

Round table

ROADS AND RIVERS, POTS AND POTTERS
IN PANNONIA

INTERACTIONS, ANALOGIES AND DIFFERENCES

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Institute of archaeology / City museum Sisak
Zagreb - Sisak

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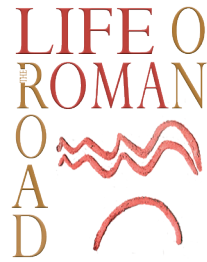
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Program

Roads and rivers, pots and potters in Pannonia - Interactions, analogies and differences

11 – 12 November 2019

Zagreb - Sisak

11th November
Zagreb, Institute of archaeology
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32, Zagreb

1st session, chair: Asja Tonc

- 10.00. Welcome speech
- 10.15. Plenary lecture, Eleni Schindler Kaudelka: Pannonische Glanztonware. A special case in Central Europe or just a general pattern in Roman pottery?
- 10.45. Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Kristina Jelinčić Vučković: Introduction to Pannonian slipped ware in Croatia
- 11.05. Ana Konestra, Marina Ugarković, Vedrana Glavaš: Goods from the North. An update on wares, shapes and occurrences of Pannonian and other continental wares in province Dalmatia
Discussion

11.20. Coffee and snacks break

2nd session, chair: Ivana Ožanić Roguljić

- 12.00. Alexandra Nagy: Stamped pottery in Aquincum
- 12.15. Angelina Raičković Savić: Pottery from Viminacium - a craft product of multi-purpose function
- 12.30. Jasmina Davidović: Pannonian slipped ware in Sirmium
Discussion

Coffee



3rd Session, chair: Ana Konestra

- 13.00. Iris Bekljanov Zidanšek, Jure Krajšek, Tina Žerjal: PGW from Celeia: the evidence from Mariborska cesta excavation
- 13.15. Maja Janežič, Eleni Schindler Kaudelka: Fine Tableware of Poetovio Production – New Discoveries
- 13.30. Izida Berger-Pavić: Pannonian slipped ware in northwestern Pannonia (Vindobona, Carnuntum)
Discussion

15.30. Visit to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb

**12th November
City museum Sisak
Ulica kralja Tomislava 10, SISAČ**

8.00. Departure from Zagreb

9.30. Welcome speech by the director of City museum Sisak, Vlatko Čakširan

4th Session, chair: Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Anglina Raičković Savić

- 9.45. Ivana Miletić Čakširan: Pannonian slipped ware from Siscia,
- 10.05. Rosana Škrkulja: Pannonische Glanztonware in the collections of the City Museum of Sisak
- 10.25. Discussion and final conclusions

11.00. Pottery display, pottery from Sisak

11.30. Coffee and snack break

12.00. The promotion of the Conference Proceedings

„Segestica and Siscia - from the periphery of the Empire to provincial center“

13.00. Tour around Sisak

15.00. Return to Zagreb



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PGW - a special case or just a general pattern in Roman pottery?

When the Romans arrived in a country, they brought their food habits as well as their pottery fashion with them. Tableware and special cooking ware shapes were shared with the locals and had a sound impact in the repertoire of locally established workshops.

Potters in the factories continued to manufacture their established shapes, sometimes with attempts to insert the new techniques into their work flow.

Roman fashion was limited to simple forms added to the local repertoire rather than supplanting it. To complete the change, a newly invented set of shapes generated a third repertoire branch.

Valid from the Iberian Peninsula, Northern Gaul as well as Helvetia, the trend embraced the Northeastern territories, Pannonia, Moesia, Thracia and Dacia but also Greece and Asia Minor.

Inserted in this global pattern, Pannonische Glanztonware was not a unique phenomenon but a sound sign of lifestyle in the world ruled by Romans. In such a surrounding the question of cheap imitation or locally made genuine Sigillata seems outdated.



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Introduction to Pannonian slipped ware in Croatia

In this paper we will present the state of research of Pannonian slipped ware in Croatia. This type of pottery, that recalls the forms and sometimes the decorations of terra sigillata, also shows taste of local people in eating habits and their skills as potters. Bibliography on Pannonian slipped ware in Croatia is slowly getting more numerous and through the known data an attempt to define the problems in terms of workshops, subgroups, decorations, fabrics, and potters is getting more possible, but not completely resolved. Connections and routes which were used to transfer Pannonian slipped ware are starting to be visible because of the amount of material studied in possible trade and production centers as well as in small settlements, roadside stations, necropolis, etc. In the current state of research export of Pannonian slipped ware to Dalmatia is now a fact and its presence cannot be considered as personal or accidental.



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Goods from the North. An update on wares, shapes and occurrences of Pannonian and other continental wares in province *Dalmatia*

An overview of Pannonian slipped ware recovered on sites from province *Dalmatia* was brought in 2017, based on both published and newly attested finds, and since then more occurrences of the ware have been registered all over its coastal and insular area. While numbers remain low, just as the variety of shapes, other Pannonian and continental wares have been recognised.

In this short contribution we wish to present an update of the occurrence of these wares in province *Dalmatia*, with a particular focus on Pannonian products and the coast, drawing on recent materials' study and try, where possible, to contextualise the finds within the sites' assemblages and in a wider regional context, in particular from the point of view of chronology and connectivity.

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Stamped pottery in Aquincum

The Aquincum Museum's collections contain thousands of stamped pottery fragments. These vessels differ from terra sigillata not only in terms of production techniques and therefore their plasticity. Although their style of rendering and motif patterns are similar, unlike the three-dimensional relief decoration of the terra sigillata, the stamped motifs are outlined, like characters in a comic book. Hence in some cases the ornaments (especially the animal-shaped and stand-alone floral-geometric ornaments) also reflect the drawing skills and style of the local potters.

The vessels can be classified primarily according to the motifs, but for now only those found together can be connected with the same workshop. The Resatus-stamp vessels, the hundreds of connected motifs, as well as those which are very similar in style, belong to the most diverse group. Their most likely production site – along with that of one of the groups with *planta pedis* stamps – may have been the Lágymányos workshop, but the question has not been resolved yet on account of the variants with relief decorations. The Balatonfűzfő moulds still suggest that Resatus later moved to Aquincum or that he had multiple workshops – as Lajos Nagy, too, presumed. The other types consist of smaller groups, which use combinations of a few motifs on the various vessels. These include vessels similar in style to South Pannonian and Singidunum stamped pottery which also make use of combinations of leaf ornaments, rosettes, curved sections and busts. Due to the presumably shared origin, similarities can also be found with a few Dacian types; concrete parallels and exact matches in motifs, however, are not yet known.

The stamped pottery from Aquincum mostly spread within the territory of the Civitas Eraviscorum, a few items, however, reached further (e.g. to Carnuntum, Bátaszék, modern-day Slovakia, Sarmatian settlements). Most groups can be dated to the late-1st and 2nd centuries. A group, which differs in both form and decoration style, was produced more likely in the 3rd century and, beyond the Buda side, such vessels are often also found at Sarmatian sites.

The number of motifs, which cannot be placed in a group and which only appear once on the vessels, is still high. These can only be placed in big categories (e.g. garlands, rosettes, leaves, animal-shapes, gem ornaments). Stamps can appear not only on bowls and plates, but also on beakers, jugs, large ornamental vessels, and other kinds of tableware, hence similarity in form, too, can give clues concerning classification and dating.



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Pottery from Viminacium - a craft product of multipurpose function

The paper will present an overview of the shape, function and structure of ceramic vessels discovered during the decades-long archaeological excavations of Viminacium. These vessels are the product of a local pottery craft complex. The chemical and mineralogical characterization of the pottery production of this workshop suggests the presence of several groups of ceramic clays. Several basic clay masses are distinguished in relation to whether the final product was intended for preparing food, its consuming, or ritual laying in the grave of an inhumated or cremated deceased. Mineralogical and chemical examinations were conducted over the raw materials and it was determined that besides this pottery craft center, there had to be another one in which was used the clay from the same loan. This conclusion follows the extensive analysis of the product range from this pottery complex, which is compared with the forms discovered on the necropolis itself and in the settlement stratums. Forms that do not appear in the pottery range of this center, but are discovered at necropolises or in settlement stratums with the same chemical index in clay mass, must have been the product of another workshop at Viminacium whose production went parallel with the first one. The specificity of the material of this workshop complex is reflected in the fact that craftsmen who have responded to the needs of pottery use in funerary rituals at the necropolises have made these products in poor quality compared to those distributed to the living part of the population.



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Pannonian slipped ware in Sirmium

More than 60 years of systematic archaeological excavations in Sremska Mitrovica yield huge amount of pottery material. Although this material is only published in Olga Brukner's theses on Roman pottery from Yugoslav part of province Lower Pannonia in 1981., with one article by Ana Premk on fantastic find from a pottery kiln found on site 56 with finds of thin walled vessels made locally.

So, today in the Museum of Srem, we have only working typology of pottery found in Sirmium, consisting of whole or fragmented vessels to show what pottery was used here. On the other hand, this is not a true and complete picture in a sense that not all samples are put here, however, it is a good start. Yes, after 60 years we are again at the beginning.

Among numerous typologically separated bowls, pots, plates, jugs and other forms used in Roman times, it can be noticed that there is a certain number of vessels that belong to red and grey Pannonian slipped ware, especially among bowls and plates, vessels for drinking and jugs. Especially numerous are bowls with 22 different forms. This group of pottery raises a lot of questions in terms where the centers of production were and who was the main Lower Pannonian city for this production.

Especially interesting is a production of pottery that has been identified as the workshop 'X', which, by its form, way of production and originality of content, represents a unique group of pottery products that did not appear in other parts of the Empire. They were also found in the ancient Mursa, Cibalae and in Petrovaradin fortress (ancient *Cusum*). The products of the workshop X in Sirmium includes two types of vessels and they are bowls **I/61** and **I/62** (numbers in Sirmium's typology). Both have orange-red matte coating or of less intensive gloss. Both forms can be dated to 3rd and 4th centuries.



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PGW from Celeia: the evidence from Mariborska cesta excavation

In 2003-04 a rescue excavation at Mariborska cesta (Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, OE Celje and Arhej d.o.o.) revealed important and extraordinary remains in the northern suburbs of Roman town *municipium Claudium Celeia*. Celtic sanctuary, Gallo-Roman temples, pottery and metallurgic workshops, different buildings, wooden structures, bridge over Voglajna river, some early graves and late Roman necropolis encompass a large time-span from the Late La-ten Period to the Late Roman era.

Many sealed contexts and layers offer a good basis for typo-chronological analysis. Assemblages provide vast amounts of imported pottery, among others Arretine and North-Italian Sigillata in earlier layers, and Gallic Sigillata, Raetian Ware and similar northern productions in deposits of 2nd and 3rd centuries.

From the middle / second half of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd cent. AD quantities of imported ware, especially from North Italy decreased. Some new fabrics and forms point towards newly established regional Noric and Pannonian productions of Sigillata Ware - Red-slipped oxidised Ware or Black-slipped reduced Ware. The term *Pannonische Glanztonware* (PGW) (coined by Adler-Wöfl 2004; latest summary by Leleković 2016) encompasses a huge production from the high quality products (very similar to the Italian and Gallic sigillata models) to the low quality products that emerged through Pannonian provinces and its neighbouring regions. Similar productions were typical for province *Noricum* (for example in Celeia) and even in *Regio X* in Italy, we can observe local sigillata or Red-slipped Ware at *Emona*.

We will present the forms and fabrics of PGW and associated productions found at Mariborska cesta excavations (Celje) and try to recognised local products from those imported ones. Some elements point towards Celeian pottery productions at least of large bowls (similar to form Drag. 37, Drag. 35/36 or Consp. 39, Drag. 40, Drag. 44), cups (similar to Drag. 35/36 or Consp. 43, Drag. 33), plates (special forms similar to Consp. 18-20; African form Hayes 58 and Hayes 59), imitations of Raetian Ware cups, mortaria (similar to so-called Raetian mortaria), fine pots, jugs and plates (Soldatenteller).



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Fine Tableware of Poetovio Production– New Discoveries

In the last decade, various archaeological researches were carried out and evaluated in the area of Poetovio. Among the data, they also reveal new evidence of Poetovio pottery production. In this paper, we will present the new data and ideas about fine tableware of Poetovio production from different excavation areas: Dominican monastery (Dominikanski samostan Ptuj), Former military building at Vičava (Bivša vojašnica na Vičavi), one family house near former military building at Vičava, High-school Ptuj (Gimnazija Ptuj) and Retirement home Ptuj (Dom upokoencev Ptuj).



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**Pannonian slipped ware in northwestern Pannonia
(Vindobona, Carnuntum)**

Aim of this paper is to give a cross-section and summary of past studies of Pannonian slipped ware in northern Pannonia (German: PGW - Pannonische Glanztonware). Focus of the presentation is the northwestern PGW based groups from the published material of Vindobona (Vienna) and Carnuntum. Attempt to characterize this material and contrast it with the northeast Pannonian groups (primarily production of Aquincum and Brigetia) and the south Pannonia, which also shows differences in western (Poetovio) and the eastern part of the province (Sirmium).



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Pannonian slipped ware from Siscia

The typological and chronological classification of Pannonian slipped ware from *Siscia*, the most important city in Roman Pannonia, as attested to by historical sources, was conducted on published material that is kept at the City Museum Sisak and the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. The analysis established that there were different fabrics of pottery in *Siscia*. A total of 56% of the fragments have a light to dark grey slip, and 29% have an orange to red slip. The slip can be glossy, have a metallic sheen, or can be matte. The fragments are either undecorated or decorated by rouletting and/or stamping. The typological analysis revealed 11 types of glasses (PANON. G. TYPE 1-11), 4 types of plates (PANON. PL. TYPE 1-4) and 10 types of bowls (PANON. B. TYPE 1-10). The analysis of stamped decorations from *Siscia* revealed Pannonian slipped ware of the southern and the western Pannonian group. Pannonian slipped ware was present in *Siscia* between the rules of Trajan to the Late Antiquity.



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PGW in the collection of the City Museum of Sisak

The work will give an brief overview of the pannonische Glanztonware found in Sisak, Roman *Siscia*. The majority of pieces in question was collected during the numerous rescue excavations conducted in the city in the last three decades, but was not extensively researched and published, and the pieces were often mistaken for the local imitations of *terra sigillata* and counted as such. In this overview we will present selected pieces of PGW in our collection, their frequency and provenance

