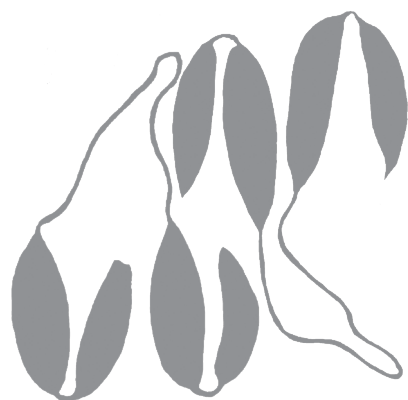


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Roman bronze casseroles in the Sarmatae graves from the area between the Don and the Lower Danube*

Vitalie Bârcă

In memoriam Anatolij S. Skripkin

Abstract: The object herein is to analyse the bronze casseroles discovered in the Sarmatian graves from the area between the Lower Don and the Lower Danube, located on the current territory of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Romania. These are represented by ten exemplars to which add a number of feet-supports of such vessels. Nine of the 12 finds originate from the territory comprised between the Dnieper and the Prut, of which six are from the Dnieper-Bug interfluvium, while three from the area between the Dniester and the Prut. Two of the finds come from east of the Dnieper, of which one from the eastern extremity of the discussed area and the other from the Lower Danube region.

These belong to types with half-moon (Eggers 137 = Petrovsky IV, 1 (1 exemplar), Eggers 138 = Petrovsky IV, 2 (1 exemplar) or circular shaped pierced handle terminal (Eggers 140 = Petrovsky V, 1 (2 exemplars), Eggers 142 = Petrovsky V, 2 (3 exemplars) and Eggers 144 = Petrovsky V, 5 (3 exemplars).

For a most accurate chronological framing the author attempted, without aiming at comprehensiveness, beside the examination of casseroles, also to analyse the artefacts these were discovered together with. It was concluded that the presence of casseroles within Sarmatae graves from the north of the Black Sea is reminiscent of the diffusion in this area of both other metal ware types and of Roman artefact classes specific to the 1st century (mainly its second half) – first half of the 2nd century AD. Also, the author notes that the number of casseroles in the Sarmatae graves from the investigated area is smaller compared to the Sarmatian environment of the territories located eastwards, that these are represented by fewer types, yet also that they do not span large time periods.

The author concludes that the majority of the Sarmatae graves from the analysed area where Roman-provincial metal wares were discovered date mainly to the second half of the 1st century AD – mid 2nd century AD and that most included among their grave goods other Roman-provincial objects too, some being very good dating elements. It was also noted that the majority of the Sarmatian graves containing metal recipients are part of the Sarmatian remains' horizon with features characteristic to the new wave of Sarmatae arriving from east of the Don once with the second half of the 1st century AD. Last but not least, the author notes that all analysed casseroles mainly originate from funerary features dated to the major inflow period of Roman artefacts into the Sarmatae environment, encompassing *grosso modo* the chronological interval comprised between AD 60/70 – 120/130 (stage B2 in the Central-European chronology). Lastly, it is concluded that all casseroles from the Sarmatae milieu under discussion originate, alike those from territories located eastwards, from graves pertaining to the wealthier class of the Sarmatian society.

Keywords: the Sarmatae; Roman bronze vessels; casseroles; artefacts; imports; graves; the north and north-west Pontic area; the Roman Empire.

Introduction¹

By contrast with other products, metal vessels are, in both the Sarmatae environment as well as that of other Barbarian populaces on the territory of Europe, of special interest, representing an artefact class of higher value than other products. On the other hand, the use of metal vessels over the course of a longer time period after their production cease, in the Barbarian world included, represents a value marker. Besides, not everyone could own such artefacts. The bronze vessels from the Sarmatian environment of the first centuries AD are mainly imports from the Roman environment, manufactured in certain centres of the Roman Empire from where they were distributed over large expanses, reaching by various ways also the Sarmatae environment from the territories by the Lower Danube and south the Ural Mountains. Together with other artefact classes, the bronze Roman vessels

* English translation: Gabriela Safta.

¹ We thank this way too our colleague dr. Silvia Mustață (with the “Babeș-Bolyai” University of Cluj-Napoca) for her suggestions and discussion regarding certain aspects related to the Roman bronze vessels, and the suggested bibliography.

are a firsthand archaeological source, owing to the important information they carry, for clarifying certain chronological, economic yet also daily life and mindset issues within both the Roman Empire and outside its borders².

Casseroles count amongst most spread Roman date bronze vessel types of the first centuries AD in both the Sarmatae milieu and other Barbarian cultural identities from Eastern Europe. The term of casserole³, as recently mentioned, is a convention in the archaeological milieu and designates a more or less sunken vessel, having, depending on its type, a smaller diameter than height, slightly concave walls and horizontal handle, cast together with the rest of the body or worked separately⁴. Their handles may be decorated in relief⁵, terminals being provided with stylised swan heads⁶, half-moon⁷ or circular⁸ pierced discs, or marked by three circular perforations set in a clover shape⁹.

In terms of their functionality, the issue was much debated in the specialty literature, expressed views varying from ascribing them to tableware used for cooking, drinking, eating or wine preparation¹⁰.

Functionally, most plausible hypothesis is that of casseroles' use as part of drinking sets, for wine, water and spice mixtures, vertical forms being used for wine mixing, while those more horizontal, most likely for removing it from larger recipients and possibly, for measuring different quantities¹¹. Subsequent to the analysis of casseroles, R. Petrovsky concluded that the lines occasionally emerging on the internal side of such vessel walls are elements indicative of wine and water quantities to be mixed¹².

In the Sarmatian setting from the vast area comprised between the Lower Danube and southern Ural Mountains, the bronze Roman casseroles in types Eggers 136, 137, 138, 140, 142, 143, 144, 147 count, beside the bronze bowls, which pertain to several types, among the best represented Roman wares. From the point of view of their clustering, similarly to other Roman origin metal vessel classes yet not only, the Lower Don basin and the Kuban region¹³ stand out.

In the space comprised between right the Lower Don and the Lower Danube, situated on the current territory of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Romania, under examination here, bronze Roman vessels were identified within Sarmatae finds in a significant number¹⁴.

Most casseroles from said territory were more or less discussed in the specialty literature¹⁵, however never all together. Since some of these are part of certain richly furnished burials, whose grave goods also contained other artefacts (brooches, pyxides, jewellery and clothing etc.), including other metal vessel classes, we believe necessary a more careful analysis within a larger framework.

In the Sarmatae environment from the analysed territory, intact or fragmentary casseroles were discovered in 10 sites (Fig. 11/1–9, 12). They belong to different types and originate from T 2 G 1 at

² Mustăță 2017, 15.

³ For the modern used terminology as well as the casseroles description see Mustăță 2017, 249–250, Appendix III, 1.1–1.4.

⁴ Mustăță 2017, 85–86.

⁵ Eggers 1951, 174, Type 151–153; Petrovsky 1993, 47, Type Trau, 89–91, Type VII, 1–3.

⁶ Eggers 1951, 171–172, Type 131–133; Petrovsky 1993, 30–35, Type II.

⁷ Eggers 1951, 172, Type 137–138; Petrovsky 1993, 49–51, Type IV, 1, 66–68, Type IV, 2.

⁸ Eggers 1951, 172–173, Type 139–144; Petrovsky 1993, 52–54, Type V, 1, 69–84, Type V, 2–5.

⁹ Eggers 1951, 173, Type 146–147; Petrovsky 1993, 85–88, Type VI, 1–3.

¹⁰ For the analysis of possible functionalities suggested and analysed see Kunow 1983, 85–93; Holliger, Holliger 1984, 47–48; Koster 1997, 56; Junkelmann 1997, 98; Bishop, Coulston 1993, 104–105; Petrovsky 1993, 51, 54, 68, 71, 73, 78; Mustăță 2017, 84, 88, 89.

¹¹ Petrovsky 1993, 51, 54, 68, 71, 73, 78; Mustăță 2017, 84, 88, 89. The presence of feet on casserole bases belonging to early types and the thickness of later bases, massively cast, as well as the fact that certain types are tinned, represents, as well noted by S. Mustăță, an element which make them unfit for cooking (Mustăță 2017, 88). The lack of burning or smoke traces from the many exemplars discovered at Pompeii (Tassinari 1993, 232) are further evidence these were not used as cooking wares.

¹² Petrovsky 1993, 34–35.

¹³ Limberis, Marchenko 2006, 51–77; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 287–288; Trejster 2020, Fig. 19–20.

¹⁴ See Simonenko 2008, 17–21; Siimonenko 2011, 49–70; Bărcă 2009, 99–113; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 186–195, 250–251.

¹⁵ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 109–111; Bichir 1977, 177, 192; Simonenko 2008, 17–18; Simonenko 2011, 49–57; Bărcă 2001, 336–342, 349–350; Bărcă 2006, 170–174; Bărcă 2009, 100–106; Bărcă 2015, 45–46; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–190.

Chuguno-Krepinka¹⁶ (Fig. 7), T 424 G 2 at Krasnopolka¹⁷, Novo-Petrovka¹⁸(Fig. 5), T 235 G 1 at Shchuchinka¹⁹ (Fig. 2), Tsvetna²⁰ (Fig. 1), the Troyany grave²¹(Fig. 3) (Ukraine), T 27 G 1 at Bădragii Vechi²² (Fig. 6), the destroyed grave at Cobusca Veche²³ (Fig. 4/1), T 3 G 1 at Cuconeștii Vechi²⁴ (Fig. 8) (Republic of Moldova) and the Ulmeni specimen²⁵ (Romania) (Fig. 9). To these also add a few feet-supports of such vessels discovered in the graves at Podgorodnoe (T 7 G 1)²⁶ (Fig. 4/4) and Ust'-Kamenka (T 58 G 1)²⁷ (Fig. 4/2–3).

Casseroles with half-moon shaped pierced handle terminal of type Eggers 137, Petrovsky IV, 1, Tassinari G2100

Casseroles of the type have a biconical shape, everted rim, flat base while their main feature is the handle ending in a pierced disc in the shape of half-moon²⁸. Their walls, alike exemplars of types Eggers 131–133 = PetrovskyII²⁹ and 134–136 = PetrovskyIII, 1–4³⁰, are thin and exhibit technical specificities similar to those of casseroles with a swan head shaped handle terminal, without being though massively worked on the lathe³¹.

In the Sarmatian milieu discussed here artefacts of the type are represented by the specimen in the Tsvetna grave³² (Fig. 1), which brings together all the characteristic features of this type casseroles³³.

In the monograph study dedicated to bronze vessels bearing the producer's stamp from the Roman Empire's territory, R. Petrovsky, upon the analysis of this types of vessels and their find

¹⁶ Simonenko 2008, 17, 66, cat. no. 66.5, Pl. 61; Simonenko 2011, 54, 170, cat. no. 5.5, Fig. 31, 32/1–1a; Simonenko 2013, 77, 229, cat. no. 5.5, Fig. 29, 30/1–1a; Bărcă 2009, 87, 105, 106, Fig. 6/5; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189, Fig. 69/5; Trejster 2020, 32–36, Fig. 18.

¹⁷ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 821; Shchukin 1989, 318; Simonenko 2008, 17, 68, cat. no. 81.2; Simonenko 2011, 49, 194, cat. no. 68.2; Simonenko 2013, 73, 265, cat. no. 68.2; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102–103; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188.

¹⁸ Kropotkin 1970, 97, cat. no. 840, Fig. 56/4, 58/3, 62/9; Simonenko 2008, 17, 75, cat. no. 100, Pl. 112; Simonenko 2011, 53, 225, cat. no. 111.1, Fig. 30; Simonenko 2013, 76–77, 309–310, cat. no. 111.1, Fig. 28; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189.

¹⁹ Kropotkin 1970, 25, 95, cat. no. 819, Fig. 62/4, 63/2; Simonenko 2008, 68, cat. no. 80.1, Pl. 72/1; Simonenko 2011, 49–50, 194, cat. no. 67.1, Fig. 29; Simonenko 2013, 73, 264, cat. no. 67.1, Fig. 27; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, Fig. 6/4; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188, Fig. 69/4.

²⁰ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 823, Fig. 62/3; Simonenko 2008, 17, 69, cat. no. 87.2, Pl. 78/1, 89/4; Simonenko 2011, 49–50, 205, cat. no. 90.2, Fig. 28; Simonenko 2013, 73, 280, cat. no. 90.2, Fig. 27; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, Fig. 6/6; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, Fig. 69/6.

²¹ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 822, Fig. 62/8; Simonenko 2008, 17, 71, cat. no. 91.1, Pl. 85/1, 89/5; Simonenko 2011, 49, 208, cat. no. 94.1, Fig. 27; Simonenko 2013, 73, 285, cat. no. 94.1, Fig. 25; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188.

²² Bărcă 2001, 349, Fig. 2/1; Bărcă 2006, 171, 283–285, Fig. 18/2, 189/1; Bărcă 2009, 87, 103–104, Fig. 6/2; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189, Fig. 69/2.

²³ Grosu 1983, 46–47, Fig. II/18–19; Grosu 1990, 47–48, Fig. 15G; Grosu 1995, 154, Fig. 8A/2; Dzygovs'kyj 1993, 48, 71, Fig. 18/8; Dzygovs'kyj 2000, 63, Fig. 18/8; Bărcă 2001, 349–350, Fig. 2/2; Bărcă 2006, 170, 303, Fig. 45; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102, 103, Fig. 6/1; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 188, Fig. 69/1.

²⁴ Dergachev 1982, 27–29, Fig. 7/2–7; Grosu 1990, 51, Fig. 19V; Grosu 1995, Fig. 8A/3; Bărcă 2001, 350, Fig. 3; Bărcă 2006, 172–174, 306, Fig. 48/4, 189/3; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, 105–106, Fig. 6/3; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189–190, Fig. 69/3.

²⁵ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 109, Fig. 12/1, 13; Bichir 1977, 177, 192, Pl. 25/2; Bărcă 2015, 45, Fig. 6/7.

²⁶ Simonenko, 2008, 60, cat. no. 34.1, Pl. 25/1c; Simonenko 2011, 128, 185, cat. no. 45.1, Fig. 78/1; Simonenko 2013, 173, 251, cat. no. 45.1, Fig. 72/1.

²⁷ Kostenko 1993, 63, Fig. 21/2–3; Simonenko 2008, 64–65, cat. no. 65/1 Pl. 51/1/b; Simonenko 2011, 128, 191, cat. no. 61.1, Fig. 78/2; Simonenko 2013, 173, 260–261, cat. no. 61.1, Fig. 72/2.

²⁸ Eggers 1951, Pl. 12/137; Petrovsky 1993, 49–51, Pl. 1/IV,1; Tassinari 1993, 98–108, G2100.

²⁹ Eggers 1951, 171–172, Beilage 57, "Bronzekasserollen mit Schwanenkopfbügel" (type 131–133), Pl. 12/131–32; Petrovsky 1993, 30–35, Pl. 1/II, 1–3 (type II, 1–3).

³⁰ Eggers 1951, 172, Beilage 58, "bronzene Blechkasserollen" (type 134–136), Pl. 12/134–136; Petrovsky 1993, 36–39, Pl. 1/III, 1–4 (type III, 1–4).

³¹ Cf. Petrovsky 1993, 49, 51, Pl. 1/IV, 1.

³² Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 823, Fig. 62/3; Simonenko 2008, 17, 69, cat. no. 87.2, Pl. 78/1, 89/4; Simonenko 2011, 49–50, 205, cat. no. 90.2, Fig. 28; Simonenko 2013, 73, 280, cat. no. 90.2, Fig. 27; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, Fig. 6/6; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, Fig. 69/6. The Tsvetna vessel was ascribed by A. V. Simonenko to type Eggers 140.

³³ The casserole has the following sizes: mouth diameter – 16 cm, base diameter –10.5 cm, height – 9.5 cm, handle sizes – 15.5 × 5.5 × 2.5 cm, disc diameter by the handle end–5 cm.

contexts, reached the conclusion that their production start date must be placed sometime in AD 0/9, their manufacture ceasing sometime around AD 35/40³⁴. In terms of their production location, it was ascertained they were mainly manufactured in workshops from southern Italy (Campania), one of the most certain centres being Capua³⁵. Previous or more recent archaeological finds evidence that artefacts in this type were fashionable for a long time span after their production cease, archaeological finds documenting their use in the 2nd century AD and even the 3rd century AD.³⁶

Casseroles of the type were discovered in a large number at Pompeii³⁷, however they are present in both the Roman provincial environment as well as that Barbarian³⁸.

In the Sarmatae environment outside the studied area, such a casserole comes from T 2 G 1 at Glinishche (right to the Lower Volga)³⁹, dated by the boundary of the 1st – 2nd century AD⁴⁰. Casseroles of the type also come from two late Scythian graves (tombs 735 and 755) dated to the second quarter – mid 1st century AD and the third quarter of the 1st century in the cemetery of the Ust'-Al'ma settlement (Crimea)⁴¹.

The Tsvetna casserole was discovered together with a bronze cup (*Oinochoe*) with a trefoiled rim (it belongs to type 124 in Eggers's typology⁴², to type D ("Hagenow") in H. U. Nuber's classification⁴³ and to form D2112 in that of S. Tassinari⁴⁴), a not very vertical silver bowl/terrine with ringbase, a bronze Sarmatian cauldron⁴⁵, a golden bracelet with a hexagonal cross-section, a golden buckle, a bucket pendant and several golden dress applique types, details of a belt, a bone pyxis, a wheel-thrown cup made of fine red fabric, fragments of a grey cup and an amphora handle. To these add the fragments of a sword and several iron three-winged socketed arrowheads etc.⁴⁶.

Typologically, the pyxis belongs to type 1a in J.-C. Béal and M. Feugère's classification⁴⁷. Exemplars in type 1a mainly come from contexts and features of the 1st century AD, however they may also be found in the first decades of the 2nd century AD⁴⁸.

Most Sarmatian graves with pyxides, also contain among their grave goods other import artefact classes and date to the second half of the 1st – early/first decades of the 2nd century AD. Furthermore, it was noted that, in the area west of the Don, these are mainly part of the graves group that belonged to the new wave of Sarmatae arriving in the north-Pontic area starting with mid 1st century AD from the region east of the Don⁴⁹.

³⁴ Petrovsky 1993, 51.

³⁵ Radnóti 1938, 49; Kunow 1983, 63; Petrovsky 1993, 51; Tassinari 1993, 203–207; Bienert 2007, 75.

³⁶ Kunow 1983, 25–26; Wielowiejski 1985, 206–208; Petrovsky 1993, 49–50; Bolla 1994, 38; Sedlmayer 1999, 82; Bienert 2007, 74–75; Luik 2016, 216, Fig. 1/1; Lund Hansen 2016, 230; Mustăță 2017, 89.

³⁷ Radnóti 1938, 39 sqq., Pl. III/11; Carandini 1977, 165, type VI, Pl. LXXVIII/13–14; Tassinari 1993, 98–108, type G2100; Petrovsky 1993, 49–51, type IV,1; Bender *et al.* 2013, 77–78, Fig. 14–15.

³⁸ See in this respect Petrovsky 1993, 49–51 with bibliography. For a series of finds of intact or fragmentary casseroles that may be ascribed to this type see also Tassinari 1975, 26–27, cat. no. 3–4; Holliger, Holliger 1984, 52, cat. no. 13–14; 53, Pl. 2/13–14. Kapeller 2003, 134, cat. no. 33, Pl. 6/33; Sedlmayer 1999, 81–82, Pl. 31/1–4; Breščak 1982, 41, cat. no. 15, Pl. 2/15; Baratte *et al.* 1984, 69, 72, cat. no. 88, 93, Pl. XXXI/88; XXXIII/93; Jílek 2009, 95–98; Kolník 1959, 150, 151–153, Fig. 7/1–1a; Pl. III/2a–c; Kolník 1980, 110, 121, Pl. XCIX/p, CXXI/1; Bender *et al.* 2013, 77, Fig. 14; Karasová 1998, 33–35, Harta XIII, Pl. IV/137; Ratkovic 2005, 30, 117, cat. no. 55; den Boesterd 1956, 4–7, no. 12–13, Pl. 1; Eggers 1966, 104, 19b; 104–105, no. 29A; 106, no. 45A; 108, no. 60g; Fig. 7a; 8c, 11, 25a.

³⁹ Demidenko 1994, 139–140, Fig. 2/9–10; Trejster 2018, 149, Fig. 1/3; Trejster 2020, 10, Fig. 3.

⁴⁰ Demidenko 1994, 140.

⁴¹ Puzdrovskij 2007, 169, Fig. 153/2, 154/2; Puzdrovskij, Trufanov 2017a, 37–38, 187, Fig. 77; Trufanov 2009, 133, 277, 314.

⁴² Eggers 1951, Pl. 11/124.

⁴³ Nuber 1972, 38–44, Fig. 3.

⁴⁴ Tassinari 1993, 42, form D2112.

⁴⁵ The cauldron is close to type Demidenko XI.2.A (see Demidenko 2008, 22). These have spherical body, vertical foot and are characterised by the presence of the two arching handles decorated each with three knobs, of small handles under the rim, as well as the ornament in relief imitating the string on their body. The exemplar at Tsvetna has yet also a vertical handle set on the upper body part (see Bărcă 2020, 84, Fig. 10/2). Such handles are specific to cauldrons of type Demidenko IX (Demidenko 2008, 21), which have though a different body shape and are provided with a spout.

⁴⁶ Simonenko 2008, 69–70, Pl. 77–81; Simonenko 2011, 203–206, cat. no. 90, Fig. 7/1–2, 18/6–7, 28, 40; Mordvintseva, Trejster 2007, II, 136, no. B46.

⁴⁷ Béal, Feugère 1983, 116–117, Fig. 2–5.

⁴⁸ For bone pyxides from the north-Pontic *Sarmatae* environment, the dating of the graves where they were identified as well as parallels in the Roman milieu and other cultural identities see Bărcă 2019.

⁴⁹ Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 178; Simonenko 2008, 30; Simonenko 2011, 111.

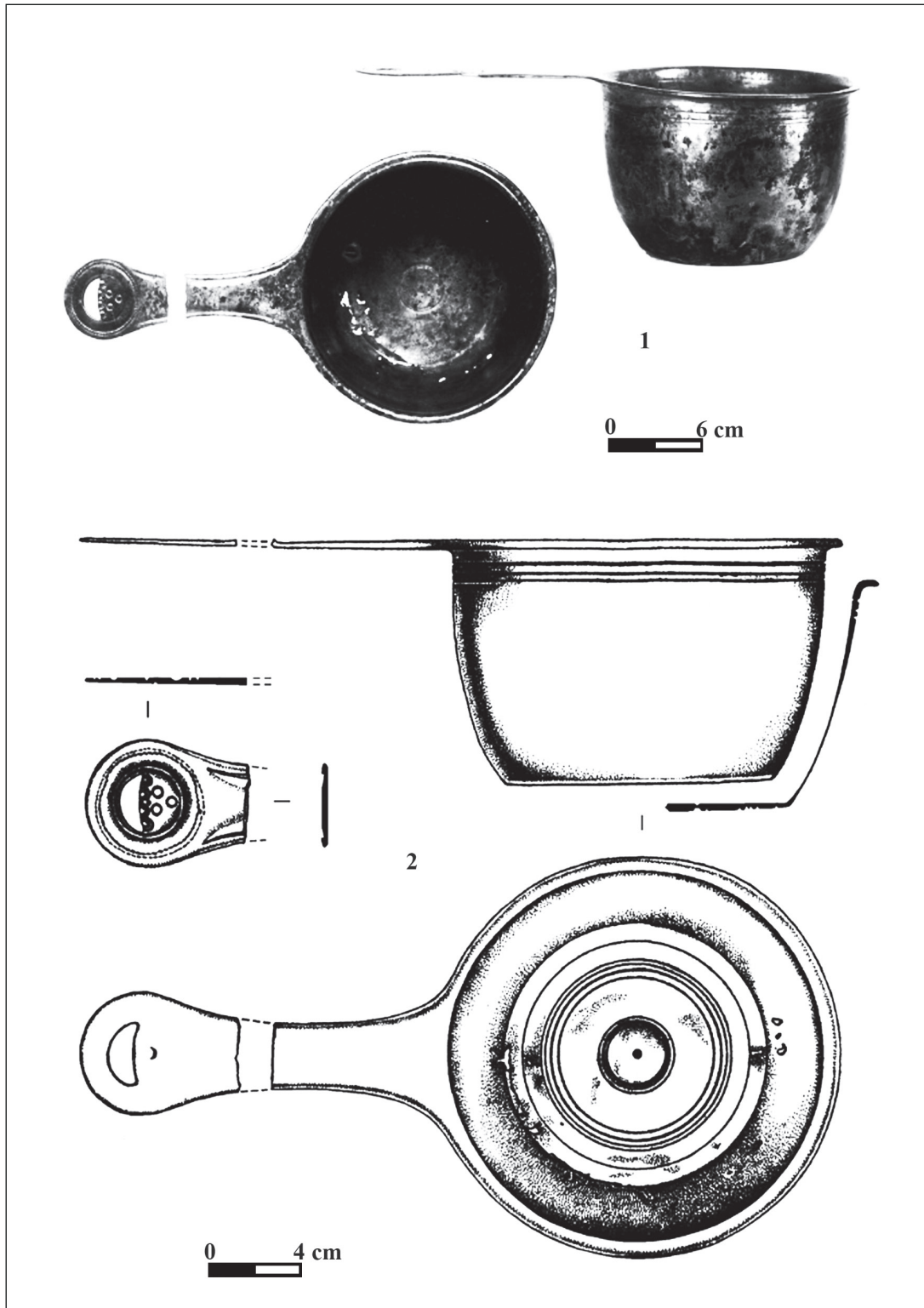


Fig. 1. The bronze casserole of Tsvetna (after Simonenko 2013).

Given the dating of each piece within the Tsvetna find, it may be concluded that the entire complex dates sometime to the second half – end of the 1st century AD⁵⁰, possibly the third quarter or even its last third.

⁵⁰ Simonenko 2008, 15; Simonenko 2011, 40; Bărcă 2019, 142; Bărcă 2020, 84. V. Mordvintseva and M. Trejster date the feature to mid – third quarter of the 1st century AD (Mordvintseva, Trejster 2007, II, 136).

Casseroles with half-moon shaped pierced handle terminal of type Eggers 138, Petrovsky IV, 2, Tassinari G2100

Casseroles of the type have a biconical body, slightly everted rim and handle ending in pierced disc in the shape of a half-moon alike previous type exemplars. These have though a more massive appearance and thicker walls, handle grooves being well outlined, while the rim is no longer flat but displays deep and projecting concentric grooves indicative of a more extensive lathe working⁵¹. Within the type, R. Petrovsky identified a vertical form: IV, 2a and a horizontal form: IV, 2b, that vertical being used for wine mixing, while the lower, horizontal, most likely for removing wine from larger recipients⁵².

The single exemplar of such a casserole in the discussed area comes from T 235 G 1 at Shchuchinka⁵³ (Fig. 2). It is biconical in shape and has a sharp angle everted rim, the base being thickened and displaying deep concentric grooves, while the handle ends in a disc with a half moon perforation. On the interior, the base is decorated with concentric circles⁵⁴. It has a vertical body and reunites all features specific to type Petrovsky IV, 2a. On the exterior side of the handle, a rectangular stamp with letters [C?]NGRANIPLOCA, likely reading [C?]n(aei) Grani(i) Ploca[mi?]⁵⁵ still survives.

Subsequent to the analysis of this type casseroles, R. Petrovsky reached the conclusion that production must have started sometime in AD 35–40, ceasing sometime around AD 80/85⁵⁶.

These casseroles were manufactures in the workshops of Campania, however there are specimens which on the basis of their decoration may be related to an incipient Gallic industry⁵⁷. The rather large number of such casseroles discovered in the towns around the Vesuvius is indicative of a still ongoing production of such casseroles in AD 79⁵⁸. In fact, the archaeological finds show that artefacts in this type remained fashionable for a longer time span, being identified including in 3rd century contexts⁵⁹.

Casseroles of the type were discovered in significant numbers both on the territory of Italy and the Roman provincial environment, as well as in the *European Barbaricum*⁶⁰.

Of the total 34 casseroles bearing the stamp of the artisans making them, 20 originate from Pompeii and Herculaneum, other four from the rest of Italy, five from the west and south Pannonia, two from free *Germania* and other two from the western territories of the Roman Empire⁶¹.

Among the artisans manufacturing such casseroles as well, count those in the *Trebellius* family too: *Trebellius Romanus*, active in Campania approximately in the 2nd–4th decade of 1st century AD and *Trebellius Crescens*, who also worked in Campania in the 3rd – 4th decades of the 1st century AD⁶².

The grave where the Shchuchinka casserole was found is secondary to a Bronze Age barrow looted by the locals by late 19th century. According to available information, two censers were also discovered beside the casserole, while later investigations yielded a rectangular-shaped mirror fragment⁶³.

The find within the same grave of two censers set one on top of the other is a chronological and cultural marker of the Middle Sarmatian period⁶⁴. A. S. Skripkin mentions 47 such finds in the graves

⁵¹ Petrovsky 1993, 66–68, Pl. 1/IV, 2.

⁵² Petrovsky 1993, 51, 68.

⁵³ Kropotkin 1970, 25, 95, cat. no. 819, Fig. 62/4, 63/2; Simonenko 2008, 68, cat. no. 80.1, Pl. 72/1; Simonenko 2011, 49–50, 193–194, cat. no. 67.1, Fig. 29; Simonenko 2013, 73, 264, cat. no. 67.1, Fig. 27; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, Fig. 6/4; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188, Fig. 69/4. The Shchuchinka casserole was ascribed by A. V. Simonenko to type Eggers 140.

⁵⁴ Casserole sizes are as follow: mouth diameter – 15 cm, base diameter – 9 cm, height – 9 cm.

⁵⁵ It belongs to type Y.26 in Petrovsky's typology and dates to Nero – Vespasian reigns, Cf. Petrovsky 1993, 174, 319, Y.26, Pl. 31/Y.26.

⁵⁶ Petrovsky 1993, 68, Pl. 1/IV, 2.

⁵⁷ Petrovsky 1993, 68.

⁵⁸ Wielowiejski 1985, 208; Petrovsky 1993, 68; Koster 1997, 58; Mustață 2017, 89.

⁵⁹ Deonna 1933, 64–65, no. 13728, Fig. 4/1, Pl. V/13728; Radnóti 1938, 39; Werner 1938, 259 sqq., Pl. 119/11; Kunow 1983, 25–26; Flügel 1993, 63; Koster 1997, 57; Mustață 2017, 89.

⁶⁰ See in this respect Carandini 1977, 165, Pl. LXXIX/15; Breščak 1982, 41–42, cat. no. 12, Pl. 2/12; Baratte *et al.* 1984, 68–71, cat. no. 87, 89–91, Pl. XXXI/87, XXXII/89–91; Tassinari 1993, 98–108, type G2100; Bolla 1994, 38, 41, cat. no. 39, Pl. XXXII; Jilek 2009, 95–98; for more see Petrovsky 1993, 66–68.

⁶¹ Petrovsky 1993, 67–68.

⁶² Petrovsky 1993, 66, 305–307, tab. III-IV

⁶³ Simonenko 2011, 27, 193, Fig. 13/67.3; Simonenko 2013, 42, 264. See also Bărcă 2014, 50, 52–53

⁶⁴ Skripkin 1990, 99. Though rare, there are cases when two censers may be found also in graves of the early Sarmatian period, yet also later (Skripkin 1990, 99, 186, Fig. 37/1–5).

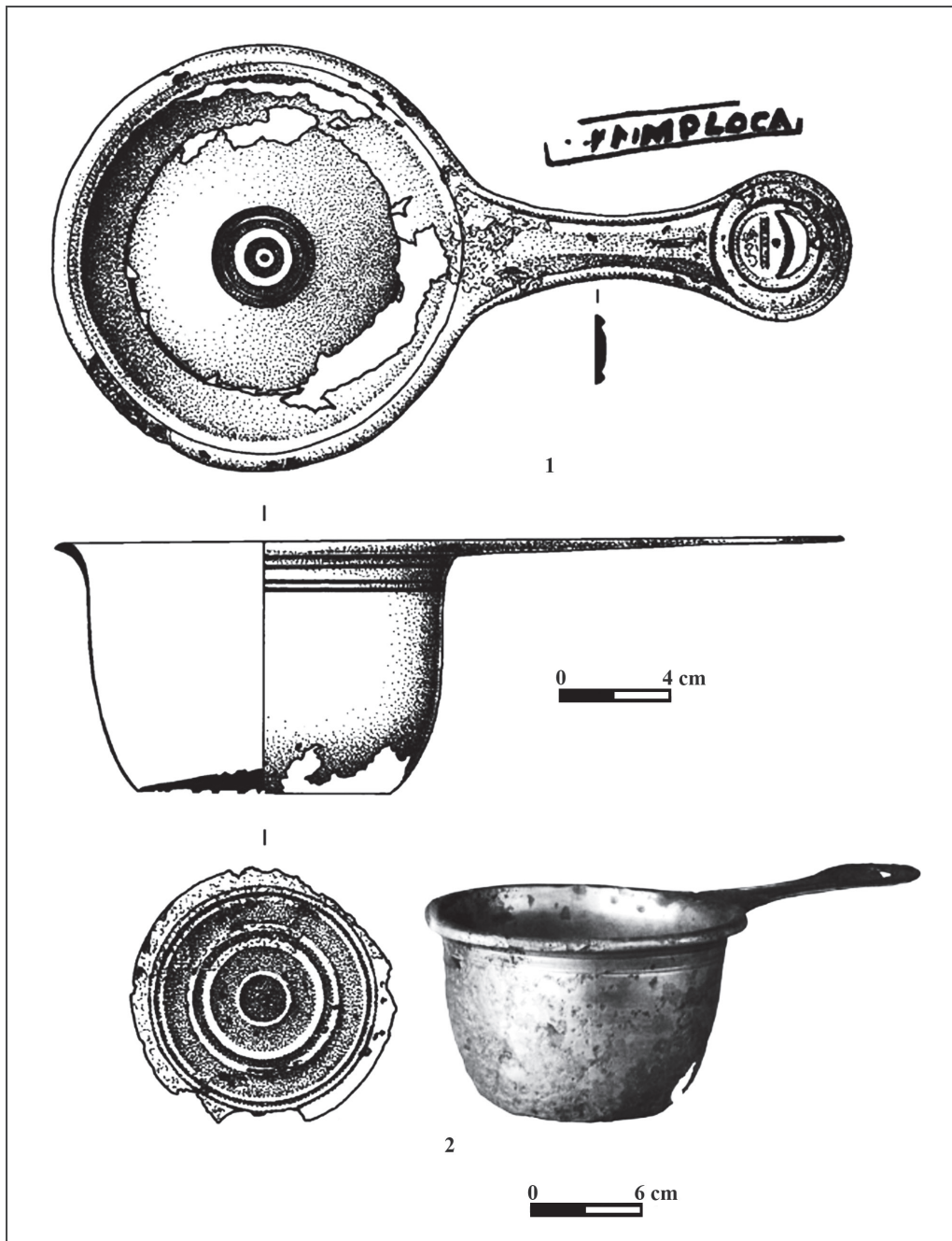


Fig. 2. The bronze casserole of Shchuchinka (after Simonenko 2013).

from Asian Sarmatia⁶⁵. In the Sarmatae graves from the north and north-west Pontic area, this custom emerges around mid 1st century AD, being found mainly in a series of graves and cemeteries from the second half of the 1st century – early/first half of the 2nd century AD⁶⁶. The custom, as well certain censer types, was brought to the north and north-west Pontic area by the new Sarmatian tribes arriving from the east – the Aorsi or the Alani. In fact, it was no accident that the finds from the north and north-west of the Black Sea come from graves with most definite Eastern features.

Rectangular mirrors were highly popular and well diffused in large part of the Roman provinces during the 1st century AD. Most come from 1st century AD context and features, however there are

⁶⁵ Cf. Skripkin 1990, 99, Fig. 37/6–16. See for such finds also Medvedev 1990, 50, 57, 68, Fig. 19/2–3, 24/4–5, 28/3–4; Medvedev, Yefimov 1986, 84, Pl. 78/2–3; Il'yukov, Vlaskin 1992, 109, 198, Fig. 28/13–14; Prokhorova, Guguev 1992, Fig. 3/10, 13.

⁶⁶ For a series of such finds Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 115–118; Bărcă 2006, 73–77; Bărcă 2015, 53 with complete bibliography.

cases when they remained in use for a longer period of time⁶⁷. Regarding the rectangular mirrors, it must be mentioned there are no available data regarding their production over the course of the 2nd century AD⁶⁸. In the Sarmatian north and north-west Pontic environment, rectangular mirrors are part of graves dating, judging after their grave goods assembly, mainly to the second half of the 1st century – first decades of the 2nd century AD⁶⁹. Moreover, we wish to mention that graves with rectangular mirrors are part of the Sarmatian graves group mainly dating to the second half of the 1st century – first decades of the 2nd century AD (end of stage B1b – stage B2a in the Central-European chronology).

Casseroles with circularly pierced handle terminal of type Eggers 140, Petrovsky V, 1, Tassinari G 3100

In the Sarmatian graves from the analysed space, casseroles of the type are represented by the specimens in the graves at Troyany⁷⁰ (Fig. 3) and Krasnopolka (T 424 G 2)⁷¹. Regarding the Krasnopolka vessel, it must be mentioned that V. V. Kropotkin ascribed it cautiously to type Eggers 138–139, possibly to type “Gödåker”.

Vessels of the type are biconical, with slightly everted rim, slightly thickened base, while the handle ends with a disc with circular perforation. These have no massive appearance, while their walls are not very thick. Their base is not thickened and exhibits not very deep concentric grooves. These casseroles are contemporary with those with the handle terminal pierced in a half-moon shape (type Eggers 137, Petrovsky IV, 1), are to a small extent worked at the lathe, while the grooves on the handle are poorly marked⁷². They are the earliest type of casseroles with the handle terminal pierced circularly in the typology drafted by R. Petrovsky, who reached the conclusion that production started sometime to AD 5/10, while its cease sometime around AD 30/35, no later than Tiberius’s reign⁷³. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that one should exclude the possibility that such casseroles had been produced for a while after AD 35⁷⁴, especially if we also consider the fact these count among the most numerous and spread casserole types.

Regarding the location of their production, it was established they were made in the workshops from southern Italy (Campania or Latium), one of the certain centres being at Capua⁷⁵.

Chronologically, the earliest known exemplar is that from the Hoby grave (Denmark), dated to AD 20–35⁷⁶ or stage B1a⁷⁷ and that of Nymburk (the Czech Republic), dated to the same period⁷⁸. Both pieces, beside being discovered in closed features, also bear the stamp of artisan *Trebellius Romanus*, active in Campania approximately in the 2nd–4th decades of the 1st century AD⁷⁹. Still to stage B1a belongs the Karlsruhe casserole, with the stamp of artisan *Trebellius Crescens* applied on the handle,

⁶⁷ For rectangular mirrors in the Roman environment see Lloyd-Morgan 1977, 231–252; Lloyd-Morgan 1980, 97, 104; Lloyd-Morgan 1981, 145, 155; Lloyd-Morgan 1981a, 3–20; Bărcă 2014.

⁶⁸ Lloyd-Morgan 1980, 97; Lloyd-Morgan 1981a, 3.

⁶⁹ For the analysis of rectangular mirrors from the Sarmatian environment of the north and north-west Pontic see Bărcă 2000a; Bărcă 2006, 154–157; Bărcă 2014, while for those in the Sarmatian environment of the Great Hungarian Plain Istvánovits, Kulcsár 1993, 14 with complete bibliography. For finds of such mirrors in the European *Barbaricum* see Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 189–197, while for a series of more recent finds on the territory of Crimea see Stoyanova 2018, 85; Kul’char *et al.* 2020, 208.

⁷⁰ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 822, Fig. 62/8; Grosu 1990, 61; Simonenko 2008, 17, 71, cat. no. 91.1, Pl. 85/1, 89/5; Simonenko 2011, 49, 208, cat. no. 94.1, Fig. 27; Simonenko 2013, 73, 285, cat. no. 94.1, Fig. 25; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188. The casserole sizes are as follow: mouth diameter – 14.5 cm, base diameter – 8.9 cm, height – 8.6 cm, handle length – 13.5 cm, width 5.5 × 2 cm, disc diameter by the handle end – 4.6 cm.

⁷¹ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 82; Shchukin 1989, 318; Simonenko 2008, 17, 68, cat. no. 81.2; Simonenko 2011, 49, 194, cat. no. 68.2; Simonenko 2013, 73, 265, cat. no. 68.2; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102–103; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187–188. The piece did not survive.

⁷² Petrovsky 1993, 52–54.

⁷³ Petrovsky 1993, 52–54, Type V, 1, Pl. 2/V, 1.

⁷⁴ Bienert 2007, 78–79.

⁷⁵ Lund Hansen 1987, 46; Petrovsky 1993, 54.

⁷⁶ Petrovsky 1993, 52, 309, Pl. 28/T.08.06.

⁷⁷ Lund Hansen 1987, 46, 403.

⁷⁸ Karasová 1998, 35; Petrovsky 1993, 52, 310, Pl. 29/T.08.09.

⁷⁹ Petrovsky 1993, Tab. III-IV.

who also worked in Campania in the 3rd – 4th decades of the 1st century AD⁸⁰. In stage B1a dates the handle with the stamp of artisan *T. Robilius Situs* from *Brigetio* (Hungary), while from closed features of the stage come the Łeg Piekarski (Poland)⁸¹, Vichy (France) and Slovakia casseroles as well as those with the artisan stamp at Magdalensberg, Pompeii⁸² and Chatalka (Bulgaria)⁸³.

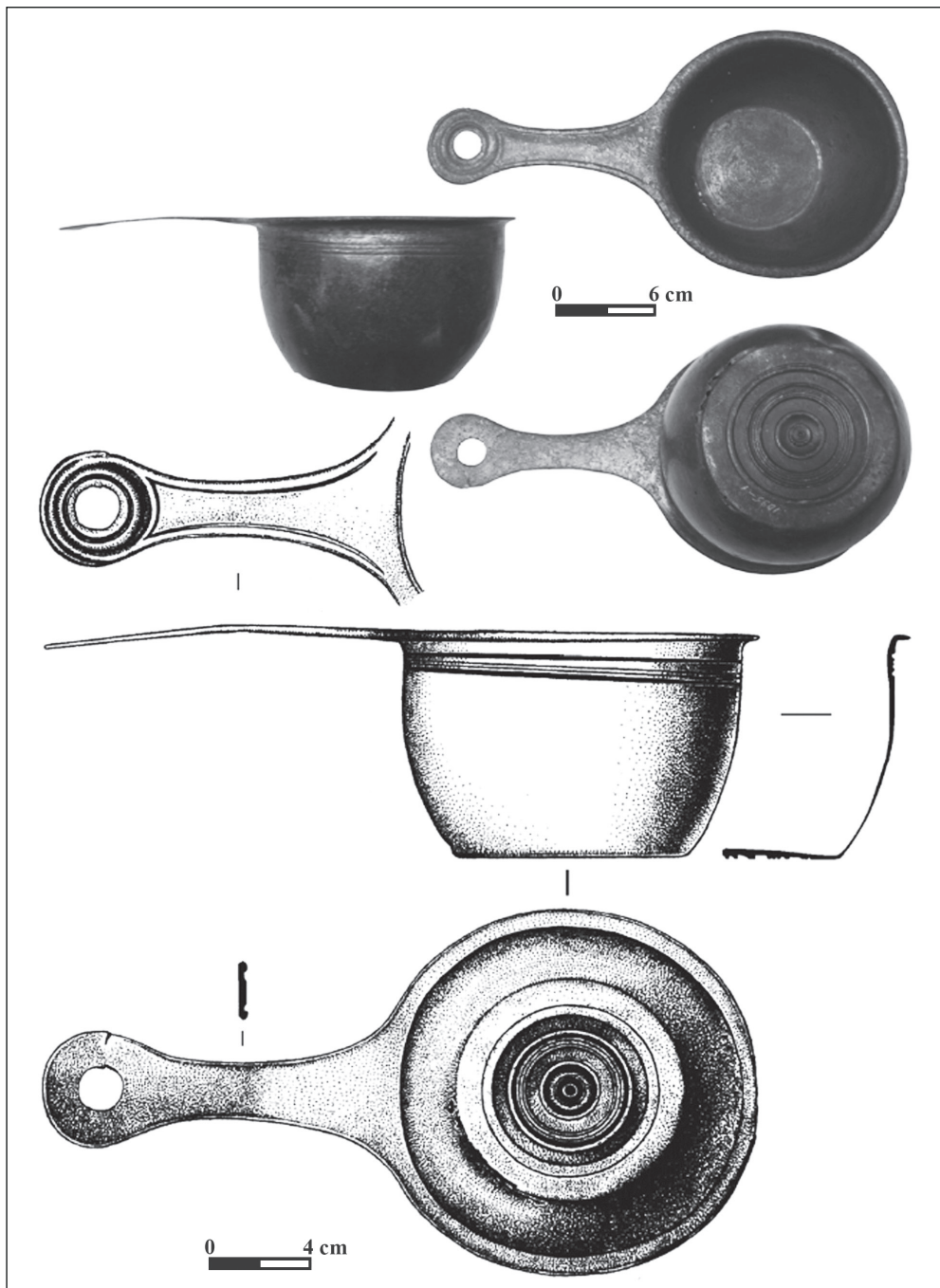


Fig. 3. The bronze casserole of Troyany (after Simonenko 2013).

J. Wielowiejski dated the exemplars from Eastern Europe to stages B1 (AD 10–70) and B2 (AD 70–180) in his chronology. The same author, following the examination of all bronze vessels from Poland, dated this casserole type, based on the features where these were discovered, to stage B1c⁸⁴.

⁸⁰ Cf. Petrovsky 1993, 307, Tab. III-IV, Pl. 28/T.06.07.

⁸¹ Wielowiejski 1985, 259, cat. no. 32, 290, cat. no. 216, Pl. 15/2.

⁸² Petrovsky 1993, 53 with complete bibliography.

⁸³ Raev 1977, 636, cat. no. 16, Pl. 38/2; Buyukliev 1986, 35, 66, cat. no. 28, Pl. 3/28–28a.

⁸⁴ Wielowiejski 1985, 209–212, 289–290, cat. no. 209–212.

Lund Hansen, subsequent to the analysis of such casserole finds from a spread territory, concluded that almost all exemplars in the type dominate in stages B1a (AD 10–40) and B1b (AD 40–70) and only rarely in stage B2 (AD 70–150/160)⁸⁵.

Although the use peak of these casseroles may be placed in the 1st century AD, it must be mentioned that archaeological finds indicate that certain artefacts remained in use for a longer time period, being discovered including in 2nd–3rd century AD contexts and features⁸⁶. Worth mention in the case of the 2nd–3rd century artefacts are the visible traces of long use and repairs on their body.

Casseroles of the type were broadly diffused both throughout the Roman Empire as well as outside its borders⁸⁷. Such vessels are not missing from the Sarmatian milieu outside the area under study here, where they were discovered among the grave goods of many burials⁸⁸.

Such casseroles were discovered also in Crimea, two such vessels being discovered in graves 172 and 299 from the Bel'bek IV cemetery, dated to the third quarter of the 1st century AD and respectively the last quarter of the same century⁸⁹.

The Krasnopolka grave (T 424 G 2) is a secondary burial with the deceased (female) placed with the head northwards in a coffin made of a hollowed tree trunk (?). Beside the casserole, the grave goods also included handmade and wheel-thrown pottery, glass, quartz and carnelian beads, a golden link with loop, bronze links, spindle weights, a rectangular mirror sized 16.7 × 14.8 cm, yet also a bone pyxis⁹⁰.

Based on the dating of the pyxides⁹¹ and rectangular mirrors⁹², it may be concluded that the Krasnopolka grave most likely frames sometime in the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD.

The Troyany grave was discovered in 1914 during clay excavation in a quarry, at 0.7 m deep. The gravepit shape and other aspects of the funerary ritual are unknown. Beside the bronze casserole, among the grave goods also count a bronze cauldron, a bronze mirror and three bells of the same metal, to which also add 14 beads and a jasper piece⁹³.

The bronze cauldron with two zoomorphic handles belongs to type XIII.1.A in S. V. Demidenko's typology⁹⁴. Vessels with zoomorphic handles belonging to several types (Demidenko IX–XIII⁹⁵) and characterised by smaller sizes emerged in the second half of the 1st century BC⁹⁶, however they were

⁸⁵ Lund Hansen 1987, 45–46.

⁸⁶ See Shelov 1965, 268, Fig. 10/3; Kropotkin 1970, 94, cat. no. 809, Fig. 61/1–2; Sanie 1981, 177, Pl. 48/7a-b; Feugere 1984, 47, 66–67, no. 41–42, Fig. 16–17; Volkov, Guguev 1986, 73, Fig. 54/2; Künzl 1993, 193–195, Pl. 132–135; Petrovsky 2006, 99–100; Bienert 2007, 78; Botalov, Ivanov 2012, 272, 275, Fig. 4/1, 5/4; Trejster 2019, 317, Fig. 5/5–8; Trejster 2016, 280, 282, Fig. 2/4; Trejster 2020, 26, Fig. 4/1, 5/1–3; Mustață 2017, 92, 191–193, Fig. Pl. 15/10, LVIII–LX.

⁸⁷ Radnóti 1938, 50 sqq.; Eggers 1951, 172, Harta 41; Eggers 1968, cat. no. 9d, 13, 17a, 18a, 40, 53, 65b 73I, 76d-e, Pl. 8/d, 9, 21/a, 22/d-e, 23, 26/a, 29/a, 30/a-b; Majewski 1960, 130, cat. no. 17, Pl. 36/c-d; Glodariu 1974, 237, Pl. XXXII/B15/a; Tassinari 1975, 27–28, cat. no. 6, Pl. II/6; Raev 1977, 636, cat. no. 16, Pl. 38/2; Carandini 1977, 165–166; Kraskovská 1978, 9, 14, Fig. 2/2; 6/2; Kolník 1980, 105, 121, Pl. XCI/m, CXX/29; Sanie 1981, 177, Pl. 48/7a-b; Breščak 1982, 43, cat. no. 19, Pl. 2/19; Petrovsky 1993, 52–54; Bolla 1994, 36, 40, cat. no. 33–34, Pl. XXVI–XXVII; Wielowiejski 1985, 208–213, 259, 289–290; Buyukliev 1986, 35, 66, cat. no. 28, Pl. 3/28–28a; Lund Hansen 1987, 45–46, 464, Harta 55; Karasová 1998, 33–35, Harta XIII; Sedlmayer 1999, 82, Pl. 31/6, Fig. 14; Bienert 2007, 78–79; Jílek 2009, 99–103; Horváth 2013, 119 sqq., Fig. 1–3; Lund Hansen 2016, 231; Mustață 2017, 92.

⁸⁸ Maksimov 1957, 157–159, Fig. 1; Kropotkin 1970, 90, cat. no. 773, 93, cat. no. 802, Fig. 60/8–9, 130, cat. no. 1278; Shelov 1965, 266, Fig. 9/2; Shilov 1975, 154, 155, Fig. 57/3; Medvedev, Yefimov 1986, 84, Pl. 76/1; Maksimenko 1998, 115, 53/14; Sergatskov 2000, 85, 122–123, Fig. 104/3; Sergatskov 2004, 109, Fig. 2/1–2; Sergatskov 2006, 54, Fig. 2/1; Limberis, Marchenko 2006, 52, 57–58, no. 3–5, Fig. 2–3. Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 287, 355–356, cat. no. 73.3, Pl. 107/1; 111; Botalov, Ivanov 2012, 272, Fig. 4/1, 5/4; Trejster 2016, 280, Fig. 2/4; Trejster 2019, 317, Fig. 5/5–8; Trejster 2020, 17–21, Fig. 4–11, 19.

⁸⁹ See for such finds at Puzdrovskij 2007, 170; Trufanov 2009, 131, 133, Fig. 3/1, 4; Gushchina, Zhuravlev 2016, 65, Pl. 110/4, 201/8, 233/1–2.

⁹⁰ Kropotkin 1970, 95, cat. no. 821; Simonenko 2008, 68, cat. no. 81, Pl. 165; Simonenko 2011, 194, cat. no. 68; Bărcă 2014, 53–54.

⁹¹ See Bărcă 2019.

⁹² See Bărcă 2014.

⁹³ Grosu 1990, 61; Simonenko 2008, 17, 71, cat. no. 91.1, Pl. 85–87; Simonenko 2011, 208, cat. no. 94; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 166, 184–185, 188, Fig. 60/22, 68/4

⁹⁴ Demidenko 2008, 23, 110, Fig. 10/XIII.1; 118/XIII.1.A (no. 135).

⁹⁵ See Demidenko 2008, 21–23, 105–111, Fig. 10, types IX–XIII; 111–118.

⁹⁶ Demidenko 2008, 35.

broadly diffused in the Sarmatian environment from the second half of the 1st century AD only, being often discovered in graves with larger cauldrons of other types⁹⁷.

Regarding the mirror, it is of type with thickened rim, central disc projection and nail-shaped handle, half-oval in cross section⁹⁸. Based on the archaeological finds it was noted that mirrors of the type emerge in the Sarmatian environment east of the Don and Volga as early as the 2nd–1st century BC⁹⁹, massively spreading though from the boundary between the 1st century BC – 1st century AD, being used throughout the 1st century AD¹⁰⁰, mainly in the first half or its first three decades¹⁰¹. Based on the finds from territories in the Don area and those eastward the river, it was noted that in the well dated graves of late 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD such mirrors may no longer be found¹⁰². In the north and north-west Pontic area, the entry of the mirrors of the type is related to the eastern impulse (Alanic) by mid 1st century AD¹⁰³. Evidence is provided by mirrors in this type identified in aristocratic graves with marked Eastern features, the graves in the Sokolova Mogila (Kovalevka)¹⁰⁴ and Kamova Mogila (Radionovka) barrows¹⁰⁵. To the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD also dates grave (T 14 G 3) from Dumeni (the Prut-Nistru interfluvium)¹⁰⁶, which contains such a mirror.

Therefore, based on the artefacts beside which the casserole was found and their dating, we believe that the Troyany grave dates sometime to the second half of the 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD, likely only by late 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD.

Casseroles with circularly pierced handle terminal of type Eggers 142, Petrovsky V, 2, Bienert 29

In the Sarmatian milieu from the discussed area casseroles of the type are represented by three exemplars. The first comes from a Sarmatian grave discovered by chance, following the performed farming works, at Novo-Petrovka¹⁰⁷ (Fig. 5), the second in T 27 G 1 at Bădragii Vechi¹⁰⁸ (Fig. 6), while the third from a destroyed grave at Cobusca Veche¹⁰⁹ (Fig. 4/1). Regarding the exemplar at Cobusca

⁹⁷ Demidenko 2008, 26.

⁹⁸ For views regarding the origin of these mirrors see Skripkin 1990, 144–146; Glukhov 2003, 91–93; Vagner 2012, 170–171.

⁹⁹ See Marchenko 1996, 21–23; Minaeva, Skripkin 2005, 51–53; Glebov 2019, 89–90.

¹⁰⁰ Skripkin 1990, 95, Type 6.7, 152, 155, Fig. 36/5–12; Glukhov 2003, 91–93, Type 6.7, Fig. 1/6.7; Glukhov 2005, 46–47, Type 6.7, Fig. 7/4, 6–8, 8/2, 101. For mirrors of the type see also Khazanov 1963, 64–65 (type VIII).

¹⁰¹ Glukhov 2003, 93; Glukhov 2005, 47; Minaeva, Skripkin 2005, 53. According to I. I. Marchenko in the Kuban region such mirrors were used until the first half of the 1st century AD (Marchenko 1996, 23).

¹⁰² Maksimenko 1998, 131; Glukhov 2005, 47.

¹⁰³ Simonenko 1993, 112 sqq.; Simonenko 2003, 49; Simonenko 2004, 145. Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 173.

¹⁰⁴ Kovpanenko 1986, 66–72, 127, Fig. 70–73; Simonenko 2003, 48, Fig. 2/3; Simonenko 2004, 145. The richly furnished grave in the Sokolova Mogila barrow is dated by academics to the first half of the 1st century AD (Kovpanenko 1986, 127), the first half – mid 1st century AD (Mordvintseva, Trejster 2007, III, 79–81, cat. no. A250), mid/third quarter of the 1st century AD (Simonenko 2003, 48; Bărcă 2006, 136, Bărcă 2009, 97, 98; Bărcă 2011, 10; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 137, 140, 156) or the second half of the 1st century AD (Simonenko 2011, 43–44), possibly the third quarter or even its last third (Bărcă 2015, 41; Bărcă 2019, 142).

¹⁰⁵ Simonenko 1993, 85–86; Simonenko 2003, 48, Fig. 2/1; Simonenko 2004, Fig. 7/36; Simonenko, Mel'nik 2004, 273, Fig. 2/7; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 173, Fig. 62/5. The grave in the Kamova Mogila barrow is dated to the second half of the 1st century AD (Simonenko 2003, 48; Simonenko, Mel'nik 2004, 275–279).

¹⁰⁶ Bărcă 2006, 309, Fig. 52/2.

¹⁰⁷ Kropotkin 1970, 97, cat. no. 840, Fig. 56/4, 58/3, 62/9 (ascribes the piece to type Eggers 140); Simonenko 2008, 17, 75, cat. no. 100, Pl. 112; Simonenko 2011, 53, 225, cat. no. 111.1, Fig. 30; Simonenko 2013, 76–77, 309–310, cat. no. 111.1, Fig. 28; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189. The casserole has the following sizes: mouth diameter – 18.5 cm, base diameter – 11.5 cm, height – 12 cm.

¹⁰⁸ Bărcă 2001, 349, Fig. 2/1; Bărcă 2006, 171, 283–285, Fig. 18/2, 189/1; Bărcă 2009, 87, 103–104, Fig. 6/2; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189, Fig. 69/2; Popa 2015, 133, Fig. 98. The casserole has the following sizes: mouth diameter – 19 cm, base diameter – 10.8 cm, height – 11.2 cm, handle length – 15.6 cm.

¹⁰⁹ Grosu 1983, 46–47, Fig. II/18–19; Grosu 1990, 47–48, Fig. 15G; Grosu 1995, 154, Fig. 8A/2; Dzygovs'kyj 1993, 48, 71, Fig. 18/8; Dzygovs'kyj 2000, 63, Fig. 18/8; Bărcă 2001, 349–350, Fig. 2/2; Bărcă 2006, 170, 303, Fig. 45; Bărcă 2009, 87, 102, 103, Fig. 6/1; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 188, Fig. 69/1; Popa 2015, 133, Fig. 97. In our previous works, we ascribed alike V. I. Grosu this vessel erroneously to type Eggers 140 = Petrovsky V, 1. The casserole has the following sizes: mouth diameter – 16.5 cm, base diameter – 10.5 cm, height – 10 cm.

Veche, we wish to mention that in our previous works we erroneously ascribed it to type Eggers 140 = Petrovsky V, 1, view which we no longer support¹¹⁰.

These casseroles are an Italian form and direct successors of type Eggers 140= Petrovsky V, 1 from which they differentiate by a series of technical elements. These are always vertical vessels, with slightly convex walls, have narrow yet thickened base exhibiting deep concentric circles indicative of extensive lathe working. Their walls are much thicker and the rim is thickened too. The handle is moulded, while the grooves extending along its rim are either simple or double and marked in depth¹¹¹.

The Novo-Petrovka casserole displays the stamp of artisan *P. Cippius Polybius*¹¹² (PCIPOLYBI), active approximately in AD 45/50–80/85¹¹³, while that of Bădragii Vechi still preserves on the external handle side a stamp with letters LAN II/I *L(ucius) An(sius) (Epaphroditus?)* (Fig. 6), who manufactures such vessels during AD 50/55–85¹¹⁴.

Upon the analysis of all casseroles exhibiting the artisan's stamp as well as the find contexts, R. Petrovsky concluded that the production start of this casserole type must be placed sometime in AD 35–40, while the cease in the 90's of the 1st century AD¹¹⁵, although there is also the view that their production also continued in the 2nd century AD¹¹⁶.

Earliest specimens, well dated, of the type originate from G 22 at Sládkovičovo I (Slovakia), framing to stage B1b¹¹⁷, Magdalensberg, dated to the end of the first half of the 1st century AD, similarly old being the casserole discovered in the Binntal grave¹¹⁸. Several fragmentary exemplars, some bearing the stamp of artisan *P. Cippius Polybius*, come from forts dated to Claudius's reign¹¹⁹.

During the early stage Eggers B2 dates the casserole in the Goslawice grave (Poland), while casseroles from the Zohor graves (Slovakia) were produced by mid 1st century AD, entering the graves sometimes by late stage B1b early stage B2a (AD 70–120)¹²⁰. By early stage B2a likely dates the Vysoká pri Morave grave, where three casseroles were discovered, among which one of type Eggers 142, all bearing the stamp of artisan *P. Cippius Polybius*¹²¹.

The Scandinavian finds were all dated to stage B2 (AD 70–150/160), except the casserole in the Vemmerlöfstorp grave, framed to stage B1b¹²². J. Wielowiejski, in his 1970 work dated the casseroles of the type from Eastern Europe to stage B2¹²³.

Regarding their production location, it was established based on the large number of vessels displaying the artisan's stamp applied on the handle, that they were made mainly in the workshops of the *Ansii* and the *Cippii* of Capua (Campania)¹²⁴, being occasionally produced in the Gallic industry¹²⁵.

In terms of use, it must be mentioned these alike exemplars that belong to other types, these remained fashionable for a long period, being identified including in 3rd century AD¹²⁶ contexts and features.

Casseroles in this type were broadly diffused throughout the Roman Empire and the area outside

¹¹⁰ We thank this way dr. Silvia Musteață for kindly aiding us with the accurate typological framing of the vessel.

¹¹¹ Cf. Petrovsky 1993, 69–71, Type V, 2, Pl. 2/V, 2.

¹¹² For types of vessels with this artisan's stamp see Petrovsky 1993, 149–150, 226–250, map 4, while for the casseroles of type Eggers 142 = Petrovsky V, 2 bearing the stamp *Publius Cippius Polybius* discovered in Scandinavia, northern Germany and northern Poland see Kołoszuk 2015, 224, Tab. 1.

¹¹³ Petrovsky 1993, 149–150, Pl. 40, Map 4, Fig. 8.

¹¹⁴ Petrovsky 1993, 143–144, Pl. 39, Map 3.

¹¹⁵ Petrovsky 1993, 71.

¹¹⁶ Bienert 2007, 79, note 517.

¹¹⁷ Petrovsky 1993, 69.

¹¹⁸ Petrovsky 1993, 70.

¹¹⁹ Petrovsky 1993, 70.

¹²⁰ Kraskovská 1978, 12–13, no. 17, Fig. 6/1, Pl. VIII/3–4 (erroneously ascribed to type Eggers 140); Petrovsky 1993, 70 with complete bibliography and views regarding the date of both the pieces and graves.

¹²¹ Kraskovská 1978, 11, no. 15, Fig. 4/1, Pl. V/1–3 ascribes the casserole type Eggers 140 and dates the grave to the first half of the 2nd century AD; Petrovsky 1993, 70.

¹²² Lund Hansen 1987, 48–49, 402–405, 407–408, 431, 448–450.

¹²³ Lund Hansen 1987, 49.

¹²⁴ Lund Hansen 1987, 48–49; Petrovsky 1993, 69–71.

¹²⁵ Kunow 1983, 26, 63; Flügel 1993, 63–64; Petrovsky 1993, 69–71 with complete bibliography.

¹²⁶ Kropotkin 1970, 93, cat. no. 800, Fig. 64/4, 65/A, 1–2; Sedlmayer 1999, 83, 152, 159, Fig. 19; Bienert 2007, 78, note 517, 86; Arsen'eva, Naumenko 1992, 93, Fig. 102/1; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 24, 59, 81, 113, Fig. 6, 29/1.

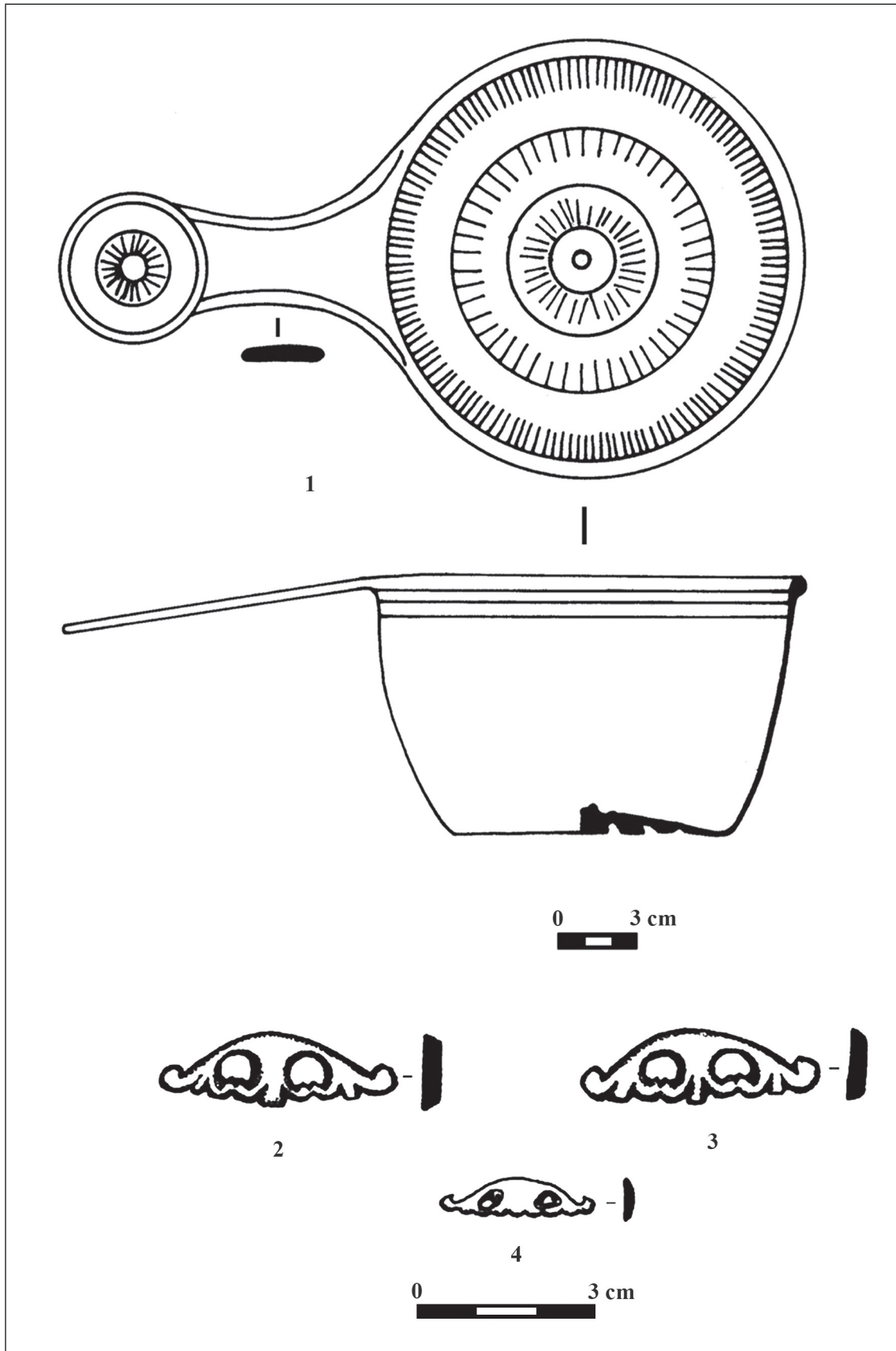


Fig. 4. The bronze casserole of Cobusca Veche (1) and casserole feet-supports of Ust'-Kamenka, T 58 G 1 (2-3) and Podgorodnoe, T 7 G 1 (4) (1 - redrawn after Grosu 1990; 2-4 - after Simonenko 2013).

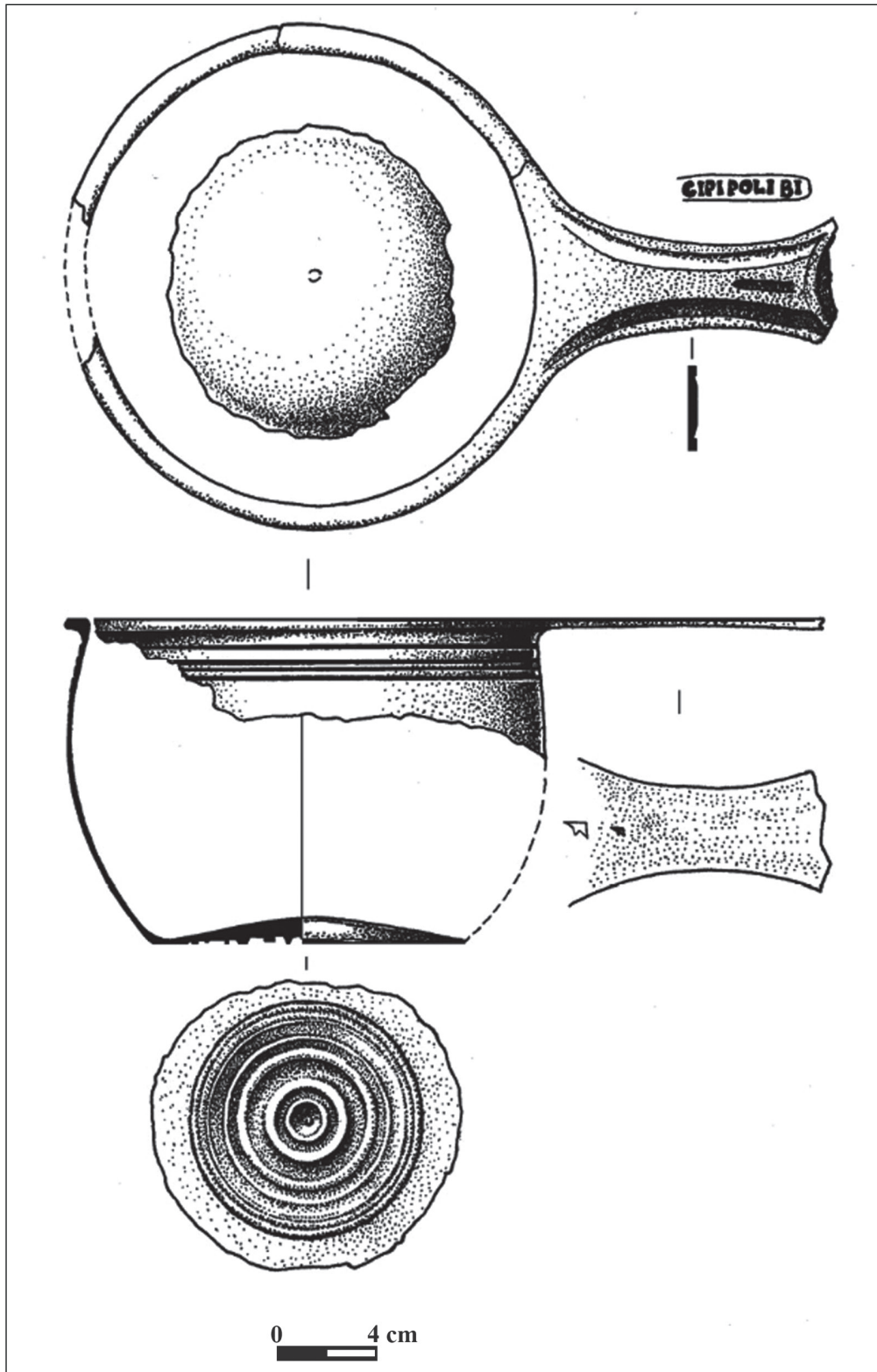


Fig. 5. The bronze casserole of Novo-Petrovka (after Simonenko 2013).

its borders¹²⁷. In the Sarmatian setting outside the discussed area, such vessels were discovered in T

¹²⁷ Radnóti 1938, 51–56, Pl. XVII/4–6, 11, 21, 25, XXI/1–1a, 2, 6–8, XXII/1–1a-b, XXIII/1–1a-b; Eggers 1951, 172–173, Beilage 60, map 42 (Type 142); Eggers 1968, cat. no. 17, 21, 22, 54, 72, 79, 83, Fig. 9, 27, 28, 29/b, 62, 63, 65; Boesterd 1956, 7–8, cat. no. 14–19, Pl. I/15, 15a, 19, 19a, II/22, 22a; XVIII/15b; Kropotkin 1970, 93, cat. no. 800, Fig. 64/4, 65/A, 1–2; Glodariu 1974, 238, cat. no. 18, Pl. XXXII/B18/b; Carandini 1977, 165–166, Kraskovská 1978, 11, 13–14, Fig. 4/1, 5/2, 6/1 are ascribed to type Eggers 140; Sanie 1981, 192, Pl. 56/2; Breščak 1982, 42, cat. no. 16, Pl. 2/16, 18/16; Kunov 1983, 26, 63, 74–75, 117–127; Baratte *et al.* 1984, 72–75, cat. no. 94–99, Pl. XXXIV/94–96, XXXV/97–98; Wielowiejski

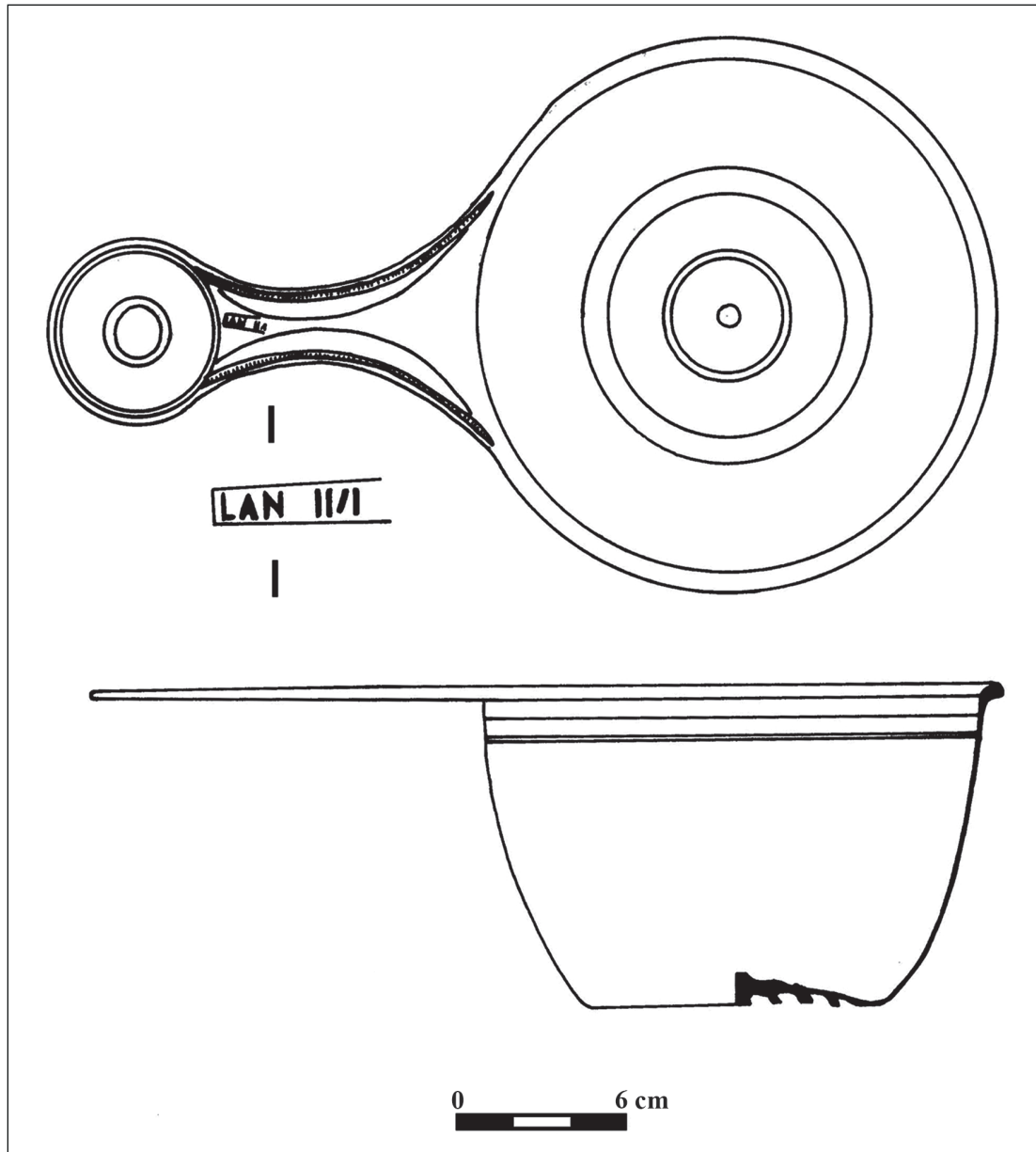


Fig. 6. The bronze casserole of Bădragii Vechi T 27 G 1 (redrawn after Yarovoj, Chrikov, Bubulich 1990).

4 G 2¹²⁸ and T 25 G 1¹²⁹ in the Valovj 1 cemetery (right of the Don mouths), as well as in T 11 G 1 at Staritsa¹³⁰ (the Lower Volga area) and the destroyed Sarmatian grave of Girej¹³¹ (the Kuban region), the latter exhibiting artisan's *Lucius Ansius Epaphroditus* stamp¹³².

1985, 208–213, 290; Lund Hansen 1987, 48–49, 58–59, 264, map 55; Holliger, Holliger 1989, 64, no. 5, Pl. 1/5; Petrovsky 1993, 69–71; Tassinari 1993, 110–116, G3100; Bolla 1994, 36, 40, cat. no. 35–37, Pl. XXVIII–XXIX; Karasová 1998, 35–36, map XIV; Maksimenko 1998, Fig. 53/16; Sedlmayer 1999, 82–85, Fig. 19, Pl. 31/5, 32/1–2, 33/12, 34/1; Teodor *et al.* 1997, 31, Fig. 23/11; Kapeller 2003, 134, no. 35–36; Bienert 2007, Forma 29; Jílek 2009, 99–103; Kołoszuk 2015, 221–231, Fig. 3–7; Croitoru 2011, 289; Popa 2015, 134, Fig. 101/1–2; Masek 2019, 96–100, Fig. 1–3.

¹²⁸ Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 17, no. 12, Pl. 15/3; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 24, 80–81, Fig. 6/1, Fig. p. 80; Trejster 2020, 13, 26, Fig. 12.

¹²⁹ Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 62, no. 30, Pl. 76/1; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 59, 80–81, Fig. 29/1; Trejster 2020, 13, 26, Fig. 13.

¹³⁰ Shelov 1965, 267; Shilov 1968, 318–320, Fig. 4; Shilov 1975, 157, Fig. 59; Kropotkin 1970, 91, cat. no. 777, Fig. 61/5–6; Petrovsky 1993, 207–208, no. A.17.38; Krivosheev 2005, 112, Fig. 54/9; Glukhov 2005, 16, Fig. 11/4; Trejster 2020, 13, 26, Fig. 14–15.

¹³¹ Kropotkin 1970, 88, cat. no. 753, Fig. 59/8; Petrovsky 1993, 207, no. A.17.37; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 287, 353, cat. no. 66.1, Pl. 94.

¹³² For ware types stamped by this artisan see Petrovsky 1993, 143–144, 199–208, map 3.

The Staritsa grave is dated based on its grave goods to the first half of the 2nd century AD¹³³, while those richly furnished at Valovyj 1 by late 2nd century – first third of the 3rd century AD¹³⁴.

The Novo-Petrovka casserole was discovered together with a large bronze bell, two golden enamelled earrings and a lidded golden flask¹³⁵. Unfortunately, available information or images of the earrings and flask are missing, which hinders the chronological framing of the grave. The rounded conical bronze bell with loop cast together with the body is not of aid either, as it dates widely. The bell is similar to type C in W. Nowakowski's classification¹³⁶ and has common features with two of the bronze bells from the Troyany grave¹³⁷, whose grave goods also included a casserole of type Eggers 140 = Petrovsky V, 1, as well as that in T 9 G 1 from the Valovyj 1 cemetery¹³⁸, where a type Eggers 143 = Petrovsky V, 3 casserole is also found¹³⁹. The richly furnished grave from T 9 at Valovyj 1 dates in our view sometime by mid – third quarter of the 2nd century AD¹⁴⁰. In the same grave at Valovyj 1 were also found bells in such shape, yet of smaller sizes¹⁴¹. Close to the bell of Novo-Petrovka is also the specimen in T 49 between the places at Kazanskaya and Tiflisskaya (Tbilisskaya), dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD¹⁴², yet it has a more elongated shape. Similarly, yet of smaller sizes, is the bronze case bell from the Sarmatian grave no. 3 at Ulmeni¹⁴³ (Fig. 10/2), yet also those in the cremation no. 40 and inhumation no. 203 from cemetery at Gabăra-Moldoveni, ascribed to the period of the 2nd–4th century AD¹⁴⁴.

Rather richly furnished was also the grave in T 27 at Bădragii Vechi, which contained an earring, fragmentary, in silver, a bronze brooch, several amber, agate, carnelian and glass beads, a bronze handle, a lidded mirror, two bronze plates, a bone pyxis, an iron knife, a fragmentary cylindrical bone piece, a spindle weight, a handmade censer and a wheel-thrown jar and cup¹⁴⁵.

The mirror is a Roman origin artefact, which in G. Llyod-Morgan's typology belongs to group R. The edges, profiles, lids and their attachment, vary in the case of these mirrors, reason for which they were divided into three variations (Ra-Rc)¹⁴⁶.

The earliest specimens of such mirrors belong to variation Ra and frame to the first half of the 1st century AD. Chronologically, the majority of the mirrors in these three variations do not exceed the 1st century AD and at most, the early 2nd century AD. Such artefacts are mainly known among the finds from the Roman provinces of the west and north-west of the Roman Empire¹⁴⁷. Such mirrors are also present in the north-Pontic area. For instance, a mirror with a cover of the type was discovered entirely intact in G 4 (1960) at Novo-Otradnoe¹⁴⁸ dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD¹⁴⁹. In our view, the grave dates based on the four brooches¹⁵⁰ to the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD¹⁵¹.

¹³³ Krivosheev 2004, 118; Krivosheev 2005, 134; Krivosheev 2014, 107.

¹³⁴ Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 113.

¹³⁵ Kropotkin 1970, 97, cat. no. 840; Simonenko 2008, 75, cat. no. 100, Pl. 113; Simonenko 2011, 225, cat. no. 111; Smonenko 2013, 76–77, 309–310, cat. no. 111.

¹³⁶ Nowakowski 1988, 78–80.

¹³⁷ Simonenko 2008, 71, cat. no. 91.2a-b, Pl. 86/1–2; Simonenko 2011, 111–112, 208–209, cat. no. 94.2a-b, Fig. 68/3–4.

¹³⁸ Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 28, no. 9, Pl. 30/5; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 28, Fig. 20/1.

¹³⁹ Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 31, no. 34, Pl. 33/4; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 30, 81, Fig. 13/4.

¹⁴⁰ For the richly furnished grave see Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 26–34, Pl. 27–39/1; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 24–45, Fig. 9–23.

¹⁴¹ Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 32–33, Pl. 32/2e-i; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 42, 45, Fig. 20/5–6.

¹⁴² Gushchina, Zaset'skaya 1994, 50, cat. no. 148, Pl. 15/148; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 322, 348, cat. no. 42.1, Pl. 70/7.

¹⁴³ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 110, Fig. 14/2; Bichir 1977, 184, Pl. 11/12, 22/5; Bărcă 2015, 46, Fig. 6/2.

¹⁴⁴ Antonescu 1961, 449, 452–453, Fig. 6/3.

¹⁴⁵ Cf. Bărcă 2006, 283–285, Fig. 17–19.

¹⁴⁶ Cf. Llyod-Morgan 1977, 235; Llyod-Morgan 1981a, 68–77, Fig. 6; Llyod-Morgan 1982, 45–46. See also Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 211–213.

¹⁴⁷ Llyod-Morgan 1977, 235; Llyod-Morgan 1981a, 69; Abegg 1989, 301, 306–313, Fig. 8–13, Map 1.

¹⁴⁸ Arsen'eva 1970, 88, 143, Pl. 7/14; Trejster 1991, 95, 101 cat. V.1; Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 212, 231, Fig. 25/2.

¹⁴⁹ Arsen'eva 1970, 89.

¹⁵⁰ See Arsen'eva 1970, 88, Fig. 7/1–4; for brooch types and their dating see Kropotov 2010, 72, 74, 87, no. 134 (group 4, series 1, variant 2), 182–185, 193, no. 249–250 (group 8, series 1, form 3, 5), 209–213, 214, no. 21 (group 9, variation 1).

¹⁵¹ According to its appearance, it is possible that the specimens discovered at Chersonesus (Kadeev 1996, 71, Fig.; Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 212–213, 231, Fig. 25/3) and G 1 at Kazan-Tash (Zajtsev, Mordvintseva 2004, 188, 204, Fig. 12/31; Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 213, 231, Fig. 25/4) also belonged to this mirror type.

Other two mirrors of the type are also found in the collection of the Ermitazh Museum¹⁵², yet nothing is known about their provenance.

A fragmentary mirror in this type comes from the Sarmatian grave (group 1, T 2 G 1) at Boguslav¹⁵³, which dates based on the grave goods¹⁵⁴ among which a fragmentary glass bowl made in the millefiori technique sometime to the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD.

Another covered mirror comes from the Sarmatian grave (T 9 G 1) in the cemetery at Valovj 1¹⁵⁵. In our view, its richly furnishing¹⁵⁶ points to, as above mentioned, the mid – the third quarter of the 2nd century AD¹⁵⁷ and not the end of the 2nd–first third of the 3rd century AD¹⁵⁸.

The bone pyxis of Bădragii Vechi belongs alike that of Tsvetna and Krasnopolka to type 1a in J.-C. Béal and M. Feugère's classification¹⁵⁹, such pieces mainly coming, as recently mentioned, to 1st century AD context and complexes, yet they are also found in the first decades of the 2nd century AD¹⁶⁰. In the north-Pontic Sarmatian environment these are, as mentioned above, Roman imports and come from graves of the second half of the 1st century – early/first decades of the 2nd century AD.

The brooch is strongly profiled with internal chord and bilateral spring made of 12 coils and chord inserted beneath the bow. Its bow is decorated with two notches: one by the bow head, and the other divides the bow from foot. The latter exhibits by the end a small knob, while the catchplate is trapezoid. The distance between the two notches is equal to that between the second notch and the knob by the foot end. The brooch is two-piece¹⁶¹.

Recently, the Bădragii Vechi brooch was framed by K. Hellström to type ID.1 in his typology¹⁶², dated to the second half of the 1st century – 2nd century AD (some in the first half of the 3rd century AD)¹⁶³. In A. K. Ambroz's typology, Hellström ID.1 type brooches are found in group 11, series II, variant 1, these being dated to the 2nd century AD¹⁶⁴, while in that of V. V. Kropotov in group 10, series III, dated mostly to the 2nd century AD¹⁶⁵. A later dating, respectively the first half of the 3rd century AD¹⁶⁶ or over its entire course¹⁶⁷, was ascribed to the brooch of the type from T 16 G 1 at Olănești¹⁶⁸. The chronological framing of the Olănești grave was mainly made based on the amphora of type Shelov D there¹⁶⁹, although the dating by the boundary between the 2nd–3rd century AD or early 3rd century AD¹⁷⁰ is more plausible, especially if we consider that amphorae of type Shelov D¹⁷¹ – Vnukov C IVD¹⁷² emerged in the last quarter/end of the 2nd century AD¹⁷³.

Brooches in the typological framing by the three authors above are yet single-piece, have inserted chord, the bow notches are poorly marked, while the spring is short and comprised mainly of 4–6 coils.

¹⁵² Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 213, 236, Fig. 25/5.

¹⁵³ Simonenko 2004, 145, Fig. 7/38; Simonenko 2008, 61–62 cat. no. 46.3, Pl. 35/3; Simonenko 2011, 24, 180, cat. no. 29.3, Fig. 12/3; Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 213, 236, Fig. 25/8.

¹⁵⁴ See Simonenko 2008, 61–62, cat. no. 46, Pl. 34–35; Simonenko 2011, 180, cat. no. 29.

¹⁵⁵ Trejster 1991, 95, 101 cat. V.2; Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 27, no. 1e, 28, no. 13, Pl. 30/9–10; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 28, 32, 87, Fig. 15/1–2, 2a; Niezabitowska-Wiśniewska 2012, 252, Fig. 25/6–7

¹⁵⁶ See for the grave goods in this grave Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 26–34, Pl. 27–39/1; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 24–45, Fig. 9–23.

¹⁵⁷ For its richly furnishing see Bepalyj, Bepalaya, Raev 2007, 26–34, Pl. 27–39/1; Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 24–45, Fig. 9–23.

¹⁵⁸ Bezuglov, Glebov, Parusimov 2009, 113.

¹⁵⁹ Béal, Feugère 1983, 116–117, Fig. 2–5.

¹⁶⁰ See Bărcă 2019, 130–155 with complete bibliography.

¹⁶¹ Bărcă 2006, 130, 283, Fig. 17/6, 171/2; Bărcă 2011, 19, 24, Fig. 2/13; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 161, Fig. 59/13.

¹⁶² Hellström 2018, 69, 197, cat. no. 29, Pl. 35/29.

¹⁶³ Hellström 2018, 70.

¹⁶⁴ Ambroz 1966, 42.

¹⁶⁵ Kropotov 2010, 248–249.

¹⁶⁶ Hellström 2018, 69–70.

¹⁶⁷ Kropotov 2010, 249.

¹⁶⁸ See Grosu 1990, 85, Fig. 26/2.

¹⁶⁹ For the richly furnishing of the grave see Grosu 1990, 85–86, Fig. 26.

¹⁷⁰ Grosu 1990, 86

¹⁷¹ Shelov 1978, 18–19, Fig. 7.

¹⁷² Vnukov 2006, 166–167, 168, Fig. 1/10; Vnukov 2016, 43, 44, Fig. 1/13, 4/11–18.

¹⁷³ Vnukov 2006, 166–167, 168; Vnukov 2016, 43, 44, Fig. 1/13, 4/11–18; Naumenko 2017, 25, Fig. 4/4D1, 4/4D2. S. Yu. Vnukov believes that amphorae of the type were produced at Heraclea Pontica at least until the town's destruction by the Goths in AD 264, while S. A. Naumenko considers these were made throughout the 3rd century AD.

The Bădragii Vechi brooch differentiates from these by the long spring, alike in the strongly profiled brooch with a resembling shape, framed by V. V. Kropotov to group 10, series II¹⁷⁴. These have though vertical external chord supported most often by a hook, while the bow notches are well marked, those ascribed to form 2 with the distance between the two notches equal with that between the second notch and the knob by the end of the foot, alike the Bădragii Vechi brooch. Unfortunately though, the brooches in this group too are single and not double-piece.

In what the making peculiarity of certain two-piece strongly profiled brooches is concerned (brooch body, on one side and the spring with pin on the other) it was noted that it occurs by the end of the 1st century AD and generalizes in the first decades of the 2nd century AD¹⁷⁵. Two-piece strongly profiled brooches are documented by the end of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD also in pre-Roman Dacia¹⁷⁶.

The fact that the Bădragii Vechi brooch has the chord inserted underneath allows us to assume that it was made by a travelling artisan in a Barbarian setting or is a product of workshop from the *Barbaricum*, possibly the eastern Geto-Dacian environment where there were workshops making such strongly profiled brooches¹⁷⁷.

Based on the arguments regarding some of the artefacts in the Bădragii Vechi grave, we believe it dates, as mentioned elsewhere, most likely sometime to the chronological timeframe between the end of the 1st century AD and early 2nd century AD¹⁷⁸, possibly only by early/first decades of the 2nd century AD.

Regarding the Cobusca Veche casserole recovered beside other pottery fragments from a destroyed barrow on the building route of the road linking Chişinău to Tiraspol, there are no other elements allowing a more accurate dating of this damaged grave¹⁷⁹. The find was dated based on the casserole ascribed to type Eggers 140 to AD 40–70¹⁸⁰ or the second half of the 1st century AD¹⁸¹. Based on the production and use period of type Eggers 142 – Petrovsky V, 2 casseroles as well as the dating of the Sarmatian graves with major inflow of Roman artefact in the Sarmatian environment it may be concluded that the grave frames to the period between late 1st century – first decades of the 2nd century AD is plausible.

Casseroles with circularly pierced handle terminal of type Eggers 144, Petrovsky V, 5, Bienert 30

Vessels of the type are represented in the Sarmatae environment discussed here by the specimens in T 2 G 1 at Chuguno-Krepinka¹⁸² (the Don-Severskij Donets interfluvium) (Fig. 7), T 3 G 1 at Cucuoneşti Vechi¹⁸³ (the Prut-Dniester interfluvium) (Fig. 8) and Ulmeni¹⁸⁴ (the Lower Danube) (Fig. 9).

Vessels of the type, known in the speciality literature also under the term of “Gödåker” type casseroles, have a bulging body, strongly arching shoulders, thick walls and thickened, everted rim. Their base, vertical and everted, massively cast and worked on the lathe is of a smaller diameter compared to the maximum body diameter. The moulded, decorated handle ends with a disc with a round midway piercing. Below the edge of most such vessels, there is a decorated strip. Owing to their specific shape

¹⁷⁴ See Kropotov 2010, 229–233.

¹⁷⁵ Rustoiu, 1997, 54.

¹⁷⁶ Rustoiu, 1997, 54.

¹⁷⁷ Rustoiu 1997, 20–21.

¹⁷⁸ Bărcă 2001, 340; Bărcă 2006, 172, 283–285; Bărcă 2009, 104; Bărcă 2019, 145.

¹⁷⁹ Grosu 1983, 46–47; Grosu 1990, 47; Bărcă 2006, 303.

¹⁸⁰ Grosu 1990, 47–48; Grosu 1995, 154, no. 67.

¹⁸¹ Bichir 1993, 161, note 131, Bărcă 2001, 338; Bărcă 2006, 171, 303; Bărcă 2009, 103; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 188.

¹⁸² Simonenko 2008, 17, 66, cat. no. 66.5, Pl. 61; Simonenko 2011, 54, 170, cat. no. 5.5, Fig. 31, 32/1–1a; Simonenko 2013, 77, 229, cat. no. 5.5, Fig. 29, 30/1–1a; Bărcă 2009, 87, 105, 106, Fig. 6/5; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189, Fig. 69/5; Trejster 2020, 32–36, Fig. 18. The casserole has the following sizes: mouth diameter – 21 cm, base diameter – 13 cm, height – 10.5 cm, handle length – 15.5 cm.

¹⁸³ Dergachev 1982, 27–29, Fig. 7/2–7; Grosu 1990, 51, Fig. 19V; Grosu 1995, Fig. 8A/3; Bărcă 2001, 350, Fig. 3; Bărcă 2006, 172–174, 306, Fig. 48/4, 189/3; Bărcă 2009, 87, 101, 105–106, Fig. 6/3; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 187, 189–190, Fig. 69/3; Popa 2015, 134, Fig. 99.

¹⁸⁴ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 109, Fig. 12/1, 13; Bichir 1977, 177, 192, Pl. 25/2; Bărcă 2015, 45, Fig. 6/7; Popa 2015, 134, Fig. 100.

compared to the previous, there are no identification issues in their case. These vessels are the latest version of casseroles with circularly pierced handle terminal, being produced also by early 2nd century AD¹⁸⁵.

The casserole in the richly furnished grave at Chuguno-Krepinka also exhibits the stamp with letters PICVSF *Picus F(ecit)* sau [Al]picus *F(ecit)*¹⁸⁶, an artisan active in Gallia during the period of the Flavian dynasty (AD 69–96)¹⁸⁷.

The analysis of all finds of such casseroles allowed R. Petrovsky to distinguish, according to form and ornament, three different groups¹⁸⁸. The author notes that vessels in group a are undecorated and less, while those in group b, discovered in larger numbers, are decorated on their shoulder with a palisade-shaped patterns' stripe. Wares in group c have elongated foot, while the shoulder is decorated with a stripe adorned with stylised vegetal motifs¹⁸⁹. The manner in which these casseroles are decorated, artisan names and arching producer stamps are elements indicative of their Gallic production¹⁹⁰.

Subsequent to the analysis of all casserole finds, yet also of the features where they were identified, R. Petrovsky concludes that vessels in groups a-b started production in AD 55/60, while those in group c in AD 60/70¹⁹¹. The same author succeeded to establish the production cease shortly after early 2nd century AD (groups a-b AD 90/120, while group c in AD 100/120)¹⁹².

Regarding the use of the "Gödåker" casseroles, it must be mentioned that alike specimens which belong to other types, these remained in use for a longer period, dominating stage etapa B2 in the Central-European chronology, with some exemplars surviving for a longer time, being found in 3rd century contexts and features¹⁹³ as well.

Concerning the "Gödåker" casseroles, it was also noted they were discovered neither at Pompeii¹⁹⁴ nor in the territory of the Italian Peninsula, while in Germania the type took roots rather with difficulty¹⁹⁵. Finds of such casseroles mainly cluster in the northern and western provinces of the Roman Empire (Britannia, Gallia, Germania), as well in the Barbarian environment from the territories of Central and Northern Europe¹⁹⁶. On the territory of Pannonia inferior, a "Gödåker" casserole comes from Intercisa¹⁹⁷, while on the territory of Roman Dacia, are known three fragments of such casseroles¹⁹⁸. A casserole of the type in group a, displaying the stamp ALBINVSF comes from Olbia¹⁹⁹. Still to group a it seems to belong the casserole in a house from the fort at Barboşi, discovered beside coins

¹⁸⁵ Petrovsky 1993, 82. B. A. Raev placed the production cease of these casseroles sometime by late 1st century AD (Raev 1986, 30; Raev, Naumenko 1993, 155).

¹⁸⁶ Bărcă 2009, 105; Simonenko 2008, 66, cat. nr. 7.5; Simonenko 2011, 56–57; Trejster 2020, 36. For the stamp see Petrovsky 1993, 174, 320–321, Y.32.

¹⁸⁷ Petrovsky 1993, 174, Y.32.

¹⁸⁸ Petrovsky 1993, 79–82, Type V, Pl. 2/Va-c.

¹⁸⁹ Petrovsky 1993, 80–83.

¹⁹⁰ Petrovsky 1993, 82–84. Since the stamps contain both Gallic and Italian names, H. Norling-Christensen believed these were made in both the Gaul and Italy (Norling-Christensen 1953, 177–179). Ulla Lund Hansen thinks they started to be produced, in limited numbers, in Campania, from mid 1st century AD, after which followed a large-scale production in the workshops of Gaul (Lund Hansen 1987, 46–47). S. Tassinari referring to the J. H. C. Kern's view (Kern 1962) explained the presence of these names on stamps by the fact they were made by a Roman artisan living in Gallia, whose products were copied by the artisans in the Capua workshops (Tassinari 1975, 30).

¹⁹¹ Petrovsky 1993, 82.

¹⁹² Petrovsky 1993, 82. For views regarding the early period of "Gödåker" casserole production see Norling-Christensen 1953, 176–179; Kunow 1983, 26; Raev 1986, 29–30; Koster 1997, 58; Bienert 2007, 81; Gorecki 2016, 200–201; Luik 2016, 216; Lund Hansen 1987, 46–47; Lund Hansen 2016, 230–231.

¹⁹³ Norling-Christensen 1953, 177; Sanie 1981, 177, Pl. 49/5a-b; Feugere 1984, 47, 66–67, no. 43, Fig. 18, 66–69; Raev 1986, 30; Künzl 1993, 195–196, 493–495, II, 32, D74, Pl. 132–133; Petrovsky 1993, 343, SG.14, Pl. 38/SG.14; Popa 2015, 134; Lund Hansen 2016, 230–231; Petrovsky, Bernhard 2016, 249–250, 256.

¹⁹⁴ For the lack of such casseroles from Pompeii see Tassinari 1993; Petrovsky 1993, 79–84.

¹⁹⁵ Cf. Lund Hansen 1987, 47; Petrovsky 1993, 84.

¹⁹⁶ See for such finds Eggers 1951, 172–173, map 41; Eggers 1968, cat. no. 19, 45, 66, 75, 77, 87, Fig. 15, 16/d, 26/b, 62, 65; Boesterd 1956, 10–11, cat. no. 25–29, Pl. II/27–29; Kraskovská 1978, 13, Fig. 5/1, Pl. VIII/1–2; Lund Hansen 1987, 46–47, 464, map 55; Tassinari 1975, 29–32, cat. no. 13–18, Pl. III-V; Baratte *et al.* 1984, 75–76, cat. no. 100–101, Pl. XXXV/100–101; Feugere 1984, 47, no. 43, Fig. 18; Wielowiejski 1985, 208–213, 291, nr. 219, Pl. 16; Holliger, Holliger 1989, 64, nr. 11, Pl. 1/11; Künzl 1993, I, 195–196, II, 32, D74, D75; Petrovsky 1993, 79–82; Koster 1997, 58; Bienert 2007, 80–81, 87–89, cat. no. 76–77; Jílek 2009, 104–106.

¹⁹⁷ Radnóti 1938, 59–60, Pl. XXIV/3.

¹⁹⁸ Man 2011, 195, no. 6, 423, Pl. CXLV/6; Mustăţă 2017, 93–94, Pl. XVI/11–12, LXI/11a-c, LXII/12a-b;

¹⁹⁹ Kropotkin 1970, 25, no. 61; 97, cat. no. 842, Fig. 62/5. 7; Petrovsky 1993, 79, 142, 192, A.10.01

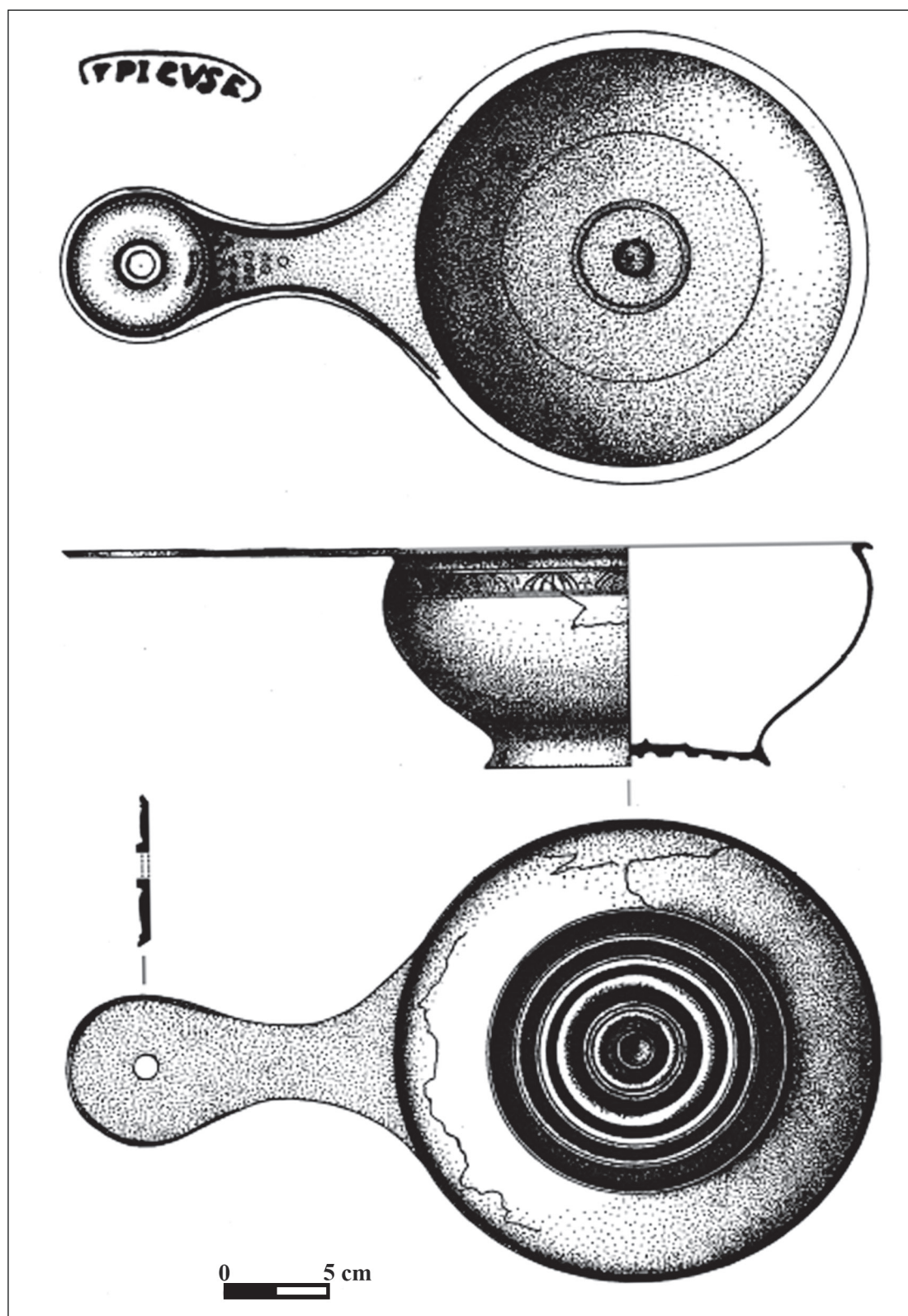


Fig. 7. The bronze casserole of Chuguno-Krepinka T 2 G 1 (after Simonenko 2013).

stringing from Septimius Severus to Severus Alexander²⁰⁰. In the Sarmatae environment outside the area studied here, such vessels are not many, being discovered only in T 1 G 1 at Kobyakovo²⁰¹ and T 20 G 1 at Tsentral'nyj IV²⁰². The Kobyakovo grave was originally dated to the first half of the 2nd century

²⁰⁰ Sanie 1981, 177, Pl. 49/5a-b.

²⁰¹ Guguev 1986, 71, Pl. 45/2; Guguev 2018, 59, 60, Fig. 3/1, 5/3.

²⁰² Raev, Naumenko 1993, 152, 155, Fig. 4/1; Krivosheev 2005, 112, Fig. 54/7; Trejster 2020, 32.

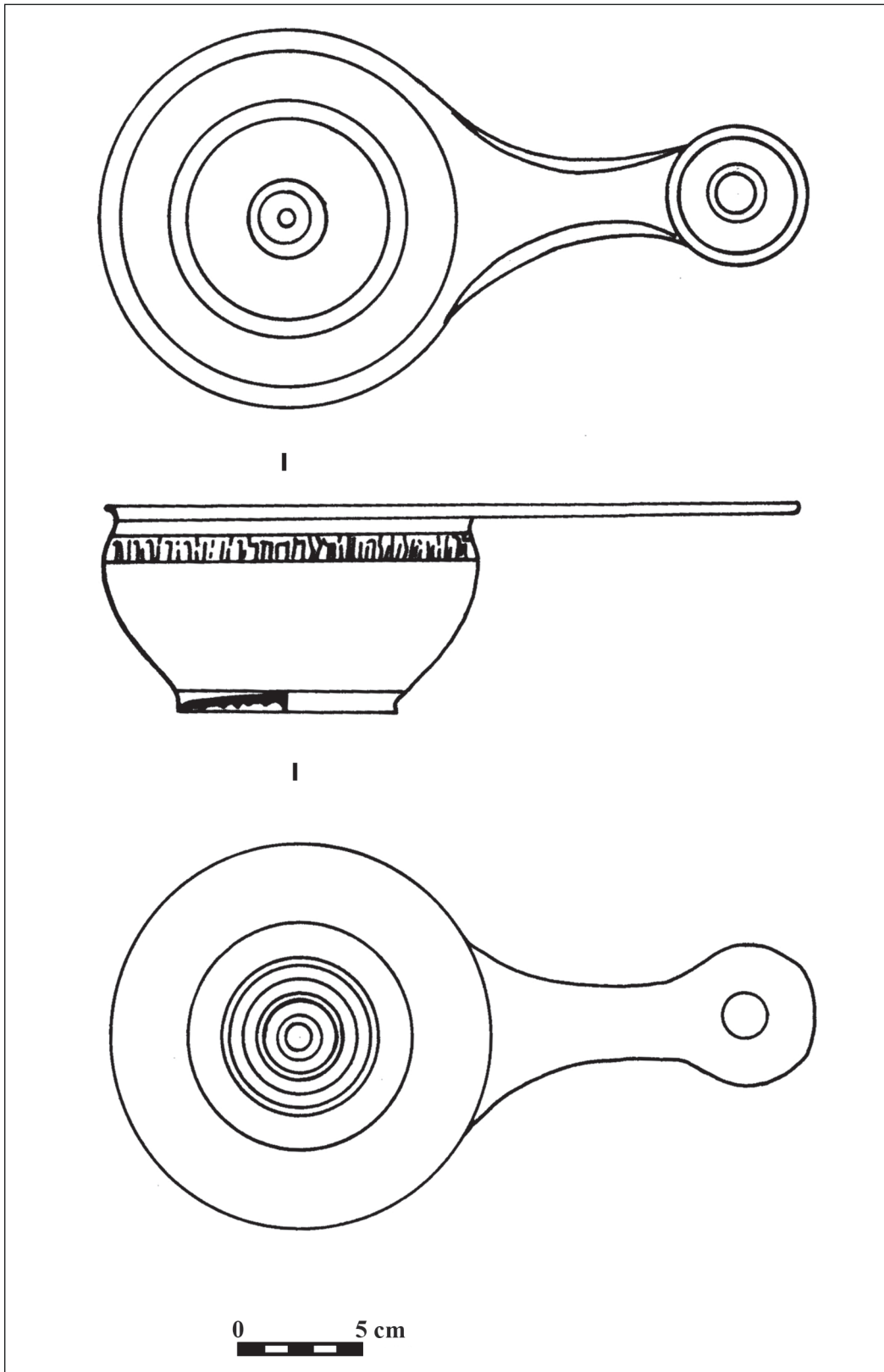


Fig. 8. The bronze casserole in T 3 G 1 de la Cuconeştii Vechi (redrawn after Dergachev 1982).

AD²⁰³, while recently, following the analysis of its grave goods, sometime to the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD²⁰⁴. The Tsentral’nyj grave, dated to the first third²⁰⁵ or first half of the

²⁰³ Guguev 1986, 72.

²⁰⁴ Guguev 2018, 60–63.

²⁰⁵ Raev, Naumenko 1993, 157.

2nd century AD²⁰⁶, was recently confirmed to frame the period no earlier than the second half of the 2nd century AD²⁰⁷.

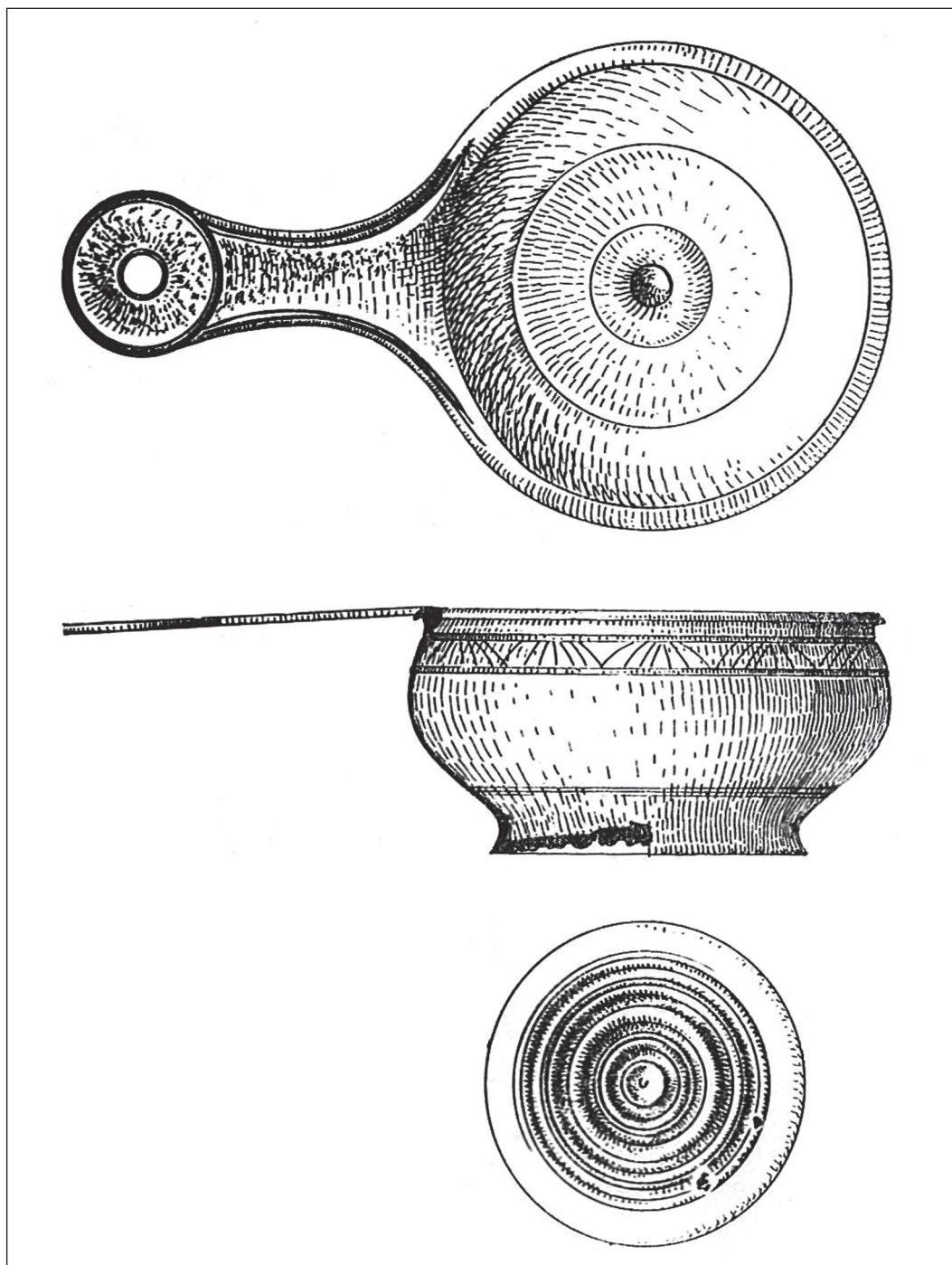


Fig. 9. The bronze casserole of Ulmeni (after Bichir 1977). Without scale.

The Cuconești Vechi casserole, which belongs to group b in R. Petrovsky's classification, was discovered together with 52 beads (glass, amber, agate), a bronze mirror with round, flat disc with a diameter of 11 cm, a fragmentary small vessel in alabaster and a not very large wheel-thrown cup, made of fine greyish fabric with a burnished surface²⁰⁸. The beads belong to types specific to the 1st – 2nd century AD²⁰⁹, while the simple mirrors with round, flat disc (*type Khazanov VI; Skripkin 1.0;*

²⁰⁶ Raev 1986, 55; Simonenko 2013, 77.

²⁰⁷ Guguev 2018, 60.

²⁰⁸ Dergachev 1982, 1982, 27–28, Fig. 7; Grosu 1990, 51, Fig. 19V; Bărcă 2006, 306, Fig. 48.

²⁰⁹ Grosu 1990, 51 with bibliography.

Marchenko V) are frequent in the Sarmatae environment of the 1st century BC – 1st century AD²¹⁰, mainly the latter²¹¹. Once with the end of the 1st century AD, the domination of such mirrors in the Sarmatian world east of the Don ceases, while by early/first decades of the 2nd century AD, only singular exemplars may still be found²¹². In the north-Pontic region west of the Don, mirrors of the type are frequent in 1st century AD graves, mainly its second half²¹³. In the same area, such mirrors are also rare in graves of the first decades of the 2nd century AD. Therefore, we believe that the grave where the casserole was discovered dates, based on its entire furnishing, most likely sometime to the chronological span between late 1st century AD and early/first decades of the 2nd century AD²¹⁴.

The bronze casserole of Ulmeni belongs to group c and was discovered by chance, beside a wheel-thrown cup and a greenish glass *unguentarium* (Fig. 10/6), in 1960 subsequent to rescue archaeological excavations conducted following the 1957 destruction of several inhumations during irrigation works²¹⁵. The 1960 archaeological investigations identified and investigated a few Sarmatian graves²¹⁶. One (G 1) contained handmade pottery, beads and a bronze brooch²¹⁷(Fig. 6/1), another (G 3) a disc mirror with rectangular side pierced handle, decorated in relief on the exterior (Fig. 10/3), a wheel-thrown cup made of red fabric (Fig. 10/4), spindle weights, a bell (Fig. 10/2), a bronze bracelet with overlapping wound ends²¹⁸(Fig. 10/5), two earrings, of which one fragmentary and several beads²¹⁹. Other three graves (G 2, g 4, g 5) included beads (G 2, G 4, g 5) and handmade (G 4) or wheel-thrown (G 2, G 4) pottery²²⁰.

Gh. Bichir dated the casserole to the first half of the 2nd century AD²²¹. Based on the fact that the bronze vessel is part of the same grave with the brooch, R. Harhoiu dated the casserole to the second half of the 1st century AD²²², although the excavators clearly stated it was discovered astray and it is impossible to say with certainty whether it comes from a damaged grave.

The brooch (Fig. 6/1) in G 1 at Ulmeni²²³ belongs to type Almgren 84, broadly used in both the Roman Empire²²⁴ and the Barbarian environment²²⁵. In the Roman Empire, the provinces where many exemplars of such brooches were found include Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia and Dacia²²⁶. In S.

²¹⁰ Khazanov 1963, 64.

²¹¹ Skripkin 1990, 153; see for mirror finds of the type from the 1st century AD Abramova 1971, 121–132; Grosu 1990; Simonenko, Lobaj 1991, 57; Kostenko 1993, 106, 113; Dzygovs'kij 1993, 57; Simonenko 1993, 85; Marchenko 1996, 19–20; Bărcă 2006, 148–150; Bărcă 2006a, 93–95; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 74–75, 171–172; Glukhov 2003, 89, 90–91, 95; Glukhov 2005, 15, 45–46; Simonenko 2004, 139, 144.

²¹² Khazanov 1963, 64; Skripkin 1990, 153, Fig. 44. A. A. Glukhov believes that in the Don-Volga interfluvium, the upper limit of round disc mirror use may most likely be placed by mid 1st century AD, without yet excluding those certain specimens are still fashionable in its second half (Glukhov 2003, 91, 95; Glukhov 2005, 45–46).

²¹³ Bărcă 2006, 148–149; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 171–172.

²¹⁴ Over the course of time, the grave was dated by late 1st century AD (Grosu 1990, 51; Grosu 1995, 152), the second half of the 1st century AD (Bichir 1993, 163, note 131), last quarter of the 1st century AD (Bărcă 2001, 350; Bărcă 2006, 306; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 190), not excluding as upper limit the mid 2nd century AD (Simonenko 2011, 55).

²¹⁵ In the first publishing of these finds S. Morintz and B. Ionescu argued it was impossible to say whether the casserole, *unguentarium* and cup come or not from the destroyed graves (Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 109, Fig. 12/1–3). The view according to which their provenance from these graves is uncertain has also been recently expressed by other scholars (Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 127). Gh. Bichir assumed above objects come from the graves destroyed by the irrigation works (Bichir 1972, 166; Bichir 1977, 191).

²¹⁶ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 109–110. For the five researched graves and their grave goods see Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 84, Fig. 31–32.

²¹⁷ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 110, 111; Morintz, Ionescu 1970, 40, 44, Fig. 3/1; Bichir 1977, 187, Pl. 22/2; Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 76–77, Fig. 31/4–8.

²¹⁸ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 110, Fig. 14/1–3; Bichir 1972, Pl. XVI/2, 4, 8; Bichir 1977, Pl. 22/5, 8, 10, 25/4; Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 78–81, Fig. 32/1–4, 6.

²¹⁹ Morintz, Ionescu 1968, 110, Fig. 14/1–3; Bichir 1972, Pl. XVI/2, 4, 8; Bichir 1977, Pl. 22/5, 8, 10, 25/4; Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 78–81, Fig. 32/1–4, 6.

²²⁰ Sirbu *et al.* 2014, 77–78, 81–82, Fig. 32/5, 7–9.

²²¹ Bichir 1996, 300.

²²² Harhoiu 1993, 46.

²²³ Morintz, Ionescu 1970, 40, 44, Fig. 3/1; Bichir 1977, 187, Pl. 22/2.

²²⁴ Cf. Kovrig 1937, 16; Patek 1942, 21–27; Jobst 1975, 40; Košćević 1980, 22; Bojović 1983, 43, Pl. XVI/141; Hattatt 1985, 67, Fig. 28/335; Sedlmayer 1995, 29; Cociş 2004, 65–66.

²²⁵ Almgren 1923, 43; Fedorov 1960, Pl. 43/6; Ambroz 1966, 38–39, group 10, sub-group 2, Pl. 7/13; Peškař 1972, 80; Grosu 1990, Fig. 21G/1; Dąbrowska 1992, 101–109; Dąbrowska 1995, 8, Fig. 1; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 241, Fig. 97/13; Kropotov 2010, 260, 263, group 12, form 5, Fig. 73/7; Hellström 2018, 88–89, Type III.2f, Pl. 52.

²²⁶ Cf. Cociş 2004, 65–66.

Cociș's typology of the 173 exemplars of brooches of type Almgren 84 (Cociș type 8b2) from Dacia, the exemplar at Ulmeni belongs to version 8b2a1²²⁷, if decorated on the bow edge, as seems from the drawing and the foot by zigzag lines, or 8b2b1²²⁸, if undecorated. Regarding their dating, it was noted that in the province of Dacia, where production workshops of these brooches were also in existence (Napoca, Porolissum), their use peak was placed in the time span between early 2nd century AD and the third quarter of the same century²²⁹. In terms of their chronological framing, there are though also other suggestions: first half of the 2nd century AD²³⁰, last quarter of the 1st century – second half of the 2nd century AD²³¹, Hadrian's reign – early 3rd century AD²³², 2nd century – early 3rd century AD²³³ or the second half of the 2nd century AD – early 3rd century AD²³⁴. In the case of the brooches of the type from eastern Europe was noted, based on the objects with which these were discovered together within the graves, their use in the second half of the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD²³⁵.

The bracelet in G 3 belongs to the type with overlapping wound ends, widely spread and found for long timeframes in various cultural environments. They were broadly used in pre-Roman Dacia, being frequent in the cemeteries of the north-Pontic Greek cities as well as the Roman environment of the first centuries AD. Bracelets of the type are not missing either from the Bosporan or Late Scythian cemeteries, yet neither from the Sarmatae graves from the entire area they inhabited²³⁶.

Regarding the mirror (Fig. 10/3) in G 3, it belongs to the type of disc mirrors with thickened rim and side handle, rectangular, pierced. The exterior of these mirrors is decorated in relief with the depiction of various patterns; most often, solar symbols or tamgas²³⁷.

A. M. Khazanov dated the mirrors of the type decorated on the exterior to the 2nd–3rd century AD²³⁸, while A. S. Skripkin noted that they peaked in the Sarmatian world of the Lower Volga region in the second half of the 2nd century – mid 3rd century AD, mentioning though these emerged in the region by early 2nd century AD²³⁹. Scholar M. P. Abramova dated the mirrors of the type from north-Caucasian territories to the 2nd–3rd century AD, specifying though these emerge by late 1st century AD²⁴⁰. In the Sarmatian Syracas environment of the Kuban region, these are found in graves only together with 2nd century brooches²⁴¹, while in Meotian setting, according to the most recent research, mirrors of the type emerge in the 1st century AD²⁴². In the Sarmatian milieu of the north-Pontic area west of the Dnieper most mirrors decorated on the back mainly originate from graves dated to the second half of the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD²⁴³, though emerging in the region, as seem to indicate latest finds, sometime prior mid 2nd century AD. Rarely, mirrors of the type are found in mid and second half of the 3rd century AD graves²⁴⁴.

In the eastern and south-eastern territories of Romania, such mirrors mainly come from Sarmatian graves²⁴⁵. These were also discovered in the graves and settlements ascribed to the Carpi from the area east of the Carpathians, and to a smaller extent to the settlements of the Free Dacians on the territory

²²⁷ Cociș 2004, 65, Type 8b2a1, Pl. XXVI-XXVIII.

²²⁸ Cociș 2004, 65, Type 8b2b1, Pl. XXIX-XXXIII.

²²⁹ Cf. Cociș 2004, 65–66.

²³⁰ Peškar 1980, 80.

²³¹ Riha 1979, 80.

²³² Sedlmayer 1995, 29–30.

²³³ Ambroz 1966, 38.

²³⁴ Jobst 1975, 4; Dąbrowska 1992, 106.

²³⁵ Kropotov 2010, 260, 263, group 12, form 5, Fig. 73/7.

²³⁶ See in this respect Bârcă 2006, 104 with complete bibliography.

²³⁷ For the origin, diffusion, use and dating of the mirrors in this type see Khazanov 1963, 65–67; Abramova 1971, 121–131; Vysotskaya 1994, 117; Marchenko 1996, 24–25; Skripkin 1984, 47–48; Skripkin 1990, 95, 153; Kosyanenko 1994, 71–77; Kosyanenko 2008, 108–123; Glukhov 2005, 15, 47–48; Krivosheev 2005, 51, 95–97; Trufanov 2007, 173–186; Limberis, Marchenko 2018, 201–217.

²³⁸ Khazanov 1963, 65–66. In his typology, A. M. Khazanov framed the mirrors to type IX.

²³⁹ Skripkin 1981, 80–81, Pl. 2; Skripkin 1984, 47–48.

²⁴⁰ Abramova 1971, 129–131.

²⁴¹ Marchenko 1996, 24. In I. I. Marchenko's typology, the decorated mirrors belong to variation 2 in type IX.

²⁴² Limberis, Marchenko 2018.

²⁴³ Simonenko 2004, 152; Bârcă, Symonenko 2009, 246–249; Bârcă 2021, 91–92; for Crimea see Trufanov 2007.

²⁴⁴ Cf. Simonenko 2004, 152; Bârcă, Symonenko 2009, 247; Trufanov 2007, 180; Puzdrovskij 2007, 153.

²⁴⁵ Bichir 1971, 280; Bichir 1977, 186,

of Muntenia²⁴⁶, where moulds for casting them were also identified²⁴⁷. At first sight, the features and contexts where such mirrors were discovered in the eastern and south-eastern territory of Romania, it may be concluded these emerge there sometime prior mid 2nd century AD and that they come from graves and complexes from between the second half of the 2nd century – mid 3rd century AD. There are cases when such mirrors come from complexes dated also to the second half of the 3rd century AD, yet a detailed analysis of these mirrors from Romania shall be discussed elsewhere. Worthy of note is though that in the case of the mirrors from the territory of Romania, they are large in sizes, thin in cross-section and have a poorly marked edge rim. The central disc convexity lacks from most, while where present, it is characterised by very small sizes. All these features are mainly specific to mirrors decorated on the back from the second half of the 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD.²⁴⁸

Among defining artefacts for the chronological framing of the Sarmatian finds at Ulmeni also counts the *unguentarium* (Fig. 10/6).

This form of *unguentarium* may be considered as having a rather quasi-body with concave base and cylindrical neck with a base nick. According to C. Isings's typology, as in fact also framed by I. Glodariu²⁴⁹, it may be deemed as form 82A1 *candlestick unguentarium*²⁵⁰. Worthy of note is the fact that the Ulmeni vessel is slightly different from those of type Isings 82A1 precisely by the almost globular body shape. The narrower portion by the neck base is an element which points to a 1st century – 2nd century AD dating, yet it is not a mandatory element as it often appears in the 3rd – 4th century AD as well.

In Panticapaeum, such vessels emerge in graves of the second half of the 1st century – first half of the 2nd century AD, often together with glass and pottery vessels. There, such *unguentaria* frame to type II, group 1 in N. Kunina and N. Sorokina's typology²⁵¹. In J. Hayes, the form emerges as a Syro-Palestinian shape dated towards half 1st century AD²⁵², although similar forms are presented by the same author as datable to the first half of the 2nd century AD²⁵³. At Augusta Rauricorum, B. Rütli frames this recipient, very close to the specimen at Ulmeni, to form 143²⁵⁴, where it occurs with coins of Faustina (unspecified). The form is dated to the last part of the 2nd century AD until the 4th century AD²⁵⁵. In Greece (Macedonia) in a 1st century AD grave there were discovered five similar pieces, of which three have a narrower portion from the neck base²⁵⁶. Among previous specimens, better dated too, count those of Herculaneum (*antequam* AD 79). The pieces discovered there are bluish, with cylindrical neck and base nick and bulb shaped body, considered by the editor as northern-Italian²⁵⁷. A similar shape *unguentarium*, believed an east-Mediterranean product, is housed in the collections of the Art Gallery of the Yale University, being dated to the 2nd century AD²⁵⁸. Still from the eastern Mediterranean, in the collections of the Museum of Jerusalem there is a parallel piece, colourless, with air bubbles and greenish hue, with inverted rim and neck slightly widened by the base, where it also displays a nick joining it to the globular body and flat base. The piece is dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD and is believed an east-Mediterranean product²⁵⁹. From the Adriatic Sea area are known similar exemplars in the 2nd–3rd century AD cemeteries at Bakar (Croatia)²⁶⁰ and Pocradec (Albania)²⁶¹. A similar *unguentarium*, yet without the neck base nick, believed as an East

²⁴⁶ See Bichir 1973, 106–111, Bichir 1984, 51–52.

²⁴⁷ Bichir 1984, 24, Pl. XXX/5, LIV/1; Preda 1986, 341–343, Fig. 1. See also Bărcă 2021, 92.

²⁴⁸ Bărcă 2021, 92.

²⁴⁹ Glodariu 1974, 248, cat. no. 15, Pl. XLIX/S15.

²⁵⁰ Isings 1957, 97–98.

²⁵¹ Kunina, Sorokina 1972, 164–167, Fig. 1, 10, no. 2, 3, 6, 9.

²⁵² Hayes 1975, 70, no. 222, Fig. 8.

²⁵³ Hayes 1975, 72, no. 238 and 74, no. 254–255 (possible Cyprus production).

²⁵⁴ Rütli 1991, 98, 299, cat. no. 2415, Pl. 103, 213.

²⁵⁵ Rütli 1991, cat. no. 2415, Pl. 103, 213 (the piece is ca. 17 cm high).

²⁵⁶ Weinberg 1992, 115, Fig. 79 (the pieces are 13–15 cm high).

²⁵⁷ Scatozza Höricht 1995, 57, no. 128–129, Pl. XXXV. These have a much smaller height (ca. 10 cm) and are ascribed to form Isings 6. The author mentions similar finds at Vindonissa, Trier, Hedderheim and Köln in late 1st century – early 2nd century contexts.

²⁵⁸ Matheson 1980, 62–63, no. 152 (16.7 cm high), the author ascribing it to form Isings 28b.

²⁵⁹ Israeli, Barag, Brosh 2003, 212, no. 253.

²⁶⁰ Gregl, Lazar, Ljubić 2008, 151, no. 89, Pl. 20, no. 1.

²⁶¹ Tartari 2005, form 05 A, 77, no. 108–109 and Pl. V, no. 104–105 deemed Italian pieces (p. 28).

Mediterranean product, is in the collections of the Museum of Berlin, being dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD²⁶².

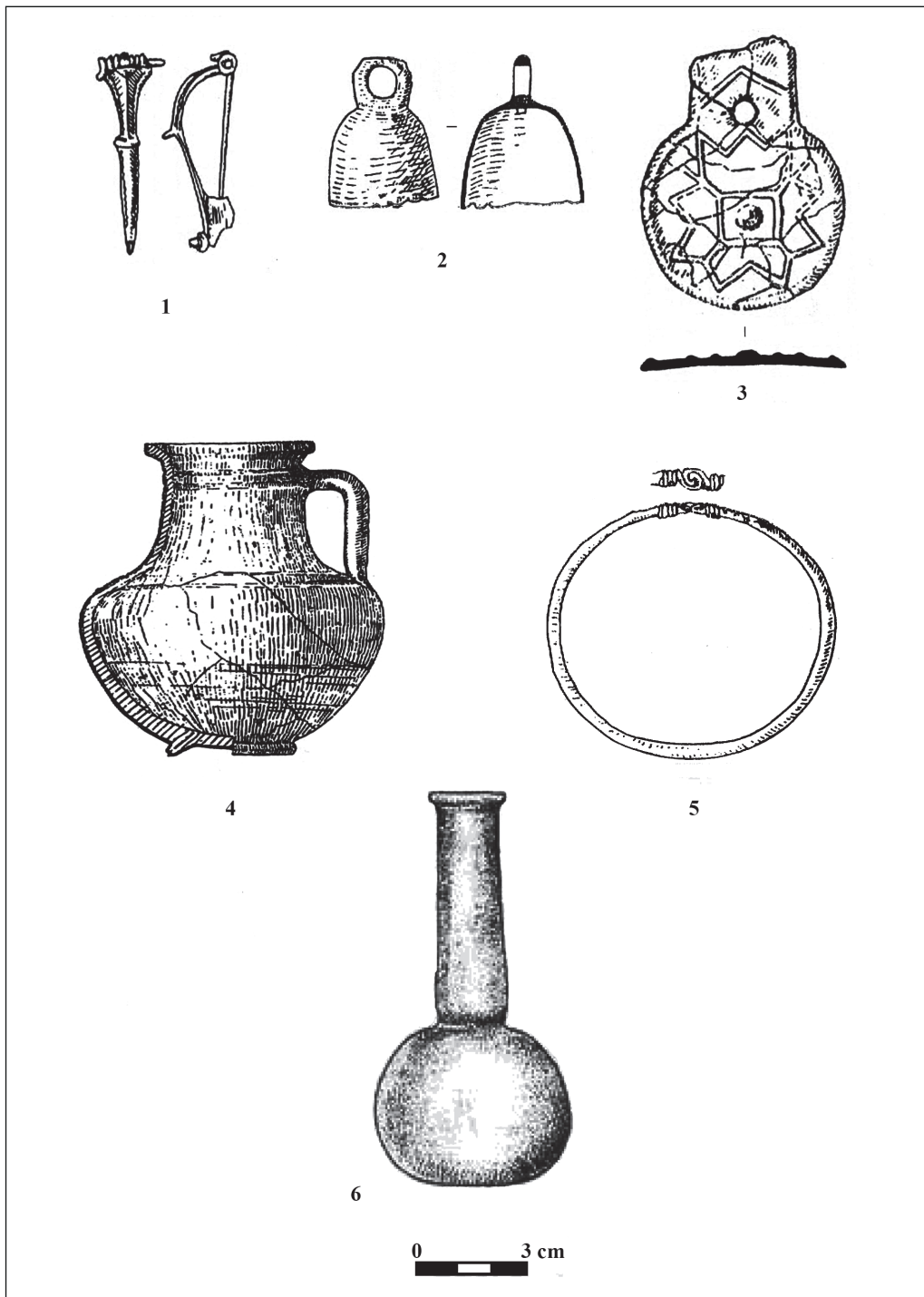


Fig. 10. Objects in the Sarmatae graves at Ulmeni. 1. Brooch (G 1); 2. Bell (G 3); 3. Mirror (G 3); 4. Cup (G 3); 5. Bracelet (G 3); 6. Unguentarium (after Bichir 1977). 1–3, 5 – bronze, 4 – ceramic, 6 – glass.

Similar *unguentaria* are known also from a series of graves from Tomis. These were dated to the 2nd–3rd century AD and were framed by M. Bucovală in type XLVI. One (no. 246), beside other glass pieces, was found together with a coin of Probus²⁶³. From Odessos comes another exemplar (*candlestick*) dated by Al. Minčev to the 1st – 2nd century AD and believed a Micro-Asian product²⁶⁴. Similar

²⁶² Platz-Horster 1976, no. 127 (14 cm high).

²⁶³ Bucovală 1968, 119–120, type XLVI, Fig. X/a, b (no. 245 17.2 cm high).

²⁶⁴ Minčev 2007, 338, Fig. 10.

unguentaria to that of Ulmeni were discovered also at Chersonesus (Crimea). These were framed by V. M. Zubar' in type 5 in his classification, mentioning their diffusion during late 1st century – first half of the 3rd century AD²⁶⁵.

A greenish glass *unguentarium* with globular body, slightly concave base and cylindrical neck with a base nick is part of the grave goods of the Sarmatian grave from T 18 at Tiflisskaya²⁶⁶ (the “Zolotoe kladbishche” cemetery) dated to the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD²⁶⁷. It must be specified though that this exemplar from Tiflisskaya has the body height equal to that of the neck, while its total height is smaller than the exemplar of Ulmeni, whose body is quasi-globular, while the neck height represents almost two thirds of the total height.

As it may be noted, their dating and typological framing are rather elastic and cover a considerable geographical area.

Based on its globular body shape, neck base nick, possible outward everted rim, concave base, the fact its composition contains air bubbles and its greenish colour, we believe that ascribing the specimen to the 2nd century AD is most plausible. One may though nuance the dating of this *unguentarium* considering the find conditions, findspot and dating of the pieces in G 1 and G 3.

Given the findspot and conditions of the casserole, *unguentarium* and cup, as well as the presence around of Sarmatian graves whose grave goods contained artefacts with good dating elements, it is very likely that the three pieces come from the graves destroyed in 1957, view expressed almost five decades ago also by Gh. Bichir²⁶⁸. In terms of the chronological framing of above pieces, we believe they reached the grave/graves sometime between AD 140/150–180/190²⁶⁹, at any rate by no means in the second half of the 1st century AD or early 2nd century AD.

The dating of the casserole, *unguentarium* and cup to this period is reinforced, in our view, also by the dating of the artefacts from the graves investigated in 1960. In fact, it is hard to believe that among the graves discovered in 1960 and the grave/graves from where said artefacts were part, there are such great chronological differences, they forming rather a group which dates *grosso modo* to the same chronological interval. Another argument in favour of the suggested dating is the fact that the producer's stamp on the casserole's handle is erased²⁷⁰, indicative of long use. This shows that the time when the casserole was placed in the grave has nothing to do with the date at which it was produced or when it reached the Lower Danube region. Even if the artisan's stamp would have survived, we could have not still infer, for the lack of other more accurate dating elements, the casserole's and implicitly the grave's framing to the chronological time span when these vessels were made.

The casserole from the Chuguno-Krepinka grave belongs, according to its shape and ornament to group c in R. Petrovsky's classification, being discovered beside a significant number of artefacts like: a bronze cauldron of type Eggers 100, a bronze cup (*Blechkanne* group Straldzha”) with trefoiled rim provided with a lid, a cup in the same metal of type “Gegliederete Henkelkrüge”, a bronze strainer of type Eggers 160 = Petrovsky X, 6, a bronze Sarmatian cauldron, a golden collar with oval medallion in the same metal, four silver cylindrical beakers with everted rim, vertical walls and flat base, three bronze masks with the face of male figures made by casting, a bronze scale, metal details of a wooden toiletry box, a strongly profiled brooch in bronze surviving fragmentarily and another in iron, a golden lidded flask, iron knives, an axe and pair of scissors, a mirror with semi-spherical attachment handle in the central disc part, two rings, earrings, a flask, golden appliques, several shell amulets, crystal rock and stones etc.²⁷¹.

The Eggers 100 bowl had a stamp which still preserves letters DVSF [*Candi*]dus F(*ecit*), artisan

²⁶⁵ Zubar' 1982, 87, Fig. 56/9–10.

²⁶⁶ Gushchina, Zasetzkaya 1994, cat. no. 299, Pl. 31/299; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 349–350, cat. no. 51, Pl. 78/3.

²⁶⁷ Bărcă 2012, 198, note 61; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 303, 383 (is ascribed to type Isings 6). I. I. Gushchina and I. P. Zasetzkaya include this grave among those from the “Zolotoe kladbishche” cemetery dating to the second half of the 1st century – 2nd century AD, with the note most part do not exceed mid 2nd century AD (Gushchina, Zasetzkaya 1994, 37). V. Mordvintseva and M. Treister date the grave to the second half of the 1st century – first half of the 2nd century AD (Mordvintseva, Trejster 2007, II, 88).

²⁶⁸ Bichir 1972, 166; Bichir 1977, 191.

²⁶⁹ Gh. Bichir dated the casserole to the first half of the 2nd century AD (Bichir 1996, 300).

²⁷⁰ Cf. Glodariu 1974, 241, no. 34, Pl. XXXII; Glodariu 1976, 202, note 34.

²⁷¹ For the grave goods see Simonenko 2008, 65–66, cat. no. 70, Pl. 56–66; 78; Simonenko 2011, 168–172, cat. no. 5, Fig. 10/9, 22, 31, 32, 36, 41–42, 62/1, 79/1–3, 81/2–3.

active in Gallia under Domitian – Trajan (ca. AD 80–100)²⁷². Upon the analysis of these bowls and their find contexts, R. Petrovsky concluded that their production start must be placed sometime in AD 25–35, while its cease in AD 115–130²⁷³. In the Sarmatae environment, such vessels were discovered in graves dated to the last third of the 1st century AD – first half of the 2nd century AD, as well as the chronological frame between late 2nd century – first half of the 3rd century AD²⁷⁴.

The strainer belongs to type Eggers 160 = Petrovsky X, 6, whose production start is placed in AD 35–45, while its end in AD 140–160²⁷⁵, the great majority of the finds of such vessels being from contexts and features of stages B2 and C1a²⁷⁶.

In the Sarmatian environment, strainers of the type were discovered in both first half of the 2nd century AD, as well as the chronological interval comprised between the second half of the 2nd century AD – first half of the 3rd century AD.

The cups belonging to type “Gegliederte Henkelkrüge”²⁷⁷, like the exemplar at Chuguno-Krepinka were broadly spread in both the provinces of the Roman Empire and the *Barbaricum*²⁷⁸. On the territory of Italy, all known specimens come from Pompeii, which evidences year AD 79 as *terminus ante quem*²⁷⁹.

Such cups started to be produced in the workshops from Italy sometime by late 1st century AD BC – early 1st century AD, while their distribution in the Roman provinces, as well as outside them, is placed in the second half of the 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD²⁸⁰, although some exemplars remained in use until the 3rd century AD. In the Sarmatian environment, such a cup also comes from T 3 at Sokolovsk (Lower Don), which dates sometime to the second half of the 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD²⁸¹.

The mirror in this grave, analysed over the course of time²⁸², is a Chinese Han dynasty date product.

Han date Chinese mirrors belonging to several types are found in an area stretching from Central Asia to Eastern Europe²⁸³. In territories from Eastern Europe are known ca. 20 Chinese mirrors and their replicas, whose finds are situated in the Volga basin and the Lower Don, the Kuban region, northern Caucasus and the north-Pontic area²⁸⁴. The Chinese originals were produced and used in China in the 2nd–1st century BC, while those similar discovered in the territories from eastern Europe come from graves of the nomad aristocracy dated mainly within the limits of the chronological interval comprised between the second half of the 1st century AD and first half of the 2nd century AD²⁸⁵. Such reality evidences that in the Sarmatian graves these started to emerge several decades after their production cease²⁸⁶.

The Chuguno-Krepinka exemplar belongs to the type termed “ming-kuang”, with a wide distribution in the ancient sites from the territory of China and Vietnam usually dated to the 1st century BC²⁸⁷. A close parallel for the Chuguno-Krepinka mirror is that in T 43 discovered between the places

²⁷² Petrovsky 1993, 146.

²⁷³ Petrovsky 1993, 114–117.

²⁷⁴ See to this effect Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 279–280; Simonenko 2008, 19; Simonenko 2011, 57–60; Bărcă 2009, 106–108; Popa 2010, 64–65; Popa 2016, 272; Glukhov 2018, 65; Trejster 2020a with all finds from the Sarmatian environment and related bibliography.

²⁷⁵ Petrovsky 1993, 98–101. For the production start date of these vessels proposed by R. Petrovsky see also Lund Hansen 2005, 69; Seyer, Voß 2002, 367.

²⁷⁶ Radnóti 1938, 75–81; Eggers 1951, 174–175; Boesterd 1956, 19–21; Lindeberg 1973, 34–35; Wielowiejski 1985, 217–218; Lund Hansen 1987, 47–48, 60–61, 465; Petrovsky 1993, 101.

²⁷⁷ Radnóti 1938, 159 sqq., Pl. XIV/77.

²⁷⁸ Cf. Raev 1976, 127–128; Fig. 4/I; Raev 1977, 618–620; Raev 1986, 32–33, Pl. 24/I.

²⁷⁹ Raev 1976, 128, 131–132; Raev 1986, 33 with bibliography.

²⁸⁰ Radnóti 1938, 159; Raev 1976, 131.

²⁸¹ Cf. Raev 1976, 123–125, Fig. 1–3; Raev 1986, 32, 51–52, Pl. 23.

²⁸² See Guguev, Ravichi, Trejster 1991, 36; Guguev, Trejster 1995, 148, Fig. 3/2; Simonenko 2003, 46–47, Fig. 1/1.

²⁸³ See to this effect Brosseder, 2015, 236–244, Fig. 15–18.

²⁸⁴ Cf. Guguev, Trejster 1995, Fig. 143–151, Fig. 1–4; Guguev 2018, 61–62, Fig. 3/3, 5/2; Simonenko 2003, 46–47; Brosseder, 2015, Fig. 16–17.

²⁸⁵ For these graves with Chinese mirrors date see Guguev, Trejster 1995, 143–148; Guguev 2018, 61–62, 63, 67. See also Simonenko 2003, 46–47.

²⁸⁶ For their use in other territories for a long period see Guguev, Trejster 1995, 150–151 with bibliography. For how these mirrors reached the steppes of Eastern Europe see Guguev, Trejster 1995, 152–153; Simonenko 2003, 47–48.

²⁸⁷ Guguev, Trejster 1995, 148 with complete bibliography.

at Kazanskaya and Tiflisskaya (Tbilisskaya) from the Kuban region²⁸⁸. The Sarmatian grave of which it come was dated to the second half of the 1st century AD²⁸⁹, although a date towards more the end of this chronological interval seems more plausible. Another similar mirror comes from the Sarmatian grave in T 16 at Tretyaki, dated by late 1st century – early 2nd century AD²⁹⁰. Almost identical with the latter is the Gradezhsk mirror²⁹¹, a place located to the left of the Dnieper (the Poltava region, Ukraine). The latter is also the most western find of a Han date mirror, the specimen at Tretyaki being deemed as the closest parallel for the Gradezhsk piece.

The bronze Sarmatian cauldron²⁹² belongs to type III in N. A. Bokovenko's typology²⁹³ and type VIII.4.1 in that of S. V. Demidenko²⁹⁴ and has many parallels in the Sarmatian milieu of the Don and Volga river basins. Cauldrons of the type are specific mainly to the late Sarmatian period, yet they emerged sometime earlier²⁹⁵.

Among the defining elements for the chronological framing of the Chuguno-Krepinka grave also count the two strongly profiled brooches, of which one is iron made, while the second, surviving fragmentarily, is in bronze.

The iron brooch belongs to type 6, variation b, subvariation 2 in S. Cociş's typology²⁹⁶ and type 20b in that of A. Rustoiu²⁹⁷. Brooches of the type were diffused especially in Moesia²⁹⁸, yet they are frequent in both Pannonia²⁹⁹ and the province of Dacia³⁰⁰. They are also present on the Germanic limes³⁰¹ and the Barbarian environment on the territory of Slovakia³⁰². A significant number of such brooches were discovered in pre-Roman Dacia³⁰³. The exemplars from the north-Pontic area, alike the Chuguno-Krepinka brooch, were framed by K. Hellström to type IIA.2a.1b³⁰⁴. In group 10, series I, variation 2 are framed the brooches of the type from the north-Pontic area in V. V. Kropotov's typology³⁰⁵, yet who ascribes the Chuguno-Krepinka brooch to series II, form 1³⁰⁶.

For the brooches of the type was suggested a 1st century AD dating³⁰⁷, while on the basis on the finds from the Carpien milieu, also to the first half of the 2nd century AD, their use peak being placed to the second half of the 1st century – first half of the 2nd century AD³⁰⁸. Also, it is believed they emerge only in the second half of the 1st century AD³⁰⁹ and that they are extensively used also during the first half of the 2nd century AD³¹⁰. For Roman Dacia, it was noted they emerge in well dated sites only in the Trajanic level, which indicated according to S. Cociş, that they are in use only until early 2nd century AD³¹¹. Nevertheless, it must be mentioned that archaeological finds from certain areas indicate they were still fashionable in the first half of the 2nd century AD. Following the analysis of the

²⁸⁸ Gushchina, Zasetzkaya 1994, 48, cat. no. 117, Pl. 12/117; Guguev, Trejster 1995, 148 Fig. 3/1; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 347, cat. no. 39, Pl. 68/10.

²⁸⁹ Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 382, no. 39.

²⁹⁰ Medvedev, Yefimov 1986, 83–84, Pl. 77/1; Guguev, Trejster 1995, 148, Fig. 3/3;

²⁹¹ Simonenko 2003, 46–47, Fig. 1/2.

²⁹² The cauldron has ovoid body, wide mouth, vertical rim and well marked shoulders. It was made and used footless. It is provided with two handles, arched, set vertically, while midway the body it is decorated with a belt in relief imitating the string. On the upper body part, above the belt in a string shape, it displays a tamga in relief (Simonenko 2008, Pl. 62/8; Bărcă 2020, 84, Fig. 14/2; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 184–185, Fig. 68/6.).

²⁹³ Bokovenko 1977, 233–234, Fig. 3/III.

²⁹⁴ Demidenko 2008, 20–21, 99–105, 160, Fig. 3, 9, 14, 106–110.

²⁹⁵ Bokovenko 1978, 234; Demidenko 2008, 20–21, 101, cat. no. 85.

²⁹⁶ Cociş 2004, 43, Pl. III/31, 33, 35–39, cat. no. 31–39.

²⁹⁷ Rustoiu 1997, 53, Fig. 61/18, 62/4, 9–13, 63/1–7.

²⁹⁸ Cf. Bojović 1983, 42, type 11, variation 2, Pl. XIII-XIV.

²⁹⁹ Patek 1942, 112, Pl. XXII/1; Koščević 1980, 24, type 12, Pl. XIX/136–140

³⁰⁰ Cociş 2004, 42–44, types 6a1, 6a2, 6b1, 6b2, Pl. II/19–24, III/25–39.

³⁰¹ Böhme 1972, 19, Pl. II/46.

³⁰² Schmiedlová 1961, Pl. XXII/21.

³⁰³ Rustoiu 1997, 53–54.

³⁰⁴ Hellström 2018, 78, 201, cat. no. 72.1.

³⁰⁵ Kropotov 2010, 225–226

³⁰⁶ Kropotov 2010, 233, no. 7.

³⁰⁷ Bojović 1983, 42; Rustoiu 1997, 54.

³⁰⁸ Rustoiu 1997, 54.

³⁰⁹ Cociş 2004, 43.

³¹⁰ Böhme 1972, 13; Bojović 1983, 42; Rustoiu 1997, 54.

³¹¹ Cociş 2004, 43–44.

features these brooches are part, as well as the artefacts they were discovered with, it was noted that in the north-Pontic area, they were used in most part of the 2nd century AD³¹². K. Hellström indicates for the brooches in this type from the north-Pontic area a chronological framing to the second third of the 1st century – 2nd century AD³¹³, the lower limit being established based on the Kobyakovo pieces, which were dated to the second third of the 1st century AD³¹⁴.

The bronze fragmentary brooch was of small sizes and has the bilateral spring formed of a number of 10 coils and external chord supported by a hook. The bow is decorated with two notches, one lying by its end, the other dividing the bow from foot. The brooch belongs, as argued elsewhere³¹⁵, to type 20a in A. Rustoiu's typology³¹⁶. In V. V. Kropotov's classification, these strongly profiled brooches that mainly come from the Sarmatian graves of the north-west Pontic area, were framed to group 10, series I (Danubian), variation 1³¹⁷. The Chuguno-Krepinka brooch was erroneously framed in series II, form 1³¹⁸. K. Hellström frames the piece to type IIA.2a.1a in his typology³¹⁹.

In the Sarmatae environment, brooches of the type are mainly documented in graves from the west of the north-Pontic territory³²⁰, they being in most part imports from the Geto-Dacian environment of the Siret basin³²¹, where in the Brad and Poiana settlements functioned workshops making such brooches³²².

Chronologically, brooches of the type were dated to the 1st century AD and first half of the 2nd century AD, their use peak being placed in the second half of the 1st century AD and first half of the 2nd century AD³²³. The analysis of the contexts in which these were discovered show this framing is too broad, they emerging most likely, by mid /second half of the 1st century AD. Regarding the upper limit, it was established based on the consideration that strongly profiled brooches of Carpiian type³²⁴ are of the same type with those discussed here³²⁵. As argues elsewhere as well³²⁶ these differentiate one from another, and are separate types³²⁷, which is visible at a mere comparison between the analysed brooch type and those Carpiian.

Subsequent to the analysis of features with such brooches from the north and north-west Pontic area and of the artefacts these were identified with, V. V. Kropotov concluded that brooches of the type date to the second half of the 1st century – early 2nd century AD³²⁸. K. Hellström indicates a chronological framing to the second half of the 1st century – mid 2nd century AD³²⁹. Based on the find of half-finished specimens in a room at Tanais dated with coins issued between AD 37–38, P. Glebov believed these emerged in the first third of the 1st century AD³³⁰, although the coins indicate rather a period sometime after their issue. Brooches of the type discovered in a few graves in the Ust'-Al'ma cemetery (Crimea) were dated to the second half of the 1st century – mid 2nd century AD³³¹. At a careful examination of these graves' goods, among which count artefacts which are good dating elements, it is noted that neither point to a certain date later than the first quarter of the first third of the 2nd century AD.

Based on the dating of the artefacts from the Chuguno-Krepinka grave, we believe that it dates,

³¹² Kropotov 2010, 226–227, 336, Fig. 98a.

³¹³ Hellström 2018, 79, 80, Pl. 85.

³¹⁴ Kosyanenko 2008, 85–86.

³¹⁵ Bărcă 2014a, 353.

³¹⁶ Rustoiu 1997, 53, Fig. 61/1–7, 62/1–3, 5–8, 14–20.

³¹⁷ See Kropotov 2010, 225–227.

³¹⁸ Kropotov 2010, 233, no. 8.

³¹⁹ Hellström 2018, 78, 201, cat. no. 72.2.

³²⁰ Cf. Bărcă 2011, 17–18; Kropotov 2010, Fig. 64/I.

³²¹ Bărcă 2011, 17–18; Bărcă 2014a, 353.

³²² Rustoiu 1997, 20–21.

³²³ Rustoiu 1997, 54.

³²⁴ For strongly profiled brooches of Carpiian type see Bichir 1973, 100–101, type 1.

³²⁵ Rustoiu 1997, 54.

³²⁶ Bărcă 2011, 17, 18.

³²⁷ It is not excluded that strongly profiled brooches of Carpiian type derive from those in the discussed type. Gh. Bichir believes that Carpo-Pontic brooches were created in the Geto-Dacian space east of the Carpathians under Roman influence (Bichir 1973, 100–101).

³²⁸ Kropotov 2010, 226, 336, Fig. 98a.

³²⁹ Hellström 2018, 79, 80, Pl. 85.

³³⁰ See Glebov 2004, 131, note 2.

³³¹ See for these Trufanov 2009, 206.

as recently argued³³², sometime to the first half of the 2nd century AD, more towards the end of this chronological interval, likely its second quarter, and not by late 1st century – early 2nd century AD as argued elsewhere³³³.

Beside casseroles, we must mention the presence of certain pieces used as feet-supports for such vessels. In the Sarmatian environment from the area discussed here, such feet were discovered in T 7 G 1 at Podgorodnoe, Group IX³³⁴ (Fig. 4/4) and T 58 G 1 in the Ust'-Kamenka cemetery³³⁵ (Fig. 4/2–3). Unfortunately, the pieces in the two graves cannot be ascribed with surety to a certain casserole type, such feet being found, in both the Roman environment as well as that Barbarian, with casseroles that belong to different types³³⁶.

Applying three or four feet by the base of certain metal vessel classes was aimed at balancing and stabilizing their body, especially if these were provided with horizontal handle, massively cast, yet not only³³⁷. Feet are represented by several forms and emerge mainly on vessel types produced in the 1st century AD, being found beside casseroles³³⁸ and other metal vessel classes (cups, jugs, bowls with tube handle ended in zoomorphic or anthropomorphic protomae, buckets and basins)³³⁹, the use of only certain foot types being noted in the casseroles' case.

Subsequent to the evolution of the technological process in the making of metal vessels which determined the massive cast and emergence of ringbases, elements which provided stability to the vessel, especially in the case of casseroles, feet applying was rendered useless³⁴⁰. The small number of footed vessels among artefacts from the end period of the inhabitancy at Pompeii is likely due to said technological aspects³⁴¹.

The feet from the Podgorodnoe and Ust'-Kamenka graves belong to type 1 in E. Deschler-Erb's classification³⁴², who also lists all casserole feet finds, belonging to various types, including those of type 1, known in 1996 in the western territories of the Roman Empire³⁴³. The earliest find of such feet comes from the legionary fortress of Augsburg-Oberhausen³⁴⁴, find which indicates that such feet emerged under Augustus³⁴⁵. In features dated to Tiberius and Claudius reigns' were discovered several such specimens at Vindonissa, adding that of Magdalensberg³⁴⁶, while from the layer dated to AD 15–20, comes the feet at Besançon³⁴⁷.

³³² Bărcă 2020, 84.

³³³ Bărcă 2009, 100, 106; Bărcă 2011, 16–19 and note 175.

³³⁴ Simonenko, 2008, 60, cat. no. 34.1, Pl. 25/1c; Simonenko 2011, 128, 185, cat. no. 45.1, Fig. 78/1; Simonenko 2013, 173, 251, cat. no. 45.1, Fig. 72/1.

³³⁵ Kostenko 1993, 63, Fig. 21/2–3; Simonenko 2008, 64–65, cat. no. 65/1 Pl. 51/1/b; Simonenko 2011, 128, 191, cat. no. 61.1, Fig. 78/2; Simonenko 2013, 173, 260–261, cat. no. 61.1, Fig. 72/2.

³³⁶ There is just one mention on the emergence of such feet on another vessel for, a Millingen cup, discovered at Cave of Letters, Israel (Flügel 1993, 60).

³³⁷ Mustață 2017, 163.

³³⁸ Radnóti 1938, Pl. I/2, III/10, XV/2b, 3, 4b; Den Boesterd 1956, 3–5, no. 7, 12, Pl. XIII/7b, 12b; Breščak 1982, 40–42, cat. no. 3–5, 15, Pl. 1/3–5, 2/15; Baratte *et al.* 1984, 69–70, cat. no. 88, 90, Pl. XXXI/88, XXXII/90; Ilyukov 1986, 79, Pl. 71/2; Petrovsky 1993, Pl. 11/C.20.04, 23/P.06.01, 28/T.08.08; Tassinari 1993, 116, G3100 (7042); Flügel 1993, 60–61, cat. no. 7–9, Pl. 24/7–9; Holliger, Holliger 1984, 61–62, cat. o. 42–46, Pl. 5/42–46; Demidenko 1994, 140, Fig. 2/10; Deschler-Erb 1996, 22–24, Fig. 10; Sedlmayer 1999, 116v117, Pl. 51/15–21, Labaune 2000, Pl. 31/2–5; Gaspari *et al.* 2001, 293, cat. no. 21–25, Pl. 2/21–25; Sergatskov 2000, 85, Fig. 104/3; Bienert 2007, 255, note 1510; Puzdrovskij 2007, 168, Fig. 153/3; Trufanov 2009, 280, Fig. 94/26; Mustață 2017, 162–164; Sueur 2018, 168–167, Fig. 121; Vinokurov, Trejster 2018, 141–143, Fig. 1/2–3; Trejster 2018, 149, Fig. 1/1–1a, 2–2a, 3; Trejster 2020, 18–20, Fig. 1–5.

³³⁹ See in this respect Mustață 2017, 162–164 with complete bibliography.

³⁴⁰ Mustață 2017, 163.

³⁴¹ Sedlmayer 1999, 117; Mustață 2017, 163.

³⁴² Deschler-Erb 1996, 23, Fig. 10/1.

³⁴³ Deschler-Erb 1996, 22–24. For finds of feet in form 1, similar to the Podgorodnoe and Ust'-Kamenka exemplars see also Holliger, Holliger 1984, 61–62, cat. no. 42, Pl. 5/42; Flügel 1993, 60–61, cat. no. 7, Pl. 24/7; Sedlmayer 1999, 116–117, Pl. 51/16, 18–19; Labaune 2000, Pl. 31/5; Gaspari *et al.* 2001, 293, cat. no. 23, Pl. 2/23; Sueur 2018, Fig. 121.

³⁴⁴ Hübener 1973, 65, Pl. 23/13.

³⁴⁵ Vinokurov, Trejster 2018, 143; Trejster 2020, 20.

³⁴⁶ Sedlmayer 1999, 117.

³⁴⁷ Feugère 1992, 142, no. 313, 158, Fig. no. 313. On the territory of Roman Dacia, such a foot, still novel, comes from the settlement at Micăsasa (amicable information dr. Silvia Mustață).

In the north-Pontic area, a similar foot comes from G 26 from tomb 520 in the Ust'-Al'ma cemetery (Crimea), dated to the last third of the 1st century AD³⁴⁸, while other from the first burials in tomb 987³⁴⁹. Other such two feet come from the fortified settlement at Artezian (Crimea), being discovered in the destruction layer dated by early the Roman-Bosporan conflict of AD 45–49³⁵⁰.

In the Sarmatian environment outside the area discussed here, such feet were discovered on casseroles of type Eggers 136 = Petrovsky III, 2b in T 43 G 1 at Novyj, dated to the 1st century AD³⁵¹ (most likely only its second half) and that of type Eggers 137 = Petrovsky IV, 1 in T 2 G 1 at Glinishche³⁵², dated by the boundary between the 1st century – 2nd century AD³⁵³. To these add those based on type Eggers 140 = Petrovsky V, 1 casseroles from T 11 G 1 in the Avilovskij II cemetery³⁵⁴, dated to the second half of the 1st century AD – early 2nd century AD and T 21 in the Magnitnyj cemetery³⁵⁵, whose furnishing points to a date in the first decades of the 3rd century AD. Such feet were discovered also in the Vysochino I grave, T 8 G 2, dated to the second half of the 1st century – first half of the 2nd century AD³⁵⁶ and in that from T 4 at Skosyrskaya, dated to the first half – mid 1st century AD³⁵⁷, although a chronological frame to the second half of the 1st century AD seems more plausible.

Summing up the information presented in relation to the bronze casseroles from the Sarmatian environment in the discussed area, we note these are most definitely Roman imports, they not being many there. The presence of bronze casseroles in the Sarmatian graves from the north of the Black Sea is reminiscent of the diffusion in this area of both other metal vessel types and Roman artefact classes (certain glass vessels, including exemplars made in the millefiori technique, brooches, pyxides, jewellery and dress items, mirrors etc.) specific to the 1st century AD (mainly its second half) – first half of the 2nd century AD.

Making a review of casserole finds from the investigated area, which is rather vast, we note they are fewer than in the Sarmatian environment from the Don river basin, the Kuban region and the territories east of the Don and Volga³⁵⁸, yet also that they are not scattered in time over a more extended chronological interval. Also, it is noted that nine of the 12 finds come from the territory comprised between the Dnieper and Prut (Fig. 11/2–10), of which six come from the Dnieper-Bug interfluvium (Fig. 11/5–10), while three from the territory between the Dniester and Prut (Fig. 11/2–4). The Chuguno-Krepinka find, located in the eastern extremity of the studied area (Fig. 11/12), is rather related to the group of finds from the Don basin, where, as mentioned, there are more finds of bronze casseroles. The Ulmeni casserole is the most western find coming from the discussed Sarmatian milieu (Fig. 11/1).

The majority of Sarmatian graves from the analysed space where Roman-Provincial metal vessels were discovered date mainly to the second half of the 1st century – mid 2nd century AD, and almost all contained among their grave goods other Roman-provincial objects too, some being very good dating elements.

Furthermore, it is noted that most funerary features with metal vessels are part of the grave group which belonged to the new Sarmatian wave arriving in the north-Pontic space from the region east of the Don starting with the second half of the 1st century AD. Within the graves of this group are

³⁴⁸ Trufanov 2009, 280, 292, Fig. 94/26.

³⁴⁹ Puzdrovskij, Trufanov 2016, 29, Fig. 43/5.

³⁵⁰ Vinokurov, Trejster 2018, 140–143, Fig. 1/3; Trejster 2000, 19.

³⁵¹ Ilyukov 1986, 79, Pl. 71/2; Glukhov 2005, 16, 51, Fig. 11/3; Trejster 2018, Fig. 1/2–2a; Trejster 2020, 6, 8, Fig. 2/1–4.

³⁵² Demidenko 1994, 139–140, Fig. 2/9–10; Trejster 2018, 149, Fig. 1/3; Trejster 2020, 10, Fig. 3.

³⁵³ Demidenko 1994, 140.

³⁵⁴ Sergatskov 2000, 85, 122–123, Fig. 104/3; Sergatskov 2004, 109, Fig. 2/1–2; Sergatskov 2006, 54, Fig. 2/1; Trejster 2020, 19.

³⁵⁵ Botalov, Ivanov 2012, 272, Fig. 4/1, 5/4; Trejster 2019, 317, Fig. 5/5–8; Trejster 2016, 280, Fig. 2/4; Trejster 2020, 13, 19, Fig. 4–5. The vessels preserved repair traces made in Antiquity.

³⁵⁶ Bespalj, Luk'yashko 2008, 19, Pl. X/4.

³⁵⁷ Bezuglov, Zakharov 1992, 151–153, Fig. 2/5.

³⁵⁸ For casserole finds in these territories, as well as their dating see Trejster 2020; Limberis Marchenko 2006, 51–53; Marčenko, Limberis 2008, 287–288.



Fig. 11. Map of bronze casserole finds among the Sarmatae finds from the territory of Romania, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. 1. Ulmeni; 2. Bădragii Vechi; 3. Cuconeștii Vechi; 4. Cobusca Veche; 5. Novo-Petrovka; 6. Troyany; 7. Tsvetna; 8. Krasnopolka; 9. Shchuchinka; 10. Ust'-Kamenka; 11. Podgorodnoe; 12. Chuguno-Krepinka.

present a series of eastern elements and features³⁵⁹, noted also in the case of graves that also contained bronze casseroles among their grave goods.

All casseroles discussed here originate mainly from funerary features of the period with major inflow of Roman artefacts to the Sarmatian environment, dated *grosso modo* to the AD 60/70 – 120/130 (stage B2 in the Central-European chronology) timeframe. The period corresponds to the political and military offensive of the Roman Empire by the Lower Danube, the establishment of the province of Dacia, yet also the increased power and role played by the Sarmatians in the north and north-west Pontic territories. In fact, it must be mentioned that during stage B2 in the Central-European chronology (AD 70–150/160), the Sarmatian graves from the north-Pontic area contain most imports from the Roman-provincial milieu³⁶⁰. Regarding the casseroles from the Don basin, the Kuban region and the territories more to the east from the latter, it must be mentioned these mainly come from graves dated to the chronological interval comprised between the mid 1st century AD and end of the 2nd century AD, although in a series of cases, one may speak of a presence previous to the mid 1st century AD.

Regarding the casseroles in the Sarmatae environment from the discussed area, they come, alike those from territories located more to the east, from graves of the wealthier class of the Sarmatian society.

In the context of this discussion, the presence in the Sarmatian milieu of casseroles and other Roman-provincial bronze vessels from the same sets does not indicate by any means they had the same functionality as in the Roman world. The presence of metal vessels with special purpose in sets is not indicative of the takeover or automatic adoption by the Sarmatians of certain cultural customs and elements of Roman-provincial origin.

Regarding the mechanisms of the Roman-provincial origin metal vessels entry in the Sarmatian environment, available information does not provide the opportunity, in most cases, to specify with accuracy the paths and means of entry and distribution in the Sarmatian environment of both metal vessels and other Roman valuable artefact classes.

³⁵⁹ For elements specific to the new Sarmatian wave arriving in the north-Pontic area from the east see Simonenko 2000, 133–144; Bărcă, Symonenko 2009, 99–203; Bărcă 2015, with complete bibliography.

³⁶⁰ According to A. V. Simonenko, the imports in these graves are part of the second entry wave of the Roman imports in the north of the Black Sea termed “Romano-Bosporan” (Cf. Simonenko 2008, 47, 50, 52; Simonenko 2011, 159).

It may be argued that Roman-provincial metal vessels reached the Sarmatian environment³⁶¹ either by purchase from Roman traders offering their merchandise in the few local centres located in the first “contact area” nearby the *limes* (from where they reached the Sarmatae aristocracy by other means) or were brought by Roman traders upon the order of Sarmatian aristocrats in the same area, or as gifts received from the Romans when negotiations with the Sarmatae authorities occurred³⁶². It is possible that some Roman artefacts, metal vessels included, had reached the Sarmatae also through the Greek cities, subsequent to incursions in Roman territory, following military conflicts³⁶³ or as pay for services rendered by the Sarmatae to the Romans or as subsidies etc.

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³⁶¹ Regarding the entry of Roman products in the north-Pontic Sarmatian environment several hypotheses were expressed: **1.** By trading relations, including trade with the cities on the Pontic coast, trade between the tribes and trade by the border of the Roman provinces. **2.** As gifts received from the Bosporan kings and Roman administration. **3.** As payment for services rendered for the Roman administration and the Bosporan kings. **4.** Subsequent to incursions in Roman territory (Raev 1986, 69).

³⁶² Several details related to the entry mechanisms of Roman goods in the Barbaricum see Krekovič 1997, 235–236. For the issue of the trade between the Romans and the Barbarians see Opreanu 1998, 125–136.

³⁶³ In the case of Roman casseroles belonging to early types it is believed that some had reached the north-Pontic area including the Sarmatian environment following the events of the AD 45–49 Roman-Bosporan conflict (see Trejster 2018, 151–154; Trejster 2020, 37–38; Vinokurov, Trejster 2018, 145–146).

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Abbreviations

AEM	Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Vienna.
AM	Arheologia Moldovei, Iași.
AMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
AMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău.
AMV	Acta Musei Varnaensis, Varna.
Angustia	Angustia. Revista Muzeului Național al Carpaților Răsăriteni, Sf. Gheorghe.
Anuarul MJIAP (S.N.)	Anuarul Muzeului de Istorie și Arheologie Prahova, Serie Nouă, Ploiești.
Antiquity	Antiquity. A review of world archaeology, Durham.
Archaeological Journal	Archaeological Journal. New Series. Chișinău.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
ArchPol	Archaeologia Polona, Warsaw.
ArchRozhledy	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha.
ASM	Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Bratislava.
BAR (Int. S.)	British Archaeological Reports (International Series), Oxford.
Biharea	Biharea. Culegere de studii și materiale de etnografie și artă, Oradea.
BMG	Bibliotheca Musei Giurgiuvensis, Giurgiu.
BMJT	Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman. Seria Arheologie, Alexandria.
BMM	Bibliotheca Musei Marisiensis, Târgu Mureș.
Budapest Régiségei	Budapest Régiségei Régészeti és Történeti Évkönyv. Budapest.
CA București	Cercetări arheologice în București, București.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CsSzME	A Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve. Csíkszereda.
Dacia (N.S.)	Dacia. Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Nouvelle serie. București.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeológiai Intézetéből. Szeged.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
Erdély	Erdély. Turistai, fürdőügyi és néprajzi folyóirat, Cluj-Napoca.
FontArchPrag	Fontes Archaeologici Pragenses, Prague.
Földtközl.	Földtani közlöny, Budapest.
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve, Miskolc.
ILD	C. C. Petolescu, <i>Inscripții latine din Dacia</i> , Bucharest 2005.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
Jahrb. RGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz, Mainz.
JAMÉ	Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyiregyháza.
Karpatika	Karpatika, Uzhorod.
LMI	List of Historic Monuments, updated 2015.
Marisia	Marisia. Studies and Materials. Archeology. Târgu-Mureș.
MCA (S.N.)	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice Serie Nouă. București
MemAntiq	Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț.
NNA	Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift, Stockholm.
PAS	Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa, Rahden/Westf.
PAT	Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum, Cluj-Napoca.
Paléo	PALEO – Revue d'archéologie préhistorique, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac-Sireuil.
Pallas	Pallas. Revue d'études antiques, Toulouse.

PNAS	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Washington.
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Berlin.
RAN	National Archaeological Repertory.
RM	Revista Muzeelor, București.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SatuMareSC	Satu Mare Studii și Comunicări, Satu Mare.
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, București.
SCȘMI	Studii și Comunicări Științifice ale Muzeelor de Istorie, București.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timișoara.
SlovArch	Slovenská archeológia, Nitra.
SP	Studii de Preistorie, București.
St.Cerc.Antropol.	Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie, București.
StudUBB-G	Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Seria Geologia, Cluj-Napoca.
ZborníkSlovNMA	Zborník Slovenského Národného Múzea. Archeológia, Bratislava.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad.
ИАИ	Известия на Археологическия Институт при БАН, София.