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EVIDENCE OF THE PLAIN WARE OF PAULLUS FROM LEZOUX IN PANNONIA

The impulse for choosing the topic of this contribution¹ were fragments of two conical cups Drag. 33 stamped by Paullus from Lezoux, which had been found in the earth-and-timber fort at Iža (Slovakia), a site that lies on the left bank of the Danube and which acted as a bridgehead of the legionary fortress *Brigetio* (Komárom/Szöny, Hungary) on the northern frontier of *Pannonia*. These cup fragments are significant primarily from the chronological point of view because they come from the earliest building phase of the auxiliary fort, from a context which dates back to the final stage of the Marcomannic wars, i.e. to the period between the years 175–179 AD.² They were uncovered in the rooms of two neighbouring barracks made of unfired bricks, which were situated near the assumed south-eastern corner of the fort. On the basis of their well-datable context, correlated with one of the interactions between the Romans and the Germanic tribes of the Quadi during the Marcomannic wars, the cups may help specify the dating of their parallels, and advance our knowledge about the distribution and use of this ware in *Pannonia* in the late 170s (fig. 1).

The fragment that was found first is a base sherd of a cup Drag. 33 with an incomplete stamp PAV[...].³ Based on its placement and assumed length, the stamp was reconstructed with a single or double L – as PAV[LI M] or PAV[LLI M] – and assigned to the potter Paullus from Lezoux (fig. 2a). The rightness of this identification was confirmed by another stamp of this type, which was found in the inner area of the fort during a continued systematic excavation, but 19 years later. The advantage of this find is that the stamp has been

preserved complete and the related vessel – also a conical cup Drag. 33 – could be fully reconstructed.⁴ In this case the stamp bears one typological detail: the dot between I and M – PAVLI·M (fig. 2b). Based on the latter find, both of the stamps can be identified as type Paullus V, variant 4a according to B. R. Hartley and B. M. Dickinson's typology.⁵

The sigillata collection of the earth-and-timber fort at Iža contains other finds, mostly of Central Gaulish and Rheinzabern provenance. East Gaulish ware does occur but is rare. In addition to the Paullus products, Lezoux workshops are represented by one decorated bowl (Drag. 37) of Iullinus and by further plain forms – plates Drag. 18/31 of Carussa (CARVSSA) and possibly Macrinus (MA[...]), and cups Drag. 33 probably of Flo Albinus (F·ALBINI OF) and Malliacus (MALLIACI). As for the Rheinzabern products, we should mention fragments of decorated bowls (Drag. 37) of Cobnertus II and of the Cerialis-Group, Ware B and plain plates (Drag. 18/31) possibly of Domitianus ([DOMI] TIANVS) and Lucanus (LVCANVS).⁶ One fragment of a cup Drag. 33 with the stamp of CINTVGNATV is probably of Rheinzabern or East Gaulish provenance. Finally, fragments of one decorated bowl (Drag. 37) of Verecundus or Cibisus produced in Ittenweiler have also been identified in this collection⁷ (fig. 3).

The closest parallels to the stamps of Paullus found in the auxiliary fort at Iža are known from *Brigetio*, which lies on the opposite bank of the Danube. Two of the finds were in the past part of private collections, and their find circumstances had not been recorded.⁸ One of the stamps is complete, in the form of PAVLIM, placed inside the base of a plate Drag. 18/31.⁹ The other one is preserved as [P] AVLIM and placed inside the base of a cup Drag. 33.¹⁰

¹ This article has been written within the projects VEGA no. 1/0058/12 and 1/0346/15.

² K. KUZMOVÁ/J. RAJTÁR, Anfänge des Römerlagers in Iža. *Archeologické Rozhledy* 38, 1986, 358–377, 459–462; J. RAJTÁR, Das Holz-Erde-Lager aus der Zeit der Markomannenkriege in Iža. In: *Probleme der relativen und absoluten Chronologie ab Latènezeit bis zum Frühmittelalter* (Kraków 1992) 149–170; C.-M. HÜSSEN/J. RAJTÁR, Zur Frage archäologischer Zeugnisse der Markomannenkriege in der Slowakei. In: *Markomannenkriege – Ursachen und Wirkungen* (Brno 1994) 218–219; J. RAJTÁR, Nuove testimonianze archeologiche delle guerre dei Marcomanni a nord del medio Danubio. In: M. Buora/W. Jobst (ed.), *Roma sul Danubio. Da Aquileia a Carnuntum lungo la via dell'ambra*. Cat. e Monogr. Arch. Civici Mus. Udine 6 (Roma 2002) 104; K. KUZMOVÁ/J. RAJTÁR, Rímsky kastel v Iži – hraničná pevnosť na Dunaji / Römerkastell in Iža – Grenzfestung an der Donau. In: K. Kuzmová/J. Rajtár (eds.), *Rímsky kastel v Iži. Výskum 1978–2008* (Nitra 2010) 23.

³ Foot-ring diameter = 4.8 cm; find circumstances: excavation sector 41/k; building 1, west wing, north room (Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra, inv. no. 17/89).

⁴ Rim diameter = 15 cm, foot-ring diameter = 5.8 cm, height of the vessel = 8 cm; find circumstances: excavation sector 37/p, building 2, west wing, south room, floor (Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Nitra, inv. no. 54/08).

⁵ NOTS 7, 113.

⁶ K. KUZMOVÁ, Pottery from the earth-and-timber fort at Iža, bridgehead of *Brigetio*. *RCRF Acta* 35, 1997, 45.

⁷ K. KUZMOVÁ, Terra sigillata aus Ittenweiler in Pannonien: alte und neue Funde. *RCRF Acta* 39, 2005, 53–58.

⁸ JUHÁSZ 1935, 148 pl. 47,215–216.

⁹ Ibid. 148, 185 pl. 47,215; K. KUZMOVÁ, Terra sigillata v zbierkach múzea / Terra Sigillata in der Museumssammlung. *Podunajské múzeum Komárno. Rímske zbierky III*. Komárno 1992, 52 no. 95 pl. 56,95.

¹⁰ JUHÁSZ 1935, 148 pl. 47,216; GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 464 fig. 14. It should be noted that all stamps mentioned in the contribution are situated inside the bases of the vessels.

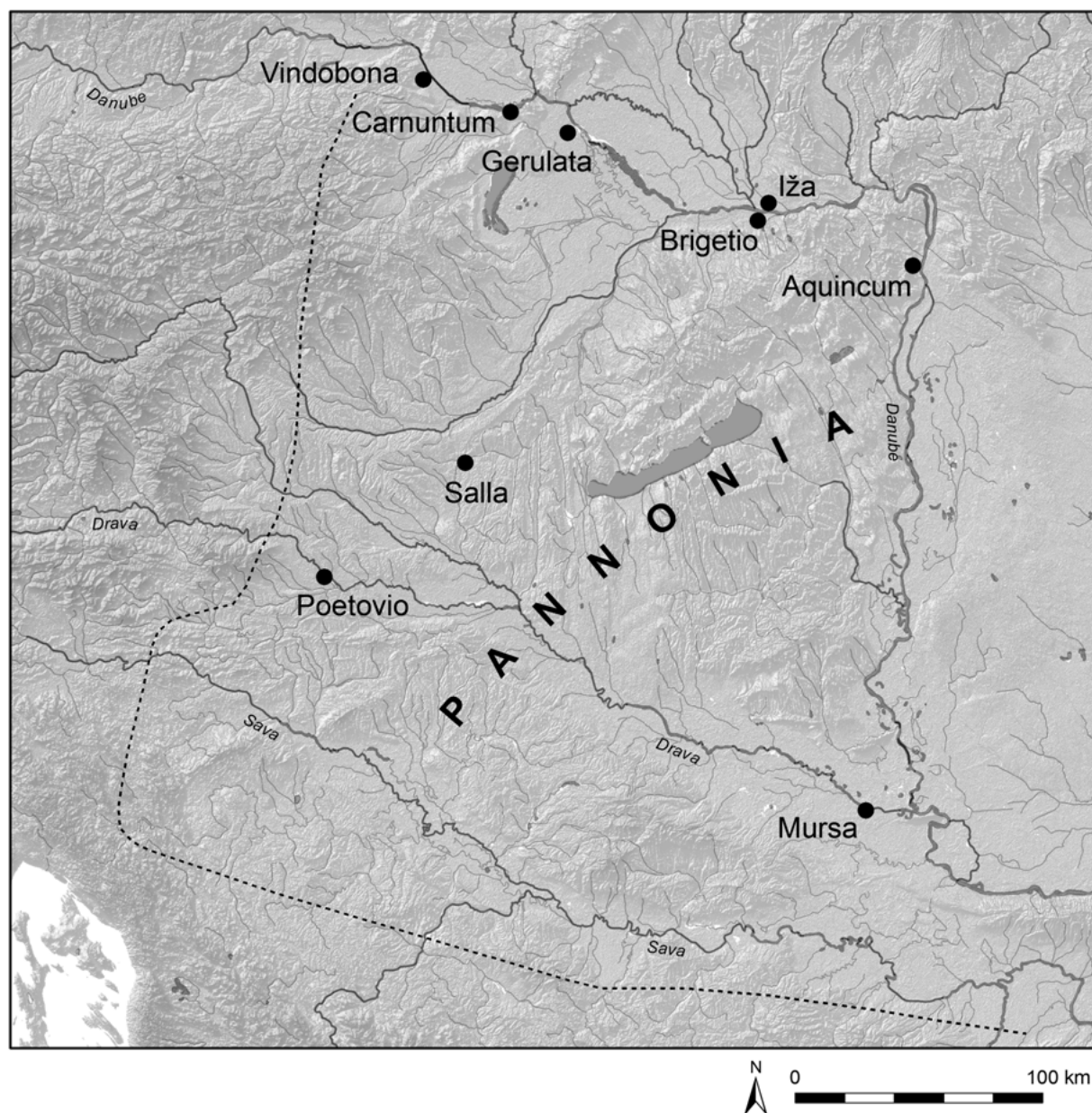


Fig. 1. Evidence of the stamped plain ware of Paullus from Lezoux in Pannonia.

Another stamp from *Brigetio* – PAVLIM in a cup Drag. 33¹¹ – was discovered during a systematic excavation in the *municipium* of *Brigetio*. It comes from the same stratigraphic unit as fragments of terra sigillata produced in the Po Valley, South and Central Gaul, which date broadly from the Domitian to the Antonine rule.¹² D. Gabler, A. Márton and E.

Gauthier have recently associated with the group of Paullus from Lezoux also a stamp in the form of AVLIM in a plate Drag. 31, which was previously published as a product of Rheinzabern.¹³ We should also mention the stamp PAVLLI identified as Paullus although its relatedness to Lezoux is ambiguous¹⁴ (fig. 4).

¹¹ Rim diameter = 13 cm, foot-ring diameter = 4.8 cm; height of the vessel = 7 cm.

¹² T. Beck, *Brigetioi terra sigillaták 1992–1996* (unpublished PhD thesis Budapest 2003) 92 cat. no. 1466, inv. no. 995.-A15.063.1 pl. 30, 1466; 40, 1466. I am grateful to the author for the information; T. Beck, *Terra Sigillata aus Brigetio. Vorbericht zu den Funden der Grabungen 1992 bis 1996*. In: L. Borhy, *Brigetio: Ergebnisse der 1992–1998 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen (Municipium, Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld)*. In: M. Šašel Kos/P. Scherrer (eds.), *The autonomous towns of Noricum and Pannonia/PANNONIA II / Die autonomen Städte in Noricum und Pannonien/PANNONIA II. Situla 42* (Ljubljana 2004) 245 pl. 4, 16. Note that this stamp was in the past interpreted as PAVLINI and published

in a wider chronological context, i.e. from Domitian to the year 233 AD: L. Borhy/E. Számadó, *Instrumenta Inscripta Latina aus Brigetio* (FO: Komárom/Szőny-Vásártér). *Antaeus* 24, 1999, 106 no. 10 pl. 7, 4. Later it was identified as a product of Paulinus or Paullinus from Lezoux or Les Martres-de-Veyre and dated to 100–150 AD: GABLER/MÁRTON 2005, 270; GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 462, and concurrently as ware of Paullus or Paulus from Lezoux made between 140–200 AD: GABLER/MÁRTON 2005, 270; GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 464 fig. 13; 26, 464.13.

¹³ GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 464 fig. 16; 26, 464.16. See also JUHÁSZ 1935 no. 30, 136 pl. 44; compare also NOTS 1, 343.

¹⁴ GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 463.

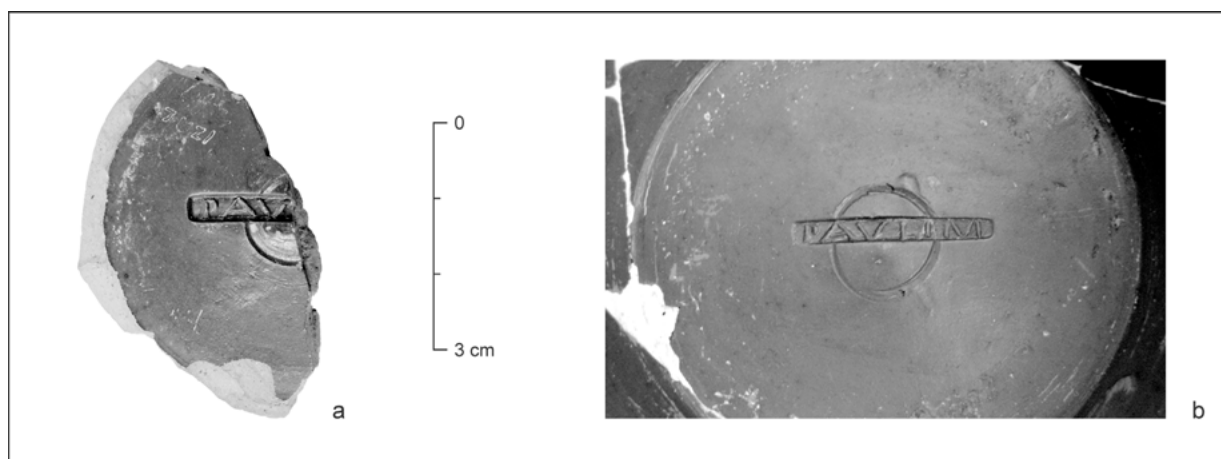


Fig. 2. Stamps of Paullus from the earth-and-timber fort at Iža: **a** find from Building 1; **b** find from Building 2.

Other parallels from the Pannonian frontier come from the civilian town of *Aquincum* lying south-east of Brigetio. They are rare, unstratified finds whose find circumstances are unknown. Two fragments with stamps PAVLIM were found during fieldwork in the area of the well-known Roman potters' quarter (Budapest-Gázgyár). One of the stamps was in a cup Drag. 33 and the other one in a plate Drag. 31.¹⁵ Another stamp in the form of PAVLIM in an unspecified small cup was published at the end of the 19th century as a find from “*palaestra*”.¹⁶ From the same place comes also a stamp in a small cup, which has been reconsidered by B. R. Hartley and B. M. Dickinson as AVLIM and included in the group of “*Aulius*”. At the same time, the authors noted that it is probably a broken stamp of Paullus IV.¹⁷ This assumption has been later accepted by D. Gabler, A. Márton and E. Gauthier and published within stamps associated with the plain ware of Paullus from Lezoux¹⁸ (fig. 4).

The western part of the North-Pannonian frontier includes finds from three sites – *Gerulata* (Bratislava-Rusovce, SK), *Carnuntum* (Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, A) and *Vindobona* (Vienna, A). One incomplete stamp PAVLL[...] or PAVLI[...] has been recorded in the *vicus* of the auxiliary fort of *Gerulata*, which lies east of *Carnuntum*. The stamp was first completed as PAVLL[INF] and interpreted as Paulinus from Lezoux or East Gaul¹⁹ and later as Paullus or Paulus, who worked in the Antonine period, probably in Lezoux.²⁰ The drawing of this stamp and the above mentioned parallels suggest that it can also be completed as PAVLI[M]. From *Carnuntum* are known two stamps of this type – the first one is in the form of PAVLIM in

Potter	TS Form	Number
LEZOUX		
Decorated ware		
Iullinus	Drag. 37	1
Plain ware		
CARVSSA	Drag. 18/31	1
MA[...]	Drag. 18/31	1
F-ALBINI OF	Drag. 33	1
MALLIACI	Drag. 33	1
PAVLI-M	Drag. 33	1
PAV[LI-M]	Drag. 33	1
RHEINZABERN		
Decorated ware		
Cobnertus II	Drag. 37	1
Cerialis-Group, Ware B	Drag. 37	1
Plain ware		
DOMI]TIANVS	Drag. 18/31	1
LVCANVS	Drag. 18/31	1
RHEINZABERN / EAST GAUL (?)		
Plain ware		
CINTVGNATV	Drag. 33	1
ITTENWEILER		
Decorated ware		
Verecundus/Cibisus	Drag. 37	1

Fig. 3. Potters identified within the terra sigillata collection from the earth-and-timber fort at Iža, bridgehead of Brigetio.

¹⁵ B. KUZSINSZKY, A gázgyári római fazekastelep Aquincumban. Budapest Rég. 11, 1932, 377.

¹⁶ TORMA 1882, 220 no. 34.

¹⁷ NOTS 1, 343 variant 3–a. This stamp was first published by K. Torma as “AVRI M – Aur(eli) I(uni?) m(anu)”: TORMA 1882, 219 no. 23 and later as “ici Auri m” by G. FINÁLY, Az Aquincumi Múzeum terra sigillata darabjai. Budapest Rég. 10, 1906, 96, no. 20; F. OSWALD, Index of potters' stamps on Terra sigillata, “Samian ware” (Margidunum 1931, reprint London 1964) 35.

¹⁸ GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 464.

¹⁹ D. GABLER/M. PICHLEROVÁ, Terra sigillata von Gerulata. In: K. Kuzmová/J. Rajtár (eds), Gerulata I (Nitra 1996) 74; 194 pl. 21, 194.

²⁰ GABLER/MÁRTON 2005, 270.

Site	Stamp	Vessel form	Number	Stamp type (NOTS 7)	Date (NOTS 7)
NORTH-PANNONIAN FRONTIER ZONE					
Iža	PAV[LI·M]	Drag. 33	1	Paullus v, 4a	165–200
	PAVLI·M	Drag. 33	1	Paullus v, 4a	165–200
Brigetio	PAVLIM	Drag. 18/31	1	Paullus iv, 5– a more likely Paullus v, 4– b	135–165 165–200
	[P]AVLIM	Drag. 33	1	Paullus iv, Φ– a	135–165
	PAVLIM	Drag. 33	1	Paullus v, 4a	165–200
	AVLIM ?	Drag. 31	1	?	?
	PAVLLI ?	?	1	Paullus iv, 8a?	135–165?
Aquincum	PAVLI M	Drag. 33	1	Paullus v, 4a	165–200
	PAVLI M	Drag. 31	1	Paullus v, 4a	165–200
	PAVLI M	?	1	Paullus iv, 5– a more likely Paullus v, 4– b	135–165 165–200
	AULIM ?	?	1	Paullus iv?	135–165?
Gerulata	PAVLI [M]?	Drag. 18/31	1	Paullus v, 4a?	165–200?
Carnuntum	PAVLI M	Drag. 33	1	Paullus iv, 5a	135–165
	PAV[LI M]	?	1	Paullus iv, 5a?	135–165?
Vindobona	PAVLI M	?	1	?	?
TERRITORY OF INNER PANNONIA					
Salla	PAVLLI M	Drag. 18/31	1	Paullus iv, 3– 1	135–165
Poetovio	PAVLI M	Drag. 33	1	Paullus iv, 5– a more likely Paullus v, 4– b	135–165 165–200
	[P]AVLI M	Drag. 38?	1	?	?
Mursa	PAVLIM	Drag. 33	1	Paullus iv, 5– a more likely Paullus v, 4– b	135–165 165–200
Total			19		

Fig. 4. Overview of the stamped plain ware of Paullus from Lezoux in *Pannonia*.

a cup Drag. 33 and comes from the southern foreground of the auxiliary fort.²¹ The second one has been published as PAV[LI M], without a vessel type and specific find circumstances.²² From *Vindobona* there is only an early 20th century mention of one stamp of this type in a base of a plain cup²³ (fig. 4).

²¹ CHR. KANDLER-ZÖCHMANN, Terra sigillata. Grabungskampagne 1993. In: M. Kandler (ed.): Das Auxiliarkastell Carnuntum 2. Forschungen seit 1989. Österr. Arch.s Inst. Sonderschr. 30 (Wien 1997) 170 pl. 29,3.

²² CHR. KANDLER-ZÖCHMANN, Terra sigillata mit Töpferstempeln aus der ehemaligen Sammlung Heydendorff. In: Römerzeit – Mittelalter. Archäologische und kulturwissenschaftliche Beiträge. Festschr. Herma Stiglitz. Publ. Museumver. Petronell-Carnuntum Auxiliarkastell (Petronell-Carnuntum 1996) 53 no. 32.

²³ FR. VON KENNER, Römische Funde in Wien aus den Jahren 1901 bis 1903. Jahrb. K. K. Zentral-Komm. II. 1–3, 1904, 164: PAVLIM, Pauli m(manu), „Bodenfläche eines glatten Bechers“.

As for the Pannonian inland, plain ware of Paullus has been recorded only at three sites – *Salla* (Zalalövö, HU), *Poetovio* (Ptuj, SLO) and *Mursa* (Osijek, HR). The first two sites are situated on the Amber road, in the southwestern part of *Pannonia*, while the third one in the southeastern part of the province, on the road running along the river Drava in the east-west direction. In the settlement of *Salla* a stamp PAVLLI M was found in a plate Drag. 18/31, which dates to the Antonine period.²⁴ A close variant of this stamp type – in the form of PAVLLM, in a cup Drag. 33 – is known from *Mursa*.²⁵ In *Poetovio* were found two stamps without specific

²⁴ GABLER 1989, 449 Fig. 7,12; 470.

²⁵ O. BRUKNER, Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje Panoniji. Diss. et Monogr. 2 (Beograd 1981) 56 no. 66 pl. 1,66; 13,4.

Site	Stamp	TS Form	Number	NOTS 7, 111, 114	
				Type of the stamp	Date
Straubing	PAVLI M	Drag. 33	2	Paullus iv, 5a	135–165
	PA[VL]I M	Drag. 18/31	1	Paullus iv, 5–a more likely Paullus v, 4–b	135–165 165–200
Regensburg	PAVLI M	Drag. 33	2	Paullus iv, 5–a more likely Paullus v, 4–b	135–165 165–200
Heidenheim	PAVLLI·M	Drag. 33	2	Paullus iv, 3–e	135–165
Urspring	PAVL·LI·M	Drag. 18/31	1	Paullus iv, 3k	135–165
Hörfing	PAVLIM	Drag. 33	1	Paullus iv, 5a	135–165
Total			9		

Fig. 5. Overview of the stamped plain ware of Paullus from Lezoux in *Raetia*.

find circumstances – in the form of PAVLIM in Drag. 33 and [P]AVLI M in Drag. 38²⁶ (fig. 4).

By studying the distribution of the plain ware of Paullus from Central Gaul to Pannonia it has been found that his products are not recorded in the neighbouring *Noricum*, but several of them are known from the nearby area of the province of *Raetia*.²⁷ They come from military forts and *vici* (Straubing, Regensburg-Kumpfmühl, Heidenheim, Urspring, D) and also from a cemetery (Hörfing im Chiemgau, D). In the north-east *vicus* of the auxiliary fort of Straubing/*Sorviodurum* two cups Drag. 33 with stamps PAVLI M were found.²⁸ A third vessel – a plate Drag. 18/31 with the stamp PA[VL]I M – comes from the northern part of the fort.²⁹ The dating of these finds can lean on the overall periodization of both the *vicus* and the military fort, which correspond. The products of Paullus belong to the level corresponding to an earlier phase of the stone fort (IIIa), which ended with the period of the Marcommanic wars. Although no burned or destruction layers related to these war events were recorded in the *vicus*, the related level can be generally determined on the basis of finds.³⁰ The Central Gaulish plain ware of Paullus from Regensburg-Kumpfmühl is attested by two stamps PAVLIM in Drag. 33. From the chronological point of view, they belong to the last group of terra sigillata stamps, which date to the 2nd century AD, more specifically to the Antonine period. At the same time they can be associated with the occupation phase of the

auxiliary fort, which dates from the Flavian period to around 175 AD³¹ (fig. 5).

At another Raetian site – the *vicus* in Heidenheim – two conical cups Drag. 33 with a PAVLLI·M stamp were found. One of them was secondarily fired and the other one has been lost. Regarding their assumed context, it should be noted that the *vicus* was partly damaged during the Marcomannic wars, which may have connection with the traces of fire on the find in question.³² Another PAVL·LI·M stamp from *Raetia* is in a plate Drag. 18/31 and is related to the area of the *vicus* in Urspring.³³ The only grave find within the studied terra sigillata is a secondarily fired conical cup Drag. 33 with a PAVLIM stamp from Hörfing, which is a close parallel to a stamp from *Brigetio*.³⁴ It was found in the cremation graves 7/8, whose inventories could not be told apart because the find situation was disturbed. However, there is also the possibility that the grave was a double grave with finds from a relatively broad time period: second half of the 1st century–first half of the 2nd century AD³⁵ (fig. 5).

As it has already been mentioned, these types of stamps occur mostly on cups Drag. 33 and plates Drag. 18/31. A comparison between the dimensions of vessels found in *Pannonia* and *Raetia* shows certain technical standards. When it comes to cups Drag. 33, there are two basic sizes – smaller and bigger forms. If we follow D. Gabler's opinion, for whom the bigger variants within the Central Gaulish ware

²⁶ M. ABRAMIĆ, Poetovio: Führer durch die Denkmäler der römischen Stadt (Wien 1925) 130; I. MIKL-CURK, Terra sigillata in sorodne vrste keramike iz Poetovija / Terra sigillata und ähnliche Keramikgattungen aus Poetovio. Dissertationes 9 (Beograd, Ljubljana 1969) 34 no. 245; 35 no. 262; GABLER/MÁRTON 2005, 270; GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 266 no. 464.

²⁷ Based on the frequent occurrence and heavy concentration of Paullus ware in Britain, it is apparent that his products were mostly distributed to the west. See NOTS 7, 108–109, 112–114.

²⁸ WÄLKE 1965, 128 no. 287–288 pl. 43, 287–288; 117 no. 18, 20 pl. 34, 18 (rim diameter = 10.8 cm, foot-ring diameter = 4.2 cm, height of the vessel = 4.8 cm), 34, 20 (rim diameter = 15 cm, foot-ring diameter = 5.4 cm, height of the vessel = 7.5 cm).

²⁹ WÄLKE 1965, 128 no. 287 pl. 43, 287; 120 no. 10 pl. 36, 10 (rim diameter = 18 cm, foot-ring diameter = 9 cm, height of vessel = 4.5 cm).

³⁰ Period IIIa, WÄLKE 1965, 18–21.

³¹ A. FABER, Das römische Auxiliarkastell und Vicus von Regensburg-Kumpfmühl. Münchner Beitr. Vor- u. Frühgesch. 49 (München 1994) 207 Beil. 5; 75; 237–240; M. WEBER, A re-assessment of pre-consumption deposits and samian export in the Antonine period. In: M. Fulford/E. Durham, Seeing Red. New economic and social perspectives on terra sigillata (London 2013) 200–203 fig. 13; 18.

³² HEILIGMANN 1990, 219 no. 52–53 Liste 9 pl. 151, 28.

³³ L. HOMMEL, Urspring (Lkr. Ulm). In: Fundschau. Römische Zeit. Fundber. Baden-Württemberg 1975, 225 No. 14; HEILIGMANN 1990, 215 no. 40 Liste 8.

³⁴ JUHÁSZ 1935 no. 215.

³⁵ K. GERHARDT/R. A. MAIER, Norische Gräber bei Hörfing im Chiemgau. Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter 1964, 132 fig. 4, 6; 134; 176–177 inv. no. 1963, 215c, rim diameter = 10 cm, base diameter = 4.3 cm, height of the vessel = 5.1 cm. See also J. GARBSCH, Terra Sigillata. Ein Weltreich im Spiegel seines Luxusgeschirrs. Ausstellungskat. Prähist. Staatsslg. München 10 (München 1982) no. 53.

Form	Rim diameter	Foot-ring diameter	Height of the vessel	Site
Drag. 33	10.0	4.3	5.1	Hörafing
Drag. 33	10.8	4.2	4.8	Straubing
Drag. 33	12.3	4.8	6.3	Mursa
Drag. 33	13.0	4.8	7.0	Brigetio
Drag. 33	?	4.8	?	Iža
Drag. 33	15.0	5.8	8.2	Iža
Drag. 33	15.0	5.7	7.5	Straubing
Drag. 18/31	18.6	9.6	4.2	Straubing
Drag. 18/31	19.3	9.8	4.9	Brigetio

Fig. 6. Dimensions of the main plain forms of Paullus in *Pannonia* and *Raetia* (in cm).

from *Salla* are vessels with rim diameter between 12 and 16 cm³⁶, then we can classify into this category the majority of the studied finds, i.e. five vessels from *Mursa*, *Brigetio*, *Iža* and *Straubing*. Their rim diameter varies from 12.3 to 15 cm, foot-ring diameter from 4.8 to 5.8 cm, and the height of the cup from 6.3 to 8.2 cm. As for the smaller form, which is only represented by two finds, the rim diameter is 10 and 10.8 cm, foot-ring diameter 4.2 and 4.3 cm, and the height of the cup 4.8 and 5.1 cm. When it comes to plates Drag. 18/31, the measurements were known only in two cases. The dimensions of these vessels are similar: rim diameter 18.6 and 19.3 cm, foot-ring diameter 9.6 and 9.8 cm, and height 4.2 and 4.9 cm (fig. 6).

From the chronological point of view it is apparent that for the majority of finds their find circumstances and their connection to datable stratigraphic units are unknown. The dating given in the tables is therefore mainly based on the broad dating of stamps by B. R. Hartley and B. M. Dickinson.³⁷ Based on their typology it should be stated that the stamped plain ware of Paullus from *Iža* and from the adjacent section of the Pannonian frontier, as well as their parallels from the inner area of the province and from *Raetia*, belong to two main, chronologically succeeding groups, marked as Paullus IV and Paullus V. It must also be taken into account, as the authors themselves noted, that “there is no reason to suppose all the stamps belonged to the same potter”.³⁸ Based on specific details, several variants were identified within these groups, but they are not chronologically sensitive. Therefore, the group Paullus IV as a whole is by the cited authors broadly dated between the years 135 and 165 AD,

and Paullus V between 165 and 200 AD, mostly on the basis of the finds from *Britannia*. However, based on the context of some of the stamped vessels from *Pannonia* and *Raetia*, the upper limit of dating of the group Paullus V can be lowered by around two decades, i.e. to the final stage or to the end of the Marcomannic wars. This is especially true of the finds from the earth-and-timber fort at *Iža* (179 AD) and from the auxiliary forts in *Straubing* (180 AD) and *Regensburg* (175 AD). In connection with *Pannonia* and the Middle Danube region, we must also consider the fact that this period (the late Antonine period) represents the final period of the mass distribution of the Central Gaulish ware to this territory.³⁹

From the geographical point of view, the finds at the Pannonian frontier significantly outweigh the finds from the inner area of the province. Their ratio is 15:4, which means that there are around three times more finds at the frontier. At the same time, the ware produced by Paullus comes mostly from sites in *Pannonia* with the highest occurrence of plain sigillata produced in Central Gaul. These sites are *Aquincum*, *Brigetio*, *Carnuntum* and *Vindobona* on the Danube *limes*, but also *Poetovio*, *Mursa* and *Salla* within the province.⁴⁰ The distribution of this ware, primarily aimed at the frontier zone, ran along the *limes* road, while sites *Salla* and *Poetovio* attest its transportation along the Amber route, from where it could get to *Mursa* by land along the river *Drava* (fig. 1). It should be also mentioned that there is no evidence of this ware in the surrounding barbarian territories settled by the tribes of the Marcomanni, Quadi and Sarmatians, although Central Gaulish products in general also found their way out of the Roman Empire.

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³⁶ GABLER 1989, 470. Compare also finds from Kempten by W. CZYSZ, *Der Sigillata Geschirrfund von Cambodunum-Kempten*. Ber. RGK 63, 1982 fig. 8,13.

³⁷ NOTS 7, 111; 114.

³⁸ NOTS 7, 114.

³⁹ GABLER/MÁRTON/GAUTHIER 2009, 214 fig. 7.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 213 fig. 6.

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