

GLASS VESSELS DISCOVERED AT ENOȘEȘTI-ACIDAVA, OLT COUNTY

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Abstract: The article refers to a batch of glass vessel fragments discovered on the territory of the archaeological site of Enoșești, a component locality of the city of Piatra-Olt, in Olt County. The site was discovered by chance in 1872, during the works on the Slatina – Piatra-Olt – Craiova railway sector. The archaeological researches carried out since the nineteenth century, continuing sporadically until 2007, ended with notable results regarding the civil habitation in Enoșești-Acidava, the Roman castrum being, apparently, due to natural erosion, as well as anthropogenic interventions.

The present batch of fragments of glass vessels comes from the collection of Professor Ion Ciucă, who, as a teacher at the High School in Piatra Olt, has collected over time materials discovered by chance by his students and other inhabitants of Enoșești, owing to farming and anthropogenic interventions. They represent a contribution to the study of glass containers in the province of Dacia Inferior (Malvensis).

The catalogue presented in this article includes fragments from glasses, bowls, ointment jars, mugs and cups. Regarding the place of production of glass vessels, we take into account the fact that, in Reșca-Romula, two glass melting and processing workshops were discovered, but we do not exclude that they also come from other production centres.

Keywords: Enoșești-Acidava, glass, castrum, Roman, settlement

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Location and brief history of the research. The Roman castrum *Enoșești-Acidava* and the civil settlement developed around it are located on the right terrace of the Olt River (Pl. 1), on the territory of the village of Enoșești, a component locality of the city of Piatra-Olt, Olt County¹.

As a landmark in the field, the site is located in the area of Calețeanu Kula, which was built over the Roman settlement. The site was discovered by chance in the 19th century, in 1872, during the works on the Slatina-Piatra-Olt-Craiova railway sector².

The Roman discoveries made on this occasion were reported for the first time in *Chestionarul arheologic* initiated and managed by Alexandru Odobescu between 1871 and 1874³.

In 1881, Grigore Butculescu carried out surveys in Enoșești, the results of which remained unknown⁴. In 1898 Grigore Tocilescu and Pamfil Polonic carried out research in Enoșești. They note that the fortification was destroyed during the works on the railway, at that time only elements of the fortification system in the southeast corner were preserved. Grigore Tocilescu was able to identify the civil settlement in the field and also proposed the identification of the castrum and the Roman settlement of Enoșești with Enoșești-Acidava, mentioned in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, an identification that is currently unanimously accepted⁵.

The research was resumed in the 20th century. In 1975, Ioana Bogdan-Cătănciu carried out a rescue excavation at the supposed western limit of the castrum⁶, and in 1977–1978, Cristian M. Vlădescu and Gheorghe Poenaru-Bordea carried out two archaeological excavation campaigns in the area considered to

¹ The site is registered in the List of Historical Monuments under the code OT-I-s-A-08526 and in the National Archaeological Repertoire under the code 128150.01

² *Istoria Căilor Ferate Române, Centrul Național de Instruire și Calificare Feroviară (National Center for Railway Training and Qualification) – CENAFER, Romanian Railways Museum, Bucharest, 2014*, pp. 4, 28.

³ Al. Odobescu, *Anticuitățile Județului Romanați. Localitățile semnalate prin anticuități în județul Romanați*, in “Excerpt from the Annals of the Romanian Academic Society”, Year 1877, Volume X, Section II, Romanian Academic Society Press, Bucharest, 1878, pp. 17–18, nos. 34–35, 176–177.

⁴ A. Păunescu, *Contribuția lui Dimitrie C. Butculescu în domeniul arheologiei*, <http://www.cimec.ro/arheologie/arhiva-digitala/3D.C.Butculescu/Butculescu1.htm>, accessed on 05.01.2024. Only the objects that ended up in the collection of Dimitrie Butculescu are mentioned: 24. *Enoșești (jud. Olt): 5 Roman items: 2 tombstones with “digital markings”; 2 patinated bronze parts (key and small key); 1 bronze figurine.*

⁵ The most complete reproduction of the section dedicated to the Enoșești-Acidava site from Grigore Tocilescu's manuscripts can be found at A. Grosu, *Aspecte ale vieții economice în vicus-ul militar Enoșești-Acidava*, in “Muzeul Oltului”, 1, 2011, pp. 32–33.

⁶ I. Bogdan-Cătănciu, *Despre unele cercetări recente pe “limes alutanus”*, in “Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie”, 32, 1981, 4, pp. 547–549; I. Bogdan-Cătănciu, *Muntenia în sistemul defensiv al imperiului roman, sec. I–III*, Alexandria, Teleorman County Museum, 1997, pp. 66–67.

belong to the southern sector of the fortification⁷. Due to the state of conservation of the castrum, no conclusive results were obtained. The destruction of the castrum continued after these researches, both for natural causes (erosion of the terrace) and anthropogenic (construction works of the IAS Găneasa base), so that currently these sectors can no longer be researched⁸.

Notable results were obtained as a result of the systematic researches carried out between 1990 and 2007 by the Olt County Museum in collaboration with the Faculty of History of the “Hyperion” University, through the team formed by Constantin Preda and Aurelia Grosu. The investigations targeted three sectors, called “Civil Settlement I, Kula point, “Castrum Area”, “Civil Settlement II”, “Mill” point. The traces of several dwellings in the civil settlement developed around the castrum and a ceramic workshop were identified. Two main levels of housing were established, highlighted on the entire researched area. The first of these was dated to the second century, starting with the period of Trajan's reign and until the end of this century; the second would correspond, in general lines, to the first half of the third century AD⁹.

In addition to the systematic archaeological researches mentioned above, in the last two decades of the last century, Professor Ion Ciucă, at that time a teacher at the High School in Piatra Olt, carried out a sustained activity of surface research, but also of collecting materials discovered by chance by his students and other inhabitants of the village of Enoșești during farming, as well as subsequent to anthropogenic interventions that continued, at that time, to damage the Enoșești-Acidava site, or the erosion phenomenon of the terrace on which the settlement is located. Over the years, a remarkable amount of archaeological material has been saved, which would otherwise have been lost.

In 2021, there was undertaken a surface research in the perimeter of the Enoșești-Acidava archaeological site, and it was found that the erosion of the Olt terrace continues, and currently anthropogenic interventions have ceased. On the other hand, it is gratifying that a perennial agricultural crop (alfalfa) was plated on the surface of the site, which can be said to have contributed to a better conservation of the archaeological level, by the fact that annual farming works are no longer carried out (Pl. 1: 1–2).

⁷ C. M. Vlădescu, Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Cercetări arheologice in castrul roman de la Enoșești-Acidava, satul Enoșești, comuna Piatra Olt, județul Olt*, in “Studii și Materiale de Muzeografie și Istorie Militară”, 11, 1978, pp. 137–142; C. M. Vlădescu, *Fortificațiile romane din Dacia inferior*, Craiova, Scrisul Românesc Press, 1986, pp. 40–42, nr. 8.

⁸ A. Grosu, *op. cit.*, p. 34.

⁹ In addition to the published annual research reports, the results of the excavations between 1990–2007 have been extensively exploited in the following studies: C. Preda, A. Grosu, *Cercetările arheologice din așezarea civilă a castrului roman de la Enoșești-Acidava (Piatra Olt, jud. Olt)*, in “Arhivele Olteniei”, New Series, 8, 1993, pp. 43–57; A. Grosu, *op. cit.*, pp. 35–60.

CATALOGUE OF DISCOVERIES

Glasses

Glasses are the most frequent, and several variants have been discovered, being very numerous in everyday life, due to their usefulness.

Conical glasses (Pl. 2: 4)

1. *Rim*, vertical, thickened on the outside. Bluish colour, slightly iridescent with shades of green. The diameter of the mouth of the pot is 13 cm. The vessel has analogies at Reșca-Romula, where it was dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 1)¹⁰.

2. Everted *rim*, thickened on the outside and decorated, about a cm below, with a protuberant line. Diameter of 12 cm. The vessel fragment has analogies at Reșca-Romula, where it was dated to the 3rd century AD (Pl. 2: 2)¹¹.

3. Everted *rim*, thickened on the outside, rounded, with decoration about 1 cm below, composed of a protuberant line on the inside and outside of the fragment. They are associated with several parallel, fine and dense lines. The vessel has analogies at Reșca-Romula, where it was dated to the 3rd century AD (Pl. 2: 3)¹².

4. *Rim*, pulled outwards, with the rounded edge on the outside. The diameter of the mouth of the pot is 8 cm. The vessel has analogies at Reșca-Romula, where it belongs to the first third of the 3rd century AD (Pl. I: 4)¹³.

Short-stemmed glasses (Pl. 2: 5–6)

5. Short *rim*, everted on the outside, rounded, short neck and thin wall (thickness 0.1 cm). The diameter of the mouth is 6 cm. Milkywhite colour with iridescence, exfoliated. The fragment has analogies with the discoveries from Reșca-Romula, where it was dated to the 3rd century AD (Pl. I: 5)¹⁴.

6. Everted *rim*, thickened on the outside, from a vessel with a short neck and a pronounced shoulder. The diameter of the mouth is 4 cm. The vessel has analogies at Reșca-Romula, where it was dated to the 3rd century AD (Pl. I, 6)¹⁵.

Long-stemmed glasses (Pl. 2: 7–8)

7. *Base* (foot), flat ring with the upper edge thickened and rounded on the outside. It was decorated with incised alveoli, of which five are still preserved,

¹⁰ C. Beaudoin, *Verrerie d'époque romaine de Maurétanie tingitane*, in "Bulletin d'archéologie marocaine", 18, 1998, p. 164, no. 9.

¹¹ M. Negru, *Obiecte din sticlă, in the volume Romula. Seria Rapoarte arheologice. I. Raport privind cercetările arheologice sistematice din anul 2015*, Târgoviște, 2016, Editors Mircea Negru and Christian Schuster, p. 63, Pl. 62, no. 4029.

¹² M. Negru, *op. cit.*, p. 63, Pl. 62, no. 4029.

¹³ *Ibidem*, p. 63, Pl. 62, no. 1629.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 64, Pl. 62, no. 1629.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 63, Pl. 62, no. 1482.

reaching about 0.4–0.5 cm in diameter. Greenish colour, with traces of nacre. Similar bases were framed in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 7)¹⁶.

8. *Base*, ring-shaped, comes from a glass whose foot had a diameter of 5 cm. White, transparent glass with traces of nacre. Similar bases were discovered at Reșca-Romula where they were dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 2: 8)¹⁷.

Glasses with a wider cylindrical bowl (Pl. 2: 9–10; Pl. 3: 11)

9. *Rim*, arched on the outside and slightly thickened on the inside. Thin, lightweight, light blue glass, slightly iridescent. The diameter of the mouth of the pot is 7 cm, and the height is 1.9 cm. The vessel has analogies in Dobrogea where it was dated to the second century AD (Pl. 2: 9)¹⁸.

10. Straight *base*, fragment, 0.4 cm thick, 4 cm in diameter, from which the wall, 0.3 cm thick, starts obliquely. At the edge of the base, outwards, from place to place, on the visible side, elongated “alveoli”, of about 1 cm, were made by grinding. Three such alveoli are visible. Thick, lilac glass. Centuries 1st–2nd AD (Pl. 2: 10)¹⁹.

11. *Base*, concave bottom, bluish colour, diameter of 4 cm. The vessel has analogies in Dobrogea, where it was dated in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 3: 11)²⁰.

Handle

12. Applied *handle*. It begins on the rim which is everted on the outside, on which two strips of glass were symmetrically applied, thinned at the ends, widened in the middle and ornamented with slightly arched grooves (notches), parallel and at equal distances. Only one handle is preserved. Greenish, translucent glass. The fragment is similar to a vessel to be framed in the Bucovaia 10 type, dated in the 1st–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 3: 12)²¹.

Bowls

Unfortunately, some fragments come from the bases of the vessels that can only be identified in shape. They belong to bowls, wide tilting of the walls, which indicates a large opening.

Deep, hemispherical bowls (Pl. 3: 12–18; 4: 19–24; 7: 14–15, 17–18)

13. *Rim* with thickened edge on the outside. Below it, positioned lower, at about 0.6 cm, on the outer face, there is a fine, raised circle. White colour with traces of nacre. The diameter of the mouth is 14 cm. A similar vessel discovered in Dobrogea was dated in the second century AD (Pl. 3: 13)²².

¹⁶ B. Filarska, *op. cit.*, pl. XIII, *apud* M., Bucovaia, *Vase antice de sticlă la Tomis*, Constanța Museum of Archaeology, 1968, p. 49 with similarities to Type XVI, no. 51

¹⁷ M. Negru, *op. cit.*, p. 64, Pl. 62: 1530, 1603, 1904.

¹⁸ M. Bucovaia, *op. cit.*, p. 47.

¹⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 48.

²⁰ *Ibidem*.

²¹ *Ibidem*, p. 40, no. 35.

²² *Ibidem*, p. 40 (similar).

14–18. Ringed-shaped foot that comes from bowls measuring 0.4/0.5 cm in thickness and the thickest 0.7 cm. Those with a thin wall are matte white (14–17), and the thickest is white and pearlescent white inside the ring (18). In shape, it resembles those discovered in Constanța, classified in the Bucovală 10 type, dated in the 1st–2nd centuries AD (Pl. 3, 7: 14–18)²³.

19. Slightly everted *rim*, thickened on the outside, with a rounded edge. White, pearlescent colour. Decorated under the rim, on the outside, with two very thin lines. The diameter of the mouth of the pot is 12 cm. The fragment is similar to a Bucovală 10 type vessel, dated in the 2nd century AD (Pl. 4: 19)²⁴.

20. *Rim and wall*, slightly thickened on the outside and elongated, with a thin wall of 0.1 cm. Milky white colour with traces of nacre, exfoliated. The diameter of the mouth is 9 cm. The fragment is similar to a Bucovală 10 type vessel, dated in the 1st–3rd centuries AD (Pl. 4: 20)²⁵.

21. *Rim*, thickened a little on the inside and more on the outside, the wall of the container is slightly arched, 0.1 cm thick and has as decoration, both inside and outside, several fine, parallel, incised circles. The maximum height of the fragment is 1.8 cm. The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm. Greenish colour. The fragment is similar to a Bucovală 10 type vessel, chronologically framed in the 1st–2nd centuries AD (Pl. 4: 21)²⁶.

22. *Rim*, everted on the outside and decorated on the upper part, just below the curvature, with a row of five vertical “handles” 0.3 cm long that have the upper end similar to a triangle. Vessel specific to the 3rd century AD (Pl. 4: 22).

23. *Rim*, slightly everted, thickened on the outside with a rounded edge, decorated with small, fine streaks, on the inside and outside, purple iridescence. The diameter of the mouth is 8 cm. This form of the container was framed by specialists in the Bucovală 10 type, in the 2nd century AD (Pl. 4: 19)²⁷.

24. *Rim and a small part of the wall*, fragment. The base is flat, 0.6 cm thick, slightly rounded towards the wall, which is 0.4 cm thick. Yellowish-white colour. Similar bases were classified in the Bucovală 40 type (Pl. 4: 24)²⁸.

Ointment jars

The ointment jars were toiletry containers used by a social category that could afford these cosmetic products.

Ointment jars with a spherical body and cylindrical neck (Pl. 5:25–26)

25. *Rim and neck*. The rim is straight, pulled outwards, wall thickness 0.9 cm, rounded edge. The neck is cylindrical, 3.8 cm high and 1.7 cm in diameter. White,

²³ *Ibidem*, pp. 39–40.

²⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 38. nos. 31, 33, 34.

²⁵ *Ibidem*, pp. 40, 42, no. 34.

²⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 40, no. 33 and related notes for dating.

²⁷ *Ibidem*.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 84, no. 138.

pearlescent colour. The fragment is similar to the Bucovală 11th type, dated to the 1st century AD (Pl. 5: 25–26)²⁹.

26. *Rim*, with fine traces of fissure. Less than half is preserved. The diameter of the mouth is 3 cm. Pearlescent colour. (Pl. 5: 26).

Double unguentarium (Pl. 5: 27)

27. The upper part is preserved, consisting of two hot-glued conical tubes. The upper ends are smoothed from casting and have small unevenness. It is decorated with a glass thread applied in a spiral along the body (it is preserved a maximum number of seven spirals). The thread starts from under the rim, and its end is in the form of a “drop” of glass elongated and thinned towards the end. The two tubes are enlarged at the bottom and formed a common body with the rest of the container (the lower part) that is missing. Colourless glass.

This type of *unguentarium* is very common in the Middle East. Very few specimens are known from the west of the Roman Empire. The specimens presented in the literature to which I had access also have handles, some with very elaborate designs. This piece has no traces of handles. The Middle Eastern specimens are dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD (Pl. 5: 27)³⁰.

Tubular body ointments jars (Pl. 5: 28–29)

28. *Base*, concave with rounded edges, without delimitation from the body of the vessel, has a thickness of 0.2 cm near the base and then thins to 0.1 cm. Diameter of the mouth is 4 cm. Greenish colour. The base is similar to the Bucovală 48 type (Pl. 5: 28)³¹.

29. *Neck*, fragment, 2.1 cm high, from a container with a thick wall of 0.3–0.4 cm. Pearlescent greenish colour (Pl. 5: 29).

Lamp ointment jars (Pl. 5: 30)

30. *Neck*, it is preserved about half the height measuring 3.8 cm, the outer diameter about 2 cm. Thin wall with a thickness of 0.2 cm, white, pearlescent, exfoliated colour. The fragment is similar to the Bucovală 45 type, dated to the third century AD (Pl. 5: 30)³².

VESSELS OF VARIOUS SHAPES

Vessel with bulb-shaped body (Pl. 5: 31–33)

31. *Neck*, fragment, about 1.7–1.8 cm high, with a thick wall. A fragment that has an outer diameter of 3.9 cm and a wall of 0.6 cm is preserved. Bright colour,

²⁹ *Ibidem*, no. 136.

³⁰ C. Beaudoin, E. P. Zoitopoulou, R. A. Bouchard, *Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Collection of Mediterranean Antiquities. I. The Ancient Glass (Monumenta Graeca et Romana 13)*, Brill Press, Leiden-Boston, 2008, p. 143 for commentary and dating; pp. 143–147, nos. 133–137.

³¹ M. Bucovală, *op. cit.*, p. 121, no. 257.

³² *Ibidem*, p. 97, no. 176.

iridescent silver, purplish in places. The fragment is similar to the Bucovală 23 type vessels, dated in the 2nd–3rd centuries AD³³. Similar vessels were also discovered in the burial necropolis of Histria (Pl. 5: 31)³⁴.

Vessel bases

32. Ringed-shaped *base* with a diameter of 4 cm, having with a foot in two concentric steps that decrease in height from the outside to the base, and occupy an area of 0.6 cm. White glass, with fine greenish-lilac iridescence. Milky on the outside, exfoliated. (Pl. 5: 32).

33. Slightly concave *base*, with a ring thickness of 0.4 cm and a diameter of 5 cm, next to which the thin wall starts, after a slight arch, vertically. The base is similar to a Bucovală 7 type, 3rd century AD (Pl. 5: 33)³⁵.

Mugs

The mugs were frequent vessels in tableware for serving.

Mug with hemispherical body (Pl. 5: 34)

34. *Rim and wall*, height 2.6 cm. The rim is rounded and thickened on the outside. It is delimited from the body by a raised ring. The domed body starts just below the rim and it is decorated with three protrusions joined together by a bundle of wavy lines. Milky white colour with slightly purple iridescence. Diameter 5 cm. Fragment similar to a Bucovală 6 type vessel, dated in the first century AD (Pl. 5: 34)³⁶.

Mug with ovoid body (Pl. 5: 35)

35. *Rim and wall*. A fragment of the very thin wall (about 0.1 cm) and the thickened rim are kept more on the inside and less on the outside, rounded edge. White, pearlescent, exfoliated colour. The diameter of the mouth is 10 cm. Fragment similar to a Bucovală 6 type vessel, dated in the first century AD (Pl. 5: 35)³⁷.

Mug with conical body (Pl. 5: 36–37)

36. Slightly contoured *base*, slightly deepened foot. Inside it has a concave shape. The wall goes obliquely outwards and is 0.1–0.2 cm thick. The diameter of the base of the pot is 4 cm. Light green colour. Fragment similar to a Bucovală type 3 vessel, dated in the 1st–2nd centuries AD (Pl. 5: 36)³⁸.

37. *Rim*, preserved half in height, measures 3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm. It ends straight at the top and is well finished. It probably comes from a cup with a short

³³ *Ibidem*, p. 68, p. 56, fig. 63.

³⁴ P. Alexandrescu, P., *Necropola tumulară – săpături 1955–1961*, in “Histria”, II, Bucharest, Academia R.S.R. Press, 1966, p. 533 and 101, fig. XXV, no. 8.

³⁵ M. Bucovală, *op. cit.*, p. 35, no. 25.

³⁶ *Ibidem*, p. 33, no. 19; M. Negru, *op. cit.*, Pl. 62, no. 1482.

³⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 33, no. 19.

³⁸ C. L., Băluță, *Considérations sur la production et la diffusion du verre dans la Dacie Supérieure*, in “Annales du 7e Congrès International d'Etude Historique du Verre (Berlin-Leipzig 1977)”, Liège, 1978, pp. 97–109, p. 102, fig. 3:4; M. Bucovală, *op. cit.*, p. 28, no. 8.

neck, with a “collar”, thickened and 1.7 cm wide on the outside. Similarities with Bucovaľă type vessels 3, dated to the 1st–2nd centuries AD (Pl. 6: 37)³⁹.

Mug with cylindrical body (Pl. 6: 38)

38. Flat *rim*, with the upper part slightly thickened by bending (visible in the broken profile), the edge rounded and thickened at the bottom, outlined by a deepened circle. A fragment of the cylindrical neck is preserved. The outer diameter at the mouth is about 5 cm. greenish glass with purplish iridescence. Similarities with Bucovaľă 4 type vessels, dated in the 1st–2nd centuries AD⁴⁰ (Pl. 6: 38).

39. *Mug small handle (Pl. 6: 39)*, which comes from a small vessel and has been processed separately. Along its length there is a raised line. At the top it is 0.9 cm wide and is specially folded so that it can be fixed under the rim. The bottom part widens up to 2 cm and has a horizontal groove that contributes to a better weld with the body of the container. Total length 3.7 cm. Greenish-white colour, with many longitudinal lines (striations). A similar torch belongs to the Bucovaľă 2 type, dated to the 3rd–4th centuries AD (Pl. 6: 39)⁴¹.

Beakers

Bell-shaped beaker (Pl. 6: 40)

40. *Wall and base*, fragment, circular foot, with rounded edges, provided with a ring that makes the demarcation from the very thin wall (0.1 cm). Milky white colour. Cup similar to the Bucovaľă 11 type, dated to the first century AD (Pl. 6: 40)⁴².

Large beaker (Pl. 6: 42)

41. *Rim*, thickened on the outside, pearlescent white colour. Exfoliate gently. Specific to the third century AD (Pl. 6: 41).

Beaker (Pl. 6: 42)

42. *Short stem with ring-shaped*, concave foot, with a slightly rounded edge. The stem is hollow inside, has a slightly greenish colour and the foot, at the upper edge, is coloured with a milky-white ring. The diameter of the base is 4 cm. Cup similar to the Bucovaľă 11 type, dated to the first century AD (Pl. 6: 42)⁴³.

43. *Base*, ring-shaped, thickened at the top next to which the foot of the container starts. Greenish colour. About half of the circumference is preserved. The

³⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 27, no. 6.

⁴⁰ B., Filarska, *Szklą starożytną, I, Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie Warszawa*, 1962. pl. XIX, 3, apud M. Bucovaľă, *op. cit.*, p. 30, no. 13.

⁴¹ B. Filarska *op. cit.*, p. 26; C., Isings, *Roman Glass from Dated Finds*, “Archaeologica Traiectina”, Groningen – Djakarta, 1957, p. 153, an attribute to the Constantinian era, apud M. Bucovaľă, *op. cit.*, p. 26, no. 5.

⁴² *Ibidem*, p. 43, no. 36.

⁴³ *Ibidem*.

diameter of the base is 4 cm. Base similar to the Bucovală 12 type, dated in the 3rd–4th centuries AD (Pl. 6: 43)⁴⁴.

Vessel with ovoid body and funnel-shaped mouth

44. *Rim and neck*, fragment. The rim is thickened on the outside, rounded and comes from a vessel with a cylindrical, short neck, with a thin wall, concave bottom. White, matte colour, fine iridescence. Analogies with Bucovală type 31, dated in the 3rd–4th centuries AD (Pl. 6: 44)⁴⁵.

Wasters (Pl. 7: 45–46)

From the surface of the ground, there were also recovered a series of fragments of glass vessels, some with thick walls (greenish or lilac colour), 2 pieces (no. 45–46) and other 9 fragments that come from various vessels, which were deformed during the firing, broken and cannot be typologically identified. They had greenish, opaque white, transparent white colours, while some kept traces of nacre.

CONCLUSIONS

This vitreous material has been presented, even if the information it provides is lapidary, because it can highlight the stage of development of Acidava, at that time, and the trade in this field.

From the analysis of the glass fragments collected from the surface of the ground, many had small dimensions and sometimes atypical typological framing elements. We selected the somewhat representative ones and found that they came from vessels that were used by a certain social category that differed from the majority of the inhabitants. Chronologically, all the artifacts presented belong to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD, except for a few forms that are also found in the 4th century AD.

As for the origin of these containers, we consider that they arrived here by way of import or from the surroundings, if we also take into account the fact that a glass melting and processing workshop was discovered in Reșca-Romula⁴⁶. This important center was mentioned considering the close analogies with the discoveries from Reșca-Romula⁴⁷ which, as specified in *Tabula Peutingeriana*⁴⁸, was located 20 km south of Enoșești-Acidava (and which, next to the largest stone castrum in southern Dacia⁴⁹, the one from Slăveni, ensured the security of Romula on the eastern side of Limes Alutanus). This also allows us to support the idea of the

⁴⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 43, no. 40.

⁴⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 69, no. 99.

⁴⁶ M. Negru, *op. cit.*, pp. 16, 63.

⁴⁷ Daciei Malvensis capital, the largest and most beautiful city in the province.

⁴⁸ Roman map from the 3rd century AD.

⁴⁹ D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, 3rd edition, Academia R.S.R. Press, Bucharest, 1968, p. 309.

existence between Enoșești-Acidava and Reșca-Romula – the largest, most developed and most beautiful city in Dacia Malvensis – not only of military relations, but certainly also commercial, if we also take into account the close analogies with the discoveries made here.

Archaeological research carried out in the archaeological site of Enoșești-Acidava years ago⁵⁰ (few, nevertheless) have not identified the existence of such an installation.

In this context, it is premature to talk about local glass processing. Future research will certainly confirm or deny the existence of a workshop / kiln for making and processing glass here.

Before concluding this selective presentation of glass fragments from various containers of different sizes and shapes, we would also like to mention the existence of a large number of window glass fragments. It was transparent and had a thickness of 0.2–0.3 cm.

We considered it useful to present the glass fragments from Enoșești-Acidava, even if no whole shapes were found. The large number recovered from the surface of the ground, the diversity of the shapes identified – glasses, bowls, ointment jars, mugs, cups etc. – were the arguments that convinced us to highlight them, even in a preliminary form⁵¹.

Aware that there are established typologies regarding Roman glass vessels, we nevertheless considered it necessary not to make typological identifications, in cases where these fragments are too small or cannot be identified, with certainty as belonging to specific types, limiting ourselves to their closest geographically analogies.

EXPLANATIONS OF PLATES:

Pl. 1. 1. Enoșești-Acidava archaeological site (delimitation of Aurelia Grosu and Mohammad al-Bashtawi). 2. Limits of field research in 2021.

Pl. 2. Fragments of glass vessels (1–10).

Pl. 3. Fragments of glass vessels (11–18).

Pl. 4. Fragments of glass vessels (19–26).

Pl. 5. Fragments of glass vessels (27–36).

Pl. 6. Fragments of glass vessels (37–44).

Pl. 7. Fragments of glass wasters (45–46). Fragments of glass vessels (14–15, 17–18).

⁵⁰ C. Preda, A. Grosu, *op. cit.*, pp. 43–58; A. Grosu, *op. cit.*, pp. 35–36.

⁵¹ For an easier identification of the artifacts to which we have referred, we have specified the works used, the page, the plate and the part number, in the footnotes.



1



2

Pl. 1. 1. Enoșești-Acidava archaeological site (delimitation of Aurelia Grosu and Mohammad al-Bashtawi). 2. Limits of field research in 2021.

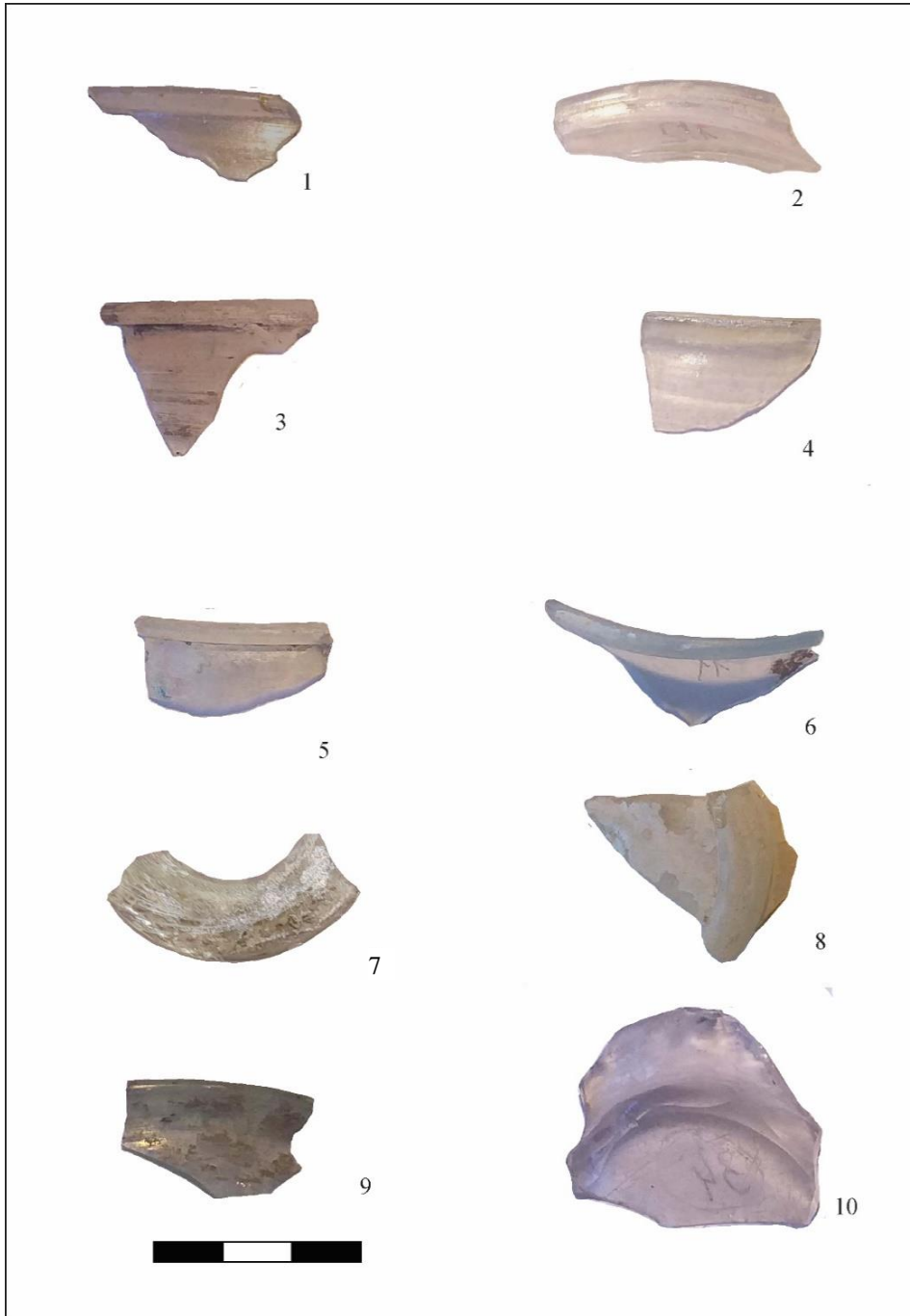


Plate 2. Fragments of glass vessels (1–10).



Plate 3. Fragments of glass vessels (11–18).

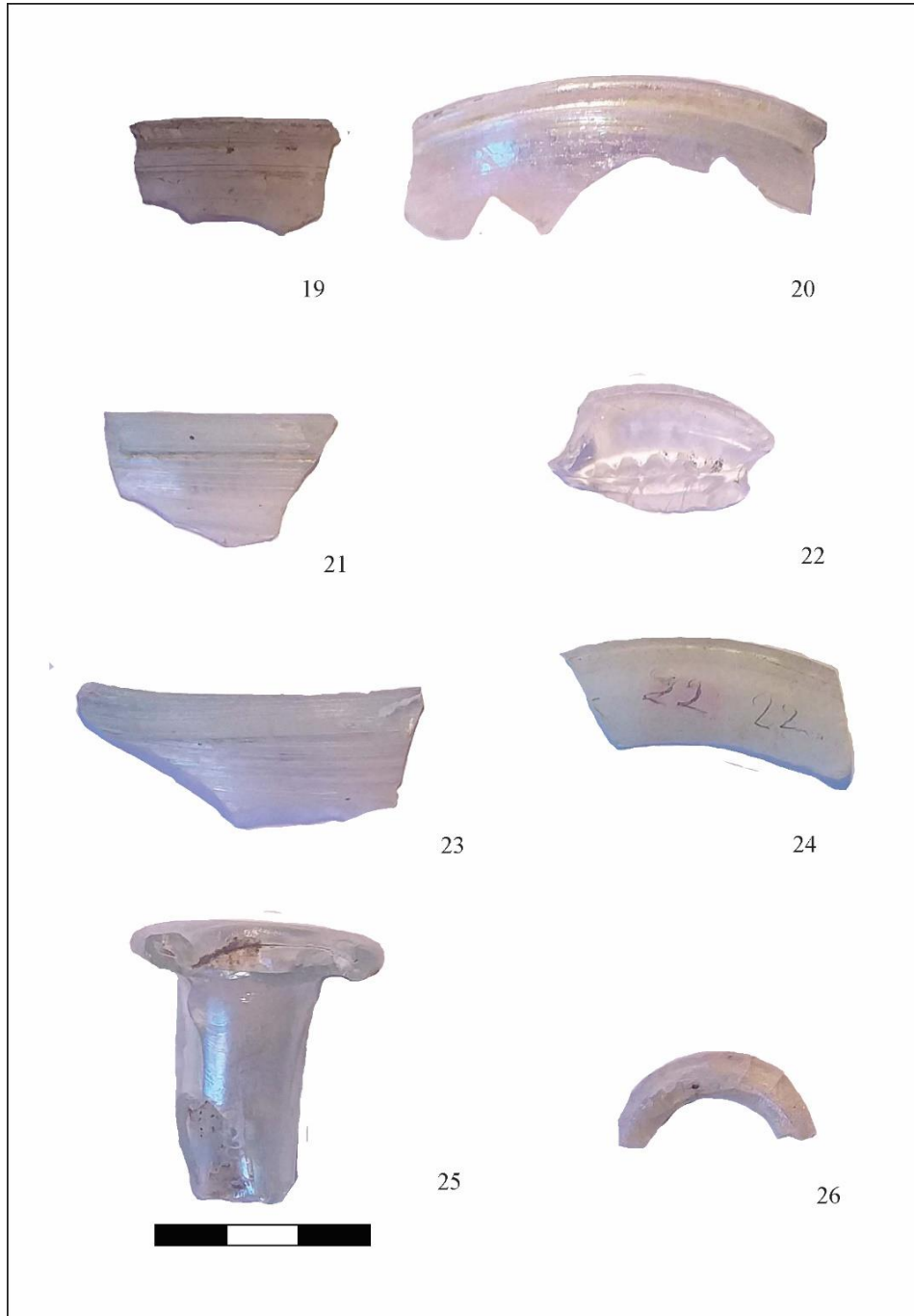


Plate 4. Fragments of glass vessels (19–26).

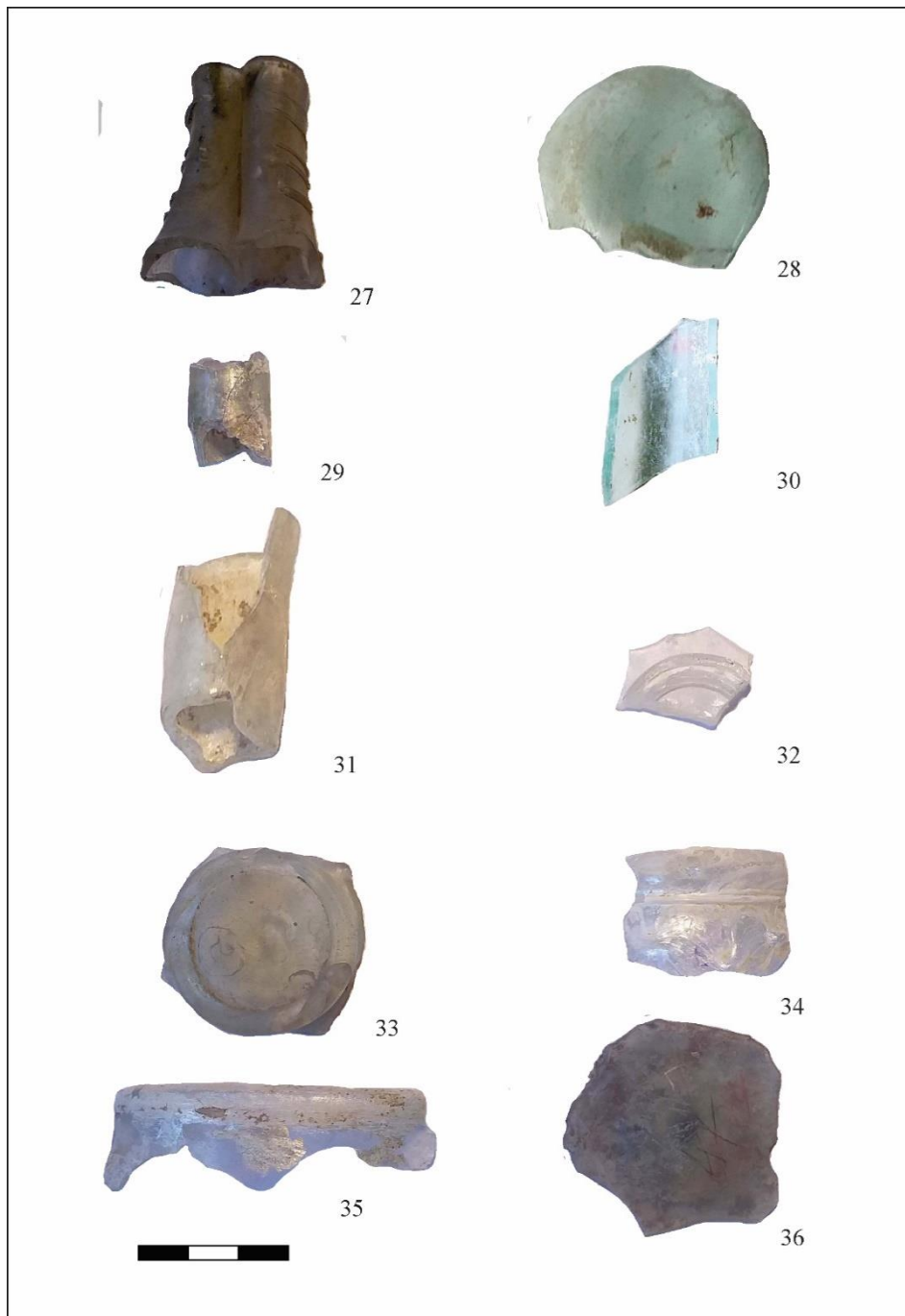


Plate 5. Fragments of glass vessels (27–36).



Plate 6. Fragments of glass vessels (37–44).

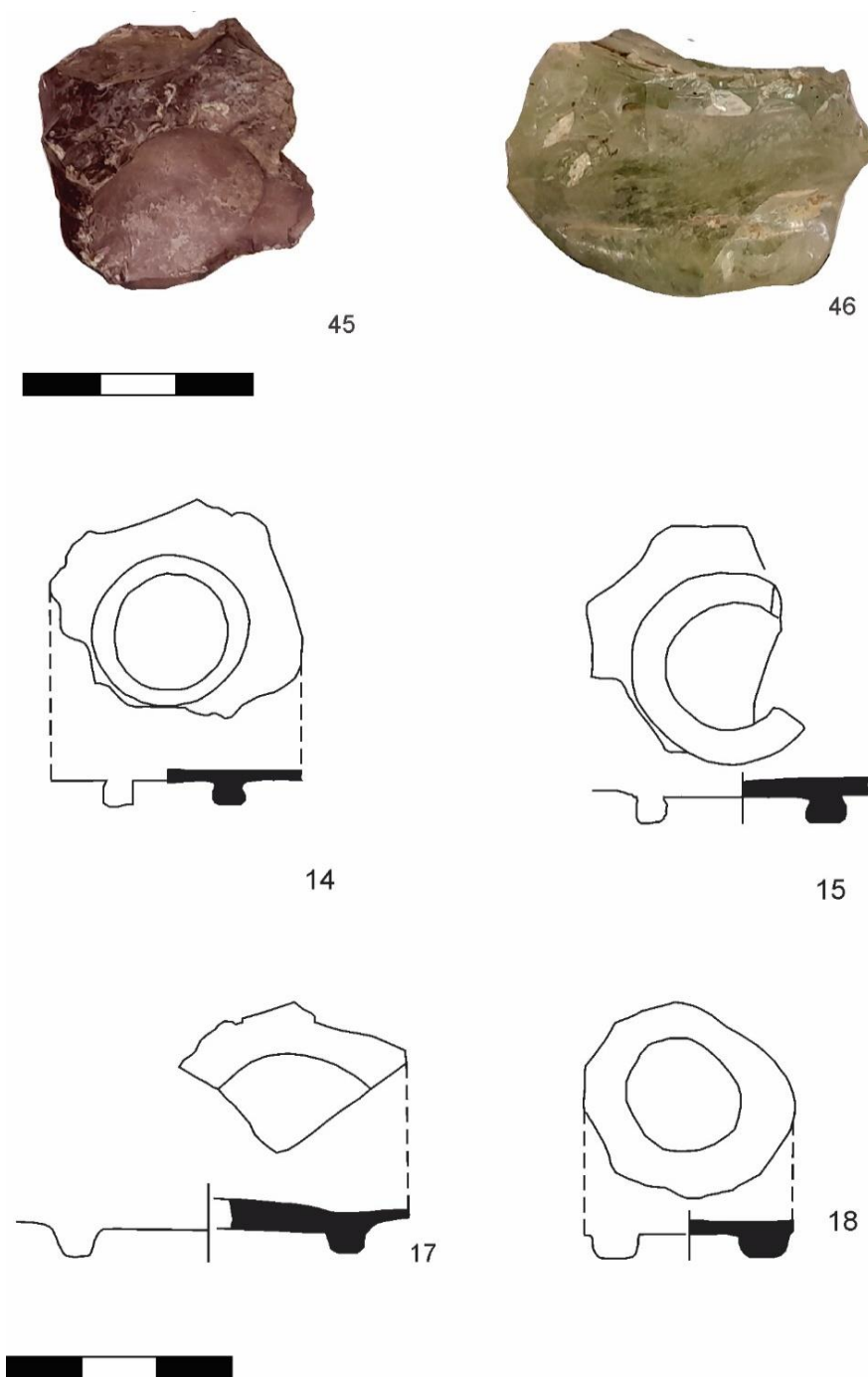


Plate 7. Fragments of glass wasters (45–46). Fragments of glass vessels (14–15, 17–18).

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