

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

Editorial committee:
Dario Bernal Casasola
Tatjana Cvjetićanin
Philip M. Kenrick
Simonetta Menchelli

General Editor: Susanne Biegert

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

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

ISBN 978-3-7749-3797-0

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

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 amphorae 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

Milica Tapavički-Ilić

SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING PAINTED POTTERY IN *MOESIA SUPERIOR*

The first appearance of painted pottery in the territory of what was to become the Roman province of *Moesia Superior* can be connected with the Scordiscian population. This type of pottery was developed during the 1st century BC by applying technological methods that were taken over from Greek-Hellenistic pottery.

After the Roman occupation of the area, painted pottery remained in use for a long period of time, until the very end of antiquity. Although scarce, finds of painted pottery stretch from the 1st to the 4th century AD. Still, it cannot be proved that the production of Scordiscian painted pottery was continued.

Apart from a certain number of painted pottery pieces already known (**fig. 1**)¹, the latest find from Velika humska čuka near Niš (*Naissus*) will be discussed in this paper. The painted shards from the site of Humska čuka (Niš) were discovered within a rubbish pit that was, according to other pottery finds, dated to the 4th century AD. A similar situation was observed on the site Čuprija (*Horreum Margi*), where painted shards were discovered in late Roman layers. These shards will also be presented and discussed.

Velika humska čuka (*Naissus*)

The village Hum is situated on the western slopes of the Svrljig Mountains, some 10 km away from the South Morava River and some 6 km to the north of Niš. The archaeological site is situated on a steep, rather inaccessible but dominant hill top, possessing a good strategic position for observing and for defence. This hill top is surrounded by two brooks, being accessible only from the north. On the hill top there is a plateau, descending towards the south. From this spot, the whole of the Niš plain could have been controlled, from the entrance of the Sićevo gorge to Korvin grad.

In 1934 the first archaeological research took place, conducted by M. Grbić.² On that occasion, a Neolithic layer was discovered. The excavation was continued in 1956 and soon after that, the first results were published.³ This research was focused on Early Bronze Age layers, but since the work was undertaken on a larger scale, it was possible to examine the Roman and Iron Age layers as well.⁴ The latest excavation

took place in 2009, conducted by archaeologists from the Archaeological Institute and from the National Museum in Niš.⁵

During the latest excavation (sondage 1, object 9), a pit dug in the prehistoric layer was discovered, nearly circular and measuring 1,9 m in diameter. The pit cut through the layers of Late and Middle Bronze Age and reached the Early Eneolithic layer. It was filled with brownish-grey ashy soil with traces of soot, containing pottery from the early 4th century AD, a small amount of animal bones and fragments of bricks and stones and a piece of green glass. The pit depth measured 0,4–0,5 m.

Apart from the painted pot discussed below, other pottery finds from the 4th century include a spherical ochre-grayish pot with up-turned rim and ornaments of parallel horizontal canelures (**fig. 2**), as well as fragments of bowls, beakers and amphoras.

The pot with painted decoration (**fig. 3**) consisted of five fragments, made of moderately refined clay, with admixture of sand and gravel. Its colour is orange and the surface was burnished. The ornament was painted red, making a diamond pattern (**fig. 4**). The vessel (recipient) shape is spherical, but it was not possible to determine the shape of its rim, neck and base.

Čuprija (*Horreum Margi*)

The closest analogy to the painted pot from Velika humska čuka are the painted vessels (**fig. 5**) from Čuprija, the former Roman *municipium Horreum Margi*, which is situated at the mouth of the river Ravanica into the Morava (*Margum*) (**fig. 1**). It was an important point on the road to Constantinople, known from the *Notitia Dignitatum* (Not. dign. or. 11, 39). The best representatives are a painted jar and the painted beaker, discussed below.

Apart from several sondage excavations during the 60s of the 20th century, in 1986 the first systematic archaeological excavations of Čuprija took place.⁶ At the end of the 80s and the beginning of the 90s of the 20th century, the Mili-

¹ FIDANOVSKI 1990; S. NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000.

² FEWKES 1936; GARAŠANIN/ĐURIĆ 1983, 7.

³ GARAŠANIN/GARAŠANIN 1958/59.

⁴ Ibid. 255.

⁵ I hereby wish to thank M. Stojić and A. Bulatović, directors of the project „Metal Ages in the Morava valley“, but also M. Korać, director of the project „*Viminacium*“, for making it possible for me to publish this material.

⁶ I hereby wish to thank M. Vasić and S. Petković, who conducted this excavation, for making it possible for me to publish this material.

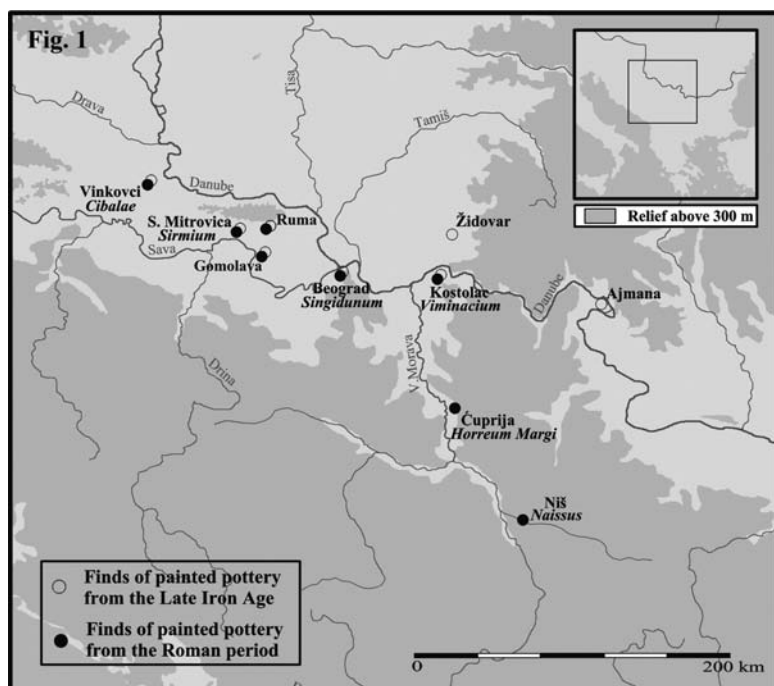


Fig. 1. Map of Serbia with findspots of prehistoric (Late Iron Age) and Roman painted pottery.



Fig. 2. Spherical pot discovered in sondage 1, object 9 from Velika humska čuka.



Fig. 3. Painted pot from Velika humska čuka.

tary Museum of Belgrade and the Archaeological Institute conducted the excavations of *Horreum Margi* on a bigger scale. During the research, a late Roman military fort and a mediaeval settlement were unearthed. Due to the presence of modern buildings and a modern military base, the whole excavation was in the form of sondages.

The jar with painted ornament was discovered in sondage II at the north-western edge of the site, close to the left bank of the Ravanica.⁷ The jar was already published as a part of a

⁷ VASIĆ/KAVAJIN-MUNDRIĆ/POPOVIĆ 1989, 9 Plan 1.



Fig. 4. Painted pot from Velika humska čuka (detail).

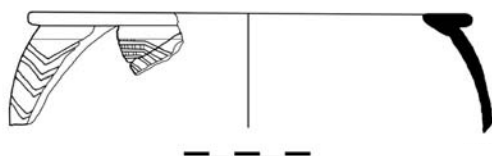


Fig. 6. Drawing of painted jar from *Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija).

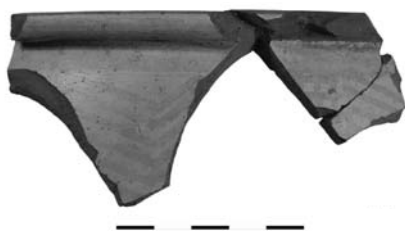


Fig. 7. Painted jar from *Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija).

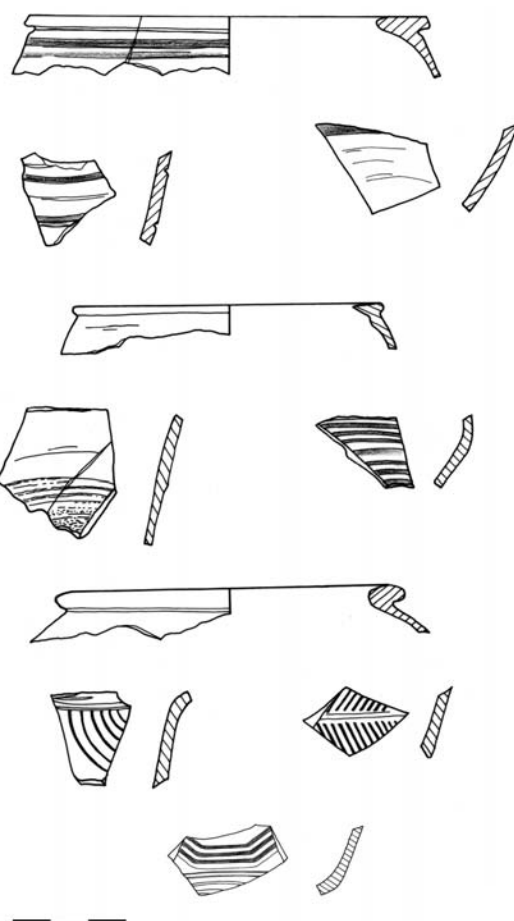


Fig. 5. Painted pottery from the Roman site *Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija).

typology, with a brief description (fig. 6).⁸ It is a spherical jar with horizontally flattened rim, made of moderately refined clay. It was fired orange and coated with white burnished slip, on which a geometrical ornament (wavy line) was painted in red (fig. 7).⁹

A fragment of a beaker with painted ornament was discovered in sondage XII, excavated during the campaign in 1990.¹⁰ It is a cylindrical beaker, made of moderately refined clay, with a slightly thickened rim. It was also fired orange and coated with white burnished slip, on which there is a geometric ornament (wavy line) painted in red. (fig. 8)

Both vessels were discovered in the same layers along with pottery types typical for the first half of the 4th century.¹¹

The find of painted pottery from Velika humska čuka near Niš demonstrates once again that the findspots of painted pottery from Roman times in the inland of *Moesia Superior* (modern Serbia) do not correspond to those from

the Scordiscian (Celtic) period, i.e. the Late Iron Age. The only places where both, Late Iron Age and Roman painted pottery, were found are Belgrade (*Singidunum*) and Kostolac (*Viminacium*), both situated on the right bank of the Danube. This fact is contrary to the finds of painted pottery from *Pannonia Inferior* (modern Vojvodina), where painted pottery from Roman times is encountered on the same sites on which Late Iron Age painted pottery was found. It must be stressed here that the latter was the centre of the area populated by the Scordisci.

A common fact for both *Moesia Superior* and *Pannonia Inferior* is that finds of painted pottery never come from graves, but from fortresses (*Horreum Margi*¹²) or settlement layers (*Singidunum*¹³, *Viminacium*¹⁴, *Sirmium*, *Cibale*, *Ruma*¹⁵) and rubbish pits (Velika humska čuka by *Naissus*, *Singidunum*¹⁶), the latest being unearthed as parts of settlements. All the findspots of painted pottery used to be significant Roman cities

⁸ POPOVIĆ 1989, 59 pl. 11.2.

⁹ Ibid. 59–60.

¹⁰ VASIĆ ET AL. 2010, 10 pl. 1.

¹¹ Ibid. 13 fig. 12–14.

¹² POPOVIĆ 1989; VASIĆ ET AL. 2009; ID. ET AL. 2010.

¹³ NIKOLIĆ 2005, 109.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ BRUKNER 1981, 32–33 type 19 pl. 54.

¹⁶ NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000 type II/44, 83.



Fig. 8. Painted beaker from *Horreum Margi* (Ćuprija).

or fortresses of great strategic importance. A closely connected fact is that on every site where painted pottery was discovered, Roman pottery imports were also present. All these facts indicate that one is most likely dealing with imported ware.

The reddish-brown decoration on a white slip appears to be a result of imitating Hellenistic techniques (like the examples from *Horreum Margi*), while ornaments painted directly on the paste can be understood as an influence of Roman potters¹⁷ (like the examples from Velika humska čuka/*Naissus*).

When discussing painted motifs, it should be mentioned that geometric designs prevail on Celtic pottery, including both straight and curved lines. Traditional artistic expression was followed, that relied on simplicity and utmost stylization. This way of decorating pottery was common for all of the

Celts and the Scordisci were no exception to this rule.

During Roman times painted geometric motifs remained in use. In this aspect, no change could be observed, even regarding the colors that were used. During both periods, all the nuances of red and brown color were used for painting on either white polished background (slip) or directly on the vessel's surface. It was common to divide painted ornaments into friezes or metopes.

Finally, there was also no change in the pottery types that were painted. In *Moesia Superior* during the Late Iron Age and in Roman times jars and bowls were the most common types on which painted decoration was encountered. In a few cases, painted motifs appear on cups and goblets.

Despite the fact that painted motifs, colors and pottery types that were painted during the Late Iron Age and in Roman times in the area of *Moesia Superior* (modern Serbia) remained unchanged throughout these periods, it is very difficult to trace the origins of the Roman painted pottery in the Scordiscian territory. The main difficulty seems to be the fact that the findspots of the Roman painted pottery do not correspond to the Late Iron Age ones. The findspots of the Late Iron Age painted pottery are situated along the right bank of the Danube, while the findspots of Roman painted pottery are encountered in larger urban centers in different parts of the province, such as *Singidunum*, *Viminacium*, *Naissus* or *Horreum Margi*. Highly developed trade in these cities could indicate that the painted pottery was imported, especially when one bears in mind that in all these cities, Roman pottery imports were also discovered.

¹⁷ GELU 1998, 289.

mtapavic@sbb.rs

Bibliography

- BRUKNER 1981
 FEWKES 1936
 FIDANOVSKI 1990
 GARAŠANIN/GARAŠANIN 1958/59
 GARAŠANIN/ĐURIĆ 1983
 GELU 1998
 NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ 2000
 NIKOLIĆ 2005
 POPOVIĆ 1989
 SLADIĆ 2008
 VASIĆ/KAVAJIN-MUNDRIĆ/
 POPOVIĆ 1989
 VASIĆ ET AL. 2009
 VASIĆ ET AL. 2010
- O. BRUKNER, Rimska keramika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije (Beograd 1981).
 V. FEWKES 1936, Neolithic Sites in the Morava-Danubian Area. Bull. Am. School Prehist. Research 1936, 12–19.
 S. FIDANOVSKI, Rimska keramika Ulpijane (Beograd 1990).
 M. GARAŠANIN/D. GARAŠANIN, Nova iskopavanja na Velikoj humskoj čuki kod Niša. Старинар 9/10, 1958/59, 243–255.
 M. GARAŠANIN/N. ĐURIĆ, Arheološki lokaliteti Bubanj i Velika humska čuka. Les sites archeologiques Bubanj et Velika humska čuka (Niš 1983).
 F. GELU, Ceramica pictată (artă, meșteșug și societate în Dacia preromană, sec. I. a. Chr.–I.p.Chr.) (Cluj-Napoca 1998).
 S. NIKOLIĆ-ĐORĐEVIĆ, Antička keramika Singidunuma, oblici posuda. Singidunum 2 (Beograd 2000) 11–245.
 S. NIKOLIĆ, A group of painted vessels from Singidunum, a contribution to the research on painted ceramics. Starinar 55, 2005, 107–113.
 S. POPOVIĆ, Antički pokretni nalazi sa lokaliteta Horreum Margi-Ćuprija. Vesnik Vojni Muz. Beograd 33, 1989, 49–79.
 M. SLADIĆ, Bojena keramika u kulturama mlađeg gvozdenog doba Evrope. Arhaika 2, 2008, 77–101.
 M. VASIĆ/J. KAVAJIN-MUNDRIĆ/S. POPOVIĆ, Horreum Margi - Ravno - Ćuprija. Vesnik Vojni Muz. Beograd 33, 1989, 7–37.
 M. VASIĆ/S. PETKOVIĆ/V. MANOJLOVIĆ-NIKOLIĆ/M. KRIŽANEC, Rezultati istraživanja višeslojnog nalazišta Horreum Margi - Ravno - Ćuprija u 1989 godini. Vesnik Vojni Muz. Beograd 36, 2009, 133–143.
 M. VASIĆ/S. PETKOVIĆ/V. MANOJLOVIĆ-NIKOLIĆ/M. KRIŽANEC, Rezultati istraživanja višeslojnog nalazišta Horreum Margi - Ravno - Ćuprija u 1990 godini. Vesnik Vojni Muz. Beograd 37, 2010, 9–25.