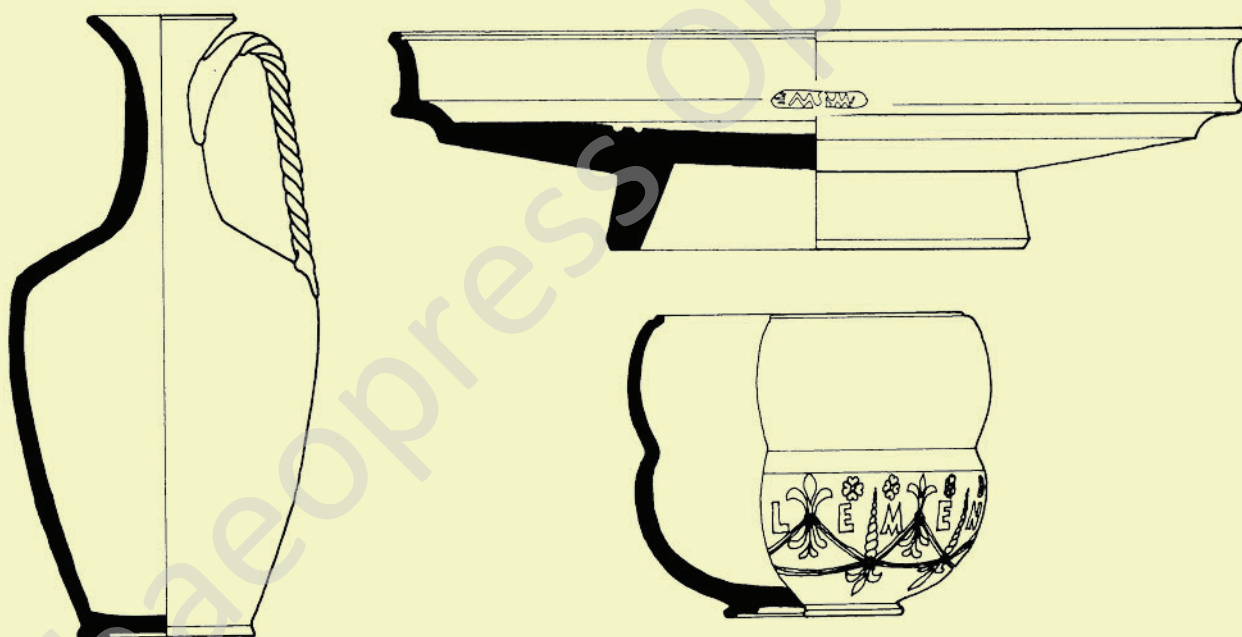


Terra Sigillata / Samian Ware found in Siscia (Sisak, Croatia) now at the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

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Taken from:

*Siscia, Pannonia Superior. Finds and Metalwork Production by
Remza Košćević. Terra Sigillata by Rajka Makjanić.*

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PART III: TERRA SIGILLATA

INTRODUCTION

The collection of terra sigillata from the Archaeological Museum of Zagreb comprises sherds which were mostly found during the dredging of the river Kupa in Sisak in the years 1913 and 1915. For some sherds there is no information on the circumstances in which they were found. The collection itself is quantitatively relatively small (a little over 300 pieces), but it comprises all types and kinds of sigillata that are usual for Pannonia, as well as some unexpected and unique pieces. It is tempting to see this collection as a potential sample of almost everything that a large Roman city such as Siscia could offer – and indeed, comparisons with other collections and with excavated sigillata from other sites, as well as with the new material that has stemmed from excavations in Siscia itself undertaken in the last few years, prove the above hypothesis to be adequate.

Most of the Siscian sigillata is published here for the first time – some pieces appeared in Vikić Belančić 1962/63, but only as rough drawings.

ITALIAN SIGILLATA

Italian sigillata makes up 63% of the Sisak collection. Only eight pieces are moulded, while the rest is the so-called plain ware, in most cases with applied decoration. Two flagons, one platter, one cup and two small plates are preserved complete, while all the rest are fragments. It is impossible today to attribute stamped bases of the pots to corresponding rim fragments, although some of them certainly belong together.

Plain Ware

Fabric

Italian sigillata comes from three areas: from Arezzo (Arretine pottery), from northern Italy (so-called Po-valley ware) and from Pisa.

Arretine sigillata is easily recognizable and identification on the basis of fabric poses no problems. On the Magdalensberg it has been defined as 'Fabrikat A' and its characteristics are very fine fabric without inclusions, light pink to beige in colour, sometimes soft and chalky, or hard on larger vessels (platters). The slip is of good quality, silky and orange-brown in colour.

North Italian ware has been labelled on the Magdalensberg as Fabrikats B, C and D. Fabrikat B was divided into three sub-groups. Groups C and D have not been identified in Sisak. Most of the pieces are certainly Fabrikat B, but the correlation with the three subgroups of the Magdalensberg proved impossible, although there are also three variants in Sisak, here referred to as BIIa, BIIb and BIIIa. They are distinguished as follows:

BIIa is soft, chalky, without inclusions, orange-ochre, sometimes with shades of red. Slip is brownish-orange to

brown.

BIIb is of the same but somewhat paler fabric with brownish-orange to orange-red slip which peels off and reveals yellowish-orange underlayer.

BIIIa is of medium hardness, has small white inclusions and is reddish-orange to pale red in colour, while the slip is of good quality, lustrous, orange-brown.

A group of pottery lacking on the Magdalensberg, but defined in Carnuntum and labelled there as 'Fabrikat A₂' (Grünwald 1983: 11) is remarkably similar to Arretine ware. The fabric is hard with small white inclusions, pale yellow-ochre to pale pink, slip is orange-brown to light brown, mostly matt; to this fabric belong exclusively fragments which are stamped LMV and QSP and those which can be attributed to these workshops on the basis of applied decoration. This group is the so-called Tardo-Padana (Zabehlicky Scheffenecker 1990).

To these fabrics, recognized and established on other sites, two more must be added.

The fabric here defined as IV is hard, with very small inclusions of sand, ochre-yellow to orange in colour, with dark orange, very lustrous and high quality slip.

Fabric V is of medium hardness, greyish-yellow to grey in colour with orange-brown to dark brown slip. To this fabric belong pieces signed by potters Viator and Solimarus, who appear on the Magdalensberg and are defined as Fabrikat B. Examples of 'greenish-grey' colour have been noticed in Hungary, with signatures of well known workshops (Vágó 1977: 92). It has been suggested that they represent 'local imitations' or branches of Italian workshops producing in

Pannonia. However, potteries of Solimarus and Viator are very small and it seems unlikely that Pannonian imitators would go to great trouble to produce perfect stamps of such obscure workshops. It would be more plausible to suppose that these grey pieces were accidentally fired in conditions different to the rest of the ware.

Solimarus is present in Sisak on three further pieces, in fabric BIIa.

Shapes

Cups with sloping wall and offset rim (Plate 56: 1–6)

	Cat.No.	Fabric	Stamps
Consp. 8.2	1–3	BIIa, BIIb	Acastus, Sarius, Hilarus
Consp. 8.2	4–6	BIIa	Solimarus

Base fragments do not offer clues for rim shapes. Parallels to these cups can be found on the Magdalensberg in Fabrikat B (93–97). North Italian workshops seem to have followed their own evolution and were only slightly under Arretine influence (Magdalensberg: 95). The shape is dated in the early Augustan period up to the birth of Christ (Conspetus; Magdalensberg: 93–94).

Early plates (Plate 56: 7–10, Fig. 33: 35c, 14, 34a)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp.18.2	7–10, 189–191	A, BIIa, V	P.Attius Liccaeus Sarius Sipa Solimarus

No. 7 is Arretine and is the only one with a preserved rim. The shape is supposed for the other pieces on the basis of the very low feet and rectangular stamps of early workshops. Similar signed bases have been found on Magdalensberg in complexes dated from 20 B.C. to the birth of Christ. The characteristics of these plates are a mild rounded transition from the bottom into the foot and low feet of triangular section (Magdalensberg: T.74, 16–22; 175–176).

Conical cups (Plate 56: 11–17)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp.23 (Consp. B 4)	11–13	BIIa, IV	Hilarus Sipa M.Vettius
Consp.22	14–17	BIIa, BIIb	Dento Eumenes Hilarus Solo

Preserved are bases of conical cups (Consp. 22). The form is dated up to the Tiberian period.

Bases nos. 11–13 are varied. The attribution to form Cons.23, conical cups with smooth vertical rims, is in no way certain. No. 12 from the workshop of Sipa has unusually thin walls and a foot which lacks typical triangular section. No. 13 from M.Vettius' workshop, on the other hand has a thick base and disproportionally thin foot. It corresponds to base form Cons. B 4.3.

Hemispherical cups (Plate 57: 18–20)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. B.3.17	18	A	L.Gellius
Consp. B.4.2	19	A	P.Clo.Sab.
Consp. B.3.13	20	A	P.Clo.Sab.

It is difficult to determine the form of these cups. The most probable form for nos. 18 and 20 is Cons. 37, dated in the middle of the first century. The step dividing the foot on no. 19 is unusual for hemispherical Arretine cups, however there is a sufficient amount of wall preserved to confirm roundness of the body. All stamps are *in planta pedis* and all three cups are Arretine.

Plates with curving wall (Plate 57: 21–24)

	Cat.No.	Fabric
Consp. 4.6	21–24	A

All sherds are rim fragments with remains of spiral appliqué. All are of Arretine fabric and can be attributed to Gellius' workshop with great certainty. Their date is Tiberian and Claudian.

Plate or cup? (Plate 57: 25)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp.?	25	A	Philo

This is the base of a cup or a plate with a sharp edge at the junction with the body. The potter Philo is recorded as a producer of late Cons. 22 form which could have been the original form of no. 25. This would be supported by the elipsoidal stamp. On the other hand, the transition between base and body could also imply quarter-round moulding. This shape of plate would also suit the foot which is later rather than early in date.

Plates and platters with quarter-round moulding (Plate 57: 26–29)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. 21	26–29	A, BIIa	MSMV

Nos. 26–29 are Arretine. No. 26 has a very high step between the rim and the floor and is of Cons. 21.3 variant, which corresponds to group 1 on Magdalensberg. Most probably it is from Gellius' workshop. The same shape, also from Gellius' workshop is dated to the period 20 to 55 AD in

Omavasso (Graue 1974: 149). Fragments nos. 27 and 28 have preserved rouletting on the step between rim and floor. Fragment 28 must also originally have had applied spiral decoration. The rim profiles of nos. 27 and 28 still show links with earlier plates of form Consp. 19 and are most probably also from the workshop of Gellius.

The only Po-valley product is a completely preserved small platter no. 29 which also demonstrates differences between Arretine and Po-valley products: the latter are simpler, undecorated, lacking rouletting. Po-valley products are dated from AD 10 to the end of the first century (Atlante II: 202–203).

Plates and platters with vertical rims (Plate 58 – Plate 60: 68)

Cat.No. Fabrics

Consp. 20 30–68 All

There are 15 Arretine fragments (30–43, 68). No. 30 is Consp. 20.1, early Claudian. Nos. 31–32 have divided rims decorated with double spiral appliqués (Consp. 20.5), typical for the workshop of Gellius (Magdalensberg: 149). In Ljubljana they were found with the coin of Germanicus (Emona 7: grave 867). All the other fragments are Consp. 20.4, most common in the middle of the first century. Two broken fragments of Arretine platter no. 43 have been mended with a rather crude bronze rivet.

All North Italian products belong to Tardo-Padana. They bear applied decoration and are of same shape: rim is vertical, with rounded lip and inside groove. It is suggested that the applied motifs appear no earlier than the Claudian period. Some examples bear grooves on the outside rim (48, 57, 63), some lack the characteristic groove just beneath the edge of the floor (46, 66). Most of these plates are from the workshops of LMV and QSP.

Carinated cylindrical cups (Plate 60: 69–70)

Cat.No. Fabrics Stamps

Consp. 26	69	A	Murrius
Consp. 26 or 27	70	BIIa	?

Murrius made no. 69. This potter is known from the Magdalensberg on cups of form Consp. 26. Po-valley fragment no. 70 belongs to Group 3 of Fabrikat B on the Magdalensberg which appears from 15/25 to the end of the settlement. Form Consp. 27 is dated to the Tiberius – Nero period.

Cylindrical cups with hollow base (Plate 60: 71–73)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. 29	71–73	A	M.Perennius CMR C.Mer

All fragments are from Arretine potteries. This form was also produced by LMV and QSP, but they are not attested in Sisak so far. The shape is dated from Tiberius to the Flavii.

Hemispherical cups with short vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall (Plate 61 – Plate 64: 144)

Cat.No. Fabrics Stamps

Consp. 34	74–126	All	L. Avillius Alyptus L. Gellius M.P. Crescens C.Clo.Sab. C.Mer C.Vea QLC, LMV,QSP, oFesCT
Bases	127–144		

Twenty-three fragments are from Arretine workshops, including a completely preserved cup of Alyptus (no. 74). The rest are Tardo-Padana from the potteries of the LMV – QSP group. All rims have applied decoration, both Arretine and North Italian products. This is somewhat different to the situation found on the Magdalensberg, but it is clear when the stamps and fabrics are examined, which show the majority of fragments to be from LMV – QSP group. In the Tessin cemeteries, the latest example is dated by the coin of Trajan. In the Ljubljana cemeteries, 66 examples were found, of which only 27 bear decoration.

A whole series of bases (127–144) belonged to hemispherical cups and most (especially the Tardo Padana products) can with certainty be attributed to Consp. 34.

This is by far the most common shape in Sisak. Similar material comes from Ptuj where such cups make 49.15% of Italian sigillata (Mikl Curk 1968, according to the catalogue). Apart from three Arretine stamps, the majority there is also from the LMV group. In Ptuj, however, local production can be traced as well, whose potters signed their ware *in planta pedis*.

Most Sisak cups can be attributed to LMV (136–144 and most probably 82, 86, 98, 100, 102, 103, 105, 108, 109, 110). Further examples from this workshop have been found on the Magdalensberg (1), Ljubljana (Emona 7 and 8) (2), Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1968) (17), Tessin (Simonett 1941) (8), Ascona (Donati *et al* 1987) (4), Bolla (1), Virunum (Hasenbach Molling 1988) (1), Szombathely (Vágó 1977) (1), Pristava (Petru 1969) (1), Beograd (Bojović 1977) (10), Vasas (1), Zalalövö (2), Kapfenstein (Urban 1984) (2?), Ovilava (1), and according to O–C also in Aquileia, Giubascio (30), Zollfeld and Vienna. If one was to add the rims which can be attributed to LMV, the known number of LMV cups would rise to over one hundred. The Sisak collection includes 9 signed bases and 10 rims. Cups from the LMV workshop show great uniformity in dimensions: smaller have rim with diameters from 7.4 to 7.7 cm, and feet diameters from 3.5 to 3.8 cm (Fig. 28). This uniformity, however is not mirrored in

the shape of bases. Examples from Sisak, nos. 136 to 144, show a great variety in thickness, feet sections and position and presence/absence of grooves.

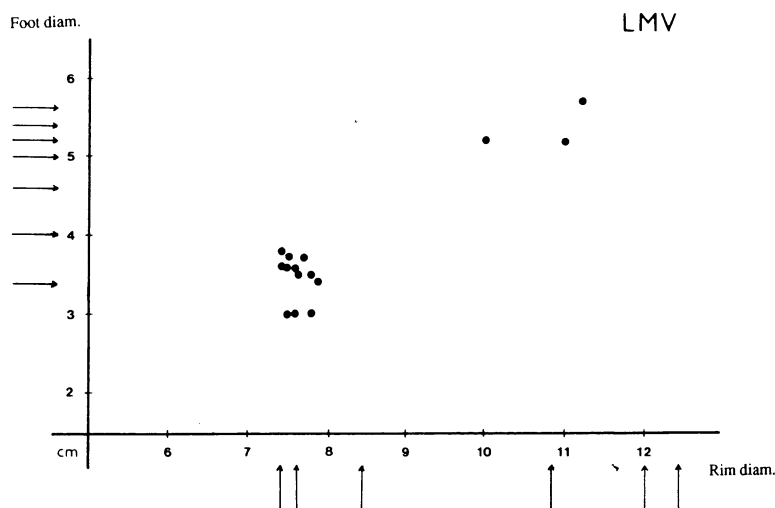


Fig. 28 Dimensions of hemispherical cups Consp. 34 from the LMV workshop. Arrows show rim or base diametres of Sisak fragments.

Quite the opposite can be said of the potter oFesCT whose cups almost always have dimensions 7.5 (rim diameter) x 4 cm (foot diameter). Two examples from Sisak have feet of 4cm in diameter. Other complete known examples are from Bakony (Vágó 1977), Solduno (Donati 1979) (2) and Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1968). The shape of feet is also uniform and it seems that on all pieces same stamp was used. However, this potter made bigger cups as well, as is suggested by the example from Zalalövö (3:Abb. 26,13).

Cups of undetermined shape with curved walls (Plate 64: 145–149)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. B 3.13	145–146	A	C.Mer M...
Consp. B 3.19	147–148	A, BIIa	Basa (?) L.Ma
Consp. B 3.14	149	BIIIa	C.Taps

No. 145 comes from the workshop of C.Mer and it is certain that the walls were curved and the high foot could suggest the form with the pronounced flange (Consp. 34). Stamps on the following two examples are illegible and unknown from other sites (BASA?) so there is no information on their products. No. 149 bears the stamp C.Taps. Other products of this workshop are known from Hungary, where they are of the form Cons. 34.

Plates and cups of undetermined shape (Plate 64: 150–156)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. B 2.7	150–154	A,	Rasinius

		BIIa	Gellius Secundus Gellius
Consp. B 2.6	155	A	
Consp. B 3	156	BIIa	Sipa

Nos. 150–153 and 156 are Arretine and could belong to plates and platter (no. 155) shapes Cons. 4, 20, or 21. The relatively low foot, stamp in rectangle and other products signed by Secundus (no. 154) would point to a slightly earlier shape, perhaps a plate Cons. 12. The shape of cup no. 156 cannot be determined; Sipas is so far known only from Sisak and thus his repertoire remains largely unknown.

Unstamped bases of undetermined shapes

	Cat.No.	Fabrics
Consp. 39–45 ?	157–167	BIIa, BIIIa, A ₂

All of the above fragments with the exception of 158 and 163 certainly did not bear stamps. Their fabric is mostly that of A₂, characteristic of LMV and QSP group. Most probably these bases belonged to various forms with barbotine decoration.

Barbotine decorated dishes (Plate 65)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics
Consp. 43	168–171 173–180 182–184	BIIa, A ₂
Consp. 39.1.2	172	BIIa
Consp. 44.1	181	BIIa

These forms are very common all over the Empire, and were produced in almost all sigillata centres. The difference between for example Tardo–Padana and Gaulish examples is in fabric and barbotine motifs. The last North Italian products were manufactured in the time of Hadrian, but the shape lived on into the third century and was later adopted in African workshops (Form Hayes 3).

The attribution of Siscian fragments to Italian Tardo Padana workshops is based on the fabric, and the apparent links with the LMV products. This ware is distinctively different to other Italian ware, not least for the lack of stamps (although some products are stamped), but mostly for the barbotine decoration on the curved or flat rims, which is very uniform and repetitive. Zabezhlicky Scheffenecker divided the barbotine ware into Groups B and C of Tardo–Padana (1990:415). This ware is typical for all Pannonian sites.

The distribution area of Italian barbotine ware is as follows: its largest concentration is in the cemeteries around Locarno (Simonett 1941; Donati 1979; Fransioli 1958–59; Lavizzari–Pedrazzini 1980); Northern Italy, Austria, Slovenia, northern Croatia, Hungary and as far as Serbia (Roman *Moesia*) (*Singidunum*, Tekija, *Mora Vagei*) (See map in Zabezhlicky

Scheffenegger 1990).

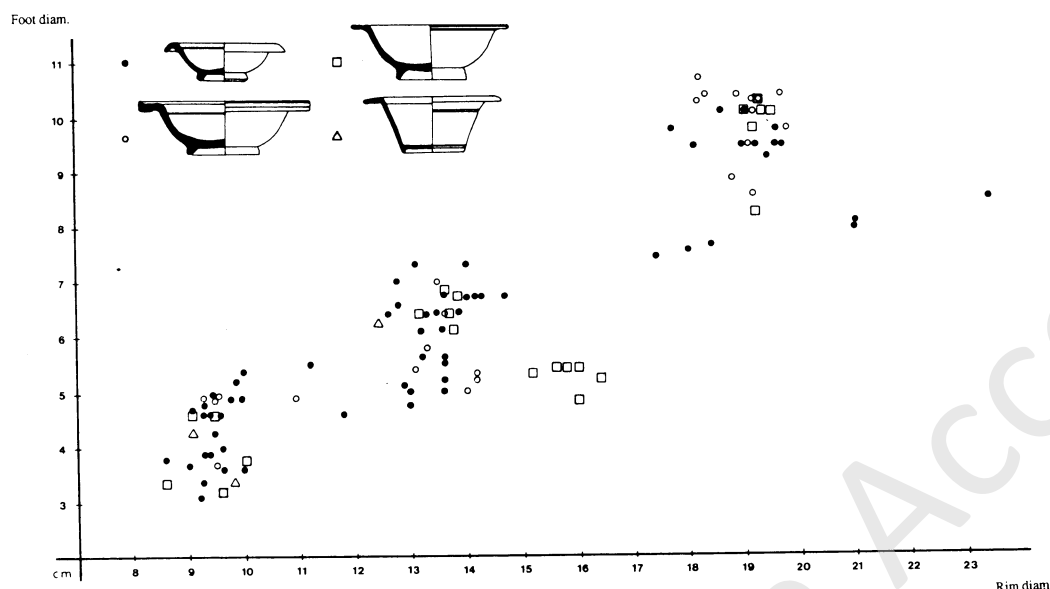


Fig. 29 Dimensions of Tardo-Padana barbotine vessels.

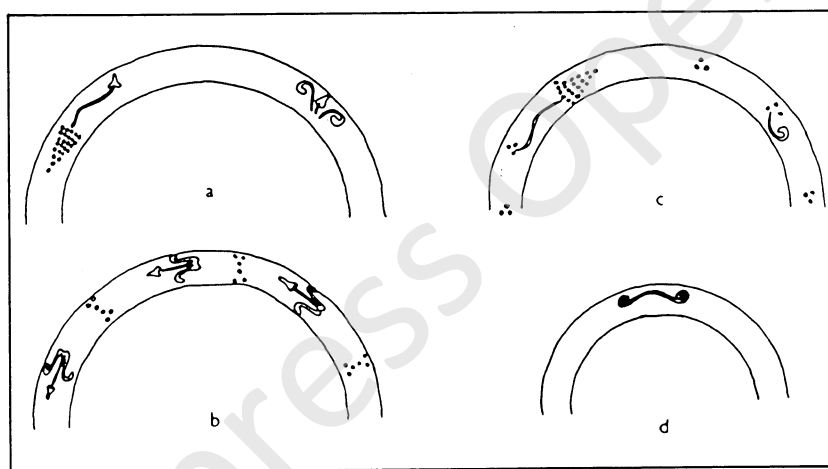


Fig. 30 Types of barbotine decoration on Tardo-Padana.

Many variants of the basic dish / small bowl were produced. However, when the actual material is measured, a clear picture of three basic dimensions emerges. Fig. 29 shows dimensions of barbotine ware from the following sites: Sisak, Madrano (Fransioli 1958–59), Ljubljana (Emona 7 and 8), Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1968), Šempeter (Kolšek 1977), Arrabona, Locarno (Donati 1979), Tekija (Cermanović Kuzmanović 1975), Varaždinske Toplice, Drenje (Makjanić 1987), Cerknica (Urleb 1984), Zalău, Szombathely (Vágó 1977), Ovilava (Karnitsch 1959) and Mora Vagei (Cermanović Kuzmanović and Stanković 1986). The smallest dishes have rim diameters between 8.4 and 10 cm and feet between 3.6 and 4.6 cm. The majority is 12.9 x 3.6–3.8 cm. Medium sized dishes have rims of 12.9 to 15.6 cm and feet between 5 and 6.2 cm. The largest dishes have rim diameters between 18 and 21 cm, while feet diameters vary between 7.3 and 10.6 cm. All variants apart from Form 42 were produced in all three dimensions. The same conclusion was obtained by comparison between rim diameters and heights on the basis of material from Ljubljana (Horvat 1986).

Types of barbotine decoration are presented in Fig. 30, a–d. Type a is most common and was used on Forms 39, 40, 42, 43 and 46. Type b appears on Variants 39 and 40, Type c on Variants 41 and 45, while Type d was found on Variants 39 and 43.

Most barbotine ware has no stamp. The exception is dishes of Variant 46. These were found in Locarno, Madrano and Ptuj with stamps of QSP, while the dish from Solduno bears a stamp by QSS. In some cases Form 42 was stamped, such as a QSP dish from Solduno (Donati 1979: grave S1), LSS on four dishes from the same site (grave 58.20, 85–88), LSN from Madrano (Fransioli 1958–59: Fig 11.1). These stamps represent firm links between barbotine ware and late North Italian workshops grouped around LMV and QSP.

Barbotine ware is often mixed with other products of LMV, especially in graves around Locarno and in Tekija.

The dating of Tardo-Padana barbotine ware is from the middle of the first century to the middle of the second

century (Lamboglia 1943:179; Gabler 1964: 17; Ruprechtsberger 1980: 72; Zabehlicky Scheffenecker 1990: 422; Conspectus, etc.). The earliest pieces can be dated to the Neronian period, but they are grave finds. The most intensive period of use is from Vespasian to Trajan, and this is true for all forms. Forms 39 and 43 seem to be the oldest. In the cemetery in Angera, Variants 39 and 43 are most common in the Flavian period, while Forms 45 and 41 are somewhat later, dated to the time of Trajan and Hadrian (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1980:212).

Sisak barbotine ware mostly consists of examples of Forms 43, while one is Form 39 (no. 172), with Type a decoration. One rim fragment is Form 42 (no. 181) with decoration b.

Flagons (Plate 66: 185–186)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics
Consp. Kc (rim reconstructed)	185	BIIa
Consp. Ke rim K5	186	?

Literature on Italian sigillata flagons is very limited. On the Magdalensberg there were about 280 pieces found, with many finds of twisted handles such as the one on no. 185. Other handles were found in Pula (Jurkic 1972: *Histria Archaeologica* IV/2:T.VI, 1) and in Omisalj (Roman *Fulfinum*) on the island of Krk (unpublished).

The origin of the shape of no. 186 can be seen in glass squat bottles (Isings 51a), dated to the time of Claudius and the Flavii, although earlier examples were found on the Magdalensberg (Czurda Ruth 1979: 138). Their main function was for packaging.

A similar bottle made in sigillata fabric was found in a villa in Russi (Mazeo Saracino 1977: Fig.38), but it is twice the size of the Sisak one. Further examples of cylindrical bottles of undetermined fabrics were found in Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1987: T.49,22,23).

A rim of the shape similar to no. 186 was found in Burnum (Burnum: T.2,11).

The evidence for wide variety of sigillata flagons and jars is there (see Conspectus: Tafeln 62 and 63). However, all that can be said to date is that Siscian flagons were of North Italian (Po-valley) origin dated in the second half of the first century.

Tardo-Italica, platters (Plate 66: 187–188)

	Cat.No.	Fabrics	Stamps
Consp. 47?	187–188	?,BIIa	MOC CPP

Two bases with straight feet and a groove on the underside of the foot (Consp. B 2.10) belong to the Tardo-Italica circle of potters around L.Rasinius Pisanus. The stamp CPP is clearly

a member of this circle, whereas MOC is to date only known from the Tessin cemetery (Simonett 1941: Mur.Passali grave 37).

Applied Decoration

On the Magdalensberg, the majority of applied decoration appears on the Arretine ware (Magdalensberg: 190). In Sisak, however, it is more abundant on North Italian ware, because the majority comes from the workshops of LMV and QSP.

Applied decoration is found on following shapes:

1. Plates with curved rims Cons. 4 – exclusively spiral motifs
2. Plates with quarter-round mouldings Cons. 21 – spiral motifs
3. Plates and platters with vertical rims Cons. 20
4. Hemispherical cups with short vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall.

Double spirals (Fig. 31: 1–11)

This is the earliest motif which is most widely used in the workshop of L. Gellius. On the basis of stamped parallels from other sites, Sisak fragments with double spirals can all be attributed to L. Gellius:

Nos. 31 and 32 are found exclusively on Gellius' plates (Magdalensberg: Fig.55; Ljubljana – Emona 7: grave 857).

Nos. 21–24 – on Magdalensberg almost all from Gellius' workshop, sometimes in combination with dolphins.

Nos. 26–28 – on Gellius' plates (Magdalensberg: Fig.54; Osor – Makjanic 1985: Fig.I,12).

No. 77 – the same combination of double spiral and spiral circle comes on Gellius' cup from Ljubljana (Emona 8: grave 427).

Human heads/masks (Fig. 31: 12, 13–18)

Fig. 31, 12: Head with long hair in plaits and diadem. All heads on Sisak material have a double plait on the right side. Height is 1,2 cm. It appears on plates with vertical rims and on hemispherical cups with vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall. It comes in combinations with dolphin (nos. 52, 55); mask with short hair (87); rosette (94); dolphin and short-haired mask (103).

This motif is also known from Arretine workshops (Magdalensberg: T.85b). In Sisak, however, it is found exclusively on Tardo Padana fabrics. It was used by LMV (Emona 7: graves 259; 73; 81; 484; Emona 8: 103, 156, 564; Vágó 1977: T.I,6; Donati *et al* 1987: tomba S17) and QSP (Emona 7: T.CXV; 91, 253; Vágó 1977: T.IV, 2; T. IV,8).

Fig. 31, 13: Head with short hair – comical mask. Height is 0.9 cm, all heads stem from the same mould. It appears on hemispherical cups with vertical rims and pronounced flange on wall. It comes in combinations with: head Fig. 12 (87); trumpeting Amor (82, 105); leaf (102); head Fig. 12 and dolphin (103).

This motif can be ascribed to LMV with great certainty. Signed products were found in Ljubljana (Emona 7:259), Virunum (Hasenbach Molling 1988: Abb. 1,5), Singidunum (Bojović 1977: T.I,2), Ascona (Donati *et al* 1987: S2 and S17), Milano (Bolla 1988: T.LI, 24/7).

Fig. 31, 14 a–b: Face with long hair parted in the middle. Height is 0.7 cm. Fabric is Arretine.

This motif appears on products of Gellius and Perennius (Magdalensberg: T.85b, no. 45; Ohlenroth 1934/35: Abb. 1,4).

Fig. 31, 15: Face with longish hair. This is the same type as no. 14, only the hair is somewhat longer. It appears on a plate with vertical rim and is Arretine.

Fig. 31, 16 a–c: Face with long hair parted in the middle. Height is 0.9 cm. The dimensions correspond to Arretine products of Gellius. Sisak examples, however are of Fabrics IV and V.

Fig. 31, 17: Face with longish hair and short fringe. Height is 0.9 cm. This decoration corresponds to Ohlenroth 1934/35: Abb.1,3, attributed to M.P. Crescens, L.R. Pisanus, Sex. Mur. Festus, C. Me and FesCT. In Hungary, this mask appears only on cups signed by oFes CT (Vágó 1977:T.IX, 12; T.II, 1,6; T.III, 1) and CTS (T.II, 11); In Ljubljana it was found on CTS ware (Emona 7: 29; 552).

Fig. 31, 18: As 17, but the face is more robust and older. This decoration comes from a plate with vertical rim in fabric BIIIa.

Fig. 31, 19: Trumpeting Cupid. Height is 1 cm. It is found on hemispherical cups with pronounced flange on wall in fabrics BIIb, A₂, and IV. This is a Tardo Padana product and it can be attributed with great certainty to LMV. The number of signed examples is great: Mikl Curk 1968: P.1, 20 (Ptuj); Cermanović Kuzmanović 1975: T.I,1 (Tekija); Fülep 1979: Abb. 3,2,4 (Vasas); Juhasz 1935: T.XLIII, 4 (Brigetio). Apart from these, a whole range of rims with decoration has been found in Zalalövö, Locarno, etc.

Fig. 31, 20–24: Dolphins. Length of no. 20 is 2 cm and this type is connected to M.P.Crescens, L.R. Pisanus, Sex.Mur.Fes and C. Mer. Siscian example is Arretine and is of a type used by Gellius. Type 24 is 2.3 cm long and of A₂ fabric. It comes in combinations with other decoration attributed to LMV – QSP group: heads 12 and 13, garland 43a. In graves of Locarno and elsewhere this decoration comes on signed dishes and with certainty Siscian examples can also be attributed to LMV or QSP.

Fig. 31, 25, 26: Running dogs. Length of no. 25 is 1.3 cm, fabric is Arretine and the type is typical for Gellius.

Fig. 31, 27: Running lion. Arretine fabric and parallels from Magdalensberg (T.85b, 63) attribute the pieces to Gellius.

Fig. 31, 28: Lion head. The height is 2.3 cm, fabric is IV, shape is platter with vertical rims. The type is known from Arretine workshops. However, the Sisak example is of dimensions and style so far unknown from other sites. The same head has been found in 1989 excavations in Sisak, on another platter fragment.

Fig. 31, 29: Bull's head. Height is 1.3 cm, on a plate with vertical rims. From Arretine workshops come bulls' heads in somewhat larger dimension (Magdalensberg: T.85b, 66). The Sisak example comes in combination with a dolphin and it can be linked to plates found in Locarno (Simonett 1941: Minusio Cadra 31, signed LSP) and Ljubljana (Emona 8: 684). Gabler links this appliqué to workshops of LMV and QSP (1978: cat. no. 8, Abb. 61,6).

Fig. 31, 30: Leaf. Height is 1.4 cm. on fabric A₂. Fabric and combination with face 13 place this ornament in the workshop of LMV.

Fig. 31, 31: Four-part appliqué. Length is 1.6 cm of Arretine fabric. Similar decoration, but of larger dimensions was found in Rome on a cup signed by PLC (Schindler Kaudelka 1984:9).

Fig. 31, 32–33: Rosettes with six and seven dots. Diameter of Type 32 is 0.7 cm, and 0.8 cm of type 33. Type 33 is a speciality of QSP workshop, used only on hemispherical cups with pronounced flange (Emona 7: T.CVII,9; Simonett 1941: Minusio Cadra 33, 7b; Vágó 1977: Abb. 3,14).

Fig. 32, 34–47: Garlands. Various types, all appearing on plates and platters with vertical rims. Type 34a–b is found on Gellius' products from Ljubljana (Emona 7: 812) and Magdalensberg (T. 85a, 37). End leaf similar to no. 35 comes from Budapest (Vágó 1977: Abb. 1,5), while identical leaf to no. 37 appears on an Arretine plate from Carnuntum (Grünwald 1983: T.7,11). Garland Type 38 is characteristic for Gellius. In combination with a dog or running lion this was a very common decoration for plates with vertical rims of Gellius and this product can be found on a number of sites: Ljubljana (Emona 7: T.LXXVIII,4; Emona 8: 531), Osor (Makjanić 1985: T.III,27), Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1981), Locarno (Simonett 1941: Muralto Liverpool 38) and Magdalensberg (T.56,9). Type 43–47 which varies in length between 1.9 and 2,2 cm are all most probably from LMV or QSP workshops. They are a favoured decoration which comes in combinations with dolphins Type 24 and heads Type 12 (Emona 7: 73.484, 1087; Emona 8: 91, 103, 156, 253, 564; Simonett 1941: Muralto Liverpool 7,12; Muralto Marki 2; Minusio Cadra 11, 31, 33; Vágó 1977: T.I, 4–6; Mikl Curk 1968: cat. no. 16, 47, 49, 92, 196).

Fig. 32, 48–59: Flowers, rosettes. Of various floral decoration, similar decoration to no. 48 was found on a QLC cup from Locarno (Simonett 1941: Muralto Liverpool: grave 44,16), while no. 49 are five identical appliqués on Alyptus cup. Type 53 has parallels on the ware of CTS from Ljubljana (Emona 7: 552) and Szombathely (Vágó 1977: Abb. 3,11). Types 57 and 58 are typical for Gellius

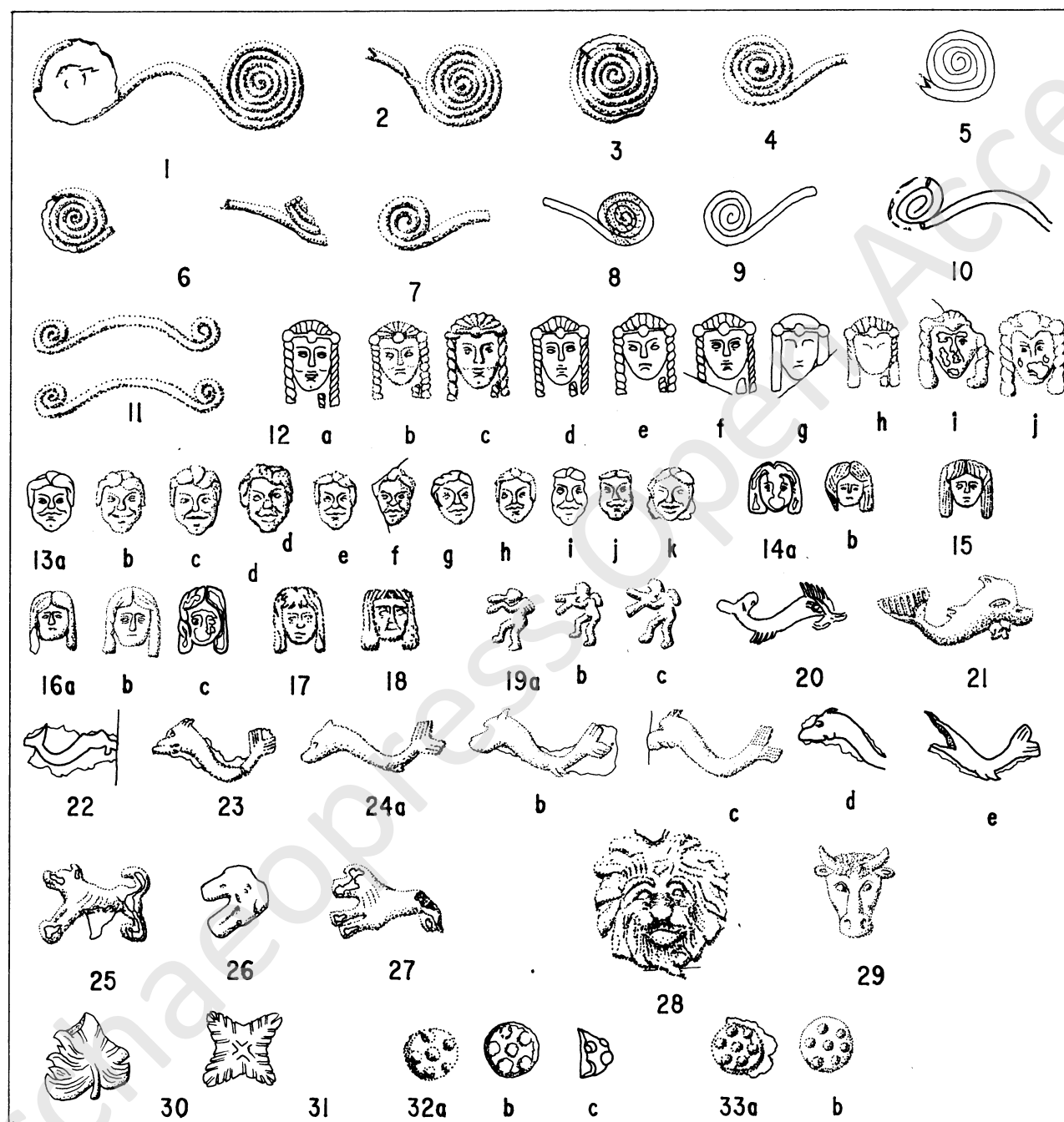


Fig. 31 Applied decoration on Italian sigillata (Scale 1:1):

1 = 77; 2 = 79; 3 = 66; 4 = 53; 5 = 84; 6 = 81; 7 = 76; 8 = 91; 9 = 88; 10 = 83; 11 = 32; 12a = 95; b = 52; c = 94; d = 114; e = 54; f = 55; g = 56; h = 47; i = 87; j = 103; 13a = 90; b = 103; c = 82; d = 108; e = 100; f = 105; g = 109; h = 68; i = 102; j = 98; k = 8; 14a = 30; b = 75; 15 = 39; 16a = 64; b = 113; c = 67; 17 = 92; 18 = 48; 19a = 105; b = 110; c = 82; 20 = 35; 21 = 85; 22 = 51; 23 = 104; 24a = 101; b = 107; c = 103; d = 55; 25 = 33; 26 = 89; 27 = 34; 28 = 65; 29 = 68; 30 = 102; 31 = 78; 32a = 89; b = 99; c = 94; 33a = 106; b = 107.

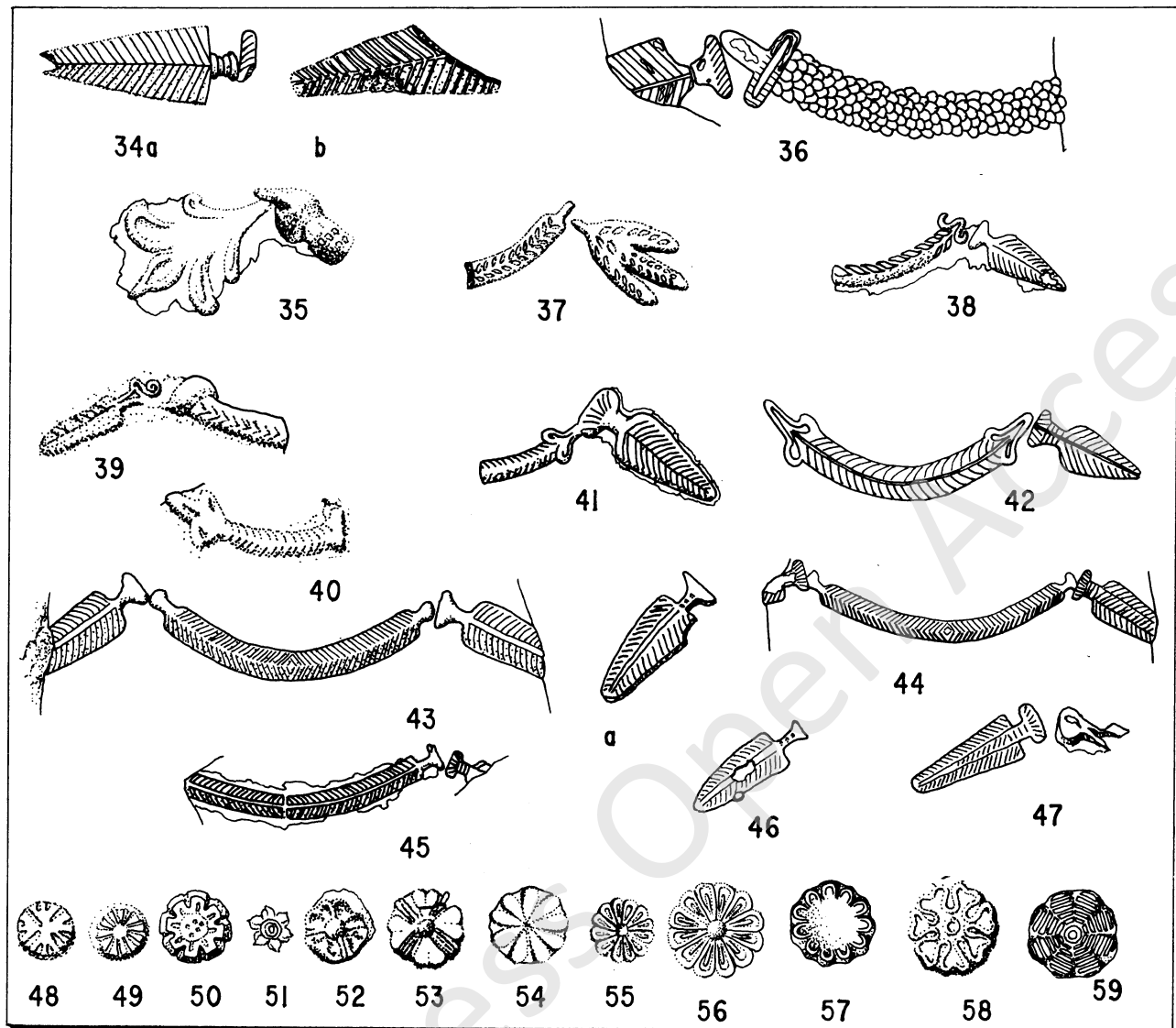


Fig. 32 Applied decoration on Italian sigillata (Scale 1:1):

34a = 38; b = 41; 35 = 40; 36 = 42; 37 = 37; 38 = 33; 39 = 46; 40 = 49; 41 = 45; 42 = 63; 43 = 60; 43a = 57; 44 = 59; 45 = 61; 46 = 62; 47 = 58; 48 = 111; 49 = 74; 50 = 88; 51 = 93; 52 = 96; 53 = 44; 54 = 50; 55 = 84; 56 = 84; 57 = 112; 58 = 110; 59 = 36.

(Ohlenroth 1934/35: Abb. 1,24; Magdalensberg: T. 85a,9). Flower similar to no. 59 was found in Ljubljana (Emona 8: 736) and in Carnuntum (Grünwald 1983: T.7,11), also of Arretine fabric.

On the Sicilian material, a total of 108 appliqués is preserved, of which 23 are double spirals. All of these can be attributed to Gellius (fragments nos. 21–24, 26–27, 31–32). It was possible to establish workshops for a further 49 applied decorations. Most of them belong to LMV and QSP workshops. This throws a new light on complete Siscian collection, attributing the majority of fragments to these two workshops. They are followed by products of L. Gellius. The remaining two appliqués can be attributed to workshops CTS and oFes CT.

The relationship between Arretine and North Italian products with applied decoration is as follows:

SHAPE	ARRETINE	NORTH ITALIAN
plates with curved walls	4	—
plates with q.round mould.	3	—
plates w. vertical rims	10	23
platters w. vertical rims	4	2
hemisph. cups w. flange	9	33
TOTAL	30	58

Although North Italian products are almost twice as numerous, Arretine applied decoration appears on a greater number of shapes due mainly to the work of L. Gellius. The majority of hemispherical cups with flange on wall are from LMV and QSP workshops.

Stamps

Under the heading 'parallels' Oxé-Comfort's (O-C) number is given with the number of sites mentioned there, including Sisak. This is followed by examples from other sites. Asterisk (*) implies a new site, not noted in O-C. Most of the Sisak stamps were taken from CIL III and were registered in O-C. The ones that are missing in O-C are marked with '*'.
 ACASTVS Fig. 33, 1
 rectangle, ACA/STVS in two rows divided by horizontal ladder
 Shape: cup with sloping wall and offset rim (1)
 Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: O-C 8b
 * Magdalensberg: T.86
 Date: 15 B.C. – A.D. 10 (after Magdalensberg)

* ALYPTVS Fig. 33, 2 a–b
pl. p.: a: ALYP; b: ALY
 Shape: hemispherical cups with pronounced flange (74, 120)
 Fabric: A
 Parallels: O-C 52, 7 sites
 * Carnuntum, Grünewald 1983: T.6,5 (Variant a)
 Date: after 45?

C AMVRIVS Fig. 33, 3
pl. p.: C AMVRI, ligature A and M
 Shape: plate (192) Fabric: A
 Parallels: O-C 397, on 49 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.89, 9 pieces
 * Sabratha, Comfort 1982:503
 * Besançon, Lombard 1978: 248
 * Gubbio, Bergamini 1982/83: Fig. 29, twice
 Oszöny, Vágó 1977: 87
 * Locarno, Simonett 1941: Muralti Liverpool grave 32
 Ostia, Pucci 1973: 314, twice
 * Corinth – 9 times, Athens, Hayes 1973:441
 Date: Tiberius, Claudius (Comfort 1982; Bergamini 1982/83);20.–60. (Hayes 1973)

P.ATTIVS Fig. 33, 4 a–b
 rectangle, P ATTI, ligature A and T, two identical stamps
 Shape: early plates (8–9) Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: O-C 209, on 24 sites;
 * Magdalensberg: T.92, twice
 * Faenza, Righini 1970: Fig. 16018
 * Budrio, Bergamini 1980: 16
 * Neuss, Ettlinger 1983: T.66,260 ? is it the same potter?
 Date: 15 B.C.–10 A.D. (after Magdalensberg)

* L.AVILLIVS Fig. 33, 5
pl. p.: L AVIL (126)
 Shape: cup ? Fabric: A
 Parallels: O-C 259, on 15 sites
 * Cividale, Scotti Maselli 1977: 92
 * Magdalensberg: T.93, 14 pieces
 * Gubbio, Bergamini 1982/83: Fig.31, 38, 5 times
 Corinth, Hayes 1973: No. 41

* Sirmium, Brukner 1981: T.1,2
 Ptuj, Mikl Curk 1981: 56
 Date: 10–45 (Magdalensberg); 15–40 (Tremel 1968); began under Claudius or Nero (Hayes 1973)

* BAS ? Fig. 33, 6
pl. p.: BAS, BASA or BASS
 Shape: cup (148) Fabric: A
 Parallels: none; maybe Bassus, Aquileia, Ravagnan, Aquileia Nostra 56/1885: 172

* CLADVS Fig. 33, 7
 rectangle, CLADI
 Shape: plate ? (193) Fabric: BIIb
 Parallels: O-C 441 ?, 4 times, all *in pl. p.*
 * Magdalensberg: T. 96. 15 times, all *in pl. p.*
 Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:349, *in pl. p.*
 Date: 15 – after 45 (Magdalensberg)

* P CLO PRO Fig. 33, 8
pl. p.: P CLO PRO
 Shape: plate (194) Fabric: A
 Parallels: O-C 454, on 17 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.96, 4 times
 * Lake Nemi: Comfort 1959
 * Pompeii, Pucci 1977:10
 Ostia, Panella 1968/69
 * Corinth, Hayes 1973: 442
 * Sirmium, Brukner 1981:T.1,18
 Date: 10–45 (Magdalensberg); began under Claudius or Nero (Hayes 1973)

C CLO SAB Fig. 33, 9 a–c
pl. p.: C CLO SAB
 Shape: cups (129, 19, 20) Fabric: A
 Parallels: O-C 455, on 18 sites
 * Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:350
 Pompeii, Pucci 1977: 10
 * Ostia, Pucci 1973:314
 * Corinth, Hayes 1973: No. 62
 Date: late Tiberius, early Claudius (Mikl Curk 1979)

DENTO Fig. 33, 10
 rectangle: DENTO, ligature N i T
 Shape: conical cup (15) Fabric: BIIb
 Parallels: O-C 592, on 6 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T. 97, 4 times
 Aquileia, Tremel 1968: 101, 3 times
 * Faenza, Righini 1970: Fig. 34, twice
 * Budrio, Bergamini 1980: 158
 Date: 10 B.C. – A.D. 20 (Magdalensberg); last two decades B.C. to the end of first decade of first century A.D. (Righini 1970)

* EVMENES Fig. 33, 11
 rectangle: EVM/ENIS in two rows, divided by horizontal line
 Shape: conical cup (16) Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: O-C 651, on 2 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.98, 3 times
 * Budrio, Bergamini 1980: 16

* Altino, Rimini, Aquileia, Scotti Maselli 1980:184
Date: 20–25 (10–45 shapes) (Magdalensberg)

L.GELLIVS Fig. 33, 12a–p

all in *pl.p.*: a–d: GELLI

e–f: GEL ?

g–h: L GELLI

i–j: L GELL

k–m: L GEL

n–p: L GEL

Shapes: plates (151, 152); platter (155); hemispherical cup (18); cups (116, 117, 121–125); undetermined plates and cups (195–199)

Fabric: A

Parallels: O–C 736–747, whole series of sites; for Gellius' distribution see Zabehlicky Scheffenecker 1982 and Magdalensberg: T.101–102

Date: 10 B.C. – after 45 (Magdalensberg)

HILARVS Fig. 33, 13 a–c

all in rectangles: a: HIL/ARI in two lines, twigs on both sides

b: HIL/ARI in two lines, twing on the left

c: HIL/ARVS in two lines

Shapes: cup with sloping wall and offset rim (3); early cups (11, 17)

Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: O–C 796, on 4 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.103, on 12 pieces

* Salona, Gonzenbach 1975:95

* Faenza, Righini 1970:Fig.11)

Date: 15 B.C. – A.D. 15 (Magdalensberg)

LICCAEVVS Fig. 33, 14

rectangle: LIC/CAE in two lines, divided by horizontal twig

Shape: plate (190) Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: O–C 881, on tri sites

* Magdalensberg: T.105, 10 times

* Gomolava, Brukner 1981: T.4,1

Date: 20–15/10 B.C. (Magdalensberg)

Q L C Fig. 33, 15 a–b

pl.p.: Q L C, two different stamps

Shape: cups (131, 135) Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: O–C 887, on 5 sites

Date: second half of the first century A.D.

* L MA Fig. 33, 17

pl.p.: L MA, ligature M and A, perhaps a variant of LMV?

Shape: hemispherical cup (147) Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: * Locarno, Simonett 1941: Minusio Cadra 14

* Ascona, Donati *et al* 1987: tomba S3, 03

* L M V Fig. 33, 18 a–i

all in *pl.p.*: all LMV.

Shapes: cups (136–144) Fabric: A₂

Parallels: O–C 921, all in *pl.p.*, on 18 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.106, twice

* Szombathely; * Sopron; * Adony; * Ságvár;

* Keszthely, Vágó 1977: 87

* Mursella, Szöny 1981: Abb.12,5

* Vasas, Fülep 1959: Abb.3,2,4

* Zalalövö 3: Abb.61,7;62,6; Zalalövö 6: Abb. 19,4;
Zalalövö 7: Abb. 1,7

* Linz, Ruprechtsberger 1980: T.IV

* Cividale, Scotti Maselli 1977:92

* Aquincum, Gabler 1976: 24

* Solduno, Donati 1979: 21, 7 times

* Ascona, Donati *et al* 1987: 85, 7 times

* Kapfenstein, Urban 1984: T.61,C1, C8, twice

* Tekija, Cermanović Kuzmanović 1975: T.I,1

* Singidunum, Bojović 1977: T.I,2

* Pristava, Knez 1969: T.9,10, twice

* Novo Mesto, Knez 1981: grave 63

* Carnuntum, Grünewald 1983: T.6,8

Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979: 351, 8 or 9 times

* Virunum, Hasenbach Molling 1988: Abb. 1, 5

Date: 10–85 (Tremel 1968:101)

* C M R Fig. 33, 19

pl.p.: C M R

Shape: cylindrical cup (72) Fabric: A

Parallels: O–C 979, on 25 sites

* Sabratha, Comfort 1982: Fig.no. 56

* Ostia, Pucci 1973: 314

* Osor, Makjanić 1985: T.III,28

Carthage, Hayes 1973: no. 47

Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:351

Date: middle to second half of the first century ?

* C MER Fig. 33, 20 a–c

all in *pl.p.*: C MER, ligature M and E, three different sizes

Shapes: b: cylindrical cup (73)

a, c: hemispherical cups (130, 145)

Fabric: A

Parallels: O–C 982, on 23 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.107, 7 times

* Sabratha; * Athens, Comfort 1982: 92

* Ostia, Pucci 1973: 314

Dmovo, Neviodunum: T.XLI,19

Date: 10–45 (Magdalensberg)

MVRRIVS Fig. 33, 21

pl.p.: MVRRRI, ligature M,V and R

Shape: carinated cup (69) Fabric: A

Parallels: O–C 1040, on 24 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.108

* Mariana (Corsica), Pallares 1980: Pl.I,102

* Salona, Gonzenbach 1975: 95

Date: 10–45 (Magdalensberg)

* M O C Fig. 33, 22

pl.p.: M O C

Shape: plate (188) Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: * Locarno, Simonett 1941: Muralto Passalli, grave 37

Date: Flavii ?

* C P P Fig. 33, 23

in.pl.p.: C P P

Shape: plate (187) Fabric: ?

Parallels: O–C 1191, on 17 sites

* Sabratha, Comfort 1982: cat.no.75
 * Ostia, Pucci 1973:314
 * Mariana (Corsica), Pallares 1980: Pl.I,28–33
 * Benghazi, Kenrick 1985: Fig 29
 Africa, for distribution see Guéry 1987
 Date: Flavii

* M. PERENNIVS CRESCENS Fig. 33, 24 a–b
in pl.p.: a: MPENSCESE, ligature M, P and E
 b: MPERCR
 Shapes: a: cylindrical cup (71)
 b: hemispherical cup (119)
 Fabric: A
 Parallels: O–C 1281, all *in pl.p.*, on 32 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.109, 31 times
 Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979: 351, 4 times
 * Ravenna, Aquileia, Scotti Maselli 1980:180
 Dmovo, Neviodunum: T.XLI,1
 * Zalalövö 6: Abb.19,2
 * Benghazi, Kenrick 1985:13
 Date: 1–45 (Magdalensberg)

PHILO Fig. 33, 25
 elipsoid stamp: PHILO, ligature P and H
 Shape: cup (25) Fabric: A
 Parallels: O–C 1214, rectangle and *pl.p.* stamps, on 6 sites

* POTITVS Fig. 33, 26
pl.p.: POTI, from toes to heel
 Shape: cup? (200) Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: O–C 1378, on three sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.112, 8 times
 Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979: 352
 * Ravenna, Aquileia, Scotti Maselli 1980:188
 * Russi, Mazzeo Saracino 1977: cat.no. 81

* L R C Fig. 33, 27
pl.p.: L R C
 Shape: plate ? (201) Fabric: A
 Parallels: O–C 1473, on 10 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.114
 * Szombathely, Vágó 1977: 89
 * Cividale, Scotti Maselli 1977: Fig.1
 Date: mid first century, Neronian (Maselli 1980: 171)

* RASINIVS ATTIS T. 33, 28
 rectangle: RASINI/ATTIS ? pine twig in the lower part;
 N in reverse
 Shape: plate (150) Fabric: A
 Parallels: none, could be connected to HILARVS
 ATTIANVS RASINI, O–C 1519; on the other hand, pine
 twigs come on rectangular stamps of Rasinius (O–C 1485)
 and Ati (O–C 194)

* MSMV Fig. 33, 29
pl.p.: MSMV, ligature SMV, space for another letter
 Shape: platter with quarter–round moulding (29)
 Fabric: BIIa

Parallels: * Osor, Makjanić 1985: T.V,48
 * Magdalensberg: T.115 ?
 * Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:352
 Date: 25–45 (Magdalensberg)

* Q S P Fig. 33, 30 a–b
pl.p.: Q S P, two different stamps
 Shapes: cup (134) and plate (202)
 Fabrics: a: BIIa
 b: A₂
 Parallels: O–C 1636, on 14 pieces
 Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:352, 4 times
 * Mursella, Szöny 1981: Fig.12,6
 * Szombathely, * Sopron, * Aquincum, * Adony, Vágó
 1977:81
 * Zalalövö 5: Abb.32,7
 * Tekija, Cermanović Kuzmanović 1975: T.I,4
 * Solduno, Donati 1979: 21, 10 times
 * Madrano, Fransioli 1958/59: Fig. 15,26–29, 4 times
 * Ascona, Donati *et al* 1987:85, once or twice
 Date: Claudius – Flavii

GRATVS SARI Fig. 33, 31
 rectangle: GRA./SARI in two lines, divided by a rectangle
 Shape: cup with sloping wall and offset rim (2)
 Fabric: BIIb
 Parallels: O–C 1661, on 3 sites
 Ornavasso, Graue 1974: Persona grave 90
 Date: began 15/10 B.C. (Scotti Maselli 1980)

* TRITVS SARI Fig. 33, 32
 rectangle: TRITVS/SARI in two lines
 Shape: plate (10) Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: none

* SECVNDVS Fig. 33, 33
 Shape of stamp uncertain: SECVNI; probably used and
 worn stamp, cut at the edge
 Shape: plate (154) Fabric: BIIa
 Parallels: O–C 1720, on 6 sites
 * Magdalensberg: T.117, 69 pieces, rectangle and *pl.p.*
 * Burnum: T.1,26
 Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979: 352, 3 times
 Osor, Makjanić 1985: T.IV,36,42, twice
 * Ravenna, Scotti Maselli 1980:188
 * Sirmium, Brukner 1981: T.7,7,8;T.9,2, 3 times
 * Cividale, Scotti Maselli 1977: T.II,1
 * Russi, Mazzeo Saracino 1977: cat.no.1040 i 1042
 Date: 10–45 (Magdalensberg)

* SIPA Fig. 33, 34 a–c
 rectangle, double frame: SIPA, 3 identical stamps
 Shapes: a: plate (191)
 b: conical cup (12)
 c: cup (156)
 Fabric: a,c: BIIa b: ?
 Parallels: none, name SIPA is known from relief decorated
 'Sarius' cup (Scotti Maselli 1980: 190)

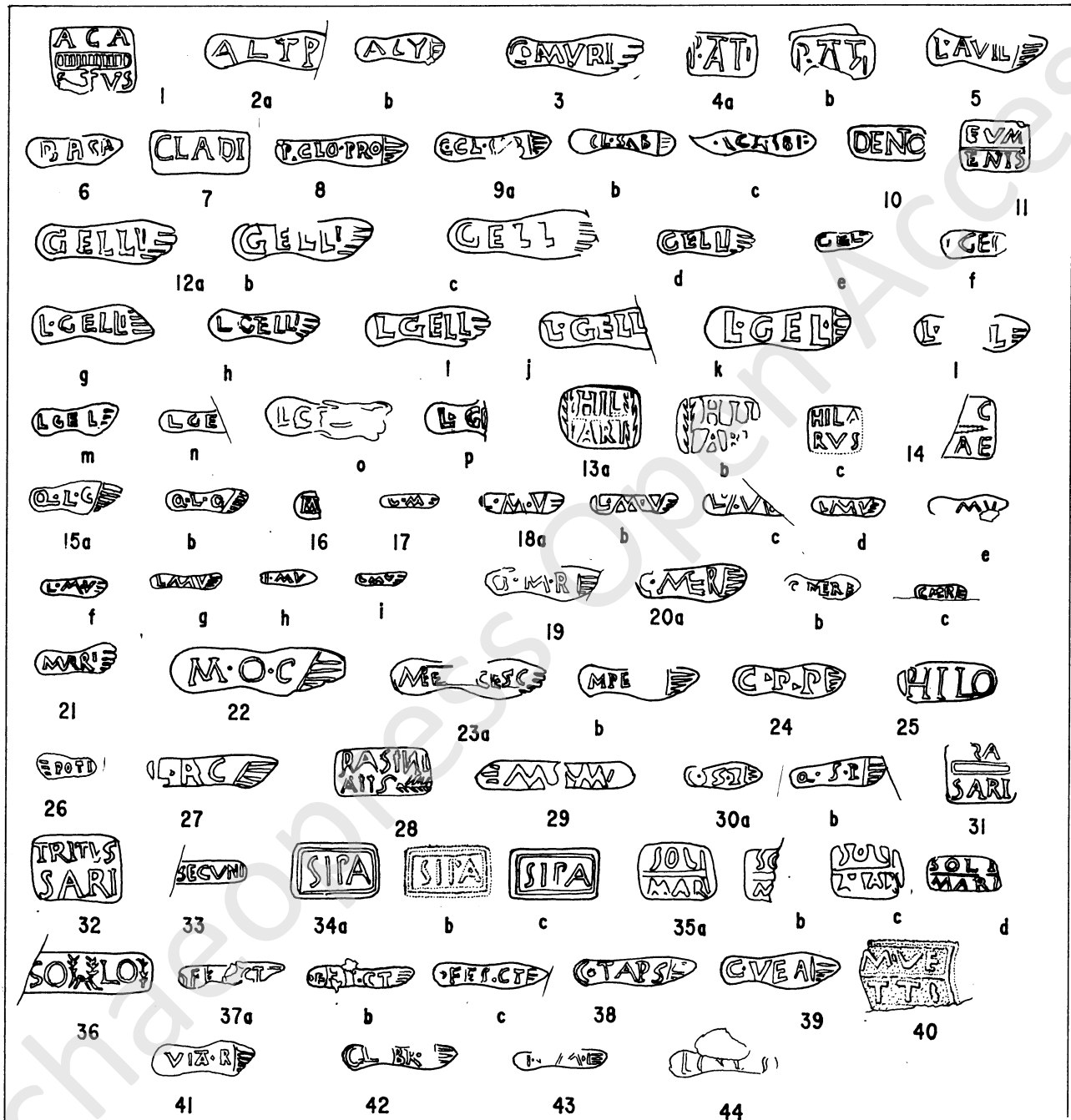


Fig. 33 Stamps on Italian sigillata (Scale 1:1):

1 = 1; 2a = 120; b = 106; 3 = 192; 4a = 8; b = 9; 5 = 126; 6 = 148; 7 = 193; 8 = 194; 9a = 129; b = 20; c = 19; 10 = 15; 11 = 16; 12a = 151; b = 152; c = 195; d = 121; e = 117; f = 196; g = 197; h = 122; 12i = 198; j = 122; k = 155; l = 116; m = 124; n = 18; o = 123; 12p = 199; 13a = 11; b = 17; c = 3; 14 = 9; 15a = 131; b = 135; 16 = 146; 17 = 147; 18a = 137; b = 138; c = 136; d = 143; e = 144; f = 139; g = 141; h = 140; i = 142; 19 = 72; 20a = 130; b = 73; c = 145; 21 = 69; 22 = 188; 23a = 119; b = 71; 24 = 187; 25 = 25; 26 = 200; 27 = 201; 28 = 150; 29 = 29; 30a = 134; 30b = 202; 31 = 2; 32 = 10; 33 = 154; 34a = 191; b = 12; c = 156; 35a = 4; b = 5; 36 = 14; 37a = 133; b = 132; 37c = 203; 38 = 149; 39 = 127; 40 = 13; 41 = 204; 42 = 128; 43 = 118; 44 = 70.

SOLIMARVS Fig. 33, 35 a–d

rectangle: SOLI/MARI in two lines, a–c identical stamps, d different

Shapes: a,b,i d: cups with sloping walls (4–6)

c: plate (189)

Fabric: a,b,d: BIIa

c: V

Parallels: O–C 1840 only Sisak

* Magdalensberg: T.120, 4 times

Date: 15–1 B.C.(Magdalensberg)

SOLO Fig. 33, 36

rectangle: SOLO, between O and L bayleaf wreath, last O followed by twig

Shape: conical cup (14) Fabric: BIIb

Parallels: O–C 1841, on 6 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.121, 18 times

* Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:349

* Faenza, Righini 1970: Fig.19

* Budrio, Bergamini 1980:16,158, twice

* Russi, Mazzeo Saracino 1977: no. 1035 *in pl.p.* !

* Carnuntum, Grünewald 1983: T.68,1

Date: 10 B.C. – 45 A.D. (Magdalensberg); August–Tiberius (Righini 1970:273)

*** oFES CT** Fig. 33, 37 a–c

all *in pl.p.*: oFES CT, three identical stamps

Shapes: cups (132–133, 203)

Parallels: O–C 1883, on 4 sites

* Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:352

* Savaria, * Keszthely–Dobogo, * Bakony, Vágó 1977:89

* Zalalövő 5: Abb.26,13

* Solduno, Donati 1979: 21, twice

Date: second half of first century

*** C.TAPS** Fig. 33, 38

pl.p.: C TAPS

Shape: cup (149) Fabric: BIIIa

Parallels: * Szombathely–Marcius, * Győr, Vágó 1977: 87

* Solduno, Donati 1979: grave 56.2,15 ?

Date: mid/second half of first century ?

*** C.VEA** Fig. 33, 39

pl.p.: C VEA

Shape: cup (127) Fabric: A

Parallels: O–C 2244, 3 sites

M. VETTIVS Fig. 33, 40

double framed rectangle: M VE/TTI in two lines

Shape: conical cup (13) Fabric: IV

Parallels: O–C 2279, 1 site

*** VIATOR** Fig. 33, 41

pl.p.: VIAT R, ligature A and T

Shape: cup ? (204) Fabric: V

Parallels: O–C 2283, on 2 sites

* Magdalensberg: T.125

* Ljubljana, Mikl Curk 1979:353

* Salona, Gonzenbach 1975: 97

* Celje, Kolšek 1972: Y 151,37

Date: Tiberius (Mikl Curk 1979)

illegible stamps Fig. 33, 42–44

42: *pl.p.*: CL..BR..

Shape: cup (128) Fabric: A

43: *pl.p.*:

Shape: cup (118) Fabric: A

43: *pl.p.*:

Shape: carinated cylindrical cup (70) Fabric: Ila

Plain Italian Sigillata – Discussion

The Sisak collection of plain Italian sigillata includes 82 stamps of which 79 are legible. There are 42 workshops, out of which 15 are Arretine, 22 North Italian and 2 are 'tardo-italica' stamps from Pisa.

Three quarters of the stamps (60) are *in planta pedis*.

The Arretine workshops are:

Alyptus

C.Amurius

L.Avillius

Bass ?

P.Clo.Pro.

C.Clo.Sab.

L.Gellius

C.M.R.

C.Mer.

Murrius

M. Perennius Crescens

Philo

L.R.C.

Pasinius/Attis

C.Vea.

Only two Arretine stamps are rectangular (Philo, Rasinius/Attis). Although as many as 10 fragments are closely not identifiable shapes, for most Arretine cups, hemispherical form with vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall, or hemispherical form may be presumed. On the basis of the quite high and pointed feet of Arretine plates, a whole series of early forms may be excluded. The Sisak plates are either plates with vertical rims, those with quarter round mouldings or plates with curving wall.

The earliest Arretine shape, however, is the fragment of an early plate with vertical concave rim (Consp. 18, Sisak no. 7). A corresponding cup could have been the cup no.25 of Philo, but the shape for that fragment is not certain. The rest of Arretine shapes are a Murrius cup with cylindrical carinated wall no. 69 from the time of Claudius, cylindrical cups of M.P. Crescens, CMR and C.Mer (71–73), also from the time of Claudius or later and hemispherical cups with pronounced flange on wall. Ratio plates : platters : cups is 31 : 5 : 35.

Arretine potters represented in Sisak are the later group of large workshops which are dated mostly to the Tiberian –

Claudian period and are defined as Group A1 (Makjanić 1988). Most of these workshops started production in periods earlier than their appearance in Sisak. The leading name was Gellius to whom as many as 31 fragment can be attributed (Fig. 34). Other potters from this group are C. Amurius, L. Avillius, Murrius and M.P. Crescens.

This group is followed by products of a slightly later generation of potters (P.Clo.Pro, C. Clo.Sab., Alyptus, C.Vea) who probably only just started producing in the time of Claudius (Hayes 1973). The latest Arretine workshop is L.R.C. who might have started as late as the time of Nero (Scotti Maselli 1980:172).

Thus it may be concluded that the Arretine potteries start their export to Sisak only in the time of Tiberius.

North Italian workshops are:

Acastus
P. Attius
Cladus
Dento
Eumenes
Hilarus
Liccaeus
Potitus
MSMV
Gratus/Sari
Tritus/Sari
Secundus
Sipa
Solimarus
Solo
C. Taps
M. Vettius
Viator

There are 18 names present, from 17 workshops. Of 26 North Italian stamps, 22 are placed in a rectangle, 4 *in planta pedis*. This is considerably different to the Arretine workshops.

The earliest North Italian shapes are six cups Consp. 8.2 from four different workshops. Apart from Sarius, all are small potteries. Acastus is known only from the Magdalensberg where his products are dated from 15 B.C. to A.D. 10. Gratus, a workman of Sarius, produced mostly early shapes and in Ornavasso his platter was found with a coin of Augustus (Graue 1974: Persona grave 90). Two further workshops, Hilarus and Solimarus produced also somewhat later shapes – in Faenza an identical stamp to the one from Sisak was found on a plate with a curving wall (Rhigini 1970: Fig.11). Solimarus, on the other hand, is known from the Magdalensberg where he is dated to the last quarter of the first century B.C. Other early North Italian stamps are that of P. Attius on Consp. 18.2. This potter is the Po-Valley one, as opposed to the potter of the same name from Arezzo (see Magdalensberg: T.92 and Rhigini 1969:287). Other early stamps are on fragments of unidentifiable plates, such as Liccaeus (190, Fig. 33, 14)

who produced early platters (Gomolava, Brukner 1981: T.4,1) and stamped only in rectangles.

From the above it can be concluded that the earliest Italian sigillata to reach Sisak came from very small North Italian workshops, defined as Group B1 (Makjanić 1988: Fig. 4). They signed their products in rectangles and the earliest ware is dated to 20 B.C. The Sisak fragments most probably stem from the last decade of the first century B.C. or a bit later.

Next generation of North Italian potters found in Sisak are Dento, Eumenes, Hilarus, Tritus/Sari, Sipa and Solo. They signed their ware mostly in rectangles, but also *in planta pedis*. Their earliest products appear in Sisak, in forms of conical cups with rectangular stamps (11–17). The distribution of wares of this group (Group B2, Makjanić 1988: Fig. 4) is dense around Rimini and Bologna in Italy which points to possible production sites south-east of the Po. This group can be dated from 20/25 B.C. to 10/15 A.D.

The following period, from 15 to the reign of Claudius is relatively poorly represented by North Italians. Workshops from this period are MSMV, Potitus, Secundus and Viator (29, 200, 154, 204). Their products are simple, undecorated plates with quarter round mouldings, hemispherical cups and carinated cylindrical cups. This group, (Group C, Makjanić 1988: Fig. 5) is most common in the coastal areas of the north Adriatic, and most probably reach the whole of the Dalmatian coast. Singularly they were also found on the Rhein, in Sirmium, and eastern Italy (see map in Makjanić 1988).

Tardo-Padana workshops are:

QLC
L.Ma
LMV
QSP
oFes CT

The period from the middle of the first century is dominated by two major shapes: plates with vertical rims and applied decoration and hemispherical cups with pronounced flange on walls, also with applied decoration. Fifty fragments belong to the latter shape, and 24 to the former. Almost all these fragments come from two workshops, LMV and QSP. All fragments, signed and unsigned, attributed to LMV and QSP are shown in Fig. 35. Although LMV (or L. Mag. Virilis as was his name) started producing around the time of Tiberius (his products appear on the Magdalensberg), the Sisak examples are all signed by the abbreviated, LMV version. This, and the shapes present, imply that LMV came to Sisak in his later phases. The uniformity of LMV – QSP products suggest short intensive exports. This is mirrored in recent finds. During the 1989 and 1990 excavations in Sisak, exactly the same type of fragments emerged, together with another oFes CT stamp, and a stamp of CTS. The situation is different in Ptuj, where earlier products have been found.

These workshops are part of a compact group of potters (Tardo-Padana, Group D, Makjanić 1988: Fig 6). They

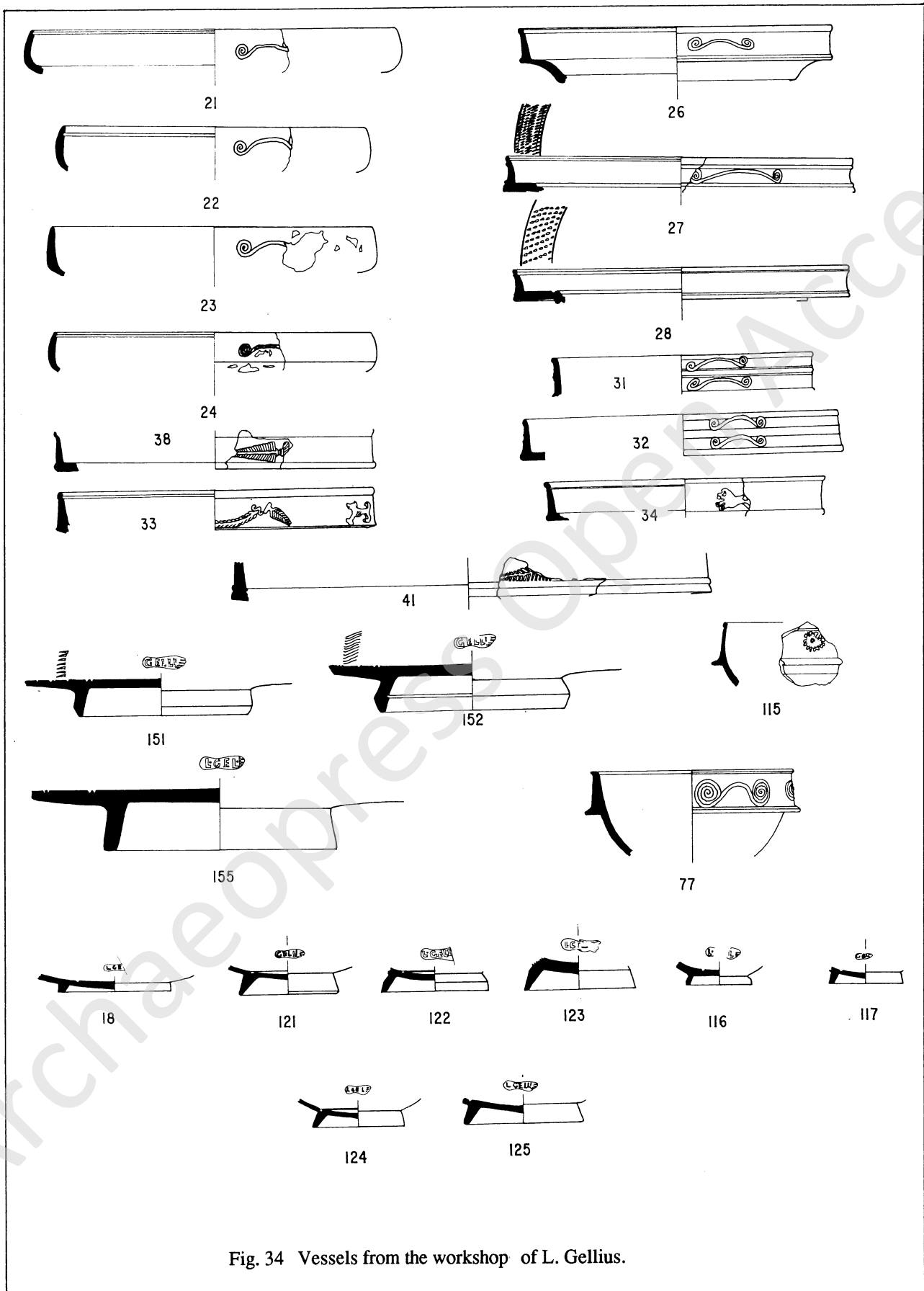


Fig. 34 Vessels from the workshop of L. Gellius.

Italian Sigillata

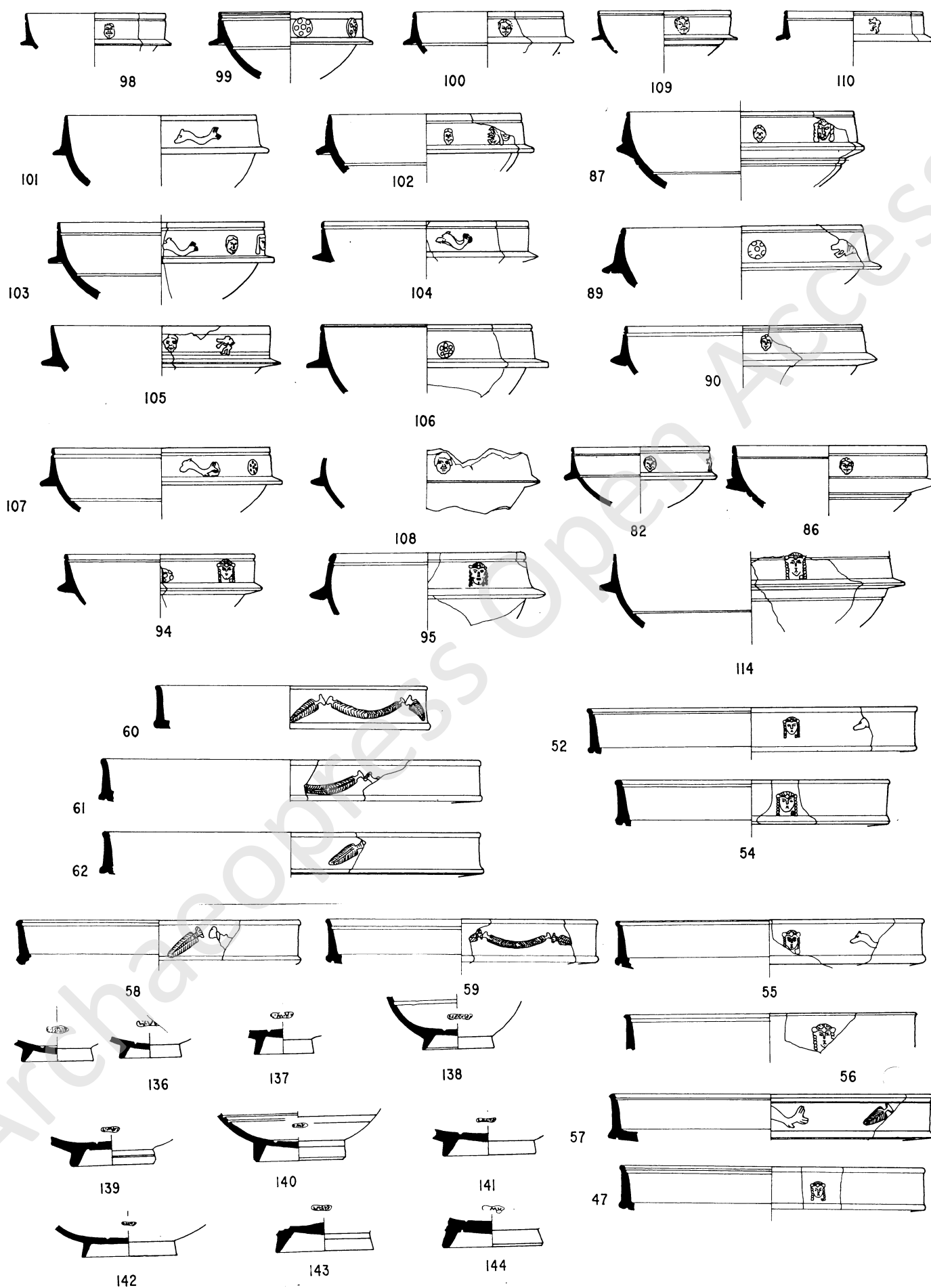


Fig. 35 Vessels from the workshops of LMV and QSP.

signed their names *in tria nomina* and obviously produced for the eastern markets, i.e. Pannonia and Moesia. Large concentrations of this ware around Lake Maggiore and Torino suggest production sites.

To the signed fragments of plates and cups a large group of barbotine ware has to be added, a ware which was no doubt also produced by this group and whose production went well into the second century.

Workshops of Tardo-Italica are:

MOC
CPP

'Tardo-italica' is a group of potters around L. Rasinius Pisanus, Sex. Murrius Festus and CPP. They worked most probably in Pisa in the late first and in the second centuries. Although this group is most famous for its moulded ware, it was not very successful in Pannonia. Moulded Tardo-Italica has been found only sporadically (Gabler 1971: 88). Production of plain ware reached its peak in the time just before the eruption of Vesuvius and is distributed from north Africa (Comfort 1982: 487; Gueary 1987) and Corsica (Pallares 1980: 4) to the western coast of Italy.

CPP is a rare stamp in Pannonia. Only one other example has been found, in Ptuj (Klumbach 1956: 129). This can be explained by the mainly maritime orientation of the group (Guery 1987:184). Stamp MOC is unique for Sisak. It is placed alongside CPP because of the specifically shaped foot.

Plain Italian Sigillata – Conclusion

Of 204 plain Italian fragments, 64.22% are North Italian products (including Tardo-Padana), 34.80% Arretine and 0.98% are products of Tardo-Italica. North Italian, or Po-Valley ware can be dated to a time span of 150 years, whereas Arretine to only 50 years. Excluding small and short-lived workshops, products from large potteries which were in business for 50 years and more, show randomness and certainly not continuous exports. Thus the huge pottery of Sarius is represented by only two pieces. L. Gellius' products lasted for only some 30 years in Sisak, whereas Perennius is present only in his latest phase. The same is true for Tardo-Padana. Although LMV manufactured for some seventy years, his products in Sisak cannot be placed to a time-span larger than 30 to 40 years. Barbotine ware with its uniform decoration also speaks of short export periods.

It can be concluded that rather than an organized, continuous flow of sigillata to Sisak, the ware came in waves, starting with early red North Italian products; the next, larger wave was certainly marked by the emergence of Gellius and accompanying Arretines from the time of Tiberius to the time of Claudius, who were then pushed by an intensive wave of Tardo-Padana ware.

However, the plain Italian sigillata from the Sisak collection has several interesting features: the presence of early Po-Valley potters, so far known only on a very limited number of sites; stamps exclusive to Sisak, Rasinius/Attis, Tritus, workman of Sarius and Sipa; two flagons, a shape so far not analyzed from Pannonian sites and the presence of Tardo-Italica stamps of CPP and MOC, which, east of Italy have so far only been known from Ptuj.

Italian Relief-Decorated Ware

There are three almost completely or completely preserved dishes (one of them is not represented here) and fragments of a further four or five mould-decorated vessels in the Sisak collection. All fragments can be attributed to North Italian *officinae*. Two are Aco beakers, two are Sarius cups whereas the rest of fragments are the so-called 'Adriatic' ware, a type of ware which has not yet had a definite determination (Stenico 1971: 155; Schindler Kaudelka 1980: 46).

Fabric

There are two basic groups of fabrics for the relief ware:

- The fabric of the 'Adriatic' ware (205–207) is orange and hard, on fragment 207 it flakes in layers; it has small white inclusions; no. 206 has a grey core. Slip is light brown, lustrous, good (205), light brown, matt, applied only from the outside (206) and chocolate-brown, matt (207).
- Fabric of Sarius cups and Aco beakers is similar to that of plain North Italian ware: it is orange-ochre, soft (209, 210) or hard (208); slip is orange (208), and orange-brown (209, 210), slightly lustrous, uneven.

As is the case of the Magdalensberg, where over a 1000 fragments of relief-ware were found, it is not possible to distinguish fabric groups which would correspond to various workshops.

Shapes

Magdalensberg Form 3 (Atlante II 11D?) (Plate 66: 205–207)

	Cat. no.	Fabric
Hemishperical cups	205–207	a

The only fragments whose shape can be approximately identified are parts of hemispherical cup no. 205. If the attribution to Adriatic ware is correct, then one has to assume a pedestal foot, ie form Magdalensberg 3 (= Atlante II, 11D from the time of Augustus). The date of this ware is from 20 B.C. to A.D. 10 (Schindler Kaudelka 1980: 46).

Sarius cups Consp. R 13 (Plate 66: 208–209)

	Cat. nos.	Fabric	Stamp
Fragm. of lower curved wall	208	b	–
Whole cup apart from handles	209	b	Clemens

Aco beakers Consp. R 12 (Plate 66: 210)

	Cat. no.	Fabric
Whole beaker	210	b
Whole beaker, Vikić Belančić 1968: T.1,2		

No. 210, and most probably the other example, not pictured here, have the slip and are thus of late Augustan – Tiberian period (Schindler Kaudelka 1980: 47). The same date applies to the Sarius cups. Both forms were produced in the same workshops.

Decoration

Decoration on Adriatic Ware (205–207)

On no. 205 two (?) oxen heads are connected by garlands. Underneath are dancing figures among series of ornamental lines, leaves and posies. A female figure is on a pedestal.

Such decoration has not to date been published. However, some elements are known from other examples. Thus the motif of garlands and boucrations appear on Sarius cups from Bologna (Fava 1972: Fig. 499) and from Osor (Makjanić 1981: T.1, 1,2). Freely placed posies are a frequent motif on North Italian pottery. However, none of the posies found on the ware on the Magdalensberg is identical to the Sisak ones (cf. Schindler Kaudelka 1980: T. 92, T14, 15, 19).

Decoration on Sarius and Aco Ware (209–210)

All three Sisak examples have ornamental decoration and thus belong to the later circle of these cups (Schindler Kaudelka 1980:31). Ovolo similar to that on no. 208 comes on the Magdalensberg (Schindler Kaudelka 1980: T.66, 203), while the six-dotted rosette corresponds to Magdalensberg Q 15, where it appears on Surus ware.

Cup no. 209 is of decoration Magdalensberg Type G. The workshop of Clemens is very well known, especially on the Croatian Dalmatian coast (Brusić 1977). It was also found in North Italy (Scotti Maselli 1972: 45, 1, 25; 1974/5: 5; Buora 1972: 45, 5, 7–9; Rhigini 1970: Fig. 31; Mertens 1972: Fig. 5), Ljubljana (Emona 8: T.CLXXIII, 8) and in Lorenzberg (Ulbert 1965: T. 12, 7). Cup no. 209 has been previously published by Vikić Belančić and Schindler Kaudelka, who mistakenly placed it in Ptuj.

Decoration of no. 210 is close to an example from the Magdalensberg (Schindler Kaudelka 1980: T.15, 20), while the floral ornament on top of double circles can be seen on an Aco beaker from Bologna (Fava 1972: Fig. 484).

Relief–Decorated Ware – Conclusion

All the fragments published here have already been referred to in the academic literature. Thus Vikić Belančić (1962/62; 1968) and Gabler (1971 note 16) place fragments 205 to the Arretine workshop of Rasinius and to the Tardo–Italica workshop of Rasinius Pisanus (Gabler 1971: note 61 on p. 88). The incorrectly attributed origins of the Clemens cup have already been mentioned.

Thus the Italian relief–decorated ware from Sisak has been the cause of some confusion. Close inspection of the work of Arretine Rasinius showed no links with Sisak fragments 205–207. Also, the minute execution of figures with sharp and careful details are far from the rudeness of Rasinius Pisanus' products.

The attribution to the Adriatic group of North Italian workshops as defined by Stenico (1971:155) and Schindler Kaudelka (1980: 45, 46) remains the most plausible for the time being.

Graffiti

On Fig. 36 five graffiti from five examples of Italian plain ware are shown. No. 1 is scratched on fragment no.6 and it reads PE, no. two is on fragment no. 8 and bears the inscription PRIMA... No. 3, on dish no. 151 bears a sign which bears great resemblance to the signs used by pottery dealers for control checks, such as was analysed by Zabehlicky Scheffenegger (1985: 253). No. 5 is the end of a word, ARNAI?, whereas the graffito scratched on the outside wall of cup no.92 reads XVI.

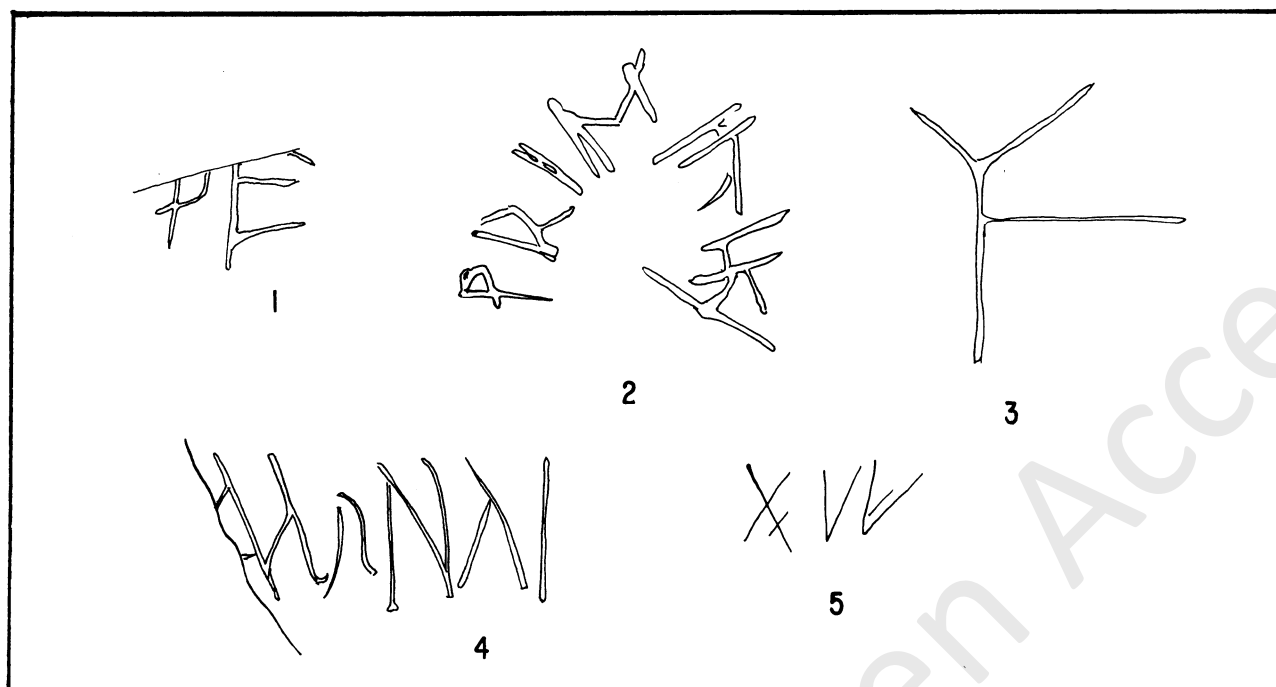


Fig. 36 Graffiti (Scale 1:1): 1 = 6; 2 = 8; 3 = 151; 4 = 157; 5 = 92.

SOUTH GAULISH WARE

The number of South Gaulish pieces in the Sisak collection is only eleven which makes 3.28% of the whole assemblage.

Only one fragment is plain ware, one rim has barbotine decoration. All other sherds are moulded ware.

Fabric

The fabric is typical for South Gaulish products. Minor differences can be noted between La Graufesenque and Banassac, namely in the degrees of the lustre of the slip.

FABRIC is hard, full of small white inclusions, pink or pale red in colour.

SLIP is orange-brown to dark brown, very shiny on the examples from La Graufesenque. Banassac products are somewhat darker and matt.

Plain Forms

Shapes

Drag 33	Cat. no.	Stamp
	Plate 66: 222	Optatus

South Gaulish Drag 33 was found in the Raetian sites of Lorenzberg and Oberstimm, dated to the Neronian – early Domitian period (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: 99). It is also known from Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1969: cat. no. 219–220). Drag

33 cups were characteristic of Optatus.

Drag 36 **Cat. no.:** Plate 68: 231

South Gaulish variants of Drag 36 (equivalent to Consp. 43 in Italy) appear from the time of the Flavii (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: 23). The rim decoration on the Sisak example, a row of stylized leaves with curving stems, can also be found on a bowl from Butzbach, dated to the Trajanic–Hadrianic period (Müller 1962:33, T.5,19).

Stamp

OPTATUS 222 = Fig. 37, 13

Oswald, Stamps 224: South Gaul, Claudius – Nero; on the same shape from Mainz and London.

Moulded Ware

Shapes

(Plate 69)	Cat. No.
Drag 29	240
Drag 30	241
Drag 37	242–247
Base fragm.	248

South Gaulish Ware

The attribution of no. 240 to Drag 29 is made exclusively on the basis of decoration. The small dimensions and straight walls of no. 241 place the fragment in the early phases of Drag 30 production.

The original dimensions of fragments 242 and 243 are rather small. A high rim and larger bowl overall is example no. 247 from Banassac.

Decoration and Attribution

La Graufesenque

No. 240 bears typical decoration of the Flavian period, a St. Andrew's cross made of wavy lines which is followed by small medallions encircling the figures. This is typical for late Vespasianic period (Pferdehirt 1978:13; Oswald & Pryce:15). A motif identical to that of no. 241 appears on ware signed by Mommo, found in Pompeii (Atkinson 1914: Pl.3, 9, 11).

The same motifs and general composition of decoration of fragment 241 can be found on Cornutus' ware from Bregenz (Jacobs 1912: T.1,8). The Sisak fragment can be dated to the time of the Flavii.

Fragment 242 comes from Of Coeli from La Graufesenque. Heart-shaped leaves on long winding stems are typical for the period of Domitian (May 1916: T.19, A). Fragment 243 bears the typical motif of a grass bush which was used by a whole series of workshops from the time of Flavii to the time of Trajan. In combination with *bestiarii* it is frequent in the workshop of Biragilus.

La Graufesenque or Banassac

Fragment 244 depicting Diana (with dow) could be from either of two manufacturing centres. It is common in the period Domitian – Trajan.

Banassac

The Cosius workshop probably produced no. 245 in the

Domitian – Nerva period. No. 246 can be attributed to the same circle. Fragment 247 is of very bad quality, made from an old and worn mould. It is somewhat later, dated to the time of Nerva – Trajan and can be attributed to the Natalis group.

Another fragment, published by Vikić Belančić (1962/63: Fig. 8,3) can be attributed to Germanus or Cornutus from the time of Domitian.

Conclusion

The small amount of South Gaulish ware does not allow for any strong conclusions. Generally it speaks in favour of the widely accepted opinion that South Gaulish ware was only marginally present in Pannonia (Gabler 1982b). However, nine moulded fragments come from three different shapes. This is contrasted by the finds from Ptuj where, among around forty South Gaulish pieces, there is only one Drag 29 and only one Drag 30 (Mikl Curk 1969: cat. nos. 5–45). While Gabler (1982b:49) suggests that the quantity of Drag 29 in Pannonia makes only about 5% of South Gaulish imports, more recent excavations have brought to light significantly larger amounts of this shape: Schutthügel in Carnuntum produced twelve Drag 29s as opposed to only fourteen Drag 37s (Grünwald 1983:16); out of only six South Gaulish fragments from Sirmium, three are Drag 29s (Bruckner 1981).

The earliest fragment in the Sisak collection is plain ware, Drag 33 from the time Claudius – Nero. None of the moulded ware can be dated earlier than the time of Vespasian. The majority comes from the 70 to 100 period, with the peak in the nineties.

This reflects the situation in the whole of Pannonia, as noted by Gabler (1982b:49). He concluded that the earliest South Gaulish pieces to come to Pannonia were plain ware from the Claudius – Nero period. The beginnings of imports from Banassac fall into the transition from first to second centuries (Gabler 1976:25). Banassac ware found in Pannonia is manufactured from bad worn moulds and fragment no. 247 is a good example of this.

LEZOUX

All Central Gaulish fragments come from Lezoux. There are only fourteen fragments, and they make 4.18% of the collection. Four are plain ware.

Fabric

The fabric of the Lezoux fragments varies and for each individual piece a description is given in the catalogue.

However, strikingly different to the rest is no.258, made of dark yellow, hard clay and brown slip of rather poor quality.

Plain Ware

Shapes (Plate 67)

Drag 33	Cat. no.	Stamp
possible Drag 33	216	Masuetus
Drag 33 bases	223–225	Crobiso
		Gessius
		Daminus

The possible original shape of 216 is Drag 33. Masuetus'

cup of the same shape, but of smaller dimensions was found in Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1969: cat. no. 240) as well as on sites noted by Oswald. The Sisak example can be dated to the time of Hadrian.

Drag 33 cups were massively produced in Lezoux. They represent the leading shape from Lezoux found in Ptuj and the only plain central Gaulish shape from Sisak. The introduction of the shape to Pannonia falls in the period of Hadrian, with its greatest frequency in the middle of the second century (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: 99). Sisak examples fall into the very beginning of this period of importation.

In 1990 excavations in Sisak, five fragments of Drag 33 cups from Lezoux were unearthed.

Stamps

CROBISO 223=Fig. 37, 2

CROBISO M

shape: Drag 33

parallels: Oswald, Stamps 98: Lezoux, Trajan–Antoninus Pius; same shape: Etaples, Amiens, Augst; also Chester

* Straubing, Walke 1965:T.41,148 and 149, on Drag 27 and 33

* Bothwellhaugh,

* Haltonchesters Hartley 1972:51, Drag 27, dates before 150 ('Rather obscure Central Gaulish Potter')

DAMINUS 225=Fig. 37, 3

on double circle: DAMINIM

shape: Drag 33

parallels: Oswald, Stamps 102: Lezoux, Hadrian–Antonines;

same shape: Amiens, Augst, Fecamp, Bois-des-Coges, Candebez, Augsburg, Straubing, Carnuntum; also Rouen, Augst, Ovilava, London, Lezoux, Vienne, Poitiers, Langres, Chatelet, Moulins, Tours, Colchester

* Straubing, Walke 1965:T.41,158, on Drag 33

date: 120–160?

GESSIUS 224=Fig. 37, 7

.ESSIUS F

shape: Drag 33

parallels: Oswald, Stamps, 136: Maicer–Oebling, Cannstatt

* TÁC (Gorsium), Gabler 1967:36, on Drag 33, dated Hadrian–Antoninus Pius

date: 120–160?

MASUETUS (or MANSUETUS) 219=Fig. 37, 11

MASVETI

shape: Drag 33

parallels: Oswald, Stamps 183: Lezoux, Hadrian–Antoninus Pius, 15 examples from France and England

* Brigetio, Juhasz 1935:T.XLVI,185

* Ptuj, Mikl Curk 1969:cat. br. 240, on Drag 33

* London, Museum of London list of stamps, twice dated 150 – 180.

date: 150 – 180.

Decorated Ware

Shapes

Cat. no.

Drag 30

Plate 70: 258

Drag 37

Plate 70: 249–257

Drag 30 was often produced in Central Gaulish workshops. In the period of the Antonines, walls were thick and bowls heavy (Hartley 1969:242). Such a description is right for Sisak no. 258. Drag 30 is generally poorly represented in Pannonia: there are only two examples in Ptuj, none in Carnuntum and only one in Hercules villa in Aquincum (Gabler 1976:27).

All the other fragments can be with great certainty considered as parts of Drag 37 bowls.

Decoration and Attribution

Two out of four recognized types of decoration found on Lezoux ware are present on Sisak fragments: panel division with medallions and half medallions on 249, 250, 252, 253, 257 and 258, and free-style on 254, 255 and 256.

Fragment 249 can perhaps be attributed to Iustus, one of the Antonine potters dated 150 to 180 (CGP: 199–202). This potter has not so far been noted in Pannonia.

No. 250 is from the workshop of Laxtucissa, a potter known also from Ptuj (five fragments, Mikl Curk 1969), Carnuntum, Osijek (Gabler 1977) and Sirmium (Brukner 1981).

To the style of Pugnus belongs fragment 251, dated 150 to 190 (CGP:260). This potter is not very common in Pannonia.

Four examples come from the pottery of Cinnamus (252–255). All come from worn and torn moulds. Ovolo on 253 is damaged, but although several millimetres are missing, it can be identified as Ovolo no 1 which appears on the latest Cinnamus products, in the 155 to 175 period. This would suggest that the Sisak pieces stem from the last phases of Lezoux, from the middle and second half of the second century (Oswald and Pryce: 20).

The fragment of a small bowl no. 256 comes from a very worn mould; the figures can hardly be detected, the ovolo is completely smoothed. Although its ovolo resembles Cinnamus ovolo no. 3 (used also by Sacer), the Sisak example most probably belongs to the Paullus group, as defined by Hartley (1963:104). This group is characterised by worn old moulds and some other features, undetectable on Sisak fragment. The group is dated after 150 and has not so

far been noted in Panonnia.

The remaining two fragments were attributed to Paternus II, a potter who was somewhat later than the first Paternus and who started producing after 160 (Hartley 1963:109). Paternus is known from almost all Pannonian sites.

Conclusion

The earliest decorated fragment can be dated no earlier than 140. This is in sharp contrast to plain ware. Fragment of Drag 33 from the workshop of Mansuetus was dated to the time of Hadrian. Another plain fragment of the same date (Drag 18/31) was found in the excavation in 1990.

EAST GAUL AND RHEINZABERN

Four fragments are east Gaulish; a further thirty-eight are from Rheinzabern. This group makes 12% of the Sisak collection.

The number of only 38 Rheinzabern fragments is disappointingly small, bearing in mind that Rheinzabern dominated Pannonian markets in the second and third centuries. Indeed, excavations carried out in 1990 on complex C-12-B in Sisak revealed many Rheinzabern fragments.

However, within the Rheinzabern ware of the Sisak collection, all the leading shapes and decorations are present. The collection comprises ten plain fragments, twenty-five mould-decorated, six with barbotine and one with incised decoration. Along these, the majority of undetermined pieces may have also come from Rheinzabern workshops.

Fabric

Very roughly, it is possible to distinguish between two different fabrics.

One is light-red to red, hard, often with many inclusions. Slip varies from orange-red to brown-red. The other fabric is orange, soft to medium hard, while the slip is brownish-orange to brown-red in colour; where well preserved it is lustrous, otherwise it flakes off. The majority of fragments with the first fabric are plain or barbotine decorated, whereas the second fabric is more common in relief decorated pieces. However, this is not a strict distinction and both fabrics occur on both types of ware.

Plain Ware

Shapes

Drag 18/31: Plate 67: 213

Stamp: Sevvo

The distinction between Drag 18/31 and Drag 18 and 31 is not quite clear. Hartley (1969: 245) holds Drag 18/31 to be a

The majority of fragments are from the 150 to 180 period, the time to which the latest contingent of Lezoux ware in Ptuj is dated (Gabler 1981:131). Sisak sherds do not show traces of burning, as opposed to fragments from other Pannonian sites, which are, according to Gabler, a proof of destruction during the Marcomanian wars.

The earlier arrival of plain ware to Pannonia can also be observed on the material from Orešac to the north-east of Sisak, where Central Gaulish Drag 18/31 was found, whereas the moulded ware was from the 160–190 period (Makjanić 1990: 32).

shape typical of the first half of the second century.

However, in Rheinzabern these bowls were produced in the second half of the second century as well. Gabler (1979: 38) extends their use throughout the second century, and supposes that the later examples are larger, bases shorter and walls straighter.

Bearing in mind the stamp and relatively low foot, no. 213 can be dated to the later period, into the last quarter of the second century.

This shape has so far been noted in Ptuj only in the excavations of the potters' quarters, where 31 examples were attributed to Rheinzabern workshops (Gabler 1986:150). In Lower Pannonia, an identical example to the Sisak one was found in Surcin (Brukner 1981: T.15 and 16). Drag 18/31 is also known from Osijek, from where six examples have been published to date (Bulat 1958: cat. no. 49, 66, 71; Bulat 1987:54, 55). In the 1990 Sisak excavation, five fragments of Drag 18/31 were found.

Cat no.	Stamp
Drag 31 Plate 67: 214	Firmanus

This bowl, similar to 18/31 but deeper, appeared in the mid second century. It was most popular in the Antonine times (Hartley 1969:245). In Lauriacum, the shape is dated from the mid second century, whereas its peak was in the first decade of the third century (Ruprechtsberger 1980a:106). With its diameter of 20.4 cm, the Sisak example belongs to larger bowls (Czys 1982: 307, determined the diameter of Drag 31 as 17.5 to 20.5 cm).

From Ptuj there are forty-three Rheinzabern Drag 31s (Mikl Curk 1969; Gabler 1986: 150). The shape is known from other Pannonian sites as well. Excavations in Sisak in 1990 revealed ten fragments.

Cat no.	Stamps
Drag 32 Plate 67: 216,218	Domitianus Severianus

Ruprechtsberger suggested that Drag 32 was first produced in Heiligenberg before the middle of the second century (1980a:102). This is well mirrored in Sisak fragment no. 216, which comes from the Heiligenberg workshop of Domitianus. Drag 32 was in use until the end of the second century and singularly it can be found in the third century as well.

Drag 32 examples found in Pannonia are always from East Gaulish workshops. Thus in Ptuj the number of Drag 32s matches that of Drag 31 (Mikl Curk 1969); in Oresac on the river Drava, as many as five fragments of this shape were collected as surface finds (Makjanić 1990: T.6, 62–66); in Osijek, the number of Drag 32s closely follows that of Drag 33 (Bulat 1958; 1978). Gabler has suggested that the majority of Pannonian examples come from the late Antonine and Severan periods (Gabler 1986:136). In the Sisak excavations of 1990, eight Drag 32 fragments were unearthed.

Cat no.	Stamps
Plates Plate 67: 220,221	Fidelis Nundinus

Two fragments have biconical feet sections which would speak against them being parts of Drag 32. However, both potters produced Drag 32 alongside only one (Fidelis, Drag 31) or two (Nundinus, Drag 31 and Lud Tb) other shapes.

Cat no.	Stamps
Drag 33 Plate 68: 226, 227	Martius Severus

Drag 33 was very frequently produced in Rheinzabern. Their mass appearance in the forts of Niederbieber and Holzhausen speaks of a strong production in the transition from the second to the third century (Ruprechtsberger 1980a:99). The small groove inside the foot of no. 227 is interesting in that it represents a characteristic of the Constantine period (Walke 1965:35, 2). However, Severus is dated earlier; his ware in Holzhausen (Pferdehirt 1976:A 1117) points to the third century.

There are thirty-one Rheinzabern Drag 33s published from Ptuj (Mikl Curk 1969; Gabler 1986:150). The majority of Lauriacum Drag 33s is from Rheinzabern, dated to the beginning of the third century (Ruprechtsberger 1980a:100). From the Sisak excavation of 1990, as many as nine fragments of Drag 33 can be attributed to Rheinzabern workshops.

Cat no.	Stamp
Cup Plate 68: 228	Magio

A similar cup with a protrusion on the inside of the base was found in Lauriacum, where it is considered to be part of Lud Tx cup (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: T. 42, 5).

Stamps

DOMITIANUS 216=Fig. 37, 4
DOMITIANUS FE, ligature I + T
Shape: Drag 32
Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 109: Heiligenberg i Krähewald, 15 times

- same stamp type: Staffort, Baden, Chester
- * Lud 5 214b
- * Straubing, Walke 1965:T.36,20; T.41,160
- * Bad Wimpfen: cat.no.15

date: Trajan – Hadrian (after Oswald)

FIDELIS 220=Fig. 37, 5
FIDELISFE, bottom part of the stamp completely smoothed
Shape: Drag 32?

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 122: Antoninii; on 16 sites

- * Lud 5 214a
- * Straubing, Walke 1965:T.35,20; T.41,164
- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a:no. 54a–b

date: 150–190 (after Ruprechtsberger)

FIRMANUS 214=Fig. 37, 6
FIRMANUSFE, stamped carelessly
Shape: Drag 31

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 122 2: late Antonine, on 15 sites

- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a:no.84
- * Inheiden, Blechschmidt & Strack 1977:26,222 i 223

date: 150–190 (after Ruprechtsberger)

MAGIO 228=Fig. 37, 9

MAGIO, stamp worn on the upper right side

Shape: cup

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 176: Antonine, on 15 sites

- * Lud 5 220
- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a:no.84
- * Inheiden, Blechschmidt & Strack 1977:26,222 i 223

date: 150–190 (after Ruprechtsberger)

MARTIUS 226=Fig. 37, 10

MARTIUSFE, ligature M+A

Shape: Drag 33

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 190,191, 4: Hadrian–Commodus; on 22 sites

- * Straubing, Walke 1965:T.38,5;T.42,239
- * Bad Wimpfen: cat.no. 33
- * Osijek, Brukner 1981: cat.no. 72

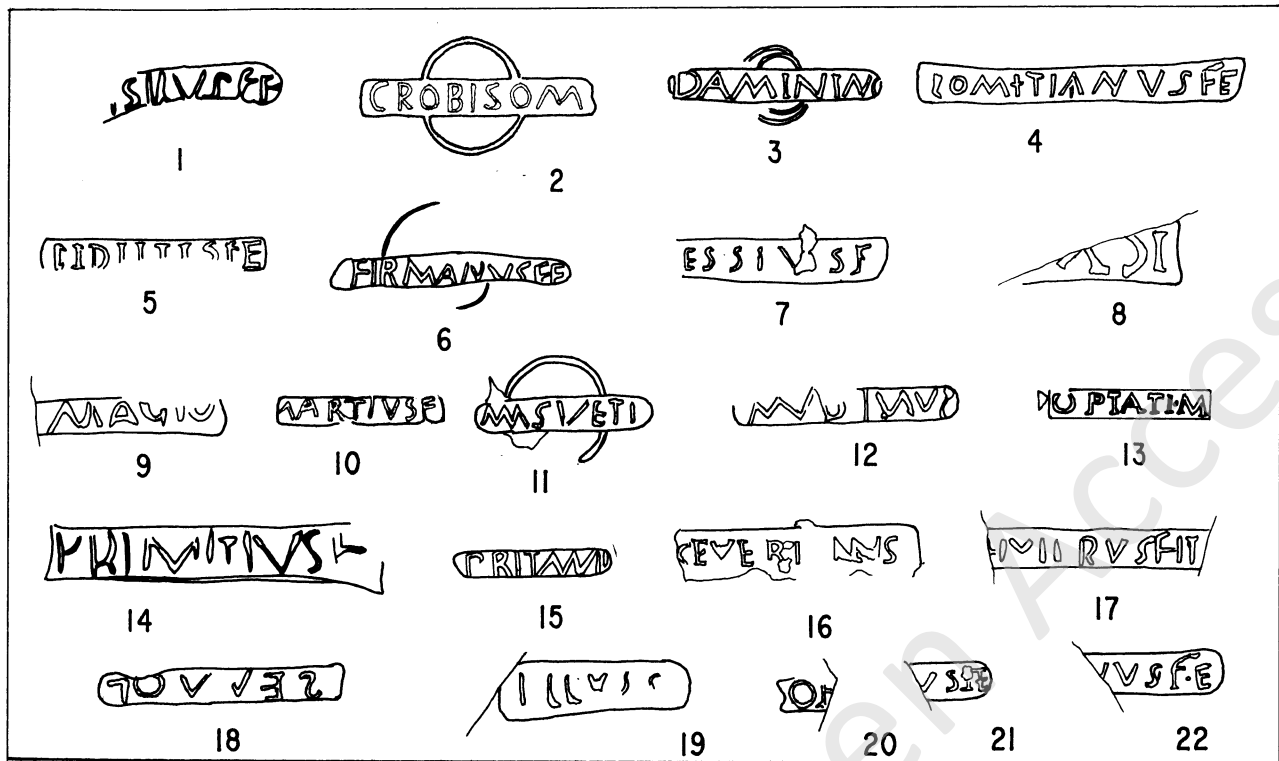


Fig. 37 Stamps on Gaulish and Westernfor ware (Scale 1:1):

1 = 288; 2 = 223; 3 = 225; 4 = 216; 5 = 220; 6 = 214; 7 = 224; 8 = 233; 9 = 228; 10 = 226; 11 = 219; 12 = 221; 13 = 222; 14 = 271; 15 = 284; 16 = 218; 17 = 227; 18 = 213; 19 = 211; 20 = 212; 21 = 215; 22 = 217.

NUNDINUS 227=Fig. 37, 12

NUDINUS, ligature N+V+D, second N and S in reverse
Shape: Drag 32?

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 222,2, on 7 sites

- * Lud 5 223
- * Altenstadt, Schönberger and Simon
- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a:no.99
- * Gorsium, Banki 1977:T.IV,1 – wrong reading

(Nudianus)

date: 150–190 (after Ruprechtsberger)

PRITMANUS 284=Fig. 37, 15

PRITMANI, ligature M+A+N

Shape: undetermined plate

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 212, Luxeul, Domitian; on 8 sites

date: Domitian (after Oswald)

SEVERIANUS 218=Fig. 37, 16

SEVERIANUS, ligature N+V, stamp inside rouletting on base

Shape: Drag 32

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 296, Antonine: 4 sites

- * Lud 5 229e
- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a: no. 134a–f
- * Osijek, Bulat 1958:cat.no.64

date: first to third quarter of the third century (after Ruprechtsberger)

SEVERUS 227=Fig. 37, 17

.IVIIRVSFII. , beginning and end of stamp missing

Shape: Drag 33

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 297–298 5, on 20 sites

- * Lud 5 230a
- * Lauriacum, Ruprechtsberger 1980a: no.136
- * Holzhausen, Pferdehirt 1976: A 1117
- * Ptuj, Mikl Curk 1969: cat.no. 387

SEVVO 213=Fig. 37, 18

SEVVOF, retro

Shape: Drag 18/31

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 298–299 2, Antonine, on 7 sites

- * Lud 5 230a
- * Munzingen, Baatz 1976:46,no.131
- * Butzbach, Simon 1968:cat.no. 444–446
- * Ptuj, Mikl Curk 1969:cat.no.466
- * Surcin, Brukner 1981:cat.no.77
- * Burgenae, Brukner 1981:cat.no.78

date: last third of second to mid third centuries (after Simon)

Barbotine and Incised Ware

Shapes

Drag 39/Lud Oa: Plate 68: 232

A similar shape and decoration to the Sisak fragment was found in Veldidena where the shape was dated from the mid second century through to the whole of the third century (Karnitsch 1960: T.13, 2). Plate Drag 39 was also found in Ptuj, where three examples were made in Rheinzabern (Mikl Curk 1969). It has not been noted to date on other Pannonian

sites.

*Bad Wimpfen:cat. no.22

Cat. no.
Drag 36 Plate 68: 233

Stamp
Icovicus

The Rheinzabern variant of Drag 36 is massive and heavy. The Siscian example has a direct parallel in Lauriacum, from the same workshop (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: T.16, 1–2) from the first half of the third century.

From Ptuj there are four Drag 36s which were manufactured in Rheinzabern (Mikl Curk 1969; Gabler 1986:136). In the Aquincum *villa*, Drag 36 from Rheinzabern has been noted eight times (Gabler 1976: 41).

Cat. no.
Bowl similar to
Drag 44 Plate 68: 234

The deep bowl with straight walls was probably a genuine Rheinzabern innovation somewhere in the second half of the second century. Their production was also common in Trier, and some examples were dated to the time of Constantine (Pferdehirt 1976:54).

The Sisak fragment is identical to the one found in Rheinzabern (Lud 2: 248, 9–10). The shape can be found in Niederbieber (Olemann 1914: 29), Straubing (Walke 1965: T.38, 2), Lauriacum (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: T. 12–14). Out of two fragments from Ptuj, one is certainly from Rheinzabern (Mikl Curk 1969).

Cat. no.
Lud VM and VMa Plate 69: 235,236,237

Two sherds, 235 and 236 can be defined as vases type Lud VM on cylindrical feet, while no. 237, because of a very straight profile, is variant Lud VMa. These dishes are characteristic for Rheinzabern workshops.

Cat. no.
Drag 54 Plate 69: 238

Hemispherical vase Drag 54 bears incised decoration. Lauriacum provided a large group of this shape from the second half of the second century (Ruprechtsberger 1980a: T.3, 6,9). Recent excavations in Ptuj also brought to light a fairly large number of sherds of this type (Gabler 1986:131). In Aquincum the shape is dated into the first half of the third century (Gabler 1976: 44–45). From Osijek one sherd has been published (Bulat 1987:58).

Stamp
ICOVICUS 233=Fig. 37, 8
...VICI, ligature V+I, C retro
Shape: Drag 36
Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 143, only from Rheinzabern
*Lud 5 216

Relief–Moulded Ware**Shapes**

Cat. no.	Stamp
Drag 30	Plate 71: 279
Drag 37	Plate 70: 259–266; Plate 71: 267,269, 271,273–275, 277; Plate 72: 281–282
Shape uncertain	Plate 71: 268,270; Plate 72: 280,283

Stamp

PRIMITIVUS 271=Fig. 37, 14

PRIMITIVSF in relief under ovolo

Shape: Drag 37

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 247, Hadian – Late Antonine,
whole series of sites
* Lud 5 247f

Decoration and Attribution**Heiligenberg**

Two sherds can be attributed to Heiligenberg workshops. Fragment 259 comes from the workshop of Ciriuna, a potter dated to the Trajan – Hadrian period (Walke and Walke 1968: T.55,1). Fragment 260 can be with certainty attributed to the Heiligenberg phase of the potter Janu(ariu)s which is dated to the years 135 to 150 (Oldenstein Pferdehirt 1983: 367). An almost identical piece was found in Osijek (attributed there to La Madeleine – Bulat 1987: Fig. 2,8). According to Gabler (1987), most East Gaulish samian (apart from Rheinzabern) in Pannonia came from Heiligenberg workshops. They exported to the area in the period 135 to 160/165.

Rheinzabern

Sherds which can be identified as those from the workshops in Rheinzabern have been grouped according to groups proposed by Bernhard (1981).

None of the sherds from Sisak collection can be attributed to Group Ia, which is the earliest one.

Four fragments (261–264) belong to Group Ib. Two of these are from the circle of Cerialis – no. 261 can be attributed to Cerialis II, no. 262 to Cerialis I, IV or V. Nos. 263 and 264 are from the workshop of Comitialis II. Bernhard (1981:87) dated the beginning Cerialis and Comitialis in the last quarter of the second century. Gabler (1986:132) however, suggested that Cerialis–group exported in the time immediately before the Marcomannic wars.

Six fragments are of Bernhard Group IIa, which is partially contemporary to Group Ib. Two fragments (265, 266) were made by Comitialis V, one (267) by Comitialis VI, one (268) by Attilus and two (269–270) are 'Ware A mit E.25 und 26'.

Fragments 271–274 belong to Group IIc. No. 271 signed by Primitivus belonged to Primitivus I, as well as no. 272; 273–274 come from the circle known as 'Ware B mit Zierglied O.282 und 283'.

The following fragments, 275–279 can only generally be placed to Group II. Thus 275 should most probably be attributed to Comitialis VI, whereas the warrior on fragment 276 was widely used by many potters of groups Ib and IIa. Decoration on 277 is in the style of Julius I and Lupus. These potters belong to Group IIb. Most probably, no. 278 was made by Primitivus I (Group IIc).

The base and part of the wall of Drag 30 bowl (279) bears decoration of crossed lines which is often used by Primitivus I (Ri–Lud T.90). The Thracian depicted on 280 was used by many potters of Group II, but also by several of Group III.

Only one fragment can be with certainty attributed to Group III and that is 281 made by Julius II – Julianus I (Group IIIa). This group has been dated to the last decade of the Severan dynasty (Gabler 1986:135).

Attribution of 282 remains open. Three of four motifs were used by Juvenis (Group IIa).

Thus the Rheinzabern fragments from the Sisak collection fall into Bernhard's groups as follows:

Ib	IIa
CERIALIS II 1	COMITIALIS V 2
CERIALIS I,IV or V 1	COMITIALIS VI 2
COMITIALIS II 2	ATTILUS 1
	Ware mit E.25/26 2

IIb	IIc
JULIUS I and LUPUS 1	PRIMITIVUS I 4
	Ware B mit O.382/383 2
II ??? 2	IIIa
	JULIUS II – JULIANUS I or VICTORINUS 1
? 1	

The majority of sherds belongs to Groups IIa and IIc. The relative lack of Group III supports Bernhard's theory according to which Rheinzabern exports to the Danube provinces came to a halt at the end of the first third of the third century (Bernhard 1981:90).

The comparison of various Pannonian sites from which Rheinzabern samian has been published gives the following picture:

Site	Ia	Ib	IIa	IIb	IIc	IIIa	IIIb	IIIc
Sisak collection		4	7	1	6	1		
Sisak 1990 exc.	3	8	11		1	1	1	
Ptuj								
(Mikl Curk 1969)	21	45	79	4	6	15	1	
Ptuj (Gabler 1986)			16	3	15			
<i>Aquae Iassae</i> (unpl.)			2					
Jalžabet (unpl.)		1						
Orešac (Makjanić 1990)	3	8	11	1	4	3		
<i>Aquincum</i> (Gabler 1976)	3	7	20	4	13	2		
<i>Carnuntum</i> (Grünwald 1979)	1	4	3	1	2	1		
<i>Sirmium</i> (Brukner 1981)	4	2	1		1			
Osijek (Bulat 1958)	6	8	2					
Osijek (Bulat 1987)	7	7	14		1			
TOTAL	48	94	166	11	51	21	2	

The dominant groups for all sites are Ib and IIa. Although the Sisak collection lacks sherds of Group Ia, in the 1990 excavations three sherds which could be identified as belonging to this group were found.

The steady flow of Rheinzabern Groups Ib and II to Pannonia suggests that the Marcomannic wars did not have a great influence on the exports to Pannonia. This was noted for Ptuj by Gabler (1986: 133).

The lack of Group III on almost all sites points to the end of Rheinzabern relief ware exports falling in the first third of the third century. Plain ware, however, seems to have continued for a little longer, although its dating is by no means certain.

Conclusion

The earliest East Gaulish ware to be found in the Sisak collection comes from Heiligenberg, from the first half of the second century. The curiosity among the plain East Gaulish ware is fragment no. 284 (Fig. 37, 15) signed by Pritmanus from Luxeuil. Before this point samian from Luxeuil has not been noted in Pannonia.

Bernhard's groups were divided by Pferdehirt Oldenstein (1980) to periods as follows: Ia: 140/150–160/170; Ib,IIa–IIc: 160/170–210/220; IIIa–IIIc: 210/220–260. This division was slightly corrected by Gabler (1986:133) who proposed 170–233 for Group II. According to this division, most of the Rheinzabern ware came to Sisak in the period 160 to 220. Earliest was the Cerialis ware, dated immediately before the outbreak of the Marcomannic wars. This group is followed by the Comitialis group, dated after 180 (Gabler 1986:134). The latest sherd from the collection can be dated to the first third of the third century.

This picture, however, is further complicated by the recent discoveries by Bittner (1986) which proved that the time-span of certain potters cannot be determined, because of

perpetual use of the same moulds. More precise dating should be expected from the plain ware. This area of research however is still waiting to be tackled.

WESTERNDORF AND PFAFFENHOFEN

Six fragments are from Westerdorf. One complete bowl, published by Vikic Belancic (1962/63: Fig. 16) and Rutkowski (1967: Fig. 23) is from Pfaffenhofen, from the circle of Dicanus (Gabler 1978a:135).

This ware makes only 2% of the collection and all fragments are relief-moulded ware.

Fabric

All Westerdorf ware is of soft orange fabric and slip. Variations can be observed between the various workshops.

Fragments from the circle of Comitalis are of orange and orange-yellow fabric with pastel orange or orange-brown slip, slightly shiny. Helenius' pieces are of soft orange fabric and orange-brown fabric, whereas those of Onniorix have orange-red soft fabric with white inclusions and red-orange, matt slip.

Decoration and Attribution (Plate 72: 286–291)

All the Siscian fragments are of Drag 37 shape.

Some Sisak Westerdorf fragments have already been described by Rutkowski (1967: cat. no. 18–21 and 27). Certain products of Comitalis are 286 and 287. Kellner (1981:124) holds the Comitalis group to be the earliest Westerdorf potters, dated around 170 (Garbsch 1982:77).

No. 288 is from the workshop of Helenius, as well as no. 289. Helenius started his career in the workshop of Comitalis (Kellner 1981:176).

The latest Westerdorf products are those from the workshop of Onniorix (290 and 291). The presence of these fragments contradicts the theory according which Onniorix products did not reach western Pannonia (Gabler 1983:354).

The same workshops were detected in the 1990 excavations in Sisak, when five Westerdorf sherds were found, mostly

from the last third of the second and the beginning of third century.

Stamp

AGISILUS 288=Fig. 37, 1

..SILUSFE, two-thirds of the stamp remaining on the smooth rim

Shape: Drag 37

Parallels: Oswald, Stamps 7: Late Antonine, Aquincum

* Streiberg 1973:Abb. 1,2

Conclusion

It has been suggested that Westerdorf products came to Pannonia at the same time as later Rheinzabern ware (Gabler 1983:354). Also, the fact that only small amounts of this ware have been found away at any distance from the river Danube suggests that the main transport and distribution route was via the Danube (Gabler 1983:349).

Indeed, Westerdorf ware is scarcely present in Ptuj (only twenty-eight relief fragments – Mikl Curk 1969), one fragment has been found in Varazdinske Toplice and one in Scitarjevo (*Aquae Iasse* and *Andautonia*), but nine surface finds from Orešac speak of the greater amount on that site (Makjanić 1990: 33). In Osijek, within the published material, Westerdorf makes up 3.25% (Bulat 1958; Gabler 1977; Brukner 1981) of all sigillata.

However, in Vinkovci (*Cibalae*), closer to the Danube, Westerdorf ware makes as much as 8.11% of sigillata (Šaranović Svetek 1971; Brukner 1981). Similar is true for *Sirmium*, where 7.28% of all sigillata comes from Westerdorf (Brukner 1981). Such a distribution strongly supports river routes for Westerdorf exports.

These conclusions were drawn exclusively on basis of relief-moulded ware. Plain Westerdorf ware has not been properly noted in Pannonia to date.

AFRICAN WARES

Thirteen fragments are African ware, which is 3.88% of the total collection.

One fragment is plain, nine bear applied decoration and one has stamped decoration.

Fabric

Fabric is hard with inclusions, from light orange to light red in colour; slip matches body colour, on some examples it is slightly lustrous, on some it is applied only on the inside.

Shapes

Hayes 3C/Lamboglia 4/36B Plate 72: 292

This small rim sherd of African variant of Consp. 43 belongs to the small version of these bowls. This shape in an African version is not so far known from Pannonia, but it is well documented in Dalmatia (Čremošnik 1962: T.III, 22–23). Examples from Bakar were decorated (Makjanić 1985: T.V, 7–8).

It is believed today that this shape had a long life stretching from the end of the first to the third centuries (Atlante I: 24).

Hayes 52B (Salomonson b)	Plate 72:
52B 22	293, 295
52B 19	296–297
?	294

Rim fragments 293 and 295 are of the variant Hayes 52B 22, which is dated from 280/300 to the end of the fourth century (Atlante: T.LXXVII, 4). Two further rims with identifiable sections are of the 52B 19 variant. They represent the latest examples of the shape, dated to the beginning of the fifth century (Hayes 1972: 78).

This type of bowl is extremely rare in Pannonia. From Ptuj one published example could have been of this shape (Mikl Curk 1969a: Fig. 2). Gabler (1982a: 320) mentions one example from *Sopianae*.

Platter similar Hayes 60 = Atlante I:XXXV, 10 (Type Gúery 1970: Fig. 69) Plate 72: 298

Delgado (1975: 263) noted the long evolution and life of this shape. It was dated from 320 to 380 by Hayes, whereas the Conimbriga examples last to c. 470. Apparently the type was imitated in Dalmatia (Atlante I: 85). An undecorated example was found in Ptuj (Gabler 1986: Abb. 12,1).

The Sisak fragment is one of the rare examples with applied decoration. A similar decorated sherd with Hercules scenes has been found in Merida (Zoreda 1982: Lam. 2). Figures placed freely around the rim point to the transitional decorative style of Production C. Bearing in mind the dating of the shape, the Sisak fragment can be dated to the first half

of the fourth century.

Hayes 53A (Salomonson a) Plate 72: 199–301

Applied decoration is on the inside of this bowl with a completely flat base. Hayes has dated the shape from 350 to 430. In addition to those found in Sisak, in Pannonia two small fragments have been found in Vindobona (Gabler 1982a: 321).

Hayes 67 Plate 72: 302

The shape of this fragment has been established on the basis of decoration. This bowl had wide distribution. The Sisak fragment can be dated in the first half of the fifth century (Hayes 1972: 67).

Decoration

Fragments 293–298 were decorated with applied ornaments on their rims. This type of decoration represents a connection between early and late series of Production C³. Relief motifs on rims of bowls do not represent a narrative, but are freely applied. The earliest ware of this type is dated from the end of the third century.

Decoration on Hayes 62B:

1. Sea monster (293) is a favourite motif, known in several variants. The Sisak fragment has no immediate parallels.
2. Crab ? (295), another sea-motif without apparent parallels.
3. Ocean's head (296), is also known on African ware in many variants. It often appears on handles. Motif similar to the Sisak fragment comes from El Djem (Salomonson 1969: Pl.III, 3). Sisak sherd can be dated into the fourth century.
4. Running fox (296) was applied pretty messily. There was no slip. Identical motif on identical shape was found in Raqqad (Salomonson 1968: Pl. IV, 4).
5. Fish (297) was executed very neatly. The details are clear. This is a very frequent motif. Identical fish can be found on several sites (see catalogue), it is type Atlante I no. 45. On the same shape as the one from Sisak it comes in the cemetery of Aouja (Salomonson 1969: Abb. 20a).
6. Running animal (298) is applied on a shape which rarely bears applied decoration. The only similar motif can be found as a part of the *ad bestias* scene on Hayes 53A (Salomonson 1969: Fig. 57).

Decoration on Hayes 53A:

Decoration on three fragments of the shape Hayes 53A (299–301) represents whole scenes and is applied on the inside base of large bowls. These narrative scenes belong to

the later series of Production C, dated to the second half of the fourth and early fifth centuries (Hayes 1972: 211).

7. Leda and the swan (299) of which only part of Leda is preserved is of type Atlante I no. 147. Hayes puts it 'apparently late' (1972: 217). The same variant can be found on the plate which is held in Heidelberg (Salomonson 1969: Abb. 44).
8. *Venatio* scene (300). The fragment depicts three men of which one is holding a boar. The details are very well executed and human figures show a distinct early Christian style.
9. *Datio ad bestias* (301) is another interesting composition which consists of two female figures of which the left one is tied to a pole and is being attacked by a bear. The right figure is being attacked by two animals. This also seems to be a rare variation of the theme. Similar composition can be found on an example from Pula (unpublished).

The only piece with stamped decoration bears two motifs: one is Hayes 32n (=Atlante I stampo no. 167), the other Hayes 83 (=Atlante I stampo no. 23). Both motifs are characteristic of Production D¹ and the only shape on which they appear together is Hayes 67. This type of decoration is of A(ii)–A(iii) style (Hayes 1972:219) which is frequent in Dalmatia and Pannonia.

Conclusion

The earliest Sisak fragment is part of a rim of bowl Hayes 3C, which belongs to A² production, frequent between the second and third centuries. Although Gabler has suggested that the earliest African production in Pannonia is Production

C (1982a: 314), its appearance in Sisak is not surprising, bearing in mind the frequency of A production in Dalmatia.

The most frequent African production in Pannonia is Production C and the majority of the sherds are plain, undecorated ware. Sisak collection, however, includes eleven pieces with applied relief decoration.

The Sisak collection also includes one fragment of Production D¹, a production which follows in the tradition of Production A and which is most widely distributed from the mid fourth to mid fifth centuries.

It can be concluded that although there is early third century African ware present, the majority of fragments are dated in the second half of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth centuries. Gabler has suggested that the late fourth century ware reached only larger centres in Pannonia, such as Carnuntum (Gabler 1988:32). The variety of shapes and decoration on sherds from Sisak support Gabler's theory according to which African ware came to Pannonia via Italy or, it may be added, Dalmatia. As a matter of fact, Dalmatian coast is, as is to be expected, full of African imports (Makjanić 1985: 50).

In the whole of Pannonia, Gabler managed to count only 100 pieces of African ware. Thus the number of thirteen pieces in the Sisak collection seems considerable. African ware makes 3.88% of the sigillata in the collection. In Ptuj, of the sigillata from the 1973–1981 excavations, 4.18% was African ware. These figures point to a stronger presence of African wares in Pannonia, a presence which deserves detailed attention.

PANNONIAN AND MOESIAN WORKSHOPS, CORINTHIAN AND OTHER WARE

PANNONIAN WORKSHOP OF GLAZED AND SIGILLATA WARE

Drag 37 Plate 73: 303–304

Two fragments belong to an interesting group of pottery which has already been analysed elsewhere (Koščević and Makjanić 1988). Both fragments (303 and 304) are of greyish–yellow, medium hard fabric and have red slip which tends to flake off. The shape of 303 can be determined as small bowl Drag 37.

The decoration and especially some of the stamps used connect this ware to the green–glazed relief–moulded bowl found near Sisak, in a barrow of Turopoljski Lug (Koščević and Makjanić 1988). The same types of border leaves and V–shaped motif, as well as circles on 304 point to the use of same stamps as was used on the glazed bowl.

It has been suggested that the glazed bowl belongs to the Viminacium – Margum circle (Gassner 1992: 30–31).

However, two Sisak fragments are of different fabric; decoration is better executed and the glazed bowl from Turopoljski Lug surpasses in its artistry anything produced by or found in Viminacium. Although the style and some of the decorative elements used are similar to Viminacium products and indeed, some stamps such as grapes which appear on the glazed bowl seem to be the same as stamp Bjelajac F12 on Viminacium – Margum ware, this group represents a separate entity, most probably produced somewhere in southern Pannonia in the first half of the second century (Koščević and Makjanić 1988:40).

UNIDENTIFIED LOCAL WORKSHOP

Drag 37? Plate 73: 305

Fragment 305 has been so far linked to the Viminacium – Margum workshop (Nagy 1945: Fig. no. 17) and Banassac respectively (Gabler 1976:36). The fabric corresponds to other Viminacium products but the decorative elements and composition of the scenes into panels are distinctly different

from the Viminacium workshop. The type of deer is not used in Viminacium, whereas a duck does not appear at all in the Viminacium repertoire. At the moment this fragment can be connected to the Viminacium circle but it may also have come from some other Pannonian or Moesian workshop.

VIMINACIUM – MARGUM WORKSHOP

There are seventeen fragments which can be attributed to the Viminacium–Margum workshop. They make 5.8% of the Sisak collection. Three fragments have been published elsewhere and have not been examined for the present work.

Cat. no. Plate 73: 306–313; Plate 74: 314–321

Also three further fragments published elsewhere: Nagy 1945: Fig.12 (=Poczy 1972: Abb.3); Nagy 1945: Fig.14; Nagy 1945: Fig. 19.

Fabric

The Sisak examples for this workshop(s) can be divided into two basic fabric groups, here referred to as Fabric F which is more numerous and which shows a greater variety, and Fabric G.

The biggest difference between these two groups is that the fragments of Fabric F are much finer, walls are thinner and the slip, although it does flake off, is of better quality.

Fabric F can be subdivided into Fabric Fa with the orange–ochre to bright orange body, soft with small sandy inclusions and red to dark red slip which tends to flake off and Fabric Fb, which is of various shades of yellow, soft, and the slip varies from orange–red to red in colour; on some fragments is very well preserved, such as on 309.

Fabric G is dirty yellow–ochre, orange or orange–yellow, soft, chalky with small sandy inclusions. Slip is of darker shades of red to dark red–brown, flakes off, on some pieces it is missing altogether.

Decoration and Attribution

The first author to examine this group of pottery was Nagy (1945). In his time the majority of known fragments were from Sisak and that led him to conclude that these products belonged to the 'Siscia Workshop'. He dated the group in the time 120–160 and thought it to be heavily influenced by Pacatus of Aquincum. Vikić–Belančić (1962–63:97) accepted the location of the workshop in Sisak, as well as Nagy's dating, although there were scarcely any evidence of fine pottery production in Sisak.

The first author to cast doubt on the location of the workshop in Sisak was Rutkowski (1968 and 1968a). On the basis of a mould find in Serbia on the site of ancient Margum, Rutkowski placed the production there. His dating was later than Nagy's. He proposed the late second and early third centuries for the production period.

Rutkowski's assumption for the location has been proved right by recent publications of material from Belgrade (Singidunum) (Bojović 1977), Margum (Bjelajac 1980; 1987) and Viminacium (Bjelajac 1990). Both Viminacium and Margum have revealed numerous moulds and the number of pottery sherds from Viminacium counts over one thousand pieces (Bjelajac 1990:143). On the basis of decorative elements and the stratigraphy of Singidunum, Bjelajac dated the workshop to the beginning of the second century. The end date is more difficult to determine, but probably did not extend beyond the second century (Bjelajac 1990: 147).

The majority of Sisak fragments bears decorative elements established by Bjelajac (1990: T.65–T.79). However, some fragments have decoration unrecorded among thousands of pieces from Viminacium and Margum. Thus no. 306, with its very thin walls, fabric somewhat different to the rest of Group F and a very small fine ovolo has no parallel so far. Fragments 307 and 310 have ovolos of the same types used in Viminacium–Margum, but smaller than any noted by Bjelajac.

All this, including the great fabric variation and varying standards of execution – for example, piece no. 307 can, with fine, clear ornaments, match any well known sigillata production centre – points to a rather dispersed production. Although Bjelajac (1990:147) supposes that the variations stem from the several developmental phases of one or two pottery centres, finds of greater quantities of moulds and the lack of kilns to date would suggest trade in moulds rather than finished products. However, there is no doubt today that the so-called 'Siscian' workshop was in fact great pottery centres in Viminacium and Margum in the province of Moesia.

The relationship between Viminacium – Margum and other local workshops and western sigillata is further explained by the results of the 1990 excavation in Sisak. Out of 129 sigillata fragments, only three were local. Of these only one was from the Viminacium – Margum centre. It was found together with the Lezoux and Rheinzabern Antonine sigillata and re–inforces the dating of the ware to the second century.

WORKSHOP 'X'

Fabric

The fabric is soft, fine, without inclusions, bright orange, the slip has completely disappeared.

Shape

Brukner 28 Plate 74: 321

The fragment belongs to a deep bowl with straight walls which narrow towards a slight foot (Brukner 1981: T.43–45).

Decoration

A standing female figure is facing right, the drape of a robe

is around her right leg; she carries a stick in her left hand; on her right side, the dress of another figure can be seen; on her left side, there are two marsh plants and feet of a chair with a cushion on which a draped figure sits.

Parallels for both figures can be found. The standing female has been identified as Venus on a fragment from Sirmium (Brukner 1981:T.44,7) whereas a sitting figure can be seen on the fragment from Pécs (Gabler 1982a: Abb. 3,7).

Attribution

Only a handful of sherds belonging to this original workshop exist. They bear decoration depicting mythological scenes of 'Hellenistic-Roman concept' (Brukner 1981: 26). Gabler (1982a: 324) sees this production as under the direct influence of 'Late-Roman Chiara'. The location of this workshop remains so far unknown, and thus it has been named 'Workshop X' (Brukner 1981).

Dating is based on the Sirmium finds which come from the layers dated to the end of the third and the beginning of the fourth centuries. This dating was confirmed by the finds from Pécs, which were accompanied by the coins of Valentinianus and Valens (Gabler 1982a:326).

PANNONIAN STAMPED POTTERY

Three fragments in the Sisak collection bear a real sigillata slip and have stamped decoration.

Fabric

Hemispherical bowls Plate 74: 322-324

The fabric varies from the shades of yellow to orange-ochre, from soft to medium hard. The slip is of shades of orange, peeling on two fragments.

Shapes cannot be determined on the basis of these small sherds. However, from the evidence of stamped ware without the sigillata finish, a round bowl on a small foot without any pronounced lip or edge can be imagined.

Decoration

A series of simple rosettes can be seen on fragments 322 and 323. No. 323 also has a rouletted decoration and a pine leaf motif. These motifs make this fragment close to the known stamped bowls found in Stenjevec near Zagreb, only in grey fabric (Vikić Belančić 1962/63: Fig. 19 and 20).

The stamped leaf on 324 is in the middle of the base of the dish. It has a parallel on a piece from a villa in Tács-Fövenpuszta, applied on the wall of a bowl (Thomas 1955: T.XLIII, 6), ascribed to Resatus. Resatus' circle also stamped their ware on the bases, but on grey ware.

The stamped pottery has been briefly dealt with by Vikić

Belančić (1962/63: 97098). She supposed a workshop in Sisak. The best dated stamped bowls from the area are from a cemetery in Stenjevec near Zagreb (Gregl 1989), where they are dated to the time of Vespasian to the middle of the second century. Gabler holds stamped ware as characteristic for early Empire, produced under South Gaulish influence. He distinguishes between three groups, of which one can be called 'South Pannonian' (1976a: 153).

Stamped pottery might have been produced in Neviodunum (Plesničar Gec 1977:59). Examples of stamped pottery have been found across the whole area between Neviodunum and Siscia: in a villa in Drenje (Makjanić 1987: T.16), in Turopoljski Lug (Koščević and Makjanić 1988: T. XV, XVI), in the cemeteries of Gomja Vas on the Žumberak mountain, and elsewhere.

However, closer determination of this pottery is still not possible. Archaeological literature often mentions examples which 'imitate sigillata', but to date not one of these 'imitations' has been published. On the other hand, all published pieces are of grey and black fabric, red fabric with red coat or white fabric with black coating. The Sisak fragments, however, have a real sigillata-type slip.

CORINTHIAN RELIEF BOWL

Fabric

The fabric of no. 325 is hard, grey, fine, the slip is chocolate-brown, lustrous.

Shape

Pyxis Plate 74: 326

The rim fragment is of a straight walled bowl similar to a pyxis. The bowl had a low foot. The middle cylindrical part bears decoration.

Decoration

The decoration shows the upper part of the body of Victoria with spread wings. The head rests on the right shoulder. The relief is quite deep, but the details are not clear: eyes, mouth or nose cannot be determined.

Attribution

Large quantities of this type of bowl were found in Corinth and thus the name Corinthian Relief Bowl emerged. Only one shape was produced, with various rims (Spitzer 1942). Hayes dated this production to the first half of the third century, while Spitzer proposed the time from the middle of the second to the end of the third centuries. For Benghazi, Kenrick could confirm both datings (Kenrick 1985:337).

So far no known parallels exist from Pannonia, while sherds of this form do appear in Dalmatia.

CONCLUSION

The collection of sigillata from Siscia, kept in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb is quantitatively small but it includes all types of ware which can be found on most large Pannonian sites. The most numerous is Italian sigillata (63%), followed by Rheinzabern (12%), Viminacium – Margum workshop (6%), Lezoux (4.3%), Africa (3.9%), South Gaul (3.2%), East Gaul (0.9%), etc (Fig. 38).

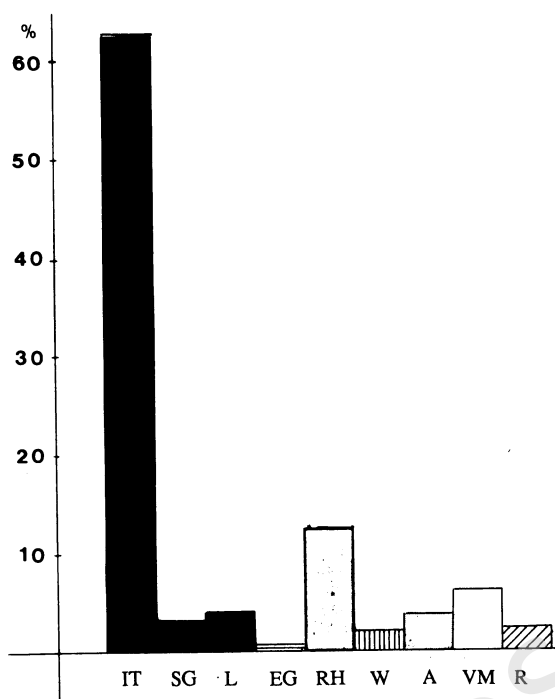


Fig. 38 Quantities of sigillata from western production centres in Sisak collection. IT: Italian; SG: South Gaulish; L: Lezoux; EG: East Gaulish; RH: Rheinzabern; W: Westerndorf; A: African; VM: Viminacium–Margum; R: Rest.

The distribution of sigillata through time is shown on Fig. 39. The greatest importation falls in the years 20 – 100, which obviously mirrors the expansion of the Italian workshops. The first Italian products, however, came from small north Italian workshops in the last decades of the first century BC. The early, black sigillata, which has been noted in Slovenia has so far not been found in the Sisak area. North Italian workshops continued to supply Siscia throughout the first and the beginning of second centuries at various intensities and from several centres. In the time of Tiberius and Claudius, Gellius, an Arretine, assumed the most important role, to be overtaken in the second half of the century by the Tardo–Padana group, with LMV as major exporter.

South Gaulish ware is present in the collection, but in much smaller quantities. Gabler (1982b: 51) assumed that South Gaulish sigillata came to Pannonia *via* Aquileia. This, however seems unlikely, because not one plain South Gaulish piece has been noted from Aquileia itself to date, whereas the moulded ware was mostly from the Flavian period

(Scotti Maselli 1981: 244–246). South Gaulish ware from Sisak can be dated to the pre–Flavian period. The same is true of the site of *Andautonia* (Šćitarjevo near Zagreb, unpublished).

Central Gaulish ware found in Sisak is exclusively from Lezoux. Although Grünwald (1979:25) assumed that central Gaul did not start exports to Pannonia before 140, the Sisak examples, as well as those found in Varaždinske Toplice (*Aquae Iassae*) and Jalžabet to the north of Sisak, can be dated to the earlier period.

The next time of greater activity is the period 150 – 210, when Rheinzabern appeared on the Pannonian markets. The quantity of Rheinzabern products in the collection is rather small compared to that of Ptuj (where it makes 42.9% of the sigillata). This fact prompted the theory by which Siscia would have received its sigillata from the Pannonian workshops in the time of the greatest Rheinzabern expansion to the area west and north of Sisak (Curk 1969/70). However, Pannonian and Moesian products make only 6% of the collection. Also, although the dating of the Viminacium – Margum workshop is not yet fully established, all indications point to the first half of the second century, ie the period before the Rheinzabern ware reached Pannonia. Furthermore, sigillata found in the excavations in 1990 included only few 'local' sherds, and only one Viminacium – Margum fragment, found together with Antonine sigillata. The excavations carried out on complex 'MT–10' in 1989 unearthed exclusively Tardo Padana, North Italian workshops, and not one 'local' sherd of sigillata fabric. Pannonian and Moesian workshops products are also very rare on other southwestern Pannonian sites such as Varaždinske Toplice, Šćitarjevo, Jalžabet or Orešac.

The obvious low numbers of any sort of sigillata at the beginning of the second century has been also noted elsewhere. It might be argued that the Tardo Padana barbotine ware should be dated to the first half of the second century. However, sigillata is almost completely lacking in the cemeteries of the late first and early second centuries in the area. The best example is Stenjevec near Zagreb, some 60 km northwest of Sisak, dated from the time of Claudius to 160, where, among 128 graves, only one sigillata piece has been found, and that was outside the graves (Gregl 1989). The same is true for cemeteries on the Žumberak mountain, west of Zagreb (Gregl *pers. comm.*). Lack of sigillata as grave goods could on the other hand be explained by a relationship that the local population had towards this type of ware. The mentioned cemeteries were all cremation graves built as simple stone constructions. Under the barrows, however, sigillata does appear, but it has so far been published only from sites nearer to the river Drava on the northwestern borders of Croatia, dated to the second half of the second century and later (Šarić, *Arheološki Pregled* 22/1988: T.LVI,4; Šarić, *Podravski zbornik* 79: T.VI,1, Kolar Sušanj, *Arheološki pregled* 14/1972: T.XXXIX,1). One exception is the find of a luxurious glazed moulded bowl

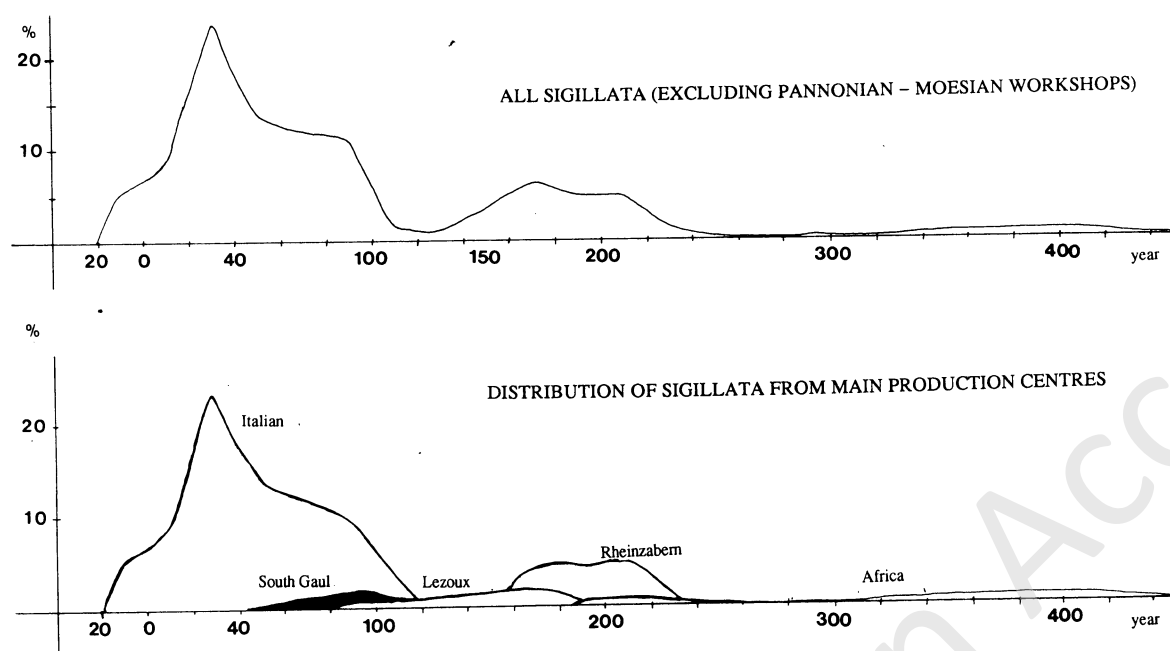


Fig. 39 Distribution of sigillata to Sisak through time.

from Turopoljski Lug near Sisak (Koščević and Makjanić 1988) which was dated to the first half of the second century.

The beginning of the third century is marked by Rheinzabern products and only occasionally those from Westerndorf. The amount of Westerndorf ware rises towards the east, and in Vinkovci near the Danube in eastern Croatia, it makes as much as 8.1% of sigillata. This strengthens Gabler's assumption that Westerndorf relied on the trade routes down the Danube (1983:349).

The Sisak collection includes also a unique selection of African ware from the fourth and fifth centuries. Some of the shapes are rare in Pannonia, or have not yet received proper publication. In any event, it will be necessary to study the distribution of this ware in Dalmatia and compare it to Pannonian sites. The early appearance of African sherds in Sisak, ie in the third century, is not surprising when the early African ware found in Liburnia (Makjanić 1985) and Dalmatia is considered.

Apart from the well-known and established ware which can

be expected in Pannonia, the Sisak collection also includes several interesting pieces, such as a fragment of 'Workshop X', Adriatic pottery, Corinthian Relief Bowl, new types of decoration on African ware, true sigillata fabric of Pannonian stamped pottery, and a few fragments of local, so far unidentified potteries. In comparison with other sites in southern Pannonia, the Sisak collection of sigillata as a whole mirrors the distribution of sigillata ware from various centres from the last decades of the first century BC to the fifth century AD. On the other hand, it is quite probable that the supply of sigillata to Sisak is quite similar to the situation in Dalmatia. Although sigillata from Dalmatian sites has not been published to date, some fragments from Sisak collection would point to the southern orientation of Siscian market, as well as purely continental.

However, published material from other sites is scarce and rich collections of museums such as the one in Vinkovci (*Cibale*) and Osijek (*Mursa*) are still waiting to be dealt with. More accurate conclusions will be possible after the comparison of the material from these collections with the sherds unearthed in more recent excavations.

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Plate 56: Italian sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp 8.2



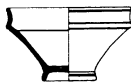
1. Foot and base of a cup. F: light ochre–orange. S: orange–brown. BIIa. Foot diam 6,4cm. Rectangular stamp in two rows divided by horizontal 'ladder': ACA/STVS, Fig. 33,1. R–8005
Lit: CIL III 12014 96; O–C 8b
2. Foot and base of a cup. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: orange–red, lustrous. BIIb. Foot diam 6cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines divided by a rectangle: .RA. /SARI, Fig. 33, 31. R–8003
Lit: CIL III 12014; O–C 1661c
3. Foot and base of a cup. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: orange–brown, uneven on the outside. BIIa. Foot diam 5,6cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines: HILA/RVS, Fig. 33, 13c. R–7985
Lit: CIL III 12014 294 a or b; O–C 796 f–g
4. Foot and base of a small cup. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: brown–orange. BIIa. Foot diam 4,2cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines divided by a line: SOLI/MARI, Fig. 33, 35a. R–8003
Lit: CIL III 12014 533; O–C 1840
5. Foot and base of a small cup. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: orange–brown. BIIa. Foot diam 4cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines: SOLI/MARI, Fig. 33, 35c. R–8003
Lit: as 4.
6. Foot and base of a small cup. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: orange–brown, lustrous. BIIa. Foot diam 4,2cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines: SOLI/MARI, Fig. 33, 35d. On the outside of base graffiti: Fig. 36, 1. R–8003
Lit: as 4 and 5.

Consp. 18.2



7. Rim and base frag. F: ochre–pink, soft. S: orange–brown. A. Rim diam 13,2cm. R–7994
8. Foot and base of a plate. F: bright orange–ochre, soft. S: chocolate brown, matt. BIIa. Foot diam 6,6cm. Rectangular stamp: P ATTI, Fig. 33, 4a. Graffiti on the outside of the base Fig. 36, 2. R–8003
Lit: CIL III 12014 9a; O–C 209 42 or 43
9. Foot and base of a plate. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: brown–orange, matt. BIIa. Foot diam 7,6cm. Rectangular stamp: P ATTI, Fig. 33, 4b. R–8003
Lit: as 8
10. Foot and base of a plate. F: orange–ochre, soft, chalky. S: light orange, matt. BIIa. Foot diam 9cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines: TRITVS/SARI, Fig. 33, 32. R–8005

Consp. 23

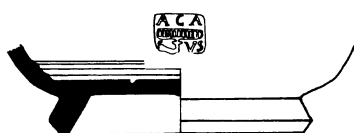


11. Foot and base. F: ochre. S: brown–orange. BIIa. Rectangular stamp in two lines with palm branches: HILARI, Fig. 33, 13a. Foot diam 5,6cm. R–7985
12. Foot, base and part of wall. F: light orange, medium hard. S: orange–yellow, lustrous. Rectangular stamp: SIPA, Fig. 33, 34b. Foot diam 4,2cm. R–8005
13. Foot and base. F: orange–red. S: orange, lustrous, thick. IV. Rectangular stamp in two lines: M VE/TTI, Fig. 33, 40. Foot diam 6,4cm. Lit: CIL III 12014 57; O–C 2279b

Consp. 22



14. Foot and base. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: orange–brown, matt, uneven. BIIb. Foot diam 5cm. Rectangular stamp: SOLO, between O and L wreath, after O branch, Fig. 33, 36. R–8005
15. Foot and base. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: orange–brown, matt, uneven. BIIb. Foot diam 5,7cm. Rectangular stamp: DENTO, Fig. 33, 10. R–8005
Lit: CIL III 12014 251a; O–C 592d
16. Foot and base. F: orange–ochre, soft, chalky. S: orange–brown. BIIa. Foot diam 5,2cm. Rectangular stamp in two lines: EVM/ENIS, Fig. 33, 11. Jar V 1912, R–8003
17. Foot and base. F: pink–ochre, soft. S: orange–brown. BIIa. Rectangular stamp in two lines with palm branch: HIL/ARI, Fig. 33, 13b. Foot diam 5,4cm. R–7985



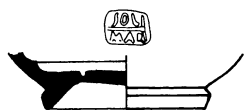
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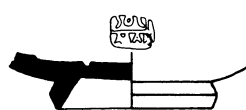
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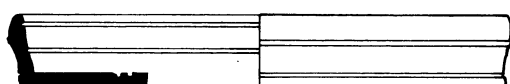
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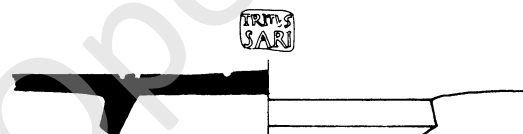
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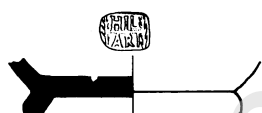
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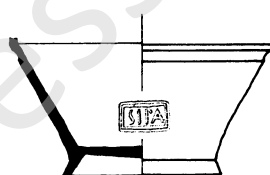
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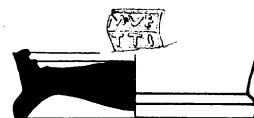
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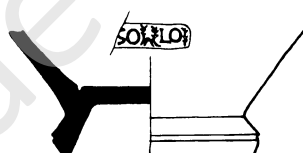
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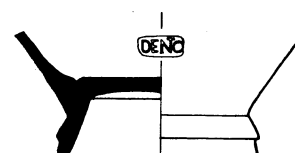
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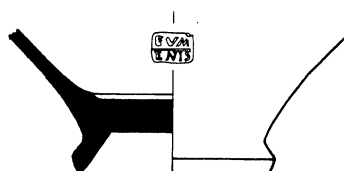
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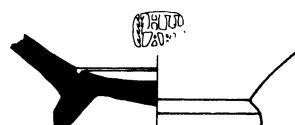
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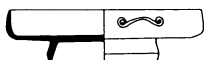
17

Plate 57: Italian Sigillata, Scale 1:2

Consp. B3 and B.4 Hemispherical cups

18. Foot and base frag. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Foot diam 5,7cm. Part of stamp *in pl.p.*: LGE., Fig. 33, 12n. Jar V 1912. R-8003
19. Foot and base. F: pink, soft. S: orange-brown, lighter on the outside, matt. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: CL.SAB, Fig. 33, 9c. Foot diam 3,6cm. Jar 1913. R-8003
Lit: CIL III 12014 203; O-C 455 59
20. Foot and base. F: ochre-orange, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: CL SAB, Fig. 33, 9b. Foot diam 3,2cm. R-8003
Lit: as 19

Consp. 4.6

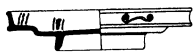


21. Rim frag. F: pink, soft. S: orange-brown, matt. A. Spiral appliqué. Rim diam. 19,2cm. Kupa V 1912. R-7999
22. Rim frag. F: pink, soft. S: orange-brown, matt. A. Spiral appliqué. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912. R-7999
23. Rim frag. F: light red, hard. S: dark orange, lustrous. A. Spiral appliqué. Rim diam. 16,8cm. 1930. R-7999
24. Rim frag. F: pale ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Spiral appliqué. Rim diam. 16,8cm. V 1912. R-7999

Shape ?

25. Foot and base of a cup. F: light ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown, matt. A. Rectangular stamp: PHILO, Fig. 33, 25. Foot diam 6,6cm. R-8005
Lit: CIL III, 12014 428; O-C 1314g

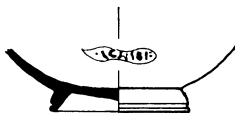
Consp. 21



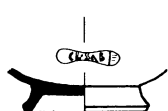
26. Rim and wall frag. F: ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Spiral appliqué. Rim diam. 16cm. R-8014
27. Rim and base frag. F: pale pink-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Spiral appliqué, rouletting on base. Rim diam. 18cm. R-7994
28. Rim and base frag. F: ochre-orange, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Rouletting on base. Rim diam. 17,2cm. V 1912. R-7994
29. Platter, partly reconstructed. F: ochre yellow, soft. S: orange brown, matt, flakes off, not applied on the inner side of the foot. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.* from tows: MSM and probably V, Fig. 33, 29. Rim diam. 22,4cm; foot diam. 11cm. 250,484.



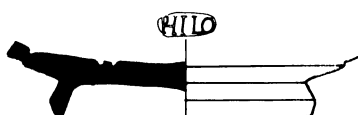
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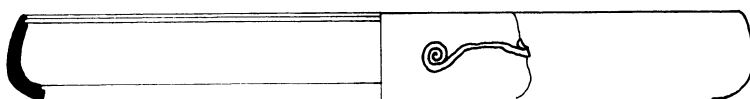
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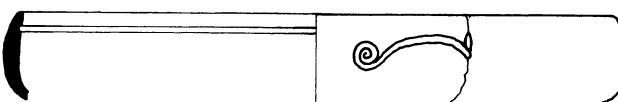
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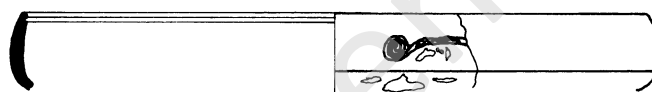
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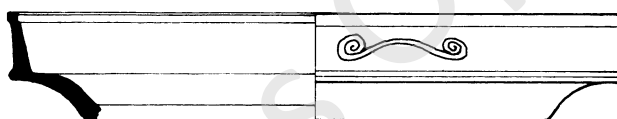
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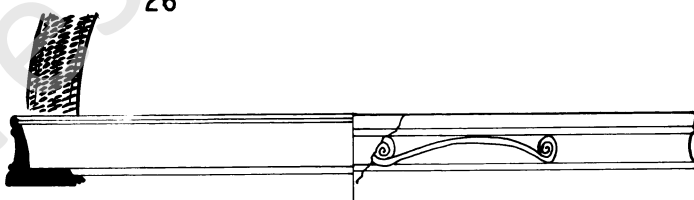
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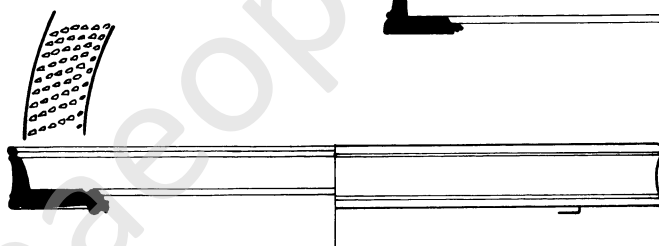
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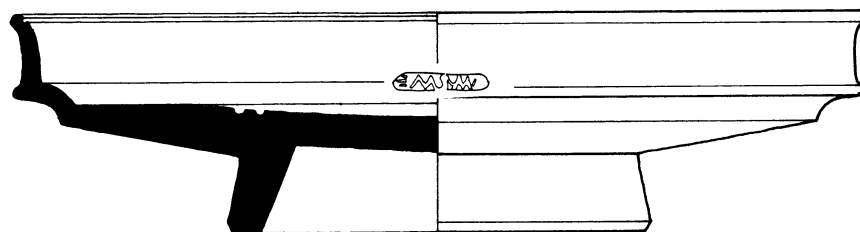
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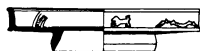
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29

Plate 58: Italian sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 20



30. Rim frag. F: pink, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Appliqué: head Fig. 33, 14a. Rim diam. 20cm. V 1912. R-7993
31. Rim frag. F: pale ochre-pink, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Two spiral appliqués. Rim diam. 13,4cm. V 1912. R-7994
32. Rim and base frag. F: pink-beige, hard. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. A. Two spiral appliqués. Rim diam. 16,4cm. V 1912. R-7994
33. Rim frag. F: pink, medium hard. S: brown-orange, uneven. A. Appliqués: dog Fig 31,25, garland Fig 32, 38. Rim diam. 16,4cm. V 1912. 805.
34. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Appliqué: lion Fig. 31, 27. Rim diam. 14,6cm. V 1912. R-7993
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,10
35. Rim frag. F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. A. Appliqué: dolphin Fig. 31, 20. Rim diam. 16,6cm. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,8
36. Rim frag. ruba. F: ochre-pink, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A. Appliqué: rosette Fig. 31, 59. Rim diam. 15,8cm. V 1912. R-7994
37. Rim frag. F: light red, hard. S: brown-orange. A. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 37. Rim diam. 16,6cm. V 1912. R-7994
38. Base frag. F: ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 34a. Base diam. 16,8cm. V 1912. R-7994
39. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 15. Rim diam. 19,8cm. V 1912. R-7993
40. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: dark brown-red, matt. A. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 35. Rim diam. 22,6cm. V 1912. R-7994
41. Wall frag. F: pink-ochre, hard. S: brown-orange. A. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 34b. Base diam. approximately 24,8cm. V 1912. R-7994
42. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 36. Rim diam. 26,6cm. V 1912. R-7994
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,2
43. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: orange-brown, black spots. A. Appliqué: garland, middle part torn off to make place for a lead rivet. Rim diam. 31,8cm. R-7994

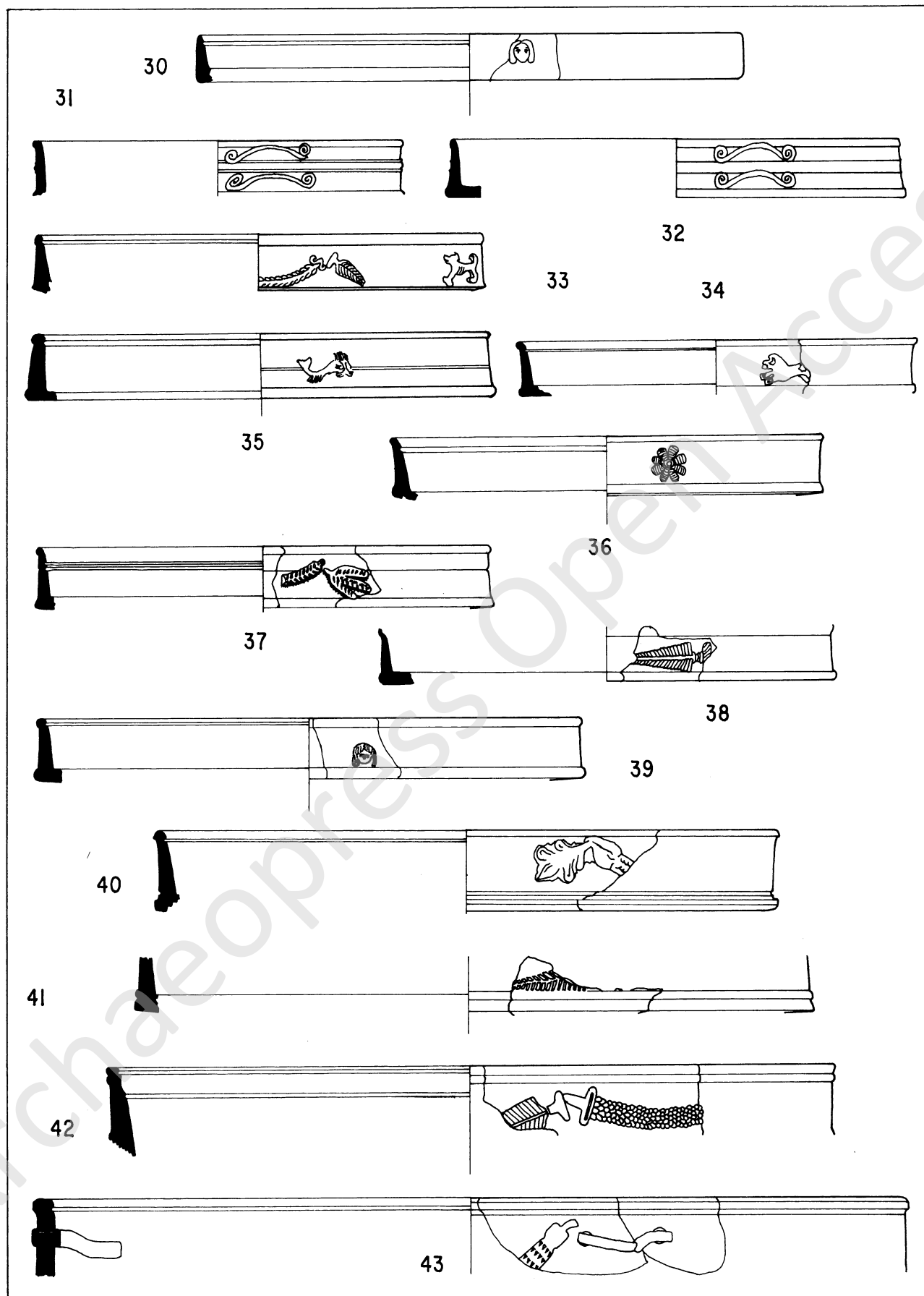


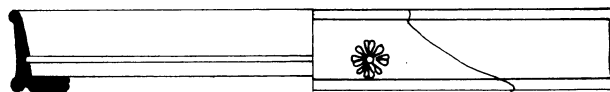
Plate 59: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 20

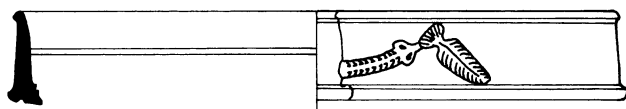


44. Rim and base frag.. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: brown–orange, matt. BIIa. Appliqué: flower Fig. 32, 53. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912. R–7994
45. Rim frag. F: ochre–yellow, soft. S: brown–orange. BIIb. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 41. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912. R–7994
46. Rim frag. F: ochre–yellow, soft. S: orange–brown. BIIb. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 39. X 1913. R–7994
47. Rim frag. F: pale yellow, soft. S: brown–orange, matt, flakes off in layers, bottom layer orange. BIIb. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 12h Rim diam. 16,8cm. V 1912. R–7993
48. Rim frag. F: light red, soft. S: orange–brown. BIIIa. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 12h. Rim diam. 16,2cm. R–7993
49. Wall frag. F: red, medium hard. S: red, lustrous. BIIIa. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32,40. V 1912. R–7994
50. Rim frag. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: orange–brown. BIIIa. Appliqué: flower Fig. 32, 54. Rim diam. 15,6cm. V 1912. R–7994
51. Rim frag. F: orange–red, soft. S: orange–brown, matt. BIIIa. Appliqué: dolphin Fig. 31, 22. Rim diam. 18,2cm. V 1912. R–7993
52. Rim frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: brown orange–red, matt. BIIIa. Appliqués: head Fig. 31, 12b and dolphin. Rim diam. 18,2cm. V 1912. R–8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,12
53. Rim frag. F: ochre–red, medium hard, white inclusions. A₂. Appliqué: spiral Fig. 31, 4. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912. R–7994
54. Fragm. ruba. F: orange–ochre, white inclusions. S: orange brown, lustrous. A₂. Appliqué: head T.31,12e. Rim diam. approximately 15cm. V 1912. R–7993
55. Rim frag. F: orange–ochre, hard. S: brown–orange, matt. A₂. Apliqués: head T.31, 12f, dolphin Fig. 31, 24d. Rim diam. 17cm. V 1912. R–7993
56. Rim frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange brown, matt. A₂. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 12g. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912.
57. Rim and base frag. F: ochre–pink, hard, white inclusions. S: brown–red, lustrous. A₂. Appliqués: dolphin Fig. 31, 24e, garland Fig. 32, 43a. Rim diam. 17,8cm. R–7993

44



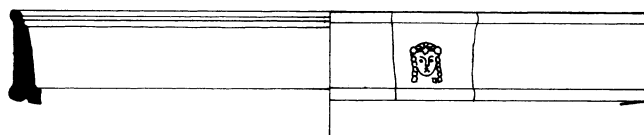
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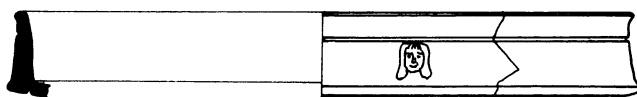
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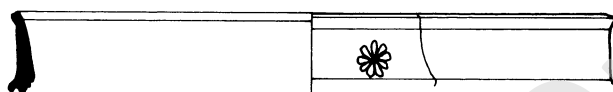
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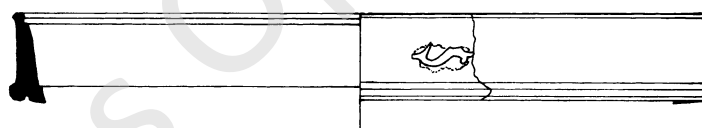
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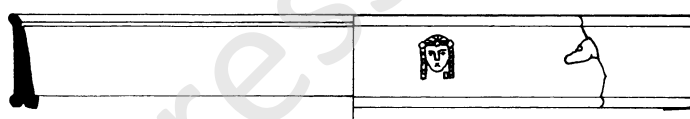
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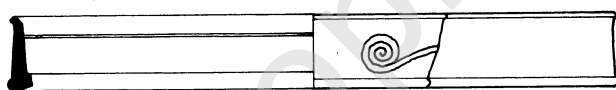
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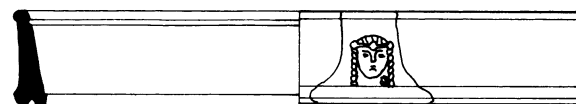
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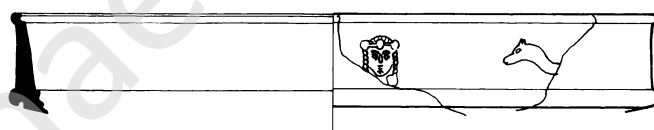
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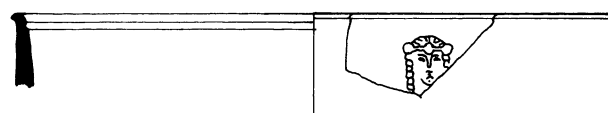
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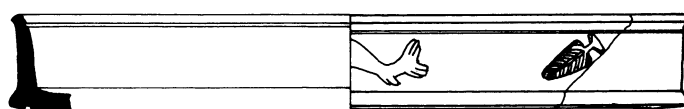


Plate 60: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 20

58. Rim frag. F: pink-ochre, hard, white inclusions. S: dark orange, lustrous, very good. A₂. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 47 Rim diam. 15,8cm. V 1912. R-7994
59. Rim frag. F: pale ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, matt, flakes off. A₂. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32,44. Rim diam. 15cm. V 1912. R-7994
60. Rim frag. F: pale pink, hard, white inclusions. S: brown-red, matt. A₂. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 43. Rim diam. 15cm. V 1912. R-7994
61. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, matt. A₂. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 45. Rim diam. 21,2cm. R-7994
62. Rim frag. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-red. A₂. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 46. Rim diam. 21cm. V 1912. R-7994
63. Rim frag. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: garland Fig. 32, 42. Rim diam. 17cm. R-7994
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,1
64. Rim frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 16a. Rim diam. 16,8 cm. R-7993
65. Wall and base fragm. F: light red, hard. S: dark orange, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: lion head Fig. 31, 28. Base diam. 23,6cm. R-7994
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,11
66. Rim and base frag. F: grey, hard. S: brown-orange. V. Appliqué: spiral? Fig. 31, 3. Rim diam. 16cm. V 1912. R-7994
67. Rim frag. F: grey-yellow, soft. S: orange-brown. V. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 26c. Rim diam. 17cm. R-7993
68. Rim frag. G; pale ochre, hard. S: orange-brown, matt. A? Appliqués: bull's head Fig. 31, 39 and dolphin. Rim diam. 18,2cm. V 1912. R-7993
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,9

Consp. 26 and/or 27



69. Foot. F: pink, soft. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: MVRRI, Fig. 33, 21. Foot diam 3,1cm. R-8003
Lit: CIL III 12014 61a; O-C 1040 46
70. Foot and wall frag. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: inside dark orange-brown, outside brown, damaged. BIIa. Illegible stamp *in pl.p.*, Fig. 33, 44. Foot diam 3,2cm. V 1912. R-8003

Consp. 21



71. Foot. F: ochre-pink, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: MPE...R, Fig. 33, 23b. Foot diam 8,6cm.
72. Foot. F: ochre-orange. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C M R., Fig. 33, 19. Foot diam 8,8cm. R-8003
73. Foot and wall frag. F: pink, soft, chalky. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C ME R, Fig. 33, 20b. Foot diam 5,2cm.

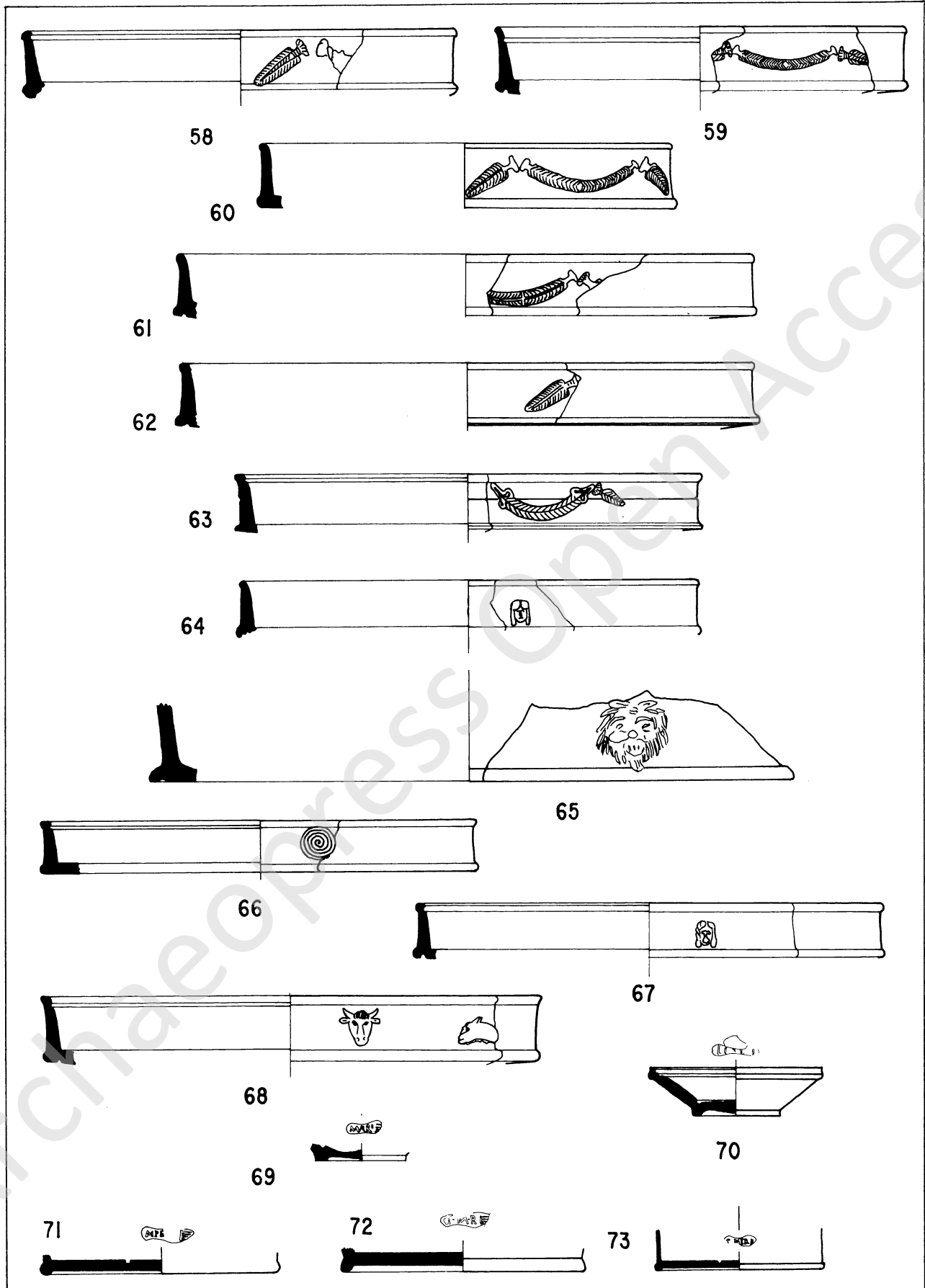


Plate 61: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 34



74. Complete cup. F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous, uneven. A. Appliqués: 5 rosettes Fig. 32, 49. Stamp *in pl.p.*: ALY, Fig. 33, 2b. Rim diam. 8,4cm; Foot diam 3,4cm. R-8147
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.3
75. Rim and flange frag. F: pink, hard. S: orange-brown. A. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 14b. Rim diam. 10,4cm. Jar V 1912. R-7993
76. Rim and wall frag. F: pink, soft. S: brown-orange, even. A. Appliqués: part of spiral Fig. 31, 7 and part of a rosette. Rim diam. 10,4cm. R-7995
77. Rim and wall frag. F: pink, soft. S: brown-orange, lustrous. A. Appliqués: spiral, Fig. 31, 1, part of another spiral. Rim diam. 10,8cm. Jar X 1913. R-8014
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,6
78. Rim and wall frag. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Appliqués: spiral, leaf Fig. 31, 31 Rim diam. 11cm. v 1912. R-7995
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63:sl.4,5
79. Rim and flange frag. F: light red, medium hard. S: orange brown. A. Appliqué: spiral Fig. 31, 2. Rim diam. 12cm. V 1912. R-7994
80. Rim and wall frag. F: light red, soft, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, even. A. Appliqué: spiral. Rim diam. 12cm. V 1912. R-8014
81. Wall frag. F: reddish. S: brown-red. A. Appliqué: spiral Fig. 31, 6. Flange diam. 15,6cm. V 1912. R-7995
82. Rim and wall. F: light orange, soft. S: dark red-brown on top layer, flakes off, lower layer orange. BIIb. Appliqués: head Fig. 31, 13c; Cupid Fig. 31, 19c. Rim diam 7,4cm. R-8014
83. Rim and wall frag. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Appliqué: spiral Fig. 31, 10. Rim diam. 8,2cm. V 1912. R-7995
84. Rim and wall frag. F: orange-ochre-pink, soft. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIa. Appliqués: spiral Fig. 31, 5, rosettes Fig. 3,55 and Fig. 3,56. Rim diam. 10,8cm. Jar X 1913. R-8014
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,3
85. Rim and wall frag. F: pale yellow, medium hard. S: brown-red, matt. BIIb. Appliqué: dolphin Fig. 31, 21. Rim diam. 11cm. Šipuš 1915. R-7993
86. Rim and wall frag. F: ochre-orange, medium hard. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIb. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13h. Rim diam. 10,8cm. V 1912. R-8014
87. Rim and wall frag. F: pale yellow, soft. S: brown-orange, matt, flakes off. BIIb. Appliqués: heads Fig. 31, 12i, and Fig. 31, 13k. Rim diam. 12,4cm. V 1912. R-8014
88. Rim and wall frag. F: pale yellow, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIb. Appliqués: part of spiral Fig. 31, 9, rosette Fig. 32, 50. Rim diam. 12,4cm. Jar X 1913. R-7995
89. Rim and wall frag. F: ochre-orange, soft. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIb. Appliqués: lion Fig. 3,26, rosette Fig. 31, 32a. Rim diam. 13,2cm. V 1912. R-7995
90. Rim frag. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIb. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13a. Rim diam. 13,4cm. Jar V 1912. R-8014

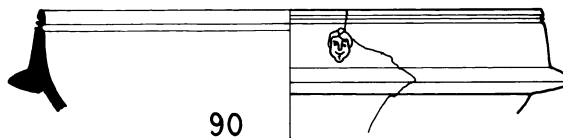
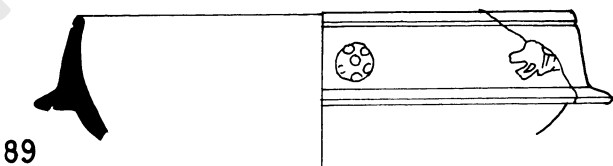
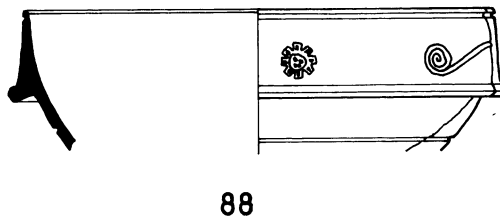
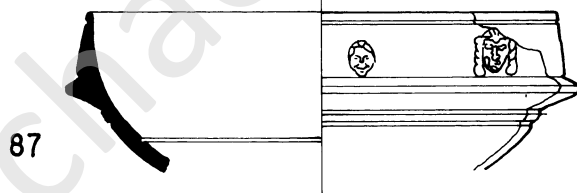
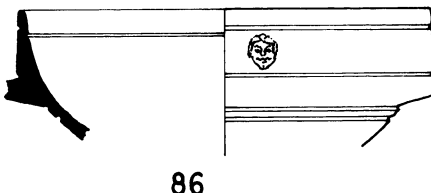
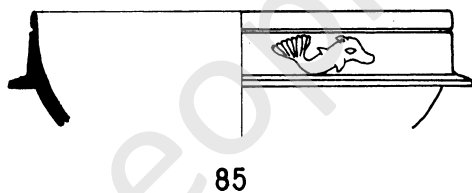
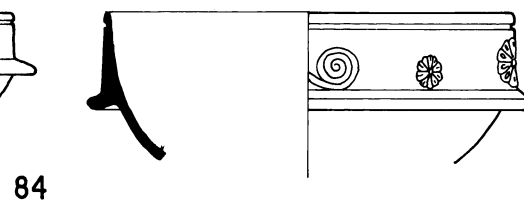
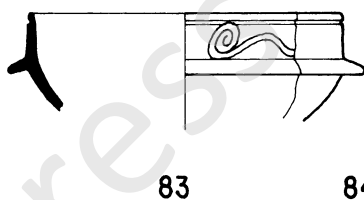
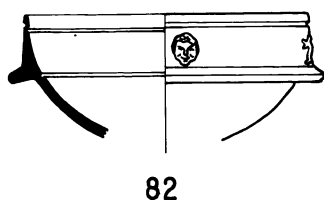
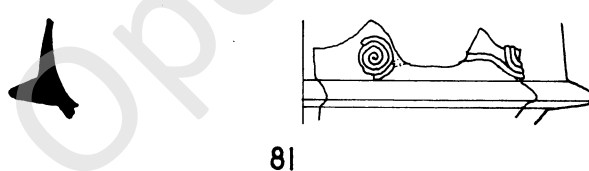
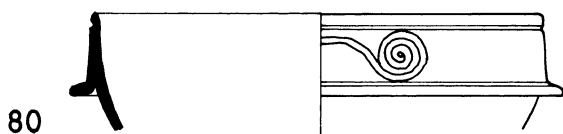
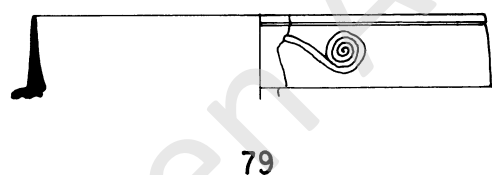
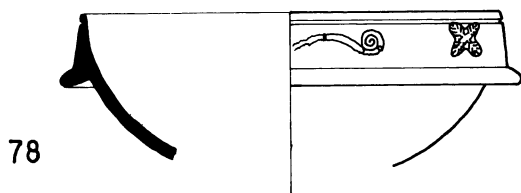
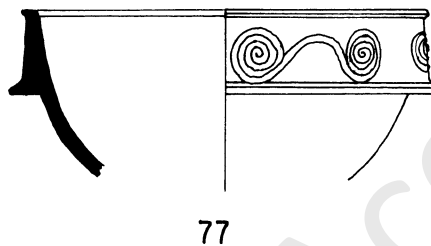
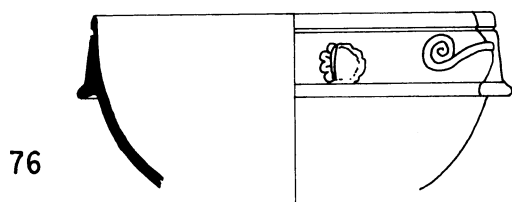
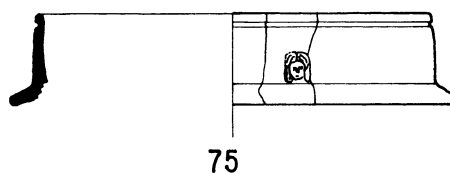
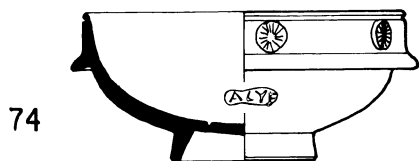
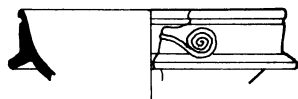


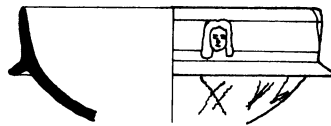
Plate 62: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 34

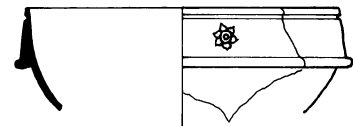
91. Rim frag. F: red. S: orange-brown. BIIIa. Appliqué: spiral Fig. 31, 4. Rim diam. 7cm. V 1912. R-8006
92. Rim and wall frag. F: orange-red, soft. S: orange-brown, matt, even. BIIIa. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 17. Graffiti Fig. 36, 5. Rim diam. 8cm.
93. Rim and wall frag. F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIIa. Appliqué: flower Fig. 32, 51 Rim diam. 8,2cm. V 1912. R-8014
94. Rim frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. BIIIa. Appliqués: head Fig. 31, 12a; rosette Fig. 31, 32c. Rim diam. 10,4cm. V 1912. R-8014
95. Rim and wall frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIIa. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 12a. Rim diam. 10,8 cm. V 1912. R-7995
96. Rim and wall frag. F: pale red, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-red, matt. BIIIa. Appliqués: spiral ?, flower Fig. 32, 52. Rim diam. 12cm. V 1912. R-8014
97. Rim and wall frag. F: red-orange, soft. S: orange-brown, pale. BIIIa. Appliqué: spiral. Rim diam 13cm. Bukvic 1911. R-7995
98. Rim frag. F: orange-ochre, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, matt. A₂. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13j. Rim diam. 7,6cm. V 1912. R-7993
99. Rim and wall frag. F: pale yellow, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A₂. Appliqués: rosettes Fig. 31, 32b. Rim diam. 8cm. Bukvić R-7995
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.4,7
100. Rim frag. F: pale yellow, hard. S: brown, matt, flakes off. A₂. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13e. Rim diam. 8,4cm. Sipus 1915. R-7995
101. Rim and wall frag. F: pink, hard. S: orange-brown, matt. A₂. Appliqué: dolphin Fig. 31, 24a. Rim diam. 10,4cm. V 1912. R-7995
102. Rim and wall frag. F: yellow-ochre, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A₂. Appliqués: head Fig. 31, 13i; Leaf Fig. 31, 30. Rim diam. 10,8cm. Bukvić R-8014
103. Rim and wall frag. F: ochre-yellow, hard. S: brown-orange, flakes off. A₂. Appliqués: dolphin Fig. 31, 24c heads Fig. 31, 13b and 12j. Rim diam. 11,4cm. V 1912. R-8014
104. Rim frag. F: ochre-orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A₂. Appliqué: dolphin Fig. 31, 23. Rim diam. 11,6 cm. Hrnjak 1913. R-7993
105. Rim frag. F: ochre-orange, medium hard. S: brown-orange. A₂. Appliqués: head Fig. 31, 13f; Cupid Fig. 31, 19a. Rim diam. 12cm ? V 1912. R-7995
106. Rim and wall frag. F: pink, hard, sandy inclusions. S: brown-red. A₂. Appliqué: rosette Fig. 31, 33a. Rim idam 12cm. V 1912. R-7995
107. Rim and wall frag. F: light orange, hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange. A₂. Appliqués: dolphin Fig. 31, 24b rosette Fig. 31, 33b. Rim diam. 12cm. Šipuš 1915. R-7993
108. Wall frag. F: red-orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous, even. A₂. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13d. Flange diam 12,6cm. 1912. R-8014



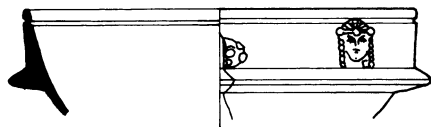
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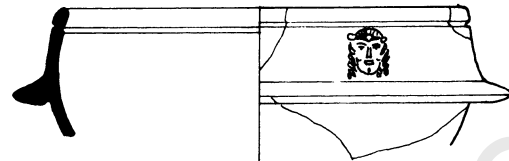
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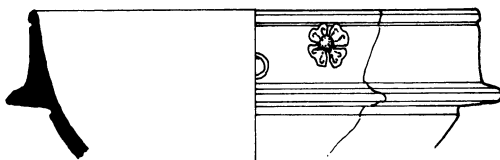
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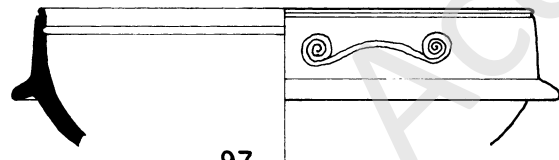
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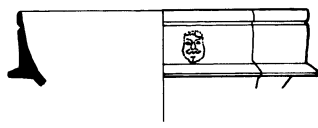
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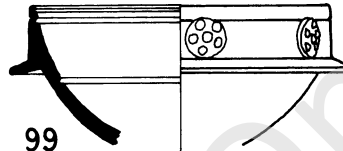
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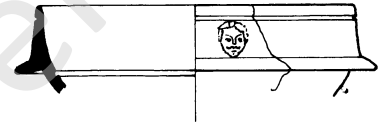
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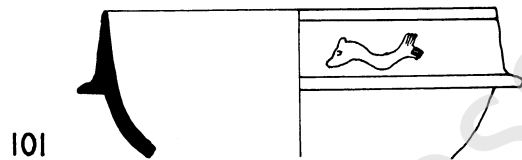
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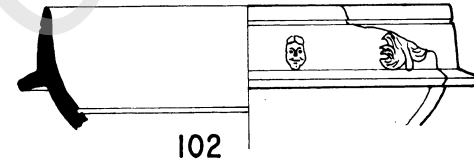
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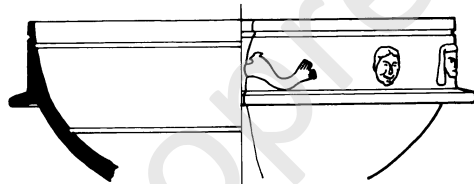
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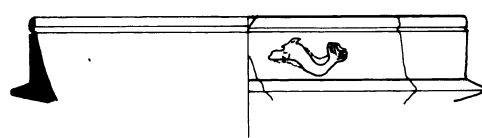
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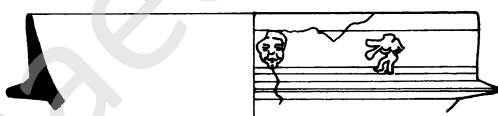
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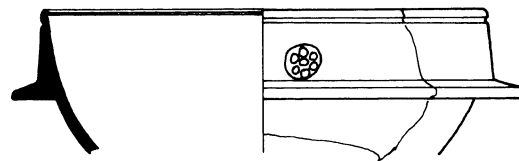
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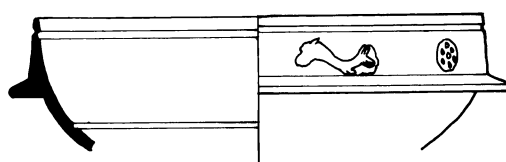
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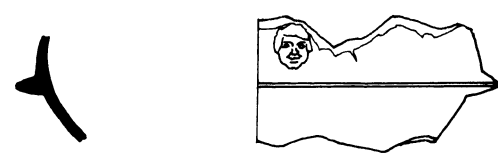
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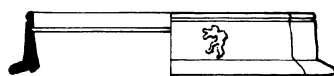
Plate 63: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 34

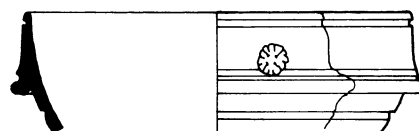
109. Rim and wall frag. F: orange, soft. S: orange, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 13g. Rim diam. 7,4cm. Bukvic R-8014
110. Rim frag. F: orange-red, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: Cupid Fig. 31, 19b. Rim diam. 7,6cm. R-8014
111. Rim and wall frag. F: red-orange, hard. S: dark orange, lustrous, even. IV. Appliqué: rosette Fig. 32, 48. Rim diam. 10,4cm. Sipus 1915. R-7995
112. Rim frag. F: ochre-orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: rosette Fig. 32, 57. Rim diam. 10,4cm. V 1912. R-8014
113. Rim and wall frag. F: light red, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 16b. Rim diam. 12,6cm. Kupa 1926. R-8006
114. Wall frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. IV. Appliqué: head Fig. 31, 12d. Flange diam. 17cm. Hrnjak 1913. R-7995
115. Wall frag. F: grey, medium hard. S: brown-orange, lustrous, even. V. Appliqué: rosette Fig. 32, 58. V 1912. R-7995
116. Foot and base. F: ochre-pink, soft. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp in pl.p.: L ..L, Fig. 33, 12l. Foot diam 3,4cm. V 1912. R-8003
117. Foot and base. F: pink, soft. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp in pl. p.: GEL, Fig. 33, 12e. Foot diam 3,8cm. X 1913. R-8003
118. Foot and base. F: red-ochre, medium hard. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp in pl.p. illegible, Fig. 33, 43. Foot diam 4,2cm. R-8003
119. Foot and base. F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: MPE..CESC, Fig. 33, 23a. Foot diam 4,4cm. R-7956
120. Foot and base. F: pink, medium hard. S: brown-orange. A. Stamp in pl.p.: ALYP, Fig. 33, 2a. Foot diam 4,8cm. V 1912. R-8003
121. Foot and base. F: pink, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown. Stamp in pl.p.: GELLI, Fig. 33, 12g. Foot diam 5,2cm. V 1912
122. Foot and base frag. F: pink, soft, chalky. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: L GELL, Fig. 33, 12j. Foot diam 5,6cm. V 1912. R-8003
123. Foot and base. F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp in pl.p.: LGE..., Fig. 33, 12o. Foot diam 5,6cm. Krnjak 1912. R-8003
124. Foot and base. F: pale ochre-pink, soft. S: orange-brown, matt. A. Stamp in pl.p.: LGEL, Fig. 33, 12m. Foot diam 5,8cm. X 1913. R-8003
125. Foot and base. F: pink, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A. Stamp in pl.p.: L GELLI, Fig. 33, 12h. Foot diam 6,2cm. V 1912 R-8003
126. Foot and base. F: pale ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp in pl.p.: L AVIL, Fig. 33, 5. Foot diam 6,6cm. Kupa 1913. R-8003
127. Foot and base. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: C VE A, Fig. 33, 39. Foot diam 3,1cm. Hrnjak 1912. R-8003
128. Foot and base. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: CL.BR, Fig. 33, 42. Foot diam 3,4cm. V 1912. R-8003
129. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: C CL ..B, Fig. 33, 9a. Foot diam 5,6cm. X 1913
130. Foot and base. F: ochre-pink, soft, chalky. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp in pl.p.: C MER, Fig. 33, 20a. Foot diam 5,8cm. V 1912. R-8003



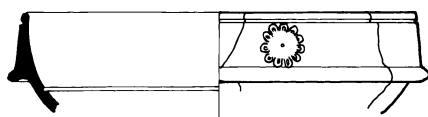
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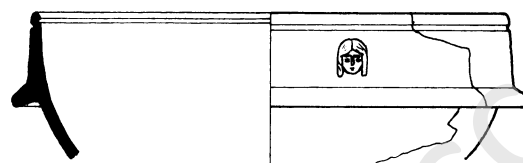
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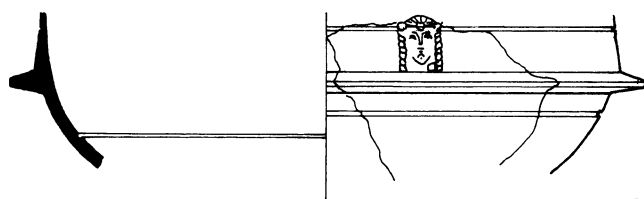
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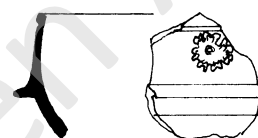
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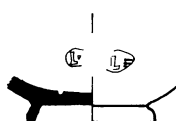
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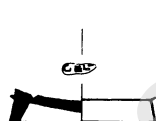
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115



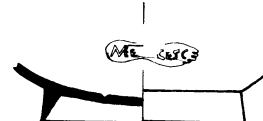
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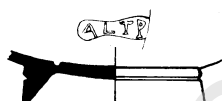
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118



119



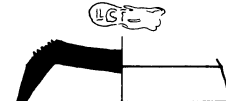
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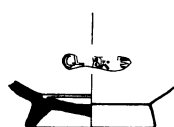
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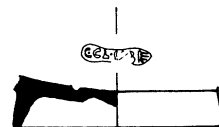
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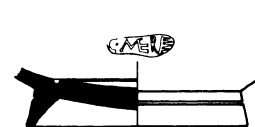
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128



129



130

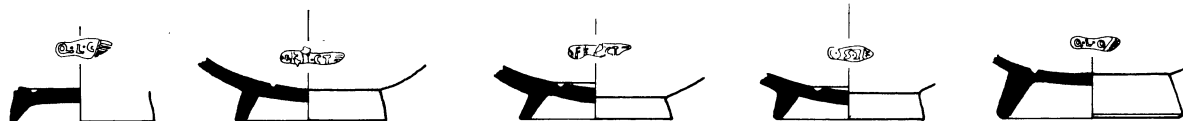
Plate 64: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Consp. 34

131. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, damaged. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: Q L C, Fig. 33, 15a. Foot diam 3,8cm. R-8003
Lit: CIL III, 12014 321a; O-C 887b
132. Base and foot frag. F: orange-ochre-yellow. S: orange-brown, lustrous. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: o FE.CT, Fig. 33, 37b. Foot diam 4cm. V 1912. R-8003
133. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: oFE. CT, Fig. 33, 37a. Foot diam 4cm. V 1912. R-8003
134. Foot and base. F: ochre-orange, medium hard. S: brown-orange, damaged. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: Q S P, Fig. 33, 30a. Foot diam 4cm. V 1912. R-8003
135. Foot and base. F: ochre-pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: Q L C, Fig. 33, 15b. Foot diam 5,6cm. X 1913. R-8003
Lit: as 131.
136. Foot and base frag. F: ochre-orange, medium hard. S: brown orange. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L M , Fig. 33, 18c. Foot diam 3,4cm. Bukvic 1911. R-8003
137. Foot and base. F: ochre-yellow, soft. S: dark brown-red, flakes off in layers, on the inside completely vanished. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L M V, Fig. 33, 18a. Foot diam 3,4cm. R-8020
138. Foot, base and part of wall. F: light ochre. S: orange-brown, on the outside, near the base uneven. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L M V, Fig. 33, 18b. Foot diam 4cm. V 1912. R-8003
139. Foot and base. F: orange, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L M V, Fig. 33, 18f. Foot diam 4,6cm. X 1913. R-8003
140. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, medium hard. S: brown-orange, matt, uneven on the outside. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L M V, Fig. 33, 18h. Foot diam 5cm. V 1912. R-8003
141. Foot and base. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: dark brown-orange. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: LMV, Fig. 33, 18g. Foot diam 5,2cm. V 1912. R-8003
142. Foot and base. F: light ochre, medium hard. S: brown-orange. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: LMV, Fig. 33, 18i. Foot diam 5,4cm.
143. Foot and base. F: ochre-pink. S: brown-orange. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: LMV, Fig. 33, 18d. Foot diam 5,6cm. R-8003
144. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, flakes off in layers, upper layers brown-red, bottom orange-yellow. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: .MV, Fig. 33, 18e. Foot diam 5,6cm. V 1912. R-8003

Consp. B.3 Cups with curved walls (145–149); Consp. B.2 Plates (150–155)

145. Foot and base. F: light pnk, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C MER, Fig. 33, 20c. Foot diam 4,2cm. Jar X 1913. R-7998
146. Foot and base frag. F: light ochre, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Part of stamp *in pl.p.*: M...., Fig. 33, 16. Foot diam 6cm. Jar X 1913. R-8003
147. Foot and base. F: ochre-orange, soft. S: orange-brown, on the outside uneven, spotty. BIIb. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L MA, Fig. 33, 17. Foot diam 4,2cm. Jar X 1913. R-8003
148. Foot and base. F: dark orange-ochre, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: BAS ?A., Fig. 33, 6. Foot diam 6cm. Jar X 1912. R-8003
149. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, hard. S: orange, lustrous. BIIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C TAPS, Fig. 33, 38. Foot diam 4,2cm. Jar V 1912. R-8003
150. Foot and base frag. of a plate ? F: pink, medium hard. S: orange-ochre. A. Rectangular stamp in two lines: RASINI/ATTIS ? and pine twig, Fig. 33, 28. Foot diam 7,8cm. 904
151. Foot and base frag. of a plate. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: brown-red. Stamp *in pl.p.*: GELLI, Fig. 33, 12a. Grafitti Fig. 36, 4. Foot diam 8,8cm. R-8018
152. Foot and base of a plate. F: light pink, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: GELLI, Fig. 33, 12b. Foot diam 9,4cm. V 1912. R-8003
153. Foot and base frag. of a plate. F: ochre-pink, hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A. Foot diam 10,4cm. V 1912. R-8014
154. Foot and base of a plate. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: brown, matt. BIIa. Stamp, shape ? : SECUNI ?, Fig. 33, 33. Foot diam 7,6cm. V 1912. R-7985
155. Foot and base frag. of a platter. F: light red, soft. S: brown-red, damaged, missing on the inside, on the outside only partially applied. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L GEL, Fig. 33, 12k. Foot diam 12cm. R-8003
156. Foot and base of a cup. F: orange-yellow, soft, sandy inclusions. S: pastel orange, bad, mostly fallen off. BIIa? Rectangular stamp: SIPA, Fig. 33, 34c. Foot diam 4,2cm. V 1912. R-8003



131

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133

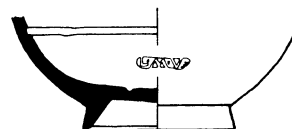
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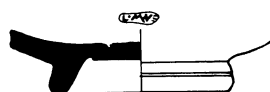
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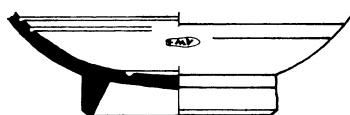
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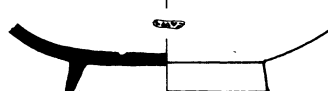
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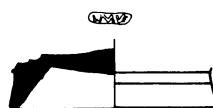
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142



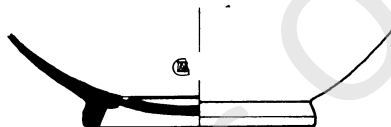
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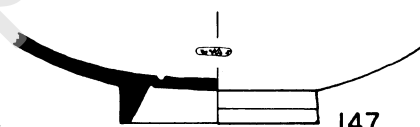
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146



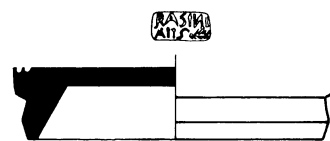
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148



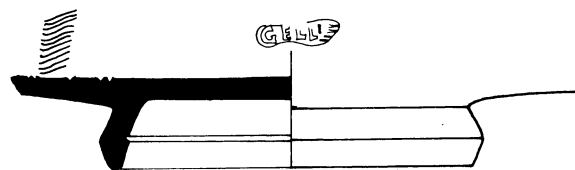
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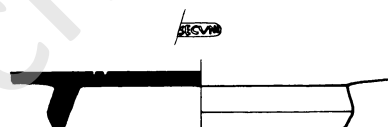
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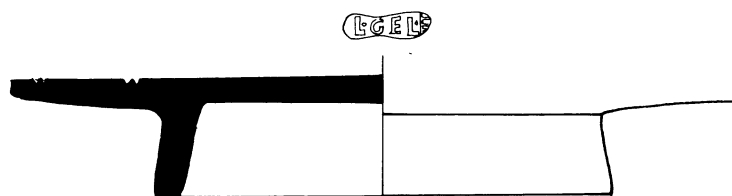
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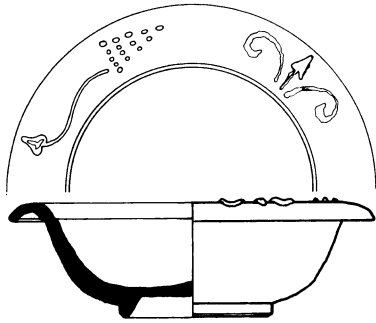
156

Plate 65: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

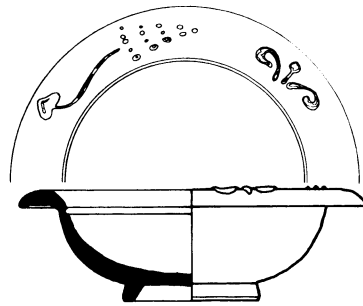
Barbotin Ware Consp. 43, 39 and 44



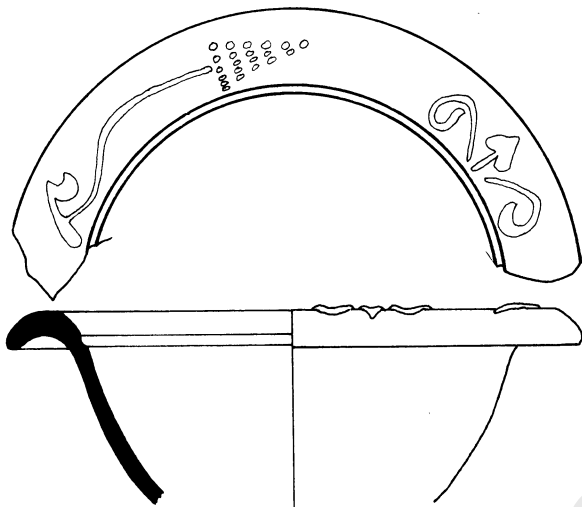
157. Foot and base. F: yellow-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, matt, damaged. BIIb. Graffiti Fig. 36,5. Foot diam 12,2cm. V 1912. R-7992
158. Foot and base fragm. F: light red, soft, white inclusions. S: brown orange, matt. BIIIa. Foot diam 8,2cm. R-8005
159. Foot and base. F: red-orange, soft, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, matt, uneven. BIIIa. Foot diam 4,4cm. R-8005
160. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, uneven, damaged. A₂. Foot diam 5,8cm. R-8005
161. Foot and base. F: orange-red, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, damaged. A₂. Foot diam 6,2cm. R-8020
162. Foot, base and part of wall. F: red-orange, soft. F: brown-orange, soft. S: brown-orange, uneven, slightly lustrous. BIIIa. Foot diam 4,2cm. R-8005
163. Foot, base and part of wall. F: orange-red, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIIa. Foot diam 4,2cm. R-7986
164. Foot and base. F: ochre-yellow, soft. P: orange, upper layer missing. BIIb. Foot diam 3,4cm. R-7986
165. Foot and base. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIa. Foot diam 3,6cm. R-7986
166. Foot and base. F: ochre-pink, hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, matt. Foot diam 4cm. 1930. R-8020
167. Foot and base. F: bright yellow, soft. S: orange-yellow. Foot diam 4cm. R-8020
168. Completely preserved small bowl. F: ochre-orange, medium hard. S: brown-orange, slightly lustrous. Decoration: Type a. Rim diam 8cm; Foot diam 4cm. R-7857
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1957/58: sl.8; 1962/63: sl.10,5
169. Completely preserved small bowl. F: light red, hard. S: orange, lustrous. Decoration: Type a. Rim diam. 9,2cm; Foot diam 3,6cm. R-7857
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1957/58: sl.8
170. Rim and wall frag. F: pale yellow, medium hard. S: brown-orange, lustrous. Decoration: Type a. Rim diam. 15,2cm. Jar X 1913 R-7986
171. Rim and wall frag. F: orange-red, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Rim diam. 16,6cm. R-7986
172. Rim and wall frag. F: pale ochre-pink, soft. S: brown orange, matt. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Rim diam. 22,6cm. Jar X 1913 R-7984
173. Rim frag. F: pale ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Bukvic 1911, R-7984
174. Rim frag. F: pale ochre, medium hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, matt. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Bukvic 1911. R-7984
175. Rim frag. F: orange, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Jar v 1912. R-1912. R-7984
176. Rim frag. F: orange, medium hard, sandy inclusions. S: orange, lustrous. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Jar V 1912. R-8006
177. Rim frag. F: ochre-yellow, soft. S: brown-orange, soft. S: brown orange, slightly lustrous. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. R-7986
178. Rim frag. F: orange, medium hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Jar V 1912. R-7984
179. Rim frag. F: light ochre-pink, soft, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, matt. BIIa. Decoration: Type a. Jar X 1913. R-7984
180. Rim frag. F: orange, medium hard. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Decoration: Type ? Jar V 1912. R-7984
181. Rim frag. F: ochre-red, soft. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Decoration: Type b. Bukvić 1911. R-7992
182. Wall frag.. F: pale yellow, hard. S: brown-orange, lustrous. R-7986
183. Foot and wall frag. F: ochre-orange, soft, white inclusions. S: brown orange, matt, damaged. IIIb. Foot diam 5cm. R-8005
184. Wall frag. F: yellow, soft. S: upper layer brown-red, lower orange. BIIb. R-7986



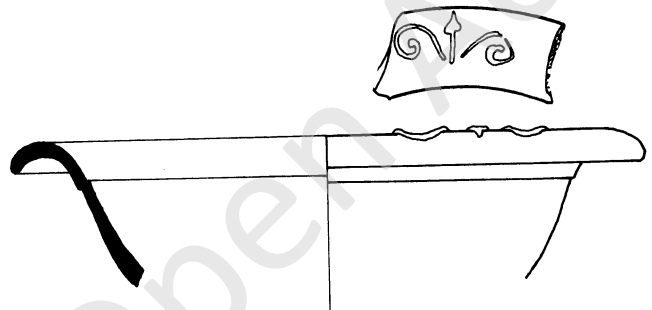
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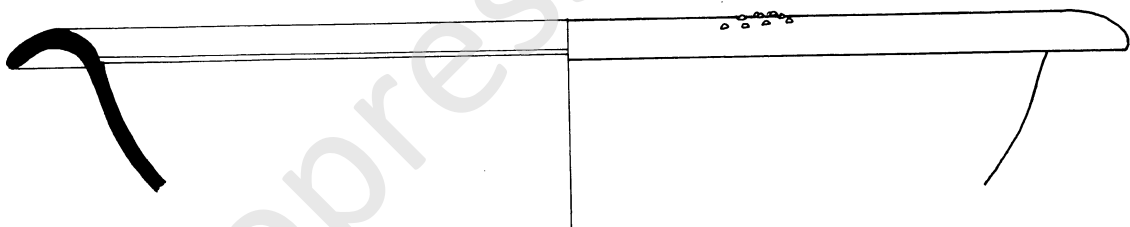
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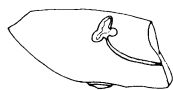
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180



181

Plate 66: Italian Sigillata Scale 1:2

Flagons

185. Flagon, rim reconstructed. F: orange, soft. S: pastel orange, uneven, spotty, lustrous. BIIa. Height 16,4cm; Base diam. 4,8cm. R-8149
186. Flagon. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: pale brown, uneven, not applied on the bottom. Height 13,8cm; Rim diam 3,4cm; Base diam. 7,8. R-7854

Consp. 47

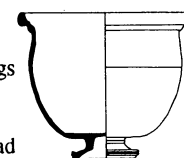
187. Part of base and foot. F: pale yellow, hard. S: yellow-orange, matt. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C P P, Fig. 33, 24. Foot diam 8,4cm. R-8003, Ivankec
188. Part of base and foot. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: outside red-orange inside orange-brown, matt. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: M O C, Fig. 33, 22. Foot diam 9,6 cm. Jar X 1913. R-8003

Shapes unknown

189. Base frag.. F: grey, soft. S: chocolate brown, matt. V. Remains of stamp in two lines: SO./M., Fig 33, 35c. R-8003
190. Base frag. F: orange-ochre, soft, chalky. S: orange-brown, Missing outside, orange, matt. BIIa. Remains of stamp in two lines divided by branch: .C/.AE, Fig. 33,14. R-7985
Lit: CIL III 12014 625; O-C 881d
191. Base frag. F: ochre-yellow. S: red-orange, flakes off, on the outside preserved only in traces. Rectangular stamp: SIPA, Fig. 33, 34a. BIIa. R-8003
192. Base frag. of a plate. F: pink-ochre, hard. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: C AMVRI, Fig. 33, 3. R-8003
Lit: CIL III,12014 178a; O-C 397 176
193. Base frag. of a plate? F: ochre-yellow, hard. S: brown-orange, brown on the outside. BIIb. Rectangular stamp: CLADI, Fig. 33, 7. Jar V 1912. R-7985
194. Base frag. of a plate. Part of rouletting preserved. F: pink-ochre, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: P PRO CLO, Fig. 33, 8. Šipuš 1916. R-8003
195. Base frag. of a plate. F: ochre-orange, hard. S: brown-orange, not applied on the outside. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: GELLI, Fig. 33, 12c. Jar V 1912 R-8003
196. Frag. of a cup? F: orange-ochre. S: orange, lustrous. Stamp poorly impressed, right side missing, probably *in pl.p.*: .GEL, Fig. 33, 12f. 1913
197. Frag. of a plate. F: pink, hard. S: brown-orange, matt, missing on the outside. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L GELLI, Fig. 33,12g. R-8003
198. Base frag. of a plate. F: ochre, hard. S: brown-orange, matt. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: LGELL, Fig. 33, 12i. V 1912. R-8003
199. Base frag. of a cup. F: pink ochre, soft. S: orange-brown. A. Part of stamp *in pl.p.*: L G., Fig. 33, 12p. Jar V 1912. R-8003
200. Base frag. of a cup. F: ochre, soft. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.* from toes: POTI, Fig. 33, 26. Jar V 1912. R-9003
201. Base frag. of a plate. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: orange-brown. A. Stamp *in pl.p.*: L R C, Fig. 33, 27. Jar V 1912. R-8003
202. Base frag. of a plate. F: orange-ochre, hard. S: orange-brown, matt. A₂. Stamp *in pl.p.*: Q S P, Fig. 33, 30b. Šipuš 1916. R-8003
203. Base frag. of a cup. F: orange-ochre, soft, chalky. S: orange-brown. BIIa. Stamp *in pl.p.*: oFES CT, Fig. 33, 37c. R-8003
204. Base frag. of a cup. F: grey, hard. S: pale brown-grey. V. Stamp *in pl.p.*: VIATOR, Fig. 33, 41. V 1912. R-8003

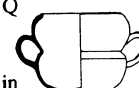
Magdalensberg Form 3

205. Three frags. of a curved cup. F: orange, hard. S: pale brown, lustrous. Decoration: oxen head with garlands composed of dense oval rings; underneath dancing figures divided by rows of leaves and three poses.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.1; 1968:T.1,1
206. Two frags. Shape? F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: pale brown, matt, not applied on the inside. Decoration: legs of a running man and a naked statue of a man. R-7992
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.1
207. Wall frag. Shape? F: light brown on surface, grey middle. S: chocolate brown, matt. Decoration: plump male head with curly hair and beard. R-7992



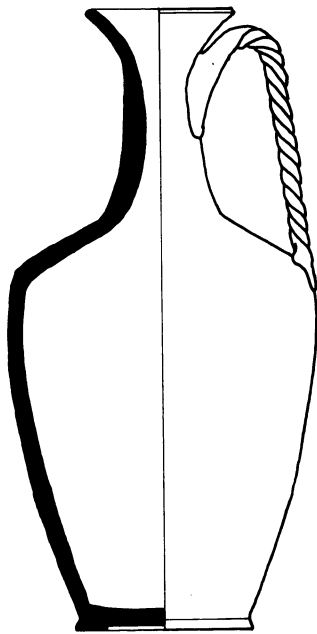
Consp. R 13

208. Frag. of the lower part of cup. F: orange, hard. S: pale brown, slightly lustrous. Decoration: ovolo of one border and a tongue with arrow-shaped end; floral motif Schindler Kaudelka 1980:P16; rosette Schindler Kaudelka 1980: Q 15. R-7992
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.1; 1968: T.1,1
209. Cup preserved completely apart from handles.. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous. Stamp in decoration: CLEMENS. Decoration: star-scheme; eight floral motifs with sharp ends like Stenico 1971: Fig.35, connected by double lines; row of four-leaf daisy.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1968:T.1,3

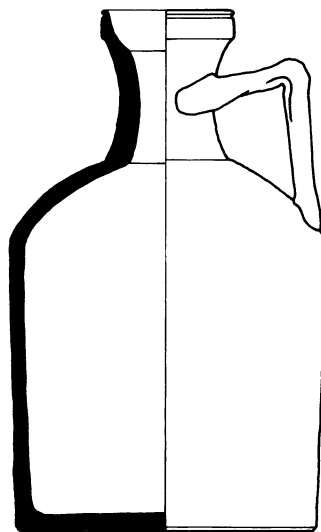


Consp. R 12

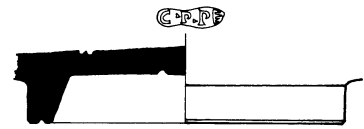
210. Completely preserved beaker. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous, uneven. Decoration: zig-zag perl lines, floral decoration and rows of rosettes and four-leaf daisy. R-8148
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.2



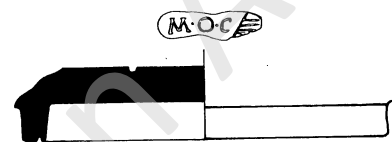
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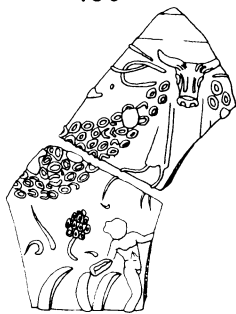
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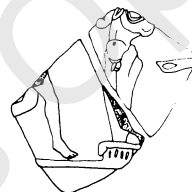
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188



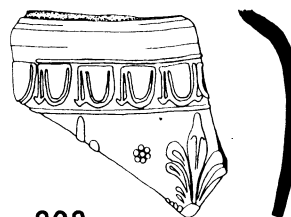
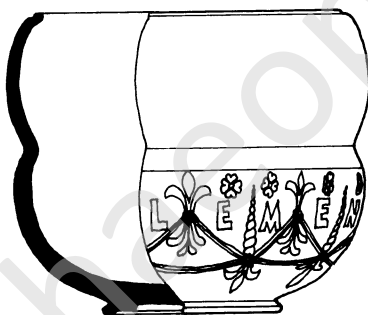
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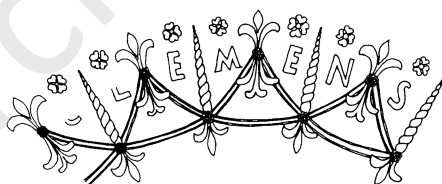
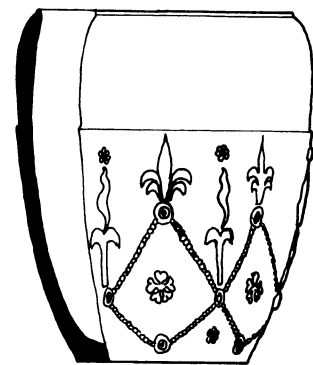
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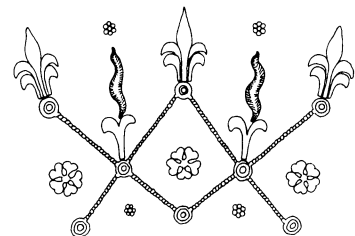
207



208



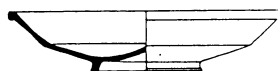
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210

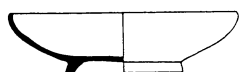
Plate 67: Gaulish Ware Scale 1:2

Drag 18, 18/31, 31.



211. Foot and base. F: bright orange, hard. S: dark orange, uneven. Stamp: ILLVSF ?, Fig. 37, 19. Foot diam 8cm. South Gaulish?
212. Base and foot fragm. of Drag 31. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: red-orange, lustrous. Part of stamp: OF..., Fig. 37, 20. Foot diam 9cm. South Gaulish? R-8005
213. Foot and base frag. of Drag 18/31. F: bright orange, soft. S: dark orange, lustrous. Stamp retro: SEVVOF, Fig. 37, 18. Foot diam 8,6cm. Rheinzabern.
212. One third of bowl Drag 31. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: red-orange, lustrous. Stamp: FIRMANVSFE, Fig. 37, 6.. Rim diam. 20,4cm; Foot diam 8cm; Height 6,2cm. Rheinzabern. Sipus 1916
215. Foot and base of bowl Drag 31. F: orange-red, medium hard. S: dark orange-brown. Part of stamp:..VSF, Fig. 37, 21. Foot diam 10,2cm. Rheinzabern? V 1912

Drag 32



216. Foot and base. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: orange red, matt. Stamp: DOMITIANUVSFE, Fig. 37, 4. Foot diam 9,6cm. Heiligenberg. Jar X 1913
217. Foot and base frag. F: red-orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-red, lustrous. Part of stamp: ..VVSF E, Fig. 37, 22. Foot diam. 9cm. Rheinzabern? Kupa V 1912
218. Foot and base. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-red, lustrous. Stamp: SEVERIANVS, Fig. 37, 16. Foot diam. 11cm. Rheinzabern. V 1912

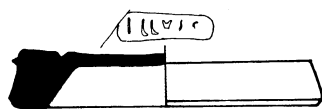
Plates

219. Foot and base frag. of a plate? F: pink, hard. S: orange-red, lustrous, very good. Stamp: MASVETI, Fig. 37, 11. Foot diam 5,6cm. Lezoux. 1920. R-8018
220. Foot and base frag. of a plate. F: light red, hard. S: red, damaged, flakes off. Stamp: FIDIILISFE, Fig. 37, 5. Foot diam 5,4cm. Rheinzabern. V 1912
221. Foot and base of a plate. F: orange-red, hard. S: dark orange. Stamp: NVDINVS, Fig. 37, 12. Foot diam 8cm. Rheinzabern. Kupa Jar 1912

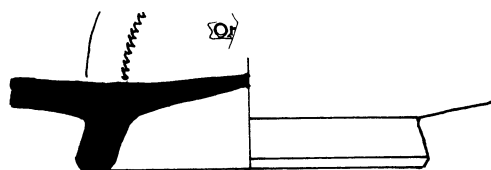
Drag 33



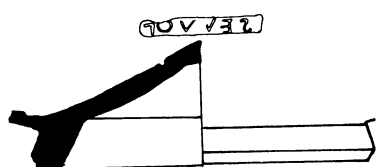
222. Foot and base. F: pink, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, outside uneven. Stamp: OPTATIM, Fig. 37, 13. Foot diam 3,4cm. South Gaulish. Colussi 1901
223. Foot and base. F: orange, hard. S: brown-orange, lustrous. Stamp: CROBISOM, Fig. 37, 2. Foot diam 5,2cm. Lezoux.
224. Foot and base. F: light orange, hard. S: orange, lustrous, damaged. Stamp: .ESSIVSF, Fig. 37, 7. Foot diam 3,6cm. Lezoux. Bukvić 1930
225. Foot and base. F: dark pink, medium hard. S: dark red-brown, damaged, matt. Stamp: DAMINIM, Fig. 37, 3. Foot diam 4cm. Lezoux. 1935. R-7956



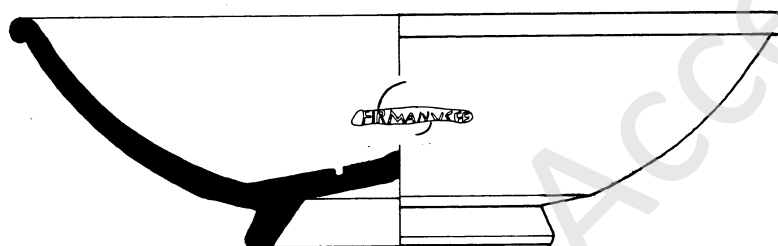
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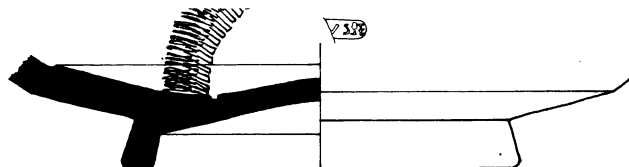
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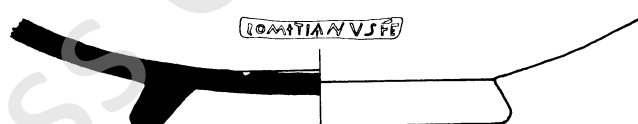
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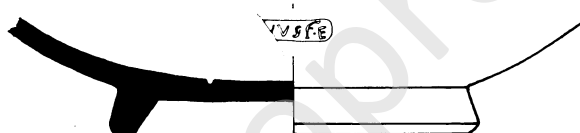
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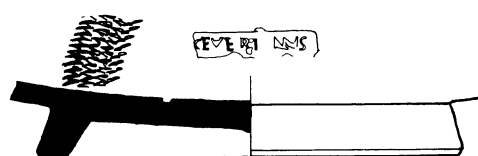
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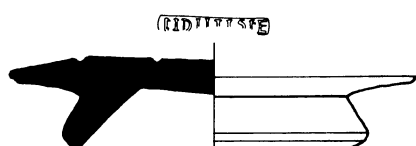
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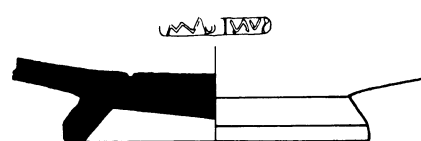
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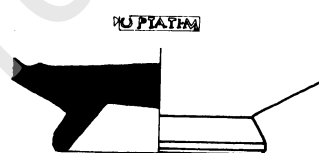
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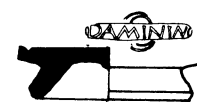
222



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225

Plate 68: Gaulish Ware Scale 1:2

Drag 33

226. Foot and base. F: orange, hard. S: brown–orange, lustrous. Stamp: MARTIVSF, Fig. 37, 10. Foot diam 4,4cm. Rheinzabern.
227. Foot and base. F: orange–red, hard. S: dark orange–brown, flakes off. Stamp: .IVIIRVSFII, Fig. 37, 17. Foot diam 4,4cm. Rheinzabern. Kupa 1913
228. Foot and base. F: light red, hard. S: red, unevenly applied on foot. Stamp: MAGIO, Fig. 37, 9. Foot diam. 4,6cm. Rheinzabern. Sipus 1917
229. Wall frag. F: light red, hard. S: orange–red, lustrous, very good. Rim diam. 12,8cm.

Drag 54

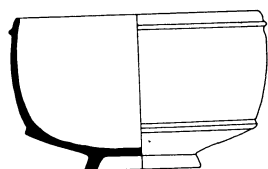
230. Completely preserved beaker Drag 54. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: orange, lustrous, thick. Rim diam. 6cm; Foot diam 4,2cm; Height 7,5cm. R–8146

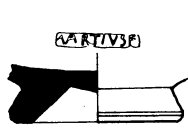
Drag 36

231. Rim frag. of Drag 36. F: red, hard. S: red–brown, lustrous. Parallels: Müller 1962:5,19 (Butzbach). South Gaulish. V 1912. R–7984
232. Rim and wall frag. of a platter. F: red, hard. S: brown–red, matt. Parallels: Karnitsch 1960:13,2 (Veldidena). Rheinzabern. Kupa, Tomac, 1936. R–8006
233. Quarter of a plate Drag 36. F: light orange, hard, white inclusions. S: dark orange, slightly lustrous. Part of stamp:..VICI, Fig. 37, 8. Rim diam. 18,4cm; Foot diam. 5,8cm; Height 4,6cm. Rheinzabern. Sipus 1916

Drag 44

234. Rim and wall frag. of a bowl similar to Drag 44. F: orange, soft. S: orange–brown, lustrous. Rim diam. 20,2cm. Parallels: Lud 2: 248,9–10. Rheinzabern.





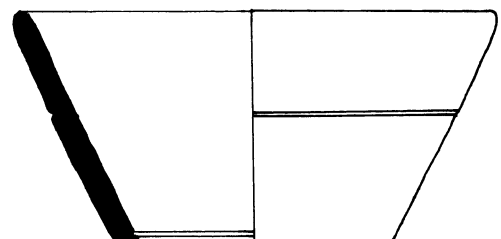
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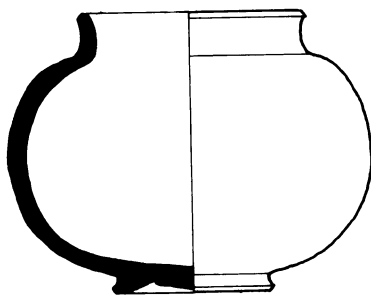
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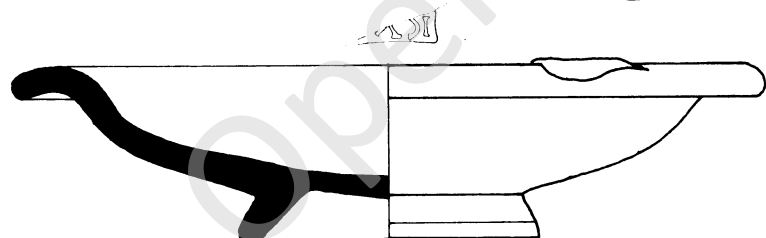
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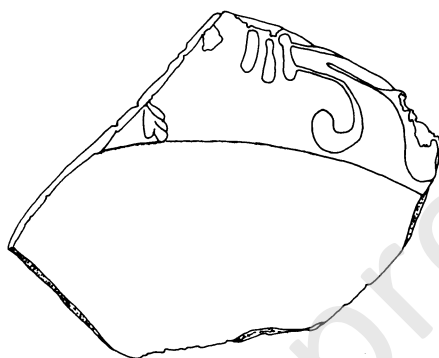
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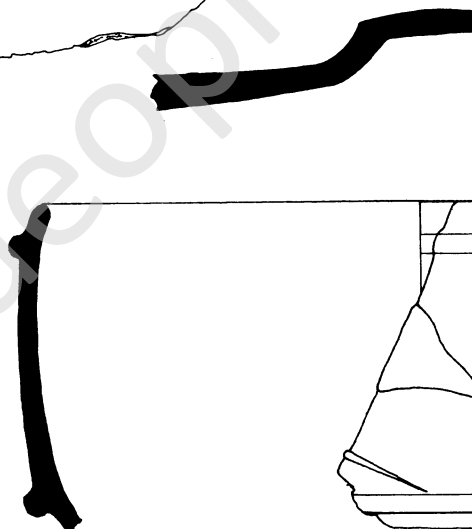
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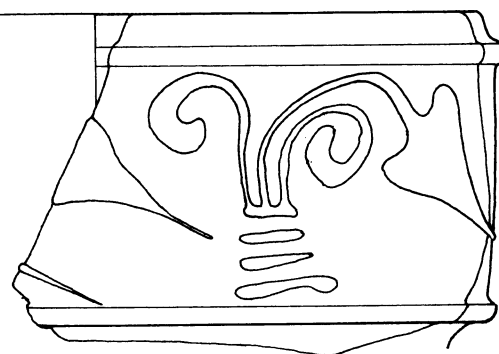
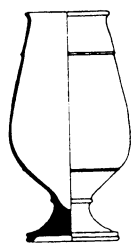
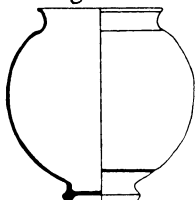


Plate 69: Gaulish Ware Scale 1:2

Lud VM

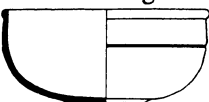


- 235. Wall frag. of beaker Lud VM. F: orange-red, hard. S: brown-orange, lustrous. Rheinzabern. Jar X 1913. R-8006
- 236. Wall frag. of beaker Lud VM. F: red, medium hard. S: red-brown. Rheinzabern. R-8006
- 237. Wall frag. of beaker Lud VMa. F: red, hard. S: brown-red, lustrous. Rheinzabern. Jar V 1912. R-8006



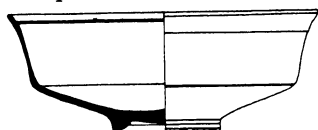
Drag 54

- 238. Lower wall frag. of beaker Drag 54. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-red, lustrous. Rheinzabern. R-7984



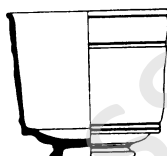
Drag 37

- 239. Foot of bowl Drag 37. F: pink-ochre, medium hard. S: brown-red, lustrous. Foot diam 8,6cm. Rheinzabern? R-8005



La Graufesenque Drag 29

- 240. Wall fragm. Drag 29. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous, even. Parallels: same decoration, Atkinson 1914: Pl.III,9,11 (Pompeii); same composition, Novaesium, Mary:T.18,9. style MOMMO. V 1912. R-6006
Lit: Vikic Belancic 1962/63: sl.5,3



La Graufesenque Drag 30

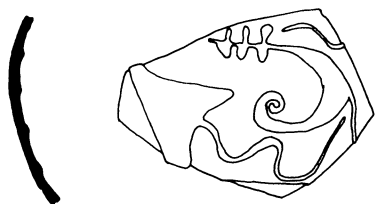
- 241. Wall frag. of Drag 30. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: dark brown, slightly lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Knorr 1919: T.98, B (Rottweil); satyr Osw. 646 (=Dech. 252/253); niche Jacobs 1912: T.I, 8 (Bregenz); juggler as Osw.963, rings missing. Parallels: Jacobs 1912: T.I,8; Knorr 1919:T. 98 B. Style CORNUTUS. Bukvic 1910. R-8006
Lit: Vikic Belancic 1962/63: sl.5,4

La Graufesenque Drag 37

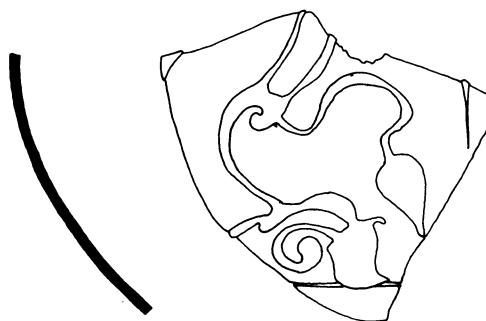
- 242. Rim and wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange-red, hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange-red, slightly lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Ulbert 1959: T.39,9 (Bürghofe); Cupid Hermet 1934: 18,35. Parallels: Mikl Curk 1969: T.II,7 (Ptuj); Knorr 1912: T.9,12; Knorr 1919: 23B (Rottweil); May 1916: Pl. XIX,A (Silchester); OF COELI
- 243. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: dark red-brown, lustrous. Decoration: *bestiarius* Osw. 1102 (=Dech 634). Parallels: Oswald, Margidunum: Pl. xxiii, 6; Walke 1965: T.4,2, 3 (Straubing); Seitz 1982: T.3,2 (Hofheim); Knorr 1952: 37. Style BIRAGIL.
Lit: Vikic Belancic 1962/63: sl.13,4

La Graufesenque (?) and Banassac.

- 244. Wall fragm. F: dark pink, hard, white inclusions. S: dark orange, lustrous. Decoration: Diana larger than Osw. 104B. La Graufesenque or Banassac. Bukvic 1911. R-8006
- 245. Wall fragm. F: light red, hard. S: dark orange, lustrous. Decoration: lion Karnitsch 1959: T.24,1 (Ovilava); Gabler 1976: Abb. 1,12 (Aquincum). Style COSIUS. R-8006
Lit: Vikic Belancic 1962/63: sl.13,2
- 246. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: dark pink, hard. S: brown-orange, slightly lustrous. Decoration: deer Osw.1699. Parallels: Jacobs 1912: T.V, 30 (Bregenz); Karnitsch 1959: T.26,7 (Ovilava). Style COSIUS. R-8007
- 247. Rim and wall frag. of Drag 37. F: dark pink, hard, white inclusions. S: dark red, matt. Parallels: Karnitsch 1959: T.27,8 (Ovilava). NATALIS group. R-8006
- 248. Wall fragm. of Drag 29 (?) F: dark pink, hard. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. South Gaulish. V 1912. R-8006



235



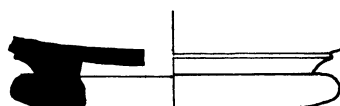
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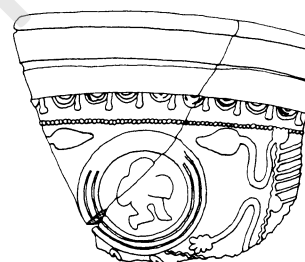
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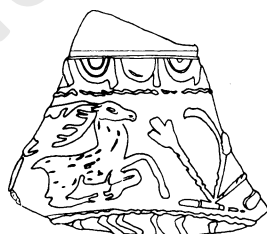
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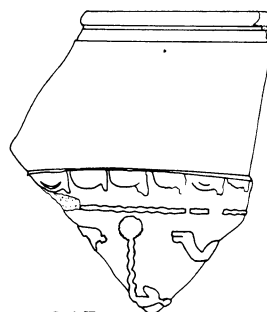
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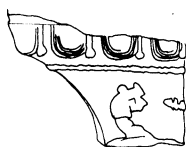
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Plate 70: Lezoux, Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern Scale 1:2

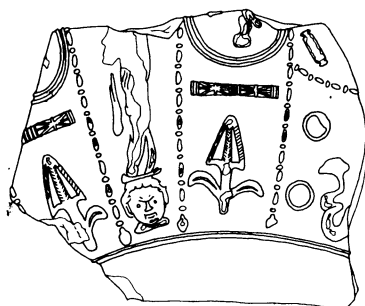
249. Wall fragm. of Drag 37. F: pink, medium hard. S: brown orange, damaged. Decoration: ovolo Rogers B 103; panther Osw. 1533B (=Dech. 971). Style IUSTUS. Parallels: CGS: T.145,10. R-8006
250. Wall fragm. of Drag 37. F: orange, medium hard. S: brown orange, slightly lustrous. Decoration: perl line Rogers A 10; horizontal sticks Juhasz 1935: T.VI,22; T.VII,10 (Brigetio); Acanthus' leaf Rogers J 41 (=CGS: 97,5); Pan Osw. 709 A (=Dech. 411); astragal Rogers R 61; Triton Dech. 16; circles CGS: 27,7. LAXTUCISSA. Parallels: Kamitsch 1959:T. 42,43,44 (Ovilava); Juhasz 1935: T.VI,22 (Brigetio). R-8007
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.10,4
251. Wall fragm. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: orange, lustrous, slightly damaged. Decoration: narrow high arcade Rogers U 153 (=CGS: 154, 15 i 17; two double circles CGS: 154,14; Amazon Osw. 243 (=Dech. 154). Parallels: CGS: T.154,14 i 15. PUGNUS style. Kupa V 1912. R-8006
252. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: pink-range, hard, white inclusions. S: brown-orange, lustrous. Decoration: perl line Rogers A 2; Diana Osw. 106 (=Dech. 64); floral motif Rogers K 12. CINNAMVS. Kupa V 1912. R-8006
253. Rim and wall frag. of Drag 37. F: dark orange, hard, S: orange-brown, lustrous. Decoration: ovolo smaller than Rogers B 161 (=CGS: 44,1); sitting deer Osw. 1704A (=Dech.847); astragal CGS: 44,9. Parallels: CGS:149,33; Popillian 1973: V,10a (Romula); Kamitsch 1959: T.67,5 (Ovilava). CINNAMVS. Kupa 1912. R-8006.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.13,6
254. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard, white and sany inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. Decoration: small dog Osw. 980 (=Dech.934); lion Osw. 1450 (=Dech.766). Parallels: Kamitsch 1959: T.78,3 (Ovilava). CINNAMVS. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.13,5
255. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: dark pink, hard, large white inclusions. S: brown-orange, flakes off. Decoration: small dog Osw. 1980 (=Dech.905); panther Osw. 1540 (=Dech.794). Parallels: Kamitsch 1971: T.42,3 (Iuvavum). CINNAMVS. Sipus 1916. R-8006.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl. 15,3
256. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Hartely 1963: Fig.6,8; deer Osw. 1772 (=Dech.867). Parallels: Hartely 1963: No. b (Mumrills); Hartely 1974: Fig. 17,13 (Cramond); Kamitsch 1959: T.79,4 (Ovilava); Leach 1982: Fig.66,97 (Ilchester). R-8006
257. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: pink, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, lustrous. Decoration: wavy horizontal line Rogers A 24; decoration CGS: 30,18; panther Osw. 1509 (=Dech.789); wavy decoration Dech. 1109. Parallels: Kamitsch 1955:T.4,5,6 (Lauriacum); CGS: T.106. PATERNUS. Kupa 1912. R-8006
258. Wall frag. of Drag 30. F: dark yellow, hard. S: brown, lustrous, flakes off. Decoration: frame Rogers E 14; cupid Osw.440 (=Dech.265); astragal Rogers R 27 ili 62. PATERNUS. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.14,1

Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern.

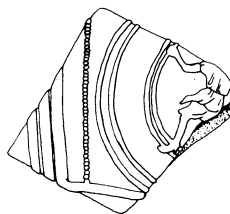
259. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, medium hard. S: orange brown, damaged, matt. Decoration: ovolo Forrer 1911: 22,1; half circles Forrer 1911: 22,1;23,1,4; crane Osw.2203. Parallels: Forrer 1911: 22,11;23,1,4 (Heiligenberg); Knorr 1907: T. 226,4 (Cannstatt); Walke and Walke 1968:T. 55,1 (Gauting). CIRIUNA, Heiligenberg. Kupa Jar V 1912. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.15,5
260. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: dark pink, hard, white inclusions. S: orange, lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 69a; bird Ri-Fi T 47; wavy line with heart-shaped ending Forrer 1911: T.28,11; half circles (made into circles) Forrer 1911: T.26,7. Parallels: Knorr 1907: T.26,1 (Cannstatt); Bulat 1987: sl. 2,8 (Osijek). JANV(ariu)S, Heiligenberg.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl. 10,1; Gabler 1987: Fig.2,4
261. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: orange-brown, lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 39; small smooth circle Ri-Fi O 146; ribbed circle Ri-Fi K 35; rosette Ri-Fi O 38. Parallels: Ri-Lud:T. 53, 3; 52, 21f; 51, 4,6,7; Kamitsch 1959: T.120.2 (Ovilava). CERIALIS II. Rheinzabern. V 1912. R-8006
262. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, medium soft. S: brown, damaged. Decoration: Ri-Fi M 31. Two holes for rivets, in the lower remains of bronze wire. Most probably from the circle of Cerialis. Rheinzabern. Šipuš 1916. R-8006
263. Wall frag. Drag 37. F: bright orange, soft. S: dark orange, flakes off. Decoration: Branch Ri-Fi P 103; Mars statue Ri-Fi M 75; circle Ri-Fi K 48; list Ri-Fi P 47. Parallels: Kamitsch 1955: T.27,10 (Lauriacum); Kamitsch 1959:T.127,1,9 (Ovilava). COMITIALIS II.Rheinzabern V 1912. R-8006
264. Wall frag. Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: orange-brown, masna. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 2; circle Ri-Fi K 48; Triton or Scylla Ri-Fi M 104. Parallels: Ri-Lud T.64,9b; 80,4; 81,1a; Kamitsch 1959:T.127,1,2 (Ovilava); Kamitsch 1955: T.20,6;27,3 (Lauriacum). COMITIALIS II. Rheinzabern. V 1912. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.15,2
265. Foot and wall frag. of Drag 37. F: light red, hard. S: red, spotty on the lower part, slightly lustrous. Decoration: double circles Ri-Fi K 19; in circle gladiator Ri-Fi M 227; bear Ri-Fi T 54; lion Ri-Fi T 4. Remains of stamp: IT. COMITIALIS V. Rheinzabern. R-8006



249



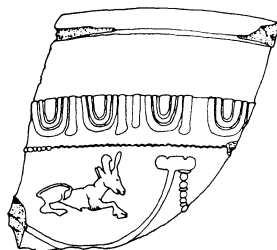
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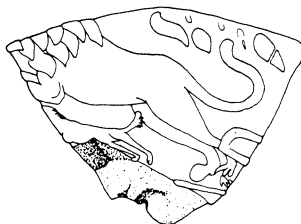
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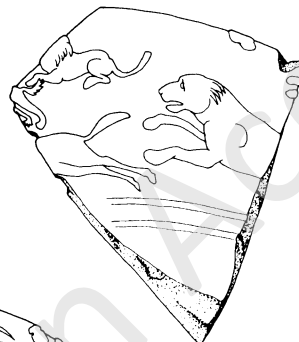
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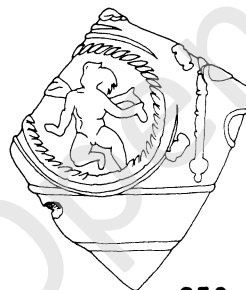
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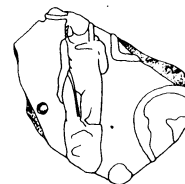
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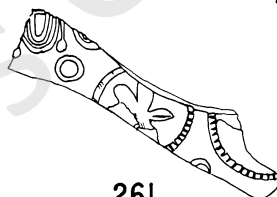
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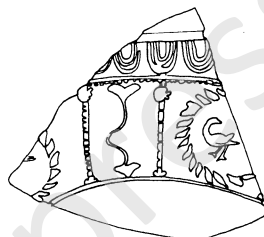
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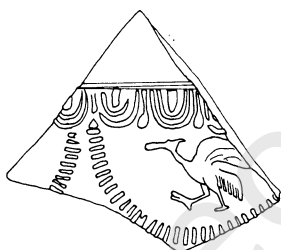
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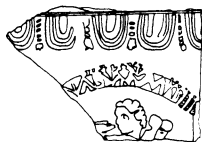
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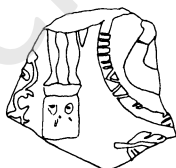
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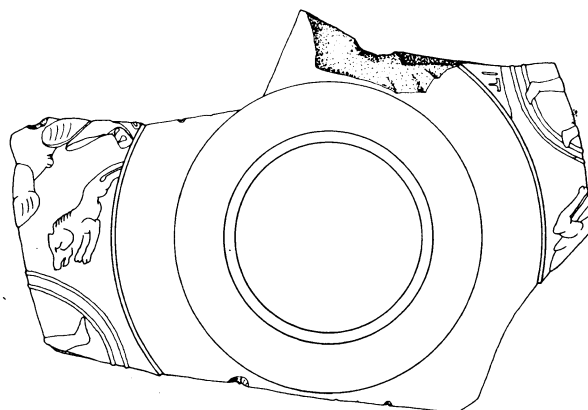
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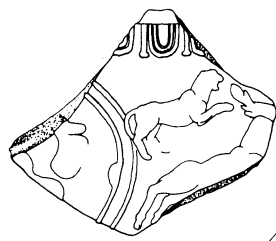


265



Plate 71: Rheinzabern Scale 1:2

266. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, soft. S: orange-brown, inside very good, lustrous, outside damaged. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 17; double circles Ri-Fi K 19; in circle lying lioness Ri-Fi T 29; lioness Ri-Fi T 35; deer Ri-Fi T.98. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.97,3,13; Karnitsch 1959:T.134 (Ovilava). COMITIALIS V – LATINNI. Rheinzabern. Kupa 1914 R-8006
267. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: orange-red, slightly lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 26; swan Ri-Fi T 255; lion Ri-Fi T 49; archer Ri-Fi M 174a. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T. 105,14f; Karnitsch 1959: T.132,5 (Ovilava). COMITIALIS VI. Rheinzabern. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.13,3
268. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard. S: dark red, damaged. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 26; wings Ri-Fi P 145. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.178,17; Knorr 1907: T.20, 3;32,2,3,5,7,8. ATTILVS. Rheinzabern. Colussi R-8006
269. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: light red, soft. S: orange-red, lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 26a; cupid Ri-Fi M 121; double circle Ri-Fi K 20; small spiral Ri-Fi O 154; zig-zag line Ri-Fi 248; fighter with lance Ri-Fi M 178. WARE m. EIERSTAB E.25 i 26. Rheinzabern.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.13,1
270. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: grey, medium hard. S: brown, damaged. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 25. Rheinzabern. V 1912. R-8006
271. Rim and wall frag. of Drag 37. F: bright orange, medium soft. S: orange-brown, damaged. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 40; goat Ri-Fi T 123; panther Ri-Fi T 39. Stamp: PRIMITIUSF. Rim diam. 26,6cm. PRIMITIVUS I. Rheinzabern.
272. Wall frag. F: light red, white inclusions. S: orange-red, spotty, uneven lustre. Decoration: wings Ri-Fi P 145; Amazon Ri-Fi M 238b; flower Ri-Fi O 47. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.180, 4f, Attilus. PRIMITIVUS I. Rheinzabern. Kupa 1912. R-8006
273. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: bright orange, soft, chalky. S: brown-orange, lustrous, damaged. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 26; lioness Ri-Fi T 35a; twisted half-circle Ri-Fi KB 111; Decorative element Ri-Fi O 160b. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.229,11F. WARE B. mit Zierglied O.382 i 383. Rheinzabern. 1913. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.15,4
274. Wall frag. Drag 37. F: orange, medium hard. S: dark red-brown, from worn mould. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 26; decorative element Ri-Fi O 160; double circle Ri-Fi K 20; Triton or Scylla Ri-Fi M 140a. Parallels: Karnitsch 1959: T.128,5 (Ovilava); Ri-Lud: T.228,4F. WARE B. mit Zierglied O.282 i 283. Rheinzabern. Šipuš 1917. R-8006
275. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, soft. S: orange-brown, flakes off. Decoration: double circle Ri-Fi K 20; puppy Ri-Fi T 138a. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.105,21;106,14;107,3. COMITIALIS VI? Rheinzabern. Šipuš 1917. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.15,6
276. Wall frag. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: dark red, lustrous. Decoration: warrior Ri-Fi M 178. Rheinzabern. Šipuš. R-7992
277. Wall frag. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange brown, flakes off. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.160. JULIUS II LUPUS? Rheinzabern. Bukvić 1911. R-8006
278. Wall frag. F: orange, hard. S: red-orange, damaged. Decoration: double circle Ri-Fi K 19a; captive Ri-Fi M 269. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.188,7,18;191,9. PRIMITIVUS I? Rheinzabern. Šipuš 1916. R-8006
279. Foot, base and wall frag. of Drag 30. F: dark orange, hard. S: dark red, slightly lustrous. Decoration: leaf Ri-Fi P 83. Parallels: Ri-Lud: T.190. PRIMITIVUS I? Rheinzabern. R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.9



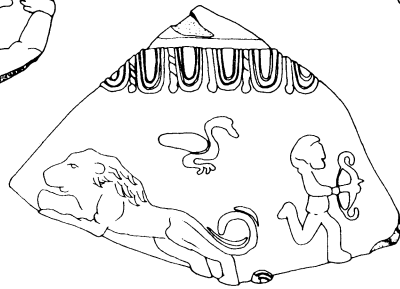
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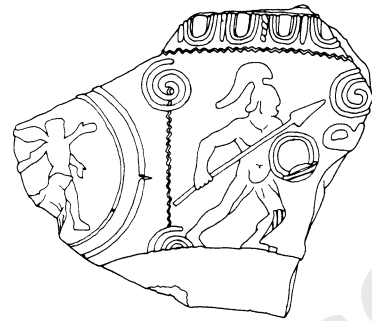
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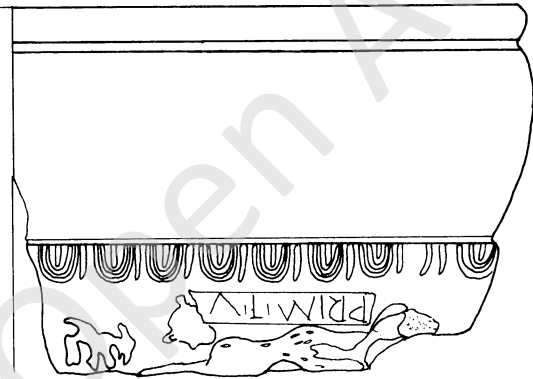
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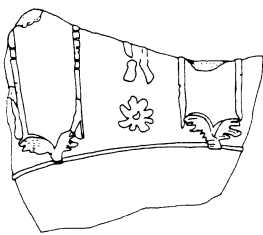
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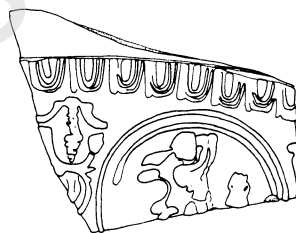
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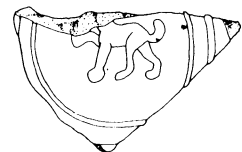
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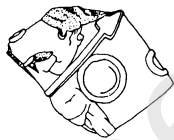
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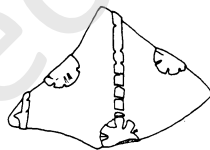
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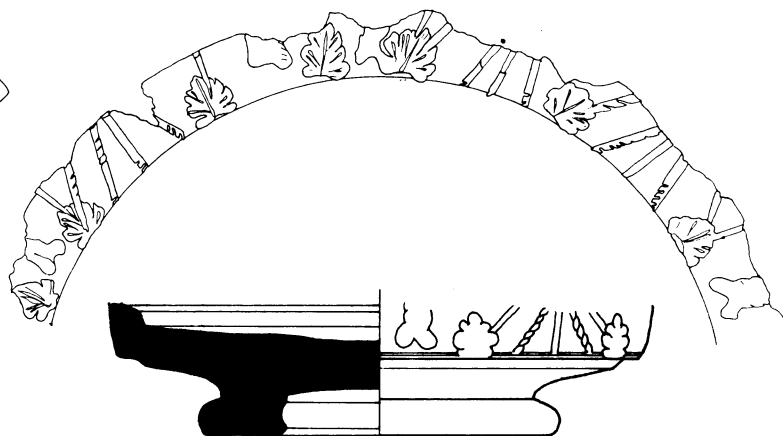
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Plate 72: Rheinzabern, Westerdorf and African Ware. Scale 1:2

280. Wall frag. F: bright orange, medium hard. S: dark orange, flakes off. Decoration: Thracian Ri-Fi M 219. Rheinzabern. Bukvić. R-8006
281. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, soft. S: brown-orange, matt, flakes off. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 17; running dog Ri-Fi T 130. JULIUS II – JULIANUS I ili VICTORINUS. Rheinzabern. R-8006
282. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange-ochre, soft. S: brown red, flakes off. Decoration: ovolo Ri-Fi E 66c; eagle Ri-Fi T 205; panther Ri-Fi T 46; bird Ri-Fi T 254. JUVENIS I? Rheinzabern. Colussi R-8006
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,1
283. Wall frag. F: orange, hard. S: orange-brown, damaged. Decoration: ovolo ?, half-circle ? Rheinzabern. Sipus 1915. R-8006
284. Wall frag. of a plate. F: light red, hard. S: red-orange, matt. Stamp: PRITMANI, Fig. 36, 15. Luxeuil.

Westerdorf.

285. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. Rheinzabern or Westerdorf. Kupa V 1912. R-8006
286. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange-yellow, medium soft, sandy inclusions. S: pastel orange-yellow, slightly lustrous. Decoration: ovolo Kiss 1946/48: IV,1; concentric circles Kiss 1946/48: IV,49; astragal Kiss 1946/48: IV,48; double frame Kiss 1946/48: IV,57; female head Kiss 1946/48: IV,24 (Kellner 1981:24). Parallels: Eichler 1938: T.V,1 (Brigetio); Kiss 1946/48: VII, IX,11 (Budapest); Kellner 1981:13,10. COMITALIS. Westerdorf. Colussi R-7971.
Lit: Rutkowski 1976:no.20
287. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: bright orange, soft. S: brown-orange, matt. Decoration: ovolo Kiss 1946/58: IV,1 (=Kellner 1981: E2); floral ornaments Kiss 1946/48: IV,46 (=Kellner 1981:47); half-circles Kiss 1946/48: IV,51,2 (=Kellner 1981: 47); astragal Kellner 1981: 50; Venus Kiss 1946/48: IV,4. Parallels: Kamitsch 1959:182,2-3 (Ovilava); Kiss 1946/48: IX,2 (Budapest); Kellner 1961: Abb. 10,12. COMITALIS. Westerdorf. Šipuš 1916. R-8006.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl. 15,1; Rutkowski 1967:no.19
288. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, soft. S: light orange brown, uneven. Decoration: ovolo Kiss 1946/48:V,4. Stamp: ...ISILVSFE, Fig. 36, 1. HELENIUS. Westerdorf. R-7992.
Lit: Rutkowski 1967:no.21
289. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange, soft. S: orange-brown, slightly lustrous. Decoration: circles Kiss 1946/48: VI,96; small concentric circles Kiss 1946/48: VI,66. Parallels: Kamitsch 1955:85,3 (Lauriacum). Westerdorf. HELENIUS.
290. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: red-orange, medium soft, white inclusions. S: red-orange, flakes off. Decoration: ovolo Kiss 1946/48: VI,1(=Kellner 1961:13,17); circle Kiss 1946/48: VI,19. Parallels: Kamitsch 1959:182,4 (Ovilava); Kiss 1946/48:XXI,1 ONNIORIX. Westerdorf. V 1912. R-8006
291. Wall frag. F: orange-red, soft. S: orange-brown, lustrous, flakes off. Decoration: half-circle Kiss 1946/48:VI,17; rosettes Kiss 1946/48: VI,9. Parallels: Kellner 1962: Abb.1,1. ONNIORIX. Westerdorf. Bukvić R-8006.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.10,2; Rutkowski 1967: no 18

African Ware.



292. Rim frag. of Hayes 3C. F: light orange, hard. S: orange, slightly lustrous. Rim diam. 13,4cm. R-7986
293. Rim frag. Hayes 52B 22. F: bright orange, hard. S: orange, slightly lustrous. Decoration: sea monster, Hayes 1972: motif 23 = Atlante I: motivo 71. Kupa V 1012. R-7657
294. Rim frag. F: orange, hard. S: same as F. Decoration: head of Ocean, Hayes 1972: motif 20 = Atlante I: motivo 181. Parallels: Salomonson 1969: T.III,3 (?). V 1912. R-7957
295. Rim frag. Hayes 52B 22. F: orange-red, hard. S: dark orange-red, slightly lustrous. Decoration: crab. Sipus 1910. R-7957
296. Rim frag. Hayes 52B 19. F: pale orange, medium hard. S: none. Decoration: fox. Parallels: same shape and decoration: Salomonson 1969: Pl.IV,4 (Raqqada). Rim diam. 23,6cm. V 1912. R-7957
297. Rim frag. Hayes 52B 19. F: orange, hard. S: same as F. Decoration: fish, Atlante I: motivo 45. Parallels: Salomonson 1969: Abb. 20a (Aouja); Bakker 1980: Abb.3,4 (Tunis); Vermaseren and van Essen 1965: Pl.LXXXVII,5 (Rim). Rim diam. 16,5cm.
298. Rim and base frag, of Hayes 60 (Atlante I: T.XXXV,10). F: light orange, hard. S: light orange, inside lustrous, outside, only partially. Decoration: bear. Similar motif: Salomonson 1969: Fig.57, on different shape. Rim diam. 33cm; Base diam. 23,2cm.
299. Base frag. Hayes 53A. F: orange, soft. S: as F, slightly darker. Damaged on the outside. Decoration: Leda (+ swan), Hayes 1972: motif 37 = Atlante I: motivo 147. Parallels: Salomonson 1969: Abb.44 (=Atlante I: T.CXLIV, 4) (in Heidelberg). Kupa, present 1914. R-7957
300. Base frag. of Hayes 53A. F: light red, hard, white inclusions. S: dark red-brown. Decoration: *venatio* scene. Base diam. 5,4cm. 1913. R-7988
301. Base frag. of Hayes 53A. F: orange, hard. S: dark orange. Decoration: '*Datio ad bestias*'. Base diam. 6,2cm. Bukvic. R-7988
302. Base frag. Hayes 67? F: orange, hard, white inclusions. S: orange, lustrous, not on outside. Decoration: triple decoration Hayes 1972: Fig.43,83 = Atlante I: stampo no. 167; concentric circles Hayes 1972: Fig.40,32n = Atlante I: stampo no. 23. V 1912. R-7957

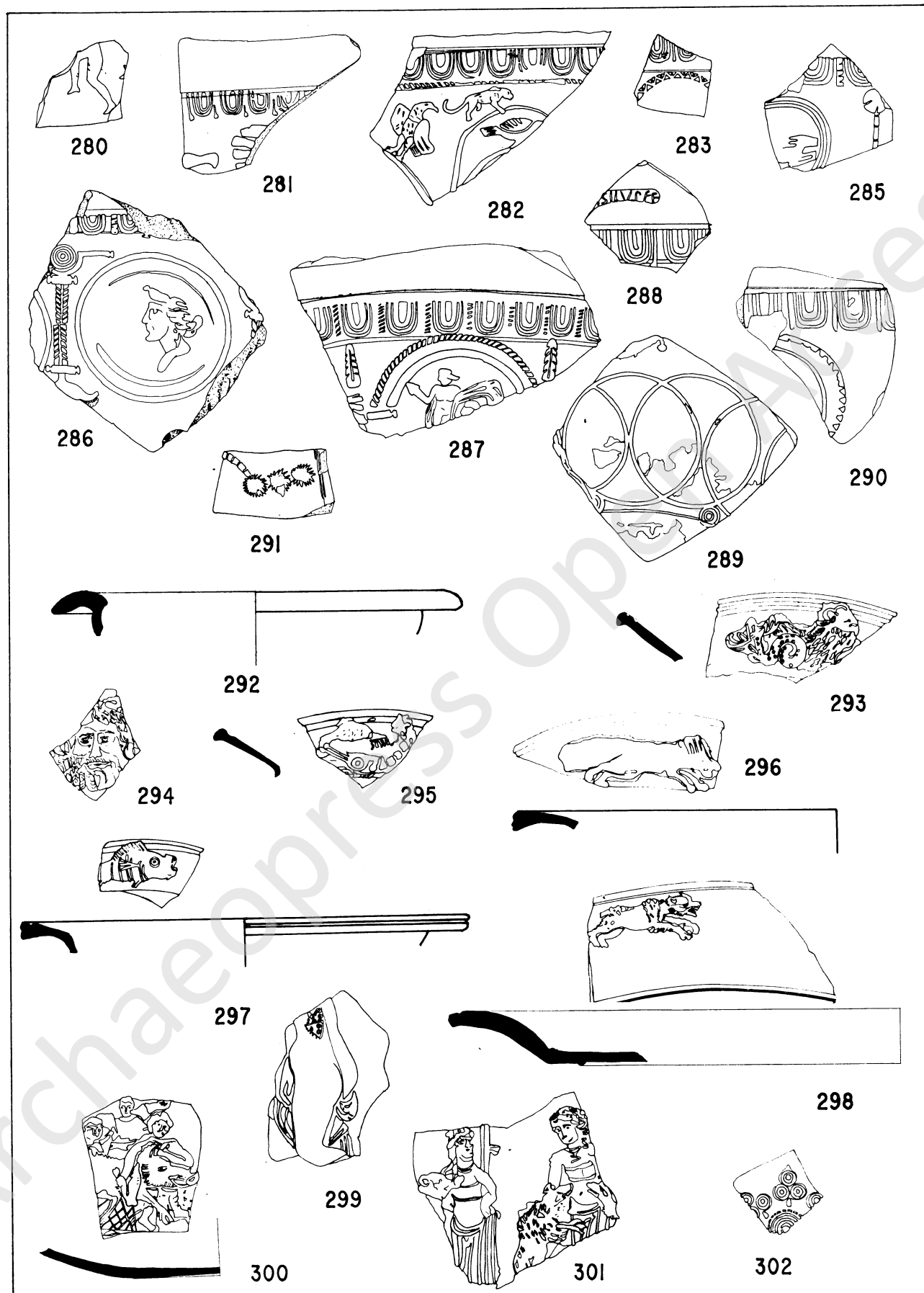
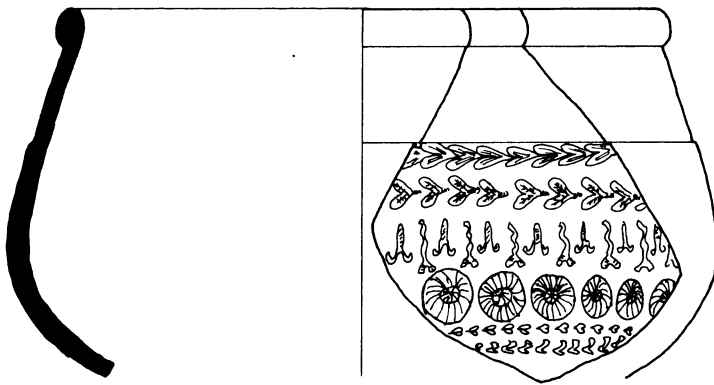


Plate 73: Pannonian and Viminacium – Margum Ware. Scale 1:2

303. Rim and wall frag. of Drag 37 (?). F: grey–yellow, soft. S: dark red, matt flakes off. Decoration see: Koscevic and Makjanic 1988:39. Rim diam. 15,8cm
Lit: Nagy 1945a: 293, sl.10; Koščević and Makjanić 1988: sl.16,1
304. Wall frag. F: grey–yellow, medium hard. S: red, flakes off. Decoration: see Koscevic and Makjanic 1988: 39
Lit: Koscevic i Makjanic 1988: sl.16,2
305. Wall frag. F: orange, soft. S: red. F. Decoration: duck, deer in panels. V 1912. R–8006
Lit: Nagy 1945: sl.17; Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,4; Gabler 1976:36.

Viminacium – Margum Ware

306. Wall frag. F: grey–yellow, soft. S: light red, slightly lustrous. F. Decoration: ovolo smaller than any in Bjelajac 1990, triangles as 310. Hrnjak 1913. R–7992
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.18,6
307. Rim and wall frag. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: red, matt. F. Decoration: ovolo smaller than any in Bjelajac 1990; leaf Bjelajac 1990, E63. Rim diam. 21,6cm.
Lit: Nagy 1945: sl.18
308. Rim frag. F: ochre–yellow, soft. S: red, flakes off, matt. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, flower G3. Rim diam. 15cm. R–7986
309. Rim and wall frag. F: ochre–orange, soft. S: red, slightly lustrous. F. Decoration: ovolo as Bjelajac 1990: T. 80,3; Bjelajac 1990, lion D13, triangles as Bjelajac 1990: T.80, 3,8. Bukvic. R–7992
Lit: Nagy 1945: sl.16; Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.18,2
310. Wall frag. F: yellowish, soft. S: dark red, mostly dissapeared. F. Decoration: triangles as Bjelajac 1990: T.80, 3,8 V 1912. R–8001
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.18,4
311. Wall frag. of Drag 37. F: orange–ochre, soft, sandy inclusions. S: red, matt, flakes off. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, dog D63 ; hare D77; leaf E9. V 1912.
Lit: Nagy 1945: sl.13; Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,5
312. Wall frag. F: orange–ochre, soft, chalky. S: red, matt, good. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, deer D75. Bukvic 1911. R–8006
313. Two wall frags. F: pale yellow, soft, sandy inclusions. S: red, matt, flakes off. F. Decoration: sitting dog; Bjelajac 1990, rosette G1. V 1912. R–7992
Lit: Nagy 1945: sl.15; Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl. 18,8.



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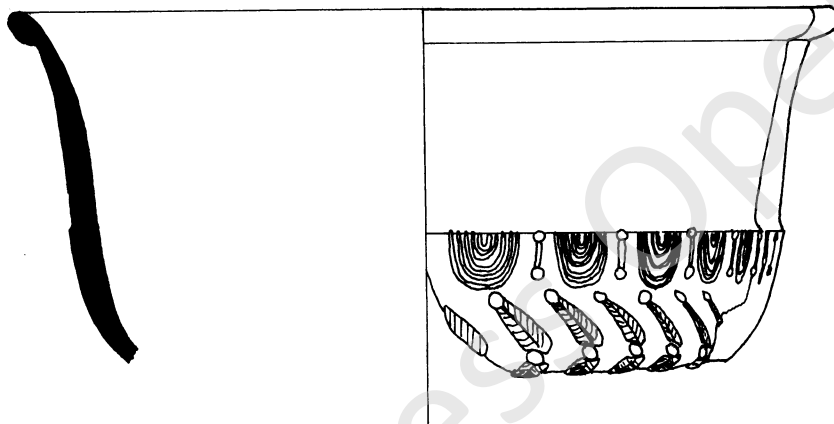
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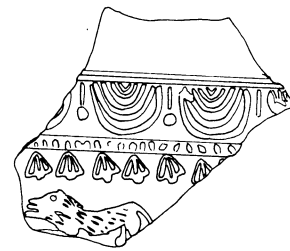
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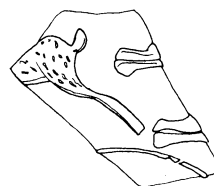
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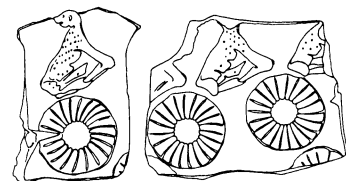
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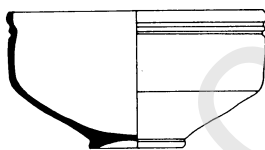


313

Plate 74: Viminacium – Margum, Workshop 'X', Pannonian Stamped Pottery, Corinthian Ware Scale 1 : 2

Viminacium – Margum

314. Foot, base and wall frag. F: orange–ochre, medium soft, white and sandy inclusions. S: dark red, completely disappeared on the outside, flakes off on inside, matt. G. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, lion D1; boar D20, rosette smaller than G22. R–8005
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,6
315. Wall frag. F: yellowish, pale, hard. S: dark red, matt, flakes off. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, ovolo A7. V 1912. R–8001
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.18,3
316. Wall frag. F: yellowish–ochre, chalky, sandy inclusions. S: dark red–brown, flakes off. Wall 8 mm thick. G. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, lion D3; circles H2.
317. Wall frag. F: orange–yellow, soft, chalky, sandy inclusions. S: dark red, completely missing on outside. G. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, bull D47. R–7986
318. Wall frag. F: bright orange, soft, chalky, sandy inclusions. S: orange–red, matt, flakes off. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, branch E67; rosette G15; crescent H18. R–7992
319. Wall frag. F: orange, soft, chalky, sandy inclusions. S: completely missing. G. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, ovolo A24; leaf E49. 1913. R–8001
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl. 18,5
320. Wall frag. F: yellowish, soft, sandy inclusions. S: red, matt, flakes off. F. Decoration: Bjelajac 1990, leaf E14. V 1912. R–8001
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,3
321. Wall frag. F: orange–ochre, soft, sandy inclusions. S: dark red, completely missing on the outside, inside poor. G. Decoration: ? V 1912. R–8001.
Lit: Vikić Belančić 1962/63: sl.17,2



Workshop 'X'

322. Wall frag. F: bright orange, soft. S: missing. Parallels: Brukner 1981: T.44,7 (Sirmium); Gabler 1982a: Abb.3,7 (Pécs). Workshop 'X'.

Pannonian Stamped Pottery

323. Wall frag. F: dark yellow, medium hard. S: yellow–orange, matt, flakes off. Decoration: three rosettes, stamped. South Pannonian Stamped Pottery. V 1912.
324. Rim and wall frag of a bowl. F: grey–yellow, medium soft. S: orange, flakes off. Decoration: two lines of rouletting, two rosettes, part of a branch. South Pannonian Stamped Pottery. V 1912. R–7992
325. Middle part of a base of a plate (?). F: orange–ochre, soft. S: outside orange, inside uneven, from dark orange to brown. Decoration: leaf. South Pannonian Stamped Pottery. V 1912. R–7992

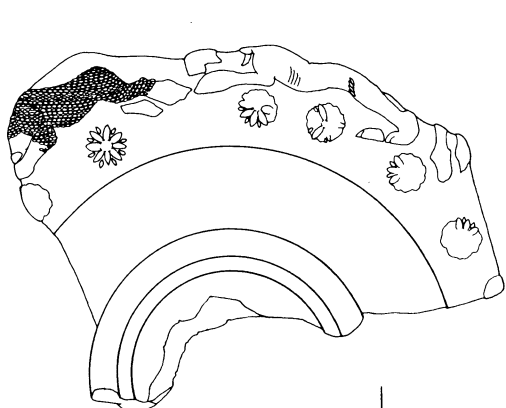
Corinthian Relief Bowl



326. Rim and wall frag. F: grey, medium hard. S: chocolate brown, lustrous. Decoration: Victoria. Corinthian Relief Bowl. Bukvić R–7992

Workshop ?

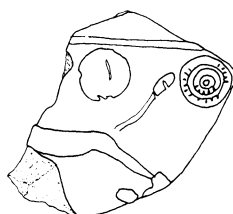
327. Casserole handle in the shape of dog's head. F: orange–ochre, soft. S: orange brown, lustrous, damaged.



314



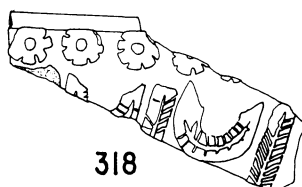
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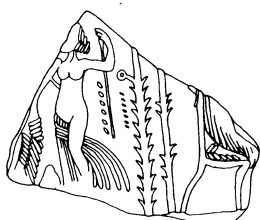
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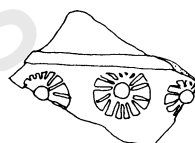
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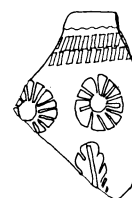
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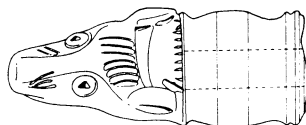
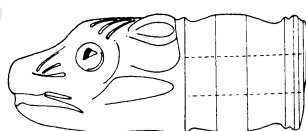
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