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INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

Vorwort der Redaktion.	VII
 <i>The Aegean and the Pontic region</i>	
Charikleia DIAMANTI Byzantine Emperors on stamped Late Roman/Early Byzantine Amphoras.	1
Cristina MONDIN La ceramica tardoantica di <i>Tyana</i> (Cappadocia meridionale): tra continuità e discontinuità nell'entroterra anatolico.	7
Platon PETRIDIS Pottery and society in the ceramic production centre of late Roman Delphi.	15
Denis ZHURAVLEV Syro-Palestinian lamps from Chersonesos and their derivatives of the Roman and Byzantine period.	23
 <i>The Balkans and the Danube region</i>	
Maja BAUSOVAC & Darja PIRKMAJER Late Roman glazed pottery from Rifnik near Celje.	33
Vesna BIKIĆ & Vujadin IVANIŠEVIĆ Imported pottery in Central Illyricum – a case study: Caričin grad (<i>Iustiniana Prima</i>)	41
Snežana ČERNAČ-RATKOVIĆ Burnished pottery from <i>Horreum Margi</i>	51
Dénes GABLER Terra sigillata from <i>Aquincum</i> -Viziváros (water town).	57
Kristina JELINČIĆ Ceramica romana tardo antica dal villaggio romano Virovitica Kiškorijska Jug (<i>Pannonia Superior</i>) dalle unità stratigrafiche datate mediante ¹⁴ C	69
Gordana JEREMIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Saldum. Reflection of change in social and historical circumstances.	81
Eduard KREKOVIĆ Roman Pottery in the Migration Period.	89
Slavica KRUNIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine lamps from <i>Singidunum</i>	97
Marian MOCANU Late Roman fine pottery with stamped decoration discovered at (<i>L?</i>) <i>ibida</i> (Province of <i>Scythia</i>)	107
Andrei OPAIT & Dorel PARASCHIV Rare amphora finds in the city and territory of (<i>L</i>) <i>ibida</i> (1 st –6 th centuries AD)	113
Ivana OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ Pottery from the workshop of Sextus Metilius Maximus (Crikvenica-Igralište/ <i>Ad Turres</i> , Northern Dalmatia)	125

Roberto PERNA, Chiara CAPPONI, Sofia CINGOLANI & Valeria TUBALDI	
<i>Hadrianopolis</i> e la valle del Drino (Albania) tra l'età tardoantica e quella protobizantina.	
Le evidenze ceramiche dagli scavi 2007–2009.	133
Angelina RAIČKOVIĆ	
Late Roman Pottery from <i>Viminacium</i> -Thermae. The excavation of 2004	147
Milica TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ	
Some observations concerning painted pottery in <i>Moesia superior</i>	155

Italy and Cisalpine Gaul

Michele BUENO, Marta NOVELLO & Valentina MANTOVANI	
Progetto Aquileia: Casa delle Bestie Ferite. Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti.	159
Marco CAVALIERI, Enrica BOLDRINI, Charles BOSSU, Paola DE IDONÈ & Antonia FUMO	
Aspetti della cultura materiale nelle fasi di riutilizzo (V–inizi VII sec. d.C.) della villa romana di Aiano-Torraccia di Chiusi (San Gimignano, Siena/Italy). Note preliminari.	169
Fulvio COLETTI	
La ceramica invetriata di età tardoantica a Roma: nuovi dati da recenti scavi stratigrafici.	181
Daniela COTTICA & Luana TONIOLO	
La circolazione del vasellame ceramico nella laguna nord di Venezia tra I sec. d.C. e VI sec. d.C. Osservazioni preliminari.	195
Christiane DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS & Fabiana FABBRI	
I bicchieri a bulbo dal territorio italiano: contributo per la definizione di una <i>koiné</i> produttiva.	205
Fabiana FABBRI	
Ceramica di epoca tardo-imperiale dalla Valdinievole e dalla città di Pistoia (Toscana, Italia). Contributo per la storia economica e commerciale dell'Etruria romana.	217
Archer MARTIN	
Composition by functional groups of contexts at Pompeii.	225
Simonetta MENCHELLI & Marinella PASQUINUCCI	
Ceramiche con rivestimento rosso nella Tuscia settentrionale.	229
Luana TONIOLO	
Napoli tardo-antica. Nuovi dati dal centro urbano: il contesto dei Girolomini	239
Paola VENTURA	
Materiale ceramico da recenti scavi presso la villa di Torre di Pordenone (Provincia di Pordenone, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Italia)	249

Sicily and Lampedusa

Valentina CAMINNECI	
« <i>Animam in sepulchro condimus</i> »: sepolcreto tardoantico in anfore presso l'Emporion di Agrigento (Sicilia, Italia).	259
Armida DE MIRO & Antonella POLITO	
Lucerne in sigillata africana, ceramica fine e da fuoco dalla necropoli paleocristiana di Lampedusa (Sicilia)	267
Marek PALACZYK	
Spätantike und mittelalterliche Transportamphoren von <i>Ietas</i> (Sizilien).	273
Maria Concetta PARELLO & Annalisa AMICO	
Ceramica fine e ceramica comune di provenienza africana dal sito in contrada Verdura di Sciacca (Agrigento, Sicilia/Italia).	281
Maria Serena RIZZO & Luca ZAMBITO	
Ceramiche da fuoco di età tardo-antica e della prima età bizantina dal territorio agrigentino: nuovi dati da Cignana e Vito Soldano.	289

Africa

Marzia GIULIODORI (con collaborazione di Moufida JENEN, Sofia CINGOLANI & Chokri TOUIHRI)	
Ceramica tardoantica e bizantina dal teatro romano di <i>Althiburos</i> (Tunisia).....	299
Mohamed KENAWI	
Beheira Survey: Roman pottery from the Western Delta of Egypt. Surface pottery analysis – Kilns.....	309
Florian SCHIMMER	
Amphorae from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya).....	319
Meike WEBER & Sebastian SCHMID	
Supplying a desert garrison. Pottery from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya).....	327

Iberian Peninsula

Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ	
La terre sigillée hispanique tardive: un état de question à la lumière de nouvelles découvertes.....	337
Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ & Francisco Javier HERAS	
Nouvelles données stratigraphiques pour la connaissance de la forme Hayes 56 en ARSW-D à <i>Augusta Emerita</i> (Mérida, Badajoz/Espagne).....	349
Adolfo FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ	
Datos preliminares sobre las ánforas orientales tardías de dos yacimientos de Vigo (Galicia, España), con el ejemplo de un contexto de la primera mitad del s. VII.....	355
Ana Patricia MAGALHÃES	
Late sigillata from fish-salting workshop 1 in Tróia (Portugal).....	363
José Carlos QUARESMA & Rui MORAIS	
Eastern Late Roman fine ware imports in <i>Bracara Augusta</i> (Braga, Portugal).....	373
Albert V. RIBERA I LACOMBA & Miquel ROSSELLÓ MESQUIDA	
Las ánforas tardoantiguas de Valentia.....	385
Inês VAZ PINTO, Ana Patrícia MAGALHÃES & Patrícia BRUM	
Un depotoir du V ^e siècle dans l’officine de salaisons 1 de Tróia (Portugal).....	397
Catarina VIEGAS	
Imports and local production: common ware from urban sites in southern <i>Lusitania</i> (Algarve).....	407

Transalpine Gaul, Germany and Austria

Martin AUER	
Late Roman local production in southwestern <i>Noricum</i> . <i>Municipium Claudium Aguntum</i> – a case study	419
Loes LECLUSE	
Typological characterisation of kilns in north western Gaul in the Roman period.....	423

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 l'età 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>
T. KOWAL & J. RECLAW	Scientific Investigations – Program EU – Central Europe: The Danube Limes project
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

Dénes Gabler

TERRA SIGILLATA FROM AQUINCUM-VIZIVÁROS (WATER TOWN)

The earliest Danubian fort of Eastern Pannonia was built on the territory of Budapest I, Viziváros¹ (fig.1). According to military historical data, the *ala* fort fulfilled an important role in the second half of the 1st century at the end of a radial road that connected Italy with the Danube². Close to 2.500 sigillata vessels have been published from the capital of the later *Pannonia inferior* since the 1870s, but due to historical reasons of research, most of them came from the territories of the legionary fortress established in AD 89³ and the attached *canabae*. The number of finds published from the buildings of the civil town, the *municipium* and later the *colonia* (centre of the fire brigade⁴, gas factory⁵, pottery shop⁶, basilica⁷) in comparison is low and the few sigillata vessels from the civil town do not allow a comparative analysis. Unfortunately it cannot be determined, if the ceramics taken to museums and sometimes published in the late 19th and the early 20th century were found in the civil town or on Óbuda, the *canabae legionis*, and the material of the excavations conducted in the civil town in the 1960s has not yet been published. Thus the majority of the published terra sigillata, 1.757 items, originates from the territory of the *canabae legionis* where numerous rescue excavations were conducted from the 1930's up to 2003.

Although the number of the mostly unpublished finds from Viziváros is low, the range of the material can be compared with that of the terra sigillata of the *ala* fort of Óbuda

and its auxiliary *vicus* and, from the end of the 1st century, the *castra legionis* and the *canabae legionis*. According to P. Kovács, the Viziváros settlement established at the place of the *ala* fort could have been the centre of the *civitas Eraviscorum*⁸ and so the analysis of this pottery group offers an insight into the import trade of two settlements of *Aquincum*, which were spatially separated and had different functions.

According to military tombstones found here, the first garrison in the middle of 1st century was the *ala I Hispanorum*⁹ and the troop that replaced this unit in AD 69 (*ala I Hispanorum Auriana* and later the *ala I Hispanorum Campanionum*) remained in *Aquincum* until the beginning of the 2nd century¹⁰. A settlement was erected in the place of the fort, which survived until the second half of the 4th century. From the second half of the 4th century, the decimated late Roman population cut graves into the by then abandoned buildings¹¹.

Small-scale investigations were carried out in the area of Viziváros at the beginning of the 20th century and in the 1960s¹². The excavations were started by K. Kérdő in 1991 and unearthed large surfaces on closely linked areas (fig. 2)¹³. The estimated extent of the 1st century fort could be determined from the main road that ran outside the fort (*limes* road) and the location of the unearthed kilns? and graves¹⁴.

In the Water town, during the excavations led by Katalin Kérdő 1.090 sigillata vessels came to light at 16 sites. Many of them were Italian terra sigillata. These types can often be found in the *ala* forts of Óbuda and even on the territory of the *castra legionis*¹⁵. Nevertheless such a high number has only

¹ A. RADNÓTI, Buda régészeti emlékei [Archäologische Denkmäler von Buda]. In: Magyarország műemléki topográfiája IV. Budapest műemlékei (Budapest 1955) 24–26; RE Suppl. IX (1962) 634 s. v. Pannonia (A. Mócsy); T. NAGY, Római kor. In: L. Gerevich (ed.), Budapest története (Budapest 1973) 86; K. PÓCZY, Aquincum. Strecke Aquincum–Campona. In: J. Fitz (ed.), Der römische Limes in Ungarn. István Király Múzeum Közleményei A 22 (Székesfehérvár 1976) 88.

² K. GENSER, Entstehung und Entwicklung des mittleren Donaulimes. Linzer Arch. Forsch. Sonderh. 25 (Linz 2001) 13–15.

³ B. LŐRINCZ, Die Besatzungstruppen des Legionslagers von Aquincum am Ende des 1.–Anfang des 2. Jahrhunderts. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 32, 1978, 299–312.

⁴ L. NAGY, La maison du collège des pompiers de la ville civile d' Aquincum. Diss. Pannonicae 2,11 (Budapest 1941) 222–244.

⁵ B. KUZSINSZKY, A gázgyári római fazekastelep Aquincumban/Die römerzeitliche Töpfersiedlung auf dem Gebiete der Gasfabrik von Aquincum. Budapest Régiségei 11, 1932, 90 ss., 358 ss.

⁶ GY. JUHÁSZ, A lezouxi terra sigillata gyárak aquincumi lerakata (Die Niederlage der Sigillata-Werkstätten von Lezoux in Aquincum). Arch. Ért. 49, 1936, 33–48.

⁷ T. NAGY, Periódus-kutatások az aquincumi polgárváros területén (Erforschung der Perioden auf dem Gebiete der Zivilstadt von Aquincum). Budapest Régiségei 21, 1964, 200.

⁸ P. KOVÁCS, Castellum és vicus kapcsolata az alsó-pannoniai limes mentén. Ókortudományi Ért. 2, 1998, 15–16; P. KOVÁCS, Vicus és castellum kapcsolata az alsó-pannoniai limes mentén. Stud. Class. Univ. Catholicae Petro Pázmány nom. Ser. Hist. 1 (Piliscsaba 1999) 285–289; P. KOVÁCS, Pannonia története Kr.u. 54–166 között a források fényében. In: B. Fehér/P. Kovács (ed.), Pannonia története Kr.u. 54–166 közt. Fontes Pannoniae Ant. 2 (Budapest 2004) 183.

⁹ B. KUZSINSZKY, Újabb emlékek az aquincumi múzeumban (Neuere Steindenkmäler im Aquincum Museum). Budapest Régiségei 7, 1900, 25 ss.

¹⁰ LŐRINCZ 2001, 67.

¹¹ KÉRDŐ 2005, 94–95.

¹² KABA 1963, 259–298.

¹³ KÉRDŐ 2003, 81–84.

¹⁴ Id. 2005, 86–89.

¹⁵ K. PÓCZY, Festett állatalakos edények Aquincumban. Arch. Ért. 79, 1952, 89; GABLER 1976, 22; Id. 2002, 228; J. LEBEGYEV/A. MÁRTON 2003, 159 figs. 3, 2–6 (in the legionary fortress); D. GABLER, Terra sigillaták. In: A tribunus laticlaviusok háza az aquincumi 2–3.sz.–i legiotáborban (Das Haus der tribuni laticlavii aus dem Legionslager vom 2.–3. Jh. in Aquincum). Budapest Régiségei 28, 1991, 135.

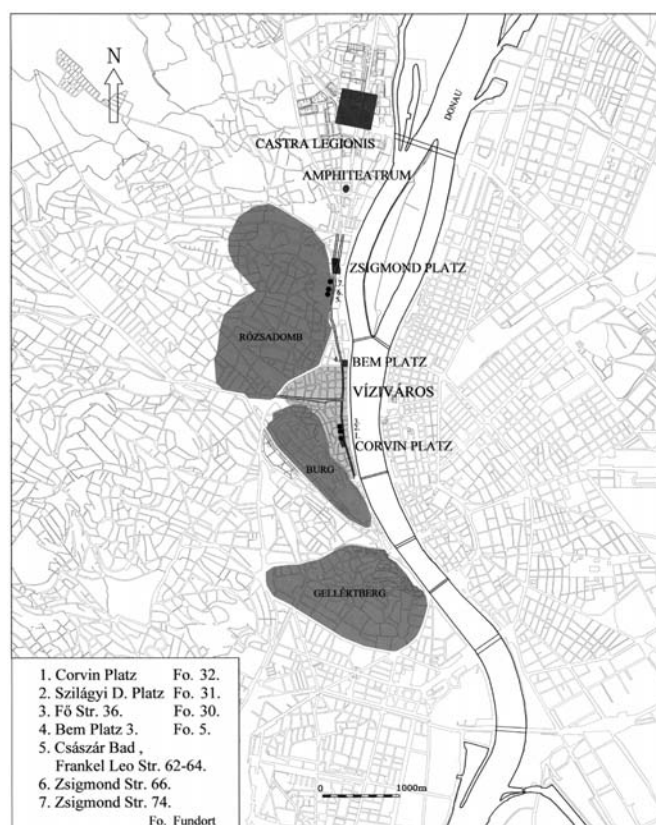


Fig. 1. Position of the Viziváros (Water town) ala fort in Aquincum (after KÉRDŐ2005).

RÖMERZEITLICHE FUNDSTELLEN IN DER VIZIVÁROS (BUDAPEST I.)
 mit vermutlicher Lage des Kastells aus 1. Jh. n. Chr.

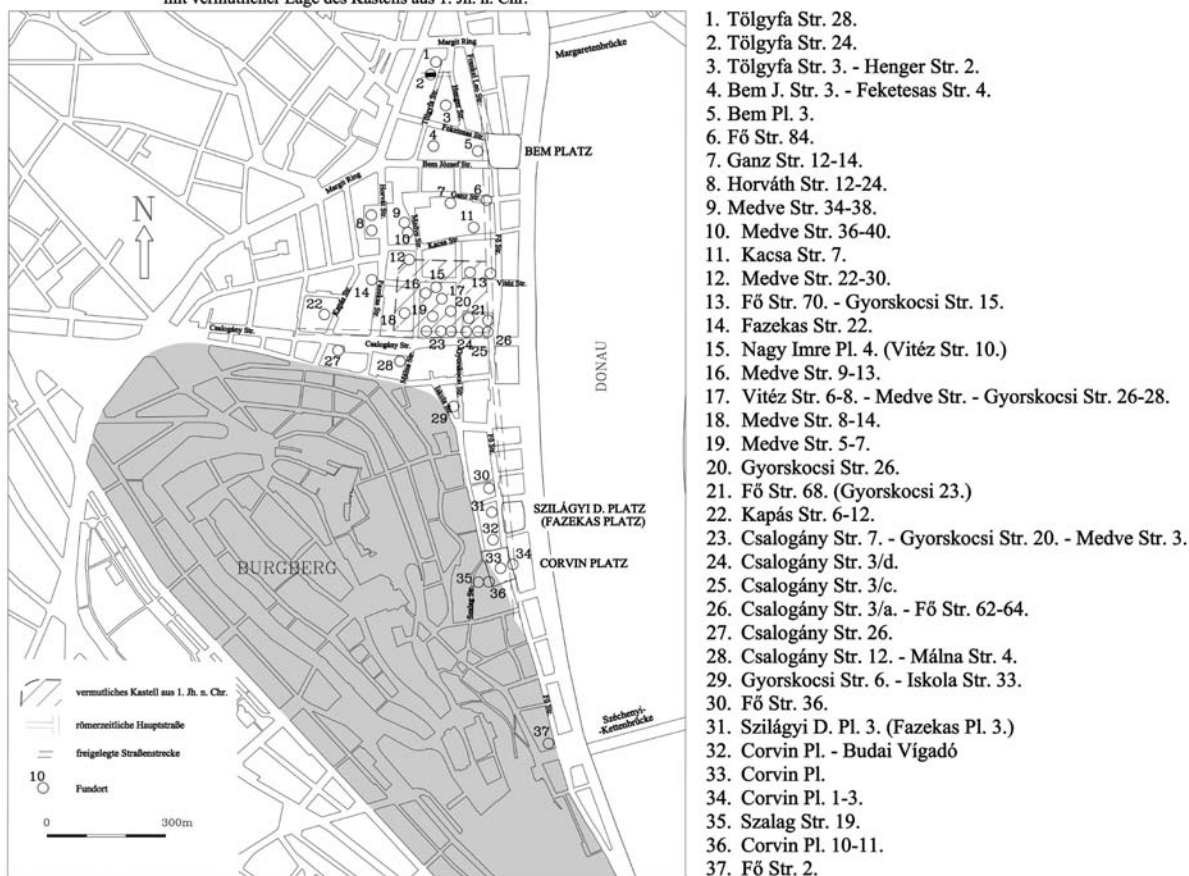


Fig. 2. Sites in the Viziváros (Water town) in Aquincum (after KÉRDŐ 2005).



Fig. 3. a. Aquincum-Water town. Stamp on a North Italian cup (Budapest I. King Bath) (after KABA 1963). – **b.** Distribution of North Italian terra sigillata with the stamp CALAMVS.

been found in Viziváros. NAA analysis will help to distinguish the different workshops¹⁶ and whether any of the pottery came from Arezzo. A fragment bearing the stamp L.GE(lius) found at Királyfürdő (King Bath) (fig. 11) seems most likely to have come from *Arretium*¹⁷ The Arezzo location of the Gellius workshop was recently questioned. 91 stamped items of L. Gellius have been recorded from 16 sites in *Pannonia*, mostly from along the 'Amber Route' in the western part of the province¹⁸. A cup with the stamp CALAMVS (fig. 3b) can be attributed

to a potter from the Po valley (Claudian-Neronian?)¹⁹. The *figlinae* SEC.C.T.²⁰ and C.T.SUC.²¹ are represented by more items (fig. 4). The ware of the latter one was also found at the cemetery of the fort²². The stamp L.M.V can be found on a hemispherical cup Consp. 34.²³ These stamps are found outside Italy only in *Noricum*, *Pannonia* and *Moesia superior*²⁴. The distribution area of the last workshop was insignificant as compared to that of L. Gellius²⁵.

In the area of the *ala* fort the following forms of Italian sigillata were found: Consp. 20.4.4, Consp. 34.2, Consp. 26, Consp. 39, Consp. 43 and Consp. 45.3.

Most of them show the common appliques as garlands, rosettes and various masks (figs. 4b,1–7)²⁶. Dishes Consp. 39

¹⁶ This analysis will be carried out by Dr. Márta Balla, Institut for Nuclear Technics of Technical University of Budapest.

¹⁷ KABA 1963 fig.13,11.

¹⁸ *Emona* (34 items): S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, Einige Bemerkungen zur Verbreitung italischer Keramik (besonders Terra sigillata) in Jugoslawien. In: Gomolava. Chronologie und Stratigraphie der vorgeschichtlichen und antiken Kulturen der Donauniederung und Südeuropas 1. Symposium Ruma 1986 (Novi Sad 1988) 240 Nr.13; 17; 22; 27–28; 241 Nr. 31–34; 38–40; 242 Nr. 56; 59–60; 62; 67; 70; 75; 78–82; 243 Nr.97; 101. – *Siscia* (17 items): MAKJANIĆ 1995, 53. – *Carnuntum* (10 items): M. GRÜNEWALD, Sigillata und ein rot überfärbtes Keramikfragment aus Carnuntum in der Sammlung Eike Meinrad Winkler. Fundber. Österreich 18. 1979, 82; M. GRÜNEWALD, Die Funde aus dem Schutthügel des Legionslagers von Carnuntum (Die Baugrube Pingitzer). RLÖ 32 (Wien 1983) Taf. 1,3; 7,2–5; ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER 1986 Abb. 4,1.11; GABLER/RAUCHENWALD 1992, 448. – Dobova: P. PETRU, Rimski grobovi iz Dobova Ribnice in Petrunja vasu. Razprave SAZU 6 (Ljubljana 1969) Taf. 4,3.6. – *Neviodunum*: S. PETRU/P. PETRU, Neviodunum (Drnovo pri Krškem). Kat. Monogr. 15 (Ljubljana 1978) Taf. 41,1.5.12.17. – Poetovio: I. MIKL CURK, Terra sigillata iz Poetovija. Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje 4, 1968, 64–82; EAD., Some sigillata finds from Ptuj. Arh. Vestnik 32, 1981, 96. – *Savaria*: VÁGÓ 1977, 108 Taf. 1,1; 2,3; 9,1–3; GABLER 1973, 11; 40. – Deutschkreutz, Oslip: D. GABLER, Italische Sigillaten in Nordwest-Pannonien. Wiss. Arbeiten Burgenland 51 (Eisenstadt 1973) 6. – Katzelsdorf: H. KERCHER, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der römisch-pannonischen Hügelgräberkultur II. Arch. Austriaca Beih. 8 (Wien 1967) Taf. 59,5. – Weiden am See: A. BARB, Frühromische Gräber vom Burgenland. Diss. Pannonicae 2,5 (Budapest 1938) 138. – Mursella: E. SZÓNYI, Kutatások Mursellában az Árpás-Dombi földön 1975–1980 között végzett feltárásokról. Comm. Arch. Hungariae 1981, 101. – *Sirmium*, *Burgenae*: BRUKNER 1981 pl. 1,30–38. – *Aquincum*: GABLER 2006, 91 Abb.3.

¹⁹ SCHINDLER/SCHEFFENEGGER 1977 Taf. 94,1–2; 334 (Tiberian-Claudian); S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, Magdalensberg. Grabungsbericht. Ausgr. Magdalensberg 14 (Klagenfurt 1980) 222. – In *Pannonia* this is only recorded from *Sirmium*: BRUKNER 1981 pl. 1,12, 9,8 (not South Gaulish!). – Just a few entries are recorded even in Italy: OCK 485.

²⁰ VÁGÓ 1977 Abb. 5,27. – This sherd was found in Budapest I.distr. Fő u.70 (Gasperecz excavation): OCK 2024 (late Tiberian-Vespasian). Although a coin was found in the cemetery of Angera IV. grave 41, but it is illegible. – M. P. LAVIZZARI-PEDRAZZINI, Angera romana. In: G. Sena Chiesa (ed.), Scavi nella necropoli 1970–1979. Archeologica 44 (Roma 1985) 354.

²¹ KÉRDŐ 2005, 91 fig.8,97 (site: Buda I. Tölgyfa u.3-Henger u.2, Kacska u.7). – OCK 2028. The *nomen gentile* could be TAP().

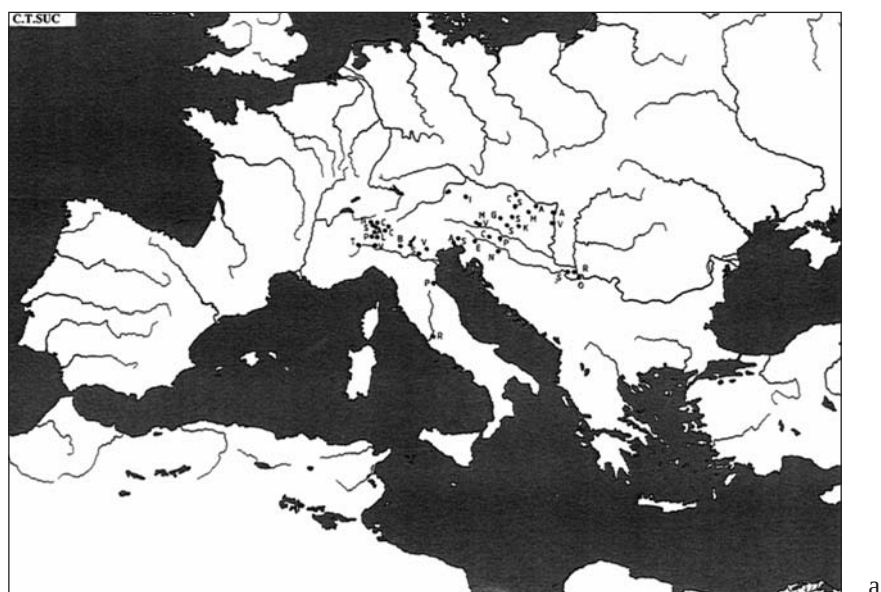
²² T. HABLE, Előzetes jelentés egy kelta (eraviszkusz) telep és római kori temető feltárájáról a vizivárosi katonai tábortól délre (Bp.I.ker. Corvin tér) (Preliminary report on the excavations of a Celtic (Eraviscus) settlement and a Roman Period Cemetery south of the military fort in the Viziváros). Aquincumi Füzetek 4, 1998, 32.

²³ Site: Budapest I. Medve u. 8–14 (excavation K. Kérdő). Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.092.

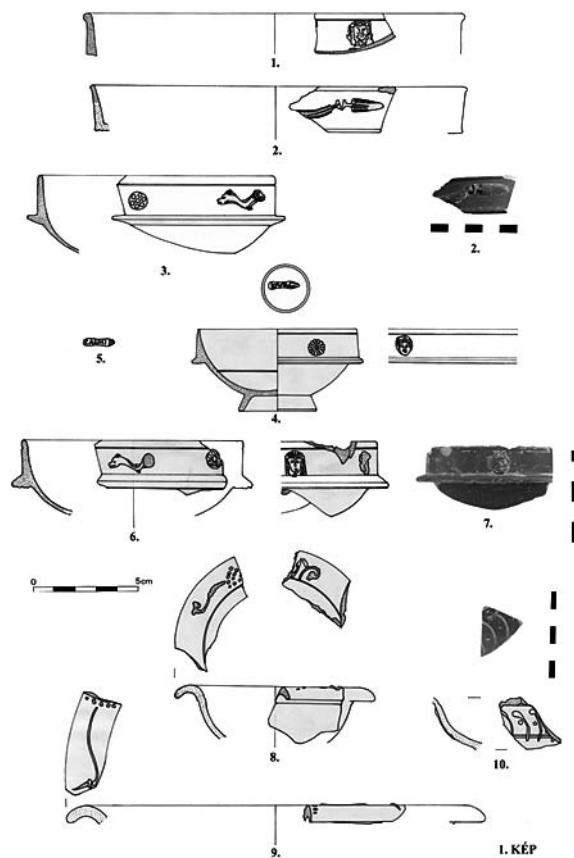
²⁴ D. GABLER, L.Mag() Viri(lis). Un atelier tardo-padana di terra sigillata. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 54, 2003, 92–93.

²⁵ OCK 51 fig.6.

²⁶ E. SCHINDLER KAUELKA/U. FASTNER/M. GRÜBER, Italische Sigillata mit Appliken in Noricum (mit einem Beitrage von G. Schneider). Arch. Forsch. 6 (Wien 2001) G 20; G 6; R 8; D 16; D 22; D 24; D 28; M 47; M 12.



a



b

Fig. 4. a. Distribution of North Italian ware of the potter C.T.SUC in *Aquincum*-Viziváros (after VÁGÓ 1977). – **b.** Italian terra sigillata in *Aquincum*-Viziváros: 1–2 Consp. 20; 3–7 Consp. 34; 8–9. Consp. 39, 43; 10. Consp. 45.

and cups Consp. 43 of the so called form-group B²⁷ are common in Viziváros (figs. 4,8–9), while cups Consp. 45.3 with barbotine decorations (fig. 4,10) rarely occur²⁸. The workshop of this latter form has to be localised in Pisa or in Etruria²⁹.

Among the earliest finds are wares which are spread over the entire Mediterranean region (L. Gellius), and some from insignificant little workshops (e.g. Calamus). Naturally the wares from North-Italian workshops (L.M.V.; fig. 4c,4), which were established to supply the Danubian provinces, are represented with the largest numbers in the material, especially C.T.SUC vessels are very common at the fort and the *vicus* of Viziváros and its cemetery.

Italian terra sigillata is represented with 10.8 % in the Viziváros find material (fig. 5a), while it is only 2.3 % for the *ala* fort of Óbuda erected in AD 73 and its region³⁰ and also on the territory of the legionary fortress and the *canabae legionis* of the Domitianic period. A higher proportion (4–5 %) could only be observed with the find material of the southern part of the *canabae*, uncovered by the excavations in Nagyszombat Street³¹. The Italian workshops were represented with only 0.5 % on the territories north of the legionary fortress, in the finds of the Hercules *villa*³² and the public building in Folyamőr Street.

This has chronological reasons: The Viziváros fort is older by a quarter of a century than the Óbuda *castellum* so it is understandable that more goods arrived here than to territories 6 km north of it, which were not yet occupied by the military (fig. 5b). No Italian sigillata decorated with appliqués has yet been found in the civil town and only a few wares with barbotine decoration of the later morphological group B have been identified³³.

The main source of terra sigillata was North Italy at the time of the construction of the Óbuda *ala* fort, and the first imports arrived from La Graufesenque only in the 80s and 90s. Nine items represent the earlier form Drag 29 in the Viziváros fort (fig. 6)³⁴, while in the region of the Óbuda *ala* fort, this type was found only in Majláth Street³⁵ and no more than two items were uncovered on the territory of the civil town³⁶. The distribution of the later South Gaulish wares is more balanced. Their proportion is 20.3 % in Viziváros (fig. 5b) and 15.5 % in the region of the Óbuda *ala* fort and the

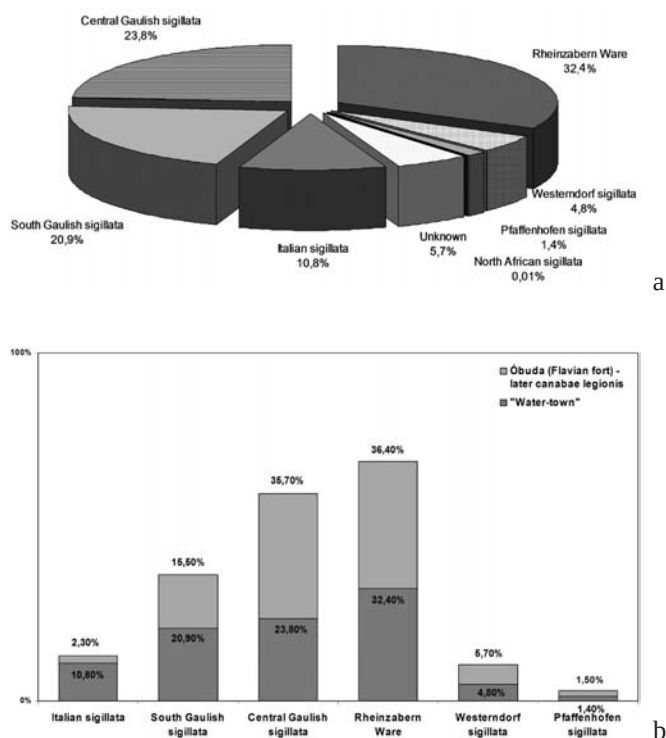


Fig. 5. a. Pie chart indicating the provenance of terra sigillata in *Aquincum*-Viziváros. – **b.** Sources of the terra sigillata from the area of the fort in Viziváros and the Flavian fort and later *canabae legionis* in Óbuda.

legionary fortress of the Domitianic period³⁷. At the same time, their proportion is around 25% in the southern part of the *canabae legionis*, where the auxiliary *vicus* of the 1st century can be localised³⁸ (fig. 8a). A study by A. Mees informs us about the quantity of the South Gaulish wares in *Aquincum*: more than one third of the 178 items published by him have an unknown provenance³⁹. He described finds from eight sites within the *canabae*; their quantity is about three times larger than the finds known from the territory of the civil town. Bassanac is represented by a somewhat higher proportion at all the sites than La Graufesenque⁴⁰.

The bowls Drag.37 can be related to Germanus III (figs. 6,5–6)⁴¹ and to Mercator's circle (fig. 7,4). Several fragments can be attributed to the workshop of Natalis or Germanus VI/VII (figs. 6,11–12). The terra sigillata of La Graufesenque occurred in the largest number; in this material, we have found nine bowls Drag. 29, which is significant not only for *Aquincum* but also for *Pannonia* (compare: 12 items have been found in *Carnuntum* during more than 100 years of

²⁷ S. ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER, Terra sigillata tardo padana. Acta RCRF 31–32, 1992, 429–431.

²⁸ Budapest I. Medve u.8–14, Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.278.

²⁹ L. RIVET/E. SCHINDLER KAUELKA, Les sigillées tardo-italiques de formes Drag.35–36 (Consp. 39–44) à decor barbotine. SFECAG Actes Congrès Pézeans (Marseille 2006) 647–651.

³⁰ E. TÓTH/G. VÉKONY, Beiträge zu Pannoniens Geschichte im Zeitalter des Vespasianus. Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 22, 1970, 134–161; M. NÉMETH, Forschungen in Alenkastell von Aquincum. Akten 14. Internat. Limeskongress 1986 Carnuntum. RLÖ 36 (Wien 1990) 675–681; EAD., Kutatások az aquincumi alatábor területén (Forschungen im Gebiet des Ala-Lagers von Aquincum. Budapest Régiséget 30, 1993, 55–59.

³¹ LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 159 (12 items of Italian terra sigillata); VÁMOS 2002 (6 items).

³² GABLER 1976, 21–24.

³³ PÓCZY 1952, 89; NAGY 1964, 43; GABLER 1976, 22.

³⁴ KABA 1963 fig. 14,8; MEES 1993, 62 Taf. 4,1; Aquincum Museum Inv. 89.1.2341; 96.2.108–110; 96.2.136; 96.2–241–242; 96.2.511; 96.2.295; 96.2.396; 96.2.648.

³⁵ GABLER 1976, 25.

³⁶ A. MEES, Probleme um die Anfangsdatierung von Aquincum. Budapest Régiséget 30, 1993, 61

³⁷ GABLER 1976, 24–27 (10 %); MEES 1993, 72–73; GABLER 2002, 229; 236–237 (6,9 %); ID., Samian ware from Óbuda-Folyam r Street (forthcoming) (here the share is only 3,9 %).

³⁸ MEES 1993, 72; VÁMOS 2002, 35–41; LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 126.

³⁹ MEES 1993, 72 Abb.1.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 72.

⁴¹ Aquincum Museum Inv. 89.1.2325; B. DICKINSON, The samian pottery stamps. In: I. Stead/V. Rigby (eds.), Baldock. The excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement 1968–1972. Britannia. Monogr. 7 (London 1986) 206; MEES 1995, 79; WEBER-HIDEN 1996 pl. 4,7–9; 5,1

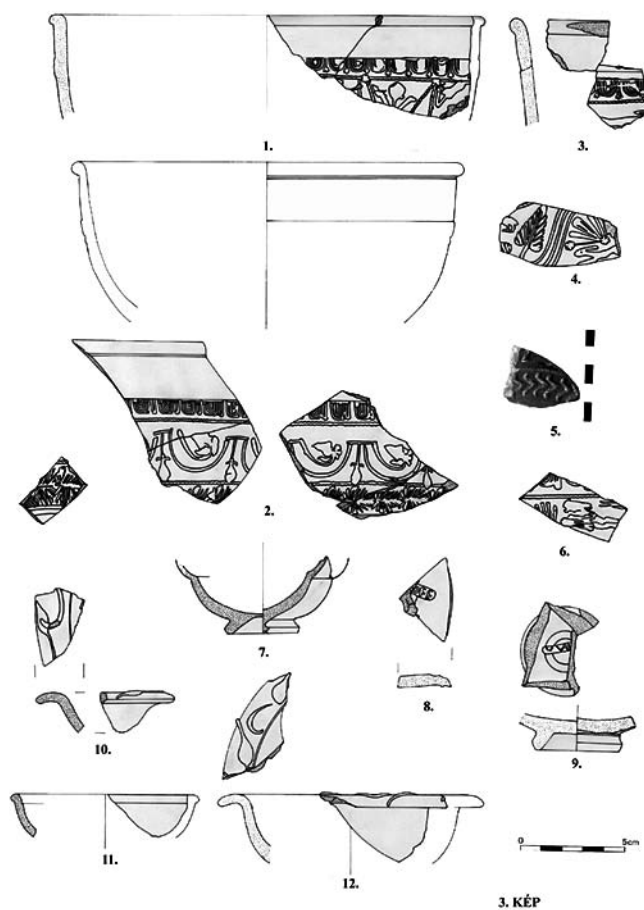
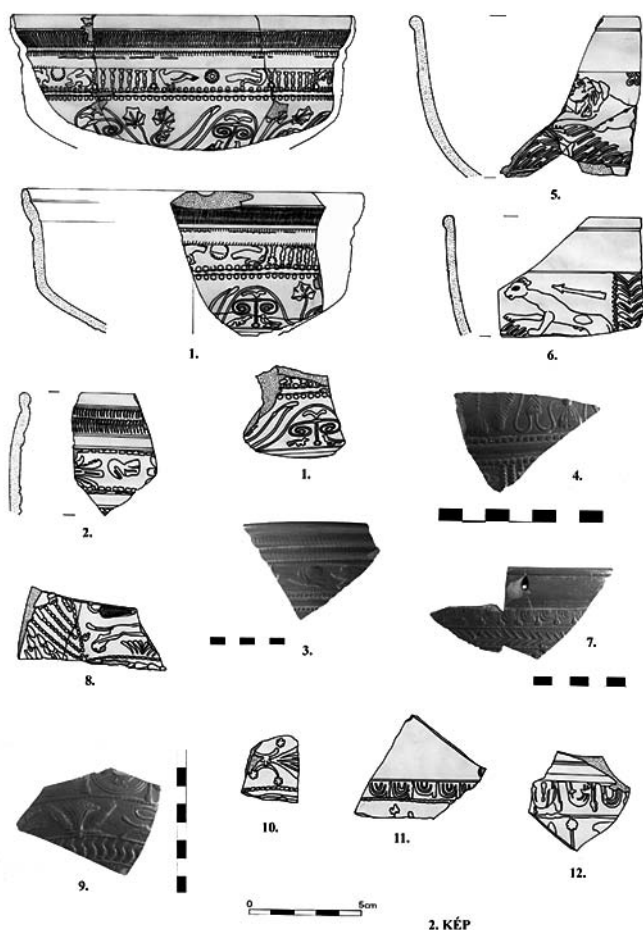


Fig. 6. South Gaulish sigillata in *Aquincum-Viziváros*. 1–3 Drag.29; 4–12 Drag.37. 1–10 Ware from La Graufesenque; 11–12 Ware of Banassac.

Fig. 7. South Gaulish sigillata in *Aquincum-Viziváros*. 1–6 Drag.37; 7–9 Drag.27; 10,12 Drag. 35 and Drag.36; 11 Drag.18.

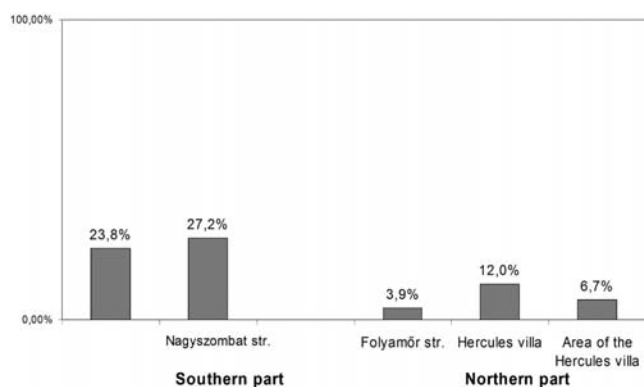


Fig. 8a. South Gaulish sigillata in the *canabae legionis* of *Aquincum*.

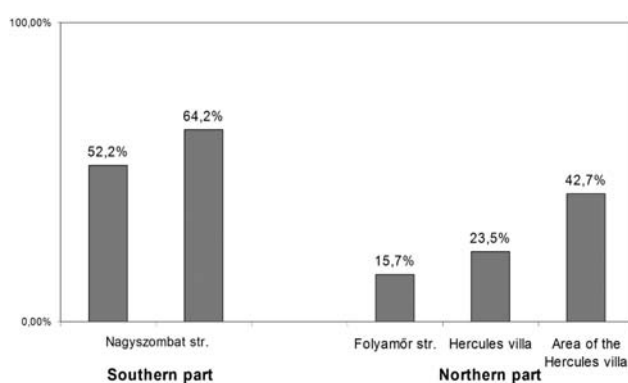


Fig. 8b. Central Gaulish sigillata in the *canabae legionis* of *Aquincum*.

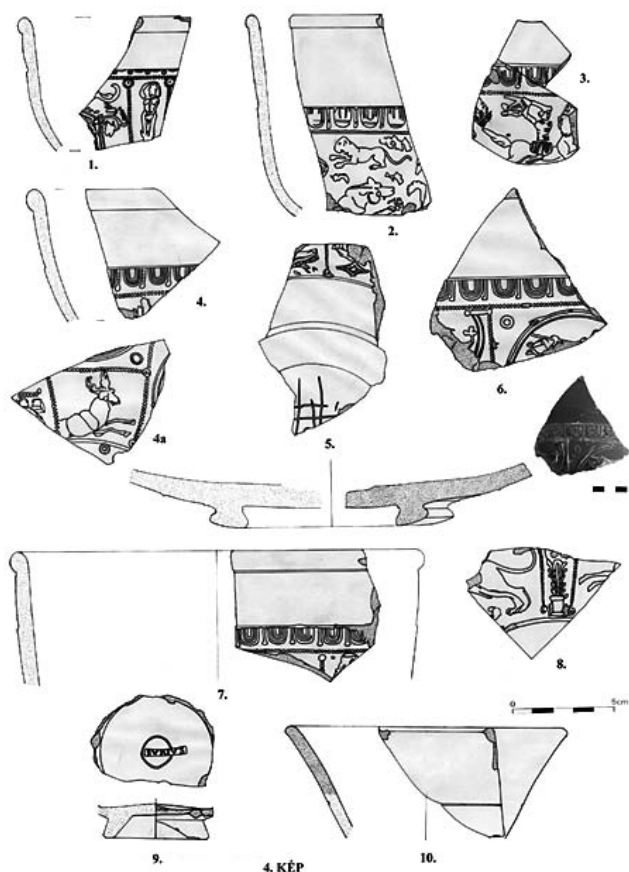


Fig. 9. Central Gaulish sigillata in *Aquincum-Viziváros*.
1–8 Drag.37; 9–10 Drag.33.

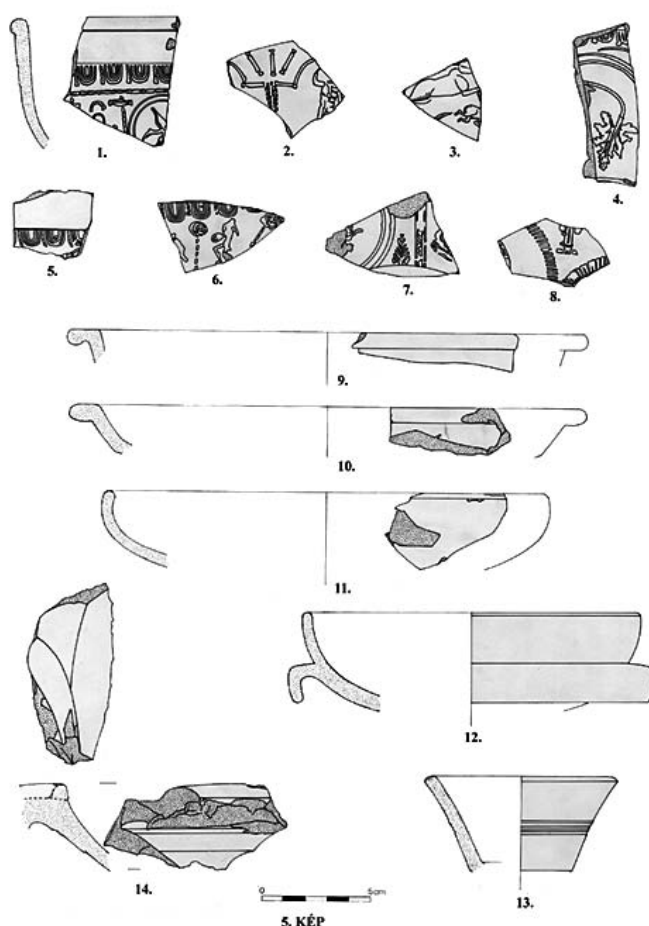


Fig. 10. Rheinzabern ware in *Aquincum-Viziváros*. 1–8 Drag. 37; 9–10 Lud Tb; 11 Drag.32; 12 Drag.38; 13 Drag.33; 14 Drag.43.

investigations)⁴². The fragments cannot be attributed to a single potter: the motifs and the compositions are characteristic for the *officina* of Modestus or Frontinus. They can be dated to the Neronian/Vespasianic period or the early phase of Domitian's reign⁴³. Some of the Drag. 37 bowls can be related to the Germanus III series, of which 28 occurrences have been recorded in *Pannonia*. Most of the vessels of the *Condatomagus* manufacture can be related to Mercator's circle⁴⁴. Several items represent the Banassac workshop, although their number is lower than that of the sigillata from La Graufesenque⁴⁵. Several fragments can be attributed to the workshop of Natalis⁴⁶ or

Germanus VI/VII,⁴⁷ and they were probably already produced in the Trajanic-Hadrianic period.

Central Gaulish sigillata is already more modestly represented in the Water town, while the average of this ware is high in the military town. The earliest bowl can be attributed to the workshop of Drusus II⁴⁸. The ware of Cinnamus⁴⁹ and Paternus II can be found in higher numbers.

Regarding the percentage of distribution of the Central Gaulish terra sigillata, a much higher proportion can evidently be observed in the *canabae legionis*. The proportion of the mostly Lexoux wares is 23.8 % in the Viziváros material (**fig. 5a**), while the average of this ware is 35.7% in the military town and reaches even 52.2 % and 64.2 % in the south, at the Nagyszombat Street sites⁵⁰ (**fig. 8**). It is most probably due to the development observed after the "final" completion

⁴² D. GABLER, *Gallische Sigillaten in Carnuntum und auf dem Pfaffenberg*. Anodos. Studies of the ancient world in honour of Werner Jobst 8, 2008 (2010) 177.

⁴³ B. DICKINSON, *The Samian*. In: A. G. Marvell/H. S. Owen-John (eds.), *Leucarum. Excavations at the Roman auxiliary Fort at Longhor, West Glamorgan 1982–84 and 1987–88*. Britannia Monogr. 12 (London 1997) 299.

⁴⁴ Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.224. – MEES 1995, 86.

⁴⁵ The share of La Graufesenque and of Banassac see GABLER 2004, 146.

⁴⁶ Budapest I. Medve u.8–14. Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.278 and 291. – For the beginning of this workshop see FABER 1994, 177; for late trade of this ware see: K. ROTH-RUBI, *Die Villa von Stutheim-Hüttvilen TG. Ein Gutshof der mittleren Kaiserzeit*. Antiqua 14 (Basel 1986) 23, 74; P. FASOLD, *Das*

römisch-norisches Gräberfeld von Seebuck-Bedaum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. A 64 (Kallmünz/Opf. 1993) 41; MEES 1995, 111.

⁴⁷ Budapest I. Medve u. 8–14, Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.503. – For suggested date see: MEES 1995, 110

⁴⁸ STANFIELD/SIMPSON 1990, 212. – *Canabae legionis* of Aquincum: LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 131. – *Pannonia*: WEBER-HIDEN 1996, 130.

⁴⁹ Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.200; 96.2.213; 96.2.485.

⁵⁰ VÁMOS 2002, 43–53; LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 131–133.

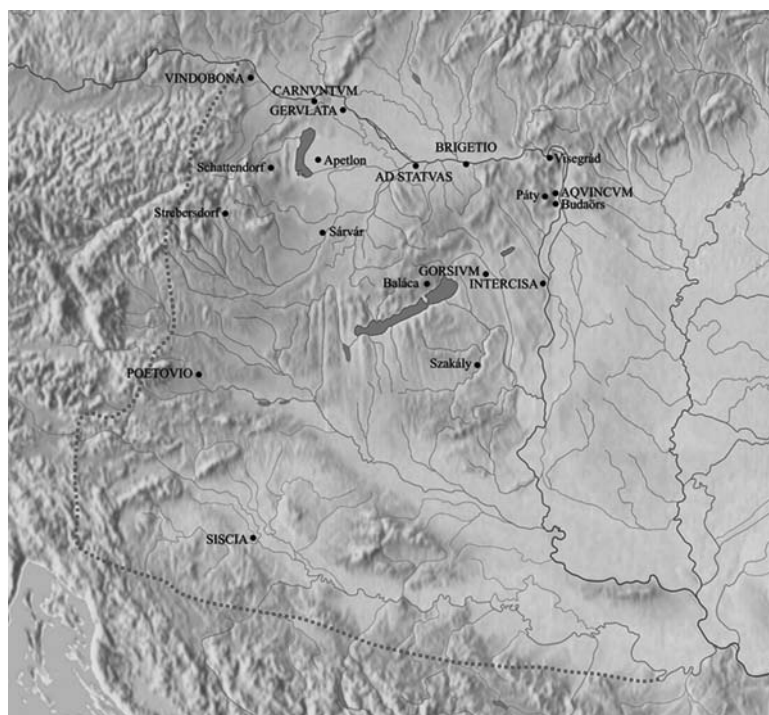


Fig. 11. Distribution of the ware of Janu II in *Pannonia*.

of the legionary fortress of *Aquincum*⁵¹ especially in the settlement parts south and southwest of the *castra legionis*, and in the period when the civil town was raised to the rank of a *municipium* in Hadrian's time. The development of the territory north of the legionary fortress must have been slower, and it was not accidental that the proportion of the Central Gaulish wares was much under the average (23.5 % and 15.7 %) on the area of Hercules villa⁵² and the public building in Folyamőr Street.

The wares of the central Gaulish workshops appeared late in the settlement established at the place of the Viziváros fort (fig. 9) and their numbers were lower than those of the South Gaulish sigillata.

A significant body of material represents the Rheinzabern manufacture as well, although the products of this production centre can be found in large numbers nearly everywhere in *Pannonia* (fig. 10). In our material, the series Januarius I, Cobnertus III⁵³ and Cerialis V⁵⁴ can be dated to the period preceding the Marcomannic-Sarmatian wars in AD 166–180. The proportion of the *officinae* of the Severan period is the most significant in Viziváros as well. The items of the work-

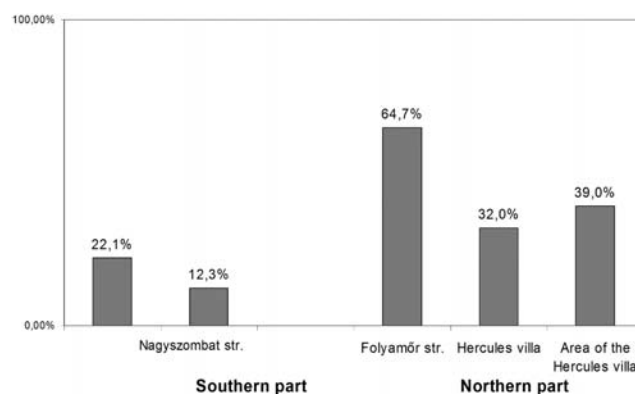


Fig. 12. Rheinzabern ware in the *canabae legionis* in *Aquincum*.

shops of Comitalis IV,⁵⁵ BfAttoni⁵⁶ and Janu II belong here⁵⁷. 75 vessels of the last are recorded from *Pannonia* (fig. 11)⁵⁸. The relatively low number of the wares from the later phase of Rheinzabern is conspicuous because in the material of the *canabae* of *Aquincum* the quantity of the imported wares was four and a half times higher after the Marcomannic wars than

⁵¹ M. NÉMETH, *Aquincum-castra legionis*. In: Zs. VÍSY (ed.), *The Roman Army in Pannonia. An archaeological guide of the ripa Pannonica* (Budapest 2003) 99–101.

⁵² GABLER 1976, 27; D. GABLER, *Samian ware from Óbuda-Folyamőr street* (forthcoming).

⁵³ Production of Cobnertus III: BIEGERT/LAUBER/KORTÜM 1995, 551; MEES 2002, 239. – In *Pannonia* this ware is common: WEBER-HIDEN 1996, 320–323 Taf. 86,2–10; 87,1–4 (*Vindobona*); GABLER/PICHLEROVÁ 1996, 65; DEKAN/KUZMOVÁ 1996, 161 Nr.139–141 (*Gerulata*); KUZMOVÁ 1992 Kat.119–124 (*Brigetio*); MIKL CURK 1969 Nr.173–177, 334 (*Poetovio*).

⁵⁴ KABA 1963, fig.12,19. – Dating: GABLER 1994, 359; K. KUZMOVÁ, *Terra sigillata im Vorfeld des pannonischen Limes (Südwestslowakei)*. Arch. Slovaca. Monogr. Fontes 16 (Nitra 1997) 45; MEES 2002, 332.

⁵⁵ KABA 1963 fig.15,6. – Dating: MEES 2002, 335.

⁵⁶ KABA 1963 fig.15,7. – *Pannonia*: WEBER-HIDEN 1996, 264 Taf.107,266; 108,1,9; 268 Taf. 109,1–2; 270 Taf. 110,1–9 (*Vindobona*); KUZMOVÁ 1992, Nr. 176–188 (*Brigetio*); MIKL CURK 1969 Kat.180–186 (*Poetovio*).

⁵⁷ WEBER-HIDEN 1996 Taf.134,1–8; 135,1–17 (*Vindobona*); KANDLER ZÖCHMANN 1997 Taf.23, 5–6 (*Carnuntum*); GABLER/PICHLEROVÁ 1996, 64 Nr.95–96; DEKAN/KUZMOVÁ 1996, 162, Nr.153; VARSIK/KUZMOVÁ/SCHMIDTOVÁ 1996, 226 Nr.31 (*Gerulata*); KUZMOVÁ 1992 Kat.248–249 (*Brigetio*); MIKL CURK 1969 Nr.161–169 (*Poetovio*); GABLER 2001 Nr.65–69; id. 2002a Nr. 12–13 (Balács).

⁵⁸ Suggested dating: MEES 2002, 236; BITTNER/ZETSCHKE 1986, 253; ZANIER 1992, 128; SCHAUB 1994, 440; GIMBER 2006, 375.

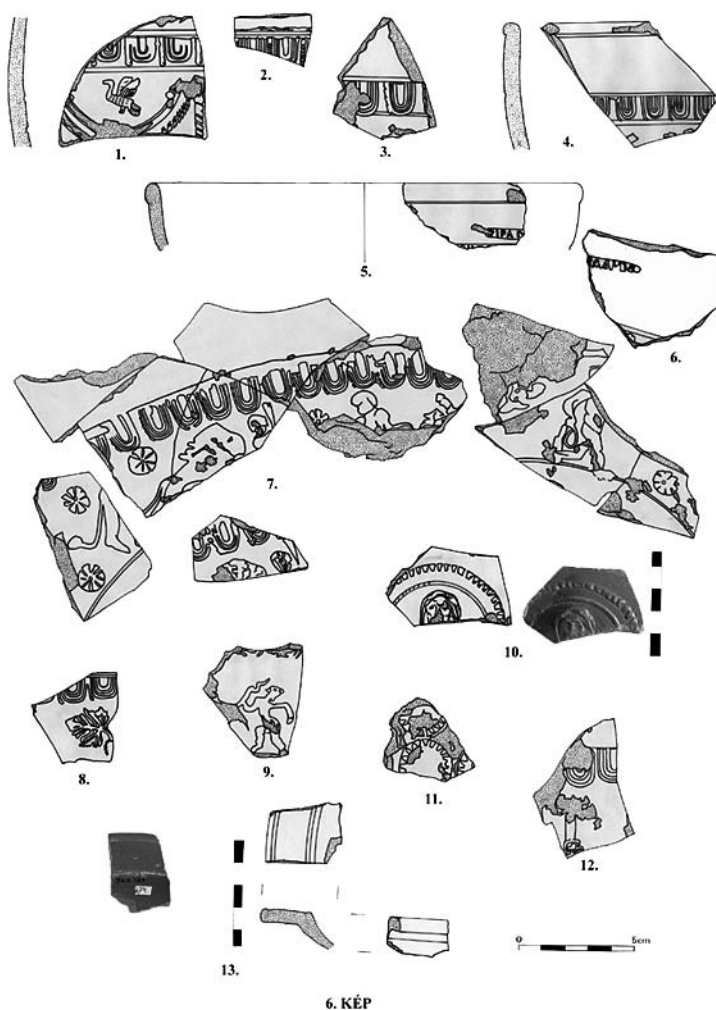


Fig. 13. Westerndorf (1–10) and Pfaffenhofen ware (11–12), North African red slip ware (13) in *Aquincum-Viziváros*.

before, which suggests an economic boom in the Severan period at least in the towns of the *ripa Pannonica*⁵⁹.

The Rheinzabern sigillata arrived first of all on the territory of the *canabae legionis* (36.4 %) (fig. 12) although a fair number of this ceramic type was found in the Viziváros settlement as well (32.4 %, fig. 5a). Their distribution is rather uneven in the *canabae*. This ware type can be found in a quantity far below the average in the southern part (22.1 % and 12.3 %) ⁶⁰, while in the public building complexes of the northern part of the *canabae*, their proportion is 39 % and 64.7 % (the latter in Folyamór Street)⁶¹. That is probably due to the fact that certain areas of the southern part of the *canabae* were already abandoned in the middle of the 3rd century, while large, luxurious, public buildings were raised in the northern part during the Severan period.

The proportion of the Westerndorf sigillata (fig. 13) is relatively high in Viziváros (4.8 %, fig. 5a). That can be observed by dealing with the material of the Roman bath, the so called *Kastellbad* of the fort uncovered in the area of Király bath⁶², which more or less matches the ratio of the Westerndorf sigillata (fig. 14). found at the sites of the *canabae*⁶³. This proportion was lower at one of the sites in Nagyszombat Street (3.4 %) ⁶⁴, while a maximal proportion (9.9 %) appeared at another site in the southern part of the *canabae*⁶⁵, which was similar to the ratio observed in area of the Hercules villa (9.1 %) ⁶⁶. The share of the Westerndorf material is somewhat more significant at the Viziváros sites⁶⁷. The wares of the Comitalis group and of Helenius

⁵⁹ AD 155/160–AD 178/180 127 43 55 21
AD 178/180–middle of 3rd c. 410 142 166 91
⁶⁰ VÁMOS 2002; LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003.
⁶¹ GABLER 2002, 235.

⁶² KABA 1963, fig.13,7; 16–17.

⁶³ Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.493, 96.2.270, 96.2. 298.

⁶⁴ VÁMOS 2002,59.

⁶⁵ LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 135.

⁶⁶ GABLER 2002, 233–235.

⁶⁷ Aquincum Museum Inv. 92.9. 105; 96.2.207; 96.2.414–415; 96.2.423.

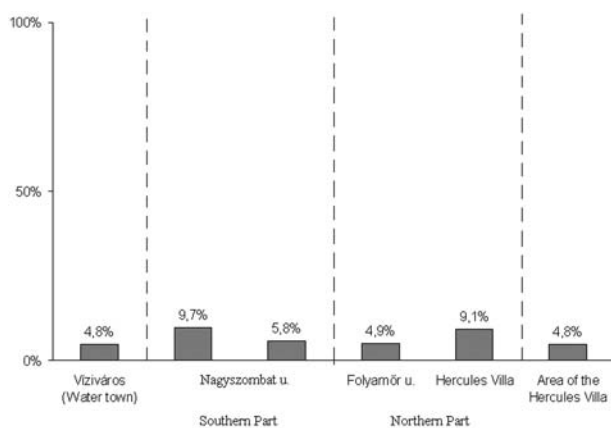


Fig. 14. Westerndorf sigillata in Aquincum.

and Onniorix are equally represented among the finds⁶⁸. The Westerndorf material is six times richer here than in the interior of the province, which clearly demonstrates that the manufacture had its markets mainly along the *ripa Danuvii*. The sigillata from Westerndorf can be found in *Pannonia* mainly in forts and towns along the Danubian *limes* (1341 pieces, while in other areas of the province only 235 pieces were found), because this area benefited the most from the economic boom of the Severan period. In the Water town the proportion of this pottery is 4,8 %.

Only a few items can be attributed to the Pfaffenhofen workshop (fig. 13,11–12)⁶⁹. The quantity of the Pfaffenhofen ware is extremely low everywhere. Its proportion is 1,4 % in the Viziváros material (fig. 5a), which is just the same as on the sites of the *canabae*. than the average of the sites of the *canabae* (fig. 5b). Only Hercules *villa* and its close surroundings show higher values (2,3 % and 1,8 %)⁷⁰

The importation of terra sigillata from the Rhine and other production centres drastically decreased in the second third of the 3rd century, linked with the stagnation of the commercial contacts, the decrease of the purchasing power and the sinking of the life standard of the urban population of the frontier zone.

North African red slip wares have also been found in the Viziváros material (fig. 13,13). One fragment can be identified as Hayes 59 B⁷¹. The North African C ware appeared in *Aquincum* in the second half of the 3rd century⁷². A more significant importation can be expected only from the time after the closing of the western sigillata factories. The Pannonian finds contributed to the dating of African sigillata (*Intercisa* pit. no. 73/58: coin of Severus Alexander)⁷³. The Viziváros item can be dated from the third decade of the 4th century to the beginning of the 5th century⁷⁴. North African pottery arrived in *Pannonia* through Northern Italy, where

African wares were relatively common (fig. 15). The finds of *Aquileia*, *Emona*, *Virunum*, *Celeia*, *Poetovio*, *Salla* and *Savaria* outline the transportation route. In the past decades, a number of items were uncovered in *Pannonia* (recorded from 12 new sites) and not only in *Vindobona*⁷⁵, *Savaria*⁷⁶ or *Carnuntum*⁷⁷, where these types had already been recorded, but in *Gerulata*⁷⁸, *Brigetio*⁷⁹, the villa of Balácsa⁸⁰, at Balatonakali⁸¹, in the small Late Roman fort of Visegrád-Gizella major⁸² and in the region of *Aquincum* (*Ulcisia Castra*, the *canabae legionis* of *Aquincum*⁸³, the settlements at Budaörs, Páty⁸⁴ and Érd⁸⁵).

A number of examples of this material were uncovered in the settlements around *Aquincum*, while others were uncovered in villas on the 'Amber Route' and in the Balaton region.. The insignificant quantity of North African pottery in the Water town is linked with the gradual depopulation of this settlement, which is corroborated by burials from the end of the 4th century. The importation of North African red slip ware proves that a commercial connection existed between the Danubian provinces, among them *Pannonia*, and the Mediterranean region even in the second half of the 3rd century and in the 4th century.

The chronological distribution of the Viziváros finds ranges from the middle of the 1st century to the end of the 4th century, but it seems that after the abandonment of the fort in the Trajanic period, imported ware arrived in a smaller quantity in the civilian settlement. A slight increase can be observed in the Severan period but only because of the proportion of the Westerndorf wares. The import of terra sigillata drastically decreased in the middle third of the 3rd century. Only a few Pfaffenhofen bowls can be dated to this period, but not a single vessel of the late Dicanus wares could be found. The insignificant number of North African pottery is linked with the gradual depopulation of the settlement, which is corroborated by burials from the end of the 4th century⁸⁶.

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⁶⁸ KABA 1963 fig.13,7; 16–17 (Comitalis); fig.13,18 (Helenius).

⁶⁹ Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.489.

⁷⁰ GABLER 2002, 233.

⁷¹ Budapest I. Medve u.8–14, Aquincum Museum Inv. 96.2.129.

⁷² KENRICK 1985, 356–357; WILLIAMS/ZERVOS 1983, 14; HAYES 1983, 97.

⁷³ D. GABLER, Spätantike Sigillaten in Pannonien. Ein Nachtrag zu den nordafrikanischen Sigillaten. Carnuntum Jahrb. 1988, 13.

⁷⁴ HAYES 1972, 93.

⁷⁵ P. DONAT, Feinkeramik aus Vindobona. Hinweise auf eine lokale Produktion. Fundort Wien 2, 1999, 214.

⁷⁶ E. N. FÜLÖP, Terra sigillata leletek Savariából, a Perint nyugati oldaláról (Szombathely, Dózsa György u.). Savaria 25, 2004, 150 Nr.25.

⁷⁷ S. JILEK, Eine Zerstörungsschicht aus der 2. Hälfte des 2. Jahrhunderts n.Chr. im Auxiliarkastell von Carnuntum. In: H. Friesinger/J.Težal/A. Stuppner (eds.), Die Markomannenkriege. Ursachen und Wirkungen (Brno 1994) 381; KANDLER ZÖCHMANN 1997, 109; EAD. 2001 Nr. 610.

⁷⁸ VARSIK/KUZMOVÁ/SCHMIDTOVÁ 1996, 218 Taf.2.

⁷⁹ T. BECK in: L. Borhy/T. Beck/G. Fényes/E. Számadó, Brigetio. Ergebnisse der 1992–1998 durchgeführten Ausgrabungen (Munizipium, Legionslager, Canabae, Gräberfeld). In: M. Šašel/Kos/P. Scherrer (eds.), Autonomous towns in Noricum and Pannonia. Situla 42 (Ljubljana 2004) 248.

⁸⁰ GABLER 2004, 146.

⁸¹ O. CSIRKE/D. GABLER/SZ. PALÁGYI, Terra sigillata edények a Laczkó Dezső Múzeum gyűjteményéből (Veszprém 2006) 24.

⁸² Excavation of D. Groh in 1993.

⁸³ GABLER 2002, 234, 241; LEBEGYEV/MÁRTON 2003, 154 fig.15,9.

⁸⁴ D. GABLER, Terra sigillaták a pátyi telepen. Stud. Comitatus 30, 2007, 259.

⁸⁵ D. GABLER, The samian. In: K. Ottományi et al. (eds.), The Late La Tene-Roman settlement at Budaörs (forthcoming).

⁸⁶ KÉRDŐ 2005, 96.

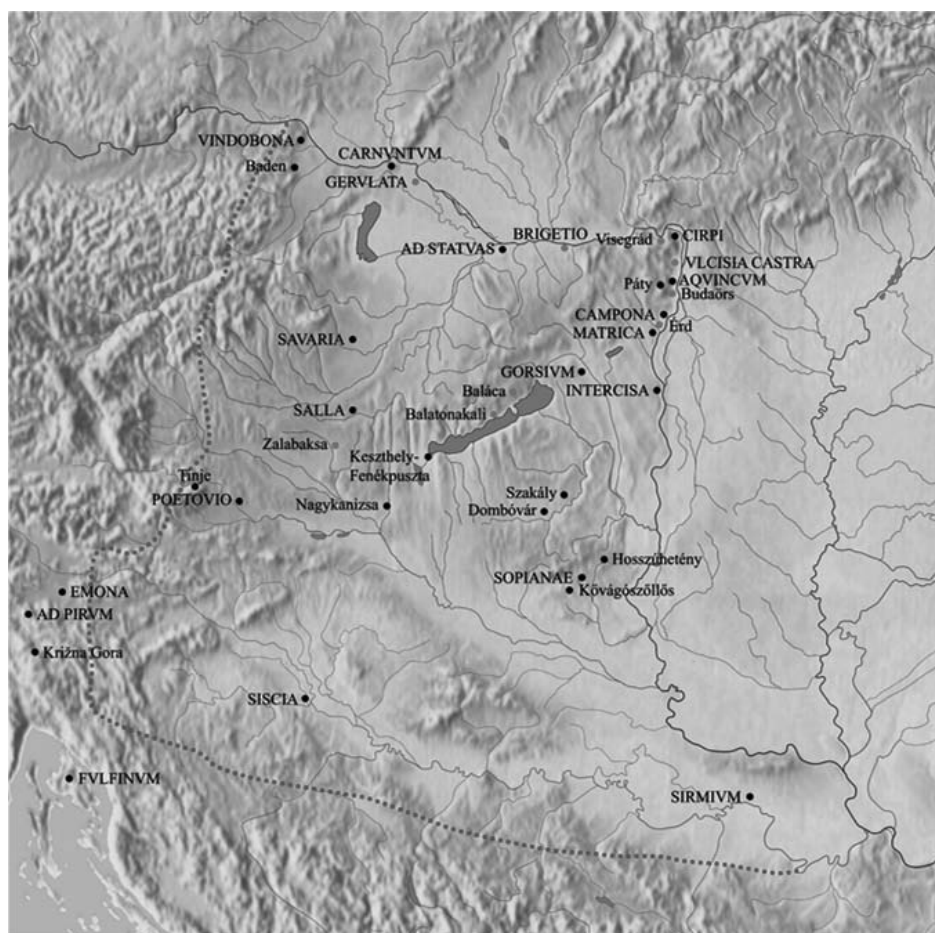


Fig. 15. Distribution of the North African pottery in *Pannonia*.

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