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ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER



Central Gaulish samian ware in Pannonia

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ABSTRACT

In Pannonia from 122 sites 9867 Central Gaulish samian are recorded so far. The greatest number of this pottery has been published from the towns adjacent legionary fortress. Central Gaulish pottery is usually rare to find in cemeteries. The quantity of this ware everywhere greater than that of South Gaulish samian.

90.66% of the Central Gaulish terra sigillata are from Lezoux and 7.6% of this ware can be related to the workshops of Les Martres de Veyre. There may also have been a small number of Central Gaulish sigillata imported from Vichy, Terre Franche, Toulon sur Allier or Lubie. These small production centres could be considered as possibilities.

The Lezoux group is represented in Pannonia by 15 plain and 2 decorated forms. The decorated ware can be chronologically divided into three large groups. The earliest ware of Trajanic period is quite rare in Pannonia; they occur only in the western part of the province.

The second chronological group, the Hadrianic–early Antonine one is in Pannonia a total of five times larger, than the Trajanic group. The total number of the third group, the Antonine samian is seven times larger, than the number of Hadrianic–early Antonine sigillata.

Hadrian founded 8 to 9 municipiums in Pannonia. The new cities, mainly the two provincial seats Carnuntum and Aquincum had a large shipment of ware from Central Gaul. After the Marcomannic wars (166–180 AD) Rheinzabern took over a leading role on the provincial markets.

KEYWORDS

samian ware, Lezoux, Martres-de-Veyre, Central Gaulish pottery, Antonine group, decorated ware, plain ware, percentage proportion, terra sigillata

There are hitherto 9867 items of Central Gaulish samian ware published from 122 sites of Pannonia (Fig. 1). Only a small part of this amount has been described and illustrated in detail; the majority is presented as statistical tables. Apart from possible uncertainties in the definitions, the above figure may be influenced by the fact that the classification of the workshop was sometimes based on obscure, poor-quality photographic plates. For the majority of the nearly 10,000 fragments, the publishing researchers' determination was accepted; revisions either in terms of workshop or chronology, were rare.

THE SITES

Most of the published examples are from Carnuntum; the number of Central Gaulish sigillata recorded from there is 2685.

Just as in the case of the rest of the towns adjoining a legionary fortress, the finds of the castra legionis, the canabae, the colonia or the cemeteries were not calculated separately.

There were 1157 pieces of Central Gaulish samian ware reported from Aquincum, capital of Pannonia inferior. From other legionary fortress and the towns adjoining them 532 pieces were found in Vindobona, although there are obviously more recorded pieces, but in some cases only a percentage proportion was reported and no exact figures can be given.¹ The same situation occurs in the case of the town adjoining the third legionary fortress of Pannonia

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¹Donat et al. (2005) 24–90.



Fig. 1. Sites of central Gaulish samian ware

superior. So far 965 pieces of Central Gaulish sigillata were reported from Brigetio, although exact numbers are not even given by important publications either.² Of the auxiliary forts of Pannonia Superior, Gerulata has the largest number of pieces, 244 total, and Azaum 125 vessels. In the case of the other Upper Pannonian sites, the number of Central Gaulish sigillata depends on the extent of research and publication. This is the reason why 323 pieces have been published of the material of Salla, which gained the status of a municipium in Hadrian's time, while only 137 of the more significant Poetovio. A large amount, 235 pieces were reported from the road station of Sárvár. 198 pieces of Central Gaulish samian ware are recorded from the site of villa Romana at Balácsa.

A larger quantity of this type of pottery has been unearthed in the well-researched Gorsium, with a total of 562 examples reported in publications so far. The large

quantity of Central Gaulish samian ware in the auxiliary fort and vicus at Albertfalva is related to the extent of research; 553 pieces were reported here. Far fewer examples have been published from the southern cities of Pannonia inferior; 74 Central Gaulish sigillatas from Cibala and only 36 from Mursa. It is perhaps safe to say that virtually all 2nd-century settlements have samian ware from Lezoux, so the number of sites and the number of Central Gaulish ware brought to Pannonia must have been much greater than the above.

Apart from towns neighbouring legionary fortress and other cities, auxiliary forts and the vici developed adjoining them are more abundant in these type of samian ware. The largest number of sigillatas from Lezoux and Martres-de-Veyre is recorded from the auxiliary fort at Carnuntum (677 pieces),³ followed by the vicus of Albertfalva (484 pieces) and Gerulata, where the castellum and the civilian

²Beck (2004). 245–246.

³Kandler-Zöchmann (1997) 136–150.

settlement together contain 242 pieces. Many were found in Azaum (124 pieces), thus it can be concluded that at least one sixth of the finds come from auxiliary forts and the civilian settlements that developed alongside them.

Samian ware is usually rare to find in cemeteries. Central Gaulish wares have been found as grave goods in Carnuntum on several occasions; the number of these is also small, only 11 pieces. Of these, 3 are decorated bowls; the rest are type Drag.33.⁴ In several cases it is uncertain whether the vessels unearthed belonged to grave goods, although the possibility cannot be excluded.⁵ Among the tumuli in Transdanubia, only one specimen was found in Pátka and one in Söjtör.⁶ Several Lezoux sigillatas were found in the cemetery of Százhalombatta (11 pieces),⁷ in the cemetery of Homokgyödrök in Győr, in Halbtorn or in the Bécsi Street cemetery of Aquincum.

Outside of Gaul, the export of these workshops is most significant to Britain,⁸ and although there is an insignificant number of 1st century found in this province,⁹ the majority of the goods from the workshops of central Gaul come from the period between Hadrian's reign and the end of the 2nd century. It is no wonder that the production program, the interrelationships and the chronology of these officinae can be determined based on the results of British research. Everywhere in Pannonia, the quantity of Central Gaulish sigillata is greater than that of South Gaulish pottery. This is not this straightforward in Britain; in some cases the number of South Gaulish ware is more significant.¹⁰

Percentage proportion of Central Gaulish samian ware in Pannonian sites are:

Albertfalva	53.7%
Vindobona-Michaelerplatz	52.8%
Carnuntum-Vorstadt	47.4%
Sárvár	41.3%
Osijek (Mursa)	41.0%
Aquincum-canabae	38.5%
Almásfüzitő	37.9%
Ács-Vaspuszta	36.7%
Esztergom (Solva)	35.1%

(continued)

Continued

Zalalövő (Salla)	32.4%
Szombathely (Savaria)	32.0%
Vindobona-Judenplatz	30.6%
Rusovce (Gerulata)	30.0%
Vindobona ¹¹	28.7%
Carnuntum-Steilhang	28.7%
Tác (Gorsium) ¹²	28.5%
Aquincum-Auxiliarkastell	26.5%
Aquincum-Hercules villa	19.2%
Carnuntum ¹³	18.1%
Budaörs	17.6%
Ptuj (Poetovio)	17.6%
Szakály	16.8%
Aquincum-civil town ¹⁴	15.7%
Aquincum-Folyamőr St.	15.7%
Brigetio (2014)	15.7%
Tác (Gorsium) ¹⁵	14.9%
Aquincum-Víziváros (Kacs St.)	14.2%
Vinkovci (Cibale)	14.1%
Brigetio ¹⁶	13.1%

There is a wide variation in the percentage. In some sites almost every second sigillata originates from central Gaul, while in others only every seventh piece belongs to this workshop group. The proportion may depend on the number of pieces used to calculate the percentage and the historical chronology of each site. Although it is not possible to make an attempt to explain the proportion in each case, it can be attempted for the finds of some of the sites. In the case of Albertfalva, the high proportion may be related to the fact that the vicus was sparsely populated in the 3rd century AD, so that only a small proportion of the later Rheinzabern pottery reached this site. In the case of Carnuntum-Vorstadt, the material is from surface surveys, so the high proportion cannot be interpreted. The reason for the low proportion in the case of the Aquincum (Víziváros, Water town) may be explained by the fact that medieval and modern construction may have removed layers dating to the middle third of the 2nd century.

⁴Ertel et al. (1999) 162–178.

⁵Gugl et al. (2020) 35–38; Bíró (2004) 63–134.

⁶Palágyi and Nagy (2002) 92–93.

⁷Topál (1981) 84–85.

⁸Willis (1998) 82–133.

⁹Boon (1967) 30–31.

¹⁰Bird (1982) 158–159.

¹¹Weber-Hiden (1996).

¹²Gabler (1974).

¹³Gugl et al. (2015).

¹⁴Gabler and Groh (2017).

¹⁵Kocztur (1974).

¹⁶Hajdu (2016).



The proportion of relief-decorated and plain sigillata – as far as it is referred to by publications – could only be examined in cases where we know of at least one hundred specimens in total.

Some relevant data:

	Relief decorated	Plain ware
Carnuntum-Auxiliarkastell	325	351
Carnuntum 2017	179	99 (+208 South or Central Gaulish)
Carnuntum-Vorstadt	176	177
Carnuntum 2001	87	66
Rusovce	53	39
Ács-Vaspuszta	29	64
Szőny (Brigetio) 2016	45	73
Almásfüzitő	57	66
Sárvár 2001	126	97
Aquincum 2003	23	76
Aquincum 2017	113	326
Aquincum 2020	72	108
Budaörs	126	42

THE FORMS

The Lezoux group produced 32 plain and 14 decorated forms of moulds.¹⁷ The Pannonian finds, of course, contain far fewer types: The following plate forms can be registered in Pannonia:

Drag.18/31, Drag.31, Drag.42, Curle 23, Curle 11, Curle 15, Drag.38, Walter 79/80. The cup types are as follows: Drag.27, Drag.33, Drag.35/36, Drag.46, Drag.42, Ritterling 8? Lud Tg... Apart from the above type Drag.43 és a Curle 23 mortariums, Déch.72 form flagon and the and vessels lanx Drag.39¹⁸ appear in our province. The earliest Central Gaulish types do not occur amongst the Pannonian finds, thus types Drag.24/25, a Drag.17, a Drag.15/17, a Drag.19, a Ritterling 5 and late Drag.44 és Drag.45 forms. The vast majority of the relief decorated vessels show some variation of the Drag.37 form; in addition, cylindrical bowls in the Drag.30 form are much rarer. Central Gaulish bowls of the Drag.29 form or the Déchelette 64 type are absent from Pannonia.

A significant proportion of the plain wares are stamped. Of the 662 known producers – recorded from Pannonia – 236 are Central Gaulish potters, which means that they belong to one of the largest group of stamped pottery.

35.7% of the known stamped ware can be attributed to the production centres of Lezoux or Martres-de-Veyre.¹⁹

Among the more common stamps are that of Aestivus, Aeternus, Albucius II, Andagenus, Aventinus II, Borillus, Cadgatis, Casurius, Carantinus, Cerialis, Cintusmus, Gippus, Iulianus, Maceratus, Macrinus, Mammius, Mansuetus, Mercator II, Moxius, Muxtullus, Osbimanus, Paterclinus, Paternus, Paullus, Peculiaris, Priscus, Priscinus, Quintilianus, Reginus, Saciro, Sedatus, Severus, Sextus, Suobnillus, Tasgillus, Tittius, and Uxopillus.

THE WORKSHOPS

90.66% of the Central Gaulish vessels are from Lezoux other than that the production of Les Martres de Veyre (7.6%)²⁰ can be taken into account. There may also have been a small number of samian imported from Vichy, Terra Franche, Toulon sur Allier or Lubie. These smaller production centres could be considered as possibilities on the basis of the workshops of the makers of the name-stamped vessels; their percentages could also be determined on the basis of these data.

The pottery workshop of Toulon-sur-Allier-Le Lary, located on the borders of the three Gallish tribes, along important routes, produced 13 types of plain sigillata and three types with relief decoration.²¹ In Britain, too, goods from this workshop were usually made in Lezoux, but the quality marks mostly referred to Lezoux.²² An Avitus stamped vessel from Carnuntum was related to this workshop by M. Grünewald,²³ but this must be accepted with caution, since a potter of the same name was also active in Lezoux²⁴ between 125–150 AD.²⁵ Africanus may also have worked in this workshop, whose wares have been found in Aquincum and Carnuntum.²⁶ These pieces may be dated as early as 155–170 AD.²⁷ Toulon-sur-Allier may have distributed his wares along with the pottery from Lezoux.²⁸

Some of the plain stamped vessels may be attributed to the Vichy-Gare workshop. The wares of Asiaticus and Cauterra are recorded from Carnuntum,²⁹ while those of Carisillus are from Carnuntum and Brigetio.³⁰ All three potters may have worked between 150 and 200.³¹ The Vichy wares can only be dated by the stamps of makers whose wares can be found in other workshops that are more chronologically determined. The production centre itself may

²⁰Romeuf (2000).

²¹Vertet (1959).

²²Ward (2015) 137.

²³Grünewald (1980) b, 84, Fig. 1,4.

²⁴Bet and Delage (1991) No. 49–50, 214; CGP 127.

²⁵Names, 1, 379.

²⁶Gabler and Márton (2009) 224, Nr. 12.

²⁷Names, 1, 98.

²⁸Féraudy and Vertet (1986) 155; Ward (2015) 135.

²⁹Gabler and Márton (2009) 227, 236.

³⁰Names, 3, 121.

³¹Names, 1, 273; Names, 2, 308; Names, 3, 121.

¹⁷Bet and Vertet (1986) 140–141.

¹⁸Hofmann (1986) 60.

¹⁹Gabler and Márton (2009).



have been in operation throughout the 2nd century.³² In the case of Carisillus, Lubié may also be taken into account as a production centre.³³ Its ware are recorded from Brigetio and Carnuntum.³⁴ Lubié may have been a small subsidiary of the manufactory in Lezoux. Its relief-decorated bowls are comparable in style to those of Cinnamus and Banuus. The earlier finds of the workshop include Drag, 37 bowls marked with the stamps of Advocisus or Laxtucissa. The workshop was active in the second half of the 2nd century AD, which for Pannonia is between 150 and 180 A.D. The mineral composition of the Lubié sigillata was specified by M. Picon.³⁵

The decorated pots of Terre France, part of the Lézoux workshop group, show the style of the great Antoninian officinae Cinnamus and Paternus.³⁶ This workshop produced 15 different plain forms from the Hadrianic period to the end of the second century. As far as Pannonia is concerned, the ware of Coccilus³⁷ and Corsillus³⁸ could be attributed to this site. The sigillata stamped by Coccilus were found in several sites in the province (Carnuntum, Brigetio, Aquincum, Albertfalva, Gorsium, Savaria, Poetovio); the pottery workshop was active between 140 and 170 AD.³⁹ The ware of Corsillus are much rarer in Pannonia.⁴⁰ Generally speaking, there is a lack of a work that unambiguously determines whether relief decorated sigillata in Britain were made from the Lezoux moulds or from the ‘satellite workshops’.⁴¹

CHRONOLOGICAL GROUPS

Decorated pottery can be chronologically divided into three large groups, the earliest being the ware of Trajanic period, which are quite rare in the province Pannonia (Fig. 2); they tend to occur only in the western areas.

	Vindobona	Carnuntum	Parndorf	Brigetio	Aquincum	Albertfalva
Potter X-1	1	1				
Potter of rosetts	1	1				
Potter X-2		1				
Potter X-3-Drusus	1	1			2	

(continued)

Continued

Potter X-8-Geminus- Rantof		4				
Potter X-9-Medetius- Ranto	5	4	1	1	1	1
Potter X-11	1	1				
Potter X-12	1	1				
Potter X-10						1
Potter X-10 bis 13	1	1				
Potter X-13, 14	14	2				
Libertus		1				1

This early group is quite rare throughout Europe. The early period of Lezoux production is also referred to as the pre-export period, but this has also been applied to Trajanic production.⁴² Indeed, Lezoux ware was not exported in significant quantities in the period from Vespasian to the middle years of Trajan’s reign;⁴³ nevertheless, the term early Lezoux ware is considered more accurate.⁴⁴ Earlier attempts were made to distinguish early wares by the granularity and qualitative characteristics of the clay⁴⁵ but this method can only be accepted with caution.⁴⁶ Furthermore, the greatest change in technical practice took place in the second decade of the 2nd century AD.⁴⁷ Of the workshops listed, the potter X-12 may have moved from Martres-de-Veyre to Lezoux; the period before the main export period of the manufactory (120 AD).⁴⁸ One of the leading potters Libertus may have produced between 105 and 130 AD.⁴⁹ Several of the mould makers worked in both manufactories including Potter X-8-Potter X-13 and Drusus I and Drusus II. In the case of Potter X-9, both the exact location and the time period of production are difficult to determine, although this anonymous potter may have provided the moulds to Ranto at the Martres-de-Veyre workshop.⁵⁰ The legio-depot at Holt still contained bowls from this potter from the Martres-de-Veyre factory, while elsewhere, vessels produced in Lezoux appear in industrial or military-related industrial sites in Britain.⁵¹

The Central Gaulish sigillata of the Trajanic period is, as can be seen, rare throughout Pannonia. During this period, imports of Italian ware are still continuing; mainly Consp.39 and Consp.43 types are being imported in large numbers. Imports from La Graufesenque and then from Banassac are more significant, so it can be concluded that there was a

³²Vertet (1986) 161; Ward (2015) 135.

³³Names, 3, 121.

³⁴Gabler and Márton (2009) 239.

³⁵Vertet (1986) 162–163.

³⁶Vauthey and Vauthey (1986) 159.

³⁷Names, 3, 72.

³⁸Names, 3, 121.

³⁹Gabler and Márton (2009) 238.

⁴⁰Gabler and Márton (2009) 239.

⁴¹Ward (2015) 137.

⁴²Pitts (2012) 180.

⁴³Ward (2021) 99.

⁴⁴Pitts (2012) 180.

⁴⁵Danell (1977) 231.

⁴⁶Ward (2021) 100.

⁴⁷Delage (2012) 115.

⁴⁸Ward (2021) 120.

⁴⁹Names, 5, 87.

⁵⁰Ward (2021) 144.

⁵¹Ward (2021) 144.



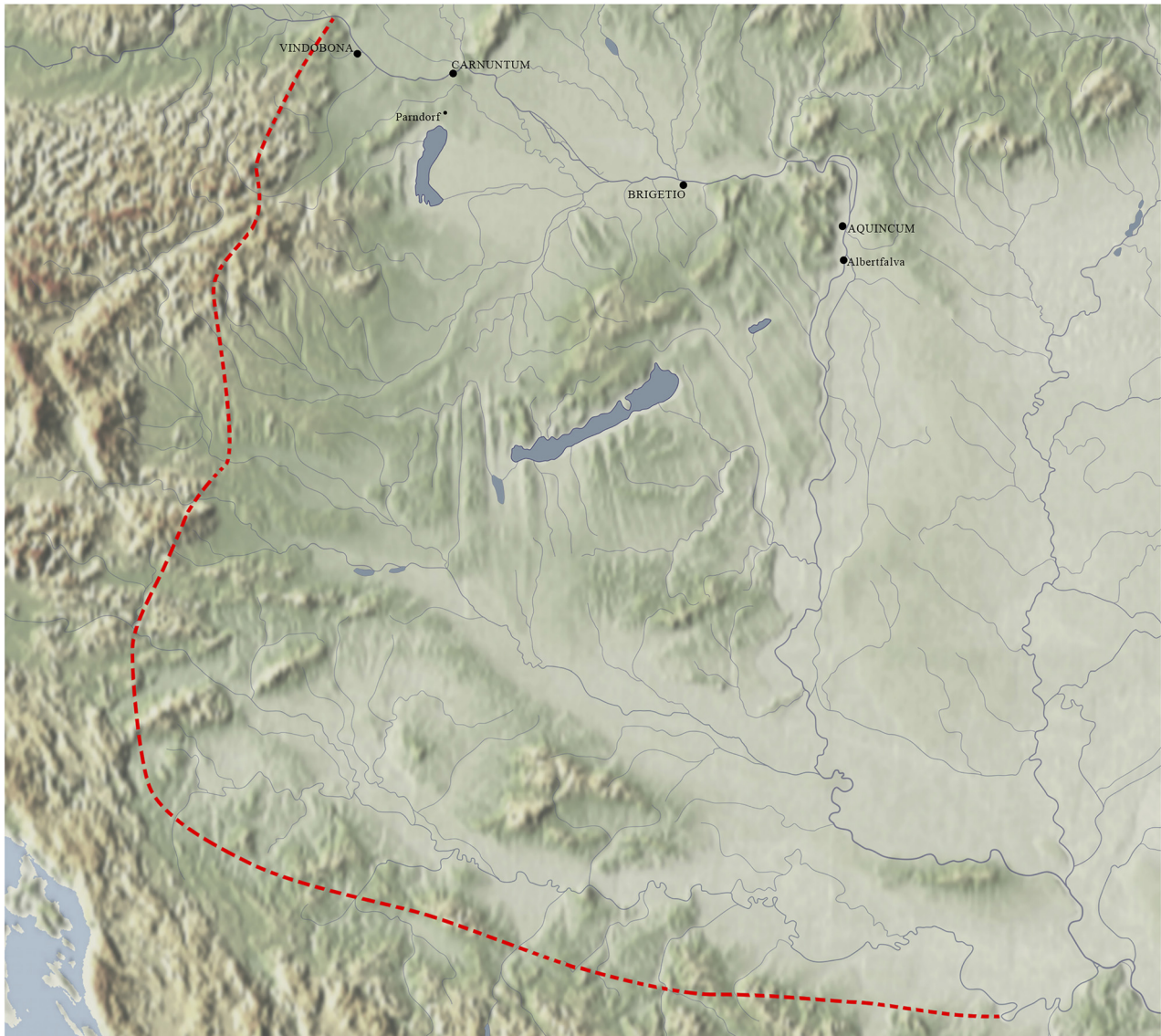


Fig. 2. The distribution of 'early' Trajan-age Central Gaulish sigillata in Pannonia

strong competition between the different production centres in Trajan's Age.

The second large group is that of the workshops of the Hadrian-Antoninus Pius period. Of these, the following are represented in Pannonia:

Butrio

Vindobona (4), Carnuntum (11), Kittsee (1), Gerulata (3), Brigetio (7), Azaum (1), Aquincum (1), Budaörs (1), Salla (1); total: 30 items

Avitus

Vindobona (4), Carnuntum (3), Gerulata (4); total: 11 items

Avitus-Vegetus

Vindobona (1), Carnuntum (1), Gerulata (1), Brigetio (1); total: 4 items

Potter X-6-Catul

Vindobona (23), Carnuntum (12), Gerulata (3), Aquincum (2), Páty (1); total: 41 items

Silvio

Vindobona (2); total: 2 items

Ranto-Silvio

Strebersdorf (1)

Arcanus

(Vindobona (2), Carnuntum (2), Sárvár (1), Cibale (1); total: 6 items

Acaunissa

Vindobona (4), Carnuntum (2), Gerulata (1); total: 7 items

Sacer

Vindobona (12), Carnuntum (1), Gerulata (1), Brigetio (1), Aquincum (2), Budaörs (1), Strebersdorf (1), Gorsium (2); total: 21 items

Austrus

Vindobona (3), Carnuntum (3), Gerulata (1), Mursa (1); total: 8 items

Quintilianus group

Vindobona (9), Carnuntum (8), Gerulata (1), Aquincum (1), Sárvár (1), Gorsium (1); total: 21 items

Attianus

Vindobona (10), Carnuntum (8), Gerulata (2), Brigetio (2), Tokod (1), Aquincum (1), Budaörs (1), Gorsium (1), Schattendorf (1), Sorokpolány (1), Salla (1), Poetovio (1); total: 30 items

Donnaucus

Vindobona (1), Brigetio (1) Schattendorf (1), Salla (1), Poetovio (1); total: 5 items

Drusus II

Vindobona (5), Carnuntum (5), Brigetio (1), Aquincum (1); total: 12 items

Birrantus

Carnuntum (3), Brigetio (2) total: 5 items

Docilis/Doccalus

Vindobona (3), Carnuntum (5), Brigetio (1), Aquincum (1), Sárvár (1), Mursa (1); total: 12 items

Condollus

Vindobona (1), Aquincum (2) total: 3 items

Ilixo

Carnuntum (2), Deutsch Jahndorf (1); total: 3 items

Secundus I

Vindobona (1), Carnuntum (1) total: 2 items

Secundus II

Vindobona (1), Azaum (1), Aquincum (1); total: 3 items

Ritogenus

Carnuntum (1)

Cettus

Vindobona (2), Carnuntum (14), Brigetio (3), Aquincum (4), Budaörs (1), Páty (1), Albertfalva (1), Gorsium (1), Sárvár (1), Poetovio (1); total: 29 items

Butrio, one of the leading manufacturers, produced at Lezoux between 115 and 145 AD.⁵² His products show a close similarity in style with Libertus.⁵³

A Potter X-6 style bowl from Chester is dated by Wild to the time of Trajan or the beginning of Hadrian's reign.⁵⁴

The presence of this ware in northern Britain already indicates the expansion of Lezoux's exports.⁵⁵ Drusus II also produced in this manufactory between 120/125 and 135/140.⁵⁶ Sacer I, who produced decorated ware between 115 and 140, can also be included in the group of the Hadrian period.⁵⁷

Cettus, the "Small S potter", was active in Martres-de-Veyre until 160 AD. This date is plausible despite the fact that his wares are also found in the destruction layer of the Corbridge deposit.⁵⁸ Secundus II may have worked in this manufactory first, and later produced in Lezoux.⁵⁹

While the early group is represented by 51 pieces in Pannonia, there are 235 examples from the Hadrian–early Antonine period workshops, that is a total of five times as many vessels.

The third group consists of the middle and late Antonine workshops. Of these, the following are represented in Pannonia:

Laxtucissa

Vindobona 8 pcs, Fischamend 1 pc, Carnuntum 8 pcs, Gerulata 4 pcs, Ács-Vaspusztá 1 pc, Brigetio 4 pcs, Azaum 1 pc, Aquincum 9 pcs, Budaörs 1 pc, Páty 1 pc, Gorsium 4 pcs, Leithaprodersdorf 1 pc, Göttlesbrunn 1 pc, Gattendorf 1 pc, Marz 2 pcs, Strebersdorf 1 pc, Savaria 2 pcs, Sárvár 2 pcs, Salla 5 pcs, Poetovio 4 pcs, Sveti Martin na Muri 1 pc, Siscia 1 pc, Mursa 2 pcs, Gomolava 1 pc; 64 pcs total

Lastuca

Orešac 1 pc ?

Censorinus

Vindobona 4 pcs, Carnuntum 3 pcs, Gerulata 5 pcs, Quadrata 1 pc, Azaum 2 pcs, Solva 1 pc, Aquincum 2 pcs, Gorsium 1 pc, Leithaprodersdorf 1 pc, Marz 1 pc, Schützen am Geb. 1 pc, Sárvár 2 pcs, Poetovio 6 pcs, Cibale 1 pc; 31 pcs total

Mammius

Vindobona 1 pc, Neckenmarkt 1 pc; total 2 pcs

Paternus II

Vindobona 48 pcs, Carnuntum 56 pcs, Gerulata 25 pcs, Ad Statuas 3 pcs, Brigetio 20 pcs, Azaum 7 pcs, Solva 1 pc, Ulcisia Castra 1 pc, Aquincum 22 pcs, Albertfalva 5 pcs, Budaörs 2 pcs, Páty 4 pcs, Gorsium 13 pcs, Matrica 1 pc, Pátka 1 pc, Zsámbék 1 pc, Szakály 1 pc, Mursa 10 pcs, Cibale 1 pc, Burgenae 4 pcs, Schützen am Geb. 2 pcs, Donnerskirchen 3 pcs, St. Margarethen 2 pcs, Walbersdorf 1 pc, Fertőrákos 1 pc, Neckenmarkt 2 pcs, Strebersdorf 3 pcs, Savaria 2 pcs, Sárvár 4 pcs, Salla 7 pcs, Poetovio 15 pcs, Sveti Martin na Muri 1 pc, Orešac 1 pc, Siscia 2 pcs, Unknown site 2 pcs; 272 pcs total

Anunus II

Vindobona 1 pc, Brigetio 3 pcs (Aunus); total: 3 pcs

Iustus

Vindobona 1 pc, Carnuntum 1 pc, Brigetio 1 pc, Solva 1 pc, Sárvár 1 pc, Siscia 1 pc; total: 6 pcs

Advocisus

Vindobona 10 pcs, Carnuntum 7 pcs, Gerulata 1 pc, Azaum 1 pc, Brigetio 3 pcs, Aquincum 1 pc, Albertfalva 1 pc, Gorsium 1 pc, Mursa 2 pc, Cibale 1 pc, Sárvár 1 pc, Poetovio 1 pc; total: 30 pcs

Divixtus

Vindobona 3 pcs, Carnuntum 5 pcs, Gerulata 3 pcs, Brigetio 2 pcs, Azaum 2 pcs, Solva 1 pc, Aquincum 3 pcs, Gorsium 2 pcs, Intercisa 1 pc, Mursa 1 pc, Cibale 3 pcs, Salla 2 pcs; total: 28 pcs

Criciro

Vindobona 18 pcs, Carnuntum 4 pcs, Gerulata 3 pcs, Brigetio 3 pcs, Aquincum 5 pcs, Albertfalva 1 pc, Gorsium 1 pc, Sopiana 1 pc, Schützen am Geb. 1 pc, Halbturn 1 pc, Schattendorf 1 pc, Deutschkreutz 1 pc, Sárvár 3 pcs, Salla 2 pcs, Poetovio 1 pc; total: 46 pcs

⁵²Names, 2, 133.

⁵³Wild (1988) 34–35.

⁵⁴Wild (2012) 45, D 62.

⁵⁵Ward (2021) 141.

⁵⁶Names, 3, 333.

⁵⁷Names, 8, 41.

⁵⁸Names, 3, 6.

⁵⁹Ward (2021) 143.



Albucius II

Vindobona 10 pcs, Carnuntum 15 pcs, Gerulata 3 pcs, Ad Statuas 1 pc, Brigetio 7 pcs, Azaum 1 pc . Tokod 1 pc, Aquincum 14 pcs, Albertfalva 1 pc, Budaörs 1 pc, Páty 1 pc, Gorsium 8 pcs, Mursa 3 pcs, Teutoburgium 1 pc, Sirmium 1 pc, Winden am See 1 pc, Marz 1 pc, St.Margarethen 1 pc, Pötsching 1 pc, Neckenmarkt 1 pc, Sárvár 2 pcs, Salla 2 pcs, Poetovio 3 pcs, Sveti Martin na Muri 1 pc, unknown 1 pc; total 82 pcs

Iullinus

Carnuntum 4 pcs, Gorsium 2 pcs, Szakály 2 pcs, Cibalae 1 pc; total: 9 pcs

Carantinus

Vindobona 1 pc

Caletus

Cibalae 1 pc

Casurius

Vindobona 2 pcs, Carnuntum 7 pcs, Gerulata 4 pcs, Brigetio 2 pcs, Aquincum 1 pc, Gorsium 2 pcs, Sárvár 1 pc, St.Martin a.d Raab 1 pcs, Sorokpolány 1 pc, Salla 1 pc, Poetovio 1 pc, Unknown site 1 pc; total: 23 pcs

Apolauster

Carnuntum 1 pc

Banuus

Vindobona 1 pc, Carnuntum 1 pc, Gerulata 1 pc, Gorsium 1 pc; total: 4 pcs

Primanus

Vindobona 1 pc

Tigotalus

Sveti Martin na Muri 1 pc

Tittius

Vindobona 3 pc

Mercator II

Carnuntum 5 pcs, Gerulata 2 pcs, Aquincum 5 pcs, Albertfalva 1 pc, Mursa 2 pcs, Cibalae 1 pc, Sárvár 2 pcs; total: 18 pcs

Secundus I

Vindobona 1 pc, Carnuntum 1 pc total: 2 pcs

Secundus II

Vindobona 1 pc, Azaum 1 pc? Aquincum 1 pc;

total: 3 pcs

Doeccus I

Vindobona 1 pc, Carnuntum 9 pcs, Gerulata 3 pcs, Brigetio 2 pcs, Azaum 2 pcs, Aquincum 3 pcs, Páty 1 pc, Albertfalva 1 pc, Gorsium 4 pcs, Szakály 3 pcs, Cibalae 3 pcs, Strebersdorf 1 pc, Sárvár 4 pcs, Salla 2 pcs; total: 39 pcs

Moxius

Vindobona 1 pc

Cinnamus (Fig.3, Fig. 4)

Vindobona 155 pcs, Carnuntum 169 pcs, Kittsee 4 pcs, Bruckneudorf 1pc, Gerulata 46 pcs, Arrabona 1pc, Ad Statuas 7 pcs, Brigetio 105 pcs, Azaum 12 pcs, Solva 10 pcs, Tokod 3 pcs, Aquincum 99 pcs, Albertfalva 8 pcs, Budaörs 7 pcs, Páty 1pc ?, Vetus Salina 1pc, Gorsium 52 pcs, Paks 1pc, Sopiana 2 pcs, Mursa 18 pcs, Cibalae 14 pcs, Burgenae 5 pcs, Schützen am Geb.2 pcs, Großhöflein 1pc, Horitschon 1pc, Schattendorf 2 pcs, Zurndorf 1pc, Winden am See 1pc, Fertőrákos 1pc, Scarbantia 1pc, Neckenmarkt 2 pcs,

Strebersdorf 12 pcs, Katafa 1pc, Markt Alltau 1pc, Savaria 8 pcs, Sárvár 26 pcs, Sorokpolány 1pc, Salla 37 pcs, Söjtör 1pc, Aquae Iasae 2 pcs, Poetovio 17 pcs, Sveti Martin na Muri 2 pcs, Orešac 3 pcs, Siscia 4 pcs, Baláca 11pcs, Gyulaírástól 1pc, Kispirt 1pc, Gyulaírástól 1pc, Szentkirályszabadja 1pc; total: 857 pcs

Pugnus

Vindobona 8 pcs, Carnuntum 7 pcs, Gerulata 3 pcs, Brigetio 4 pcs, Azaum 1pc, Aquincum 3 pcs, Albertfalva 2 pcs, Gorsium 5 pcs, Neckenmarkt 1pc, Strebersdorf 1pc, Sárvár 3 pcs, Salla 3 pcs, Sveti Martin na Muri 1 pc, Siscia 1pc; total: 43 pcs

Balbinus

Vindobona 1 pc

Secundinus II

Vindobona 1 pc

Cintusmus

Carnuntum 1 pc, Strebersdorf 1 pc, Poetovio 1 pc, Gorsium 1 pc, Mursa 1 pc; total: 5 pcs

Paulli.m

Vindobona 1 pc, Budaörs 1 pc, Sárvár 1 pc, Salla 1 pc, Siscia 1 pc; total: 5 pcs

Mapillo

Brigetio 1 pc

Crispinus II

Brigetio 1 pc

The total number of Antonine sigillata published so far is 1578, seven times the number of Hadrian–early Antonine samian. The proportions of the three chronological groups are as follows:

Trajan period	51 pcs
Hadrian–early Antonine period	235 pcs
Antonine period	1578 pcs (Fig.5)

Cinnamus ware is the most common in the Antonine group, accounting for more than half of the total. The officina's wares are rare in the Hadrian's Wall forts, so it can be assumed that it produced in the decades after 160 AD.⁶⁰ An earlier group is the so-called Cerialis group, which dates back to the time of the association with Cerialis II, the decades 135/140–160 AD.⁶¹ The motifs of this group was defined by G. Simpson and G. Rogers;⁶² they put the early production of Cinnamus to the decade between 135–145 AD. In addition to Lezoux, the workshop may also have provided the production centres of Lubié, Toulon-sur-Allier, Vichy and Terre France with mould. The Danube provinces may have been one of its biggest markets, but after the Marcomannic–Sarmatian wars this market closed. However,

⁶⁰Names, 3, 26.

⁶¹Names, 3, 29.

⁶²Simpson and Rogers (1969); Rogers (1999) 3.



branches of the officina may still have operated in Lubie or Vichy.

The number of products of the Laxtucissa workshop in Pannonia is much lower than that of the Cinnamus group. This officina is one of those that may have been closely associated to the group of Quintilianus. The place of manufacture was Lezoux, although the mould of Laxtucissa have also been found in Lubie, but may have been obtained from Lezoux. The workshop may have been active in the early Antonine period, based on a stamp found at Inveresk and data from a pit at unearthened in Alcester. After 160 AD, the officina may have continued production, as evidenced by its occurrence in the cemeteries along Hadrian's Wall and by the stamps found at Ilkley. The markets of the Danubian provinces may have been supplied by this workshop before 170 AD; after that, the events of the Marcomannic Wars may have put an end to its exports.⁶³

272 published pieces are related to the officina of Paternus II. According to B. Hartley, its production may have started around 160 AD.⁶⁴ and lasted until 180 or 190 AD.⁶⁵ It is one of the latest great workshops. Its pottery is one of the leading finds of the destruction layers associated with the Marcomannic wars.⁶⁶ There is no conclusive evidence as to whether the Paternus workshop of the Antonine period, which may have remained active, produced the Déchelette 64 and 74 moulds.⁶⁷

Albucius II's officina also exported large quantities to Pannonia. This firm was also present at Martres-de-Veyre, but the vast majority of the wares found in our province are of Lezoux ware. The decoration of the marked bowls is similar to that of Cinnamus,⁶⁸ suggesting that there may have been some connection between the two workshops; Albucius may have imitated Cinnamus' style. On his stamps, the abbreviation of the officina is less common, but abbreviations of the *manu* type are more frequent, suggesting that Albucius himself may have been involved in the production process. His stamps may have been made by different potters, but the image field shows only Albucius' name.⁶⁹ On the rims of his products there are the names of Cadgatus, Cintusmus, Osbimanus and Priscus. The bowls he made in his own workshop often show decoration that he copied or borrowed from the designs of other potters. Cintusmus's name can also be found as a rim stamp on the pots of other manufacturers. In Aquincum, his ware are found in the destruction layers associated with the Marcomannic–Sarmatian wars (178 AD).⁷⁰ The ware of Albucius II are common in Britain, Germania superior and the Danubian provinces. His ware is less common in the lower Rhine area. The workshop dates from the decades between 145 and 180.⁷¹

⁶³Names, 5,33; Dickinson (2001) 198.

⁶⁴Hartley (1972) 33, Tab. V.

⁶⁵Rogers (1999) 190.

⁶⁶Faber (1994) 184; Gabler (1994) 306.

⁶⁷Bémont (1975) 174–177.

⁶⁸Rogers (1999) pl. 2,1.

⁶⁹CGP (1990) 255–258.

⁷⁰Juhász (1936) fig. 1.

⁷¹Names, 1. 143.

IMPORT OF CENTRAL GAULISH SAMIAN WARE

Central Gaulish sigillata imports are at their peak in the Hadrian–Antonine period. The distribution of Hadrianic and Antonine material in Aquincum is as follows:

Hercules villa⁷²

Hadrian period	5 pcs
Antonine period	39 pcs

North part of the canabae legionis⁷³

Hadrian period	0
Antonine period	15 pcs

South part of canabae legionis⁷⁴

Trajan–Hadrian period	8pcs
Antonine period	38 pcs

Folyanör Street⁷⁵

Hadrian period	1 pc
Antonine period	11 pcs

The chronological distribution of Central Gaulish ware is similar at Carnuntum, where there are about six times as many Antonine sigillata finds as Trajan–Hadrian ones.⁷⁶

The evolution of the trade of goods can most likely be linked to Hadrian's provincial policy, which was not only a continuation but also largely a completion of the urbanisation process of his predecessors. At this time, the dislocation of legions in Pannonia was consolidated, with three legions facing the Suebs–Quads and one facing the Sarmatians.⁷⁷ In the peaceful years under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, the chain of forts on the Danube frontier became rigid, and the troop stationings were more or less stable. Trajan wanted to create the borders and the corresponding defensive system that would be most favourable to the empire, but it was Hadrian who accomplished this gradually evolving strategy.

The Hadrian period also marked a radical change in urbanisation. The significant increase in the number of municipium Aeliums shows the importance of Hadrian's politics in the history of Pannonia. The emperor founded 8

⁷²Gabler (1976) 38–39.

⁷³Gabler (2002) 230.

⁷⁴Vámos (2002) 43–53; Lebegyev and Márton (2003) 131.

⁷⁵Gabler (2014) 74–76.

⁷⁶Gabler (2010) 185.

⁷⁷Mócsy (1974) 99.



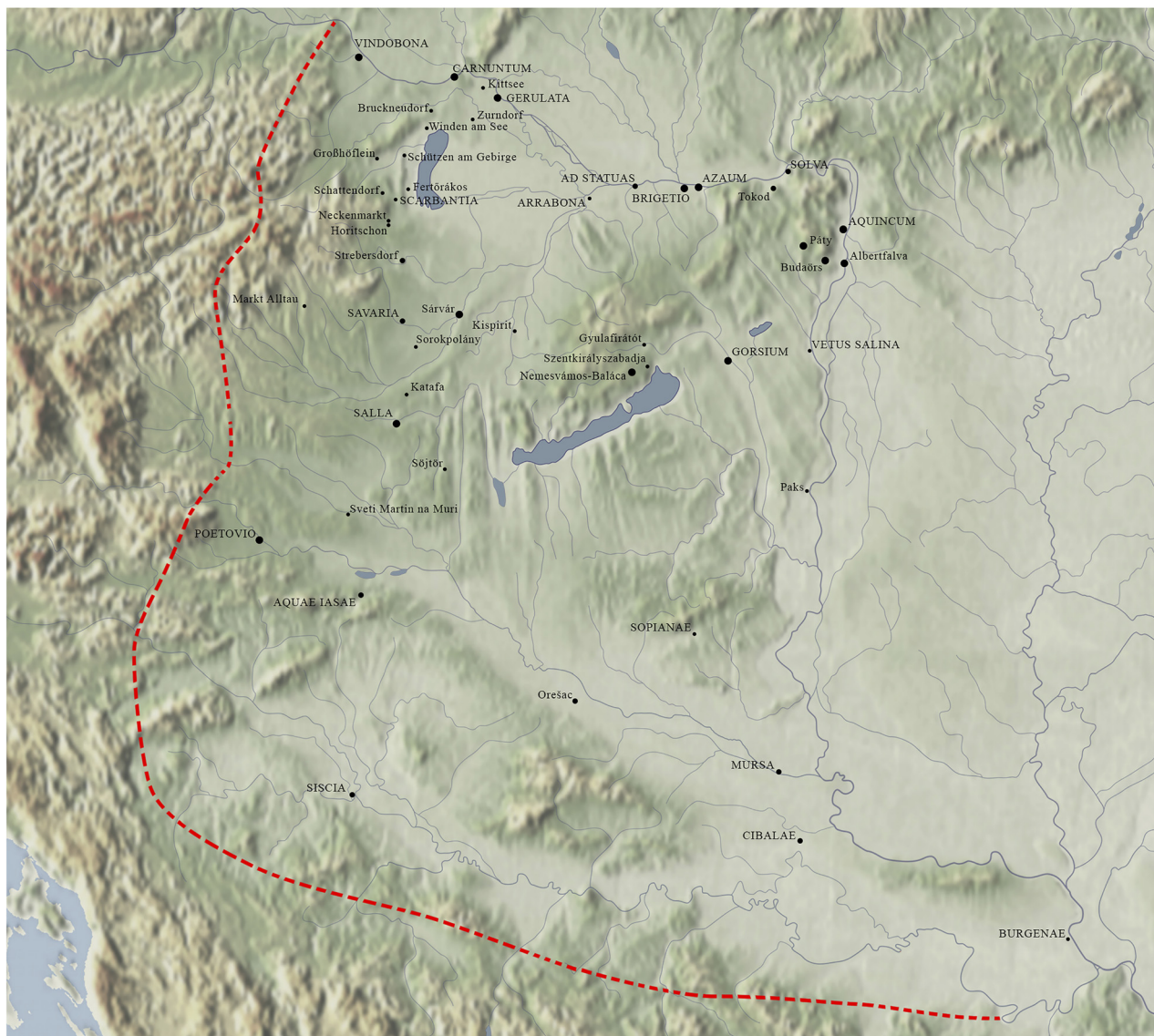


Fig. 3. Distribution of the Cinnamus ware in Pannonia

to 9 municipiums, almost completing the process of founding cities.⁷⁸ It cannot be excluded that the elevation of Aquincum or Carnuntum to the rank of municipium may have taken place in the presence of the emperor. These two cities were provincial seats; large shipments of goods from central Gaul must have arrived to the province after the municipalisation; mainly to these two cities.

The rest of Hadrian's municipiums are located in the interior of the province. In the case of these, the aim of municipalisation was to involve the local, indigenous aristocracy in the administration of the municipia or to bring the indigenous population onto the path of urban development.

The longer peaceful period during the reign of Antoninus Pius was beneficial to the import of Central

Gaulish samian ware, as reflected in the almost enormous increase in the quantity of finds that can be classified in the third chronological group.

After the Marcomannic wars, Rheinzabern took over a leading role on the provincial markets, where it had almost no competitors. The wares of this manufactory even earlier were already known from 266 sites; their number was considerably higher than that of Central Gaul, totalling up to 14,480 pieces.

SITES OF CENTRAL GAULISH SAMIAN WARE

1. Ács-Vaspuszta, AD STATUAS over 10

Gabler, D. (1989). *The Roman Fort at Ács-Vaspuszta on the Danubian limes*. British archaeological reports, International series, 531. Oxford, pp. 230–251.

⁷⁸Mócsy (1974) 118–119.

2. Adony, VETUS SALINA

Barkóczi, L. and Bónis, É. (1954). Das frühromische Lager und die Wohnsiedlung von Adony (Vetus Salina). *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 4: 160, 164, 175, 177, Abb. 16,16–20,25,32, Abb. 17,2,5,8,15.

3. Albertfalva (Budapest, District 11) over 100

Nagy, T. (1948). Az albertfalva-i római telep (Die römische Siedlung von Albertfalva). *Antiquitas Hungarica*, 2: 14; Gabler, D. (1993). Samian ware from the Albertfalva vicus. *Budapest Régiségei*, 30: 122–124; Gabler, D. (1999). Terra sigillaták az albertfalvai vicusból (Terra Sigillaten aus dem Vicus von Albertfalva). *Budapest Régiségei*, 33: 145–150; Gabler, D. (2007). Terra sigillaták az albertfalvai vicus nyugati részén (Terra Sigillaten in westlicher Seite des Vicus von Albertfalva). *Budapest Régiségei*, 40: 71–78.

4. Almásfüzitő, AZAUM over 100

Horváth, F. (2003). Terra sigillata aus den Jahren 1998–2000. In: Szabó, Á. and Tóth, E. (Eds), *Pannonica provincialia et archaeologia. Studia sollemnia auctorum Hungarorum Eugenio Fitz octogenario dedicata*. Libelli archaeologici, 1. Budapest, pp. 144, 155; Horváth, F. (2021). *Amiről a tárgyak mesélnek. Római emlékek nyomában a Foktorokban. Vezető Azaum Római Tábor régészeti kiállításához* (Worüber die Funde erzählen. Auf Spuren römischer Altertümer in Foktorok. Führer zur Ausstellung Azaum, römisches Lager). Almásfüzitő, p. 29, Kat. 19.

5. Andau

Matouschek, J. and Nowak, H. (2002). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 40:(2001) 616.

Árpás see Kisárpás

6. Bad Deutsch Altenburg/Petronell, CARNUNTUM over 1000

Groller, M.v. (1900). Das Standlager von Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 1: Taf. II.21; Groller, M.v. (1903). Grabungen im Lager von Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 4: 113; Groller, M.v. (1903). Strassen und Limesforschung. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 4: 35; Groller, M.v. (1904). Grabung von Legionslager Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 3: 83; Groller, M.v. (1905). Grabungen in der Zivilstadt. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 6: 131, Fig. 85, 153, Fig. 102, 138, Fig. 91; Groller, M.v. (1906). Übersicht der im Jahre 1904 ausgeführten Grabungen in der Zivilstadt Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 7: 115, Fig. 60, 116, Fig. 61; Groller, M.v. (1908). Die Grabungen in Carnuntum. Grabung im Legionslager. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 9: 19; Groller, M.v. (1909). Die Grabungen in Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 10: 55–76; Miltner, M. (1933). Das zweite Amphitheater von Carnuntum. *Römische Limes in Österreich*, 17: 62–64; Swoboda-Milenovic, R.M. (1961). Ausgrabungen in der Zivilstadt Carnuntum. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1955: 45–46; Swoboda-Milenovic, R.M. (1957). Ausgrabungen in der Zivilstadt 1952. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1956: 39, 53; Swoboda-Milenovic, R.M. (1958). Grabung 1957. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1957: 28; Reinfuß, G. (1958). Gräberstrasse 1957. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1957: 54, 86; Trinks, U. (1958). Fundbericht Palastruine 1957. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1957: 57–60; Trinks, U. (1959). Fundbericht

Palastruine. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1958/1959: 66–71; Hudeczek, E. (1965). Terra sigillata-Funde des Jahres 1963. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1963/1964: 78–90; Jobst, W. (1972). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 10(1971): 65; Ubl, H.-J. (1973). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 11(1972): 101; Matouschek, J. (1976). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 14(1975): 163; Grünewald, M. (1977). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 15(1976): 258; Grünewald, M. (1978). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 16(1977): 412; Matouschek, J. (1978). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 16(1977): 430; Farka, C. and Seyfried, H. (1978). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 16(1977): 423; Matouschek, J. (1978). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 16(1977): 420; Grünewald, M. (1979). *Die Gefäßkeramik des Legionslagers von Carnuntum (Grabungen 1968–1974)*. Römische Limes in Österreich, 29. Wien, Taf. 3,5–14, Taf. 4,15–19, Taf. 10,3,5; Grünewald, M. (1978). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 16(1977): 412; Grünewald (1980) 82–84; Farka Ch. and Matouschek, J. (1984). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 22(1983): 299; Grünewald, M. (1983). *Die Funde aus dem Schutthügel des Legionslagers Carnuntum. (Die Baugrube Pingitzer)*. Römische Limes in Österreich, 32. Wien, Taf. 12,3–6; Farka, Ch. and Kreitner, T. (1986). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 23(1984): 282; Farka, C. and Schmalzbarth, F. (1986). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 23(1984): 257; Farka, C. and Matouschek, J. (1987). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 24/25(1985/1986): 297; Grünewald, M. (1986). *Ausgrabungen im Legionslager Carnuntum. Grabungen 1969–1977. Keramik und Kleinfunde*. Wien, Taf. 1,5–6; Knibbe, K. and Zavadil, M. (1987). Rettungsgrabung auf der Trasse der Bundesstrasse 9 im Abschnitt Bad Deutsch Altenburg. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1986: 145–151; Jobst, W., Rudolf, E., Dinstl, A., Gabler, D., Knibbe K., and Rauchenwald, A. (1988). Carnuntum Zivilstadt 1986–1987. Bericht der Ausgrabungen. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1987: 204–214; Farka, Ch. and Jungwirth, J. (1990). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 28(1989): Abb. 765–766; Farka, Ch. and Schmelzenbarth, F. (1990). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 28(1989): 230; Farka, Ch. and Jungwirth, J. (1990). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 28(1989): 231, 233, 236; Farka, Ch. and Schmelzenbarth, F. (1990). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 28(1989): 232–233; Humer, F. and Rauchenwald, A. (1995). Carnuntum Zivilstadt 1991–1993. Bericht über die Ausgrabungen und Forschungen. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1993/1994: 306–310; Kandler-Zöchmann, Ch. (1996). Terra sigillata mit Töpferstempeln aus der ehemaligen Sammlung Heydendorff. In: Knibbe, D. (Hrsg.), *Römerzeit – Mittelalter. Archäologische und kulturwissenschaftliche Beiträge. Festschrift Herma Stiglitz*. Publikationen des Museumsvereins Petronell-Carnuntum Auxiliarkastell. Petronell-Carnuntum, pp. 52–58; Knibbe, K. and Zavadil, M. (1987). Rettungsgrabung auf der Trasse der Bundesstrasse Nr.9 im Abschnitt Bad Deutsch Altenburg. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 1986: 145, 151; Adler, H. and Schmelzenbart, F. (1992). Fundchronik. *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 30(1991):





Abb. 22. Eine Sigillataschüssel des Töpfers Cinnamus. Nr. 10

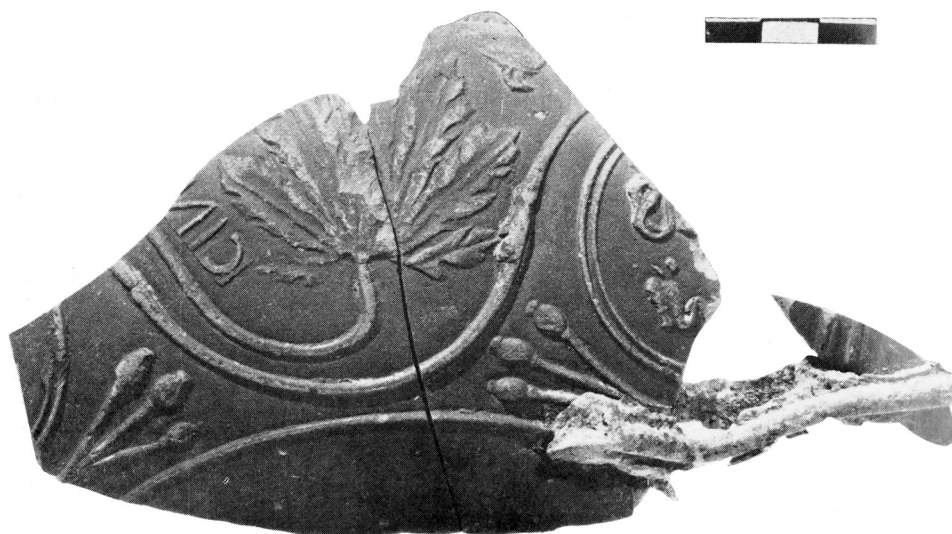


Abb. 14. Mittelgallische Sigillaten von Zalatövd. Photo: K. Pálfay

Fig. 4. Cinnamus' ware in Pannonia

295; Adler, H. and Kladnik, O. (1992). *Fundchronik. Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 30(1991): 301; Gabler, D. and Rauchenwald, A. (1992). *Töpferkunst und Keramikindustrie*. In: Jobst, W. (Hrsg.), *Carnuntum. Das Erbe Roms an der Donau. Katalog der Ausstellung des Archäologischen Museums Carnuntinum in Bad Deutsch Altenburg*. Bad Deutsch Altenburg, pp. 456–458; Kladnik, O.-S. (1994). *Fundchronik. Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 32(1993): 748, 754; Jilek, S. (1994). Ein Zerstörungshorizont aus der 2. Hälfte des 2. Jahrhunderts n.Chr. im Auxiliarkastell von Carnuntum. In: Friesinger, H., Tejral, J., and Stuppner, A. (Hrsg.), *Die Markomannenkriege. Ursachen und Wirkungen. VI. Internationales Symposium „Grundprobleme der frühgeschichtlichen Entwicklung im nördlichen Mitteldonauegebiet“ Wien 23.–26. November 1993*. Spisy archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno, 1. Brno, pp. 391–394; Krenn-Leeb, A. and Jandrasits, H. (1955). *Fundchronik. Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 33(1994): 575; Kandler-Zöchmann, Ch. (1997). Terra sigillata der Grabungskampagne 1983. In: Kandler, M. (Hrsg.), *Das Auxiliarkastell Carnuntum, 2. Forschungen seit 1989*.

Österreichische Archäologisches Institut, Sonderschrift, 30. Wien, pp. 104–150; Ertel et al. (1999) 162–178; Kandler-Zöchmann, Ch. (2002). Die Terra Sigillata der Steilhang. Grabung 1971–1972 in Petronell. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2001: 66–79; Nowak, H. (2008). *Fundchronik. Fundberichte aus Österreich*, 46(2007): 684–687; Behling, C.M., Katzenjäger, D., Müller, I., Parrer, G., Rauchenwald, A., and Stökl, S. (2010). Zivilstadt Carnuntum – Fundbericht Haus II. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2008: 163–180; Boulasikis, D., Lohner-Urban, U., Rauchenwald, A., and Stökl, S. (2012). Die Altfunde aus dem Militäramphitheater von Carnuntum, 1.: Glas, Terra Sigillata und reduzierend gebrannte Waren. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2009–2011: 107–108; Konecny, A., Humer, F., Großschmidt, K., Fuchshuber, N., Fenik, F., and Rendl, B. (2014). Ein Nekropolenbefund am Südennde von Carnuntum. Die Grabung Thurkowitsch. *Carnuntum Jahrbuch*, 2013: 160; Gugl et al. (2015) 49–50; Gabler and Groh (2017) 36–105; Gugl et al. (2020) 47–85.

7. Bakonyszentlászló over 10

Csirke et al. (2006) 27–30.

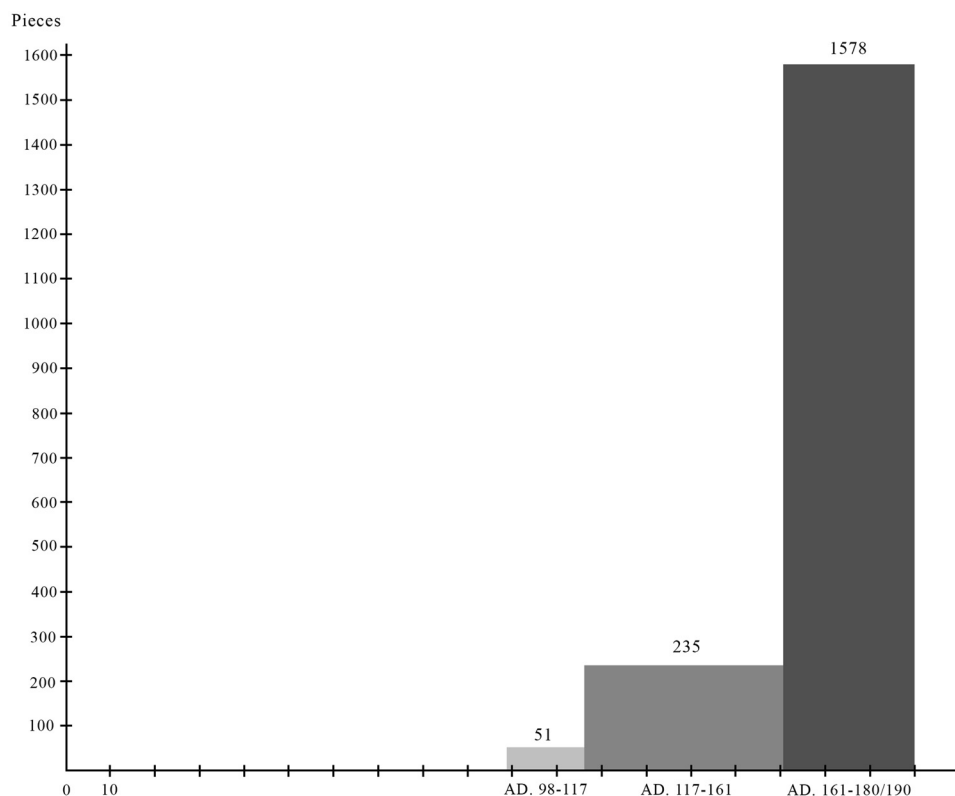


Fig. 5. The number of several chronological groups in Pannonia

8. Balatonaliga

Csirke et al. (2006) 34.

9. Balatonvilágos

Csirke et al. (2006) 36–39.

10. Baracska

Torma, K. (1883). Római cserépedény bélyegek és karcolatok, II. (Römische Tongefäß Stempel und Einritzungen, II.). *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, 3: Nr. 57,12.

11. Berhida

Csirke et al. (2006) 168.

12. Biedermannsdorf

Talaa, D. and Hermann I. (2003). Eine römische Straßenstation in Biedermannsdorf. *Fundort Wien*, 6: Taf. 1,5.

13. Budaörs over 100

Gabler, D. (2012). A budaörsi terra sigillaták (Die Terra sigillata aus Budaörs). In: Ottományi, K. (Ed.). *Római vicus Budaörsön. Régészeti tanulmányok*. Budapest, p. 420.

14. Budapest, District 3 and 1–2 AQUINCUM over 1000

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