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Dario Bernal Casasola
Tatjana Cvjetićanin
Philip M. Kenrick
Simonetta Menchelli

General Editor: Susanne Biegert

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Enquiries concerning membership should be addressed to
The Treasurer, Dr. Archer Martin, Via di Porta Labicana 19/B2, I-00185 Roma
treasurer@fautores.org

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VORWORT DER REDAKTION

Der 27. RCRF-Kongress fand vom 19. bis zum 26. September 2010 im Nationalmuseum in Belgrad statt.
Thema des Kongresses war: „LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE POTTERY: the end or continuity of Roman production?“.

Von den anlässlich des Kongresses präsentierten Postern und Vorträgen wurden folgende nicht publiziert:

M. BERGAMINI, P. COMODI & I. FAGA	Scoppieto: La produzione di vasi a pareti sottili
D. BERNAL CASASOLA, M. LARA MEDINA & J. VARGAS GIRÓN	Roman clay fishing weights in Hispania. Recent research on typology and chronology
A. BIERNACKI & E. KLENINA	Red slip ware from <i>Novae (Moesia Secunda)</i> : 4 th –5 th local production and imports
M. CASALINI	Circolazione ceramica a Roma tra I eta delle invasioni e la riconquista bizantina. Nuovi dati dai contesti delle pendici nord orientali del Palatino
SV. CONRAD	Pottery of the second half of the 3 rd century from <i>Romuliana</i>
T. CVJETIČANIN	Late Roman pottery in Diocese Dacia: overview, problems and phenomena
M. DASZKIEWICZ & H. HAMEL	Roman pottery from Baalbek (Lebanon): provenance studies by laboratory analysis
J. DAVIDOVIĆ	Late Roman burnished pottery from Srem
E. DOKSANALTI	The late Roman pottery from “the Late Roman House” in Knidos and the Knidian late Roman pottery
D. DOBREVA	Late Roman amphorae on the Lower Danube: trade and continuity of the Roman production
D. DOBREVA & G. FURLAN	Progetto Aquileia: <i>Fondi ex Cossar</i> . Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti
KR. DOMZALSKI	Late Roman light-coloured ware: tradition and innovation
P. DYCZEK	Remarks on the so called legionary pottery
A. JANKOWIAK & F. TEICHNER	A household inventory of a <i>Mirobrigensis celticus</i>
G. KABAKCHIEVA	Spätromische Keramik in den Provinzen <i>Dacia Ripensis</i> und <i>Moesia Secunda</i>
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J. KRAJSEK	Late Roman pottery from <i>Municipium Claudium Celeia</i>
J. LEIDWANGER	Economic crisis and non market exchange: fabric diversity in the Late Roman 1 cargo amphoras from the 7 th century shipwreck at Yassiada (Turkey)
T. LELEKOVIĆ	Pottery from the necropoleis of <i>Mursa</i> (1 st –4 th centuries)
B. LIESEN	First century fine ware production at Xanten (Germany)
R. PALMA	La ceramica dipinta di Schedia (Egitto)
D. PARASCHIV, G. NUTU & M. IACOB	La ceramique romaine d’ <i>Argamum (Moesia Inferior)</i>
S. PETKOVIĆ	Late Roman pottery from tower 19 of the later fortification of <i>Romuliana</i>
P. PUPPO	Ceramiche comuni di VI–VII sec. d.C. nella Sicilia occidentale: produzioni regionali ed importazioni dall’Africa settentrionale
D. RADICEVIĆ	Early Byzantine pottery from Liška Čava, near Guča (Western Serbia)
D. RATKOVIĆ	The territory of Serbia in Roman times
CHR. SCHAUER	Pottery of the late Roman and early Byzantine periods in Olympia

- G. SCHNEIDER & M. DASZKIEWICZ In-situ chemical analysis of pottery using a portable X-ray spectrometer
- A. STAROVIĆ & R. ARSIĆ Cherniakhovo-type ceramic vessels from NW Serbia and the question of inhabitants of the central Balkans in the late 4th century AD
- M. TEKOCAK Roman pottery in the Aksehir Museum
- P. VAMOS Some remarks about military pottery in *Aquincum*
- M. VUJOVIĆ & E. CVIJETIĆ *Mortaria* from Komini-*Municipium S.* (Montenegro)
- Y. WAKSMAN “Byzantine White Ware I”: from Late Roman to Early Byzantine Pottery in Istanbul/Constantinople
- I. ŽIŽEK Late Roman pottery in Roman graves in *Poetovio*

Bei der Korrektur und Durchsicht der Artikel stand mir das *editorial committee* zur Seite. Ganz besonders danke ich Philip Kenrick für die zuverlässige Unterstützung und Dieter Imhäuser (ars) für die gute und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit bei Satz und Layout.

Die Zitierweise wurde den Richtlinien der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts angeglichen (Ber. RGK 71, 1990, 973–998 und Ber. RGK 73, 1992, 478–540).

Susanne Biegert

Maja Bausovac & Darja Pirkmajer

LATE ROMAN GLAZED POTTERY FROM RIFNIK NEAR CELJE

Rifnik near Šentjur lies to the east of Celje (*Celeia*; **fig. 1**) and is one of the better known late Roman settlements in Slovenia since archaeological excavations have been carried out here for several decades. On account of its height and steep slopes, Rifnik offered a safe refuge to its inhabitants, and with its dominant position on the margin of the Kozjansko hills, it commands the broad valley of the Voglajna River, where in Roman times one of the ancillary roads from *Celeia* ran towards the north-east.

Today the upper plateau is no longer inhabited, so the remains from the prehistoric, Roman and late Roman periods have been quite well preserved. The final – late Roman – phase, roughly dated between the end of the 4th century and the end of the 6th century, is now visible with the partial building up of the surrounding walls with five towers, which defended the settlement on the southern, less steep side, of one large and one small early Christian church, a water cistern and seven dwellings (**fig. 2**). Since the excavations are still continuing, and part of the upper plateau has not yet been completely investigated, we anticipate that not all the buildings have been discovered. Among the abundant ceramic material from this period, remains of locally made kitchen ware predominate, but there are also amphorae of African and east Mediterranean origin, fragments of African sigillata, burnished ware, pots with a stamped decoration, and glazed ware.

Glaze appears on Rifnik on tableware, such as plates, bowls, beakers and jugs and on kitchenware, such as mortaria.

The tableware is dominated by calotte-shaped plates (**figs. 3,1–6**) with fairly massive, horizontally stretched rims. They are classified as type 3 according to Arthur and Williams.¹ The glaze, which is applied only on the inner side of the vessels, is mostly greenish in colour, but can also be reddish- to yellowish-brown. The incised or impressed decoration, which is always found on the upper side of the horizontal rim, can be wavy lines, shallow concentric grooves, grooves between two rows of roller-stamped tiny squares, ray-like lines between two concentric grooves or in the form of roller-stamped decoration in three rows.

Similar shapes and decoration can be found on plates from Tinje above Loka near Žusem,² Ajdovski gradec above Vranje

near Sevnica,³ Gradec near Prapretno,⁴ Celje⁵ and Ljubljana.⁶ They are not unusual either in late Roman archaeological sites abroad – in the settlement Tokod in northern Hungary, where they are considered to be a local product,⁷ in Hemmaberg⁸ and in Serbia, where similar examples are mostly dated to the period from the second third of the 4th century to the mid 5th century.⁹

A shard of a vertical rim with a body (**fig. 3,8**) which has a yellowish-green glaze on the outer side and rouletting in the form of small parallel lines is part of a biconical two-handled bowl. This shape is common among the glazed pottery in the Pannonian region, and also occurs in both Noricums. Analogous forms were discovered at Ančnikovo gradišče,¹⁰ in Ptuj¹¹ and on Martinj hrib,¹² out of Slovenia at Mautern¹³ and Hemmaberg,¹⁴ while a large number of potsherds have been found in the annual excavations at the Hungarian site of *Gorsium*.¹⁵ As for the grave finds, two-handled bowls are dated at the latest to the second quarter of the 4th century.¹⁶

¹ ARTHUR/WILLIAMS 1981, 485 fig. 30,2.

² CIGLENEČKI 2000, 176 pl. 10,4–9.

³ P. PETRU/T. ULBERT, Vranje pri Sevnici. Starokrščanske cerkve na Ajdovskem gradu. Kat. Monogr. 12 (Ljubljana 1975) 82 sl. 30,69. – T. KNIFIC, Vranje pri Sevnici. Drobne najdbe z Ajdovskega gradca (leto 1974). Arh. Vestnik 30, 1979, 755 sl. 203–204, 206–207.

⁴ CIGLENEČKI 1981, 420 pl. 4,44.

⁵ Unpublished material Regional Museum Celje.

⁶ MIKL CURK 1969, 188 pl. 1,7.

⁷ BÓNIS 1991, 88 Abb. 1.

⁸ LADSTÄTTER 2000 Taf. 9,11–19.

⁹ CVJETIČANIN 2006, 55; 152.

¹⁰ RAVNIK 2006, 95 pl. 3,15–16.

¹¹ I. MIKL CURK, Poetovio I. Katalogi in monografije 13 (Ljubljana 1976) 47 pl. 6,17.

¹² F. LEBENZ/Z. ŠUBIC, Poznoantični kastel Vrh Brsta pri Martinj hribu na Logaški planoti. Arh. Vestnik 41, 1990, 324 pl. 13,233.

¹³ H. FRIESINGER/H. KERCHLER, Töpferöfen der Völkerwanderungszeit in Niederösterreich. Ein Betrag zur völkerwanderungszeitlichen Keramik (2. Hälfte 4.–6. Jahrhundert n. Chr.) in Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich und dem Burgenland. Arch. Austriaca 65, 1981, 199 Abb. 7,1.

¹⁴ LADSTÄTTER 2000, 122 Taf. 7,6–7.

¹⁵ J. FITZ/Zs. BÁNKI, Kutatások Gorsiumban 1972-ben. Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1972. Alba Regia 13, 1974, 243, Taf. 13,10. – J. FITZ/V. LÁNYI/Zs. BÁNKI, Kutatások Gorsiumban 1973-ban. Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1973. Alba Regia 14, 1975, 332–333 Taf. 8,5–7, 9,1–3. – J. FITZ/V. LÁNYI/Zs. BÁNKI, Kutatások Gorsiumban 1974-ben/Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1974. Alba Regia 15, 1976, 173 Taf. 16,6–7. – J. FITZ/V. LÁNYI/Zs. BÁNKI, Forschungen in Gorsium in 1977/78. Alba Regia 18, 1980, 189 Taf. 20,388–389. – J. FITZ/Zs. BÁNKI, Forschungen in Gorsium in den Jahren 1983/84. Alba Regia 23, 1987, 215; 238 Taf. 33,605; 57,523–527. – J. FITZ/J. FEDÁK/Zs. BÁNKI, Forschungen in Gorsium in den Jahren 1987–1989. Alba Regia 25, 1994, 366; 398 Taf. 51,460–461; 80,212.

¹⁶ LADSTÄTTER 2000, 128.

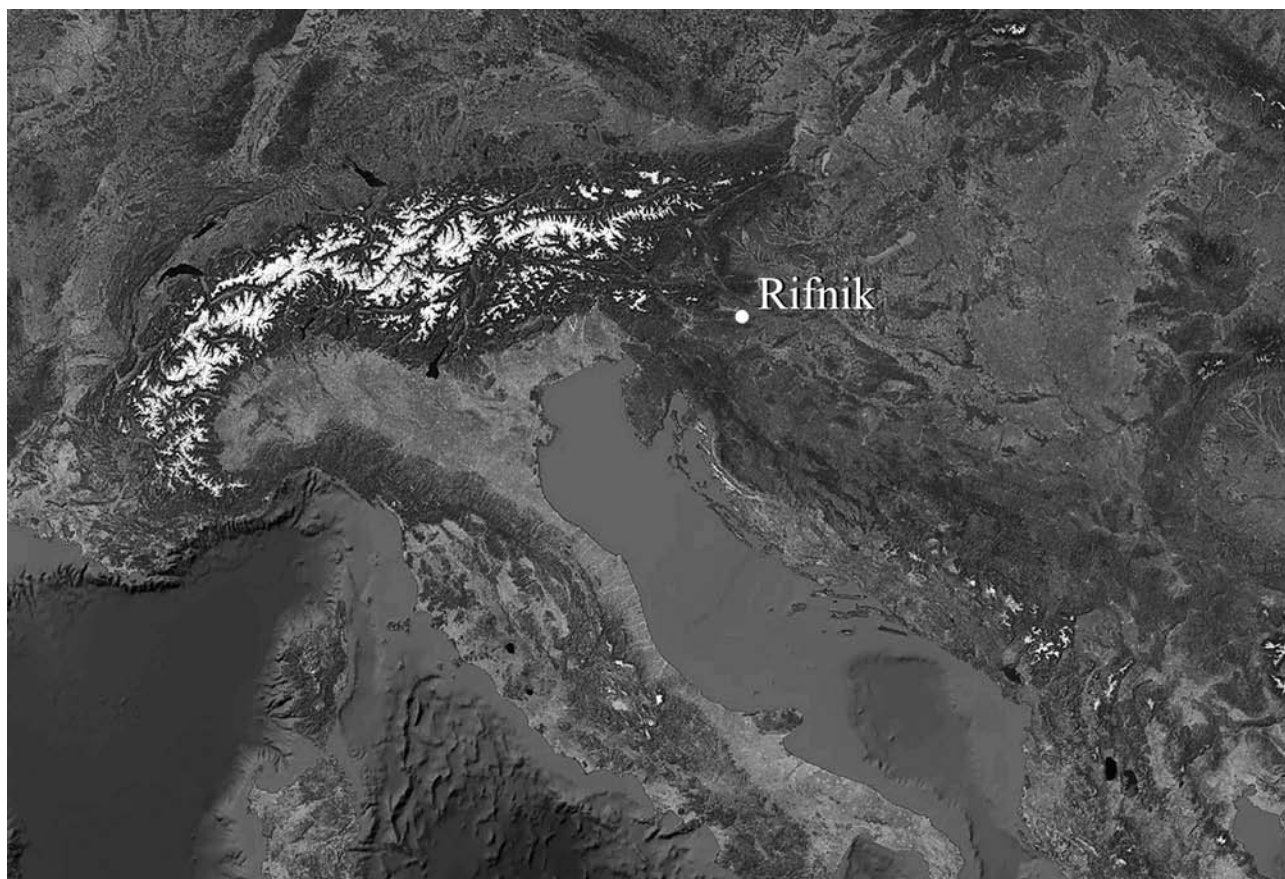


Fig. 1. The position of Rifnik.

Similar decoration occurs on the body of a small vessel (fig. 3,7), very likely a biconical beaker with two handles – type 18.1 according to Arthur and Williams,¹⁷ such as were found at Ančnikovo gradišče¹⁸, in Nova Gorica,¹⁹ in *Emona*²⁰ and probably at Gradec near Prapretno.²¹ Numerous derive from Pannonian sites;²² the example from *Gerulata* is dated to the second half of the 4th century or even earlier²³ on the basis of coin finds from graves, and similarly from the site at Somogyszil,²⁴ while the example from *Intercisa* is dated to the mid 4th century.²⁵ Analogies are also found at *Gorsium*²⁶ and *Carnuntum*.²⁷

Since the two-handled bowl and beaker differ only in size, while they share the same shape, decoration, colour of

the glaze and even the type of fabric, we may consider them to have not only a common origin but even to belong to the same service.

Although without glaze (it is not visible even under a microscope), a shard of a small vessel with everted rim (fig. 3,9) was included with the glazed pottery. On the top it has a rouletting in the form of small parallel lines. In its decoration and type of fabric it completely corresponds to the two previously mentioned vessels, which shows that it was produced in the same workshop. The shard is also interesting due to its vertical indentation on the inner edge of the rim, which indicates that it was probably hung somewhere during the time of its use.

Some of the less decorated glazed pottery consists of jugs, of which only one example has two shallow horizontal grooves on the neck, while the yellowish-green glaze is found only on the outside of the body. The jugs have variants with a narrow neck (figs. 3,11–12) and a wide neck with a spout (fig. 3,10), which in its shape as well as its fabric have good analogies in Tokod, where it is dated to the late 4th century.²⁸

The item on fig. 3,11 can be compared in its shape, glaze colour and dimensions with jugs from Ančnikovo gradišče,²⁹

¹⁷ ARTHUR/WILLIAMS 1981, 492 Fig. 30,5.

¹⁸ STRMČNIK 1997, 280 pl. 4,12. – RAVNIK 2006, 94–95 pl. 3,14.

¹⁹ N. OSMUK 1987, Rimskodobna arhitektura na Ledinah v Novi Gorici. Goriški Letnik 12/14, 1987, 89; 95 pl. 6,37.

²⁰ MIKL CURK 1969, 188 pl. 1,3.

²¹ CIGLENEČKI 1981, 419 pl. 1,7.

²² GRÜNEWALD 1979, 68.

²³ E. KREKOVIČ, Glasierte Keramik aus Gerulata. Alba Regia 25, 1995, 97 Abb. 2,12.

²⁴ A. SZ. BURGER, Das spätrömische Gräberfeld von Somogyszil. Fontes Arch. Hungariae (Budapest 1979) pl. 20,110.3; 23,132.1.

²⁵ K. SZABÓ, Die 1977 freigelegten Gräber des westlichen Gräberfeldes von Intercisa. Alba Regia 18, 1980, 292; 294; 297 Taf. 11,1; 18,1.

²⁶ J. FITZ/V. LÁNYI/Zs. BÁNKI, Kutatások Gorsiumban 1973-ban/Forschungen in Gorsium im Jahre 1973. Alba Regia 14, 1975, 332 Taf. 8,8–9.

²⁷ GRÜNEWALD 1979 Taf. 64,2–3.

²⁸ BÓNIS 1991, 98; 135 Abb. 5,7.

²⁹ STRMČNIK 1997, 281 pl. 5,3. – RAVNIK 2006, 54–55; 94; 95 pl. 2,10; 3,17–19.

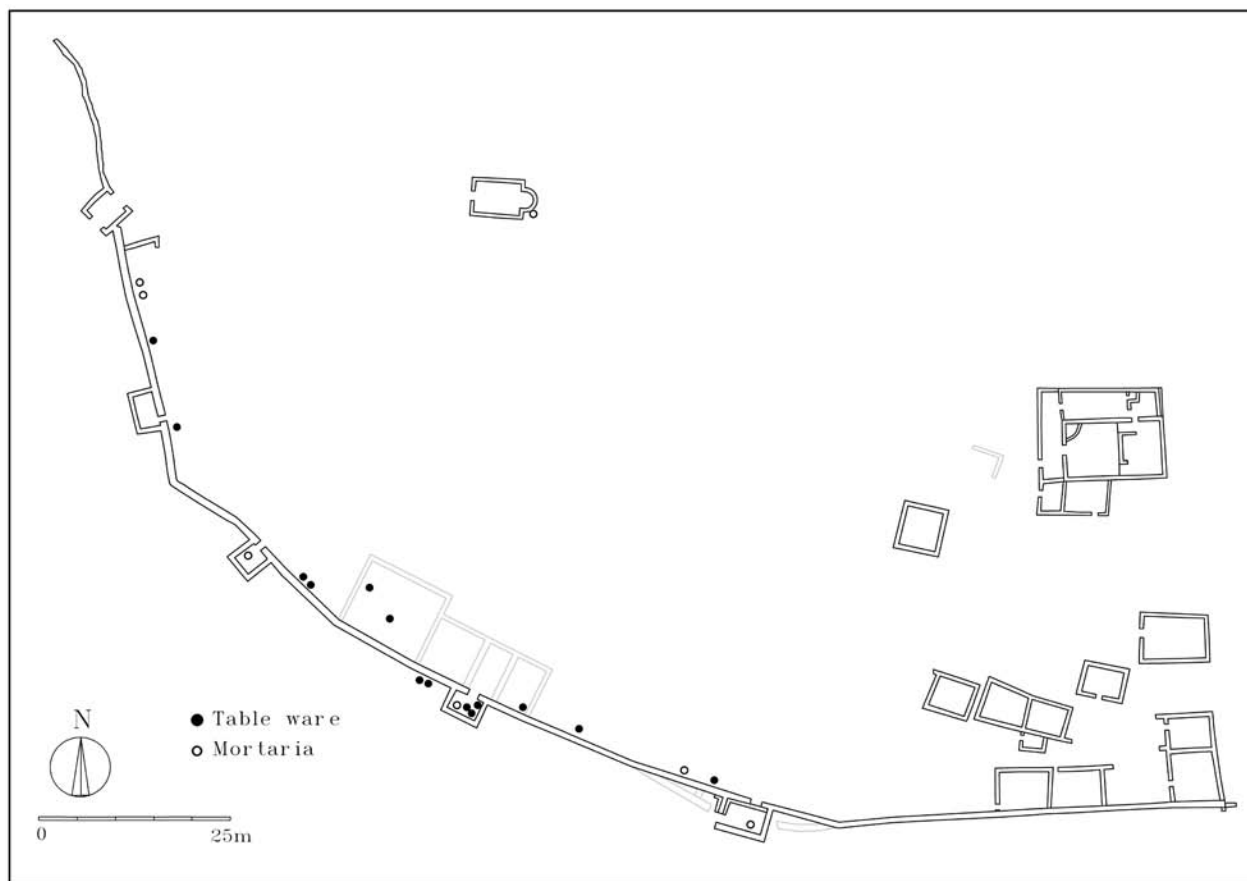


Fig. 2. Rifnik. Plan of the site showing the location of finds of glazed pottery.

which is assumed to have been settled in the late Roman period from the 4th century to the first half of the 5th century,³⁰ and possibly with the example from Korinjski hrib.³¹

The shard on **fig. 3,12** can be the rim of a jug or bottle for which no appropriate analogy has been found so far.

The only form of glazed kitchenware discovered on Rifnik were mortaria. They belong to late forms, smaller in size, with a less massive body, shorter collar and more pronounced rib.³²

Two examples (**figs. 4,1–2**) have a massive base with the body, while the others are shards of rims (**figs. 4,3,6**) and upper parts of the body with a pronounced rib (**figs. 4,4–5**). The rims are simple and mostly everted hemispherically, while the ribs are hemispherical or roundish in the profile, and in two cases the transition to the spout is partly preserved. The bodies are conical, just in one case the shape is slightly curved.

Where the glaze is applied directly onto a dark fired clay base, it has a dark olive green colour, on a pale-coloured base it is a pale yellowish green, whereas in examples with an intensive red colour of clay it is reddish brown. Particularly

on the lower parts of the vessels it covers the clearly visible quartz grains of varying sizes.

It is exclusively the inside of the pottery that is glazed, right to the edge of the rim, except in the item on **fig. 4,6**, where the glaze extends to the emphasized rib, while the remains of a reddish-brown slip is noticeable on the rim.

The Rifnik material has similarities with shard from Brinjeva gora,³³ and two from Tinje above Loka near Žusem,³⁴ while many analogies are also found at Hrušica,³⁵ where the examples are dated to the 4th century and are considered to have been made in Pannonian production centres;³⁶ probably at the north Hungarian site of Tokod, where very similar products from local workshops were found – these are dated to the second half of the 4th century and up to the beginning of the 5th century.³⁷

Potsherds on **figs. 4,3–5** are most reminiscent of type 1.1 according to Arthur and Williams³⁸ or variant 1 of the glazed *mortaria* from Mautern, which occur in strata together with pottery with a smooth decoration, while the shard on **fig. 4,6**

³⁰ Ibid. 277. – Ibid. 87.

³¹ S. CIGLENEČKI, Die Keramik des 4.–6. Jahrhunderts von Gradec, Tinje und Korinjski hrib, Slowenien. Arch. Austriaca 68, 1984, 326 Abb. 8,83.

³² I. MOOSDORF OTTINGER, Der Goldberg bei Turkheim. Münchner Beitr. Vor- u. Frühgesch. 24 (München 1981) 95.

³³ S. PAHIČ, Brinjeva gora 1953. Arh. Vestnik 32, 1981, 109–110 pl. 1,15.

³⁴ CIGLENEČKI 2000, 176 pl. 11,4,6.

³⁵ GIESLER 1981, 92 pl. 41,6–11.19–20.

³⁶ Ibid. 92–93.

³⁷ BÓNIS 1991, 89.

³⁸ ARTHUR/WILLIAMS 1981, 481 Fig. 30,1.

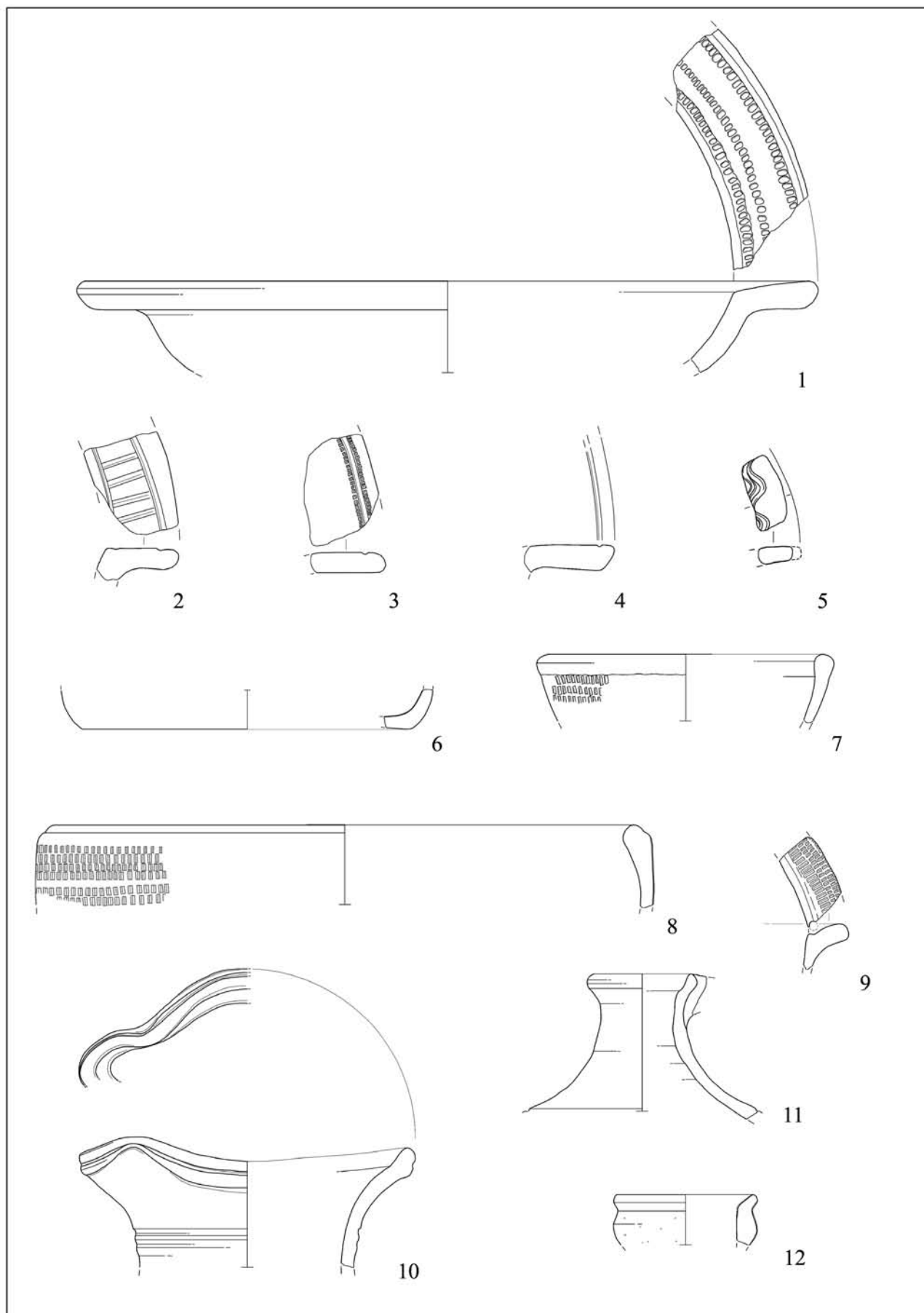


Fig. 3. Rifnik. Late Roman glazed pottery. – Scale 1:2.

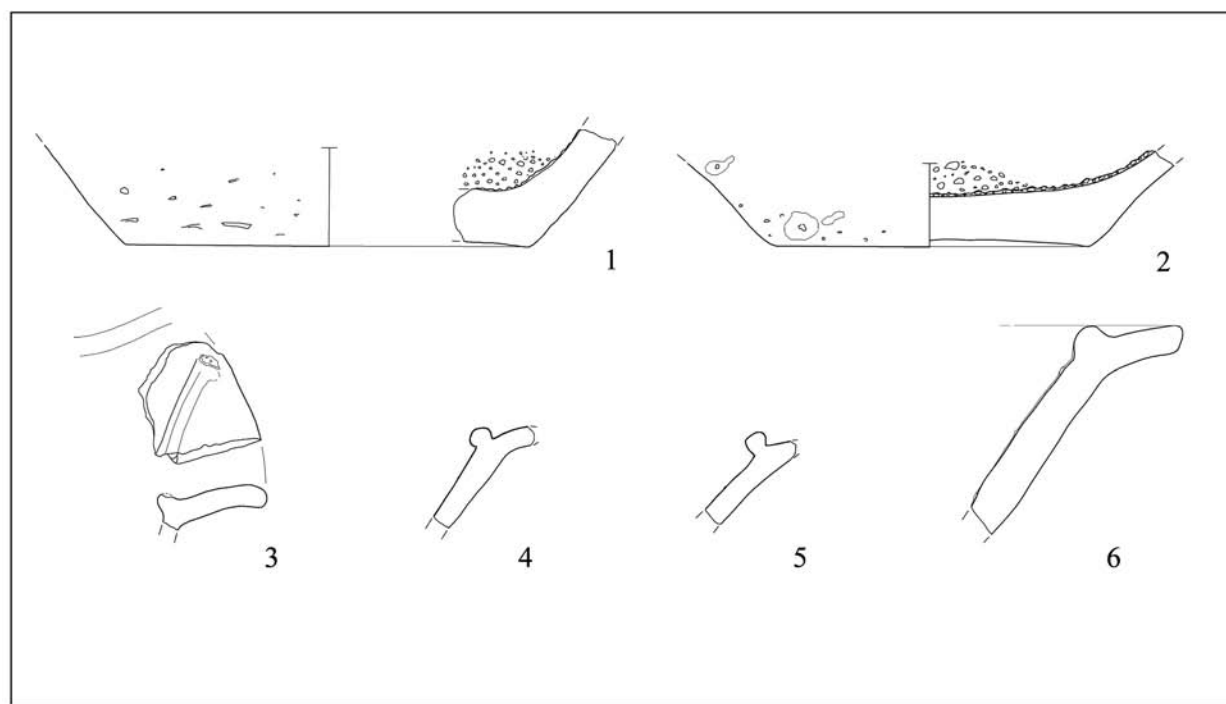


Fig. 4. Rifnik. Late Roman glazed pottery. – Scale 1:2.

resembles more variant 2³⁹. In their shape and the properties described they also correspond to some examples from *Carnuntum*,⁴⁰ Hemmaberg,⁴¹ Friedberg-Stätzling⁴² and the site Moosberg bei Murnau, where they are generally dated to the 4th century⁴³ and mostly have a ring-shaped foot, unlike the Rifnik examples.

All the Rifnik glazed pottery was made from refined clay. Most of it was well fired, firstly in a reduction and then in an oxidation atmosphere, since the core is generally darker (very dark grey to black in colour), whereas the surface shows reddish or brownish shades.

On the plates and *mortaria* the glaze occurs on the inner side, but on the outer side on the remaining shapes. The unglazed surface is usually rough to the touch and fairly micaceous. Yellowish-green glaze is the predominant colour, but shards of two plates show shades of brown. Where the glaze is well-preserved, it is glossy or semi-glossy. In pottery having a brownish glaze, the unglazed surface shows intensive reddish shades, while the colour difference between the core and the surface is less evident.

Even at first glance, certain differences are noticeable among the glazed pottery from Rifnik – in shape, glaze colour, type of firing, smoothness of the surface, etc. These

differences are also visible in the fabric (under the microscope with 20x magnification), on the basis of which five different types were distinguished.

The type 1 fabric is characterized by a refined clay base of a uniform pale grey colour with sparse tiny inclusions. White quartz crystals can be seen, yellowish limestone reaction rims and individual flakes of muscovite and biotite mica. This type of fabric occurs only in the jug on **fig. 3,11**.

The type 2 fabric, seen in the plate on **fig. 3, 2**, has a refined clay base of a uniform orange colour with individual transparent quartz crystals; these are visible on the surface as well – along with flakes of muscovite mica, tiny iron oxides and sparse black grit.

Most of the Rifnik pottery had the glaze put onto the dry surface of an unfired pot, only vessels with the type 3 fabric were probably fired twice – at first reduction firing and then oxydation firing after the addition of glaze. In these, a very dark grey to black core, sharply marked off from the pale fired surface of the vessel, is visible in the irregular fracture.

Most of the Rifnik glazed pottery has this type of fabric, which occurs in jugs, plates, bowls, beakers and *mortaria* (**figs. 3,6–10.12; 4,6**). It contains an abundance of small transparent and white quartz crystals, which are visible on the surface as well – along with flakes of muscovite mica, individual pieces of black and dark red grit and iron oxides.

Vessels of the type 4 fabric (**figs. 3,1.3–5**) are characterized by a refined clay base, pale to dark grey in colour with pale surface, which contains primarily transparent, white, or pale grey quartz crystals; on the surface flakes of muscovite mica (in some cases also biotite mica), iron oxides, and

³⁹ V. GASSNER ET AL., *Das Kastell Mautern-Favianis*. RLÖ 39 (Wien 2000) 220 Abb. 186.

⁴⁰ GRÜNEWALD 1979 Taf. 63.

⁴¹ LADSTÄTTER 2000, 244 Taf. 5,11–13; 6,3.4.6.

⁴² EBNER 1997, 132–137.

⁴³ J. GARBSCH, *Der Moosberg bei Murnau*. Münchner Beitr. Vor- u. Frühgesch. 12 (München 1966) 68.

individual pieces of black and dark red grit are visible. The fracture is irregular, compared with type 3 it has fewer inclusions, and these are larger; the core is somewhat paler, but the colour boundary between the core and the glazed surface is no longer so clear-cut. Despite certain differences, the vessels of both types very probably derive from the same area.

That different colours of clay and glaze do not necessarily point to different sources but only different firing conditions is seen in vessels (mortaria) of the type 5 fabric (figs. 4,1–5), which when observed under the microscope show the same composition of inclusions and thus most probably the same provenance. In these potsherds the fracture is very irregular, darker immediately under the glaze, and it contains abundant inclusions of different sizes, with transparent or white quartz crystals predominating. These are followed by iron oxides, black and red grit, limestone reaction rims, while muscovite mica is visible on the surface.

Surprisingly, the fabric types of glazed pottery from neighbouring late Roman upland settlements mostly differ from the Rifnik ones. Correspondence was found only in type 3, which also occurs in two green glazed mortaria at Gradec near Prapretno,⁴⁴ and in type 5, visible in a bowl with a wavy edge, similarly from Gradec.⁴⁵ The latter occur primarily along the Danube *limes* in the province *Dacia Ripensis*⁴⁶, which is also their original provenance. On the basis of this correspondence in the fabric, we can conclude that the mortaria on figs. 4,1–5 probably came to Rifnik from this region. On the other hand, the type 3 fabric has not been traced anywhere else except in the mortaria already mentioned from nearby Gradec near Prapretno. Since a small vessel with unglazed surface (fig. 3,9), which generally points to local production, has the same type of fabric, one might expect that this kind of pottery was made somewhere in the vicinity. Because *Celeia* was at that time still the only large settlement in the area and very likely had its own production of glazed pottery, it was at first supposed that the vessels originated from there.

After examining the material from archaeological sites in Celje, we established that its glazed pottery was in general considerably uniform in shape and fabric, but it differed from the Rifnik material in shape, inclusions in the clay mass, and the glaze colour.⁴⁷ Since there is such a difference, it is probably not only a matter of different workshops, but even of chronological non-correspondence between the Celje glazed pottery and the Rifnik glazed pottery with the type 3 fabric.

Correspondence between the Celje and Rifnik material was found only in a plate of fabric type 2 (fig. 3,2), which has a very similar structure of the ceramic mass and inclusions like the mortarium from Kocenov trg,⁴⁸ and in a shard of a jug with fabric type 1 (fig. 3,11), which is very similar to the fabric of glazed pottery with impressed decoration from the Evropa site.⁴⁹ It follows that this plate and jug from Rifnik probably come from the same original area, like most of the

Celje glazed pottery, or else that the fabric types 1 and 2 are perhaps Celeian in origin. For the time being, this is just a hypothesis, which only precise mineralogical-petrographic analyses can confirm. Viewed generally, the Rifnik glazed pottery in its shapes, fabric and glaze corresponds best to examples from Pannonia. Similar *mortaria* forms⁵⁰ are indeed found in Rhaetian sites, though these mostly have a ring-shaped foot, whereas on Rifnik both *mortaria* have a flat base, which is a feature of Pannonian sites. The similarity is not coincidental, since the impetus for making glazed pottery in Rhaetia is supposed to have come from Pannonia or indirectly via Italy⁵¹ in the 4th century. There is also little in common with glazed pottery from sites in western Slovenia, as these were mostly connected with production centres in northern Italy.⁵² So, for example, the Rifnik items correspond to the great quantity of glazed pottery from Hrušica only in the mortaria, which again are considered to have been imported from the Pannonian region.

In Slovenia and neighbouring regions glazed pottery is usually dated to the late 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century,⁵³ while the Rifnik items can mostly be more accurately dated to the end of the 4th century.

Interestingly, most of this pottery on Rifnik was found in the southern part of the settlement plateau or on the inner side of the late Roman fortification walls, where a large building was discovered during the Second World War. Sadly, this is no longer preserved, but during additional excavations in the 1990s part of its southern wall was discovered; it served as a basis for building the defensive wall in the first half of the 6th century. Such shards of glazed pottery – despite the fact that they mostly derive from the stratum which contain mixed finds from different periods and is formed as leveling for the walking surface on the inner side of the wall – represent an important source of information due to the very location of the find. Significantly, during intensive investigations lasting several years not a single shard was discovered either in or beside the remaining late Roman buildings.⁵⁴ On the basis of this we conclude that the earliest late Roman settlement from the end of the 4th century is found only on this extreme southern part of the settlement plateau, while all the other buildings, including the churches, were built later – at the end of the 5th or in the first half of the 6th century.

maja.bausovac@guest.arnes.si
darja.pirkmajer@pokmuz-ce.si

⁴⁴ Regional Museum Celje.

⁴⁵ CIGLENEČKI 1981, 419 pl. 1,1.

⁴⁶ CVJETIČANIN 2006, 34–35.

⁴⁷ Reddish-brown glaze predominates the Celje material.

⁴⁸ Regional Museum Celje, inv. no. 16606.

⁴⁹ Regional Museum Celje, inv. no. 15770.

⁵⁰ EBNER 1997 Abb. 6,2.135–136.

⁵¹ ARTHUR/WILLIAMS 1981, 498. – BÓNIS 1991, 144.

⁵² Z. MODRIJAN, Poznoantična groba kuhinjska keramika ter uvoženo posodje z območja Slovenije in Furlanije (unpublished PhD Ljubljana 2008) 54–56.

⁵³ BÓNIS 1991, 143–147. – CIGLENEČKI 2000, 57. – M. POLLAK, Zur chronologischen Entwicklung der Gräberfelder Uferoricums im 4. und 5. Jahrhundert. In: Probleme der relativen und absoluten Chronologie ab Latènezeit bis zum Frühmittelalter (Kraków 1992) 258.

⁵⁴ Just one shard was found in the late Roman debris beside the smaller church, situated quite some distance from the settlement, and dated to the 6th century.

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