

REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM

ACTA 42



CONGRESSVS VICESIMVS SEPTIMVS
REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM
SINGIDVNI HABITVS
MMX

BONN
2012

ISSN 0484-3401

Published by the REI CRETARIE ROMANÆ FAVTORES, an international learned society

Editorial committee:
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Typesetting and layout: ars archäologie redaktion satz, Waldstraße 8 D-65719 Hofheim am Taunus

Printed and bound by: BELTZ Bad Langensalza GmbH, D-99947 Bad Langensalza

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ISBN 978-3-7749-3797-0

Distributor: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Am Buchenhang 1, D-53115 Bonn, verlag@habelt.de

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VORWORT DER REDAKTION

Der 27. RCRF-Kongress fand vom 19. bis zum 26. September 2010 im Nationalmuseum in Belgrad statt. Thema des Kongresses war: „LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE POTTERY: the end or continuity of Roman production?“.

Von den anlässlich des Kongresses präsentierten Postern und Vorträgen wurden folgende nicht publiziert:

M. BERGAMINI, P. COMODI & I. FAGA	Scoppieto: La produzione di vasi a pareti sottili
D. BERNAL CASASOLA, M. LARA MEDINA & J. VARGAS GIRÓN	Roman clay fishing weights in Hispania. Recent research on typology and chronology
A. BIERNACKI & E. KLENINA	Red slip ware from <i>Novae (Moesia Secunda)</i> : 4 th –5 th local production and imports
M. CASALINI	Circolazione ceramica a Roma tra l'età delle invasioni e la riconquista bizantina. Nuovi dati dai contesti delle pendici nord orientali del Palatino
SV. CONRAD	Pottery of the second half of the 3 rd century from <i>Romuliana</i>
T. CVJETIČANIN	Late Roman pottery in Diocese Dacia: overview, problems and phenomena
M. DASZKIEWICZ & H. HAMEL	Roman pottery from Baalbek (Lebanon): provenance studies by laboratory analysis
J. DAVIDOVIĆ	Late Roman burnished pottery from Srem
E. DOKSANALTI	The late Roman pottery from “the Late Roman House” in Knidos and the Knidian late Roman pottery
D. DOBREVA	Late Roman amphorae on the Lower Danube: trade and continuity of the Roman production
D. DOBREVA & G. FURLAN	Progetto Aquileia: <i>Fondi ex Cossar</i> . Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti
KR. DOMZALSKI	Late Roman light-coloured ware: tradition and innovation
P. DYCZEK	Remarks on the so called legionary pottery
A. JANKOWIAK & F. TEICHNER	A household inventory of a <i>Mirobrigensis celticus</i>
G. KABAKCHIEVA	Spätromische Keramik in den Provinzen <i>Dacia Ripensis</i> und <i>Moesia Secunda</i>
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J. KRAJSEK	Late Roman pottery from <i>Municipium Claudium Celeia</i>
J. LEIDWANGER	Economic crisis and non market exchange: fabric diversity in the Late Roman 1 cargo amphoras from the 7 th century shipwreck at Yassiada (Turkey)
T. LELEKOVIĆ	Pottery from the necropoleis of <i>Mursa</i> (1 st –4 th centuries)
B. LIESEN	First century fine ware production at Xanten (Germany)
R. PALMA	La ceramica dipinta di Schedia (Egitto)
D. PARASCHIV, G. NUTU & M. IACOB	La ceramique romaine d' <i>Argamum (Moesia Inferior)</i>
S. PETKOVIĆ	Late Roman pottery from tower 19 of the later fortification of <i>Romuliana</i>
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D. RADICEVIĆ	Early Byzantine pottery from Liška Čava, near Guča (Western Serbia)
D. RATKOVIĆ	The territory of Serbia in Roman times
CHR. SCHAUER	Pottery of the late Roman and early Byzantine periods in Olympia

- G. SCHNEIDER & M. DASZKIEWICZ In-situ chemical analysis of pottery using a portable X-ray spectrometer
- A. STAROVIĆ & R. ARSIĆ Cherniakhovo-type ceramic vessels from NW Serbia and the question of inhabitants of the central Balkans in the late 4th century AD
- M. TEKOCAK Roman pottery in the Aksehir Museum
- P. VAMOS Some remarks about military pottery in *Aquincum*
- M. VUJOVIĆ & E. CVIJETIĆ *Mortaria* from Komini-Municipium S. (Montenegro)
- Y. WAKSMAN “Byzantine White Ware I”: from Late Roman to Early Byzantine Pottery in Istanbul/Constantinople
- I. ŽIŽEK Late Roman pottery in Roman graves in *Poetovio*

Bei der Korrektur und Durchsicht der Artikel stand mir das *editorial committee* zur Seite. Ganz besonders danke ich Philip Kenrick für die zuverlässige Unterstützung und Dieter Imhäuser (ars) für die gute und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit bei Satz und Layout.

Die Zitierweise wurde den Richtlinien der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts angeglichen (Ber. RGK 71, 1990, 973–998 und Ber. RGK 73, 1992, 478–540).

Susanne Biegert

Marian Mocanu

LATE ROMAN FINE POTTERY WITH STAMPED DECORATION DISCOVERED AT (L?)IBIDA (PROVINCE OF SCYTHIA)

The Roman-Byzantine town of (L?)ibida is located in the province of *Scythia*, on the road linking Constantinople with the Danubian *Limes*. The town was built in the early 4th century, during the reign of Emperor Constantine the Great, and was abandoned in the early 7th century. Covering a fortified area of 24 hectares, the town is one of the largest in the region (fig. 1).

Started in 2001, archaeological research at Slava Rusă aimed at investigating the Roman-Byzantine town (L?)ibida and the territory in its immediate vicinity. During the nine archaeological excavation campaigns, we have investigated several sections of the wall enclosure, buildings located within the town and areas located outside. Among the numerous archaeological discoveries there are 20 pottery fragments with stamped decoration. They were found in these research areas: *Curtina G* (9 fragments), *Extramuros West 3* (5 fragments), *Curtina X* (4 fragments), *Tower 10* (1 fragment), beside a shard discovered by chance (fig. 1,2).

Shards from the research areas *Curtina G*, *Extramuros West 3* and *Curtina X* were found in similar archaeological contexts (domestic pits dating between the second half of the 4th century and the end of the 6th century¹, while the pottery fragment found at research area *Tower 10* comes from inside the tower, from a layer dated to the first half of the 6th century.

Late Roman pottery with stamped decoration is found at all archaeological sites of late antiquity in Dobrogea, at the northern Black Sea, or similar settlements in Bulgaria, in *Asia Minor* and Northern Africa. In terms of Dobrogea, the largest and most representative sample of pottery with stamped decoration was discovered at the Building with Mosaic in *Tomis*², but also, such pottery was found in other parts of the ancient town³. Another town located at the Black Sea shore from which comes a significant quantity of pottery with stamped decoration is *Histria*⁴. At the Danubian *Limes* such pottery fragments were found at *Sucidava*⁵, *Capidava*⁶, *Carsium*⁷, *Dinogetia*⁸,

*Noviodunum*⁹, *Aegyssus*¹⁰ and *Halmyris*¹¹. In terms of late Roman sites within Dobrogea, pottery with stamped decoration was found at *Tropaeum Traiani*¹² and in the fortified *horreum* at Babadag-Topraichioi¹³. Returning to the Black Sea shore, but this time in *Moesia Secunda*, we note the presence of a large number of shards with stamped decoration in *Odessos*¹⁴. At the Northern Black Sea such pottery was found in the Roman settlements of *Crimea*¹⁵ and *Tanais*¹⁶.

Based on observations made on stamped decorative motifs, we have grouped the late Roman pottery with stamped decoration discovered at (L?)ibida into four types:

Type 1 – decor with geometric or vegetal motifs.

Type 2 – decor with zoomorphic motifs.

Type 3 – decor with anthropomorphic motifs.

Type 4 – decor with paleo-Christian motifs.

This way of approaching the late Roman pottery with stamped decoration was also used for the pottery sample from *Halmyris*¹⁷. For each decorative motif presented below we specify to which decorative style it belongs, according to the typology proposed by J. W. Hayes¹⁸.

Catalogue

Type 1

Kantharos – Three shards are decorated with this stamp. The first one was discovered by chance, and belongs to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is bright brown (2.5 YR 5/6). The decorative motif is disposed in a circular band and it is surrounded by four circles of rouletting outward and six incised circles inward (fig. 2,1). The second pottery fragment was discovered in research area *Curtina G*; it was produced by the Late Roman C workshops and the clay is orange (5 YR 7/6). The vessel is decorated with four *Kantharoi* disposed

¹ IACOB ET AL. 2007, 336–338; IACOB ET AL. 2009, 197–198.

² PAPUC 1973, 153–192.

³ MUNTEANU/PAPUC 1976, 147–154.

⁴ POPESCU 1965, 695–724.

⁵ SCORPAN 1978, 163–164 no. 21–25.

⁶ MATEI 1987, 100 pl. 61,2; COVACEF 1999, 159–163; opriş 2003 *passim*.

⁷ ARICESCU 1971, 354 fig. 4a.

⁸ ŞTEFAN 1948 (1945–1947), 305–306 fig. 3–4.

⁹ TOPOLEANU 1984, 192, no. 24 pl. 10,10.

¹⁰ A collection of unpublished pieces is in Tulcea Museum of History and Archaeology.

¹¹ OPAIŢ 1991, vol I, 163–165, vol II, 211 pl. 48; TOPOLEANU 1996, 143–168; TOPOLEANU 2000 *passim*.

¹² CĂTĂNICIU/BARNEA 1979, 186–187 fig. 160.

¹³ OPAIŢ 1985, 154 pl. 1,8.

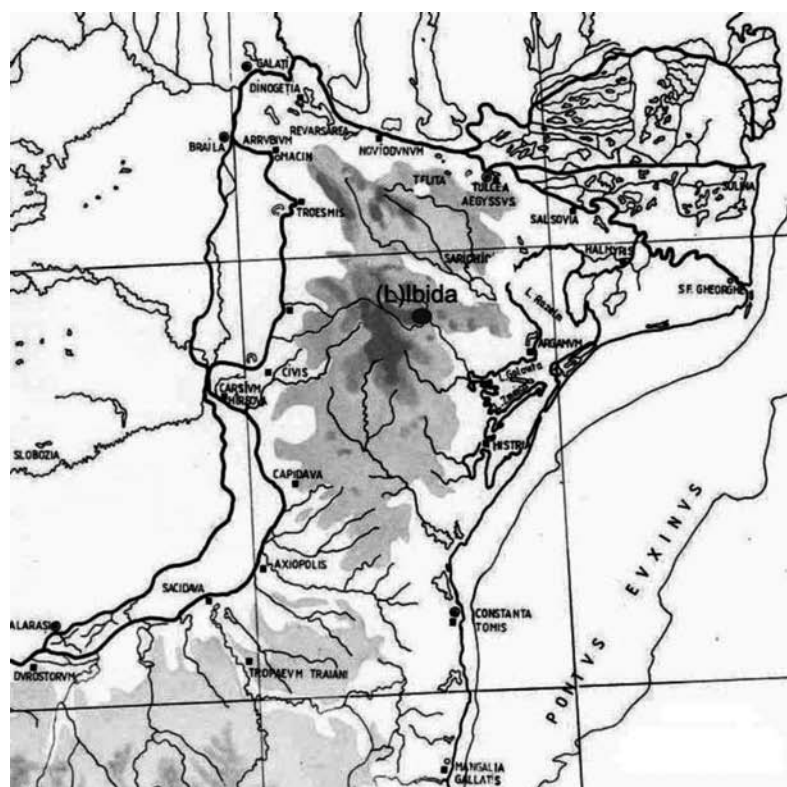
¹⁴ MINCEV 1982, 25–26 pl. 5.

¹⁵ KNIPOVICI 1952, 320 fig. 14; ZHURAVLEV 2002, 266–267 fig. 20–21.

¹⁶ ARSEN'EVA/DOMZALSKI 2002, 484 fig. 25.

¹⁷ TOPOLEANU 1996, 143–144.

¹⁸ HAYES 1972.



1



2

Fig. 1. 1 Map of Roman Dobrogea; 2 city plan of (L?)ibida.

round the floor, and the stamp is smaller than the preceding vessel (fig. 2,3). According to the typology of J. W. Hayes¹⁹, the first motif belongs to decorative style II A and the second belongs to style II B. In Roman settlements in Dobrogea wares decorated with *kantharoi* were found at: *Histria*²⁰ and *Tomis*²¹. Dating: second half of the 5th century.

Lozenge with volutes – Two pottery fragments are decorated with this motif, both have been discovered on research area Extramuros W 3 and belongs to Late Roman C Ware category. The first fragment has the clay bright brown (2.5 YR 5/6). The decorative motif is disposed in a circular band (fig.2,2). The clay of the second fragment is similar to the previous (2.5 YR 5/6). The stamp is placed round floor of the vessel and is larger than the previous (fig. 2,4). The first decorative motif belongs to decorative style II A and the second to style II B²². Analogies have been found at *Tomis*²³, *Halmyris*²⁴ and *Iatrus*²⁵. Dating: second half of the 5th century.

Row of circles between two rows of linked semicircles – This pottery fragment was produced in Late Roman C workshops and was discovered in research area Extramuros W 3. The clay is orange (YR 5 6/6), the stamp is large, repeated three times, located on the floor of the vessel (fig. 2,5). This may probably be attributed to decorative style III²⁶. Such decorative motifs have also been recorded at *Tomis*²⁷. Dating: late 5th and 6th century.

Onion – The shard was found in research area Curtina G and is a product of the Late Roman C workshops. The clay is bright brown (2.5 YR 5/6), the stamp is placed in a circular band round the floor (fig. 2,6). This decorative motif belongs to style II A²⁸. The pottery fragment is the only one in Dobrogea bearing this stamp. Dating: second half of the 5th century.

“S” motif with double outline – The findspot of this pottery fragment was the research area Extramuros W 3; it belongs to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is reddish brown (YR 2.5 4/8). It is the only piece of plate which preserves its entire rim profile and it belongs to form 3C. The stamp is placed inside, on the boundary between the rim and the wall and is repeated in a band (fig. 2,7). The motif probably belongs to decorative style II A²⁹. This decorative motif is widespread in Dobrogea, having been discovered at *Histria*³⁰, *Tomis*³¹ and *Halmyris*³². Dating: second half of the 5th century.

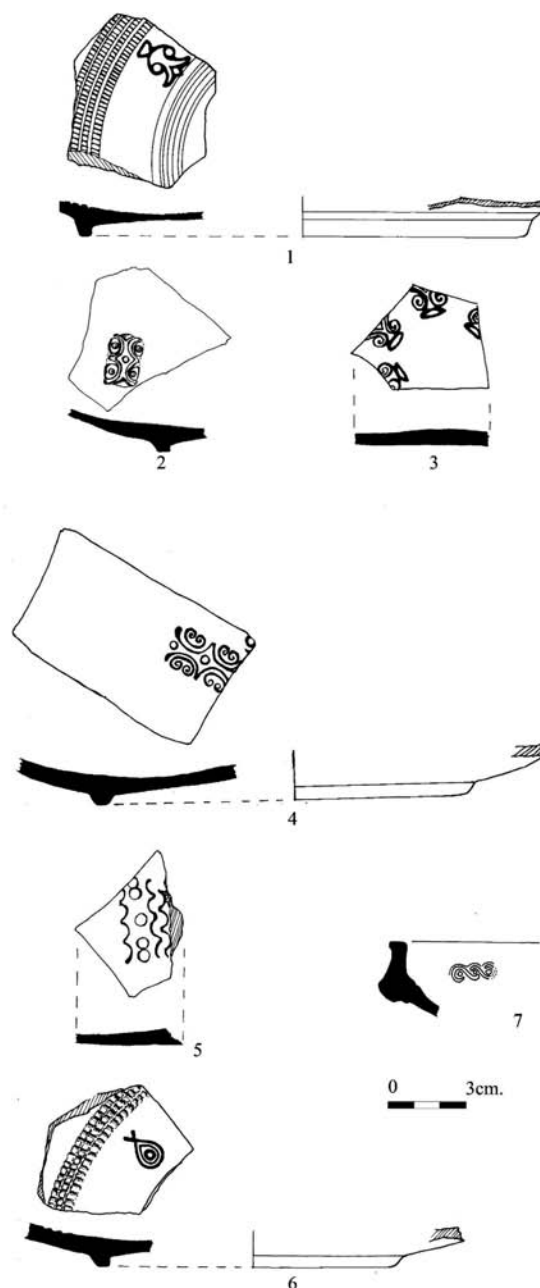


Fig. 2. Pottery with stamped decoration, type 1. – Scale 1:3.

Type 2

Hare – There are two pottery fragments decorated with this motif, discovered at (L?)ibida until now. The first of them was found in research area Curtina G and belongs to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is bright brown (YR 2.5 5/8), the stamp is small and is placed in a band of motifs round the floor of the vessel (fig. 3,8). The second of them was discovered in research area Extramuros W 3 and is also a product of the Phocaeen workshops. The clay is dull reddish brown (YR 2.5 5/4), the stamp is of medium size, placed in a band of motifs, delimited inside of the vessel by three concentric incised circles (fig. 3,9). The first motif belongs to decorative

¹⁹ Ibid. 346-350.

²⁰ POPESCU 1965, 701 fig. 2,9.

²¹ PAPUC 1973, 167-168 fig. 11,1-3.

²² HAYES 1972, 353 no. 17 fig. 73,17w.

²³ PAPUC 1973, 160 fig. 5,1.

²⁴ TOPOLEANU 1996, 146 no. 9-10 pl. 2,9-10.

²⁵ CONRAD 2007, 223 Abb. 22,1120.

²⁶ HAYES 1972, 335, no. 23 fig. 74,23a.

²⁷ PAPUC 1973, 160, fig. 5/9; MUNTEANU/PAPUC 1976, 149 pl. 2,4.

²⁸ HAYES 1972, 353 no. 13 fig. 73,13q.

²⁹ Ibid. 353, no. 19 fig. 73,19aa.

³⁰ POPESCU 1965, 706 fig. 7,2.

³¹ MUNTEANU/PAPUC 1976, 149 pl. 1,3.

³² OPAIT 1991, 165 no. 293 pl. 48; TOPOLEANU 1996, 145 no. 7 pl. 2,7.

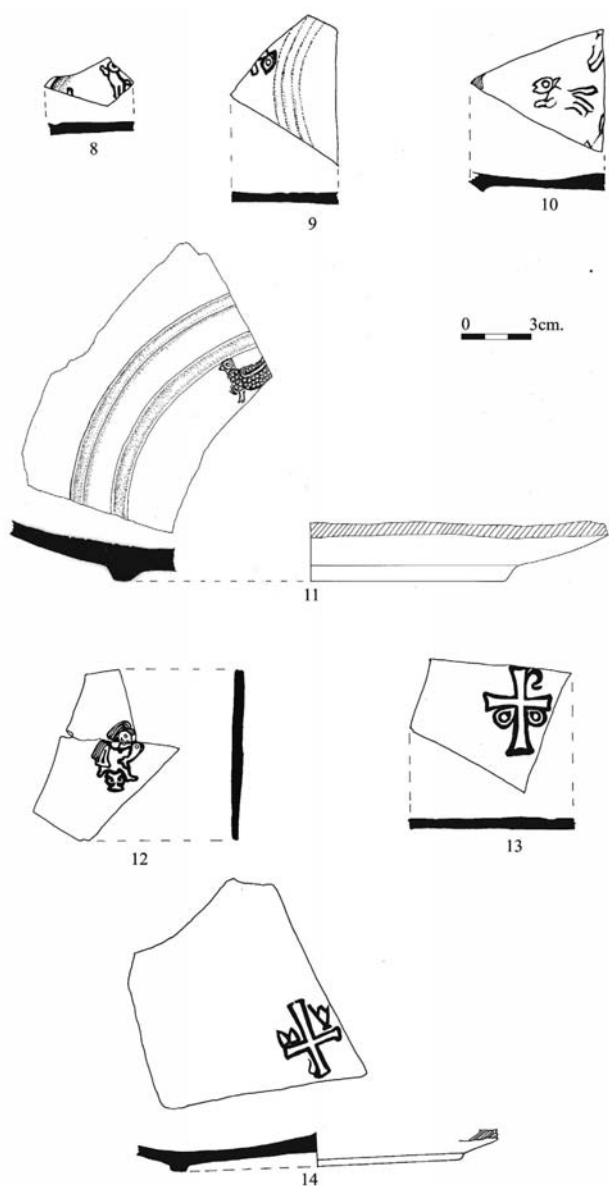


Fig. 3. Pottery with stamped decoration: 8–11 type 2; 12 type 3; 13–14 type 4. – Scale 1:3.

style II B³³ and the second motif belongs to decorative style II A³⁴. Analogies for this decorative motif have been found at *Tomis*³⁵ and *Salona*³⁶. Dating: second half of the 5th century.

Dogs – One pottery fragment was discovered in research area *Curtina X*, and belongs to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/8), the stamp is large and is placed in a band of motifs, round the floor of the vessel (fig. 3,10). The decorative motif belongs to style II B³⁷. Similar stamps have

been found at *Histria*³⁸, *Tomis*³⁹, *Odessos*⁴⁰ and *Halmyris*⁴¹. Dating: second half of the 5th century.

Peacock – this is the only shard decorated with a stamp found in research area *Tower 10* and also is the only product of north African workshops discovered until now at (*L?*)*ibida*. The clay is orange (5 YR 6/8), the motif is placed in a decorative band surrounded by four concentric circles (fig. 3,11). According J. W. Hayes, the motif belongs to decorative style D⁴². Dating: at (*L?*)*ibida* the pottery fragment was discovered in a layer which belongs to the early 6th century.

Type 3

Anthropomorphic figurine – the only pottery fragment that fits into type 3 was discovered in research area *Curtina G* and belongs to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is orange (5 YR 6/6), the motif is placed on the floor of the vessel and belongs to decorative style III (fig. 3,12). Until now we don't know analogies for this decorative motif. Dating: late 5th and 6th century.

Type 4

Cross-monogram – Two shards are decorated with this motif and were found in research area *Curtina G*. The two pottery fragments belong to Late Roman C ware, both have orange clay (5 YR 7/6). The first vessel is stamped on the floor, and under the horizontal arms of the cross it is decorated with two circular motifs (fig. 3,13). This decorative motif is widespread in the Roman settlements in Dobrogea, analogies have been found at *Histria*⁴³, *Tomis*⁴⁴, *Sacidava*⁴⁵, *Odessos*⁴⁶ and *Capidava*⁴⁷. The other vessel also has the stamp on the floor, and under the horizontal arms of the cross are written the Greek letters A and Ω (fig. 3,14). Analogies exist at *Histria*⁴⁸, *Tomis*⁴⁹ and *Halmyris*⁵⁰. Both decorative motifs belong to style III.⁵¹ Dating: late 5th and 6th century.

Greek cross with double outline – The shard was found in research area *Curtina G* and appertains to Late Roman C Ware. The clay is bright brown (2.5 YR 5/8), the stamp is placed on the floor of the vessel and the motif belongs to

³³ HAYES 1972, 357 no. 35 fig. 74,35l.

³⁴ Ibid. 357 no. 35 fig. 74,35p.

³⁵ PAPUC 1973, 161; 176 fig. 8,4.7.

³⁶ MARIN 1994, 259 no. 17.

³⁷ HAYES 1972, 357 no. 35 fig. 75,5e (similar).

³⁸ POPESCU 1965, 703 fig. 4,4.

³⁹ PAPUC 1973, 167 fig. 9,7.

⁴⁰ MINČEV 1982, 26 no.12 pl. 2,12.

⁴¹ TOPOLEANU 1996, 147 no. 16 pl. 3,16.

⁴² HAYES 1972, 257 no. 182–4 fig. 47,182g.

⁴³ POPESCU 1965, 710 fig. 8,2.3; 9,2.

⁴⁴ PAPUC 1973, 180 fig. 21,2–5.7.

⁴⁵ SCORPAN 1978, 163 no. 23 pl. 5,23.

⁴⁶ MINČEV 1982, 25 no. 9 pl. 5,9.

⁴⁷ COVACEF 1999, 159 no. 3 pl. 14,inv.37925.

⁴⁸ POPESCU 1965, 712 fig. 13,1–2.

⁴⁹ PAPUC 1973, 180 fig. 19,2.

⁵⁰ TOPOLEANU 1996, 154 no. 33 pl. 7,33.

⁵¹ HAYES 1972, 363 no. 66; 365 no. 68 fig. 78,66h.68j–k.

decorative style III⁵² (fig. 4,15). Analogies have been found at *Histria*⁵³, *Tomis*⁵⁴ and *Noviodunum*⁵⁵. Dating: late 5th and 6th century.

Cross with double outline? – Due to fragmentation of the stamps the framing is hypothetical. The first of the pottery fragments was discovered at the research area *Curtina G*, the clay is orange (5 YR 6/8), the stamp is placed on the floor of the vessel (fig. 4,16). The second fragment was found at the research area *Extramuros West 3*, the clay is bright brown (2.5 YR 5/8), the stamp is placed on the floor of the vessel (fig. 4,17). Both fragments are products of the late Roman C workshops. The decorative motif belongs to style III⁵⁶. Analogies for this motif have been recorded at *Histria*⁵⁷, *Tomis*⁵⁸ and *Odessos*⁵⁹. Dating: late 5th and 6th century.

Unidentifiable decoration – Three pottery fragments discovered at the research area *Curtina X* are decorated with unidentifiable motifs due to fragmentation. These three pottery fragments belong to Late Roman C ware. The first of them has bright brown clay (2.5 YR 5/6), the decoration belongs to style II B, and the stamp may represent a vegetable or zoomorphic motif (fig. 4,18). The next shard has bright brown clay (2.5 YR 5/8), and belongs to decorative style II A–B, the motif represented by the stamp cannot be reconstructed (fig. 4,19). The last pottery fragment has bright brown clay (2.5 YR 5/6) and belongs to decorative style III; the stamp is placed on the floor of the vessel (fig. 4,20).

Dating: the first two shards second half of the 5th century; the third pottery fragment late 5th or 6th century.

Placing the twenty pottery fragments presented in the catalogue above into the typology of J. W. Hayes⁶⁰ has the following result: ten shards are decorated with motifs belonging to style II, dated in the second half of 5th century, and nine pottery fragments are decorated with motifs belonging to style III, common in the late 5th and 6th century. The last pottery fragment belongs to African Red Slip Ware and the decorative motif appertains to style D. Comparing the pottery sample from (L?)*ibida* with the situation at the Roman Building with Mosaic from *Tomis*⁶¹, we observe that in (L?)*ibida* the decorative motifs are missing which belong to decorative style I. In *Tomis* most of the decorative motifs belong to style III, followed by the decorative motifs that belong to style II and style I.

In terms of the typological classification which was used for the pottery with stamped decoration from *Halmyris*⁶², used for the catalogue of this paper, the pottery sample from (L?)*ibida* is divided thus: seven pottery fragments appertain to type 1; four pottery fragments appertain to type 2; one shard

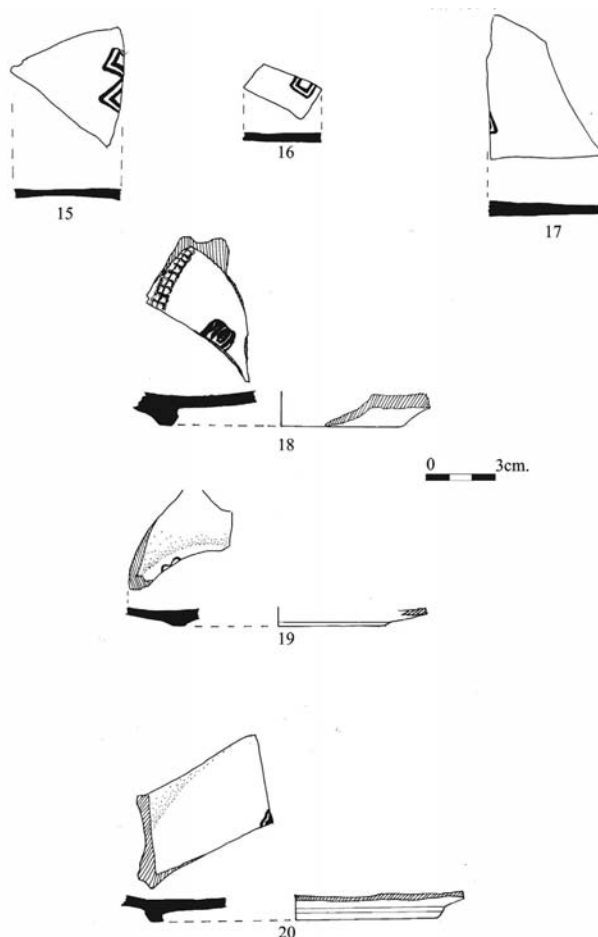


Fig. 4. Pottery with stamped decoration: 15–17 type 4; 18–20 unidentifiable decoration. – Scale 1:3.

belongs to type 3 and five pottery fragments appertain to type 4. To these are added three shards whose decorative motifs could not be determined due to the fragmentary state of the stamps. We conclude that the most common decorative motifs impressed on table wares from (L?)*ibida* are geometrical and vegetal, followed by palaeo-Christian motifs; on the other hand, anthropomorphic motifs are represented in our sample through a single piece. Comparing the situation of our sample with the sample from *Halmyris*, we conclude that the numerical distribution of the four typological categories is similar⁶³.

The last perspective from which we analyze the pottery with stamped decoration from (L?)*ibida* is given by the geographical sources of the table wares. The observations on clay lead us to conclude that 19 vessels were made in Phocaeen workshops and belong to the category Late Roman C Ware, while one vessel was made in an African workshop and belongs to the category African Red Slip Ware. This conclusion is not surprising if we consider that in Roman settlements in Dobrogea the Phocaeen table wares appear in proportions up to 90%⁶⁴.

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⁵² HAYES 1972, 367 no. 72 fig. 79,72h.

⁵³ POPESCU 1965, 714 fig. 13,8.

⁵⁴ PAPUC 1973, 180 fig. 24,2.

⁵⁵ TOPOLEANU 1984, 192 no. 24 pl. 5,8; 10,10.

⁵⁶ HAYES 1972, 365 no. 71 fig. 79,71c–e.

⁵⁷ POPESCU 1965, 707 fig. 7,3–6.

⁵⁸ PAPUC 1973, 180 fig. 23,4–7.

⁵⁹ MINČEV 1982, 27 no. 15 pl. 3,15.

⁶⁰ HAYES 1972, 346–347.

⁶¹ PAPUC 1973, 190 (table).

⁶² TOPOLEANU 1996, 143–144.

⁶³ Ibid. 154–155.

⁶⁴ At *Halmyris* the Levantine table wares appear in proportion of 89.76%, see TOPOLEANU 2000, 87 graphic 4.

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