

**ROMAN AMPHORAE DISCOVERED AT ROMULA
IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN OF 2018**

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Abstract: The article presents a lot of Roman amphorae, discovered at Romula, in the excavations from 2018. All presented amphorae were found in the central area of the former Roman city, so-called Central Fort.

The amphorae represent an important number of all Roman pottery vessel discovered in 2018. They were found in all research units, and, in all archaeological levels. Almost all of them are certainly arrived at Romula from other Roman provinces as part of commercial exchanges. The study of them indicate the Oriental origins of this kind of vessel.

Some of them were used especially for wine transport, other ones were used for more types of goods such as olive oil, wine salted fish or fish sauce.

The large number of this kind of vessels indicates a wealth category of people that could buy them that were more expensive than those of local origins.

Keywords: Roman amphorae, pottery, Romula, Roman Period, archaeological excavation.

Romula was the largest urban centre in the province of Dacia Inferior (Malvensis), but also an important economic, commercial and cultural centre.

Also located along the road connecting Dacia to Moesia Inferior, Thracia and Greece, Romula was also a relevant regional commercial centre. Proofs of this are represented by the numerous discoveries of Roman imports, primarily pottery, which come from both the eastern part of the Roman Empire and the western one.

Among the categories of ceramic vessels, we mention the amphorae, which served as containers for the transport of various food products (olive oil, fish, wine) or resins.

In this article, we present some of the amphorae discovered at Romula, in the archaeological campaign of 2018.

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Gauloise type 6 (Pl. 1: 1–2)

Description. Gauloise 1 amphorae have as characteristics the short funnel-shaped neck, the wide mouth in continuation of the neck.

They were made of compact fabric, containing fine sand. The firing is oxidised, complete, of light brick-red colour. On the exterior they have a yellowish slips.

These amphorae have been widely dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, being discovered in secondary position.

Analogies/Chronology. Amphorae of this type have analogues in earlier Romula campaigns, where they were dated to the first third of the 3rd century AD¹, respectively in the middle of the third century AD.²

Zeest 1960, type 90/Dressel 24/Class 57

This type of amphorae was first identified in the Bospora Kingdom in the northern Black Sea.³

Some archaeologists believe it is possible to derive from the Porto-Recanti type⁴, which was discovered in Italy, Noricum and Pannonia, during the Claudian Period of the second century AD, others believe that this amphora was produced in Italy and may have had as prototype the Dressel 6B type amphorae.⁵

It is considered to be similar to the Dressel 24 amphorae, which circulated in the 1st–3rd centuries AD, having as production centre places near Pergamum and other regions of Asia Minor, circulating around the Black Sea and the Danube region, the eastern Mediterranean, Greece, the Aegean Sea and western Asia Minor.⁶

These amphorae are also known as other typologies of amphorae in the Black Sea, Middle and Lower Danube region, according to Piotr Dyczek⁷

Description. Amphorae of the Zeest 90 type have a high ovoid body. The neck is long, with a conical profile, narrowed at the top. The funnel-shaped mouth is wide. Depending on the profiles of the rims, some variants can be identified. Its profile varies from arched inwards, to the continuation of the walls, with its

¹ M. Negru, A. Streinu, *Ceramica romană/Roman pottery*, in (ed. M. Negru, C. Schuster) *Raport privind cercetările arheologice sistematice din anul 2015, Seria Rapoarte Arheologice, I*, Târgoviște, Cetatea de Scaun Publishing House, 2016, p. 37, pl. 29: 2765.

² M. Negru, *Amfore romane*, in M. Negru (coord.), St.-E. Gamureac, P. Gherghe, L. Amon, C.E. Stefan, V. Petac, S. Ene, *Romula: Raport privind cercetările arheologice din anul 2013/ Report on the archaeological research from 2013, Seria rapoarte arheologice, Archaeological Series, II*, Cluj-Napoca, Casa Cărții de Știință Publishing House, 2022, p. 52, 237, Pl. 38: 29.

³ I. B. Zeest, *Keramiceskaia Tara Bospora, Materiali i issledovania po arheologii SSSR*, 83, Moskva, 1960, Pl. XXXVI: 90.

⁴ P. Dyczek, *Roman amphorae of the 1st–3rd centuries AD found on the Lower Danube. Typology*, Warszawa, 2001, p. 174.

⁵ University of Southampton (2014) *Roman Amphorae: a digital resource* [data-set]. York: Archaeology Data Service, https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/details.cfm?id=88, <https://doi.org/10.5284/1028192>, accesat la 15 mai 2023

⁶ *Ibidem*.

⁷ See P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 174–175, where they are identified as Mau XXIX, M 102/175/235, Ostia II, Popilian type III, Kapitan 130, Friedber 51, Benghazi MR amphora 18, Radulescu 3b, Scorpan VIII, Opait III, Hayes 1983 type 15 and 18, Peacock Class 57, Kelemen 23, Bjelajac XVI.

thickening towards the edges. The tall handles have a rounded rectangular profile, being attached to the shoulder of the amphora and the upper part of its neck. The base is conical, which means that a support was required for its laying.

The fabric is semi-fine, compact, without visible porosities. It contains fragments of quartz and mica, visible to the naked eye. The firing is oxidised and complete. These amphorae have a beige colour with some shades. They have rare grooves of large dimensions on the outside. Some of these amphorae have *tituli picti*, made with red paint.

Origin. The stamps on the handles of these amphorae are in Greek letters, which indicates their region of production in the sphere of the Greek culture of the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Among the stamps with Greek letters discovered we mention: SEX(TUS), COR(NELIVS) TA, BONO (SI), ANT(ONIVS), ATHE(NAEUS), ATHE(NODOTUS) or ATHE(NODORUS) at Romula, respectively DIO at Slăveni.⁸

The HPAKAA⁹ type stamps, might indicate Herakleia Pontike within the Roman province of Pontus et Bithynia, in the southern and southwestern parts of the Black Sea.¹⁰

There are also archaeological beliefs according to which the Zeest 90 amphorae were produced in the Aegean region.¹¹ Regarding the origin in the regions of Greek culture, in the Black Sea or in the Aegean, arguments are some stamps like CTPATONEIKOY, YOY, MAPKOY.¹²

Diffusion area and chronology

Amphorae of this type are common in archaeological sites in the Roman provinces of the Lower Danube. Thus, in Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) the most numerous amphorae were discovered at Romula. They were dated in this site throughout the Roman era, from the second quarter of the 2nd century to the middle of the 3rd century¹³, from the end of the 2nd century to the first half of the 3rd century AD¹⁴, from the first half to the middle of the 3rd century AD¹⁵, respectively, widely dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.¹⁶

⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 41, Pl. LXXXVI: 22.

⁹ D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, București, 1978, p. 116, fig. 19: 19; Gh. Popilian, *Contribution à la typologie des amphores romaines découvertes en Olténie (IIe–IIIe siècles de n.è.)*, Dacia, NS, 18, 1974, p. 140, Pl. 3: 3; Idem, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia*, p. 41, Pl. LXXXVI: 3.

¹⁰ A. Ardeț, *Amforele din Dacia romană*, Timișoara, Mirton Publishing House, 2006, p. 112.

¹¹ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, 183; N. Jevremovic, *La ceramique des remparts sud et ouest decouverte sur le site Diana-Karatas*, in Kondic VI. (Editor), *Cahiers des Portes de Fer*, IV, Beograd, 1987, p. 56, type IV: 10; A. Suceveanu, *La céramique romaine des Ier–IIIe siècle ap. J.-C.* Histria X, Bucarest 2000, p. 174, type LXI.

¹² A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 106–107.

¹³ M. Negru, St.-E. Gamureac, P. Gherghe, L. Amon, C. E. Stefan, V., Petac, S. Ene, *Romvla, Seria rapoarte arheologice, Archaeological Series, II, Romula: Raport privind cercetările arheologice din anul 2013/ Report on the archaeological research from 2013*, Cluj-Napoca, 2022, p. 57–60, nos. cat. 30–58.

¹⁴ Gh. Popilian, *op. cit.*, type 2, p. 40–44, Pl. XV: 195–200.

¹⁵ M. Negru, A. Streinu, *op. cit.*, p. 36, Pl. 29: 1992, 3525.

¹⁶ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 106–108, fig. 97, p. 115, 118; Pl. XV: 128; XVI: 132.

In the province of Dacia Superior (Apulensis), amphorae of this type were discovered at Potaissa and Apulum, where they were dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD.¹⁷

In Moesia Inferior, similar amphorae have been discovered at Histria, where they were dated in the first half of the 3rd century AD¹⁸, at Durostorum, where they were dated to the second half of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century AD¹⁹, and at Novae, in the 2nd century and in the first half of the 3rd century AD.²⁰

In Moesia Superior, at *Diana-Karatas*, the amphorae discovered were dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD.²¹

Zeest 90 type amphorae discovered in archaeological contexts were widely dated between the 1st and 4th centuries AD.²²

Use. These amphorae would have been predominantly used to transport olive oil²³, as indicated by a *dipinto* on an amphora at Romula²⁴, without excluding the wine.²⁵

Zeest 1960 type, 90a (Pl. 1: 3–4)

Amphorae with long conical mouth, thin wall and inner arched rim, with rounded edge.

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel (Pl.1:4), no colour-coating inside the vessel (Pl. 1: 3).

These amphorae have been discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 1: 3) and middle of the 3rd century AD. (Pl. 1: 4)

Zeest 1960 type, 90b (Pl. 1: 5–7)

The amphorae in variant b have a less wide conical mouth at the top, almost cylindrical. Amphorae of this variant were discovered at Romula in archaeological contexts from the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.²⁶

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel.

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 1: 6), respectively in the middle of the 3rd century AD. (Pl. 1: 5, Pl. 1: 7).

¹⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 111–112.

¹⁸ A. Suceveanu, *op. cit.*, p. 174, type LXI, Pl. 85: 9, 10.

¹⁹ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 112.

²⁰ P. Dyczek, p. 177.

²¹ Jevremović, *op. cit.*, p. 56, type IV: 10.

²² P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, 193–194.

²³ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 108.

²⁴ D. Tudor, Romula, Bucuresti, 1968, p. 122, no. 170.

²⁵ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, 192.

²⁶ Negru *et al.*, *Romvla, Seria rapoarte arheologice...*, pp. 53–54, 238–239, pl. 39, nos. 38–47.

Zeest 1960 type, 90v type (Pl. 1: 8, Pl. 2: 1)

Other classifications: Dyczeck 2001, type 25a/Ardet 2006, type 8a

There were discovered fragments of the upper part and mouth of the vessels.

The Zeest 90v variant has a wide conical mouth with thickened rim, slightly turned inward, with rounded edge.

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel (Pl. 1: 8), without colour-coating on the inside (Pl. 2: 1).

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dating in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 1) and to the second half of the 2nd century (Pl. 1: 8).

Zeest 90v.1/Dressel 24/Ostia IV type (Pl. 2: 2–3)

The Zeest 90v.1 variant comprises amphorae with a wide conical mouth, rim turned inwards with a wide horizontal edge.

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel (Pl. 2: 2–3).

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 2, 8740).

In the previous archaeological research at Romula, they were discovered in archaeological context dated to the last decade of the 2nd century and the first third of the 3rd century AD²⁷, middle of the 3rd century AD²⁸, respectively 2nd–3rd centuries AD.²⁹

Zeest 1960, type 90g/Suceveanu 2000, type LXI, Pl. 85:9 (Pl. 2: 4, Pl. 2: 5)

The Zeest 90g variant comprises fragments of amphorae from the upper part, with the conical mouth, thickened rim, turned inward, with the rounded edge. This variant includes the most numerous amphorae of this type discovered at Romula.

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel (Pl. 2: 4)

Soft fabric without visible degreasers. Complete firing. Whitish colour (Pl. 2: 5)

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the first quarter of the 2nd century AD (Pl. 2:4) and the second half of the 2nd century (Pl. 2: 5).

Similar with Dressel 1879, type 9–10/Lyon/Beltran type 72 (?) (Pl. 2: 6–8)

Description. Amphora with funnel-shaped neck, wide everted mouth, oblique outplayed rim.

Compact, gritty fabric with fine sand, uniform firing, light brick-red colour, traces of red paint.

²⁷ M. Negru, A. Streinu, *op. cit.*, p. 37, Pl. 29, 64: 2279, 3525, 3313.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 37, Pl. 29, 64: 1992.

²⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 37, Pl. 29, 64: 1758.

Semi-fine fabric with sand and mica. Complete firing. Brick-red and yellowish colour (Pl. 2: 6–7), or light brick-red (Pl. 2: 8).

These amphorae have been discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 8) and to the second half of the 2nd century (Pl. 2: 6–7)

Analogies/Chronology. Amphorae of this type were discovered in Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) at Romula, where they were dated to the middle of the 3rd century AD.³⁰

Origin. This type of amphora was produced in Lower Pannonia³¹, without excluding other Roman provinces on the Lower Danube. These amphorae were discovered at Romula, from the second quarter of the 2nd century to the middle of the 3rd century AD.

Use: The use of these amphorae is unknown.

Zeest 1960, type 80b, Pl. XXXIII (Pl. 3: 1–2)

Brukner 1981, type 18, T 164: 85/ /Dyczek 2001, 153–159, type 21, fig. 80/Ardeț 2006, type 6. A, Pl. X: 96, 97/Suceveanu 2000, type LVIII: 12, 14–16

Description. Amphorae with low globular body. The neck is cylindrical, and the base has a support ring.

The rim is horizontal or obliquely wide. The handles are attached to the shoulder and under the rim.

Fine compact fabric. Complete firing. Beige colour in section. Whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside of the vessel (Pl. 3: 1).

Semi-fine fabric with sand and mica. Complete firing. Yellowish and brick-red colour (Pl. 3: 2).

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 3:1) and to the second half of the 2nd century (Pl. 3: 2).

Analogies/Chronology. Amphorae of this type were discovered in Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) at Romula, dating to the last decade of the 2nd century AD and the first third of the 3rd century AD³², 2nd–3rd centuries AD.³³ In Dacia Superior (Apulensis), similar amphorae were discovered at Cincșor, where they were dated to 2nd–3rd centuries AD.³⁴

In Moesia Inferior, these amphorae were generally dated to the 1st–3rd centuries AD.³⁵ In Histria, they were dated to the 1st–3rd centuries AD.³⁶

In Pannonia Inferior, at Sirmium, these amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts from the 4th century AD.³⁷

³⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 37, Pl. 29: 2611, 3843, 2350.

³¹ O. Brukner, *Rimska keramika u Jugosloven delu provincije Dolnje Panonije*, Beograd 1981, p. 185.

³² Negru *et al.*, *Romvla, Seria rapoarte arheologice...*, p. 62, 213, Pl. 42: 77.

³³ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 91–92, Pl. X/96.

³⁴ *Idem*, pp. 91–92, Pl. X: 97.

³⁵ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 153–159, type 21, fig. 80.

³⁶ A. Suceveanu, *op. cit.*, p. 171–172, type LVIII: 12, 14–16)

Origin. It is believed that amphorae of this type originated in Pontes and Asia Minor, where they were dated to the 1st century AD.³⁸, respectively in the Eastern Mediterranean, northern Black Sea, Pannonia and Middle Danube.³⁹

Use: This type of amphorae was used to transport olive oil, wine, salted fish or fish sauce.⁴⁰

Dyczek 2001 type, 30/Soultov 1985 type, type 1 (Pl. 3: 3)

Description. Short amphora with strongly bulging body, ring-shaped base, cylindrical neck, outsplayed rim, lamellar handles.

Fabric. Compact fabric, with fine sand and small fragments of limestone. Uniform firing, brick-red colour.

The amphora was discovered in an archaeological context that can be dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD.

Analogies/Chronology. In the province of Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) at Romula, these amphorae were discovered in a layer dated with a coin from Hadrian,⁴¹ in the last decade of the 2nd century AD, and the first third of the 3rd century AD⁴² and the second half of the 2nd century AD, to the penultimate decade of the 2nd century AD.⁴³

In Moesia Inferior, this type of amphorae circulated in the 3rd–4th centuries AD.⁴⁴

Origin: These amphorae originated in Moesia Inferior, where, in the second half of the 2nd century AD, were produced in large numbers in Pavlikeni, Hotnitsa, Butovo.⁴⁵

Use: It is believed that the amphorae of this type were used to transport wine.⁴⁶

Kapitän 1972, type II (Pl. 3: 4–5)

Other classifications: Zeest 1960, type 79b, Pl. XXXII:79b /Popilian 1976, type 4, Pl. XV:201 /Dyczek 2001, 172 type 18, fig. 75 /Brukner 1981, type 15, Pl. 163:67, 69–71 /Ardeț 2006, type 9g /Suceveanu 2000, type LIX, Pl. 84:1–2 /Jevremovic 1987, type IV:5.

Form description. Amphora with ovoid body, cylindrical neck, in continuation of the wall. Massively over-raised handles are attached to the shoulder and neck of the amphora. The leg is tubular.

³⁷ O. Brukner, *op. cit.*, p. 185.

³⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 185; P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 157.

³⁹ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, 91.

⁴⁰ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 168.

⁴¹ M. Negru, A. Streinu, *op. cit.*, p. 37, pl. 29: 3558.

⁴² Negru et al., *Romvla, Seria rapoarte arheologice...*, p. 64–65, 248, Pl. 44: 92.

⁴³ *Ibidem*, p. 64–65, 248, Pl. 44: 93.

⁴⁴ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 228.

⁴⁵ B. Sultov, B., *Ceramic production on the territory of Nicopolis ad Istrum (2nd–4th century)*, p. 74; P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, 226.

⁴⁶ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 228.

Semi-fine fabric with much sand and mica. Complete firing. Yellowish and brick-red colour (Pl. 3: 4–5).

These amphorae were discovered in archaeological contexts dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 3: 4), the middle of the 3rd century AD (Pl. 3: 5).

Analogy/Chronology. Amphorae of this type were discovered in Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) at Romula, where they were dated to the 3rd century AD⁴⁷, middle of the 3rd century AD⁴⁸, second half of the 2nd century, to the middle of the 3rd century AD.⁴⁹

In the province of Dacia, this type of amphorae, frequently encountered, was generally dated from the middle of the 2nd century AD to the beginning of the 4th century AD.⁵⁰

In Moesia Superior they were dated to the 3rd century AD⁵¹, and in Lower Pannonia, in the 3rd–4th centuries AD.⁵²

These amphorae were produced and circulated in the 1st–5th centuries AD.⁵³

Origin. This type of amphorae originates in the Aegean region and the coasts of the Eastern Mediterranean⁵⁴, Pontes⁵⁵, Aegean Sea, possibly also at Romula.⁵⁶

Use. Amphorae of this type were used to transport wine.⁵⁷

Zeest 1960, type 77 (Pl. 3: 6)

Other classifications: Brukner 1981, type 7, T 157: 18–19/Kabackieva 2000, 72, Pl. XV: 55/Suceveanu 2000, type LIX, Pl. 84: 2

Form description. Amphora with ovoid body and cylindrical neck. The mouth is in continuation of the walls, and the rim is rounded on the outside. Under the rim, there is an embossed ring. The handles are attached to the shoulder and upper part of the neck. The base has a conical bottom.

Technological details. The compact semi-fine paste contains ingredients visible to the naked eye. The firing is oxidised, having a brick-red colour, yellowish colour-coating.

This amphora can be dated to 2nd–3rd centuries AD. (Pl. 3: 8).

Origin. These amphorae were produced in the North of the Black Sea.⁵⁸

⁴⁷ Gh. Popilian, *op. cit.*, p. 44–45, Pl. XV/201.

⁴⁸ M. Negru, A. Streinu, *op. cit.*, p. 37, Pl. 29: 2731, 2291, 5909, 4097.

⁴⁹ Negru 2022, 65, Pl. 43: 86–89; 44: 90–91.

⁵⁰ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 128–129, type 9g.

⁵¹ N. Jevremović, *op. cit.*, p. 56, type IV: 5.

⁵² O. Brukner, *op. cit.*, p. 185–186, type 15, Pl. 163: 67, 69–71.

⁵³ P. Dyczek, *op. cit.*, p. 141–143.

⁵⁴ *Ibidem*, 141.

⁵⁵ O. Brukner, *op. cit.*, p. 185.

⁵⁶ A. Ardeț, *op. cit.*, p. 129–130.

⁵⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 129.

⁵⁸ I. B. Zeest, *op. cit.*, p. 131.

Analogies/Chronology. In Moesia Inferior, similar amphorae were discovered at Oescus⁵⁹ and Novae⁶⁰, where they were dated to the 1st century AD, respectively to Histria, where they were dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD.⁶¹

In Lower Pannonia, amphorae of this type were discovered at Sirmium and Mursa, where they were dated to the 1st century AD.⁶²

Use. There is no definite information on what this amphora contained.

Conclusions

The batch of amphorae presented indicates a preference of the city's population for products coming from the eastern part of the Roman Empire, including the Black Sea region.

The most numerous amphorae discovered belong to the Zeest 90 type, within which several variants can be identified. These amphorae have the same fine, compact fabric, of beige colour, with whitish colour-coating on the outside and inside. In some amphorae, the colour-coating is missing inside. A single vessel has a soft fabric of whitish colour.

Very numerous are also the amphorae of Kapitan II type, with their specific high ovoid shape and brick-red sandy fired fabric. They might have an Eastern Mediterranean origin, but we do not exclude the possibility of their production at Romula.

The large number of amphorae in the central area of the archaeological site undoubtedly indicates a greater financial capacity of the inhabitants of this area, as well as their preference for imported goods.

Plates

Plate 1. Romula. Roman amphorae.

Plate 2. Romula. Roman amphorae.

Plate 3. Romula. Roman amphorae.

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⁵⁹G. Kabakcieva, Oescus. *Castra Oescensia. Rannorimskiat voenen lager pri yctieto ha Iskir*, 1, Sofia, 2000., p. 72, Pl. XV: 55.

⁶⁰B. Sultov, *op. cit.*, p. 55, fig. 7g.

⁶¹A. Suceveanu, *op. cit.*, p. 157–157, type LIX, Pl. 84: 2.

⁶²O. Brukner, *op. cit.*, p. 185–186, Type 7, T 157: 18–19.

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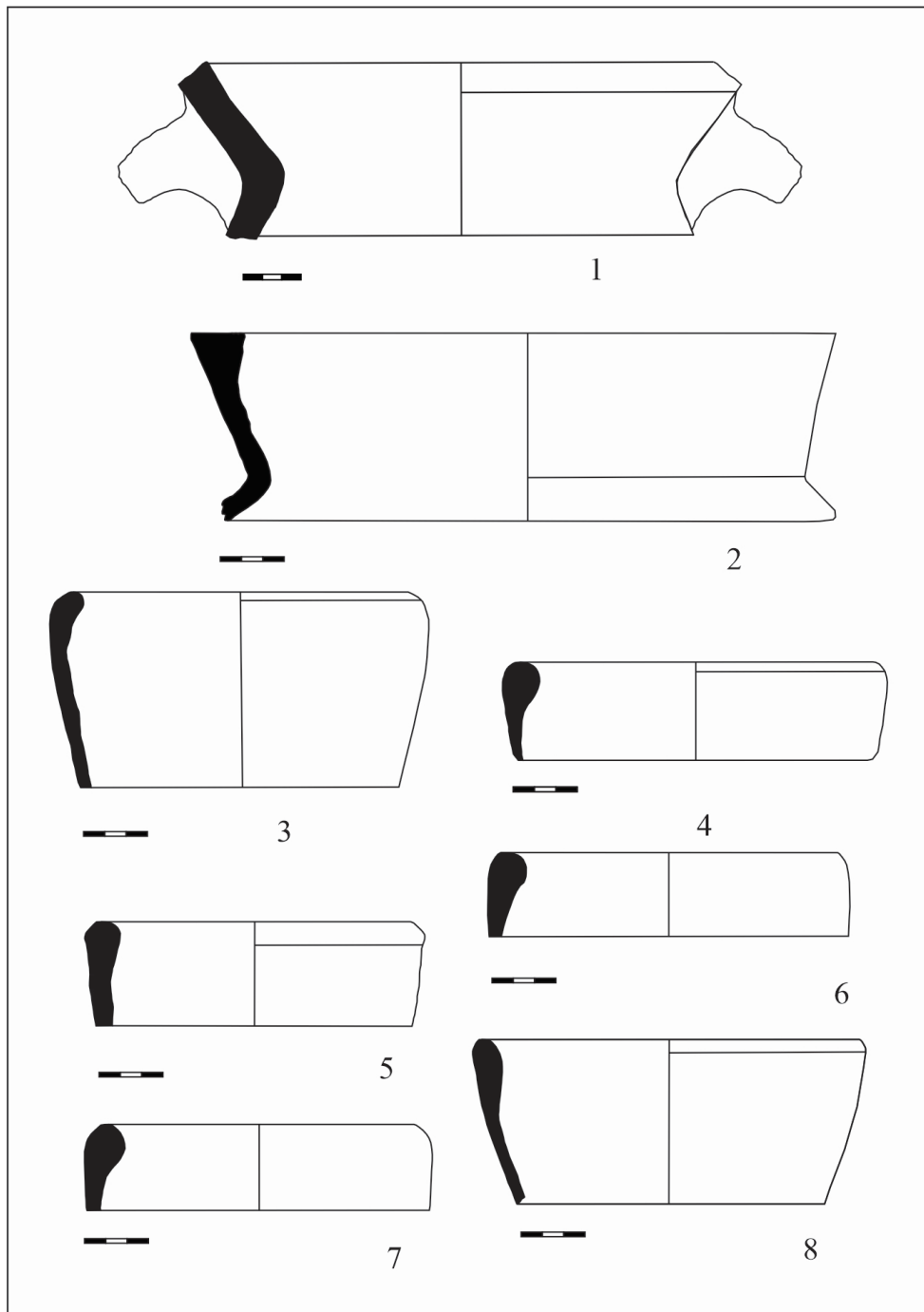


Plate 1. Romula. Roman amphorae.

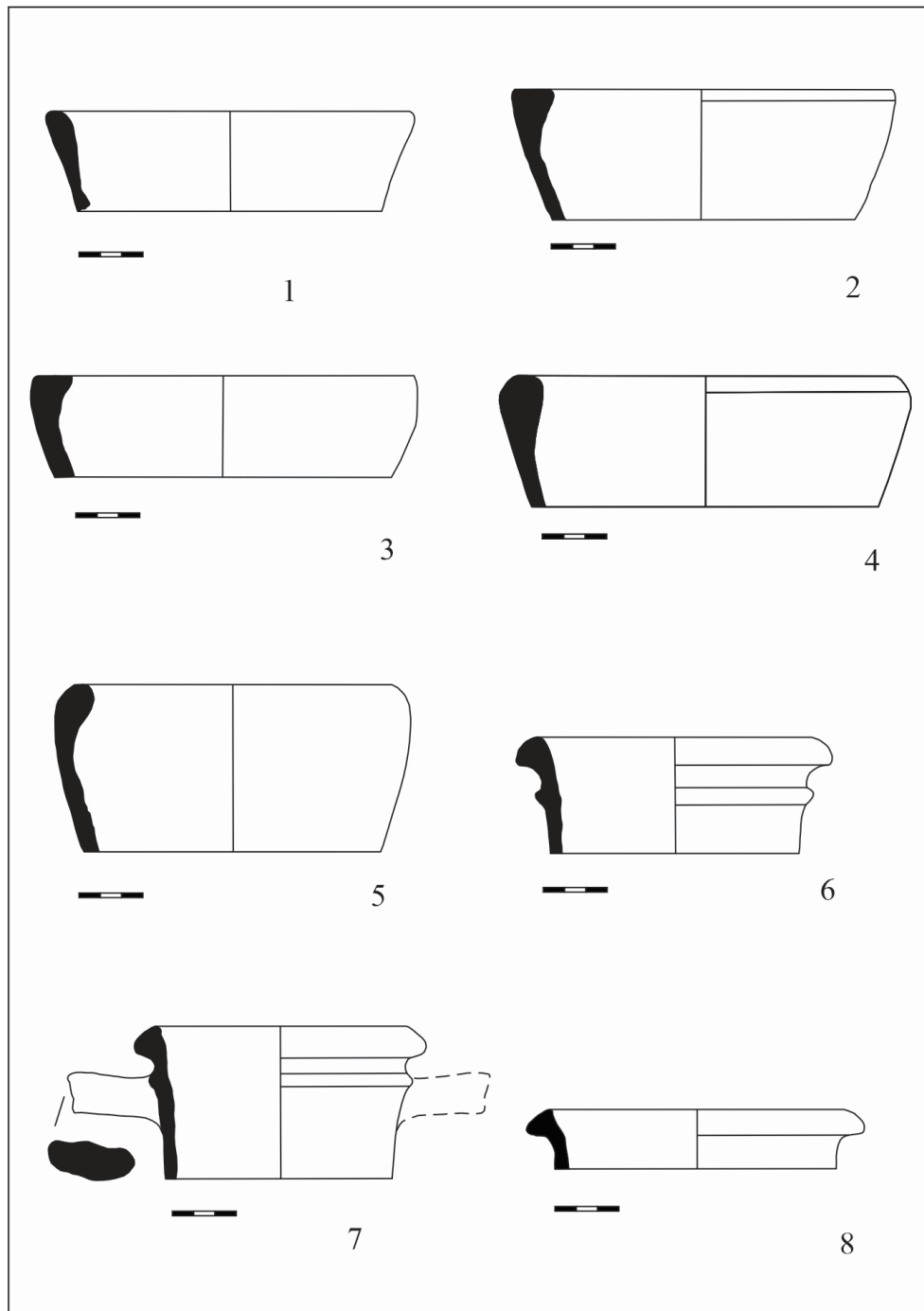


Plate 2. Romula. Roman amphorae.

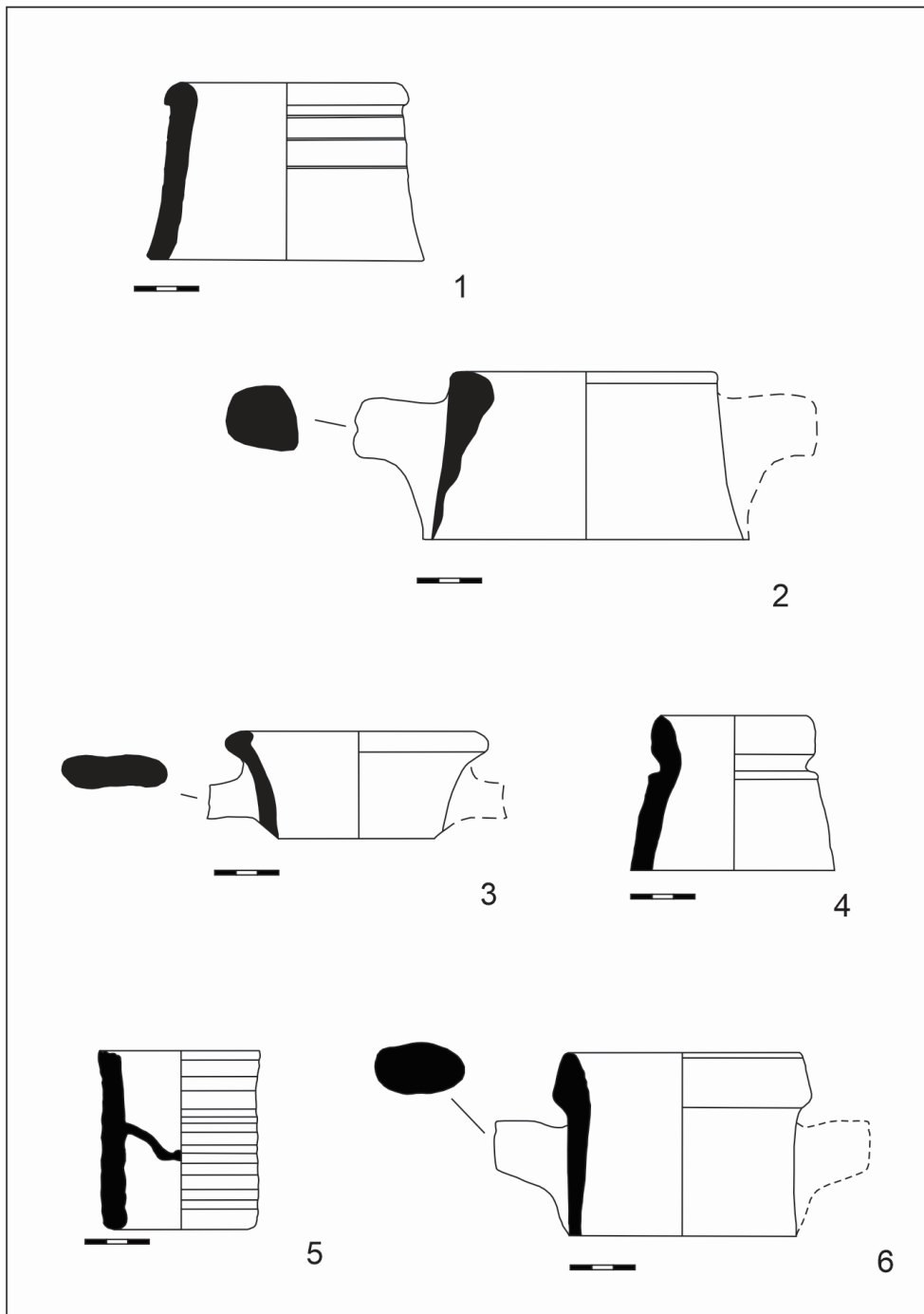


Plate 3. Romula. Roman amphorae.

