

REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM

ACTA 42



CONGRESSVS VICESIMVS SEPTIMVS
REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM
SINGIDVNI HABITVS
MMX

BONN
2012

ISSN 0484-3401

Published by the REI CRETARIE ROMANÆ FAVTORES, an international learned society

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Typesetting and layout: ars archäologie redaktion satz, Waldstraße 8 D-65719 Hofheim am Taunus

Printed and bound by: BELTZ Bad Langensalza GmbH, D-99947 Bad Langensalza

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ISBN 978-3-7749-3797-0

Distributor: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Am Buchenhang 1, D-53115 Bonn, verlag@habelt.de

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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 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

Eduard Krekovič

ROMAN POTTERY IN THE MIGRATION PERIOD

During the Migration Period (from the end of the 4th century in the middle Danube region), Roman material culture does definitely not cease to exist. It persists either all over the residues of the domestic inhabitants or among ethnics, which came from the East. This also applies to the Roman pottery, which can be found throughout the whole Carpathian Basin, a long time even after the Roman Empire had formally fallen apart.

In this paper, I am going to deal with Roman pottery of the 5th to 8th century in the territory shown on **fig. 1** made in Pannonian workshops.

I will not take into consideration vessels of Byzantine provenience. So far, we rarely find Byzantine pottery in the Carpathian Basin from the 6th to the 8th century; however, this is another issue. At the same time, I will not deal with the pottery of so-called “*foederati*”, which represents the specific phenomenon of a period from the end of the 4th century and beginning of the 5th century. I will deal with grave finds, as there is not much material from settlements. Graves are more suitable from the chronological point of view; however, sometimes there occur problems with accurate dating, particularly in the transition periods among the various phases of the Migration Period. The situation is also difficult from the cultural and ethnic point of view. The archaeological material of the 5th century is a mix of various – local and eastern – elements. So it is usually impossible to classify it from the cultural point of view. We may only try to do this based on the written sources, which are, however, not detailed and may be quite unreliable. In the case of pottery, it is often very difficult to state whether it was made in a Pannonian workshop strongly influenced by the barbarian style, or whether it is a product of a barbarian potter who had attempted to copy Roman vessels.

The whole territory, which I have studied, can be divided into smaller geographical/chronological units:

I. Barbarian territory north and east of the Central Danube in the 5th century

With the beginning of the 5th century new influences start coming to this area from the East. There are changes in the burial rite – large cremation cemeteries ceased to exist and were replaced by small inhumation cemeteries or individual graves. In the graves, there is usually jewellery or/and pottery, which has its origins in the Black Sea region. We can also find skull deformations, a habit which came to the



Fig. 1. Situation in Carpathian Basin at the beginning of the Migration period. Sites with Roman pottery in the 5th century barbaricum.

Carpathian Basin with new ethnics, such as Alans, Goths and later also Huns.

II. Pannonia in the 6th century

This province was officially conquered by the Huns in 433; however, we must take into consideration the persisting Romans. Although even here we have discovered some eastern cultural elements from the beginning of the 5th century, I do consider the Roman pottery on Pannonian cemeteries as a product of workshops, which – even in a restricted extent – continued their production under the new rulers. Therefore, I will not deal with such pottery in my paper. With the arrival of the Lombards at the beginning of the 6th century, the pottery production of Roman Pannonia ended.

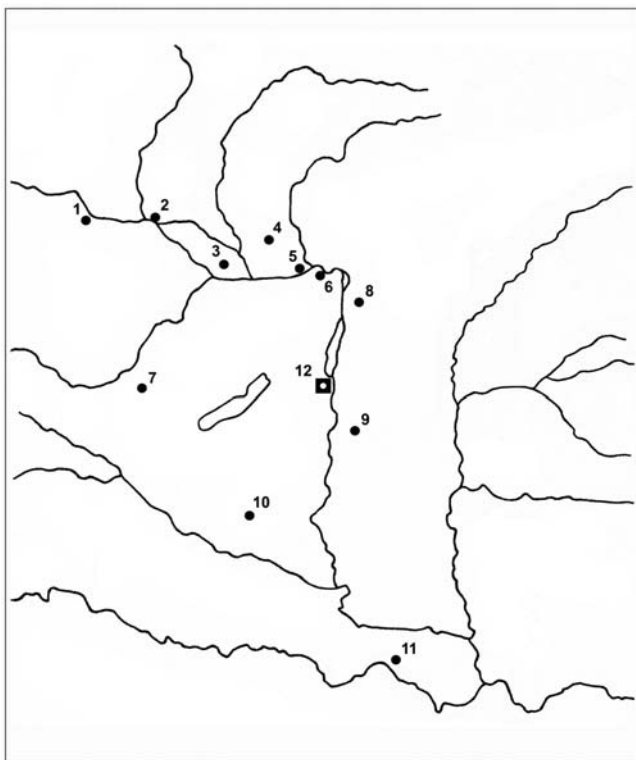


Fig. 2. Avar cemeteries with Roman pottery.

III. The Carpathian Basin in the 7th to 8th century

In 568, after the Lombards had left to Italy, Avars, who became the dominant cultural group in the Carpathian Basin. There are many Avar cemeteries in the region, some of them with Roman pottery finds.

Ad I. I have focused on the finds which surely belong to the Migration Period (phase D₂ c. 400–430). According to the written sources, the major part of Germanic Quadi (already known as Svebi) left to the West at the beginning of the 5th century. Those of the Svebi, who remained north of the Danube accepted new cultural impulses.

We know Roman pottery from nine sites – four in Slovakia, four in Moravia (eastern part of Czech Republic) and one in Austria (fig. 1). We are talking about graves dated mostly to the first half of the 5th century, with two exceptions, belonging to the second half of the 5th century (Nový Šaldorf and Sokolnice). Grey pots prevail (six pieces), while glazed pots (three) and brown pots (two) represent new elements.

From the typological point of view, these pots are small jugs of various shapes with one handle. In one case (Leobendorf) it was a kind of an uncommon cup with two handles. Similar cups, however with one handle, had been produced in the 5th century in Pannonian manufactures in the region of Danube bend¹.

I am only familiar with two sites with Roman pottery in the territory east of the Danube, where the Sarmatian Iazygs lived. In the well-known cemetery Csongrád, a yellow jug and a fragment of the upper part of a glazed jug were found. The jug with glazed surface comes from the area of Apátfalva. In both cases, these sites are situated a bit further from the Danube River and are dated into the first half of the 5th century.

In the 5th century, particularly in its first half, we may still observe the production of Pannonian pottery workshops and probably also some kind of “export” to the close Barbaricum. Except from pottery, also finds of glass vessels in graves from the first half of the 5th century give evidence of persisting trade relations with the population of Pannonia.

At Sarmatian sites, far less Roman pottery was found than at Germanic sites north of the Danube, due to the existence of a good quality wheel-made pottery in the Sarmatian region.

Ad II. Lombards continuously took the reign over Pannonia during the first half of the 6th century. A Lombardic pottery production was not provable, but maybe it was based on the Roman tradition. At the cemetery of Rácalmás in a Lombardic grave a small red vessel was found, which typologically belongs to the early Roman period. It could be a discovery from a Roman site or it could be gained by looting of an older grave. There is almost no Roman pottery in Lombard cemeteries in Pannonia, which is quite remarkable, particularly within the context of the later Avar graves.

Ad III. It is very interesting that even 200–300 years after the end of the Roman reign at the Central Danube, Roman pottery appears in graves of the Avar period. We know 22 vessels from 11 sites (fig. 2). Five of them are directly situated the territory of the former province of Pannonia and the rest in its close neighbourhood. At the large cemetery of Devínska Nová Ves with more than 800 graves, seven Roman vessels were found.

From the technological-typological point of view, the pottery in the Avar cemeteries has a slightly different character than the finds in groups I and II. There are only three glazed pieces. Other pieces belong to higher and slimmer jugs of a fine yellow fabric, which are similar to types produced in the early Roman period. The only exception is represented by the rounded jar-like vessel from Pókaszepetk.

In my opinion the presence of Roman pottery in Avar graves can be explained by Avars looting the Roman graves (not only from the late Roman period) and they liked especially those jug-like shapes, which they put into their own graves later.

In conclusion, we may state that the production of Roman pottery in Pannonia did not immediately stop with the fall of the Roman Empire, but there are also no real and direct successors to the Roman tradition of pottery manufacture.

¹ K. OTTOMÁNYI, Későrómai kerámia a leányfalui őrtoronyból. Stud. Comitatensia 22, 1991 pl. 6,25.

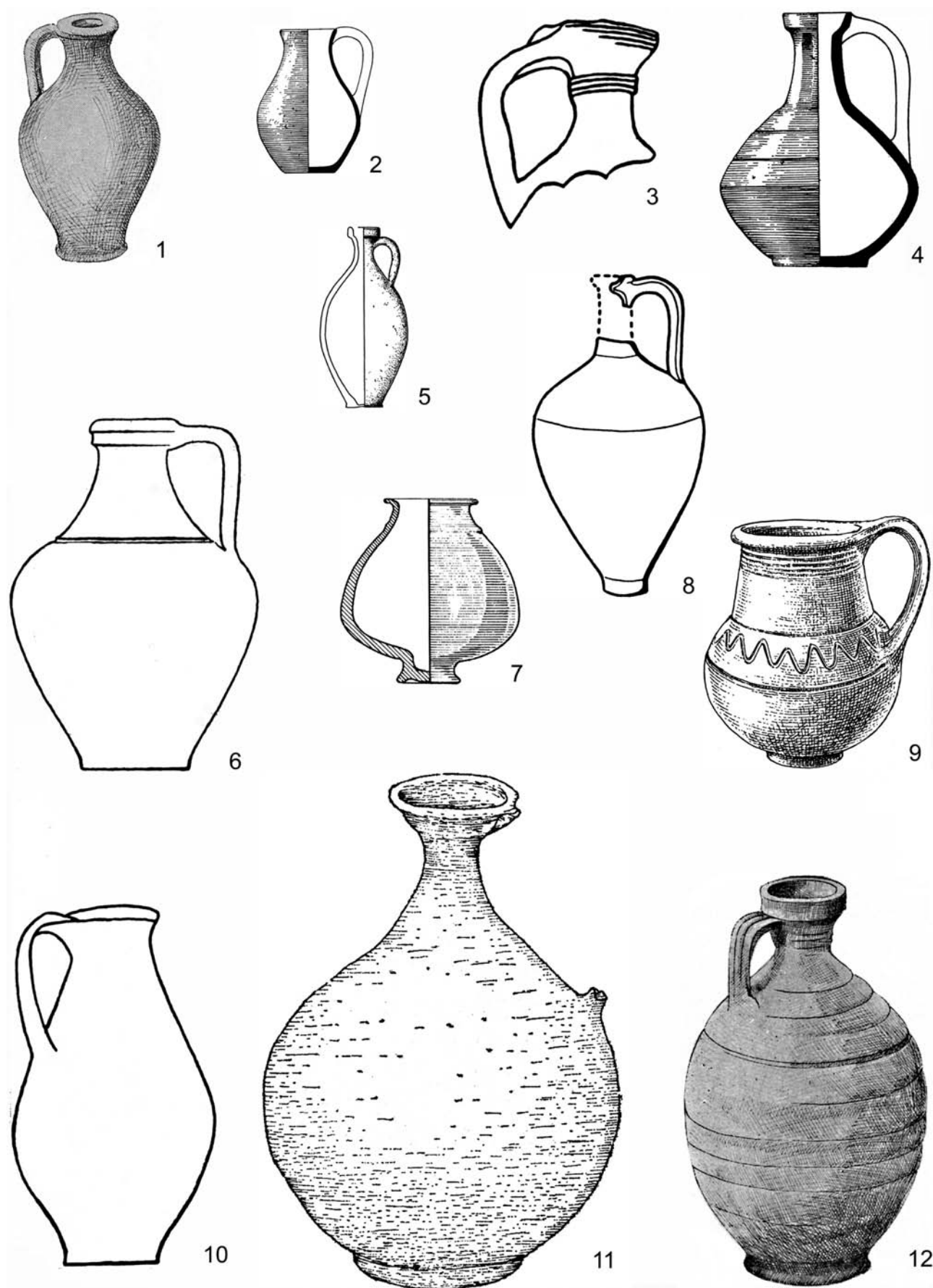


Fig. 3. 1.12 Pilismarót; 2 Nový Šaldorf; 3. 10 Csongrád; 4 Sokolnice; 5 Obid; 6 Nové; Zámky; 7 Rácalmás; 8 Sremska Mitrovica; 9 Dvory nad Žitavou; 11 Šarovce.

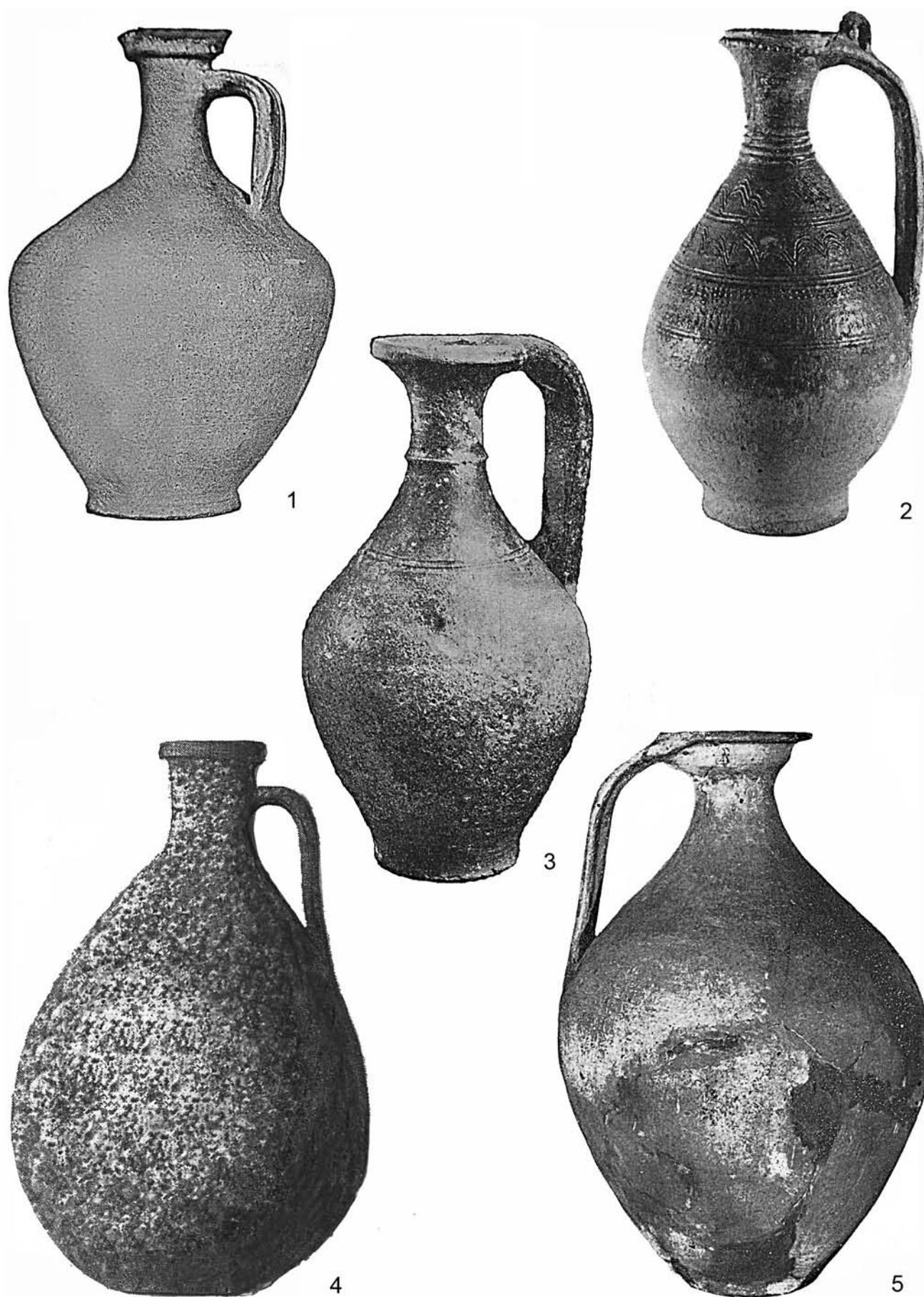


Fig. 4. 1 Pókaszeptk; 2 Brněnské Ivanovice; 3 Šarovce; 4 Kiskörös; 5 Drslavice.

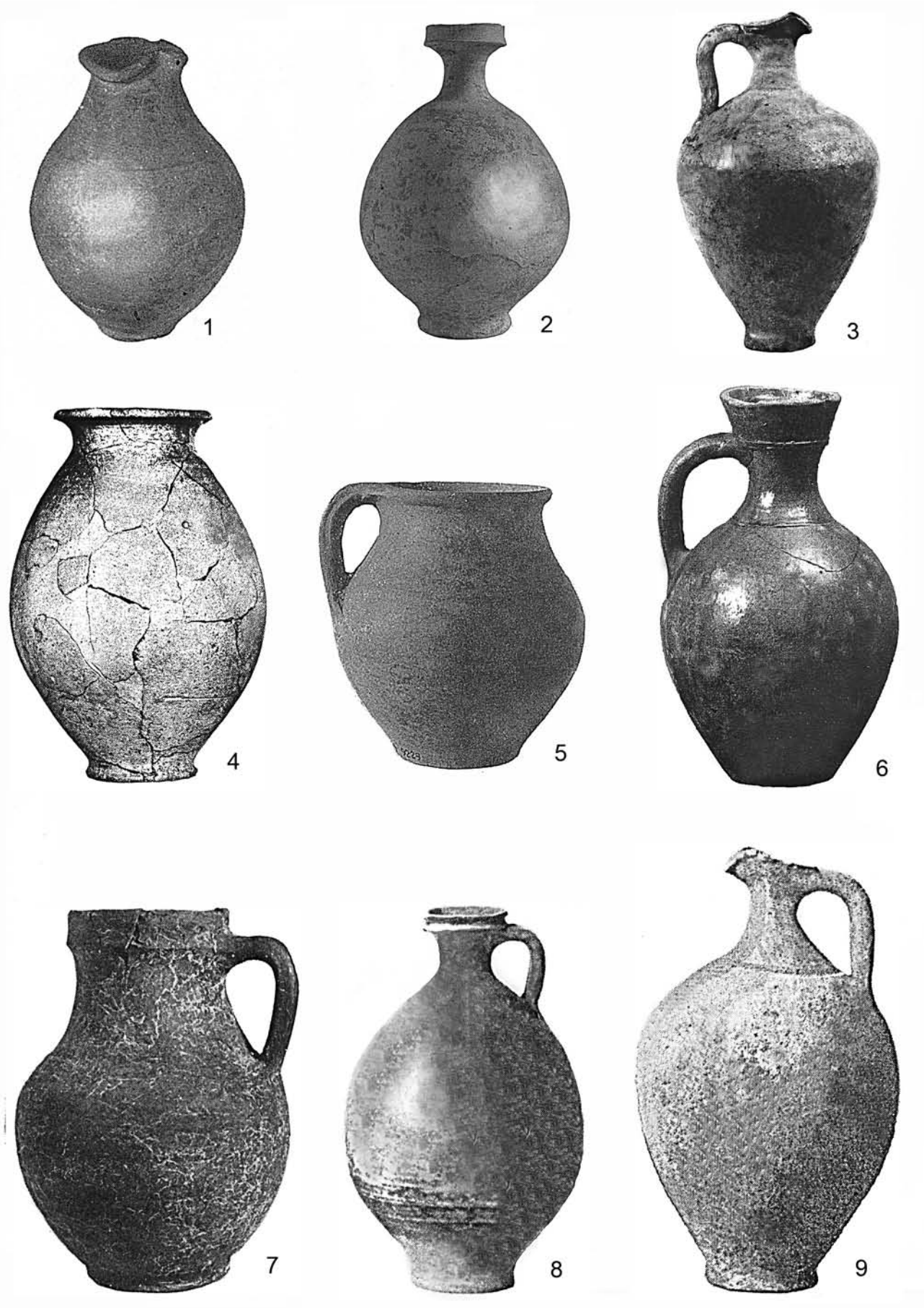


Fig. 5. 1 Holiare; 2 Pilismarót; 3 Gyód; 4 Pókaszeptek; 5. 7 Malé Dvorníky; 6 Apátfalva; 8–9 Üllő.

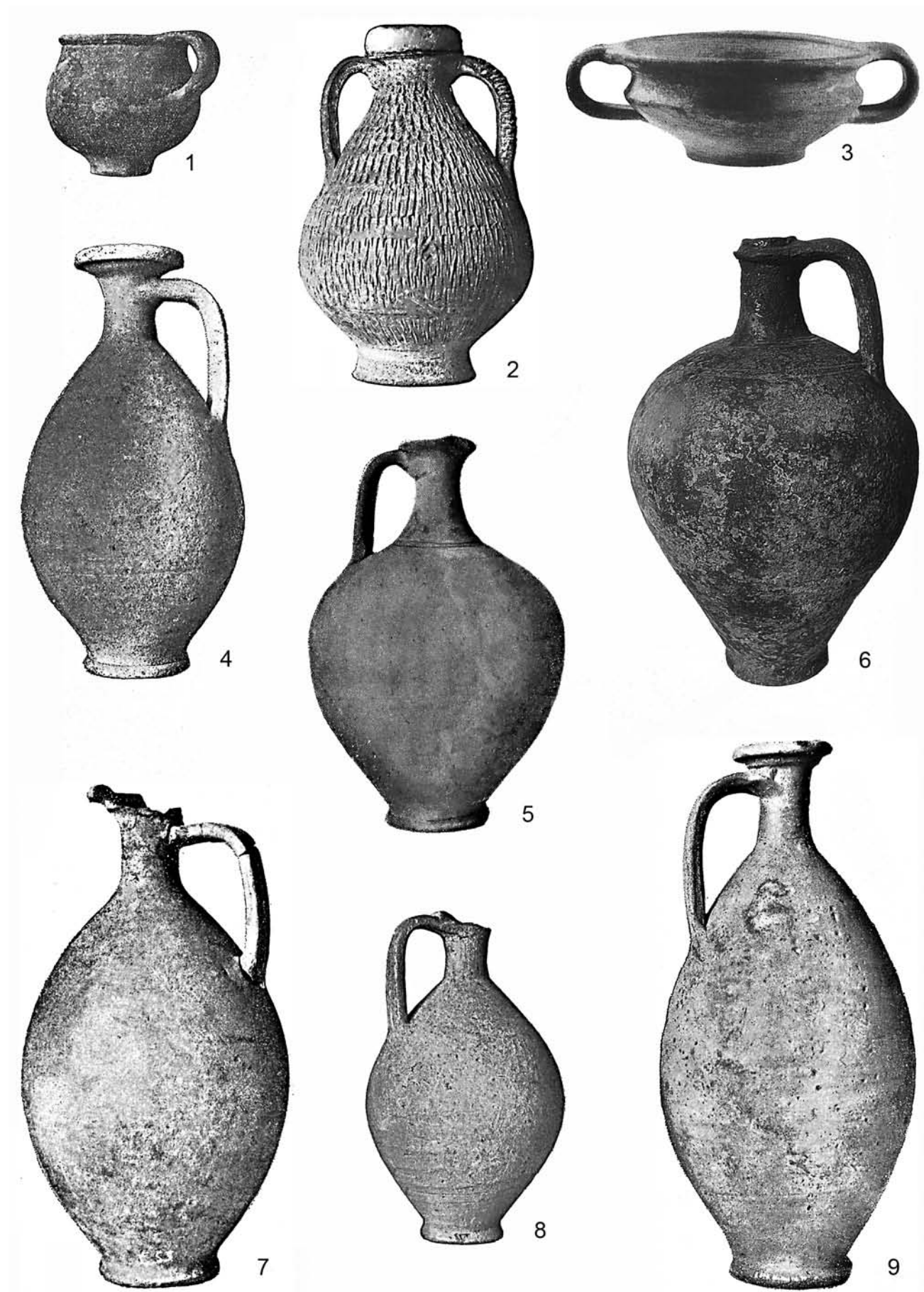


Fig. 6. 1 Stráže; 2–9 Devínska Nová Ves; 3 Leobendorf.

List of barbarian sites from the 5th century (numbered as on **fig. 1**):

1. Nový Šaldorf: grey jug (**fig. 3,2**)²
2. Brněnské Ivanovice: jug with green glaze on upper part (**fig. 4,2**)³
3. Sokolnice: grey-brownish jug (**fig. 3,4**)⁴
4. Leobendorf: grey (?) two-handled cup (**fig. 6,3**)⁵
5. Drslavice: brown jug (**fig. 4,5**)⁶
6. Stráže: small grey cup (**fig. 6,1**)⁷
7. Malé Dvorníky: two grey jugs (**fig. 5,5,7**)⁸
8. Dvory nad Žitavou: grey jug (**fig. 3,9**)⁹
9. Šarovice: two jugs with green glaze (**fig. 3,11; 5,3**)¹⁰
10. Csongrád: upper part of a jug with green glaze (**fig. 3,3**); yellow jug (**fig. 3,10**)¹¹
11. Apátfalva: jug with green glaze (**fig. 5,6**)¹²
- Lombard cemetery from the 6th century (fig. 2)**
12. Rácalmás: small red cup with red slip (**fig. 3,7**)¹³

List of Avar cemeteries from the 7th and 8th century (fig. 2)

1. Wien: jug¹⁴
2. Devínska Nová Ves: six yellow-brownish jugs (**fig. 6,2,4,5,7–8**)¹⁵; jug with rests of green glaze (**fig. 6,6**)
3. Holiare: grey jug (**fig. 5,1**)¹⁶
4. Nové Zámky: jug with green glaze (**fig. 3,6**)¹⁷
5. Obid: yellow jug (**fig. 3,5**)¹⁸
6. Pilismarót: jug with yellow-greenish glaze (**fig. 3,1**); jug with red slip (**fig. 3,12**); red jug (**fig. 5,2**)¹⁹
7. Pókaszeptk: yellow jug (**fig. 4,1**); ovoid red pot (**fig. 5,4**)²⁰
8. Üllő: two yellow jugs (**fig. 5,8,9**); brown jug without upper part²¹
9. Kiskörös: yellow jug (**fig. 4,4**)²²
10. Gyód: yellow jug (**fig. 5,3**)²³
11. Sremska Mitrovica: red jug without upper part (**fig. 3,8**)²⁴

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² TEJRAL 1982, 209 fig. 62,5.

³ Ibid. 200 pl. 27,2.

⁴ Ibid. 215 fig. 62,3.

⁵ G. MOSSLER, Zwei neue Fundorte frühgeschichtlicher Gräber in Niederösterreich. Österr. Zeitschr. Kunst u. Denkmalpf. 12, 1958, 110 fig. 138,2.

⁶ TEJRAL 1982, 201, T. VIII:4.

⁷ J. NEUSTUPNÝ, Příspěvky k době stěhování národu v Karpatské kotlině. Obzor Prehist. 9, 1930-3, 17 fig. 3.

⁸ L. KRASKOVSKÁ, Hroby z doby stáhevania národov na Žitnom ostrove. Arch. Rozhledy 3, 1951 fig. 218.

⁹ K. PIETA, Pohrebisko z doby stáhevania národov v Dvoroch nad Žitavou. Štud. Zvesti 20, 1983 fig. 4,3.

¹⁰ B. NOVOTNÝ, Šarovice (Bratislava 1976) pl. 15; 18.

¹¹ M. PÁRDUZ, Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. Acta Arch. Akad. Scien. Hungarica 11, 1959 pl. 7,8; 16,4.

¹² M. BÉRES/G. VÖRÖS, Korai népvándorlaskori sírok Apátfalváról. Móra Ferenc múzeum évkönyve. Stud. Arch. 4, 1998 fig. 2,1.

¹³ I. BÓNA/J. HORVÁTH, Langobardische Gräberfelder in Westungarn (Budapest 2009) 88 pl. 32,3,3.

¹⁴ L. STREINZ, Wien-Csokorgasse. Fundber. Österreich 16, 1977, 519.

¹⁵ J. EISNER, Devínska Nová Ves (Bratislava 1952) fig. 77,1-3; 78,1-3.

¹⁶ A. TOČÍK, Slawisch-awarisches Gräberfeld in Holiare (Bratislava 1968) pl. 33,16.

¹⁷ Z. ČILINSKÁ, Slawisch-awarisches Gräberfeld in Nové Zámky (Bratislava 1966) pl. 82,3.

¹⁸ J. ZÁBOJNÍK, Slovania a avarský kaganát (Bratislava 2004) fig. 35,8.

¹⁹ N. FETTICH, Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pilismarót-Basaharc (Budapest 1965) fig. 10,1; 122,4 pl. 18,5.

²⁰ A. SÓS/A. SALAMON, Cemeteries of the early Middle Ages (6th-9th centuries AD) at Pókaszeptk. (Budapest 1995) 63 pl. 114,1.2.

²¹ HORVÁTH 1935, 77 pl. 19,2-4.

²² Ibid. pl. 38,2.

²³ A. KISS, Avar cemeteries in county Baranya. (Budapest 1977) pl. 6,31,4.

²⁴ Seoba naroda. Arheološki nalazi jugoslovenskog Podunavlja. (Zemun 1962) 96 fig. 16.

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