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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

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić

POTTERY FROM THE WORKSHOP OF SEXTUS METILIUS MAXIMUS (CRIKVENICA-IGRALIŠTE/AD TURRES, NORTHERN DALMATIA)

A Roman ceramic workshop was found in Crikvenica (*Ad Turres*, Croatia) at a site called “Igralište”. During the excavations from 2004 to 2010 at Crikvenica-Igralište four kilns were found and completely excavated. By the stamps on the bricks we know that the workshop was owned and managed by Sextus Metilius Maximus. The workshop operated from the second half of the 1st century BC until the end of the 2nd century AD and produced ceramic construction material, amphorae and other types of pottery. Chemical analysis has shown that the clay used for making the objects is from the site. Several products of the workshop have been presented through literature, congresses and lectures i.e. flat-bottomed Adriatic amphorae of the Crikvenica type, stamped bricks and thin walled pottery (LIPOVAC VRKLJAN 2007: 26; LIPOVAC VRKLJAN/LUGOVIĆ 2008, 34–36; LIPOVAC VRKLJAN 2009, 309–315).

The aim of this article is to present the most common products made in *Ad Turres* such as several types of jugs, bowls, pots, lids and incense burners and their fabric. The vessels can be divided into three fabric groups (F 1–3). Most of them have very small round inclusions, visible by eye, which react with 18% acid the same as limestone would and sometimes they are coated by a grayish brown or greasy black slip to improve the quality of the vessels.

There are several types of jugs or flagons that are typical for the production of this workshop. Most of them have a pinched spout or a simple flaring rim and one handle. The fabric is without exceptions very soft with small traces of inclusions visible by eye in shades of light red or reddish yellow (F1).

Narrow-necked jugs with a spout vary in the form of the neck and in the dimensions of the opening. Jug **fig. 1** has a thickened neck below the opening which is characteristic for the middle of the 1st century AD. Jug **fig. 2?** can be dated from the end of the 1st to the 2nd century (ISTENIĆ 1999: 126–127). Flagons with a flaring, profiled rim vary in the forming of the rim and in the position of the handle (**figs. 3–6**).

A flagon with a slightly slanted rim (**fig. 3**) which probably had a long neck and one handle is dated from the end of the Republic to the middle of the 1st century AD. Similar shapes were used from the Hellenistic period to the 2nd century AD (CIPRIANO/DE FABRIZIO 1996, 214 fig 10,4). The flagon **fig 4** can be dated in the first half of the 1st century (ROTH RUBI 1979, 37 pl. 9,91). The flagons **figs. 5–6** are dated from the end of the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (CASARI 2002,

107 fig. 31). The flagon with a narrow neck, two handles and everted rim (**fig. 7**) was used for the storage of liquids (Ostia I pl. 14,308).

The shape of the body of the vessel in **fig. 8** shows stylish characteristics of the 1st century (ROTH RUBI 1979, 12–13). A jar with a wide, short neck and two handles (**fig. 9**) could be used as a table or a storage vessel. A jar with wide, short neck and slightly everted rim and oval body (**fig. 10**) which might have had two handles (only one handle is preserved) is of very poor make. It could be dated from the 1st to the 3rd century (Ostia III, 141 pl. 29,186; GASPARETTI 1996, 30 fig 2,15–16).

There are several very different types of bowls. The bowl with one (preserved) handle and a rim which is slanted with grooves at the lip (**fig. 11**) and the small bowl with two handles (**fig. 12**) were used as table ware. It is unclear if bowls with incurved rim (**fig. 13**) were used as kitchen or table ware (OŽANIĆ 2009, 84). Large bowls with two handles “glued” to the surface (**figs. 14–15**) were used for preparing meals (SCATOZZA HÖRICH 1996, 145). There are many variations of bowls with such handles and they appear continuously from the Hellenistic period to the 3rd century AD (BATS 1993, 347–348; MARIOTTI/MASSA/RAVASI 2008, 195; 205; Ostia I 1967/1968 pl. 21,425a–b; 27,430a–b; Ostia III, 129 pl. 26,146; MARTIN 1992, 325 sl. 2). A wide-mouthed jar with two grooves on the shoulder (**fig. 16**) has fabric F3 that is similar to the fabric of pots and it probably was used as cooking ware.

The most typical jar has an oval body, a short neck and a bent rim. There are variations with grooves below the neck or without any decoration. Their fabric (F3) shows shades of red, is hard, inclusions are not visible by eye and the surface is a bit coarse (**figs. 17–18**) covered with greasy brownish gray slip. The shape of such jars can be either of Italian or Celtic origin and they are dated from the end of the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD (SCHINDLER-KAUDELKA/ZABEHLICKY-SCHEFFENEGGER 1995, 192; CASARI 2002, 115 fig. 48).

Lids vary in sizes and shapes and according to their purpose most of them were used as lids for flagons and jars (**figs. 19–22**).

Incense burners (**figs. 23–24**) are simple with greasy black slip and specific fabric (F2). The clay is hard, red with no or very small inclusions.

Conclusion

While we work on the pottery from Crikvenica-Igralište we always have to have in mind that it is waste material. Those are the vessels that never made it to market. They were used in secondary levelling of the site so the dating of certain types is quite difficult. Potters from Crikvenica were able to produce vessels that have specific features typical for their workshop. Many of the finds do not have real analogies, most of them show stylish characteristics of the 1st century AD but some of the types at other sites can be dated even in the 2nd century AD or later. As we know by now sometime in the 2nd century AD the workshop in Crikvenica stopped its production. The workshop produced a large amount of simple types of jugs, flagons, bowls, pots, lids and incense burners. Statistical analyses of the material are still work in progress and will be part of the PhD thesis of the author. The research

in depots of the several museums showed that the products presented here were distributed in Northern Dalmatia, but due to the lack of publications from this region we do not have enough information. This paper is just a brief introduction in presenting the range of forms from Crikvenica workshop.

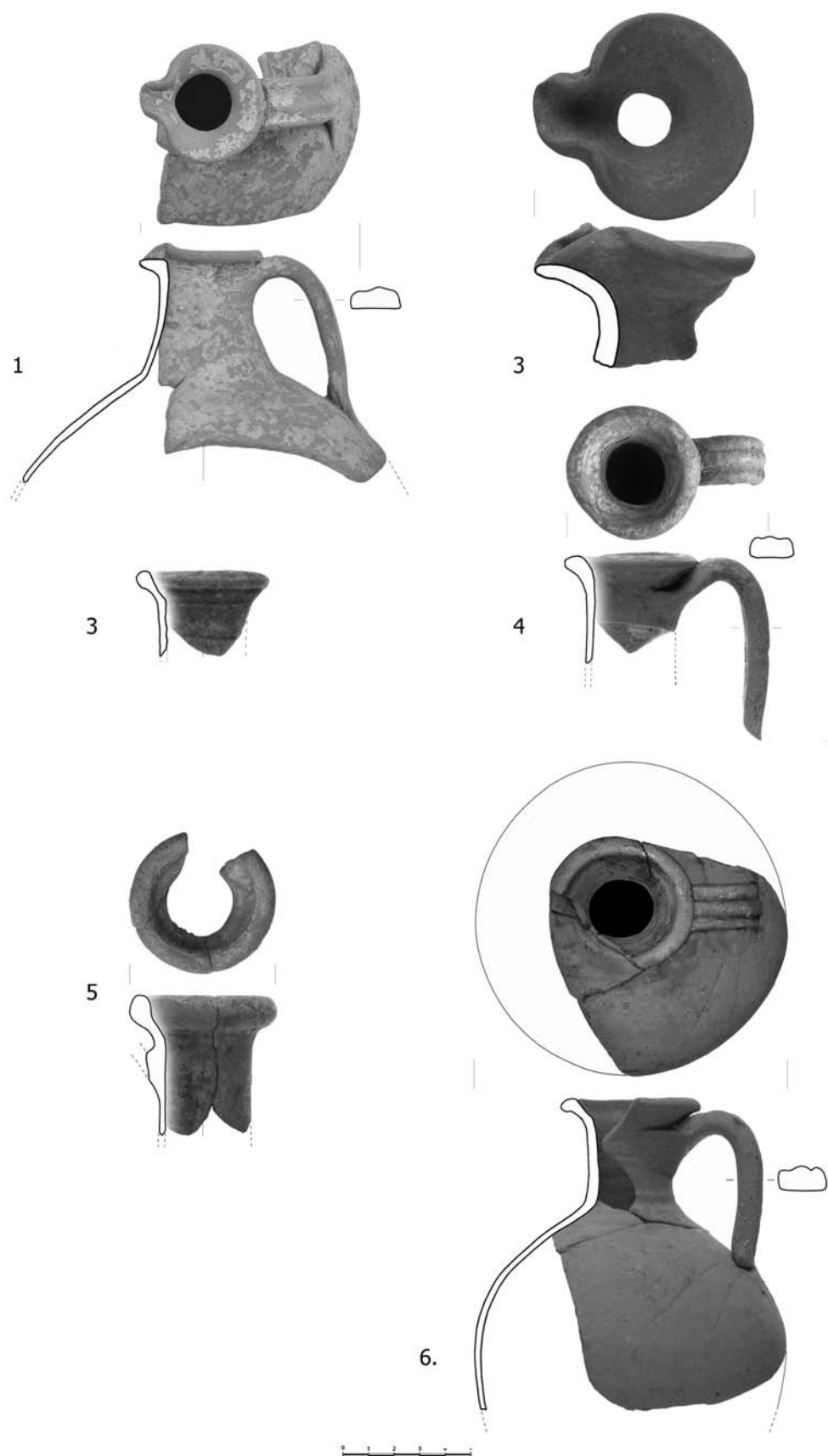
Description of fabric:

- F1** - The fabric of clay is very soft with small traces of inclusions visible by eye, shades of light red or reddish yellow.
F2 - The clay is hard, red with no or very small inclusions, the surface is smooth.
F3 - The clay is red, hard, inclusions are not visible by eye and the surface is a bit coarse.

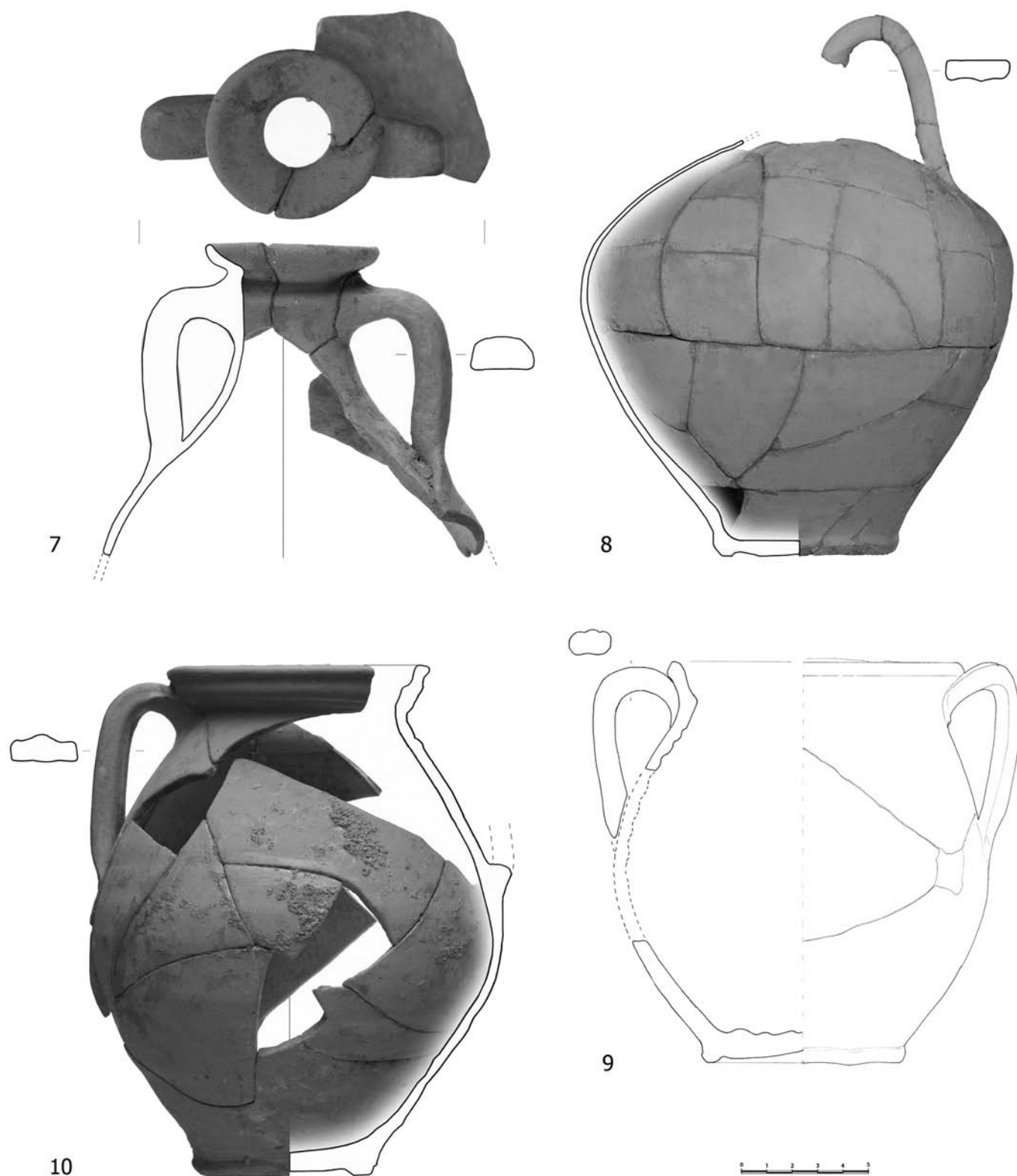
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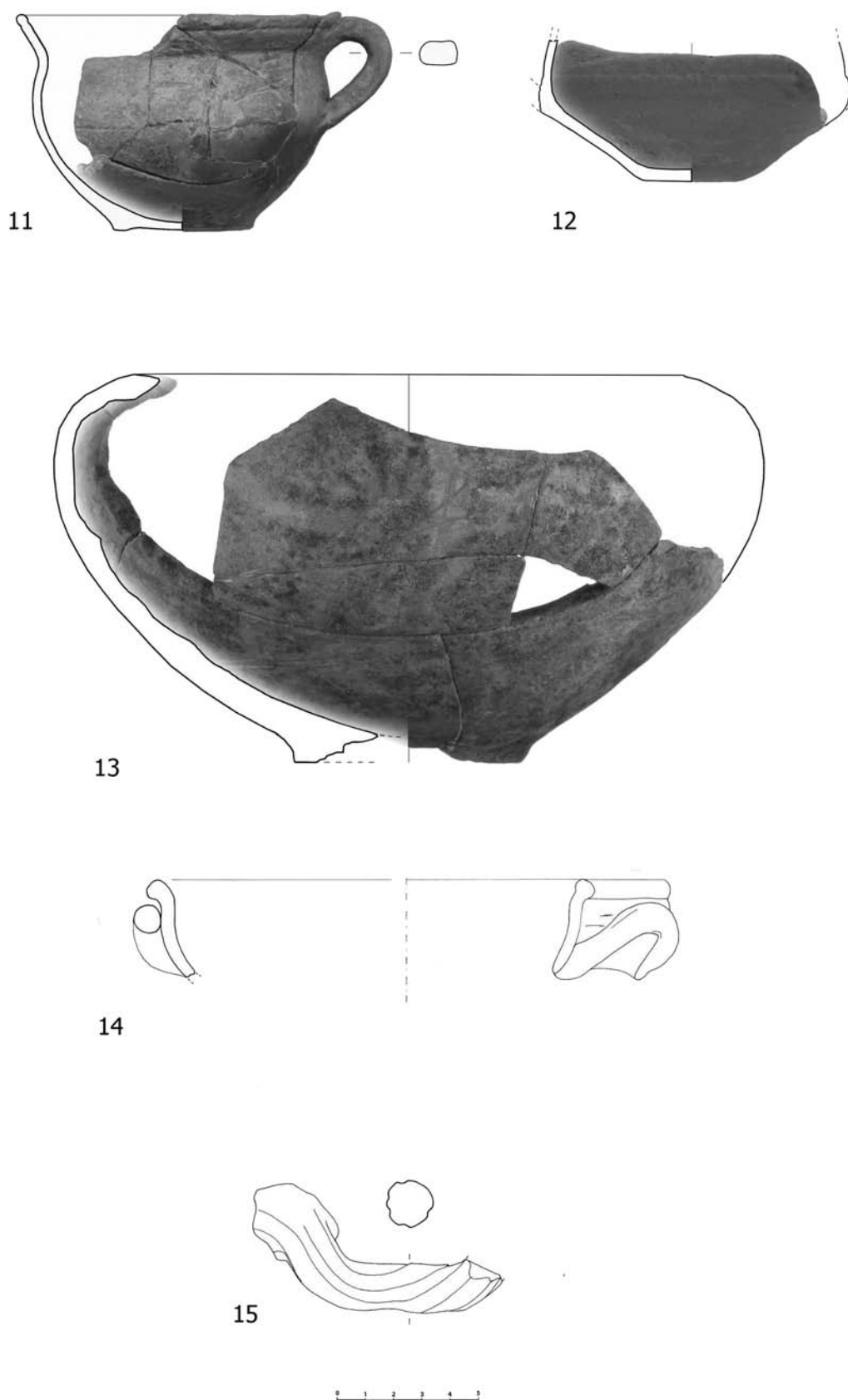
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Figs. 1–6. 1. Jug, F1, 2.5 YR 6/8 light red, traces of grayish brown slip, opening: 4,9 × 4,6 cm; 2. mouth of larger jug, F1, 2.5 YR 5/8 light red, traces of grayish black greasy slip, opening 9 × 8,4 cm; 3. rim of flagon, F1, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, traces of grayish black greasy slip, opening: 4,5 cm; 4. rim of flagon, F1, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, traces of grayish brown slip, opening: 5,3 cm; 5. mouth of flagon, F1, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, grayish black greasy slip, opening: 5,6 cm; 6. part of flagon, F1, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, opening: 5 cm, ds: 0,2 cm.



Figs. 7–10. 7. Part of two-handled flagon, F 1, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow grayish black greasy slip, opening: 7,5 cm; 8. body and handle of a narrow neck jug or flagon, F1, 2,5 YR 6/6 light red, opening: 5,4 cm; 9. Two-handled jar , F1, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, inside GLEY 6/ gray, opening: 12 bottom: 8,5 cm; 10. Jar of poor quality, F 1, 2,5 YR 5/8 red, traces of grayish brown slip, opening: 9 cm, bottom: 7,5 cm;



Figs. 11–15. 11. Bowl, F 1, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, traces of grayish brown slip, opening: 11,5 cm, bottom: 5 cm; 12. Small bowl, F 1, traces of grayish brown slip, bottom: 3,5 cm; 13. Bowl with incurved rim, F 2, 2.5 YR 5/6 red, grayish black greasy slip, opening: 18 cm, bottom: 7,5 cm; 14. Large bowl, F1, 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, very dark gray to brown slip, opening: 36 cm; 15. Handle most probably of the bowl, F1, opening 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow, very dark gray to traces of brown slip, diameter of handle: 1,6 cm.



16

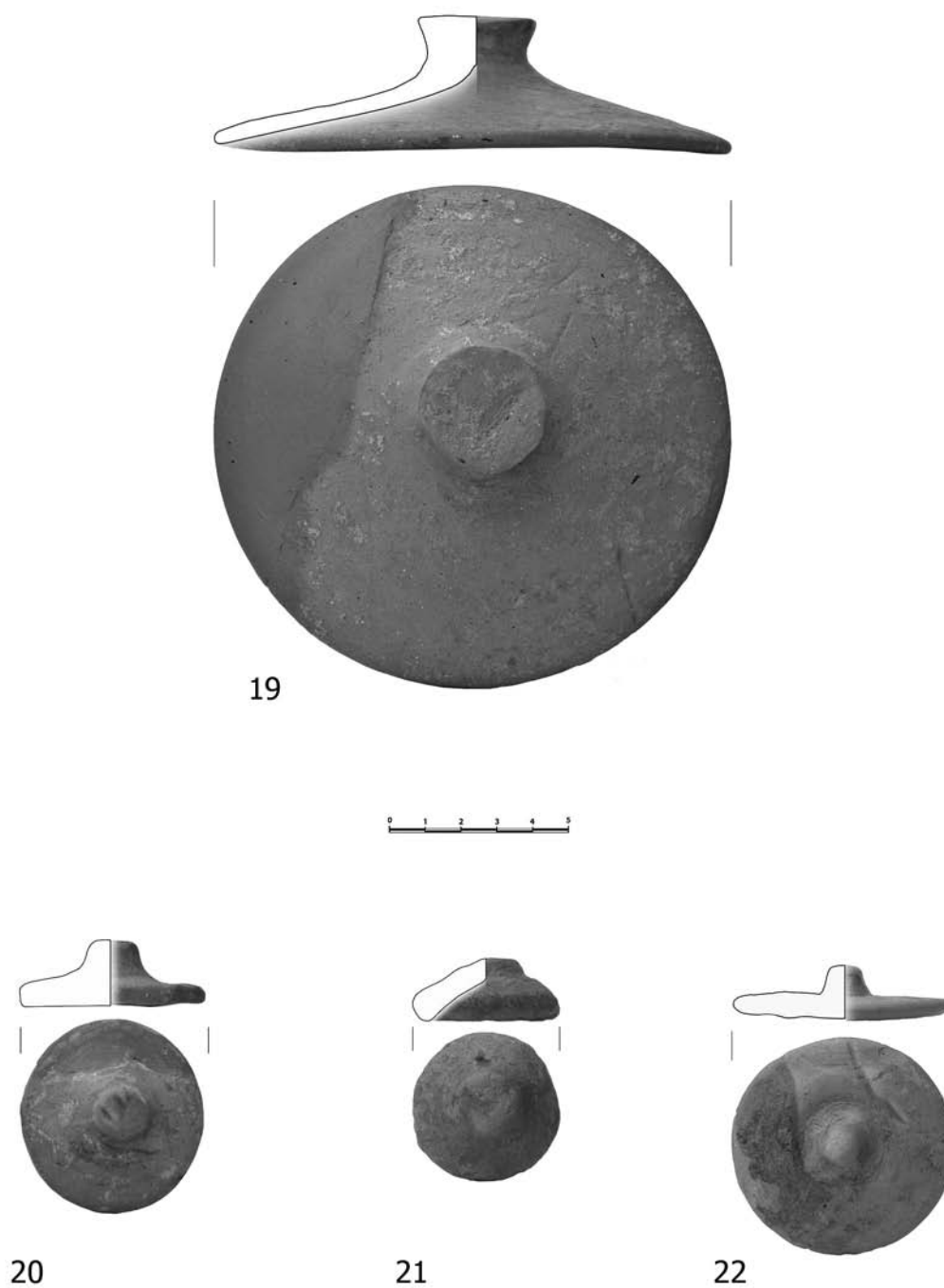


17

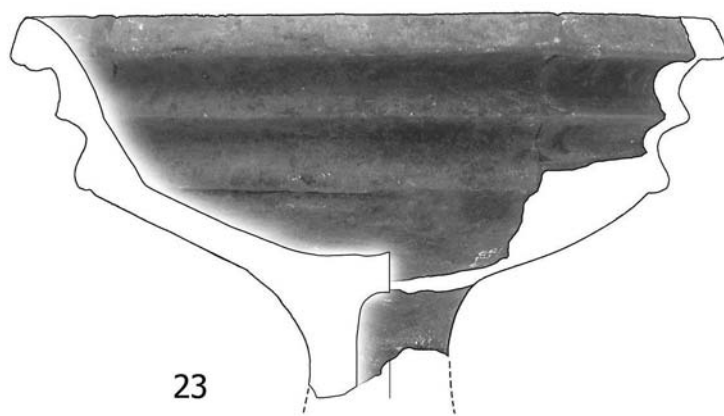


18

Figs. 16–18. **16.** Wide-mouthed jar, F3, 2.5 YR 5/8 red, traces of greasy brownish gray slip, opening: 11.5 cm, bottom: 8 cm; **17.** Jar, F3, 2.5 YR 5/8 red, with greasy brownish gray slip, opening: 11,5 cm, bottom: 8 cm; **18.** Jar, F3, greasy brownish gray slip over the surface, opening: 11,5 cm, bottom 8 cm.



Figs. 19–22. 19. Lid with a button handle, F1, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, traces of grayish brown slip, bottom: 14,5 cm; 20. Small lid with a conical handle, F1, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, traces of grayish brown slip, bottom: 5,1 cm; 21. Small lid with a conical handle of poor making, F 1, 2.5 YR 5/6 red, greasy brownish gray slip, bottom: 3,5 cm; 22. Small lid with a conical handle. F1, greasy brownish gray slip, 5 YR 5/8 yellowish red, bottom: 6,2 cm.



Figs. 23–24. 23. Incense burner, F 2, 2.5 YR 5/6 red, greasy brownish gray slip, opening: 17 cm; 24. Incense burner, F 2, 2.5 YR 6/6 light red, greasy brownish gray slip, opening: 36 cm.