

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPERTOIRE OF OLT COUNTY, DOBROSLOVENI COMMUNE

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**Abstract:** As a result of the diagnostic researches, a number of 12 archaeological sites were identified and delimited, of which 5 on the territory of the village of Dobrosloveni, 4 on the territory of the village of Frăsinet, 2 on the territory of the village of Potopin, and one on the territory of the village of Reșca. They are located on the terraces of the three streams that cross these localities: Teslui, Frăsinet and Potopin. They belong to the Neolithic, the period of transition to the Bronze Age, the Bronze Age, the late period of the Iron Age, the Roman era, the post-Roman era and to the 6th–7th centuries.

**Keywords:** archaeological site, archaeological research, archaeological cultures, chronology, archaeological material

Dobrosloveni commune is located in the central-southern part of Olt County, at the northern limit of Caracal Municipality, being crossed by DN 54 Caracal – Piatra Olt and the railway between the same two localities. The commune has an area of approx. 55 sq km, four villages: Dobrosloveni, Frăsinet, Potopin and Reșca. They are located in the Caracal Plain, a component part of the Romanian Plain. On the eastern side, there is the high terrace of the Olt River with an altitude of 17 to 21 meters, and the highest point is 104 meters, on the Potopin Hill, in the northern part of the commune.

On the eastern limit of the commune flows the Olt River, into which the Teslui stream goes, after gathering the waters of the Frăsinet, which flows to the south, and the Potopin River, which flows to the north.

The climate is temperate, without being excessive, with normal temperatures and rainfall, generally respecting multiannual averages.

The soils are favourable for agricultural crops and pastures. Gradually, these were extended at the expense of the forests, from which the Reșca Forest and other wooded areas remained on the territories of the villages of Potopin and Frăsinet.

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The present study includes the results of the diagnostic research undertaken between 25 and 27 May 2011. I express my gratitude to Professor George Mihai, former curator of Museum of Romanati – Caracal, for his participation to the field survey.

In the text below, only the protected areas within the perimeters of the identified sites are listed, the protection areas being established within these perimeters according to the legislation in force, through the Urban Planning Regulation, part of the Urban Plan of the Dobrosloveni Commune.

## REȘCA VILLAGE

### **Reșca-ROMULA archaeological site (Code LMI OT-I-s-A-08527, code RAN 126754)**

The first written information about Romula can be found in *Hronicul vechimii moldo-vlahilor*, written by Dimitrie Cantemir. He had heard, from a certain Petre Stambol, that, on the banks of the Olt River, there was a fortress that the peasants called *Curțile lui Ler Împărat* – the Court of Emperor Ler<sup>1</sup>.

Between 1689 and 1691, during the Austro-Turkish War, Count Fernando de Marsigli, an officer in the Austrian army, claimed that, in the city of *Antina* (Romula), there were *several rectangular forts built entirely of bricks*, he also made a first sketch of the Roman city of Romula (Pl. 1:2)<sup>2</sup>.

In 1869, the amateur archaeologist Caesar Bolliac, excavated two tombs in the southern section. But he also made excavations in the point *La Moară*, where Roman pottery and ceramic lamps were discovered, along with coins, from Septimius Severus to Honorius<sup>3</sup>.

In 1870 the Wall of Philip the Arab was identified, described by V. A. Urechia. It was named after the Roman emperor, who came to Romula and supervised the erection of the new fortified enclosure, which had the role of protecting the city from the attacks of the barbarians in the middle of the third century AD.

In 1900, Pamfil Polonic carried out the first systematic excavations at Romula, identifying a building with *thermae*, and, in 1911, Alexandru T. Dumitrescu identified the city's *Curia*, described the roads and defence ditches<sup>4</sup>.

Lasting systematic research began in Romula only in 1965, under the direction of Professor Dumitru Tudor. These targeted in particular, the southern tomb necropolis, the central fortification (Pl. 2: A) and the northern sector of the Roman city with the ceramic production workshops and the northern necropolis<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> D. Cantemir, *Hronicul vechimii româno-moldo-vlahilor*, Bucharest, 1981, p. 94.

<sup>2</sup> C. Mărgărit-Tătulea, *Romula-Malva*, Bucharest, 1994, p. 8.

<sup>3</sup> C. Bolliac, *Excursiunea arheologică din anulul 1869*, Bucharest, 1869, pp. 32–39.

<sup>4</sup> C. Mărgărit-Tătulea, *op. cit.*, pp. 9–10.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 11.

In addition to the special importance of the research results on the Roman era, there are worth mentioned those belonging to other historical periods, namely the Neolithic (Boian V culture), the transition period to the Bronze Age (Coțofeni culture), the Bronze Age (Vericioara culture, the final phases), the Geto-Dacian Latène, the 6<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The systematic digs undertaken, for decades, by Dr. Gheorghe Popilian and his collaborators, in the northern sector, would place this archaeological site on the map of the most important centres of ceramic production in the Roman provinces of the Middle and Lower Danube<sup>6</sup>.

In the four systematic digs in this sector, until 2018, there were identified 25 furnaces for firing pottery and tegular material, a *villa suburbana*, and a particularly rich archaeological material, specific to a Roman city with a prosperous economic life in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2:B).

Starting with 2003, the archaeological excavations in this sector were resumed by the authors of this article, whom were later joined by Professor Petre Gherghe and Associate Professor Lucian Amon, Silviu Ene, Florentin Munteanu, Sabin Popovici and others<sup>7</sup>.

Over time, the archaeological discoveries from this site have been capitalized in reference works for the research of the Roman era on the Lower Danube: *Ceramica romană din Oltenia*<sup>8</sup>, *Fortificațiile din Dacia Inferior*<sup>9</sup>, respectively *Romula*<sup>10</sup> and *Oltenia romană*<sup>11</sup> (author, Dumitru Tudor). The last book written by Corneliu Mărgărit-Tătulea was entitled *Romula–Malva*<sup>12</sup>.

In order to get to know the area of the Roman city and a more efficient protection of the archaeological site, in March 2007, the territory of the site was delimited for the first time, on a map at a scale of 1:5000, in Stereo 70 coordinates, according to the standards in the field. To our surprise, the calculated area of the site,

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<sup>6</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Două cuptoare de ars țigle și cărămizi descoperite la Romula*, in “RevMuz” 6, 1969, 2, pp. 167–169; Idem, *Un quartier artisanal à Romula*, in “Dacia”, N.S., no. 20, 1976, pp. 221–250; Idem, *Nouvelles découvertes de sigillée d’importation en Dacie*, in “Dacia”, N.S., no. 21, 1977, pp. 343–350; Idem, *Date noi cu privire la centrul ceramic de la Romula*, in “Arhivele Olteniei”, N.S., no. 3, 1984, pp. 46–54; Idem, *Villa suburbană de la Romula, jud. Olt*, in “Materiale”, Ploiești, I, 1992, pp. 231–234 (in collaboration with Ștefan Chițu and Marin Vasilescu); Idem, *Les centres de productions céramique d’Olténie*, in D. Benea (ed.), *Etudes sur la céramique daco-romaine de la Dacie et de la Mésie Inferieur*, Timișoara, West University, 1997.

<sup>7</sup> Mircea Negru, Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon, George Mihai, [75] *Reșca, com. Dobrosloveni, jud. Olt [Romula]*, in *Cronica cercetărilor arheologice din România, 2008 Campaign*, Ministry of Culture and Cults, Bucharest, 2009, pp. 186–187.

<sup>8</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia*, Craiova, Scrisul Românesc Press, 1976.

<sup>9</sup> C. Vlădescu, *Fortificațiile din Dacia inferior*, Craiova, Scrisul Românesc Press, 1986.

<sup>10</sup> D. Tudor, *Romula*, Bucharest, 1968.

<sup>11</sup> Idem, *Oltenia romană*, ed. IV, Bucharest, 1978.

<sup>12</sup> C. Mărgărit-Tătulea, *Romula–Malva*, Bucharest, 1994.

including necropolises and suburban craft areas, exceeds 306 hectares (Pl. 3)<sup>13</sup>. We mention that the only estimates regarding this site referred to the area inside the Wall of Philip the Arab, estimated at only 64 hectares (Pl. 1:A, B)<sup>14</sup>.

**The Stereo 70 selective coordinates of the archaeological site can be seen bellow.**

No.	Point Name	X	Y
1.	Eastern boundary	299043.827	450311.454
2.		298967.227	450384.372
3.		298597.973	450647.940
4.		298288921	450811.100
5.		298067.996	451190.127
6.		297873.141	451452.022
7.		297751.709	451649.165
8.		297493.451	451967.922
9.		297400.504	452147.339
10.		297174.572	452331.614
11.		296763.148	452668.071
12.	South-eastern boundary	296522.892	452532.571
13.		296164.189	452296.840
14.		296238.139	452039.855
15.	Southern Sector	295724.165	451668.643
16.		295708.276	451446.187
17.		295708.276	451446.187
18.		295520.883	451390.452
19.		294237.023	451164.045
20.		294249.202	450965.526
21.		296115.024	451382.390
22.		296329.891	451409.461
23.	South-Western Sector	296347.825	451308.973
24.		296457.984	450855.651
25.		296235.321	450756.745
26.	Western boundary	296355.664	450412.915
27.		296730.159	450575.570
28.		296733.441	450760.686
29.		296990.668	450799.975
30.		297177.869	450979.332
31.	Northern Sector	297391.787	451070.678
32.		297661.009	451211.103
33.		297727.295	451261.933
34.		297985.391	450888.442
35.		298397.453	450479.361
36.		298803.803	450087.992
37.		298847.852	450125.221

<sup>13</sup> M. Negru, P. Gherghe, L. Amon, G. Mihai, [142] *Reșca, com. Dobrosloveni, jud. Olt [Romula]*, in *Cronica cercetarilor arheologice din România, Campania 2007, A XLII-a Sesiune Națională de Rapoarte Arheologice*, Bucharest, Ministry of Culture and Cults, 2008, p. 258.

<sup>14</sup> C. Mărgărit-Tătulea, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

## DOBROSLOVENI VILLAGE

The village of Dobrosloveni is located in the central part of the territory of the Dobrosloveni commune, on both sides, but further north of the Teslui stream. On the territory of the village, there were discovered five archaeological sites containing vestiges from the Neolithic, the Bronze Age, the second period of the Iron Age, the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD and 4<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup>.

### 1. Dobrosloveni village, Dobrosloveni commune, Point SMA (Code RAN:126727.01)

Site no. 1, of large dimensions, is located west of DN 54 Caracal–Piatra Olt, south of the Teslui stream, near its confluence with the Frăsinet stream (Pl. 3:A).

#### Stereo 70 Coordinates (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 10 00,0	24 21 30,7	296523.786	448815.923
2.	44 10 04,8	24 21 29,2	296671.674	448781.425
3.	44 09 59,6	24 21 22,3	296512.662	448628.032
4.	44 10 01,3	24 21 23,2	296564.973	448648.444

#### Archaeological material (Pl. 8:B)

The archaeological material collected was numerous. It consists of fragments of fired clay and handmade ceramic vessels.

The fragments of ceramic vessels made of sand fabric were shaped with a fast wheel, from a paste containing very common grains of sand and mica. The firing is incomplete, on the outside they are yellowish-brick coloured, and, on the inside, a gray-blackish colour. There were identified two bases of vessels (Pl. 8/A:3,4) and a fragment was decorated with bands of incised wavy lines, horizontally incised (Pl. 8/B :1).

**Chronology:** Neolithic (Vădastra culture), Bronze Age and 3<sup>rd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**Bibliography:** Marin Nica, *Descoperiri ale complexului Boian V – Gumelnița*, Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, 1985, pp. 35–47.

### 2. Dobrosloveni village, left terrace of the Teslui stream, Plot T A715

Site no. 2. it is located on the high terrace north of the Teslui stream, west of the village (Pl. 3:B).

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 10 45,7	24 20 00,7	297950.269	446826.863
2.	44 10 47,5	24 19 59,4	298006.065	446798.445
3.	44 10 46,8	24 19 55,7	297985.139	446716.084
4.	44 10 47,7	24 19 56,3	298012.807	446729.640

### Archaeological materials

On the territory of the site, fragments of handmade ceramic vessels, from sandy fabric, with pebbles, were discovered. The firing is incomplete, on the outside they are yellowish-brick coloured, and, on the inside, a grey-blackish colour (Pl. 9; B/1–4).

**Chronology:** Bronze Age.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

### 3. Dobrosloveni village, Dobrosloveni commune, southern terrace of the Teslui stream, Plot T A698

Site no. 3 is located on the high southern terrace north of the Teslui stream, west of the village (4:A).

#### Stereo 70 Coordinates:

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 10 37,5	24 20 13,5	297694.832	447109.203
2.	44 10 37,9	24 20 13,5	297707.178	447109.203
3.	44 10 37,7	24 20 17,6	297700.257	447200.225
4.	44 10 36,9	24 20 17,7	297675.547	447202.244

**Archaeological material.** During the research, fragments of ceramic vessels made of sandy, rough fabric, handmade, were found. The firing is complete, they are yellowish-brick coloured. One of them is decorated with alveoli on the rim (Pl. 9/B:1).

Other fragments of ceramic vessels were handmade from sand and pebbles fabric. The firing is incomplete, on the outside they are yellowish-brick coloured, and on the inside a grey-blackish colour (Pl. 9/B:1–6).

**Chronology:** 6th–7th centuries.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

### 4. Dobrosloveni Village, Point Carieră, Plot T 711

Site no. 4 is located on the high terrace south of the Teslui stream, west of the village (Pl. 4:B).

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 10 34,3	24 20 18,4	297595.170	447217.137
2.	44 10 53,7	24 20 17,4	298194.139	447199.819
3.	44 10 32,5	24 20 19,9	297539.339	447250.003
4.	44 10 30,1	24 20 19,2	297465.390	447233.849
5.	44 10 29,2	24 20 21,1	297437.266	447275.828
6.	44 10 31,1	24 20 22,9	297495.582	447316.290
7.	44 10 28,6	24 20 26,1	297417.838	447386.745
8.	44 10 28,2	24 20 25,6	297405.582	447375.537

**Archaeological material**

Some fragments of ceramic vessels were made of sandy fabric, with pebbles, modelled by hand. The firing was incomplete, on the outside they were yellowish-brick coloured, and, on the inside, they were grey-blackish in colour. One fragment of a vase was decorated with a horizontal impressed band (Pl. 10/A:2), another with decoration incised by angled lines (Pl. 10/A:3).

Other fragments of ceramic vessels were made of coarse fabric, which contains very rare grains of sand and mica. The firing was complete, yellowish-brick coloured. We mention here a fragment of a vessel decorated with barbotine (Pl. 10/A:4).

On the eastern side, towards the tip of the triangular terrace, the site was destroyed by the arrangement of a quarry for the extraction of gravel.

In this area of the site, numerous fragments of ceramic vessels made of sandy, rough fabric, modelled by hand, were discovered. Incomplete firing, yellowish-brick colour on the outside, grey on the inside (Pl. 10/B:1–3).

Other fragments were coming from ceramic vessels made of semi-fine fabric, modelled by hand. The firing was complete, having a blackish (Pl. 10/B:4) or brick colour (Pl. 10/B:5).

**Chronology:** Neolithic.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

**5. Sat Dobrosloveni, comuna Dobrosloveni**

Site no. 5 is located on a high terrace tip, located at the confluence of Teslui and Frăsinet (Pl. 5:A). The site is a small one, with an archaeological material sporadically present in the upper part of the terrace.

**Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):**

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 10 19,5	24 20 35,7	297135.225	447597.717
2.	44 10 18,6	24 20 36,6	297107.283	447617.485
3.	44 10 17,8	24 20 36,1	297082.682	447606.177
4.	44 10 17,5	24 20 33,8	297073.838	447555.008

**Archaeological material**

Fragments of ceramic vessels made of semi-coarse fabric, containing rare pebbles and mica, were found. The firing was incomplete, on the outside they were grey-chestnut, and, on the inside, they have a grey-blackish colour. Some of them have decoration consisting of incised lines, arranged as an angle (Pl. 11/A:1–3), respectively next to them a band of lines arranged vertically in two rows.

**Chronology:** The transition period to the Bronze Age. Coțofeni culture.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

## FRĂSINET VILLAGE

The village of Frăsinet is located in the south-western part on the territory of Dobrosloveni commune, south of the Frăsinet stream. As a result of surface research, four archaeological sites were discovered on its territory with vestiges dated to the Bronze Age, the 2nd–1st centuries BC, the 2nd–3rd centuries and 4th AD.

### 1. Frăsinet village, Dobrosloveni commune, Point Baraj Frăsinet

Site no. 1 was identified on the high terrace of the Frăsinet stream, south of it (Pl. 5:B). Few archaeological materials were discovered.

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 09 50,6	24 21 15,2	296236.135	448468.078
2.	44 09 50,7	24 21 14,3	296239.382	448448.107
3.	44 09 48,9	24 21 12,0	296184.234	448396.562
4.	44 09 48,3	24 21 13,5	296165.448	448429.741

#### Archaeological material

Fragments of ceramic vessels from the Bronze Age and the second period of the Iron Age were discovered.

#### Bronze Age

Some fragments belong to ceramic vessels made of sandy, rough fabric, handmade. The firing was complete, they were grey in colour (Pl. 11/B:2).

#### The second period of the Iron Age

During the research, fragments of ceramic vessels made of semi-coarse fabric, modelled by hand, also appeared. The firing was incomplete, on the outside they are yellowish-brick colour, and, on the inside grey (Pl. 11/B:5).

**Chronology:** Settlements from the Bronze Age and the second period of the Iron Age.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

### 2. Frăsinet village, Dobrosloveni commune, Baraj Frăsinet

Site no. 2 was identified on the high terrace of the Frăsinet stream, south of it (Pl. 6:A). Few archaeological materials were discovered.

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 09 43,0	24 21 00,9	296004.111	448148.483
2.	44 09 42,6	24 21 01,5	295991.657	448161.715
3.	44 09 41,8	24 20 59,7	295967.287	448121.524
4.	44 09 42,0	24 20 59,1	295973.568	448108.242



**Archaeological material**

The discovered archaeological material consists of fragments of ceramic vessels made of sandy, rough fabric, modelled by hand. The firing was complete, having a grey colour (Pl. 12/A:3–4). A yellowish-brown silex blade was also found (Pl. 12/A:2).

**Chronology:** Bronze Age.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

**3. Fräsinet village, Dobrosloveni commune, Fräsinet Pond (Plot 487/488)**

The archaeological site no. 3 is located north of Lake Fräsinet (Pl. 5:B). It is large, and, during surface research, numerous archaeological materials were discovered.

**Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):**

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 09 37,2	24 18 38,1	295851.415	444974.161
2.	44 09 39,7	24 18 34,3	295929.300	444890.387
3.	44 09 40,2	24 18 39,8	295943.688	445012.722
4.	44 09 39,6	24 18 46,6	295923.881	445163.652
5.	44 09 40,5	24 18 57,8	295949.547	445412.738
6.	44 09 41,0	24 18 59,4	295964.678	445448.418
7.	44 09 37,2	24 19 12,1	295845.007	445729.611
8.	44 09 33,0	24 19 11,5	295715.486	445715.190

**Archaeological material**

The collected archaeological material is rich, which is why we preferred to present it by historical periods.

**Neolithic**

A fragment of a hammer made of polished stone (Pl. 12/B:6) and a chisel of polished light grey stone were discovered (Pl. 12/B:7).

**Bronze Age**

Some fragments belong to ceramic vessels made of sandy fabric, modelled by hand. The firing was incomplete, on the outside they were yellowish-brick coloured, and, on the inside, they were greyish-blackish in colour. Fragments of yellowish-brown and whitish-grey silex were also discovered.

**The second period of the Iron Age**

A fragment of a vessel made of sandy fabric, yellowish-brick coloured on the outside and greyish-blackish on the inside, belonged to a Dacian cup (Pl. 13/A:3). Another fragment of the vessel was decorated with the Getic motif of the honeycomb girdle (Pl. 12/A:1).

**Roman and post-Roman era**

Fragments of vessels made of coarse grey fabric, containing sand, pebbles and mica. On the outside, light grey slip. Fragments of kitchenware rims (Pl. 12/B:3, 5, 7).

Fragments of vessels made of coarse fabric of light brick colour, containing sand, pebbles and mica. On the outside, brick-coloured slip. Fragments of kitchenware bases.

Fragments of vessels made of fine grey fabric containing fine and small sand. There were discovered fragments of vessels decorated with incised horizontal lines and, from the rim of a vessel with a short curved edge (Pl. 13/A:9).

Fragment of imported Roman amphora. Fine beige fabric, compact with some traces of fine sand and mica. Yellowish slip on the outside. Fragment from the mouth of an amphora with a thickened rim (Pl. 13/A: 6).

Fragment of jug, wheel thrown, from fine brick-coloured fabric, without degreasers visible to the naked eye (Pl. 12/B:2).

Fragments of kitchenware made of sandy fabric that also contains mica. Complete firing. Fragment of vessels decorated with incised wave line, the rim is decorated with vertical incisions (Pl. 12/B:3). Gray, light brick colour.

Fragment of amphora from compact fine fabric of light brick colour. Yellowish slip on the outside. Grooved decoration (Pl. 12/B:1).

**Chronology:** The Bronze Age, the second period of the Iron Age, the 2nd–3rd and 4th centuries.

**Bibliography:** D. Berciu, *Arheologia preistorică a Olteniei*, in “Arhivele Olteniei”, no. XVIII (101–103), 1939, p. 37; M. Nica, *Cercetări arheologice de suprafață pe valea Tesluiului*, in “Contribuții Istorice”, nr. I, 1972, Craiova, pp. 202–217.

Recent research has been carried out by a collective of archaeologists and published recently<sup>15</sup>.

#### 4. Frăsinet village, Dobrosloveni commune

The archaeological site no. 4 is located on the high terrace of the Frăsinet stream to the north of it (Pl. 7:A). During the surface research, rare fragments of ceramic vessels were discovered.

##### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 09 39,1	24 20 43,1	295886.177	447841.968
2.	44 09 43,4	24 20 47,3	296018.933	447845.341
3.	44 09 44,5	24 20 47,7	296052.777	447855.573
4.	44 09 44,3	24 20 43,3	296047.396	447757.763

##### Archaeological material

The archaeological material collected consists of fragments of ceramic vessels made of porous semi-coarse fabric, modelled by hand, which contains very rare

<sup>15</sup> S. Popovici, S. Lazăr, L. Comănescu, V. Voicilă, *Cercetări arheologice de suprafață în Câmpia Românășului*, in “Arhivele Olteniei”, N.S., no. 37, 2023, pp. 21–37.

grains of sand and mica. Incomplete firing, blackish-grey on the outside, yellowish-brick coloured on the outside. Two of the fragments were decorated with honeycomb girdles (Pl. 13/B:3–4)

**Chronology:** 2nd–1st centuries BC

**Bibliography:** Unpublished

## POTOPIN VILLAGE

The village of Potopin is located in the northern part of the territory of Dobrosloveni commune, on the Potopin stream, which flows from west to east towards the confluence with the Teslui stream. On the territory of the village, as a result of surface research, a number of two sites from the Bronze Age and respectively from the 2<sup>nd</sup>–3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD have been identified.

### 1. Potopin village, Dobrosloveni commune, Point Pădure (Plot 18, Dc 82)

The site is located on the high terrace of the Frăsinet stream, north of it. Few fragments of ceramic vessels were discovered (Pl. 7:B).

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 11 36,5	24 21 31,5	299501.888	448856.108
2.	44 11 38,2	24 21 32,7	299554.148	448883.171
3.	44 11 40,1	24 21 38,4	299611.788	449010.209
4.	44 11 39,2	24 21 38,2	299584.044	449005.549
5.	44 11 40,1	24 21 39,8	299611.542	449041.298

#### Archaeological material

The collected archaeological material consists of fragments of ceramic vessels made of sandy, rough fabric, modelled by hand. Complete firing, gray colour (Pl. 14/A:1–3).

**Chronology:** Bronze Age.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished.

### 2. Potopin village, Dobrosloveni commune, Point Pădure

Between the irrigation canal and the forest, north of the Potopin stream, an archaeological site was identified (Site no. 2, Pl. 8:A). Fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, respectively fragments of ceramic vessels, were discovered, concentrated on a small area of approx. 40x30 m. This concentration indicates the presence of a Roman building near the Roman road from Romula to Sucidava.

#### Stereo 70 Coordination (Protected area):

No.	Latitude	Longitude	X	Y
1.	44 11 43,8	24 21 40,5	299725.779	449057.864
2.	44 11 44,3	24 21 39,6	299741.054	449037.757
3.	44 11 44,4	24 21 40,0	299744.228	449046.786
4.	44 11 43,9	24 21 41,1	299728.602	449071.090

### **Archaeological material**

The archaeological material discovered consists of fragments of Roman flat and round tiles. Fragment of imported Roman amphora. Fine fabric, beige colour. On the outside, yellowish slip. Fragment of the amphora's neck (Pl. 14/B:1).

**Chronology:** 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

**Bibliography:** Unpublished

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Until the archaeological diagnostic research in 2011, on the current territory of Dobrosloveni commune, there were only two sites in the National Archaeological Register. As a result of the diagnostic researches, a number of 12 archaeological sites were identified and delimited, of which 5 on the territory of the village of Dobrosloveni, 4 on the territory of the village of Frăsinet, 2 on the territory of the village of Potopin and one on the territory of the village of Reșca. They are located on the banks of the three streams that cross these localities: Teslui, Frăsinet and Potopin.

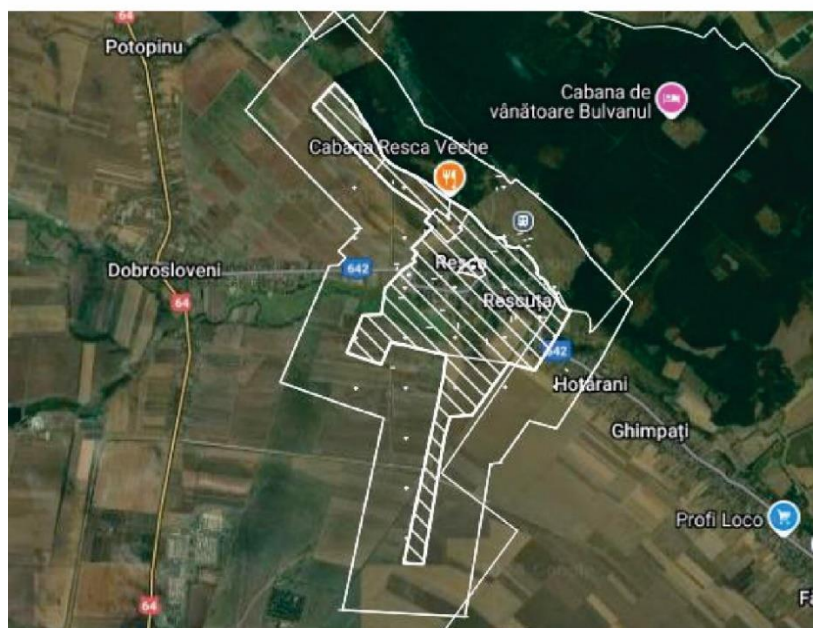
After this field survey, the archaeological study was developed with the delimitation of the archaeological sites and protection areas. It was approved by the National Commission for Archaeology and the National Commission for Historical Monuments in 2018, being found at the Dobrosloveni Town Hall, in printed and electronic format.

## **EXPLANATION OF PLATES**

- Pl. 1.** A. Map of the archaeological sites on the territory of Dobrosloveni commune, Olt County. A1, Reșca-Romula, A2. Dobrosloveni. A3. Frăsinet. A4. Potopin. B. Reșca-Romula archaeological site.
- Pl. 2.** A. Resca village. Romula archaeological site. B. Northern Sector.
- Pl. 3.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 1. B. Archaeological site no. 2.
- Pl. 4.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 3. B. Archaeological site no. 4.
- Pl. 5.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 5. B. Frăsinet village. Archaeological site no. 1.
- Pl. 6.** Frăsinet village. A. Site no. 2. B. Site no. 3.
- Pl. 7.** A. Frăsinet village, site no. 4. B. Potopin village, site no. 1.
- Pl. 8.** A. Potopin village. Site no. 2. B. Archaeological materials discovered in Dobrosloveni, in site no. 1.
- Pl. 9.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the villages: A. Dobrosloveni, site no. 5. B. Frăsinet, site no. 1.
- Pl. 10.** A–B. Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of Dobrosloveni village, site no. 4.
- Pl. 11.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the villages: A. Dobrosloveni, site no. 5 (A). B. Frăsinet, site no. 1.
- Pl. 12.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the village of Frăsinet, site no. 2 (A) and site no. 3 (B).
- Pl. 13.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the village of Frăsinet, site no. 3 (A) and site no. 4 (B).
- Pl. 14.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of Potopin village, site no. 1 (A) and site no. 2 (B).



A



B

**Pl. 1.** A. Map of the archaeological sites on the territory of Dobrosloveni commune, Olt County. A1, Reșca-Romula, A2, Dobrosloveni. A3, Frășinet. A4, Potopinu. B. Reșca-Romula archaeological site.



A



B

Pl. 2. A. Resca village. Romula archaeological site. B. Northern Sector.



A



B

**Pl. 3.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 1. B. Archaeological site no. 2.



A



B

**Pl. 4.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 3. B. Archaeological site no. 4.





A



B

**Pl. 5.** A. Dobrosloveni village. Archaeological site no. 5. B. Fräsinet village. Archaeological site no. 1.



A



B

**Pl. 6.** Frăsinet village. A. Site no. 2. B. Site no. 3.



A



B

**Pl. 7.** A. Fräsinet village, site no. 4. B. Potopin village, site no. 1.

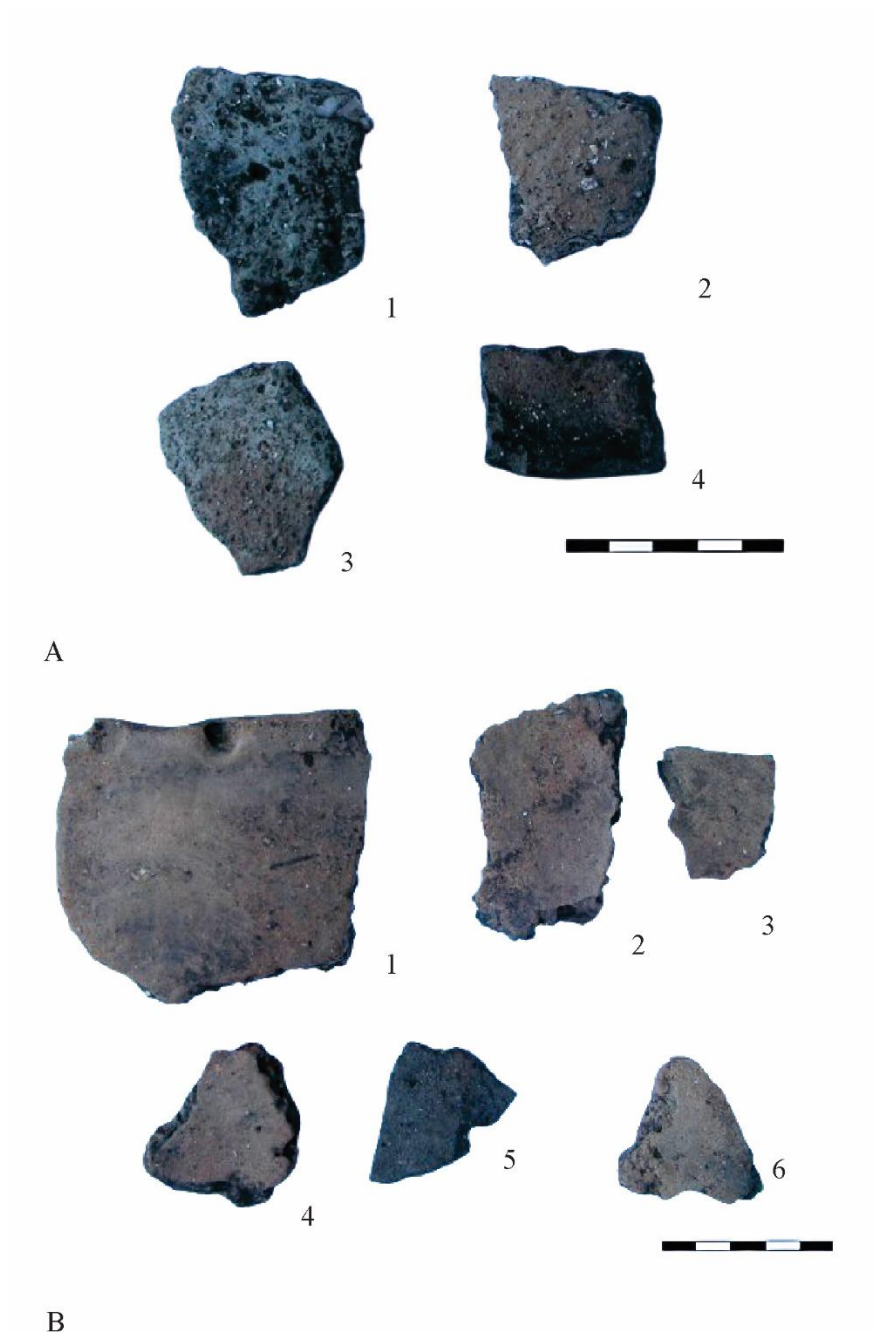


A

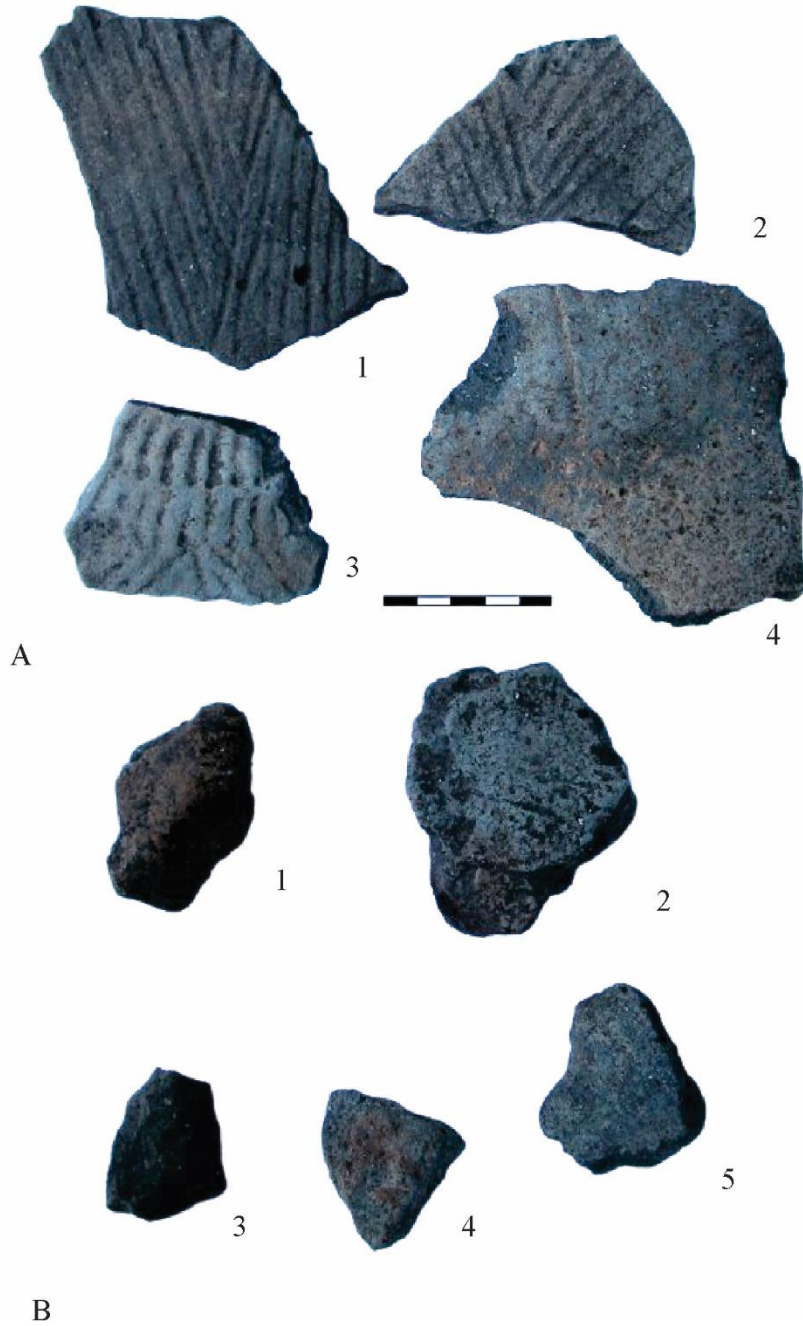


B

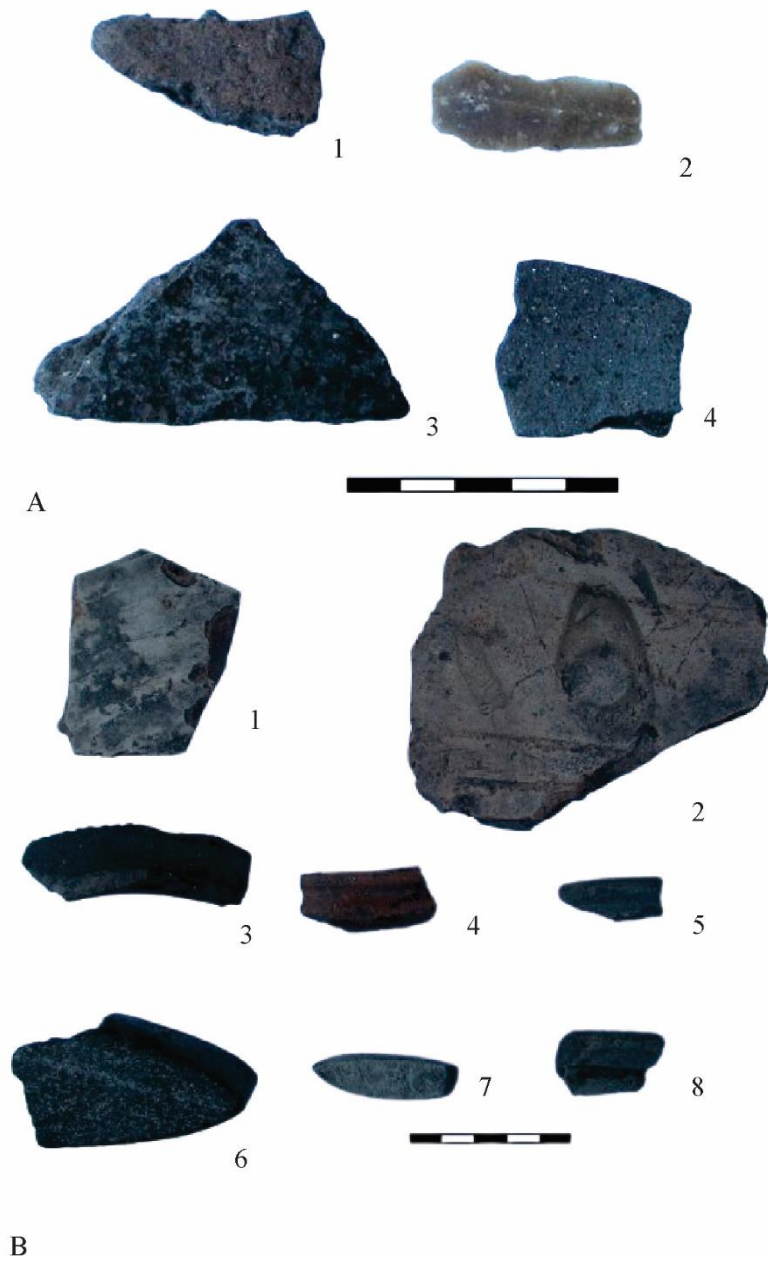
**Pl. 8.** A. Potopin village. Site no. 2. B. Archaeological materials discovered in Dobrosloveni, in site no. 1.



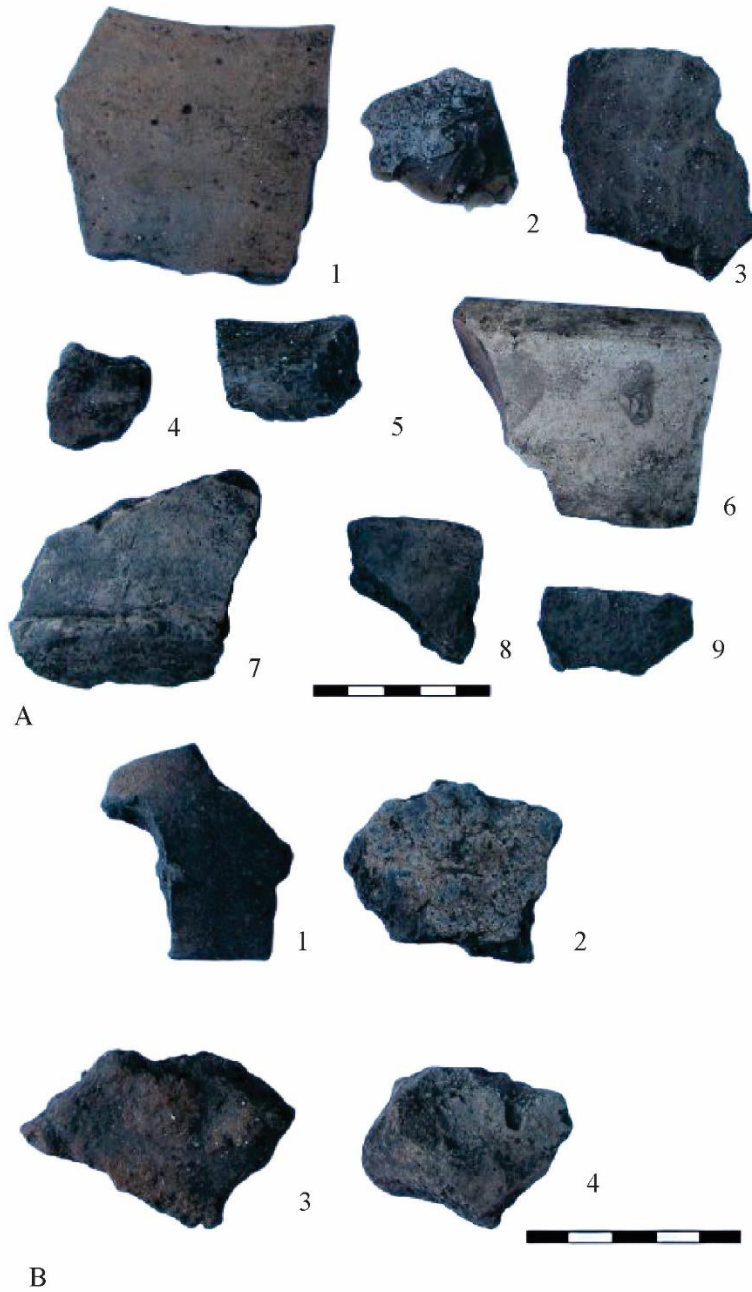
**Pl. 9.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the villages: A. Dobrosloveni, site no. 5.  
B. Fräsinet, site no. 1.



**Pl. 10.** A–B. Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of Dobrosloveni village, site no. 4.

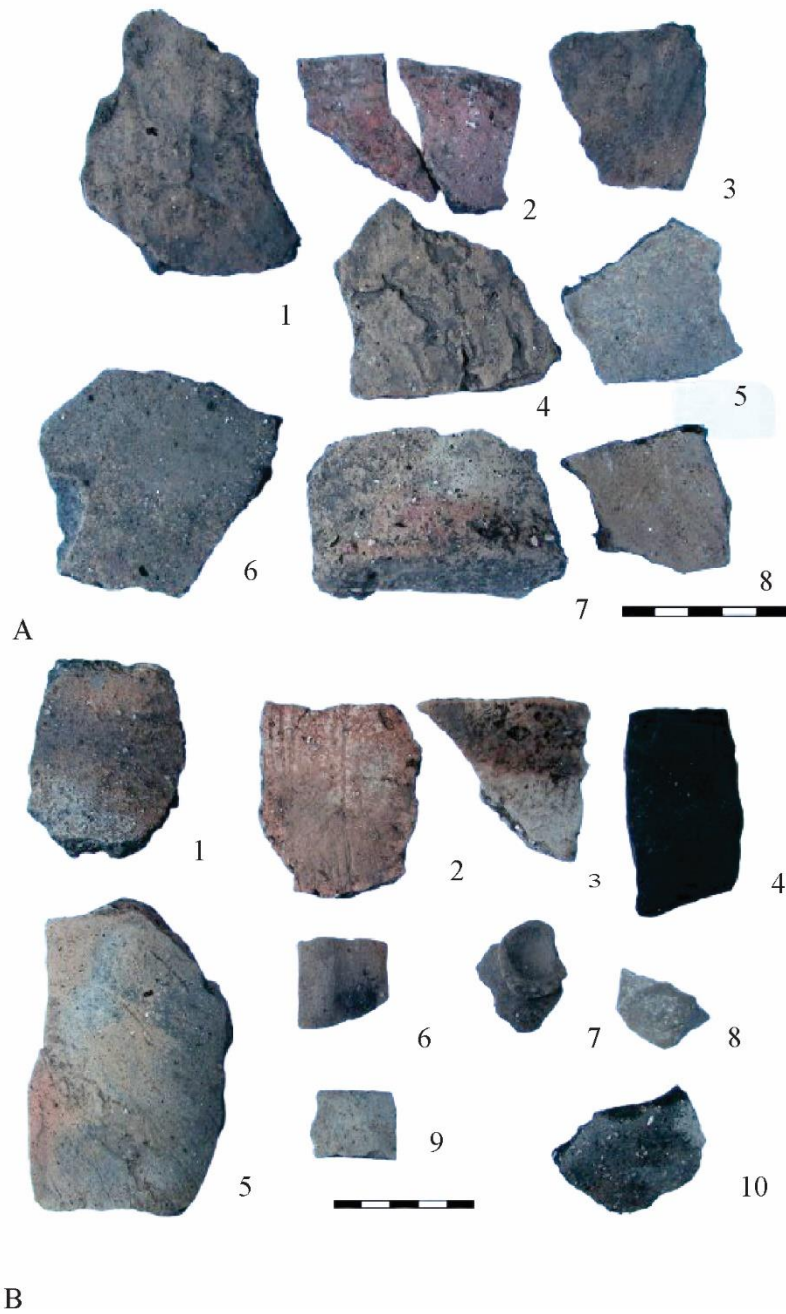


**Pl. 11.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the villages: A. Dobrosloveni, site no. 5 (A). B. Fräsinet, site no. 1.

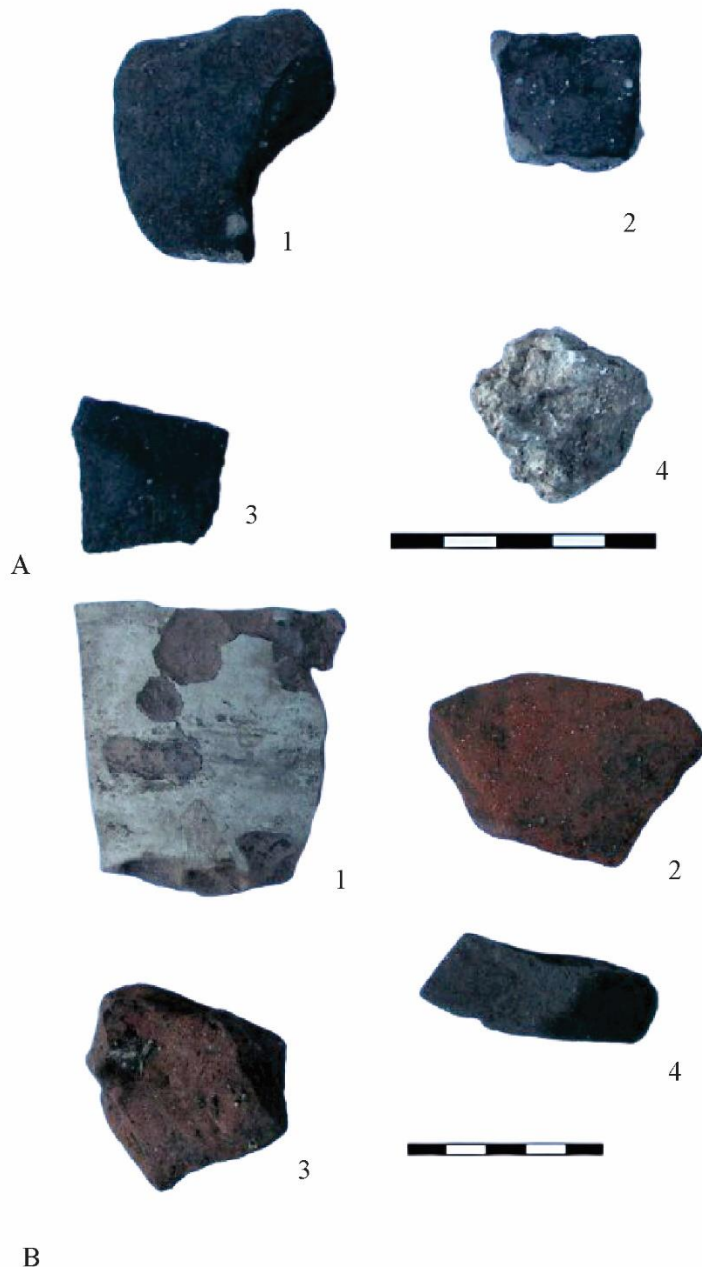


**Pl. 12.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the village of Frăsinet, site no. 2 (A) and site no. 3 (B).





**Pl. 13.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of the village of Fräsinet, site no. 3 (A) and site no. 4 (B).



**Pl. 14.** Archaeological materials discovered on the territory of Potopin village, site no. 1 (A) and site no. 2 (B).

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