Panaite in collaboration with Gabriel Talmațchi, from the Museum of National History and Archaeology, Constanța, was presented at the 7th International Conference on the Roman Danubian Provinces - Frontier Landscapes along the Danube (Sofia-Vidin, 22–28 September 2024), and will be published in the forthcoming proceedings.

⁷ Panaite, Vilcu 2019.

⁸ Grigoraș, Panaite 2021.

⁹ Domžalski, Panaite 2019.

¹⁰ Grigoraș, Panaite 2023.

¹¹ Grigoraș, Panaite 2025.

¹ Barnea et alii 1979, p. 79–88.

² The research reports prepared by Liana Oța for the years 1995, 1997 and 1998 are in the Archive of the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest.

³ Between 2016 and 2021, the Tropaeum Traiani archaeological site has not received any funding from the Ministry of Culture and National Identity.

⁴ Panaite 2023, p. 20–23; Panaite 2024, p. 20–25.

on Roman and Late Roman glass finds discovered in the same sector were undertaken¹².

The present paper is focused on cooking ware. This category is generally divided into multiple types of vessels, each with a different function in preparing food, such as pots, casseroles, frying pans, baking pans, and lids. At the same time, some domestic vessels, such as bowls, basins, and storage pots, were also recorded, having an important role in the steps that preceded cooking. Their diversity and shapes are related to diets. Previous studies which included cooking ware from Tropaeum Traiani were published by I. Bogdan Cătănciu and A. Barnea in the monography of the site¹³, by E. Gămureac in his analyses concerning the material from the B edifice (in the sector B of the city)¹⁴, and by M. Ionescu, E. Gămureac and F. Drăghici who took into the consideration the edifice A9¹⁵.

As all of the cooking pots from Tropaeum Traiani, sector A, are wide-mouthed, with diameters from 10 to 18 cm, enabling easy access, and a height equal to (or more probably larger than) the rim diameter, we believe they were used for foods with high liquid content¹⁶. Almost all the fragments made initially in an oxidizing atmosphere present secondary burning achieved during the use. In contrast, some are used until their fabric becomes dark grey and probably abandoned when they crack. The cooking pots have two types of bases: the flat ones (Pl. II/1/**INV 67/2015**) made in kaolinic fabric or the small convex ones (Pl. II/2/**INV 5198/2006**) made in oxidizing atmosphere fabric. Therefore, some of them were used on hearths as they are best suited for large bases, while the others on embers suited for sized bases¹⁷. Unfortunately, only these two bases were recovered from the excavation, but the analogies give us the opportunity to make these clarifications. Another interesting aspect worth mentioning is the presence of a fragment of a spouted pot (Pl. II/3/**INV 3950/2005**). Unfortunately, the lack of the rim and of some other shape particularities did not allow us to assign it typologically.

Because there are no completely preserved kitchen vessels, they have been divided according to their upper parts' shapes and fabrics.

We used the typologies already published by Ş. Honcu¹⁸, A. Opaîţ¹⁹, A. Bădescu²⁰, and the ones dedicated to Halmyris²¹, Histria²², or Capidava²³. Most of these vessels are proposed for local production, but a few of them might represent a product of another provincial workshop, as is

the case of the pots made in kaolinic fabric²⁴ or the types represented by a few fragments which can denote their import from other regional workshops.

Quartz is the main ingredient in the fabric of the cooking pots, and it is the temper that gives it toughness²⁵. Another important category discovered at Tropaeum Traiani is the pots that belong to the Sântana de Mureş Chernyakhov culture²⁶.

Typology

POTS

Honcu Type I

Ş. Honcu²⁷ provided a complete discussion of the vessel type while A. Opaîţ and M. Ionescu²⁸ divided them into two variants corresponding to two fabrics, indicating multiple workshops. The first one is red-brownish fabric, while the second is made of a whitish fabric, kaolin, perhaps imported from Durostorum²⁹. The rim is vertical, rounded on the upper part, with an inner concavity for the lid to be placed; an ovoid body and a flat base are the general characteristics of the vessel. Sometimes, under the rim, a slight undercut may appear on the junction of the body with the rim. The vessels from Tropaeum Traiani have a rim diameter that varies from 11.5 cm to 17 cm, and they belong to different variants as the shapes of the rims vary. The common element of the vessels from Tropaeum Traiani is the kaolinic fabric with colour that varies from very pale brown (10YR 8/2–8/3) to pink (7.5YR 8/3).

Dated: 2nd–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani³⁰, Troesmis³¹, Noviodunum³², Argamum³³, Histria³⁴, Tomis³⁵, Callatis³⁶, Topraichioi, Ibida, Caugagia³⁷, Niculiţel³⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 25/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 43, -0.42/-0.20/-0.70 m; RD³⁹ = 11.5 cm; PH = 2.8 cm (Pl. II/4).

INV 191/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 43; RD = 16 cm; PH = 2.2 cm (Pl. II/5).

INV 280/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 B, -0.30–0.67 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. II/6).

¹² Bugoi *et alii* 2021.

¹³ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.12.

¹⁴ Gămureac 2009, p. 256–257, Pl. VI/43–47.

¹⁵ Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 173–216.

¹⁶ Villing, Spataro 2015, p. 6.

¹⁷ Villing, Spataro 2015, p. 6.

¹⁸ Honcu 2017.

¹⁹ Opaîţ 2004.

²⁰ Bădescu 2020.

²¹ Topoleanu 2000.

²² Suceveanu 2000.

²³ Opiş 2003.

²⁴ The areas of kaolinic clay deposits were mentioned by Băjenaru 2018, p. 239, Fig. 1.

²⁵ Villing, Spataro 2015, p. 11.

²⁶ Comşa 1972, p. 230.

²⁷ Honcu 2017, p. 43–50.

²⁸ Opaîţ, Ionescu 2016, p. 74.

²⁹ Opaîţ, Ionescu 2016, p. 74.

³⁰ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.9.

³¹ Opaîţ 1980, p. 330, Pl. I/2.

³² Honcu 2018, p. 574, Pl. I/1.

³³ Honcu 2017, p. 43–50, Pl. I–III.

³⁴ Opaîţ 2004, p. 44.

³⁵ Honcu 2017, p. 43–50, Pl. I–III.

³⁶ Opaîţ, Ionescu 2016, p. 74, Pl. XXII/131–134.

³⁷ Opaîţ 2004, p. 44.

³⁸ Honcu 2017, p. 43–50, Pl. I–III.

³⁹ The following abbreviations were used: TT = Tropaeum Traiani; S = Trench; A4 = Edifice no. 4; A5 = Edifice no. 5; RD = rim diameter; BD = base diameter; PH = preserved height; HD = handle diameter.

INV 508/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 34-36, -1.50–1.80 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2.2 cm (Pl. II/7).

INV 5665/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25; RD = 17 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. II/8).

Honcu Type IV

This type is characterized by a tall, slightly flaring, trapezoidal rim with or without an inner concavity, and a diameter between 10 cm and 15 cm. The colour varies from red (2.5YR 5/8) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4). It contains quartz of different dimensions, mica, and some rare calcareous conglomerates. This type might be the predecessor of the 4th-century type with a groove on top of the rim Opaï type II.

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Noviodunum⁴⁰, Tomis⁴¹, Novae⁴², Chernomorets⁴³.

Catalogue:

INV 45/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 43, A15/2; PH = 2 cm (Pl. II/9).

INV 225/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 46, A 15/2; RD = 10 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. II/10).

INV 5107/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18, -0.20–0.60 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. II/11).

INV 5330/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.95–1.25 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. II/12).

INV 5482/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 23, -0.45–0.60 m; PH = 3 cm (Pl. II/13).

Honcu Type VI

Vertical, tall rim, with a diameter of 14 cm, a small groove on top of the rim, and an ovoid body. The fabric has inclusions of quartz, mica, being similar to the kaolinic fabric. The colour is reddish brown (5YR 5/4). This type might be the predecessor of the 4th-century type with a sharp groove on top of the rim Opaï type III.

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Argamum⁴⁴, Histria⁴⁵, Ibida⁴⁶.

Catalogue:

INV 38/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 45, interior A 15/2, -0.43–0.60 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. III/14).

Honcu Type IX

One upper part fragment; it has a slightly flaring rim with a concavity on the interior part of the rim to support a lid, while the ovoid body is grooved. The colour is very dark grey (10YR 3/1). It might have been made in same workshops, such as **INV 269/2016** (Pl. XV/123).

Dated: 2nd century AD.

Analogies: Durostorum⁴⁷, Histria⁴⁸, Sarichioi⁴⁹, Chersonesos⁵⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 8/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, A 15/2; RD = 12 cm; PH = 9 cm (Pl. III/15).

Hayes 1983 cooking pot Type 1⁵¹

This type is characterized by a sharp edge of the exterior of the rim and a small concavity on the upper part. The body is ovoid and the base small, concave. They present different fabrics, which means different workshops. **INV 73/2013** and **INV 75/2015** distinguish by their red fabric (2.5YR 5/6–5/8), with small white inclusions and mica. The other fragments also have quartz in their composition but the colour varies from dark reddish grey (5YR 4/2) to brown (7.5YR 4/2–4/3), or even dark grey (7.5YR 4/1) and black (7.5YR 2.5/1) when over-burned. A total of 10 fragments were included in this type, five of them are unillustrated. Worth mentioning is the presence of this type in the Eastern Mediterranean as demonstrated by the discoveries from Knossos⁵².

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Tomis⁵³, Dichin⁵⁴, Iatrus⁵⁵.

Catalogue:

INV 48/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 15; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2 cm.

INV 73/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 22; RD = 13 cm (Pl. III/16).

INV 75/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 45; PH = 2 cm (Pl. III/17).

INV 86/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 19, -0.50–0.80 m; PH = 2 cm.

INV 209/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 20; RD = 12 cm; PH = 1.5 cm.

INV 251/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 18, -0.80 m; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. III/18).

INV 330/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 24; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. III/19).

INV 608/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 37, -0.90 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. III/20).

INV 5327/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 16, -0.83–1.11 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 2 cm.

INV 6012/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 15, -0.70–1.20 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. III/21).

Topoleanu Type IV

Flaring rim, with a groove on the exterior and a concavity for the lid to be placed. It preserves traces of soot on the exterior and is made of a kaolinic fabric.

⁴⁷ Honcu 2017, p. 63, Pl. VIII/74.

⁴⁸ Suceveanu 2000, p. 121, Pl. 53/15.

⁴⁹ Baumann 1995, p. 201, Pl. XV/26.

⁵⁰ Golofast, Ryzhov 2013, p. 91, Pl. 48/12.

⁵¹ Hayes 1983, p. 122, Fig. 5/56–57.

⁵² Hayes 1983, p. 122, Fig. 5/56–57.

⁵³ Băjenaru 2013, p. 63, Pl. 8/60–61.

⁵⁴ Swan 2019, p. 495, Fig. 20/10/46a.217–219, Fig. 20/11.

⁵⁵ Böttger 1982, p. 135–136, Taf. 47/494–497.

⁴⁰ Honcu 2018, p. 574, Pl. 1/4.

⁴¹ Honcu 2017, p. 56, Pl. V/47.

⁴² Klenina 2002, p. 698, Fig. 5.

⁴³ Hristov 2017, p. 159, Pl. XXV/2.

⁴⁴ Honcu 2017, p. 57–58, Pl. VI/54–55.

⁴⁵ Suceveanu 2000, p. 120, Pl. 52/4.

⁴⁶ Honcu 2017, p. 57–58, Pl. VI/54–55.

Dated: 2nd century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani⁵⁶, Halmyris⁵⁷, Histria⁵⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 184/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 17; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. III/22).

Suceveanu Type XLI

Vertical rim, with a concavity on the upper part, carinated body and ovoid handles section. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/6).

Dated: 2nd–3rd century AD.

Analogies: Histria⁵⁹, Chersonesos⁶⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 6314/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 28, -0–0.34 m; PH = 6.5 cm; HD = 2.2/0.9 cm (Pl. III/23).

Opaït Type II

One of the smallest types discovered in Tropaeum Traiani. It has a rectangular rim, with a diameter varying from 13 cm to 16 cm, and a groove on top of the rim. According to the description made by A. Opaït, who analysed complete vessels, they have a globular body, missing handles, and a flat base⁶¹.

We divided them into multiple variants according to their fabric.

Variant 1/Honcu Type III

The four rim fragments from Tropaeum Traiani have a trapezoidal rim, with diameters that vary from 12 cm to 14 cm. There is a slight demarcation between the rim and the ovoid body, and a flat base characterizes this type⁶². The colour is red (2.5YR 4/8) but becomes dark reddish grey (2.5YR 3/1) when secondary burning happens during the life span. It contains quartz, mica, rare iron oxides, and calcareous conglomerates. Even though it has a slightly different rim shape, **INV 3856/2005** is made of the same fabric. Therefore, we have included it as a variant of this type, considering it a product of the same workshop.

Dated: 3rd–4th centuries AD.

Analogies: Noviodunum⁶³, Argamum⁶⁴, Telița – Amza⁶⁵, Fântânele⁶⁶, Cogeaalac⁶⁷.

Catalogue:

INV 126/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 45; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IV/24).

INV 194/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 30, -0.70–0.90 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. IV/25).

INV 3856/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A5; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm. Analogy for this variant was found at Telița-Amza⁶⁸ (Pl. IV/26).

INV 5657/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25; RD = 10 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. IV/27).

INV 6486/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 35–36; PH = 2 cm (Pl. IV/28).

Variant 2-quartz-rich fabric.

The rim is rectangular and characterized by a rounded groove on top of the rim. Its fabric is yellowish red (5YR 4/6), or, when over burned, black (7.5YR 2.5/1). It is abundant in quartz and mica. This variant is composed of four fragments, three of them unillustrated.

Dated: 4th century–beginning of the 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani⁶⁹, Troesmis⁷⁰, Halmyris⁷¹, Argamum⁷², Histria⁷³, Ibida⁷⁴, Ulmetum⁷⁵, Telița⁷⁶, Camena⁷⁷, Iatrus⁷⁸, Karanovo⁷⁹.

Catalogue:

INV 76/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 18 PV; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 138/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 18 PV (C-D); PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 208/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 42; PH = 2 cm (Pl. IV/29).

INV 248/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18, -0.50 m; PH = 2.5 cm.

Variant 3-kaolinic fabric

The shape of the rim is similar to the previous variants but made of a different fabric. These five fragments have a pinkish-white fabric (2.5YR 8/1–8/2) with inclusions of quartz and other unknown brown particles. This variant is composed of five fragments, two of them unillustrated.

Dated: 4th century–first half of the 5th century AD.

Catalogue:

INV 111/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 45; RD = 16 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. IV/30).

INV 228/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 PV & LSF, -0–0.50 m; RD = 14.6 cm; PH = 3.5 cm.

INV 287/2012. TT 2012, Sector A; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. IV/31).

INV 3868/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 10–11; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IV/32).

INV 6353/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 32; PH = 3 cm.

Variant 4

In a different variant have been included the fragments with a rectangular rim and a groove on top of

⁵⁶ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 182, Fig. 146/5.6.

⁵⁷ Topoleanu 2000, p. 102, Pl. XXV/220.

⁵⁸ Suceveanu 2000, p. 125, Pl. 56/3.

⁵⁹ Suceveanu 2000, p. 136, Pl. 63. 10.

⁶⁰ Klenina 2018, p. 380, Fig. 32/2.

⁶¹ Opaït 2004, p. 45.

⁶² Opaït 2004, p. 45.

⁶³ Topoleanu, Gămureac 2021, p. 113, no. 87–89.

⁶⁴ Honcu 2016, p. 95, Pl. I. 4; Honcu 2017, p. 52, Pl. IV/31.

⁶⁵ Baumann 1995, p. 96, Pl. LIII/1.

⁶⁶ Suceveanu 1988, p. 232, Pl. XVI/167–169.

⁶⁷ Lungu *et alii* 1990, p. 172, Fig. 8/2, 4, 6.

⁶⁸ Baumann 1995, p. 77–119, Pl. LXIIIa/9.

⁶⁹ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.12; Gămureac 2009, p. 256–257, Pl. VI/43–47.

⁷⁰ Baumann 1980a, p. 190, Pl. 22/6.

⁷¹ Topoleanu 2000, p. 111, Pl. XXX/261.

⁷² Streinu, Dolea 2022, p. 209, Fig. 8/46–47.

⁷³ Suceveanu 2000, p. 134, Pl. 63/9.

⁷⁴ Opaït 1991c, p. 28, Fig. 4. 11; Honcu 2014b, p. 274, Pl. II/5.

⁷⁵ Gămureac 2017, p. 250, Pl. V/22.

⁷⁶ Baumann 1980b, p. 306, Fig. 6/1.

⁷⁷ Opaït 2004, p. 45.

⁷⁸ Conrad 2007, p. 243, Abb. 39/1172, p. 250, Abb. 51/1033–1034.

⁷⁹ Kuzmanov 1985, p. 51, Taf. 30. Г40.

it but with a small vertical neck between the rim and the body. The colour is light grey (10YR 7/2) and contains quartz and mica. This variant is composed of four fragments, two of them unillustrated.

Dated: 4th century–first half of the 5th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani⁸⁰, Capidava⁸¹, Topraichioi⁸², Capaclia⁸³, Vicus Novus⁸⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 12/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 42; RD = 13 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. IV/33).

INV 12/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 45; RD = 13 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. IV/34).

INV 5118/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 17, -0.40–0.60 m; PH = 2 cm.

INV 5277/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22, -0.77–0.90 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2 cm.

Variant 5

A slightly different shape of the rim characterizes this variant. The rim is horizontal, but it also has a shallow groove on top of the rim. The fabric contains quartz, mica, and white unknown inclusions. The colour is reddish brown (5YR 5/4) for **INV 246/2011**, while the fragment **INV 541/2012** has a grey core (7.5YR 5/1). Due to the secondary burning, the fragment **INV 5508/2008** has a reddish-brown fabric (5YR 5/4).

Dated: 4th century – first half of the 5th century AD.

Catalogue:

INV 220/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 46, A 15/2; RD = 12 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. V/35).

INV 246/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 26; RD = 12 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. V/36).

INV 541/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 14, -0.95–1.20 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. V/37).

INV 5508/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22, -0.9 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. V/38).

Variant 6

The main difference of the previous variants consists in the lack of the groove on top of the rim. Its fabric contains quartz of different sizes and mica. The colour is light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to brown (7.5YR 5/4).

Dated: 4th–6th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 5649/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25; RD = 11 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. V/39).

INV 5589/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 27; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. V/40).

Variant 7

Is represented only by one fragment, characterized by a triangular rim, slightly flaring with a diameter of

15 cm. The fabric is fine, with white calcareous inclusions, and mica; the colour is yellowish red (5YR 4/6).

Dated: 4th–6th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 6315/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 28, -0–0.34 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. V/41).

Opaiț Type III

The most abundant type discovered in Tropaeum Traiani is represented by the fragments included in the Opaiț type III, which is also the most frequent type of pots from the Lower Danube area⁸⁵. A groove on top characterizes this type. The rim's shape could vary from thickened to slightly flaring or rectangular, with dimensions that vary from 12 cm to 17 cm. It is a neckless pot with a globular, carinated body, and a flat base (Pl. II/1); according to A. Opaiț, starting with the 5th century AD, it becomes concave⁸⁶. It was made in multiple workshops, as the fabric inclusions demonstrate. Given the large number and variety of rims and shapes, we propose multiple variants, grouped mainly based on their fabrics.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Variant 1 A-kaolinic fabric

The thickened rim is slightly flaring, with a small groove on top. Sometimes, a small concavity on the inner part of the rim appears. They have inclusions of quartz and brown particles. The colour is pale brown (2.5Y 8/3). An exception is represented by fragment **INV 5526/2009**, whose colour is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6). **INV 81/2016** has a dark grey core (7.5YR 4/1) and a brown surface (7.5YR 4/4).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Sucidava⁸⁷, Capidava⁸⁸, Noviodunum⁸⁹, Topraichioi⁹⁰, Telița – Valea Morilor⁹¹.

Catalogue:

INV 41/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 45, A 15/2, -0.43–0.60 m; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. VI/42).

INV 67/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 48; RD = 12 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. VI/43).

INV 81/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 19, -0.60 m; PH = 2.5 cm; HD = 2.7/1 cm (Pl. VI/44).

INV 219/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 46; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. VI/45).

INV 224/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 46, A 15/2; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. VI/46).

INV 229/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 PV & LSF, -0–0.50 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. VI/47).

INV 299/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 B; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VI/48).

⁸⁵ Opaiț 2004, p. 45–46.

⁸⁶ Opaiț 2004, p. 45.

⁸⁷ Tudor 1948, p. 170, Fig. 21/1.

⁸⁸ Florescu *et alii* 1960, p. 575, Fig. 2/2.

⁸⁹ Topoleanu, Gămureac 2021, p. 117, no 106.

⁹⁰ Opaiț 1991a, p. 258, Pl. 46. 2; Opaiț 2004, p. 45–46, Pl. 35/6.

⁹¹ Baumann 1995, p. 405, Pl. I/4.

⁸⁰ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.5.

⁸¹ Florescu *et alii* 1960, p. 575, Fig. 1/8.

⁸² Opaiț 1991a, p. 259, Pl. 47/5.

⁸³ Baumann 1983, p. 163, Fig. 60/1.

⁸⁴ Nuțu 2009, p. 134, Pl. 5/25.

INV 5526/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25 P, -0–0.30 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VI/49).

Variant 1B-Coarse quartz-rich fabric

Vertical rim with a short, sharp groove on top. Of the 10 fragments, five remained unillustrated. The fabric contains abundant quartz of large size that can reach 3 mm, iron oxide, and brown particles. The colour is red (2.5YR 4/6).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani⁹², Dinogetia⁹³, Noviodunum⁹⁴, Halmyris⁹⁵, Argamum⁹⁶, Histria⁹⁷, Topraichioi⁹⁸, Ibida⁹⁹, Tuzla – Far¹⁰⁰, Iatrus¹⁰¹, Chernomorets¹⁰².

Catalogue:

INV 17/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 19, -0.50 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. VII/50).

INV 31/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 43, -0.42/-0.20/-0.70 m; PH = 4 cm.

INV 50/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 44; RD = 15 cm; PH = 5.4 cm (Pl. VII/51).

INV 98/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 25–27; PH = 3.5 cm.

INV 190/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 20, -0.63 m; PH = 2 cm.

INV 428/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 24; PH = 2.2 cm.

INV 451/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 34–36, -1.00–1.20 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VII/52).

INV 3828/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 11, -0.50–0.70 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VII/53).

INV 5400/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 23 P, -0.85–1.00 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 3 cm.

INV 5538/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 30, -0.70–0.80 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 5 cm (Pl. VII/54).

Variant 1C-Calcareous

Similar rim, with ovoid handles attached under the rim that presents two longitudinal grooves. It contains tiny particles of quartz, white calcareous inclusions, and mica. The colour is yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to red (2.5YR 5/6).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 22/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 45, -0.43 m; PH = 7.3 cm (Pl. VIII/55).

INV 95/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3 cm.

INV 277/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 22; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VIII/56).

INV 311/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 19–21, A 15/2; PH = 3 cm.

INV 5080/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 16, -0.98 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3.5 cm; HD = 2/1.2 cm (Pl. VIII/57).

INV 5229/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. VIII/58).

INV 5530/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25 P, -0–0.30 m; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 6345/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 24 P, -0.85–1.00 m; RD = 17 cm; PH = 7 cm; HD = 2.8/1.1 cm (Pl. VIII/59).

Variant 1D-Iron Oxide

Similar thickened rim with a deep groove on top of the rim. The fabric contains quartz and iron oxides.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 83/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 19, A 15/2, -0.50–0.80 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. VIII/60).

Variant 2

Faceted, slightly flaring rim with a deep groove on the upper part, making the interior edge higher than the exterior one.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 385/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 40; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. IX/61).

INV 5209/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; RD = 12 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. IX/62).

INV 5214/2008. TT 2006, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.77–0.97 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IX/63).

Variant 3

Flaring rim with a shallow groove on top, neckless, with a rim diameter that varies from 12 cm to 14 cm. Only one fragment preserves the twisted handles (**INV 5490/2009**). The colour of the fabric is reddish grey to reddish brown (5YR 5/2–5/3). It has fine inclusions of quartz, rarely larger particles of 2 mm, brownish particles. Out of 16 fragments, nine remained unillustrated.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Histria¹⁰³, Gomolava¹⁰⁴, Iatrus¹⁰⁵.

Catalogue:

INV 2/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 48, -0.60 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IX/64).

INV 6/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 43, -0.80 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. IX/65).

INV 29/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 45, A 15/2, -0.43–0.60 m; RD = 10 cm; PH = 3.5 cm.

INV 49/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 44; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. IX/66).

INV 51/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 44; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3 cm.

INV 136/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 48; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm.

INV 168/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; PH = 3 cm.

⁹² Gămureac 2009, p. 258, Pl. VII/54.

⁹³ Barnea 1969, p. 263, Fig. 9/7.

⁹⁴ Topoleanu, Gămureac 2021, p. 117, no. 105.

⁹⁵ Opaïţ 1991b, p. 153, Pl. 26/156–159.

⁹⁶ Coja 1972, p. 38, Fig. 5. 1; Honcu 2016, p. 296, Pl. I/10–11.

⁹⁷ Opaïţ 2024, p. 137, INV 94; Bădescu, Clănte 2015, p. 220, Fig. 4/7.

⁹⁸ Opaïţ 1991b, p. 153, Pl. 26/156–159.

⁹⁹ Opaïţ 1991c, p. 28, Fig. 4/9–10.

¹⁰⁰ Chiriac, Honcu 2014, p. 236–237, Pl. 3/6.

¹⁰¹ Kuzmanov 1985, p. 49, Taf. 29. f25.

¹⁰² Hristov 2015, p. 114, Fig. VI/12, 15–16.

¹⁰³ Suceveanu 1982, p. 94, Fig. 12/47.

¹⁰⁴ Bruner 1992, p. 31, Pl. 5/37.

¹⁰⁵ Böttger 1982, p. 144, Taf. 48/596.

INV 376/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 40; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IX/67).

INV 661/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 43; PH = 1.5 cm.

INV 664/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38, -0–0.40 m; RD = 11 cm; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 3901/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 12, -0.40–0.55 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. IX/68).

INV 5061/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 16, -0.30–0.50 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 5113/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 17, -0.40–0.60 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3 cm.

INV 5326/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 16, -0.83–1.11 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. IX/69).

INV 5490/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.90 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 5 cm (Pl. IX/70).

INV 5520/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 28, -0.35 m; PH = 3 cm.

Variant 4

A flaring, thickened rim with a tiny reminiscent groove on top, and handles attached to or under it. It has inclusions of quartz, mica, calcareous and brownish particles. The colour of the fabric is reddish brown (5YR 5/3) to very dark grey (10YR 3/1).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Sacidava¹⁰⁶, Tropaeum Traiani¹⁰⁷, Ibida¹⁰⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 695/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38, -0–0.70 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. X/71).

INV 5007/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 15, -1.10–1.20 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. X/72).

INV 5010/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 15, -0.70–1.20 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 5.5 cm (Pl. X/73).

INV 5211/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; RD = 13 cm; PH = 6 cm (Pl. X/74).

Variant 5

Unique shapes that have three fragments. They have a flaring rim with the exterior edge higher than the interior, lacking the groove on top of the rim, and the body seems to be ovoid. A grooved body characterizes **INV 5017/2006**.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 5017/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 14, -0.40–0.90 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4.3 cm (Pl. X/75).

INV 5022/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 14, -0.40–0.90 m; PH = 4 cm (Pl. X/76).

INV 5529/2009 is different and has a thin rim. The fabric is fine, including quartz and mica. The colour varies from yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to dark grey (5YR 4/1) depending on the secondary degree of burning.

Catalogue:

INV 5529/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25 P, -0.30 m; PH = 3 cm (Pl. X/77).

Variant 6

A flaring, thickened rim with a groove, making the exterior side remain rounded and prominent, and the handles are attached either to or under it. The fragment **INV 118/2012** has a reddish brown fabric (5YR 5/4). It contains quartz, mica and brownish particles.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 118/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, 25/27; RD = 12 cm; PH = 7 cm; HD = 2.2/0.8 cm (Pl. X/78).

INV 120/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 27, -0.60–0.80 m; RD = 10 cm; PH = 5 cm (Pl. X/79).

Variant 7

A rectangular with sharpened edges rim. It has a large groove on top of the rim. The first fragment (**INV 195/2013**) is neckless, while the second (**INV 223/2016**) has a short neck. The fabric is fine with mica, small quartz, and calcareous inclusions. The colour is yellowish red (5YR 5/6).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 195/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 20, -0.63 m; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XI/80).

INV 223/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 46, A 15/2; RD = 10 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XI/81).

Opaiț Type IV/Hayes 1992 Ware 3A

A vertical, sometimes slightly flaring rim characterizes this type. The top of the rim has a groove, and the interior side has a small concavity. The body is globular, and the base is concave. It is considered an imitation of the Aegean pots¹⁰⁹. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/8) to reddish brown (5YR 5/4). It contains quartz, mica and some unknown greyish and brown inclusions. **INV 230/2011** has a diameter of the rim 13 cm, the fabric is red, but unglazed, while the example from Saraçhane¹¹⁰ is glazed.

Dated: second half of the 5th century and the 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹¹¹, Halmyris¹¹², Argamum¹¹³, Histria¹¹⁴, Ibida¹¹⁵, Niculițel¹¹⁶, Saraçhane¹¹⁷, Ephesos¹¹⁸, Chersonesos¹¹⁹.

Catalogue:

INV 120/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 34–36; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XI/82).

INV 230/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 37; RD = 13 cm; PH = 4.7 cm (Pl. XI/83).

¹⁰⁹ Opaiț 2004, p. 46.

¹¹⁰ Hayes 1968, p. 205, Fig. C/3.

¹¹¹ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.7; Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 191, Pl. III/34.

¹¹² Opaiț 1991b, p. 154, Pl. 27/166; Opaiț 2004, p. 51, Pl. 39/1.

¹¹³ Honcu 2016, p. 295, Pl. I/5; Streinu, Dolea 2022, p. 209, Fig. 8/45.

¹¹⁴ Opaiț 2024, p. 138–139.

¹¹⁵ Opaiț 2004, p. 46.

¹¹⁶ Honcu 2014a, p. 90–91, Pl. 26/212.

¹¹⁷ Hayes 1968, p. 205, Fig. C/3.

¹¹⁸ Waldner 2014, p. 455, Taf. 396, K 804.

¹¹⁹ Golofast, Ryzhov 2013, p. 79, Pl. 31/1.

¹⁰⁶ Scorpan 1975, p. 288–289, Pl. VIII.

¹⁰⁷ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.6.

¹⁰⁸ Honcu 2014b, p. 274, Pl. II/6.

INV 5471/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 23, -0.45–0.60 m; RD = 11 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XI/84).

INV 5527/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25 P, -0–0.30 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XI/85).

Opaiţ Type V

This type has a flaring, rounded rim and a slight concavity on the inside for the lid to be placed. It is neckless and has an ovoid body. It contains quartz, mica and abundant white calcareous particles. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/6).

Dated: 4th–6th centuries AD.

Analogies: Topraichioi¹²⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 22/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 41, -0–0.50 m; RD = 11 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XI/86).

Opaiţ Type VII

Long, flaring rim, with a groove on inside, for the lid to be placed. It contains translucent and opaque quartz and mica. The colour is red (2.5YR 4/8), and when over burned, it is dark grey (7.5YR 4/1).

Dated: 5th–6th centuries AD.

Analogies: Sacidava¹²¹, Ibida¹²², Nicopolis ad Istrum, Iatrus, Novae¹²³.

Catalogue:

INV 51/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 42; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XI/87).

INV 5521/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 39; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XI/88).

Opaiţ Type IX-2a

It has a flaring rim with a concavity on the inside and a conical, grooved, conical neck. The body is ovoid, and the base is convex. The fabric contains quartz, mica, yellowish calcareous inclusions, and possibly rare iron oxide. Depending on the degree of the secondary burning, the colour is yellowish red (5YR 5/6), reddish brown (5YR 4/3), reddish grey (5YR 5/2), and dark grey (5YR 4/1). It comprises four more fragments unillustrated.

Dated: second half of the 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹²⁴, Capidava¹²⁵, Halmyris¹²⁶, Callatis¹²⁷, Ulmetum¹²⁸, Sadovec¹²⁹, Chernomorets¹³⁰, Novae¹³¹, Ephesos¹³².

Catalogue:

INV 6/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 43, A15/2, -0.80–1.1 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XI/89).

INV 306/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, A 15/1; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XI/90).

INV 5138/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 20, -0.50 m; PH = 2 cm.

INV 5203/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; PH = 3 cm.

INV 5245/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 20, -0.60–0.90 m; PH = 2 cm.

INV 5263/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22, -0.77–0.97 m; PH = 2 cm.

Opaiţ Type IX-2b

Flaring, rounded rim with a large concavity whose edges are sharp. According to the fabric they may be divided into multiple variants.

Variant 1

The colour is yellowish red (5YR 5/6). It contains quartz, mica, and some inclusions that were vitrified during the firing process; traces of foraminifera and echinoids are still visible, although only some dark spots remain.

Dated: 5th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹³³, Histria¹³⁴, Novae¹³⁵, Ephesos¹³⁶.

Catalogue:

INV 147/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 45; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XII/91).

INV 6356/20009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 32, -0.30–0.65 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XII/92).

Variant 2

INV 261/2012 is reddish brown (5YR 5/4). It contains multiple quartz inclusions, opaque and translucent, and mica.

Date: 5th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹³⁷, Halmyris¹³⁸, Argamum¹³⁹, Oescus¹⁴⁰, Dichin¹⁴¹, Novae¹⁴².

Catalogue:

INV 261/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 18 PV-A, -0.90 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XII/93).

Variant 3

The colour is red (2.5YR 5/6) for **INV 53/2011**, while **INV 204/2016** has a grey core colour (5YR 5/1) and a yellowish-red surface colour (5YR 5/6). It contains quartz and multiple, large dimensions of calcareous inclusions.

¹²⁰ Opaiţ 2004, p. 46.

¹²¹ Scorpan 1975, p. 289, Pl. VIII/8.

¹²² Opaiţ 1991c, p. 28, Fig. 5/18.

¹²³ Klenina 2006, p. 86, Pl. 46/371.

¹²⁴ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.13, p. 190, Fig. 169/5.10; Gămureac 2009, p. 258, Pl. VII/60.

¹²⁵ Opriş 2003, p. 116, Pl. XXXV/227.

¹²⁶ Opaiţ 1991b, p. 154, Pl. 28/169–171; Opaiţ 2004, p. 48, Pl. 36/6.

¹²⁷ Opaiţ, Ionescu 2016, p. 75, Pl. XXIV/144.

¹²⁸ Gămureac 2018, p. 327, Pl. V/18.

¹²⁹ Kuzmanov 1992, p. 213, Taf. 74/2–7.

¹³⁰ Hristov 2017, p. 159, Pl. XXV/5; Hristov 2019, p. 37.

¹³¹ Tomas 2015, p. 65, Table I.

¹³² Ladstätter 2008, p. 189, Abb. 32. 38.

¹³³ Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 187, Pl. 1/10.

¹³⁴ Opaiţ 2024, p. 139.

¹³⁵ Klenina 1999, p. 90, Fig. 4/3.

¹³⁶ Ladstätter 2008, p. 186, Abb. 31/17 (K 379).

¹³⁷ Gămureac 2009, p. 259, Pl. VIII/64.

¹³⁸ Topoleanu 2000, p. 103, Pl. XXVI/225.

¹³⁹ Streinu, Dolea 2022, p. 206, Fig. 7/28

¹⁴⁰ Kabakchieva 2000, p. 72, Taf. XVI/59.

¹⁴¹ Swan 2019, p. 503, Fig. 20.14/68b.320.

¹⁴² Klenina 2006, p. 86, Pl. 46/380.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Halmyris¹⁴³, Dichin¹⁴⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 53/2011. TT 2011, S 37; HD = 2.4/1.9 cm (Pl. XII/94).

INV 204/2016. TT 2016, S 21; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XII/95).

Variant 4

One of the fragments included in this variant has an ovoid-shaped handle. It has a very dark grey colour (10YR 3/1). The other fragment is lighter, grey to greyish brown (10YR 5/1–5/2). They contain quartz, mica, and whitish calcareous particles. Their difference consists in temperature achieved during the firing process, but they have similar fabric inclusions.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Ephesos¹⁴⁵.

Catalogue:

INV 3937/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A5, -0.90–1.60 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 5 cm (Pl. XII/96).

INV 5112/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 17, -0.40–0.60 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 4 cm; HD = 2.5/1.3 cm (Pl. XII/97).

Opaiț Type X–1

The flaring rim has a groove on the exterior, while a concavity for the lid to be placed is found on the inner part. The rim diameters vary from 12 to 15 cm. It is a neckless type, while the handle is ovoid in section. The colour is grey to very dark grey (10YR 5/1–3/1). One of them, **INV 7/2013**, has a light red exterior colour (2.5YR 6/6). It contains quartz, different sizes, mica, and some unknown brown inclusions. A quite interesting shape has **INV 670/2012**, with its conical neck, two grooves on the rim and a similar fabric with type Opaiț IX 2B, variant 1, with Foraminifera and echinoids and whose dark spots remained.

Dated: 6th century AD– first quarter of the 7th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁴⁶, Capidava¹⁴⁷, Halmyris¹⁴⁸, Histria¹⁴⁹, Ulmetum¹⁵⁰, Piatra Frecăței¹⁵¹, Sadovec¹⁵², Iatrus¹⁵³, Novae¹⁵⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 7/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 42; RD = 11 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XIII/98).

INV 174/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 48; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XIII/99).

INV 185/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 43; RD = 13.6 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. XIII/100).

INV 670/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38, -0–0.10 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. XIII/101).

Opaiț Type X–3

It has a tall rectangular rim, sometimes with a groove on top. Inside, it has a shallow concavity that ends up in a sharp angle. The rim diameter varies from 12 to 16 cm. The colour is very dark grey (2.5Y3/1). It contains translucent quartz, mica, some white and brown inclusions and shell.

Dated: second quarter of the 5th century AD–6th century AD.

Analogies: Topraichioi¹⁵⁵, Dichin¹⁵⁶.

Catalogue:

INV 28/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 33–36; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XIII/102).

INV 87/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 45; RD = 16 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIII/103).

INV 185/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 20, -0.63 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XIII/104).

INV 380/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 43; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XIII/105).

Opaiț Type XII/ “Grey gritty ware” pot, type Kuzmanov 1985, type VII/62

A vertical grooved rim, with a diameter of about 15 cm, and globular body, that end in a convex base. The colour is dark grey (7.5YR 4/1). Given the large mouth of **INV 5080/2006**, we cannot exclude the possibility of its use in domestic activities, as also suggested by the wavy decoration.

Dated: 6th–beginning of the 7th century AD.

Analogies: Halmyris¹⁵⁷, Histria¹⁵⁸, Akra¹⁵⁹, Novae¹⁶⁰, Chernomorets¹⁶¹.

Catalogue:

INV 5080/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 16, -0.98 m; RD = 26 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XIV/106).

INV 5083/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 16, -0.98 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XIV/107).

Opaiț Type XIV

Vertical rim with a groove on top of it that can sometimes be slightly bevelled towards the interior. They belong to two different variants. Their colour is reddish brown (5YR 4/3–4/4). They include quartz, mica, and unknown white particles.

¹⁴³ Opaiț 1991b, p. 155, Fig. 31.

¹⁴⁴ Swan 2019, p. 505, Fig. 20.15/73.362.

¹⁴⁵ Turnovsky 2005, p. 636, Fig. 1/8.

¹⁴⁶ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.8, p. 190, Fig. 168/5.5, p. 192, Fig. 172/5.4; Gămureac 2009, p. 260, Pl. VIII/71–72; Ionescu et alii 2013, p. 192, Pl. III/40–41.

¹⁴⁷ Opreș 2003, p. 115, Pl. XXXIV/221.

¹⁴⁸ Topoleanu 2000, p. 112, pots type VII, pl. XXXI/269 (the second half of the 6th century).

¹⁴⁹ Suceveanu 1982, p. 94, Fig. 11/39.

¹⁵⁰ Gămureac 2017, p. 252, Pl. VII/40.

¹⁵¹ Vâlceanu, Barnea 1975, p. 210, Fig. 2/1.

¹⁵² Kuzmanov 1992, p. 213, Taf. 76/7–10, Taf. 77–78.

¹⁵³ Kuzmanov 1985, p. 50, Taf. 29. F31.

¹⁵⁴ Biernacki, Klenina 2014, p. 152, Fig. 3/2.

¹⁵⁵ Opaiț 2004, p. 47.

¹⁵⁶ Swan 2019, p. 506, Fig. 20/16 / 74c. 383.

¹⁵⁷ Topoleanu 2000, p. 109, Pl. XXVIII/247–248.

¹⁵⁸ Bottez et alii 2024, p. 329, Fig. 32/1.

¹⁵⁹ Kuzmanov 1985, p. 54, Taf. 32. F62.

¹⁶⁰ Klenina 2006, p. 86, Pl. 45/367; Biernacki, Klenina 2014, p. 152, Fig. 3/1; Biernacki, Klenina 2015, p. 380, Fig. 4/11.

¹⁶¹ Hristov 2019, Ceramic fragments from buildings № 14 and 15, p. 64, Fig. 12.

Dated: 6th–beginning of the 7th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁶², Capidava¹⁶³, Halmyris¹⁶⁴, Ibida¹⁶⁵, Iatrus¹⁶⁶, Shumen¹⁶⁷, Dichin¹⁶⁸, Saraçhane¹⁶⁹.

Catalogue:

INV 123/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 34–36; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIV/108).

INV 6416/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 36, -0.40–0.80 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XIV/109).

Opaiţ Type XVII.1

The vessels of this type have a vertical rim with a groove at the exterior of the rim and one on the interior. They belong to two different variants. The fragment **19/2015** colour is reddish grey to reddish brown (5YR 5/2–5/3), while the fragment **3860/2005** has a dark grey colour (7.5YR 4/1). They both have inclusions of quartz, mica, and unknown brown particles.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁷⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 19/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 44; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XIV/110).

INV 3860/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 10, A5; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIV/111).

Opaiţ Type XVII.2

A vertical rim, slightly flaring, with a groove on the exterior side of the rim, a concavity on inside, for the lid to be placed, a conical, carinated neck, and ovoid handles attached under the rim. Their fabric is brown to dark grey (7.5YR 4/1–4/2) and dark brown to very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1–3/2). It contains abundant quartz, white particles, and brownish lumps. An interesting shape has **INV 3914/2005**, which preserves a defect, received during the burning process. Three more fragments unillustrated.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Histria¹⁷¹, Dodoparon, Yambol Region (Bulgaria)¹⁷², Chernomorets¹⁷³, Novae¹⁷⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 654/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; RD = 14 cm; PH = 4 cm; HD = 2/1.3 cm (Pl. XIV/112).

INV 3246/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 11, -0.50–0.60 m; PH = 3 cm.

INV 3686/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 10–11, A5; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm; HD = 2.2/1.5 cm.

INV 3914/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 12, -0.40–0.55 m; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XIV/113).

INV 3918/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 12, -0.40–0.61 m; PH = 1.7 cm.

INV 3920/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A5, -0.90–1.10 m; PH = 2.5 cm; HD = 2.9/2 cm (Pl. XIV/114).

INV 5227/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XIV/115).

INV 5461/2008. TT 2007, Sector A, S 22, from the *dolium*; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XIV/116).

Opaiţ Type XVII.3

A vertical rim with a groove on its top and a concavity on the inner part characterizes this type. The inclusions consist of quartz, mica, and iron oxide, with calcareous inclusions. An exception is **INV 30/2011**, which has a very dark grey core (2.5Y 3/1) and contains quartz and grog.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁷⁵, Ibida¹⁷⁶, Sadovec¹⁷⁷.

Catalogue:

INV 30/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 33–36; RD = 14.7 cm; PH = 6 cm (Pl. XV/117).

INV 245/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38, -0.20–1.00 m; PH = 6 cm (Pl. XV/118).

INV 305/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 19–21, A 15/12; RD = 14 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XV/119).

INV 3953/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A5, -0.90–1.10 m; RD = 10 cm; PH = 6 cm (Pl. XV/120).

INV 5200/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XV/121).

Honcu Type VII

The flaring rim has a groove on the top and one on the inner side for the lid to be placed. The exterior side of the rim can be faceted or rectangular. The rim diameter varies from 12 cm to 15 cm. For **INV 5631/2009** and **6378/2010**, the colour is red (2.5YR 4/6), while for **8/2016**, only the surface is red, while the core is dark grey (7.5YR 4/1). Fragment **269/2016** is secondarily over-burnt, and the colour is dark grey (7.5YR 4/1). It contains quartz, mica, and some unknown brown and grey inclusions.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Durostorum¹⁷⁸, Tropaeum Traiani¹⁷⁹, Halmyris¹⁸⁰, Argamum¹⁸¹, Olbia¹⁸², Saraçhane¹⁸³.

¹⁶² Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 190, Fig. 168/5.4, p. 191, Fig. 172/5.2; Gămureac 2009, p. 259, Pl. VII/63.

¹⁶³ Opriş 2003, p. 115, Pl. XXXIV/223.

¹⁶⁴ Opaiţ 1991b, p. 154, Pl. 27/165; Topoleanu 2000, p. 115, Pl. XXXII/283; Opaiţ 2004, p. 50.

¹⁶⁵ Opaiţ 1991c, p. 28, Fig. 5/16.

¹⁶⁶ Conrad 2007, p. 243, Abb. 39/1176.

¹⁶⁷ Kuzmanov 1985, p. 49, Taf. 29. f28.

¹⁶⁸ Swan 2019, p. 503, Fig. 20.14/68a. 309.

¹⁶⁹ Hayes 1992, p. 95, deposit 14, Fig. 33. 32; p. 103, deposit 30, Fig. 45. 136.

¹⁷⁰ Bădescu 2021, p. 156, Pl. 112/87.

¹⁷¹ Suceveanu 1982, p. 89, Fig. 9/13.

¹⁷² Tušlová 2019, p. 82–83, Fig. 7/22–23.

¹⁷³ Hristov 2017, p. 108.

¹⁷⁴ Klenina 2006, p. 86, Pl. 46/372.

¹⁷⁵ Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 192–193, Pl. III/43.

¹⁷⁶ Opaiţ 1991c, p. 35, Fig. 8/58.

¹⁷⁷ Kuzmanov 1992, p. 213, Taf. 79/3.

¹⁷⁸ Honcu 2017, p. 62, Pl. VIII/74.

¹⁷⁹ Gămureac 2009, p. 261, Pl. IX/76–77; Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 193, Pl. III/44.

¹⁸⁰ Opaiţ 1991b, p. 155, Pl. 31/180; Topoleanu 2000, p. 116, Pl. XXXIII/292.

¹⁸¹ Honcu 2016, p. 296, Pl. I/9; Honcu 2017, p. 61, Pl. VII/68.

¹⁸² Krapivina 1993, p. 102, Pl. 33/16.

¹⁸³ Hayes 1992, p. 95, deposit 14, Fig. 33/17–29.

Catalogue:

INV 8/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 43, A12/2, -0.80–1.1 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 2.2 cm (Pl. XV/122).

INV 269/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 47; RD = 14 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XV/123).

INV 5631/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 31; RD = 15 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XV/124).

INV 6378/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 34, -0.80–1.00 m; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XV/125).

Opaît Type XVIII

The vessels of this type have rectangular rim, conical, grooved neck, and possibly bag-shaped grooved body. Their rim diameters vary from 10 to 15 cm, while the ovoid handles with longitudinal groove are attached under the rim. We have divided them into two variants, according to their fabric.

Variant 1

It has a relatively high neck with grooves. This variant is made in a reduced atmosphere. Its fragments all have grey (GLE1 5/1) and dark grey (10YR 4/1) colours. Only one exception may be noticed: fragment **55/2016**, which has a brown colour (7.5YR 4/3), but its exterior is grey and burnished. It contains quartz, mica, iron oxides, and whitish and brown unknown inclusions. The uniformity of the fabric suggests a single centre of production and importation, and the shape is popular in the Lower Danube.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁸⁴, Dinogetia¹⁸⁵, Halmyris¹⁸⁶, Ibida¹⁸⁷, Telița – Valea Morilor¹⁸⁸, Sadovec¹⁸⁹, Halicarnassus¹⁹⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 17/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 44; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 23/2015. TT 2015, Sector A, S 43, -0.42/-0.20/-0.70 m; RD = 13 cm; PH = 8.5 cm (Pl. XVI/126).

INV 55/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 43, -0.55 m; RD = 20 cm; PH = 3; HD = 3.3/1/5 cm (Pl. XVI/127).

INV 166/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; RD = 11 cm; PH = 5 cm (Pl. XVI/128).

INV 428/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 24; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XVI/129).

INV 3922/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A 5, -0.80–1.10 m; RD = 10 cm; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 6460/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 29–30; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XVI/130).

Variant 2

The fragments included in this variant also vary in colour from red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (5YR 5/3). Their fabric contains quartz, mica, and rare, tiny iron oxides.

Analogies: Halmyris¹⁹¹.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Catalogue:

INV 60/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; PH = 2 cm; HD = 2.6/1 cm.

INV 102/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38; RD = 16 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XVI/131).

INV 5047/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 13, -0.30–0.50 m; PH = 2.2 cm.

INV 5106/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 18, -0.20–0.60 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 7 cm (Pl. XVI/132).

Opaît Type XXII**Variant 1**

This first variant is characterized by a flaring rim that ends in a sharp edge. The inner side of the rim has a prominent concavity for the lid to be placed. Its neck is conical and has multiple grooves. The colour is reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1). It is a very fine fabric with no inclusions visible to the naked eye, but it contains tiny particles of mica and quartz.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Callatis¹⁹², Yassiada¹⁹³.

Catalogue:

INV 13/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 42; RD = 10 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XVII/133).

Variant 2

INV 509/2012 is considered a variant. It is characterized by a flaring rim that ends in a sharp edge. The inner side of the rim has a prominent concavity. It has a short, hourglass-shaped neck. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/8). It contains quartz, mica, and calcareous inclusions.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Catalogue:

INV 509/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 34–36, -1.50–1.80 m; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVII/134).

Kabakchieva 2000, E.70**Variant 1**

Flaring rim with a groove on the exterior and a concavity on the inside. It seems to have a neckless shape. It has a dark grey core colour (5YR 4/1) and a light brown surface (7.5YR 6/4). Very fine fabric, with no inclusions visible to the naked eye.

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani¹⁹⁴, Noviodunum¹⁹⁵, Histria¹⁹⁶, Oescus¹⁹⁷.

Catalogue:

INV 3873/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, A5; RD = 10 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XVII/135).

¹⁸⁴ Gămureac 2009, p. 260, Pl. VIII/68–70.

¹⁸⁵ Barnea 1969, p. 263, Fig. 9/9.

¹⁸⁶ Topoleanu 2000, p. 108, Pl. XXVII/241; Opaît 2004, p. 51.

¹⁸⁷ Opaît 1991c, p. 28, Fig. 5/22.

¹⁸⁸ Baumann 1995, p. 406, Pl. III/5.

¹⁸⁹ Kuzmanov 1992, p. 213, Taf. 101/3.

¹⁹⁰ Scorpan 1977, p. 289, Fig. 33/6.

¹⁹¹ Opaît 1991b, p. 154, Pl. 28/40847.

¹⁹² Opaît, Ionescu 2016, p. 75, Pl. XIV/144.

¹⁹³ Bass, Van Doorninck 1982, p. 177, Fig. 8–15/P 48.

¹⁹⁴ Ionescu *et alii* 2013, p. 189–190, Pl. II/24.

¹⁹⁵ Stănică *et alii* 2021, p. 78–79, Pl. V/25.

¹⁹⁶ Băjenaru 2014, p. 109, Fig. 4/38.

¹⁹⁷ Kabakchieva 2000, p. 74, Taf. XVIII/70.

INV 5170/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; RD = 15.5 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XVII/136).

INV 6487/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 35–36; PH = 1.5 cm.

Variant 2

A variant is considered **INV 203/2016**. The flaring rim has a groove on the exterior of the rim. At the same time, it has a concavity on the inside, perhaps for the lid to be placed. The handles start under the rim, and the body seems to be carinated. Only two fragments of this type have been discovered at Tropaeum Traiani, and their secondary burning was caused by their use in direct contact with the fire. The fabric of **INV 190/2014** has inclusions of mica and quartz, and the colour is brown (7.5YR 4/4), while **INV 203/2016** has no visible inclusions to the naked eye but contains abundant tiny particles of quartz and mica; it has a dark grey colour (7.5YR 4/1).

Dated: 5th–6th centuries AD.

Analogies: Histria but made out of a kaolinic fabric¹⁹⁸, Hadrianopolis (Albania) in reddish fabric¹⁹⁹, Messene²⁰⁰, Ephesos²⁰¹, Constantinople²⁰².

Dated: 5th century AD.

Catalogue:

INV 190/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 43; RD = 13 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XVII/137).

INV 203/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 21; RD = 11 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XVII/138).

Variant 3

Another variant is represented by the fragment with the flaring rim with a groove on the exterior. It has a dark grey core colour (7.5YR 4/1) and a yellowish-red surface (5YR 5/6). Its fabric contains quartz, mica, and some black inclusions that were vitrified during the firing process. The fabric is similar with Opaït XIII type, Variant 1, suggesting the same workshop.

Dated: 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Analogies: Noviodunum²⁰³, Halmyris²⁰⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 3965/2005. TT 2005 Sector A, S 10; RD = 11 cm; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XVII/139).

Flaring rim pots

1. Flaring rim with multiple grooves on the interior side of the ovoid body. Their fabric is grey (5YR 5/1) to very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1), very fine, with tiny particles of quartz and mica.

Catalogue:

INV 135/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 34–36; RD = 20 cm; PH = 5.5 cm (Pl. XVII/140).

INV 202/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 30, -0.70–0.90 m; RD = 10 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVII/141).

INV 226A/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 37; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVII/142).

2. We considered the fragment **INV 145/2011** as a variant. It has a rounded, flaring rim but a light reddish-brown fabric, with inclusions of quartz, mica, brown particles, and grog. The colour is brown (7.5YR 4/4).

Catalogue:

INV 145/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 28; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XVIII/143).

3. Another interesting example is **INV 152/2014**, characterized by the flaring rim, but it is made out of a very fine fabric, in a dark grey colour (5YR 4/1) and presents traces of burnishing on the exterior.

Catalogue:

INV 152/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 18; RD = 13 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XVIII/144).

4. The fragment **INV 319/2012** has a more vertical rim. The colour is very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1).

Catalogue:

INV 319/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 39, -0.20–0.40 m; RD = 12 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XVIII/145).

5. Similar coarse fabric has **INV 391/2012**. It has a flaring rim. The colour is reddish brown (5YR 5/3).

Catalogue:

INV 391/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 34–36, -1.10–1.40 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVIII/146).

Rectangular rim pots

The rim is rectangular, and the ovoid body is carinated. The fabric is dark grey (5YR 4/1). A variant may be considered **INV 5217/2006**, which also has a carinated body, but the rim is flaring with a groove on top of the rim.

Catalogue:

INV 231/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 PV, -0–0.60 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XVIII/147).

INV 5217/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, A2 β/γ; RD = 14 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVIII/148).

Foederati ware

Two interesting fragments may be considered to belong to the “foederati ware”, as they are grey in colour, having been produced in a reduced atmosphere. Their rim is rounded with a demarcation between the rim and the body. They also present a concavity on the inside. They belong to two different variants. One base **INV 210/2012**

¹⁹⁸ Opaït 2024, p. 141.

¹⁹⁹ Xavier de Silva, Sediari 2024, p. 475, Fig. 6/3.

²⁰⁰ Yangaki 2024, p. 88, Fig. 11/D.

²⁰¹ Turnovsky 2005, p. 636, Fig. 1/2.

²⁰² Hayes 1992, p. 95, deposit 14, Fig. 33/38–39.

²⁰³ Honcu 2018, p. 575, Pl. 1/19.

²⁰⁴ Topoleanu 2000, p. 101, Pl. XXV/219.

belongs to the same group as it is also made in a grey fabric (7.5YR 5/1) with inclusions of quartz, white unknown inclusions and mica; it is flat and is decorated with some incised dots. Another type of base, that could belong to these pots, is **INV 3984/2005**, and it is characterized by a sharp edge. It is also grey (7.5YR 5/1), with inclusions of mica and quartz. The rims have a very dark grey fabric (7.5YR 3/1) with inclusions of quartz and mica.

Dated: 4th century AD.

Analogies: Bârlad – *Valea Seacă*²⁰⁵. Two more fragments of this type remained unillustrated.

Catalogue:

INV 151/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 18; RD = 18 cm; PH = 2.5 cm.

INV 210/2012. TT 2013, Sector A, S 20, -0.25–0.55 m; PH = 3.5 cm; BD = 12 cm (Pl. XVIII/149).

INV 219/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XVIII/150).

INV 242/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 PV, -0.5 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVIII/151).

INV 246/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18 PV, -0.5 m; RD = 18 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XVIII/152).

INV 3984/2005. TT 2005, Sector A, S 12, -0.40–0.55 m; BD = 15 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XVIII/153).

INV 5043/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 13, -0.30–0.50 m; RD = 17 cm; PH = 3 cm.

POTS OF LOCAL TRADITION

Five fragments belong to the local tradition type. One of them is hand-made, three are wheel-made and belong to the storage pots category, while the fifth is an interesting fragment from an incense burner. They do not belong to closed contexts; therefore, it is challenging to assign them chronologically. We propose a large dating from the 2nd century until the 5th century AD.

Pots of local tradition, hand-made

An everted rim. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/6). The fabric contains an agglomeration of quartz of different sizes, and mica.

Dated: 2nd–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 5339/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 22, -1.24 m; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIX/154).

Pots of local tradition, wheel-made

1. A rounded, vertical rim with handles attached under it. The core is reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), and the exterior presents secondary burning. It contains quartz and mica.

Dated: 2nd–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 45/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 44; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIX/155).

2. Slightly everted rim decorated with an alveolate band. Its rim diameter is about 23 cm, and we

may consider it a storage pot. The large variants of this type were used to store products, while the smaller ones have secondary burning, which indicates their use on fire during the cooking process. The fabric is reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and contains grog, quartz and mica.

Dated: middle of the 5th century AD.

Analogies: Transmarisca²⁰⁶.

Catalogue:

INV 5374/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22, -1.04–1.35 m; RD = 23 m; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. XIX/156).

3. To a different type belongs **INV 65/2013**. Vertical rim with a small groove on the exterior. Its rim is decorated with incised lines. The colour is reddish grey (2.5YR 5/1), and it contains sparse quartz, mica and unknown white inclusions.

Dated: 2nd–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani²⁰⁷, Popoviyane²⁰⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 65/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 41, -0.50–1.10 m; RD = 18 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XIX/157).

Incense burner

An interesting fragment belongs to an incense burner, decorated with an alveolate band on the rim. The colour varies from dark grey to very dark grey (5YR 4/1–3/1). It contains quartz of different sizes and mica.

Catalogue:

INV 5364/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 17 P, -1.13–1.40 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XIX/158).

Analogies (but with different typology): Tropaeum Traiani (ceramic *thuribulum*), Dinogetia (bronze *thuribulum*), Barnea 1979, p. 232–233, plate 98, figs 1–2.

CASSEROLES

The cooking wares from Tropaeum Traiani are represented especially by the cooking pots, but a few casseroles and bowls could also be identified. The casseroles are characterized by a wide mouth and a flat base, while the shape of the body can vary from conical to truncated, or hemispherical. They were used for different dishes in comparison to the cooking pots. Their wide mouths allow liquid to evaporate, making them suitable for stewing.

Only three fragments of casseroles were discovered.

Type Opaî 1980, pl. II/3

The rim is flat and thickened to outside, the body is slightly curved and has a flat base. The fabric is very fine, with brown inclusions and quartz. The colour is pink (7.5YR 8/3).

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Noviodunum²⁰⁹.

²⁰⁶ Vagalinski 2002, p. 200, Fig. B.

²⁰⁷ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 182, Fig. 149/1.1.

²⁰⁸ Vagalinski 2002, p. 200, Fig. D.

²⁰⁹ Topoleanu, Gămureac 2021, p. 56, catalogue 56.

²⁰⁵ Palade 1966, p. 263, Fig. 4/6.

Catalogue:

INV 5641/2009. TT 2009, Sector A, S 25; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XIX/159).

Opaiţ 2004, Type I

Horizontal rim, with a groove on the exterior, and a concavity on the upper part, for the lid to be placed. The colour is brown (7.5YR 4/3).

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Topraichioi, Castelu, Varna²¹⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 398/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 26, -0.8 m; RD = 19 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XIX/160).

Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 182, Fig. 147. 5.5

Rectangular rim, with two grooves on top and a wide diameter (19 cm), conical body, flat base and ovoid handles with two longitudinal grooves. The fabric is fine, with sparse inclusions of quartz and abundant, tiny particles of limestone. The colour is brown (7.5YR 5/4).

Dated: 2nd century AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani²¹¹.

Catalogue:

INV 5203/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 23, -0.70–1.11 m; RD = 21; PH = 4 cm; HD = 3/1.2 cm (Pl. XIX/161).

BAKING PAN

One fragment could be integrated into the baking pan category, given its intense secondary burning. The rim is thickened; it has a groove on top of the rim, and a faceted exterior side which forms a sharp edge at the demarcation between the rim and the body. Usually, the vessels from this category are characterized by the body, which has a slightly rounded wall and flat base. Its fabric is secondarily over-burned and contains abundant quartz and brownish inclusions. The core colour is grey (7.5YR 5/1), and on the exterior very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1).

Dated: 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 257/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18, -0.50 m; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XIX/162).

FRYING PAN

One over burned fragment is considered to belong to a frying pan. The rim is flaring, and the body is truncated conical in the lower part. The fabric has abundant translucent and opaque quartz inclusions, mica and brownish unknown inclusions. The colour is very dark grey (7.5YR 3/1).

Dated: 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV. 5336/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.95–1.25 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XX/163).

BASINS**Type I**

A rectangular rim with a groove at the exterior, and two others on the upper part. The wall has a thickness of 2 cm. The fabric is very fine with inclusions of quartz, brown and white unknown inclusions. The colour is light brown (7.5YR 6/4).

Dated: 2nd–5th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 216/2013. TT 2013, Sector A, S 18; PH = 3.5 cm (Pl. XX/164).

Type II

Horizontal large rim, of 31 cm. The colour is grey to brown (7.5YR 5/1–5/2), with inclusions of quartz, mica and red unknown inclusions.

Dated: 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 5266/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.77–0.97 m; RD = 31 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XX/165).

BOWLS

The bowls are also wide-mouth vessels, but they were not used on the fire. Their role was to mix and serve the dishes. We have divided the bowls in four types, according to the rim's shapes. All are made in very fine, grey fabric.

Type I

Rounded rim, turn inward. One of them has a horizontal, ovoid handle. The fabric is very fine, no visible inclusion with the naked eye. It contains mica and some unknown yellowish inclusions, while the colour is grey (Gley 15/1). They both have traces of burnishing on the exterior.

Dated: 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies: Nuntaşi²¹².

Catalogue:

INV 69/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 19, -0.50 m; PH = 3 cm; HD = 2.2/2.2 cm (Pl. XX/166).

INV 5331/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22 P, -0.95–1.24 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XX/167).

Type II

Everted, slightly sharp rim. No inclusions visible with naked eye, it contains mica and some unknown whitish inclusions, while the colour is dark grey (2.5Y 4/1). This type and the following two types find analogies north of the Danube linked to the presence of Gothic ware.

²¹⁰ Opaiţ 2004, p. 53–54, Pl. 41/1, 4, 6.

²¹¹ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 182, Fig. 147/5.5.

²¹² Radu, Iorguş 2013, p. 130, Fig. 3.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Lețcani²¹³, Târgșor²¹⁴, Mihăilășeni²¹⁵, Mogoșani²¹⁶.

Catalogue:

INV 70/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 25 P; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XX/168).

Type III

Vertical rim and a burnished wavy decoration under the rim and the middle side of the body, which is accentuated through a sharp edge. The core is grey (7.5YR 6/1), while the exterior is very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1); it has inclusions of mica.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Mihăilășeni, without decoration²¹⁷, Sadovec²¹⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 210/2011. TT 2011, Sector A, S 37; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XX/169).

Type IV

Thickened, rounded rim, with an internal concavity. The fabric varies from reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) to grey and dark grey (7.5YR 5/1–6/1). The fabric contains inclusions of quartz opaque and translucent, mica, and some whitish unknown inclusions.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Lețcani²¹⁹, Târgșor²²⁰.

Catalogue:

INV 5173/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 11–12; PH = 2 cm (Pl. XX/170).

Varia

Vessel decorated in relief, most probably with a snake. The colour is red 2.5YR 5/6; it contains some unknown white inclusions and mica. Analogy in decoration may be found at Nicopolis ad Istrum²²¹. At the same time vessels with snake decoration in relief were discovered in Dacia²²². A bowl that has a snake decoration was discovered at Troesmis²²³. The shape of the vessel and the snake are different; therefore, they are produced by different potters. At the same time, a similar applied decoration was noticed on the body of a vessel discovered at Durostorum²²⁴.

Dated: Early Roman?

Catalogue:

INV 140/2016. TT 2016, Sector A, S 48; RD = 48 cm; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XX/171).

²¹³ Bloșiu 1975, p. 237, Fig. 31/7.

²¹⁴ Diaconu 1965, p. 45, Pl. LIII/5.

²¹⁵ Șovan 2009, p. 31, Pl. 34/6.

²¹⁶ Diaconu 1970, p. 12, Fig. 6–7.

²¹⁷ Șovan 2009, p. 19, Pl. 13/14, 25, Pl. 23/2.

²¹⁸ Kuzmanov 1992, p. 207, Taf. 58/10.

²¹⁹ Bloșiu 1975, p. 236, Fig. 25/3.

²²⁰ Diaconu 1965, p. 64, Pl. CVII/5, Pl. CX/3.

²²¹ Sultov 1985, Table XX/3.

²²² Ardeț 2009, p. 48–50, Pl. XXI/81–84.

²²³ Waldner *et alii* 2016, p. 296, Taf. 24/567.

²²⁴ Mușețeanu, Elefterescu 2003, p. 121, Pl. 41/5.

DOMESTIC POTS

Type I

The trapezoidal rim has a groove on the exterior side and on the top of the rim. It is 15 cm in diameter, but the lack of secondary burning and decoration led to its inclusion in the domestic category as an accessory for preparing meals in the dwelling and preserving milk or yoghurt. It has an ovoid body and a wavy line decoration, followed by a dots line. The vessel from Dodoparon, Yambol Region (Bulgaria)²²⁵ has a spout, while the one from Capidava²²⁶ is undecorated, suggesting local variants of a main regional type. The colour is red (2.5YR 5/6), the fabric is very fine, with inclusions of mica and rare quartz.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Capidava²²⁷, Dodoparon, Yambol Region (Bulgaria)²²⁸.

Catalogue:

INV 5105/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, S 18, -0.20–0.60 m; RD = 15 cm; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. XXI/172).

Type II

This vessel has a rectangular rim with two small grooves on top of the rim. The colour is pink (5YR 7/4), and there is red paint on the exterior. The fabric is kaolinic, with the inclusion of quartz of different dimensions. Due to its morphological features and exterior paint, we have included it in this category. We have excluded it from the kitchen pots category due to its thickness and paint, which is not characteristic of this category. At the same time, it cannot be a casserole, because a thin vessel wall usually characterizes this category.

Dated: 2nd–4th centuries AD.

Analogies: Halmyris²²⁹, Histria²³⁰, Sarichioi²³¹, Cogeaalac²³², Iatrus²³³.

Catalogue:

INV 5276/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22, -0.77–0.97 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XXI/173).

Type III

The fragment **INV 5090/2006** is also in the same category as domestic pots. It is characterized by a rounded horizontal rim with a slight sharpness under the rim. It is made of coarse fabric, has a wall thickness of 0.6 cm, and lacks secondary burning. Its fabric is abundant in quartz and brown inclusions. The exterior is pink (5YR 8/3), and the interior is light red (2.5YR 7/6).

²²⁵ Tušlová 2019, p. 77–78, Fig. 5/7.

²²⁶ Opreș 2003, p. 114, Pl. XXXIII/217.

²²⁷ Opreș 2003, p. 114, Pl. XXXIII/217.

²²⁸ Tušlová 2019, p. 77–78, Fig. 5/7.

²²⁹ Topoleanu 2000, p. 111, Pl. XXX/262.

²³⁰ Suceveanu 2000, p. 136, Pl. 63/12.

²³¹ Baumann 1995, p. 199–209, Pl. XV/28.

²³² Lungu *et alii* 1990, p. 172, Fig. 8/2.

²³³ Böttger 1982, p. 136–137, Taf. 48/508 (the vessels has a different shape of the body).

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Dichin²³⁴.

Catalogue:

INV 5090/2006. TT 2006, Sector A, -0.88 m; PH = 4.5 cm (Pl. XXI/174).

Type IV

A T-shaped rim, and a sharp angle on the body characterize the vessel. It is made in a grey colour, but the vessel from Dodoparon, Yambol Region (Bulgaria), which shows similarities on the upper part, is reddish yellow in colour²³⁵. Taking into account its versatile dimensions, the bigger sized are considered storage pots, while the smaller ones, cooking pots. Our fragment is small; it has a thickness of 0.6 cm, but we couldn't calculate its rim diameter, which prevents us from identifying its purpose. However, given the smaller dimensions of **INV 665/2012**, we may propose that it belongs to a cooking pot; it has a very fine fabric, grey (5YR 5/1), and contains tiny fragments of quartz and mica. At the same time, **INV 187/2014** is thicker, most probably used in domestic storage. It has a reddish-brown colour (5YR 4/4), it contains opaque and translucent quartz, mica, and unknown white inclusions.

Dated: 6th century AD.

Analogies: Dodoparon, Yambol Region (Bulgaria)²³⁶, Iatrus²³⁷, Dichin²³⁸, Augusta-Traiana²³⁹.

Catalogue:

INV 187/2014. TT 2014, Sector A, S 43; PH = 4 cm (Pl. XXI/175).

INV 665/2012. TT 2012, Sector A, S 38, -0–0.40 m; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XXI/176).

STORAGE POT

Opaiţ 2004, type I

It has a slightly flaring rim with a sharp angle under the rim. The fabric is coarse, and the body is 0.5 cm thick. The colour is reddish brown (5YR 5/4), and it contains quartz of different sizes.

Dated: 4th–5th centuries AD.

Analogies: Tropaeum Traiani²⁴⁰, Aegyssus, Topraichioi²⁴¹, Târguşor²⁴².

Catalogue:

INV 210/2013. TT 2015, Sector A, S 30, -0.75–0.90 m; BD = 10 cm; PH = 2.5 cm (Pl. XXI/177).

INV 5328/2008. TT 2008, Sector A, S 22P, -0.95–1.25 m; BD = 16 cm; PH = 9 cm (Pl. XXI/178).

²³⁴ Swan 2019, p. 497, Fig. 20.12/52.244.

²³⁵ Tušlová 2019, p. 81–82, Fig. 6/18.

²³⁶ Tušlová 2019, p. 81–82, Fig. 6/18.

²³⁷ Böttger 1982, p. 144, Taf. 51/603; Vagalinski 2002, p. 83, 130, Γ284.

²³⁸ Swan 2019, p. 493, Fig. 20.9/ 40.204. Considered as a narrow-mouthed jar Type 7 (beaker-like: late 6th century).

²³⁹ Vagalinski 2002, p. 73, 130, Γ285.

²⁴⁰ Bogdan Cătăniciu 1979, p. 184, Fig. 152/5.3.

²⁴¹ Opaiţ 2004, p. 3.

²⁴² Diaconu 1965, p. 43, Pl. XL/2.

SMALL-SIZED STORAGE VESSEL

Type 1

It has a trapezoidal rim and a small groove on top. It is made of fine fabric with inclusions of quartz, mica, and rare iron oxides. It is red (2.5YR 5/6).

Dated: 3rd–4th centuries AD.

Catalogue:

INV 6422/2010. TT 2010, Sector A, S 36, -0.40–0.80 m; RD = 16 cm; PH = 3 cm (Pl. XXI/179).

CONCLUSIONS

Despite a reduced ceramic material, it has been possible to identify a large variety of provincial shapes integrated into 26 types of pots, three casseroles, four bowls, four domestic pots, one storage pot, one baking pan, one frying pan, and one small-sized storage vessel. They were produced locally or sometimes in surrounding workshops, imitating provincial shapes. For example, the same types were made in multiple fabrics, indicating various workshops for the same shape. However, as is the case of the kaolinic fabric, a regional workshop is supposed to have produced it. The closest deposit is located in Baciul Valley²⁴³. However, the quantity of these products is small compared to the vessels made in reddish fabric.

Another interesting category worth mentioning is grey ware, which belongs to the Sântana de Mureş Chernyakhov Culture²⁴⁴, and includes general use pots, domestic pots and bowls. Their grey ware was recorded until now in multiple cities from the province of Scythia, at Dinogetia²⁴⁵, Ulmetum²⁴⁶, Sacidava, Beroe, Aegyssus²⁴⁷, and Topraichioi²⁴⁸. As in the case of grey pottery from Dinogetia²⁴⁹, at Tropaeum Traiani, the sherds may be found inside the city walls; they belong to all-ceramic categories related to everyday activities. Their presence at Tropaeum Traiani is not surprising as (according to the literary sources) “foederati” units were accepted to settle down inside the borders of the Empire, but outside the city-walls²⁵⁰. Therefore, starting from AD 382, the Goths were obliged to do military service for the Empire, within the allied status, and placed under the Gothic command²⁵¹. Also, we can

²⁴³ Băjenaru 2018, p. 239, Fig. 1.

²⁴⁴ Comşa 1972, p. 230.

²⁴⁵ Comşa 1967, p. 339–347; Comşa 1972, p. 228–229.

²⁴⁶ Comşa 1972, p. 229.

²⁴⁷ Comşa 1972, p. 229; Vagalinski 2012, p. 321–323.

²⁴⁸ Opaiţ 1991d, p. 127–131.

²⁴⁹ At Dinogetia, the grey ware discovered also *extra muros*.

²⁵⁰ After the battle in Adrianople (378), the most important change in the urban plan in Tropaeum Traiani was the construction of a fortification attached to the South and South-Eastern sides of the city wall. According to the researchers' opinion, this so-called fortified annex was intended for the Goth federates, who were not allowed to live within the city walls. The same is also valid for the *extra muros* basilica, located outside the city, near the Western Gate; see Ionescu *et alii* 2011, for the annex, and Papuc 2018, for the basilica *extra muros*.

²⁵¹ Lee 2008, p. 223.

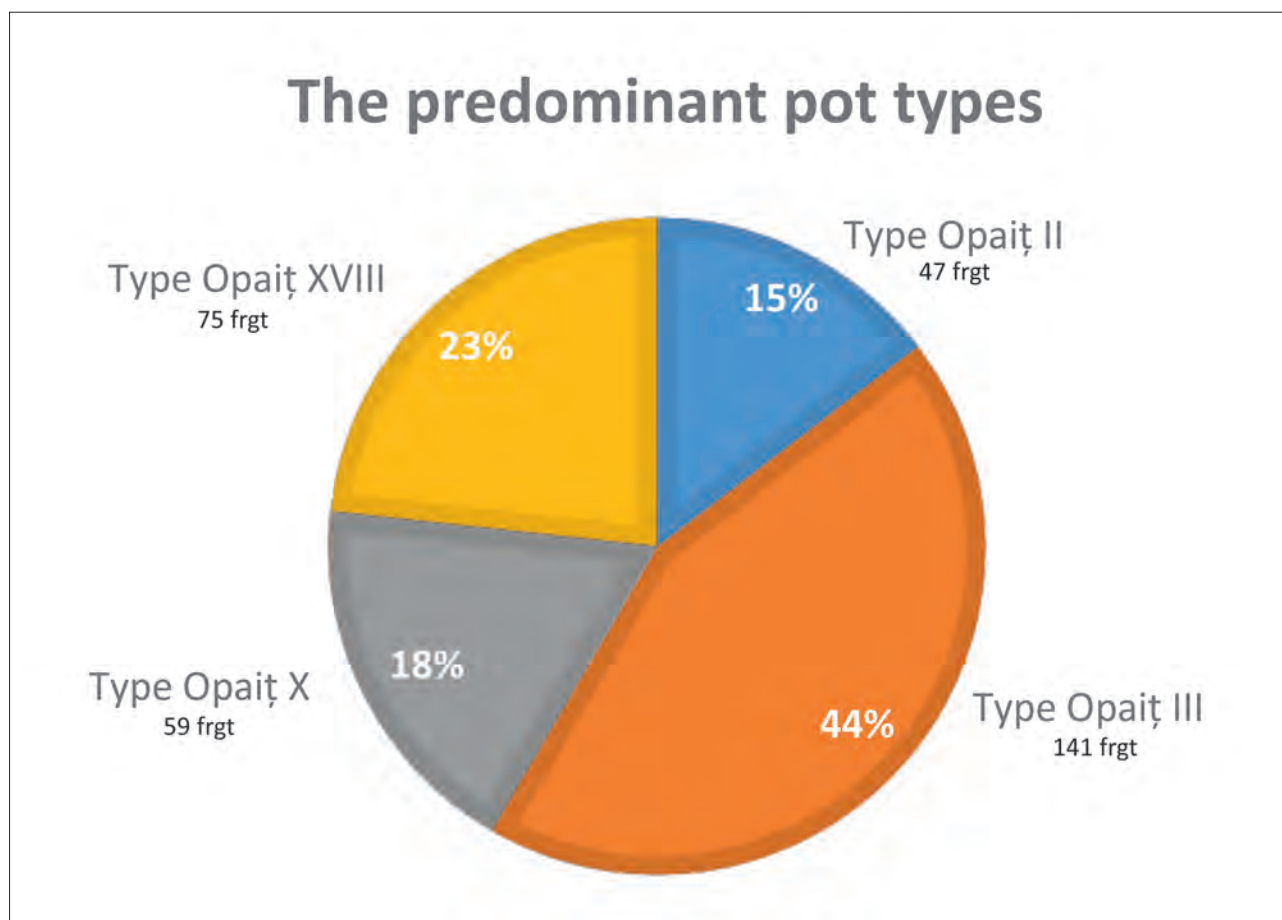


Figure 1. The predominant pot types.

find some passages regarding these “foederati” in Scythia. For example, Zosimos reveals the story of Gerontius²⁵², the Tomis garrison commander, who organizes the defence of the city when it is threatened with being taken by the foederati, Visigoths, settled there by the emperor Theodosius²⁵³. At the same time, the appearance of the pots of local tradition is important, and it is also mentioned in the first volume dedicated to the city²⁵⁴, discovered on the third level (N III), dating from the end of the 2nd century – beginning of the 3rd century AD. Still, given the presence of the grey ware, we cannot exclude their dating until the middle of the 5th century AD. These materials are spread through the entire surface of our sector, in the same contexts where we identified Late Roman amphorae such as LRA 1, LRA 2, and LRA 4²⁵⁵.

Given the degree of fragmentation, no capacity calculation could be conducted on the material from Tropaeum Traiani, Sector A; however, A. Opaïț gave some indication²⁵⁶. Likewise, most of them fit into the typology he proposed in 2004. Therefore, the upper parts

dimensions generally fit into the provincial types, with rim diameters varying from 12 to 22 cm. In addition to these provincial pots, some vessels represented only by 1 or 2 fragments were also recorded. We believe that they may be regional imports.

The cooking assembly lacks the lids, but one fragment from a frying pan and one from a baking pan could be identified. At the same time, we have very few casseroles; their small number can be explained by their disappearance after the middle of the 5th century²⁵⁷. Therefore, the small number of these types may be connected to the chronology of most of the material in the Late Roman period. However, the following campaigns will also provide evidence of these utensils.

The cooking pots date according to the city stratification and the chronology of the other materials, starting in the 2nd century AD and ending at the beginning of the 7th century AD, with a better representation of the Late Roman ones.

Regarding statistics, three types hold supremacy and fall into the typology established by A. Opaïț²⁵⁸: type II, III, X, and XVIII (Fig. 1). Type III is the most abundant in terms

²⁵² Zosimos 4.40, year AD 386.

²⁵³ Vulpe, Barnea 1968, 403–404.

²⁵⁴ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea, p. 182, Fig. 149/1.1–1.7.

²⁵⁵ Grigoraș, Panaite 2019.

²⁵⁶ Opaïț 2004.

²⁵⁷ Opaïț 2024, p. 155.

²⁵⁸ Opaïț 2004.

of statistics and diversity of workshops, being made in slightly different shapes and fabrics. Their large quantity is not surprising, as they were discovered in large numbers throughout the province.

The presence of the storage pots is noteworthy. This category is rarely mentioned in the literature, but we find them mentioned by Ș. Honcu, I. C. Opriș²⁵⁹, and A. Opaît²⁶⁰. Their important role in household activity is doubtless. They stored the needed quantity of products for a short to medium period, were refilled periodically, and thus avoiding opening a large storage vessel daily, which would have led to quick spoilage of some products. At the same time, preserving the flour in small vessels was preferred, given its high spoilage rate at high temperatures.

The ceramic discoveries from Sector A complete our knowledge about the population's diet at Tropaeum Traiani, as already suggested by previous ceramic presentations²⁶¹. In addition, the presence of some Sântana de Mureș pottery categories suggests the occurrence of new populations that brought new dietary habits. It is the same diversified diet identified in other towns and villages of Moesia Inferior and Scythia.

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²⁵⁹ Opriș 2003, p. 117–118, cat. 237, 238.

²⁶⁰ Opaît 2004, p. 3–4.

²⁶¹ Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 188, Fig. 162/5.12; Gămureac 2009, p. 256–257, Pl. VI/43–47; Ionescu et alii 2013, p. 173–216.

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Plate I. 1. Drone-photo of Sector A (2023); 2. Vertical drone-photo of the investigated area; 3. General plan of Sector A (North of the Basilica A).

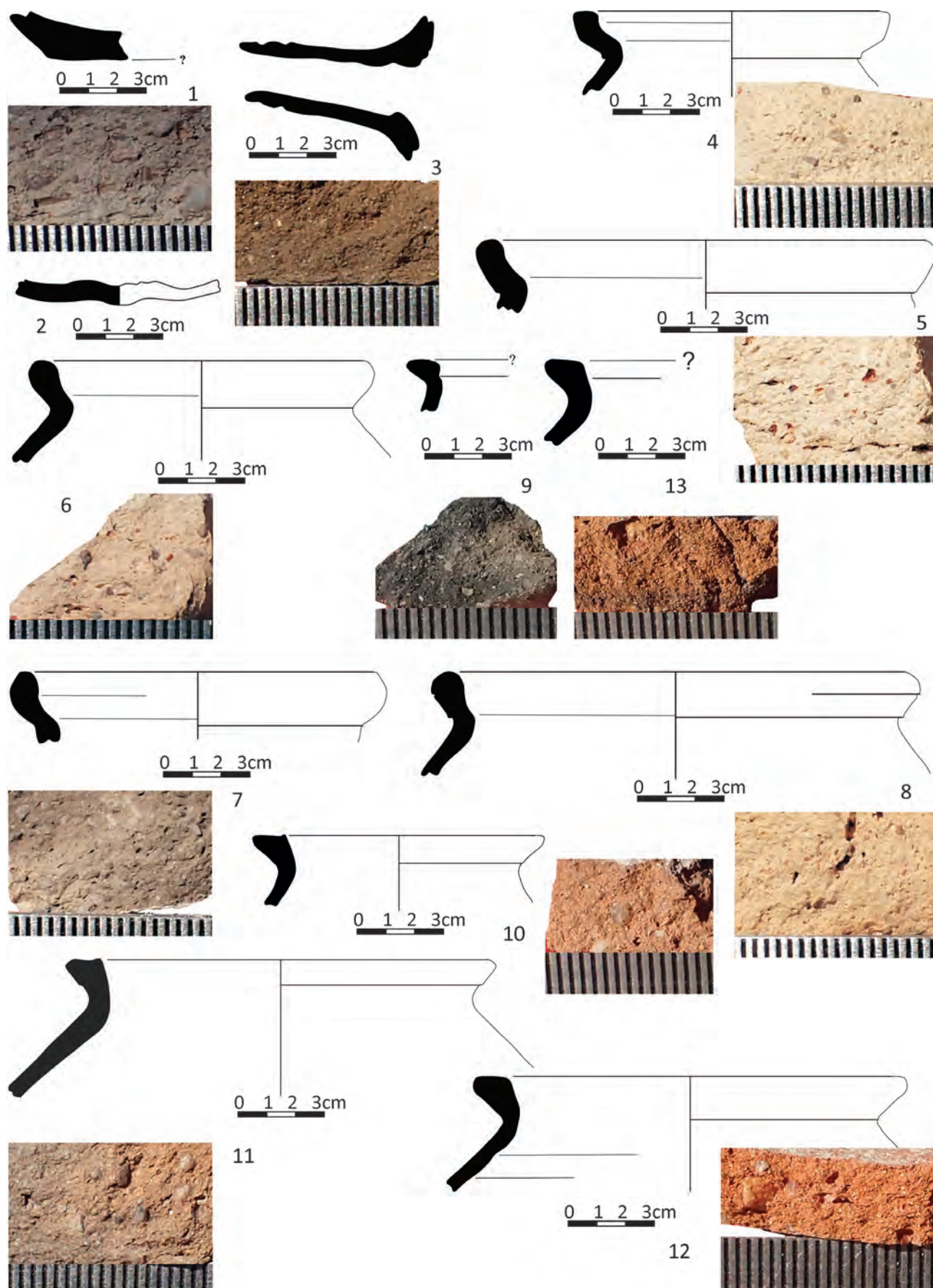


Plate II. Pots: 1. (INV 67/2015); 2. (INV 5198/2006); 3. (INV 3950/2005); 4–8. Honcu type I (INV 25/2015, INV 191/2014, INV 280/2013, INV 508/2012, INV 5665/2009); 9–13. Honcu Type IV (INV 45/2015, INV 225/2016, INV 5107/2013, INV 5330/2008, INV 5482/2008).

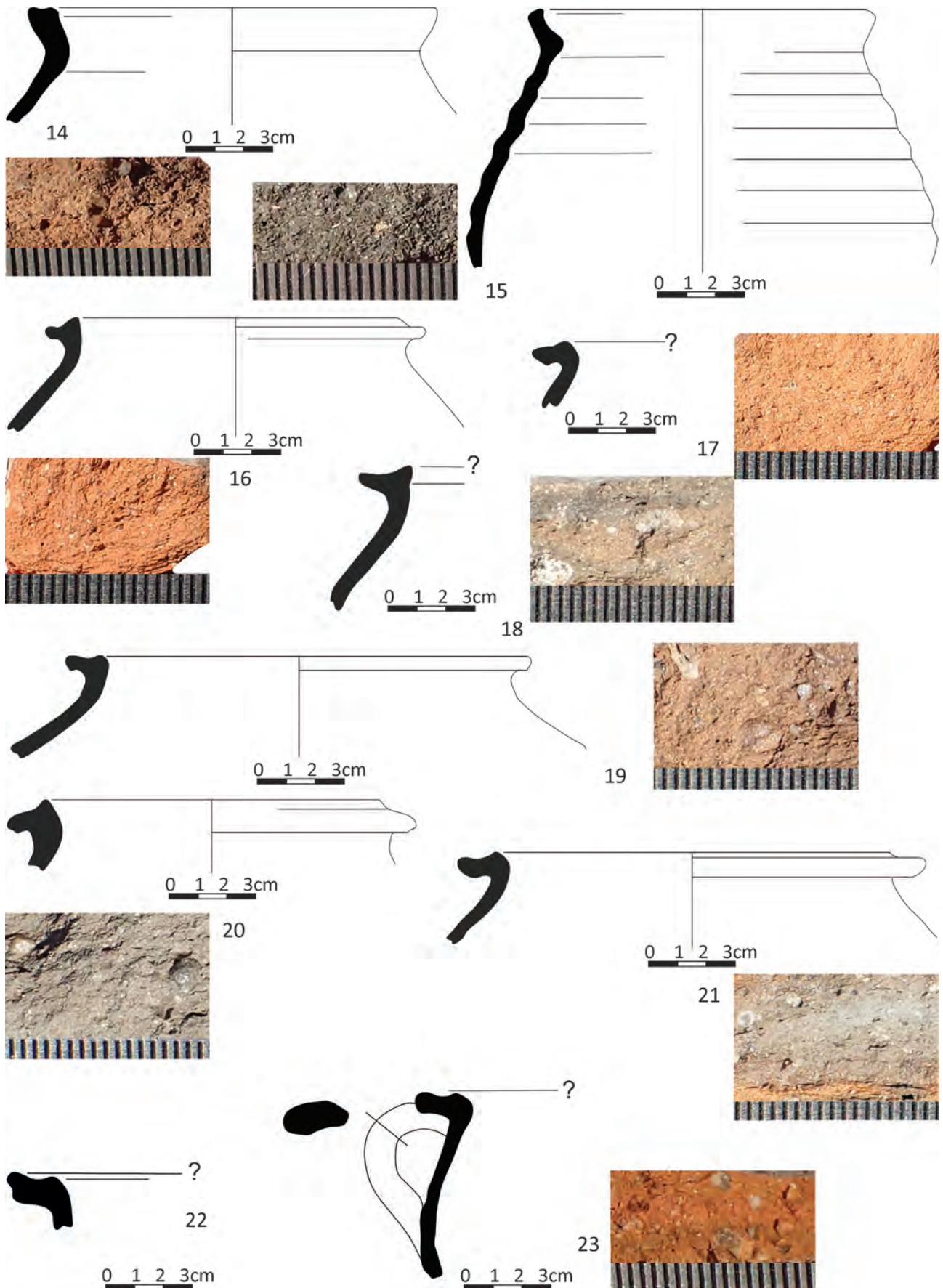


Plate III. Pots: 14. Honcu Type VI (INV 38/2016); 15. Honcu Type IX (INV 8/2014); 16–21. Hayes 1983 cooking pot type 1 (INV 73/2013, INV 75/2015, INV 251/2012, INV 330/2011, INV 608/2012, INV 6012/2006); 22. Topoleanu type IV (INV 184/2011); 23. Suceveanu Type XLI (INV 6314/2009).

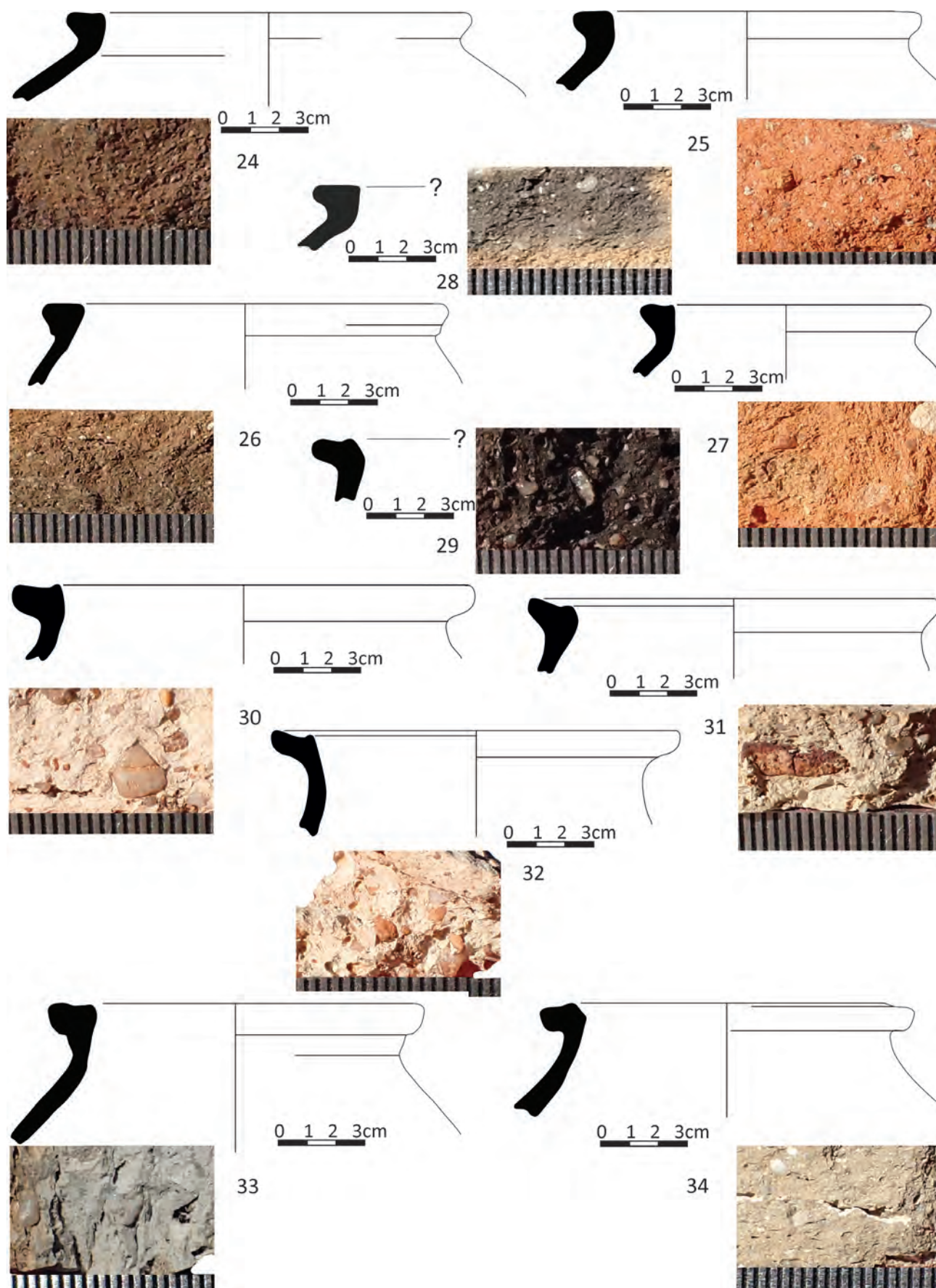


Plate IV. Pots: 24–28. *Opaț* Type II-Variant 1 (INV 126/2015, INV 194/2012, INV 3856/2005, INV 5657/2009, INV 6486/2010); 29. *Opaț* Type II-Variant 2 (INV 208/2016); 30–32. *Opaț* Type II-Variant 3 (INV 111/2015, INV 287/2012, INV 3868/2005); 33–34. *Opaț* Type II-Variant 4 (INV 12/2013, INV 12/2016).

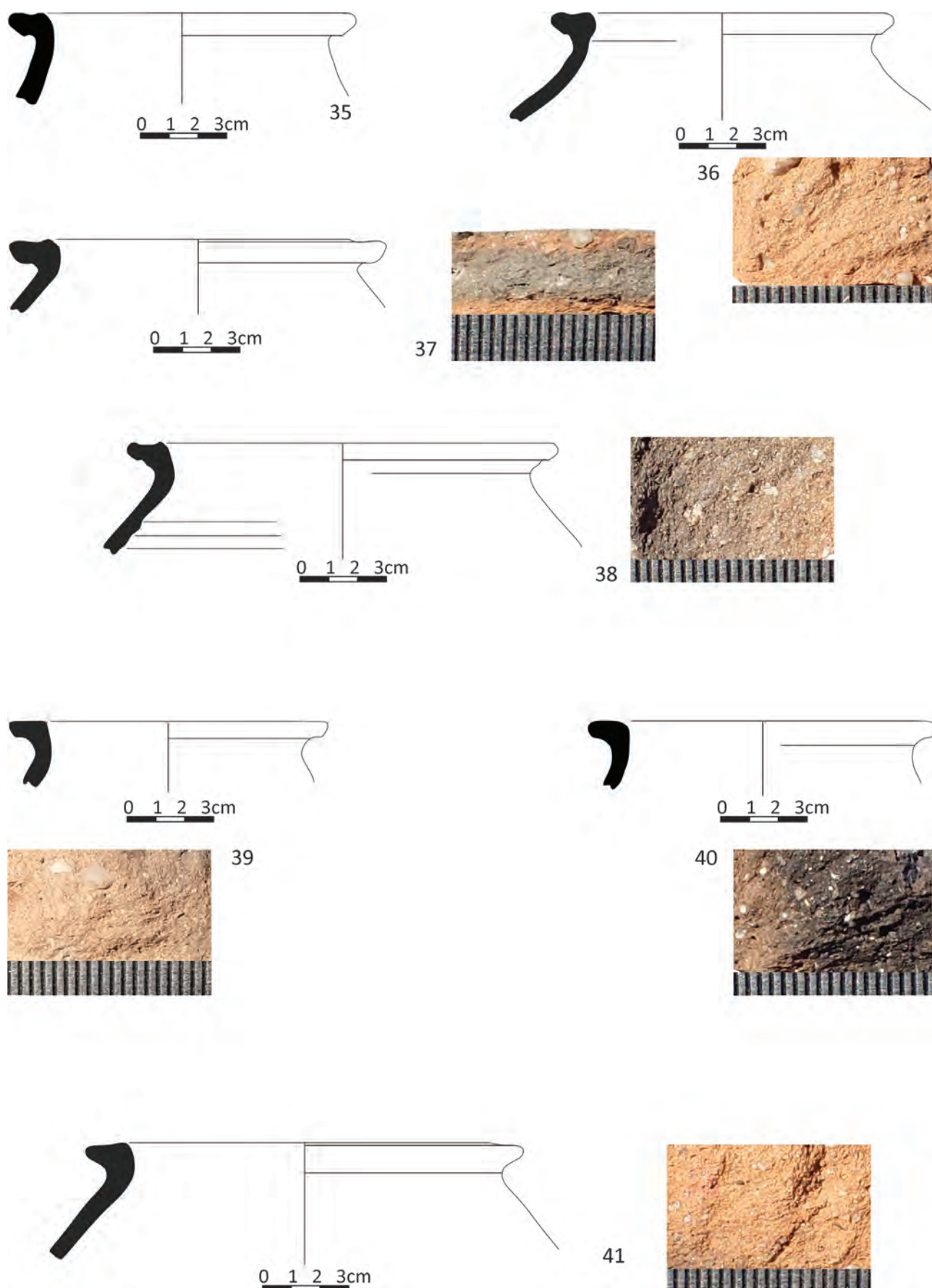


Plate V. Pots: 35–38. Opaiț Type II-Variant 5 (INV 220/2016, INV 246/2011, INV 541/2012, INV 5508/2008); 39–40. Opaiț Type II-Variant 6 (INV 5649/2009, INV 5589/2009); 41. Opaiț Type II-Variant 7 (INV 6315/2009).

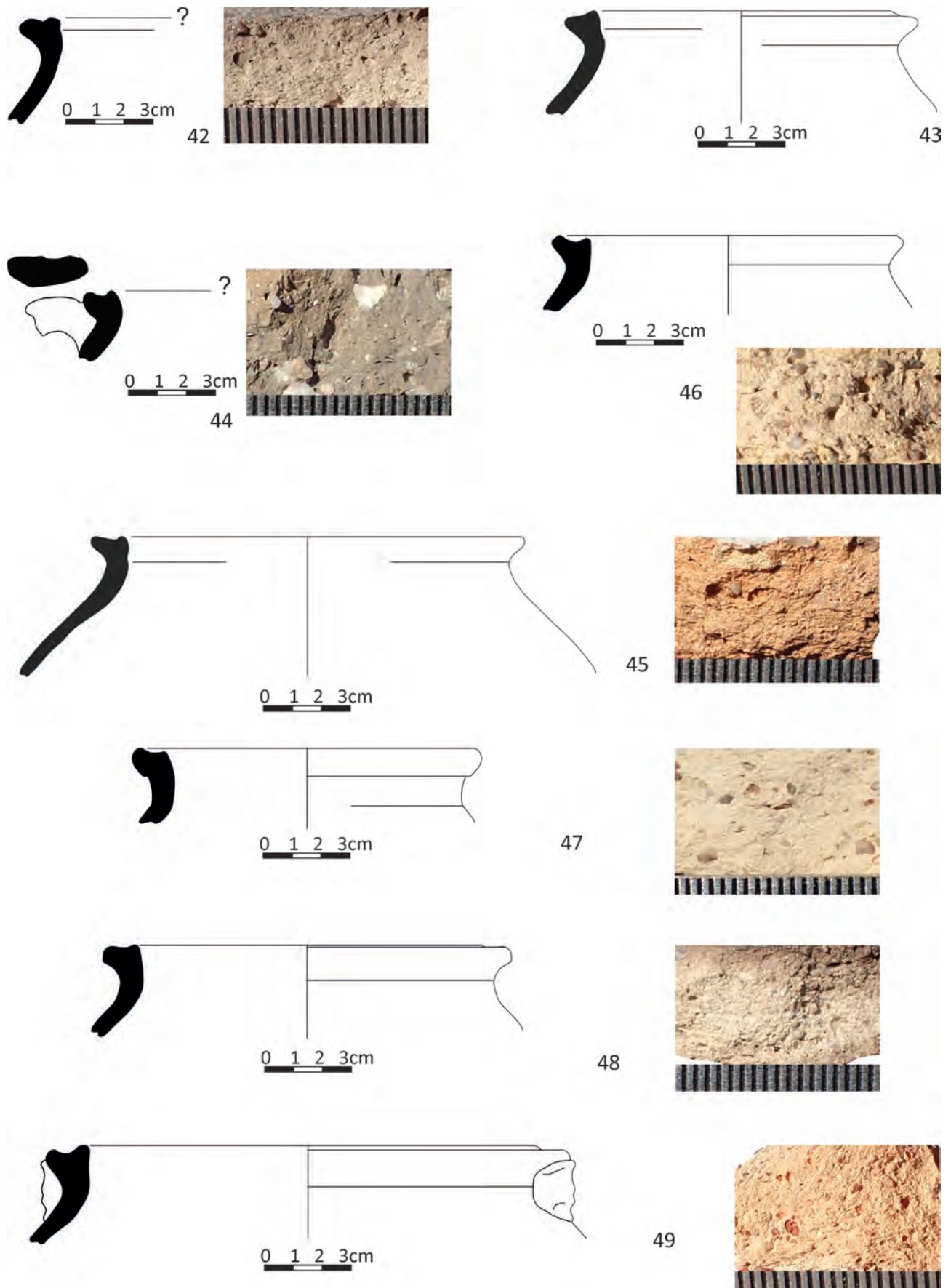


Plate VI. Pots: 42–49. Opaț Type III-Variant 1 A (INV 41/2016, INV 67/2014, INV 81/2016, INV 219/2016, INV 224/2016, INV 229/2013, INV 299/2013, INV 5526/2009).

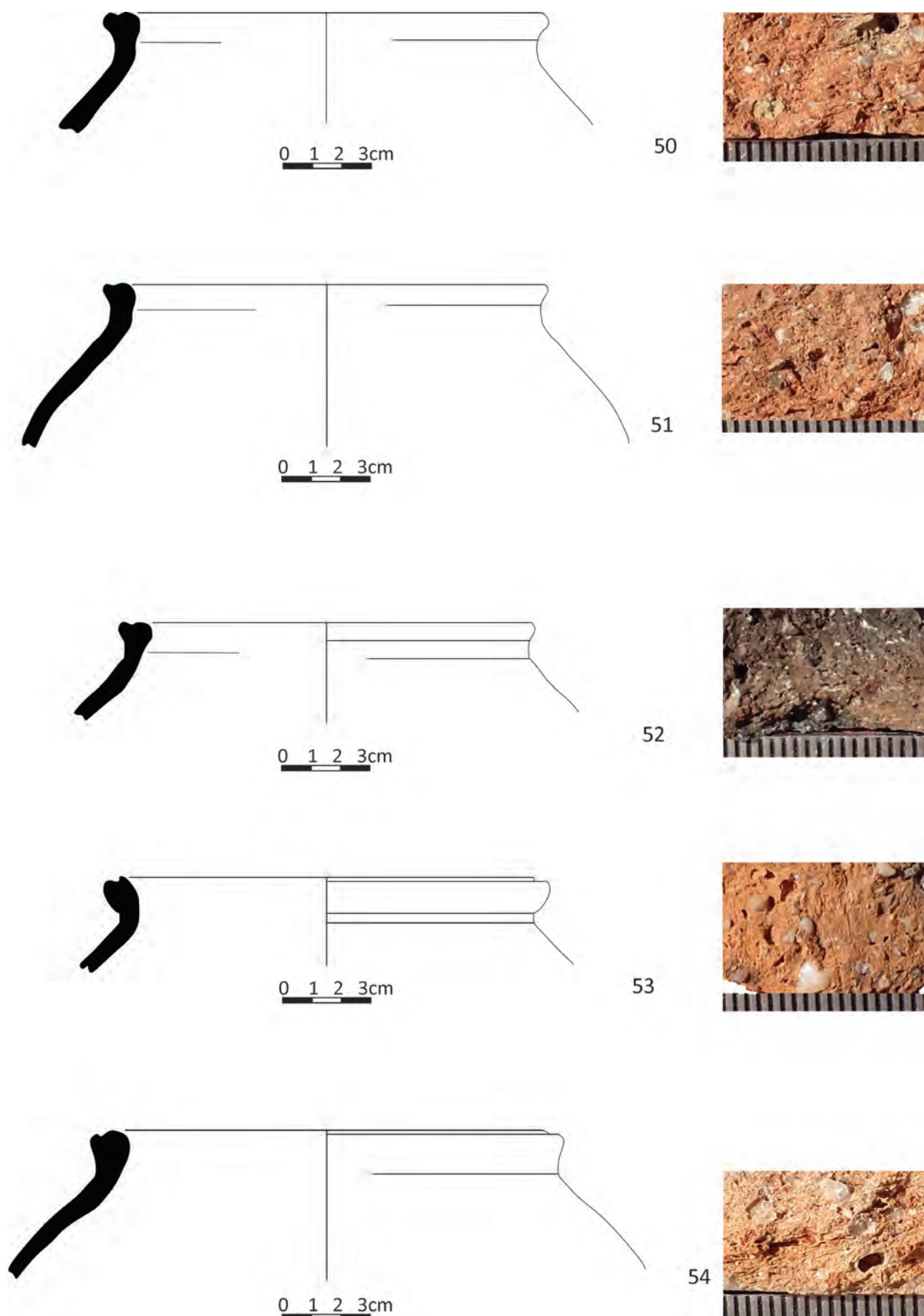


Plate VII. Pots: 50–54. Opaït Type III-Variant 1 B (INV 17/2016, INV 50/2016, INV 451/2012, INV 3828/2005, INV 5538/2009).

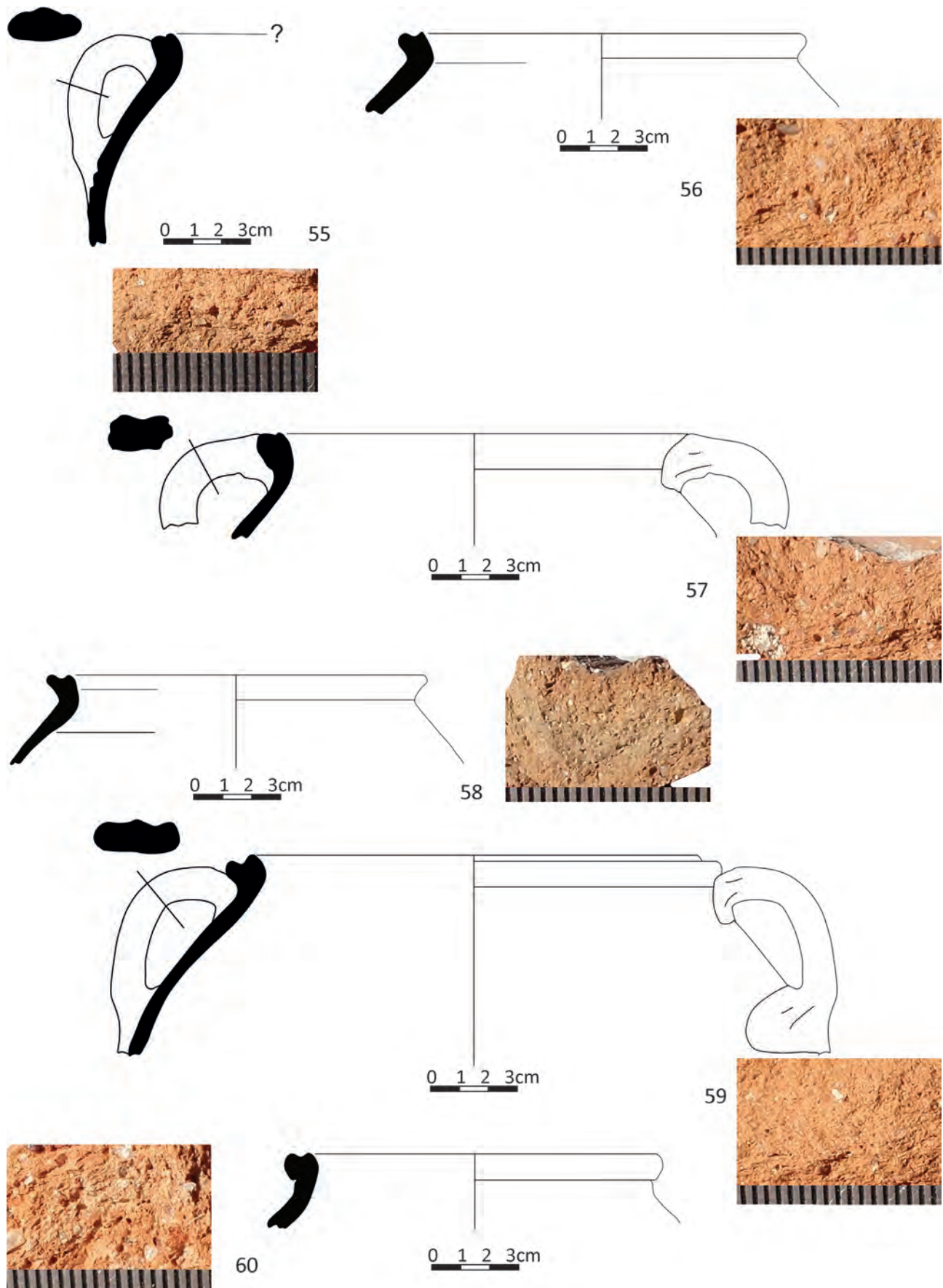


Plate VIII. Pots: 55–59. Opaț Type III-Variant 1 C (INV 22/2016, INV 277/2011, INV 5080/2006, INV 5229/2006); 60-Opaț Type III-Variant 1 D (INV 83/2016).

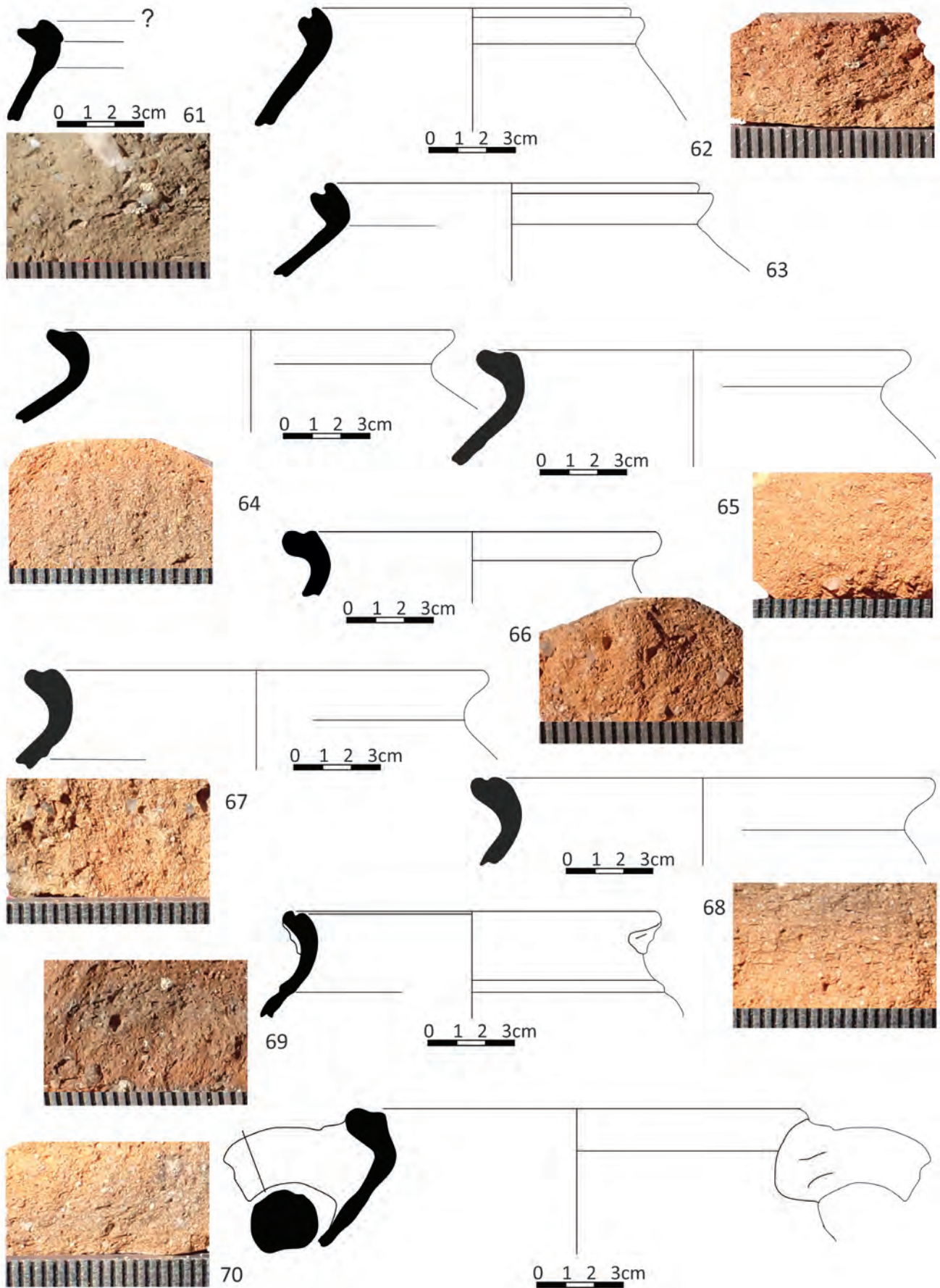


Plate IX. Pots: 61–63. Opaïț Type III-Variant 2 (INV 385/2012, INV 5209/2006, INV 5214/2008); 64–70. Opaïț Type III-Variant 3 (INV 2/2016, INV 6/2016, INV 49/2016, INV 376/2012, INV 3901/2005, INV 5326/2008, INV 5490/2009).

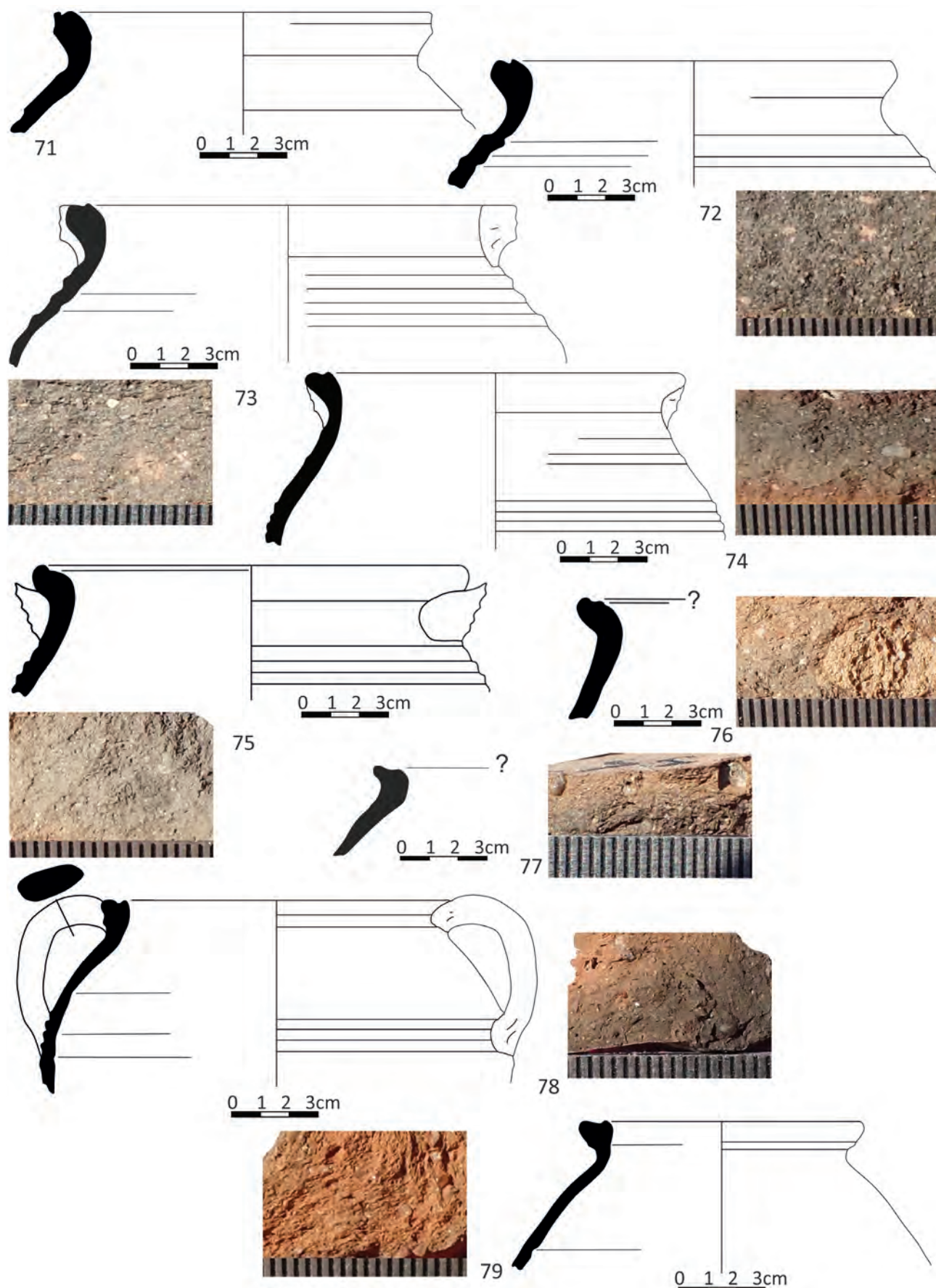


Plate X. Pots: 71–74. Opaiț Type III-Variant 4 (INV 695/2012, INV 5007/2006, INV 5010/2006, INV 5211/2006); 75–77. Opaiț Type III-Variant 5 (INV 5017/2006, INV 5022/2006); 78–79. Opaiț Type III-Variant 6 (INV 118/2012, INV 120/2012).

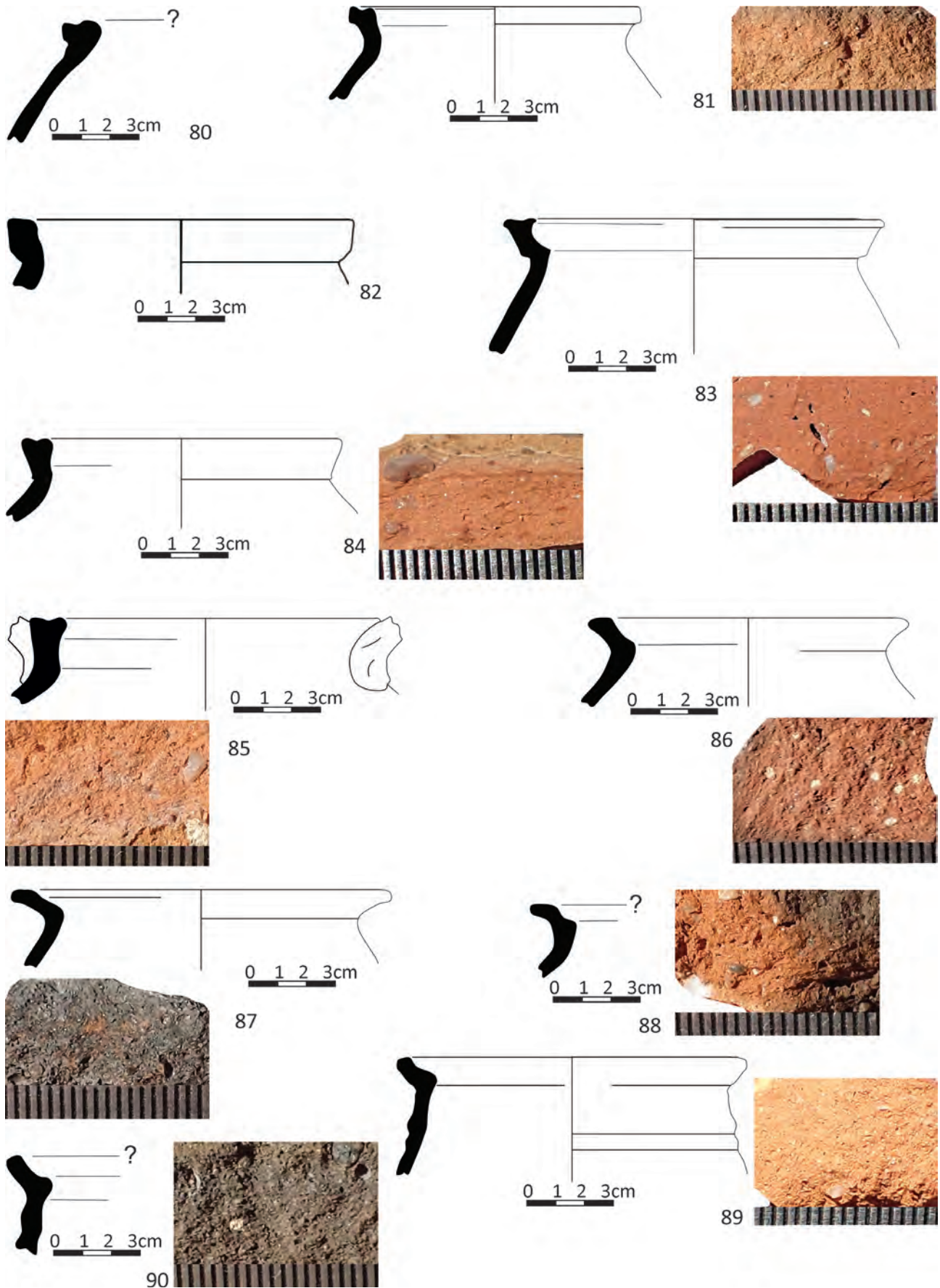


Plate XI. Pots: 80–81. *Opaiț* Type III-Variant 7 (INV 195/2013, INV 223/2016); 82–85. *Opaiț* type IV (INV 120/2011, INV 230/2011, INV 5471/2008, INV 5527/2009); 86. *Opaiț* Type V (INV 22/2013); 87–88. *Opaiț* Type VII (INV 51/2015, INV 5521/2009); 89–90. *Opaiț* Type IX-2a (INV 6/2016, INV 306/2013).

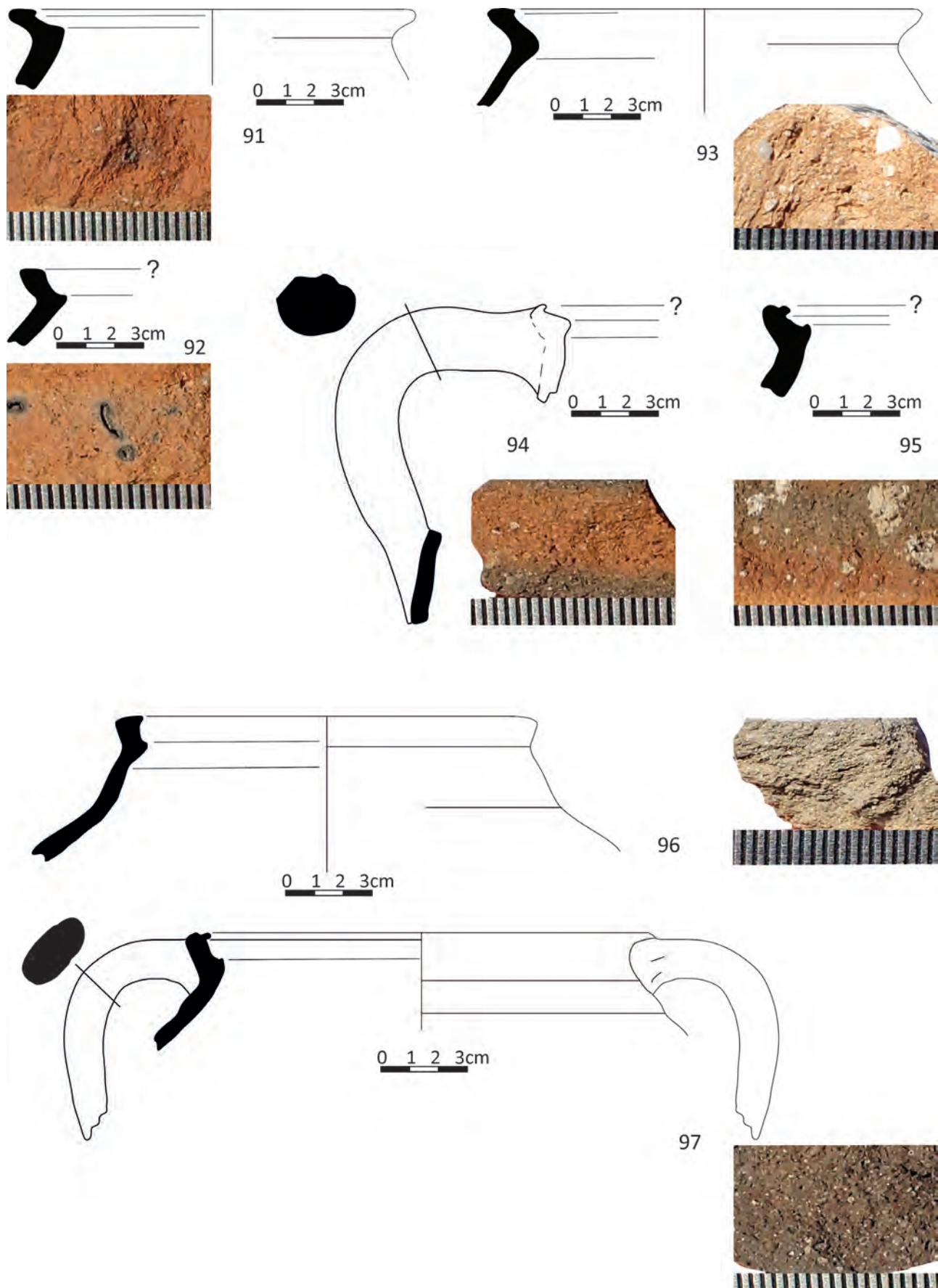


Plate XII. Pots: 91–92. Opaiț Type IX-2b Variant 1 (INV 147/2015, INV 6356/20009); 93–Opaiț Type IX-2b Variant 2 (INV 261/2012), 94–95. Opaiț Type IX-2b Variant 3 (INV 53/2011, INV 204/2016); 96–97. Opaiț Type IX-2b Variant 4 (INV 3937/2005, INV 5112/2006).

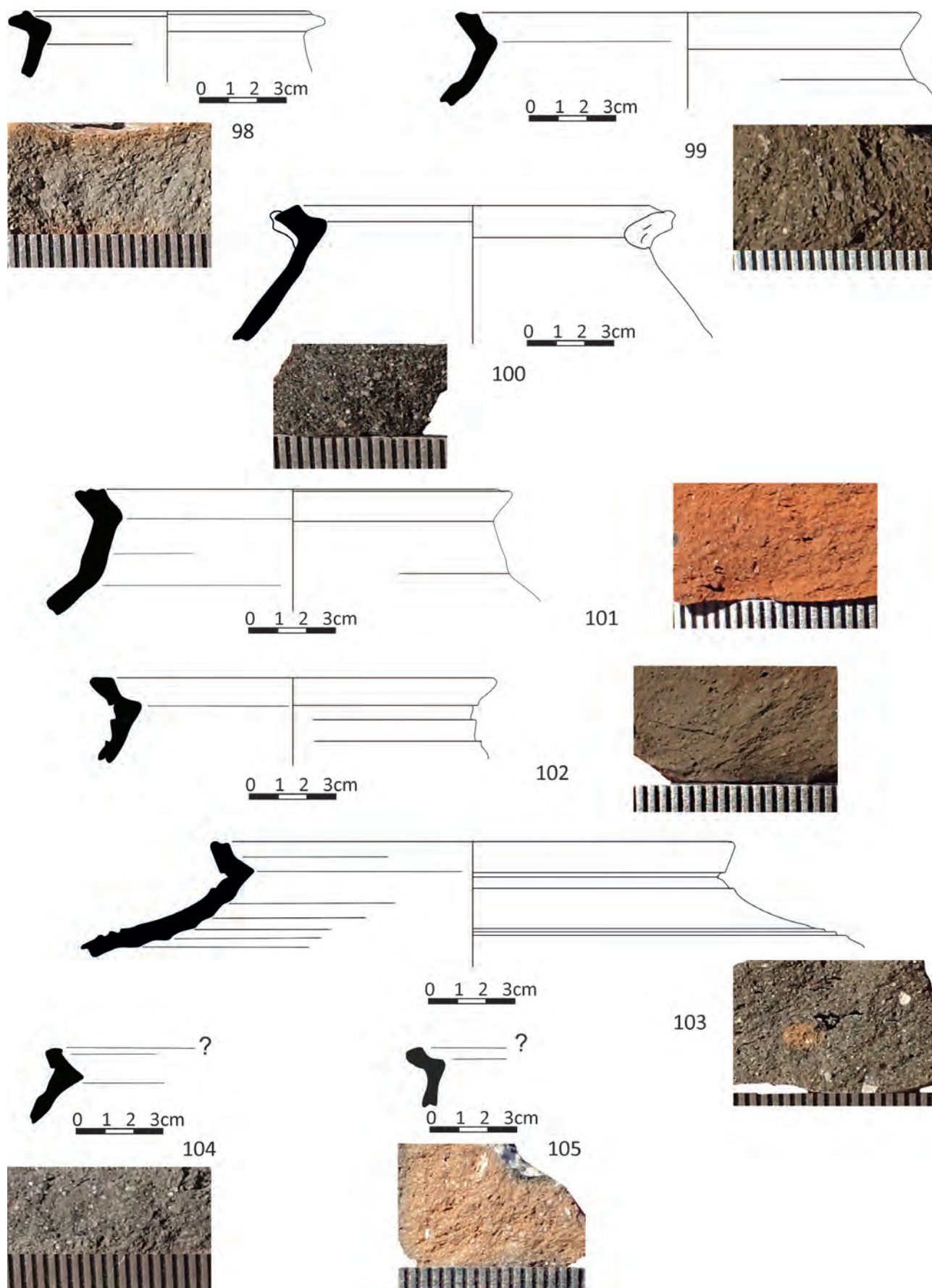


Plate XIII. Pots: 98–101. *Opaiț* Type X-1 (INV 7/2013, INV 174/2016, INV 185/2014, INV 670/2012); 102–105. *Opaiț* Type X-3 (INV 28/2011, INV 87/2015, INV 185/2013, INV 380/2012).

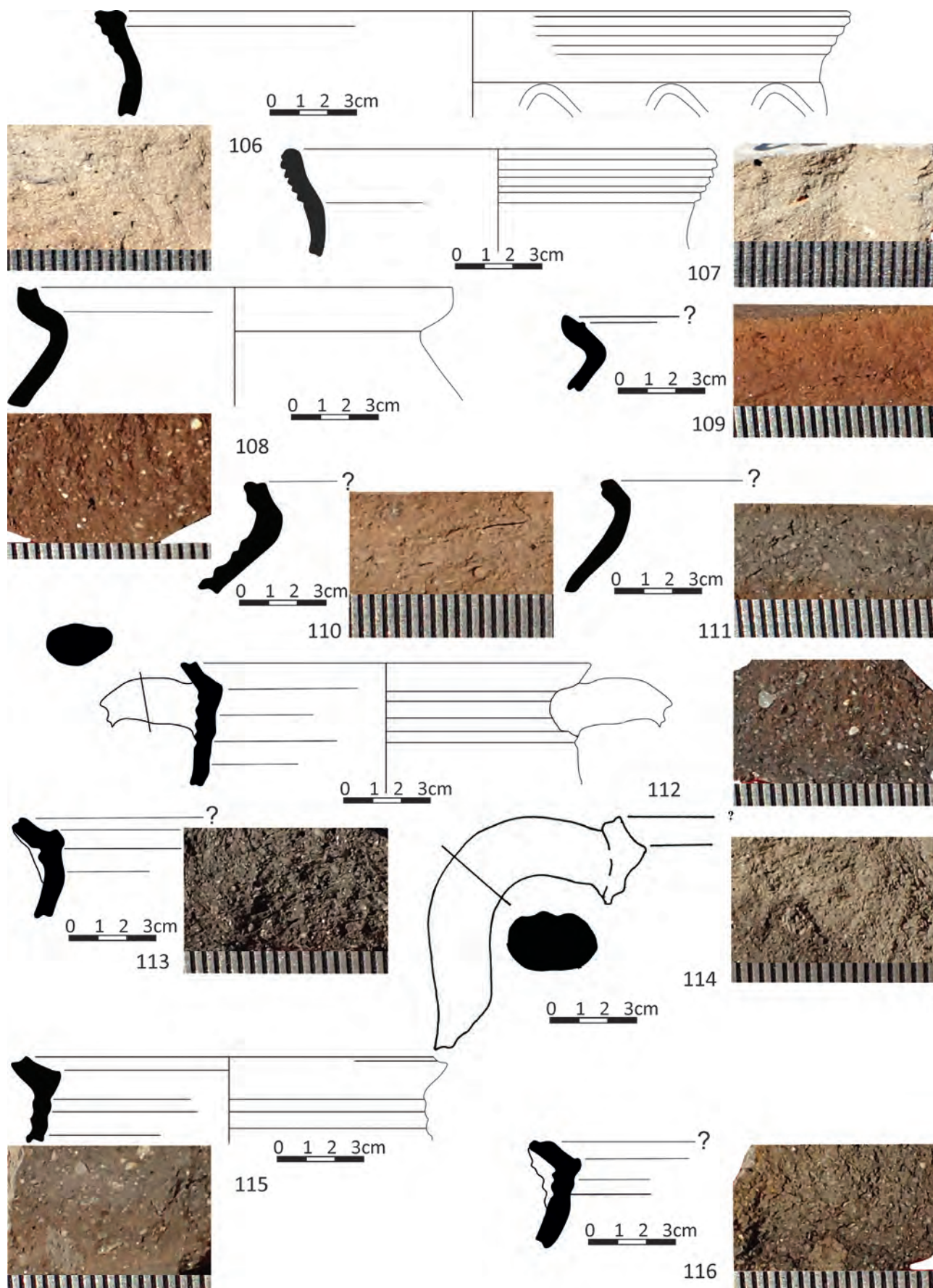


Plate XIV. Pots: 106–107. Opaț Type XII (INV 5080/2006, INV 5083/2006); 108–109. Opaț Type XIV (INV 123/2011, INV 6416/2010), 110–111. Opaț Type XVII.1 (INV 19/2016, INV 3860/2005); 112–116. Opaț type XVII.2 (INV 654/2012, INV 3914/2005, INV 3920/2005, INV 5227/2006, INV 5461/2008).

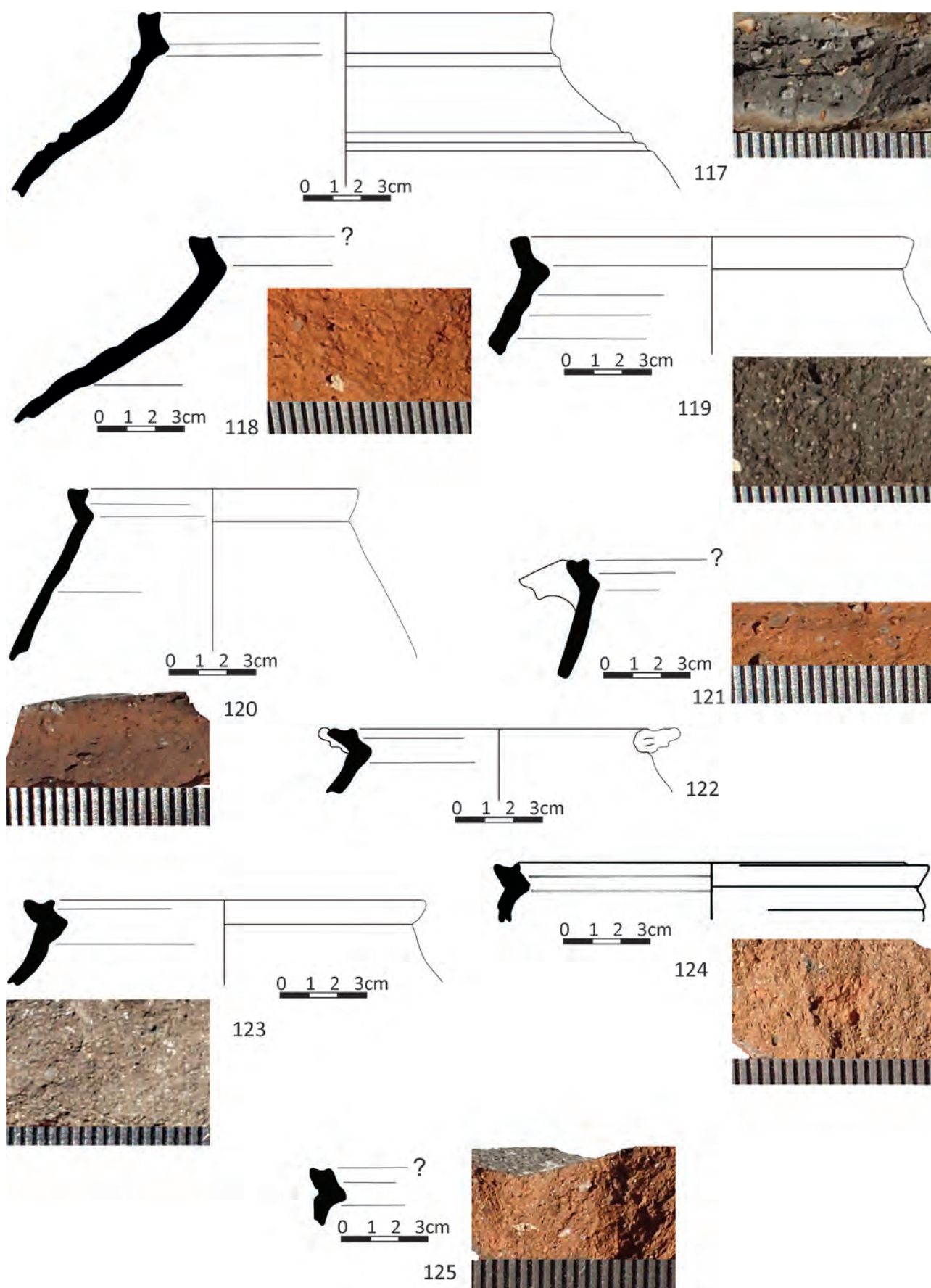


Plate XV. Pots: 117–121. *Opaiț* type XVII.3 (INV 30/2011, INV 245/2012, INV 305/2013, INV 3953/2005, INV 5200/2006), 122–125–*Honcu* Type VII (INV 8/2016, INV 269/2016, INV 5631/2009, INV 6378/2010).

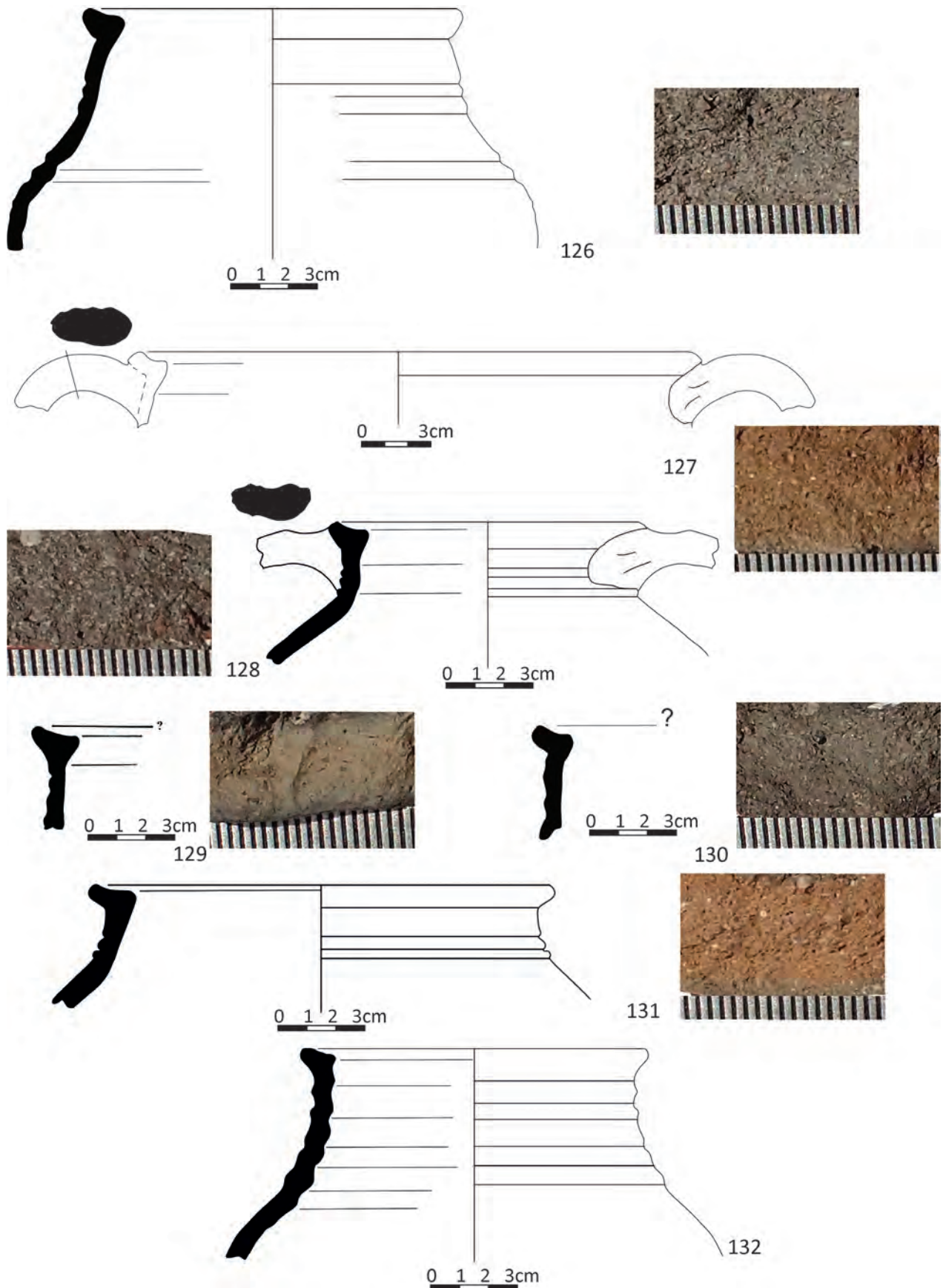


Plate XVI. Pots: 126–130. Opaț type XVIII Variant 1 (INV 23/2015, INV 55/2016, INV 166/2012, INV 428/2012, INV 6460/2010), 131–132. Opaț type XVIII Variant 2 (INV 102/2012, INV 5106/2006).

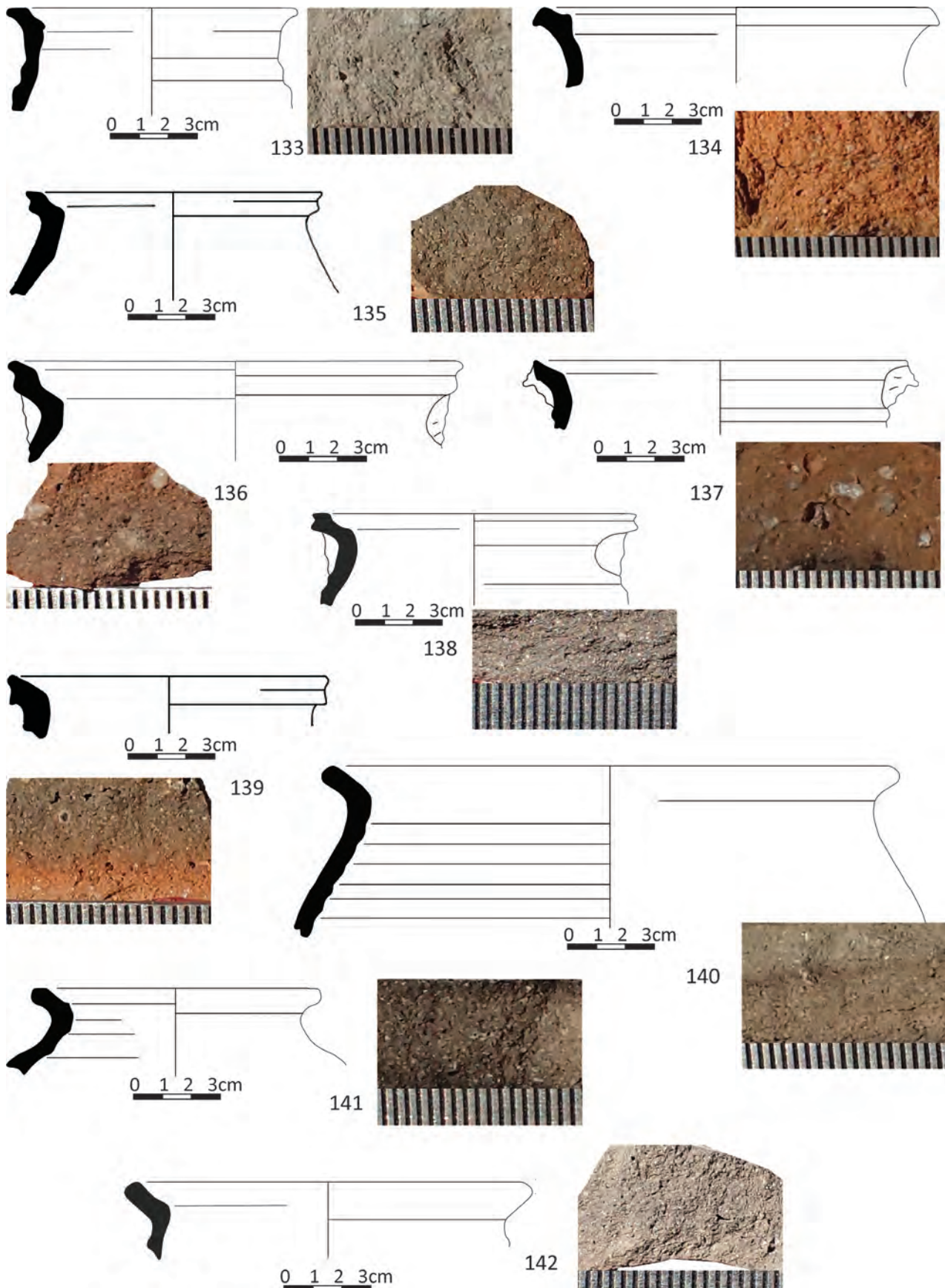


Plate XVII. Pots: 133. Opaït type XXII Variant 1 (INV 13/2013); 134. Opaït type XXII Variant 2 (INV 509/2012); 135–136. Kabakchieva 2000, E.70 Variant 1 (INV 3873/2005, INV 5170/2006); 137–138. Kabakchieva 2000, E.70 Variant 2 (INV 190/2014, INV 203/2016); 139. Kabakchieva 2000, E.70 Variant 3 (INV 3965/2009); 140–142. Flaring rim pots (INV 135/2011, INV 202/2012, INV 226A/2011).

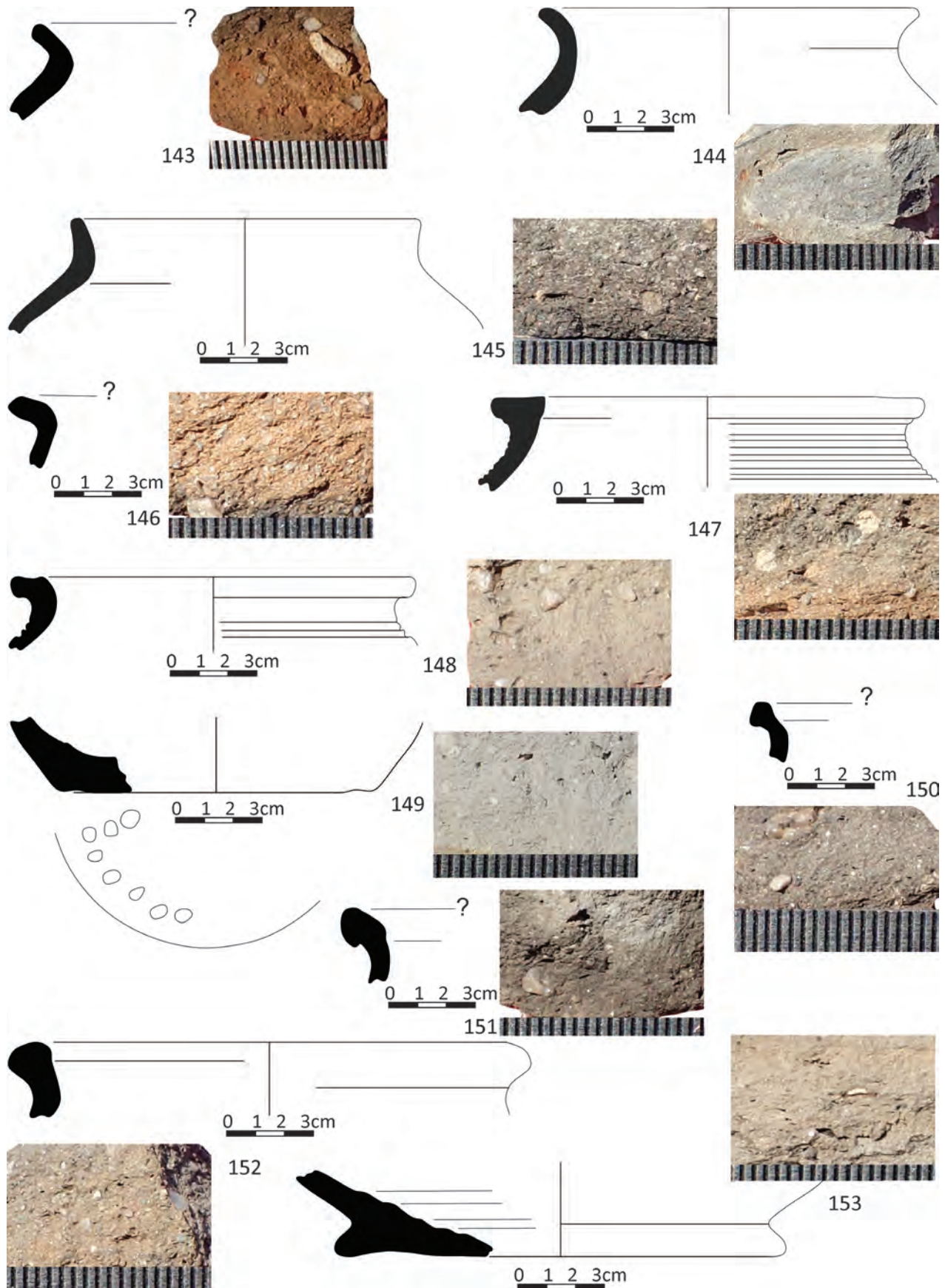


Plate XVIII. Pots: 143–146. Flaring rim pots (INV 145/2011, INV 152/2014, INV 319/2012, INV 391/2012), 147–148. Rectangular rim pots (INV 231/2013, INV 5217/2006); 149–153. Foederati ware (INV 210/2012, INV 219/2013, INV 242/2013, INV 246/2013, INV 3984/2005).

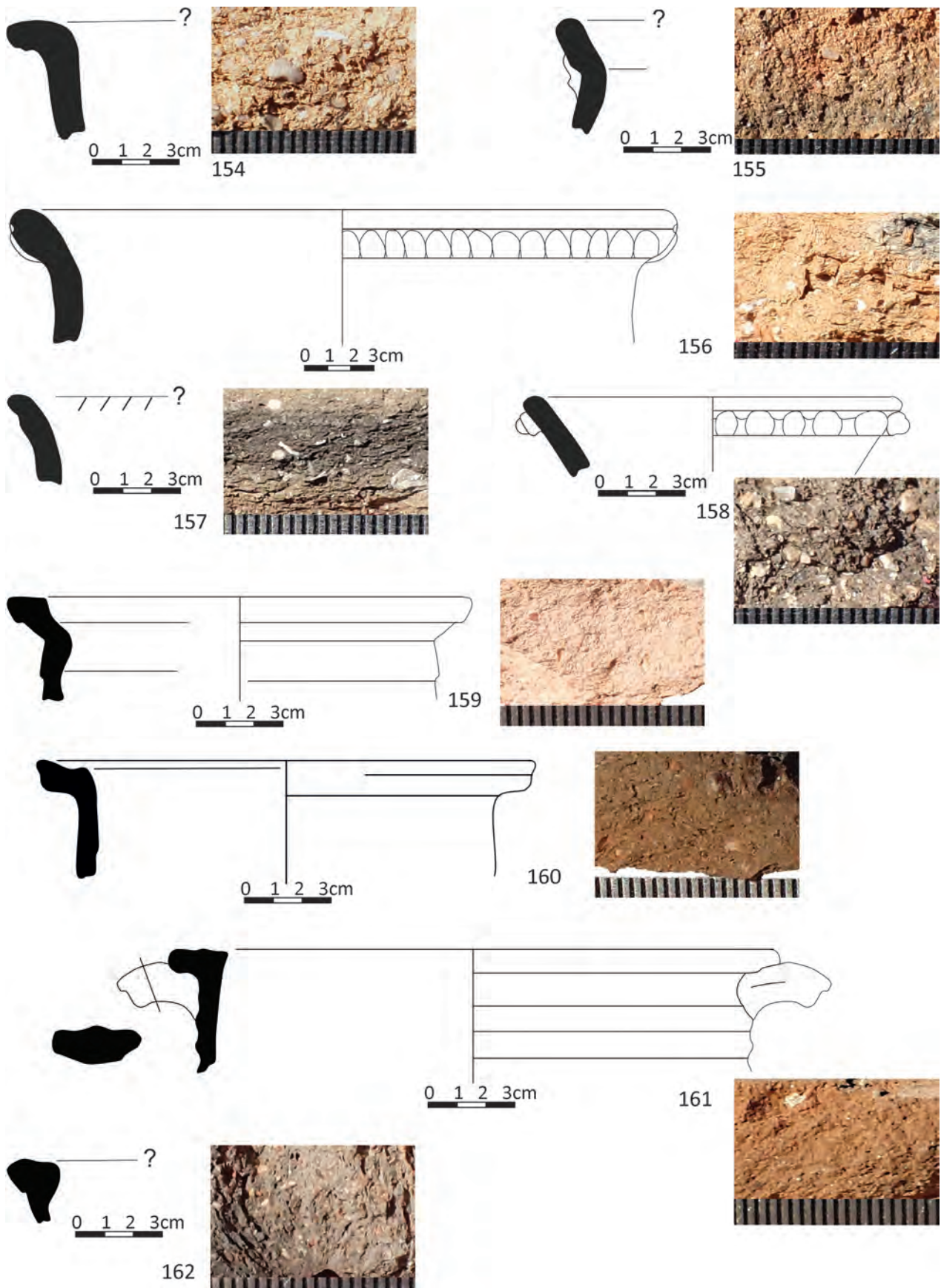


Plate XIX. 154–158. Pots of local tradition (INV 210/2012, INV 219/2013, INV 242/2013, INV 246/2013, INV 3984/2005); Casseroles: 159. Type *Opaț* 1980, pl. II/3 (INV 5641/2009), 160. *Opaț* 2004, type I (INV 398/2012), 161. Bogdan Cătănciu, Barnea 1979, p. 182, Fig. 147. 5.5 (INV 5203/2008); Baking pan: 162. (INV 257/2013).

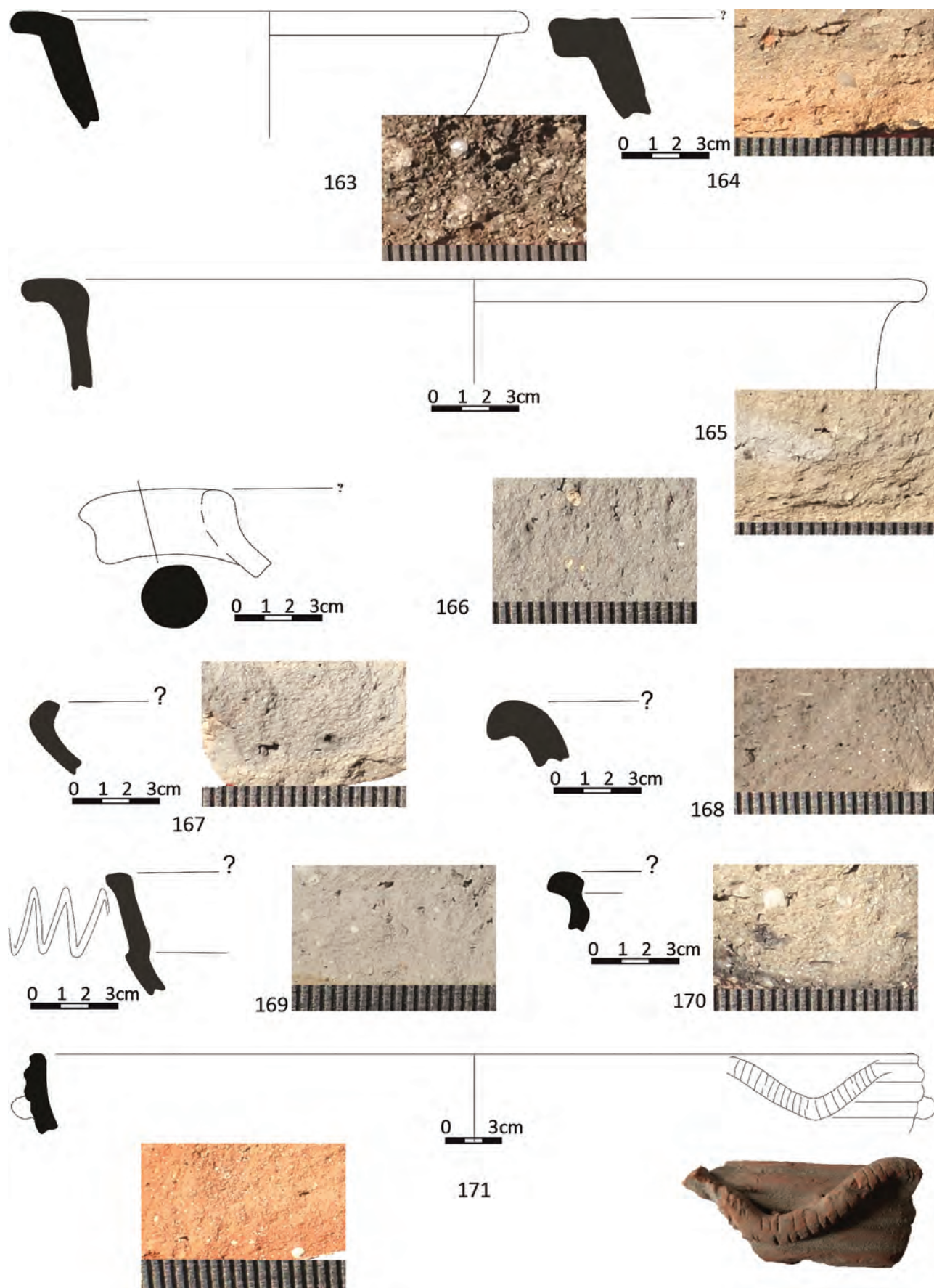


Plate XX. Frying pan: 163. (INV. 5336/2008); Basins: 164. Type I (INV 216/2013), 165. Type II (INV 5266/2008); Bowls: 166–167. Type I (INV 69/2016, INV 5331/2008); 168. Type II (INV 70/2011); 169. Type III (INV 210/2011); 170. Type III (INV 5173/2006); Varia: 171. (INV 140/2016).

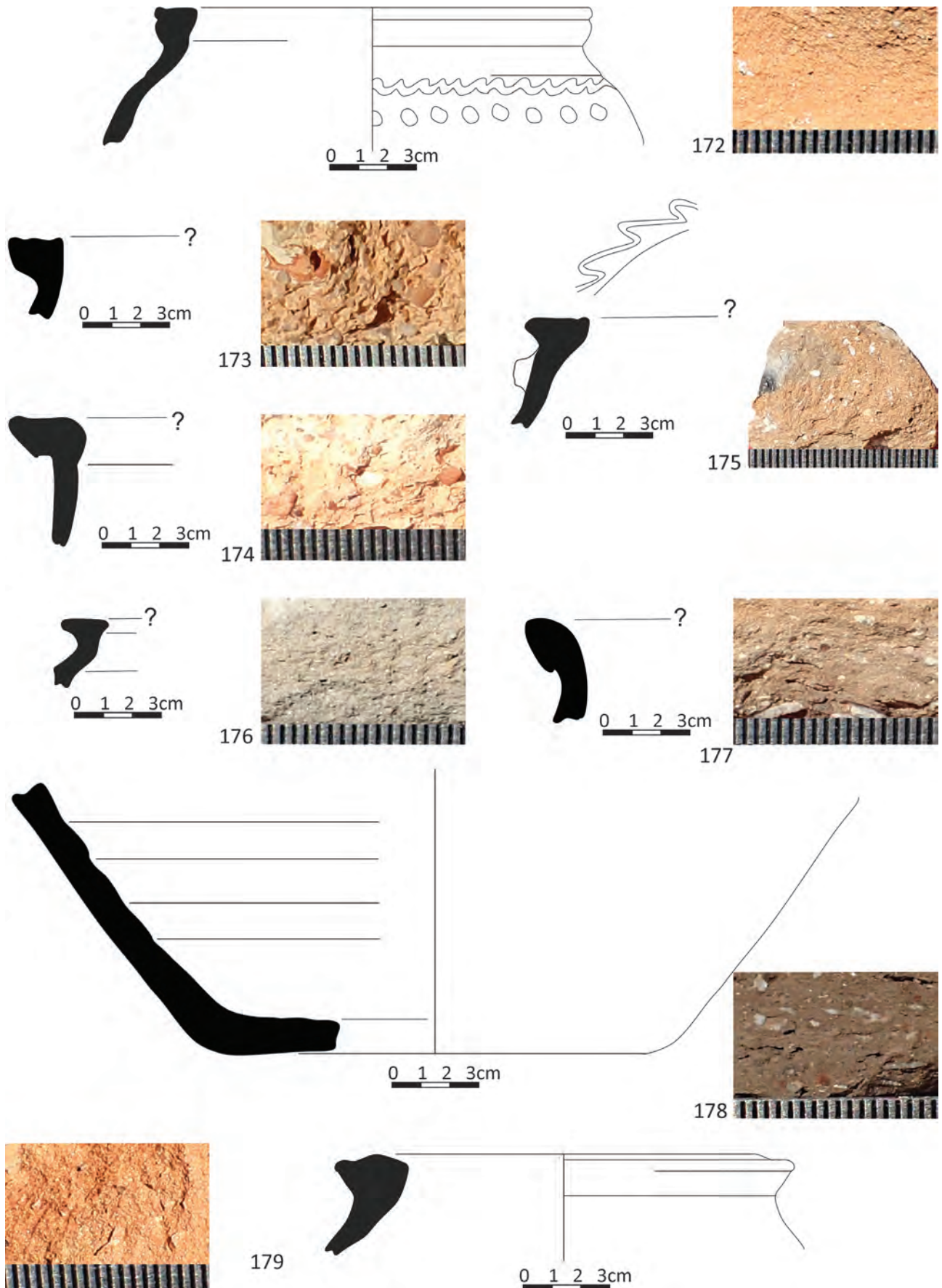


Plate XXI. Domestic pots: 172. Type I (INV 5105/2006); 173. Type II (INV 5276/2008); 174. Type III (INV 5090/2006); 175–176. Type IV (INV 187/2014, INV 665/2012); Storage pot: 177–178. (INV 210/2013, INV 5328/2008); Small-sized storage vessel: 179. (INV 6422/2010).

ABREVIERI / ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS

AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, Cluj
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaMM – Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
ActaMT – Acta Musei Tutovensis, Bârlad
AIGR – Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București
AJPA – American Journal of Physical Anthropology
Alt-Thüringen – Alt-Thüringen : Jahresschrift des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc Sfântu Gheorghe
Anatolia Antiqua – Anatolia Antiqua. Revue internationale d'archéologie anatolienne. Institut Français d'Etudes anatoliennes d'Istanbul
Anatolica – Anatolica. The Netherlands Institute for the Near East in Leiden
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara
AncNearEastSt – Ancient Near Eastern Studies, Leuven, Belgia
Angustia – Angustia. Arheologie, Etnografie, Sfântu Gheorghe
Anmed – Anmed. Anadolu Akdenizi Arkeoloji Haberleri, Antalya, Turcia
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of Archaeology, University of York
AnUCraiova – Analele Universității din Craiova, Craiova (seria Istorie)
AO – Arhivele Olteniei
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia
Archaeol Anthropol Sci – Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia
ArchÉrt – Archaeológiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchHung – Archaeologia Hungarica, Acta Archaeologica Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest
Area – Area. Royal Geographical Society, London
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești
ArhDIUkrajn – Arheologija i Danija Istorija Ukraini, Institut Arheologij NAN Ukrainj, Kijv
ArheologijaKiiv – Arheologija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Institut arheologii, Kiev
ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR. Svod Archeologičeskih Istočnikov, Moscova
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași
ArhPrevMoldova – Arheologia Preventivă în Republica Moldova
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes-Paris
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main
BibIstroPontica-A – Biblioteca Istro-Pontica. Seria Arheologie, Tulcea
BibIMemAnt – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra-Neamț
BibIThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București
BMC – *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Londra; II, *Vespasian to Domitian*, 1930; IV, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1968; V, *Pertinax to Elagabalus*, 1950 (H. Mattingly)
BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice
BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria
BOR – Biserica Ortodoxă Română
BSA – British School at Athens, Athens
BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București
BSPF – Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, Paris
BSSC – Buletinul Societății de Științe din Cluj
CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București
Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău

- CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
- CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași
- Cerclst – Cercetări Istorice, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași
- Cumidava – Cumidava. Culegere de studii și cercetări. Muzeul de Istorie Brașov
- Current Anthropology – Current Anthropology. University of California, Merced
- Dacia – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'archéologie « V. Pârvan », Bucarest
- Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați
- DHA – Dialogues d'histoire ancienne, Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Antiquité
- DissArch – Dissertationes Archaeologicae. Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
- Documenta Praehistorica – Documenta Praehistorica, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, Department of Archaeology, Ljubljana
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- FolArchPoznan – Folia Praehistorica Posnaniensia, Instytut Archeologii, Poznań
- Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt
- Hill¹ – P.V. Hill, *The dating and the arrangement of the undated coins of Rome, A.D. 98–148*, Londra, 1970
- Hill² – P.V. Hill, *The coinage of Septimius Severus and his family of the mint of Rome, A.D. 193–217*, Londra, 1964
- HOMO – HOMO. Journal of Comparative Human Biology, Stuttgart
- Howgego – C. J. Howgego, *Greek Imperial Countermarks. Studies in the provincial coinage of the Roman empire*, Londra, 1985
- Human Evolution – Human Evolution, International Institute for Humankind Studies and University of Florence
- IJO – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
- JAMÉ – A nyíregyházi Józsa András Múzeum Évkönyve
- JAnat – Journal of Anatomy
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science
- JDAI – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- JFS – Journal of Forensic Sciences
- JHE – Journal of Human Evolution
- JRA – Journal of Roman Archaeology
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – The Journal of Roman Studies
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- KST – T. C. Kültür Bakanlığı, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü, I. Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı, Ankara, Mayıs 1979 [Republic of Turkey, General Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Museums, first Turkish annual meeting for the results of excavations, Ankara, May 1979] (1979–2020).
- LRBC, I – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 394–498*, Londra, 1965; I, *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324–346* (P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent)
- LRCW – Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and Archaeometry
- MAIASP – Materialy po Arheologii i Istorii Antičnogo i Srednevekovogo Pričernomor'ja (Материалы по Археологии и Истории Античного и Средневекового Причерноморья), Nižnevarovsk.
- Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie, Târgu Mureș
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț
- MHÁS – Magyarország honfoglalás kori és kora Árpád-kori sírleletei, Miskolc–Budapest–Szeged–Szombathely
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- MPR – I. Barnea, Les monuments paléochrétiens de Roumanie, Sussidi allo studio delle antichità cristiane pubblicati per cura del Pontificio Istituto di archeologia Cristiana 6, Città del Vaticano, 1977
- Musaica – Musaica Archaeologica, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, Bratislava
- Olba – Mersin University Publications of the Research Center of Cilician Archaeology, Mersin, Turkey
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări, Craiova
- Pallas – Pallas. Revue d'Etudes Antiques, Toulouse
- PATABS – *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Münster
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța

- PZ – Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin-Mainz
- Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
- RAASI – Revista de Arheologie, Antropologie și Studii Interdisciplinare, Institutul de Cercetări Bioarheologice și Etnoculturale, Republica Moldova
- Radiocarbon – An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge
- RAN – Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise, Montpellier
- RCRF – Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum
- Recueil – W.H. Waddington, E. Babelon, Th. Reinach, *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure*, I-IV, Paris, 1904–1912
- RevArh – Revista Arheologică, Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Chișinău
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RGZM – Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- RIC – *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Londra. II, *Vespasian to Hadrian*, 1926; III, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*, 1930; IV.1, *Pertinax to Geta*, 1968 (H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham); IV.2, *Macrinus to Pupienus*, 1938; IV.3, *Gordian III – Uranius Antoninus*, 1949 (H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland); VII, *Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337*, 1966 (P.M. Bruun)
- RIC, II².1 – I.A. Carradice, T.V. Buttrey, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, II.1, *Vespasian to Domitian*, Londra, 2007 (ediția a II-a, revizuită)
- RossArch – Rossijskaya Arheologiya. Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, Moskva
- RPC III – M. Amandry, A. Burnett, J. Mairat, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, III, *From Nerva to Hadrian (AD 96–138)*, Londra / Paris, 2015; versiune online https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=3
- RPC IV.1 – V. Heuchert, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, IV.1, *From Antoninus Pius to Commodus (AD 138–192): Cyrenaica to Bithynia-Pontus*, online (2005); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=4
- RPC V.3 – A. Burnett et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, V.3, *From Pertinax to Macrinus (AD 193–218): Lycia-Pamphylia to Egypt*, online (2024); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=10
- RPC VI – D. Calomino, A. Burnett, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VI, *From Elagabalus to Maximinus Thrax (AD 218–238)*, online (2017, 2022); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=11
- RPC VII.2 – J. Mairat, M.S. Butcher et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VII.2, *From Gordian I to Gordian III (AD 238–244): all provinces except Asia*, Londra / Paris, 2022; versiune online https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=14
- RPC VIII – J. Mairat et alii, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, VIII, *Philip I (AD 244–249)*, online (2020); https://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/search/browse?volume_id=15
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija, Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut Arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
- SEAT – Studien zur Eisenzeitlichen Archäologie Thrakiens, Rahden/Westphalia
- Simpozion Chișinău 2004 – *Simpozion de numismatică organizat cu ocazia comemorării Sfântului Ștefan cel Mare, Domn al Moldovei (1504–2004)*, Chișinău, 29 septembrie – 2 octombrie 2004. *Comunicări, studii și note*, București, 2007.
- ŚląskieSprawArch – Śląskie Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Wrocław, Polonia
- SMMIM – Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară, București
- SNG-ANS, *Macedonia I – Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Collection of the American Numismatic Society, Part 7, Macedonia I: Cities, Thracio-Macedonian tribes, Paeonian kings*, New York, 1987
- SNGCop 5 – *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish Royal National Museum*, Copenhaga, 1942-1969 (serie reeditată); V, *Ionia, Caria and Lydia*, West Milford, 1982
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
- SprawArch – Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Warsaw
- StArchBrno – Studia Archaeologica Brunensia, Masaryk University, Brno
- Starinar – Starinar. Arheološki institut Beograd
- StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Seria Istorie, Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești
- StMatTârguMureș – Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
- StratumPlus – Stratum Plus, Școala Superioară de Antropologie, Chișinău, St Petersburg, București
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Journal of the Institut of Classical Archaeology, Univerzita Karlova, Cehia
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