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THIN-WALLED POTTERY FROM THE SO-CALLED LÁGYMÁNYOS WORKSHOP (SOUTH OF AQUINCUM)

In the early Imperial period, an indigenous settlement and a workshop were located in the Lágymányos district (**fig. 1**),¹ south of the earliest Roman military fort and *vicus* (in modern day Viziváros, Budapest). A great number of products partly still following Celtic traditions and partly in accordance with new forms and demands were discovered in the Lágymányos pottery workshop area (e.g. S-profile bowls, jugs, jars, cooking pots, marbled wares, *pannonische Glanztonware*).² Among them, a relatively high number of thin-walled potsherds – most likely manufactured on this site – were identified, together with some high-quality import wares with the same design. The 130 pieces of thin-walled pottery found during three excavations³ can be classified into three main groups: plain cups (without decoration), rough-cast beakers and cups, and vessels with barbotine decoration.⁴ The purpose of this study is to present the different types of thin-walled pottery characteristic of the Lágymányos workshop, the local wares with their prototypes, and the place of this ware in the history of pottery production.⁵ The manufacture of this short-lived, thin-walled vessel type with a limited spread was not a successful venture for the potters, but it makes it somewhat easier for researchers to determine the possible dates for the product.

Cups without decoration

Undecorated sherds (**fig. 2,2–6**), from which complete shapes can be drawn, mostly suggest the same forms as the decorated ones. The only exception (**fig. 2,1**) is a small cup with a profiled wall. One sherd (**fig. 2,7**) consisting of an undecorated base- and wallfragment found in the area of the workshop

has a fine, gray (2.5Y 7/1–6/1) fabric with dark gray (N/4) slip and, based on its quality, might be an import vessel.

Rough-cast beakers and cups

Four different fabric groups can be separated among the high-quality rough-cast vessels.

Type 1 beakers (**fig. 2,8–9; 6,1–2**) have a hard, yellow–very pale brown (10YR 7/6–7/4) fabric, with a red (2.5YR 4/6–5/8–4/8) glossy slip on the inside and a brown, reddish brown (5YR 3/3–3/4), matt slip on the outside. One piece from the Lágymányos workshop is a folded beaker (*Faltenbecher*, **fig. 6,2**). At other sites, parallels for this type can be found with cups or handled cups (**fig. 6,3**) as well.⁶

Type 2 (**fig. 2,10; 6,4**) is very thin-walled and coated with red (2.5YR 5/8–4/8) slip and there is rough-casting both on the inside and outside; the fabric is hard and very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

The fabric of type 3 (**fig. 2,11–12; 6,5**) is very similar to the import wares with barbotine decoration: very hard, yellow (10YR 7/6) but gray on the inside (10YR 6/1). The slip is glossy, strong brown or brown (7.5YR 5/8–4/3), rough-casting can appear outside and even inside.

There is only one example (**fig. 2,13; 6,6**) of type 4. It is very thin-walled with a hard, gray (2.5Y 6/1) fabric and dark gray slip (10YR 4/1). The outer surface is not only rough-cast but slightly ribbed in several directions.

The local wares (**fig. 2,14–22; 6,7–11**) – cups and beakers (one of them is a *Faltenbecher*, **fig. 6,8**) – are less thin-walled with a slightly soft, yellow, reddish yellow or pink fabric and a matt, reddish yellow, yellowish red, light red, red, or brown slip. One beaker (**fig. 2,14; 6,7**) is a little deformed. The outer surface of some of the cups (**fig. 2,19–22; 6,11**) seems to resemble the surface of type 4.

The scientific literature considers the beakers with a metallic sheen and brownish red slip to be imported vessels manufactured between the Flavian period and the end of the 2nd century–beginning of the 3rd century, while the matt, red slipped beakers are considered to be Pannonian.⁷ Within this group a few types were dated to more precise time periods

¹ The boundaries of the Lágymányos district are Bp. XI. Kende utca – Bercsényi út – Budai Skála

² The pottery workshop will be published in a later paper.

³ PETŐ 1976, 85–96; ID. 1979, 271–285; J. BESZÉDES/L. A. HORVÁTH, Őskori és római kori lelőhelyek a Budai Skála bontása során/Prehistoric and Roman period sites uncovered during the demolition of the Budai Skála department store. *Aquincumi Füzetek* 14, 2008, 141–157; J. BESZÉDES, Újabb kora császárkori településrészlet Lágymányoson/A new Imperial period settlement section at Lágymányos. *Aquincumi Füzetek* 16, 2010, 113–118.

⁴ The limited extent of this study does not allow for a detailed catalogue so only a selection of the finds can be published here. The 168 pieces have been found so far (130 pieces from the area of the Lágymányos workshop) in the collection of the Aquincum Museum contain some bowls with different walls, but with the same barbotine design.

⁵ I am grateful to József Beszédes for the right to publish the finds.

⁶ e.g. AM (Aquincum Museum) inv.no. 2005.9.1244, 2008.9.4954

⁷ D. GABLER, A dunai limes I-II. századi történetének néhány kérdése/Some Remarks on the History of the Danubian Limes of the First and Second Century. *Arch. Ért.* 104, 1977, 160; PETZNEK 2000, 232.

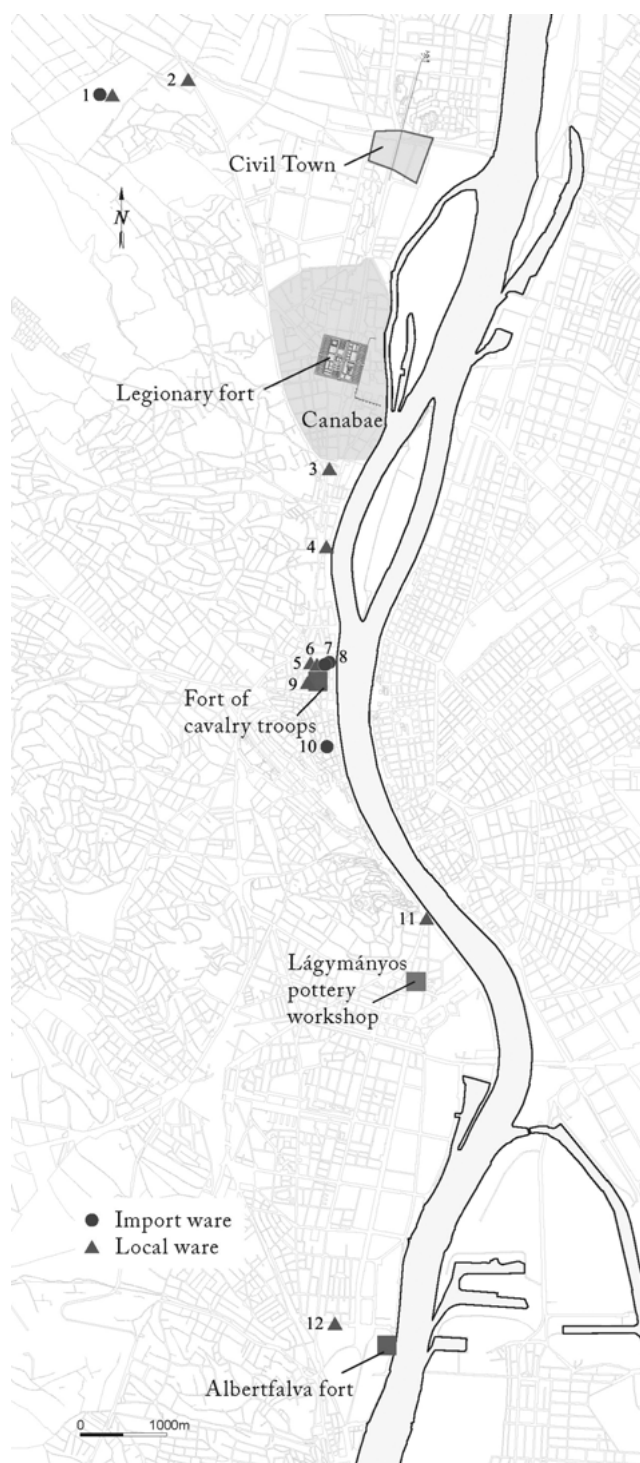


Fig. 1. The distribution of the import and local ware with barbotine decoration in the area of *Aquincum*.

based on slight differences in rim design. It has, however, been proven that in the case of certain workshops and sites no chronological differences could be identified based on rim design.⁸ Based on the latest analyses of the so-called Raetian

pottery⁹ and Kiscell red ware¹⁰ we must be careful with the dating of certain vessel types, and with their identification as import wares, or the products of a local workshop or a workshop within the Pannonian category. The different types of rough-cast beakers from *Aquincum* and its environs can often be connected to the early Roman period.¹¹ The separation of import vessels from local wares can only be made certain with a future material analysis but rough-cast beakers were highly likely produced in the Military Town pottery workshop as well.¹²

Vessels with barbotine decoration

The group consists of five subgroups based on their decoration; most of them are oxidized wares with reddish or brownish slip. The quite large number of these vessels, their contexts and some deformed or overfired sherds (type 3: fig. 3,38; 6,20; type 4: fig. 4,81; 6,26; type 5: fig. 5,93; 6,37) may indicate their production in this workshop. According to the analyses so far, the potential raw material of five tested vessels (fig. 4,63.73; fig. 4,77=6,25; fig. 4,80; 4,81=6,26)¹³ are shown to be made from the so-called “Kiscell clay”, which was generally mined and used in *Aquincum*.¹⁴ Unfortunately, the analysis of the high-quality pieces (fig. 5,101–113; 6,21.23.30.35) is not complete but, based on their fabric, the fine, glossy slip, the thinner wall and the more chiselled and finely textured decoration, they are probably import wares.

Type 1 (fig. 2,23–33; 6,12–16) is decorated with barbotine dots, mostly arranged in vertical columns. In most cases, their fabric and slip are gray but there are some red, reddish yellow slipped ones as well. In some cases, the form and the rim-diameter can be the same as that of a cooking pot. This decoration was common in the Mediterranean,¹⁵ but no such vessels, which appear to be import wares, have been found in the area of *Aquincum*.

Oval leaves are typical motifs of type 2 (fig. 3,34–48; 6,17–20). There are only cups with this decoration from the Lágymányos workshop, but interestingly, the same motifs can be seen on bowls from other sites (fig. 3,46–48). All pieces of this type seem to be local wares and imply either directly or indirectly an Italian origin.¹⁶ Their slip is yellowish red, red, reddish yellow, brownish yellow or reddish brown, except for

⁹ N. VARGA, Raetian Ware in *Aquincum* (in this volume); B. RIKKER, Archaeometric Investigations on Ceramics from the Eastern Cemetery of the *Aquincum* Civil Town (in this volume).

¹⁰ P. VÁMOS, Some remarks on military pottery in *Aquincum*. *Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae* 63, 2012, 400.

¹¹ E.g. O. LÁNG/A. NAGY/P. VÁMOS, The *Aquincum* macellum. *Aquincum Nostrum* 1,3 (forthcoming): imports and different types of local wares from the 1st period of the *Aquincum* macellum dated until the middle of the 2nd century.

¹² P. VÁMOS, *Az aquincumi katonaváros fazekasipara* (PhD Univ. Budapest, unpublished manuscript).

¹³ AM Inv.no. 74.4.223; 74.7.176; 74.7.180; 2007.19.8900; 2007.19.8989.

¹⁴ The XRD and XRF analysis was carried out by M. Tóth within the framework of the OTKA-sponsored project, “Study of the archaeological material from the eastern cemetery of the Civil Town of *Aquincum*” (principal investigator: G. Lassányi).

¹⁵ E.g. similar decorative scheme: M. T. MARABINI MOEVS, The Roman thin walled Pottery from Cosa (1948–1954). *Mem. Am. Acad. Rome* 32, 1973 Pl. 27,271; 70,251.

¹⁶ FILIPOVIĆ/CRNKOVIĆ 2014, 111: “Italian style” decoration

⁸ GRÜNEWALD 1979, 38; I. HULD-ZETSCHKE, Zur Produktion von Firnisbechern in Nida-Hedderheim. *RCRF Acta* 25–26, 1987, 380.

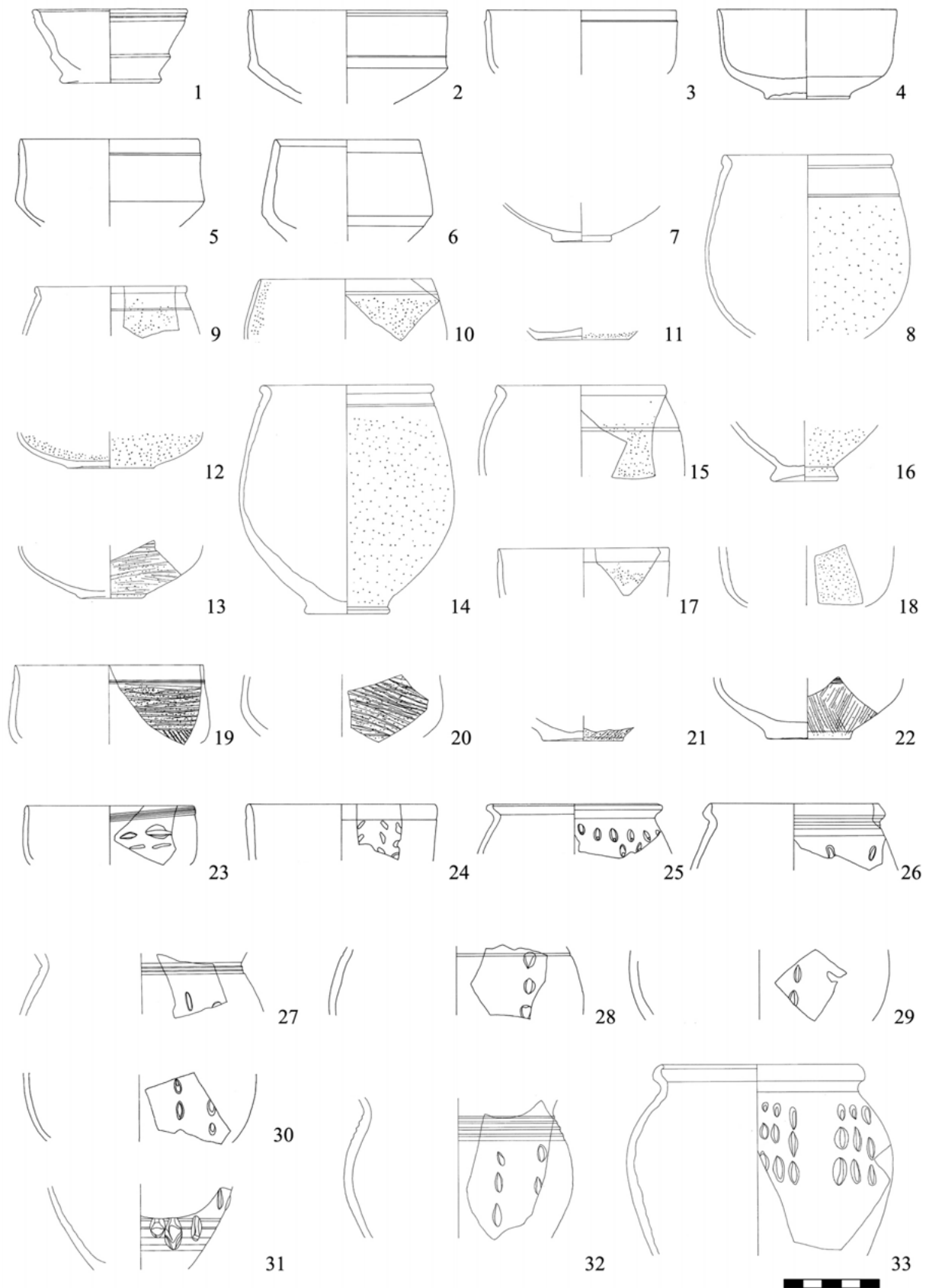


Fig. 2. 1–7 Cups without decoration; 8–22 rough-cast beakers and cups; 23–33 Lágymányos type 1 vessels with barbotine decoration. – Scale 1:3.

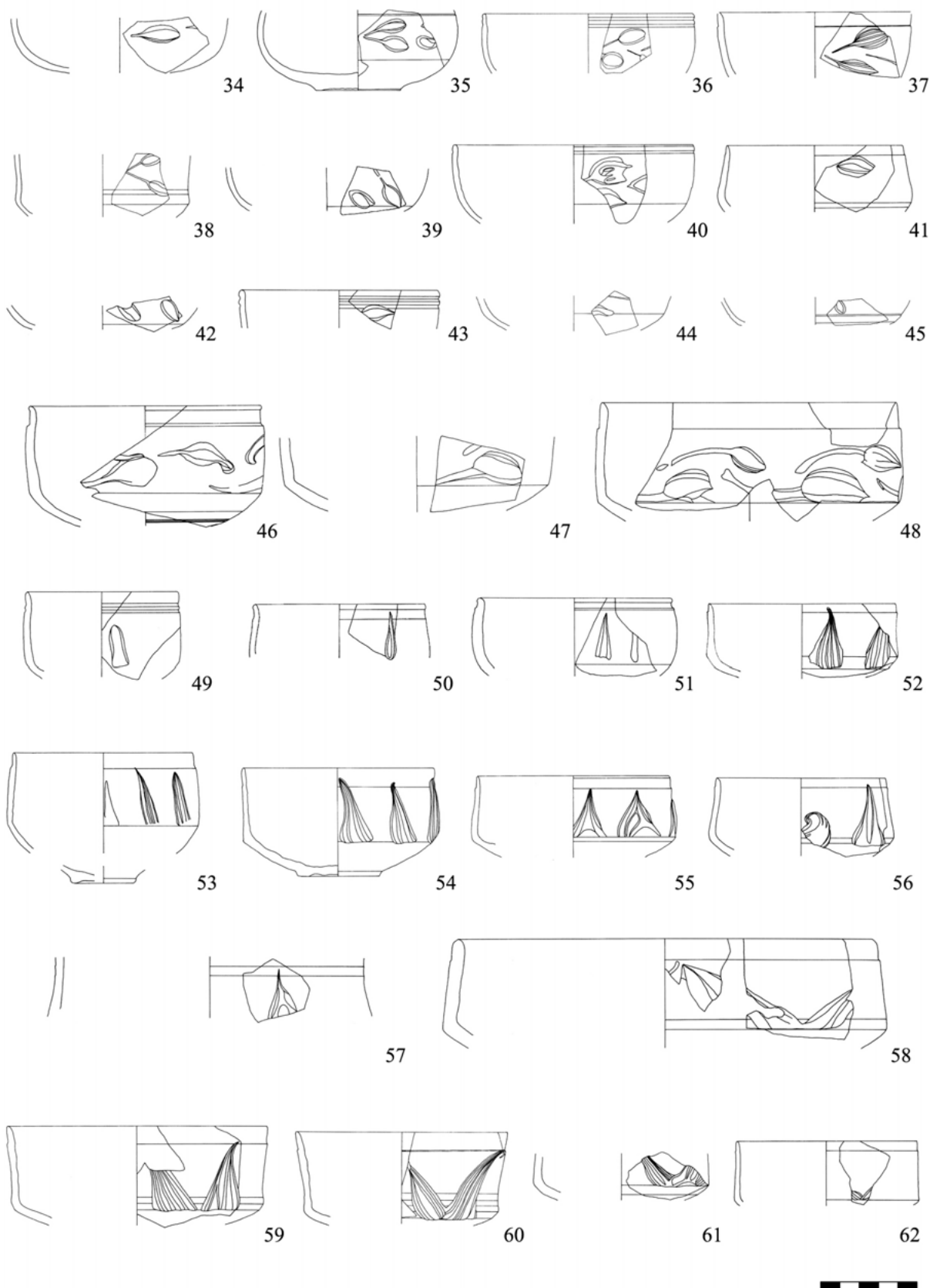


Fig. 3. 34–48 Lágymányos type 2 vessels with barbotine decoration; 49–62 Lágymányos type 3 vessels with barbotine decoration. – Scale 1:3.

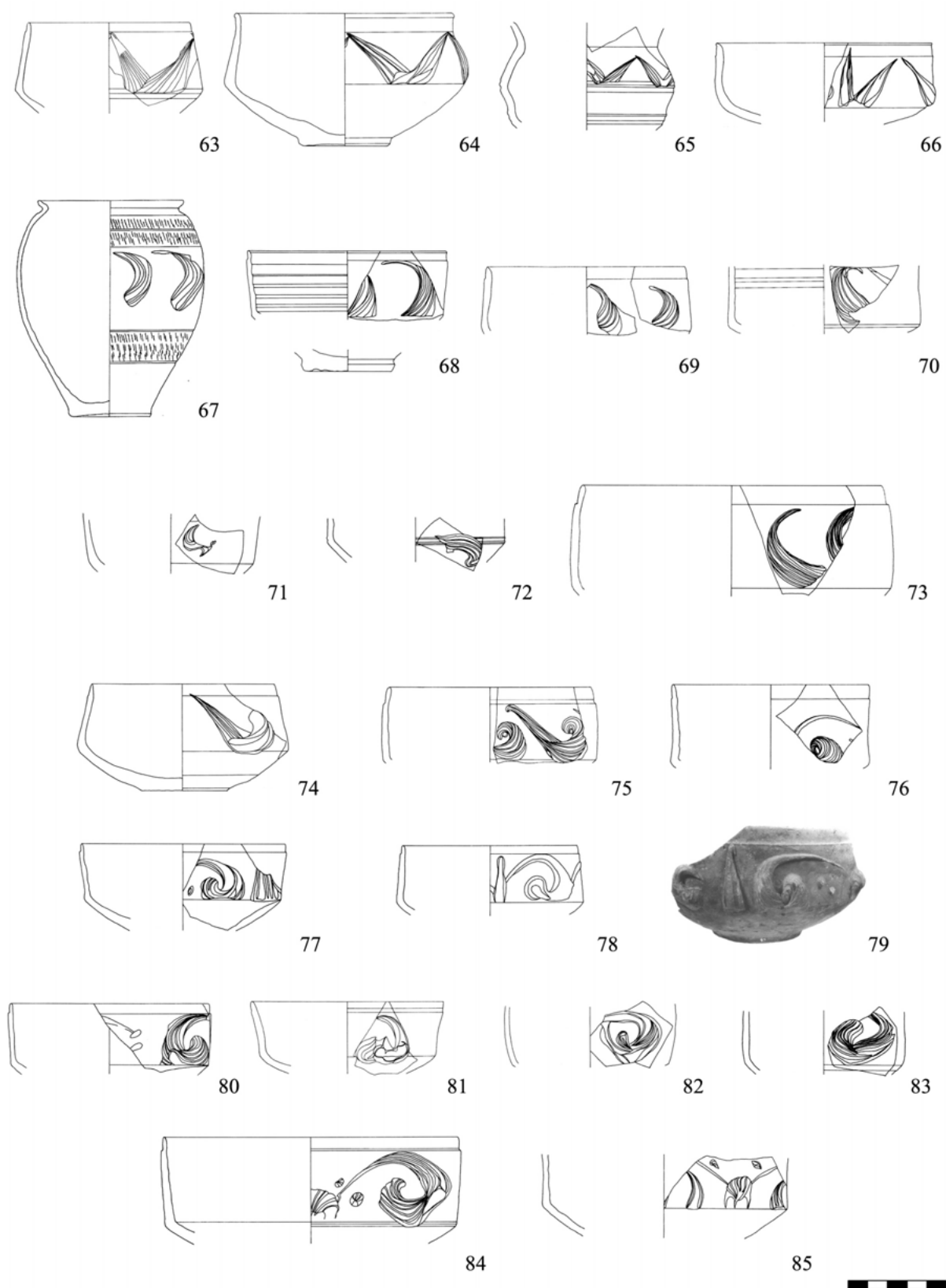


Fig. 4. 63–85 Lágymányos type 3 vessels with barbotine decoration. – Scale 1:3.

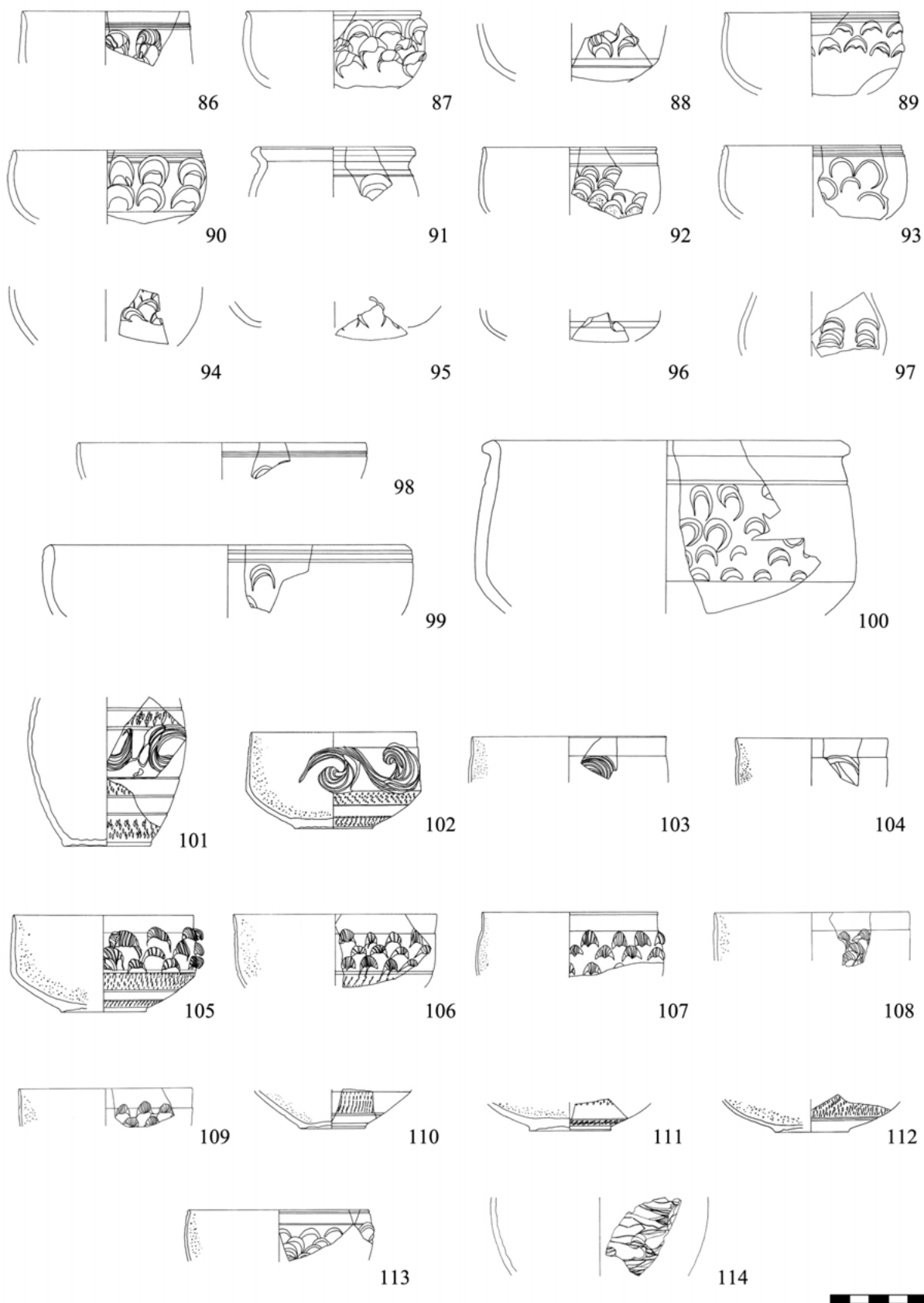


Fig. 5. 86–91 Lágymányos type 4 vessels with barbotine decoration; 92–100 Lágymányos type 5 vessels with barbotine decoration; 101–114 import wares – Scale 1:3.

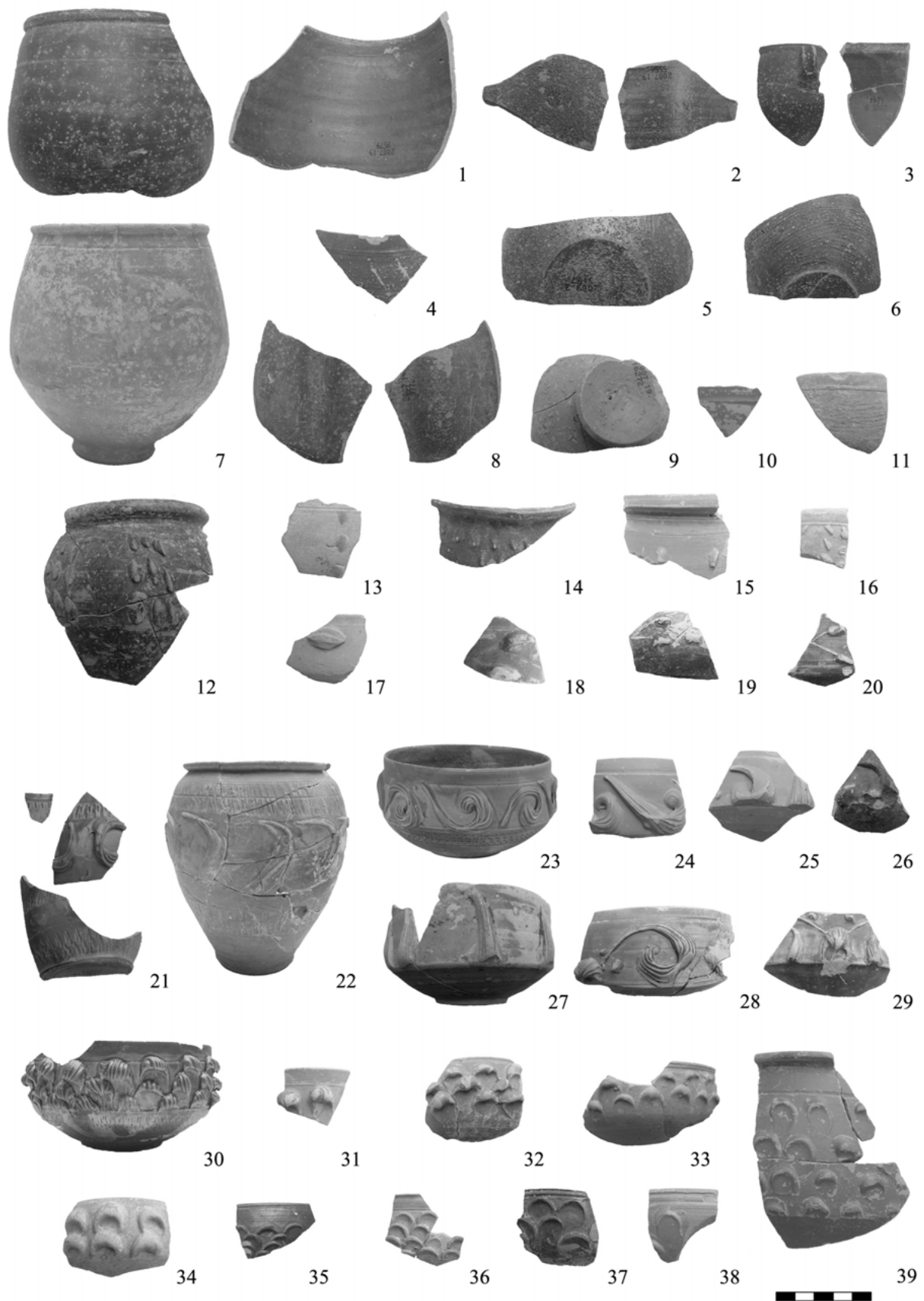


Fig. 6. The similarity of the decorations to the prototypes, and the differences in quality and slip – Scale 1:3.

one (fig. 3,38=6,20) which may be overfired. This decoration, however, is also common in South Pannonia,¹⁷ but there, so far, the production centre could not yet be identified.¹⁸

Characteristic of type 3 (fig. 3,49–62; 4,63–85; 6,22,24–29),¹⁹ are the different pseudo-vegetable wave motifs of the “Pannonian” ware made by the “cake frosting” barbotine technique (according to the typology of S. Filipović and M. Crnković²⁰). Variations of beakers and cups can be found among both local and import products, but, as in the case of type 2 vessels, there are some local examples in bowl form (fig. 3,57–58; 4,73, 84–85; 6,28–29).

The motifs of type 4 vessels (fig. 5,86–91; 6,31–34) are arranged in rows, and resemble the motifs of another “Pannonian” ware, which are mostly referred to as stylized leaves, “crescent-shaped” motifs or vegetable ornaments. The line between type 4 and 5 is sometimes blurred, but the motif of type 4 is closer to that of the import wares, which appears on beakers and cups as well.

Their forms and the decorations connect type 3 and type 4 to the vessels produced in South Pannonia, probably in *Sirmium* from the Flavian period.²¹ The spread of the original “Sirmium ware” seems to have taken place mainly in South Pannonia, while Italy, *Noricum*, Moesia, West and East Pannonia are poorly represented.²² Compared to the

predominant occurrence of certain Italian import ware in the area of *Aquincum*, they only play a minor role here,²³ which is certainly due to the lack of trade, rather than lack of research.

Type 5 (fig. 5,92–100; 6,36–39) consists of vessels of different shapes with scale decoration (*Schuppenverzierung*, *Schuppenmuster*). The only one piece from the workshop (fig. 5,92=6,36), which may be import, has thin wall, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) fabric and yellowish red–reddish yellow (5YR 5/8–7/6) slip with rough-casting on the lower part. However, this kind of slip and surface is not common among the imports of *Aquincum*, the closest parallels (fig. 5,113=6,35) have usually roughcast decoration inside and brownish – yellowish red slip.²⁴ The scale decoration can be found on Lágymányos type cups and bowls as well, although the slip and the form (similar to Ritterling 8, Drag. 37) of the bowls (fig. 5,98–100; 6,38–39) match that of the *pannonische Glanztonware*. The last two types are usually not thin-walled, but demonstrate the transition between the various wares, which took place in other cases among the products of the workshop as well (for example the marbled decoration on terra sigillata imitations or *pannonische Glanztonware* forms).

The date of the production

The distribution of the local ware with barbotine decoration is limited to the wider region of *Aquincum* in East Pannonia²⁵ and to only a short period following the Roman conquest. Not a single piece has been found in the territory of the *Aquincum* Civil Town, legionary fort or *canabae* so far. And thus far, besides the area of Lágymányos workshop, 9 excavations have found local wares with barbotine decoration (fig. 1).²⁶

In the Lágymányos pottery workshop, in some cases, local wares and high-quality, probably import vessels were found

¹⁷ E.g. BÓNIS 1942, 144–145 T. 20,32–33; BRUKNER, 1981, 78–79 T. 55,7–9; PETRU/PETRU 1978, Taf. 36,24 etc.

¹⁸ FILIPOVIĆ/CRNKOVIĆ 2014, 108.

¹⁹ Local pieces from the workshop published earlier: PETŐ 1976, 91 Fig. 10,1–3 (cup 2 is lost, photo inv.no: AM 8350, in the present article: fig. 4,79); PETŐ 1979, 278 Abb. 6,5–8.

²⁰ FILIPOVIĆ/CRNKOVIĆ 2014, 111.

²¹ A. PREMK, Production of early Roman Pottery in Sirmium. RCRF Acta 25–26, 1987, 437–450.

²² L. BARKÓCZI/É. BÓNIS, Das frühromische Lager und die Wohnsiedlung von Adony. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 4, 1954, 187 Abb.18,4 T. 46,3; BÓNIS 1942, 140; 143–145 T. 19,61; 20,25–30,34; BRUKNER 1981, 78–79 T. 55,1.6.22.26–27; T. CVJETIČANIN, Roman Pottery in Moesia Superior (Belgrade 2010) 10 fig. 3; 28 Cat.18; A. DIMITROVA-MILČEVA, Die italische Sigillata und dünnwandige Gebrauchskeramik von Moesia Inferior. RCRF Acta 31–32, 1992, 484–485; 494–495 Abb. 11–12; 14a–b; DINNYÉS/KÖVÁRI 1986, 25.t.2; F. FÜLEP, Das früh-kaiserzeitliche Gräberfeld von Vasas. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 11, 1959, 384–385 Abb. 5,24; 402 VIII.2; D. GABLER/K. OTTOMÁNYI, Római telepek Herceghalom és Páty határán/Römische Siedlungen in der Gemarkung von Herceghalom und Páty. Stud. Comitatus 17, 1985, 203–204 Abb. 19,1; V. GASSNER, Feinware aus Carnuntum. Carnuntum-Jahrb. 1990 (1991), 265–266; 286–287 Taf. 3,38–40; 4,53–58; GRÜNEWALD 1979 Taf. 20,24; M. GRÜNEWALD, Die Funde aus dem Schutthügel des Legionslagers von Carnuntum. RLÖ 32 (Wien 1983) Taf. 19,9–14; CH. GUGLI/R. KASTLER (Hrsg.), Legionslager Carnuntum – Ausgrabungen 1968–1977. RLÖ 45 (Wien 2007) Taf. 13,0449-2; 21,0893-1; 23,0895-6; G. KABAKČEVA, Keramikversorgung in den Militärstützpunkten an der unteren Donau im 1. Jh. n.Chr. und die Politik Roms. RCRF Acta 35, 1997, 34–35; 35 Abb. 2,14.16–19; S. NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ, Antička keramika Singidunuma. Singidunum 2, 2000, 43; V. MANTOVANI, Aspetti della produzione e del commercio dell'Instrumentum Domesticum di età romana ad Adria, alla luce dei rinvenimenti di via Retratto (PhD Univ. Padova, unpublished manuscript) 73–74; 97–98; 127 O78; 314 Tav. 24,06; A. MILTSCHIEVA/E. GENTSCHIEVA, Die Architektur des römischen Militär lagers und der frühbyzantinischen Stadt Novae (Erkundungen 1980–1994). In: P. Petrović (ed.), Roman Limes on the Middle and Lower Danube. Cahiers Portes de Fer Monogr. 2 (Belgrade 1996) 188 Taf. 1,6; MÓCSY 1981, 34 Abb. 15,16; S. PETRU, Emonske nekropole. Kat. in Monogr. 7 (Ljubljana 1972) Taf. 3,27.15 etc.; PETRU/PETRU 1978, Taf. 36,14.18–23; PETZNEK 2000, 221; 261 Taf. 3,1505; L. PLESNIČAR-GEČ, Severno Emonske grobišče/The northern necropolis of Emona. Kat. in Monogr. 8 (Ljubljana 1972) Taf. 26,104.9 etc.; I. OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ, Keramika tankih stijjenki s tri odabrana položaja u Vinkovcima/Thin-walled Pottery from Three Chosen Sites in Vinkovci. Prilozi Inst. Arh.

Zagreb 24, 2007, 175–180 T. 1. Cat.no. 1; 2; 4; E. SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA, La ceramica a pareti sottili del Magdalensberg 1975–1998–2011. In: I. Lazar/B. Zupanek (eds.), EMONA – med Akvilejo in Panonijo/EMONA – between Aquileia and Pannonia (Koper 2012) 332; 362–363 Fig. 15,15–17; A. SCHÖRGENDORFER, Die römische Keramik der Ostalpenländer (Rohrer 1942) Kat. 17,2; 109–110; 119–120; 124; 168; 172 Taf. 1,17.

²³ The four sites so far: fig. 1,10: Bp. I. Corvin tér (fig. 5,105=6,30); fig. 1,8: Bp. I. 84 Fő u. (fig. 5,112); fig. 1,7: Bp. I. 8 Ganz u. (fig. 5,111); fig. 1,1: Bp. III. Harsánylejtő (fig. 5,108–109).

²⁴ M. KABA, Római kori épületmaradványok a Király fürdőnél/Römerzeitliche Gebäudereste beim Király-Bad. Budapest Régiségei 20, 1963, 263 cat. no. 27; 269 fig. 9,6; 281 fig. 19,6.

²⁵ *Budakalász*: DINNYÉS/KÖVÁRI 1986, 25 t. 11. – *Budaörs*: K. OTTOMÁNYI, Római vicus Budaörsön/Der römische vicus von Budaörs. In: Id. (ed.), Római vicus Budaörsön (Budapest 2012) 234 fig. 186,3–6; 344 fig. 1–2. – *Gorsium*: e.g. J. FITZ/V. LÁNYI/Zs. BÁNKI, Kutatások Gorsiumban 1974-ben/Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1974. Alba Regia 15, 1976, 152 Taf. 13,6; J. FITZ/Zs. BÁNKI/É. F. PETRES, Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1976. Alba Regia 17, 1979, 236 Taf. 21,266.269.270. – *Páty*: K. OTTOMÁNYI, A pátyi római telep újabb kutatási eredményei/Die neuen Forschungsergebnisse der römischen Siedlung von Páty. Stud. Comitatus 30, 2007, 34 fig. 22,1; 41 fig. 28,9; 162 fig. 123,1. – *Pomáz*: DINNYÉS/KÖVÁRI 1986, 29 t. 3. – *Solymár*: É. KOCZTUR, Kora császárkori temető Solymáron/Frühkaiserzeitliches Gräberfeld in Solymár. Stud. Comitatus 21, 1991, 203 grave 148,5; 316 T. 36,17; 325 T. 45,3. – *Tokod*: MÓCSY 1981, 34 Abb. 15,13–14.

²⁶ Sites: fig. 1,6: Bp. I. 16 Ganz u.; fig. 1,9: Bp. I. 17 Medve u.; fig. 1,5: Bp. I. 25–29 Medve u.; fig. 1,4: Bp. II. 5–7 Zsigmond tér; fig. 1,2: Bp. III. 314 Bécsi út – Lánglilium u.; fig. 1,3: Bp. III. Bokor u.; fig. 1,1: Bp. III. Harsánylejtő; fig. 1,11: Bp. XI. Gellért tér; fig. 1,12: Bp. XI. 22 Mezőköves u.

in the same context, accompanied by waste products of other vessels (e.g. SE 796: **fig. 1,25=6,14; fig. 1,26=6,15; fig. 2,42; fig. 5,91; fig. 5,92=6,36; fig. 5,93=6,37; fig. 5,101=6,21; fig. 5,102=6,23; fig. 5,106** with a bronze coin of Caligula). A “Lyon ware” (**fig. 5,114**) produced between 30–80 AD²⁷ was found, surrounded by a few other pieces (**fig. 5,86=6,31; fig. 5,88; fig. 5,90=6,34; fig. 5,95**). The manufacture of the Lágymányos pottery workshop can be dated to the end of the 1st century—first half of the 2nd century, but according to the findspots, the occurrence of finds, and the date of the import wares, the thin-walled ware could be connected to the earliest phase (the suggested date is more probably the end of the 1st century AD) and it was produced and sold in low quantity.

Conclusion

Based on the similarity of the decorations to the prototypes, and the differences in quality, it is possible to study how local potters adopted the style of import wares but could not reproduce their high quality. The products of the Lágymányos workshop perfectly illustrate the period of cultural integration and the beginning of market competition with the massive import for the military camps. Usually, supplying the army and the citizens meant the standardisation of the vessels, and at the same time, certain modes of decoration generated new ideas and encouraged potters to improve and innovate

or produce a cheaper local ware of exotic style. In this case, putting Celtic traditions and creativity aside, the aim of the adaptive craft was simply to copy the original product. They did this not only to serve the needs of the new inhabitants, but also to preserve their own presence on the local market.

Alternatively, a local potter, who might have owned some import vessels, may have tried to copy them simply because he liked them and saw an opportunity, or maybe received a few orders. But due to the lack of high-level technical skills, the production was not successful. Since the import wares did not remain in high numbers in the area, and the market competition, the impact of the army, and the needs of the customers did not force the workshop to produce more objects of this kind, it focused on other wares instead. Compared to the more than 5000 pieces of stamped pottery found until today from the area of *Aquincum*, these few thin-walled fragments suggest only a short-term production. Lágymányos type stamped pottery was quite popular in fact all over East Pannonia from the end of the 1st century, but there are a very few examples of this thin-walled ware with barbotine decoration. These thin-walled imitations were in vogue only within a rather narrow circle of territories inhabited previously by the indigenous population, and in the Víziváros Roman military fort and *vicus*, and did not generate wide interest for very long.

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²⁷ E. BERTRAND, La production des céramiques à paroi fine à Lyon: une typologie pour les ateliers du I^{er} siècle apr. J.-C. https://www.academia.edu/2604702/La_production_des_ceramiques_a_paro_fine_a_Lyon_une_typologie_pour_les_ateliers_du_1er_siecle_apr_J.-C. (download: 10.12.2014) 15 Fig. 9.

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