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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 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

Martin Auer

LATE ROMAN LOCAL PRODUCTION IN SOUTH WESTERN *NORICUM**Municipium Claudium Aguntum* – a case study

The *Municipium Claudium Aguntum* is situated in the south-western part of the Roman Province of *Noricum*, nowadays Eastern Tyrol, Austria. The town was founded as a *municipium* in Claudian times¹ and the location of the settlement was still known in literature at the beginning of the 7th century.²

The ‘Atrium House’ of *Aguntum* (fig. 1) is subject of a research project led by Dr. Michael Tschurtschenthaler and financed by the FWF (Austrian Science Fund).³ The pottery found in this house is being studied by the author of this paper.

Locally produced pottery was in use throughout the whole time the building existed and belongs to the main finds, so changes of this ware can be recorded from the 1st to the 5th century AD. The problem is that up to now there is no archaeological evidence of a major ceramic production centre in south-western *Noricum*. So research is based on stratified and clearly localized finds which can be examined by technique, shape and decoration. On the other hand also the sherds-quality is of some importance.

For Late Antiquity two main groups of locally produced reductive-fired fabrics can be distinguished in *Aguntum*. The first is ceramic with lime temper. This type of temper is eroded on the surface of the pottery in the majority of the *Aguntum* ceramics, even in a fresh fracture the lime can be missing. For the second fabric mainly quartz is used as a temper, but also debris of other stones. The second fabric is always harder than the lime-tempered one and has a rough surface. The composition of the temper used varies, so one should speak of a fabric group rather than of a certain fabric. Both late antique groups contain different amounts of mica, which is probably part of the used raw material.

In the 1950s the ‘Atrium House’ was interpreted as *thermae* by the first excavator Franz Miltner. The main part of the building was excavated under the direction of Michael Tschurtschenthaler (Institute of Archaeology, University of Innsbruck) from 2003 to 2005. Although there has been no evidence for the function of this building as *thermae* (no traces of water supply), the heated building with an apse and big rooms with painted decoration must have been designed for display and was maybe used for an official and/or public purpose.

In the context of Late Antiquity the eastern part of the ‘Atrium House’ (so called “Ostrakt”) is of special interest. This part was originally built in the 2nd century AD, approximately a hundred years after the main part. During the 4th century a simple heating system was built into the earlier hypocaust and in the 5th century, when other parts of the building had already collapsed, a fireplace was built in the south eastern room (fig. 2) and the corridors north of the former main part were used for accommodation.

From these latest floor levels in the eastern part of the ‘Atrium House’ there is some pottery evidence. In addition to five coins, belonging to the last quarter of the 4th century, African Red Slip Ware can be used for dating. The sigillata found – forms Hayes 61B (decoration Hayes Aii-iii) and Hayes 67 – belongs to the end of the 4th and to the first half of the 5th century AD (fig. 3). With this evidence of coins and terra sigillata the local products can be dated from the end of the 4th to the 5th century. African Red Slip ware seems to have influenced the local pottery production: wide bowls, which can serve as platters, were created and the decoration of the bases seems to be inspired by stamped decoration on African Red Slip ware⁴ (fig. 4,5).

Similar pottery evidence is also known from other late antique settlements in southern *Noricum*⁵. The late cooking and storage pots show new shapes and decorations. The 4th century pots are mostly handmade and only the rim is added by using the slow wheel. The decoration of these pots very often consists of so called “wave-bands” (fig. 6,1), which are common in the region of *Aguntum* from the 3rd century onwards and appear until the early Middle Ages. From the beginning of the 5th century new shapes of pots are recorded. The first type is generally lower and broader than its ancestors, but it is also hand-made with a wheel-thrown rim. In contrast to the majority of 3rd and early 4th century pots, this “new” pottery is always burnished on the inside. On the outside it shows a decoration of crude combed ornaments, especially on the upper part of the pots (fig. 6,2). The second new type is a rather high and small pot with articulated neck

¹ PLINIUS, Nat. Hist. 3,146.

² PAULUS DIACONUS, Historia Langobardorum 4,39.

³ Project Nr. P20846-G02.

⁴ It is still debated, whether this kind of decoration was absorbed from sigillata or metallic vessels: S. LADSTÄTTER, Die materielle Kultur der Spätantike in den Ostalpen (Wien 2000) 153–156.

⁵ Especially in Jadersdorf in Carinthia lots of bowls with base decoration are known in the 5th and 6th century AD: S. FELGENHAUER-SCHMIDT, Das Kapelle ob Jadersdorf. Eine spätantik-frühmittelalterliche Höhensiedlung in Oberkärnten (Klagenfurt 1993).

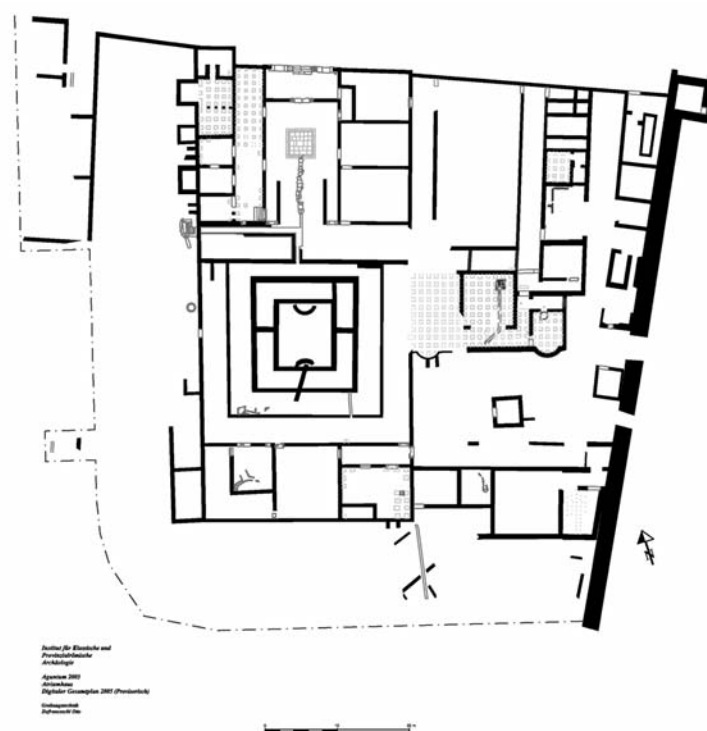


Fig. 1. *Aguntum*, 'Atrium House'. General plan.

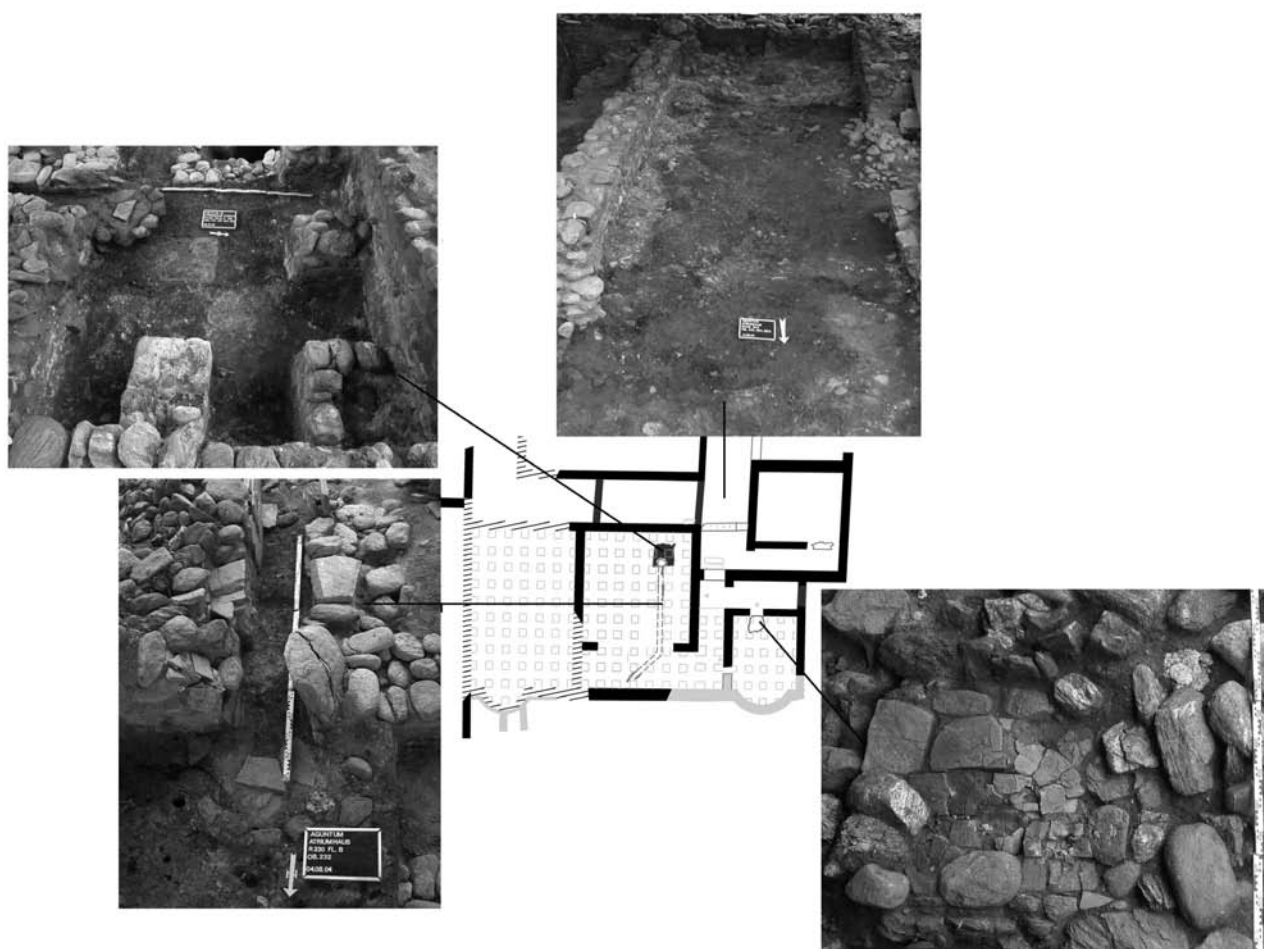


Fig. 2. *Aguntum*, 'Atrium House'. Late Roman occupation in the archaeological evidence.

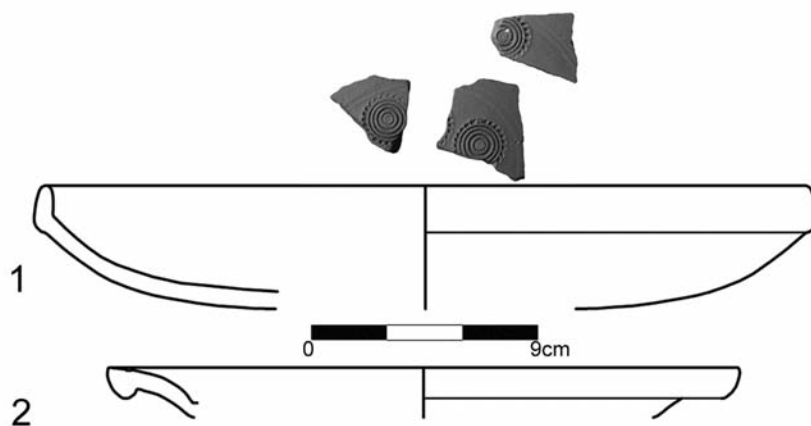


Fig. 3. *Aguntum*, ‘Atrium House’. African Red Slip Ware from the “Ostrakt”. 1 Hayes 61B; 2 Hayes 67. – Scale 1:3.

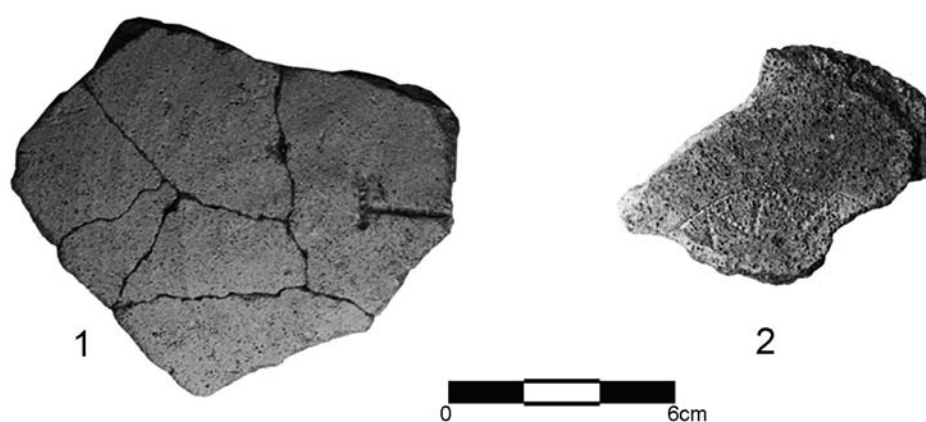


Fig. 4. *Aguntum*, ‘Atrium House’. Decorated bases of locally produced bowls. – Scale: 1:2.

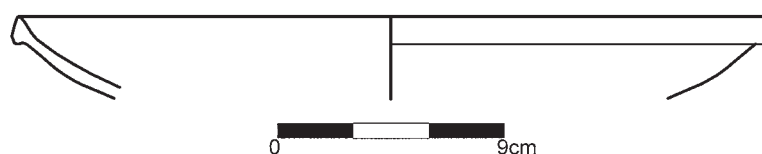


Fig. 5. *Aguntum*, ‘Atrium House’. Locally produced bowl with shape reminiscent of African products. – Scale 1:3.

and simple rounded lip. This pottery is hand-made, burnished inside and can be decorated by a “waveband” on the outer surface (**fig. 6,3**). Both new types of pottery appear in the “Ostrakt” of the ‘Atrium House’ towards the beginning of the 5th century and are known from hilltop settlements in southern *Noricum* in contexts of the 5th and 6th centuries⁶. At the moment there is no secure evidence for dating the end of these pottery traditions, but the late occupation phase of the eastern part of the ‘Atrium House’ of *Aguntum* shows one of the earliest appearances of this kind of pottery in the first half of the 5th century AD.

With this evidence one can assume that there is a definite change in the local pottery production in south-western *Noricum* in Late Antiquity. The absorbing of “African” decorations and shapes is possibly the latest Roman influence on the local pottery of *Aguntum*. At the same time there are visible changes in technique, decoration and shape of locally produced pots, which may result from new non-Roman influences and mark the beginning of the production of the Early Medieval pottery types.

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⁶ For example in the pottery evidence of hillside settlements collected by S. Ciglenečki: S. CIGLENEČKI, Tinje - nad Loko pri Žusmu. A late Roman and Early Medieval Settlement (Ljubljana 2000).

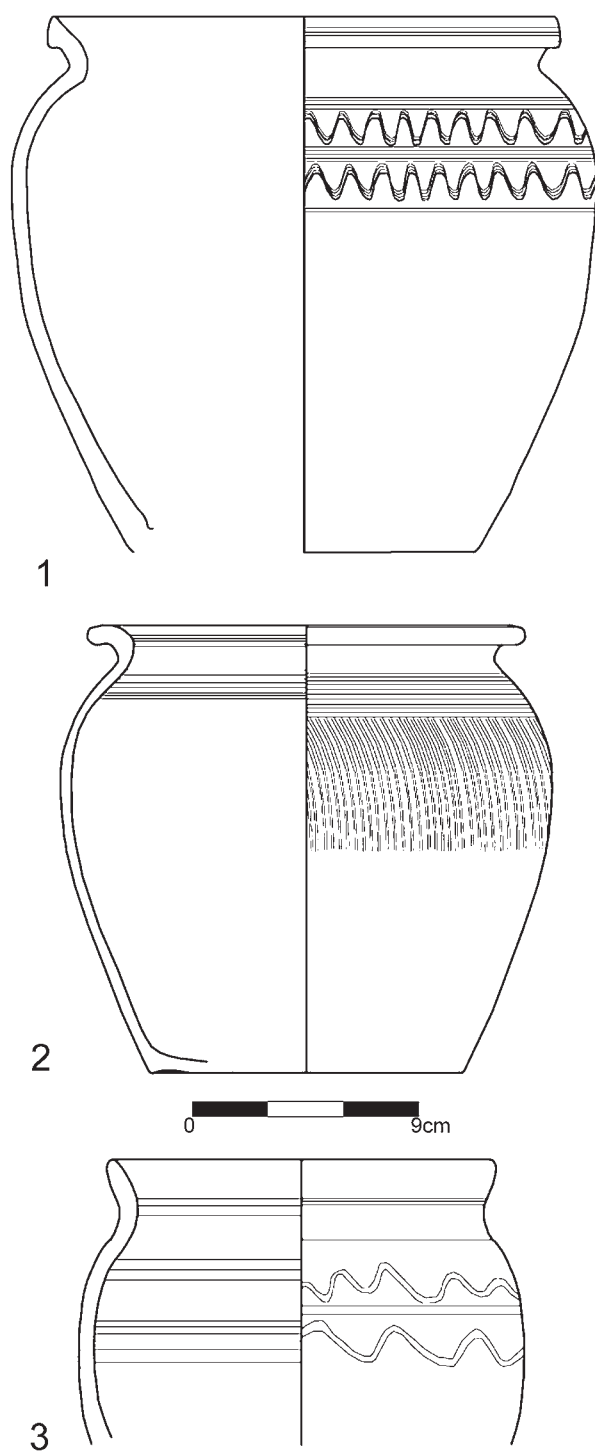


Fig. 6. *Aguntum*, 'Atrium House'. Locally produced pots: **1** 4th century; **2-3** 5th century. – Scale 1:3.