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TERRA SIGILLATA FROM *INTERCISA*-PAPSZIGET (*PANNONIA INFERIOR*)

From one of the most well-researched auxiliary fort and its adjacent vicus in Hungary, Intercisa, a total of 1137 pieces of terra sigillata fragments came to light during the rescue excavations conducted in 1967. The concerned area, called Papsziget, is a 90 × 30 m large, island-like territory, situated to the southeast from the fort. It comprised the oldest part of the Roman settlement, which is confirmed by finds dated as late as the Flavian period (terra sigillata and amphora fragments, coins, lamps) found at the site. The purpose of this article is to present the spectrum of the sigillata material and to illustrate how this smaller site fits into the history of the Roman settlement.

Introduction¹

The auxiliary *castellum* and *vicus* of *Intercisa*, situated alongside the *ripa Pannonica* between *Vetus Salina* (Adony) and *Annamatia* (Baracs), is located on the loess table of Öreghegy south from the former Pentele settlement (fig. 1). Records referring to the Roman site are known from the 16th century,² but the official and systematic research of the territory only started at the beginning of the 20th century with the excavations of E. Mahler and A. Hekler, which resulted in the discovery of several hundreds of the southern great cemetery's graves and the *praetorium*.³ The main outcome of the archaeological investigations during the following decades was the clarification of the site's functional topography and the construction phases of the fort.⁴ After World War II, from the 1950's due to the construction of the ironworks' building and in consequence of the sprawling and denser intergration of the city Dunaújváros, more intensive archaeological surveys were started in the area. In this period the two-volume monograph was born, still regarded as authoritative, which describes the results of the excavations between 1949 and 1952, and the systematic processing and evaluation of the

finds.⁵ Due to the large-scale rescue excavations carried out until the 1980's not only the *castellum*, but a significant part of the *vicus* and the cemetery was unearthed and as a result *Intercisa* became one of the best known limes forts and settlements of *Pannonia*, whose level of research can compete with *Carnuntum*.⁶ In spite of the fact that the area is extensively researched, only a very few sigillatae originating from *Intercisa* were published, and the majority of these are only present in the catalog of several studies describing elaborately the Pannonian commerce of imported sigillata produced in certain workshops.⁷ Only a study by K. Póczy

¹ Hereby I would like to thank Zs. Visy who gave me free run of the finds, and D. Gabler who helped me in determining the terra sigillata material. The participation in the conference was realized by the help of the NKA (National Cultural Fund of Hungary).

² TEICHNER 2011, 26.

³ E. MAHLER, Dunapentelei ásátások az 1907-ik évben. Arch. Ért. 27, 1907, 431–434; A. HEKLER, A n. Múzeum dunapentelei ásátásai 1908-ban és 1909-ben. Arch. Ért. 30, 1910, 28–38. – For the latest reviews of history of the research concerning the site see: P. KOVÁCS, Vicus és castellum kapcsolata az alsó-pannoniai limes mentén. Stud. Class. 1 (Piliscsaba, 1999) 35–41; Zs. VISY, Fejezetek Intercisa kutatásának történetéből. In: Az Intercisa Múzeum első 50 éve. (Dunaújváros 2005) 19–27; TEICHNER 2011, 26–36.

⁴ I. PAULOVICS, A dunapentelei római telep (Intercisa). Die Römische Ansiedlung von Dunapentele (Intercisa). Arch. Hungarica 2. (Budapest, 1927); I. PAULOVICS, Ásatás Dunapentelén 1931-ben – Eine Ausgrabung in Dunapentele im Jahre 1931. Arch. Ért. 46, 1932–1933, 144–160.

⁵ Intercisa I; M. R.-ALFÖLDY ET AL., Intercisa II. (Dunapentele). Geschichte der Stadt in der Römerzeit. Arch. Hungarica 35 (Budapest 1957)

⁶ Approximately 60% of the Roman site has been excavated. For further assorted bibliography to research of *Intercisa* see: E. B. VÁGÓ/I. BÓNA, Die Gräberfelder von Intercisa. Der spätrömische Südostfriedhof (Budapest 1976); VISY 1977; LÖRINCZ/VISY 1980; Zs. VISY, A late Roman building from Intercisa and the Notitia Dignitatum. In: Roman Frontier Studies 1979. BAR Internat. Ser. 71 (Oxford 1980) 703–714; I. TÓTH/Zs. VISY, Das Große Kultbild des Mithräs und die Probleme des Mithras-Kultes in Intercisa. Specimina Nova 1985, 37–56; Zs. VISY, A dunaújvárosi római utazókocsi rekonstrukciója. Arch. Ért. 112, 1985, 169–179; B. LÖRINCZ/K. SZABÓ/Zs. VISY, Neue Forschungen im Auxiliarkastell von Intercisa. In: Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III. Forsch. u. Ber. Vor- u. Frühgesch. Baden-Württemberg 20 (Stuttgart 1986) 362–368; Zs. ÚJLAKI PONGRÁCZ, Római kori fürdő a dunaújvárosi Öreghegyen – Das römerzeitliche Bad auf dem Dunaújvároser Öreghegy-Berg. Az Intercisa Múzeum kincsei IV (Dunaújváros 2007); Zs. MRÁV, L. Cornelius Felix Plotianus, Statthalter von Commodus in Pannonia Inferior und die Baugeschichte des Auxiliarkastells Intercisa (Dunaújváros, Ungarn). In: Sz. Bíró (ed.), Ex Officina... Studia in honorem Dénes Gabler (Győr 2009) 357–388; L. VASS, Beinschnitzerei in Intercisa: Csontfaragás Intercisában. Arch. Ért. 134, 2009, 81–91; Zs. MRÁV, Az intercisai auxiliáris castellum Commodus-kori monumentális építési feliratainak egy újabb töredéke. Folia Arch. 54, 2008–2010, 165–184; Zs. VISY, Intercisa feliratai (Pécs 2016)

⁷ For the elaboration of the fragments which can be related to the Westerndorf workshop found during the excavations of 1906 and 1908. (incorrectly defined pieces are also included among them!) see: K. KISS, A westerndorfi terra-szigilláta gyár. Arch. Ért. ser. 3, 7–9, 1946–1948, 233–241. – Westerndorf: GABLER 1983, 349; D. GABLER/H.-J. KELLNER, Die Bildstempel von Westerndorf II. Helenius und Onniorix. Bayer. Vorgeschbl. 58, 1994, Taf. 29–35. – Pfaffenhofen: GABLER 1978, 106, Nr. 11–20. – North African ware: GABLER 1989, Kat. 15–40. – Furthermore,

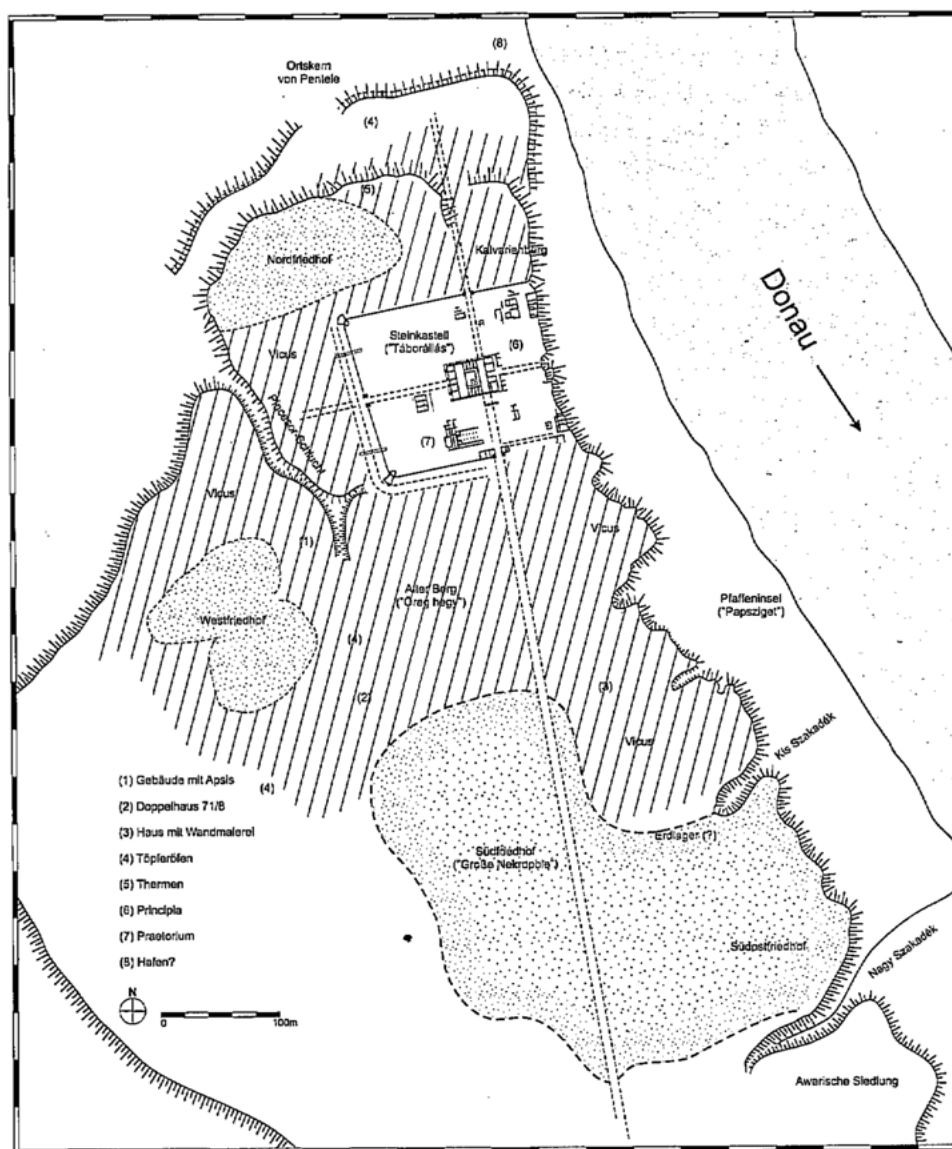


Fig. 1. Map of *Intercisa* (after TEICHNER 2011)

forms an exception in which the processing and evaluation of the sigillata material unearthed from the archaeological researches conducted between 1949 and 1952 in the area of the fort and the cemetery were performed.⁸ Furthermore, the processing of the finds came from the excavations between 1967 and 1983 was accomplished within the framework of an OTKA-project, but its publication has not took place yet.⁹

The site

The site which forms the part of the *vicus*, the so called Papsziget was excavated in 1967 during coastal constructions led by E. B. Vágó. Only a few short reports and summaries were published on the researches conducted in the area,¹⁰ but a detailed, complete analysis on the whole finds has not eventuated yet. The 90 × 30 m sized island-like territory is situated south-east from the *castellum* on the edge of the high banks, which is bounded by gullies from north and south, and a shallow, broad ditch from west. The researchers succeeded in observing the traces of another ditch system which crossing the central part of the subject area divides it into two – northern and southern – parts. The ditch is interrupted in one place where the road runs across the site. Several and different features came to the

description of 4 sherds in: LÖRINCZ/VISY 1980, 693. – Sigillata with graffiti in *Intercisa*: Zs. VISY, *Inschriften und Zeichen auf den Terra Sigillaten von Intercisa*. Alba Regia 10, 1969, 87–99.

⁸ PÓCZY 1957, 31–36; 98–110.

⁹ <http://nyilvanos.otka-palyazat.hu/index.php?menuid=930&lang=HU&num=43118> (Zs. VISY ET AL., Publication of the excavations in the castellum and in the vicus of Intercisa, 1967–1983, II. OTKA). D. Gabler counted 842 pieces of Westerndorf ware in *Intercisa*: GABLER 1983, 349.

¹⁰ E. B. VÁGÓ, *Előzetes jelentés az 1957–68. évi intercisai ásatásokról*. Alba Regia 10, 1970, 167; E. B. VÁGÓ, *Ausgrabungen in Intercisa (1957–1969)*. Alba Regia 11, 1971, 113; VISY 1977, 5.

surface during the excavation: besides the remains of pile-work and timberwork pit-housing, buildings with stone foundations, kilns and a great quantity of pits were revealed. The economic activity operated in this part of the settlement is proved by the housing to which a terrazzo padded stone pool is connected. Furthermore, two waste pits are also remarkable because of their enormous size and richness in finds, which provide more than half of the complete findmaterial in Papsziget, and during their examining we cannot exclude the possibility that the area functioned as a waste dump for some time.

Terra sigillata spectrum

From the different features of the concerned area, 1137 pieces of sigillata fragments came to light. Among these, wares composing the earliest import ascribed to the North Italian workshops, but these make up a quite insignificant part of the material, only 0,5 %. Among the earliest vessels, common forms occur which are prevalent in *Pannonia*, such as plates Consp. 20.4, cups Consp. 34 and dishes Consp. 39/43 of the so called form-group B¹¹ (fig. 2a). On the shreds eight-petalled and injured twelve-petalled rosette¹² and garland with trefoil leaf¹³ appliques remained. The fragments classified into the form-group A can be related to the A² and D Fabrikat based on their quality marks, and at the same time the form Consp. 39/43 belongs to Makjanić's sub-group B Iib.¹⁴

Similar observations can be made in case of the distribution of South Gaulish wares, only 0,4% of the sigillata can be attributed to these workshops. From the material analysed in this research the relief-decorated vessels from the South Gaulish manufactures are completely missing, while it is difficult to relate the limited number of undecorated types (Drag. 18, Drag 24/25?) to forms because of their fragmented condition (fig. 2b). These were able to reach the Pannonian market sooner because of their prices and they appeared during the reign of Claudius, while the inflow of embossed products became considerable from the 70's when the export shipment on the Danube started.¹⁵ The base shred of a cup

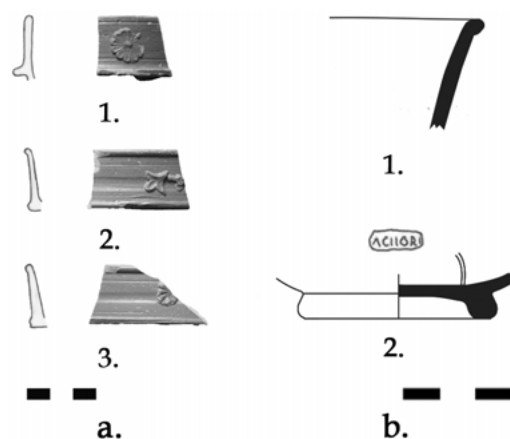


Fig. 2. a. Italian terra sigillata in *Intercisa*-Papsziget. 1 Consp.34; 2–3 Consp.20. – b. South Gaulish sigillata in *Intercisa*-Papsziget. 1 Drag.18; 2 Drag. 24/25?

Drag. 24/25? bears the signature ACIORI, its *facsimile* stamp is yet unknown¹⁶ (fig. 2b,2).

Regarding the percentage of distribution of the Central Gaulish ware, a surprisingly low proportion can be observed in the area; it is represented with only 1,6%. Attributing the decorated vessels to potters is hardly possible because of their fragmentariness,¹⁷ while the plain ware is limited to only three forms, besides the plates Drag. 18/31– by number of 9 pieces – the form Curle 15 and Drag. 36 is represented by 1-1 specimen. Goods from the Central Gaulish manufactures could get to the site in the middle of the 2nd century for the first time.

In the 659 pieces of sigillata fragments originating from the Rheinzabern workshop, which constitute more than half of the analysed finds, the dominance of this production centre prevails (57,9%). Similarly high proportion of the Rheinzabern ware was registered in Burgenland (58,1%), *Gorsium* (56,9%), in the settlements of Budaörs (53 %) and Páty (60,7 %), and also in Visegrád-Lepence (62,3 %). In case of certain sites the extremely high value of these products can be explained by the foundation and usage after AD 180.¹⁸

Considering the temporal distribution of decorated sigillata, the import during the Severan period is greater than that antedating the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars, which can be considered a general phenomenon specific to *Pannonia*.¹⁹ Because of their fragmentariness only 29 pieces of the embossed vessels could be related to specific potters (fig. 3a). In our material, products of *Cobnertus* III, *Cerialis* I–IV and *Cerialis* V whose activity can be dated to the period preceding the Marcomannic wars are known. The import from the

¹¹ S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, Terra sigillatardopadana. Acta RCRF 31–32, 1992, 429–431.

¹² For some analogies see: MAKJANIĆ 1995, Kat. 84; VÁGÓ 1977, Taf. VIII,5.7; D. GABLER, Terra sigillata. In: Römische Forschungen in Zalalövö 1976. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 30, 1978 Abb. 61.2; D. GABLER, Arrabona legkorábbi sigillatái. (The earliest terra sigillata of Arrabona). Arrabona 9, 1967, 3. ábra, 7.

¹³ Its analogue is known from Savaria: VÁGÓ 1977 Taf. XV,7.

¹⁴ For classification of the Italian terra sigillata see: M. SCHINDLER/S. SCHEFFENEGGER, Die glatte rote Terra sigillata vom Magdalensberg. In: M. Schindler/S. Scheffenecker, Die glatte rote Terra sigillata vom Magdalensberg. Archäologische Forschungen zu den Grabungen auf dem Magdalensberg. Kärntner Museumsschr. 62 (Klagenfurt 1977) 10; 16–21; 194–200; 203; M. GRÜNEWALD, Die Funde aus dem Schutthügel des Legionslagers von Carnuntum (Pingitzer Baugrube). RLÖ 32 (Wien 1983) 11–12; E. SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA, Italische Terra sigillata aus Flavia Solva. Ein Überblick am Beispiel der Funde aus der Insula XLI. Fundber. Österreich 33, 1994, 358–359; MAKJANIĆ 1995, 43–44; E. SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA/U. FASTNER/M. GRUBER, Italische Terra Sigillata mit Appliken in Noricum (mit einem Beitrag von G. Schneider). Arch. Forsch. 6 (Wien 2001) 124.

¹⁵ D. GABLER, Die südgallischen Sigillaten in Pannonien. Einige Besonderheiten ihrer Verbreitung. Acta RCRF 21–22, 1982, 49, 51–52 Abb. 3; A. W. MEES, Modellsignierte Dekorationen auf südgallischer Terra Sigillata. Forsch. u. Ber. Vor- u. Frühgesch. Baden-Württemberg 54 (Stuttgart 1995) 55.

¹⁶ Perhaps we can identify it with the potter named *Sacirono* who was active between 60 and 75 AD in La Graufesenque: B. HARTLEY/B. DICKINSON, Names on terra sigillata: an index of makers' stamps and signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian ware). Bull. Inst. Class. Stud. Suppl. 8 (London 2011) 56.

¹⁷ On the sherd 77.35.19 part of a bear can be seen. The Oswald 1578 motif is very similar to this, which was used by potters *Butrio*, *Albucius* II, *Lastuca* and *Paternus* II as well.

¹⁸ GABLER 2016, 115–119.

¹⁹ D. GABLER, Einige Besonderheiten der Verbreitung der Rheinzaberner Sigillaten in Pannonien. Bayer. Vorgesch. 52, 1987, 88.

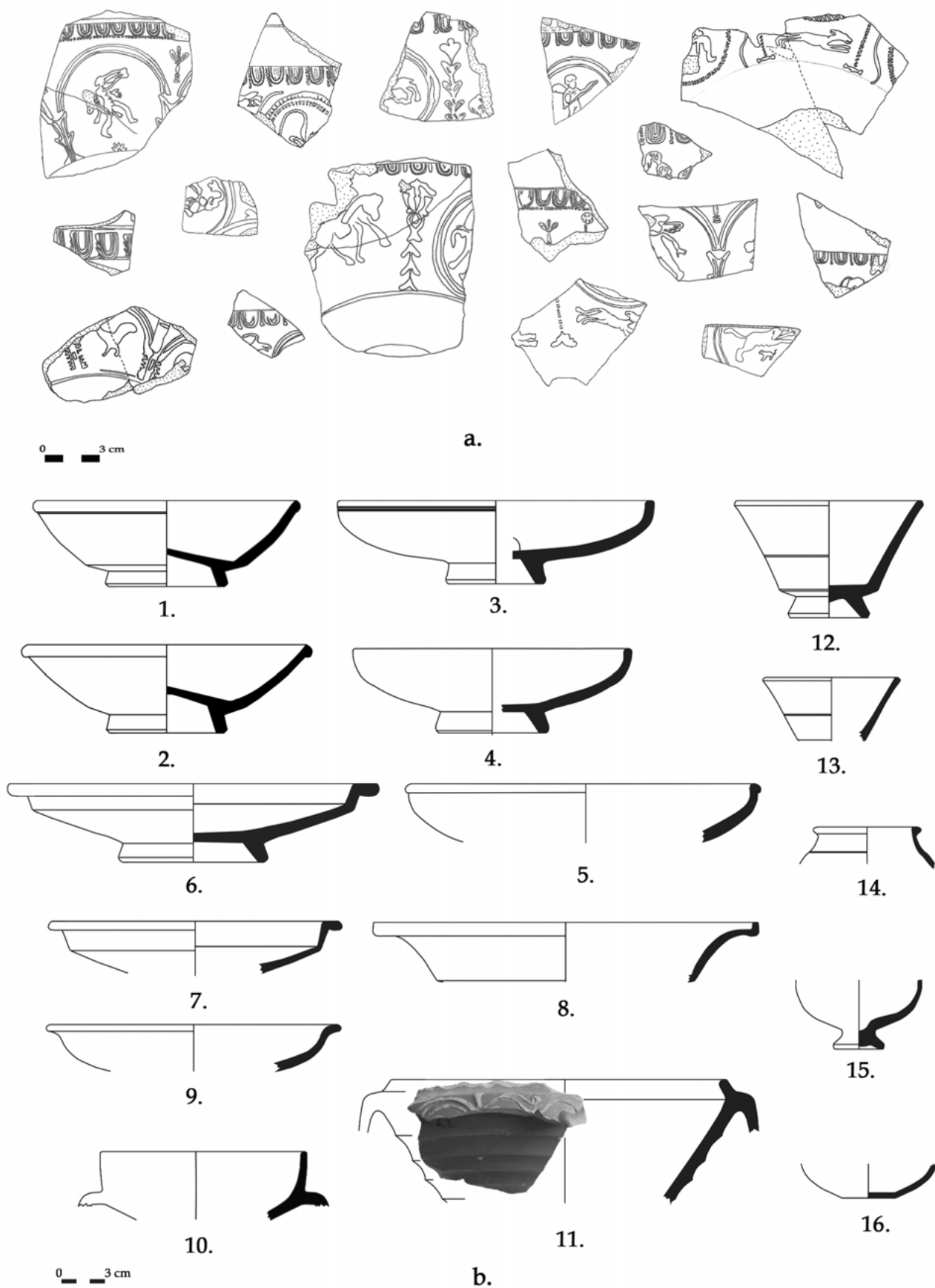


Fig. 3. Rheinzabern ware in *Intercisa-Papsziget*. – **a.** Relief-decorated ware (Dr.37) – **b.** Plain ware. 1–2 Drag. 18/31; 3–5 Drag. 32; 6–7 Lud.Tb; 8 Curle 15; 9 Drag. 36; 10 Drag. 38; 11 Drag. 43; 12–13 Drag. 33; 14–15 Drag. 54; 16 Drag. 41.

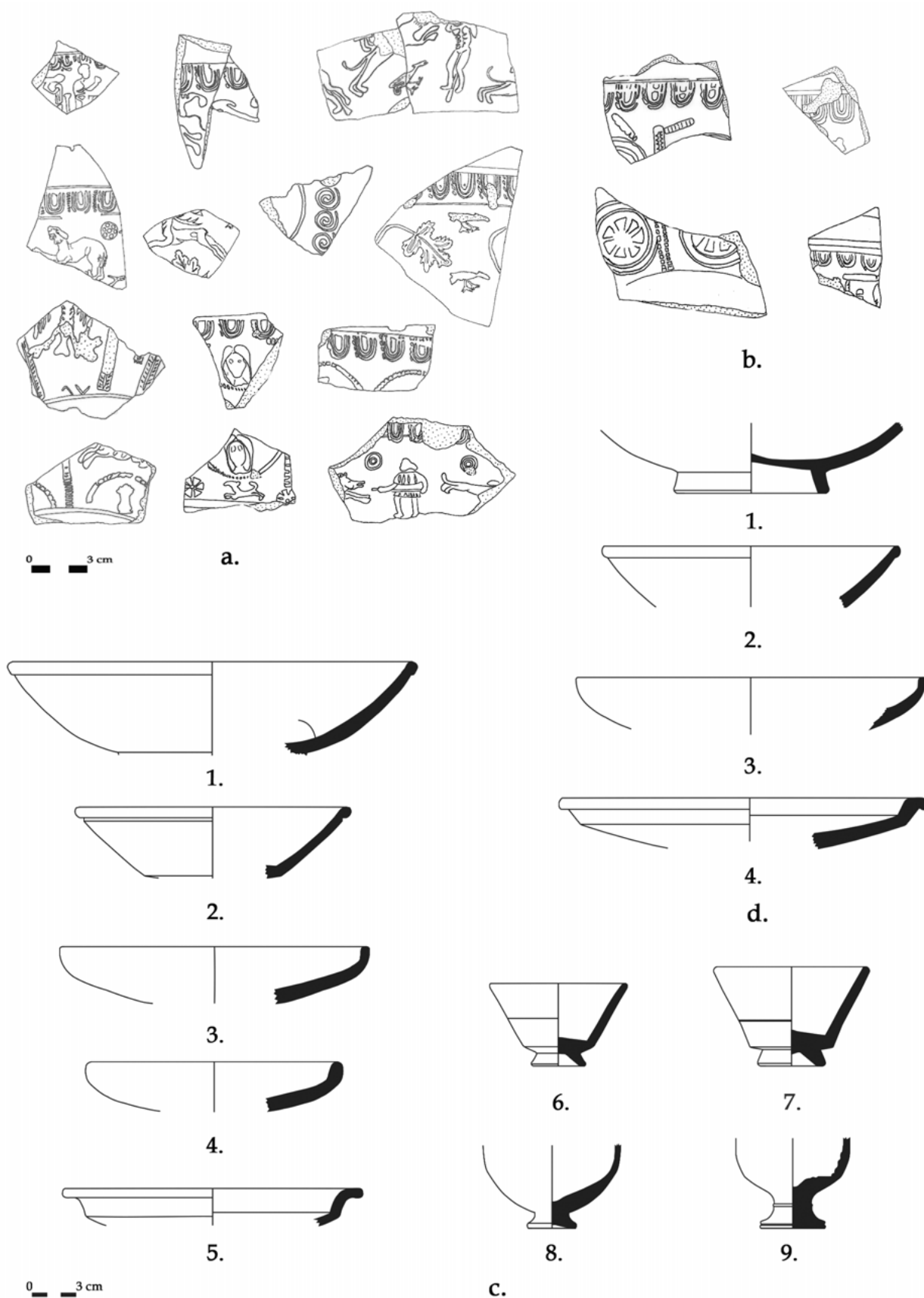


Fig. 4. Westerndorf (a, c) and Pfaffenhofen ware (b, d) in *Intercisa-Papsziget*. – **a–b.** Relief-decorated ware (Drag. 37, Drag. 30). – **c.** Plain ware. 1–2 Drag. 18/31; 3–4 Drag. 32; 5 Nied.4B; 6–7 Drag. 33; 8 Drag. 54; 9 Drag. 52. – **d.** Plain ware. 1–2 Drag. 18/31; 3 Drag. 32; 4 Lud.Tb

officinae operating in the late Antonine – Severan period is the most significant and made up of the wares of *B F Attoni* (4 pc), *Helenius* (7 pc), *Janu II* (4 pc) and *Primitivus* series, besides that we can highlight by name also the items of the workshops of *Cerialis VI*, *Comitalis V*, *Attilus* and *Verecundus I*. Although the Pannonian traffic of the products from the later phase of Rheinzabern – except for the *Carnuntum* auxiliary camp²⁰ – could not be said to be significant,²¹ in our material this group can be found in a small number (3 pcs), and we can relate one shred optionally to potter *Pervincus*.

In accordance with trends observed in civil settlements the ratio of the plain ware is much higher than the ratio of the decorated ones,²² it is nearly five times higher. The Rheinzabern undecorated sigillatae can be ranked in sixteen types of formes whose overwhelming majority – more than half – is formed by plates (Drag. 31, Drag. 32, Curle 15, Drag. 36, Lud Tb) (fig. 3b, 1–9). It is indicative, that a higher quantity of plates Dr. 32 and Lud. Tb were in circulation, for these types entered the Norico-Pannonian markets in the end of the 2nd century AD.²³ The ratio of the cup forms is rather low in the analyzed material, and mainly the later versions of the type Drag. 33 occur²⁴ (fig. 3b, 12–13). Out of the mortarium types Drag. 38 and Drag. 43 are represented (fig. 3b, 10–11), while versions of the forms Drag. 54 and Drag. 52 decorated in the barbotine and the ‘cut-glass’ incised technique, as well as their plain variants also occur at Papsziget (fig. 3b, 14–15.). The cup Drag. 41 with incised decoration is found with one specimen (fig. 3b, 16).

At the majority of Pannonian sites, wares from the Westerndorf workshop amount to a maximum of around 10%,²⁵ however at *Intercisa*, an exceptionally large ratio of products from the Inn’s region can be observed,²⁶ items from these production centres comprise 30.6% of terra sigillata in this part of the settlement. By taking the distribution of the craftsmen producing decorated vessels into account, it displays the general East Pannonian picture, namely that the ratio of the ware originating from Helenius’ officina (65%) far exceeds that of the ones which can be related to the Comitalis group (28%). In regard to the craftsmen operating in the workshop²⁷ Onnio’s products are also known from the concerned area, which form 4% of the Westerndorf material.

This value compared to Hercules villa (12%) or to *Gorsium* (14%) is insignificant,²⁸ it bears similarities rather to Poetovio and Brigetio²⁹ (fig. 4a). The following undecorated forms were found in the area of Papsziget: plates Drag. 31, Drag. 32 and Lud Tb, furthermore forms Drag. 33, Drag. 54, Drag. 52 (fig. 4c). Based on the latest researches the exportation of this workshop certainly lasted until the late 3rd century AD.³⁰

The wares from Pfaffenhofen workshop established to supply the Danubian provinces comprise 4,4% of the sigillata material, to which a similar ratio is shown in case of *Brigetio* (6,8%)³¹ and *Gerulata* (4,32%).³² From Papsziget only wares produced by the potter using Helenius’ motifs occur and the products of the other craftsman, Dicanus are missing, even though Dicanus’ vessels are known from other parts of the site³³ (fig. 4b). ‘According to trends’ the plain wares appear in the material in a much smaller proportion, whose primary reason has to be quested in the difficult distinction of the Rheinzabern, Westerndorf and Pfaffenhofen items based on optical characteristics.³⁴ Among the plain vessels forms Drag. 31, Drag. 32 and Drag. 33 can be found (fig. 4d).

It is well-known from previous researches that from the territory of *Intercisa* several specimen of North African red slip ware were unearthed which were produced in today’s North Tunisia. In the analysed material the products of the North African workshops is represented by only one sherd. The Hayes 50 A type which shows the quality marks of C1/C2 ware could have been produced in Henchires-Srira, in Henchir el Guella which is near Djilma, or in Sidi Marzouk Tounsi.³⁵ Besides the C1/2 sigillata which can be dated to the second half of the 3rd century AD based on the coating of the plate, fragments classified into the later D group are

²⁰ At the same time, considering the whole sigillata material in *Carnuntum*, the products from the later phase of Rheinzabern comprise altogether 0,2%: GABLER 2012, 439.

²¹ For instance, only 0,6% of the relief-decorated sigillata from Rheinzabern founded in *Vindobona* can be attributed to potters operating in a period later than the Severan period: I. WEBER-HIDEN, Die Reliefverzierte Terra Sigillata aus Vindobona (Wien 1996) 34; GABLER 2012, 439. Similar proportion can be observed in case of Budaörs (0,63%): GABLER 2012, 440.

²² GABLER 2016, 121.

²³ F. HORVÁTH, Terra sigillata aus Azaum/Odiavum (Budapest 2003) 147.

²⁴ Its wall is thicker and rather straight, the score is generally situated in the lower third: A. DÜRKOP/P. ESCHBAUMER, Terra sigillata im römischen Flottenlager an der Alteburg in Köln. Das Fundmaterial der Ausgrabung 1998. Kölner Stud. Arch. röm. Provinzen. 9 (Rahden/Westf. 2007) 93. – On both sides of the bottom part umbo can be found: B. PFERDEHIRT, Die Keramik des Kastells Holzhausen. Limesforschungen 18 (Berlin 1976) 78.

²⁵ GABLER 1983, 350 Abb. 1; 2012, 437.

²⁶ In the volume of *Intercisa II* 44,9% of the sigillata material can be linked to these *officinae*: PÓCZY 1957, 98–110 (Katalog)

²⁷ RADBAUER 2013, 160.

²⁸ D. GABLER, Die Sigillaten vom Gebiete der Hercules Villa in Aquincum. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 28, 1976, 33; D. GABLER, Terra sigillaták Aquincum legkorábbi táborából és az annak helyén emelt későbbi római épületekből. Budapest Régiségei 45, 2012, 128.

²⁹ D. GABLER, Terra sigillaták Cegléd és Abony határából. Stud. Comitatus 31, 2011, 260. In the sigillata material found during the 1992–96 year’s excavations in *Brigetio* Onnio’s products compose 20,5% (16 pcs) of the Westerndorf ware (BECK 2004, 248 Tab. 7.). more in case of the excavation conducted in Szöny-‘Marketplace’ in 2011 this proportion is 10,9% (BARTUS ET AL., Jelentés a Komárom-Szőny, Vásártéren 2011-ben folytatott régészeti feltárások eredményeiről. Kuny Domokos Múzeum Közleményei 19, 2013, 38.).

³⁰ RADBAUER 2013, 162.

³¹ BECK 2004, 246 Tab. 5.

³² D. GABLER/M. PICHLEROVÁ, Terra sigillata von Gerulata. In: K. Kuzmová/J. Rajtár (eds.): Gerulata I (Nitra 1996) 108.

³³ During the excavation in year 1971 a sigillata fragment was found in the fill of the *castellum*’s fossa which can be related to Dicanus: GABLER 1978, 137 Kat. 24/6. Furthermore, 9 pieces of terra sigillata can be attributed to this potter: GABLER 1978, 105–107.

³⁴ To resolve the problem the results of S. Radbauer’s microscopic and chemical examinations can serve as an appropriate comparator: S. RADBAUER, Produktionszuweisung bei Terra Sigillata durch Scherbenklassifizierung (mit einem Beitrag von V. Gassner). In: B. Liesen/U. Brandl (eds.), Römische Keramik. Herstellung und Handel. Kolloquium Xanten 15.–17.6.2000. Xantener Berichte 13 (Mainz 2003) 43–75; RADBAUER 2013, 156–158.

³⁵ M. MACKENSEN/G. SCHNEIDER, Production Centres of African Red Slip Ware (3rd–7th c.) in Northern and Central Tunisia: Archaeological Provenance and Reference Groups Based on Chemical Analysis. Journal Roman Arch. 15, 2002, 130–131; M. MACKENSEN/G. SCHNEIDER, Production centres of African red slip ware (2nd–3rd c.) in northern and central Tunisia: archaeological provenance and reference groups based on chemical analysis. Journal Roman Arch. 19, 2006, 163–169, 174–178.

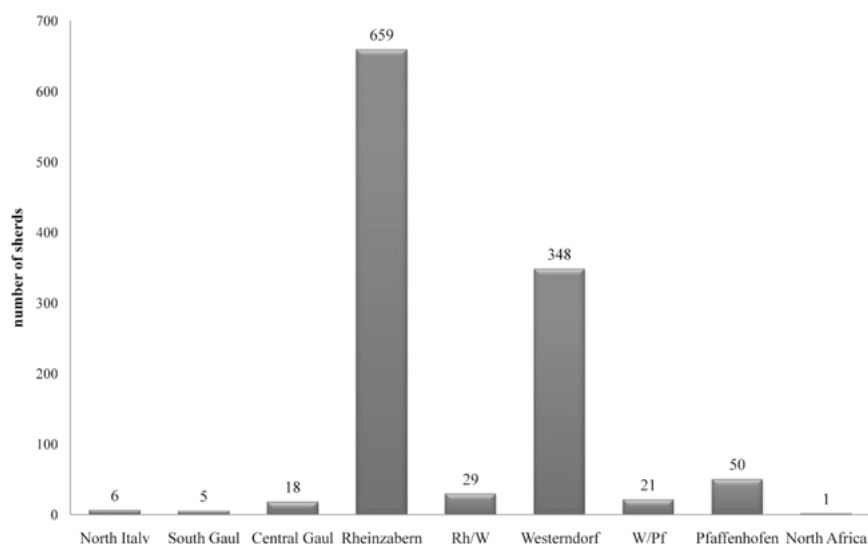


Table 1. Distribution of the sigillata workshops in *Intercisa-Papsziget*.

also known from the *vicus*.³⁶ The African ware (ARS) is a good indicator of the settlement's trade relations taking place in the second part of the 3rd century and still existing in the 4th century AD.

Conclusion

The fact that the earliest finds of *Intercisa* originate from *Papsziget* is long known for the research, since the publish of three sherds of sigillata from the Po Valley, which were found under the ruins of a large pile-work house in the northern area of the site, happened decades ago.³⁷ During the processing of the present material, further sigillata fragments had been identified which confirm the early import and which can be related to three additional features. On basis of these sparse finds from the 1st century, it can be ascertained, that

a short-lived settlement was active in the region during the Flavian period, after which, there has been an abandonment and the area became inhabited again only during the late Antonine-period. This accounts for the lack of terra sigillata dated to the first half of the 2nd century AD, together with the scarce proportion of the Central Gaulish ware. Preeminently products from workshops along the Rhine and Inn dominate this part of the settlement, which bear witness to a land use becoming intensive after the Marcomannic wars, as well as a prosperous sigillata import, including the very high rate of the Westerndorf ware, which meant to meet the increased demands during the prosperity of the Severan period.³⁸ In the middle third of the 3rd century the ingestion of sigillata decreased but it did not disappear, which is proved by the presence of the Pfaffenhofen ware, while the North African red slip ware unearthed at *Papsziget* refers to the existence of late Roman commercial connections.

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³⁶ GABLER 1989, 13 Kat. 15–40.

³⁷ The fragments came to light together with a bronze coin of Emperor Claudius: VÁGÓ 1977, 95 Abb. 8. Besides the sigillatae mentioned above, coins of Claudius, Otho and Vespasianus (J. FITZ [ed.], *Die Fundmünzen der römischen Zeit in Ungarn* 1 [Komitat Fejér] [Bonn, Budapest 1990] *Vicus* II, 1–4), five fragments of volute-lamps from the 1st century (Zs. ÚJLAKI PONGRÁCZ, *Az Intercisa Múzeum római kori mécsesei – Die römerzeitlichen Lampen des Intercisa Museums*. *Az Intercisa Múz. kincsei* 3 [Dunaújváros, 2006] Kat. 5–9), and amphora sherds (P. MAGYAR-HÁRSHEGYI, *Pannonia kereskedelme az amphorák tükrében* [Kr. u. 1. –4. század] [Doktori disszertáció] 193–194; E. B. VÁGÓ, *Dunaújváros, Arch. Ért.* 95, 1968, 131) originating from the area can refer to an occurrent sedentation. Additionally, this phenomenon is verified by early tombstones (A. SZ. BURGER, *Lovas-sírkövek Pannoniában az i. u. I. századból*. *Arch. Ért.* 83, 1956, 194; *Intercisa I*, Taf. XXXV, 3–4; L. BARKÓCZI, *Grabmäler frühzeitiger Auxiliar-Soldaten aus Gorsium und Intercisa* [Dunaújváros]. In: *Festschrift für Jenő Fitz septaugenário* 1991. *A Szent István király Múzeum közleményei*. B. sorozat 47. szám. [Székesfehérvár 1996] 15–27.), and some grave goods of the south-eastern cemetery as well (TEICHNER 2011, 20.).

³⁸ A. MÓCSY, *Pannonia and Upper Moesia. A History of the Middle Danubian Provinces of the Roman Empire* (London, Boston 1974) 232; 236–237.

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