

PERGAMIAN POTTERY DISCOVERED IN GETO-DACIAN SITES (2ND – 1ST CENTURIES BC)*

Mariana-Cristina Popescu**

Keywords: Pergamian Pottery, Geto-Dacian sites, decorative motifs, West Slope, appliqué.

Abstract: The present article attempts a classification of the Pergamian ware of the 2nd century BC and 1st century AD from North of Danube based on discoveries following systematic excavations or sondages, sherds either presented within the Romanian archaeological literature or not published. Thus, Pergamian ware could be identified only in 8 of the 27 investigated sites, more precisely in the localities of Brad and Răcătău, Bacău county; Poiana, Galați county; Grădiștea and Brăilița, Brăila county; Bordușani and Piscul Crăsani, Ialomița county; Pietroasele - "Gruiu Dării", Buzău county.

Cuvinte cheie: ceramică pergameniană, situri geto-dacice, motive decorative, West Slope, vase cu reliefuri aplicate.

Rezumat: Pe baza materialului ceramic descoperit prin săpături sistematice sau sondaje, atât piese prezentate în literatura arheologică românească, cât și piese inedite, articolul de față încearcă să facă o clasificare a ceramicii pergameniene de la nordul Dunării între sec. II a. Chr. și sec. I p. Chr. Astfel, numai în 8 din cele 27 situri investigate s-a putut identifica ceramică pergameniană, și anume în localitățile Brad și Răcătău, jud. Bacău; Poiana, jud. Galați; Grădiștea și Brăilița, jud. Brăila; Bordușani și Piscul Crăsani, jud. Ialomița; Pietroasele - „Gruiu Dării”, jud. Buzău.

The Hellenistic ware and its circulation during the 2nd century BC - 1st century AD in the territory north of the Danube inhabited by the Geto-Dacians is poorly mirrored by the Romanian archaeological literature¹ in spite of numerous references within excavation reports, studies or monographs dedicated to certain Geto-Dacian sites systematically researched or only sondaged regarding the discovery of import pottery, "Hellenistic and Roman pottery", "Hellenistic - Roman pottery", etc.,² and, additionally, the recognition of their impact on local, especially painted pottery production.³

Therefore, I attempted to show, in accordance with the pottery material directly available to me⁴ or the published material which I succeeded to classify based on illustrations and descriptions, which are the Pergamian pottery products present in the north of the Danube in the 2nd - 1st centuries BC.⁵ Hence, in only 8 of the 27 investigated sites we could identify Pergamian pottery. They are located outside the Carpathian arch: Brad and Răcătău, Bacău county; Poiana, Galați county; Grădiștea and Brăilița, currently a neighbourhood of Brăila city, Brăila county; Bordușani and Piscul Crăsani, Ialomița county; and Pietroasele - "Gruiu Dării", Buzău county.

a. West Slope

The *West Slope* style appears in Athens during the first quarter of the 3rd century BC and soon, numerous centres would produce ware decorated with light painted motifs on dark background.⁶ The name of the class – *Keramik vom Westabhang* or *Westabhangkeramik* – was given by Carl Warzinger based on the location where pottery fragments decorated as such were firstly discovered, i.e. the western slopes of the Acropolis,

* This article is developed on the basis of the contribution read at the symposium *Arhitectură. Restaureare. Arheologie* in 2006 (ARA/7).

** Mariana-Cristina Popescu: The National Museum for the History of Transylvania, Cluj-Napoca.

¹ Lungu, Trohani 2000, pp. 137-162; Lungu 1999/2000, pp. 43-87.

² For instance: Teodor 1994, pp. 73-123; Ursachi 1994, pp. 208-225; Sanie 1973, pp. 407-435; Sârbu 1982, pp. 99-125; Sârbu-Atanasiu 1983, pp. 11-42; Crișan 2000, p. 132; Vulpe, Teodor 2003, pp. 89-95, 321-334.

³ Crișan 1969, pp. 200-202; Glodariu 1974, pp. 140-142; Florea 1998, pp. 80-81.

⁴ The pottery material available to me for this study comes from the following settlements: Brad, Bordușani, Grădiștea, Poiana and Răcătău.

⁵ Mariana-Cristina Popescu, *Cultural Interferences in pre-Roman Dacia. The imported pottery*, PhD thesis defended in 2008 with the Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, ms.

⁶ Rotroff 1991, p. 60; Rotroff 1997, pp. 38-44; Rotroff 2002, p. 97.

south from the Areopagus.⁷ H. A. Thompson translated the term into English by “*West Slope Ware*”,⁸ an equivalent that would decisively establish in the specialty literature. Conversely, R. Edwards proposes, probably the most adequate designation – *West Slope Technique* – thus making explicit reference to the decoration technique characterising the style – light painting on dark background – and not to any pottery category.⁹

The centres that created well defined variants of the West Slope style are three in number and they influenced the production of other workshops: *Athens*, *Pergamum* and a micro-Asian centre known under the name of *Ivy Platter Workshop*, whose location remains uncertain for now.¹⁰ They became famous by a varied shapes, motifs and combinations of decorative motifs repertoire and by significant exports. A few other smaller centres are noticeable beside such large centres, like: Ephesus, Rhodes, Sardis, Cnidus and Corinth, whose *West Slope* production is well defined, yet the decorative repertoire limits to only a few motifs, while exports are few or missing.¹¹ Rhodes and Ephesus adopt the *West Slope* style initially under the influence of Attic workshops while, in the end, they would be influenced by Pergamian workshops.¹² Instead, Corinth remains loyal to the Attic tradition.¹³

Pergamian workshops overtake the *West Slope* technique during the 3rd century BC subsequent the contact with the Attic *West Slope* ware¹⁴ and would employ it until the 1st century BC.¹⁵ Only the shapes of the style early stage – kantharoi, kraters, bowls exhibiting inside and outside decoration – present visible resemblances with Attic exemplars both in shape as well as the glaze dark colour.¹⁶ During the peak and late stages of the style, Pergamian workshops distinguish by a series of own shapes, well individualised: skyphoi, cups, flat or vertical rim bowls, modelled in brownish fabric with small stones and limestone particles in composition and covered with a fine, shining or matte, red or brown-reddish slip.¹⁷

The combination of various decorative techniques – painting, incision, polishing – or their individual use is specific to the Pergamian workshops.¹⁸ During the early stage of the Pergamian *West Slope* production, the painting predominated among decorative techniques, yet the incision gained ground from mid 2nd century BC so that during the late production stage it would be used as main decorative technique.¹⁹ D. Behr believes that during this production stage, one may speak about the following step in the evolution of the Pergamian ware – the *Sigillata* – since certain *West Slope* shapes displaying incised decoration make the transition to the *Sigillata*. Considering the discussed shapes much closer to *Sigillata* than the *West Slope* style, D. Behr finds the term *Westabhangnachfolge* much more adequate for their designation.²⁰

The representative *West Slope* ware for the Pergamian workshops (amphoras, kantharoi, kraters, etc.) is abundantly signalled on the western coast of Asia Minor, the Greek islands east of the Aegean Sea and is also well documented in the Greek cities north and west of the Black Sea.²¹

Within the investigated sites, the *West Slope* ware is represented by shapes manufactured either in Pergamian workshops or in those workshops under their influence. Pergamian *West Slope* ware – a few shapes used as table ware: kantharoi, skyphoi, cups, bowls, poorly represented quantitatively – comes from the sites at Borduşani, Brăiliţa, Grădiştea and Răcăţău (Map 1).

⁷ Rotroff 1997, p. 39.

⁸ Thompson 1934, p. 311.

⁹ Edwards 1975, p. 20; Rotroff 1997, p. 39.

¹⁰ Rotroff 2002, p. 98.

¹¹ *Ibidem*, loc. cit.

¹² *Ibidem*, loc. cit.

¹³ Edwards 1975, p. 24.

¹⁴ Behr 1988, pp. 98-99.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 109-110.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*, pp. 103-104.

¹⁷ *Ibidem*, pp. 104 – 105.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*, pp. 104-107.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*, pp. 106, 107-108.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 106.

²¹ Rotroff 2002, pp. 100, 102-105, fig. 5; Behr 1988, p. 110.

the decorated variants of the shape are dated in the period between the end of the 2nd and mid 1st centuries BC, while those with no decoration are produced from mid 1st century BC until beginning of the 1st century AD.³³

The most numerous lot of West Slope Pergamian items discovered in the north of the Danube is represented by the *skyphoi* no. 5–11 which, except for fragment no. 5, come from the settlement at Grădiştea. It is a simple skyphos shape, whose total height is less than the rim diameter. It has vertical wall, more or less inverted, angular junction between wall and floor, simple or marked on the exterior by fine mouldings and grooves, fine, everted rim, almost flat floor, molded foot and strap handles with rotelle on the upper part.

The clay is reddish yellow, fine, compact and the good quality glaze is black with metallic sheen on the upper vessel part and red, shiny on the floor and foot.

The decoration, specific to this Pergamian skyphoi variant consists of incised and polished motifs placed in a central register delimited in the upper and lower parts by simple strips of polished pearls, framed by one or two fine incised lines.

According to D. Behr, it is rather difficult to establish a definite chronology of the Pergamian skyphoi variants, yet variant C seems to succeed variants A and B, and emerged probably late in the 1st century BC only to be further on integrated as variant without decoration in the shapes repertoire of Pergamian *sigillata*.³⁴

Closest analogies for these exemplars may also be signalled at Histria in one of the destruction levels of the sacred area.³⁵

b. Appliqué vessels

Ware whose main decoration is made in the technique of appliqué are the creation of the Pergamian workshops, fruit of both Attic ware influences with elements of modelled decoration and the potters' wish to imitate the metal ware decoration.³⁶ They begin to be manufactured by mid 2nd century BC, reach their peak during 125–75 BC and disappear by the beginning of the imperial period.³⁷

The repertoire of shapes chosen to be decorated as such limits to *kantharoi*, beakers, hemispherical cups and jugs, due on one hand to conditions imposed by the special appliqué decoration (even, rounded and small surfaces were required in order to allow good adherence for the plates), and on the other hand to the restrictions imposed by metal shapes whose imitations they sought to be.³⁸

The relief representations are varied: vine leaves, grapes or ivy garlands, grotesque figures, idyllic, mythological or erotic scenes.³⁹ Often, the garlands of vegetal motifs are delimited by masks and in certain cases the masks represent the single decorative motif.⁴⁰ Certain vessels (especially kantharoi) display motifs made in the incision technique similar to West Slope combined with reliefs.⁴¹ The plates decorating the same vessel could be rarely related iconographically and additionally, no exclusive associations could be made between certain decorative motifs and certain shapes.⁴²

Pergamian vessels with appliqué reliefs are characterised by red, fine fabric, with mica particles in composition and stains in section and red-orange slip, occasionally black as well, matte or shiny (occasionally with black or brown patches), applied on the entire vessel or the exterior half, while the interior and foot are fired in the same shade as the slip.⁴³

Appliqué vessels were uncovered in numerous Hellenistic sites from Asia Minor, Greece, Macedonia

³³ Behr 1988, p. 161.

³⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 129.

³⁵ Alexandrescu 1993, pp. 239, 243–244, C193, Figs. 4–5.

³⁶ Schäfer 1968, pp. 64–66.

³⁷ *Ibidem*, pp. 69, 89–91.

³⁸ *Ibidem*, pp. 68–71.

³⁹ *Ibidem*, pp. 72–85.

⁴⁰ *Ibidem*, pp. 81–85.

⁴¹ *Ibidem*, taf. 38/ E 99, E 102.

⁴² Bruneau 1991, pp. 602–603.

⁴³ Schäfer 1968, pp. 64–65.

and the basin of the Black Sea: Delos, Laodicea, Athens, Sparta, Priene, Pella, Olbia, Kertsch, etc.⁴⁴

Appliqué vessels found north of the Danube come from the sites at Bordușani, Piscul Crăsani, Pietroasele „Gruiu Dării”, Poiana, Răcătău and Brad (Map 2).

The material comprising largely plates with relief decoration allows the identification of only three shapes: *kantharos*, probably Schäfer variant B/E12⁴⁵ – two fragments (13, 18) with rounded, vertical rim, with or without groove outside the lower part, bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area and probably strap handles with rotelle on the upper part; a *skyphos* fragment with bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area (17) and probably a fragment of a *lagynos* upper part (22).

The iconography of the decorative plates is not extremely varied and consists of: erotic scenes (12-14,16,18); Eros (22), female characters (22), mythological characters, Dionysos? (15), animals (19, 20), garlands (17).

c. Vessels without decoration

The series of the vessels manufactured by Pergamian workshops discovered in north-Danubian sites ends by a skyphos type Schäfer C21 without decoration, bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area, beveled everted rim, almost flat floor, short beveled ring and strap handles with rotelle on the upper part,⁴⁶ with two letter “KA” scratched on the outer face of floor, modelled from compact fabric with mica and white and black inclusions and covered with shiny, yellow-red slip.

As shown by the chronology of each identified shape, Pergamian products appear in Geto-Dacian sites by mid 2nd century BC and are present including in the 1st century BC. Their distribution upon sites would shed light on the circulation of the Pergamian products north of the Danube, yet for the lack of conclusive data on the discovery context of the majority of the items and updated studies on other contemporary imports (first of all, amphoras) it can only be vague and groundless.

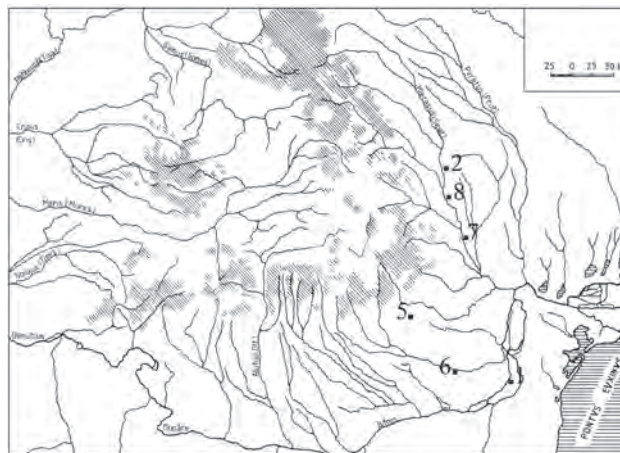
When compared to the Hellenistic ware we identified in the sites from Bordușani, Grădiștea, Brad, Poiana and Răcătău, the Pergamian ware is poorly represented quantitatively (Pl. III, chart 1). The majority of the identified West Slope items – skyphoi imitating more or less the shape Schäfer C21, covered with slip on the inside and upper outside part, or in the upper outside part only and on the rim only inside, decorated with trefoil garland – seem to be rather produced in Pontic or micro-Asian workshops under the influence of Pergamian workshops (Pl. III, chart 2).

The quantity of Pergamian ware identified in the investigated area and, additionally, its distribution upon sites suggest we cannot support the idea of trade with Pergamian pottery products north of Danube, since they reached the region together with other micro-Asian products for which a market already existed.⁴⁷

Catalogue

Abbreviations: Of. – other findspots ; Ref. – reference; Cf. – *confirmation*; c – quare ; Dat. – date; db. –rim diameter; df. – ring diameter; h/i – height; hc – height preserved; L/ loc. – *house*; N. – *note* ; S – *section*; df. – dimensiuni fragment; inv. no. – *inventory number*.

Museums: M.N.I.R. – National Museum for the History of Romania, București; M.B. – Museal Complex „Iulian Antonescu”,



Map 2. Appliqué vessels: 1. Bordușani, 2. Brad, 5. Pietroasele „Gruiu Dării”, 6. Piscul Crăsani, 7. Poiana, 8. Răcătău.

⁴⁴ Schäfer 1968, pp. 85 – 89.

⁴⁵ Schäfer 1968, p. 69, variant B /E12.

⁴⁶ Schäfer 1968, taf.6/ C21.

⁴⁷ We took into consideration the wine and oil trade (Glodariu 1974, pp. 27-40; the catalogue of imported amphora pp. 181-209).

Bacău; M. Br. – County Museum of History, Brăila; M.R. – History Museum, Roman; M.T. – City Museum, Tecuci.

a. West Slope

Kantharoi

1. *Brăilița*, pl. I/1.

Rim and body fragment. H = 5.2 cm, D = 2.7 cm [...] Fine, compact, dark reddish clay, black slip inside and outside. Ornamented under the rim with a line of diluted clay under which a drop-shaped row of motifs is placed, made by slip discontinuities. Category “West Slope”, 3rd – 2nd centuries BC.” (Sârbu 1982, p. 108).

Cf: Behr 1988, abb. 6/18. *Of:* Alexandrescu, 1966 p. 190, pl. 93/XXVI,4, p. 193, XXXVII, 4, pl. 95/XXXVII,4; Ognenova, 1960, p. 230, Fig. 8; *Ref:* Sârbu 1982, p. 108, Fig. 4/2; Sârbu 1983, pp. 11-42. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1982, Fig. 4/2. *Dat:* is produced beginning 2nd century BC (Behr 1988, p. 115).

2. *Bordușani*, gr. 27; Fig. 1/2.

“Wheel-made pottery fragment (jar?), very fine fabric, oxidized, painted, probably imported” (Trohani 2005-2006, p. 45).

Cf: Behr 1988, abb. 6/18. *Of:* Alexandrescu, 1966 p. 190, pl. 93/XXVI,4, p. 193, XXXVII,4, pl. 95/XXXVII,4; Ognenova, 1960, p. 230, Fig. 8. *Ref:* Trohani 2005-2006, p. 45, pl. 75/8. *Note:* drawing after Trohani 2005-2006, pl. 75/8. *Dat:* is produced beginning 2nd century BC (Behr 1988, p. 115).

Cup

3. *Răcătău*, 1997, S.XVII, c1, -0,40-0,60 m; M.B, inv. no. 29781; db. 14 cm; Fig. 1/3; pl. I/3.

Fragment (floor and handles missing). Fine, thin, vertical rim, beveled on the inside and with one groove in the lower part, outside; arched wall, profiled shoulder marked by a fine groove; strongly arched junction between wall and rim, concave on the inside. Fine, hard fabric, very pale brown Munsell 10YR7/3. Metallic black glaze on the outside Munsell 10YR2/1; dark yellowish brown on the inside Munsell 10YR 3/6. Decoration painted in white and ochre: trefoil garland (petal with peduncle and dots).

Cf: for shape Schäfer 1968, D32; Behr 1988, abb. 11/46; for decoration Schäfer 1968, D48, D 66. *Dat:* mid 2nd –mid 1st centuries BC. (Behr 1988, p. 139).

Bowl

4. *Răcătău*, 1970, S. III, c9, -0,20 m; M.B. inv. no. 32395; Fig. 1/4; pl. I/4.

Wall fragment; fine, rounded, vertical rim; vertical wall; angular at the junction between wall and floor. Fine, soapy, reddish yellow fabric, with fine intrusions in composition, Munsell 5YR7/6; thick, shiny slip, yellow-red Munsell 5YR 5/8. Incised decoration: vegetal motifs.

Cf: for shape Behr 1988, abb.18/76. *Dat:* end of the 2nd –mid 1st centuries BC (Behr 1988, p. 161).

Skyphoi

5. *Bordușani*, df. 1,5x 2 cm; pl. I/5.

Small fragment of rounded, everted rim. Incised remaining decoration. Fine, micaceous fabric, white dots inside, yellow Munsell 10YR 8/8. Fine, shiny, dark reddish brown glaze Munsell 5YR 3/4.

Cf: Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Ref:* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

6. *Grădiștea*, 1980, S 20, c3, loc. 7; MBr., inv. no. I 13915; dim.fr. 10,5 x 8 cm.; Fig. 1/6.

Wall fragment with angular junction between wall and floor. Fine, micaceous fabric, with fine voids, yellow Munsell 10YR 8/8; metallic black glaze in the upper outside part of vessel, Munsell 2.5Y 2.5/1, yellow on base, foot and inside Munsell 10YR 7/8. Incised and polished decoration; vegetal motifs placed on the body vessel in a register delimited by two strips of polished pearls directly on slip, framed by one or two incised lines.

Cf: Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of:* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5; *Ref:* Sârbu 1982, p. 109, Fig. 4/5; Sârbu 1996, pp. 31, 60, Fig. 20/3. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 20/3. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

7. *Grădișteea*, S 20, c4, -0,52 m, loc. 7, M. Br., inv. no. I 13809; db. 12,5 cm, df. 7cm, h.7 cm.; Fig. 1/7.

Almost entire (handles missing). Fine beveled everted rim; bi-truncated cone body, with angular junction between wall and floor and outside moulding separated by from wall by fine grooves; flat floor; moulded foot, with a groove on the resting surface; junction between rim and body marked on the outside with fine grooves; junction between floor and foot marked by a fine groove. Fine micaceous fabric, yellow Munsell 10YR 8/8; metallic black glaze in the exterior upper half of vessel Munsell 2.5Y 2.5/1, yellow on base, foot and the inside Munsell 10YR 7/8. Incised and polished decoration; vegetal motifs placed on the vessel body in a register delimited by two strips of pearl polished directly on the slip, framed by two incised lines.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of.* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5 *Ref.* Sârbu 1982, p. 109, Fig. 4/3; Sârbu 1983, Fig. 12/1; Sârbu 1996, p. 31, Fig. 20/1, 21/1. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 20/1. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

8. *Grădișteea*, 1980, S 20, c 1, gr. 83; M. Br. inv. no. . I 13915; db. 12 cm; hc. 7,5 cm.; Fig. 1/8.

Fragment; preserved handle and quarter of the upper body part. Beveled everted rim; bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area; strap handles with rotelle on the upper part. Fine, micaceous fabric, with voids, yellow Munsell 10YR 8/8; metallic black glaze in the upper outer vessel part Munsell 2.5Y 2.5/1, yellow on floor, foot and inside Munsell 10YR 7/8. Incised and polished decoration; vegetal motifs placed on the body vessel in a register delimited by two strips of polished pearls directly on slip, framed by one or two incised lines.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of.* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5. *Ref.* Sârbu 1982, p. 109, Fig. 4/4; Sârbu 1983, p. 167, Fig. 12/2; Sârbu 1996, pp. 31, 91, cat. 2, Fig. 20/5, 105/1. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 20/5. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

9. *Grădișteea*, L 7; M.Br.; db. 12 cm.; Fig. 2/9.

Fragment; preserved handle and quarter of the upper body part. Beveled everted rim; bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area; strap handles with rotelle on the upper part. Fine, micaceous fabric, with voids inside, yellow Munsell 10YR 8/8; metallic black glaze in the upper outer vessel part Munsell 2.5Y 2.5/1, yellow on base, foot and inside Munsell 10YR 7/8. Incised and polished decoration; vegetal motifs placed on the body vessel in a register delimited by two strips of polished pearls directly on slip, framed by one or two incised lines.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of.* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5 *Ref.* Sârbu 1996, Fig. 20/4. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 20/4. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

10. *Grădișteea*, S 21, layer; h. 2,3 cm.; Fig. 2/10.

“Rim fragment, fine, sandy clay, reddish-yellow, red slip on the inside, brown-chestnut slip on the outside, oxidized; vertical rim, inward beveled rim; two incised lines in between which there is a strip of rounded polished dots. 125-75 BC (Sârbu 1966, p. 91, cat. 4).

Cf. Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of.* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5 *Ref.* Sârbu 1996, p. 91, cat. 4, Fig. 104/10. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 104/10. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

11. *Grădișteea*, S 21 layer; df. 4,3; Fig. 2/11.

“Fragment. Fine, sandy clay, red slip on the inside and black-brownish slip on the outside; floral decoration by polishing and incision. 125-75 BC” (Sârbu 1996, p. 91, cat. 5).

Cf. Schäfer 1968, D30; Behr 1988, abb. 9/32. *Of.* Alexandrescu1993, C193, Figs. 4-5. *Ref.* Sârbu 1982, p. 109; Sârbu 1996, p. 91, cat. 5, Fig. 104/7. *Note:* drawing after Sârbu 1996, Fig. 104/7. *Dat:* variant C seems somewhat late and according to the discovery context it may have emerged late in the 1st century BC (Behr 1988, p. 129).

b. Appliqué vessels

Kantharoi and skyphoi

12. *Borduşani*, loc. 8, MNIR.; df. 4,5 x 5 cm; pl. I/12.

Damaged plate and wall fragment. Erotic scene. Fine, micaceous fabric with white inclusions, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; damaged slip, reddish yellow on the outside Munsell 5 YR 6/8; brown on the inside Munsell 7.5YR 4/4.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, E 32-35 ; Bruneau 1991, pp. 635, 64(13,30,113, 114). *Of.* Zhuravlev 2002, p. 247, Fig. 5/1. *Ref.* Trohani 2005-2006, p. 22, pl. 48/3. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

13. *Brad*, M. R., inv.no. 25522. db. 14 cm.; pl. I/13.

Fragment. Rounded, vertical rim with two grooves on the lower outer part; bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area. Fine fabric with white inclusions, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; Symplegma: nude female and male, to the left, facing each other, female standing, male lying down on bed.

Cf. for shape Schäfer 1968, p. 69, variant B /E12; for decoration Schäfer 1968, E37; *Of.* Zhuravlev 2002, p. 247, Fig. 5/1. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

14. *Brad*, 1978, S. XX, c. 38, -0,45 m: M.R. inv. no. 12264; df. 5,5 x 4,7 cm.; pl. I/14.

Vessel wall fragment. Fine fabric with white inclusions reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; thick, shiny, reddish yellow slip Munsell 5YR 6/8. Symplegma: nude female, to the right, lying on a bed.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, E42; *Ref.* Ursachi 1996, pl. 324/8. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

15. *Pietroasele* - „*Gruia Dării*”, Fig. 2/15.

“... fragment of a fine vessel, thin wall, very fine, homogenous, reddish fabric covered on the outside by reddish slip, with anthropomorphic decoration in relief.” (Sârbu 2001, p. 43). Mythological scene, Dionysus?

Ref. Sârbu 2001, p. 43, Fig. 114/3. *Note.* drawing after Sârbu 2001, Fig. 114/2,3. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

16. *Piscul Crăsani*, MNA, inv. no. 3664.; pl. I/16.

“Fragment of a vessel with a female figure dancing; 2nd – 1st centuries BC” (Glodariu 1974, p. 212, cat. 19/c). Symplegma: nude female, to the right, lying on bed.

Cf. Schäfer 1968, E42. *Of.* Zhuravlev 2002, p. 247, Fig. 5/1. *Ref.* Glodariu 1974, p. 212, cat. 19/c. *Note.* image I. Glodariu. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

17. *Poiana*, 1930; M.T.; Fig. 3/17; fig. 2/17, pl. II/17.

Fragment of vertical wall, angular in the maximum diameter area. Homogenous fabric with fine sandy particles inside, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; thick slip, strong brown Munsell 7.5 YR5/8. Decoration: fragment of vine garland.

Cf. Courby 1913, p. 420, Fig 1/687; Courby 1922, pl. XVI a; Schäfer 1968, E 79, E 67-69; Bruneau 1991, pp. 649/9,10, pp. 651/23. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

18. *Răcăţău*, 1991, S. XXXV, c1, 1, -0,40 m; db. 12 cm; M.B, inv. no. 33053; Fig. 2/18, pl. II/18.

Two fragments from the same vessel. Vertical rounded rim with a groove in the lower outer part; bi-truncated cone body, angular in the area of the maximum diameter; fragment of the handle plate. Fine clay with white inclusions, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; thick, shiny, reddish yellow, damaged Munsell 5YR 6/8. Symplegma: female to the right.

Cf. for shape Schäfer 1968, p. 69, variant B /E12; for decoration Schäfer 1968, E 46; Bruneau 1991, pp. 637, 62 (10b)-63 (43). *Of.* Zhuravlev 2002, p. 247, Fig. 5/1. *Ref.* Căpitanu 1992, p. 192, Fig. 45/1a, 1b. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

19. *Răcăţău*, S. VII, c. 2-4; - 1 m; M.B. nr. inv. 31584; df. 5x2 cm.; pl. II/19.

Very damaged vessel wall fragment. Fine clay, white dots inside, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; damaged, thick, shiny, reddish yellow slip Munsell 5YR 6/8. Animal: donkey?

Cf. for decoration Schäfer 1968, E 15. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

20. *Răcătău*, S VII; M.B. inv. no. 8079; df. 4x3,8 cm.; pl. II/20.

Fragment. Fine clay, white dots inside, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR 7/6; damaged, thick, shiny, reddish yellow slip Munsell 5YR 6/8. Animal legs.

Cf. for decoration Schäfer 1968, E 16. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

21. *Răcătău*, 1973, S. XIV, c 8-9, 0,60m; M.B., inv. no. 32511; pl. II/21.

Very damaged fragment. Fine, homogenous fabric, white dots and mica inside, reddish yellow Munsell 5YR7/6; traces of reddish yellow, shiny slip Munsell 5YR6/8. Decoration much flattened.

Cf. Bruneau 1970, pl. 42/D37. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

Lagynos(?)

22. *Poiana*, pl. II/22.

“Fragmentary vessel, end of the 2nd – beginning of the 1st centuries BC” (Glodariu 1974, pp. 214, 34/7”).

Decoration: plate with female to the right; plate with Eros to the left.

Cf. Bruneau 1991, pp. 629, 44(29). *Ref.* Glodariu 1974, pp. 214, 34/7, pl. XXII/c34/7. *Note:* image after Glodariu 1974, pl. XXII/c34/7. *Dat.* from mid 2nd century to Augustus (Schäfer 1968, p. 93).

Vessels without decoration

23. *Bordușani*, 1992, S. A, gr. 70, MNIR, inv. no. 1(131). Pl.II/23.

Restored (entire profile, 1/2 of the vessel preserved). Everted beveled rim; bi-truncated cone body, angular in the maximum diameter area; almost flat floor; short beveled ring; strap handles with rotelle on the upper part. Compact fabric with mica and white and black inclusions, reddish yellow Munsell 7.5YR7/6. Fine, shiny, reddish yellow slip Munsell 7.5YR6/8.

Cf. for shape Schäfer 1968, C21. *Of.* Bylkova 2005, p. 231, Fig. 12/4. *Ref.* I Dacii 1997, p. 246, no. 481; Lungu-Trohani 2000, pp. 153-154, cat. 26, pl. V, 26a-b; Trohani 2005-2006, p. 71, pl. 109/1; Trohani 2006, pp. 70, 77. *Dat.* Schäfer C21 shape is not produced early than the last quarter of 2nd century B.C. (Schäfer 1968, p. 37).

Bibliography

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| I Daci = | <i>I Daci</i> , Milano, 1997. |
| Alexandrescu 1966 = | Alexandrescu P., <i>Necropola tumulară. Săpături 1955-1961</i> , Histria II, 1966, pp. 133-295. |
| Alexandrescu 1993 = | Alexandrescu P., <i>Distrușirea zonei sacre a Histriei de către geți</i> , SCIIVA 44, 1993, 3, pp. 231-267. |
| Behr 1988 = | Behr D., <i>Neue Ergebnisse zur pergamenischen Westabbankeramik</i> , IstMit 38, 1988, pp. 97-178. |
| Bruneau 1970 = | Bruneau Ph., “La vaisselle”, <i>L'Îlot de la Maison des Comédiens</i> , Exploration Archéologique de Délos 27, 1970. |
| Bruneau 1991 = | Bruneau Ph., <i>La céramique pergamienne à reliefs appliqués des Délos</i> , BCH 115, 1991, 2, pp. 597-666. |
| Bucovală 1967 = | Bucovală M., <i>Necropole elenistice la Tomis</i> , Constanța, 1967. |
| Bylkova 2005 = | Bylkova P. V., <i>The Chronology of Settlements in the Lower Dnieper Region (400 - 100 B.C.) in Chronologies of the Black Sea Area, in the period 400-100 B.C.</i> , BSS 3, 2005. |
| Căpitanu 1992 = | Căpitanu V., <i>Noi contribuții la cunoașterea civilizației geto-dacice în bazinul Siretului mijlociu. Dava de la Răcătău</i> , Carpica 23/1, 1992, pp. 131-193. |
| Crișan 1969 = | Crișan I. H., <i>Ceramica daco-getică. Cu specială privire la Transilvania</i> , București, 1969. |
| Courby 1913 = | Courby F., <i>Vases avec reliefs appliqués du Musée du Délos</i> , BCH 37, 1913, 1, pp. 418-442. |
| Courby 1922 = | Courby F., <i>Les vases grecs a reliefs</i> , Paris, 1922. |
| Florea 1998 = | Florea G., <i>Ceramica pictată. Artă, meșteșug și societate în Dacia pre-romană (sec. I a. chr.-I p. Chr.)</i> , Cluj, 1998. |
| Edwards 1975 = | Edwards G. R., <i>Corinthian Hellenistic pottery</i> , Corinth VII, part III, Princeton - New Jersey, 1975. |

- Glodariu 1974 = Glodariu I., *Relațiile comerciale ale Daciei cu lumea elenistică și romană*, Cluj, 1974.
- Laumonier 1977 = Laumonier A., *La céramique hellénistique à reliefs. 1. Ateliers "ioniens"*, Exploration Archéologique de Délos 31, 1977.
- Lungu 1999/2000 = Lungu V., *Céramique du style Hadra à Histria*, Il Mar Nero 4, 1999-2000, pp. 43-87.
- Lungu, Trohani 2000 = Lungu V., Trohani G., *Vases hellénistiques à décor peint de la plaine Roumaine*, Istro-Pontica, 2000, pp. 137-162
- Ognenova 1960 = Ognenova L., *Les fouilles de Mésambria*, BCH 48, 1960, 1, pp. 221-232.
- Rotroff 1991 = Rotroff I. S., *Attic West Slope Vase Painting*, Hesperia 60, 1991, 1, pp. 59-102.
- Rotroff 1997 = Rotroff I. S., *Hellenistic Pottery. Athenian and Imported Wheelmade Table Ware and Related Material*, The Athenian Agora XXIX, 1997.
- Rotroff 2002 = Rotroff I. S., *West Slope in the East*, Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines 35, Lyon, 2002.
- Sârbu 1982 = Sârbu V., *Importuri grecești în Câmpia Brăilei (sec. V - I î.e.n.)*, Pontica 15, 1982, 99-125.
- Sârbu, Atanasiu 1983 = Sârbu V., Atanasiu F., *Cercetările din așezarea geto-dacă de la Grădișteța, județul Brăila, campania 1979-1981*, Istros 2-3, 1983, pp. 165-191.
- Sârbu 1983 = Sârbu V., *Câmpia Brăilei în secolele V-III a. Chr. Descoperiri arheologice și interpretări istorice*, SCIVA 34, 1983, 1, pp. 11-42.
- Sârbu 1996 = Sârbu V., *Dava getică de la Grădișteța, județul Brăila I*, Brăila, 1996.
- Sârbu 2001 = Dupoi V., Sârbu V., *Pietroasele Gruuiu-Dării. Incinta dacică fortificată I*, Buzău, 2001.
- Schäfer 1968 = Schäfer J., *Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon*, Berlin, 1968.
- Teodor 1994 = Teodor S., *Ceramica de import din așezarea geto-dacică de la Poiana, jud. Galați I*, Carpica 25, 1994, pp. 73- 123.
- Thompson 1934 = Thompson H. A., *Two centuries of Hellenistic Pottery*, Hesperia 4, 1934, 3, pp. 311 - 481.
- Trohani 2005-2006 = Trohani G., *Locuirea getică din partea de nord a Popinei Bordușani (com. Bordușani, jud. Ialomița) I*, Târgoviște, 2005-2006.
- Trohani 2006 = Trohani G., *Locuirea getică din partea de nord a Popinei Bordușani (com. Bordușani, jud. Ialomița) II*, Târgoviște, 2006.
- Ursachi 1995 = Ursachi V., *Zargidava. Cetatea dacică de la Brad*, Bibliotheca Thracologica, București, 1995.
- Vulpe, Teodor 2003 = Vulpe R., Teodor S., *Piroboridava. Așezarea geto-dacică de la Poiana*, București, 2003.
- Zhuravlev 2002 = Zhuravlev D.V., *Terra Sigillata and red slip pottery in the north pontic region (A short bibliographical survey)*, Ancient civilization from Scythia to Siberia 8, 2002, 3-4, pp. 237-309.

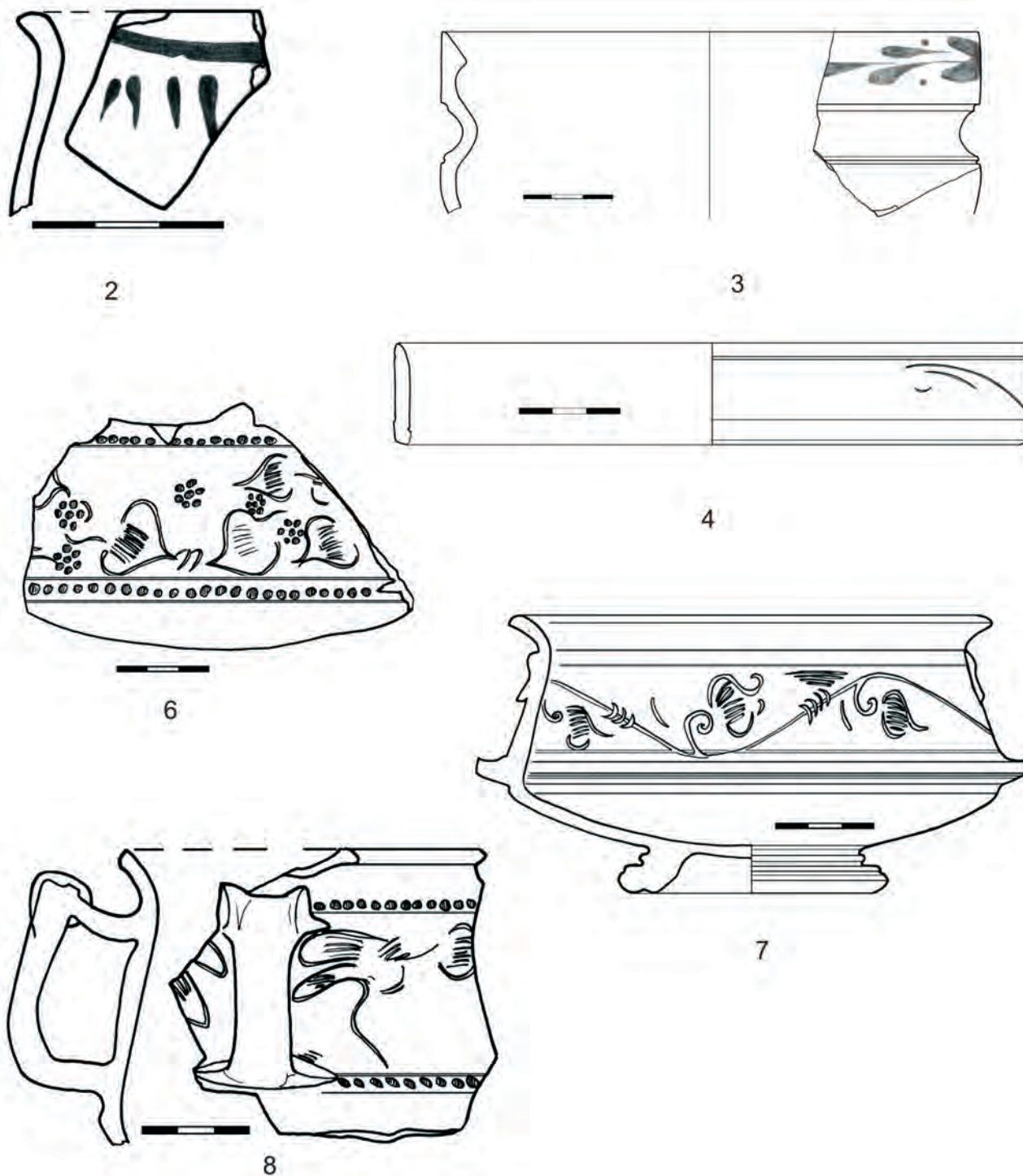


Fig. 1.

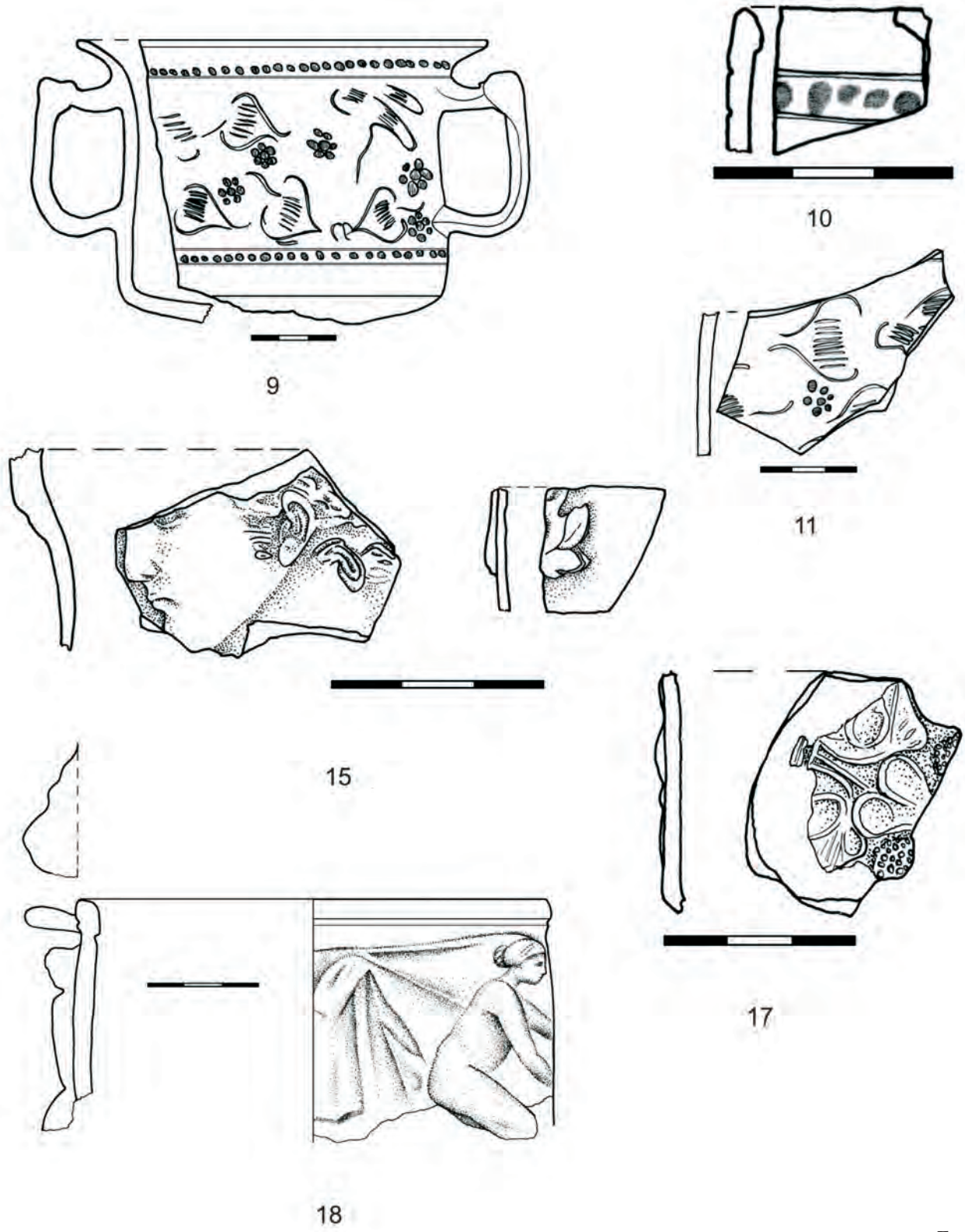
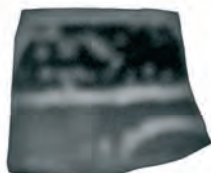


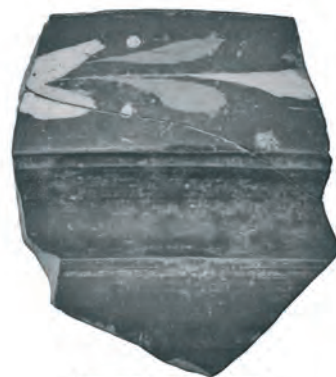
Fig. 2.



1



5



3



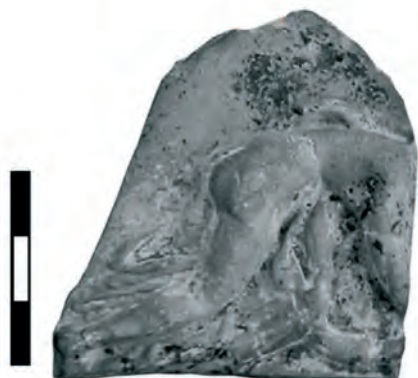
4



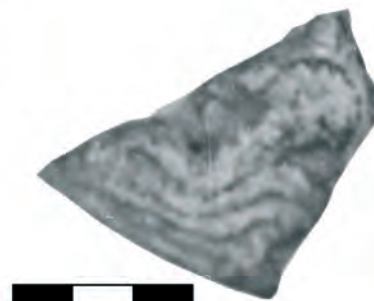
13



12



14



16

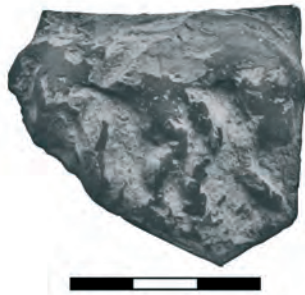
Pl. I.



17



18



19



20



21



22



23

Pl. II.

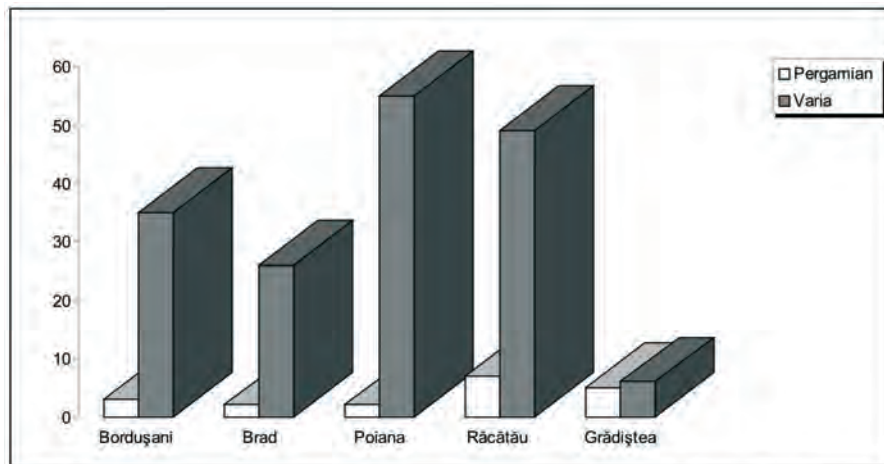


Chart 1. Ratio between pergamian vessels and other hellenistic vessels

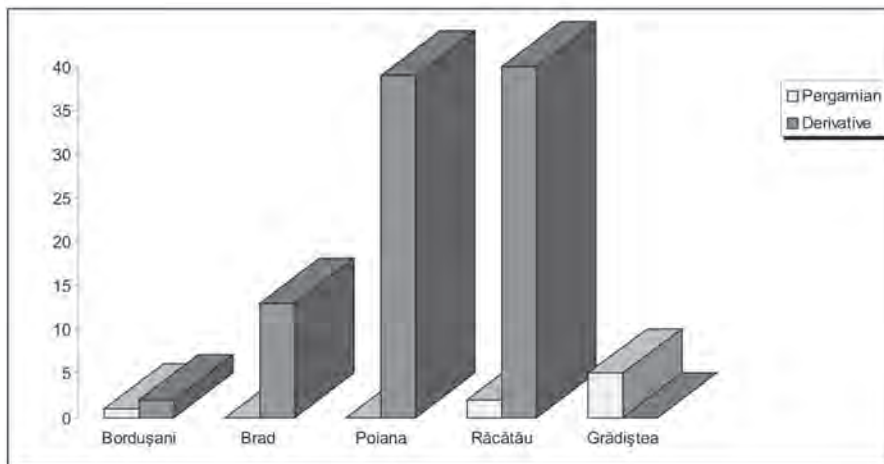


Chart 2. Ratio between pergamian west slope and derivative

Pl. III.

