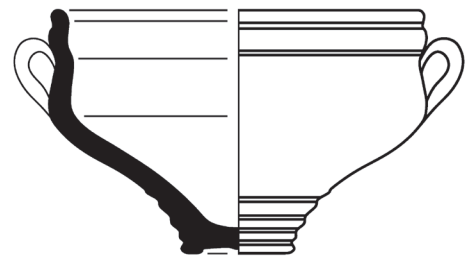


# THE YURTA-STROYNO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

The Pottery Studies



Petra Tušlová

This is the second volume of the final studies related to the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project, which investigated a Roman rural settlement located along the middle stream of the Tundzha River, in south-eastern Bulgaria (the Roman province of Thrace). It is fully focused on the pottery material found during the excavation and surface survey, mostly dated to the Roman Imperial period.



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The Pottery Studies

Petra Tušlová

Studia Hercynia, monographs 3

Studia Hercynia, monographs 3

Petra Tušlová: The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. The Pottery Studies.

#### **Proofreading**

Judd Burden

**Front cover:** Two handled cup found at Yurta-Stroyno dated to the 2nd–3rd c. AD.

This work was supported by the European Regional Development Fund project “Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World” (reg. no.: CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16\_019/0000734) implemented at Charles University, Faculty of Arts. The project is carried out under the ERDF Call “Excellent Research” and its output is aimed at employees of research organizations and Ph.D. students.



EUROPEAN UNION  
European Structural and Investment Funds  
Operational Programme Research,  
Development and Education



**Exchange:** Institute of Classical Archaeology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Celetná 20, 110 00, Praha 1, Czech Republic

**Subscription:** Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Publishing House, nám. Jana Palacha 2, 116 38, Praha 1, Czech Republic (books@ff.cuni.cz)

**Publisher:** Charles University, Faculty of Arts, nám. Jana Palacha 2, 116 38 Praha 1, Czech Republic

Printed by Togga Prague

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ISBN 978-80-7671-110-5 (print)

ISBN 978-80-7671-111-2 (online : pdf)



OPEN ACCESS

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*To my family.  
Thank you for your support, understanding and love.*





## Preface

This book is the second volume related to the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project (SAP) carried out in cooperation with the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol and the Institute of Classical Archaeology at Charles University in Prague. The project was undertaken in the years 2014–2016, investigating the Roman rural settlement of Yurta-Stroyno located in Thrace, nowadays Bulgaria. The first volume, *The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Studies on the Roman Rural Settlement in Thrace*, was published in 2022 in the same edition of the *Studia Hercynia Monographs*.<sup>1</sup> It gives final reports on the excavation and surface survey, and provides studies related to the different kinds of materials uncovered at the site.

The second book of the series was originally planned to be published in 2022, and as such it is referred to in the first volume. It is fully dedicated to the pottery assemblage found at the site of Yurta-Stroyno, including material from the excavation and surface survey.

The book is based on my PhD thesis called *Roman and Late Antique Pottery from Ancient Thrace. Selected Assemblages from the Yambol District* defended in 2020 at the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the Charles University in Prague and it presents one of several pottery assemblages processed within the thesis. The work supervisor was Peter Pavúk,<sup>2</sup> the reviewers were Nicholas Hudson<sup>3</sup> and Billur Tekkök Karaöz,<sup>4</sup> to whom I would like to thank for their invaluable feedback including advice and recommendations which helped me to restructure the text into the form of this book.

I would also like to thank the whole SAP team, as each member helped with the pottery processing at some point. Special thanks go to Barbora Weissová, Věra Doležálková, Johana Tlustá/Stejskalová and Dorothea Mildová, who assisted me the most with drawing, photographing, describing, and digitalization of the pottery. Also, I would like to express my gratitude to Adéla Sobotková, who brought me to the Yambol District in the first place as without her, the whole project – as well as my PhD thesis – would never have happened; to Peter Pavúk, for his continual support and the creation of a suitable environment at the Institute of Classical Archaeology in Prague to finish, and to publish, the project results; and to Todor Valchev, from the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol, for his help and support in Bulgaria.

Drawings and photos of selected sherds and pottery groups were consulted with specialists, who helped me to identify some of the imported wares and single sherds. In this regard, I would especially like to thank Billur Tekkök Karaöz for her useful ideas concerning the fine wares, and Diana Dobрева, Andrei Opaïț and Sergey Vnukov, concerning the transport amphorae. The final classifications and interpretations are, however, my own, and it is me, who is fully responsible for any inconsistencies or misinterpretations.

As the first volume, this book was published with the financial support of the European Regional Development Fund project ‘Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World’ (reg. no.: CZ.02. 1. 01/0.0/0.0/16\_019/0000734).

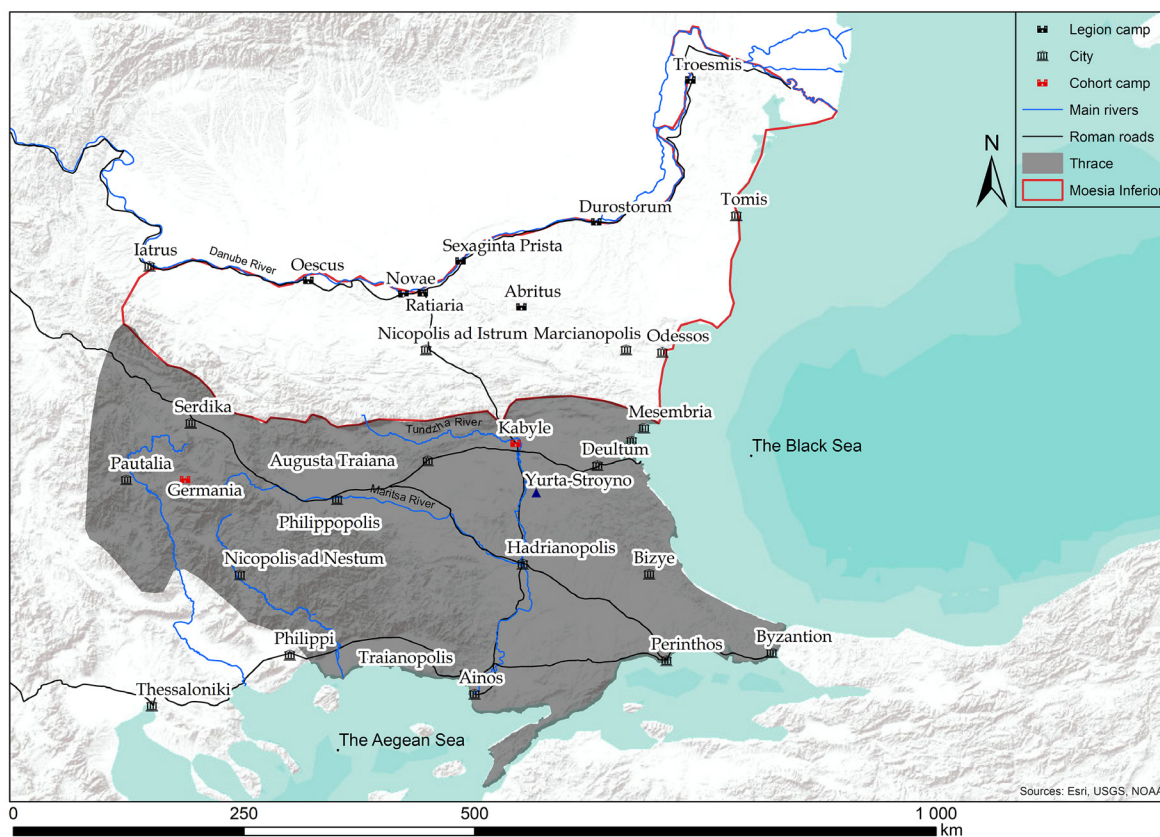
Prague, 31. 12. 2022  
Petra Tušlová

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- 1 TUŠLOVÁ, P. – WEISSOVÁ, B. – BAKARDZHIEV, S. (eds.) 2022: *The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Studies on the Roman Rural Settlement in Thrace*. *Studia Hercynia Monographs* 2. Prague.
  - 2 Charles University, Prague.
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  - 4 Başkent University, Ankara.



## Short introduction to Yurta-Stroyno

The archaeological site of Yurta is located in the Yambol District, Elhovo Municipality, about 1.5 km north-east of the village of Stroyno (**Map 1**). Since there are several ancient settlements located in the vicinity of the village, it was denominated Yurta-Stroyno for its clear identification.



**Map 1: Location of Yurta-Stroyno within the Roman province of Thrace at the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.**

The site was heavily disturbed by treasure hunters in 2004 leading to rescue excavations by the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol in 2006 and 2007 (BAKARDZHIEV 2007, 240; BAKARDZHIEV 2008, 472), which established its chronological classification into the Roman Imperial period and identified it as a *vicus* of Roman army veterans. Only single small finds were published within the excavation reports, the pottery was only briefly mentioned. Larger scale excavations were jointly carried out in 2014–2016 by the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol and the Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University in Prague, focusing on the excavation of a single house and a surface survey of the presumed core of the settlement. For detailed information regarding the settlement, and its investigation, see the preliminary reports (TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2014; 2017; 2018; TUŠLOVÁ *et al.* 2015) and, especially, the final publication (TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV eds. 2022).

The pottery assemblage of the joint teams investigating the settlement in 2014–2016 under the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project (SAP) is presented in this book, including a selection of the pottery material found during the excavation and the surface survey.

# The pottery assemblage

## INTRODUCTION

The site of Yurta-Stroyno was heavily looted in the past, leaving disturbed contexts, which did not provide us with good chronological data. This disturbance applies to the excavated house, which was almost fully looted before our investigation; to the cultural layer(s) lying north of the house at the presumed courtyard which were mixed up in Antiquity; to the unsecure origin of the pits inside of the excavated house; and to the material from the surface survey, which is, by its definition, out of stratigraphical context. Consequently, all the collected pottery material is considered as unstratified, without clear original contexts, and as such without a chronological classification which could otherwise be provided by the stratigraphy. All the sherds had to be dated based on parallels and compared with other pottery assemblages from Thrace, Moesia Inferior, and other regions of the Roman world. The only attribution we can give to the sherds is their spatial distribution either in the excavated area, or within the surface survey grid.

## THE EXCAVATIONS

The three years of excavations brought to light the stone foundations of a five-room house located in the south-western part of the settlement, with a courtyard to the north (**Maps 2-3**). The individual rooms of the house were named from west to east using capital letters for better orientation (A-E). During the excavation it turned out that Rooms A, B, C and E had been completely looted, featuring reverse stratigraphy with roof tiles thrown to the bottoms of the trenches, covered by mixed soil filled mostly with pottery material and small finds. Only Room D seems to preserve the original floor of the house, which was covered by gravel containing a sunk terracotta water tube. To the north of the house, in the area of the presumed courtyard delimited on the east by a long wall, a so-called levelling layer was found, containing a huge amount of material with fragments from one vessel spread over an area of about 15 m at different heights of the 40 cm thick layer. This levelling layer seems to be composed of the settlement waste or destruction debris compound of pottery, fragmented roof tiles and bricks, production waste, glass fragments, animal bones and various broken small finds of different materials. It might have been used to raise the area, possibly for drainage. For more information regarding the excavations see the final excavation report (TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2022).

To make a representative pottery selection, material from different areas was chosen. It includes pottery material from the excavated house – from Rooms A, B and C, all dug by the looters; fills of the three ditches found inside of the house; and the material from the two trenches made in the levelling layer north of the house, in the presumed house courtyard. In the text, these will be called contexts – in the sense of a spatial determination within the settlement and delimited area of the pottery origin.





**Map 2: Orthophoto of the excavated house, situation at the end of the season 2016, with marked numbers of individual rooms and locations of the core contexts used for pottery statistics.**

## POTTERY FROM THE HOUSE

[SU001] is a number throughout the site used for the soil excavated by the treasure hunters. In connection with these three rooms, it contains all the material found in Rooms A, B and C, as they were excavated by the looters around the same time and filled back in with the same soil. It is clearly visible from the sections, that the trenches were dug first along the perimeter walls of the house and then the interior was identified and further excavated, but not the exterior, which was left untouched.

This set of finds from Rooms A, B and C is delimited to the north and south by the foundation walls, to the east by Room D and the western part ends under a big tree next to the Dereorman River. It was chosen as a sample representing, presumably, the house inventory as the find assemblage from inside the rooms also included roof tiles of low fragmentation suggesting the house, before the looters' intervention, was sealed by the rooftop fallout. The average dimensions of Room B and C are 4.90 × 4.80 m; of Room A ca. 2 × 4.80 m, as the room was not fully excavated due to the natural conditions (the tree and the river). The excavation depth reached to 70–80 cm.

## POTTERY FROM THE DITCHES

Three fills of ditches were found inside the house covered by the treasure hunters' soil [SU001].<sup>5</sup> They were dug into a yellow sandy layer [SU007] – presumably virgin soil – and missed by the latest robber's intervention as they all showed up at the considerable depth of 70–80 cm from the ground. In Room B we found fill [SU021], in Room C fills [SU008] and [SU057]. Since they were made before the (at least the most recent) treasure hunters' ditches,<sup>6</sup> and as such they preserved some kind of closed context, they were included in the representative assemblage of pottery finds. Fill [SU021] also contained pottery of lower fragmentation than the rest of the assemblage (**Tab. 3** at the page 124) pointing to its rather primary deposition.

[SU008] is a fill of a ditch in Room C of a similar character to [SU021] placed in Room B, but it is bigger (145×105 cm) and deeper (65 cm). Among the diverse pottery classes, several fragments of Dressel 24 family and Kapitän II amphorae were uncovered (**507, 510**). From the small finds, the most interesting is the marble head of a bearded man broken off a small statuette (MINAŘÍKOVÁ 2022, tab. 1:1); three blue glass beads, two hexagonal, of the same type as found in [SU021] (ČIŠŤAKOVA – ZLÁMALOVÁ CÍLOVÁ 2022, tab. 6:2–3), and one bead of rounded form (ČIŠŤAKOVA – ZLÁMALOVÁ CÍLOVÁ 2022, tab. 6:8). Further, a complete bone pin (MINAŘÍKOVÁ 2022, tab. 1:8); one red-stone bead and many iron nails from a roof construction as well as from a door decoration were found.

[SU021] is a fill of a ditch found in Room B. It has the dimensions of 70×45 cm, and a depth of about 20 cm. It was located next to a grown bent tree which likely prevented illegal excavations on the spot. The ditch was rich in finds, featuring a mixture of different pottery classes, including fragments of Dressel 24 family amphorae. Several of the pottery fragments had ancient breaks which joined together. Besides the pottery, several interesting fragments of lamps were found there (FREČER 2022, tab. 1:1, 6–8, 20); one blue hexagonal glass bead (ČIŠŤAKOVA – ZLÁMALOVÁ CÍLOVÁ 2022, tab. 6:1); one spacer bobbin (WEISSOVÁ 2022, fig. 4:26); and several iron nails from a roof construction and a door decoration.

[SU057] is a fill of a ditch located in the northern part of Room C, directly next to the foundation wall. Its upper dimensions were 1.4×1.1 m. The fill contained a 1.2 m deep deposit full of charcoal and with some burned fragments of vessels. Among the pottery finds are tiny fragments of fine ware and cooking ware, often very fragmented with ancient breaks joining together, such as in the case of a frying pan reconstructed out of 11 small pieces (**442**) or of a clay *unguentarium* base, put together out of five fragments (**283**). Among the small finds we may find one clay token made from a Dressel 24 family amphora; one hexagonal glass bead (ČIŠŤAKOVA – ZLÁMALOVÁ CÍLOVÁ 2022, tab. 6:4); two worked bones (MINAŘÍKOVÁ 2022, tab. 1:11, 13); and several iron nails from a roof and door decoration. Besides the other finds, a coin of Ioulia Domna minted in Anchialos between AD 193–217 was retrieved (HEŘMÁNKOVÁ 2022b, no. 6, tab. 1). The high amount of charcoal, many tiny fragments of mortar, several pieces of

5 For a list of the contexts, their description and location within the excavated area see tab. 1 and tab. 2 in TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2022.

6 It is impossible to say when these ditches were dug, it could be from Antiquity until quite recently as the settlement is locally well-known and its looting might have started a long time ago. Consequently, we could be dealing here with old treasure hunters' trenches which were quite recently extended by new ones.

mud bricks and very fragmented pottery give a different character to this fill compared to [SU008] and [SU021], as it seems to be connected to a destruction.

#### POTTERY FROM THE COURTYARD

The levelling layers I and II mark the area outside the house to the north, where the elevation / drainage layer was placed. It was located below ca. 50 cm of a dark brown topsoil, and it consists of a 35–40 cm thick grey layer filled with heterogenous archaeological material and stones, resting on the yellow sandy layer [SU007], the virgin soil. The dimensions of both excavated trenches were 2.5 × 2.5 m. The levelling layer I was excavated in the year 2015 completely to the sterile soil and brought about many interesting finds. Consequently, in the year 2016 one more trench was added directly to the north of the first one, marked as the levelling layer II, located in a trench 100E\_110N SE. The latter layer was not completely excavated (about ca. 10 cm of a hard, stony surface stayed *in situ*). This layer features a far lower amount of material than the previous one, partly because of it not being fully excavated, but also, there was less material in general. These two layers – levelling I and II – are a representative sample of the outer (outside of the house) material. For the small finds found in these two trenches see TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2022, 43.

#### SURFACE SURVEY

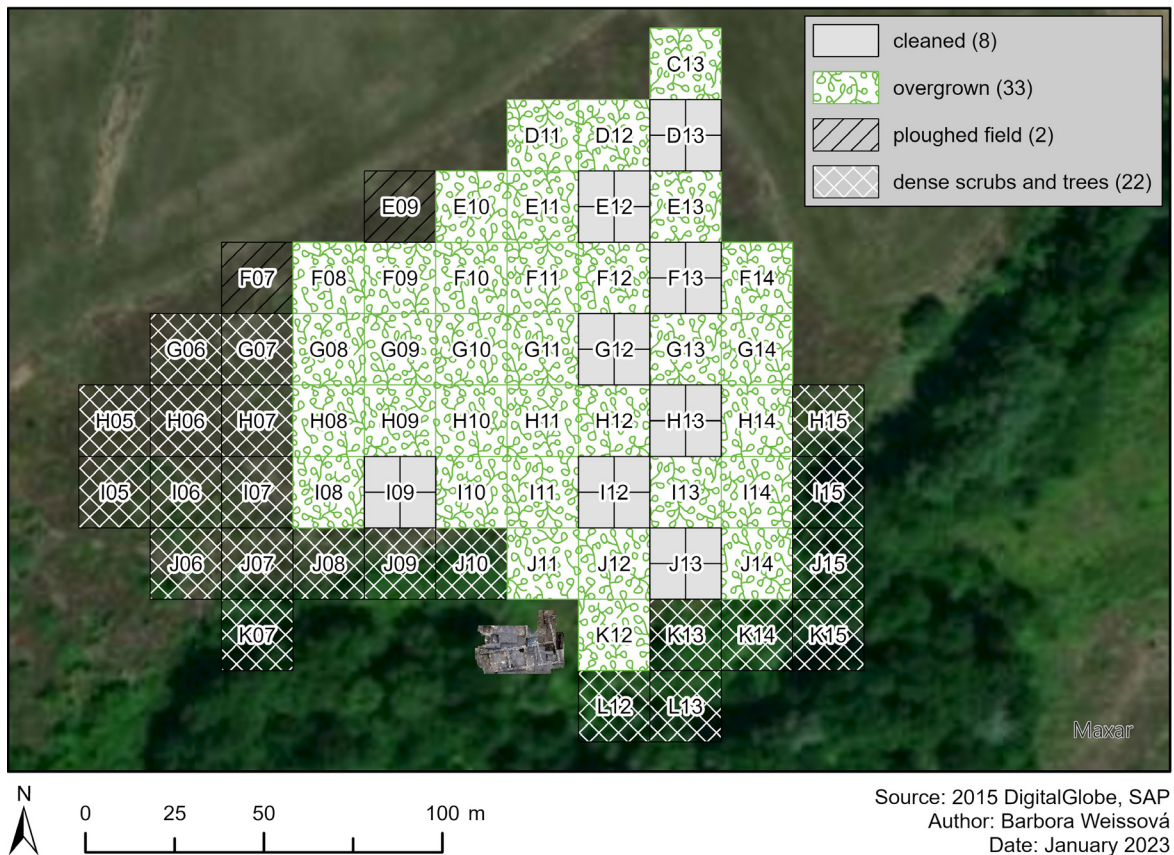
In 2009, an intensive field survey conducted by the Tundzha Regional Archaeological Project identified 31 hectares with a raised amount of surface material which could be associated with the settlement. From these, three hectares of the highest concentration of finds were identified as the settlement core (ILIEV *et al.* 2012, 21–22; ROSS *et al.* eds. 2018; site 6018). The core area of the settlement is located directly along the Dereorman River, currently not cultivated and covered by dense vegetation and bushes.

While excavating at the south-western corner of the site, the core area was occasionally walked, and random objects and interesting pieces of pottery were found. These small discoveries led to another surface survey being conducted in 2016, dividing the core area into squares of 20 × 20 m and smaller sectors of 10 × 10 m. The 20 × 20 m squares divided into smaller 10 × 10 m sectors were placed across the core of the site in the shape of a cross-section and surveyed using the method of total pick-ups. The rest of the squares covering the core settlement were intensively to extensively surveyed, depending on the density of the surface vegetation (**Map 3**). As a result, statistical data regarding the pottery amount are available from the 32 squares (8 × 4 – NE, NW, SE, SW) of the total pick-ups.<sup>7</sup> Also, we gained an overview of the pottery spread around the whole core area of the settlement. For more information regarding the surface survey see the related reports (TUŠLOVÁ – WEISSOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2017; WEISSOVÁ – TUŠLOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2022).

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7 For the pottery overview table see tab. 1 at WEISSOVÁ – TUŠLOVÁ – BAKARDZHIEV 2022 on the page 59.





**Map 3: The grid of polygons laid over the core of the Yurta-Stroyno settlement with marked areas of different types of surface cover which reflected in applied survey method; in the south-western corner is depicted the excavated area (map by B. Weissová).**

## POTTERY SELECTION

The excavated material from the above-described areas created the main core of the pottery material included in this publication. The surface survey pottery and the material from the other excavated areas were however also consulted and rare pottery fragments were looked for. All fragments of rare shape and / or ware were selected from the whole pottery assemblage, including the imported red-slipped ware(s), all the grey ware(s), fragments of coarse cooking ware(s) and handmade pottery; also, all diagnostic fragments of transport amphorae were taken out of the finding contexts and processed within the framework of this book. Briefly stated, a selection of variable shapes executed in the Fine red-slipped ware, dominating the whole pottery assemblage, was made mainly from the core contexts, while the rest of the ware was looked for in the whole assemblage. The aim was to make a selection of the most common pottery shapes made in the most common wares, as well as to capture the variability of the wares and transport amphorae present at the whole settlement. Due to the amount of the pottery material, the bulk pottery statistic was limited to dominant wares (red-slipped ware, grey ware, coarse cooking ware, handmade pottery and transport amphorae; see **Tabs. 2–4** on pages 123–125).

Regarding the denomination of the excavated pottery fragments, they keep their inventory number, which starts with the year they were excavated (SY14\_XXX, SY15\_XXX, SY16\_XXX), or processed (e.g. SY17\_XXX); always starting with 001 (i.e. SY14\_001). Pottery from the surface survey kept the year, the identification of a 20×20 m square where it was found, its smaller 10×10 m sector named based on the cardinal directions (if divided), and the serial number of the sherd. To give an example, SY16\_J13\_SE\_001 is year 2016, square J13 and its south-eastern sector, the first documented sherd – as in each sector – starting with 001.

## POTTERY DIVISION

The household pottery assemblage was divided by wares into main groups of fine table ware, wheel made cooking ware and handmade cooking ware.<sup>8</sup> These groups also reflect the functional categories of the pottery – table vessels and cooking vessels. The table vessels were made of a fine fabric, often covered by a slip, either made in a light – yellow to red – or dark – grey to black – colour. These were used primarily for eating and drinking. The cooking and food preparation vessels were mostly made in a coarse sandy fabric, used to withstand high temperatures. These include both wheel made and handmade vessels of different fabrics. There is also one exception, the red-slipped ware strainers (215–218) used in the kitchen and made in the same fabric as the table ware.

Some vessels might be multifunctional, e.g., vessels for food preparation might also be used for food serving, both table and cooking vessels might play the role of storage containers, etc. Consequently, the attribution of a specific vessel to a functional category should not be viewed as its only possible use, but rather as its probable primary function.<sup>9</sup>

A further division of the pottery assemblage regards the form and shape of individual vessels within their group, meaning we might have a similar form / shape of a pot in table vessels as well as in cooking vessels, however, both are of varied function<sup>10</sup> and ware.

Transport amphorae create another major group of vessels, intended for liquids and food shipment, representing the main source of information regarding an import. These were processed separately in groups relating to their type or place of production, and each was given a detailed fabric and type description.

## POTTERY DESCRIPTION

The descriptive part of the pottery sherds including the fabric characterisation follows the manual *Pottery in Archaeology* published by Orton, Tyres and Vince (1993). Most often I refer to the *Inclusion sorting chart* showing the difference among the fine and coarse fraction of the fabric, ranging from very poor (1) to very good (5); and to the *Percentage estimation chart* regarding the amount of all the inclusions (ORTON – TYRES – VINCE 1993, figs. A.4, A.6). For expressing the approximate frequency of individual inclusions, the following labels are used:

8 The structure of the text was inspired by Billur Tekkök-Biçken's dissertation on the Hellenistic and Roman Pottery from Troia (TEKKÖK-BIÇKEN 1996), Andrea Berlin's work on the plain wares from Tel Anafa (BERLIN 1997) and by a recently published book on pottery from ancient Halasarna (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021).

9 cf. *functional category* in: <https://www.levantineceramics.org/glossary>.

10 e.g. food serving×food preparation.

predominant (>70%), dominant (50–70%), frequent (30–50%), common (15–30%), few (5–15%), very few (2–5%), and rare (0.5–2%) (QUINN 2022, 108). The colour identification is based on the Munsell Soil-Color Charts (2009).

Currently, petrographic and chemical analyses of selected pottery are being undertaken. The chosen samples comprise the most represented red-slipped and grey wares, coarse cooking wares and handmade pottery. Their results have not yet been fully evaluated, so they have not been included in this study, and they will be published separately. However, it is already possible to give a name to some of the fabrics – such as Granitic and Dioritic wares of the handmade pottery, pointing to their main inclusions. We may also preliminarily confirm the mutual fabric similarity of the Fine and Common red-slipped wares, the Grey ware, and the Coarse cooking ware.

## USED TERMINOLOGY

The terminology for the descriptions of the pottery vessels used in the text was mostly taken from Dictionary of Artifacts (KIPFER 2007), Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology (KIPFER 2021) and the glossary of the Levantine Ceramic Project (LCP).<sup>11</sup> As a result, further in the text, **form** regards the general indication of a vessel (e.g. plate, bowl, cup; etc.); **shape** refers to a specific appearance / shaping of a vessel (e.g. bowl with flanged rim) which might however appear across time and cultures; **shape type** refers to an **open** and **closed shape** of the vessel;<sup>12</sup> **fabric** reflects the clay the pottery is composed of and amount of inclusions within (fine × coarse fabric) and **ware** groups sherds of a similar fabric, body thickness, surface treatment and technology of production. Several vessels of the same **shape, ware** and **chronology** create a **type**. The most common vessel forms<sup>13</sup> used in the text are briefly described in the following list to specify their main appearance and primary use:

**Bowl** = deep open shape vessel without handles; primary use: food serving / eating.

**Casserole** = an open to closed shape vessel with carinated body and (more or less) rounded bottom, typically with two handles; primary use: food preparation / serving.

**Cup** = open or closed shape vessel of smaller size with none, one or two handles; primary use: drinking from and pouring liquids.

**Frying pan** = shallow open shape vessel with flat bottom and one handle; primary use: food preparation / serving.

**Jug** = deep closed shape vessel with narrow mouth and a handle; primary use: holding and pouring liquids.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.levantineceramics.org/glossary>.

<sup>12</sup> cf. *shape type* in LCP.

<sup>13</sup> The majority of the processed pottery is represented by fragments not always allowing a precise vessel form recognition. The biggest problem is distinguishing between hemispherical plates and bowls from a rim fragment. After several attempts at a well-defined division between the plates and dishes it is necessary to admit that the fragmentation of the material is not suitable for such an approach and some smaller fragments were divided rather intuitively.

**Juglet** = deep closed shape vessel with narrow mount and a handle of small proportions; primary use: holding and pouring liquids.

**Krater** = large open vessel with wide mouth / body and two handles; primary use: holding liquids, mixing, and serving.

**Plate** = shallow open shape vessel; primary use: food serving / eating.

**Pot** = closed shape vessel, usually round and deep, with none, one or more handles; primary use: food preparation and storage.

**Strainer** = mostly open shape vessel of different forms with perforated body and bottom; primary use: food preparation / liquid purification.

**Table amphora** = closed shape vessel with narrow neck and mouth, two handles and flat bottom; primary use: holding and pouring liquids.

**Transport amphora** = closed shape vessel of various dimensions and proportions, characteristically, but not uniquely, with a pointed bottom; primary use: food / liquid transportation.

**Tray** = open shape flat plate usually with raised edge; primary use: carrying and holding other vessels / items.

## NOTES ON THE DRAWINGS AND PHOTOS

The pottery drawings in figures were rescaled for the publication to 1:4; the photos of sections in plates were enlarged by 300%, while the photos of the sherds are out of scale. All the measurements given in the text, figures, plates, and tables are in millimetres if not stated otherwise. Each sherd has its own number used in the text, under which it might be found on the figures, plates, and tables.

The used photos are from the SAP archive, mostly taken by Johana Tlustá/Stejskalová, Petra Tušlová and Dorothea Mildová. The drawings were made by the SAP team, their digitalization was carried out by Věra Doležálková and Petra Tušlová. **Map 3** was created by B. Weissová; the other maps are by the author.

## NOTES ON THE USED CHRONOLOGY

Through the text, chronological sensitive expressions are used, such as Roman Imperial period and Late Antiquity. The former might be used with two different meanings, the first one, used conventionally and generically, refers to the 1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD;<sup>14</sup> the second one, in connection to the regional pottery production in inland Thrace and Moesia Inferior, refers to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, as the local production during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD has not yet been demonstrably attested. The expression Late Antiquity is used for the 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with a possible extension to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

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14 If not further specified in the text.



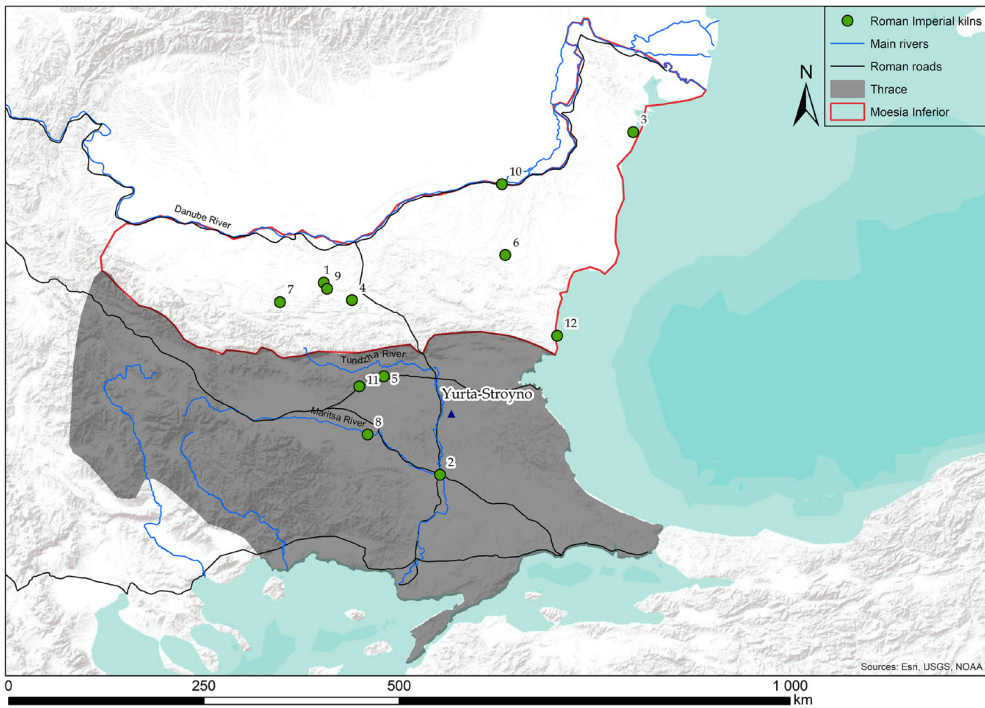
In the summary catalogue at the end of the book, the chronology might be narrowed for vessel shapes of well attested regional production. On the other hand, if the vessel shape is not well known, all the range, given by the wide contexts of the comparative material, is given.

Regarding the regional pottery production, several kiln sites with well documented and published pottery are referred to. However, there is currently an ongoing discussion about the length of the regional production, especially regarding the major production centres in Moesia Inferior – Varbovski livadi near Pavlikeni, Butovo and Hotnitsa. Production at these centres was originally thought to have continued until at least the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (e.g. SULTOV 1969; 1976; 1985; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988), currently, some researchers would prefer to see the end of their production by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> or mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (e.g. IVANOV 2019b; 2022; HARIZANOV 2019; 2020a). My aim is not to contribute to this discussion, but to use the data to put into a chronological context, at least approximately, our decontextualized assemblage. After consideration, I have decided to use the extended data, also covering the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, as there are more kilns in Thrace and Moesia Inferior producing similarly looking wares still operating in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, such are the kiln sites in Histria, Silistra and Karanovo (**Tab. 1**). For each sherd, I always mention the production site on the basis of which the chronology was established (if traceable), so if it is indeed proven that some of the kilns ceased their production earlier, it will be possible to modify the chronology accordingly.

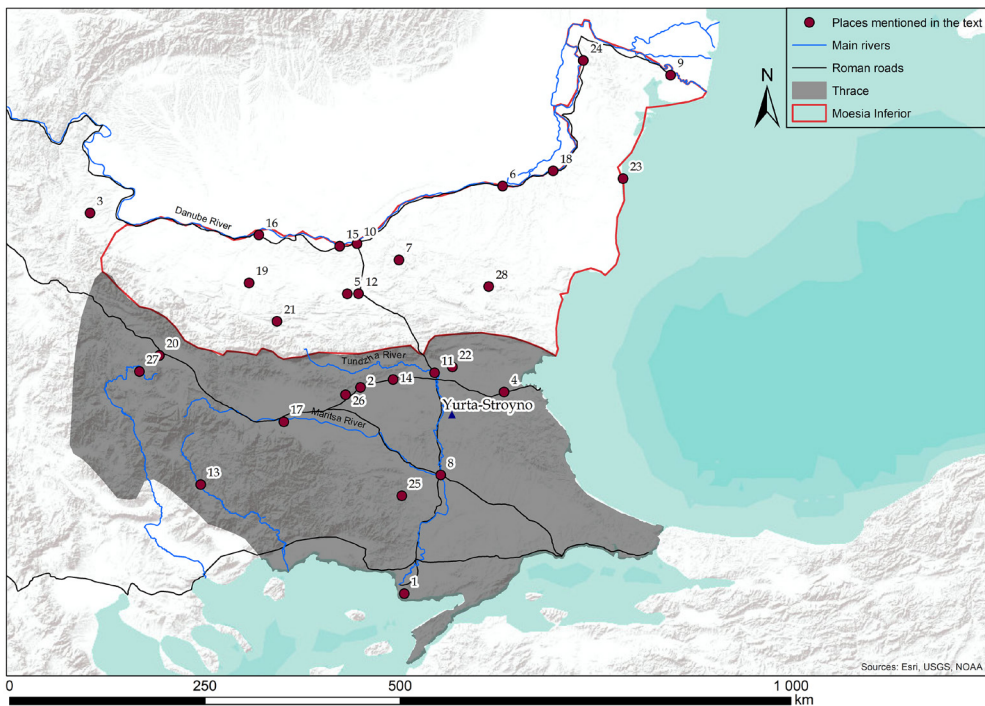
The following 12 pottery production sites located in Thrace and Moesia Inferior are the ones most frequently referred to in the text. Here, I provide their location, chronological classification, and primary literature regarding the pottery assemblage from the kilns (**Tab. 1, Map. 3**).

**Tab. 1: The main centres of the Roman Imperial period pottery production located in Thrace and Moesia Inferior with well published pottery assemblages suitable for comparison with the material from Yurta-Stroyno. RSW = producing red-slipped ware; CW = producing coarse cooking ware.**

| #  | Production centre              | District      | State    | RSW | CW  | Suggested chronology of the pottery production | Main pottery reference                                                                |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----|-----|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Butovo                         | Veliko Trnovo | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | mid-2nd c. AD – mid-3rd c. AD / 4th c. AD (?)  | SULTOV 1985; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988; IVANOV 2022                       |
| 2  | Edirne / Hadrianopolis         | Edirne        | Turkey   | Yes | Yes | 2nd c. AD                                      | ATLI AKBUZ 2008                                                                       |
| 3  | Histria                        | Constanța     | Romania  | Yes | Yes | 2nd–4th c. AD                                  | SUCEVEANU 2000; ILIESCU – BOTIȘ 2018                                                  |
| 4  | Hotnica (Kashlata)             | Veliko Trnovo | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | 2nd c. – mid-3rd c. AD / 4th c. AD (?)         | SULTOV 1985; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988; IVANOV 2022                       |
| 5  | Karanovo                       | Sliven        | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | mid-3rd c. – 3rd/4th c. AD                     | BORISOV 2005, 2013                                                                    |
| 6  | Karavelovo (Kazan Cheir)       | Shumen        | Bulgaria | Yes | ?   | 2/3rd c. AD – mid-3rd c. AD                    | IVANOV 2019a; 2022                                                                    |
| 7  | Leshnitsa                      | Lovech        | Bulgaria | Yes | No  | 3rd c. AD                                      | IVANOVA 2003                                                                          |
| 8  | Nova Nadezhda                  | Haskovo       | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | mid-2nd c. – mid-3rd c. AD                     | HARIZANOV 2016                                                                        |
| 9  | Pavlikeni (Varbovski livadi)   | Veliko Trnovo | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | 2nd c. – mid-3rd c. AD / 4th c. AD (?)         | SULTOV 1985; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988; VLADKOVA 2011; IVANOV 2019b; 2022 |
| 10 | Silistra / Durostorum          | Silistra      | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | 2nd–4th c. AD                                  | MUȘEȚEANU 2003; BĂLTĂC 2018                                                           |
| 11 | Stara Zagora / Augusta Traiana | Stara Zagora  | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | 3rd c. – mid-4th c. AD                         | KALCHEV 1991                                                                          |
| 12 | Cape Sveti Atanas              | Varna         | Bulgaria | Yes | Yes | mid-2nd – mid-3rd c. AD                        | IVANOV 2019c                                                                          |



**Map 4: Map of the pottery production centres described in Tab. 1, depicted under the same number.**



**Map 5: Location map of the sites most frequently mentioned within the text. 1: Ainos; 2: Augusta Traiana/Stara Zagora; 3: Castra Martis; 4: Deultum; 5: Dichin; 6: Durostorum/Silistra; 7: Gorsko Ablanovo; 8: Hadrianopolis/Edirne; 9: Halmyris; 10: Iatrus/Krivina; 11: Kabyle; 12: Nicopolis ad Istrum; 13: Nicopolis ad Nestum; 14: Nova Zagora; 15: Novae; 16: Oesus; 17: Philippopolis/Plovdiv; 18: Sacidava/Dunăreni; 19: Sadovets; 20: Serdika/Sofia; 21: Sostra; 22: Straldzha; 23: Tomis/Constanța; 24: Troesmis; 25: Villa Armira; 26: Villa Chataalka; 27: Villa Krlev Dol; 28: Villa Madara.**

## Fine table ware

The majority of fine wares from Yurta-Stroyno comprises of red (or other light coloured) slipped table vessels. Much less represented are grey coloured vessels with a grey or black surface slip. Vessels, which do not seem to be slipped at all (such as the so-called Yellow chalky ware), are rare.

Vessels of Fine red-slipped ware (1-220), Common red-slipped ware (221-234), Grey ware (235-281), Yellow chalky ware (282-284) and Mottled / Marbled ware (285-298) are very likely produced regionally.<sup>15</sup> The production of these is attested in one or more production centres operating in Thrace and / or Moesia Inferior. These are all wheel-made vessels with the majority of the shapes suitable for food consumption and drinking. Most popular are plates, bowls and cups; less common are table amphorae, jugs, kraters, basins and trays, represented only in some of the wares (i.e. in the Fine red-slipped ware, Common red-slipped ware, Grey ware). The most variable morphological forms are related to the Fine red-slipped ware, which comprises about 98.5% of all the fine wares found at the settlement.

Besides food consumption and drinking vessels, fragments of several food preparation containers were found. There are several fragments of strainers made in Fine red-slipped ware (215-218), and one pan in Grey ware (281). The *unguentaria*-like vessels (282-284), always made of the Yellow chalky ware, seem to serve a specific function, likely as precious-liquid based containers, possibly containing oils, perfumes, or medicine.

Much less represented in the whole assemblage are imported fine wares. We may identify several representatives of Çandarlı ware (Eastern sigillata C) (299-307); Pontic sigillata A (308-314); Knidian grey ware (315-316); Red-slipped thin-walled ware of presumably eastern origin (317-329); and Thracian thin-walled ware from the northern Aegean (330-336). Under miscellanea are several other fragments of possibly imported wares which are for now unclassifiable (337-348).

The majority of the imported vessels include thin-walled ware, whose production is not yet attested in Thrace and Moesia Inferior. Consequently, we may understand the need of its supply from elsewhere. The other wares are mostly represented by bowls, plates and cups, often of similar shapes also known in regional production; much less represented are other forms, such as jugs (316, 335), juglet (342) and a lid handle (336).

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15 By the expression 'regional production / product' I address pottery made in Thrace and / or Moesia Inferior, i.e., the extended region of the present-day Bulgaria to the Danube delta, the European part of Turkey and the north-eastern part of Greece. In this area, the production of red-slipped ware(s) (and perhaps also cooking ware[s]) in unified shapes is attested during the Roman Imperial period.

## FINE RED-SLIPPED WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The Fine red-slipped ware is regionally made table ware commonly found at Roman period settlements and necropolises in Thrace and Moesia Inferior during the Roman Imperial period. Several production centres, and their products, were published from Thrace (**Tab. 1**), some of them located near the Yambol District, including Stara Zagora (i.e. Augusta Traiana) in Stara Zagora District, active from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991); Karanovo near Nova Zagora in Sliven District, active from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD possibly until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2005; 2013); Nova Nadezhda in Haskovo District, active from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HARIZANOV 2016); and Hadrianopolis, producing pottery during the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (ATLI AKBUZ 2008).

The most important – large-scale – pottery production centres known up to date come, however, from Moesia Inferior, Northern Bulgaria, including Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, Butovo and Hotnitsa (the most complex publications by SULTOV 1976; 1985; KABAКCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988; VLADKOVA 2011; IVANOV 2022), which were active during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and possibly also during the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. In the area of Moesia Inferior we can also find smaller kiln sites with relevant parallels, from which the pottery material was published, such as Durostorum (modern Silistra) on the Danube River, with the production dated from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MUŞETEANU 2003; BÂLTÂC 2018); Histria, with the Roman period production attested for the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (SUCEVEANU 2000, concluzii), with some forms (such as jugs and flagons) produced till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ILIESCU – BOTIŞ 2018, 201); Karavelovo in Shumen District, dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019a); from the village of Leshnitsa, near Lovech, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOVA 2003) and from cape Sveti Atanas in Varna District, dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019c). Interestingly, some of the shapes of the Fine red-slipped ware also appear in the repertoire of a pottery workshop in Potaissa (Turda), deep in the Roman province of Dacia, to where a similar style of pottery making was brought by the legion V Macedonica, which moved there in the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD from Troesmis (Moesia Inferior); the pottery centre was active during the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ANDONE-ROTARU – NEDELEA 2018, 87; figs. 7–8).

Besides the finds originating directly from the pottery workshops, several relevant works dealing with the regionally made red-slipped fine wares were also published. Regarding south-eastern Thrace, the following works proved to provide the best comparison for our material – pottery from Villa Armira near Ivaylovgrad, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAКCHIEVA 1986); Villa Chataalka near Stara Zagora and its necropolises (BUYUKLIEV 1980; *Chataalka* 2015), dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD; finds from two burial mounds near Stara Zagora dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1994); the necropolis in Vratitza, Bourgas District, dated from the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (STOYANOV – NIKOV – STOYANOVA 2015); the Straldzha necropolis, located north-east of Kabyle, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although the study also presents finds from the mound's embankment, which are dated based on parallels to the 1<sup>st</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2013a; 2016); and a publication *Проучвания на надгробни могили в новозагорско* [*Investigation of burial mounds in Nova Zagora region*] including several articles dealing with burial mounds and related finds from the Nova Zagora region in Sliven District, covering the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (IGNATOV – KANCHEV – KANCHEVA-ROUSSEVA eds. 1996).

Suitable parallels could also be found in other regions of Thrace, such as in the Roman villa in Krlev Dol, Pernik District, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJDENOVA 1985), or the



tumulus necropolis of Suchija Saz near Velichkovo in Pazardzhik District spanning from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (GIZDOVA 2005). At this point, we should also mention the narrowly focused pottery studies as a typology of the red-slipped bowls from Thrace by Kabakchieva (1983) and of small-size table amphorae from north-east Thrace by Kovachev (1998).

In Moesia Inferior, besides the mentioned production centres, most of the comparative material comes from Novae (e.g. DYCZEK 1991; KLENINA 2006; 2016; BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2015), where the morphological typology of the pottery dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> till the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD was made by E. Yu. Klenina (2006); and from the Roman and Late Antique Nicopolis ad Istrum, with finds spanning from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, published by R. K. Falkner (1999). Among the smaller scale studies, the most useful proved to be finds from the Roman *vicus* near the village of Gorsko Ablanovo, Targovishte District, dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015); finds from the praetorium of Sostra, Lovech District, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HRISTOV 2015); and a typological study on small jugs from the area of Ulpia Oescus and its hinterland (Pleven District) also dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (AVRAMOVA 2005). Most recently a typological and chronological study of red-slipped pottery from production centres on the right bank of Lower Danube area was published by Ivanov (2021; 2022).

There are plenty of typological parallels for our Fine red-slipped ware from an area spanning from the present-day European part of Turkey to deep inland Romania, as such including the Roman provinces of Thrace, Moesia Inferior and Dacia. Since the pottery from other production centres in Dacia is rarely similar (cf. RUSU-BOLINDEȚ *et al.* 2018), and as we have just learned the similarity with the production at Potaissa is related to a military legion arriving there from Moesia Inferior, we may see the provinces of Thrace and Moesia Inferior as the centre of its production. Since many production centres are already known and more anticipated (see IVANOV 2022, 94–116), we may suppose each production centre had its radius of settlements which were supplied with its products featuring a high morphological unification and basically the same surface treatment of partial red slipping. Since Yurta-Stroyno seems to be located in the territory of the military camp in Kabyle, we could anticipate the camp itself, or some of the *vici* in its hinterland, to be its main pottery provider. In Kabyle, five pottery kilns were found, however, the majority of them with an inconclusive chronology. Only for one of them, activity already at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD might be suggested, while the others are thought to have been in operation from the mid-4<sup>th</sup> until the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (see HARIZANOV 2019, 312, 463–469). Another two kilns, with a fine ware load, were noted near Straldzha village, about 20 km north-east of Kabyle, while extending the canal of the Mochurica River in the 70s; the kilns were however not documented.<sup>16</sup> We may also argue for the possible production of pottery in the vicinity of Yurta-Stroyno itself, where several other Roman period settlements were located (see TUŠLOVÁ 2022, 13–14). Since there is attested glass production and iron smelting and smiting at Yurta-Stroyno, we may also expect more specialized production to take place at the other rural settlements in its hinterland, which were contemporary. From these, only one has been excavated up to date, the so-called St. Iliya, located next to Stroyno village, about 1.5 km south-west of Yurta-Stroyno (AGRE – DICHEV – HRISTOV 2015, 208–211; AGRE – DICHEV – HRISTOV 2021).

While comparing one red-slipped ware with another red-slipped ware of the same shape and surface treatment, the macroscopic observation of the fabric is not sufficient. Detailed and, preferably, archaeometric studies will have to be carried out before attributing specific products to their production centres or at least to the area of their possible

16 Observation made by Georgi Iliev, the restaurateur of the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol, who kindly shared with me this information.

production. For now, we can only conclude, the most represented Fine red-slipped ware from Yurta-Stroyno is of regional – pan-provincial –, meaning Thrace and Moesia Inferior, appearance and origin.

#### WARE DESCRIPTION

The Fine red-slipped ware has a hard sherd of red to orange colour, slipped on both sides (**Pls. 1-2**). The outer slip is sparse and ends around the mid-point of the body or on its lower half, while the inner slip extent seems to depend on the vessel form. Open shape vessels, such as plates and bowls tend to be fully slipped inside, while jugs and amphorae rather have an inner slip applied on the tip / few upper centimetres of the mouth.<sup>17</sup> Both surfaces are smooth, the slip is thin, dull, orange red, well soaked to the vessel (**Pl. 1:8, 40, 73, 155; Pl. 2:142, 182**). The slip is applied by dipping into the diluted clay and occasionally we may encounter ‘double dipping’ marks, appearing when the same part of the vessel is dipped twice into the clay substance. It results in a darker slip after firing in the place of the double coverage – generally the tip of the rim or the upper body part of the vessel into which the slip drips after flipping the vessel into the upright position (**Pl. 1:69, 85, 150**). After firing, the double-dipped areas turn into a darker colour (**Pl. 2:139**), sometimes of a metallic red gloss (**Pl. 2:138**). This type of outer treatment is connected mostly with bowls and cups. In the case of larger table amphorae we encounter two different ways of slip application. About half of the preserved vessels are dipped into the diluted clay, the same as the rest of the Fine-red slipped ware (**Pl. 2:182**), while the other half is covered in the diluted clay using a brush, leaving stroke marks on the surface (**Pl. 2:185**). Again, where the slip layers applied by the brush overlap, a darker colour after firing appears.

Further, the hemispherical bowls produced in this ware often have an unevenly fired lower part of the body from being stacked one on top of another in the kiln (**Pl. 1:79, 81**). Bowls, cups, and plates often have visible trimming marks on the outer surface (**Pl. 1:155**).

The thickness of the vessels’ bodies commonly varies between 3–7 mm. The thinner vessels are usually evenly fired; the thicker vessels, with a body fragment 5–7 mm thick, are frequently unevenly fired, creating a sandwich-like pattern well visible on the fraction as a grey / black core with light red margins.

The clay is very well sorted (4), very likely levigated; the fabric has 10–20% of tiny inclusions, with a few up to 2 mm big (**Pl. 10:8–168**); even bigger pellets are very rare. Predominant inclusions are white semi opaque to opaque, some of these are quartz, some lime, which occasionally leaves a small dent on the surface after the mineral explosion when exposed to higher temperatures; there are few to common soft red-brown pellets (grog? clay pellets?) and rare to very rare flakes of silver mica, which is best visible on the surface – both in the fabric and on the slip.

The fabric colour ranges in tints of light red (2.5YR 6/6, 6/8), red (2.5YR 5/8) and rarely also reddish yellow (7.5YR 5/6); the slip is generally just a tint darker than the fabric, which is in the same colour scale as mentioned for the fabric. The double dipping is of a darker red colour, ranging from weak red (10R 4/4) to dusky red (10R 3/2). The slip might also turn to darker tints if accumulated in a thicker layer under the rim, or in incised lines. It might also create coloured patches if the vessel is unevenly fired (**Pl. 1:86**).

<sup>17</sup> Working with fragmented material, no clear and final conclusions about the slip application and its location on the vessel might be made. These are the most frequent tendencies noticed on the given material.

The decoration is quite simple with limited variability. Most common are one or two incised horizontal lines running all around the outer surface of the vessel or placed inside the base; less common is rouletting, mostly seen on the outer surface of the plates; and incised motifs, either in the form of thicker lines of different inclinations or leaf-like motifs, which might create the image of a twig with leaves; *barbotine* is rare. The decoration seems to be more frequent on the Moesia Inferior products than on the ones from Thrace, as confirmed by many published vessels from the regional production centres (see above), as well as by our material from the settlement.

## CHRONOLOGY

The currently known regional production centres of the Fine red-slipped ware vessels in Thrace and Moesia Inferior were active especially during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It has been suggested that some of the known production centres might have started their activity already by the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. This chronology had been most recently proposed by A. Harizanov (2019, 232) for the pottery production centres related to the Roman villa Chataalka in Thrace, and Varbovski livadi near Pavlikeni in Thrace / Moesia Inferior. A. Harizanov made this observation after evaluating ceramic kilns from the territory of Bulgaria (1<sup>st</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. AD). His suggestion is however not shared by S. Ivanov, who recently evaluated the Fine red-slipped ware(s) pottery from all known production centres along the right bank of the lower Danube and attributed the start of the local / regional pottery production of the red-slipped fine ware to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (2021, 2022).<sup>18</sup> A. Harizanov, in his more recent paper, notes, that the fine ware production in Varbovski livadi probably started at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, while at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD the centre produced bricks and tiles (HARIZANOV 2020a, 405). This is a good example of how mixing together these two clay products, both fired in double chambered kilns, might be dangerous and we need to divide them in our studies, as both – pottery and architectural ceramics – attest to different types of economic activities. Addressing the second centre with the possible earlier chronology located near the villa Chataalka, we should not forget that it was excavated in the 1980s (NIKOLOV 1984; BUYUKLIEV 1980) and the pottery possibly produced locally has never been published (HARIZANOV 2020a, 403). Until careful reevaluation of the pottery from the production centre at Villa Chataalka, or the discovery of another centre with secure pottery production dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, we should be very careful about extending the chronology of the known shapes dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD also to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. With equal caution we should treat the already existing studies focused on the typology of fine table ware from Thrace and Moesia Inferior dated generically to the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. These studies often do not consider different fabrics and wares, and the intrusion of western or eastern imports of fine red-slipped ware of similar or same shape into the study cannot be excluded, artificially extending the chronological span of its existence. Pottery imports from eastern and western production centres to Thrace and Moesia Inferior already during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD are well attested (e.g. DIMITROVA-MILCHEVA 1987; 2008; KABAKCHIEVA 2000, 53-71; HARIZANOV 2020b), and

18 These two researchers collected and evaluated relevant studies in the framework of their PhD theses – one focused on kilns (HARIZANOV 2019), another one on regionally produced fine ware (IVANOV 2021; 2022) –, both works have been published in the last few years, and they are accessible online. I found it interesting to use their results based on the evaluation of a large amount of data, in both cases related to pottery production, as an example of this ongoing discussion. The extended literature on the topic might be found in their works (see HARIZANOV 2019, esp. 231-249 for English summary; also 2020a; 2020b; IVANOV 2021; 2022).

their crucial influence on the morphological development of regional pottery has been stressed in different studies (e.g. DIMITROVA-MILCHEVA 2008, 158; IVANOV 2022, 117).

In the same way as the beginning of the regional fine-ware production, also the end of it seems to be inconclusive. Some of the already mentioned pottery production centres are presumed to have continued production until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, of those described above including Karanovo, Durostorum and Histria. The pottery kilns at Novae seem to have been in operation even longer. There, the fine red-slipped ware production started at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and continued at least until the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 172; BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2015, 376, 380). Several closed contexts also attest the presence of later produced red-slipped ware at settlements such as the villa at Kralev Dol, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJĐENOVA 1985) or Nicopolis ad Istrum, with cultural layers dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999).

In Novae, the fine red-slipped ware vessels of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and later are described as of lower quality (KLENINA 2016, 437), so are the contemporary bowls with a flanged rim (here **85–92**) from Thrace as noted by Kabakchieva (1983, 5) and the cups with straight flaring walls and a bended grooved rim (here **156**) from the Sliven District (BORISOV 1988, 103). Also, a different and / or limited repertoire might be noted for the later production as in the case of Histria (ILIESCU – BOTIŞ 2018, 201) and Novae (cf. KLENINA 2006; 2016).

It seems the vessel execution and slip quality might have deteriorated, and there might have been changes or preferences in specific vessel forms taking place during the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. On the other hand, the recently published full-coloured catalogue of the fine-red slipped ware(s) from Moesia Inferior by Ivanov (2022) shows very well the variability of fabrics and quality of the vessel execution at different production centres during the same period of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Consequently, the lower quality of the slip or vessel execution cannot be automatically attributed to later production as it might be very well linked to different production centres of the same period. More studies focused on the red-slipped ware production during the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> c. AD need to be carried out before any conclusion can be made.

Nevertheless, the majority of the regionally made Fine red-slipped ware from Yurta-Stroyno finds parallels among the peak production period of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD in Thrace and / or Moesia Inferior, while the chronology of some of the vessels might be extended till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. or even to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Occasionally, parallels in a wider, supra-regional, context need to be looked for.

## CATALOGUE OF THE FINE RED-SLIPPED WARE

Figs. 1–13: nos. 1–220; Pls. 1–2, 10: nos. 8–168

**1–2** are large plates with an inner rim diameter up to 350 mm. In shape they seem to be a larger version of **3–10**. Mass production of these larger plates is attested at the Butovo production centre from the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (SULTOV 1985, 64; tab. XXVII:4, Dishes Type 6), slightly later than of the smaller-sized vessels (see below nos. **3–10**).

**3–10** are plates with an out-turned arched rim with a concave depression from outside the lip. The upper part of the lip might be grooved with one or more lines running all around the vessel's perimeter. The most common inner rim diameter in our assemblage is 160–260 mm. Based on the form of complete vessels, these plates commonly have two reflex handles with three loops placed directly on the rim opposite each other (cf. **4** and **7**), and a ring base foot. Decoration is not very common; in our assemblage, we can find only one sherd with fine rouletting outside the body below the arched rim (**5**).



These plates relate to Kabakchieva's Type X, which are vessels commonly found in Thrace during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 6; ТИП X). They were produced at two kiln sites not far from Yurta-Stroyno – at Nova Nadezhda, a production centre active from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HARIZANOV 2016, 591; pl. 13: lower right second up) and Stara Zagora, active from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАЛЧЕВ 1991, 257; Abb. 7:14–16). Production centres of such vessels are also known from Moesia Inferior, e.g. from Durostorum (MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 62; pl. 28:285, Tipul 5), dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. until the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and from Butovo, as mentioned above in connection to the larger vessels. Sultov also notes differences of fabric and slip of these vessels, some of which are not characteristic for the pottery centres of Hotnitsa, Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo. Sultov describes the rare fragments as of yellowish-coral to light brown ware, similar to Asia Minor production, which might be fired to a smoky grey / black shiny colour (SULTOV 1985, 64). I may only agree these vessels were produced in different wares as attested by finds from Yurta-Stroyno where they are executed also in the Grey ware (251), Mottled ware (285–288), and another ware, likely related to the Pontic sigillata (313). The Mottled were seems to be close to the one described by Sultov.

**11** represents a single find of a plate in a shape similar to the plates **12–15**, however, it has an upraised concave rim of inner rim d. 290 mm and a relief rib running around its inner edge. We may find parallels to this shape in the production centre of Durostorum dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 62; Tipul 6, pl. 28:287). Mușețeanu mentions that vessels of such a shape are common for the Danubian provinces and northern Black Sea area during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (MUȘEȚEANU 2003, 63).

**12–15** are four plates which share out-turned flat rims with three grooved lines running all around its perimeter. The inner rim d. ranges between 170 to 260 mm. The individual vessels differ in their body thickness and presumably also in their depth (especially **15** – the smallest one – seems to be quite shallow). These plates do not seem to be common for Thrace as the only comparable find comes from the burial necropolis near Vratitza, Bourgas District, dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> / beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (STOYANOV – NIKOV – STOYANOVA 2015, таб. XVIII:I-60). Plates of a similar form might, however, be found in Sadovets (Moesia Inferior) with a note that this vessel type is also known in Pannonia Inferior from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KUZMANOV 1992, 206: Teller Typ 4; Taf. 57:5), a statement, which might be confirmed by finds from Sirmium (BRUKNER 1981, T93:150, Tip 85).

**16–26** belong to a bigger group of plates with an out-turned arched and rounded rim, which is grooved with one or two lines running all around the upper perimeter. The inner d. commonly ranges from 200 to 300 mm, with one smaller exception of 140 mm (**26**). There could be thicker (**16–17**) and thinner (**24–26**) variants; in both cases, the base is in the shape of a ring foot. Rarely, the vessel might be decorated with rouletting from the outside (**16**) or inside (**24**). The out-turned rims **19–22** are more arched than the other plates in the group, which are rather straight (such as **23–26**). The less arched plates find parallels in the Mottled ware from Yurta-Stroyno (**290–291**).

These plates relate to Kabakchieva's Type 8 and 9, covering the thicker (Type 8) and thinner (Type 9) variants, both dated by her from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 6; ТИП 8, 9). Finds of such plates are known from Yambol District – e.g. the tumulus necropolis near Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 17:V/119–120 and 127), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD; from Villa

Armira in Ivaylovgrad (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, таб. 8–9); and from the area of Kabyle.<sup>19</sup> Other finds from a wider area are known, e.g., from the tumulus necropolis near the village Pet Mogili (south of Nova Zagora) which was in use from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (IGNATOV 1996, 78; таб. 3:3, 5:2); from the settlement at Kasnakovo, dated from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KATSAROVA – ПЕТКОВА 2015, fig. 3:7); or from the production centre of Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 13: three pots bottom left), active from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**27**, with a distinctly arched rim and only one grooved line, represents a specific shape of a plate, frequently found in Thrace. We may see it among the above-mentioned assemblages of the necropolis near Pet Mogili; the depository of the Kabyle base; as a product of the Nova Nadezhda kiln centre; and in the material from Villa Chatalka (*Chatalka* 2015, 75, fig. 80; dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD). We could go even further to Pannonia, to find a vessel of such a form in Sirmium, marked as an imitation of *terra sigillata*, namely a variant of the form Dragendorff 35, dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, T72:39–40).

**28** is a plate with flaring walls thickened on the lip with a small concave depression from the top of the rim, whose d. is 210 mm. Similar plates come from Sostra (HRISTOV 2015, 78; fig. 1:3), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD; from the fill of a kiln near Khan Krum, Veliki Preslav, dated to the turn of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (HRISTOV – СТОЕВА 2013, обр. 3, Паницы Тип 3); and from Villa Krlev Dol, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJĐENOVA 1985, таб. 1:2).

**29** is a plate of inner rim d. 150 mm, with raised rim grooved with three lines. The best parallel for the form might be found directly in the region, it is a plate uncovered from a burial mound located between the villages Boyanovo and Stroyno, dated to the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (AGRE 2013, 354; обр. 15:B).

**30** and **31** are plates with flaring walls, a concave body and triangular rim. The first sherd (**30**) has a slightly overhanging rim with one incised line running around the outer lip, and an inner rim d. 210 mm. Exactly the same plate was recently found in Kabyle in a context dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD with the base in the shape of a ring foot.<sup>20</sup> The second rim, **31**, also has a very fitting parallel, this time directly within the assemblage of the production centre at Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 13: bottom right corner), and from the *vicus* near Gorsko Ablanovo (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, 681; таб. I:2); both parallels are dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**32–36** are plates with straight flaring walls and an out-turned rim, which seem to be inspired by the Çandarlı ware Hayes Form 1 (**32**) and Form 2 (**33–36**) (cf. HAYES 1972, 320; fig. 64; MALAMIDOU 2005, figs. 40–49). The inner rim diameter of these plates varies from 200 to 270 mm. The base is not preserved; however, these forms are traditionally associated with low wide hollowed feet.

Imitations of the Hayes Form 1 – plates with a heavy angular rim such as our sherd **32** – were produced locally in Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 7:4 and 19) from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and in Karanovo, from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, possibly until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (Bo-

19 Several complete plates are kept at the depository of the archaeological base under the Archaeological Museum of the Thracian and Ancient town Kabyle.

20 Unpublished material from ongoing excavation of Stefan Bakardzhiev in Kabyle, dated based on coin finds.

RISOV 2013, таб. VII:8). At the Stara Zagora production centre we also found vessels of a shape resembling / imitating the Hayes Form 2 (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 7:18) – and as such, similar in form to our **33–35**. These sherds together with **36**, might be related to Kabakchieva's Type 3 (KABAKCHIEVA 1983, 3; обр. 3), dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Plates of such shapes are commonly found in Thrace, also in the area of Yambol and Stara Zagora Districts – as in the Villa Chatalka; Villa Armira (a direct parallel to **36**); the necropolis near Svilengrad (KABAKCHIEVA 1983, 3; KABAKCHIEVA 1986, таб. 4:72); and the necropolis near Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, 248; таб. 16:IV/108). Additionally, sherds **33–36**, as well as **37–39**, might also be considered lids (see **42–46** below), as some of them have burned tip of a rim, which is otherwise unseen on the plates.

**37** is a deep plate with straight flaring walls and an out-turned rim. It has an unclear rim diameter, which could be within the range of 240 to 300 mm. The shape might even suggest we are dealing here with a lid. There are parallels among plates and dishes (e.g. RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, 681; таб. I:3), although one source also provides a note saying this form could serve as a lid (cf. WICENCIAK 2014, fig. 9:1 – a dish from the Late Hellenistic, early Roman period).

**38** is a deep plate with straight flaring walls and no specific rim shaping. Similar vessels are known from the Straldzha tumulus necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, 248; таб. 14:II/95) dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although these examples have a smaller rim d. of 140 mm. Possibly, it could be also a lid.

**39–41** are plates with flaring walls and a triangular slightly offset rim grooved with one incised line from the inside. Based on parallels, they have a low ring foot. The inner rim d. varies between 200–230 mm. This shape is known from the Straldzha necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, 249; таб. 15:IV/106 and таб. 16:IV/109–110); close parallels might also be found at the production centre of Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 7:5); and in other Roman provinces, e.g. in southern Pannonia, where they are known from the same period, i.e. from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, 39; T 72:37–38).

**42–46** are sherds of unspecific shape, likely lids, however, they could also serve as plates. The fragmentary state does not allow for better specification of their use. There is a similar situation for the above-described plates with flaring walls (**32–41**), whose wall inclination is however greater, on a base of which I would rather see them as plates. The division is otherwise intuitive; regional parallels are missing. The inner rim diameter of the preserved lid-like rims ranges from 130 to 200 mm. Many of the sherds are, however, so fragmentarily preserved, that even the diameter has to be approximated or reconstructed (**42, 45–46**).

**47–53** and **59–62** are rims of hemispherical-shaped plates of different depths with a rim either straight or slightly bending inwards. There are also two bases associated with these plates (**52–53**). The inner rim diameter of the shallower plates **47–50** ranges from 240 to 320 mm, with one exception of smaller dimensions (**51**), with an inner rim of 190 mm. The deeper version of these plates, **59–61**, features rim d. around 250–260 mm. Sherd **62**, due to its small size with rim d. 110 mm, could also serve as a cup. The two bases of these plates (**52–53**) feature a low ring foot with d. 100 and 120 mm. Plates of this shape quite often preserve trimming marks on the outer surface encircling the vessel in wider bands (e.g. **50**).

The plates with straight or slightly inwardly inclining walls seem to be modelled on the forms of *Eastern sigillata* (ESA Forms I–III, see HAYES 2008, figs. 1–2; and / or, ESC – Çandarlı

ware – Forms 4 and 5, see HAYES 1972, fig. 64). These imitations are as well-known from Thrace and other eastern Roman provinces. Kabakchieva (1983, 2–3) classed them under the Type 2, which is possible to find all over Thrace, from Serdika (Sofia) and the Upper Struma Valley (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 2; Тип 2) through Plovdiv (БОТУШАРОВА 1959, таб. 7:1) to Stara Zagora and Yambol Districts, with finds in the Straldzha necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 8:I/34–35) and Villa Armira (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, таб. 3).

These plates were also produced at the kiln site of Stara Zagora from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАЛЧЕВ 1991, Abb. 7:1–3); and in Karanovo, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD possibly until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (БОРИСОВ 2013, таб. VII:1–3). Kabakchieva suggested there were other centres located in eastern Thrace – in or nearby Kabyle and Villa Chatalka – active during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 3). Finds of similar plates in Thrace continue until the late 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD as attested in Villa Krlev Dol located in the Upper Struma Valley (НАЈДЕНОВА 1985, таб. 2:5). In Moesia Inferior, these plates are known from Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, figs. 9.27, 9:28/544) where they are a long-lived form starting in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. continuing to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD; from Novae, where they are similarly dated, from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КЛЕНИНА 2006, 90: Тарелки Тип 1); and from Iatrus (BÖTTGER 1982, Taf. 39:200–201, 432–433), dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**54** and **58** are plates which share some similarities with the below-described vessels (**55–57**) as their walls are flaring and rather straight, however the body is not convex, and the inwards bending lip is missing.

**54** is a bigger and thicker sherd with a rim of quadrangular section, undercut from both sides; the rim inner d. reaches 250 mm. Similar plates of bigger dimensions (rim d. up to 280 mm) were produced in Butovo from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (СУЛТОВ 1985, 65, Type 7; pl. XXVIII:4). They are, however, missing any undercut. Sultov notes that this type of a plate is widespread in northern Bulgaria (with footnote 41 – referring to unpublished material). In Dobrudzha, similar plates, again without any undercut, appear during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and continue until the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ОПАИЋ 2004, 74; Dish Type 1). One example with thicker walls and an undercut inside the lip was found at the tumulus of Suchija Saz necropolis in Pazardzhik District (ГИЗДОВА 2005, 179; таб. 1: in the middle), which is dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. And finally, Kabakchieva classes a similar vessel with straight flaring walls, however tapering towards the tip of the rim, as a Type 11 (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 6; Тип 11), dated within the 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. She gives the range of rim diameter from 180 to 300 mm which may cover both sizes of our vessels.

**58** is a smaller plate with an inner rim d. 190 mm, base d. 80 mm and rounded rim. This form could again be related to the ESA prototype (Form IV in HAYES 2008, 24). The closest parallels from south-eastern Bulgaria come from the Stara Zagora production centre (КАЛЧЕВ 1991, Abb. 7:3), from the necropolises in Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 9:III 38 and 40) and Suchija Saz in Pazardzhik District (ГИЗДОВА 2005, таб. 4: bottom left). In Moesia Inferior, a very similar piece is published from Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated by the context to AD 150–175 (FALKNER 1999, 185; fig. 9.27:510 – it also has the same rim d. of 190 mm inside).

Putting all this information together, the biggest concentration of plates with such a form dates to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although they might be found within the contexts of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD as well.

**55–57** are three vessels with flaring convex walls, and the tip of the lip slightly bending inwards, creating a pronounced rib on the outer part (in the case of the bigger plate **55** also marked with one incised line). The base is a hollowed ring foot. Two different sizes of these plates



might be noticed in our material – a bigger one (**55**) with an inner rim d. 270 mm and a base with inner d. 120 mm; and a smaller one, of inner rim d. around 200 mm (although **57** is not well preserved). As in the previous case, these plates seem to be modelled on the forms of ESA (HAYES 2008, fig. 2) – in fact, the bigger size plate **58** might be considered to be an imitation of ESA Form II, and the smaller ones (**56–57**) of ESA Form III (both HAYES 2008, 24). Close in form and size to the smaller series is a plate from the Straldzha necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 12:I-2/73); and to the bigger series, a plate from the tumulus mound at Suchija Saz in Pazardzhik District (GIZDOVA 2005, 179; обр. 15). The chronology for both series seems to be the same, 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**63** is a small rim fragment of inner d. 180 mm. The rim is curved and divided by one groove into two parts. It resembles two other forms of the assemblage – the curving makes it look like the hemispherical bowls (**69–83**) and the division of the rim resembles the deep hemispherical bowls with a ledge for a lid (**148–151**). No direct parallels were found in the published literature. The two mentioned morphological groups could be dated, in a wider range, from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, which seems to also be a feasible chronology for this fragment.

**64** is a sherd with inwards inclined walls and a pronounced depression inside of the rim with inner d. 210 mm. Exactly the same form might be found in the Grey ware (**245**). Both wares, however, remain without direct parallels.

**65** is a plate with a fully preserved profile, with inner rim d. 190 mm, and base d. 100 mm. The plate has one small reflex handle placed just below the rim, a second handle might be expected on the opposite side of the rim as in the cases of plates **4** and **7**. The plates' shape is similar to a single find of a small bowl **84** (see below) with inner rim d. 110 mm and base d. 45 mm. Both vessels might find parallels in the material from the production centre near Karavelovo (IVANOV 2019a, 271; fig. 5:1–4), classed under the Bowls Type II A, including the same form of bowls of various sizes with the rim d. ranging from 135–225 mm. The forms correspond, although the body of our vessel is lower and wider, and as such classed as a plate. The finds from Karavelovo are dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Another parallel might be found in Diana, a Roman fort on the Danube River in Serbia (CVJETIĆANIN 2003, # 16), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. This specific vessel is, however, executed in Marbled ware, although Cvjetićanin notes that most forms of the Marbled ware, including this one, also appear at the site in the red-slipped fabric (CVJETIĆANIN 2003, 64).

**66** is a plate with curved walls and a thickened rolled rim with two shallow facets on the outer rim of inner d. 190 mm. Similar plates with facets on the rim which were produced at the pottery centre near Karavelovo were classed under the Dishes Type I dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019a, 269; fig. 4), despite the rim profile being more triangular, the size corresponds (rim d. 210–220 mm). More of these vessels, this time with a rounded rim, however without the facets, might be found on the Lower Danube, such as in Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, figs. 9.32:630 and 9.48:988), with the first example dated to the context of AD 350–450, the second one to AD 250–350; and in Novae (KLENINA 2016, 430–431; fig. 12:2) as Plates Type 1 (of rim d. 180–250 mm), dated from the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and produced in a local pottery workshop. Klenina sees a prototype of the vessels in African red-slipped ware – Hayes Form 27 –, produced in AD 160–220.

**67** is a flat horizontal rim of a tray decorated by mould-made floral motifs, otherwise uncommon among the material from Yurta-Stroyno. Only a small part of the rim was preserved (EVE 6%). The shape and the decoration resemble finds from the road station of Sostra, dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (cf. HRISTOV 2015, fig. 1:1-5), and / or from the production centre in Butovo, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА – СУЛТОВА – ВЛАДКОВА 1988, 15-17; also see IVANOV 2022, 39-44).

**68** is a sherd with a peculiar form, likely a decorated part of a handle of a tray (cf. HRISTOV 2015, fig. 1:1-5). The decoration is a mould made bearing an unidentifiable (likely floral) motif placed on the upper side of the sherd; the back side is smoothed. The fragment is slipped from both sides. Similar looking trays were produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА – СУЛТОВА – ВЛАДКОВА 1988, 15-17; also see IVANOV 2022, 39-44).

**69-83** is a series of hemispherical bowls with curved walls and rims either inclined outwards, inwards or straight. The inner rim d. ranges from 140 to 200 mm; the base diameter from 35 to 50 mm inside. The base could be low, hollowed from the inside, as it is on **79**; or in the shape of a low ring foot (cf. КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, Тип 1; КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, таб. 1.1).

These bowls are a very common find in the Yurta-Stroyno assemblage. Some of the bowls might be decorated from the outside with one incised line, placed from 4 up to 15 mm below the rim. Sometimes the incised line changes the appearance of the upper rim, making it more rounded in section (cf. **77-82**). There is no other decoration.

Bowls of this shape are very common in Thrace, where they experienced a production boom during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, while some examples are supposed to be dated already to the very end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 1-2; BORISOV 2013, 322). Both versions – with and without the incised line – were produced in the pottery workshops of Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 9:1-3) and Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 13); bowls with the incised line are also known from the kiln site at Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. VII:4).

**84** is a hemispherical bowl with a profiled rim, bevelled inwards, and with an outer lip projecting upwards. The inner rim diameter is 110 mm, the base is flat, with an outer d. 45 mm. In its basic form, it resembles the plate **65**, which, however, has a distinctly larger rim diameter (190 mm) and a more open form. A good morphological parallel might be found in the bowl from the Vizitsa necropolis in the Straldzha Mountains found in Mound 5 dated to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (AGRE – DICHEV 2005, 50-55, обр. 15). The bowl from Vizitsa has, however, a much larger rim diameter (280 mm).

**85-93** belong to the flanged bowls (or bowls with a flanged rim), another major series of vessels found at the site of Yurta-Stroyno. They are characteristic due to a pronounced rib dividing the upper and lower part of the vessel. The wall above the lower rib is mostly straight, although it might be slightly concave. The bases are in the shape of a low ring foot (e.g. **92**); there is no decoration related to the vessel.

Slight differences among individual rims might be noticed. The majority of the bowls have straight walls and the two ribs are placed about three centimetres apart, with a rim diameter of around 160 mm (**85-89**), the base **92** of inner d. 50 mm would also belong to this group. Fewer bowls feature concave walls between the two ribs, placed closer to each other (**90-91**). The rim diameter could be either as of the previous series, i.e. 160 mm inside (**90**), or smaller, of d. 120 mm, as in the case of **91**.

Sherd **93** belongs to a smaller series with rim d. 85 mm, otherwise of the same characteristics; these smaller flanged bowls seem to be produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2022, 35; Bowls type XIV, fig. 10:112). They are known from the area of Moesia Inferior – e.g. from Novae (KLENINA 2006, 97; Чашки Тип 5), but they do not seem to be common in Thrace.

The flanged bowls are very common in Thrace during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Kabakchieva has sorted them under the Type VII б and в (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 4–5) and noted that they were, together with her Type I (our hemispherical bowls **69–83**) the most common red-slipped ware shapes in Thrace during the Roman period, produced especially from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although their production continued to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when the quality of their execution visibly declined (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1983, 5; КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, 12). The quality of flanged bowls from Yurta-Stroyno is high, suggesting their production during the peak period. Nevertheless, the lower parts of some of the bowls might be unevenly fired. It is a result of being stacked in the kiln, where they were placed directly one on top of another.

The vessels are known to be produced at several production centres in Thrace, such as in Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 8:4, 5 and 7); Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 13); Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. VII:10 – with a small offset); and also in Moesia Inferior – near Karavelovo (IVANOV 2019a, fig. 4:5–6; Bowls Type 1); and at Hotnitsa, Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, Butovo (SULTOV 1985, таб. 62; XXVI:1–3, Dishes Type 1). Products from the latter kilns are often decorated with a stamp of *planta pedis* or with rouletting around the central part of the bottom. In our pottery material, we have only one *planta pedis* stamp found on the vessels' bottom (**314**), however, it is related to a different ware – the Pontic sigillata.

**94–95** is another series of plates with flanged rims, with flaring concave walls and a raised, flat rim of different profiles. Sherd **94**, of inner rim d. 220 mm, has a small groove from the upper part of the lip, while **95** is lacking the groove, and the lip is more outstretched. Plates of a similar form might be found in the material from the Gorsko Ablanovo necropolis, dated to the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (TORBATOV 2012, обр. 13:1–2); further finds come from Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated to AD 130–250 (FALKNER 1999, fig. 6.3:358); Villa Armira near Ivaylovgrad, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, 13: Тип VI; таб. 9:145); or from Singidunum (Moesia Superior), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (BOJOVIĆ 1977, 35; T. LIV:488–489).

**96–99** are vessels of bigger proportions, otherwise – especially taking into account the distinctive rib below the rim –, similar to the previously described flanged bowls (**85–93**). The vessels are bigger in size and 'heavier' in the body construction, the rim inner diameter ranges from 180 to 190 mm; the sherds are thicker (up to 10 mm) and some of them unevenly fired resulting in a grey core visible on the fraction. In this last aspect they remind the Common red-slipped ware, although, in other aspects they are similar to the Fine red-slipped ware.

**96** features one pronounced rib placed under the rim of inner d. 180 mm and a thin dull slip well preserved from the outside and quite worn inside. Bowls like this were produced in the Stara Zagora workshop from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 8:8), and are also known from the nearby area – e.g. the necropolis near the villa Chatalka (BUYUKLIEV 1980, таб. 1:1), dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**97** has a rim of inner d. 200 mm and features a spiky ending of the lower rib. Similar bowls with a more profound lower rib are known from the production centre near Karavelovo under Bowls Type 1, dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019a, 272; fig. 4:6).

**98** is a fragmented upper part of a flanged bowl rim with a triangular section and inner d. 180 mm, which is ribbed by two incised lines. No direct parallel has been found.

**99** is an upper body with a rim of inner d. 190 mm. A complete bowl of this form was found in the necropolis near Straldzha with a flat splaying base (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 20:VI-2/159). A similar vessel comes from the production centre of Durostorum, classed within the widely defined group of bowls – Castroane Tipul 1 (MUŞEŢEANU 2003, 51–52; pl. 14:4). Both parallels are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**100** is a shallow flanged bowl with concave walls between the two ribs. In the middle of the concavity runs a small relief rib. The inner rim d. is 230 mm. No published parallel has been found, although the same vessel form was collected during the field survey of the Tundzha Regional Archaeological Project at site 6021, located about 5 km north-west of Yurta-Stroyno, near the village of Karevelovo (SOBOTKOVA – ROSS – ILIEV 2018, 146–156; ILIEV *et al.* 2012, 23–27).<sup>21</sup>

**101–104** are four hemispherical bowls with short out-turned rims of different sizes, either bigger, with inner rim d. around 170 mm (**101**), or smaller, with inner rim d. around 130 mm (**102–104**). All of the vessels are decorated – mostly with motifs executed in *barbotine* (**101, 103, 104**), while only one fragment has incised decoration (**102**).

Such bowls are known from Novae – both the smaller size ones (DYCZEK 1991, tab. XIV:2), decorated with *barbotino* and dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and the larger ones (KLENINA 2016, 430; fig. 12:7), classed by Klenina under the Bowl Type 5 and by Sultov as a Type 1c – ‘c’ standing for the rich decoration on the body (SULTOV 1985, 66). Sultov proposes its production period, in the pottery centres of Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo, to be the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Similar bowls might also be found in Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, figs. 82:771–786; 9:38, 9:39), dated into the context of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD; in Sostra, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HRISTOV 2015, fig. 3:13); and in the production centre in Durostorum (MUŞEŢEANU 2003, 55; pl. 20:133, Castroane Tipul 11), where these bowls are considered to be an imitation of metal vessels, and, based on other finds from Histria, dated to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

**105–118** is a big group of bowls with a rounded body and out-turned rim with a small depression inside the lip. Some of these bowls are decorated below the rim with an incised line or two, some are either further incised on the upper body with various motifs (**105–106, 111, 117–118**) or decorated with *barbotine* (**112**). The most common dimensions of the inner rim d. are 160–200 mm. One specific sub-group features smaller sized vessels with a horizontally grooved body and inner rim d. 100–130 mm (**114–116**). On the other hand, **117–118** represent larger sized vessels with an inner rim d. 240–250 mm.

The best parallels for the larger bowls might be found in Moesia Inferior – at Nicopolis ad Istrum. Falkner approximates their date range to AD 250–450 (FALKNER 1999, 82; figs. 9.39:794–796). Similar forms are also known from Novae – Bowls Type 2 – found in the context of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 94; Миски Тип 2), also featuring a bigger rim d. of 200–300 mm; and from the fill of a pottery kiln near the village of Khan Krum (HRISTOV – СТОЕВА 2013, 389; обр. 12, Купи Тип III), dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with the rim d. 205 mm.

In Thrace, all known hemispherical bowls which could be considered for comparison, have a more rounded body and / or an out-turned flat rim. These come from the Stara Zagora production centre, dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 8:10); from the Karanovo kiln site, active in the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV

21 Unpublished find.



2013, таб. V:7–10); and from the villa Krlev Dol, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJĐENOVA 1985, 86; таб. 6:21).

The chronology of these vessels seems to span from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with possible continuity to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (such as in Nicopolis ad Istrum). For **107**, with a rather massive lip and a more subtle body, we could also consider Bowls Type 6 from Novae, dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 95; Миски Тип 6).

**119–121** are hemispherical bowls with a ledge for a lid. The inner rim diameter ranges from 140–180 mm. The size separates them from similarly looking cups (**148–151**) of smaller dimensions, with rim diameter up to 100 mm. One of the sherds – **121** – has body walls inclining inwards, closing the vessel. This shape might relate to a slightly different vessel form, although in our pottery assemblage it is closest to this group.

Parallels for the bowls with a ledge for a lid come from a pottery kiln found in Leshnitsa near Lovech (IVANOVA 2003, обр. 38:6), dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD; from the Roman *vicus* near Gorsko Ablanovo, dated from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, таб. VIII:63); and from Durostorum, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (MUȘEȘTEANU 2003, 54, Castron Tipul 7 and 8; pl. 19:103–117).

**122–129** represent cups with a triangular rim of inner d. 100–140 mm with one bigger exception of rim d. 190 mm (**122**). The body walls are straight, slightly inclining inwards in the direction of the foot. The body is decorated with engraved lines, either placed horizontally or arranged in different directions. One of the smaller vessels bears the sign of a handle attachment (**127**), the bigger cup **122** has part of the handle preserved, measuring in section 31 × 5 mm. Vessels of such a form with two handles were produced in the Stara Zagora production centre during the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 24:10 and 12). Similar ones, of the same chronology, might also be found in the permanent exhibition at the Stara Zagora Archaeological Museum. The size of these parallels from Stara Zagora seems to relate to the smaller series of the cups (**123–129**).<sup>22</sup>

Similar vessels might also be found at the pottery centre in Karavelovo under the Cup Type 1 A – with two handles, and B – with four handles, both dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD – mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019a, 271–272; fig. 6). Despite having a rim diameter closer to our smaller size vessels (110–120 mm), the body form – with very straight walls – resembles rather our bigger vessel **122**. Other cups of a similar size (rim d. 130 mm) also come from Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated by the context to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999, 82; figs. 9.38:760).

These vessels are also a common inventory of burial mounds. We may find them, for example, in the tumulus necropolis near Pet Mogili in the Nova Zagora region, which was supposed to have been in use from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (IGNATOV 1996, 89; таб. IV:1, X:1, XII:1, XIV:1). The four vessels from the necropolis have a rim diameter ranging from 140–170 mm, as such, they represent a better comparison for our small size vessels. Another parallel, this time rather for the bigger sized vessel **122**, comes from the tumulus necropolis near Stara Zagora, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1994, таб. 3: гроб 6:1 with rim d. 220 mm). The majority of the parallels date to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, where the production peak might be expected, with an extension into the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

22 Both parallels are missing a scale or any information about the rim diameter, but in both cases, they are either depicted or placed next to the small cups with two handles (here under **138–143**) which mostly have a rim d. 100 to 110 mm. Consequently, the rim diameter of the vessels from the Museum, as well as from the production centre, could be approximated at 130–140 mm.

**130–137** are small cups with a raised triangular rim, separated from the rounded body by an engraved line. The rim inner d. ranges from 90–120 mm. The upper part of the body might be decorated, mostly with another engraved line and / or with different motifs, either executed in *barbotine* (**130**), or incised (**131**).

Such cups were produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (SULTOV 1985, Two-handled earthenware type 6; tab. XXXVI:5; IVANOV 2022, Cups Type IV; fig. 17:207, 217, 210). Whole vessels feature a small ring foot and two handles with an oval section.

**138–143** are cups with an off-set rim and two band handles. These cups are one of the most frequent vessel shapes encountered at the site of Yurta-Stroyno. The cups have a rounded upper part of the body with the lower part sharply sloping to the base. The rim is offset and ribbed with two incised lines; the base has the shape of a hollowed ring foot. None of the cups is decorated. Based on the size, there might be several versions. The most common size is of inner rim d. 90–110 mm, with outer base d. ca. 30–35 mm. The two band handles attached to the body are oval with dimensions of 10–12 × 5–7 mm (**138–142**). Rarely, smaller and bigger versions of the cup appear. We have a single sherd from each. The smaller series is represented by sherd **140**, which does not have a preserved rim, only the base, with an outer d. 25 mm and a handle of 9 × 7 mm in section. Based on the body size, the rim d. would be around 60 mm. From the bigger series, we have one fragment of the thicker off-set rim with an inner d. 130 mm (**143**). Different sizes do not seem to be chronologically sensitive, as they might be found together within one grave or necropolis (see ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 23:I-1/95 and таб. 24; KALCHEV 1994, таб. 3: гроб 8).

These cups might be found widely spread over the territory of Thrace and Moesia Inferior. In the area of the Yambol and Stara Zagora Districts, they were produced at the kiln site of Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 9:10–13) and Nova Nadezhda, in the latter one even in different sizes (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 13: top right). They are known from nearby settlements such as from Villa Armira (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, 17–18; таб. 17:238); and the necropolises near Nova Zagora (IGNATOV 1996, e.g. таб. 3:2); Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 24); Villa Chatalka (BUYUKLIEV 1980, e.g. таб. 31:444) and Kabyle (BAKARDZHIEV – MIKOV – DZHANFEZOVA 2013, обр. 3:B). In the area of Kabyle, this cup is very common as it is attested by many complete vessels from burial contexts exhibited at the local museum. The peak of its popularity seems to be in the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with the continuation of production until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

These cups are also known from other areas of Thrace, e.g. from the Plovdiv (БОТНУ-ШАРОВА 1956, таб. 5:7, 6:19) and Pazardzhik Districts (GIZDOVA 2005, 185: обр. 5; таб. 2); and from Moesia Inferior, e.g. Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, 81; fig. 9.38:756–759), or Novae (KLENINA 2006, 100; Кубки Тип 6). Many of these cups were produced in Hotnitsa and Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi pottery workshops from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (SULTOV 1985, 77; tab. XXXVII:2, Type 7) – products of these kiln sites are often decorated with *barbotine* on the upper part of the body.

**144–147** are four cups of a close shape with a rounded body and rim inner d. 50–60 mm. Only sherd **146** has one preserved handle of 12 × 7 mm in section. Compared with other published cups, this form has one handle only. Fragments **146–147** have a ribbed upper part of the body, no other decoration is attested.

Quite a number of similar cups are known from Singidunum (BOJOVIĆ 1977, 39; LXVIII–LXX), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, from Villa Armira (KABAKCHIEVA 1986), where we can find parallels for all of these vessels: **144** (таб. 17:236–237), **145** (таб. 14:225–226), **146** (таб. 18:251) and **147** (таб. 16:231). Sherd **145** has further close parallels at the Stara Zagora pottery workshop

(KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 9:18) and at the necropolises near Nova Zagora (IGNATOV 1996, таб. 4:6) and Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1994, таб. 4: рроб 6); similarly, more parallels might be found for **146** and **147**, such as products from the pottery centre near Karavelovo (IVANOV 2019a, fig. 7:2 Cups Type V = **146**; and fig. 7:3 Cups Type VI = **147**), and one more for **146** from Sostra (HRISTOV 2015, fig. 2:11).

The chronology of these cups seems to be very similar to the previous group (**138-143**), i.e. the peak production from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with a continuity of finds until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**148-151** are small cups with a rounded body and a rim with a ledge for a lid. The rim inner d. is 90-100 mm. These cups have a parallel in our assemblage, among the bowls of similarly profiled rim, of bigger size (**119-121**). Outside our material, we may find exact parallels in the assemblages from the necropolis near Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 12:I-3/79), although uncovered in the embankment and dated based on parallels from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD; and from the production centre at Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 25:6), dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. We can also find these cups in Singidunum, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000, 44; Tip 1/65).

**152-154** are three fragments of cups with a rounded body and a triangular rim of inner d. 110-130 mm. They slightly differ from each other in the shape of the rim, with **154** having a more pronounced rib on the outer lip. This sherd has a good parallel in the finds from the Straldzha necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 12:I-3/80), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. - mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A similar chronology might be expected for the other two sherds.

**155** is a cup with straight flaring walls, a thickened flat rim of inner d. 120 mm, decorated from above with two grooved lines. Parallels might be found at the necropolis east of Stara Zagora, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1994, 178; таб. 5:39) and in a rich grave at the necropolis near Villa Chataka dated to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (BUYUKLIEV 1980, таб. 127:326).

**156** is a cup with straight flaring walls and a bended rim, grooved from the upper part by two lines; the inner rim d. is 100 mm. This form seems to be inspired by the Eastern sigillata B2, cf. Atlante 72 / Robinson shape IV (HAYES 1985, tav. XV:4; HAYES 2008, 31-32; fig. 12:326), dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. We may find a similar shape - without the grooves on the rim - also in the Pontic sigillata B dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ZHURAVLEV 2002, 260; fig. 16:5).

Similar size bowls with flaring walls and an arched rim, but only with one incised line, are known from Pavlikeni - Varbovski livadi, dated by the context to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019b, 12-13; fig. 7:5, Bowls Type XII); and with one or two lines from the production centre in Stara Zagora, dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 24:4-6). In Thrace, these bowls were also found in later contexts, such as in the Sliven District, where they have the rim grooved by two lines (BORISOV 1988, 103; рис. 6:3, Тип 3). Borisov, relying on other finds from Madara and Karanovo, dates these bowls from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. He notes that these late vessels have a low-quality red slip. Since our vessel has a well-preserved slip of good quality, we may incline to class it rather with the earlier production of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**157** is a krater with a funnel shaped neck and folded rim of inner d. 200 mm, featuring a small relief rib running around the inner rim. From outside, the sherd is decorated below the rim with oblique engraved grooves. The closest parallel is represented by the so-called Krateroid vessel Type III from the pottery kiln of Pavlikeni - Varbovski livadi, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD



(IVANOV 2019b, 19; fig. 10:4).<sup>23</sup> It has a hemispherical shape with a ring foot and two handles attached to the body decorated with vegetal motifs executed in *barbotine*. In general, the vessel shape of the sample published by Ivanov corresponds to ours, only the inner relief rib of our fragment is missing on the published example. Ivanov notes that this type of vessel is not widespread.

**158–159** are two kraters with straight or slightly closing walls and a flat rim, either fully horizontal (**158**) or with a tip pointing upwards (**159**). The inner rim diameters are 140 and 180 mm. Each vessel is decorated; **158** with short wide incised lines; **159** with one incised horizontal line below the rim. The best parallel for these two vessels is the Two-handled earthenware Type 1b (SULTOV 1985, 76; таб. XXXV:4) / Krateroid vessels type II (IVANOV 2019b, 18–19; fig. 10:3), produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi. The vessels from Pavlikeni were commonly decorated with *barbotine*. This parallel best fits our sherd **158** for its flat horizontal rim.

**160–161** are two vessels with a cylindrical body and inwards leaning rim, flattened from above. The rim inner d. ranges from 230 to 240 mm. The upper body might be plain (**160**) or decorated with incised lines and tendrils with leaves (**161**). We may expect two handles placed on the body, below the rim. Klenina classes such vessels from Novae into the Kraters Type 1, a type, where we can also find the shapes of vessel **168**. The rim inner d. given by Klenina is smaller, ranging from 90 to 150 mm (KLENINA 2016, 428; fig. 13:17), the finds are dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. – second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2015, 377). Similar smaller-size vessels might be found in the Stara Zagora production centre, with the rim d. 140–150 mm and with the upper body decorated with an engraved rhombi (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 25:13); the same size vessels as ours, with the upper body decorated with tendrils made in *barbotine*, come from Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (Krateroid vessel Type II; IVANOV 2019b, 19; fig. 10:3; IVANOV 2022, 64; fig. 27:344). Finds from Yambol District include vessels of a smaller size from Villa Armira, dated by the villa horizon to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1986; таб. 35:405) and from the Straldzha necropolis, where they were found in the mound embankment dated by the parallels to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 28:II-I/248).

**162–167** are kraters with a straight or slightly inwardly inclined neck with a horizontal flattened rim and bulky body. The inner rim diameter varies mostly between 135 and 170 mm, with one sherd (**165**) of bigger dimensions, of inner rim d. 210 mm. These kraters might have two, but also three or four handles (BORISOV 2013, 295). The handles are either oval, or with a double ribbed upper part, in our case 26 × 12 mm and 16 × 7 mm in section. They join the bulky body with the cylindrical neck. The base has a ring foot, the one example presented here (**166**) has an inner base d. 80 mm. Decoration is limited to incised horizontal lines on the cylindrical neck (**162**).

These vessels find parallels in the production centres at Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 10:1–2; 25:8), Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. VI:1–6) and in the kiln at Leshnitsa near Lovech (IVANOVA 2003, 58; обр. 38:3–7), all dated within the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. These examples are richly decorated with engraved motifs / rouletting on the upper part of the body. In Villa Armira, they might be decorated with incised or relief decoration, rarely with stamped motifs (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, 24; таб. 24:395–409). The rim diameter also covers a wide spectrum of sizes, as given by Borisov (2013, 295), ranging from 170 to 350 mm. Sherd **165**, of a slightly different

23 Ivanov re-published this vessel shape as Krateroid vessel type II in 2022 (IVANOV 2022, 62; fig. 27).

form and bigger dimensions, has a direct parallel in the pottery material from the tumulus mound VI near Gorsko Ablanovo, dated, as were the previous finds, from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (TORBATOV 2012, 283; o6p. 14:8). In Thrace, these kraters are known till the very end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD as attested by the finds from the villa Kralev Dol (NAJDENOVA 1985, ta6. 31).

**168–172** are similar kraters to **162–167**, however with a more pronounced inward inclination of the neck creating a more closed shape. Also, the bulky body is not that distinctly separated from the neck as the connection is gentler. The inner rim d. of preserved fragments ranges from 150 to 230 mm. When the vessels are complete, two handles are attached either directly on the rim (**168**) or on the neck below the rim (**169**). The two preserved handles are 39 × 17 mm and 38 × 14 mm in section. Decoration is limited to incised horizontal lines on the sloping neck (**168**).

We may find such shapes under Krateroid vessels type III, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, published from Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, although it is not clear if they were produced locally (SULTOV 1985, 77, tab. XXXVI:4; IVANOV 2022, 64; fig. 27:348). Klenina sorted such vessels under the Jars Type 2, dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, known (also) from the pottery workshop in Novae (KLENINA 2006, 103; KLENINA 2016, 377; fig. 3:15). Such vessels were also found in the Straldzha necropolis – both in the mound's embankment and in the graves, all dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2016, ta6. 28:II-1/243–245, ta6. 29:256).

**173** is the only representative of a Fine red-slipped ware pot. It has a raised rounded rim separated from the bulging body by a shallow groove. The inner rim d. is 230 mm inside; the sherd is decorated on the upper body with incised drops.

**174–176** are three fragments with a very straight rim and larger inner d. ranging from 320 to 400 mm. All the sherds have an engraved line below the rim, one sherd is decorated with a sharp tool of several parallel lines (**176**). All the fragments are slipped from both sides.

The closest parallels come from Dyrrhachium in Albania (SHEHI 2008, 14; fig. 4:46–47) of Krateriskoi Gruppo III:2 of local production, imitating – according to Shehi – African red-slipped ware of the forms Hayes 8 A, Hayes 9 and 9 A (see HAYES 1972, 32–37). There is indeed a similarity between these three sherds and the form Hayes 9, which might be decorated with rouletting (A) or with two incised lines (B). The second way of decoration would be analogous to our **175–176**, however, our examples are much larger (Hayes' fragments have a rim d. up to 210 mm). The majority of the finds of the local production in Dyrrhachium were found in the context of the same date range as the original African production (SHEHI 2008, 14), i.e. the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Another parallel comes from Troy in Turkey. It has a corresponding rim of d. 330 mm and it is decorated on the rim with incised wavy and parallel lines (TEKKÖK-BİÇKEN 1996, 85; fig. 46:B43); it is dated to the early Roman period and it is also supposedly produced locally.

Since there are no such shapes known to me from Thrace or Mosia Inferior, it could be some location specific product, perhaps, such as in Dyrrhachium, inspired by the form of different wares. Both given parallels are of an early Roman date; if our basins are of the regional production, which started at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, we may tend to date them to the very same century.

**177–190** are table amphorae numbering in total – including the whole material from the excavation as well as from the field survey – 29 fragments of individual vessels. The rim is out-turned, rounded to triangular, incised with one (18 frgs.), two (10 frgs.) or three (1 frg.)

line(s). The inner rim diameter varies from 90 to 110 mm with one bigger exception of 130 mm (177). The neck is cylindrical, mostly plain, occasionally supplemented by one relief ring placed 30–45 mm below the top of the rim, creating a small offset of the upper part (see 183–188). Only one vessel is decorated on the neck with several horizontal incised lines (182). The amphorae have two handles attached on the neck below the rim; they are oval in section and ribbed from the upper part; the section varies in range 39–48 × 15–18 mm (measured on eight different handles).

All the preserved fragments are fully slipped from the outside; inside only the upper part of the neck is covered by slip (in both of the following cases). Two different kinds of surface treatment were applied approximately with the same frequency. From the sample of 29 amphorae, on 15 of them the slip was applied by brush (here 183, 185, 187–190), leaving brush marks scattered all over the surface in different directions (Pl. 2:185). Where the individual brush strokes were overlapping, the tint of the slip turned into a darker red colour (10YR 4/8) after firing (the same effect as in the case of double dipping). The remaining 14 fragments were dipped into a diluted clay substance like the rest of the Fine red-slipped ware (Pl. 2:182). The fabric characteristics are the same, no matter how the surface was treated (slipped by dipping × by brush).

The overall appearance of these vessels resembles the Amphorae Type 1 of Sultov (1985, 74; tab. XXXIV:3) produced in Hotnitsa, Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. These, however, do not have the incised rim, although more recent studies class under this Type 1 also amphorae with one incised line on the rim (KLENINA 2016, 413–414, fig. 5:8). Klenina describes these vessels as Lower Moesian Amphorae with reference to Dyczek (2001, 225–228), who classed them among transport amphorae Type 30, and marked them as containers for local wine,<sup>24</sup> being produced until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

If we focus more on the ribbed rim, characteristic for our material, we may find some parallels in the pottery centre of Karavelovo, in Thrace, producing amphorae with three incised lines on the rim (IVANOV 2019a, figs. 7:6–7, 8:2). Their overall shape looks like ours, the size of the rim corresponds (d. 90 mm and more), although, the rim of the vessels is more triangular, and the neck tapers towards the shoulders. They are dated to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Other finds of such amphorae featuring one, two or four incised lines on the rim were discovered in the Roman *vicus* Gorsko Ablanovo (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, 717–718, таб. IX:69–71). The rim of the amphorae is slightly out-turned, the neck also tapers towards the shoulders. The whole finding context is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A similar amphora, with one incised line on the rim, might also be found in the Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, 341–345; таб. 27:341), dated by the whole context of the villa to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

Even with the small differences in the shape (straight neck × tapering towards the body; plain rim × incised), we are very likely dealing here with the same type of amphorae, with a peak production from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although they seem to be produced until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The variant with the incised rim might be found both in Moesia Inferior (Gorsko Ablanovo, Novae) and in Thrace (Villa Armira, Karavelovo), where it also

24 P. Dyczek (2001, 228) did not explain on what basis he assumes that these are transport amphorae, as he also notes there were no inscriptions, graffiti or stamps ever found – evidence, which could help to support this suggestion. Classification among the transport amphorae seems to be followed only in Novae (KLENINA 2016), as the other sources reference them as being table amphorae. The containers are quite high (Sultov: up to 58 cm, Dyczek: up to 70 cm) suggesting greater capacity, but since they are otherwise executed in the same fabric and slipped in the same way as any other red-slipped table ware, there is no decisive reason to class them elsewhere.

seems to be manufactured – both with incised and plain triangular rims (cf. IVANOV 2019a, figs. 7:6–9, 8:2).

**191** is a table amphora with a rounded rim of inner d. 70 mm undercut by two incised lines, and with a cylindrical neck. A peculiarity of this vessel is an extra band of clay ‘crawling’ vertically on the neck. It is quadrangular in section, creating a flat area on the top of the rib, having been secured in its place by a pressed finger, which has left an imprint on the rim part. Perhaps this could be a representation of a snake, which is a common motif on bigger vessels in the area of Thrace and Moesia Inferior. We can find this depiction, for example, on the vessels produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Hotnitsa during the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (SULTOV 1976, 63); on finds from Novae dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (CVJETIĆANIN 2010, fig. 64); or on several fragments from Kabyle, interpreted as parts of cult vessels (4<sup>th</sup> c. AD?, DIMITROVA 1982, 125; таб. VIII:2). One krater-like vessel with a crawling snake is also exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of the Thracian and Ancient town Kabile, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Regarding the form, an exact parallel has not been found, but close in shape is the table amphora from Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi (IVANOV 2019b, fig. 9:3) dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, and a jar from the Shrine of the Nymphs and Aphrodite near Kasnakovo, dated to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KATSAROVA – PETKOVA 2015, обр. 3:10). Summarising all of the above, we may suggest dating this vessel to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**192–193** are two table amphorae with a straight neck and quadrangular (**192**) to triangular (**193**) rim of inner d. 85 and 100 mm. They were supplemented with two handles, the remains of one can still be seen below the rim of **192**. Both vessels have a parallel in the Sliven District near Yambol. Fragment **192** can be compared with table amphorae Type VI from Sliven (KOVACHEV 1998, 63; таб. 3:35), dated from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and **193** with Type VI, dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KOVACHEV 1998, 62; таб. 2:27) – although this one has a smaller rim d. (63 mm). For the latter sherd, another comparison – this time with a similar rim diameter – might be found in the production centre of Stara Zagora active from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 23:12), and among the finds from a necropolis near Vratitza, Bourgas District, dated from the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (STOYANOV – NIKOV – STOYANOVA 2015, таб. XXII:1). Fragment **192** might also find a parallel among the products of the kiln of Leshnitsa, near Lovech in Moesia Inferior, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOVA 2003, обр. 38, T.III:14). In summary, the final chronological data for both sherds seem to be from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**194–195** are table amphorae with flaring rims of a similar inner rim d. 120 and 130 mm; **194** is decorated with several incised lines on the rim and with one relief rib on the neck, while **195** has only one relief rib placed on the lower part of the rim. Vessels with a flaring rim, similar to **195**, are known from burial complexes, such as from the necropolis Pet Mogili in Nova Zagora region dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (IGNATOV 1996, таб. XIX:3); and from burial finds deposited in the Nova Zagora Museum dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (VELKOV 1996, таб. I:1, III:2, IV:3). These amphorae are, however, smaller, with a rim d. ca. 60–70 mm, they are also missing the relief rib.

**196–201** are six small juglets which share a small size rim (16–27 mm) with a wide ring placed on the neck, just below the lip. Only one fragment has a preserved handle attachment (**196**), placed below the ring on the neck. The handle (19 × 9 mm) is rounded, slightly flattened from one side (but perhaps because it is very close to the neck). All the sherds are slipped from both



sides. Based on parallels, all of these vessels have one handle, the body might be oval, pear-shaped or biconical; it ends in a ring base.

These jugs are very common in Thrace and Moesia Inferior. They were produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo in Moesia Inferior (SULTOV 1985, 73; tab. XIV:2). For the same area, their complex typology was done in 2005 by Avramova, based on the finds from Ulpia Oescus and its hinterland. It includes complete vessels from necropolises as well as from settlements, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. In the publication we may find parallels for each of our sherds: **196** (Тип 2-3), **197** (Тип 2-3), **198** (Тип 2), **199** (Тип 2-3), **200** (Тип 2) and **201** (Тип 2-3) (АВРАМОВА 2005).

In Thrace, they are also known from the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, both from settlements, e.g. from Villa Armira (КАВАКЧИЕВА 1986, таб. 20:275-281); and necropolises, e.g. from Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 6:V-2/28). It is, however, interesting that they were not produced at any of the known pottery production centres in the area – including Stara Zagora, Nova Nadezhda and Karanovo. The jugs were in use at least until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, as confirmed by the finds from the villa Kralev Dol, near Pernik (НАЈДЕНОВА 1985, таб. 23:65-69).

**202-203** are two jugs which share a rounded rim with slightly flaring walls, an inner d. from 60 to 65 mm, and a distinctive relief rib placed a little over 20 mm below the rim. Based on parallels, these vessels have a short neck, a rounded or pear-shaped body and one handle. Because of the distinctive rib below the rim, Kuzmanov regards these vessels as clay imitations of glass and / or metal jugs of the Imperial period, known in the area of Thrace from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD onwards (КУЗМАНОВ 1985, 28; Кани тип 1). The peak of their production / use is, however, in the 4<sup>th</sup> and mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when they became common jugs for the area of the former Moesia Inferior and Thrace (KLENINA 2006, 107; Кувшини Тип 2).

**204** is a rim of a jug with an inner d. 70 mm. The rim is hooked, and its upper part is offset at ca. 30 mm from the top. The shape relates to Sultov's Pitchers Type 1 (SULTOV 1985, tab. XXXIII:1) produced in Hotnitsa, Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Sultov, however, notes, that this form is also known from the western and eastern Roman provinces, where it is dated to the Late Antiquity (SULTOV 1985, 71). Our sherd has all the fabric and slip parameters of the Roman period finds, and its chronology might then be expected to be from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**205** is a rim of a jug with inner d. 50 mm, with parallels in the material from the grave offerings at the Straldzha necropolis dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 7:V-2/30). A similar jug can also be found at the Nova Nadezhda production centre (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 12: upper right third from the top). These vessels have a long neck, ovoid body, ring base and one handle (oval and ribbed). The approximate chronology is the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**206-208** are jugs with a double ribbed rim of inner d. 65-75 mm. They do not have any preserved handles, but examples with one or two (oval and ribbed) strip handles attached under the rim are published.

Several parallels with the same rim (the most common appearance like **207**), but with a differently shaped body, might be found. In the exhibition catalogue of finds from Moesia Superior we may find such a jug of local production with a spherical body slightly flattened from the upper part, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (СВЈЕТИЋАНИН 2010, fig. 46). Another example is a vessel from the tumulus mound of Staro Selo near Svilengrad, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КОВАЧЕВ 1998, 64; Type IX; таб. 3:47). The vessel is of a hemispherical lower part



of the body on which are placed cone shaped shoulders, the base is flat, slightly raised in the middle. Yet another different body shape comes from the Straldzha necropolis (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 3:III/10), where the body is cylindrical, otherwise it is similar to the previous form (i.e. shoulders in a cone shape, a flat base raised slightly in the middle). In this case, the shoulders and the body are richly decorated with a continuous wavy line and incised drops.

Vessels of such a rim shape are also known from later periods – in the Lower Danube area specifically – from the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD until the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. These are, however, often green glazed (see e.g. ОРАИЋ 1996, 240; pl. 48:11 under Тип II-B; BÖTTGER 1982, 54; Taf. 29:366, Typ I Form 1; KUZMANOV 2005, 145; Тип II; таб. XXIII:162–163; KLENINA 2006, 107; Кувшины Тип 3).

Obviously, there might be many different body shapes ending in the same ribbed rim, as well as different surface treatments. For our sherds from the area of Thrace, covered by the red slip, a chronology from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD seems appropriate.

**209** is a jug with a short neck and two handles attached just below the rim. The rim inner d. is 50 mm, the handles are oval, measuring in section 19 × 8 mm. This sherd might be classed under Sultov's Amphorae and amphora-like earthenware Type 2, Variant a (SULTOV 1985, 74; таб. XXXIV:5), although his example vessel has a slightly longer neck due to which the handles do not touch the rim. Sultov has it as a later variant of his Type 2 (our **210**), whose production started at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD and continued until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD; it was produced in Butovo.

This vessel shape is also known in the green glaze variant dated from the 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD – from Iatrus and many other sites on the Lower Danube (for a list of finding places see BÖTTGER 1982, 56; Taf. 31:388, Typ II, Form 2 – period C; and ОРАИЋ 1996, 319; pl. 49:8 under Тип IV-C). Regarding our sherd, since it is in the red-slipped ware of good quality, its origin in the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD seems appropriate.

**210** is a jug with a long slender neck and two handles attached below the rim (remains of the attachments might still be noticed), with the rim inner d. 60 mm. It resembles the form of Sultov's Amphorae and Amphora-like earthenware Type 2 (SULTOV 1985, 74; таб. XXXIV:4), produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD until the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and considered to be an earlier variant of Sultov Type 1, our **209**.

**211** is a jug with a narrow neck and out-turned flaring rim decorated with horizontal incised lines and relief rings. The rim inner d. is 60 mm, with no signs of handles. Jugs of the same shape, although missing the decorative relief rings, might be found in Novae, where they are classed under the Jugs Type 2, single handled vessels with rim d. 66 mm, produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD in the pottery workshops in the area of Nicopolis ad Istrum, and in general, well-known in Moesia Inferior (KLENINA 2016, 425; fig. 11:1).

**212–213** are two fragments of frequently found jugs with a rounded rim, a long slim neck and biconical body. No handle is preserved, but they are commonly depicted with one, oval in section. The rim inner d. varies from 50 to 55 mm. In Thrace, these jugs are known from necropolises, such as from the one near Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 4:V-1/17 or таб. 5:V-1/20); Karanovo in the Nova Zagora District (KANCHEV – KANCHEVA-ROUSSEVA 1996, таб. XV:3 and XVIII:6); near the villa Chataalka (BUJUKLIEV 1980, таб. 21:283); or the Nova Zagora burial mound (KOVACHEV 1998, 64; таб. 3:45, Type VIII). They might also be found in settlements, such as the Villa Armira near Ivaylovgrad (КАВАКЧИЕВА 1986, 25; таб. 36:416–420). The chronological time-span for this type is suggested from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to

the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, although, based on the given parallels, they seem to be most popular within the 2<sup>nd</sup> and mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**214** is a cylindrical neck of a jug with an out-turned flattened rim of inner d. 65 mm. One handle attached to the neck is preserved. It is oval in section (29 × 8 mm) and concave and grooved from the upper part. The neck is decorated with one incised line. The closest parallel is the Type 5 from the series of 'Small clay amphorae from north-eastern Thrace', found in a grave context in Sliven, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KOVACHEV 1998, таб. II.32). The published vessel has two handles.

**215–218** are four fragments of strainers, including one rim with a rolled lip (**215**) and inner d. 165 mm; two bases – one flat splaying of outer d. 80 mm (**216**), one with a ring foot of inner d. 120 mm (**217**); and a body fragment from a bigger-size vessel (**218**). The sizes of the holes range from 6 to 9 mm; the fragments are red-slipped from both sides, except the rim **215**, which is only light-brown coated. Similar strainers (with a rounded rim) were found in the Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАВАКЧИЕВА 1986, 16; обр. 13, таб. 18:206–207). Strainers of a very different upper body part but of similar bases are known from elsewhere. A strainer with a ring foot and perforated floor was found in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi (IVANOV 2022, Strainers Type I, fig. 28:349); a strainer with a flat splaying base is known from an area of Butovo and from Novae (IVANOV 2022, Strainers Type III, fig. 28:362; КЛЕНИНА 2006, Цедилки тип 1, 117). The chronology of the mentioned parallel is from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**219–220** are two bases of Fine red-slipped ware vessels of smaller size, bearing letters of the Greek alphabet on the outer side of the vessels' bottoms. Only individual letters might be recognized, H and / or A, which were engraved on the vessel after the firing (HEŘMÁNKOVÁ 2022a, 125; fig. 2:1–2). The bases are of a ring foot (**219**) and false ring foot (**220**), both slipped inside and un-slipped from the outside; consequently, they might belong to open vessels.

## COMMON RED-SLIPPED WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The Common red-slipped ware is a coarser version of the Fine red-slipped ware with parallels among the pottery produced at Thrace and Moesia Inferior. Consequently, the same information about the regionally produced Fine red-slipped ware are also valid here. Following the discussion under the *Chronology* of the Fine-red slipped ware, the coarser execution of the vessels could be caused either by differences in the quality of products originating at different production centres, or by their later chronological classification (ca. to the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> c. AD); or, by a combination of both of these factors.

### WARE DESCRIPTION

The Common red-slipped ware is similar to the Fine red-slipped ware, however, it is of a lower quality execution. The fabric is porous, it has bigger and more abundant inclusions, the sherd is soft, and the slip is poorly preserved, sometimes barely visible on the surface. There is no decoration.

The most popular shapes are bowls with a flanged rim of different sizes (**221-230**), with much fewer represented individuals of other vessels such as a hemispherical bowl (**231**), krater (**232**), pot (**233**), and a jug (**234**). The thickness of the sherd is about 4 to 7 mm, firing is mostly uneven, leaving a sandwich-like pattern on the fraction, with a grey core (**Pl. 10:221-228**).

In terms of numbers, the fabric is very well sorted (4), with 20% of inclusions, which are predominantly tiny, with few bigger pellets reaching up to 4 mm (mostly quartz). Predominant are white opaque inclusions, few to common are soft red-brown pellets and tiny silver mica flakes – present both in the fabric and the slip. The colour of the clay is the same as in the case of the Fine red-slipped ware, i.e. light red (2.5YR 6/6, 6/8), red (2.5YR 5/8) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 5/6); the slip is again just a tint darker than the fabric. The quality of the slip is very low, it is mostly almost fully worn; if preserved, it is thin and dull (**Pl. 3:221-228**). There are no marks of double dipping or signs of metallic gloss regarding this ware.

In macroscopic observation, the Fine red-slipped ware and the Common red-slipped ware seem to be of the same fabric composition. The latter is however coarser, softer, with a low-quality slip and more poorly executed firing.

## CHRONOLOGY

The same chronology as for the Fine red-slipped ware may apply, i.e. peak production period of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with an extension to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD; if we consider the worst execution is connected to the period of production, the time span might be prolonged till the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE COMMON RED-SLIPPED WARE

Fig. 13: nos. 221-234; Pls. 3: nos. 221-228, 10: nos. 221-228

**221-223** are flanged bowls of bigger proportions, with a raised, inwardly inclined rim, with its tip uniformly placed 37 mm from the rib. The inner rim diameter ranges from 215 to 280 mm (measured on five samples). The vessels are not only bigger in size but also 'heavier' in the body construction, the sherds are thicker (ca. up to 10 mm). The sherds are soft and worn, in some places with the remains of a tiny layer of a red slip, well absorbed into the sherd. One of the fragments is scratched after firing (**222**), but perhaps accidentally. These vessels are well-known from Thrace, described by Kabakchieva (1983, 5) as Type VI, bowls, whose appearance did not significantly change from the 1<sup>st</sup> until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Not having the kilns in the region securely attested in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, the local production could then cover the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Bowls of such a shape were also produced in Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis (southern Black Sea, today's northern Turkey) ca. in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, where they are considered to be modelled on Phocaeen red-slipped ware (LAFLI – KAN ŞAHIN 2012, 51; pl. 16:243).

**224** is another form of a flanged bowl of bigger proportion, from all (**221-226**) most resembling the 'classical' version of the bowls with a flanged rim (**85-92**), although with the upper rib rolled inwards, not outwards. The inner rim d. is 250 mm. Similar fragments are known from the area of Yurta-Stroyno – such as from the field survey of the Nabucco gas pipeline (Sector 1, Revision E), near the village of Bolyarovo (BOYADZHIEV 2013, 580: object 1031; o6p. 3: bottom right), and from the necropolis near Straldzha (ALEXandrova 2016, Таб. 15:III-1/102). The first find has no context; the necropolis is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Similar bowls, with a slightly thicker rim, were also produced in Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis ca. in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD where they are again considered to be modelled on Phocaeen red-slipped ware (LAFLI – KAN ŞAHIN 2012, 51, 75, 79; pl. 19:262).

**225** is yet another shape of a flanged bowl of bigger size with inner rim d. 270 mm, with the raised part of the rim ribbed by two incised lines. A parallel might again be found at Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis, among the locally produced *terra sigillata*, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (LAFLI – KAN ŞAHIN 2012, pl. 6:35); the example published from Hadrianopolis does not, however, have the two incised lines running around the upper part of the vessel.

**226** is a rim of a flanged bowl of bigger size, so fragmentarily preserved, that its rim inner diameter might be only estimated at 230 mm. A pot of the same shape was found at the embankment at the necropolis near Straldzha (ALEXANDROVA 2016; таб. 15:III-2/103), dated based on the parallels to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. A similar fragment also comes from the field survey near Bolyarovo (BOYADZHIEV 2013, 580: object 1031; обр. 3: lower right, second up). Also, for this sherd, which is the last one of the bigger series of the flanged bowls, a nicely fitting form parallel might be found among the local *terra sigillata* at Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (LAFLI – KAN ŞAHIN 2012, pl. 6:34).

**227-230** is a group of flanged bowls of smaller size. The rim inner diameter ranges from 120 to 170 mm; one relief rib is placed about 20 mm below the top of the rim. The inclination of the part above the rib might be either straight or inclined inwards. Each sherd is slightly different in shape, while they all share the form of a flanged bowl and characteristics of the ware.

**231** is a hemispherical bowl with the outer wall thickened and slightly undercut just below the lip. The inner rim d. is 200 mm. A bowl like this was found in the mound embankment of the Straldzha necropolis dated, based on the parallels, to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 12:I-2/76).

**232** is a krater with cylindrical, slightly closing walls and a flat rim with a tip pointing upwards. The inner rim diameter is 210 mm. The vessel is decorated on the upper body part with simple incised lines. In terms of shape, it is similar to kraters **158-159** made in Fine red-slipped ware. These belong to the Two-handled earthenware Type 1b (SULTOV 1985, 76; таб. XXXV:4) / Krateroid vessels type II (IVANOV 2019b, 18-19; fig. 10:3), produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi. For this specific sherd a good parallel might be found in the material from Novae, dated by the context to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (DYCZEK 1991, tab. XIII:4). The Novae vessel corresponds with ours both in shape and style of decoration, although the scratched lines are arranged in a checkerboard pattern.

**233** is the only pot executed in the Common red-slipped ware. It has a raised rounded rim separated from the bulging body by a shallow groove. The rim inner d. is 230 mm; there is an incised line running approximately in the middle of the rim rounding. The upper body is decorated with an incised wavy line.

**234** is the upper part of a table amphora with a turned hooked rim and cylindrical ribbed neck. In shape, the vessel resembles Type 5 of 'Small clay amphorae from north-eastern Thrace' found in a grave context in Sliven, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KOVACHEV 1998, 62; таб. 3:33). Our fragment however has a slightly bigger rim diameter (100 mm instead of the 70 mm from Sliven).



## GREY WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The Grey table ware is a less common alternative to the red-slipped ware. Comparing it to the red-slipped ware in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, the grey ware is extremely under researched (also KABAKCHIEVA 2005, 91; ALEXANDROVA 2015, 146). So far, we know most about the so-called Macedonian grey ware (*Macedonian terra sigillata grise*), which was first described by Hayes in 1972, who assumed it was produced in Macedonia at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. / beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1972, 405–406). The typology of this ware, based on the Late Antique finds from Stobi and compared with other grey wares from Greece, Macedonia and Bulgaria, was conducted by Anderson–Stojanović, who identified 11 different forms, from which the Forms 1, 2 (the most popular ones) and 8, were also produced in oxidized versions (= in the red slip). In Stobi, this ware was present in the contexts of the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. till the mid-6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and as such extending the chronology given previously by Hayes deeper into the Late Antiquity (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1984; 1992, 62–65).

As noted by Anderson–Stojanović, the Grey ware has a long tradition in Macedonia, as well as in Thrace, spanning from the Bronze Age, throughout the Iron Age. In Macedonia – or at least in Stobi – the Grey ware seems to vanish in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and to appear again at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1984, 99).<sup>25</sup> This phenomenon, however, does not seem to apply to Thrace and Moesia Inferior, where the Grey ware persists during the Roman Imperial period, but also appears in the contexts of the Late Antiquity.

This evolution is very well reflected in the pottery material from Nicopolis ad Istrum, where the Grey ware appears in the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and then again in the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, to continue until the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999, 85–86). Falkner suggests, these are two similar wares, used in different periods, from which the early one could be a local product and the later one might be an import. This seems to be a key idea, i.e., to admit that we may be dealing here with two different wares and productions.

The majority of the Grey ware finds from Bulgaria might be dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the turn of the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, as are the finds from Pautalia and the Upper Struma Valley (STAJKOVA 1989); villa Krlev Dol near Pernik (NAJDENOVA 1985, e.g. таб. 15:176); Castra Martis (KABAKCHIEVA 2005, 91–91); Kocherinovo near Blagoevgrad (KATSAROVA 2005, таб. 8); Sofia (BORISOVA-KATSAROVA 2022); or from Heraclea Sintica (ALEXANDROVA 2015; NANKOV – TSONEVA 2017). Since the Grey ware finds are accumulated in western Bulgaria, Kabakchieva suggested that the production centre, active during this period, is located somewhere in the area of Serdika (Sofia), Pautalia (Kyustendil) and / or Nicopolis ad Nestum (KABAKCHIEVA 2005, 91–92).

Since quite a small number of Grey ware finds have been published, and established chronologies and form typologies for Thrace and Moesia Inferior are missing, we do not have much of a basis for comparing our finds with other material. What is, however, interesting, is the parallel production of the same forms of the regionally made Fine red-slipped ware and the Grey ware. This observation was noted and mentioned – besides Anderson–Stojanović – also by Stajkova (1989, 139–141), Falkner (1999, 85), Kabakchieva (2005, 92) and Katsarova (2005, 227–228). Kabakchieva gives a specific example of a plate found at the production centre of Butovo, made from the same mould (i.e. of the same shape and decoration) – which was produced

25 The decline of the Grey ware during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD is also noted in the assemblages from Greece regarding finds from Athens, Corinth, Amphipolis, Philippi, Kepia, Abdera and Thasos (cf. HAYES 1972; MALAMIDOU 2005, 52).



simultaneously, and on purpose, in red and grey ware during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988, 14; nos. 69 and 75). A similar case of simultaneous production was noted in Kocherinovo near Blagoevgrad, where the same forms of the red-slipped ware and the grey ware were found together in the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KATSAROVA 2005, 227–228).<sup>26</sup>

We may use these information to presume that these are parallel products to the Fine red-slipped ware, made intentionally in grey to black colour. We may also anticipate their regional production as suggested by the find from the Butovo production centre. This revelation should facilitate the chronology, and the classification of the ware, into the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. However, we need to be cautious not to confuse it with different types of grey ware, such as the Macedonian grey ware, of different characteristics and later chronology.

## WARE DESCRIPTION

The Grey ware stands for vessels of a grey fabric with a surface covered by grey or black slip (**Pl. 3:237–277**). This description is common to all the presented sherds, with some variations in the colour of the fabric, colour and quality of the slip, and sometimes also in the number of inclusions. Most frequently, the fabric is very well levigated and well sorted (4) with up to 10% of inclusions commonly sized between 0.3 mm and 0.5 mm, with rare bigger pieces of white particles up to 1 mm. Rare to few inclusions are tiny flakes of silver mica, rare are red soft pellets and shells; about 10% of the fabric are pores (**Pl. 10:236–248**).

The number of inclusions slightly varies from sherd to sherd, with the white soft pellets being the biggest type of inclusion reaching up to 1 mm in smaller vessel forms, and up to 2 mm in bigger ones. The red pellets are the rarest ones, reaching up to the size of 1 mm. The sherds are hard, the majority are evenly fired, the fraction is smooth / fine, and some fragments seem to have a smoothed surface. On some vessels, especially on the plates, we may note trimming marks – quite wide cut facets (e.g. **235–238, 243–244** and **257**). The thickness of the body sherds commonly ranges from 3 to 6 mm.

The slip is sparse, as in the case of the Fine red-slipped ware, covering only specific parts of the body. Regarding the open forms, it fully covers the inner part of the vessel, but from the outside, it ends above the base (**Pl. 3:237–259**). In the case of the closed shapes, such as jars and jugs, the outer surface is covered in the same manner as of the open shape vessels, while inside, it is applied only on the rim or on the upper part of the mouth (**Pl. 3:275–277**).

The sherd colour is mostly grey, although many of the sherds preserve a reddish / brownish core or margins and as such attest to not fully accomplishing the reduction atmosphere during the firing process (**Pl. 10:236–244**). The slip might have several different colours, most frequently black (43 pcs.; **Pl. 3:237, 244, 259, 275**), much less common are tints of grey (3 pcs. – **235, 243, 250; Pl. 3:250**) and of red-brown (2 pcs. – **242** and **269; Pl. 3:242**). There are also cases where the slip seems to be completely missing (3 pcs. – **240, 252** and **274**).

*Vessels with the black slip* – the slip, if applied in a thicker layer, flakes in bigger fields and cracks on breakages (e.g. below the rim or on the decoration, e.g. **249**). Rarely, the outer slip

26 Made in red and grey ware means fired either in an oxidised or reduced atmosphere. We could presume there were no other differences regarding the fabric, or the slip, used for the production of these two colours. Nevertheless, a recently presented poster at the RCRF conference in Athens by I. Borisova-Katsarova discussed the raised content of graphite in connection to the Late Antique Grey ware found in Sofia (Serdika), comparing it to the same shapes made in the red-slipped ware of the same period (BORISOVA-KATSAROVA 2022).

seems to be of a lighter colour and thinner. The common fabric colour is light grey (2.5YR 7/1), grey (2.5YR 6/1, 10YR 5/1 and 6/1), greyish brown (10YR 5/2) or light brownish grey (10YR 6/2). The slip is black (Gley 1 2.5/N) or very dark grey (Gley 1 3/N).

*Vessels with the grey slip* – the slip is lighter, up to the colour of the fabric, and it is well absorbed into the sherd. The most common fabric colour is light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), while the slip colour varies between grey (5Y 6/1), yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), or dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2).

In both cases, the slip can be either matt (**279**) or glossy (**275**), in some cases reaching a metallic shine (**264** and **275**).

## CHRONOLOGY

2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE GREY WARE

Figs. 14–16: nos. 235–281; Pls. 3: nos. 237–277, 10: nos. 236–248

**235–242** are hemispherical-shaped plates with a curved rim of a very different inner rim diameter ranging from 150 to 440 mm inside. Sherd **242** does not have well preserved rim. The thickness of the body sherd also significantly differs, reaching from 4 to 9 mm. Such a basic shape of a plate has a direct parallel in the Fine red-slipped ware (cf. **47–51, 59–61**), where also a different range of sizes appears, as well as the facets on the surface which are highly noticeable. In the red-slipped ware, such plates were most popular during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, however, in Thrace, they are known until the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, in Moesia Inferior even longer, until the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. They were also produced regionally, in Stara Zagora and Karanovo near Nova Zagora, during the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. and mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 7:1–3; BORISOV 2013, таб. VII:1–3).

In Moesia Inferior, we may find parallels also in the Grey ware, such as in Nicopolis ad Istrum, where these plates were also found in many different sizes (rim d. 160–320 mm) and thicknesses. Falkner, with hesitation, dates them to the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999, 85; fig. 9.48:983–986). His dating seems to be based on the Macedonian grey ware, where this shape of plates might be found under the Form 5 (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1984, 105; ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992, 69–70).

**243–244** are plates which share a similar shape of the rim, although both differ in its inclination, with **243** being more open with the inner rim d. of 170 mm, while **244** represents a wide plate with inner rim d. 250 mm. These do not have direct parallels in the Fine red-slipped ware, but we may notice at least some resemblance with **28** and, by the divided rim into two parts, with **119–120**; both dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**245** is a plate fragment with a highly raised rim slightly inclined inwards, and with a pronounced depression inside of the rim. It has an exact shape parallel in the Fine red-slipped ware (**64**), even the inner rim d. is similar – 195 mm in the case of the grey ware to 210 mm in the case of the red-slipped ware. These two fragments indeed look like the same vessel produced in two different colours. Unfortunately, none of the variants has a direct parallel.

**246** is a plate with a roller rim of inner d. 205 mm. In shape it is close to Fine red-slipped ware **66**, dated from the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. till the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, although it is missing the facets

on the rim. A similar Grey ware shape is known from Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, fig. 9.48:988), dated from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD to ca. AD 400.

**247** has a massive triangular rim in a shape close to **246** and **248**, its section is however slightly reconstructed as the sherd is quite worn on the lip. The inner rim d. is unmeasurable, approximated at 160 mm. If we were to use an extended chronology for these two-surrounding sherds, we would arrive at the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, which might serve as an orientation date.

**248** with an inner rim d. 300 mm, finds a perfect parallel in the Fine red-slipped ware, under the plates with flaring walls and triangular rim (**39–41**); it is especially similar to the rim **39**. All this group is dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**249** is a plate of inner rim d. 235 mm and of a similar shape to the sherd above – **248** – only with a less pronounced triangular rim. In the Fine red-slipped ware assemblage, it would be closest to sherd **35**, dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and, by the incised line inside the rim, to the above-mentioned fragments **39–41** dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**250** is a wide plate of inner rim d. 240 mm, with a flaring rim sharply divided from the body. The fabric colour is slightly lighter than the other sherds, with a yellowish brown sherd (10YR 5/6) and grey (mottled) surface. In our assemblage it is unique for its shape and surface colour, however, exactly the same shape might be found in the Straldzha necropolis in the Grey ware (ALEXANDROVA 2016, таб. 9:III/41), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**251** is extremely fragmentary, with a small rim EVE, and as such a diameter ranging from 260 to 300 mm. Despite this, it represents a shape very well-known from the Fine red-slipped ware of plates with an arched, out-turned rim (**3–9**), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. A similar plate in the Grey ware is also published from Castra Martis, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 2005, таб. VI:32); and from Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999, 85–86; fig. 9.48:993).

**252** is a fragment of a wide horizontal rim engraved with one line running all around the vessel. It is a very small fragment with an unmeasurable rim diameter, which (if known) could help to determine if this is a bowl or a plate. The inner d. of 70 mm, used in the drawing, is only approximated. The sherd is quite rough, not slipped. This shape could be linked to the Macedonian grey ware – vessels with a decorated rim – either of Form 1 or 2 – depending on its original size (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1984, 103–105). However, a Grey ware plate with a flat rim engraved with two lines was also found in Nicopolis ad Istrum in the context dated to AD 175–250 (FALKNER 1999, 242; fig. 9.48:991); and in Pautalia, with one engraved line on the lip, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (STAJKOVA 1989, обр. 3:a).

**253** is a sherd of a shallow bowl or a plate, with a ledge for a lid of inner d. 110 mm, which might find some similarity in the Fine red-slipped ware – see **63, 119–121, 148–150**. However, in this case, the ledge is so distinctly split we may even consider this shape to be a lid. Based on the similar shapes from the Fine red-slipped ware we may date it approximately to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**254–255** are two bases of open shape vessels, likely of plates. **254** is a false ring foot base of outer d. 150 mm, slipped fully on both sides. In shape, it resembles Phocaeian red-slipped ware. **255** has an unusual shape of a low flat base with an attached strip of a clay, it is slipped only inside.

**256-258** are three bowls which share an out-turned rim, double ribbed from above. The inner rim d. of **256** is 270 mm, for the two other sherds, **257** and **258**, it is 190 mm. Sherd **257** preserves part of a handle in the shape of extra clay applied directly on the rim and rounded. It looks more like a thickening of the rim for better manipulation, than a proper handle. The body of the same vessel bears the visible remains of faceting. Sherd **256**, with its vertical walls and up-raised tip of the rim, does not have parallels among the Fine red-slipped ware. On the other hand, **257-258** with a more rounded body, share similarities with plates **12-15**, dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> / beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, in Moesia Inferior and Pannonia until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**259** is a hemispherical bowl with a ledge for a lid of inner rim d. 190 mm, and a body decorated with two engraved lines. It might find some shape similarity in the Fine red-slipped ware sherds **119-120** dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**260-262** are hemispherical bowls with straight / inwards inclined walls with a rim d. ranging from 120 to 160 mm, with differently profiled rims. Sherds **262** and **263** are decorated with one incised / shallow grooved line below the rim. All three shapes might find parallels among the Fine red-slipped ware bowls **69-83**, which were most popular during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although they were produced until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**263** is a bowl with a rounded body and out-turned rim with a small depression inside the lip; the inner rim d. is 260 mm. There is no decoration, only one shallow incised line below the rim. Similar vessels are known from the Fine red-slipped ware, cf. **105-118**. The chronology of these vessels seems to span from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, in Moesia Inferior possibly into the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**264** is a ring foot base of a bowl or some bigger vessel (such as a jar / table amphora). The base is fully slipped inside, outside only partly, above the feet. The base d. is 120 mm.

**265** is a cup with slightly out-turned rim, flattened from above, of inner d. 130 mm. It bears the remains of deep engraved lines decorating the upper body. Its shape looks like the above mentioned Fine red-slip ware bowls (**105-118**), however with the rim flattened from the top and with a smaller diameter. Some similarity might also be found in the red-slipped ware Cups Type X of Ivanov produced in Pavlikeni - Varbovski livadi and Butovo, and widely distributed over Moesia Inferior from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2022, 49; fig. 18). None of these parallels is, however, a perfect fit.

**266** is a cup with barely measurable rim diameter, but it seems to be equal to or bigger than 150 mm inside. The body is decorated with *barbotine*, perhaps with a plant / floral motif, the exact image is unidentifiable. Its shape is closest to the Grey ware sherd with inner rim d. 80 mm decorated with a stamped motif found in the villa Kralevo Dol, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJĐENOVA 1985, 73; таб. 15:176). In the Fine red-slipped ware, the closest in shape are sherds under **130-137** produced in Pavlikeni - Varbovski livadi during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**267** is a krater with a wide flat horizontal rim of inner d. 210 mm and high neck engraved with a series of horizontal lines. Below the neck starts a bulky body as in the case of the Fine red-slipped ware kraters with rim d. 135-210 mm (cf. **162-167**). Consequently, we may expect

a similar form, of rather bigger dimensions. The red-slipped vessels are dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**268-270** are smaller size kraters / pots, all of a unique shape. Sherd **268** has a flattened, slightly raised rim, with inner d. 140 mm. Sherd **269** also has a raised flattened rim, engraved from the outside with one deep line, the inner d. is 120 mm. It is decorated with a stroked ornament, several mm deep (but not penetrating through the sherd). Vessel **270** has straight walls and an oblong rim with a pronounced rib inside of the vessel. Just below the rim is placed a reflex handle (19 × 8 mm). To be functional, we may expect one more handle on the other side of the pot. This vessel is overfired, resulting in a very sharp brittle sherd.

**271** is a rim of a table amphora with inner rim d. 110 mm; the upper part of the lip is engraved with one line. A distantly similar rim might be found among the table amphorae of the Fine red-slipped ware (cf. **182**), with peak production from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, although they seem to be produced until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**272-273** are jugs with similarly prolonged necks with a rounded rim of inner d. 60 and 70 mm, none of them bears the mark of a handle. They likely belong to a similar shape of a jug. Such a small shape of a jug was not found in the Fine red-slipped ware, although a bigger variant of a similar shape, with rim d. 130 mm, might be seen under **195**, which, however, does not have a clear parallel. In the red-slipped ware assemblages published elsewhere, we may find jugs of a similar rim diameter, but with a more flaring rim. These are vessels from the necropolis Pet Mogili in Nova Zagora region (IGNATOV 1996, таб. XIX:3), dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and from burial mounds inventory deposited in the Nova Zagora Museum (VELKOV 1996, таб. I:1, III:2, IV:3), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, which represent the closest parallels.

**274** is a juglet of inner rim d. 30 mm, with the marks of two handle attachments placed below the rim, both badly preserved, with unclear section / thickness. For more see **277**.

**275** is a juglet which has only half of the neck preserved, with one handle (7 × 17 mm). The existence of the second handle is unclear. The inner rim d. is 43 mm.

**276** is the only Grey ware juglet with a trefoil rim. The rounded part of the lip has an outer d. of 45 mm. In this case it is very clear there is only one handle, which was attached below the rim, measuring in section 11 × 6 mm. For more see **277**.

**277** is a fragment of a rounded upper body of a juglet decorated with motifs of pinecones executed in *barbotine*. The rim is not preserved, but the maximal body diameter could be measured, being ca. 120 mm outside. Two juglets made in Grey ware, of a similar size with exactly the same body decoration, are exhibited at the Regional Museum of History in Stara Zagora and dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. They both have a different upper ending. The first of them has a rounded rim, such as **274**, but flattened from the top, with one preserved handle attached just below the neck; also, a spout is placed on the maximal body diameter. The second one has a trefoil rim and looks like **276**. Consequently, we may consider the chronology of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD for the body **277** as well as for the rims **274** and **276**.



**278** is a single handle of a juglet, with a protrusion for a thumb. In section it is 17×10 mm. There were some handles with a similar protrusion among the Fine red-slipped ware, although since they were missing any other diagnostic features for their chronological classification, they were excluded from the published material.

**279–280** are two false ring foot bases. **279** has a base d. 54 mm and might belong to a juglet / jar as well as to a table amphora. **280** has a d. of just 25 mm and belonged to a small size vessel such as a juglet. The bases are fully slipped inside, outside only partly, above the feet.

**281** is of a unique shape among the whole assemblage. It has straight walls of approximate inner rim d. 270 mm. Directly on the rim is attached a rounded handle (26×27 mm), with a hole in the middle (d. 8 mm). It looks like a frying pan, although the fragment does not bear any signs of burning (however, only the rim with a part of the handle is preserved). I did not find any parallel in fine red-slipped or grey ware.

## YELLOW CHALKY WARE

### INTRODUCTION

A small group of vessels of the same ware and the same shape might be designated as Yellow chalky ware. These are small vessels with a flat or slightly concave bottom and a narrow long neck. A possible explanation of these vessels' function is varied and for now inconclusive. One of the common interpretations is that these are amphora stoppers (e.g. HAYES 1997, 35; fig. 12, dated from the 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD). R. K. Falkner notes that these vessels are too small (max. body d. 65 mm) to accomplish this function (FALKNER 1999, 85; fig. 9.47:980–981). B. Sultov (1985, 82; tab. XLI: varia), regarding the pieces produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo, besides giving the possibility of being stoppers, also suggests a religious function, as some vessels of this shape were found in graves. C. Băjenaru, regarding the material from Tomis (the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD), points out the similarity of the presumed amphora stoppers (BĂJENARU 2013, pl. 12:99 and 100) and *unguentaria* (BĂJENARU 2013, pl. 12:97–98), with the latter ones indeed being found in graves. Perhaps we are dealing here with two different vessels of similar shape – one of *unguentaria* and a second one of amphora stoppers. The presumed dating range for both are from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Taking in account their dissimilarity with amphorae fabric and narrow body shape, I prefer to interpret them as *unguentaria*.

The closest parallel to our finds comes from the central grave of the burial mound in an area called Koz Bunar, located about 4 km south-west of Yurta-Stroyno. The grave is dated to the very end of the 1<sup>st</sup> – beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (AGRE 2013, 354). Similar vessels were produced in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo (SULTOV 1985, 82; tab. XLI:2–3); and Thracian Hadrianopolis (ATLI AKBUZ 2008, levha 24:84–85). Consequently, also for these small vessels regional production might be anticipated.

### WARE DESCRIPTION

The fabric is well sorted (4), fine, very soft and porous, of reddish yellow colour (5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 6/6). It contains about 10% of inclusions up to 1 mm in size with common brown-red particles and lime, and common to rare silver mica (**Pl. 10:283**); there is no surface slip (**Pl. 4:283–284**). The sherd is chalky, leaving clay marks on one's fingers; it is easy to break. The thickness of the

body sherd ranges from 3.5–5 mm, while closer to the bottom the sherd widens up to 10 mm. Profound wheel marks might be noted inside the vessels.

All the three vessel fragments preserved in this ware are bases, with string-cut marks left on the bottom. It seems they were quickly produced, manufactured with little care, missing the final trimming and surface smoothing; there was no slip.

## CHRONOLOGY

2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD till the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE YELLOW CHALKY WARE

Fig. 16: nos. 282–284; Pls. 4: nos. 283–284, 10: no. 283

**282–284** are three lower parts of the so-called *unguentaria*, small vessels of closed shape with a long narrow neck. They are all of a very soft reddish yellow fabric, with a flat base of outer diameter 32 or 33 mm. All vessels have string mark on the bottom from cutting the final product from the wheel. **284** also has pronounced wheel marks inside of the vessel, while the bottom is irregular, bending the whole vessel on its side. Extra clay might also be noticed on the surface of each exemplar; there is no attempt to smooth the surface, or intention of slipping it. As noted in the ware description, these vessels seem to be fast – mass – products, made with little care.

## MOTTLED / MARBLED WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The marbled ware first appeared among the products of the South-Gallic *terra sigillata* around the time of Claudius (OSWALD – PRYCE 1920, 218), while during the Flavian times it spread to other red-slipped pottery production areas (CVJETIĆANIN 2003, 59; CVJETIĆANIN 2004, 121). The origin of production of the ware in the Balkan provinces is so far inconclusive; it was suggested it is related to a military presence, either as a direct product of a Roman army or the private property of the (migrating) soldiers. ‘Civilian’ production of this ware is also possible (CVJETIĆANIN 2003, 66–67).

So far attested production of Mottled ware<sup>27</sup> in Moesia Inferior comes from the kiln sites of Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi and Butovo, where mottled trays dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD were found (KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988, 14; nos. 62–63). There might, however, be more shapes, such as plates and bowls, which could be attributed to this ware (cf. IVANOV 2022, cat. fig. 14, 15, 86 [and possibly more] seems to be of a mottled ware).

In Thrace, fragments of the Mottled ware were identified only in Augusta Traiana (Stara Zagora), Kabyle and Pernik; many more finds come from the military installation along the Danube River in Moesia Inferior, including the ‘real’ South-Gallic imports of marbled ware from Almus, Oescus and Novae (KABAKCHIEVA 1996, 119–121; Abb. 1; KABAKCHIEVA 2005, 84).

<sup>27</sup> The ware will be called Mottled ware throughout the text to distinguish it from the original Marbled ware produced in South Gaul around the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, which might have been an inspiration, but it is a different product.

Kabakchieva (1996) divided the occurrence of the ware in Thrace and Moesia Inferior into two periods – the first one of high-quality vessels imitating forms of *terra sigillata* dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, and the second one, with much fewer finds, dated from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. until the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. She also suggested that the mottled ware was produced in workshops under the military camp in Kabyle from the mid- till the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, and that the finds from Stara Zagora were actually produced there, as she expects the workshops to be connected with the military installations (KABAKCHIEVA 1996, 121); no such evidence has been found so far. Finds belonging to the latter series of the mottled pottery were also found in Kabyle and Stara Zagora (KABAKCHIEVA 1996; Abb. 1, 5 and 6).

Regarding the material from Yurta-Stroyno, the ware is represented by four different shapes of plates, and four fragments of bowls. The surface treatment of individual fragments might feature some diversity. The plate **289** has a very nicely mottled surface (**Pl. 4**)<sup>28</sup> and a unique shape in the whole pottery assemblage. In comparison, the majority of the other fragments are of lower-quality execution of the mottling (**Pl. 4:294–295**). On the other hand, these have familiar shapes as many resemble the Fine red-slipped ware of regional production.

Additionally, there is one more unusual form in the whole assemblage – a chalice **298** (**Pls. 4, 10**). It has, compared to other sherds of this ware, a very dense fabric with very few pores and the surface is rather evenly fired and not really mottled. Despite this, the fabric, in hand specimen, looks very similar, although we should bear in mind it might be of a different composition. There is also one base with a stamp (**294**), which might be attributed to this ware. Unfortunately, the stamp is unreadable.

Regional production of this ware might be expected as many shapes are similar with the regionally produced fine red-slipped ware. However, the fabric is calcareous and as such very different from the Fine and Common red-slipped wares as well as from the Grey ware.

## WARE DESCRIPTION

The Mottled ware is characteristic for its fabric colour and slip. The fabric is light-coloured – most frequently of a pink (7.5YR 8/3 and 7/4) or very pale brown (10YR 8/3) colour with a red slip (2.5YR 5/8) of many different tints, ranging from dark red to orange. A flame-like pattern applied on both sides of the sherd by a sponge or cloth creates a marbled or mottled effect which gave the name to the ware (**Pl. 4:289, SY17\_046**). From the preserved fragments it seems the slip fully covered the inner surface, outside it ended above the base. The fabric is of calcareous clay, very well levigated (5), with very few inclusions visible in hand specimen (**Pl. 10:285–294**). Only after a thorough study of individual pieces, tiny inclusions (up to 0.3 mm) of different colours might be identified; common are white, rare are red, pellets. Occasionally, bigger pieces of lime or shells (both up to 3 mm) might be spotted; each sherd has about 10% of pores (vesicles), and rare to few flakes of silver mica. The common thickness of the vessel body is 4–6 mm; it might be thicker above the base.

The assemblage of the Mottled ware from Yurta-Stroyno is very fragmented and the characteristic mottled slip is not always well visible. Consequently, for the identification of some (especially small) fragments it is necessary to combine the light fabric and spots of different tints of red on the surface.

28 I have added into the plates one body fragment of similarly mottled surface, which was not otherwise diagnostic and as such it was not drawn (**SY17\_046**).

## CHRONOLOGY

2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD – mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (?).

## CATALOGUE OF THE MOTTLED WARE

Fig. 17: nos. 285–298; Pls. 4: nos. 285–298, 10: nos. 285–298

**285–288** are plates with an out-turned arched rim with a concave depression from outside the lip, which is otherwise grooved from above by one or more lines running all around the vessel's perimeter. These plates commonly have two reflex handles with three loops placed directly on the rim opposite each other (see **285**) and a ring base foot. The same form is known in the Fine red-slipped ware (**1–10**), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The Mottled ware examples at Yurta-Stroyno feature a rim d. of 190–210 mm with one bigger exception of 280 mm inside (**285**), with the latter also decorated with rouletting on the inner tip of the rim. A direct parallel to the form in the mottled ware comes from Stara Zagora, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1996, Abb. 3:2).

**289** is a plate in a similar form to the previously mentioned fragments, although the rim is only slightly concave from the outside and its inner lip is straight, resembling the form of *Conspectus* 45 (dated from the Flavian period to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD). The rim diameter is difficult to measure due to the fragmentary state of preservation; it is drawn with inner diameter of 190 mm. The surface of this fragmented specimen is of high-quality marbling applied on both sides. Its similarity to the form of *terra sigillata* suggests its classification into the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD or slightly later.

**290–291**, as the previously described vessels, reflect the shape of plates executed in Fine red-slipped ware, with an arched, out-turned ribbed rim, by Kabakchieva (1983, 6) dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (**16–26**). The rim d. of **290** is bigger than 210 mm; of **291** it is 260 mm inside. A similar form (with a more arched rim) in Mottled ware is published from Diana, dated from Domitian to Trajan (CVJETIĆANIN 2003, 65; fig. 10) and exactly the same form might be found in Oescus, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1996, Abb. 3:4).

**292** is a very fragmentarily preserved plate, about which we can only say its diameter is more than 110 mm inside. This form does not have a parallel among the Fine or Common red-slipped ware, nor in the published Mottled ware.

**293** is a hemispherical bowl with a short out-turned rim of inner d. 180 mm. It is decorated with one incised line running around its upper body perimeter. Its shape is similar to the Fine red-slipped ware vessels **101–104**, where parallels to the shape might be found.

**294** is a base of a Mottled ware, with an inner d. 70 mm, fully slipped inside, only partly outside (where the slip ends just above the ring foot). The stamp placed in the middle of the base is unidentifiable, but it might be rather a depiction than an inscription. We may suppose it was desirable to be visible, suggesting the base belonged to an open shape, likely to a plate or a bowl.

**295–297** are small bowls / cups with rounded body and an inner rim d. 120–140 mm. Fragments similar to **295** and **296** might be found in Traianic contexts in Moesia Superior (CVJETIĆANIN 2004, tab. III:1); **297** does not seem to have a parallel.

**298** represents eight fragments of one chalice which were scattered over the excavated area (**Pl. 4**). They were easy to collect and put together due to their specific shape and fabric characteristics. The upper part of the vessel – the chalice – is of a rounded form with walls slightly inclined inwards, the rim inner d. is 80 mm. The body is decorated with two horizontal shallow engraved lines. On the upper body, below the rim, are the marks of handle attachments, with the upper one preserving the original dimensions of the handle – 16 × 10 mm. There was likely a second handle placed in the opposite position. The chalice is sharply separated from the base by a high foot, created by a rounded stem (d. 16 mm) divided into two equal parts by a deep engraved line, and by an arched foot whose lower part is missing.

The fabric is soft, evenly fired, very well levigated and sorted. Regarding the inclusions, only tiny flakes of silver mica might be rarely identified. The fabric is of a very pale brown (10YR 8/4) colour. The slip has a colour ranging from yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4); it is very worn, especially on the inner part of the vessel – on the outer surface, it ends just above the narrow part of the high foot. In hand specimen the vessel looks like the Mottled ware, however, the fabric is denser and finer.

The shape and execution of this vessel (e.g. the sharp ending of the chalice above the foot) reminds two-handled metal cups (*kantharoi* or *skyphoi*). In clay, the closest is the form Mayet IX (1975, 42; planchet LXXVIII) of Thin-walled ware, representing a very similar cup on a high foot with two handles, however, with the upper handle attachment placed directly on the rim. These chalices of Hellenistic tradition were produced in Italy during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC, and they did not survive over the Augustan Age (MAYET 1975, 42; GERVASINI 2005, 297; tav. 5A). However, the average thickness of our chalice is 5 mm, and in general, the vessel feels robust. Consequently, there is no direct connection to the thin-walled ware.

Comparative material from Thrace executed in clay is scarce, limited to a chalice of a similar form, found in the top layer of an embankment of a burial mound located near the village Staro Selo in Sliven District (KOVACHEV 2009, 52; таб. XXXXII:2).<sup>29</sup> The mound was originally covering three graves dated by the coins of Caracalla to the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, however, it contained 39 secondary graves dug into the embankment in the course of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD as well. The chalice was uncovered as a single find, without any grave or other accompanying items (KOVACHEV 2009, 50–54). Based on the given information, it seems to be dated after the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, most likely into the course of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, together with the secondary graves. Kovachev also refers to further parallels – an unpublished chalice from Nova Zagora Museum (KOVACHEV 2009, footnote 30), although he does not provide any data about its finding context or chronology.

## ÇANDARLI WARE / EASTERN SIGILLATA C

### INTRODUCTION

Çandarlı ware, also known as Eastern Sigillata C (ESC), refers to red-slipped Roman period pottery produced in western Anatolia. It seems to be produced within several different centres stretched over a wider strip of land covering the area of Pergamon, the Ketios valley, Elaia, Grynion and Pitane (today's Çandarlı) (DOMŻALSKI 2014; JAPP 2014; GRIGOROPOULOS 2021,

29 The overall form relates to the same type of vessel, also of the same height (130–140 mm). The chalice from Staro Selo has, however, the two handles attached directly to the rim, the cup part is open (d. 124 mm), and the stem has a relief ring in the middle instead of the incised line. Regarding the fabric, its colour is brick-red, covered by the red slip (KOVACHEV 2009, 63).



204). The ware follows earlier, Late Hellenistic / Republican, Pergamene production, with the red-slipped vessels produced already from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and with the earliest Çandarlı products starting by the Augustan period and continuing to the 3<sup>rd</sup>, probably also 4<sup>th</sup>, century AD (HAYES 2008, 49–52; GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 204). In the Black Sea area, it enjoys its popularity especially from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (DOMŻALSKI 2014, 157).

The earlier and later series might be distinguished. For us the later series is the relevant one. These vessels are of a pink / red hard-fired fine fabric which contains flakes of golden mica, covered by a solid, high-quality slip of a deep red colour and a glossy to matt lustre. The slip is thicker and smooth on the surface, worn only on the most exposed places. The slip might be missing on the underside of the base (HAYES 2008, 50–52).

There is high unification of the morphological repertoire with five main vessel shapes, namely Hayes / *Atlante* Forms H1–H5. These are bowls / plates with their peak of production and exportation dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (see HAYES 1972, 316–322; 1985, tav. XVIII; 2008, 51–52). Three of these vessel forms might be recognized at Yurta-Stroyno – flanged bowls Form H3 and hemispherical bowls / plates Form H4 and H5. The latter form, H5, seems to have a more extended chronology also covering the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 212).

In Thrace, we may find the late Çandarlı ware at several other sites, e.g. at the Villa Armira near Ivaylovgrad (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, таб. 16:217); at the Nova Nadezhda kiln site (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 14); in Plovdiv (e.g. BOTUSHAROVA 1959, таб. VII:1:1, 3);<sup>30</sup> at Edirne (ATLI AKBUZ 2008, levha 25–40); or Abdera (MALAMIDOU 2005, 32–45).

## WARE DESCRIPTION

All the fragments recovered from Yurta-Stroyno are hard, with evenly fired red fabric (2.5YR 5/8 or 10R 5/6) and red slip (2.5YR 4/8 or 10R 4/6), which is just a tint darker than the fabric (**Pl. 5:300–301**). The slip is compact, shiny, creating a solid layer on the surface resulting in a smooth feel. In hand specimen only a few (5%) inclusions might be identified – lime is common, rare are black and brown-red inclusions and tiny flakes of silver and golden mica (**Pl. 10:300**).

## CHRONOLOGY

End of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD / beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE ÇANDARLI WARE / EASTERN SIGILLATA C

Fig. 18: nos. 299–307; Pls. 5: nos. 300–301, 10: no. 300

**299–300** are two fragments of Hayes Form 3: *Hemispherical flanged bowl with low heavy foot*. Bigger and smaller versions are present at the site – with the rim inner d. either 80 or 170 mm. Hayes gives a wide range of possible rim diameters, from 65 to 220 mm, and as a peak period for export determines the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1972, 321).

**301–302** are two fragments of Hayes Form 4: *Dish with shallow curving floor, incurved wall and triangular tapering foot*. The rim d. can be measured only on the bowl **301**, being 200 mm inside.

<sup>30</sup> Several fragments of different Çandarlı ware vessels were also found during the excavation of the 27 Metropolit Panaret street in 2010; unpublished finds.

The other rim is too fragmentary; we can only estimate, the inner d. of **302** is over 120 mm. Hayes gives a range of 170–380 mm for this form, covering medium and large size vessels. These bowls are common especially for the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1972, 322).

**303** is one fragment of Hayes Form 5: *Small bowl with upright wall*. The fragment is very worn and broken on the rim, but its classification to H5 seems to be more probable than to H4. Due to the rim damage the diameter cannot be measured.

**304–307** are four base fragments presumably from one vessel of inner d. 110 mm, in hand specimen resembling fabric of the *Eastern sigillata C / Çandarlı ware*. By the base shape and wall inclination, they could be attributed to the Hayes Form 4 (cf. MALAMIDOU 2005, fig. 60:729). They are all decorated with a motif of fishes engraved on the inner surface before firing, which is not typical for this ware.

## PONTIC SIGILLATA A

### INTRODUCTION

The Pontic sigillata is a red-slipped pottery likely produced in the northern Black Sea area with yet unidentified pottery centre(s) (ZHURAVLEV 2009, 26). Most of its finds are known from the northern Black Sea, especially south-western Crimea, however, other examples were found in the wider context of the western and southern Black Sea and Mediterranean basin (HAYES 1985, 92–96; KENRICK 1985, 272–273; 2008, 54; ZHURAVLEV 2009, 25–26; 2011). Denis Zhuravlev, as the lead specialist on the Imperial Pontic sigillata, identified around 50 different forms and established three main groups named A, B and C, with their production dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ZHURAVLEV 2009, 26; 2010). There are some differences in the fabric characteristics as well as in the chronology of the individual groups.

The most abundant and widespread is the Pontic sigillata A, with its peak dated from the third quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It is mostly represented by plates, less by bowls, cups and mugs (ZHURAVLEV 2010, 117–124). Some shapes of the plates – especially Zhuravlev's Form 1 – are similar with the Fine-red slipped ware produced in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, so is the common decoration of *planta pedis*, and the lack of a slip on the lower base and foot of the vessels (cf. ZHURAVLEV 2010).

### WARE DESCRIPTION

Pontic sigillata A is the only group of the Pontic sigillata found at Yurta-Stroyno. Based on Zhuravlev's description, the vessels of this group might come in many different shades of fabric and slip. Commonly, the fabric is dense, of a light-brown or reddish-brown colour, the slip colour ranges from pale red to orange / orange-brown. There are few inclusions of mica, rare is lime; a typical stamp is *planta pedis* (ZHURAVLEV 2002, 254–259; 2010, 118).

The Pontic sigillata A vessels found in Yurta-Stroyno include two different shapes – Zhuravlev Form 4, flanged bowls (**308–309**) dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD; and Form 6, hemispherical plates with decorated everted rim (**310–312**) dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. and beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (ZHURAVLEV 2010, 45–50). The two forms also differ in their fabric and slip colour (see **Pl. 5:308–314**).

The two flanged bowls of Form 4 have a red sherd (10R 5/8) with a light red slip (10R 6/8, 7.5R 6/8). The fabric is fine, well sorted (4), with common silver mica and rare lime and quartz particles. **308** has a dull slip, fully covering the outer surface; inside, it ends above the carination. At the outer flange part, the slip creates horizontal lines of darker colour as it is concentrated in shallow ribbing left by the potter. **309** is fully covered by a uni-coloured slip of slight gloss, so is the base with a *planta pedis* imprint (**314**), a common stamp associated with the Pontic sigillata A.

Form 6 vessels are characteristic for the pronounced difference between the fabric and slip colour. The fabric colour is reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), the slip is red (10R 4/6) of high quality, lustrous. All three fragments are fully slipped inside, while outside the slip ends just below the everted rim. The slip might create a thicker layer which cracks on breaks (such as below the rim). The fabric is hard; all the sherds are evenly fired. The fabric is very well sorted (4), with up to 10% of incisions sized between 0.3 mm and 0.5 mm; rarely with occasional bigger pellets (1–2 mm). The predominant inclusion is lime, few are soft red-brown inclusions (grog?) and flakes of silver mica, quartz is rare. In the fabric of **312** we may also find small flakes of golden mica.

One more fragment of a plate might belong to the Pontic sigillata A – **313**. In hand specimen, it seems to be of the same fabric as **310–312**, also the fabric / slip colour corresponds, however, such a shape is not (yet?) known for Pontic sigillata.

## CHRONOLOGY

End of the 1<sup>st</sup>. c. AD – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE PONTIC SIGILLATA A

Fig. 18: nos. 308–314; Pls. 5: nos. 308–314, 10: nos. 308–309

**308–309** are flanged bowls of Zhuravlev Form 4, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ZHURAVLEV 2010, 45–49). The inner rim diameter of our vessels is 120 and 180 mm. Similar flanged bowls of regional production are common at Yurta-Stroyno (cf. **85–92**), however, these are different not only for the ware, but also morphologically as the bowls are concave below the rim and between the pronounced rib; the body of the bowl under the rib is convex.

**310–312** are hemispherical bowls of Zhuravlev Form 6 with an everted rim decorated with incised lines (**310**) or rouletting (**311–312**), dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD; the rim inner d. ranges from 190 to 230 mm. In the area of Thrace and Moesia Inferior, this morphological shape is not well represented. We may encounter single finds from the early Roman period – such as the (undecorated) plate from the tumulus Dulgata Mogila near Karanovo, Nova Zagora region, dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (KANCHEV – KANCHEVA-ROUSSEVA 1996, таб. 18:5, grave 3:83). More of these vessels might be found in Moesia Superior at Burganae (BRUKNER 1981, 88; T.72:30 and 32) or Singidunum (NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000, 34; Tip I/38). Both authors mark these vessels as imitations of *terra sigillata* (types Dragendorff 35 or Curle 11), dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**313** is a wide plate of inner rim d. 350 mm, in shape and size similar to plates **1–2** of Fine red-slipped ware and to **285** of Mottled ware. Based on the hand specimen observation, its fabric and slip characteristics seem to relate the plate to the Pontic sigillata A, however, no such

shape has yet been identified for that ware. If we accepted such an attribution, we could date it from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

**314** is a very thin (3 mm) fragment of a base with a stamp of *planta pedis* (the only one found at the site), which belongs to an open form, likely to a plate. From the bottom, the base is un-slipped and heavily scratched (intentional graffiti?), on the upper part, the slip is quite worn. The stamp itself represents an imprint of a foot in a sandal (as we can interpret the cross over the area of an instep).

The stamp of *planta pedis* is common for the Arezzo production of *terra sigillata* where it appears in ca. 30 AD. In Arezzo, the stamp however contains the name of the workshop owner or of the craftsman (ZHURAVLEV 2009, 56). In the northern Black Sea area, the *planta pedis* appears on the Pontic sigillata by the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, and it might be found on the vessels until the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. It is typical for Pontic sigillata A Form 1. The difference in the stamp use for the Arezzo and the Pontic sigillata production is, that the second one does not bear names (ZHURAVLEV 2009, 56).

We may also find *planta pedis* on the Fine red-slipped ware produced in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, where the function of the *planta pedis* is rather decorative – as attested by the four clay stampers found at the production centre at Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, from which three are double-sided with a rosette as the second motif (VLADKOVA 2011, каталог на печатите). The stamp is often applied on one vessel in higher numbers. The most common vessel form, where the *planta pedis* appears in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, is a bowl with a flanged rim (here **85-92**), a similar shape to the Pontic sigillata A Form 1 (cf. SULTOV 1985; ZHURAVLEV 2009; VLADKOVA 2011).

## KNIDIAN GREY WARE

### INTRODUCTION

Two vessels from the whole assemblage might be attributed to the so-called Knidian grey ware. Like the Knidian thin-walled ware, the Knidian grey ware of the Roman period represents a continuation of local Late Hellenistic production (HAYES 2008, 64), influenced, from about the Augustan period, by the Italian workshops (KÖGLER 2005, 56). The ware was exported in smaller quantities over the Mediterranean; it is mostly identified in the Aegean area, with the peak period from Augustus to Claudius (KÖGLER 2005, 57–58); however, there are still finds, from the same area, dated till the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (see KÖGLER 2010, Abb. M–N). In Halasarna, on the island of Kos, vessels of Knidian fabric are found in contexts dated even to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, some are probably even later (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 224).

According to Hayes (2008 63), this ware has a thin and clean-breaking sherd, fabric with traces of fine mica and little lime; the colour is normally orange or pinkish with a grey core. The thin slip might have many different colours, ranging from orange-brown through purplish brown and sepia to dark grey. It covers the inside and the upper part of the outside, ending on the line below the carination (if there is one). The lower part of the exterior and the foot are generally carefully tooled. Grigoropoulos also noted that the grey ware in the Augustan period has a metallic slip ranging from black to dark brown and purplish-red, which progressively becomes duller and matt. Later production, dated from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD found at Halasarna includes vessels which lack a slip or have a self-slip fired to the colour of the body fragment (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 223–224).

## WARE DESCRIPTION

See the individual sherds.

## CHRONOLOGY

The Roman Imperial production is dated from Augustus till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD / mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE KNIDIAN GREY WARE

Fig. 18: nos. 315–316; Pls. 5: no. 316, 10: no. 316

**315** is a shallow bowl with a flanged rim and carinated body; the inner rim d. is 130 mm, the base outer d. is 60 mm. The vessel is hard fired with a red fabric colour and a surface of two tints, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and yellow reddish (5YR 4/3).<sup>31</sup> The sherd is thin, ca. 4 mm. Thanks to its distinctive colour, thin body sherd, and careful finish of the outer surface, we could link the base and the rim together; the part in between is missing. It belongs to KÖGLER Form VII, Type D, dated from ca. AD 25 to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (cf. KÖGLER 2010, Abb. 57:Kn. 85).

**316** is a fragment of a jug with overhanging rim and funnel-shaped neck, with rim inner d. 180 mm. The fabric is red (2.5YR 5/6), the slip is continuous; inside of the fabric colour; the outer surface has a yellow red (5YR 5/4) continuous coating; it is burned on the lip. It relates to Kögler Form XXX, Type C, dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> till mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (KÖGLER 2010, Abb. 74). The chronological evolution of these jugs is not fully clear, but our fragment, due to the pronounced articulation of the overhanging rim might be earlier – dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 226).

## THIN-WALLED RED-SLIPPED WARE

## INTRODUCTION

Thin-walled vessels started to be produced in Italy at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC and until the Augustan period they were not red-slipped (MARABINI MOEVS 1973, 140–150). About two hundred years later, at the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC / beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, their red-slipped production started in some of the western provinces (e.g. Gallia, and in the area of the Iberian Peninsula), which at first imitated the Italian forms, but shortly after started to produce their own original shapes (GERVASINI 2005, 290–291). The Italian products were also exported in great numbers to the Eastern Mediterranean during the Late Republic and Early Imperial period, where they are found in the contexts dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC (KÖGLER 2010, 339). By the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, their local production also started there, which continued until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HEATH – TEKKÖK 2006–2009, early Roman Thin-wall – Roman-period cups/jugs).<sup>32</sup> Among the known Imperial period production centres located in the Eastern Mediterranean belongs

31 For the fabric and surface colour see RIFE – HEATH 2013–2022: Kenchreai Archaeological Archive. Knidian Gray-Ware Bowl KE 1891.

32 The so-called Italian jugs, or Thracian thin-walled ware cups, likely produced in Ainos (here under nos. **330–333**) also belong to the group imitating Italian products (e.g. HAYES 1997, 67–71).



Pergamon, Ephesus, Knidos (KÖGLER 2010, 339–340) and Phocaea (ÖZYİĞİT 1991, 137–139; HAYES 1997, 68).

In Thrace and Moesia Inferior production of thin-walled ware has not yet been attested. Despite some visual similarity with the regionally made Fine red-slipped ware,<sup>33</sup> we may expect these vessels were imported.

The morphological forms of all the red-slipped thin-walled ware sherds found in Yurta-Stroyno might be linked to a known typology of western products – either of Marabini Moevs (1973; regarding material from Cosa) or Mayet (1975; vessels from the Iberian Peninsula). Despite the morphological similarity, their other features rather point to an eastern origin of the vessels. One feature is the red sherd and good quality red slip, applied in the eastern manner sparsely on the surface; the other is the pronounced carination of the body, especially visible on the carinated cups (Marabini Moevs XLII / XLIII; Kögler Dk.1), which is, as suggested by Kögler (2010, 347), likely connected to the Knidian and Pergamene production. We may anticipate a Knidian origin for the carinated cups (**317–321**) which were the most popular Knidian vessels widely spread over the Aegean and Mediterranean area (KÖGLER 2005, 57; for distribution see KÖGLER 2010, 58–59, 340; Abb. N/Karte 3b; GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 259). If the Knidian origin is correct, they would be dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. – first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. From the other possible importers known up to date, we may likely exclude Phocaea, as the known vessels were of different shapes and a grey surface; and Ephesus, where the thin-walled vessels were made of a soft micaceous fabric similar to the Late Roman Amphorae 3 (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 268–270), which leaves us with Pergamon as its possible provider.

Since we do not have fully preserved shapes, we cannot always confidently link our sherds to one specific typological form on the basis of which it was modelled, consequently, more forms for one sherd need to be considered. There are also some differences in the appearance, mostly in the surface treatment or colour, which will be individually described. These small differences might point to different places of production.

## WARE DESCRIPTION

The Thin-walled red-slipped ware is characteristic for its thin body sherd, up to 3 mm thick,<sup>34</sup> and very fine red fabric (**Pl. 11:318–329**). The inner slip was applied only partially, on the upper part / lip of the rim (**Pl. 5:321–329**). The outer surface was slipped to a larger extent, ending either under the body carination (**317–319**) or several centimetres below the outer rim (**328–329**). Some of the sherds have the outer surface fully slipped (**320–322, 326**). We may only assume the slipped part might have eventually ended lower than on the preserved fragment. The fragments are not decorated; the only use of an incised line is to enhance the profile of a rim in the case of several cups (**324–327**); no surface sanding (outer or inner) has been documented. Regarding the morphology, the only forms executed in this ware are drinking vessels, cups and bowls.

The fabric colour is red (2.5YR 5/6), reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), rarely also brownish yellow (10 YR 6/4); the slip, applied in a thin layer, is mostly red (2.5YR 5/6, 5/8, 4/6, 4/8), rarely dusky red (10R 3/4). The fabric sorting is very good (5), it is dense, with rare to few rounder pores. The small number of inclusions is barely visible without a magnification lens, featuring few

33 They have similar fabric and slip colour and the slip distribution over the surface (they are only partly slipped).

34 With one exception being **329**, which has a wall thickness of almost 4 mm.

white inclusions (soft and hard) and rare soft red inclusions, likely clay pellets. Few to common tiny flakes of silver mica might be noticed on the surface.

## CHRONOLOGY

The production of the thin-walled ware in the Eastern Mediterranean started at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD; the majority of the products are dated from then till the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (KÖGLER 2010; GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 259–273), while some vessels might still be dated till the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (cf. GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 262; fig. 138).

## CATALOGUE OF THE THIN-WALLED RED-SLIPPED WARE

Fig. 19: nos. 317–329; Pls. 5: nos. 321–329, 11: nos. 318–329

**317–321** are carinated cups which might have had two handles (cf. **318**; section 9 × 7 mm). They have vertical walls slightly inclined inwards, inner rim d. 70–85 mm / 110 mm. None of the bases is preserved. All are partly red-slipped inside, some also outside, such as the longer fragments with the slip ending just below the body carination (**317–319**). The shorter sherds are fully slipped outside (**320–321**). The original shape relates either to Marabini Moevs XLII or XLIII. Comparing the Italian and eastern forms, the body carination (where preserved) is more distinct, in a style of cups Type Dk.1. of Knidian origin (KÖGLER 2010 Abb. E/b; also cf. GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, fig. 139:626–630). If Knidian, their peak would be dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> till mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD.

**322** is a conical cup / beaker with flaring walls of inner rim d. 90 mm. This fragment is covered on both sides by a continuous coating, rather than a slip, as it does not have a different colour to the fabric; both – fabric and the coating – are brick red. The cover is dull, and the outer surface combines wide shallow horizontal bands of rougher × smoother appearance and feel; there is a higher amount of silver mica in the fabric. By form, it most resembles the beakers type Marabini Moevs XII.

**323** is a flat base of a conical cup / beaker with outer d. 50 mm. It has a smooth outer surface without any cover, while the inner part is fully red-slipped. The bottom is only 2 mm thick. Closer attribution to a specific typology is impossible.

**324–325** are cups with an ovoid body and rounded rim, the preserved fragments have no handles. The inner rim d. is uniformly 75 mm. Both sherds have a different slip in varying colours, mixing darker tints of brown with reddish tones. The slip is also darker, almost black in the depression below the rounded rim. Inside, the dripping drops of the slip of **325** are dark red with a silver lustre, while for **324** we may see only a few centimetres wide red line running under the rim. In shape, they are similar to three forms of Mayet: XXX, XXXVII and XLIV, or to Marabini Moevs LXVI.

**326–327** are cups, in their basic form similar to the above-mentioned vessels, although the rounded rim is engraved with one deep line; the inner d. is slightly bigger than before – 90 mm. One of the sherds has a – not fully – preserved handle (14 × 9 < mm). The fragments are fully red slipped outside, partially (under the rim) inside. In shape, they are similar to Marabini Moevs LXIII.

**328–329** are simple hemispherical bowls with an inner rim d. of 160–170 mm, typologically related to the type Marabini Moevs LIII. Similar in a section and sharing rather coarser fabric (than is usual for the ware), both fragments are visually different. **328** has a lower quality slip which is flaking. The slip covers the majority of the outer surface and about two centimetres below the inner rim; it is light to dark brown. Rim **329** is similar in appearance to the conical cup / beaker **322**, the outer coating is dull and blends with the sherd, creating a layer which is hardly visible. It fully covers the inner side, outside it ends at the lower part. The fabric is dusky red (10R 3/4), likely overfired, with a rough outer surface and a shallow wide horizontal band at about the mid-point of the body; the sherd is slightly thicker, almost 4 mm; it is coarser and more micaceous than the rest of the Thin-walled red-slipped ware (see **Pl. 11**).

## THRACIAN THIN-WALLED WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The globular one-handled cups made in Thracian thin-walled ware follow the Italian tradition of thin-walled pottery, formally known as ‘Italian mugs’, or ‘*boccalini a collarino*’. Their production centre is assumed to be in the Northern Aegean, likely at Ainos, on the Maritza River estuary. The centre seems to be active from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD until the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with the highest production period until the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (MARABINI MOEVS 1973, 237–238; MALAMIDOU 2005, 57; HEATH – TEKKÖK eds. 2006–2009). Many finding places are known from the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean, e.g. Ilios (HEATH – TEKKÖK eds. 2006–2009); Paphos on Cyprus (HAYES 1991, fig. XXII:17); Amphipolis, Abdera, Thasos (MALAMIDOU 2005, 57); Corinth (ADAMSHECK 1979, pl. 22/LRB11a); Halasarna on Kos (GRIGOROPOULOS 2021, 271); or Benghazi in Libya (KENRICK 1985, 310; B452).

Vessels executed in this ware often have a vitrified surface from the use of salted water for the final wash (HAYES 1997, 70). Cups of later production (3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) are commonly decorated with white spiral / floral motifs, dots, or large written letters / messages (ADAMSHECK 1979; MALAMIDOU 2005, 57; HEATH – TEKKÖK eds. 2006–2009). The outer coating might be missing above the base – see, e.g. the cup exhibited at the Histria Archaeological Museum (dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD).

While the one-handled globular cups are typical for this ware (**330–334**), much less represented are jugs (**335**), featuring however the same fabric and surface treatment characteristics, including high temperature firing necessary for the vitrification. The origin of these cups and jugs from a single location was proposed by Băjenaru (2013, 57), having found both vessel forms together in Tomis (Constanța) he proposed they were used together as a set of drinking vessels. A lid handle (**336**) of similar looking ware was also found at Yurta-Stroyno.

Forms of the Italian mugs / Thracian thin-walled ware cups seem to be also produced (imitated?) regionally, especially in Moesia Inferior, where they were executed in red-slipped ware. Their production is attested in Butovo, Karavelovo (Kazan Cheir), probably also in Hotnitsa (Kashlata) and Durostorum (see IVANOV 2022, 51, Cups type XIII; nos. 265–273). Some Fine red-slipped ware cups from Yurta-Stroyno, especially **146**, might also be considered to be such an imitation.

### WARE DESCRIPTION

The so-called Thracian thin-walled ware found at Yurta-Stroyno comprises of vessels with a 2–3 mm body thickness, of very dense fabric, brick red sherd and greyish – often vitri-

fired – outer surface (**Pl. 6:330–336**). The fabric is very well sorted (4), with 10–20% of sandy inclusions up to 0.5 mm big. The most noticeable inclusions on the section are white rounded particles (**Pl. 11:335**). Rare to few silver mica flakes might be noticed on the surface if not vitrified. The fabric colour is red (2.5YR 5/8, 4/6, 4/8); the surface coating is of a grey (2.5YR 5/1) to purplish-brown colour (from weak red 10R 4/2 to shiny black 10YR 2/1). None of the preserved fragments is decorated.

## CHRONOLOGY

Mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

## CATALOGUE OF THE THRACIAN THIN-WALLED WARE

Fig. 19: nos. 330–336; Pls. 6: nos. 330–336, 11: nos. 335

**330–332** are three rim fragments of cups with inner d. 60–65 mm. Only one of them has a bend below the rim (**332**), otherwise typical for these cups. **330** is hard fired with a sharp and brittle sherd, with dull surfaces, the outer – dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1), the inner – reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4). The handle is attached directly to the rim, it is 11 × 8 mm in section. **331** and **332** both have dull surfaces, **331** is similar in colour to **330**, slightly more greyish, while **332** has a weak red (2.5YR 4/2) outer surface and red inner surface (10R 4/6). These are all of the Marabini Moevs form LXVIII, dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (1973, no. 431, pls. 46 and 85).

**333** is a more rounded and thickened rim of a cup, with inner d. 90 mm. It is slightly lighter in colour, with a reddish brown outer surface (2.5YR 4/3) and light red (2.5YR 6/6) inner surface. No direct parallels have been found.

**334** is a flat base of a cup with a vitrified outer surface of a very dark grey colour (5YR 3/1); the base outer d. is 50 mm.

**335** is a one-handled trefoil-mouthed jug. The widest rim diameter is 45 mm; the handle section is 17 × 13 mm. The surface colour is the same as for the cup **331** – outer dark reddish grey (2.5YR 4/1), inner is reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4).

**336** is a handle of a lid, with outer d. 35 mm. The upper part of the lid bears string mark from cutting off the wheel, combined with parallel shallow lines, perhaps from smoothing. It features similar characteristics as the above-mentioned cups and a jug, the fabric is very dense, very fine, of a red colour (2.5YR 5/6). The surface is light brownish grey (2.5Y 6/2).

## MISCELLANEOUS FINE WARES

Under miscellaneous fine wares are grouped fragments whose fabric is different from the established wares described above and their closer classification is unsecure or unknown. Some fragments might be put together into smaller groups based on their ware with some possible references to their origin (**337–339, 340–341**), others are individually described, and their possible identification left to the reader (**342–348**).

Regarding the shape and fabric, I would assume sherds **337–339**, **340–341**, **343**, **344**, **345** and **346** are of imported vessels while **342** has a shape known from Thrace and Moesia Inferior, which might point to its regional production. Of a peculiar shape are the two bases **347** and **348** of one vessel, which are un-slipped (or perhaps the slip did not reach to the base) and unevenly fired. The repetitive engraving made before firing is strange, it could be connected to the vessels' specific (religious or cult?) function.

#### CATALOGUE OF MISCELLANEOUS FINE WARES

Figs. 19–20: nos. 337–348; Pls. 6: nos. 337–345, 11: no. 339

**337–339** are rims of flanged bowls, similar to the Fine red-slipped ware flanged bowls of regional production, however their fabric and shape differ. They have extremely fine fabric, of reddish yellow colour (5YR 6/8) and a red slip (2.5YR 5/8). **337** is fully slipped outside, sparsely inside, where the slip has a slight metallic lustre; **338** is very worn outside, where the slip is preserved only in the engraved line below the rim, inside the slip is only slightly worn, continuous; **339** is fully slipped from both sides. Additionally, each sherd has a slightly different shape. **337** is the biggest vessel, with inner rim d. 140 mm, straight walls and pronounced flange; **338** has slightly flaring walls with the rim d. 110 mm and with a pronounced incision below the lip; **339** has straight walls, thickened lip with a small undercut, the inner rim d. is 90 mm. The most representative individual from this group is **337** with a shape common for several different production areas, mostly of eastern origin, cf. Eastern sigillata A (HAYES 1985, tav. V:7–9), Eastern sigillata B (HAYES 1985, tav. XV:1; 2008, fig. 11:310) or Knidian production (HAYES 2008, fig. 52:1620); also, we may find similar shapes, although a different fabric, in the Italian production (HAYES 2008, figs. 16–17).

**340–341** are bowls with an out-turned concave rim. The rim d. of both vessels is very different, 150 mm and 250 mm inside. **340** has a reddish yellow fabric (5YR 6/8) and good quality red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Inside, the slip is continuous, outside, it ends below the flange. In a direct light the slip has a slight metallic lustre. The fabric is extremely fine, with 5% of pores. **341** features the same fabric and slip characteristics as the above-described sherd, however, the slip is fully continuous also outside; the concave rim is decorated with incised lines.

The closest parallel in shape is represented by the so-called Colour coated ware,<sup>35</sup> in Moesia Superior commonly found along the Roman LIMES in the Traianic layers (CVJETIĆANIN 2004, 123; tab. IV). Cvjetićanin emphasises the ware connection to a military environment.

**342** is by the shape similar to the Fine red-slipped ware juglets (**196–201**) with a wide ring on the rim. In this case, the ring is however placed directly on the lip of the vessel in the form of a disk. The inner rim d. is 29 mm. The biggest difference is however the fabric, which is very dense with no pores, with a predominant amount of tiny white particles and common dark pellets. The colour is uniformly brown (7.5YR 5/4). The surface is not slipped, but it seems smoothed. Parallels to the shape might be found in the publication of Avramova, where it is classed together with the above-mentioned Fine red-slipped ware juglets, although under the Type 1, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (AVRAMOVA 2005, Тип 1).

35 Cvjetićanin described this as fine red-slipped ware with high quality coating made in all shades of red or orange to dark brown or reddish-brown, highly burnished or with intensive metallic glitter (CVJETIĆANIN 2004, 123).



**343** is false ring foot with an inner d. 90 mm, slipped from both sides, with three stamped leave-like motifs of the same shape. The fabric is red (2.5YR 5/8), the slip is light red (2.5YR 6/8). There are about 10% of inclusions 0.3–0.5 mm big, common is quartz and different sizes of silver mica flakes, up to 1 mm big.

**344** is the middle part of a base, slipped only inside, with two imprinted palmettes from the same stamp. The base is not complete, but its inner ring d. is about 100 mm. The slip is light red (2.5YR 6/8), so is the fabric colour; the inner surface is smoothed. The fabric is very fine, predominant are tiny little flakes of a silver mica, especially visible on the un-slipped surface. There are two more sherds in the assemblage bearing a palmette branch stamp, both very fragmented. Similar stamps are published from Villa Armira, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, o6p. 7). Stamps of a palmette branch are popular on the Late Antique pottery, as they are on Phocaeian red-slipped ware (HAYES 1972, fig. 72; 2008, pl. 64) and, especially, on the African red-slipped ware dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1972, figs. 38–39; 2008, pls. 53–55, 57–58).

**345** is a ring foot with an inner d. 80 mm, slipped from the inside, un-slipped from the outside. The stamp (a motif) imprinted in the middle is unidentifiable. It has a pink to reddish yellow fabric (5YR 8/6 – 5YR 7/6) and a light red slip (2.5YR 7/8).

**346** is a very low flat base with a small foot attached to the bottom, the inner d. is 140 mm. Around the inner surface runs one incised line. There are no such bases in the assemblage. The sherd is worn, but it was originally covered from both sides by slip. The fabric is very fine, of a pink colour (7.5YR 7/4) with tiny flakes of silver mica; the slip is light red (2.5YR 6/8).

**347–348** are two pieces of a single base with an inner d. 100 mm. The base has a peculiar shape, which is unique in the assemblage. The sherd is unevenly fired, of yellow colour (10YR 7/6) with a grey core, there is no slip. The two pieces preserve a depiction resembling the lower parts of three Greek letters: 'X' (*chi*) running around the lower part of the base. The motif was engraved with a thicker stick before firing.

## Wheel made cooking ware

The main body of the coarse cooking ware is represented by the wheel-made vessels used for food preparation, which were produced to withstand a high temperature and heat changes, either directly placed over a fire, or standing by it. Consequently, the fabric is coarse, sandy and its colour might have many different shades of dark (-red, -brown, -grey). The sherds are commonly burned on the outside, especially around the base. Open vessels also feature burning marks on the upper part of the body and below the rim. In terms of proportions, in our assemblage vessels of a closed shape are the most common, with a much lower number of open shape vessels. A series of lids made in wide ranges of sizes accompany the vessels.

The coarse cooking ware from Yurta-Stroyno is mostly represented by cooking pots of a closed shape (361-407, 435, 443-444), much less by open to closed shape casseroles (349-357, 439), and open shape frying pans (358-360, 438). Many forms are of the Late Hellenistic tradition, such as the casseroles, frying pans and pots with a rounded body and cylindrical neck – the stewing pots (400-407). Pre-Roman predecessors might also be expected for the pots with an s-shaped rim (389-392).

The cooking ware from Yurta-Stroyno is represented by two types of fabric, the Coarse cooking ware, and the Golden mica ware. The Coarse cooking ware is the main coarse ware of the site (98.5% of all the material); and exists in two sub-variants, finer and coarser. The main fabric composition is the same, however, it differs in coarseness and sorting of individual sherds. We may presume a regional origin of this ware, as many of its forms were produced in Thrace and Moesia Inferior. The Golden mica ware is much less represented (1.5% of all the material) and includes a variable set of finds, featuring two groups of vessels. The first group consists of three unique forms (435-437) without any parallels among the Coarse cooking ware; while the second group might find similar / the same shapes among the Coarse cooking ware (438-441). For now, the provenance of this ware is not clear, although there are some hints suggesting an Aegean area origin, with some of the sherds possibly from Phocaea (438-439).

## COARSE COOKING WARE

### INTRODUCTION

Production of the Coarse cooking ware is attested both in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, even at the same pottery production centres where the Fine and Common red-slipped wares were produced (Tab. 1).<sup>36</sup> The coarse cooking ware seems to have been produced in smaller quantities compared to the fine table ware, only at the Hotnitsa production centre, in Moesia Inferior, it is presumed the coarse cooking ware was the dominant product (SULTOV 1969; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988, 45).

36 An exception is the production centre at Leshnitsa (IVANOVA 2003, 58), where coarse ware was not found; and the site of Karavelovo in Shumen District, from where only the fine red-slipped ware was published, however, from the text it is not clear if the author was only interested in the red-slipped table ware, or, the coarse cooking ware was not attested at the centre at all.

The main vessel forms we may encounter at these production sites are pots of closed shape with different rim profiling; casseroles, both open and closed shape vessels with a carinated body; frying pans with and without a handle; and lids, likely necessary for all these vessels as attested in many different sizes and rim profiling. Consequently, it seems there was a regionally available variability of vessels suitable for different kinds of food preparation.

In Thrace, the coarse cooking ware was produced at Stara Zagora (i.e. Augusta Traiana) active during the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. and mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991; Abb. 13 and 26), producing pots, casseroles and frying pans; at Karanovo near Nova Zagora, active from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD possibly until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2005; 2013), producing pots, casseroles, frying pans and lids; at Nova Nadezhda, active from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 12), producing pots and casseroles; and Hadrianopolis (ATLI AKBUZ 2008, lehva 5:11), active during the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, however the cooking pot with a rounded bottom published from there is not similar to any of our vessels.

In Moesia Inferior, we may find the coarse cooking ware in Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi, Butovo and Hotnitsa (SULTOV 1969, 17–19; 1976, 105–110; 1985, tabs. XLII–XLIII; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988, 45–46), which were active during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> and possibly also during the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, pots, frying pans and lids were attested there. From these centres, Hotnitsa is the one most related to the production of the coarse cooking ware (SULTOV 1969; KABAKCHIEVA – SULTOVA – VLADKOVA 1988, 45). Further finds come from Durostorum (modern Silistra), with the production dated from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MUŞEŢEANU 2003, pl. 36–39; BĂLTĂC 2018, fig. 9:5–12), with a repertoire of pots, frying pans and lids; Histria, where the local production of coarse cooking ware took place both during the Roman Imperial period (2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) and the Late Antiquity (4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD); with the main forms of pots and frying pans (see SUCEVEANU 2000; ILIESCU – BOTIŞ 2018, 202–205; figs. 4–5); and cape Sveti Atanas in Varna District, dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, producing pots and casseroles (IVANOV 2019c, обр. 5–7, таб. 4).

If we summarise the data about the regional production available up to the present, pots of different forms and sizes are the most common cooking vessels in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, produced at eight sites, followed by frying pans, known from five sites and casseroles, attested at four sites. The lids are known from three production centres, where they are always produced together with pots and frying pans. Comparing Thrace and Moesia Inferior, the biggest difference is in the production of casseroles, represented more in Thrace (at three sites), while in Moesia Inferior they are confirmed only at a coastal area at cape Sveti Atanas. This distribution could be related to the persisting of Greek tradition related to the food preparation in more Hellenised areas of the south-eastern Balkan peninsula as was Thrace and the coastal Black Sea area.

The main forms of coarse cooking ware of the Roman period have a long tradition going back to the Classical / Hellenistic times, keeping their traditional appearance for at least the first three centuries AD, perhaps even longer. In consequence, we may encounter the same form over a long-time span, which makes it an unpopular ware for dating without having material from well stratified contexts. Consequently, publications relating to the Late Antique material were also consulted. Needless to say, the peak period of Yurta-Stroyno is during the Roman Imperial period, however, other finds of glass (ČISŤAKOVA – ZLÁMALOVÁ CÍLOVÁ 2022, 219) or metals (ČISŤAKOVA – KMOŠEK 2022, 175) suggest its continuity, although on much smaller scale, to the Late Antiquity.

In Thrace and Moesia Inferior, we may encounter more publications related to the Late Antique archaeological contexts and studies, than to the Roman Imperial period, leaving us with surprisingly few references for the first three to four centuries AD. The most relevant

publications for comparative studies are from a villa near Madara (DREMSIZOVA-NELCHINOVA 1971); Dobrudzha (RĂDULESCU 1975); villa Krlev Dol (NAJĐENOVA 1985); Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad (KABAKCHIEVA 1986); Sadovets near Plevna (KUZMANOV 1992); Nicopolis ad Nestum (KUZMANOV 1993); Nicopolis ad Istrum, covering both the Roman and Late Antique periods (FALKNER 1999); Oescus (KABAKCHIEVA 2000); Castra Martis (KABAKCHIEVA 2005); the early Roman – Late Antique contexts from Novae (e.g. GENCHEVA 2002; KLENINA 2006; BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2014); the pottery material from the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD vicus near Gorsko Ablanovo, Targovishte District (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015); and a book on the Roman pottery finds from several sites in Northern Greece – the Aegean Thrace (MALAMIDOU 2005).

The most useful comparative works for the Late Antiquity comprise of the finds from Sacidava (SCORPAN 1975); Kaliakra (KUZMANOV 1978); Iatrus (BÖTTGER 1978; 1982); Castra Martis (KUZMANOV 2005); Gradishteto near Dichin (KUZMANOV 2009) and Raciaria (KUZMANOV – GRUDEV 2013). These studies might be complimented by Kuzmanov's book (1985) on the Late Antique pottery from the diocese of Thrace and Dacia (modern Bulgaria); and a paper focusing on Late Antique pottery finds from the Sliven District (BORISOV 1988). Furthermore, several relevant books focusing on the Late Antique material in Romania have been published, such as from Oltenia (Roman Dacia) by Popilian (1979); and from Romanian Dobrudzha, such as from the camp at Halmyris by Topoleanu (2000), and from Scythia by Opaïț (2004).

Additionally, important comprehensive publications, which also need to be mentioned here as possible sources of comparative data, are the pottery finds from Lower Pannonia (BRUKNER 1981); Stobi in Macedonia (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992); Singidunum in Moesia Superior (BOJOVIĆ 1977; NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000); Athenian Agora (ROBINSON 1959) and a series of books and articles by Hayes (e.g. 1977; 1983; 1991).

## WARE DESCRIPTION

The coarse cooking ware is hard and sandy, with predominant sub-angular to rounded quartz, which is accompanied by a much lower number of red and black pellets (both dull), and rare flakes of tiny silver mica (the more the sherd is burned, the more visible is the mica). The sorting of the inclusions is fair to good, with an average amount of 20% in the size of 0.5–1.0/2.0 mm (**Pl. 11:349–401**). The outer surface has a tiny self-slip of the fabric colour. It is well soaked into the sherd, but sometimes, it is visible below the rim where it may break into long tiny cracks. The paste is quite porous; the fracture is hackly. Firing might be both even and uneven, with the latter one most represented by a sandwich fracture with a grey to black core (**Pl. 11:350, 360**). The margins commonly have the colour of the fabric, which ranges from red (5YR 5/6), light red (2.5YR 7/8) to reddish yellow (5YR 6/6 or 6/8). The majority of the pots are secondarily burned on the base and on the outer rim, while the shoulders / bodies of the vessels normally keep the colour of the fabric (**Pl. 7:350–406**).

Based on the fabric coarseness, two sub-groups might be identified in the hand specimen – coarser and finer fabrics.

### **The coarser fabric**

The coarser fabric has the same composition of the inclusions, only concentrated in a higher amount, starting at 30%. The fabric is fairly sorted, with many big inclusions (**Pl. 11:361** cut and surface). These features result not only in the overall coarse appearance of the fabric, but also in harder sherds with a rough surface.

The coarseness might be accidental, related to a specific batch of clay from which the vessels were made, but also intentional, enhanced by tempering and connected to a specific

function of the vessel. Regarding our material, there is not, however, a major morphological difference between the sherds executed in the Coarse cooking ware and its coarser fabric.

### The finer fabric

The finer fabric has the same composition of the inclusions, only concentrated in a lower amount, about 10–20%. The fabric is well sorted (4), and the surface of the sherds has a rather smooth feel (Pl. 7:422). This fabric might be related only to some of the coarse cooking ware lids (420–423, 425, 427–428, 432). The finer fabric of the lids, than of the pots, was already noted by Opaıt (2004, 57) on the coarse ware material from the Late Antique Scythia (Dobrudzha). Perhaps less coarse clay was intentionally used for (some) lids of cooking pots, as the advantage of coarseness was not necessary for covering purposes. In our material, from 44 lids, 43% are of normal Coarse cooking ware fabric, 37% of finer and 17% of coarser fabric.

### CHRONOLOGY

This ware includes fragments of a similar fabric, which might cover a wider chronological timeframe. The majority is dated to the Roman Imperial period (2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD), there are, however, some intrusions with a possible classification into the Late Antiquity (5<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD). Since there were no major differences in the fabric, all these sherds are classed under the same ware. Consequently, it is necessary to consult each sherd / group of sherds individually.

### CATALOGUE OF THE COARSE COOKING WARE

Figs. 21–25: nos. 349–434; Pls. 7: nos. 350–422, 11: nos. 349–420

**349–357** are casseroles, cooking vessels with a carinated, relatively low, body, a flat base (which might be slightly raised in the centre), a wide projecting rim, either flat (**349** and **353**); concave on the top with a small relief rib running along the inner edge to secure the lid (**350**, **352**, **356–357**); or raised (**351**, **354–355**). More rarely, the rim is folded inwards (**354–355**). The rim inner diameter ranges from 140 to 190 mm.

The upper body walls of the vessels incline either slightly inwards (**349**), they are straight (**353–354**) or, most frequently, they incline outwards (**350–352**, **355–357**). The majority of the casseroles from other sites in Thrace and Moesia Inferior have the walls sloping inwards – so they are rather of closed, not open, shapes (cf. Sadovec, *Castra Martis, Nicopolis ad Istrum* and the vessels from the production centres). Consequently, the fragment **349**, with the inward sloping walls, is the most repeated shape of casserole in the two provinces.

These vessels could have none, one, or two handles. The two handles presented here are oval in section, of 16 × 9 mm (**349**) and 14 × 7 mm (**356**). The outer diameter of the bases ranges from 60 to 80 mm.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, the form of a casserole has a long tradition.<sup>37</sup> It was very popular already in the Classical Greek / Hellenistic period, during which it was used for boiling, braising and / or stewing meat, fish and big pieces of vegetables. The inwards / outwards inclination of the upper body might reflect a different style of food preparation, chronologically it does not seem to play any role, as these versions coexisted (cf. BERLIN 1997, 94; ROTROFF 2006,

37 In the Classical / Hellenistic period they are called *lopades*, vessels with a tradition starting in the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. BC (ROTROFF 2006, 178–179).



85); their parallel production in different shapes was also attested at one regional centre, at Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. 6:7-12).

Already in the Late Hellenistic period there appears a casserole of a form, which persists into the Roman times (cf. BERLIN 1997, 95; pl. 28:PW234-240). The form further developed during the Roman period and was popular until the Late Antiquity. Despite the long history of this type (1<sup>st</sup> till mid-7<sup>th</sup> c. AD), the form of a casserole seems to be the most common in Thrace and Moesia Inferior during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, although its popularity starts already in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 2005, 94).

Some of our vessels might find direct parallels within the regional production. The best fits are for the closed shape casserole **349**, as at the kiln site at Nova Nadezhda, active from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HARIZANOV 2016, 12); at Stara Zagora, active during the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. and mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KALCHEV 1991; Abb. 13:9); and at cape Sveti Atanas, with production dated from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (IVANOV 2019c, обр. 6, таб. 4:15). An exact parallel might also be found for the vessel **354** at the kiln site at Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, 12). At Karanovo, near Nova Zagora, casseroles of open and closed shapes were produced in parallel, with upper body walls either inclined outwards, inwards, or straight; all dated from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2013, таб. 6:7-12). We may also note some similarities with our material there.

More parallels, for some of the sherds, might be found at the archaeological sites in Thrace, Moesia Inferior and even further afield. For **349** at the Athenian Agora (ROBINSON 1959, G 195), dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. to the early 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD; Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated from AD 140 to 300 (FALKNER 1999, 70; figs. 9.11:188/182 and 9.10:162); Plovdiv, dated to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (TUŠLOVÁ - WEISSOVÁ 2014, figs. 4-5); Castra Martis, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 2005, 94; таб. VII-VIII); and Sadovets, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KUZMANOV 1992, Schalen Typ 3). For **351** in Plovdiv, dated to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (TUŠLOVÁ - WEISSOVÁ 2014, figs. 4-5); Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad, dated to the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, Type 2; figs. 469-471); for **354** in Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated to AD 130-450 (FALKNER 1999, 70; figs. 9.11:188/182 and 9.10:162); for **355** in Sadovets, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KUZMANOV 1992, Schalen Typ 3); and in Novae, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to mid-7<sup>th</sup> AD (KLENINA 2006, 116; Кастрюли Тип 3).

**358-360** are three frying pans with sloping walls inclined outwards, a wide projecting rim with a depression for a lid, mostly with a small relief rib running along the inner edge to secure the lid, and a flat base (preserved only in one instance; **358**). As the name of the form suggests, these pans could be used for frying, but they were also suitable for baking, therefore, their name is sometimes interchanged (e.g. HAYES 1977, 78; COLDSTREAM - EIRING - FORSTER 2001, 155).

The inner rim diameter of **358** is 160 mm, of **359** it is 175 mm, the last, exceptionally big vessel **360**, has an inner rim d. 270 mm. The base is preserved only in one case (**358**), with outer d. 130 mm, which is 20-30 mm smaller than the inner rim diameter of the pan. No handle is preserved; however, based on published finds, there might be none, or one, horizontal handle (cf. HAYES 1983, 9). Some frying pans, such as Pompeian red ware, had a smooth non-stick reddish coating inside (e.g. HAYES 1983, 108); our fragments, however, do not have any thicker layer of slip / coating.

This type of cooking ware appears in the East already in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC, with the presumed local exporter during the early times being Phocaea (in Western Anatolia), whose production seems to start in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC (HAYES 1977, 78; cf. HEATH - ТЕККÖK eds. 2006-2009). Copies imitating the Phocaeian frying pans were produced elsewhere along the Mediterranean (e.g. COLDSTREAM - EIRING - FORSTER 2001, 155). Also, for Thrace and Moesia Inferior regional production of frying pans is attested. Pans with a very thick straight or slightly raised rim were

produced in Durostorum (MUȘEȚEANU 2003, pl. 39:62–63); Hotnitsa (SULTOV 1985, tab. XLII:2, 4); and Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 13:11–12, 26:9). More shape variability might be seen at the production sites at Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. VIII:1–10); and Histria (ILIESCU – BOTIȘ 2018, fig. 4:17), where direct parallels to our rims might be found. All the named production centres might be dated into the range of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**358** has a coarser fabric, thinner body walls (ca. 6 mm) – as well as the rim – and the smallest dimensions of all the frying pans with the inner rim d. 160 mm. A good parallel might be found at the production site at Durostorum, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ILIESCU – BOTIȘ 2018, fig. 4:17); and Kepia (northern Greece), dated to a time range from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MALAMIDOU 2005, fig. 96:1440).

**359** is a frying pan with an inner rim d. 175 mm, and more inclined walls than **358**. The best parallels are among the finds from the Karanovo production centre (BORISOV 2013, таб. VIII:1–10); and from Durostorum (ILIESCU – BOTIȘ 2018, fig. 4:17). Both are dated within the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**360** is a frying pan of big dimensions with inner rim d. 270 mm and a thick body sherd and the rim. Similarly big frying pans of such a shape were produced in Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. VIII:1–3, 5). They are also known from other settlements in Moesia Inferior and the Aegean area, where they are dated to the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. As an example might be given finds from the Athenian Agora (ROBINSON 1959, pl. 72:K89 and 72:J22); Knossos (COLDSTREAM – EIRING – FORSTER 2001, 410:g, h); and from Callatis in Dobrudzha (Moesia Inferior) (OPAIȚ – IONESCU 2016, XXVI:154).

**361–366** are six pot rims with an out-turned rounded rim of inner d. ranging from 90 to 130 mm. Two fragments (**361–362**) are of the coarser fabric. None of them have preserved handles, however, based on the parallels, these pots have two ovoid handles, either placed below, or directly at the rim (cf. BORISOV 2013, таб. I:4; HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 12). Similar pots might be found in Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated from AD 130–150 to AD 250 (FALKNER 1999, figs. 9.2:21–23; 9.6:76–81 and 92; 9.7:106); in Novae, at a context dated from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 38; рис. 9:16/17); they are also known from Gorsko Ablanovo, dated to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, таб. XVII/162). Regional production of such pots during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD is attested at Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. I:4); Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 12); Stara Zagora (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 26:4); cape Sveti Atanas (IVANOV 2019c, таб. 4:17); and Durostorum (MUȘEȚEANU 2003, pl. 37:37).

**367–384** is a wide group of pot rims sharing some similarities, with small differences in shape, on the basis of which they were further sorted into smaller sub-groups (see below). However, the different shapes are, at least in the Late Antiquity (4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD), coexistent, as it is well demonstrated with the finds from Sadovets, where they were all sorted by Kuzmanov under the Töpfe Typ 4 (KUZMANOV 1992, 214–215; Taf. 92–97). What is, however, different between the Yurta-Stroyno material and the Sadovets finds, is that Kuzmanov's Type 4 is listed as pots without handles, which however seem to be a common feature for our pots.

Shapes of single sherds in this wider group are also known from earlier contexts, starting as early as in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (cf. BRUKNER 1981; NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000). Consequently, a wider time range for some of the forms might be expected covering the period of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. At this point, we cannot say if this wider chronology is applicable to all the fragments under Kuzmanov's Type 4, or only to the selected shapes within this type. The extended time span might also be caused by the widely dated contexts of some of the comparative material, al-

though, the most frequently repeated cross-period within the given contexts is the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, where the earlier and later chronologies meet.

**367–368** are two fragments with a raised projecting rim of a quadrangular tip, a small concavity for a lid inside and handles attached below the rim. Each sherd has a different inner rim diameter: **367** = 185 mm, **368** = 130 mm, with the first one being one of the biggest pots in the assemblage. The handles are striped, with double ribbing on the upper part, 30 × 13 mm and 27 × 12 mm in section.

Direct parallels might be found in Novae (KLENINA 2006, 38–39; рис. 9:16–17 and 23:147), the best one being the second example (рис. 23:147), which is very similar in shape, but also in its rim diameter (d. 160 mm), to the sherd **367**. It was found in the context of a wider chronology, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to mid-7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Another parallel comes from Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, fig. 9.9.158), from two contexts, the first dated from AD 250 to 350, the second from AD 350 to 450. For Late Antique finds from Sadovets see Kuzmanov (1992, 214–215; Töpfe Typ 4, Var. 3, Taf. 97:1–6).

**369–372**, the morphology of these rims is based on the previously mentioned ones (**367–368**), only the rims' tips are thinner, longer and triangular, while the inner concavity for the lids remains. Some fragments have preserved handles attached below the rim. Sherd **369** is a bigger vessel than the others, with an inner diameter of 165 mm and handle section of 39 × 12 mm. The other three sherds (**370–372**) in this group, have the same rim diameter of 120 mm; the one preserved handle has a section 28 × 9 mm. In all cases, the handles are striped and double ribbed from the top. We can find parallels in Novae, dated from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 1999, 92; fig. 8:10; KLENINA 2006, 79; рис. 43:342–346). For a similar find from Sadovets see Kuzmanov (1992, Taf. 97). Since the shape resembles the following series of clear Late Antique chronology, we may assume the same dates for these pots.

**373–378**, the shape of these pots is again similar to the above-mentioned ones (**369–372**), but with the rim placed horizontally and flat on the top. The inner rim d. ranges from 120 to 150 mm, the handle sections are 36 × 12 mm (**374**), 34 × 12 mm (**377**); only one sherd is smaller than the others, with inner rim d. 90 mm and the handle section 26 × 11 mm (**378**). We may find a number of parallels dated into the range of the 4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD in Novae (KLENINA 1999, fig. 4:1–4); Sadovets (KUZMANOV 1992; Taf. 96–97); Gradishteto near Dichin (KUZMANOV 2009, таб. XIX:188); and Iatrus (BÖTTGER 1978, Taf. 46:472, Period C). None of the comparative examples, however, have handles. Of interest is a similar set of pots from Lower Pannonia, where they are dated already into the range of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, 106–107; T.121:124, T.122:136–139), but again, with no handles. There are also similarities with the regional Roman Imperial production, the best match is with the Karanovo kiln site, where these pots do have attested handles (BORISOV 2013, таб. I:3); some similarities might also be found at the Stara Zagora production centre (KALCHEV 1991, Abb. 26:1, 4, 6). Consequently, more examples from archaeological sites are dated to the Late Antiquity, although there are also earlier ones, including the production centre in Karanovo, active from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, which is also the only place from where pots with handles are published.

**379–381** are three fragments with an out-turned triangular rim, from which the first one (**379**) has a smaller rim diameter (80 mm) and overall dimensions than the other two, whose rim diameters range from 110 to 120 mm. No handles are preserved.

Very similar pots are known from two different contexts in Novae. The first one is dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 54–55; рис. 23:148–149); the other one from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 76; рис. 40:314). Such a type might also be found in the Middle Danube area, in Serbia – Singidunum, already in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD context (NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ

2000, 65; Tip 1/129); and in Sirmium, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, 107; tab. 122, Tip 28). For Sadovets finds see Kuzmanov (1992, Taf. 92–93).

**382–384** are three fragments put into one group on the bases of a small inner rim d. 90–95 mm and the body decorated with horizontal ribbing on the upper part, which is not common for the other fragments. The handle is banded, ribbed twice from the upper part, with sections of 27×12 mm (**382**) and 23×9 mm (**384**).

Pots with two or three ribbed horizontal lines and no handles have a long tradition in Dacia during the first three centuries AD, and a kiln site producing (besides other forms) these pots with a ribbed body is known from Valea Morilor (near Tulcea in Dobrudzha), active in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BAUMANN 1996, 46; fig. 4:4, Type II). Sherds **383–384** have a rim shape comparable to the pot published from Karanovo, dated to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. – beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2013, таб. I:2); a similar shape, with one handle and a ribbed body, might also be found at villa Kralev Dol, dated to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NAJDENOVA 1985, таб. 41:149). For the Sadovets finds see Kuzmanov (1992, Taf. 96:11).

**385–388** are four pot fragments with a short out-turned hooked rim directly connected to the rounded body, without a neck. The missing neck is a distinctive division from other kinds of pots with the same rim profile, but, with a straight neck (cf. KLENINA 2006, 113–114; Горшки Тип 22 – known e.g. from Novae, Iatrus, Nicopolis ad Istrum or Sadovets); all dated solely to the Late Antiquity.

From our assemblage, only one pot has a handle, with a section 24×9 mm (**385**). Based on the parallels from Novae and Iatrus, the pots should have two handles, directly connected to the rim. According to the further description, the body is round, sometimes grooved in the upper part, with a flat, slightly concave base (BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2014, 152; BÖTTGER 1978, 30).

**385–386**, with sharper edges, relate to the shapes known e.g. from Hierapolis (Anatolia), where they represent the most popular Late Antique cooking ware, which was produced locally (although in a wide area),<sup>38</sup> from ca. the 5<sup>th</sup> c. to 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (COTTICA 2005, 657; 4:1–4). Opaït̄ (2004, 46) has a similar chronological classification for a pot from Ibida (Scythia), dated from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD ('local pots type IV'). He also suggests this is a local imitation of pots produced in the Aegean (and found e.g. at Chios or the Yassi Ada shipwreck). The same shape is also known from Novae – dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BIERNACKI – KLENINA 2014, 152; fig. 3:2). The Late Antique dating of these pots might also be confirmed by Hayes, who notes, these pots are known in Thrace and Constantinople from layers of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. – early 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1992, 158).

**387–388**, with more rounded edges, seem to be dated the same as the previous ones, with a good example being published from Iatrus (BÖTTGER 1982, Taf. 48:595, Töpfe Typ VII, Period D), known already by the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (Period C), while being a characteristic shape for the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when their dimensions are supposed to shrink (BÖTTGER 1978, 29–30).

**389–392** are groups of two pots. The fragments have an s-shaped rim with either rounded (**389–390**) or sharp (**391–392**) edges, the latter one with a small depression on the outer lip. The sherds are very fragmented, and the diameters of three out of four are not possible to measure precisely, only within a range. The only measurable sherd (**390**) gives us a possible standard for the rim diameter – 160 mm inside; no handles were preserved.

The earliest parallels come from Novae (GENCHEVA 2002, 32; таб. VI:7–8, таб. VII:1 – Type I.2.3. Гърнета с изтънени устия). Gencheva sees an Italian origin of these pots, as they

38 In the article not further specified.



were found there in the contexts of the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC until the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (GENCHEVA 2002, 32; SANTROT – SANTROT 1995, 194; fig. 63:524). Pots of this shape might, however, also be found later, e.g. at the Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad, where they are dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (КАБАКЧИЕВА 1986, 28–29, Гърнета Тип 2; таб. 42:486);<sup>39</sup> or from a wider area, e.g. from Zagreb in Croatia, in the context of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, 107; tab. 120:109) and Singidunum in Serbia, dated from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000, 66; Tip II/1 and Tip II/2).

For our area, we could best associate the fragments with the pots known and published from the Sliven District (BORISOV 1988, 92–93; рис 1, Горшки Тип 1–2). Borisov's Type 1 perfectly fits our **389–390**, and his Type 2 our **391–392**. He notes, these two types are frequently being found together in Thrace, in the contexts of the mid- to 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Pots of the same shape as **389–390** were produced in Karanovo from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2013, таб. I:6–7).

**393** is another pot with an out-turned s-shaped rim, rounded lip from the outside and more pronounced inner depression with inner rim d. 130 mm. The body part suggests it has a more rounded form than the sherds discussed above, with a more distinctively offset rim. Nevertheless, such a shape is often grouped together with the above-mentioned pots (**389–392**) (see FALKNER 1999, 67; fig. 9.7:103–106; BÖTTGER 1982, Taf. 45:84–85, Typ I – Period A). For the area of Thrace, we may consequently propose a chronological classification from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**394** is a globular pot with a thick body sherd, straight neck and triangular rim of inner d. 90 mm. No exact parallels have been found, the closest in appearance is the following sherd **395**.

**395** is a rounded pot with a raised neck, out-turned rim with an outer hooked lip of inner d. 100 mm. This kind of shape has a direct parallel in the material from the Roman *vicus* near Gorsko Ablanovo, where it is dated, with a reference to the Dacian finds, to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, 690; Гърнета Тип II; таб. XVII:165; POPILIAN 1979, 89). The shape also resembles Tip II/5 from Singidunum dated from the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. to mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000, 67–68) and Brukner Tip 17, dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BRUKNER 1981, 106; T.117:90).

**396** is a pot with a straight neck and out-turned thickened rim of inner d. 155 mm, which has one incised line on the upper body. This fragment has two main parallels from the archaeological contexts. The first one is from Nicopolis ad Istrum, dated into the range of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. and mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (FALKNER 1999, 83; fig. 9.41:846–847). According to Falkner, this pot is of local fabric, but was not produced in Hotnitsa, Butovo or Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi. Other such pots were found in Aegyssus in the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (NUŢU – STANC 2017, 616; 2:1–2 pots of type 1). They have a globular body, either a flat or concave base. Production of such pots during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD is attested regionally both in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, as in Karanovo (BORISOV 2013, таб. II:10) and Durostorum (BÂLTÂC 2018, fig. 9:4). These pots often have a relief rib below the rim, they are richly decorated on the upper body part with incisions, and they have two handles.

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39 Kabakchieva notes that some of the pots are supposed to have handles attached to the rim.



**397** is a pot sherd similar in shape and rim d. (140 mm) to the previous one, however the outer lip is not that rounded, and the incised decoration is missing (at least on the preserved part). This shape has a direct parallel in the material from the Roman *vicus* near Gorsko Ablanovo, with a reference to the Dacian finds, dated into the range of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with a peak at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOV 2015, 690; Гърнета Тип I; таб. XVI:157; POPILIAN 1979, 67). We may also find a parallel in Thrace, as similar pots with the two handles placed directly at the rim were produced at Nova Nadezhda (HARIZANOV 2016, fig. 12: third pot from the top).

**398** is a pot sherd with a folded outer rim of inner d. 130 mm. These characteristics find parallels in the material from Novae, where they were sorted by Klenina under the Горшки Тип 25, pots with a rim d. 120 mm (KLENINA 2006, 114). These pots are common in Novae (as well as in the rest of Moesia Prima and Secunda) from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KLENINA 2006, 114).

**399** is a pot with rim of a specific shape – a pronounced rib encircling the inner part of the lip, perhaps for accommodating the lid. The rim's inner d. is 160 mm, the body sherd is about 10 mm thick. A good parallel might be found at the Karanovo production site, in a pot of the same shape decorated on the upper part of the body with rouletting (BORISOV 2013, 314; таб. IV:2).

**400–407** are eight pots with a rounded body and high cylindrical neck, either slightly inclined inwards (**400–401**), outwards (**405–407**), or straight (**402–404**). The rim shape varies between triangular and rounded. The inner diameter ranges from 100 to 150 mm, with one wider rim sherd of 170 mm (**403**). The preserved fragments are not grooved or in any other way decorated; no handles, or handle attachments, were found. Based on the parallels, these pots from the Roman Imperial period had two handles (cf. BORISOV 2013; таб. IV:8–10); while the late Republican / late Hellenistic prototypes had one handle attached directly on the rim and another one fully placed on the upper body (see ROBINSON 1959, pl. 3:F84–85).

Vessel forms of such a shape seem to have early roots, reaching back to the Late Hellenistic period, where more comparable material might be found. Good examples are the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC pots from the Athenian Agora (ROBINSON 1959, pl. 3:F83–85), with a cylindrical rim and rounded body, likely modelled on the Late Hellenistic stew pots (cf. EDWARDS 1975, 122; pl. 27; HAYES 1991, 78; 28:W11.61; 29; SANTROT – SANTROT 1995, 224; figs. 58–59).

Regarding Roman Thrace, these pots were produced in Karanovo during the Roman Imperial period (BORISOV 2013, таб. IV:8–10; to **400** also similar таб. IV:11). Their forms, however, seem to be uncommon in the pottery deposits known from the Balkans, where very little comparable material might be found. Close in shape (especially to **405–407**), are finds published from Oescus, dated to the early Roman contexts of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (КАВАКЧИЕВА 2000, таб. XVIII:74–75). The two fragments from Oescus are however painted (Рисувана керамика). The other examples are from Stobi (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992, 134–135 + plates below); either dated to the early Roman period (the 1<sup>st</sup> c. – mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD) cf. ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992, pl. 134:1156–1157 with **405–407**; or to the middle Roman period (mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. – 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) cf. ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992, pl. 137:1183 and pl. 138:1192 with **400–401** and **405**. Based on these comparisons, they might be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**408–412** is a representative collection of the most common bases attributed to the pots, although **411** likely belongs to a frying pan. Statistically, 46 coarse cooking ware bases of pots were found in the Rooms A, B and C, with their outer d. ranging from 60 to 170 mm, with 70

and 80 mm being the most common size (22 sherds out of 46). The majority (41 pcs.) of the bases were flat (e.g. **408**); much fewer (3 pcs.) were flat splaying (**409**); and rare were other shapes such as the flat base with straight walls (**410**), or with a moulded base (**412**).

**413-433**, in total 44 wheel-made coarse ware lids were found at the site, with 21 fragments presented here (18 rims and 3 handles). The rim inner diameter varies from 160 to 350 mm, with the highest number of lids in the range of 200–250 mm (16 rims out of 21). 43% of the lids are of Coarse cooking ware fabric, 37% of the finer and 17% of the coarser fabric. The finer version of the Coarse cooking ware fabric is connected solely to the lids (**Pls. 7:422, 11:420**), likely made on purpose, as they were not directly exposed to fire, and they did not need to have the same thermal resistance ability as the pots – which were therefore coarser.

The rims of the lids are simple, either straight, rounded, or thickened at the end – both from above and below; some might have a slightly hooked rim (e.g. **413** and **415**). Despite a high fragmentation we may notice that some were more arched (e.g. **414**) than the others. Such a feature might be connected to the different types of vessels these lids were covering, and / or to different ways of food preparation (ОРАЏ 2004, 57). The majority of the lids are burned on the rim from the inside and / or from the outside, while the rest of the body keeps its original colour (commonly a reddish yellow or yellowish red).

The upper lid handles might have a variety of diameters, in the four examples we have preserved (three shown here, **431-433**), it ranges from 36 to 66 mm. One of them (**433**) has a secondarily drilled hole in the middle of the handle (d. 16 mm). This is not an isolated case in the Roman world, and it has been suggested, the holes were made intentionally to release steam during cooking (NUȚU – STANC 2017, 618). Indeed, this lid handle is larger than the rest, with a thicker sherd, made to cover a big size pot or casserole.

The Late Antiquity lids (5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD) are often wider, flattened / forked, at the end (cf. BÖTTGER 1982, Taf. 49:217–514; BORISOV 1988, рис. 15; KUZMANOV 1992, Taf. 108–109; KUZMANOV 2009, таб. XX:198–200, XXI:201–204; KUZMANOV – GRUDEV 2013, таб. XVII; etc.); while Roman Imperial period lids include simpler forms like ours, dated to the contexts of the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (cf. SULTOV 1985, 86; таб. XLIV:2–3; КАВАКЧИЕВА 1986, таб. 43:500, 503; BORISOV 2013, таб. 10; KLENINA 2006, 119; Тип 2; etc.). Consequently, we may incline to date them all to the Roman Imperial period. The lid handles seem to keep the same shapes during all the Roman – Late Antique periods, consequently, they are not chronologically sensitive.

**434** is a wheel-made fenestrated stand (*pyraunos*). It is the only preserved fragment of such a vessel, which had very big dimensions, as the body sherd is only slightly curving. The ‘window’ was cut from the outside inwards, leaving extra clay inside, the opening has the shape of a rectangle, with rounded edges. A similar stand was found in Kabyle, dated to the Roman Imperial period (DIMITROVA 1982, таб. IX:a).

## GOLDEN MICA WARE

### INTRODUCTION

The Golden mica ware is a designation reflecting the main characteristics of the included sherds, which are inclusions of golden mica flakes in the fabric which makes it very distinguishable from the Coarse cooking wares. Fabric with golden mica was noted by Hayes on some frying pans he processed in Knossos, and for which he expected an Aegean provenance

(HAYES 1983, 107). Since this inclusion is not common across our wares, we may anticipate a foreign origin of this ware as well. In theory, we could divide it into two groups of thicker (**435-437, 438? 441?**) and thinner sherds (**439-440**), however, the scarcity of the material, limited to eight diagnostic sherds and several body fragments, is not sufficient for a more detailed division. It is, however, good to bear in mind, we may be dealing with two different wares of a similar distinguishable feature.

For the fragments of the thick body sherd (ca. 10 mm) and of a unique shape (**435-437**) only a few relevant shape parallels were found, both in Moesia Inferior, dated to the Roman Imperial period. Frying pan **438** also has a thicker body, but it is of very common shape. Casserole **439** has a thin sherd and a common shape. For these two, Phocaean provenance in the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD could be anticipated based on the shape and the fabric similarities. The base (**440**) has a neutral shape which does not allow for any closer classification; the lid (**441**) is thicker than is common for the lids, it could be, in theory, related to the series of the vessels with thicker body sherd **435-438**.

## WARE DESCRIPTION

Golden mica ware relates to a small series of coarse cooking ware vessels of characteristic fabric with golden mica flakes,<sup>40</sup> which are especially visible on the surface. The flakes have different sizes, from tiny to ca. 4 mm big, they shine out distinctly from the surface, which is otherwise red-brown or burned to black. It is more visible in the fabric of the thicker vessels (**435-438**). In section, the most common inclusion is quartz, pyroxene, and the golden mica. The fabric sorting is fair (3), there is about 20% to 30% of inclusions, and ca. 10% of pores. All the open vessels are extensively burned from the outside; the closed shape pot **435** and the casserole **438** are only slightly burned on the rim and a handle; the lid and the base are slightly burned as well on the lip / bottom. The fabric colour is brown to red, it will be individually described for each vessel in the following catalogue.

## CHRONOLOGY

For chronology see individual sherds.

## CATALOGUE OF THE GOLDEN MICA WARE

Fig. 26: nos. 435-441; Pls. 8: nos. 435-439, 11: nos. 435-438

**435** is a large pot with one preserved handle with a section of 34 × 17 mm, and inner rim d. 170 mm (**Pls. 8, 11**). It is unevenly fired, with a grey core and a red fabric (2.5YR 5/6). Pots with a similarly flaring rim might be found in the Roman *vicus* near Gorsko Ablanovo (RUSEV – RUSEV – VRBANOVA 2015, 690; Гърнета Тип III; таб. XVIII:185), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**436** is an open deep bowl (?) without handles, of inner rim d. 200 mm (**Pls. 8, 11**). Its outer margin and surface are burned to black; the inner margin and the outer surface are strong brown (7.5 YR 5/4). From all the vessels with a thick body sherd (**435-438**) it has the biggest amount of the golden mica. No exact parallels have been found.

<sup>40</sup> The mineralogical composition of the fabric is more complicated and it will be thoroughly described later, for now, I use this term for the sake of simplicity and the description of the in hand specimen observation. It relates to small flakes in the fabric which, in the direct sun, shine with a golden tint.

**437** is an open shape bowl (frying pan?) with a ledge for a lid and an inner rim d. 280 mm (**Pls. 8, 11**). The outer margin and surface are burned to black; the inner margin and surface are brown (7.5YR 5/3). Such bowls were produced in Histria during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ILIESCU – BOTIŞ 2018, fig. 5:1). They are also known from Nicopolis ad Istrum as bowls with a flat base and a rim d. 240 mm (FALKNER 1999, 70; fig. 9.11:176). They were produced from the local clay (*Grey coarse ware 1*), which includes a little mica, and dated by finding context to the range of the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. – mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

**438** belongs among the flat frying pans (cf. **358–360**). It has an inner rim d. 190 mm and outer base d. 170 mm (**Pls. 8, 11**). The outer margin and the surface are burned to black; the inner margin and surface are reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). Regional morphological parallels might be found in Nicopolis ad Istrum dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c AD (FALKNER 1999, 70; fig. 9.11:177 – of the same diameter), however, there is no (note of) golden mica in the fabric; other parallels come from Amphipolis, dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MALAMIDOU 2005, fig. 94:1427) and Villa Armira, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, 28; таб. 41:464); again both of these have no information about golden mica inclusions in the fabric. Similar pans were also produced in Hotnitsa and Pavlikeni – Varbovski livadi (SULTOV 1985, 84; таб. XLII/4, Dishes Type 3) and Butovo (SULTOV 1976, 110; the cult vessel) during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Consequently, we may expect the form to be most popular in regional production from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, produced possibly until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

The specific fabric might however point to an imported character of this vessel as similar shapes are also known from the Mediterranean area. Putting together the shape and the golden mica fabric, we may find the closest parallels in the Phocaeon cooking ware, common from the 1<sup>st</sup> till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (cf. TEKKÖK-BIÇKEN 1996, 107; fig. 62:D47; HEATH – TEKKÖK eds. 2006–2009, Roman cook ware: 8–11).

**439** is a casserole (cf. **349–357**), which has a thin sherd, inner rim d. 185 mm and a handle section of 19 × 10 mm (**Pl. 8**). It has a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/4) surface with yellowish red core (5YR 5/6). The shape is more closed, in contrast to the other casseroles from the site. Regarding this feature, it resembles the Aegean cooking ware recognized by Hayes in Knossos dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1983, 105; Type 2). A close parallel might be found in the Phocaeon cooking ware of the same fabric colour, typical for containing golden mica, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HEATH – TEKKÖK eds. 2006–2009, Roman cook ware: 5).

**440** is a flat splaying base with outer d. 70 mm. The fabric is light red (2.5YR 6/8), outside it is coloured to patchy grey from the fire. The base might belong to a smaller size pot.

**441** is a lid with irregular rim, which does not allow for a precise measurement of the diameter, which is over 250 mm. The lid is quite thick, ca. 7 mm, and big, compared to the other Coarse cooking ware lids; otherwise, the rim profile is common. It is burned on the underside, the fabric is red (2.5 YR 5/6), so is the unburned surface (2.5YR 5/4).

## MISCELLANEOUS COARSE WARES

### CATALOGUE OF MISCELLANEOUS COARSE WARES

Fig. 26: nos. 442–444; Pls. 8: no. 442, 11: no. 442

**442** is a frying pan with a grey sherd and surface, burned on the rim, which is of inner d. 190 mm; there is no surface coating (**Pls. 8, 11**). The fabric is well sorted (4), with inclusions up to 1 mm (**Pl. 11:442**). Predominant inclusions are quartz and soft white pellets, likely lime. In shape, it represents a common Eastern Aegean type of cooking ware, widely spread along the Mediterranean, modelled on the Phocaean ware<sup>41</sup> (REYNOLDS 2010, 92). Both imported and local imitations might be found at archaeological sites e.g. in Argos (ABADIE-REYNALD 2005, 23). A good example is also known from the Villa Dionysus at Knossos, with sherds of this type dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (HAYES 1983, fig. 9:104-109, Type 2), where their local production – with a red-brown coating inside – was recently confirmed (BONETTO *et al.* 2017, 729; fig. 5:8). Similar finds are also known from the Athenian Agora, from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD – described as a flat bottom dish with no handles (ROBINSON 1959, 67; pl. 72:K89); from Stobi of the mid-2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (ANDERSON-STOJANOVIĆ 1992, Middle Roman Cooking Ware Form 1, 135; pl. 135:1164); Berenice, also of the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (RILEY 1979, fig. 128:947), and from Amphipolis of a context dated within the range of the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MALAMIDOU 2005, figs. 94:1428, 95:1433 and 1435). Production of similar looking frying pans of a well sorted fabric, grey colour, and no inner slip, was attested at the Karanovo production site, active from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BORISOV 2005, 137, обр. 12; BORISOV 2013, 318, таб. 8). More of the vessel forms attested at Yurta-Stroyno might however find similarities with Karanovo products, all of them are of the Coarse cooking ware. Consequently, closer attribution of this sherd to its possible production centre is at this point impossible.

**443-444** are two raised rims of globular pots, with the inner d. of 140 mm. These pots have very thin body sherds, which separates them from the main group of the Coarse cooking ware. Otherwise, the basic characteristics correspond, they are of coarse sandy fabric with a grey core and burned outer surfaces. They belong to the most common cooking pots of the Late Antiquity, dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD – see finds from Sadovets (KUZMANOV 1992, 213; Taf. 73-79; Töpfe Typ 1); Gradishteto near Dichin (KUZMANOV 2009, 169; таб. 18:162-178; таб. 19:177, Тип V); Novae (KLENINA 2006, 113-114, Тип 22); the Sliven area (BORISOV 1988, 99-100; рис. 5, Тип 10); and Dodoparon (TUŠLOVÁ 2019, fig. 7:19-23).

41 We may rule out the possible import from Phocaea, typical for golden mica inclusions (and a pink ware) (HEATH – ТЕККÖК eds. 2006-2009, Roman cook ware).



## Handmade cooking ware

Handmade pottery is coarse ware of thicker walls (6–12 mm) with fairly to poorly sorted fabric, hackly-laminated fractions, and hard, but brittle, sherds (**Pl. 9:448–473**). The pots were fired at a lower temperature, probably in a pit or in simple kilns with little air regulation causing uneven firing. Consequently, the fabric colour ranges from red – brown – grey to black tints, which mutually intertwine. A common feature is the sandwich-like fracture with a lighter-coloured margins and darker core (**Pl. 12:459, 472, 473**); there is no surface slip. In the Yurta-Stroyno assemblage, these vessels are represented only by closed shaped pots likely used for cooking and storing; and two lids. Other shapes are known from Bulgaria, such as bowls, cups and jugs; however, statistically, the pots make up to three quarters of all the handmade pottery processed from Bulgaria till 2013, making it the most represented form (ALEXANDROVA 2013b, 62–71).

Two dominant wares might be noticed at the settlement of Yurta-Stroyno, denominated as Granitic and Dioritic wares based on the most abundant inclusions.<sup>42</sup> They are very distinctive already in the hand specimen, easy to divide into the appropriate wares. Pots of the Granitic ware slightly predominate (58%);<sup>43</sup> their shape is also more variable, including two different shapes of a pot; while finds of the Dioritic ware are represented only by one main form.

The handmade pottery of the Roman period in Thrace follows a local tradition of pottery making, already starting in the Late Iron Age.<sup>44</sup> During this period, the main shapes of the vessels, together with the decoration, are formed, keeping their simple appearance for almost one millennium (from the 6<sup>th</sup> c. BC to ca. the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD). The favourite form, both for the LIA and Roman period, being a pot with straight or slightly curved walls and an extra applied relief band with imprinted fingers / incised lines, accompanied by horizontal handles applied directly on the upper body.

During the Roman Imperial period, handmade pottery might be found in the settlement contexts as well as in necropolises. It is, typically, represented by a smaller number of finds than wheel made pottery, or by single pieces only. Regarding the settlements, handmade pottery might be found, e.g., in Oescus, dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 2000, таб. XXI:93–95, XXII–XXIII); Novae, dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (GENCHEVA 2002, таб. XXXIX–XLI); Villa Armira near Ivaylovgrad, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, таб. 45–46); or Poletto near Simitli (Straldzha Valley), dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (KULOV 2007, обр. 11). Finds from burial mounds and pits come, e.g., from Velichkovo near Pazardzhik, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (GIZDOVA 2005, таб. 5:3); Sredina near Dobrich, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (TORBATOV 1992, таб. 6); Charda near Straldzha in Yambol District, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2016, 102–105); Pet Mogili near Stara Zagora, dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (IGNATOV 1996, таб. XIX:6); burial pits at Gledachevo, dated from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 4<sup>th</sup>

42 Thin sections were made and preliminarily evaluated in cooperation with Silvia Amicone, Archaeometry Research Group, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen. Detailed results of the petrography will be presented in follow up studies.

43 n=49 diagnostic sherds.

44 For the LIA forms see, e.g., finds from Seuthopolis (e.g. CHICHIKOVA 1977; 1984); Kabyle (e.g. HANDZHIJSKA 2006); or Pistiros (e.g. BOUZEK – MUSIL 2002).

c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2013b, 57–58); or from Drashan village near Vratsa, dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (MASHOV 1975, o6p. 7).

Given these examples we may demonstrate that handmade pottery is a common find in the settlements and necropolises from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. On the other hand, very few, if any, finds come from later contexts. Several fragments dated to the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD might be found in Nicopolis ad Nestum (KUZMANOV 1993, o6p. 10:r); Iatrus (CONRAD 2007);<sup>45</sup> Transmarisca (VAGALINSKI 2002, 200:B); and Deultum (ALEXANDROVA 2013b, nos. 744, 747–748, 754, 756). In Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999, 65; fig. 9.1), handmade pottery was found across the contexts dated from the early Imperial Roman to Late Antique period (2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD – AD 600), Falkner does however wonder, if the younger material could be residual. Otherwise, the handmade pottery finds, from the well dated Late Antique sites / contexts, are extremely rare. Alexandrova made available several finds from Deultum, dated from the 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ALEXANDROVA 2013b, nos. I-2/27–28; III/89; IV:101; 745–746; 749–753, 755, II/1107–1109, II/1147). Similarly dated handmade pottery was also published from Scythia by Opaït̃ (2004, 52–53; pl. 40), who associates these finds with a new migratory population coming from the north during the 5<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Similarly, Alexandrova argues (2013b, 75), that the Late Antique finds from Deultum could be connected with a different population, as she does not see a similarity between the Late Antique vessels and the ones of a Thracian tradition.<sup>46</sup> It seems, there is a breaking point in the regional handmade pottery production at the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, or at the beginning / first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when the traditional shapes of the Thracian vessel forms decline in number and new shapes, of a different tradition, appear. Finds of the latter ones are, however, extremely scarce in Thrace.

The morphological forms of the handmade pottery are not chronologically sensitive. Consequently, the vessel shapes represented in Yurta-Stroyno might all be dated to the time range of its production during the Roman Imperial period, stretching from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. / mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The only exception might be some of the sherds with decorative patterns, for which I did not find parallels in the Roman Imperial period material, such as the rim with two perforated holes below the lip (449), and the vertically applied strip of clay on the transition of the neck to the body part of a pot with a rounded body and an offset rim (476). These might just be lacking published parallels, although, with a higher probability than for the others we may also assume, they could be of either pre-Roman,<sup>47</sup> or, alternatively, of Late Antique origin. This possibility applies especially to the sherd 476, which also has a different fabric.

45 S. Conrad (2007, Abb. 40:1252 and 1253) also published several handmade sherds from contexts marked as D1 and D2 which are dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. However, as he notes, these contexts are heavily disturbed. Consequently, as in the case of Nicopolis ad Istrum, I prefer not to include them into the Late Antiquity finds, as they might have been residual.

46 Alexandrova, however, does not write exactly where she sees the differences between the products of the Thracian tradition and the Late Antique finds, which she considers as products of a different people; she only states that there is a similarity with pottery produced by the German tribes.

47 A hoard of 195 silver coins with *terminus ante quem* in 81/80 BC was found in 1961 about 1.5 km south-west of Yurta, at the site known as Sveti Ilija (PAUNOV 2013, 727). Additionally, some of the transport amphorae found at the site are of the Late Hellenistic tradition. More such finds point to the possibility of a pre-Roman settlement established in the hinterland of Yurta-Stroyno already before the foundation of the Roman *vicus*.

## GRANITIC WARE

### WARE DESCRIPTION

The fabric of this ware is dominated by angular to sub-angular quartz and granitic inclusions. The sorting ranges from very poor (2) to fair (3), with the common size of quartz 1–2 mm, occasionally reaching up to 5 mm (**Pls. 11:448–452, 12:455**). There is quite a difference between the fine and the coarse fraction suggesting tempering by the quartz-based rock. The fabric further includes a few shiny-silver particles (silver mica?) and a rare amount of round red-brown pellets. We may also find rare to few pieces of dioritic inclusions, characteristic for the second fabric. Two sherds **458–459** also contain common amount of golden mica (**Pl. 12:459 cut and surface**).

The majority of the sherds are poorly sorted with over 30% of inclusions, however, several of them have a finer fabric with a lower amount of fairly sorted admixtures (**446, 458**), also including the two lids (**456–457**). The assemblage is too small for any meaningful conclusions, but we should mention here, that the same phenomenon of lids made of a finer fabric was previously noted regarding the lids of the Coarse cooking ware (**420–423, 425, 427–428, 432**). The surface seems to be smoothed, but no marks of instruments are visible. The fabric and the surface colour vary depending on the firing; one vessel might have different colour combinations and tints. The repetitive fabric colours are light red (2.5YR 6/8), red (2.5YR 5/6) and brown (7.5YR 5/3).

### CHRONOLOGY

1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD / mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

### CATALOGUE OF THE GRANITIC WARE

Fig. 27: nos. 445–459; Pls. 9: nos. 448, 459, 11: nos. 448–452, 12: nos. 455–459

**445–455** are pots of a closed shape, rounded body, and an offset rim either inclined inwards (**445–447, 449–450**), straight (**448**), or slightly bent outwards in an s-shape (**451–453**). From the measurable rims, the inner d. ranges from 130 to 190 mm. Some rims, however, are preserved in a fragmentary state and have an unmeasurable diameter (e.g. **450**). For the two bodies with a handle (**454–455**), the inner body diameter could only be approximated (120 and 140 mm). The handle section on the four preserved samples (**451–452, 454–455**) ranges from 12–15 × 30–33 mm; the handles are either placed directly on the rim (**451–452**) or on the upper body (**454–455**). Fragment **449** has a unique perforated decoration with no parallels among the Roman period material, although similar shapes of thicker sherds normally appear (e.g. ALEXANDROVA 2013b, nos. III/81, 328, 345; etc.). Otherwise, some rims have a small relief ridge on the outer surface (**447–448, Pl. 9:448**), others have a lip shallowly grooved from the upper part (**445–446**). The decoration includes different patterns, such as engraved 'leaves' (**446**), waves (**447**) and a relief band (**450** and **453**).

**456–457** are the only preserved handmade lids; both are of a finer fabric than the rest of the ware. **456** has an uneven rim, not permitting a proper measurement of its diameter, however it seems to be smaller, ca. of 90 mm or slightly bigger than that; it has a completely black surface. **457** is, on the other hand, of larger dimensions with a rim d. 290 mm; it has a brown fabric and fire-blackened inner surface.

**458–459** are two pots of a rounded lower part of the body, straight, pulled up, walls, a gentle inward inclination of the upper body and a simple rim with inner diameters of 170 and 200 mm. On the sherd **459**, one horizontal handle with an impressed finger in the middle was preserved, it is 50 × 16 mm in section (**Pl. 9**). Sherd **458** is decorated under the rim by a relief band of an extra clay cut in regular intervals by a sharp instrument. Common golden mica flakes might be noted in hand specimen, making the fabric of these two vessels slightly different from the rest of the Granitic ware (**Pl. 12:459**); the other fabric parameters however correspond, and it is not clear, at this point, if this might be a sufficient parameter (and amount) for its division into an independent ware – it will be decided after the evaluation of the petrographic analysis.

Such a shape is known both from the LIA<sup>48</sup> and the Roman period; several such pots found in Bulgaria dated to the Roman Imperial period were published by Alexandrova (2013b, nos. II/36–II/63); others, with a vertical band handle, were found in Villa Armira in Ivaylovgrad, dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, таб. 45, 46).

## DIORITIC WARE

### WERE DESCRIPTION

The fabric of this ware is commonly poorly sorted, with a predominant amount of black shiny inclusions of various sizes, generally 1–4 mm big, with exceptional ones reaching up to 7 mm (**Pl. 12:464–473**). These are inclusions of intermediate intrusive igneous rocks, possibly diorite. They are present in the shape of angular crystals with sharp sides, which could suggest they were added intentionally to the paste as a temper. The dioritic particles are accompanied by a smaller number of quartz and granitic inclusions. The amount and size of the inclusions varies, and as in the case of the quartz-based fabric, a finer version with better sorted fabric also appears (**461, 469** and **475**).

Some of the fragments bear the traces of a flat tool, leaving marks on the surface (applied either on one side or on both sides of the sherd). These marks run in all possible directions over the surface, although an attempt at their horizontal placement might be noticed (e.g. **Pl. 9:473**).

The colour of the fabric and surface – as in the previous case – bears the result of pit firing. Some of the repetitive colours are as follows: red (2.5YR 4/6 and 4/8), dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6).

### CHRONOLOGY

1<sup>st</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD / mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

### CATALOGUE OF THE DIORITIC WARE

Fig. 28: nos. 460–475; Pls. 9: no. 473, 12: nos. 464–473

**460–475** are pots of a closed shape, rounded body, and an offset rim either inclined inwards (**460–464**), straight (**465–468**), or bent outwards (**469–471**). The rim diameters cover quite a wide scale, most frequently ranging from 90 to 200 mm, with two pots of even bigger

48 cf. finds from Kabyle of the 3<sup>rd</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC (HANDZHIJSKA 2006, 'catalogue'); or from Staro Selishte near Radnevo in Stara Zagora District (SAVATINOV 1997, обр. 3:6; 10:a; 17).

dimensions – **463**, whose d. starts at 280 mm, and **464** with a rim diameter 310 mm or more. Fragment **462** has an uneven rim, with a possible range in diameter from 160 to 250 mm inside, it is drawn with the smallest possible measurement.

The pots are not significantly different than the ones of the Granitic ware as the vessels' shape, and the decorative features, correspond. Thus, the small relief rim on the outer surface (**461-462** and **464**), the shallow groove from the upper part of the lip (**466**), the pot with an ovoid handle 32 × 10 mm (**472**), as well as the wavy decoration (**474**) and applied band of clay with incised lines (**475**) might be found here as well. On the other hand, the decoration of **473** (short vertical scratches made by a sharp tool) are unique for this fabric.

## MISCELLANEOUS HANDMADE POTTERY

**476** is yet another pot with a rounded body and an offset rim slightly bent outwards, with inner rim d. 100 mm. However, it is made of a different paste than the rest of the ware. It seems to be a combination of the two above-described fabrics – Granitic and Dioritic, with their main inclusions represented in the same amount; none of them is predominant. The paste is quite fine for handmade pottery, well sorted (4), with ca. 20% of inclusions; the fabric colour is yellowish red (5YR 5/6) with the rim burned to black. The vessel is decorated with a vertically applied strip of clay on the transition of the neck to the body. Such a decoration does not repeat on any other handmade pot within the assemblage. The shape is, however, well known from Roman period contexts (see ALEXANDROVA 2013b, e.g. nos. 438–444, 457–470).





## Transport amphorae

Transport amphorae are bulk containers mainly for liquids but also for solid foodstuffs which attest to commercial and political ties. The amphorae from Yurta-Stroyno create quite a chronologically diverse assemblage, spanning over the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The earliest attested pieces of the Roman period (1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) follow on from the Late Hellenistic tradition of amphorae making in the Eastern Aegean, reflecting the form of Rhodian and Koan containers (511–514). The biggest body of the finds is however represented by the Dressel 24 family (477–501) and by Kapitän II (502–510) amphorae which together represent more than half of all the diagnostic amphorae fragments found at the site (Tab. 7). This is not surprising, as they are both typical representatives of the Roman Imperial period import to the settlements in the eastern provinces. Besides these, several other Eastern Mediterranean amphorae types are attested at the site during the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, together with much fewer amphorae of a Black Sea and African origin.

During the Late Antiquity (4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c. AD), the total amount of finds visibly decreases and the proportions of Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea and African imports almost equals each other. Counting all the diagnostic fragments altogether throughout the periods, the majority of the amphorae are of an Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean origin (47 frgs.), much fewer are from the Black Sea area (9 frgs.), and very few from North Africa (3 frgs.).

The fragmentation of the material is very high, and not all the diagnostic pieces could be confidently classed into the established typologies. Based on the fabric, at least the main areas of production of most of the sherds could be identified (Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea, North Africa). Some of the classifications are, however, only suggested as the most probable ones; in some cases, more options for a single sherd are given.

Regarding Thrace and Moesia Inferior, we may turn for parallels to the following main publications dealing with the transport amphorae in the area. The first major work was carried out in 1960 by I. B. Zeest, who established the fundamental typology of Greek, Hellenistic and Roman amphorae in the Black Sea area. Her classification is still in use today, with the amphorae of a Black Sea origin being further processed into more detailed typologies especially by D. B. Shelov (1986), S. Yu. Vnukov (e.g. 2000; 2003; 2004; 2006; 2010; 2016) and D. Kassab Tezgör (e.g. 2009; 2010; 2020). Among the most important studies focused on the western Pontus belong the works of C. Scorpan (1976; 1977) and A. RĂDULESCU (1976), creating the first typologies focused on the Late Antique – Early Byzantine amphorae (4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c. AD) found in Romanian Dobrudzha. G. Kuzmanov, in 1985, expanded the mapped area by publishing the Late Roman – Early Byzantine amphorae finds from Thrace and Dacia. These first studies were further developed by other researchers, especially active in the area of Romanian Dobrudzha – i.e. the Late Antique Scythia (e.g. OPAIȚ 1996; 1997–1998; 2004a; 2010; 2016; 2017; 2021; OPAIȚ – PARASCHIV 2013; OPRIȘ 2003; OPRIȘ – RAȚIU 2016; PARASCHIV 2006; 2013; TOPOLEANU 2000); and in the Lower Danube area, with the most important amphorae assemblages published from the excavation of Iatrus (BÖTTGER 1982; CONRAD 1999); Novae (DYCZEK 1991; 1997; 2001; 2007; GENCHEVA 2002; KLENINA 1998; 2016; KOVALEVSKAJA 1998); Nicopolis ad Istrum (FALKNER 1999); Dichin (SWAN 2004; 2007; 2010) and Sadovets (MACKENSEN 1992).

The majority of the above-mentioned amphorae studies are focused on the Late Antique period. Summative work on amphorae of the Roman period (1<sup>st</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) in the Lower Danube

area (Moesia Inferior) was made in 2001 by P. Dyczek; for Thrace, a similar study had to wait until quite recently. In 2017, D. Dobрева published a book based on her dissertation thesis, which, for the first-time, encompasses into one publication the currently known amphorae finds from the area of modern-day Bulgaria (i.e. including Thrace and Moesia Inferior). Her book covers the finds since the early Roman period until the Late Antiquity, giving a synoptic overview of the finding contexts and the amphorae types as well.<sup>49</sup>

Transport amphorae were produced on many different places and travelled over long distances, spreading over the whole Mediterranean and beyond. Consequently, more publications dealing with the material originating and found outside Thrace and Moesia Inferior were consulted, and parallels looked for. These will be referred to in relation to a specific geographic area or amphora type.

## EASTERN AEGEAN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AMPHORAE

### DRESSEL 24 FAMILY

The amphorae Dressel 24 and their derivatives are a vast group of pottery containers, whose types and subtypes might be found under different denominations which relate to their morphological characteristics. Four specific variants are most frequently identified within the group: Dressel 24; Knossos 15; Knossos 18 and mid-Roman 18 / Zeest 90 (AURIEMMA 2007, 142–144). A. Opaїт (2007) calls the amphorae and their derivatives Dressel 24 *similis*, a broad type with many sub-types which also includes the Late Hellenistic amphorae of similar form; D. Dobрева (2017, 224–237) classed all of the above-mentioned types (and several more) under the superordinate designation ‘Dressel 24 family’, which I have adopted for this text.

The main characteristics of the amphorae are a funnel / cup-shaped rim, accompanied by a conical neck, an egg-shaped body, massive handles banded in the upper part and a conical toe (DYCZEK 2001, 176; OPAИТ 2007, 628). The morphology and individual characteristics of the amphorae vary, so does the fabric, pointing to several different workshops presumably located in the Eastern Aegean. Kiln sites of the Late Hellenistic / early Roman predecessor of the Imperial type were discovered in Erythrae, Turkey (with the production of the funnel / cup-shaped rim amphorae from ca. the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. BC) with several different types of fabric (CARLSON – LAWALL 2005/2006, 37–38). Another kiln site was identified on the island of Chios, operating from the Hellenistic period until the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (OPAИТ – TSARAVOPOULOS 2011, 317). Many other production centres are however expected, e.g. in Ephesus and the Maeander Valley (BEZECZKY 2013, 72–73). Directly in Ephesus, Bezeczky recognized six different fabrics of Dressel 24 and its predecessors, two from Erythrae, two from Ephesus, and another two from an as yet unknown production centre (BEZECZKY 2013, 73).

49 Two PhD theses, both defended in 2017, focused on filling in the gaps of recent amphorae studies in Thrace, one by N. G. Borislavova (2018a) with the title *Амфори от римската провинция Тракия (I – III в.)* [Amphorae of the Roman Province of Thrace (I – III c. AD)], and the other by N. R. Rusev (2017), *Амфори от диоцеза Тракия: IV – първа половина на VII в.* [Amphorae from the Diocese of Thrace: IV – first half of the VII c. AD]. Both works, so far, were published only as so-called ‘avtoreferat’ (i.e. a short summary in Bulgarian with no [as in the case of these two works], or very few, drawings or pictures). However, based on her dissertation, Borislavova published two articles, one dealing with Heracleian amphorae in Thrace (2018b); the second focused on Rhodian and sub-Rhodian amphorae in Thrace (2020).

The amphorae Dressel 24 family were in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when they supposedly evolved into the Late Roman Amphorae 2 (LRA 2) of a similarly profiled rim, but with a much wider and rounded body. These were in use until the 6<sup>th</sup> / 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (e.g. DYCZEK 2001, 173–199; OPAIȚ 2007, 627–643).

The Dressel 24 family amphorae were primarily distributed over western Asia Minor, to the Aegean Sea, Black Sea and along the Danube River (for the list of finding places see DYCZEK 2001, 183–184 and DOBREVA 2017, 224–237). The most frequent commodity carried in these vessels is expected to be olive oil (OPAIȚ 2010, 157; BERTOLDI 2012, 155; OPAIȚ – TSARAVOPOULOS 2011), although some *dipinti* on amphorae also relate to *garum* (e.g. at Novae: DYCZEK 2001, 192). OpaïȚ and Paraschiv (2013, 319) estimated the capacity of these amphorae to be 75 litres.

In Moesia Inferior (on the coast and in the area of the Middle / Lower Danube) and Thrace (on the coast but also inland, e.g. in Plovdiv) the Dressel 24 family amphorae are known from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Their peak seems to be from the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD to the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, with single finds until AD 250 (DOBREVA 2017, 224–237).

In the assemblage of Yurta-Stroyno, the containers of the Dressel 24 family represent the biggest group of amphorae finds. However, due to the high fragmentation of the sherds, their classification is based on the fabric characteristics and not primarily on the shape. Nevertheless, in some cases, the fabric groups also reflected specific morphological characteristics (e.g. 493–495).

In total, 25 diagnostic fragments of Dressel 24 amphorae were recognized: one lid, one bigger body fragment, four bases, and 19 rims (477–501). They are divided into four groups based on the fabric: amphorae with red clay and a grey surface (8 frgs.; 477–484); with a micaceous fabric (8 frgs.; 485–492); with a light fabric (4 frgs.; 493–496); with a normal fabric (3 frgs.; 497–499). Additionally, two fragments of toes do not share fabric similarities with the others (nor with each other), they are presented separately at the end with their own fabric description (500–501). Almost in each fabric group there are some fragments which have in hand specimen a similar fabric to the group, but we may doubt their correct morphological classification into the Dressel 24 family. These are always given in brackets, e.g. (+ two).

#### DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH RED CLAY AND GREY SURFACE

Is a group of amphorae fragments characteristic for a red fabric with a light grey to pale brown outer surface (in some cases also inner surface) and small white inclusions. The sherd is hard and evenly fired; the fabric is well levigated, dense, with very little pores. There are about 10% of very tiny inclusions, predominantly sandy, with the best visible being white inclusions. The fabric colour is red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8) the surface is light grey (5Y 7/2) or pale brown (2.5Y 8/2).

The group numbers eight diagnostic fragments in total (five rims, one lid, one base and one body fragment; 477–484). Two of the rims are very fragmented and their diameter might only be estimated (479, 480). In the case of the remaining three rims (478, 481–482), the inner diameter ranges from 100 to 110 mm; the lid has an outer d. 100 mm (477). It is the only amphora lid found within the Yurta-Stroyno assemblage. The lower body part under 483 has, on its inner surface, scratched linear marks, likely caused by a dipper extracting the content.

One fragment differs slightly from the others. It is the rim 482, which is overfired, resulting in a very hard sherd of a darker colour and very sharp edges. The amount of the white inclusions is higher (or perhaps better visible due to the overfiring). Morphologically, it also differs from the other Dressel 24 family fragments here, featuring a relief rib on the top of the rim encircling its perimeter. Comparing the fabric of this specific sherd with known production

centres, we may find similarities to the Erythraean fabric A which has many white calcareous inclusions and no mica (BEZECZKY 2013, 73; nos. 105–109, 117, 122–123, 126).

#### CATALOGUE OF THE DRESSSEL 24 FAMILY WITH RED CLAY AND GREY SURFACE

Fig. 29: nos. 477–484; Pl. 12: nos. 478–484

##### 477

**Context:** survey; **trench:** H13; **sector:** NE

**Part:** lid; **outer d. rim:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 100%; **outer d. handle:** 25 mm

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominantly sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

##### 478

**Context:** survey; **trench:** I12; **sector:** SW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 19%

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominant sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

##### 479

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 130 mm (?); **EVE:** 7%

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominant sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

##### 480

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** 110E\_115N; **sector:** S



**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 130 mm (?); **EVE:** 5%

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominantly sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** margin red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8); grey core

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 481

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU041; **trench:** 105E\_105N; **sector:** SW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 110 mm; **EVE:** 12%

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominantly sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** same as the fabric colour

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 482

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 33%

**Fabric:** very hard, dense, overfired

**Inclusions:** 20%, normally up to 0.5 mm, with several bigger pcs. of white inclusion (up to 5 mm), voids after exploded lime

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 4/6)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 483

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU061; **trench:** 110E\_100N; **sector:** NW

**Part:** body near base; **outer max. d.:** 445 mm

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominantly sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**Note:** inside the vessel are scratched vertical lines, likely from a dipper extracting the content

**484**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** base (toe); **outer d.:** 20 mm

**Fabric:** hard, dense, with very little pores, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, very tiny (below 0.3 mm), predominantly sandy, well visible white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6; 2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light grey (5Y 7/2), pale brown (2.5Y 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH MICACEOUS FABRIC

Five (+ three) fragments belong to this fabric group (**485–492**), which is characteristic for sandy inclusions, red pellets and, especially, a micaceous fabric. This group shows more variability than the other ones, regarding the fabric colour, proportion of inclusions, but also the vessel shape. What is, however, common for all the fragments, is the highly micaceous fabric, which is, from the known production centres, connected with Chios (e.g. OPAIȚ – TSARAVOPOULOS 2011, 293). Comparing the fabric appearance in hand specimens of our amphorae with the published Chian samples, they are indeed similar, suggesting the possible area of their origin (e.g. compare pl. XIII/74 of OPAIȚ – IONESCU 2016 and **489** (Pl. 12); for more fabric examples see OPAIȚ – TSARAVOPOULOS 2011 and DOBREVA 2017, tav. XXXV and XXXVII).

Twice two fragments feature a more pronounced shape similarity – **485–486** and **487–488**. The inner diameter of the first three sherds ranges between 100 and 120 mm, while for the last one it cannot be precisely measured. Fragment **489** has a slightly different shape, with an almost straight outer wall and a low relief rib; while the last two rims, **490–491**, differ morphologically the most from the others. The rim **490** has a bigger diameter (140 mm inside) and is rather triangular, although it still has a funnel / cup-shaped rim. The rim **491** has a specific shape deviating from the classical form of the Dressel 24 family, however, it might still be considered as its derivative form.<sup>50</sup> Its fabric in hand specimen looks identical to **487** of this group. The last fragment, a toe **492**, has the characteristic shape of the Dressel 24 family amphorae bases.

#### CATALOGUE OF THE DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH MICACEOUS FABRIC

Fig. 28: nos. 485–492; Pl. 12: nos. 486–492

**485**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling II; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 14%

<sup>50</sup> Classification of this sherd into the Dressel 24 family was suggested – independently of each other – by Andrei OpaîȚ and Diana Dobreva.

**Fabric:** hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, normally up to 0.5 mm, sandy, with common red pellets, tiny flakes of silver mica and few bigger pcs. (up to 1 mm) of white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour, pink self-slip on random places (7.5YR 8/3)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 486

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** FA07; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 35%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorting, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, up to 0.5 mm, sandy, predominant white inclusions and tiny flakes of silver mica, few red pellets

**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3), self-slip on both sides

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 487

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 120 mm; **EVE:** 10%

**Fabric:** hard, well sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, predominant silver mica, common white inclusions, red pellets and few pieces of golden mica and quartz

**Fabric colour:** core light red (2.5YR 6/8), margins pink (7.5YR 8/4)

**Surface colour:** pink (7.5YR 8/4)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

#### 488

**Context:** survey; **trench:** H13; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm (?); **EVE:** 7%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, up to 0.5 mm, sandy, few flakes of silver mica (visible only on the surface)

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 6/6)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**Note:** less silver mica than in the other sherds of this group; the rim diameter is unmeasurable, for the drawing it was set on the smallest range of the other rim fragments in this group

**489**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling II; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 120 mm; **EVE:** 19%

**Fabric:** hard, chalky surface (heavily eroded), good sorting, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, normally up to 0.3 mm, with random bigger pcs. up to 2 mm, predominant tiny flakes of silver mica, few red soft pellets (grog?)

**Fabric colour:** margins very pale brown (10YR 7/3), core pink (5YR 7/4)

**Surface colour:** same as the margins colour

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**490**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU032; **trench:** 100E\_100N; **sector:** SW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 140 mm; **EVE:** 10%

**Fabric:** hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, normally up to 0.5 mm, predominant lime and red rounded pellets (the later up to 2 mm), common tiny flakes of silver mica

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (6YR 6/6)

**Surface colour:** outer very pale brown (10YR 8/2), inner of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**491**

**Context:** survey; **trench** I12; **sector:** SW

**Part:** rim, handle attachment; **inner d.:** 110 mm; **EVE:** 22%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired, micaceous

**Inclusions:** 20%, up to 0.5 mm, predominant flakes of silver and gold mica, few red pellets

**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/6)

**Surface colour:** inner surface of the fabric colour, outer closest to very pale brown (10YR 8/3)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**492**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** base (a toe); **outer d.:** 27 mm; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** good sorting, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, normally up to 0.5 mm, predominant red pellets (rarely up to 1.5 mm) and silver mica, common white hard inclusions (quartz?)

**Fabric colour:** core light red 2.5YR (7/8), margins reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

**Surface colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Chios?)

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

## DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH LIGHT FABRIC

Three (+ one) rims belong to this group (**493–496**), which is characteristic for a rather soft fabric with a chalky surface, either of a yellow (10YR 8/6) or very pale brown (10YR 8/3) colour, with few inclusions visible at first sight (many more are, however, visible on closer inspection, as they are mostly light in colour and camouflaged well in the fabric). The sherd is evenly fired, the fabric is fairly sorted, with 10–20% inclusions normally up to 1 mm big, predominant are white inclusions and red pellets, common is quartz.

The morphology of the rims differs. The first three fragments (**493–495**) have an inner d. ranging from 80 to 110 mm, and a characteristic depression on the top of the outer rim which encircles the whole perimeter. With this specific feature, their shape resembles the amphorae Knossos 15 (cf. AURIEMMA – QUIRI 2004, fig. 10:A). The last fragment (**496**) has a different shape than the others, with a rim inner d. 120 mm and a triangularly shaped rib leaning inwards. This morphological feature resembles rims of amphorae Knossos 18 (cf. AURIEMMA – QUIRI 2004, fig. 10:B), whose rim opening is however supposed to be bigger, between 190 and 240 mm (DOBREVA 2017, 233).

## CATALOGUE OF THE DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH LIGHT FABRIC

Fig. 29: nos. 493–496; Pl. 12: nos. 493–496

**493**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU018; **trench:** 95E\_105N; **sector:** SW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 110 mm; **EVE:** 25%

**Fabric:** soft-hard, fairly sorted, chalky surface, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, normally up to 1 mm, predominant white and red pellets; common quartz

**Fabric colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l



**494****Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU027; **trench:** 90E\_105N; **sector:** SE**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 80 mm; **EVE:** 11%**Fabric:** soft-hard, fairly sorted, chalky surface, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 10%, normally up to 1 mm, predominant white and red pellets; common quartz**Fabric colour:** yellow (10YR 8/6)**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour**Classification:** Dressel 24 family**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD**Probable content:** mainly olive oil**Capacity:** ca. 75 l**495****Context:** survey; **trench:** I09; **sector:** SE**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 12%**Fabric:** soft-hard, fairly sorted, chalky surface, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 10%, normally up to 1 mm, predominant white and red pellets; common quartz**Fabric colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3)**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour**Classification:** Dressel 24 family**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD**Probable content:** mainly olive oil**Capacity:** ca. 75 l**496****Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU006; **trench:** 100E\_100N; **sector:** S**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 120 mm; **EVE:** 10%**Fabric:** soft-hard, fairly sorted, chalky surface, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 20%, predominant white inclusions, red pellets and voids; common quartz**Fabric colour:** yellow (10YR 8/6)**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour**Classification:** Dressel 24 family**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean**Chronology:** ca. 50–250 AD**Probable content:** mainly olive oil**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

## DRESSEL 24 FAMILY WITH NORMAL FABRIC

The last fabric of the Dressel 24 family looks similar to the micaceous one, however, it is missing the key ingredient – silver mica. Sandy inclusions, quartz, lime and red pellets are characteristic. The fabric is pale / light brown and porous. Since there is no main characteristic, I call it ‘normal fabric’, not having any specific feature to point out. The group contains three rims (497–499), with inner d. 100–140 mm, which are quite morphologically different.

## CATALOGUE OF THE DRESSSEL 24 FAMILY WITH NORMAL FABRIC

Fig. 30: nos. 497-499; Pls. 12-13: nos. 497-499

**497**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 110 mm; **EVE:** 46%

**Fabric:** hard, porous, good sorted, the thicker rim unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, sandy, normally up to 0.3 mm, predominant lime, quartz and red pellets; random bigger white particles (up to 3 mm) well visible on the surface

**Fabric colour:** pink (7.5YR 7/4)

**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/4)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 50-250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**498**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU033; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** SE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 140 mm; **EVE:** 7%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorting, porous, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, sandy, normally up to 0.3 mm, predominant quartz, few red pellets

**Fabric colour:** light brown (7.5YR 6/4)

**Surface colour:** pale brown (2.5YR 8/2)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 50-250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**499**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** G12; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 21%

**Fabric:** hard, porous, evenly fired, inner surface eroded

**Inclusions:** 10%, sandy, normally up to 0.3 mm, predominant quartz, few soft red pellets; random bigger white inclusions

**Fabric colour:** strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 7/3)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 50-250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

## DRESSSEL 24 FAMILY - UNCLASSIFIED TOES

The fabric of the two remaining toes is closest to the *normal fabric*, however, their colour is reddish, and the clay more dense than porous. Each of the sherds has further specifics. The toe **500** is very rich in big size particles of softer white minerals. Its shape is also similar to the toes of the Late Antique amphorae series - LRA 2 (cf. BĂDESCU 2012, pl. 1:10; KLENINA 2013, 88; рис. 5/27). Consequently, we may also consider this toe to be of a later production (ca. beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. to 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD). The base part over the toe **501**, otherwise also similar to the *normal fabric*, is however missing the red pellets, characteristic for the *normal fabric*.

Both these toes bear technological marks of amphorae production - the toe was attached to the bottom of the amphora separately, now creating a double layer on the bottom with a visible division between the body and the toe.

## CATALOGUE OF THE DRESSSEL 24 FAMILY - UNCLASSIFIED TOES

Fig. 30: nos. 500-501; Pl. 13: nos. 500-501

**500**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** base (a toe); **outer d.:** 26 mm; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** hard, poorly sorted, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, normally up to 2 mm, predominant softer white pellets, few red inclusions

**Fabric colour:** core red (5R 5/8), margins reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

**Surface colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) - as are the margins

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 2<sup>nd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

**501**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU008; **trench:** 100E\_100N; **sector:** SW

**Part:** body over the base / toe; **d. base/attachment:** 64 mm

**Fabric:** hard, good sorting, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, sandy, up to 0.5 mm, predominant white soft pellets and quartz

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

**Classification:** Dressel 24 family

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Aegean

**Chronology:** ca. 50-250 AD

**Probable content:** mainly olive oil

**Capacity:** ca. 75 l

## KAPITÄN II AMPHORAE

The Kapitän II amphorae<sup>51</sup> are one of the most represented transport containers in the Roman world from the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (OPIȚ - IONESCU 2016, 62), with the peak period of their production / distribution in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. and 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (DYCZEK 2001, 143-144; BEZECZKY 2013, 149). In Moesia Inferior, these are the predominant Aegean provenance amphorae of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (OPIȚ - PARASCHIV 2013, 322).

The Kapitän II amphorae might be found all over the Roman world (DYCZEK 2001, 141; 2010, 994; OPIȚ - IONESCU 2016, 62; etc.). In Moesia Inferior, this type is well-known from the Lower Danube and the western Black Sea coast, especially from Romanian Dobrudzha (for a comprehensive list of find places in the Lower Danube and western Black Sea see DYCZEK 2001, 141-143 and DOBREVA 2017, 240-241).

The appearance of the Kapitän II amphorae in south-eastern Thrace seems to be rather scarce, with fragments published only from several centres on the Black Sea coast - Apollonia Pontica and Deultum (DOBREVA 2017, 240). However, in her unpublished PhD thesis, Borislavova (2018) mentions other finds from Anchialos, Ainos, Nesebar, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora and Sofia. Regarding the quite high number of finds from Yurta-Stroyno, I would presume their scarcity in south-eastern Bulgaria / Thrace is caused by the state of publications rather than by their absence in the area.

No production site has been found so far, although at least three different fabrics might be recognized pointing to several different production areas. Their locations have been most frequently suggested as being in the Aegean area, such as in the Ephesus region, perhaps also in Samos, Kos and / or Rhodes (e.g. PEACOCK - WILLIAMS 1986, 193; BJELAJAC 1996, 41; DYCZEK 2001, 141; BEZECZKY 2013, 149; DOBREVA 2017, 238); Reynolds (2010, 90) also proposed the place of origin as being located in the Black Sea area, near the Crimea.<sup>52</sup>

As the main content of the amphorae, it is widely accepted to be wine (KEAY 1984, 137; PEACOCK - WILLIAMS 1986, 194; BJELAJAC 1996, 41; REYNOLDS 2010, 90; DYCZEK 2001, 143; OPIȚ 2004, 13; etc.). OpiȚ and Paraschiv (2013, 320) even suggest high quality wine of Chian origin. The estimated vessel capacity ranges from ca. 9 litres (OPIȚ 2004, 13) up to 15 litres (DYCZEK 2001, 140).

The Kapitän II amphorae from Yurta-Stroyno are the second most represented in the assemblage. In total, nine diagnostic sherds were identified (502-510), including three bases, five rims and one characteristic body fragment. The rim inner d. ranges from 45 to 100 mm, the hollow feet d. is uniformly 60 mm inside.

The morphological variations of this amphora type, especially visible on rims and bases, might be attributed to different production centres (e.g. NEGRU - BĂDESCU - AVRAM 2003, 209). Some changes in the form might also be attributed to a different chronology - it is commonly accepted that the volume (and so the size) starts decreasing in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (e.g. BJELAJAC 1996, 41; DYCZEK 2001, 140). Also, the earlier vessels, dated to the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, are supposedly better made, with a uniform body thickness, a carefully executed groove under

51 This type is known under many different names, among the most frequently used are: Agora/Robinson K 113; Benghazi MRA7; Bjelajac XII; Dyczek 18; Knossos 37; Kuzmanov VII (1973), Kuzmanov XII (1985); Keay XII (on the West); Niederbieber 77; Peacock and Williams 47; Rădulescu 6; Scorpan I-E; Zeest 79.

52 Reynolds based this hypothesis on the fabric observation and its similarity to amphorae Zeest 72 (produced in the northern Pontic area). Since the chemical analyses (conducted after he published the paper) turned in favour of the Ephesus region (BEZECZKY 2013, 149), I consider these amphorae to be of Aegean production.

the rim, well-made ribbing on the neck and the base, which is highly raised (DYCZEK 2010, 994). Further, by the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the characteristic rim undercut supposedly gets shallower and the relief rib below the rim becomes less sharp (OPIAȚ 2004, 13).

Following the chronological specifications mentioned above, rim **502**, with pronounced groove under the rim, could belong to a container produced earlier than the others, ca. at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. The remaining – still quite variable – assemblage presented here might be produced within the same time frame. **504–505** are broken just above the undercut, which seems however already shallower; in the case of **503** the undercut is completely missing. Sherd **506** has a very specific shape with a thick inwardly inclined rim. However, even for this rim shape we may find parallels among Kapitän II amphorae, as in the amphora from Odessos – Varna (KUZMANOV 1985, type XII, таб. 7/A67a), and the container from the Athenian Agora dated to the early 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (ROBINSON 1959, pl. 31/M303, Group M).<sup>53</sup>

#### CATALOGUE OF THE KAPITÄN II AMPHORAE

Fig. 30: nos. 502–510; Pl. 13: nos. 502–509

##### **502**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 6%

**Fabric:** very hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normally up to 0.5 mm with bigger (1–3 mm) red rounded pellets (ferrous minerals?)

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 4/8)

**Surface colour:** self-slip of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Kapitän II

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean

**Chronology:** beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** probably wine

**Capacity:** 9 litres

##### **503**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU023; **trench/sector:** 95E\_105N SE – 100E\_105N SE/SW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 8%

**Fabric:** hard, fairly sorted, sandy surface, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, predominant quartz, white inclusions, few red pellets

**Fabric colour:** yellowish red fabric (5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Kapitän II

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean

**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** probably wine

**Capacity:** 9 litres

<sup>53</sup> This fragment was consulted with A. Opaț, who confirmed its classification into the group of Kapitän II amphorae. He suggested this rim to be a late variant of a subtype with a large neck and estimated chronology of the 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.



504

**Context:** survey; **trench:** G12; **sector:** SE**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** ca. 70 mm; **EVE:** 4%**Fabric:** very hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, predominant quartz, white inclusions, common red pellets**Fabric colour:** yellowish red (5YR 5/8)**Surface colour:** a tint darker but still yellowish red (5YR 4/6)**Classification:** Kapitän II**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD**Probable content:** probably wine**Capacity:** 9 litres

505

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 55 mm; **EVE:** 16%**Fabric:** very hard, fair sorting, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 20%, normally up to 1 mm, sandy, predominant quartz and red pellets (exceptionally up to 2 mm)**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/8)**Surface colour:** red coating / self-slip a tint darker (2.5YR 5/6) than the fabric**Classification:** Kapitän II**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD**Probable content:** probably wine**Capacity:** 9 litres

506

**Context:** survey; **trench:** F13; **sector:** SW**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 45 mm; **EVE:** 21%**Fabric:** hard, good sorting, evenly fired**Inclusions:** 10%, sandy, predominant quartz, rare silver mica**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8)**Surface colour:** coating/self-slip a tint darker than the fabric - red (2.5YR 5/8)**Classification:** Kapitän II**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> c. AD**Probable content:** probably wine**Capacity:** 9 litres

507

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU008; **trench:** 100E\_100N; **sector:** SW**Part:** base / part of the hollow feet; **outer feet d.:** 70 mm (check with the drawing)**Fabric:** very hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired, rough surface**Inclusions:** 30%, normally up to 1 mm, sandy, predominant red soft pellets, common white inclusions, few quartz**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8)**Surface colour:** light self-slip of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Kapitän II  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean  
**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** probably wine  
**Capacity:** 9 litres

508

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C  
**Part:** base / hollow feet; **inner d.:** 60 mm; **EVE:** 27%  
**Fabric:** very hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired, rough surface  
**Inclusions:** 20%, normally up to 1 mm, sandy, predominant white inclusions and quartz, common dark pellets, rare golden mica  
**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/8)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour  
**Classification:** Kapitän II  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean  
**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** probably wine  
**Capacity:** 9 litres

509

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU016; **trench:** 95E\_105N; **sector:** NW  
**Part:** base / hollow feet; **inner d.:** 60 mm; **EVE:** 20%  
**Fabric:** very hard, rough surface, good sorted, unevenly fired - 'sandwich' on the body fragment, grey inner part of the hollow feet  
**Inclusions:** 30%, normally up to 1 mm, sandy, predominant red soft pellets, common lime, few quartz and red pellets  
**Fabric colour:** light red margins (2.5YR 6/8), core reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)  
**Surface colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6)  
**Classification:** Kapitän II  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean  
**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** probably wine  
**Capacity:** 9 litres

510

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU008; **trench:** 100E\_100N; **sector:** SW  
**Part:** body  
**Fabric:** very hard, evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 20%, normally up to 1 mm, predominant white inclusions, common red-brown pellets (grog? up to 2 mm), few golden mica well visible on the outer surface  
**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour  
**Classification:** Kapitän II  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean  
**Chronology:** 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** probably wine  
**Capacity:** 9 litres

## AMPHORAE OF THE HELLENISTIC TRADITION

Four pottery fragments found in Yurta-Stroyno (**511-514**) reflect the continuation of the Late Hellenistic production, mostly represented at the site by the so-called amphorae of Rhodian and Koan traditions. The amphorae of the Rhodian tradition (also commonly known under the type Camulodunum 184) are attested at the western Black Sea coast / Moesia Inferior from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, although their highest circulation in the area relates to the period from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD until ca. AD 275. These amphorae were produced in several places including the island of Rhodes and its *perea*, e.g. the islands of Karpathos, Knidos; but also on the mainland, in Caria (PEACOCK – WILLIAMS 1986, 102; BEZECKZY 2013, 38–39; DOBREVA 2017, 210–211). Consequently, different fabrics might be encountered. The amphorae are characteristic for a long neck, slender to ovoid body, full rounded spike and, especially, arched handles, which, during the Roman period, become more pronounced and ‘peaked’ at the top.

The amphorae of the Koan tradition are most frequently referred to as Dressel 2–4 / Dressel 5. This is a vast group of amphorae produced in many different workshops over the Mediterranean and Black Sea area – including the island of Kos itself, the Iberian Peninsula, southern and central France, the Apennine Peninsula, Egypt, perhaps also the British Islands (e.g. PEACOCK – WILLIAMS 1986, 105–106; BERTOLDI 2012; BEZECKZY 2013, 58). Three different production centres were also described in the Black Sea area (e.g. VNUKOV 2000; 2004; for a summary of the production centres see: DOBREVA 2017, 243–244). The main characteristic feature of these amphorae is a long slim body, double-barrelled handles and a small toe, which develops in the Late Hellenistic period (late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. BC) into a specific shape with a pointed nub at the base surrounded by a cuff of clay (cf. **514**) (LAWALL 2004, 182). In the course of the Roman Imperial period the toe becomes a rounded spike with gentle or no shaping. The Dressel 2–4 / Dressel 5 are common amphorae in the Roman world for the first two centuries AD, with the peak of their distribution in Moesia Inferior and Thrace from the turn of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC / AD to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (DOBREVA 2017, 219).

The first fragment from Yurta-Stroyno, **511**, is a toe / spike with a cylindrical lower part of 43 mm in diameter, a small knob at the bottom, and a red-brown micaceous fabric. An almost identical spike of a highly micaceous fabric was found in Troesmis, first published by Paraschiv (2006, 81; pl. 17:10), later by Băjenaru (2013, 73–74; pl. 22/117). Paraschiv suggested its Cretan origin and classed it as Dressel 43 = Crétoise 4. Băjenaru doubted this classification and pointed to its typological similarity to the Rhodian production of the 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, consequently, he preferred its ‘pseudo-Rhodian’ denomination. The latter classification was also adopted by Dobрева (2017, 213). We should still be careful with this designation, since the fabric of **511** is in hand specimen basically indistinguishable from the *micaceous fabric* of Dressel 24 family amphorae (**485-492**), which might have been produced on Chios. Additionally, a very similar amphora spike was also found in the Villa Armira at Ivaylovgrad (KABAKCHIEVA 1986, 22; таб. 31:364) in a context dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and marked as an imported amphora of a fine beige fabric.

The handle under **512**, of similar micaceous fabric to **511**, however of a light red colour, might be, without doubt, classed to the amphorae of Rhodian tradition as it represents the most distinctive feature of the type – the peaked handle.

The rim fragment **513**, of inner d. 140 mm and Aegean fabric (although it is much less micaceous compared to the two previously mentioned fragments), has a simple shape which might be attributed both to amphorae of Rhodian (Camulodunum 184) and Koan (Dressel 2–4 / Dressel 5) traditions (cf. HASNARD 1986; DESBAT – PICON 1986).

The toe **514** belongs to the amphorae of Koan tradition (Dressel 2–4) produced in the Aegean area.<sup>54</sup> A similar shape, with a protruding inner knob and circulating notch around, can be traced already to the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC (cf. EMPEREUR – HESNARD 1987, pl. 4/20, 21 – year 69 BC; HEIN *et al.* 2008, fig. 5: right; LAWALL 2004, fig. 8<sup>55</sup>). Since the distribution peak of the amphorae of Koan tradition in Thrace and Moesia Inferior is during the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD (DOBREVA 2017, 219), these two dates might create a possible time frame for the toe chronology, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD.

The main content of the amphorae from the Eastern Aegean is commonly expected to be wine with a long production tradition. The capacity of the pseudo- Koan / Rhodian amphorae was estimated by Opaït̄ (2017, 588) as 20–26 litres.

## CATALOGUE OF THE AMPHORAE OF THE HELLENISTIC TRADITION

Fig. 30: nos. 511–514; Pl. 13: nos. 511–514

### 511

**Context:** survey; **trench:** G12; **sector:** NW  
**Part:** base (spike); **outer d.:** 43 mm; **EVE:** 100%  
**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired, micaceous  
**Inclusions:** 20%, flakes of tiny silver (and gold?) mica  
**Fabric colour:** strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)  
**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/4)  
**Classification:** Late Rhodian / of Rhodian tradition  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Rhodes and its *perea*)  
**Chronology:** 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (?)  
**Content:** wine  
**Capacity:** 20–26 l

### 512

**Context:** survey; **trench:** J13; **sector:** SE  
**Part:** ‘peaked’ handle; **handle section:** 21×19 mm  
**Fabric:** hard with very good sorting, surface feels smoothed  
**Inclusions:** 30%, predominant silver and golden mica flakes up to 0.5 mm, few red pellets  
**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8)  
**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3)  
**Classification:** Late Rhodian / of Rhodian tradition / Camulodunom 184  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Rhodes and its *perea*)  
**Chronology:** ca. 50–275 AD  
**Content:** wine  
**Capacity:** 20–26 l

54 A description of the Aegean fabric of locally produced Dressel 2–4 (DOBREVA 2017, 217): ‘The fabric colour varies from orange-red to ochre-red with predominant inclusions of golden mica and rare white inclusions (calcite?). Surface is smoothed, sometimes coated in white-yellow colour’.

55 The amphorae presented by Lawall were produced in Ephesus, which seems to be one of the production places of the Late Hellenistic Koan amphorae.

**513**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU077; **trench:** 110E\_105N; **sector:** E

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 140 mm; **EVE:** 10%

**Fabric:** hard to soft, good sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, up to 1 mm, predominant lime and quartz, very few flakes of sliver mica

**Fabric colour:** yellowish red (5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** light self-slip of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Amphora of Koan tradition (Dressel 2-4 orientale) / amphorae of Rhodian tradition (Camulodunom 184)

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean

**Chronology:** 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD – 275 AD

**Content:** wine

**Capacity:** 20–26 l

**514**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** toe; **outer d.:** 28 mm; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** hard, very good sorting, very fine fabric

**Inclusions:** 10%, predominant tiny flakes of silver mica, few red pellets, random white particles

**Fabric colour:** strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** pale brown (2.5YR 8/2)

**Classification:** amphora of Koan tradition

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean (Kos? Ephesus?) / Eastern Mediterranean

**Chronology:** 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC/AD – end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD

**Content:** wine

**Capacity:** 20–26 l (?)

## OTHER EASTERN AEGEAN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AMPHORAE

**Agora M273**

The base with a spiky toe (**515**) belongs, most likely, to an amphora type Agora M273, in the Eastern Aegean / Black Sea area also known as type Opaı̄ C III-1. There seems to be at least two centres, likely located in the Eastern Mediterranean, producing these vessels in two different colours – buff and red (Opaı̄ 2004, 18). The visual description of the red fabric by Bezczyk (2013, 156; cf. pl. 92): ‘hard fabric, rich in limestone with many voids and few quartz inclusions’ fits our sherd well. These amphorae are commonly found in the Black Sea area and the Aegean, rarely also in Italy and France (Opaı̄ 1996, 211; Opaı̄ 2004, 18; BEZCZYK 2013, 156). As a content it is expected to be wine; their average capacity is 30–33 litres, with bigger (up to 40 l), and smaller (17–18 l), individuals (KLENINA 2016, 421). They are dated from the mid-4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (Opaı̄ 2004, 18; PARASCHIV 2006, 104).

**Agora G199**

The mushroom shaped toe of amphora **516** might be attributed to the pinched handle amphorae Agora G199, with attested production centres at Cilicia and Cyprus (BERTOLDI 2012, 41). Its buff non-micaceous slightly sandy soft fabric points to the Cypriot production<sup>56</sup> of wine amphorae,

56 Amphorae from the area of Cilicia – produced at Anemurium and possibly at other sites of Rough Cilicia – have a micaceous fabric.



which was taking place from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It seems that these Cypriot amphorae were distributed more frequently over the Mediterranean than the Cilician ones (LUND 2010, 569–571). The production continued until the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD with a visible decline in export power and with morphological changes of the containers starting from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, when, besides the capacity reduction and other changes, the mushroom-shaped toe was replaced by a solid spike with no thickening (LUND 2010; BERTOLDI 2012, 141; DOBREVA 2017, 285).

In Thrace and Moesia Inferior, the early version – with the mushroom-shaped toe – is rare, and the amphorae are best known from the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD contexts of Novae, Trimammium and Sozopol (see KUZMANOV 1985, таб. 4/A36a; DYCZEK 2001, 160–161; DOBREVA 2017, 286). The volume of the known amphorae ranges from 36 l (amphorae from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD), to 46–53 l (DYCZEK 2001, 161).

### San Lorenzo 7

The two rims **517–518** might be classed among the amphorae San Lorenzo 7. The chronology of these amphorae is quite broad, starting in the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD continuing to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with the peak distribution to the western Pontic coast (Dobrudzha) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. to 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (OPIAȚ 2004, 42; PARASCHIV 2006, 10; DOBREVA 2017, 318). Two subtypes might be recognized by the shape of the body; four different fabrics are known, and even more are expected to exist (OPIAȚ – IONESCU 2016, 68, 98; pl. XIV/85–86, pl. XV/87–89). The amphorae are distributed over the whole Mediterranean as their representatives are known from Spain, Italy, North Africa, Syro-Palestine, the Aegean, the Lower Danube and the Black Sea area (BERTOLDI 2012, 137; DOBREVA 2017, 319). The place of production is unknown; as well as the relation of the different fabric to possible places of origin. The Aegean area and Asia Minor are commonly supposed as places of origin (BERTOLDI 2012; OPIAȚ – IONESCU 2016). Opaîț and Paraschiv also mention that some of the amphorae might be produced in Cilicia (2013, 323). The content is unknown, but olive oil was proposed (OPIAȚ – IONESCU 2016, 67). The capacity of the type was estimated by Opaîț and Paraschiv (2013, 322) at 50 litres.

The two rims from Yurta-Stroyno, **517** and **518**, share a similar shape and inner d. of 80 mm, but the fabric is different. The first sherd (**517**) is rather coarse, and roughly resembles the second type of fabric described by Opaîț and Ioanescu (2016, 68). The other sherd (**518**) might correspond to the first fabric (very fine) identified by the same authors. In hand specimen, it also resembles the *light fabric* of the Dressel 24 family described above.

### Micaceous water jars – Late Roman Amphorae 3

The body fragment **519** shows all the characteristics of the ‘micaceous water jars’ / LRA 3 (very compact red-brown micaceous fabric and a thin sherd), however, from this small piece we are not able to specify its chronology and classification more closely.

The ‘Micaceous water jars’, also known as Agora F65–66, of the characteristic red-brown fabric, were produced on eastern Aegean, in the coastal area stretching from Ephesus to Pergamon, from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till the mid-7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Their later production (from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD) is best known as the Late Roman Amphorae 3 (LRA 3) (OPIAȚ 2017, 585–589). They are supposed to carry wine in the containers whose size diminished from 6–4 litres in the early production to 2–1 litres in the later production. Their presence in the western Pontic area / Lower Danube is not very high, with a visible decrease from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (OPIAȚ 2017, 597).

**Ephesus 56**

These two bases, **520** and **521**, both with missing toe tips, have a fabric similar to the previously described 'Micaceous water jars' / LRA 3 amphorae - i.e. of a uniform red colour, very well sorted and levigated, with inclusions of silver mica. They are, however, of a thicker body sherds, more rounded near the bottom, which is completed by a solid spike. Thanks to these morphological differences and good photos of the amphorae from Ephesus published by Bezeczký we can propose their classification among the amphorae Ephesus 56 (BEZECZKY 2013, pl. 54:862-871 and pl. 83:393). These amphorae are parallel production of the LRA 3, dated ca. from the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. to the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. / beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. They are not known very well outside of Ephesus, but fragments were found in Zadar and on the island of Samos. The content is unknown, olive oil was suggested (BEZECZKY 2013, 167-169).

**Unidentified amphorae of Eastern Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean origin**

The following two fragments have a fabric of the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean amphorae, however, their provenance is unknown. These are the rim **522** with inner d. 110 mm and the toe / spike **523**, with an extra applied band of clay turned around its lower part (outer d. 46 mm) and a small hole (d. 4 mm) from outside the base.

CATALOGUE OF THE OTHER EASTERN AEGEAN AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AMPHORAE

Figs. 30-31: nos. 515-523; Pls. 13-14: nos. 515-522

**515**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** toe (spike); **outer d.:** 34 mm in the middle of the rounded spike; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, predominant red pellets, common white soft inclusions of bigger size (5 mm; lime?), few quartz

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** light red (2.5YR 6/8), self-slip

**Classification:** Agora M273 (?)

**Area of production:** Eastern Mediterranean

**Chronology:** mid-4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** wine

**Capacity:** 30-40 l

**516**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** FA09; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NW

**Part:** base (a toe); **outer d.:** 57 mm; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** hard with good sorting, soft / chalky surface, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, up to 0.5 mm, predominant lime, common red pellets, few quartz

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Agora G199 - Buff Cypriot non-micaceous fabric

**Area of production:** Cyprus

**Chronology:** ca. 50-200 AD

**Content:** wine  
**Capacity:** ca. 36–53 l

517

**Context:** survey; **trench:** D11  
**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 80 mm; **EVE:** 25%  
**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, predominant white soft pellets, quartz, red and dull black inclusions; many voids from fallen out stones, no mica  
**Fabric colour:** pink (7.5YR 7/4)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric  
**Classification:** San Lorenzo 7  
**Area of production:** Aegean (?), Asia Minor (?)  
**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** olive oil (?)  
**Capacity:** ca. 50 l

518

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE  
**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 80 mm; **EVE:** 16%  
**Fabric:** soft, fairly sorted, chalky, evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 10%, predominant lime, red pellets, few quartz  
**Fabric colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric  
**Classification:** San Lorenzo 7  
**Area of production:** Aegean (?), Asia Minor (?)  
**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** olive oil (?)  
**Capacity:** ca. 50 l  
**Note:** the sample in hand specimen resembles the *light fabric* of Dressel 24 family amphorae

519

**Context:** survey; **trench:** I12; **sector:** SE  
**Part:** body; **thickness:** 4 mm  
**Fabric:** hard-soft with smoothed surface, very good sorting, evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 30%, predominant tiny flakes of silver mica, rare quartz  
**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 4/6)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour  
**Classification:** ‘micaceous water jars’ / LRA 3  
**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean – area between Ephesus to Pergamon  
**Chronology:** 1<sup>st</sup> c. to mid-7<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** wine  
**Capacity:** 6–4 l for early ones, 2–1 l for later ones

520

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU016; **trench:** 95E\_105N; **sector:** NW  
**Part:** body; **outer body d.:** 70 mm  
**Fabric:** hard, evenly fired, very fine-clay with smoothed-bright surface

**Inclusions:** 10%, tiny flakes of silver mica

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** self-slip in the fabric colour

**Classification:** Ephesus 56 (?)

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean – area between Ephesus to Pergamon / elsewhere

**Chronology:** end of the 4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** olive oil (?)

**521**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** H13; **sector:** NW

**Part:** body with base attachment; **outer d.:** 21 mm (on the base – body attachment)

**Fabric:** hard, evenly fired, very fine-clay with smoothed-bright surface

**Inclusions:** 10%, tiny flakes of silver mica

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** self-slip in the fabric colour

**Classification:** Ephesus 56 (?)

**Area of production:** Eastern Aegean – area between Ephesus to Pergamon / elsewhere

**Chronology:** end of the 4<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** olive oil (?)

**522**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** D13; **sector:** NW

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 110 mm; **EVE:** 16%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, up to 0.5 mm, predominant quartz, white inclusions (lime?) and red-brown pellets, common dark inclusions and pores

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6)

**Surface colour:** outer surface of the fabric colour, inner covered by calcareous sediments

**Area of production:** Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean

**523**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** base (spike); **outer d.:** 46 mm; **EVE:** 100%

**Fabric:** hard, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, up to 0.5 mm, predominant white inclusions (lime?), common dark and red pellets, few quartz

**Fabric colour:** light red (2.5YR 7/6)

**Surface colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6)

**Area of production:** Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean

## BLACK SEA AMPHORAE

The assemblage of the Black Sea amphorae from Yurta-Stroyno includes the south Pontic production, mainly the Sinopean amphorae of orange fabric with a high amount of shiny black particles (pyroxenes), which are represented by four rims (524–525 and 527–528), one body fragment with *tituli picti* (526) and a toe (529). Only one handle of a light-coloured amphora from Heraclea Pontica was identified (530). Several body fragments and undiagnostic pieces

of South Pontic fabric were additionally found in the excavation area, however, only in a small number counted in the tens.

The South Pontic region exported amphorae already during the Classical and, especially, Hellenistic period, and continued with this tradition until the Late Antiquity, e.g. with the so-called ‘carrot amphorae’. The main product of the area was wine with some olive oil and fish products (DYCZEK 2001, 220; OΠΑΙΤ – PARASCHIV 2013, 330; VNUKOV 2017, 100).

On the Lower Danube and the western Black Sea coast (especially in Dobrudzha) these amphorae are quite common, both in rural and urban sites (OΠΑΙΤ 2004, 26–32). In Thrace, they are rather attested on the coast, although they might be found, in lower numbers, also inland (for a summary of the finding places in Bulgaria and a comprehensive map of individual type’s distribution see DOBREVA 2017, 246–272). The main market area of the southern Black Sea coast centres seems to be the northern Black Sea coast, with the western one – especially Thrace – being of marginal interest (see the distribution map in VNUKOV 2017, fig. 5.3).

### AMPHORAE OF SINOPE

The first two rims, **524** and **525**, are fragmentarily preserved, which complicates their classification. The sherd under **524** has a small rolled rim with inner d. 35 mm. The closest amphora shape is the type D Snp I,<sup>57</sup> dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, with a possible continuation to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The capacity of the container is approximated to 6–7 litres with olive oil as its possible content (KASSAB TEZGÖR 2009, 134–137; cf. pl. 20:1, 5 and 6). This type was also classed by D. Pieri as a subtype of the LRA 1 A produced in the Demirci workshop at Sinope (PIERI 2005, 76–77; KASSAB TEZGÖR 2009, 135).

The fragment **525** has an opening neck with a higher rim, rounded from the outside and flattened from the inside, with inner rim d. 70 mm. This is quite a rare shape which does not give us many possibilities for pairing. The closest in form is the recently identified ‘transitional variety’ (in the sense of transition from the early to later production, namely from Sin II to Sin VI) by Vnukov (2010, 366; fig. 2:3–4). These amphorae are few and not yet well studied, and their chronology is not developed, however, the transitioning period should take place during the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Another possibility of classification would be the later type, Sin VI, which, however, has a higher and flattened rim. It dates to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. and early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, and it was used for carrying wine (VNUKOV 2010, 366; fig. 2:5–8).

The body fragment under **526** belongs to an unspecified Sinopean amphora with marks of the *tituli picti* in red colour on the neck. Two letters are still visible [...Γω...]; more of them might be expected, as random, unreadable spots of red colour continue further on the right; on the left they are interrupted by a fraction. The toe **529** with a broken tip is also of the Sinopean fabric. It is only a small piece, but since the early Sinopean amphorae do not end in such a plain, hollow and spiky toe, we may consider its later production, especially resembling the wine ‘carrot amphorae’ of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when the lower body starts to narrow and ends in a sharp conical base. These amphorae are known in small numbers from the western Black Sea coast – Mesambria and Topraichioi (OΠΑΙΤ 2010, 378; cf. with the fig. 1.7 of the Subtype 3, dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD).

57 S. Vnukov suggested that this fragment could also belong to a jug produced in Sinope. Regarding the non-existent pottery import from the south Pontic region besides amphorae, I prefer the interpretation of the fragment as such. Although, there is always a possibility of other objects and vessels travelling alongside the amphorae as a side product.



The last two rims originate at the Sinopean production centre at Demirci, active from the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Most relevant to our assemblage is the local group B Snp I-III,<sup>58</sup> especially the last type B Snp III, with its peak distribution from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the 1<sup>st</sup> half / end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD (VNUKOV 2010, fig. 2). While amphorae of the first two types have a cylindrical neck, the last one has a conical shape – as do our 527<sup>59</sup> and 528 (cf. KASSAB TEZGÖR 2010, 126; VNUKOV 2010, 367; fig. 2; DOBREVA 2017, 261–263). The amphorae with a conical shaped neck of this group may also be considered to be type Zeest 84a (ZEEST 1960, 171). Opaït and Ionescu (2016, 60 and pl. II/10) described a very similar rim / neck fragment as a transitional amphora type from Vnukov Sin II to Tezgör B Sin I. As a content it is considered to be wine (e.g. OPAÏT – IONESCU 2016, 58), both wine and olive oil (VNUKOV 2010, 368), or fish products / garum (this interpretation is repeatedly stressed by Reynolds [2010, 90; 2013, 102], pointing out the continuity of the Hellenistic tradition of fish processing in the area). The capacity of the container B Snp III is expected to be more than 30 litres (VNUKOV 2010, 366–368).

#### CATALOGUE OF THE SINOPEAN AMPHORAE

Fig. 31: nos. 524–529; Pls. 9: no. 526, 14: nos. 525–529

##### 524

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 35 mm; **EVE:** 64%

**Fabric:** good sorting, rough surface (the ‘sandy’ feel), evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normally up to 0.5 mm, predominant black shiny particles, few white lime and rare red particles

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 7/6)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour

**Classification:** D Snp I / jug and not an amphora?

**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope

**Chronology:** 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD, possibly also 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** presumably olive oil

##### 525

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 70 mm; **EVE:** 11%

**Fabric:** South Pontic, coarse, hard, worn outer self-slip, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, predominant black shiny particles, normally up to 1 mm big with few bigger (one 4 mm long); common red pellets with few white particles

**Fabric colour:** core and inner margin pinkish grey (5YR 6/2)

**Surface colour:** outer surface and outer margin are light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4); very pale brown (10YR 7/4) self-slip preserved inside

**Classification:** possibly the *transitional period* from Sin II × Sin VI (?)

58 This group of amphorae might also be called Knossos 26/27, based on the material from Crete (HAYES 1983, 153).

59 S. Vnukov agrees with the similarity in shape with B SNP III, although, the fabric – from a photo – looks to him more like it is from Abkhazia (north-western Colchis); however, in this area is not yet attested such a form (personal communication, summer 2019).

**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope

**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup> c. – early 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** wine (?)

**526**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** neck with *tituli picti* in red slip; **max. outer d.:** 150 mm; **inscription:** [...Γω...]

**Fabric:** hard, rough surface, fairly sorted, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normally up to 1 mm, South Pontic fabric – with predominant black shiny inclusions (pyroxenes?) and random bigger pcs. of red pellets (up to 4 mm)

**Fabric colour:** inner margin – red (2.5YR 5/8), outer margin – yellow (10YR 8/6)

**Surface colour:** self-slip in colours of inner and outer margins

**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope

**527**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 140 mm; **EVE:** 14%

**Fabric:** hard, porous, evenly fired, coarse, good sorting with rough surface

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normal size of 0.5 mm, random bigger pellets up to 2 mm, common black shiny and white (quartz and lime) inclusions, few red pellets of bigger dimensions

**Fabric colour:** red (2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** red (2.5YR 4/8) self-slip – by a tint darker than the fabric

**Classification:** B Snp III

**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope × Eastern Black Sea (?)

**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** wine / olive oil / fish products

**Capacity:** more than 30 l

**528**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU079; **trench:** 105E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim, handle attachment; **inner d.:** 100 mm; **EVE:** 35%; **handle att.:** 76 × 38 mm

**Fabric:** hard with rough, quite eroded, surface, good sorting, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normal size 0.5 mm, predominant shiny black pellets, common red and white particles, few silver mica flakes

**Fabric colour:** yellowish red (5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** self-slip in the colour of the fabric

**Classification:** B Snp III

**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope

**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** wine / olive oil / fish products

**Capacity:** over 30 l

**529**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU033; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** SE

**Part:** toe / spike; **d.:** 20 mm above the tip

**Fabric:** hard with rough surface, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy fabric, predominant black shiny inclusions, common quartz, silver mica, few red pellets

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6)  
**Surface colour:** of the fabric colour  
**Classification:** 'Carrot amphorae' (?)  
**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Sinope  
**Chronology:** 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** wine  
**Capacity:** 5.6–5.9 l

#### AMPHORAE OF HERACLEA PONTICA

The only diagnostic fragment of an amphora originating from Heraclea Pontica is a handle **530**, which preserves the characteristic fabric of this production centre. It can be classed into the light-clay amphorae of the type Vnukov S IV (KOVALEVSKAJA 1998, tab. 2; VNUKOV 2003, 126, рис. 49; VNUKOV 2016, 40; рис. 3). These amphorae are the most common containers of the Black Sea region from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, during which they are exported in high numbers to the main consumption area – the northern Black Sea. Their exclusive content was wine (VNUKOV 2017, 113–115, 121; VNUKOV 2016, 36). The type has many variants, from which our handle might belong to several of them, especially to Vnukov types S IVA2, S IVB and S IVC,<sup>60</sup> dated from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD (VNUKOV 2016, 43).

In Thrace and Moesia Inferior these amphorae are well attested, concentrated mostly along the Lower Danube and the Black Sea coast. The most widely spread type is Vnukov S IVC / Shelov C, which might be found in higher numbers also inland, as far as in the Struma Valley (DOBREVA 2017, 246–259).

#### CATALOGUE OF THE HERACLEAN AMPHORAE

Fig. 31: no. 530; Pl. 14: no. 530

##### 530

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE  
**Part:** grooved-handle; **dimensions:** >40 × 30 mm  
**Fabric:** hard with rough surface, good sorted, evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, normally up to 1 mm, predominant red inclusions – either bigger pellets or long veins up to 1.5 cm –, common black shiny inclusions, quartz and lime  
**Fabric colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/2)  
**Surface colour:** colour of the fabric  
**Area of production:** Southern Black Sea – Heraclea Pontica  
**Classification:** Vnukov type S IV ('light-clay amphorae')  
**Chronology:** from the late 1<sup>st</sup> c. to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD  
**Probable content:** wine

#### UNIDENTIFIED BLACK SEA AMPHORAE

Fragments **531** and **532** are two parts of a cup-shaped neck / rim with the handles attached just below the rim. These two fragments seem to be from the same vessel; the differences in the profiling are caused by the handle attachment – as both preserved rims are directly con-

<sup>60</sup> This classification refers to Shelov types A, B and C (SHELOV 1986, 395–400).

nected to the handle. The inner rim d. for both is 70 mm, the handles have slightly different sections – 31×22 and 27×24 mm. The surface is rough, the fabric is reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), very sandy, with an abundant amount of well sorted inclusions. The most visible inclusions are bigger pcs. of soft white pellets, with much less represented dark shiny particles. The fabric resembles Heraclea Pontica, although the composition of the inclusions is different, with too many white and too few dark shiny inclusions.

## CATALOGUE OF THE UNIDENTIFIED BLACK SEA AMPHORAE

Fig. 31: nos. 531–532; Pl. 14: no. 532

### 531

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU023; **trench/sector:** 95E\_105N SE – 100E\_105N SE/SW

**Part:** rim with handle; **inner d.:** 70 mm; **EVE:** 16%; **handle section:** 31×22 mm

**Fabric:** hard, evenly fired, rough/sandy surface

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, predominant white (quartz and lime), red particles and pores, rare black shiny inclusions

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** worn self-slip of the fabric colour

**Area of production:** Southern – Eastern Black Sea (?)

**Note:** same characteristics as 532, those two pcs. are probably from one vessel

### 532

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim with handle; **inner d.:** 70 mm; **EVE:** 12%; **handle section:** 27×24 mm

**Fabric:** hard, evenly fired, rough / sandy surface

**Inclusions:** 30%, sandy, predominant white (quartz and lime), red particles and pores, rare black shiny inclusions

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** worn self-slip of the fabric colour

**Area of production:** Southern – Eastern Black Sea (?)

**Note:** same characteristics as 531, those two pcs. are probably from one vessel

## AFRICAN AMPHORAE

The export of the African amphorae started in higher numbers by the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD and continued until the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (CARVALE – TOFFOLETTI 1997, 140–141). The main exporting centres were located in the Roman provinces of Zeugitana, Byzacena and Tripolitana (BONIFAY 2015, 7), in modern-day terms in the area of central-north Tunisia and north-western Libya.

The African amphorae are found on the western Black Sea coast and in the Lower Danube in small numbers, mostly represented by several pieces (see DOBREVA 2017, 309–317). Higher numbers – especially from necropolises – are reported from Scythia (ОПАИТ 1997–1998, 47; ОПАИТ 2004, 33–40).

As a main content of the amphorae, it is expected to be olive oil, but also fish products and wine are attested (see tab. IV in BONIFAY 2004). Some of the containers seem to be designed for one specific content, while others could carry many different products (DOBREVA 2017, 313–314).

The African amphorae at the site of Yurta-Stroyno are represented by three rims only (533–535); two are from the excavation, one from the survey. The first sherd, rim 533, is characteristic for its specific shape and outer grey surface, which classes it into the wide group of the type Keay LXII (KEAY 1984, 309–350), amphorae, spread along the (mainly western) Mediterranean, best known from Spain and Italy. Some individuals are, however, also known from the western Black Sea coast (e.g. Tomis – Constanța: OPAIȚ 1997–1998, figs.11 and 12). The type has about 22 different subtypes produced at several places mostly in central Tunisia. From these, the closest to our example is the type Q, also known under Albenga 11–12, dated from the last quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. to the mid/third quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (BONIFAY 2004, 137; FANTUZZI – CAU ONTIVEROS 2018). The content of the amphorae is unknown, the capacity given here (70–78 l) is estimated from two different vessels of the Keay LXII group found in Tomis (OPAIȚ 1997–1998, 53).

Rim 534 might find parallels among the Late African Cylindrical Amphorae of the 5<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It is very fragmentary, but the fabric description in hand specimen – as well as the shape – correspond to the production of the workshop in Nabeul-Sidi Zahruni in Tunisia ('orange to red fabric with outer surface covered by light colour, the inclusions are white to yellow and red–purple – ferric'). Bonifay refers to this rim shape, which is not that common for the workshop, as a variant of Keay LXI (BONIFAY 2004, 37–39, 125–141; fig. 18:24; planchet I 20/21).

For the last rim, 535, of a brown-red sherd and a whitish self-slip on both sides, two possibilities might be suggested. The first is that it belongs to the amphora type Africana IIA with an almond shaped rim marked by a small undercut (BONIFAY 2004, 111). Several amphorae of the wider group of Africana II (with the subtypes A, B, C and D), produced from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, were found on the Lower Danube and western Pontus (OPAIȚ 1997–1998, 50; DOBREVA 2017, 313). The second possibility, suggested by A. Opaïț,<sup>61</sup> is, that this might be a rim of the amphora type Ostia LIX – of the late phase (dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD) of Leptimian production (eastern coast of Tunisia). If we were to prefer this possibility, not much would change, as the chronology of these two amphorae is very similar (mid-2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD), as well as the area of production – Africa Proconsularis. What would differ is the content, which in the case of type Ostia LIX is unknown – possibly olive oil; in the case of Africana IIA it is *salsamenta*, perhaps also wine (BONIFAY 2004, tab. IV).

## CATALOGUE OF THE AFRICAN AMPHORAE

Fig. 32: nos. 533–535; Pl. 14: nos. 533–535

### 533

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling I; **trench:** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 90 mm; **EVE:** 25%

**Fabric:** hard, fairly sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, predominant lime (up to 1 mm), common quartz, few silver mica

**Fabric colour:** yellowish red (5YR 5/6)

**Surface colour:** outside grey (10YR 6/1), inside of the fabric colour

**Classification:** Keay LXIIQ, Albenga 11–12

**Area of production:** (central-eastern) Tunisia (Africa Proconsularis)

**Chronology:** last third of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. to the mid/third quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD

61 Personal communication, summer 2019.



**Probable content:** (?)

**Capacity:** 70 l (for LXIIJ), 78 l (for LXIIA)

**534**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** SU001; **trench:** Rooms A, B, C

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 90 mm; **EVE:** 12%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, surface is worn (best preserved on the top of the rim), evenly fired  
**Inclusions:** 20%, up to 1 mm, sandy, predominant lime (heavily eroded creating small voids on the surface), common sand – mixture of rounded red, dark and white stones

**Fabric colour:** yellowish red (5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** very pale brown (10YR 8/3)

**Classification:** variant of Keay LXI, Bonifay 49 (?)

**Area of production:** Tunisia (Africa Proconsularis), Ateliers de Nabeul-Sidi Zahruni

**Chronology:** from 5<sup>th</sup> c. to 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD

**Probable content:** (?)

**535**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** H13; **sector:** SE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 80 mm; **EVE:** 20%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorting, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, sandy, of normal size 0.5 mm. Predominant quartz and lime, common red soft pellets, few black matte inclusions; common pores

**Fabric colour:** margins yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), core red (2.5YR 5/8)

**Surface colour:** pale brown (2.5Y 8/2) self-slip on both sides

**Classification:** Africana IIA / Ostia LIX (?)

**Area of production:** Tunisia (Africa Proconsularis)

**Chronology:**

Africana IIA: mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD

Ostia LIX: mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. to beg. of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD (?)

**Probable content:** Africana IIA: *salsamenta*; wine? Ostia LIX: olive oil?

**Capacity:** 60–65 l<sup>62</sup>

## MISCELLANEOUS AMPHORAE

This last group contains amphorae whose origin and type were not possible to identify. Rim **536** has a common amphora shape with few characteristic features. The handle was attached below the rim, leaving a mark on the neck. The fabric is brownish with few inclusions, the surface has a slightly darker tint. Another rim, **537**, belongs to amphora of a whitish surface and orange core, with a big quartz inclusion in the fabric. The sherd seems to be overfired; the rim is rather ovoid than rounded. Rim **538** refers to small scale amphora. The fabric looks like an African one, however the smoothed surface is not characteristic for this production area.

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62 Based on Africana 2A Grande: <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>.

## CATALOGUE OF THE MISCELLANEOUS AMPHORAE

Fig. 32: nos. 536–538; Pl. 14: nos. 536–538

**536**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** D13; **sector:** NW

**Part:** rim with handle attachment; **inner d.:** 140 mm; **EVE:** 17%

**Fabric:** hard, very well sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, up to 0.5 mm, predominant tiny flakes of silver and gold mica, few red, dark brown/black inclusions

**Fabric colour:** brown (7.5YR 5/4)

**Surface colour:** brown (7.5YR 4/4), tint darker than the fabric

**537**

**Context:** survey; **trench:** E10

**Part:** rim with handle; **inner d.:** 90 mm; **EVE:** 53%; **handle section:** 35 × 16 mm

**Fabric:** coarse, poorly sorted, very hard (overfired?), rough surface, unevenly fired

**Inclusions:** 20%, up to 2 mm, predominant quartz, common lime and red soft pellets, few golden flakes up to 1 mm

**Fabric colour:** core yellowish red (5YR 5/6), margins very pale brown (10YR 8/4 and 7/4)

**Surface:** very pale brown (10YR 8/4 and 7/4) = same as the margins

**538**

**Context:** excavation; **layer:** levelling II; **trench** 100E\_105N; **sector:** NE

**Part:** rim; **inner d.:** 45 mm; **EVE:** 41%

**Fabric:** hard, good sorted, evenly fired

**Inclusions:** 10%, predominant tiny flakes of silver and golden mica, rare quartz (exceptionally up to 1 mm big)

**Fabric colour:** reddish yellow (5YR 6/8)

**Surface colour:** of the fabric



## Pottery in the context of Yurta-Stroyno

The pottery from the selected areas – Rooms A, B, C; levelling layers I and II; the fills of the ditches and from 32 sectors of the 8 surveyed squares (see pages 13–17) – was processed in detail to gain an overview of the pottery character, amount, functional categories, and dominant wares. Groups of red-slipped table wares, grey table wares, coarse cooking wares, handmade pottery and transport amphorae were divided by amount (pcs.) and by weight (grams). In total, about 31,400 fragments of ca. 265 kilos were documented in detail (**Tab. 2**).

**Tab. 2: The main pottery groups identified at the settlement, their amount and weight divided by the excavation, surface survey, and counted together; pcs. = amount of counted fragments; g. = grams; % = percentage.**

| Main pottery group   | Excavation   |            |               |            | Surface survey |            |               |            | Together     |            |               |            |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
|                      | pcs.         | %          | g.            | %          | pcs.           | %          | g.            | %          | pcs.         | %          | g.            | %          |
| Red-slipped wares    | 8180         | 72         | 72217         | 64         | 12405          | 62         | 84074         | 55         | 20585        | 65         | 156291        | 59         |
| Grey wares           | 146          | 1          | 1448          | 1          | 402            | 2          | 2604          | 2          | 548          | 2          | 4052          | 1          |
| Coarse cooking wares | 2184         | 20         | 20635         | 18         | 4806           | 24         | 31412         | 21         | 6990         | 22         | 52047         | 20         |
| Handmade pottery     | 312          | 3          | 5165          | 5          | 1462           | 7          | 15309         | 10         | 1774         | 6          | 20474         | 8          |
| Transport amphorae   | 477          | 4          | 13795         | 12         | 1036           | 5          | 18333         | 12         | 1513         | 5          | 32128         | 12         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>11299</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>113260</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>20111</b>   | <b>100</b> | <b>151732</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>31410</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>264992</b> | <b>100</b> |

The proportion of the main pottery groups is very similar for the excavated and surveyed material, in both cases dominated by the red-slipped table wares, represented by 72% and 62% of all found fragments. Much less represented are grey table wares, with at most 2% of finds among the surveyed material, even less, 1%, in the excavated assemblage, clearly stating the main preference of the inhabitants of the red-slipped table wares. Coarse wheel made cooking wares are represented by 20% and 24%. Handmade pottery of presumably the same function features only 3% of the excavated material, while considerably more, 7%, might be found in the surveyed assemblage. In general, we may note a higher amount of coarse cooking ware, both wheel made and handmade, in relation to the table wares, identified by the surface survey. The amount and weight of transport amphorae fragments is stable throughout the settlement, amounting to 4–5% of the whole assemblage.

The biggest amount of the pottery (4257 frgs.) was found in soil [SU001] in Rooms A, B, and C, which is not surprising considering the rooms' dimensions (2 × 4.80 m and 2 × 4.90 × 4.80 m) and the depth of the excavations, reaching down to the virgin soil, ca. 80 cm. What might be, however, surprising, is the amount of finds in the levelling layer I, which, numbering 4132 sherds in 2.5 × 2.5 m and ca. 40 cm depth, almost equals the former group. If we compare the fragmentation (weight ÷ number of fragments, **Tab. 3 – 1 pcs. / g.**), the pottery from the levelling layer is much more fragmented than the one within the house, pointing to its longer life and secondary or tertiary deposition. We found a similarly higher fragmentation rate within the levelling layer II, which is, however, not that rich in finds, numbering 1769 fragments in

the same area. We had noted this phenomenon already during the excavation, of course, it partly relates to the layer not being fully excavated, but also to its location, further north from the house, while the levelling layer I was located just in front of the house, in an area of its presumed entry. There is also a high level of material fragmentation in the fills [SU008] and [SU057], with the latter likely connected to a destruction as suggested previously. On the other hand, the lowest fragmentation featured the pottery from the fill [SU021], located inside of the house under the grown tree, protecting the immediate area from modern interventions.

**Tab. 3: Overview of the main excavation contexts with number of fragments and their weight divided based on the main pottery groups; pcs. = amount of counted fragments; g. = grams; 1 pcs. / g. = average weight of one fragment.**

| Context      | Red-slipped wares |       | Grey wares |      | Coarse cooking wares |       | Handmade pottery |      | Transport amphorae |       | Total |       |             |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|------------|------|----------------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
|              | pcs.              | g.    | pcs.       | g.   | pcs.                 | g.    | pcs.             | g.   | pcs.               | g.    | pcs.  | g.    | 1 pcs. / g. |
| SU001        | 3244              | 33187 | 44         | 406  | 788                  | 9511  | 74               | 1695 | 107                | 5552  | 4257  | 50351 | 12          |
| Levelling I  | 3072              | 21371 | 65         | 555  | 732                  | 5233  | 75               | 1327 | 188                | 4201  | 4132  | 32687 | 8           |
| Levelling II | 1135              | 10987 | 26         | 361  | 338                  | 2673  | 135              | 1532 | 135                | 2371  | 1769  | 17924 | 10          |
| SU008        | 386               | 3237  | 8          | 89   | 240                  | 2427  | 4                | 61   | 29                 | 1200  | 667   | 7014  | 10.5        |
| SU021        | 88                | 1451  | 0          | 0    | 14                   | 102   | 17               | 398  | 14                 | 443   | 133   | 2394  | 18          |
| SU057        | 255               | 1984  | 3          | 37   | 72                   | 689   | 7                | 152  | 4                  | 28    | 341   | 2890  | 8.5         |
| <b>Total</b> | 8180              | 72217 | 146        | 1448 | 2184                 | 20635 | 312              | 5165 | 477                | 13795 |       |       |             |

The majority of the retrieved pottery is composed of body fragments, which amount to 79% of all the excavated material (8968 / 11299 frgs.). Diagnostic rims make up a considerable amount of the rest (1292 frgs.); bases are less than half that number (519 frgs.); single handles feature 268 frgs.; decorated sherds 196 frgs., mostly compound of the red-slipped wares (143 frgs.). The smallest amount is of lids, represented most in the coarse cooking wares (44 frgs.), fewer in the red-slipped wares (10 frgs.), with two frgs. in the handmade pottery (**Tab. 4**).

A very small amount of imported pottery was found in the whole Yurta-Stroyno assemblage. Taking into the account the diagnostic sherds (rims, bases, handles, lids and decorated fragments)<sup>63</sup> of fine red-slipped wares, the coarse cooking wares and the transport amphorae, we reach a number 120 fragments compound of 50 fine table ware vessels, 8 coarse cooking were vessels and 62 transport amphorae (see **Appendix - Summary catalogue**).

In the core sample of the excavated material, we may identify 61 fragments of imported vessels, including 25 frgs. of red-slipped table wares, 8 frgs. of coarse cooking wares and 28 frgs. of amphorae (**Tab. 5**).

Regarding the red-slipped table wares, the diagnostic fragments of regional production amount to 1602 frgs. (**Tab. 4**), while imports are about 25 frgs. (**Tab. 5**), representing about 1.5% of all the red-slipped wares. Regarding the coarse cooking wares, from 519 diagnostic frgs. (**Tab. 4**), seven are of possible Aegean import, while the provenance of one sherd is unknown (**Tab. 5**). Together, they also represent 1.5% of all the coarse cooking wares. Even if we admit some omission in the material identification, it is very clear the imported fine red-slipped

63 I.e. not including the body fragments at the **Tab. 4**.



**Tab. 4: Overview of different vessel parts of the main pottery groups found in the main excavated sample with total sum at the bottom; pcs. = amount of counted fragments; g. = grams.**

|                          | SU            | Trench    | Sect.   | Body        | Rims        | Bases      | Handles    | Lids       | Decor      | Total (pcs.) | Weight (g.)   |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Red-slipped wares        | SU001         | Rooms     | A, B, C | 2585        | 345         | 171        | 100        | 1          | 42         | 3244         | 33187         |
|                          | Levelling I   | 100E_105N | NE      | 2554        | 332         | 92         | 48         | 6          | 40         | 3072         | 21371         |
|                          | Levelling II  | 100E_110N | SE      | 836         | 166         | 65         | 21         | 3          | 44         | 1135         | 10987         |
|                          | SU008         | 100E_100N | SW      | 303         | 52          | 14         | 6          | 0          | 11         | 386          | 3237          |
|                          | SU021         | 095E_100N | SE      | 77          | 8           | 2          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 88           | 1451          |
|                          | SU057         | 100E_105N | SE      | 198         | 24          | 20         | 7          | 0          | 6          | 255          | 1984          |
|                          | <b>Total:</b> |           |         |             | <b>6553</b> | <b>927</b> | <b>364</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>10</b>  | <b>143</b>   | <b>8180</b>   |
| Grey wares               | SU001         | Rooms     | A, B, C | 18          | 10          | 7          | 0          | 0          | 9          | 44           | 406           |
|                          | Levelling I   | 100E_105N | NE      | 39          | 12          | 5          | 3          | 0          | 6          | 65           | 555           |
|                          | Levelling II  | 100E_110N | SE      | 14          | 5           | 2          | 1          | 0          | 4          | 26           | 361           |
|                          | SU008         | 100E_100N | SW      | 5           | 2           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 8            | 89            |
|                          | SU021         | 095E_100N | SE      | 0           | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0            | 0             |
|                          | SU057         | 100E_105N | SE      | 0           | 2           | 1          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 3            | 37            |
|                          | <b>Total:</b> |           |         |             | <b>76</b>   | <b>31</b>  | <b>15</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>20</b>    | <b>146</b>    |
| Coarse cooking wares     | SU001         | Rooms     | A, B, C | 584         | 90          | 46         | 34         | 17         | 17         | 788          | 9511          |
|                          | Levelling I   | 100E_105N | NE      | 562         | 110         | 33         | 17         | 9          | 1          | 732          | 5233          |
|                          | Levelling II  | 100E_110N | SE      | 265         | 31          | 20         | 3          | 17         | 2          | 338          | 2673          |
|                          | SU008         | 100E_100N | SW      | 183         | 26          | 24         | 1          | 0          | 6          | 240          | 2427          |
|                          | SU021         | 095E_100N | SE      | 8           | 3           | 2          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 14           | 102           |
|                          | SU057         | 100E_105N | SE      | 63          | 3           | 2          | 3          | 1          | 0          | 72           | 689           |
|                          | <b>Total:</b> |           |         |             | <b>1665</b> | <b>263</b> | <b>127</b> | <b>59</b>  | <b>44</b>  | <b>26</b>    | <b>2184</b>   |
| Handmade pottery         | SU001         | Rooms     | A, B, C | 35          | 33          | 0          | 3          | 1          | 2          | 74           | 1695          |
|                          | Levelling I   | 100E_105N | NE      | 53          | 10          | 3          | 5          | 1          | 3          | 75           | 1327          |
|                          | Levelling II  | 100E_110N | SE      | 123         | 6           | 1          | 5          | 0          | 0          | 135          | 1532          |
|                          | SU008         | 100E_100N | SW      | 4           | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 4            | 61            |
|                          | SU021         | 095E_100N | SE      | 16          | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 17           | 398           |
|                          | SU057         | 100E_105N | SE      | 7           | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 7            | 152           |
|                          | <b>Total:</b> |           |         |             | <b>238</b>  | <b>49</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>13</b>  | <b>2</b>   | <b>6</b>     | <b>312</b>    |
| Transport amphorae       | SU001         | Rooms     | A, B, C | 89          | 9           | 5          | 3          | 0          | 1          | 107          | 5552          |
|                          | Levelling I   | 100E_105N | NE      | 172         | 9           | 2          | 5          | 0          | 0          | 188          | 4201          |
|                          | Levelling II  | 100E_110N | SE      | 130         | 4           | 0          | 1          | 0          | 0          | 135          | 2371          |
|                          | SU008         | 100E_100N | SW      | 27          | 0           | 2          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 29           | 1200          |
|                          | SU021         | 095E_100N | SE      | 14          | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 14           | 443           |
|                          | SU057         | 100E_105N | SE      | 4           | 0           | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 4            | 28            |
|                          | <b>Total:</b> |           |         |             | <b>436</b>  | <b>22</b>  | <b>9</b>   | <b>9</b>   | <b>0</b>   | <b>1</b>     | <b>477</b>    |
| <b>Total sum (pcs.):</b> |               |           |         | <b>8968</b> | <b>1292</b> | <b>519</b> | <b>268</b> | <b>56</b>  | <b>196</b> | <b>11299</b> | <b>113260</b> |
| <b>Total sum (%):</b>    |               |           |         | <b>79</b>   | <b>11</b>   | <b>5</b>   | <b>2.5</b> | <b>0.5</b> | <b>2</b>   | <b>100%</b>  |               |

**Tab. 5: Overview of the 61 imported diagnostic fine red-slipped wares, coarse cooking wares, and transport amphorae fragments found in the sample of the excavated material. The majority are dated to the Roman Imperial period with amphorae 515, 524, 533–534 dated to the Late Antiquity. PG = main pottery group; FW = fine table wares; CW = coarse cooking wares; TA = transport amphorae.**

| No. | SY #         | SU    | Trench   | Sect. | PG | Ware/Type                        | Provenance                           | Chronology                  |
|-----|--------------|-------|----------|-------|----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 299 | SY15_130     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 302 | SY15_142     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 303 | SY15_092     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd/4th c. AD    |
| 304 | SY15_180     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 305 | SY15_419     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 306 | SY15_178     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 307 | SY15_179     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC              | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı) | end of 1st–3rd c. AD        |
| 315 | SY15_131+132 | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Knidian grey ware                | Eastern Aegean (Knidos)              | ca. AD 25–mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 316 | SY15_062     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Knidian grey ware                | Eastern Aegean (Knidos)              | mid-1st–mid-2nd c. AD       |
| 324 | SY15_150     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware     | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)           | mid-1st–mid-2nd/4th c. AD   |
| 326 | SY15_149     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware     | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)           | mid-1st–mid-2nd/4th c. AD   |
| 328 | SY15_159     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware     | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)           | mid-1st–mid-2nd/4th c. AD   |
| 330 | SY15_182     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)             | mid-1st–3rd c. AD           |
| 337 | SY15_123     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Import                           | ?                                    | Roman Imperial period       |
| 338 | SY15_126     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Import                           | ?                                    | Roman Imperial period       |
| 339 | SY15_129     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | FW | Import                           | ?                                    | Roman Imperial period       |
| 435 | SY15_029     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | CW | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                           | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
| 436 | SY15_032     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | CW | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (?)                           | ×                           |
| 437 | SY15_031     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | CW | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                           | 2nd–3rd (to mid-5th?) c. AD |
| 439 | SY15_057     | SU001 | Room_ABC | ×     | CW | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (Phocea?)                     | 1st–3rd c. AD (?)           |

| No. | SY #     | SU          | Trench    | Sect. | PG | Ware/Type                        | Provenance                                | Chronology                 |
|-----|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 479 | SY15_233 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)                | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 482 | SY15_232 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)                | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 497 | SY15_231 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean                            | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 500 | SY15_225 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean                            | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 502 | SY15_229 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                            | beginning of the 3rd c. AD |
| 508 | SY15_223 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                            | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
| 514 | SY15_226 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Koan tradition                   | Eastern Aegean (Kos? / Ephesus?)          | 1st BC/AD-1st c. AD        |
| 515 | SY15_222 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Agora M273 (?)                   | Eastern Mediterranean                     | mid-4th-6th c. AD          |
| 523 | SY15_217 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | ?                                | Eastern Aegean / Mediterranean            | ×                          |
| 525 | SY15_228 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | S II×S VI (?)                    | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 2nd-2nd/3rd c. AD          |
| 526 | SY15_423 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | ?                                | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | ×                          |
| 527 | SY15_219 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | B Snp III (?)                    | Southern (Sinope) × Eastern Black Sea (?) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
| 534 | SY15_216 | SU001       | Room_ABC  | ×     | TA | Keay L×I var. (?)                | North Africa                              | 5th-7th c. AD              |
| 438 | SY15_252 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | CW | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (Phoacea?)                         | 1st-3rd c. AD (?)          |
| 342 | SY15_298 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Import (?)                       | ?                                         | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
| 344 | SY15_312 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | African red-slipped ware (?)     | North Africa (?)                          | 4th-5th c. AD (?)          |
| 484 | SY15_236 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)                | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 487 | SY15_235 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                   | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 492 | SY15_238 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                   | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
| 505 | SY15_548 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                            | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
| 518 | SY15_350 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | San Lorenzo 7                    | Eastern Aegean / Aegean                   | 2nd-6th c. AD              |
| 524 | SY15_547 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | D Snp I / jug (?)                | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 6th-7th c. AD              |
| 530 | SY15_351 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | B Snp III (?)                    | Southern Black Sea (Heraclea Pontica)     | late 1st-2nd c. AD         |
| 532 | SY15_255 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | S×E Pontic                       | Southern × Eastern Black Sea              | ×                          |
| 533 | SY15_237 | Levelling I | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Keay L×IIQ                       | North Africa                              | 5th/6th-mid-6th c. AD      |

| No. | SY #      | SU           | Trench    | Sect. | PG | Ware/Type                        | Provenance                        | Chronology                    |
|-----|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|----|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 441 | SYP16_094 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | CW | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (?)                        | ×                             |
| 323 | SYP16_146 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware     | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)        | mid-1st-mid-2nd/<br>4th c. AD |
| 331 | SYP16_133 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)          | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 332 | SYP16_156 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)          | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 333 | SYP16_110 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)          | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 334 | SYP16_147 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)          | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 336 | SYP16_085 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware        | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)          | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 346 | SYP16_153 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | FW | Import                           | ?                                 | Roman Imperial period         |
| 485 | SYP16_105 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)           | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 489 | SYP16_104 | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)           | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 538 | SY15_549  | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | TA | ?                                | ?                                 | ×                             |
| 440 | SY14_091  | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | CW | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                        | ×                             |
| 501 | SY14_069  | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean                    | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 507 | SY14_070  | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                    | 3rd-4th c. AD                 |
| 510 | SY14_071  | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                    | 3rd-4th c. AD                 |
| 442 | SY15_340  | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE    | CW | Miscellaneous                    | Aegean / Mediterranean import (?) | 2nd-3rd c. AD                 |

wares and the coarse cooking wares represented just a fraction of the whole pottery assembled of the Yurta-Stroyno settlement.

In order to give a complete picture, we also need to include the transport amphorae. 28 diagnostic fragments (rims and bases plus one handle) were found in the sample of the excavated material, and many more body fragments, with the most distinguishable and most abundant fragments of Dressel 24 family and Kapitän II amphorae. The 28 diagnostic fragments include the amphorae of Dressel 24 family (11 frgs.), Kapitän II (5 frgs.), another four fragments of Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean origin; amphorae from the Black Sea area (6 frgs.), mostly Sinope; and two North African amphorae. It is quite a mixture, with the majority dated to the Roman Imperial period with several amphorae from the Late Antiquity (515, 524, 533-534) which might be found both in the levelling layer (524, 533) and Rooms A, B, and C (515, 534) attesting to their disturbed nature as well as to a limited settlement life after its peak period in the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

The majority of imported vessels (33 frgs.) was found in Rooms A, B and C, combining four fragments of coarse cooking ware of possible Aegean origin and 16 fragments of fine-red slipped wares including Çandarlı ware / Eastern sigillata C; Knidian grey ware; Red-slipped thin-walled ware, possibly from the Eastern Aegean; and Thracian thin-walled ware. Another 13 frgs. were of transport amphorae, mostly of Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean origin; three were from the Black Sea area – Sinope; and one from the North Africa (**Tab. 5**).

In the levelling layers I and II about 23 fragments of imported pottery were found, with two coarse cooking ware fragments possibly of Aegean origin and nine red-slipped fragments mostly including Thracian thin-walled ware, with some Thin-walled red-slipped ware and possibly a fragment of African red-slipped ware. The proportion of the transport amphorae is very similar as in Rooms A, B and C, with seven fragments from the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, three fragments from the Black Sea area and one from Africa (**Tab. 5**).

The fills of the ditches include in total five fragments. They have one fragment of coarse cooking ware each one of them but one, [SU021]; while [SU008] yields also fragments of three Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean amphorae (**Tab. 5**).

Looking outside the main sample of the excavated material, we may enlarge the identified wares by another 59 fragments of imported diagnostic pottery (**Tab. 6**). These include Pontic sigillata A with fragments uncovered from the other excavated areas – three sherds (**309, 311–312**) are from the context [SU077], located out of the house to the east, next to the wall [SU076] and one comes from each of the following contexts [SU001] (**314**); [SU036] (**308**) and [SU053] (**313**). From these, [SU036] is the most interesting one as it seems to be an original context, referring to a foundation trench of the northern wall of the house [SU018], where a coin of Diadumenian, dated to AD 217–218, was found (see HEŘMÁNKOVÁ 2022b, no. 8; tab. 1). Based on parallels, exactly the same chronology is expected for the sherd **308**. One more fragment of Pontic sigillata A was found within the surveyed material (**310**), which is expectedly worn, damaged by erosion.

Both fragments of presumably the Colour coated ware (**340, 341**) were also found outside the main assemblage, one in [SU075] which turned out to be soil excavated by the looters, [SU001]; and another one, found in the SE sector of the square F13, during the surface survey. All of the Thin-walled red slipped ware fragments of presumably Knidian origin were also found in the looted soil of squares 110E\_110N and 110E\_115N (**317, 319–321**) and within the surface survey, in the SE sector of square E12 (**318**). In consequence, due to the surface survey and complete documentation of the extended pottery material, three more red-slipped wares could have been identified.

The other wares found within the surface survey pottery and extended assemblage from the excavations included the same material as already identified within the examined pottery sample and as such enlarging its number; these are Çandarlı ware / ESC (**300–301**); Thin-walled red-slipped ware (**322, 325, 327, 329**) and Thracian thin-walled ware (**335**).

Regarding the surface survey material, not surprisingly, the biggest clusters of finds are within the intensively investigated squares, where pick-ups were carried out – squares D13, F13, G12, H13 and I12. The finds are mostly made up of amphorae (17 frgs.), less so of imported fine ware (8 frgs.), while imported coarse ware is completely missing. The amphorae feature similar tendencies as in the excavated material, with six diagnostic fragments of Dressel 24 family (**477–478, 488, 491, 495, 499**), two Kapitän II (**504, 506**), six fragments from the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean area (**511–512, 517, 519, 521–522**) and one from Africa (**535**). The latest amphora fragment found within the surface survey, Ephesus 56 (**521**), might be dated from the turn of the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> to the turn of the 6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c. AD, the rest is dated to the Roman Imperial period with some possible overreach to the Late Antiquity (**506, 517, 519**).



**Tab. 6: Overview of the 59 imported diagnostic fine red-slipped wares, coarse cooking wares, and transport amphorae fragments found outside the sampled material from the excavation and within the surface survey. PG = main pottery group; FW = fine table wares; CW = coarse cooking wares; TA = transport amphorae.**

| No. | SY #     | SU    | Trench                | Sect.             | PG | Ware/Type                    | Provenance                         | Chronology                |
|-----|----------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|----|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 486 | SY16_063 | FA07  | 100E_105N             | NW                | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)            | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 516 | SY16_062 | FA09  | 100E_105N             | NW                | TA | Agora G199                   | Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus)     | mid-1st-2nd/3rd c. AD     |
| 347 | SY15_415 | SU001 | 110E_100N             | NW                | FW | Import (?)                   | ?                                  | ×                         |
| 348 | SY15_414 | SU001 | 110E_100N             | NW                | FW | Import (?)                   | ?                                  | ×                         |
| 314 | SY16_033 | SU001 | 110E_105N             | W                 | FW | Pontic sigillata A (?)       | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)       | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 319 | SY16_024 | SU001 | 110E_110N             | W from wall SU083 | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)           | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 320 | SY16_023 | SU001 | 110E_110N             | W from wall SU083 | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)           | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 321 | SY16_036 | SU001 | 110E_110N             | E from wall SU083 | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)           | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 325 | SY17_029 | SU001 | 110E_110N             | S                 | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)         | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
| 335 | SY16_032 | SU001 | 110E_110N             | S                 | FW | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)           | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
| 317 | SY17_031 | SU001 | 110E_115N             | N from wall SU083 | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)           | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
| 480 | SY16_039 | SU001 | 110E_115N             | S                 | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)         | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 496 | SY14_174 | SU006 | 100E_100N             | S                 | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean                     | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 343 | SY15_463 | SU015 | 100E_105N             | NW                | FW | Import                       | ?                                  | ×                         |
| 345 | SY14_161 | SU016 | 95E_105N              | NW                | FW | Import                       | ?                                  | Roman Imperial period     |
| 509 | SY14_122 | SU016 | 95E_105N              | NW                | TA | Kapitän II                   | Eastern Aegean                     | 3rd-4th c. AD             |
| 520 | SY14_126 | SU016 | 95E_105N              | NW                | TA | Ephesus 56                   | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus-Pergamon?) | 4th/5th-6th/7th c. AD     |
| 493 | SY14_110 | SU018 | 95E_105N              | SW                | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean                     | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 531 | SY14_004 | SU023 | 95E_105N<br>100E_105N | SE/<br>SE/<br>SW  | TA | S×E Pontic                   | Southern × Eastern Black Sea       | ×                         |

| No. | SY #           | SU     | Trench                | Sect.             | PG | Ware/Type                        | Provenance                                  | Chronology                    |
|-----|----------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 503 | SY14_002       | SU023  | 95E_105N<br>100E_105N | SE /<br>SE/<br>SW | TA | Kapitän II                       | Eastern Aegean                              | 3rd-4th c. AD                 |
| 494 | SY14_193       | SU027  | 90E_105N              | SE                | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean                              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 490 | SY14_184       | SU032  | 100E_100N             | SW                | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean<br>(Chios?)                  | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 498 | SY15_428       | SU033  | 100E_105N             | SE                | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean                              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 529 | SY15_427       | SU033  | 100E_105N             | SE                | TA | Carrot Amph. (?)                 | Southern Black Sea<br>(Sinope)              | 5th c. AD                     |
| 308 | SY15_531       | SU036  | 100E_105N             | SE                | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 2nd-mid-3rd c. AD             |
| 481 | SY15_521       | SU041  | 105E_105N             | SW                | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean<br>(Erythrae?)               | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 313 | SY15_507       | SU053  | 105E_105N             | SW                | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 1st/2nd-3rd c. AD             |
| 483 | SY15_348       | SU061  | 110E_100N             | NW                | TA | Dr. 24 family                    | Eastern Aegean<br>(Erythrae?)               | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD         |
| 340 | SY16_019       | SU075  | 110E_100N             | E                 | FW | Colour coated<br>ware (?)        | ?                                           | 1st half of the 2nd c. AD     |
| 309 | SY16_061       | SU077  | 110E_105N             | E                 | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 2nd-mid-3rd c. AD             |
| 311 | SY16_056       | SU077  | 110E_105N             | SE                | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 1st/2nd c. AD                 |
| 312 | SY16_057       | SU077  | 110E_105N             | SE                | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 1st/2nd c. AD                 |
| 513 | SY16_059       | SU077  | 110E_105N             | E                 | TA | Koan/Rhodian<br>tradition        | Eastern Aegean<br>(Rhodes + perea /<br>Kos) | mid-1st-3rd c. AD             |
| 528 | SY16_051       | SU079  | 105E_105N             | NE                | TA | B Snp III                        | Southern Black Sea<br>(Sinope)              | 2nd-3rd c. AD                 |
| 517 | SY16_D11_01    | Survey | D11                   | ×                 | TA | San Lorenzo 7                    | Eastern Aegean /<br>Aegean                  | 2nd-6th c. AD                 |
| 310 | SY16_D13_SE_07 | Survey | D13                   | SE                | FW | Pontic sigillata A               | Northern Black Sea<br>(Crimea?)             | 1st/2nd c. AD                 |
| 329 | SY16_D13_SE_05 | Survey | D13                   | SE                | FW | Thin-walled red-<br>slipped ware | Eastern Aegean<br>(Pergamon?)               | mid-1st-mid-2nd/<br>4th c. AD |
| 522 | SY16_D13_NW_02 | Survey | D13                   | NW                | TA | ?                                | Eastern Aegean /<br>Mediterranean           | ×                             |
| 536 | SY16_D13_NW_01 | Survey | D13                   | NW                | TA | ?                                | ?                                           | ×                             |
| 537 | SY16_E10_01    | Survey | E10                   | ×                 | TA | ?                                | ?                                           | ×                             |
| 318 | SY16_E12_SE_01 | Survey | E12                   | SE                | FW | Thin-walled red-<br>slipped ware | Eastern Aegean<br>(Knidos?)                 | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD         |
| 300 | SY16_F13_NE_10 | Survey | F13                   | NE                | FW | Çandarlı ware /<br>ESC           | Eastern Aegean<br>(Pergamon -<br>Çandarlı)  | end of 1st-3rd c. AD          |

| No. | SY #           | SU     | Trench | Sect. | PG | Ware/Type                    | Provenance                              | Chronology                |
|-----|----------------|--------|--------|-------|----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 301 | SY16_F13_SW_02 | Survey | F13    | SW    | FW | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon - Çandarlı)    | end of 1st-3rd c. AD      |
| 341 | SY16_F13_SE_01 | Survey | F13    | SE    | FW | Colour coated ware (?)       | ?                                       | 1st half of the 2nd c. AD |
| 506 | SY16_F13_SW_03 | Survey | F13    | SW    | TA | Kapitän II                   | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th/5th c. AD         |
| 322 | SY16_G12_NE_04 | Survey | G12    | NE    | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)              | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
| 327 | SY16_G12_NW_06 | Survey | G12    | NW    | FW | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)              | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
| 499 | SY16_G12_NE_21 | Survey | G12    | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 504 | SY16_G12_SE    | Survey | G12    | SE    | TA | Kapitän II                   | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD             |
| 511 | SY16_G12_NW_04 | Survey | G12    | NW    | TA | Rhodian tradition            | Eastern Aegean (Rhodes + perea / Chios) | 1st-2nd c. AD (?)         |
| 477 | SY16_H13_NE_16 | Survey | H13    | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 488 | SY16_H13_NE_17 | Survey | H13    | NE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 521 | SY16_H13_NW_03 | Survey | H13    | NW    | TA | Ephesus 56                   | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus-Pergamon?)      | 4th/5th-6th/7th c. AD     |
| 535 | SY16_H13_SE_07 | Survey | H13    | SE    | TA | Africana IIA / Ostia LIX     | North Africa                            | mid-2nd-3rd/4th c. AD     |
| 495 | SY16_I09_SE_01 | Survey | I09    | SE    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 478 | SY16_I12_SW_08 | Survey | I12    | SW    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 491 | SY16_I12_SW_07 | Survey | I12    | SW    | TA | Dr. 24 family                | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD     |
| 519 | SY16_I12_SE_12 | Survey | I12    | SE    | TA | Mic. Jar / LRA 3             | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus-Pergamon)       | 1st-mid-7th c. AD         |
| 512 | SY16_J13_SE_06 | Survey | J13    | SE    | TA | Rhodian tradition            | Eastern Aegean (Rhodes + perea)         | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |

## Pottery out of the context of Yurta-Stroyno

### REGIONALLY PRODUCED POTTERY

#### Fine table ware

The majority (98.5%) of the fine table ware uncovered at the settlement of Yurta-Stroyno includes regional products made in Moesia Inferior and Thracian workshops. These are vessels of Fine red-slipped ware (1-220), Common red-slipped ware (221-234), Grey ware (235-281), Yellow chalky ware (282-284)<sup>64</sup> and Mottled / Marbled ware (285-298). All of these wares were very likely produced in the area during the Roman Imperial period from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Some of the represented vessels are very well known from Thrace and Moesia Inferior and seem to be very popular at the local households, these being the Fine red-slipped ware plates with an out-turned arched rim (1-10), plates with an out-turned arched and rounded rim (16-27), hemispherical bowls (69-83), flanged bowls (85-92), and the two handled cups (138-143). All of these represented the most frequent shapes made in Fine red-slipped ware found at Yurta-Stroyno. These, but also other shapes of the named fine and coarse wares find good parallels among the regional products, which might be linked to specific kiln sites known in the area (see **Tab. 1, Map 4**). Based on the fabric / ware similarity, other sherds, of less known shapes, were grouped under the specific ware.

Where the workshop(s) providing for Yurta-Stroyno were located is impossible to say at this point. It also remains a mystery as to whether the same vessel shapes made in different wares were produced at one production centre / area or at different production centres / areas. This relates to the Fine red-slipped ware plates with an out-turned arched rim (1-10) which were also found in the Mottled ware (285-288) and the Grey ware (251); to the Fine red-slipped ware plates with an out-turned arched and rounded rim (16-27), found as well in the Mottled ware (290-291); and the hemispherical decorated bowls of the Fine red-slipped ware (101-104) with very similar products executed also in the Mottled ware (293-295). The highest similarity of shapes made in different wares is however the most apparent for the Fine red-slipped ware and the Grey ware, where we can either find the same forms – such as the hemispherical plates and bowls (cf. 47-50, 59-62, 69-83 × 235-242, 260-262) or exactly the same shapes of different forms (cf. 39-40 × 248; 64 × 245; 66 × 246; 105-110 × 263; 1-10 × 251). This similarity seems to support the already suspected production of the same shapes of vessels with different surface treatments and colours, known from some of the investigated production centres, such as from Varbovski livadi near Pavlikeni. In our pottery assemblage, this phenomenon of mutual shape similarity relates to the Fine red-slipped ware, the Grey ware and the Mottled ware.

There have been very few finds of the Grey ware pottery so far identified in eastern Bulgaria. Consequently, the production centre was assumed to be located in western Bulgaria where the finds were concentrated. Despite the small proportion of the Grey ware in the whole assemblage (2%), we are still talking about 548 sherds (**Tab. 2**), which is not inconsiderable amount. Consequently, we may suggest it was also produced locally in eastern Bulgaria, likely

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64 Also of a utilitarian function.

as a side product to the red-slipped ware which otherwise completely dominated the local table ware market.

### Coarse cooking ware

Coarse cooking ware found at Yurta-Stroyno consists of wheel made (349-434, 443-444) and handmade (445-476) vessels. Counting all the diagnostic fragments from the core excavation assemblage (i.e. excluding body fragments), coarse wheel made is represented by 519 frgs. while handmade pottery by 74 frgs. (Tab. 4), making it in percentage terms 87.5% to 12.5%.

The much less represented handmade pottery (445-476) consists of simple pots of low morphological variability with two main fabrics, granitic (445-459) and dioritic (460-475). The forms are based on Thracian pottery common for the area since the beginning of the Early Iron Age, still in use during the Roman Imperial period. The two fabrics are very distinctive, and they clearly refer to at least two different production centres, located in geologically diverse areas. The ware is chronologically unsensitive, produced in unchanged shapes from the beginning of the Roman Imperial period till the mid-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, when it is presumably replaced by different handmade pottery of foreign origin.

The dominant coarse ware is represented by wheel made vessels of Coarse cooking ware (349-434, 443-444), mainly including different shapes of pots (361-412), with much less represented casseroles (349-357) and frying pans (358-360). Lids (413-433) make up 8.5% of all the coarse wheel made pottery. Many shapes, including all the three main pottery forms, might be found in regional production, many of which find parallels especially in the production centre in Karanovo, near Nova Zagora. As in the case of the regional fine ware, the fabric was taken as the main factor for grouping, even in the case of sherds with unknown morphological parallels in the regional production.

The wheel made coarse ware proved to me the most difficult for finding fitting parallels for, as many shapes persist from the Roman Imperial period till Late Antiquity, consequently, only a few sherds could be dated more closely. The fabric seems to persist as well, as no major differences in its composition were noted. Only in the case of sherds 443-444, dated based on the shape to Late Antiquity, the body thickness was taken into consideration and these sherds, visibly thinner than the rest of the ware, were separated from the Coarse cooking ware. Otherwise, in hand specimen, their fabric seems to be the same.

### IMPORTED POTTERY

In total, about 120 diagnostic fragments relating to long distance import were identified at Yurta-Stroyno. These consist of 115 MNI,<sup>65</sup> including 46 MNI of fine table wares, eight MNI of coarse cooking wares, and 62 MNI of transport amphorae (see **Appendix - Summary catalogue**).

### Fine table ware

The imported fine table ware is compound of 50 fragments which represent 46 MNI.<sup>66</sup> The biggest part, 22 MNI, is made up by the thin-walled ware – either by the Thin-walled red-slipped ware (13 frgs.), or Thracian thin-walled ware (7 frgs.). These are mostly represented by cups (14 frgs.), with a few beakers (2 frgs.), bowls (2 frgs.) and a jug. We may also add to these the two Knidian grey ware vessels, a bowl and a jug, as these were also produced with thin-walls,

65 Minimum number of individuals.

66 Body fragments 304-307 are of one vessel, so are the base fragments 347-348.



especially the bowl **315**. Vessels made in the thin-walled ware are frequently connected with feasting, especially with drinking, which is a role we may also expect for our assemblage. All these 22 fragments represent possibly the earliest fine-ware import to the site of Yurta-Stroyno, with their export dated already from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The red-slipped thin-walled ware found in Yurta-Stroyno seems to be produced in the Eastern Aegean, likely in Knidos (**315-321**) and the Pergamon region (**322-329**). The production of the Thracian thin-walled ware (**330-336**) is connected with the northern Aegean, specifically with the area of Ainos, located in the estuary of the Maritsa River.

Another two major fine table wares in the assemblage are the nine fragments (6 MNI) of Çandarlı ware / Eastern sigillata C (**299-307**) and the six to seven fragments of Pontic sigillata A (**308-314**). All of these are represented by bowls, apart from one, a fragment of a plate **313**, which is, in terms of its fabric, similar to Pontic sigillata A, although such a shape has not yet been attested in this ware.

Çandarlı ware / Eastern sigillata C was produced in the Eastern Aegean, in a strip of land stretching from the area of Pergamon to Çandarlı. The forms attested at Yurta-Stroyno (H3-H5) might be dated from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. till the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, H5 even to the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. Production centres of Pontic sigillata A are expected to be located in the Northern Black Sea area, likely in the Crimea, active since the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. This ware is especially interesting for our area as it shares some vessel shapes with the regional Thracian and Moesian production, the best example being Zhuravlev's Form 1, our flanged bowls made in Fine red-slipped ware (here **85-92**).

The remaining imported fine wares consist of two bowls of very specific shape and fabric, possibly of Colour coated ware (**340-341**), although their classification is not completely secure. Based on shape parallels they might be dated to the beginning – first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. The rest of the import is mostly unsecure – these are fragments of specific fabrics, with no reliable classification (**337-339, 342-348**). The only exception is the base fragment **344** with palmate brunch imprints, similar to North African production of the 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. We do, actually, have two fragments of North African transport amphorae at the site which are dated accordingly (**533-534**); consequently, it is possible the plate could have been brought to Yurta-Stroyno together with the transport amphorae.

The vessel morphology of securely imported wares is somehow limited in comparison to regionally produced ones. The imported vessels include 20 bowls, 14 cups, 2 plates, 2 beakers, 2 jugs, and possibly one lid handle.<sup>67</sup> Besides the two jugs, these are mostly small vessels of repetitive shapes. In the regional production, we may find all of the above-mentioned forms, as well as bigger vessels including table amphorae, kraters, and basins. The only ware, which could not have been produced regionally, is the thin-walled ware, whose production has not yet been attested at any of the known Thracian and Moesia Inferior kiln sites.<sup>68</sup> Otherwise, the regional production seems to cover all the necessary tableware possibly needed by the settlement inhabitants.

67 I do not count the nine sherds of unsecured import: **337-339, 342-343, 347-348**.

68 The Thracian thin-walled ware is a separated category. Being located directly on the Aegean coast in the Greek – Hellenistic environment, closer to the direct influence of the western import, I do not perceive it, nor count it, among the Thracian and Moesia Inferior production centres, which are located deep inland, producing repetitive shapes of the red-slipped table ware and coarse cooking ware, common at the local settlements and necropolises.

Besides the probable African red-slipped ware base (**344**), all of the imported fine table wares might be dated already to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD, or to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD. Each ware has a longer production period, during which it could have been imported to Yurta-Stroyno, reaching till the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c. / 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. It is, however, interesting to think that the pottery could have been imported to the settlement before the local production started at the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AD, supplying the locals with necessary table wares; or, that it might have directly come with the first settlers – the Roman army veterans, often on duty in the East.

The main import origin areas to Yurta-Stroyno during the Roman Imperial period were located in the Eastern Aegean, in a Pergamon-Çandarlı axis, from where, the Çandarlı ware / Eastern sigillata C and first part of the Thin-walled red-slipped ware would have been supplied. The second part of the Thin-walled red-slipped would likely be, together with the Knidian grey ware, brought from Knidos. The Thracian thin-walled ware would have come from the Northern Aegean, making it altogether 28 MNI out of 46 MNI originating from the Aegean area. More wares dated to the Roman Imperial period came from the Northern Black Sea coast (7 MNI), while for another 10 MNI dated to the same period the provenance is unknown. One extra fragment is possibly of a North African, Tunisian, origin, dated to the Late Antiquity.

### Coarse cooking wares

Very few fragments could be identified as coarse cooking ware originating out of the region. These are the seven fragments of the Golden mica ware (**435-441**), connected generically with the Aegean area, and possibly the sherd **442** of very different fabric than the regionally made Coarse cooking ware.

The Golden mica ware consists of morphologically heterogeneous vessels, including closed shape pots (**435, 440**), an open shape pot (**436**), a bowl or a frying pan (**437**), a frying pan (**438**), a casserole (**439**) and a lid (**441**). There were several other undiagnostic body fragments not included in the selection, however, they would not have raised the number of Golden mica ware by much. In our whole coarse ware assemblage, the first three vessels are of a unique form (**435-437**), two of them (**435, 437**) might find some shape parallels in Thrace and Moesia Inferior dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD; vessels of shape **437** were also produced in Histria and Nicopolis ad Istrum, however, if available (for Nicopolis), the fabric description does not correspond. Sherds **438-441** are of generic shapes, common for the Roman Imperial period. However, if we combine the fabric and the shape, the frying pan **438** and the casserole **439** might relate to the Phocaean cooking ware, common in the Mediterranean area from the 1<sup>st</sup> till 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

Due to the heterogeneity of the material, the sherds of the golden mica fabric could have been divided into two different wares – of thicker (**435-438**) and thinner (**439-441**) body sherd, both typical for a golden mica inclusion in the fabric. This approach would, however, divide the two sherds of possible Phocaean origin (**438-439**) into two wares. Due to the low amount of material and unclear division line, they were kept together under one ware, but we need to bear in mind the possible different origin of individual sherds under this ware. Consequently, only for the two sherds, **438-439**, a Phocaean origin might be considered. For the rest of the sherds, also characteristic for the golden mica inclusion, not common for the regionally produced ware found at Yurta-Stroyno, an origin in the wider Aegean area might be suggested.

The last sherd, **442**, has the shape of the Eastern Aegean frying pans, which were, however, commonly imitated in the Mediterranean area. It was produced during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD / until the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and we also know such a pan from the regional production in Karanovo, near Nova Zagora. More of our coarse cooking vessels are morphologically

similar to Karanovo production, however, these are of the Coarse cooking ware fabric. This information itself is not sufficient for this sherd classification, but we may at least presume its foreign, likely and Aegean or Eastern Mediterranean origin, based on the fabric differences in comparison with the regional production.

### Transport amphorae

From the 62 diagnostic amphora fragments (61 MNI)<sup>69</sup> described here, 58 might be attributed to a specific place of origin – either the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, the Black Sea or North Africa (**Tab. 7**). The majority, 47 fragments, originated in the East (**477–523**). From these, 41 fragments are from the area of the Eastern Aegean (**477–514, 519–521**); four sherds come from the wider area of the whole Aegean (**517–518, 522–523**); and two sherds (**515–516**) are more generically from the Eastern Mediterranean. For nine fragments, a Black Sea origin is anticipated (**524–532**), mostly on the southern Black Sea coast, with three sherds possibly also of an eastern Pontic fabric (**527, 531–532**). The last three sherds (**533–535**) might be attributed to a North African (Tunisian) production. Out of these, for 54 amphora fragments, more specific information regarding their provenance, type and chronological classification might be given, helping us to reconstruct the economic ties and dynamics thorough the lifetime of the settlement.<sup>70</sup>

The peak period of amphorae import to Yurta-Stroyno is somewhere during the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. – mid. 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, a period into which the majority of all the datable amphorae fragments (47/54 frgs.) might be dated. This period very likely relates to the major development of the settlement and its heyday. The earliest dated fragments found at Yurta-Stroyno might be attributed to the amphorae of the Late Hellenistic, Rhodian (**511–512**) and Koan (**513–514**) traditions, whose production, however, lasted until the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. or even 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. One exception is sherd **514**, a toe of an amphora of Koan tradition, likely produced from the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC until the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. Consequently, this specific fragment might be from the earliest amphora type attested at the site. Other amphorae of a possible early date are the ones of the Dressel 24 family, also evolving from the Hellenistic prototypes, in Thrace and Moesia Inferior known until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. They are of four different fabrics, suggesting four different places of origin. The micaceous fabric is commonly associated with the Chian production (**485–492**), the calcareous fabric with an Erythrean origin (**482** and possibly the whole group of the *red clay and grey surface* amphorae **477–484**), a production centre which should have, however, ceased production already around the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.

The peak period is marked especially by the Eastern Aegean amphorae of Dressel 24 family and Kapitän II, the latter one produced possibly in the Ephesus region, on the islands of Samos, Kos and / or Rhodes. The Eastern import is then completed by individual sherds of San Lorenzo 7 amphorae (**517–518**) from the Aegean area; and by amphora Agora G199 from Cyprus (**516**). From the Black Sea area, we may add three Sinopean amphorae (**525, 527–528**) and one fragment from Heraclea Pontica (**530**). There is only one sherd from North Africa (**535**). The proportions, of 41 frgs. from the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, four from the Southern Black Sea area and one from North Africa attest to the complete dominance of Aegean, especially Eastern Aegean, import, to the settlement of Yurta-Stroyno within the time span from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. till mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

69 Sherds **531** and **532** are very likely from the same vessel.

70 However, we still need to bear in mind, many of these amphorae were heavily fragmented and their classification might often include several different types as well as possibilities of interpretations (e.g. **524** – amphora × jug).



| Yurta-Stroyno - Transport amphorae overview |                            |                 |                   |          | 1st c. AD |     | 2nd c. AD |     | 3rd c. AD |     | 4th c. AD |     | 5th c. AD |     | 6th c. AD |     | 7th c. AD |     |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| No.                                         | Type                       | Area of origin  | Possible producer | Content  | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 | 1/2       | 2/2 |
| 514                                         | Koan tradition             | E Aegean        | Kos? Ephesus?     | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 515                                         | Agora M273 (?)             | E Med.          | ×                 | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 516                                         | Agora G199                 | E Med.          | Cyprus            | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 517                                         | San Lorenzo 7              | E Aeg. / Aegean | ×                 | O. (?)   |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 518                                         | San Lorenzo 7              | E Aeg. / Aegean | ×                 | O. (?)   |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 519                                         | Mic. Jar / LRA 3           | E Aegean        | Ephesus-Pergamon  | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 520                                         | Ephesus 56                 | E Aegean        | Ephesus-Pergamon? | O. (?)   |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 521                                         | Ephesus 56                 | E Aegean        | Ephesus-Pergamon? | O. (?)   |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 522                                         | ×                          | Aegean / E Med. | ×                 | ×        |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 523                                         | ×                          | Aegean / E Med. | ×                 | ×        |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 524                                         | D Snp I / jug (?)          | S Black Sea     | Sinope            | O. ?     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 525                                         | Sin II×Sin VI (?)          | S Black Sea     | Sinope            | W. (?)   |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 526                                         | ×                          | S Black Sea     | Sinope            | ×        |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 527                                         | B Snp III (?)              | S×E Black Sea   | Sinope?           | O./W./F. |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 528                                         | B Snp III                  | S Black Sea     | Sinope            | O./W./F. |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 529                                         | Carrot amphora (?)         | S Black Sea     | Sinope            | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 530                                         | Vnukov S IV - light fabric | S Black Sea     | Heraklea Pontica  | W.       |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 531                                         | ×                          | S×E Black Sea   | ×                 | ×        |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 532                                         | ×                          | S×E Black Sea   | ×                 | ×        |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 533                                         | Keay L×IIQ                 | N Africa        | ×                 | O./W./F. |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 534                                         | Keay L×I var. (?)          | N Africa        | ×                 | O./W./F. |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |
| 535                                         | Africana IIA / Ostia LIX   | N Africa        | ×                 | O./W./F. |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |           |     |

The main producers supplying Yurta-Stroyno during the peak period were located in the Eastern Aegean, in an area delimited to the north by Pergamon, to the south by Rhodes. It includes the regions of Pergamon, Erythrae and Ephesus, the islands of Chios, Samos (?), Kos, and Rhodes. Both olive oil (Dressel 24 amphorae, San Lorenzo 7) and wine (Kapitän II, amphorae of Rhodian and Koan traditions) were brought to Yurta-Stroyno from there. The wine import seems to be reinforced by shipments from Cyprus and Heraclea Pontica. The content of the identified Sinopean and North African amphora types is not clear.

Regarding the later periods, imports of Kapitän II and San Lorenzo 7 amphorae might last till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD, while new amphora types appear in the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. These include fragments of Eastern Aegean types, Agora M273 (515) and Ephesus 56 (520-521); of Southern Black Sea amphorae from Sinope (524, 529) and of North African amphorae from Tunisia (533, 534). The proportions now are almost equal, with three fragments from the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, two from the Black Sea area and two from North Africa. The majority of these types might be traced till the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD or the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD, only one presumably till the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD (529).

The amphorae content during the later period is not clear. Agora M273 (515) and the Sinopean carrot amphora (529) seem to be wine containers, while Ephesus 56 (520-521) and the Sinopean vessel (524) might have carried olive oil. The African amphorae are ambiguous.





## Imported pottery over time

From all the imported fine table wares, coarse cooking wares and transport amphorae, provenance of 102 MNI could have been determined. From these, five fragments might have been attributed to an area, but not to a specific time range. All of these are transport amphorae, one is the Micaceous water jar – LRA 3 (519), two are fragments of an Aegean origin (520–521), another two are fragments of the Black Sea amphorae (526 + [531–532]). From the remaining 97 MNI, 89 MNI are dated to the Roman Imperial period and 8 MNI to the Late Antiquity (Tab. 8).

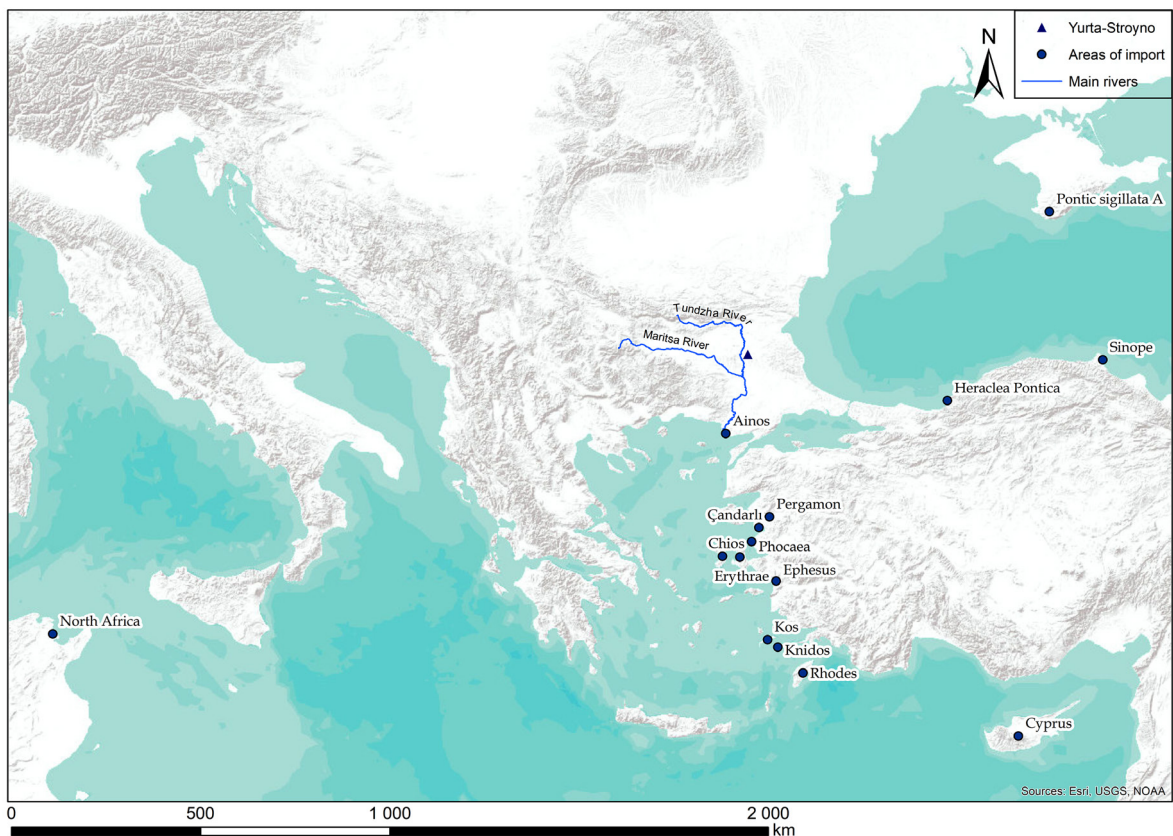
**Tab. 8: An overview of the main areas of the pottery origin found at Yurta-Stroyno during the Roman Imperial (Rom) and Late Antique (LA) periods with number of fragments (pcs.) and percentages (%) of their representation in the whole assemblage. MNI = minimum number of individuals; pcs. = all diagnostic fragments; GP = main pottery group; FW = fine table wares; CW = coarse cooking wares; TA = transport amphorae.**

| Imported pottery                        |    |            |            | Provenance  |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
|-----------------------------------------|----|------------|------------|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Ware                                    | PG | Pcs.       | MNI        | Aegean area |          | Eastern Aegean |           | Northern Aegean |          | Eastern Med. |             | Northern Black Sea |          | Southern Black Sea |           | North Africa |             |
|                                         |    |            |            | Rom         | LA       | Rom            | LA        | Rom             | LA       | Rom          | LA          | Rom                | LA       | Rom                | LA        | Rom          | LA          |
| African red-slipped ware (?)            | FW | 1          | 1          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              | 1           |
| Çandarlı ware / ESC                     | FW | 9          | 6          |             |          | 6              |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Knidian grey ware                       | FW | 2          | 2          |             |          | 2              |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Pontic sigillata A                      | FW | 7          | 7          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             | 7                  |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Thin-walled red-slipped ware            | FW | 13         | 13         |             |          | 13             |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Thracian thin-walled ware               | FW | 7          | 7          |             |          |                |           | 7               |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Unknown                                 | FW | 11         |            |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Golden mica ware (Phoacea?)             | CW | 2          | 2          |             |          | 2              |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Golden mica ware<br>no. 442             | CW | 5          | 5          | 5           |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Dr. 24 family                           | TA | 1          | 1          | 1           |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Kapitan II                              | TA | 25         | 25         |             |          | 25             |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Rhodian/Koan tradition                  | TA | 9          | 9          |             |          | 9              |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Agora M273 (?)                          | TA | 4          | 4          |             |          | 4              |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Agora G199                              | TA | 1          | 1          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              | 1           |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| San Lorenzo 7                           | TA | 1          | 1          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              | 2           |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Mic. Jar / LRA 3                        | TA | 2          | 2          |             |          |                | 1         |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Ephesus 56                              | TA | 2          | 2          |             |          |                | 2         |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| Aegean                                  | TA | 2          | 2          | 2           |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| African                                 | TA | 3          | 3          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           | 1            | 2           |
| Sinopean                                | TA | 5          | 5          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          | 3                  | 2         |              |             |
| Heraclea Pontica                        | TA | 1          | 1          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          | 1                  |           |              |             |
| Black Sea                               | TA | 3          | 2          |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          | 2                  |           |              |             |
| Unknown                                 | TA | 3          |            |             |          |                |           |                 |          |              |             |                    |          |                    |           |              |             |
| <b>Total (pcs. / MNI)</b>               |    | <b>120</b> | <b>102</b> |             | <b>8</b> |                | <b>64</b> |                 | <b>7</b> |              | <b>4</b>    |                    | <b>7</b> |                    | <b>8</b>  |              | <b>4</b>    |
| <b>Total located + dated MNI (pcs.)</b> |    |            | <b>97</b>  | <b>6</b>    |          | <b>61</b>      | <b>2</b>  | <b>7</b>        |          | <b>3</b>     | <b>1</b>    | <b>7</b>           |          | <b>4</b>           | <b>2</b>  | <b>1</b>     | <b>3</b>    |
| <b>Total located + dated MNI (%)</b>    |    |            | <b>100</b> | <b>6.7</b>  |          | <b>68.6</b>    | <b>25</b> | <b>7.9</b>      |          | <b>3.3</b>   | <b>12.5</b> | <b>7.9</b>         |          | <b>4.5</b>         | <b>25</b> | <b>1.1</b>   | <b>37.5</b> |
| <b>Total (MNI) Rom – wider area</b>     |    |            | <b>89</b>  |             |          | <b>74</b>      |           |                 |          | <b>3</b>     |             |                    |          | <b>11</b>          |           | <b>1</b>     |             |
| <b>Total (%) Rom – wider area</b>       |    |            | <b>100</b> |             |          | <b>83.1</b>    |           |                 |          | <b>3.4</b>   |             |                    |          | <b>12.4</b>        |           | <b>1.1</b>   |             |
| <b>Total (MNI) LA – wider area</b>      |    |            | <b>8</b>   |             |          | <b>2</b>       |           |                 |          | <b>1</b>     |             |                    |          | <b>2</b>           |           | <b>3</b>     |             |
| <b>Total (%) LA – wider area</b>        |    |            | <b>100</b> |             |          | <b>25</b>      |           |                 |          | <b>12.5</b>  |             |                    |          | <b>25</b>          |           | <b>37.5</b>  |             |

## ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

Putting together the information gained by combined types of the imported pottery found at Yurta-Stroyno, we may trace the pottery to its approximate area of origin. During the Roman Imperial period the main source of pottery was located in the Eastern Aegean, from where about 69% of all import comes. Two main areas might be detected. The first one is represented by a strip of land about 135 km long stretching from the Pergamon to the Ephesus region, including Pergamon, Çandarlı, Phocaea, Erythrae, Chios Island, Ephesus and the Maeander Valley; we may possibly also include Samos Island, located further south. From this area, we have attested import of fine table wares – Thin-walled red-slipped ware (322–329) and Çandarlı ware / ESC (299–307), possibly also coarse cooking ware (438–439), and transport amphorae – the main body of Dressel 24 amphorae (477–492), the amphorae with micaceous fabric (519–521), and perhaps some of the Kapitän II amphorae. The second area, which is less represented, is located further south, delimited by the islands of Kos and Rhodes with Knidos in the middle. From there, we have attested the Knidian grey ware (315–316), the Thin-walled red-slipped ware (317–321), transport amphorae of the Rhodian and Koan traditions (511–514), and perhaps also some of the Kapitän II amphorae.

More vessels are of an Aegean origin, such as the Thracian thin-walled ware (330–336) coming from its northern coast; the cooking ware (435–441) and the transport amphorae (517–518),



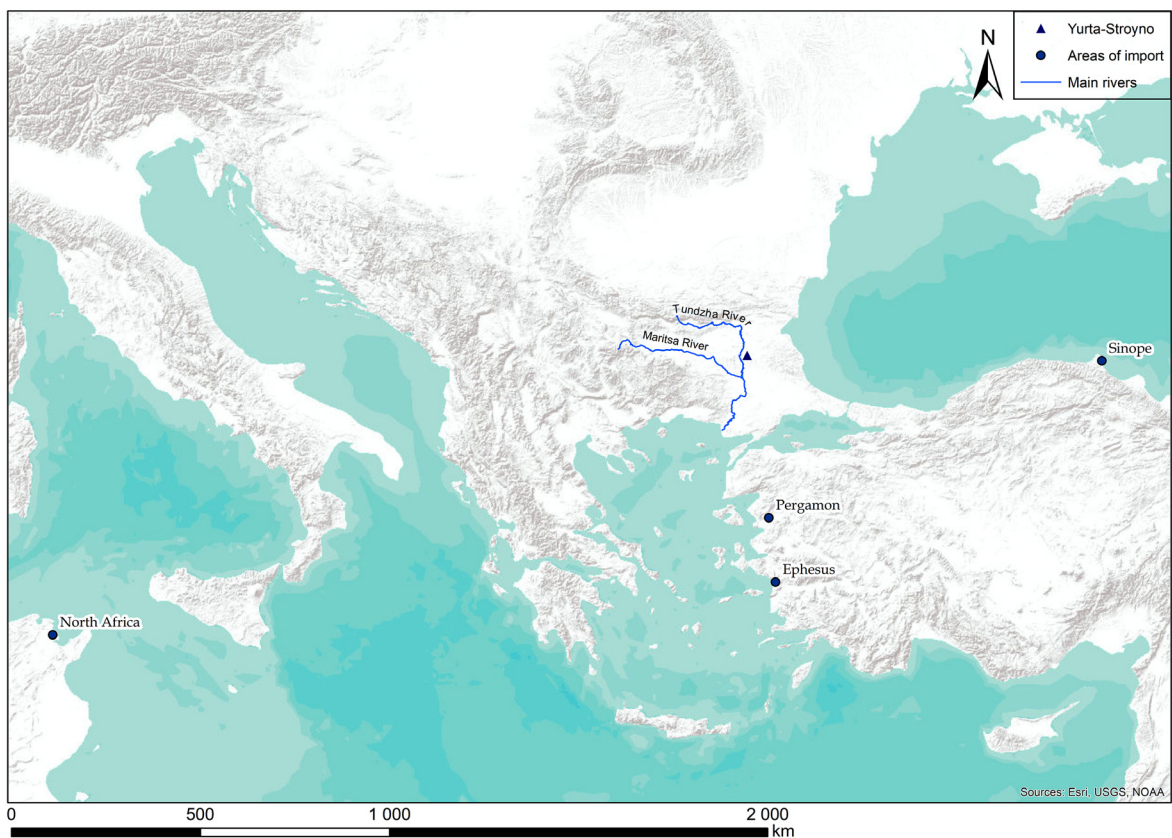
**Map 6:** Map depicting the places and areas of the imported pottery origin dated to the Roman Imperial period. Two clusters in the Eastern Aegean might be noted – one around Phocaea, another one more to the south in a line Kos – Knidos – Rhodes. For production of Pontic sigillata A and North African amphorae bigger area than represented on the map by the dot needs to be expected.

**522–523**) which cannot be more closely located. These add another ca. 15% to the Aegean origin, creating altogether 83% of all the imports identified at the settlement of Yurta-Stroyno during the Roman Imperial period originating from the Aegean area. To that, we may add about 3% of amphorae from the Eastern Mediterranean.

Much less substituted are the sherds from the Black Sea area and North Africa, with the latter represented by one transport amphora sherd only (**535**), dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD. Regarding the Black Sea area, the red-slipped fine wares might be traced to its northern part (Pontic sigillata A, **308–314**), while the transport amphorae were of a southern, possibly also eastern (**527, 531–532**) origin. Sinopean amphorae (**525, 527–528**) are the most represented, with a single sherd from Heraclea Pontica (**530**). The Black Sea area during the Roman Imperial period is represented by 12.5% of the imports; 8% is fine ware from the north, 4.5% are transport amphorae from the south.

#### LATE ANTIQUITY

Imports dated to the Late Antiquity (5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD) are much less represented at Yurta-Stroyno, altogether by 8 MNI. There is only one fragment of fine red-slipped ware (**344**) while the rest are transport amphorae. Regarding the Eastern Aegean area, there are only two fragments of Ephesus 56 (**520–521**), further, one fragment possibly of Agora M273 (**515**) from the Eastern



**Map 7: Map depicting the places and areas of the imported pottery origin dated to Late Antiquity. In the Eastern Aegean it is the coastal area between Pergamon and Ephesus.**

Mediterranean. All three of them dated from the mid-4<sup>th</sup> c. AD either to the 6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (**515**) or to the 7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (**520–521**). From the Black Sea area, two Sinopean amphorae might be identified, **529**, if correctly classified as a carrot amphora, dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD, and **524**, dated to the 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD.

From North Africa, we have two transport amphorae, dated to the 5<sup>th</sup>–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD (**533**), and to the 5<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> c. AD (**534**). The fragment of the fine red-slipped ware is dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>–5<sup>th</sup> c. AD and it represents the only fragment of African pottery other than amphorae found at the settlement. It might have been brought as a side product of the amphorae shipment.

Many of the fragments might be dated from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD and as such still brought to the site during the Roman Imperial period. There are only three fragments which are uniquely dated to the Late Antiquity, the Sinopean (**524**) and African (**533–534**) amphorae. However, if we accept the later chronology of the eight sherds, the proportions of import are as follows: Eastern Aegean 25%, Eastern Mediterranean 12.5%, southern Black Sea 25%, and North Africa 37.5%.



## Concluding remarks on the pottery studies from Yurta-Stroyno

In the style of the first volume, I would like to add some information to the results of the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project based on the pottery studies, related mostly to its chronology and interconnection with the rest of the Roman world.

The pottery assemblage yielded a huge amount (ca. 98.5% of the whole) of the regionally produced fine table wares and coarse cooking wares, with parallels traceable at the production centres in Thrace and Moesia Inferior, the majority dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with an extension to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. During the same period, we may notice the main body of the imported pottery accumulating at the settlement, mostly dated till the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with a few forms continuing till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The most interesting thing is, however, the early horizon of the imported fine table wares, dated already from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. For this period, there are no securely dated kilns in the lands of the two provinces, and it makes us wonder if these could have served as the first table vessels used at the settlement, before they were replaced by the regional production, richer in shapes and vessel variability. Unfortunately, our pottery does not come from stratified contexts, and we also need to admit a possible later origin of these fragments. Otherwise, the imports do not seem to bring many innovative wares, apart from one, the thin-walled ware, whose production has not yet been attested in the region, which might explain its abundancy at the settlement (48%)<sup>71</sup> in comparison to the other imported table wares.

The first imports of transport amphorae are also connected to the early Roman period, with the first fragments attributed to the time range of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC – 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD. The biggest body of amphorae finds might then be dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> c. AD to the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with possible continuation till the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. We may note by now the repetitive chronology, confirming our previous studies on the regionally made pottery, imported pottery and the small finds and other materials processed within the previous volume, putting the peak period of the settlement to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD, with some possible activities taking place already in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD and, certainly, in the 4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. During the peak period, we may note a strong tie with the Aegean area, especially with the Eastern Aegean coast and islands, where the majority of the table wares, cooking wares and amphorae originated. We may connect that area with the major suppliers of Yurta-Stroyno, providing it with wine and olive oil, perhaps also with rare vessels, which might have been brought to the settlement alongside the amphorae. At the same time, much less represented imports come from the Northern and Southern Black Sea area and from North Africa.

As we have also seen in connection with the other material studies, items dated to the Late Antiquity might also be identified at the settlement, however, in much smaller amounts. Regarding pottery, these are especially fragments of transport amphorae, originating on the Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean, Southern Black Sea coast and North Africa. Their amount is small, but almost equal, not pointing to any preferred area of import at that time. Their mere presence, however, attest to limited settlement life at Yurta-Stroyno also in the Late Antiquity.

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71 22 MNI / 46 MNI of all imported fine ware.



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### Abbreviations

AB = *Archaeologia Bulgarica*

AOR = *Археологически открития и разкопки*

BAR = *British Archaeological Reports*

BAR IS = *British Archaeological Reports International Series*

BCH Suppl. = *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique Supplément*

Be-JA = *Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology*

LRCW = *Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean. Archaeology and Archaeometry*

PATABS = *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*

RCRF = *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores (Acta)*

SH = *Studia Hercynia*

*The Athenian Agora* = *The Athenian Agora. Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies*

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## Appendix I – Summary catalogue

**FW = fine table wares; CW = coarse cooking wares; HM = handmade pottery; TA = transport amphorae; EVE = estimated vessel equivalent; d. = diameter; w. = width; h. = height.**

**All measurements are in millimetres, EVE in %; diameter is measured inside if not stated otherwise; value e.g.: ‘? (200)’ refers to diameter with which the sherd was drawn, as the real one was not measurable (?).**

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench             | Sect.         | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1   | SY14_025       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SW/SE    | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 2   | SY14_133       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 3   | SY14_102       | SU021        | 95E_100N           | SE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 4   | SY15_163       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×             | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 5   | SY16_H13_SE_02 | Survey       | H13                | SE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 6   | SYP16_155      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 7   | SY15_504       | SU054        | 105E_105N          | SW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 8   | SY14_224       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE            | 1    | 1         | 10         | FW            |
| 9   | SY14_233       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 10  | SY17_249       | FA08         | 105E_105N          | NW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 11  | SY14_127       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 12  | SY15_394       | Survey       | ×                  | N of the core | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 13  | SYP16_182      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 14  | SYP16_076      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 15  | SY15_511       | SU041        | 105E_105N          | SW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 16  | SY14_064       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 17  | SY15_181       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×             | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 18  | SYP16_175      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 19  | SY14_151       | SU020        | 105E_100N          | NW            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 20  | SY15_316       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 21  | SYP16_174      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 1    |           |            | FW            |
| 22  | SYP16_178      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 23  | SY16_J13_SE_08 | Survey       | J13                | SE            | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 24  | SY14_177       | SU006        | 100E_100N          | S             | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 25  | SYP16_179      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE            | 2    |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology        |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
|  | Plate       | 350     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd/3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 270-340 | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd/3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 175     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 160     | 18      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 180     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 180     | 32      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 220-270 | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 180     | 12      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 260     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 170     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 290     | 21      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 260     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-4th c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 220     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-4th c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 180     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-4th c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 170     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-4th c. AD     |
|  | Plate       | 260     | 25      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | ? (200) | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 200-230 | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 200     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 300     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 250     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 210<    | 2       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 210     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 200     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Plate       | ? (200) | 1       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd/4th c. AD |



| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench             | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 26  | SY15_382       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 27  | SY15_157       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 28  | SY15_119       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 29  | SY16_F13_SE_02 | Survey       | F13                | SE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 30  | SY16_G12_NE_28 | Survey       | G12                | NE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 31  | SY14_024       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SW/SE        | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 32  | SY16_016       | SU001        | 110E_115N          | N from wall SU083 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 33  | SY15_107       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 34  | SY15_110       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 35  | SY14_240       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 36  | SY15_104       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 37  | SY16_J13_SE_04 | Survey       | J13                | SE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 38  | SY16_028       | SU001        | 110E_110N          | W from wall SU083 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 39  | SY14_241       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE                | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 40  | SY15_112       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 2    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 41  | SY16_025       | SU001        | 110E_110N          | W from wall SU083 | 2    |           |            | FW            |
| 42  | SYP16_143      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 43  | SY15_283       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 44  | SY15_106       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 45  | SY15_071       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 46  | SY15_284       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 47  | SY14_180       | SU013        | 105E_100N          | NW/SW             | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 48  | SY15_086       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 49  | SY16_047       | SU001        | 110E_115N          | N from wall SU083 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 50  | SY15_083       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 51  | SY15_544       | SU057        | 100E_105N          | SE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 52  | SY15_196       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 53  | SY14_234       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 54  | SY14_200       | SU027        | 90E_105N           | SE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 55  | SY14_106       | SU021        | 95E_100N           | SE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 56  | SY15_082       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×                 | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 57  | SYP16_077      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |
| 58  | SY15_265       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE                | 3    |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d.   | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology             |
|--|-------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Plate       | 140      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 190      | 14      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 210      | 28      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 150      | 18      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD              |
|  | Plate       | 210      | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 230      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 270      | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 250      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 210      | 47      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 200      | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 210      | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 240–300  | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 210      | 12      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)      |
|  | Plate       | 230      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 200      | 35      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 220      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Lid         | ? (200)  | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Lid         | 200      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Lid         | 130      | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Lid         | ? (140<) | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Lid         | ? (140<) | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 320      | 14      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 290      | 8       | 210 out | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 300      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 240      | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 190      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | ×        | 17      | 120     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | ×        | 13      | 100     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Plate       | 250      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Plate       | 270      | 32      | 120     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 200      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | ? (200)  | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate       | 190      | 14      | 80      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |

| No. | SY #            | SU           | Trench    | Sect.        | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 59  | SY16_052        | SU077        | 115E_100N | NW           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 60  | SY15_400        | SU001        | 90E_110N  | SE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 61  | SY14_181        | SU013        | 105E_100N | NW/SW        | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 62  | SY15_081        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 63  | SY15_120        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 64  | SY16_026        | SU001        | 110E_110N | W from SU083 | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 65  | SYP16_090       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 66  | SYP16_078       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 67  | SY15_362        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 68  | SYP16_141       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 69  | SY14_058        | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW           | 4    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 70  | SY15_103        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 71  | SYP16_190       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 72  | SY15_093        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 73  | SY15_099        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 74  | SY15_084        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 75  | SY15_488        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 76  | SYP16_187       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 4    |           |            | FW            |
| 77  | SY15_094        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 78  | SY15_333        | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE           | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 79  | SY14_150        | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW           | 5    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 80  | SYP16_186       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 5    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 81  | SYP16_183       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 5    | 1         | 10         | FW            |
| 82  | SY15_297        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE           | 5    |           | 10         | FW            |
| 83  | SY15_101        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 84  | SY16_034        | SU001        | 110E_105N | W            | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 85  | SY14_063        | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW           | 5    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 86  | SY15_128        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×            | 5    | 1         | 10         | FW            |
| 87  | SYP16_162       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 88  | SYP16_161       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE           | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 89  | SY14_062        | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW           | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 90  | 110E_105N_SU001 | SU001        | 110E_105N | ×            | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 91  | SY14_237        | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE           | 5    |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form  | Rim d. | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology                 |
|--|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Plate        | 250    | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Plate        | 260    | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Plate        | 250<   | 7<      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Plate / Bowl | 110    | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Plate        | 180    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD              |
|  | Plate        | 210    | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD (?)          |
|  | Plate        | 190    | 15      | 100     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate        | 190    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th) c. AD |
|  | Tray         | 130    | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Tray         | ×      | ×       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl         | 200    | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 140    | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 150    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 200    | 39      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 170    | 19      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 190    | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 170    | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 150    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 190    | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 170    | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 165    | 10      | 50      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 150    | 18      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 140    | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 150    | 38      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 110    | 33      | 45      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160<   | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 120    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 92  | SY14_061       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW                | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 93  | SY16_035       | SU001        | 110E_110N | E from wall SU083 | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 94  | SY14_227       | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE                | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 95  | SY15_303       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 5    |           |            | FW            |
| 96  | SY15_538       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 97  | SY15_211       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 98  | SY15_266       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 99  | SY14_072       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 100 | SY15_118       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 101 | SY15_527       | SU034        | 105E_105N | SW                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 102 | SY14_142       | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 103 | SY15_136       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 104 | SY15_135       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 105 | SY14_169       | SU005        | 90E_105N  | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 106 | SY15_133       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 107 | SYP16_169      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 108 | SYP16_166      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 109 | SYP16_071      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 110 | SYP16_163      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 111 | SYP16_167      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 112 | SY16_F13_NE_11 | Survey       | F13       | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 113 | SYP16_168      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 6    |           |            | FW            |
| 114 | SY15_165       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 115 | SY15_164       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 116 | SY15_147       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 117 | SYP16_173      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 118 | SY15_199       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 119 | SYP16_204      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 120 | SYP16_207      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 121 | SY15_383       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 122 | SY14_236       | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 123 | SY15_272       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 124 | SY15_198       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |



|  | Vessel form | Rim d.      | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology                 |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Bowl        | 160-170 out | 13      | 50      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl / Cup  | 85          | 20      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl        | 220         | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | 180         | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | 180         | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl        | 190         | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl        | 180         | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl        | 190         | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl        | 230         | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-4th c. AD (?)          |
|  | Bowl        | 170         | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | 130         | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | ? (130)     | 2       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | 130         | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl        | 190         | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 170         | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 190<        | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 200         | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 190         | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 160<        | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 170         | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 160         | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 160         | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 130         | 47      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 130         | 19      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 100         | 16      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 250         | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl        | 240         | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd-mid-5th c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 150         | 12      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Cup         | 180         | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Cup         | 140         | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Cup         | 190         | 7       | ×       | 31×5         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Cup         | 140         | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Cup         | 140         | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd-3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.              | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 125 | SY15_274       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 126 | SYP16_164      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 127 | SYP16_165      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 128 | SYP16_172      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 129 | SYP16_171      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 130 | SYP16_160      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 131 | SYP16_158      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 132 | SYP16_157      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 133 | SY15_540       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 134 | SYP16_159      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 135 | SYP16_209      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 136 | SY15_300       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 137 | SYP16_194      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 7    |           |            | FW            |
| 138 | SY15_330       | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE                 | 8    | 2         |            | FW            |
| 139 | SYP16_001      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 8    | 2         | 10         | FW            |
| 140 | SY16_H13_NE_09 | Survey       | H13       | NE                 | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 141 | SY15_169       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 142 | SYP16_180      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 8    | 2         | 10         | FW            |
| 143 | SY15_166       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 144 | SY15_158       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 145 | SY15_162       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 146 | SY15_380       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                 | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 147 | SY15_173       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 148 | SY14_219       | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE                 | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 149 | SY14_168       | SU005        | 90E_105N  | NE                 | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 150 | SY15_117       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 151 | SYP16_208      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 152 | SY15_144       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 153 | SY16_044       | SU077        | 115E_100N | E from wall SU076  | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 154 | SY16_022       | SU001        | 110E_105N | Along wall SU076   | 8    |           |            | FW            |
| 155 | SY15_111       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                  | 9    | 1         |            | FW            |
| 156 | SY15_410       | SU001        | 95E_100N  | SE, under the tree | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 157 | SYP16_075      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                 | 9    |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology             |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Cup         | 140     | 2       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 120     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 120     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 100<    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 100<    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 90      | 18      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 90      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 90      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 120     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 120     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 110     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 25      | 32 out  | 10×5         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 110     | 33      | ×       | 10×5         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | ×       | ×       | 25      | 9×7          | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | ? (100) | 11      | ×       | 11×7         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 110     | 16      | ×       | 10×6         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 130     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 50      | 17      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 60      | 43      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 55      | 2       | ×       | 12×7         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 50      | 22      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 30      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 90      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Cup         | 130     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)      |
|  | Cup         | 110     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)      |
|  | Cup         | 110     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)      |
|  | Cup         | 120     | 25      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Cup         | 100     | 19      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Krater      | 200     | 35      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD              |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.            | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 158 | SY17_210       | FA04         | 105E_105N | NW               | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 159 | SY15_212       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 160 | SY15_469       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 161 | SY16_040       | SU001        | 110E_110N | Along wall SU076 | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 162 | SY15_200       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 163 | SY15_441       | SU033        | 100E_105N | SE               | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 164 | SYP16_079      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 165 | SY15_201       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 166 | SY14_037       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW               | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 167 | SY15_343       | SU001        | 105E_105N | E                | 9    |           |            | FW            |
| 168 | SY15_435       | SU033        | 100E_105N | SE               | 10   |           | 10         | FW            |
| 169 | SY15_269       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 170 | SY15_203       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 171 | SYP16_080      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 172 | SY15_270       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 173 | SY15_263       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 174 | SY15_366       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 175 | SY16_G12_NE_27 | Survey       | G12       | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 176 | SY15_374       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE               | 10   |           |            | FW            |
| 177 | SYP16_181      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 178 | SYP16_082      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 179 | SY14_206       | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 180 | SY17_173       | SU083        | 110E_110N | E from SU001     | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 181 | SY15_213       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 182 | SY14_201       | SU027        | 90E_105N  | SE               | 11   | 2         |            | FW            |
| 183 | SY14_111       | SU018        | 95E_105N  | SW               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 184 | SY15_440       | SU033        | 100E_105N | SE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 185 | SY15_218       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 11   | 2         |            | FW            |
| 186 | SY16_H13_NE_18 | Survey       | H13       | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 187 | SYP16_088      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 188 | SY15_208       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 189 | SY15_215       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                | 11   |           |            | FW            |
| 190 | SYP16_202      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE               | 11   |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form   | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type      | Provenance                          | Chronology             |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Krater        | 140     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD              |
|  | Krater        | 180     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD              |
|  | Krater        | 230     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 240     | 12      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 170     | 19      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 160     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 170     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 210     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 140     | 32      | 80      | 16×7         | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 135     | 21      | ×       | 26×12        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Krater        | 210     | 18      | ×       | 39×17        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 180     | 60      | ×       | 38×14        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 200     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 150     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 230     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD |
|  | Krater        | 230     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                      |
|  | Basin         | 400     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Basin         | 340–350 | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Basin         | 320     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Table amphora | 130     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 39      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 90      | 28      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 22      | ×       | 46×18        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 90      | 16      | ×       | 48×18        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 41      | ×       | 41×17        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 20      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 32      | ×       | 44×15        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 82      | ×       | 44×16        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 90      | 32      | ×       | 44×16        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 110     | 26      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 90      | 16      | ×       | 39×17        | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |



| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 191 | SY15_363       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 192 | SY17_098       | SU001        | 110E_105N | W                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 193 | SY17_004       | SU001        | 110E_105N | W                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 194 | SY15_264       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 195 | SY15_267       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 196 | SY15_395       | Survey       | ×         | N                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 197 | SY14_053       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 198 | SY16_J13_SE_07 | Survey       | J13       | SE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 199 | SY15_530       | SU039        | 105E_105N | SW                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 200 | SY14_009       | SU023        | 95E_105N  | SE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 201 | SYP16_197      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 202 | SY16_D13_SE_08 | Survey       | D13       | SE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 203 | SY16_E12_SW_04 | Survey       | E12       | SW                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 204 | SYP16_087      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 205 | SY15_141       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 206 | SY14_103       | SU021        | 95E_100N  | SE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 207 | SYP16_196      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 208 | SY15_493       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 209 | SYP16_195      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 210 | SY15_520       | SU041        | 105E_105N | SW                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 211 | SY15_146       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 212 | SY15_145       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 213 | SY15_301       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 214 | SY15_137       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 12   |           |            | FW            |
| 215 | SY16_I09_NW_03 | Survey       | I09       | NW                | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 216 | SYP16_144      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 217 | SY15_278       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 218 | SY16_H13_NW_02 | Survey       | H13       | NW                | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 219 | SY15_079       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 220 | SY15_080       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 221 | SY16_007       | SU001        | 110E_115N | W from wall SU083 | 13   | 3         | 10         | FW            |
| 222 | SY16_054       | SU077        | 110E_105N | SE                | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 223 | SY16_D13_SW_01 | Survey       | D13       | SW                | 13   |           | 10         | FW            |

|  | Vessel form   | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type        | Provenance                          | Chronology             |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
|  | Table amphora | 70      | 33      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Table amphora | 85      | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Table amphora | 100     | 19      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Table amphora | 120     | 21      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Table amphora | 130     | 33      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Juglet        | 16      | 100     | ×       | 19×9         | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Juglet        | ca. 20  | 35      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Juglet        | 27      | 21      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Juglet        | 16      | 100     | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Juglet        | 22      | 50      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Juglet        | 21      | 35      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD |
|  | Jug           | 60      | 22      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 65      | 40      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 70      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 50      | 34      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 75      | 15      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 65      | 13      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 70      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 50      | 43      | ×       | 19×8         | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 60      | 37      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–2nd/3rd c. AD      |
|  | Jug           | 60      | 36      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 50      | 25      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 55      | 16      | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD          |
|  | Jug           | 65      | 17      | ×       | 29×8         | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD      |
|  | Strainer      | 165     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Strainer      | ×       | 21      | 80      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Strainer      | ×       | 14      | 120     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | Strainer      | ×       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-4th c. AD      |
|  | (?)           | ×       | 17      | 100     | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | (?)           | ×       | 27      | 40      | ×            | Fine red-slipped ware   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD      |
|  | Bowl          | 230     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl          | 230–280 | 3       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |
|  | Bowl          | 215     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD          |

| No. | SY #           | SU          | Trench      | Sect.        | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 224 | SY15_124       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 13   | 3         | 10         | FW            |
| 225 | SY15_268       | Levelling I | 100E_105N   | NE           | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 226 | SY14_079       | SU008       | 100E_100N   | SW           | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 227 | SY15_499       | SU058       | 110E_100N   | NW           | 13   | 3         | 10         | FW            |
| 228 | SY15_170       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 229 | SY15_334       | SU057       | 100E_105N   | SE           | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 230 | SY16_E12_SW_12 | Survey      | E12         | SW           | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 231 | SY15_090       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 232 | SY15_210       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 233 | SY16_020       | SU075       | 110E_100N   | E            | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 234 | SY16_D13_SE_10 | Survey      | D13         | SE           | 13   |           |            | FW            |
| 235 | SY16_049       | SU083       | 110E_115N   | N            | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 236 | SY16_G12_NE_24 | Survey      | G12         | NE           | 14   |           | 10         | FW            |
| 237 | SY15_397       | SU001       | Survey 2015 | N            | 14   | 3         | 10         | FW            |
| 238 | SY16_H13_NE_14 | Survey      | H13         | NE           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 239 | SY14_143       | SU016       | 95E_105N    | NW           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 240 | SY15_475       | Levelling I | 100E_105N   | NE           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 241 | SY15_077       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 242 | SY15_076       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 14   | 3         |            | FW            |
| 243 | SY16_J13_SW_07 | Survey      | J13         | SW           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 244 | SY15_482       | Levelling I | 100E_105N   | NE           | 14   | 3         | 10         | FW            |
| 245 | SY16_043       | SU001       | 110E_110N   | E from SU083 | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 246 | SY14_247       | SU010       | 90E_105N    | NE           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 247 | SY15_498       | SU064       | 100E_110N   | SE           | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 248 | SY17_140       | SU082       | 105E_105N   | N            | 14   |           | 10         | FW            |
| 249 | SY15_073       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 14   |           |            | FW            |
| 250 | SY15_078       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 15   | 3         |            | FW            |
| 251 | SY16_G12_NE_07 | Survey      | G12         | NE           | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 252 | SY16_E12_NW_06 | Survey      | E12         | NW           | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 253 | SY14_067       | SU008       | 100E_100N   | SW           | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 254 | SY15_467       | SU015       | 100E_105N   | NW           | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 255 | SY15_068       | SU001       | Room_ABC    | ×            | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 256 | SY15_339       | SU057       | 100E_105N   | SE           | 15   |           |            | FW            |

|  | Vessel form   | Rim d.   | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type        | Provenance                          | Chronology                             |
|--|---------------|----------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|  | Bowl          | 250      | 4       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD                          |
|  | Bowl          | 270      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD × 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?) |
|  | Bowl          | ? (230)  | 2       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD × 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?) |
|  | Bowl          | 150      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Bowl          | 120      | 13      | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Bowl          | 160      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Bowl          | 170      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Bowl          | 200      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Krater        | 210      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD                          |
|  | Pot           | 230      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to 5th) c. AD (?)             |
|  | Table amphora | 100      |         | ×       | ×            | Common red-slipped ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | 440      | 3       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 320      | 4       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 290      | 12      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 220      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 210<     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 170      | 3       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 150      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | ? (120<) | 4–5(?)  | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | 170      | 4       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD (?)                      |
|  | Plate         | 250      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD (?)                      |
|  | Plate         | 195      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD (?)                      |
|  | Plate         | 205      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th (to mid-5th?) c. AD            |
|  | Plate         | ? (160)  | 2–3(?)  | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-5th c. AD                      |
|  | Plate         | 300      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | 235      | 7       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | 240      | 6       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | 260–300  | 4       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | ? (70<)  | ×       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD / 4th–6th c. AD          |
|  | Plate         | 110      | 9       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD                          |
|  | Plate         | ×        | 17      | 150     | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                                      |
|  | Plate         | ×        | 18      | 70      | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                                      |
|  | Bowl          | 270      | 5       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware               | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD                          |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 257 | SY16_F13_NE_02 | Survey       | F13       | NE                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 258 | SY16_E12_SW_14 | Survey       | E12       | SW                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 259 | SY16_003       | SU001        | 110E_110N | W from wall SU083 | 15   | 3         |            | FW            |
| 260 | SY16_F13_SW_01 | Survey       | F13       | SW                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 261 | SY16_E12_NE_03 | Survey       | E12       | NE                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 262 | SY15_396       | Survey       | ×         | N of the core     | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 263 | SY15_072       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 264 | SY15_476       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 265 | SY16_E12_NE_04 | Survey       | E12       | NE                | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 266 | SY17_170       | SU082        | 105E_105N | N                 | 15   |           |            | FW            |
| 267 | SYP16_120      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 268 | SY15_528       | SU039        | 105E_105N | SW                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 269 | SY16_F13_NW_01 | Survey       | F13       | NW                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 270 | SY14_068       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 271 | SY15_408       | SU001        | 90E_110N  | SE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 272 | SY15_256       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 273 | SYP16_134      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 274 | SY16_J13_NE_07 | Survey       | J13       | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 275 | SYP16_136      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   | 3         |            | FW            |
| 276 | SY17_260       | FA08         | 105E_105N | NW                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 277 | SY14_248       | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE                | 16   | 3         |            | FW            |
| 278 | SY15_468       | SU015        | 100E_105N | NW                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 279 | SYP16_002      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 280 | SY15_261       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 281 | SY17_142       | SU082        | 105E_105N | N                 | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 282 | SY15_183       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 16   |           |            | FW            |
| 283 | SY15_338       | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE                | 16   | 4         | 10         | FW            |
| 284 | SY15_514       | SU041        | 105E_105N | SW                | 16   | 4         |            | FW            |
| 285 | SY15_177       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 17   | 4         | 10         | FW            |
| 286 | SY14_138       | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW                | 17   | 4         |            | FW            |
| 287 | SY15_501       | SU042        | 105E_105N | SW                | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 288 | SY16_038       | SU001        | 110E_115N | E from wall SU083 | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 289 | SY16_048       | SU001        | 110E_115N | N from wall SU083 | 17   |           |            | FW            |



|  | Vessel form                  | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type   | Provenance                          | Chronology                 |
|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Bowl                         | 190     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD              |
|  | Bowl                         | 190     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD              |
|  | Bowl                         | 190     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl                         | 140     | 12      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Bowl                         | 120<    | 6       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Bowl                         | 160     | 26      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Bowl                         | 260     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–4th (to mid-5th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl                         | ×       | 9       | 120     | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Cup                          | 130     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Cup                          | 150<    | 3       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD              |
|  | Krater                       | 210     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD (?)          |
|  | Krater / Pot                 | 140     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Krater / Pot                 | 120     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Krater / Pot                 | 190     | 14      | ×       | 19×8         | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Table amphora                | 110     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd (to 4th) c. AD     |
|  | Jug                          | 60      | 16      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Jug                          | 70      | 19      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Juglet                       | 30      | 50      | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Juglet                       | 43      | 30      | ×       | 7×17         | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Juglet                       | d. 45   | 100     | ×       | 11×6         | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Juglet                       | ×       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Juglet                       | ×       | ×       | ×       | 17×10        | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Juglet / Jug / Table amphora | ×       | 100     | 54      | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Juglet / Jug                 | ×       | 100     | 25      | ×            | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Frying pan                   | 270 (?) | 3       | ×       | 26×27        | Grey ware          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                          |
|  | Unguentarium                 | ×       | 45      | 32 out  | ×            | Yellow chalky ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD          |
|  | Unguentarium                 | ×       | 100     | 33 out  | ×            | Yellow chalky ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD          |
|  | Unguentarium                 | ×       | 100     | 33 out  | ×            | Yellow chalky ware | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd/4th c. AD          |
|  | Plate                        | 280     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Mottled ware       | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate                        | 210     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Mottled ware       | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate                        | 200     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Mottled ware       | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate                        | 190     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Mottled ware       | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate                        | ? (190) | 8       | ×       | ×            | Mottled ware       | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd c. AD (?)              |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 290 | SYP16_177      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 291 | SYP16_176      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 17   |           | 10         | FW            |
| 292 | SY15_176       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 293 | SYP16_193      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 294 | SY16_029       | SU001        | 110E_110N | E from wall SU083 | 17   | 4         | 10         | FW            |
| 295 | SY15_529       | SU039        | 105E_105N | SW                | 17   | 4         |            | FW            |
| 296 | SY17_026       | SU001        | 110E_110N | E                 | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 297 | SY15_437       | SU033        | 100E_105N | SE                | 17   |           |            | FW            |
| 298 | SY15_472       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 17   | 4         | 10         | FW            |
| 299 | SY15_130       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 300 | SY16_F13_NE_10 | Survey       | F13       | NE                | 18   | 5         | 10         | FW            |
| 301 | SY16_F13_SW_02 | Survey       | F13       | SW                | 18   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 302 | SY15_142       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 303 | SY15_092       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 304 | SY15_180       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 305 | SY15_419       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 306 | SY15_178       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 307 | SY15_179       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 308 | SY15_531       | SU036        | 100E_105N | SE                | 18   | 5         | 10         | FW            |
| 309 | SY16_061       | SU077        | 110E_105N | E                 | 18   | 5         | 10         | FW            |
| 310 | SY16_D13_SE_07 | Survey       | D13       | SE                | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 311 | SY16_056       | SU077        | 110E_105N | SE                | 18   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 312 | SY16_057       | SU077        | 110E_105N | SE                | 18   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 313 | SY15_507       | SU053        | 105E_105N | SW                | 18   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 314 | SY16_033       | SU001        | 110E_105N | W                 | 18   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 315 | SY15_131+132   | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   |           |            | FW            |
| 316 | SY15_062       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 18   | 5         | 10         | FW            |
| 317 | SY17_031       | SU001        | 110E_115N | N from wall SU083 | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 318 | SY16_E12_SE_01 | Survey       | E12       | SE                | 19   |           | 11         | FW            |

|  | Vessel form  | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d.    | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type             | Provenance                           | Chronology                 |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Plate        | 210<    | 2       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate        | 260     | 4       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 2nd-3rd c. AD              |
|  | Plate        | 110<    | 3       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | ×                          |
|  | Bowl         | 180     | 5       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 2nd-3rd (to 3rd/4th) c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | ×       | 24      | 70         | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | ×                          |
|  | Bowl         | 140     | 11      | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 2nd c. AD (?)              |
|  | Bowl         | ? (140) | 2       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 2nd c. AD (?)              |
|  | Bowl (?)     | 130     | 8       | ×          | ×            | Mottled ware                 | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | ×                          |
|  | Chalice      | 80      | 55      | stem d. 16 | ×            | Mottled ware (?)             | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior)  | 3rd-4th c. AD (?)          |
|  | Bowl         | 170     | 9       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | 80      | 9       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | 200     | 6       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | 120<    | 5       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | ?       | 8       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd/4th c. AD   |
|  | Bowl         | ×       | 10      | 110        | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | ×       | ×       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | ×       | ×       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | ×       | ×       | ×          | ×            | Çandarlı ware / ESC          | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon – Çandarlı) | end of 1st-3rd c. AD       |
|  | Bowl         | 120     | 17      | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 2nd-mid-3rd c. AD          |
|  | Bowl         | 180     | 5       | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 2nd-mid-3rd c. AD          |
|  | Bowl         | 230     | 5       | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 1st/2nd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl         | 200     | 12      | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 1st/2nd c. AD              |
|  | Bowl         | 190     | 13      | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 1st/2nd c. AD              |
|  | Plate        | 350     | 10      | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A           | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | 1st/2nd-3rd c. AD          |
|  | Plate / Bowl | ×       | ×       | ×          | ×            | Pontic sigillata A (?)       | Northern Black Sea (Crimea?)         | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD      |
|  | Bowl         | 130     | 10      | 60         | ×            | Knidian grey ware            | Eastern Aegean (Knidos)              | ca. AD 25-mid-2nd c. AD    |
|  | Jug          | 130     | 15      | ×          | ×            | Knidian grey ware            | Eastern Aegean (Knidos)              | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD      |
|  | Cup          | 85      | 5       | ×          | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)             | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD      |
|  | Cup          | 80      | 5       | ×          | 9×7          | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)             | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD      |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 319 | SY16_024       | SU001        | 110E_110N | W from wall SU083 | 19   |           | 11         | FW            |
| 320 | SY16_023       | SU001        | 110E_110N | W from wall SU083 | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 321 | SY16_036       | SU001        | 110E_110N | E from wall SU083 | 19   | 5         | 11         | FW            |
| 322 | SY16_G12_NE_04 | Survey       | G12       | NE                | 19   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 323 | SYP16_146      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 324 | SY15_150       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   | 5         |            | FW            |
| 325 | SY17_029       | SU001        | 110E_110N | S                 | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 326 | SY15_149       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 327 | SY16_G12_NW_06 | Survey       | G12       | NW                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 328 | SY15_159       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 329 | SY16_D13_SE_05 | Survey       | D13       | SE                | 19   | 5         | 11         | FW            |
| 330 | SY15_182       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 331 | SYP16_133      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 332 | SYP16_156      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 333 | SYP16_110      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 334 | SYP16_147      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 335 | SY16_032       | SU001        | 110E_110N | S                 | 19   | 6         | 11         | FW            |
| 336 | SYP16_085      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 337 | SY15_123       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 338 | SY15_126       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 339 | SY15_129       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 19   | 6         | 11         | FW            |
| 340 | SY16_019       | SU075        | 110E_100N | E                 | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 341 | SY16_F13_SE_01 | Survey       | F13       | SE                | 19   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 342 | SY15_298       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 19   |           |            | FW            |
| 343 | SY15_463       | SU015        | 100E_105N | NW                | 20   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 344 | SY15_312       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 20   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 345 | SY14_161       | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW                | 20   | 6         |            | FW            |
| 346 | SYP16_153      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 20   |           |            | FW            |
| 347 | SY15_415       | SU001        | 110E_100N | NW                | 20   |           |            | FW            |
| 348 | SY15_414       | SU001        | 110E_100N | NW                | 20   |           |            | FW            |
| 349 | SY16_I09_SW_02 | Survey       | I09       | SW                | 21   |           | 11         | CW            |
| 350 | SY15_349       | SU061        | 110E_100N | NW                | 21   | 7         | 11         | CW            |
| 351 | SY15_043       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 21   |           | 11         | CW            |

|  | Vessel form  | Rim d. | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type             | Provenance                          | Chronology                |
|--|--------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  | Cup          | 70     | 17      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)            | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
|  | Cup          | 70     | 16      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)            | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
|  | Cup          | 110    | 14      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Knidos?)            | mid-1st-mid-2nd c. AD     |
|  | Beaker       | 90     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Beaker       | ×      | 12      | 50      | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Cup          | 75     | 22      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Cup          | 75     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Cup          | 90     | 23      | ×       | ca. 14×9     | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Cup          | 90     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 170    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 160    | 10      | ×       | ×            | Thin-walled red-slipped ware | Eastern Aegean (Pergamon?)          | mid-1st-mid-2nd/4th c. AD |
|  | Cup          | 60     | 2       | ×       | 11×8         | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Cup          | 65     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Cup          | 65     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Cup          | 90     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Cup          | ×      | 12      | 50      | ×            | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Jug          | 45     | 3       | ×       | 17×13        | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Lid handle   | ×      | 100     | ×       | d. 35        | Thracian thin-walled ware    | Northern Aegean (Ainos?)            | mid-1st-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Bowl         | 140    | 3       | ×       | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | Roman Imperial period     |
|  | Bowl         | 110    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | Roman Imperial period     |
|  | Bowl         | 90     | 18      | ×       | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | Roman Imperial period     |
|  | Bowl         | 150    | 15      | ×       | ×            | Colour coated ware (?)       | ?                                   | 1st half of the 2nd c. AD |
|  | Bowl         | 250    | 9       | ×       | ×            | Colour coated ware (?)       | ?                                   | 1st half of the 2nd c. AD |
|  | Juglet       | 29     | 30      | ×       | ×            | Import (?)                   | ?                                   | 2nd-3rd c. AD             |
|  | Plate / Bowl | ×      | 15      | 90      | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | ×                         |
|  | Plate / Bowl | ×      | ×       | 100     | ×            | African red-slipped ware (?) | North Africa (?)                    | 4th-5th c. AD (?)         |
|  | Plate / Bowl | ×      | 6       | 80      | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | Roman Imperial period     |
|  | Plate        | ×      | 5       | 140     | ×            | Import                       | ?                                   | Roman Imperial period     |
|  | Pot          | ×      | 14      | 100     | ×            | Import (?)                   | ?                                   | ×                         |
|  | Pot          | ×      | 32      | 100     | ×            | Import (?)                   | ?                                   | ×                         |
|  | Casserole    | 150    | 9       | ×       | 16×9         | Coarse cooking ware          | Regional (Thrace - Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd-3rd c. AD         |
|  | Casserole    | 175    | 51/52   | 70 out  | ×            | Coarse cooking ware          | Regional (Thrace - Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd-4th c. AD         |
|  | Casserole    | 180    | 31      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware          | Regional (Thrace - Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd-4th c. AD         |



| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench             | Sect.      | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 352 | SY15_049       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 353 | SYP16_069      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 354 | SY15_061       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 355 | SY15_452       | SU033        | 95E_105N           | SE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 356 | SY14_214       | SU010        | 90E_105N           | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 357 | SY14_115       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 358 | SY16_045       | SU077        | 115E_100N          | NW         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 359 | SY15_253       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 360 | SY16_041       | SU001        | 110E_110N          | S          | 21   |           | 11         | CW            |
| 361 | SYP16_113      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           | 11         | CW            |
| 362 | SYP16_107      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 363 | SY14_082       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 364 | SYP16_123      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 365 | SYP16_130      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 366 | SYP16_131      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 21   |           |            | CW            |
| 367 | SY15_056       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 368 | SY15_250       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 369 | SY15_060       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 370 | SY15_034       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 371 | SY15_485       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 372 | SYP16_127      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 373 | SY14_080       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 374 | SY16_H13_NE_05 | Survey       | H13                | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 375 | SY14_113       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 376 | SYP16_117      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 377 | SY15_066       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 378 | SY14_083       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 379 | SYP16_116      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 380 | SY14_013       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SE/SW | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 381 | SY14_114       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW         | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 382 | SY15_059       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   |           |            | CW            |
| 383 | SY15_030       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 22   | 7         |            | CW            |
| 384 | SY14_011       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SE/SW | 22   |           |            | CW            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d. | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type              | Provenance                          | Chronology            |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | Casserole   | 180    | 9       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD     |
|  | Casserole   | 140    | 17      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD     |
|  | Casserole   | 150    | 8       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Casserole   | 160    | 15      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD     |
|  | Casserole   | 190    | 13      | ×       | 14×7         | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD     |
|  | Casserole   | 150    | 9       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-2nd–4th c. AD     |
|  | Frying pan  | 160    | 37/52   | 130 out | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th c. AD         |
|  | Frying pan  | 175    | 7       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Frying pan  | 270    | 14      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 41      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 100    | 38      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 130    | 18      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 90     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 100    | 11      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 110    | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 185    | 6       | ×       | 30×13        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–6th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 130    | 17      | ×       | 27×12        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–6th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 165    | 7       | ×       | 39×12        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 17      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 5       | ×       | 28×9         | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 12      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 150    | 8       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 150    | 11      | ×       | 36×12        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 140    | 11      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 23      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 125    | 6       | ×       | 34×12        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 90     | 38      | ×       | 26×11        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–6th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 80     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-7th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 120    | 15      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-7th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 110    | 15      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-7th c. AD     |
|  | Pot         | 90     | 15      | ×       | 27×12        | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–6th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 95     | 23      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–6th c. AD         |
|  | Pot         | 90     | 24      | ×       | 23×9         | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–6th c. AD         |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.    | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 385 | SY15_356       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 386 | SYP16_114      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 387 | SY15_054       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 388 | SYP16_128      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 389 | SY16_E12_SW_11 | Survey       | E12       | SW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 390 | SY16_G12_SW_06 | Survey       | G12       | SW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 391 | SY16_E12_NW_04 | Survey       | E12       | NW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 392 | SY16_E12_SW_10 | Survey       | E12       | SW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 393 | SY16_G12_NW_01 | Survey       | G12       | NW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 394 | SY15_055       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 395 | SY15_526       | SU041        | 105E_105N | SW       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 396 | SY15_354       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 397 | SY16_G12_NE_16 | Survey       | G12       | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 398 | SY14_199       | SU027        | 90E_105N  | SE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 399 | SY15_254       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE       | 23   |           |            | CW            |
| 400 | SY14_196       | SU027        | 90E_105N  | SE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 401 | SY15_525       | SU041        | 105E_105N | SW       | 24   |           | 11         | CW            |
| 402 | SY17_271       | SU001        | 125E_105N | Cleaning | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 403 | SYP16_126      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 404 | SYP16_124      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 405 | SY15_045       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 406 | SY15_047       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 24   | 7         |            | CW            |
| 407 | SY15_248       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 408 | SY14_092       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 409 | SYP16_109      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 410 | SY15_027       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 411 | SYP16_111      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 412 | SY14_084       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW       | 24   |           |            | CW            |
| 413 | SYP16_102      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 414 | SYP16_103      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE       | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 415 | SY16_J13_SE_03 | Survey       | J13       | SE       | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 416 | SY15_012       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 417 | SY15_003       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×        | 25   |           |            | CW            |

|  | Vessel form      | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type              | Provenance                          | Chronology               |
|--|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | Pot              | 120     | 21      | ×       | 24 × 9       | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 5th–7th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 150     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 5th–7th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 130     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 5th–6th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 140     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 5th–6th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 160–240 | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 160     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 170–210 | 5       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 4th c. AD                |
|  | Pot              | 140–220 | 3       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 4th c. AD                |
|  | Pot              | 130     | 16      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 90      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Pot              | 100     | 20      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 155     | 16      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Pot              | 140     | 18      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–mid-3rd c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 130     | 34      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 3rd/4th c. AD–mid-5th AD |
|  | Pot              | 160     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | mid-3rd–3rd/4th c. AD    |
|  | Pot              | 150     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 110     | 50      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 100     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 170     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 140     | 25      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 150     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 140     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | 100     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–3rd/4th c. AD        |
|  | Pot              | ×       | 18      | 50      | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Pot              | ×       | 10      | 110     | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Pot              | ×       | 20      | 170     | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Pot / Frying pan | ×       | 14      | 150     | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Pot              | ×       | 18      | 90      | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                        |
|  | Lid              | 200     | 30      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Lid              | 240     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Lid              | 240     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Lid              | 220–270 | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |
|  | Lid              | 230     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware           | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD            |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench    | Sect.             | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 418 | SYP16_140      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 419 | SY15_486       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 420 | SY15_244       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           | 11         | CW            |
| 421 | SYP16_098      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 422 | SY15_007       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 25   | 7         |            | CW            |
| 423 | SY15_004       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 424 | SYP16_097      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 425 | SY15_013       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 426 | SY15_341       | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 427 | SYP16_100      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 428 | SYP16_099      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 429 | SYP16_095      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 430 | SYP16_139      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 431 | SY16_015       | SU001        | 110E_115N | N from wall SU083 | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 432 | SY15_245       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 433 | SY16_H13_SE_11 | Survey       | H13       | SE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 434 | SYP16_138      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 25   |           |            | CW            |
| 435 | SY15_029       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 26   | 8         | 11         | CW            |
| 436 | SY15_032       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 26   | 8         | 11         | CW            |
| 437 | SY15_031       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 26   | 8         | 11         | CW            |
| 438 | SY15_252       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE                | 26   | 8         | 11         | CW            |
| 439 | SY15_057       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 26   | 8         |            | CW            |
| 440 | SY14_091       | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW                | 26   |           |            | CW            |
| 441 | SYP16_094      | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE                | 26   |           |            | CW            |
| 442 | SY15_340       | SU057        | 100E_105N | SE                | 26   | 8         | 11         | CW            |
| 443 | SY16_G12_NE_12 | Survey       | G12       | NE                | 26   |           |            | CW            |
| 444 | SY16_I09_NW_02 | Survey       | I09       | NW                | 26   |           |            | CW            |
| 445 | SY15_017       | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×                 | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 446 | SY14_173       | SU005        | 90E_105N  | NE                | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 447 | SY16_J13_SE_01 | Survey       | J13       | SE                | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 448 | SY16_I12_SW_01 | Survey       | I12       | SW                | 27   | 9         | 11         | HM            |
| 449 | SY15_425       | SU033        | 100E_105N | SE                | 27   |           |            | HM            |



|  | Vessel form           | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type                 | Provenance                          | Chronology                  |
|--|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Lid                   | 190     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 220–240 | 6       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 200–250 | 4       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 250<    | 1       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 240     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 160     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 240     | 2       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 150–240 | 3       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 180     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 230     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 200     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 290     | 3       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid                   | 190     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Lid handle            | ×       | 100     | ×       | d. 44        | Coarse cooking ware              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                           |
|  | Lid handle            | ×       | 100     | ×       | d. 36        | Coarse cooking ware (finer)      | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                           |
|  | Lid handle            | ×       | 100     | ×       | d. 66        | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                           |
|  | Fenestrated stand     | ×       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Coarse cooking ware (coarser)    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                           |
|  | Pot                   | 170     | 14      | ×       | 34×17        | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                          | 2nd–4th c. AD               |
|  | Bowl / Pot            | 200     | 12      | ×       | ×            | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (?)                          | ×                           |
|  | Bowl / Frying pan (?) | 280     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                          | 2nd–3rd (to mid-5th?) c. AD |
|  | Frying pan            | 190     | 7       | 170     | ×            | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (Phoacea?)                   | 1st–3rd c. AD (?)           |
|  | Pot                   | 185     | 10      | ×       | 19×10        | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (Phoacea?)                   | 1st–3rd c. AD (?)           |
|  | Pot                   | ×       | 19      | 70      | ×            | Golden mica ware (rare mica)     | Aegean (?)                          | ×                           |
|  | Lid                   | 250<    | 5       | ×       | ×            | Golden mica ware (frequent mica) | Aegean (?)                          | ×                           |
|  | Frying pan            | 190     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Miscellaneous                    | Aegean / Mediterranean import (?)   | 2nd–3rd c. AD               |
|  | Pot                   | 140     | 13      | ×       | ×            | Miscellaneous                    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 4th–6th c. AD               |
|  | Pot                   | 140     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Miscellaneous                    | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 4th–6th c. AD               |
|  | Pot                   | 190     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD       |
|  | Pot                   | 90–130  | 2–3     | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (finer)            | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD       |
|  | Pot                   | 130     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD       |
|  | Pot                   | 130     | 10      | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD       |
|  | Pot                   | 180     | 6       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)          | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                           |

| No. | SY #            | SU           | Trench    | Sect. | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 450 | SYP16_067       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 451 | SY16_H13_NE_06  | Survey       | H13       | NE    | 27   |           | 11         | HM            |
| 452 | Survey_2015_01  | Survey 2015  | ×         | N     | 27   |           | 11         | HM            |
| 453 | SY16_H13_NW_04  | Survey       | H13       | NW    | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 454 | SY16_D13_SE_01  | Survey       | D13       | SE    | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 455 | SY14_207        | SU010        | 90E_105N  | NE    | 27   |           | 12         | HM            |
| 456 | SY15_020        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×     | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 457 | SY16_I12_SE_04  | Survey       | I12       | SE    | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 458 | SY16_F13_NW_11b | Survey       | F13       | NW    | 27   |           |            | HM            |
| 459 | SY16_I09_SW_01  | Survey       | I09       | SW    | 27   | 9         | 12         | HM            |
| 460 | SY15_023        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×     | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 461 | SY15_241        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 462 | SY15_347        | SU001        | 105E_100N | E     | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 463 | SY14_034        | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 464 | SY14_124        | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW    | 28   |           | 12         | HM            |
| 465 | SY15_413        | SU001        | 95E_100N  | ×     | 28   |           | 12         | HM            |
| 466 | SY14_033        | SU008        | 100E_100N | SW    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 467 | SYP16_066       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 468 | SY16_G12_NE_08  | Survey       | G12       | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 469 | SY15_478        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 470 | SYP16_070       | Levelling II | 100E_105N | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 471 | SY16_I12_SE_05  | Survey       | I12       | SE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 472 | SY16_G12_NW_02  | Survey       | G12       | NW    | 28   |           | 12         | HM            |
| 473 | SY14_096        | SU021        | 95E_100N  | SE    | 28   | 9         | 12         | HM            |
| 474 | SY15_492        | Levelling I  | 100E_105N | NE    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 475 | SY14_125        | SU016        | 95E_105N  | NW    | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 476 | SY15_019        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×     | 28   |           |            | HM            |
| 477 | SY16_H13_NE_16  | Survey       | H13       | NE    | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 478 | SY16_I12_SW_08  | Survey       | I12       | SW    | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 479 | SY15_233        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×     | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 480 | SY16_039        | SU001        | 110E_115N | S     | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 481 | SY15_521        | SU041        | 105E_105N | SW    | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 482 | SY15_232        | SU001        | Room_ABC  | ×     | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d. | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type                     | Provenance                          | Chronology            |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | Pot         | ?       | 2       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 130     | 16      | ×       | 27×16        | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 150     | 12      | ×       | 30×13        | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 140     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | 33×12        | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | 33×15        | Granitic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Lid         | 90 (?)  | 15      | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (finer)                | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Lid         | 290     | 4       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (finer)                | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 170     | 5       | ×       | ×            | Granitic ware (finer; golden mica)   | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 200     | 4       | ×       | 50×16        | Granitic ware (coarser; golden mica) | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 100     | 15      | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 150     | 9       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware                        | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 160–250 | 6       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 280<    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 310<    | 4       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 200     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 120     | 14      | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 140     | 7       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 90      | 8       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 100     | 11      | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (finer)                | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 200     | 16      | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 180     | 8       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | 32×10        | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (coarser)              | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | ?       | ×       | ×       | ×            | Dioritic ware (finer)                | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | 1st–4th/mid-5th c. AD |
|  | Pot         | 100     | 35      | ×       | ×            | Dioritic / Granitic ware (finer)     | Regional (Thrace – Moesia Inferior) | ×                     |
|  | Lid         | 100     | 100     | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 19      | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 130 (?) | 7       | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 130 (?) | 5       | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 110     | 12      | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 33      | ×       | ×            | Dr. 24 family                        | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)          | mid-1st–mid-3rd c. AD |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench             | Sect.      | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 483 | SY15_348       | SU061        | 110E_100N          | NW         | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 484 | SY15_236       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 485 | SYP16_105      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 486 | SY16_063       | FA07         | 100E_105N          | NW         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 487 | SY15_235       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 488 | SY16_H13_NE_17 | Survey       | H13                | NE         | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 489 | SYP16_104      | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 490 | SY14_184       | SU032        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 491 | SY16_I12_SW_07 | Survey       | I12                | SW         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 492 | SY15_238       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 493 | SY14_110       | SU018        | 95E_105N           | SW         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 494 | SY14_193       | SU027        | 90E_105N           | SE         | 29   |           |            | TA            |
| 495 | SY16_I09_SE_01 | Survey       | I09                | SE         | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 496 | SY14_174       | SU006        | 100E_100N          | S          | 29   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 497 | SY15_231       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 12         | TA            |
| 498 | SY15_428       | SU033        | 100E_105N          | SE         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 499 | SY16_G12_NE_21 | Survey       | G12                | NE         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 500 | SY15_225       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 501 | SY14_069       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 502 | SY15_229       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 503 | SY14_002       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SE/SW | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 504 | SY16_G12_SE    | Survey       | G12                | SE         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 505 | SY15_548       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 506 | SY16_F13_SW_03 | Survey       | F13                | SW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 507 | SY14_070       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 508 | SY15_223       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 509 | SY14_122       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 510 | SY14_071       | SU008        | 100E_100N          | SW         | 30   |           |            | TA            |
| 511 | SY16_G12_NW_04 | Survey       | G12                | NW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 512 | SY16_J13_SE_06 | Survey       | J13                | SE         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 513 | SY16_059       | SU077        | 110E_105N          | E          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 514 | SY15_226       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |

|  | Vessel form | Rim d.  | EVE (%) | Base d.   | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type       | Provenance                              | Chronology                 |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Amphora     | ×       | ×       | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 10      | ca. d. 20 | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Erythrae?)              | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 14      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 35      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 120     | 7       | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100 (?) | 7       | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 120     | 19      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 140     | 10      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 110     | 22      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 100     | 27 out    | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean (Chios?)                 | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 110     | 25      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 80      | 11      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 12      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 120     | 10      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 110     | 46      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 140     | 7       | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 21      | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 100     | 26 out    | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | ×       | ×         | ×            | Dr. 24 family          | Eastern Aegean                          | mid-1st-mid-3rd c. AD      |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 6       | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | beginning of the 3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 100     | 8       | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | 70 (?)  | 4       | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | 55      | 16      | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | 45      | 21      | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th/5th c. AD          |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | ×       | 70 out    | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 27      | 60        | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 20      | 60        | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | ×       | ×         | ×            | Kapitän II             | Eastern Aegean                          | 3rd-4th c. AD              |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 100     | 43 out    | ×            | Rhodian tradition      | Eastern Aegean (Rhodes + perea / Chios) | 1st-2nd c. AD (?)          |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | ×       | ×         | 21×19        | Rhodian tradition      | Eastern Aegean (Rhodes + perea)         | mid-1st-3rd c. AD          |
|  | Amphora     | 140     | 10      | ×         | ×            | Koan/Rhodian tradition | Eastern Aegean (Rhodes + perea / Kos)   | mid-1st-3rd c. AD          |
|  | Amphora     | ×       | 100     | 28 out    | ×            | Koan tradition         | Eastern Aegean (Kos? / Ephesus?)        | 1st BC/AD-1st c. AD        |

| No. | SY #           | SU           | Trench             | Sect.      | Fig. | Pl. Sherd | Pl. Fabric | Pottery group |
|-----|----------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 515 | SY15_222       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 516 | SY16_062       | FA09         | 100E_105N          | NW         | 30   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 517 | SY16_D11_01    | Survey       | D11                | ×          | 31   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 518 | SY15_350       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 31   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 519 | SY16_I12_SE_12 | Survey       | I12                | SE         | 31   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 520 | SY14_126       | SU016        | 95E_105N           | NW         | 31   |           | 13         | TA            |
| 521 | SY16_H13_NW_03 | Survey       | H13                | NW         | 31   |           |            | TA            |
| 522 | SY16_D13_NW_02 | Survey       | D13                | NW         | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 523 | SY15_217       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 31   |           |            | TA            |
| 524 | SY15_547       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 31   |           |            | TA            |
| 525 | SY15_228       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 526 | SY15_423       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 31   | 9         |            | TA            |
| 527 | SY15_219       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 528 | SY16_051       | SU079        | 105E_105N          | NE         | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 529 | SY15_427       | SU033        | 100E_105N          | SE         | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 530 | SY15_351       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 531 | SY14_004       | SU023        | 95E_105N 100E_105N | SE / SE/SW | 31   |           |            | TA            |
| 532 | SY15_255       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 31   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 533 | SY15_237       | Levelling I  | 100E_105N          | NE         | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 534 | SY15_216       | SU001        | Room_ABC           | ×          | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 535 | SY16_H13_SE_07 | Survey       | H13                | SE         | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 536 | SY16_D13_NW_01 | Survey       | D13                | NW         | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 537 | SY16_E10_01    | Survey       | E10                | ×          | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |
| 538 | SY15_549       | Levelling II | 100E_105N          | NE         | 32   |           | 14         | TA            |



|  | Vessel form | Rim d. | EVE (%) | Base d.    | Handle (w×h) | Ware/Fabric/Type         | Provenance                                | Chronology            |
|--|-------------|--------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | Amphora     | ×      | 100     | 34 out     | ×            | Agora M273 (?)           | Eastern Mediterranean                     | mid-4th–6th c. AD     |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | 100     | 57 out     | ×            | Agora G199               | Eastern Mediterranean (Cyprus)            | mid-1st–2nd/3rd c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 80     | 25      | ×          | 64×36        | San Lorenzo 7            | Eastern Aegean / Aegean                   | 2nd–6th c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | 80     | 16      | ×          | ×            | San Lorenzo 7            | Eastern Aegean / Aegean                   | 2nd–6th c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ×          | ×            | Mic. Jar / LRA 3         | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus–Pergamon)         | 1st–mid-7th c. AD     |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ×          | ×            | Ephesus 56               | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus–Pergamon?)        | 4th/5th–6th/7th c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ×          | ×            | Ephesus 56               | Eastern Aegean (Ephesus–Pergamon?)        | 4th/5th–6th/7th c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 110    | 16      | ×          | ×            | ?                        | Eastern Aegean / Mediterranean            | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | 100     | 46 out     | ×            | ?                        | Eastern Aegean / Mediterranean            | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 35     | 64      | ×          | ×            | D Snp I / jug (?)        | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 6th–7th c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | 70     | 11      | ×          | ×            | S II×S VI (?)            | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 2nd–2nd/3rd c. AD     |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ×          | ×            | ?                        | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 140    | 14      | ×          | ×            | B Snp III (?)            | Southern (Sinope) × Eastern Black Sea (?) | 2nd–3rd c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | 100    | 35      | ×          | 76×38        | B Snp III                | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 2nd–3rd c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ca. 20 out | ×            | Carrot Amph. (?)         | Southern Black Sea (Sinope)               | 5th c. AD             |
|  | Amphora     | ×      | ×       | ×          | >40×30       | B Snp III (?)            | Southern Black Sea (Heraclea Pontica)     | late 1st–2nd c. AD    |
|  | Amphora     | 70     | 16      | ×          | 31×22        | S×E Pontic               | Southern × Eastern Black Sea              | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 70     | 12      | ×          | 27×24        | S×E Pontic               | Southern × Eastern Black Sea              | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 90     | 25      | ×          | ×            | Keay L×IIQ               | North Africa                              | 5th/6th–mid-6th c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 90     | 12      | ×          | ×            | Keay L×I var. (?)        | North Africa                              | 5th–7th c. AD         |
|  | Amphora     | 80     | 20      | ×          | ×            | Africana IIA / Ostia LIX | North Africa                              | mid-2nd–3rd/4th c. AD |
|  | Amphora     | 140    | 17      | ×          | ×            | ?                        | ?                                         | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 90     | 53      | ×          | 35×16        | ?                        | ?                                         | ×                     |
|  | Amphora     | 45     | 41      | ×          | ×            | ?                        | ?                                         | ×                     |



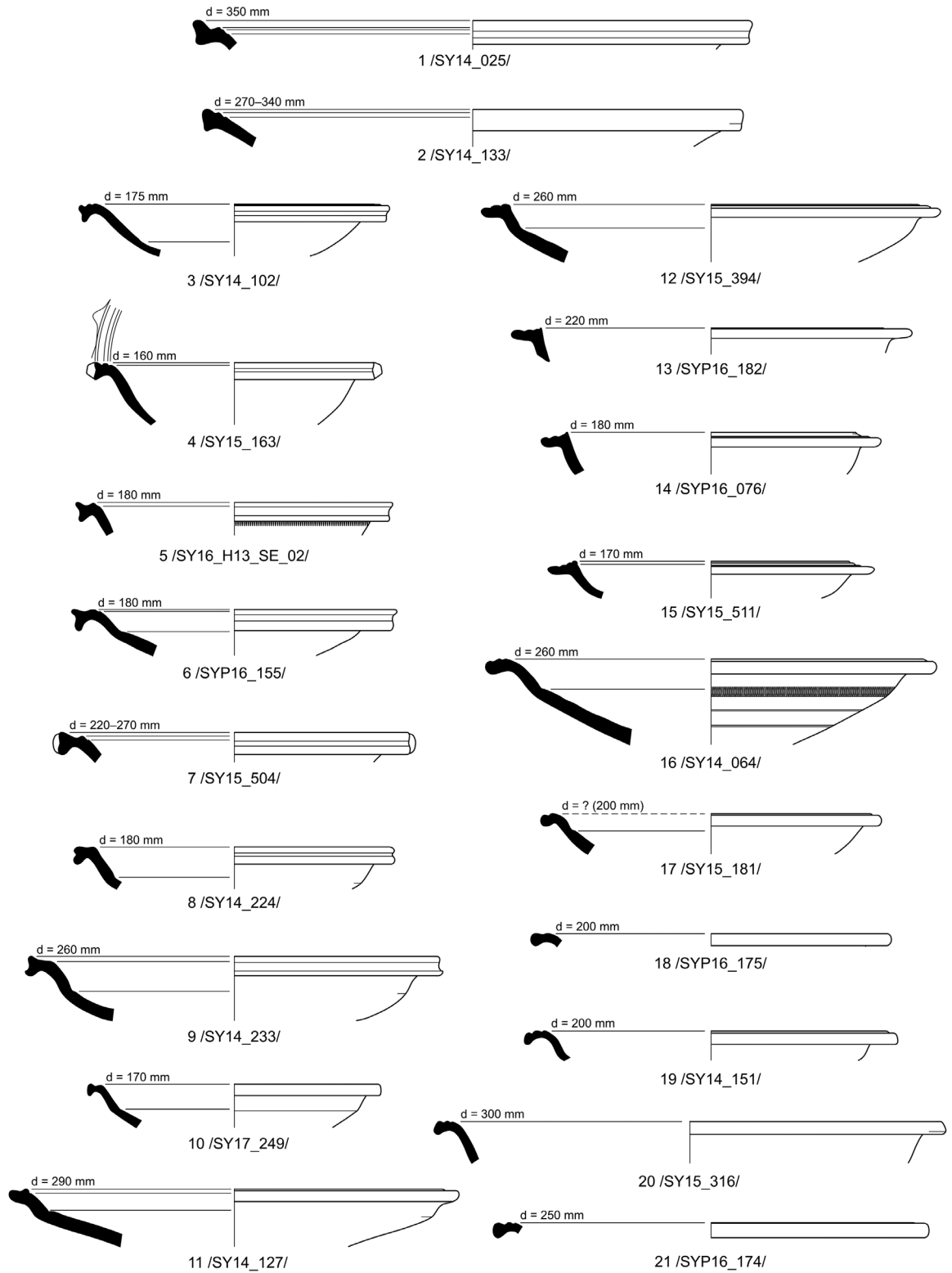


Fig. 1: Fine red-slipped ware.

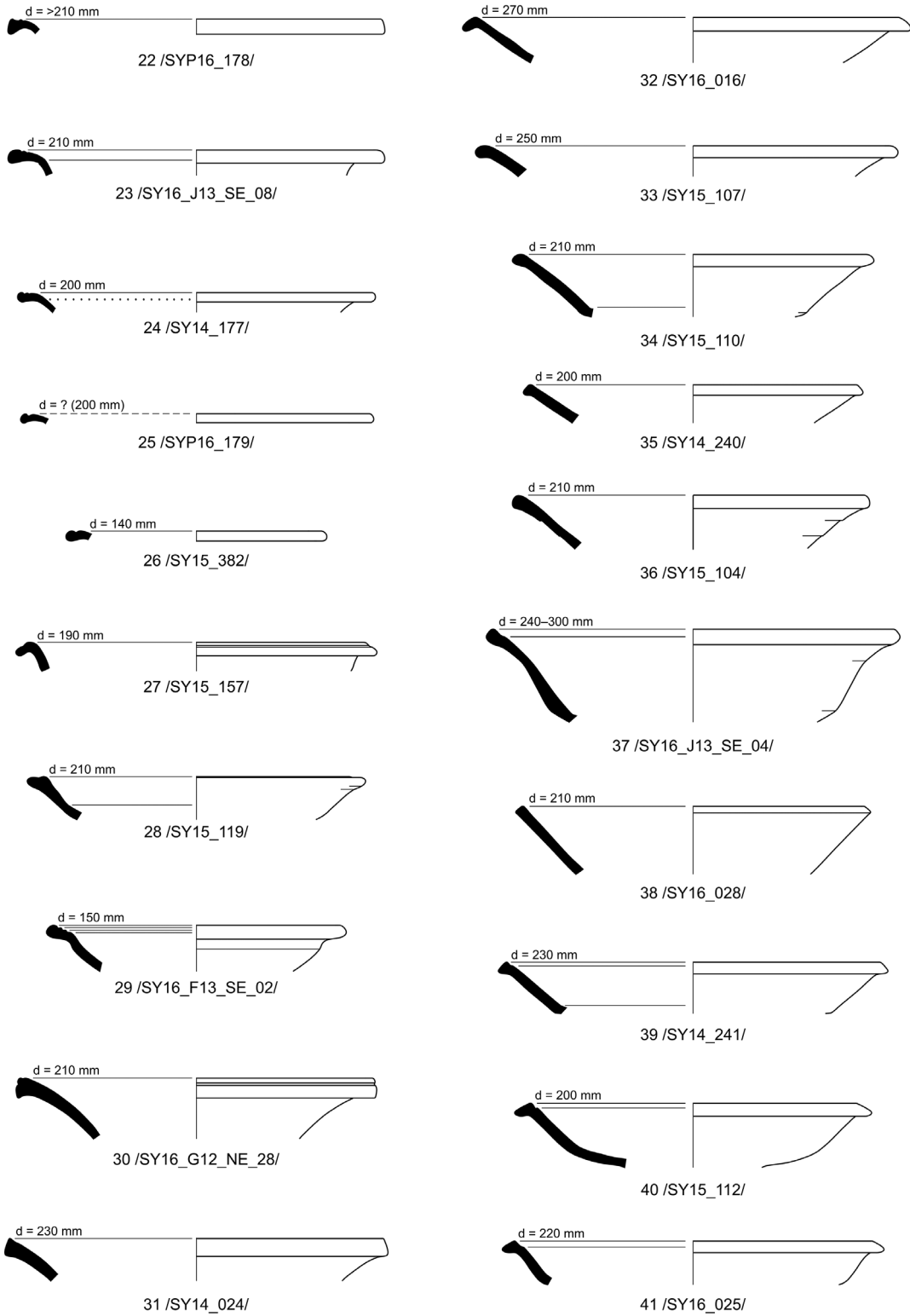
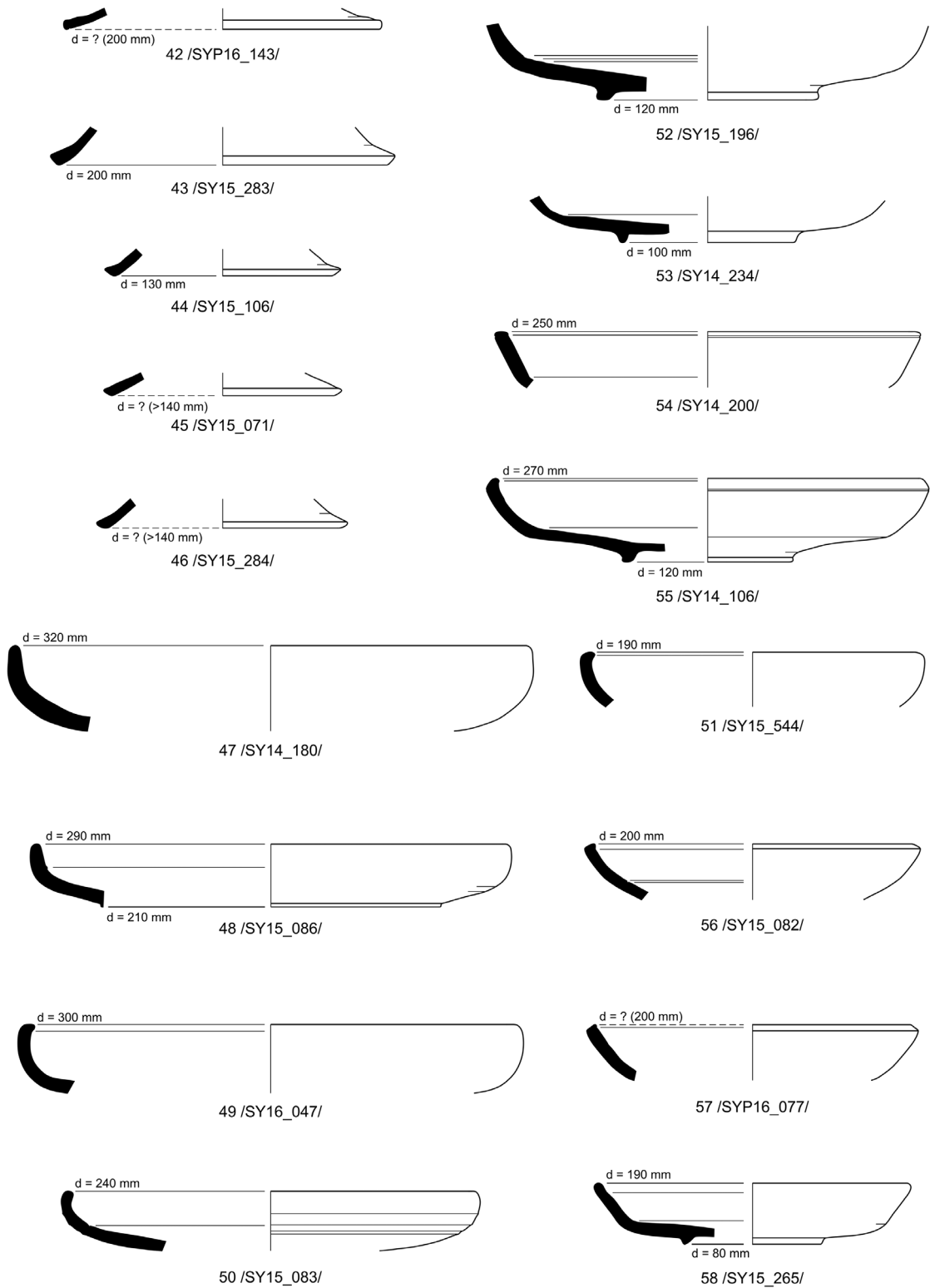


Fig. 2: Fine red-slipped ware.



**Fig. 3: Fine red-slipped ware.**

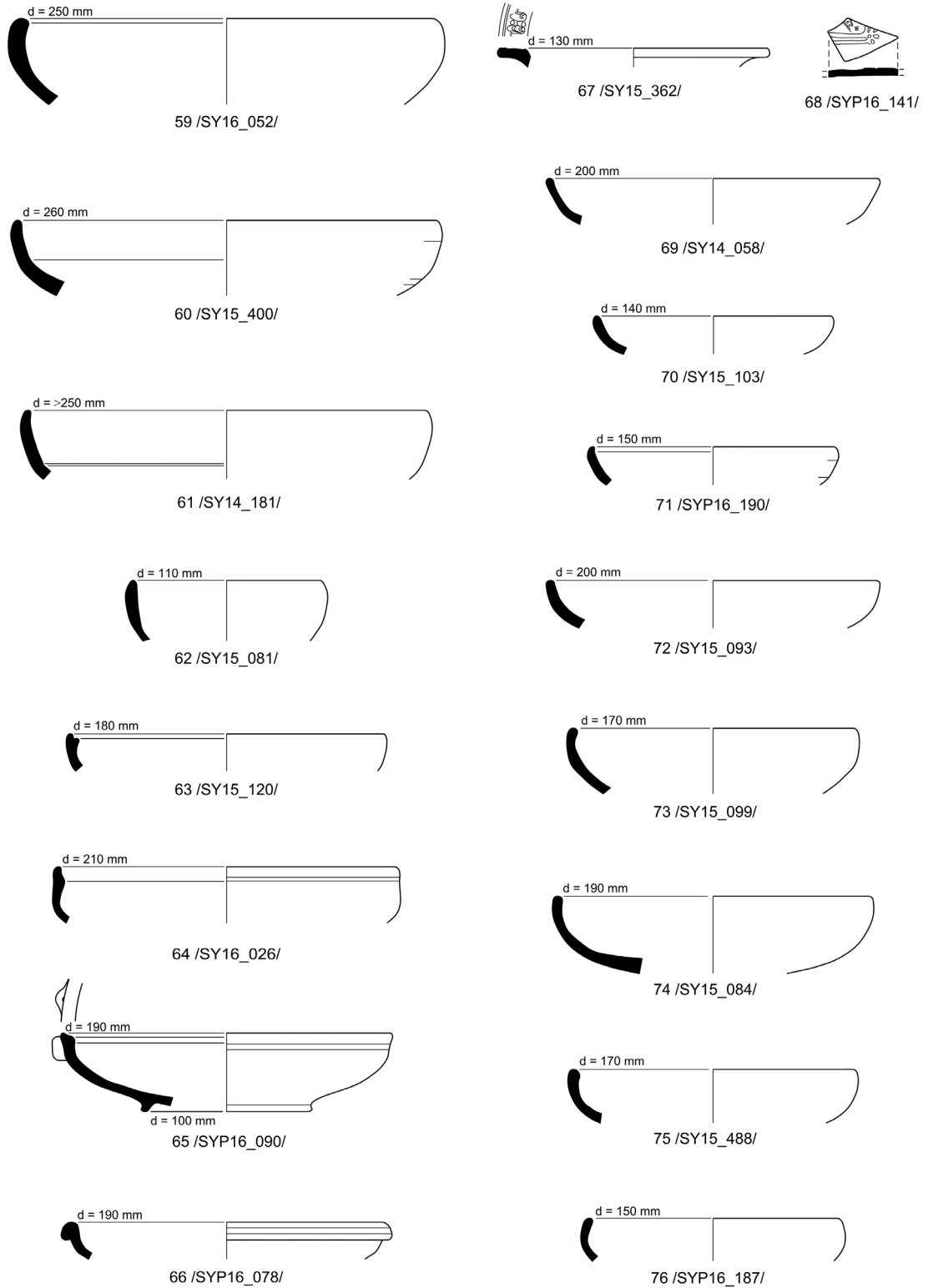


Fig. 4: Fine red-slipped ware.



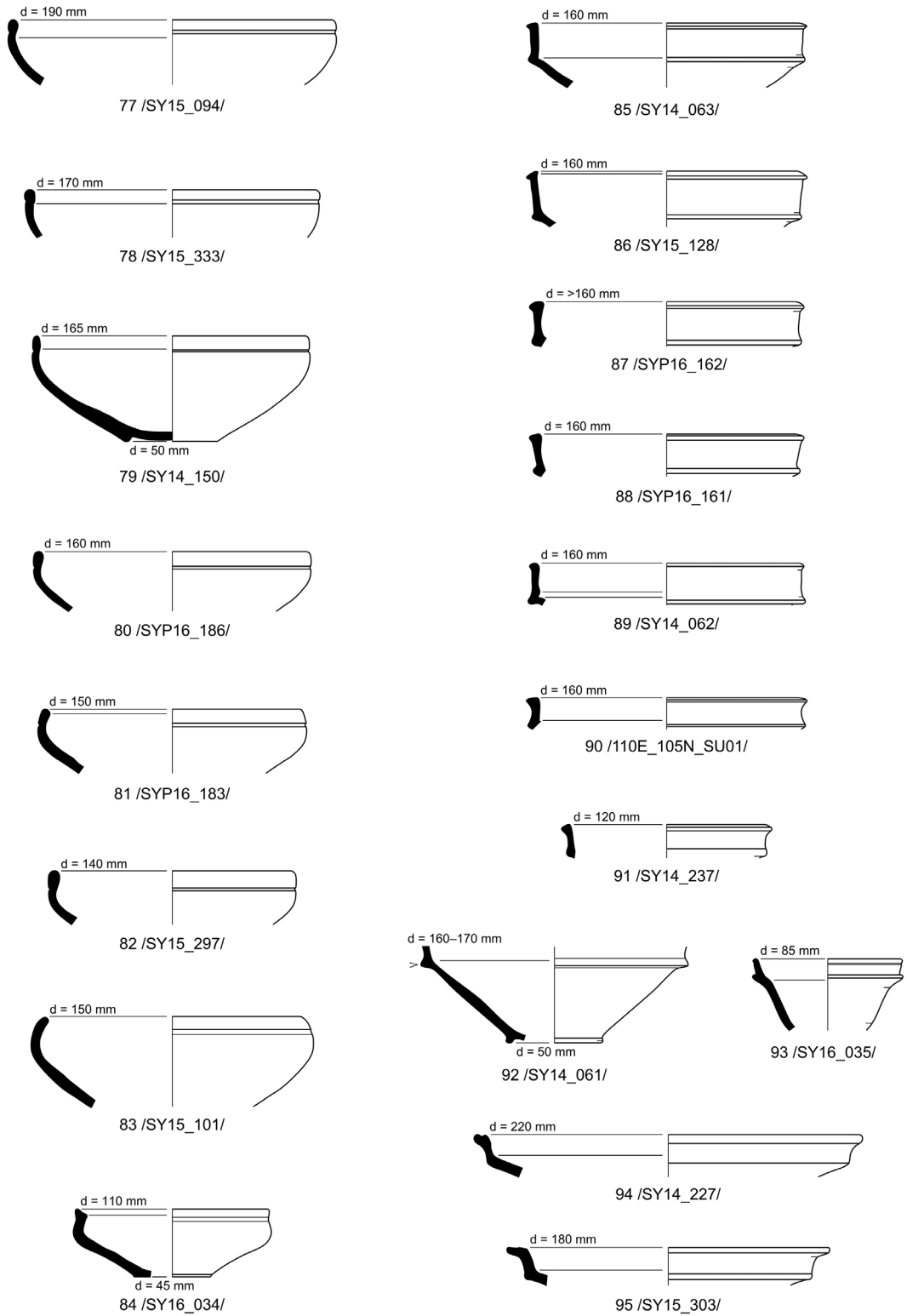


Fig. 5: Fine red-slipped ware.

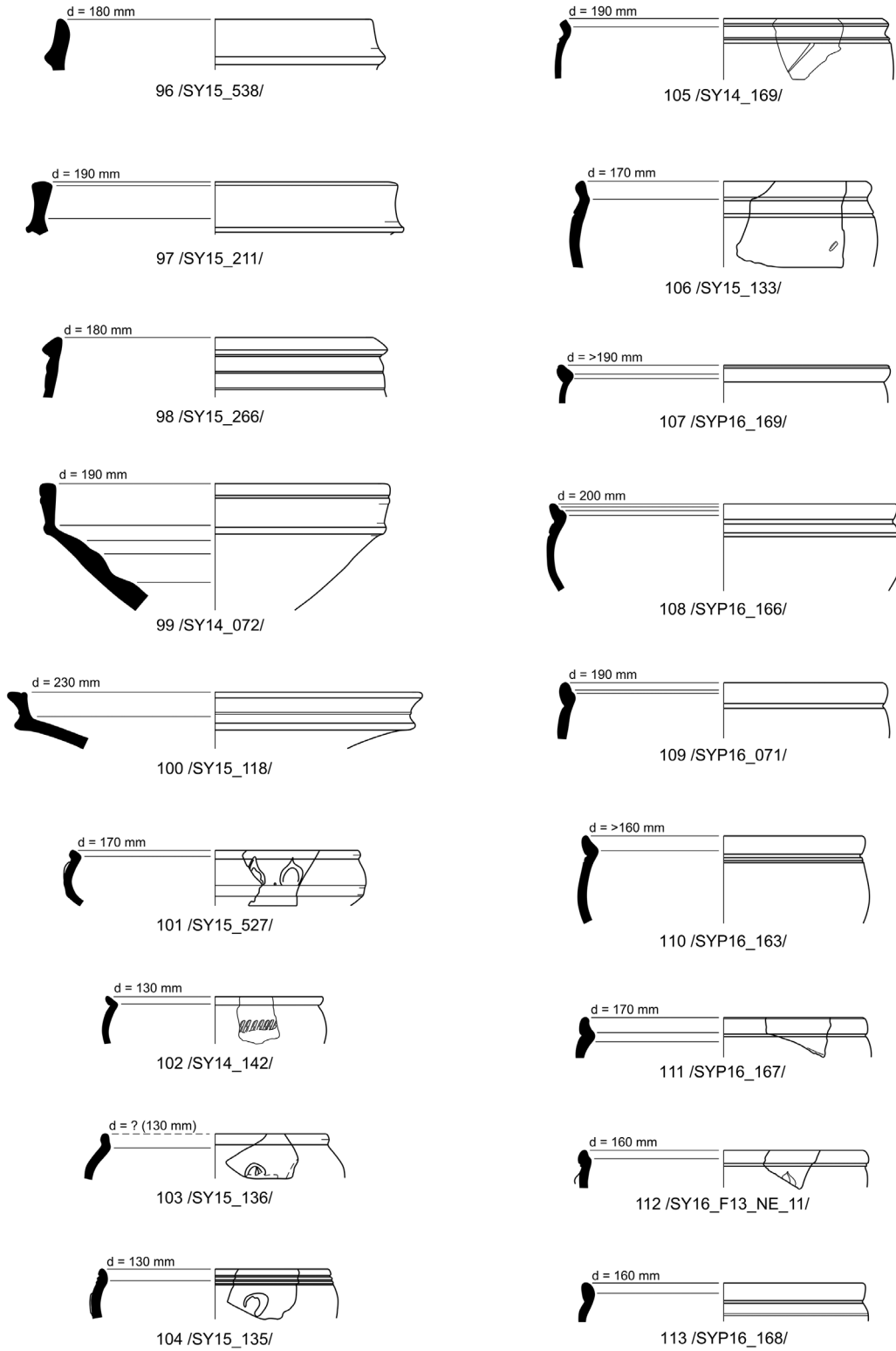


Fig. 6: Fine red-slipped ware.

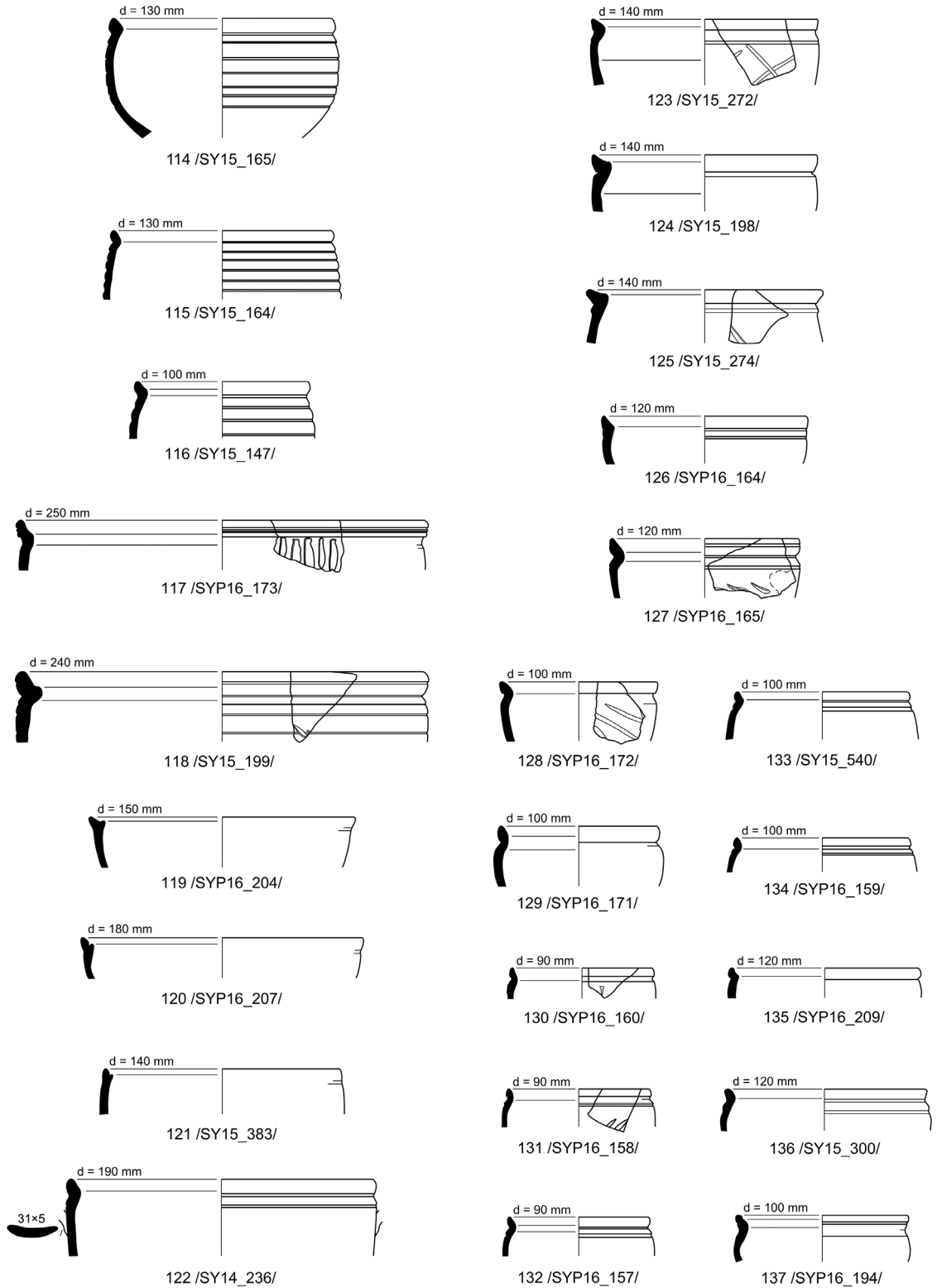


Fig. 7: Fine red-slipped ware.

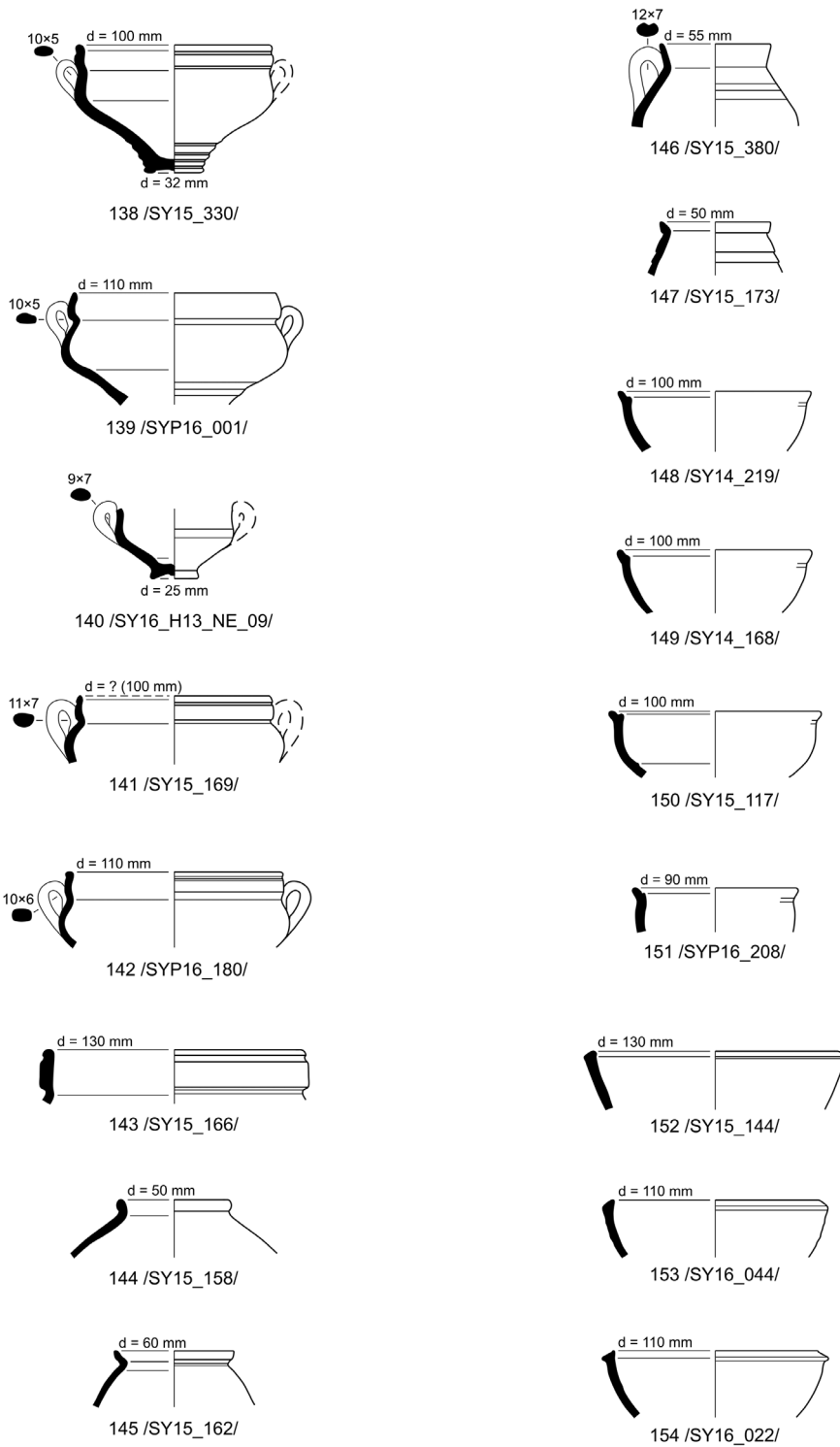


Fig. 8: Fine red-slipped ware.

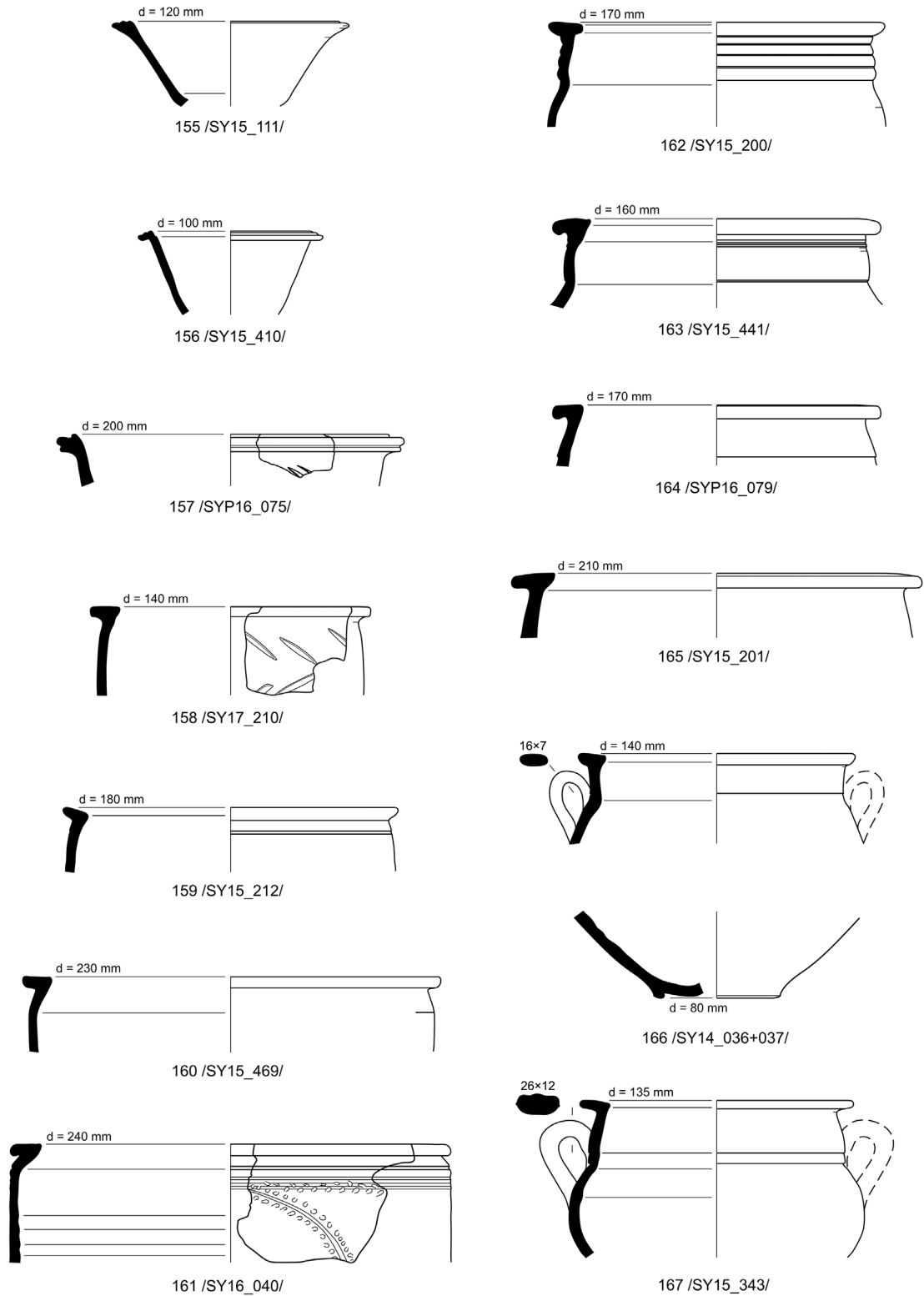
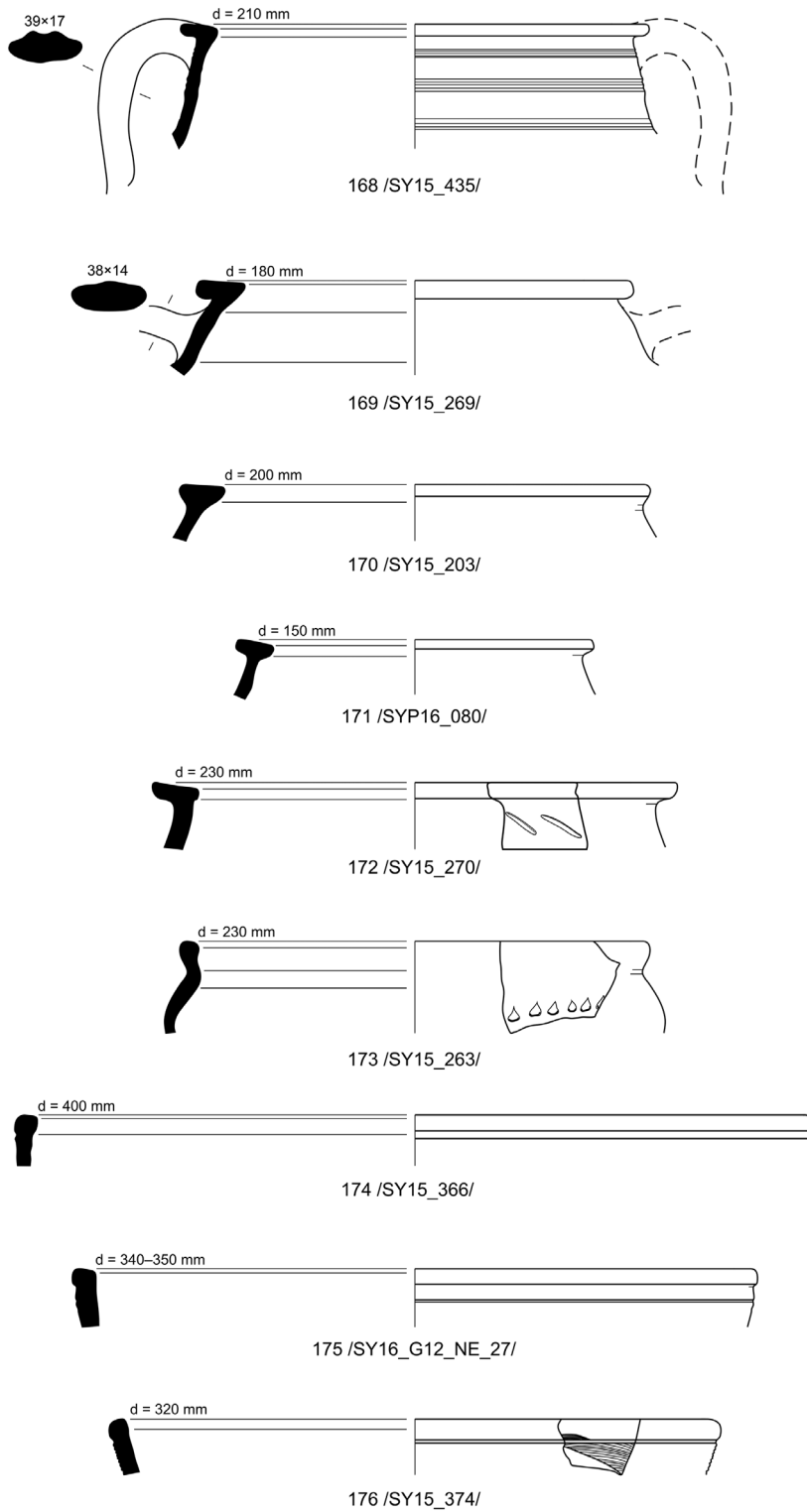
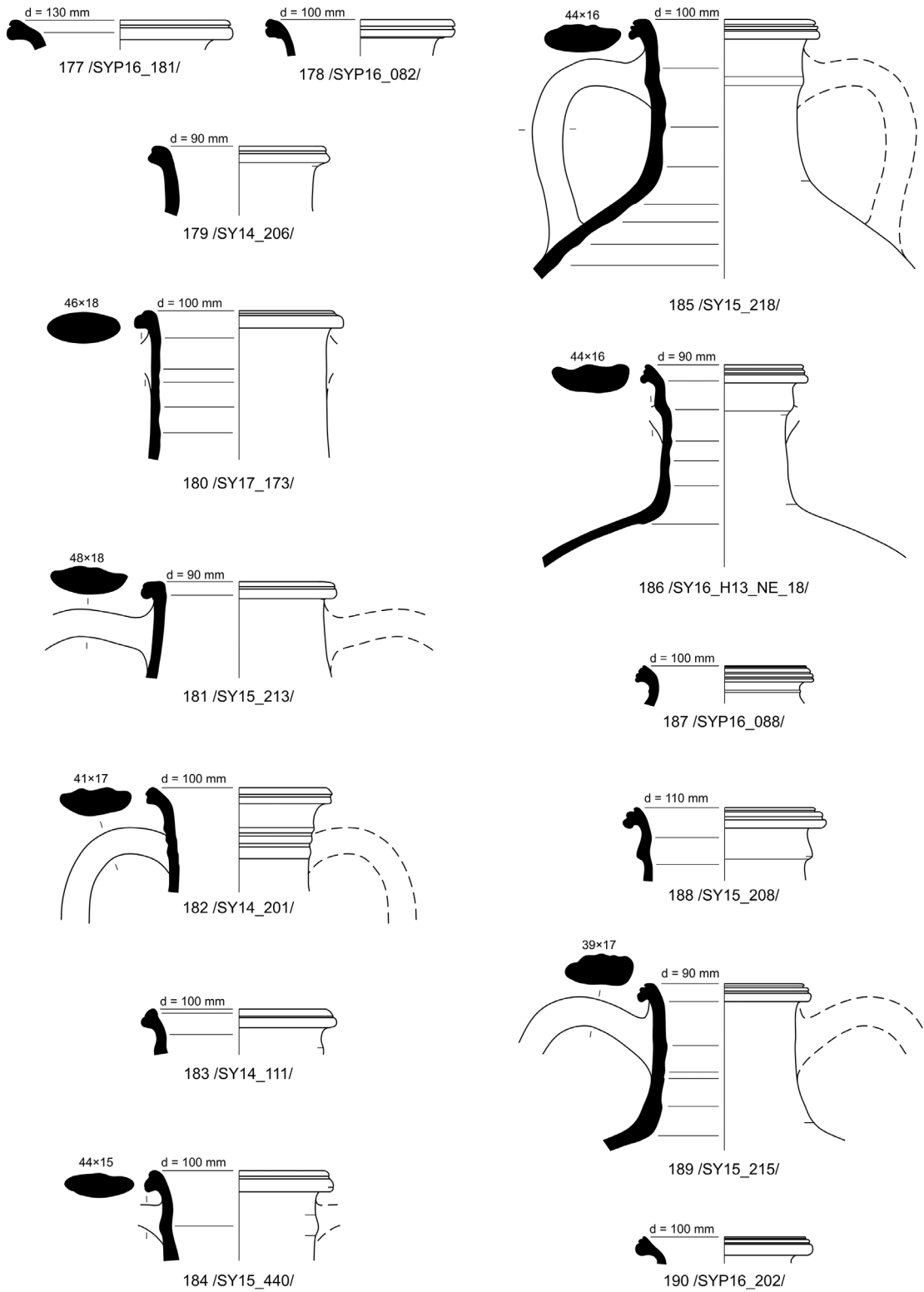


Fig. 9: Fine red-slipped ware.



**Fig. 10: Fine red-slipped ware.**





**Fig. 11: Fine red-slipped ware.**

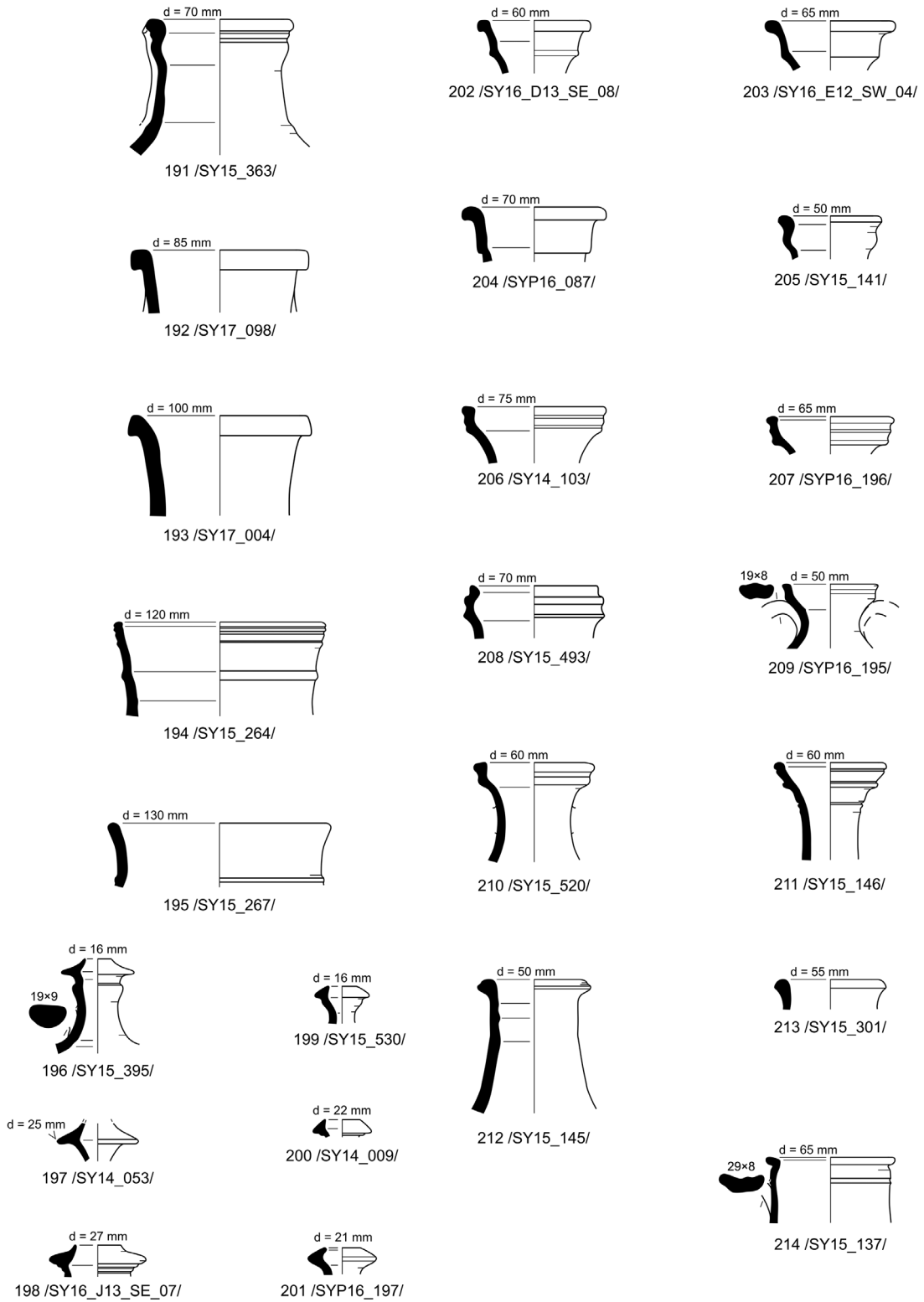
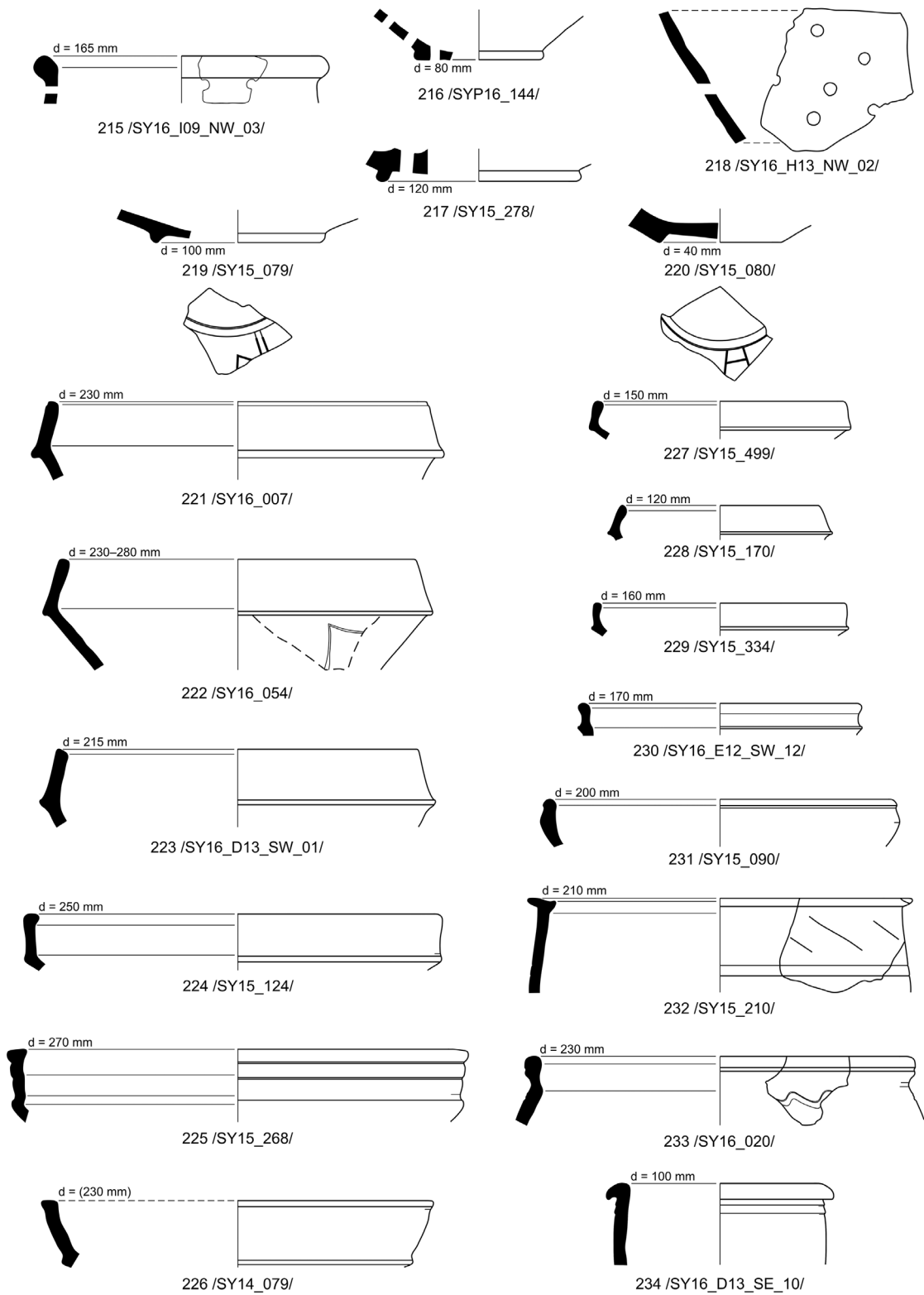


Fig. 12: Fine red-slipped ware.



**Fig. 13: Fine red-slipped ware (215-220); Common red-slipped ware (221-234).**

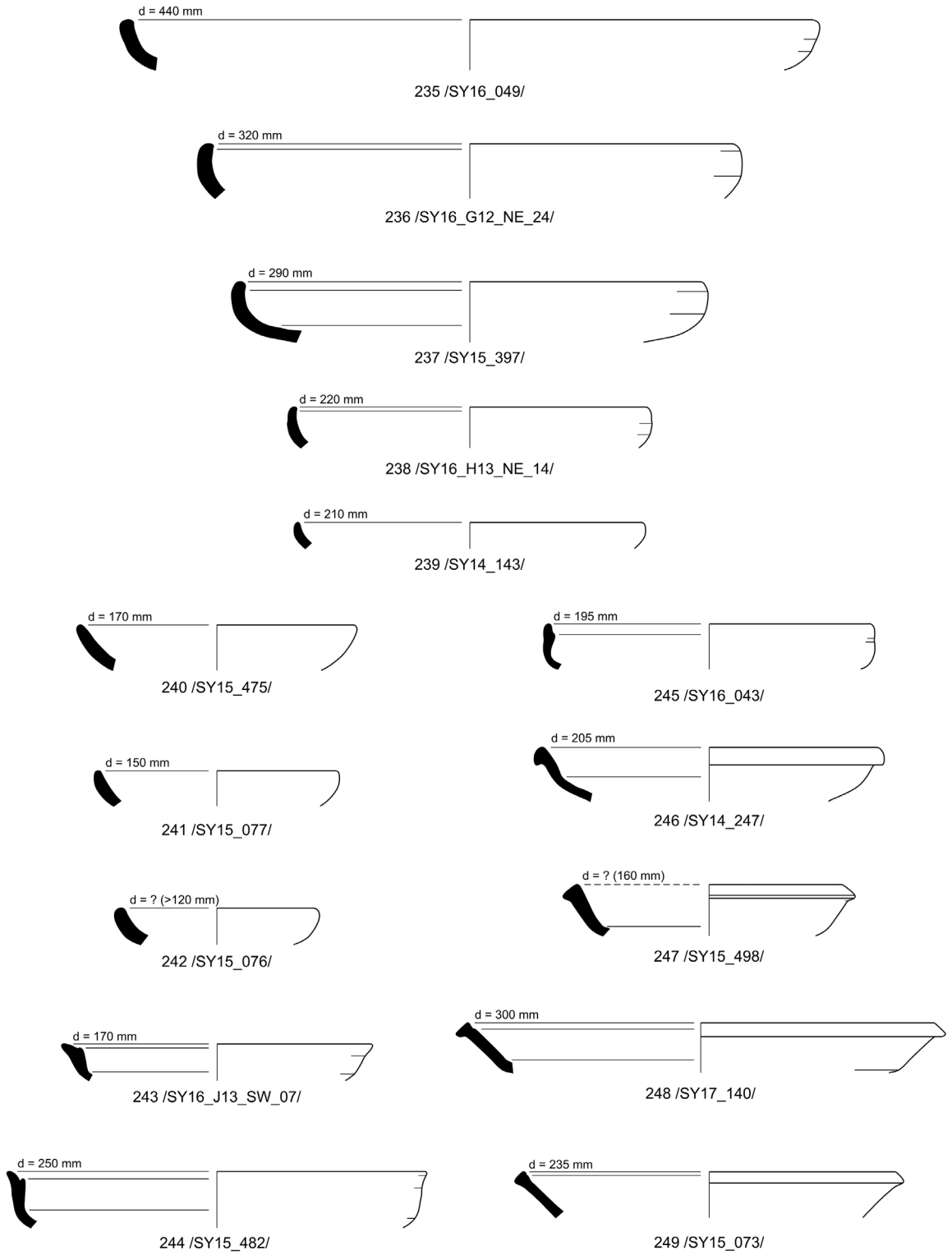


Fig. 14: Grey ware.

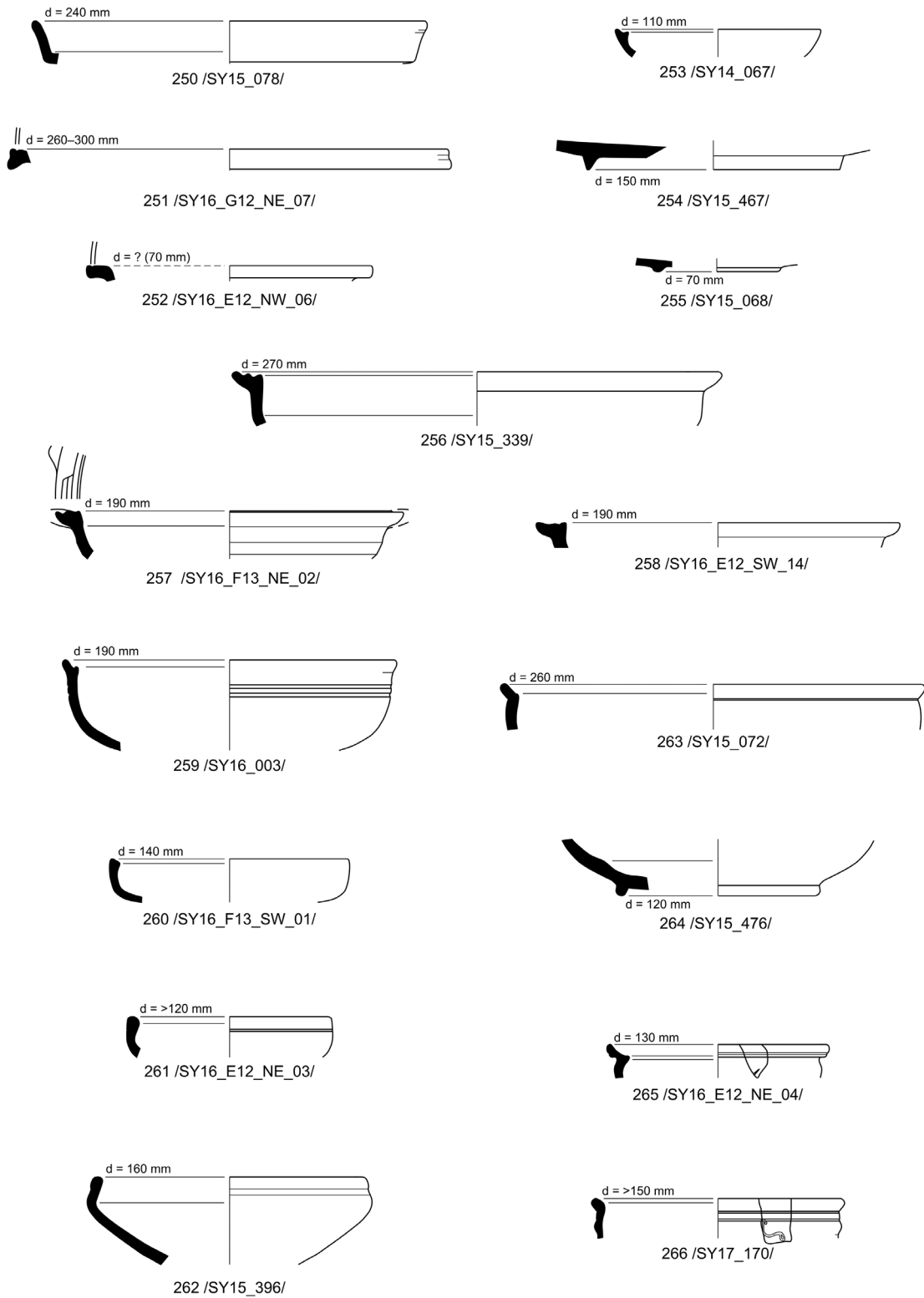


Fig. 15: Grey ware.

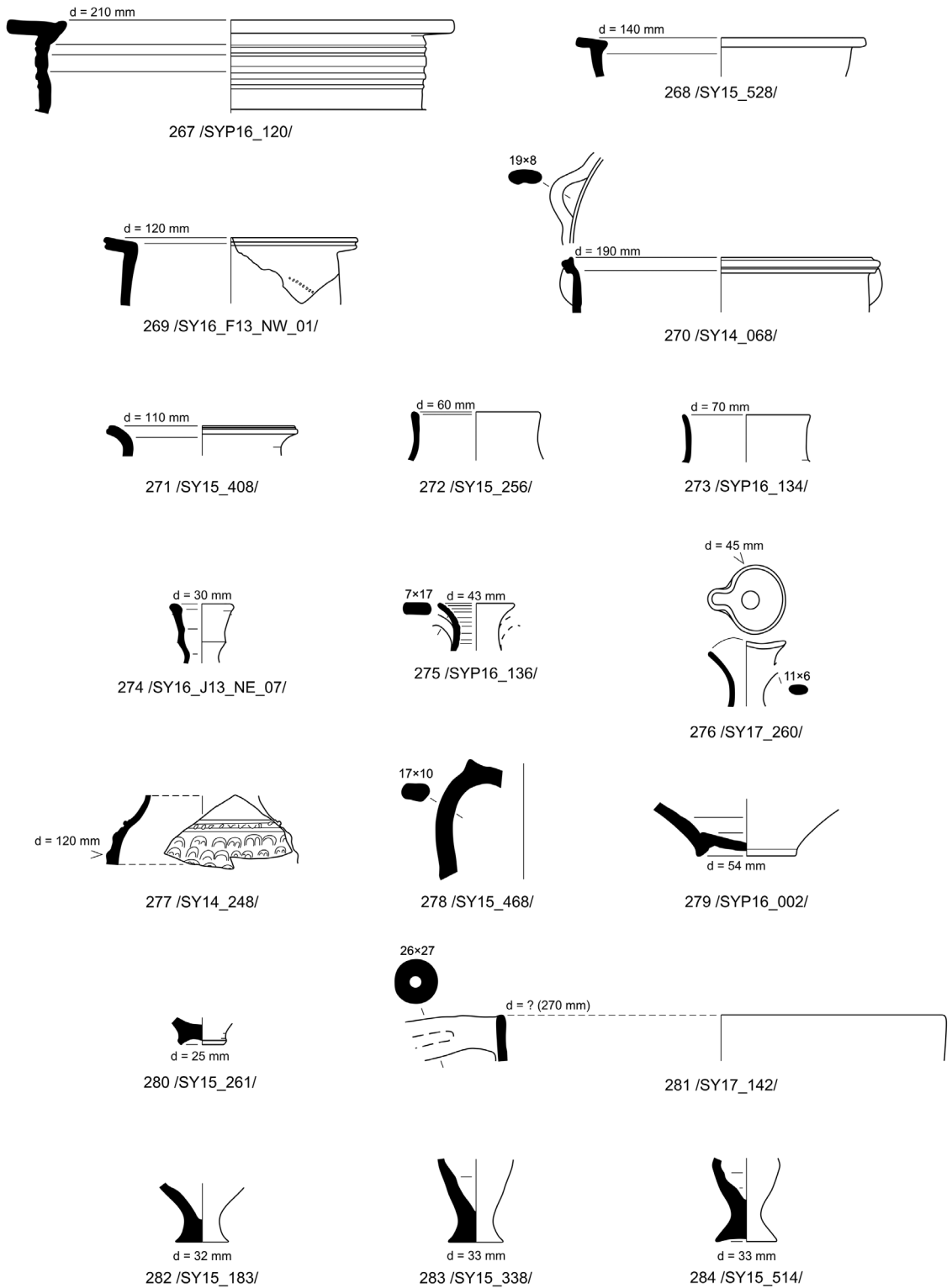


Fig. 16: Grey ware (267–281); Yellow chalky ware (282–284).



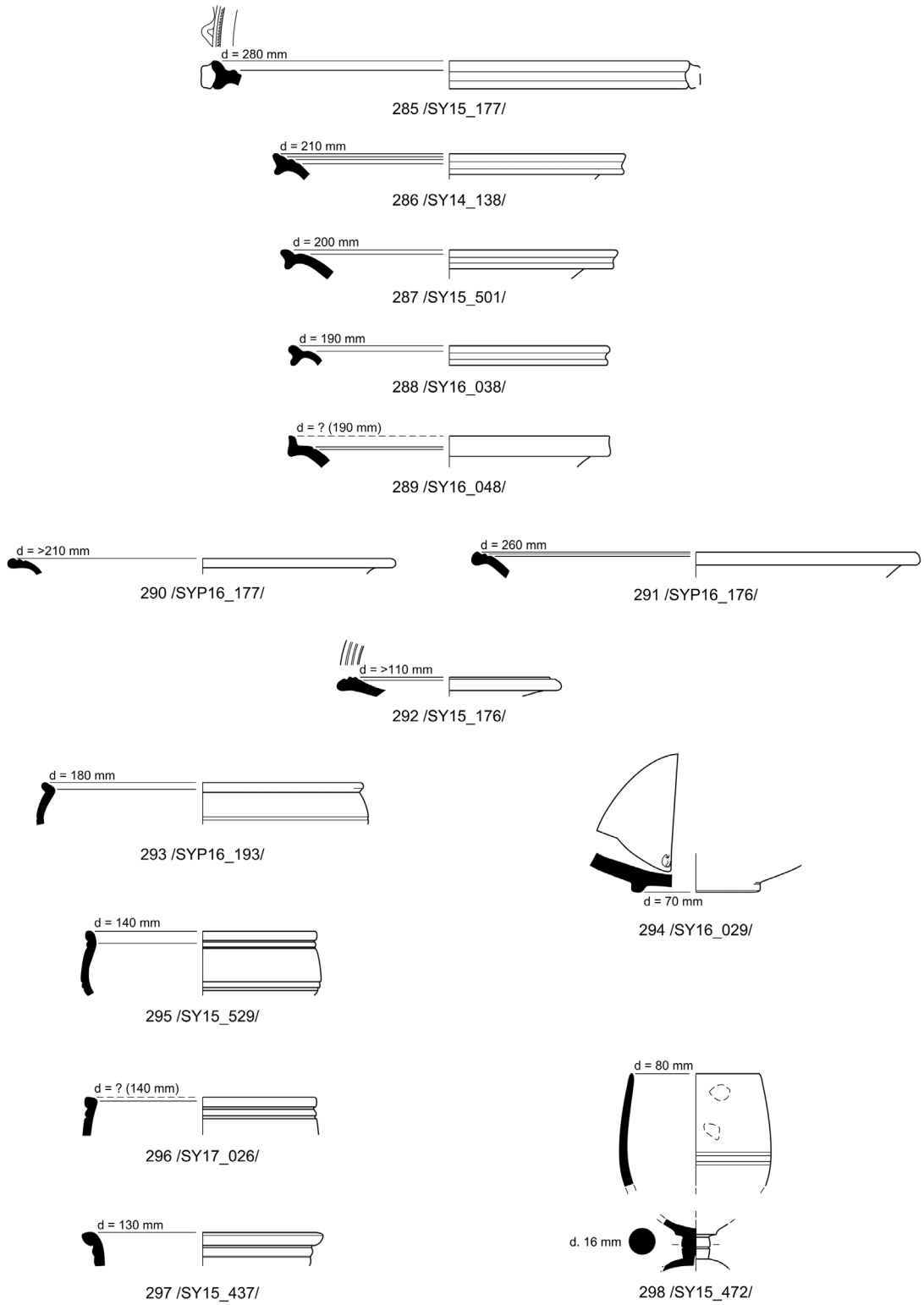


Fig. 17: Mottled ware.

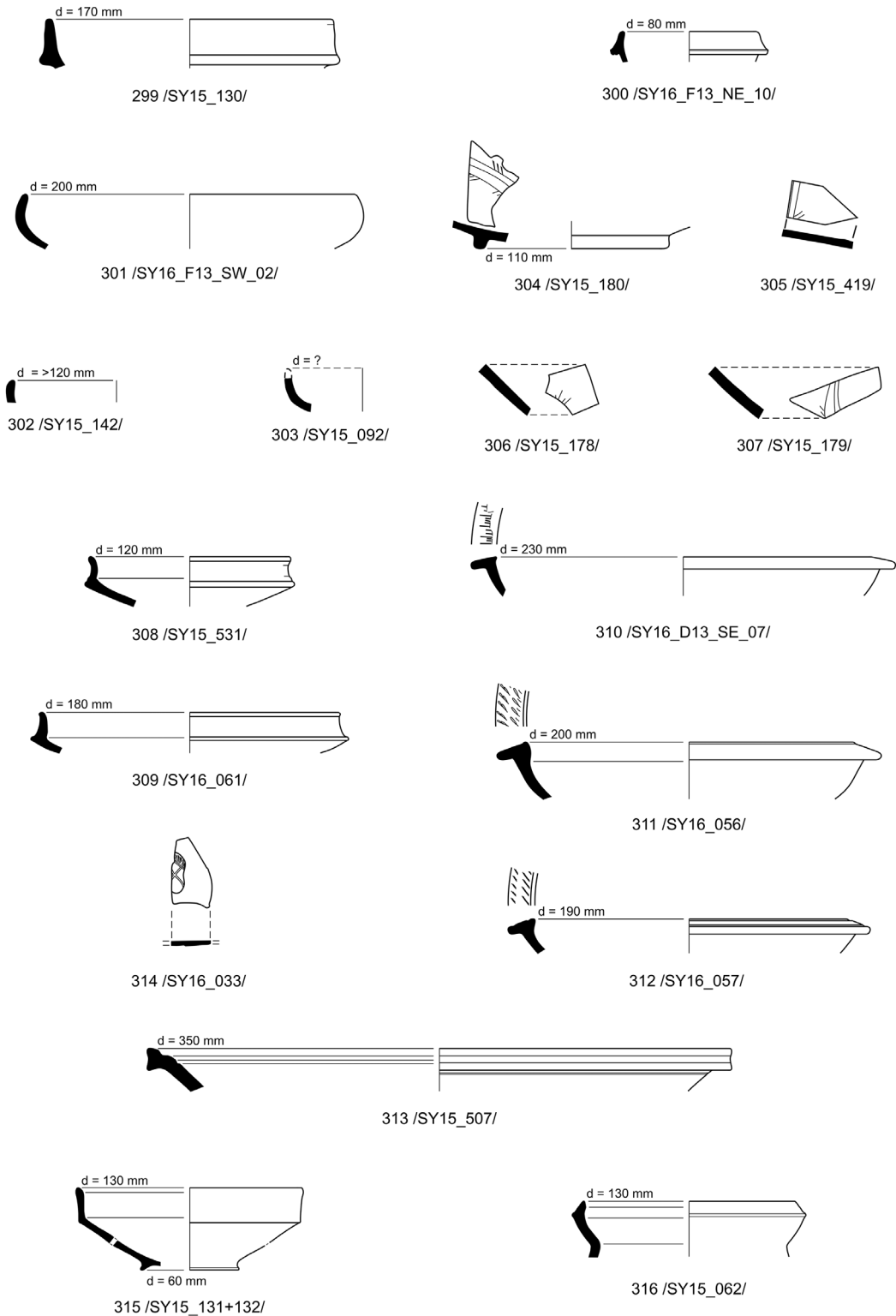
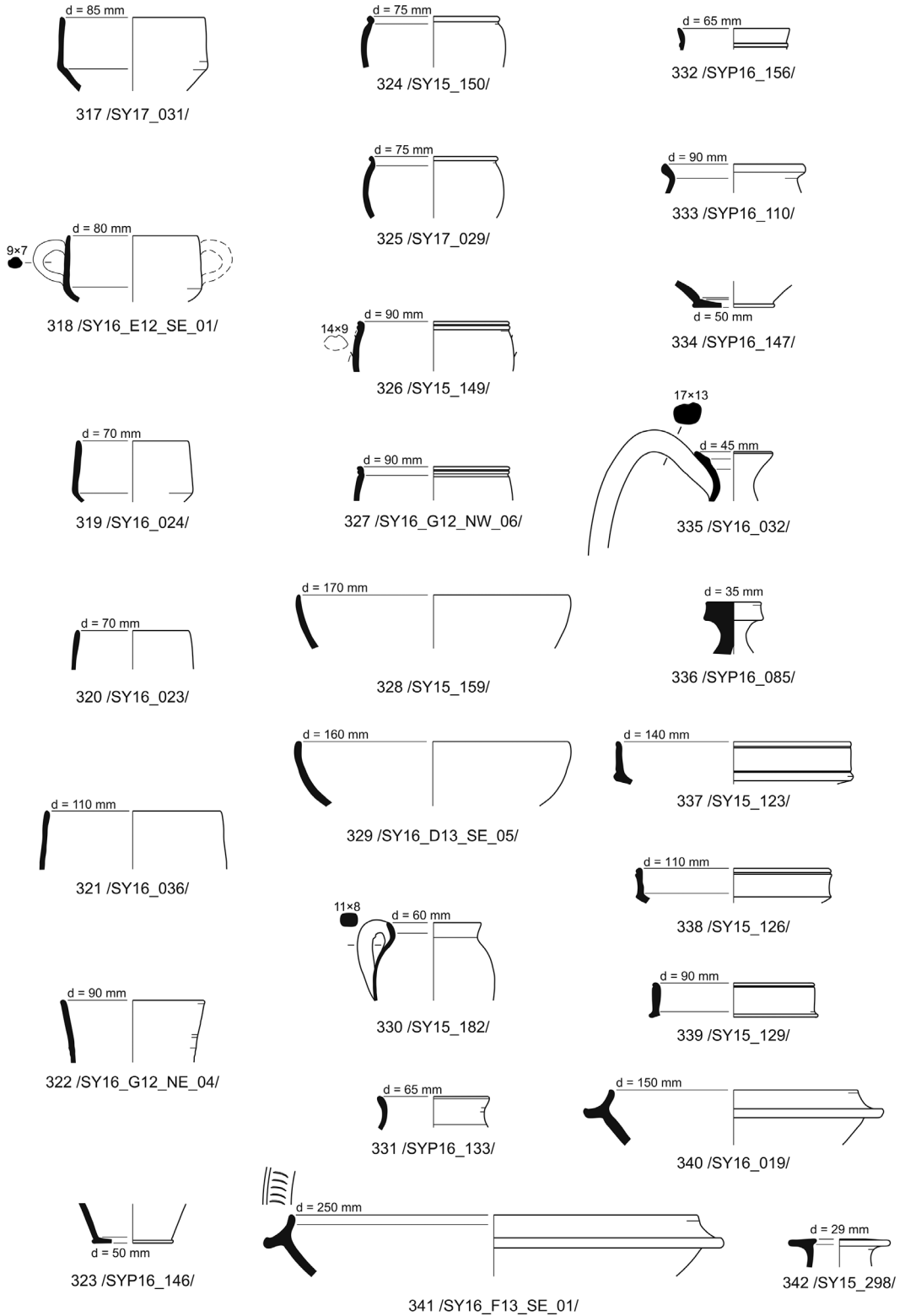
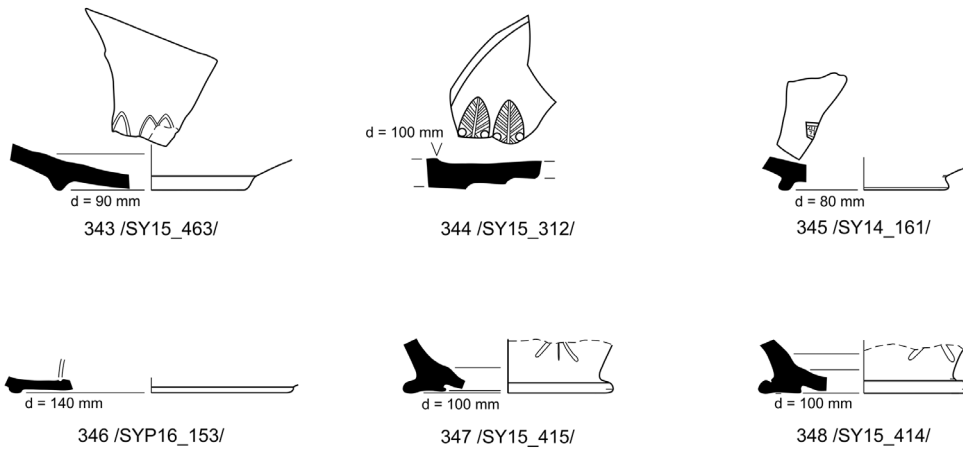


Fig. 18: Çandarlı ware / ESC (299–307); Pontic sigillata A (308–314); Knidian grey ware (315–316).



**Fig. 19: Red-slipped thin-walled ware (317-329); Thracian thin-walled ware (330-336); miscellaneous fine wares (337-342).**



**Fig. 20: Miscellaneous fine wares: African red-slipped ware? (344).**

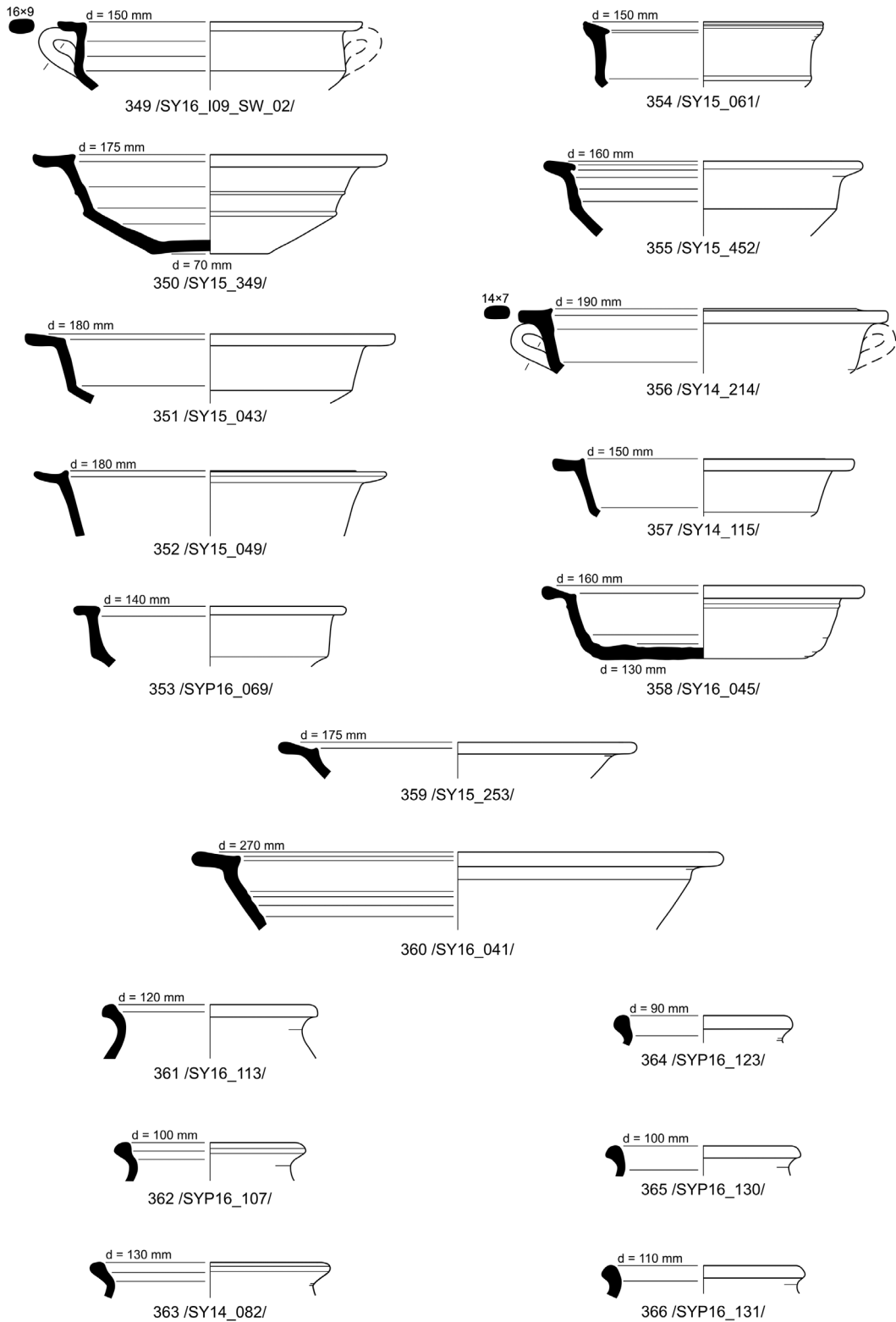


Fig. 21: Coarse cooking ware.

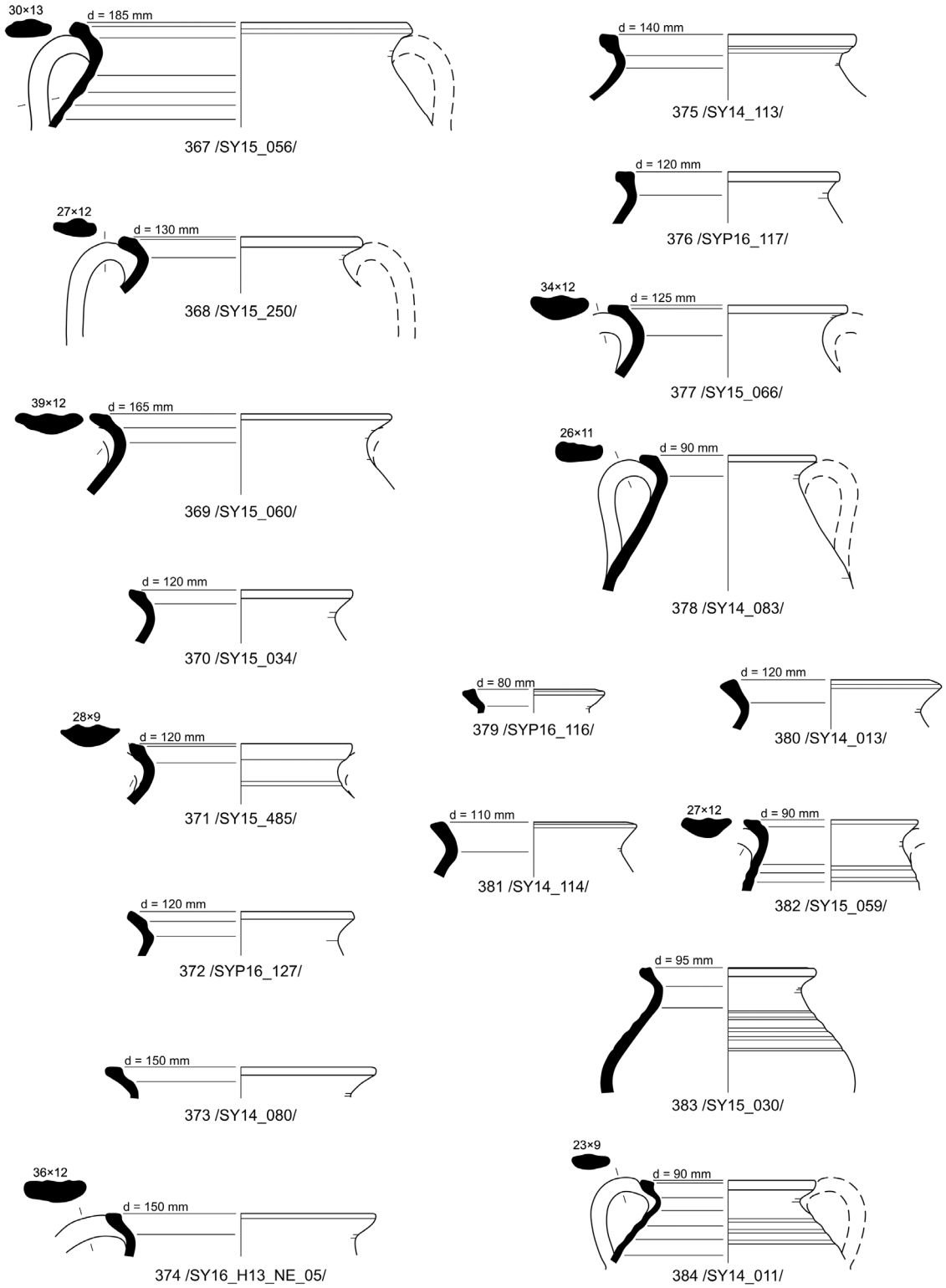


Fig. 22: Coarse cooking ware.



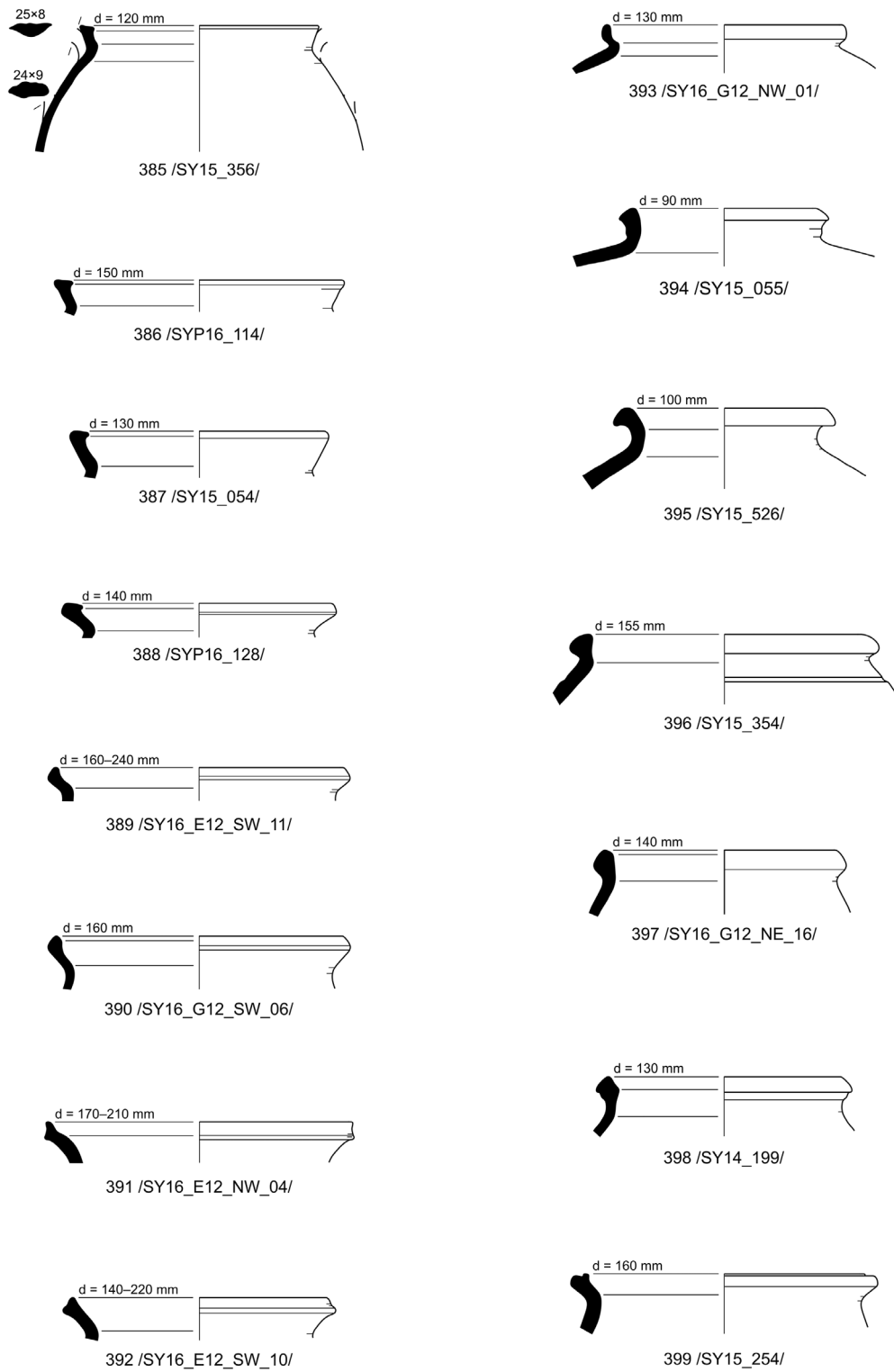
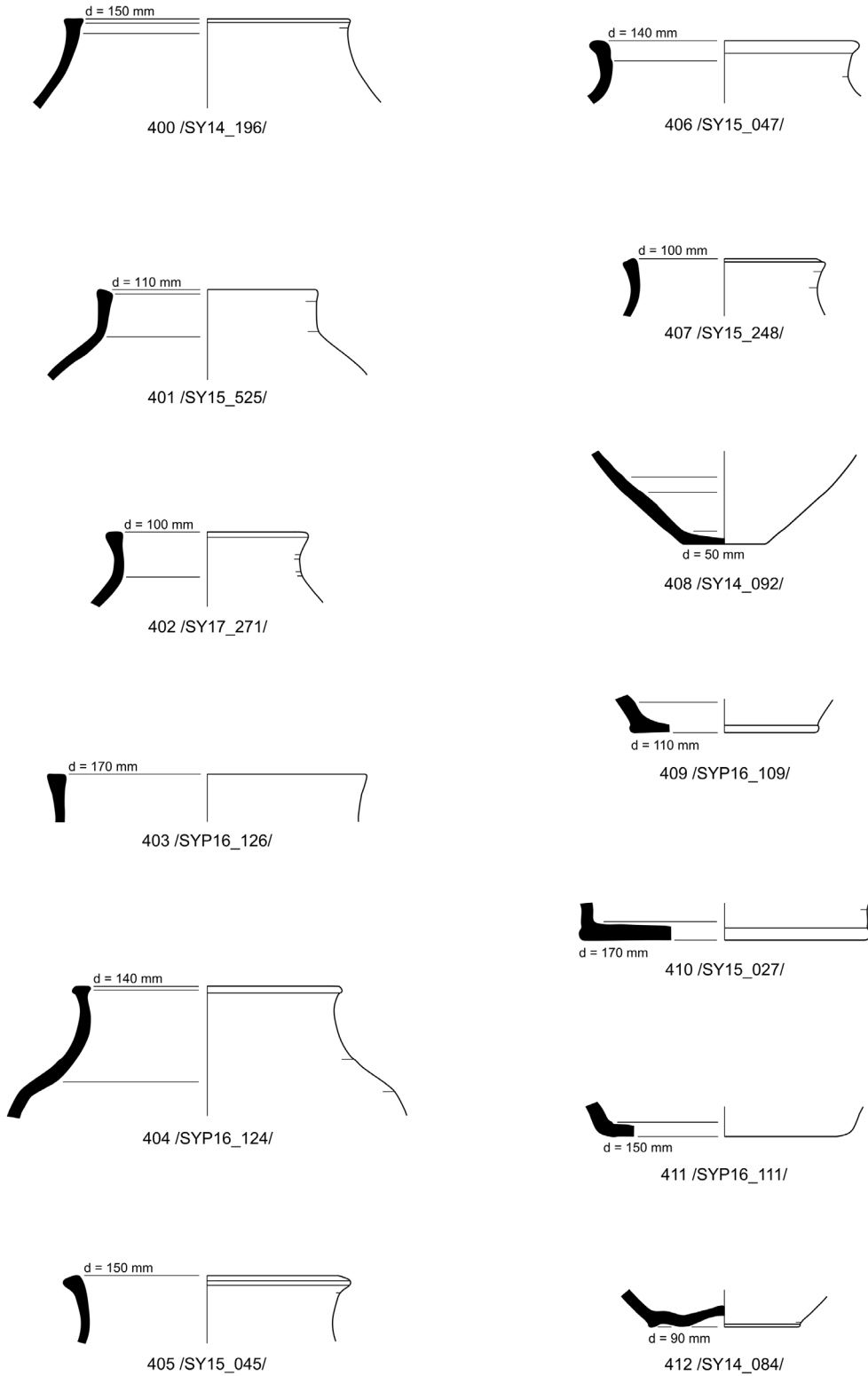


Fig. 23: Coarse cooking ware.



**Fig. 24: Coarse cooking ware.**

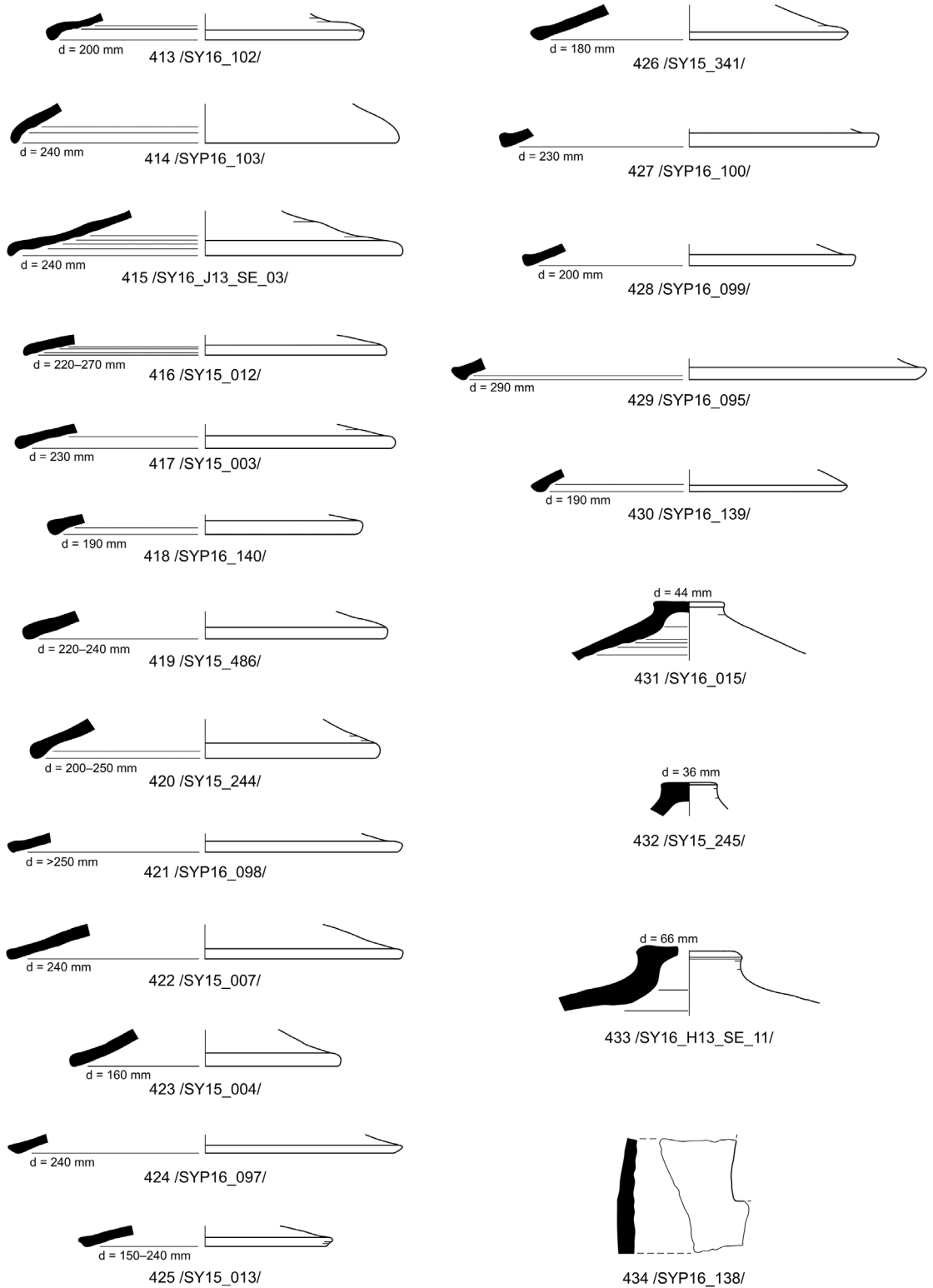
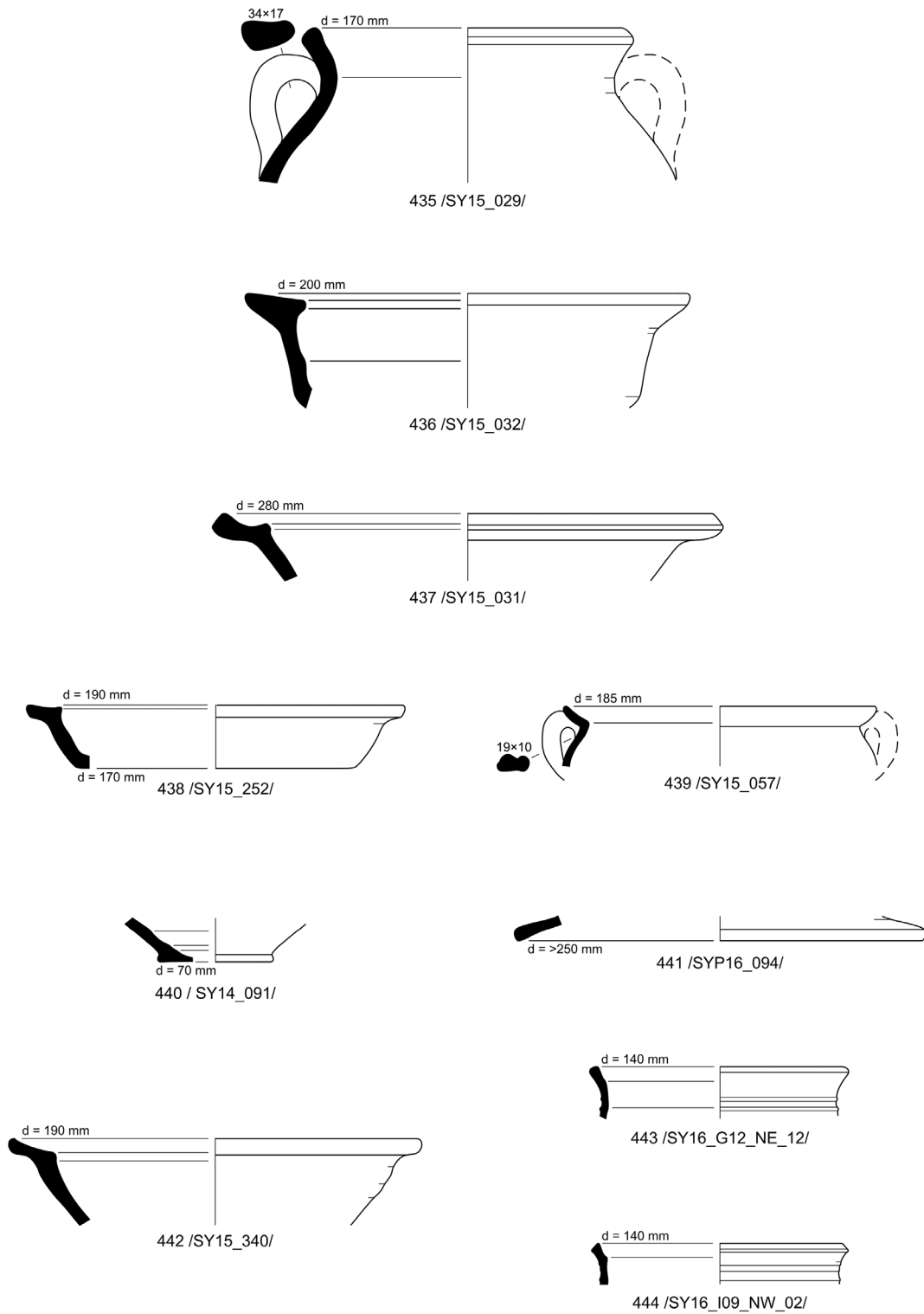


Fig. 25: Coarse cooking ware.



**Fig. 26: Golden mica ware (435-441); miscellaneous coarse cooking wares (442-444).**

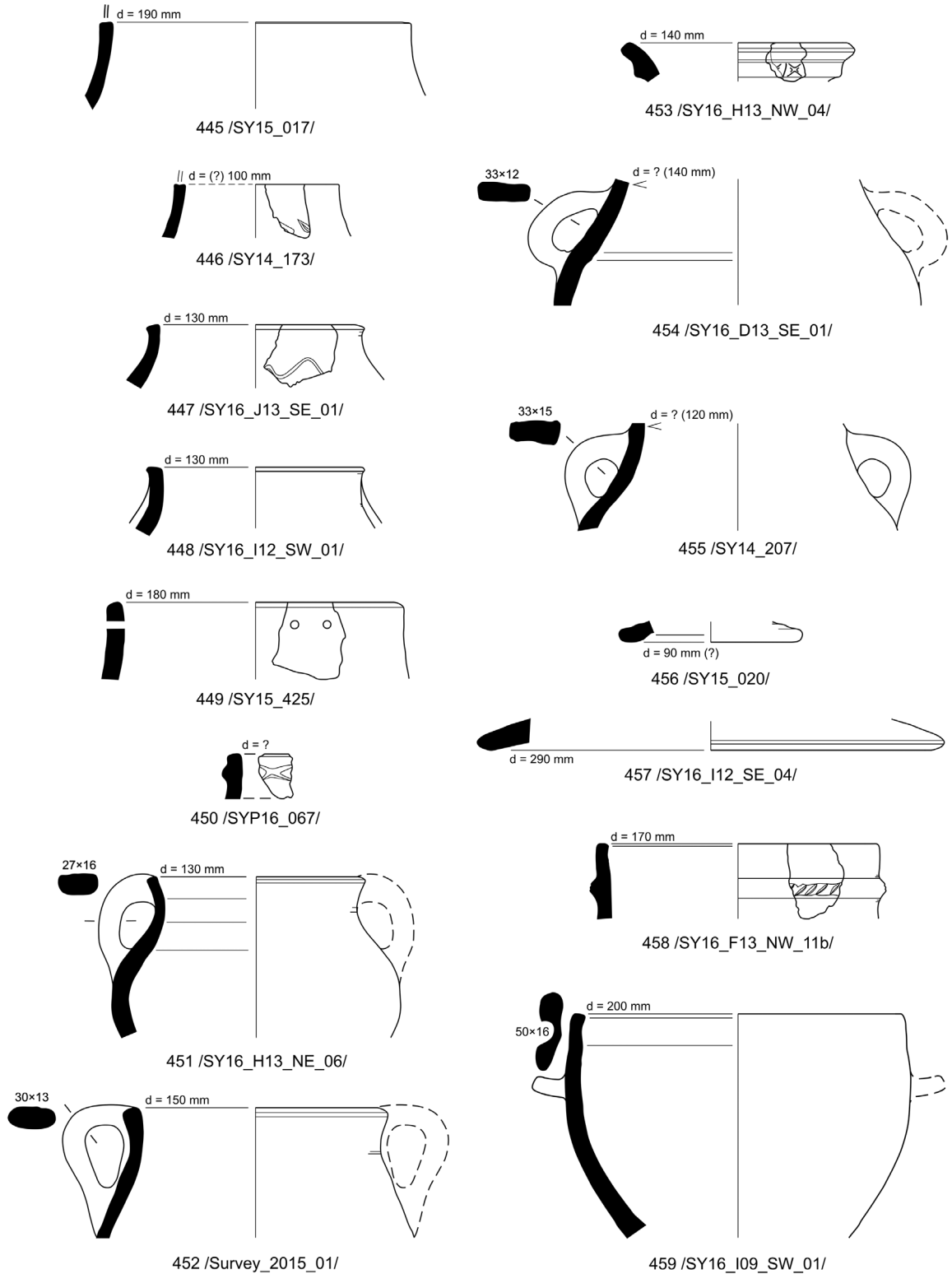


Fig. 27: Handmade pottery, Granitic ware.

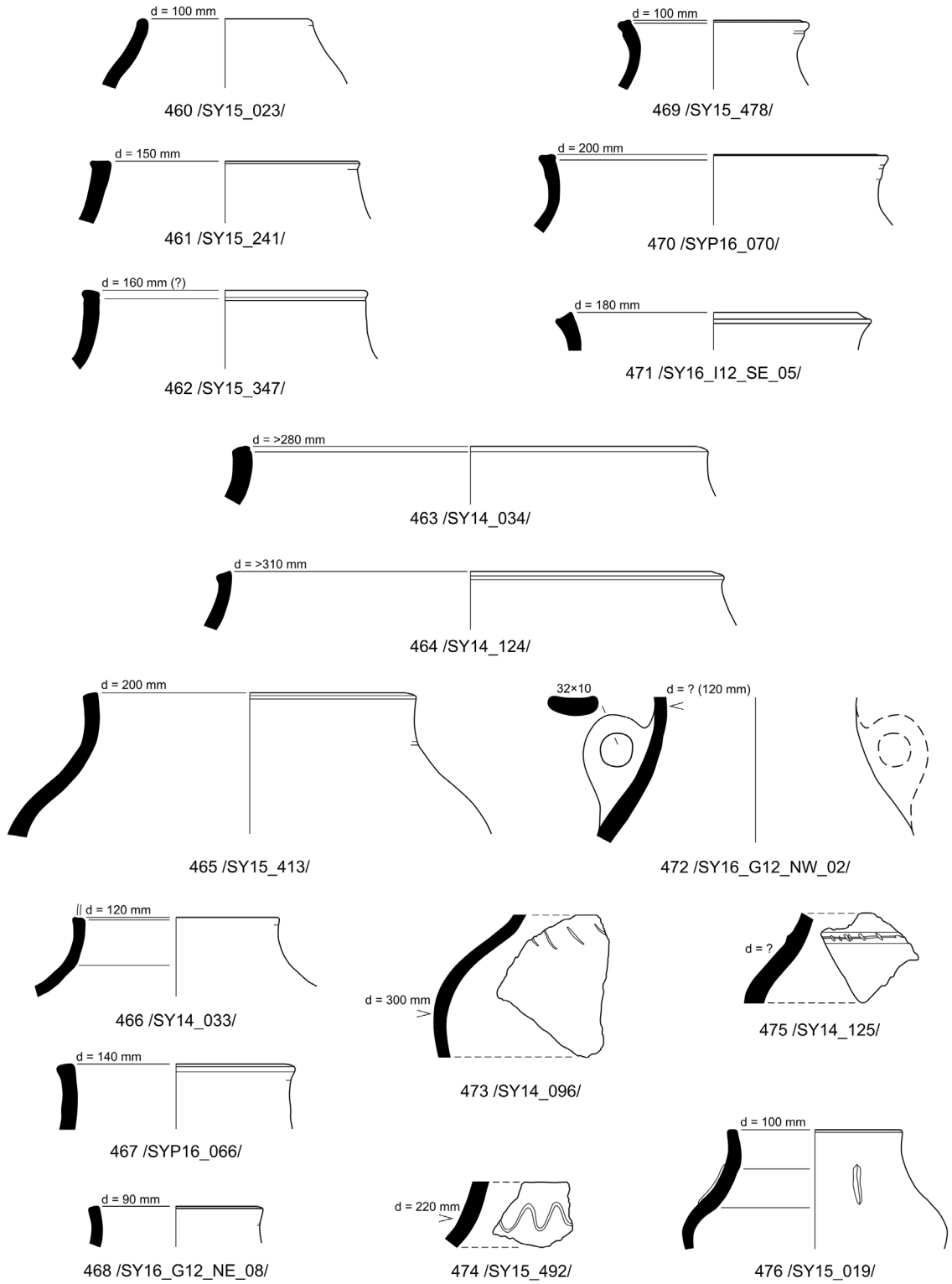


Fig. 28: Handmade pottery, Dioritic ware.



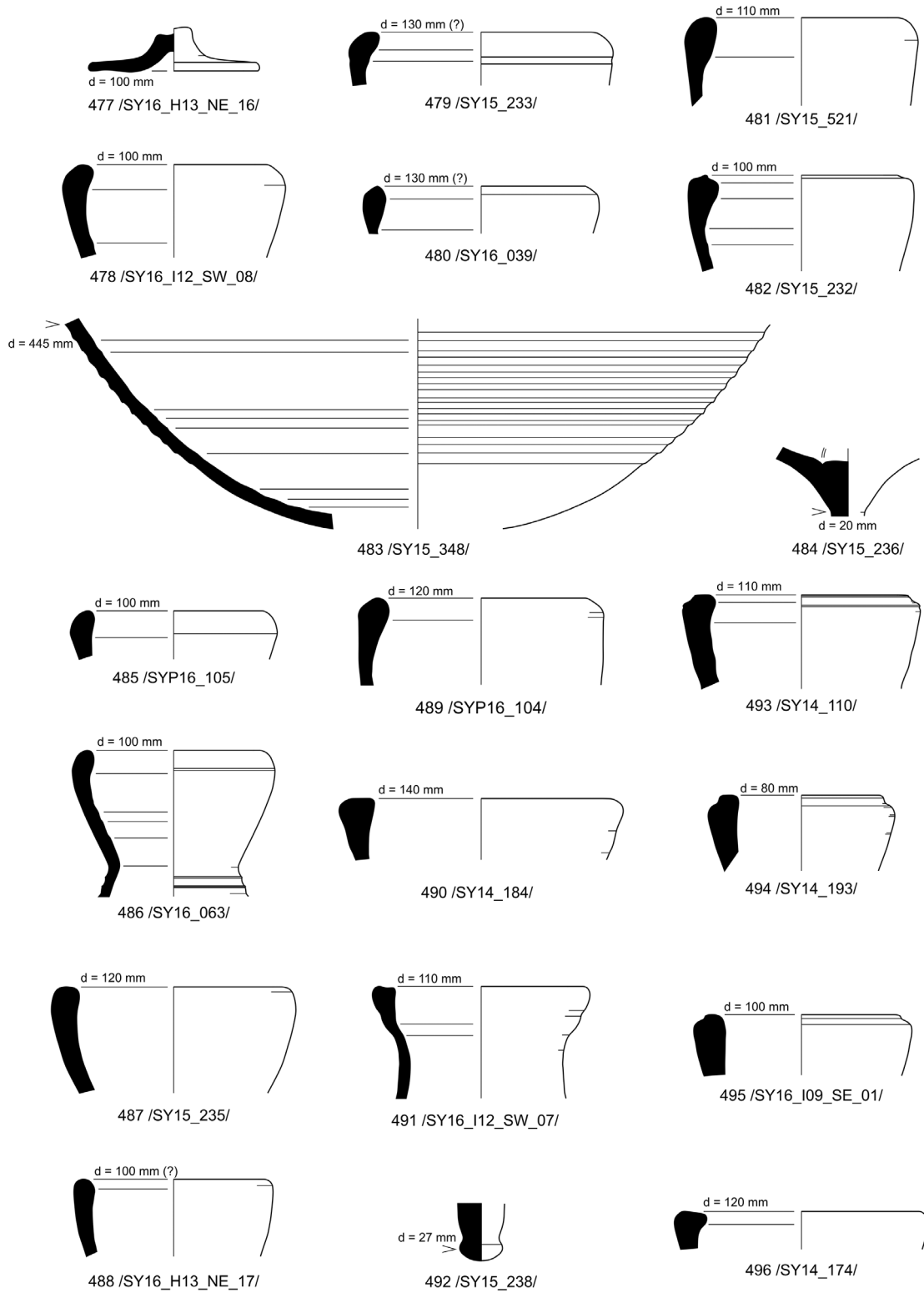
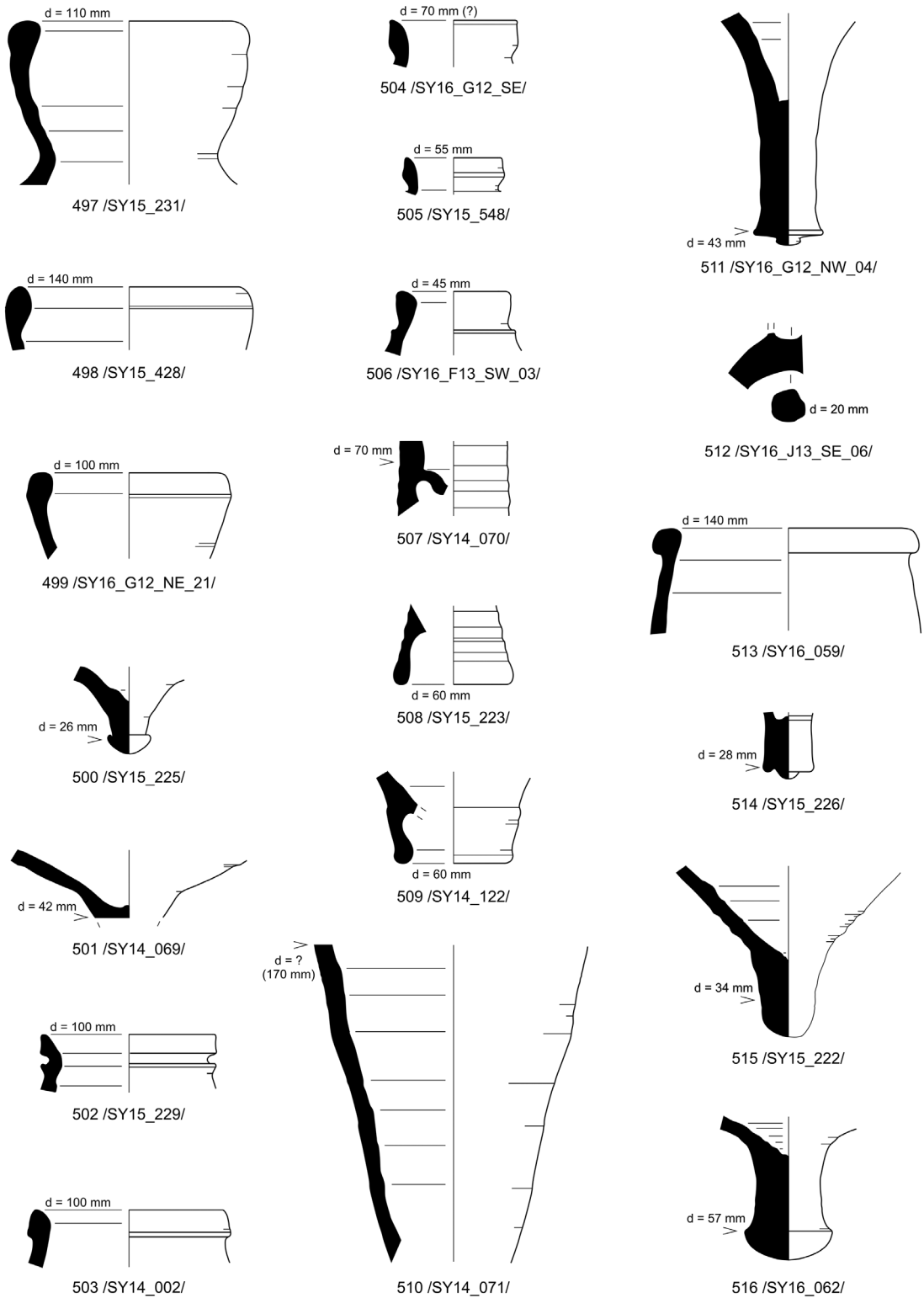


Fig. 29: Dressel 24 family amphorae.



**Fig. 30: Dressel 24 family amphorae (497–501); Kapitän II (502–510); Amphorae of Hellenistic tradition (511–514); Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean amphorae (515–516).**

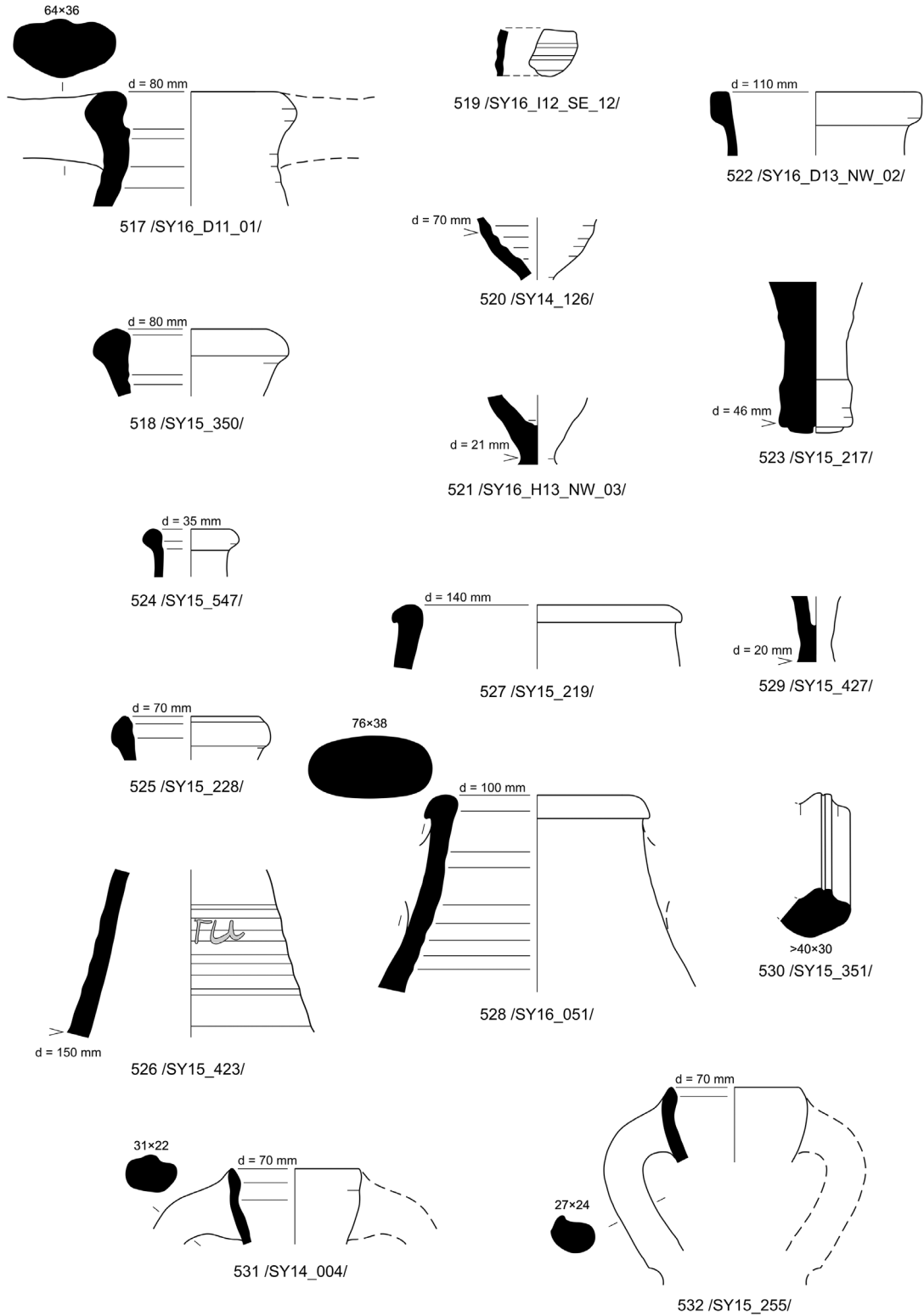
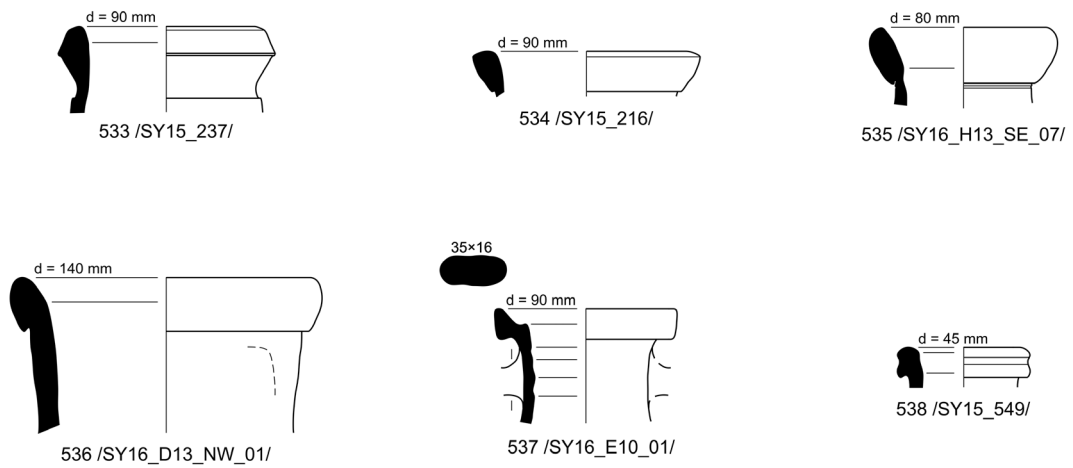


Fig. 31: Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean amphorae (517-523); Black Sea amphorae (524-532).



**Fig. 32: African amphorae (533-535); miscellaneous amphorae (536-538).**



8 /SY14\_224/



40 /SY15\_112/



69 /SY14\_058/



73 /SY15\_099/



79 /SY14\_150/



80 /SYP16\_186/



81 /SYP16\_183/



85 /SY14\_063



86 /SY15\_128/



150 /SY15\_117/



155 /SY15\_111/

**Pl. 1: Fine red-slipped ware. Common appearance (8, 40, 73, 80, 155); double dipping (69, 85, 150); hemispherical bowl with bottom burned from kiln stacking (79, 81).**



138 /SY15\_330/



139 /SYP16\_001/



142 /SYP16\_180/



182 /SY14\_201/



185 /SY15\_218/

**Pl. 2: Fine red-slipped ware. Common appearance (142, 182); double dipping (139); double dipping with metallic glance (138); brush marks (185).**





221 /SY16\_007/



224 /SY15\_124/



228 /SY15\_170/



237 /SY15\_397/



242 /SY15\_076/



244 /SY15\_482/



250 /SY15\_078/



259 /SY16\_003/

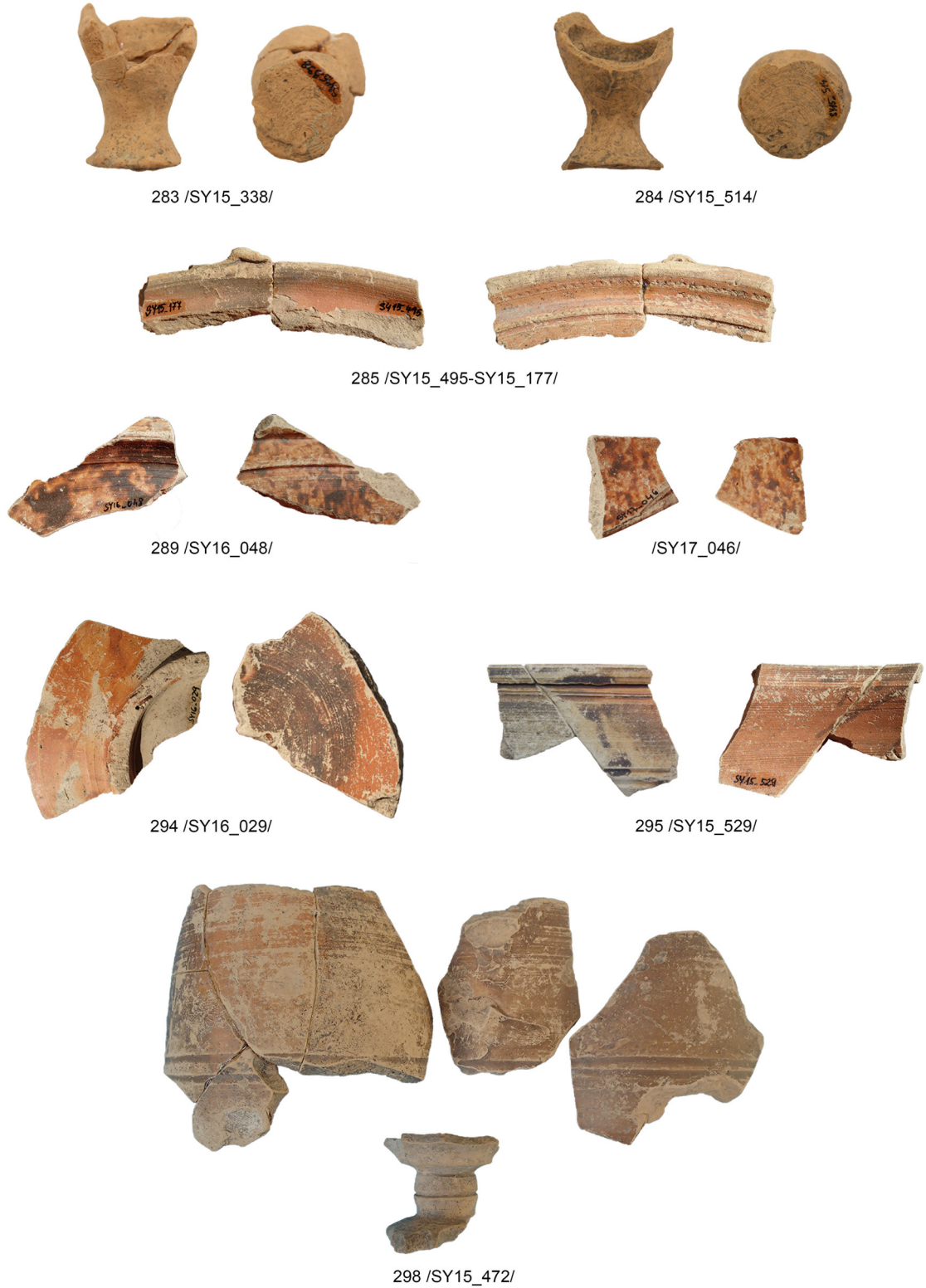


275 /SY16\_136/



277 /SY14\_248/

Pl. 3: Common red-slipped ware (221-228); Grey ware of different colours (237-277).



**Pl. 4: Yellow chalky ware (283–284); Mottled ware (285–298), of better quality (289, SY17\_046) and of lower quality (285, 294–295) execution.**



300 /SY16\_F13\_N\_10/



301 /SY16\_F13\_SW\_02/



308 /SY15\_531/



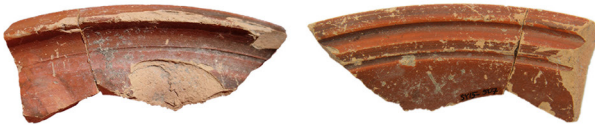
309 /SY16\_061/



311 /SY16\_056/



312 /SY16\_057/



313 /SY15\_507/



314 /SY16\_033/



316 /SY15\_062/



321 /SY16\_036/



322 /SY16\_G12\_NE\_04/



324 /SY15\_150/



329 /SY16\_D13\_SE\_05/

**Pl. 5: Çandarlı ware / ESC (300-301); Pontic sigillata A (308-314); Knidian grey ware (316); Red-slipped thin-walled ware (321-329).**





330 /SY15\_182/



335 /SY16\_032/



336 /SYP16\_085/



337 /SY15\_123/



338 /SY15\_126/



339 /SY15\_129/



340 /SY16\_019/



341 /SY16\_F13\_SE\_01/



343 /SY15\_463/



344 /SY15\_312/



345 /SY14\_161/

**Pl. 6: Thracian thin-walled ware (330-336); miscellaneous fine wares (337-345): Colour coated ware? (340-341), African red-slipped ware? (344).**



350 /SY15\_349/



383 /SY15\_030/



406 /SY15\_047/



422 /SY15\_007/

Pl. 7: Coarse cooking ware of normal fabric (350-406); Coarse cooking ware lid of finer fabric (422).



435 /SY15\_029/



436 /SY15\_032/



437 /SY15\_031/



438 /SY15\_252/



439 /SY15\_057/



442 /SY15\_340/

Pl. 8: Golden mica ware (435-439); miscellaneous coarse cooking ware (442).





448 /SY16\_I12\_SW\_01/



473 /SY14\_096/

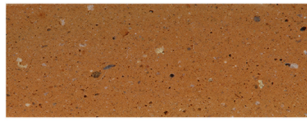


459 /SY16\_I09\_SW\_01/



526 /SY15\_423/

**Pl. 9: Handmade pottery (448-473), Granitic ware (448), Granitic ware with golden mica (459), Dioritic ware (473); Sinopean transport amphora with *tituli picti*.**



8 /SY14\_224/



81 /SYP16\_183/



82 /SY15\_297/



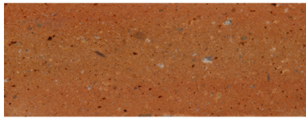
86 /SY15\_128/



139 /SYP16\_001/



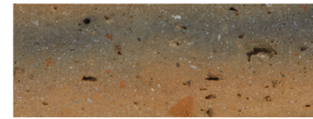
142 /SYP16\_180/



168 /SY15\_435/



221 /SY16\_007/



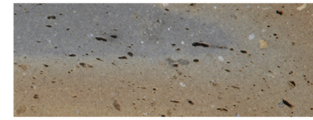
223 /SY16\_D13\_SW\_01/



224 /SY15\_124/



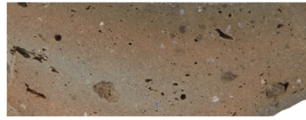
228 /SY15\_170/



236 /SY16\_G12\_NE\_24/



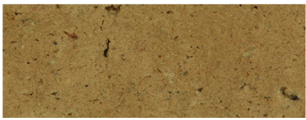
237 /SY15\_397/



244 /SY15\_482/



248 /SY17\_140/



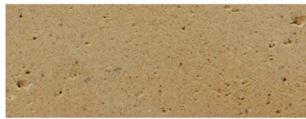
283 /SY15\_338/



285 /SY15\_177/



291 /SYP16\_176/



294 /SY16\_029/



298 /SY15\_472/



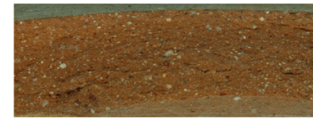
300 /SY16\_F13\_NE\_10/



308 /SY15\_531/



309 /SY16\_061/



316 /SY15\_062/

0  10 mm

**Pl. 10: Fine red-slipped ware (8–168); Common red-slipped ware (221–228); Grey ware (236–248); Yellow chalky ware (283); Mottled ware (285–298); Çandarlı ware / ESC (300); Pontic sigillata A (308–309); Knidian grey ware (316).**

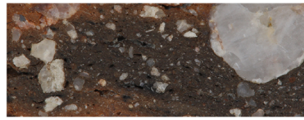




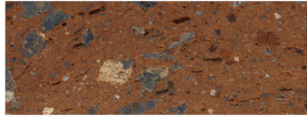
**Pl. 11: Red-slipped thin-walled ware (318–329); Thracian thin-walled ware (335); miscellaneous fine ware (339); Coarse cooking ware (349–420); Golden mica ware (435–438); miscellaneous coarse ware (442); handmade pottery, Granitic ware (448–452).**



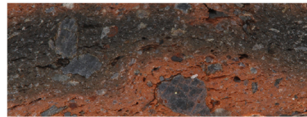
455 /SY14\_207/



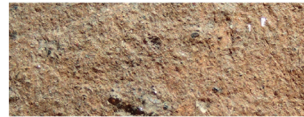
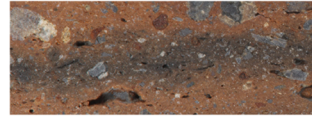
459 /SY16\_I09\_SW\_01/

459 /SY16\_I09\_SW\_01/  
SURFACE464 /SY14\_124/  
CUT464 /SY14\_124/  
BREAK

465 /SY15\_413/



472 /SY16\_G12\_NW\_02/

472 /SY16\_G12\_NW\_02/  
SURFACE

473 /SY14\_096/



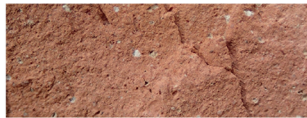
478 /SY16\_I12\_SW\_08/



482 /SY15\_232/



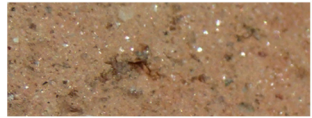
484 /SY15\_236/



486 /SY16\_063/



487 /SY15\_235/

487 /SY15\_235/  
SURFACE

489 /SYP16\_104/

489 /SYP16\_104/  
SURFACE

490 /SY14\_184/



491 /SY16\_I12\_SE\_07/



492 /SY15\_238/



493 /SY14\_110/



495 /SY16\_I09\_SE\_01/



496 /SY14\_174/



497 /SY15\_231/

0  10 mm

**Pl. 12: Handmade pottery, Granitic ware (455), Granitic ware with golden mica (459), Dioritic ware (464-473); transport amphorae of Dressel 24 family (478-497) with red clay and a grey surface (478-484), with a micaceous fabric (486-492), with a light fabric (493-496), with a normal fabric (497).**





498 /SY15\_428/



499 /SY16\_G12\_NE\_21/



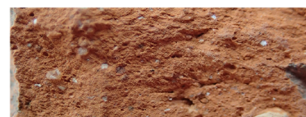
500 /SY15\_225/



501 /SY14\_069/



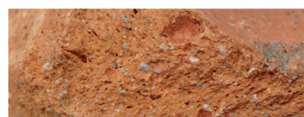
502 /SY15\_229/



503 /SY14\_002/



504 /SY16\_G12\_SE/



505 /SY15\_548/



506 /SY16\_F13\_SW\_03/



507 /SY14\_070/



508 /SY15\_223/



509 /SY14\_122/



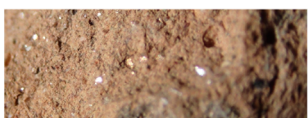
511 /SY16\_G12\_NW\_04/



512 /SY16\_J13\_SE\_06/



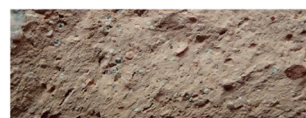
513 /SY16\_059/



514 /SY15\_226/



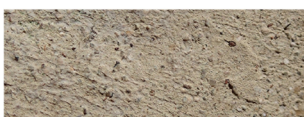
515 /SY15\_222/



516 /SY16\_062/



517 /SY16\_D11\_01/



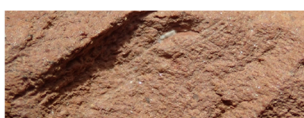
517 /SY16\_D11\_01/  
SURFACE



518 /SY15\_350/



519 /SY16\_I12\_SE\_12/  
SURFACE



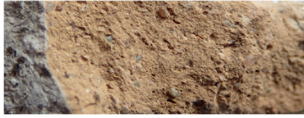
520 /SY14\_126/



520 /SY14\_126/  
SURFACE

0 ————— 10 mm

**Pl. 13: Transport amphorae of Dressel 24 family (498-501) with a normal fabric (498-499), Dressel 24 family unclassified toes (500-501); Kapitän II (502-509); Amphorae of Hellenistic tradition (511-514); Eastern Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean amphorae (515-520).**



522 /SY16\_D13\_NW\_02/

525 /SY15\_228/  
SURFACE

527 /SY15\_219/

528 /SY16\_051/  
SURFACE529 /SY15\_427/  
SURFACE

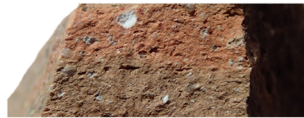
530 /SY15\_351/

532 /SY15\_255/  
SURFACE

533 /SY15\_237/

533 /SY15\_237/  
SURFACE

534 /SY15\_216/



535 /SY16\_H13\_SE\_07/

535 /SY16\_H13\_SE\_07/  
SURFACE

536 /SY16\_D13\_NW\_01/

536 /SY16\_D13\_NW\_01/  
SURFACE

537 /SY16\_E10\_01/

537 /SY16\_E10\_01/  
SURFACE

538 /SY15\_549/

538 /SY15\_549/  
SURFACE

0 ————— 10 mm

**Pl. 14: Eastern Aegean / Eastern Mediterranean amphorae (522); Black Sea amphorae (525-532); African amphorae (533-535); miscellaneous amphorae (536-538).**



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ISBN 978-80-7671-110-5

